

Devizes Police Headquarters Emergency Access

784-B075465



Archaeological Addendum

Second Issue

Ridge & Partners LLP

September 2025

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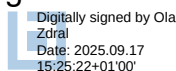
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Table of contents

1.0	Non-technical summary	7
2.0	Introduction.....	7
2.1	Aim and objectives	8
3.0	Site location and conditions	9
4.0	Methodology.....	9
4.1	Sources consulted	10
5.0	Planning policy context.....	11
5.1	National legislation and guidance	11
	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024	11
5.2	Local policy and guidance	12
6.0	Historic baseline	13
6.1	Designated heritage assets	13
	Archaeological and Historic Background	15
7.0	Previous archaeological investigations and evaluation results	16
8.0	Landscape Characterisation	16
9.0	Heritage potential and impacts.....	16
9.1	Archaeological Potential	16
10.0	Mitigation recommendations and conclusion	20
10.1	Archaeological and heritage remains	20
	References	21
	Legislation, policies, standards and guidance.....	21
	Bibliography	21

Appendices

Appendices

Appendix A – Site location plan

Appendix B – Assessment methodology

Appendix C – Recorded heritage assets

Acronyms/Abbreviations

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Definition
aOD	Ordnance Datum
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-Based Assessment
LiDAR	Laser Imaging, Detection and Ranging
NCAP	National Collection of Aerial Photography
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OSGB NGR	Ordnance Survey National Grid reference system
WCAS	Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service.

1.0 Non-technical summary

This archaeological addendum has been prepared to support a planning application for the consideration of the construction of an emergency-only gated vehicle access and internal temporary access track at Wiltshire Police Headquarters intended to support operational resilience. This report is an addendum to the Police Headquarters, London Road, Devizes Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment written by Tetra Tech (2023) and should be read in conjunction with the 2023 document. This study examines the archaeological potential of the site and the surrounding areas.

This study examines the archaeological potential of the application site and the surrounding areas. The wider Police Headquarters site was found to contain potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains relating to periods from later prehistory to the post-medieval period activity in the area, as well as to the modern use of the site. This is due to the known evidence found on and around the application site and in the surrounding area. However, no indication of archaeological remains was found along the proposed route of the track. In addition, the proposed construction method, aside from the apron onto the public highway, will have no effect on below ground deposits. As a result, no further archaeological assessment or mitigation has been recommended.

2.0 Introduction

This Archaeological Addendum has been prepared by Ola Zdral (PCIfA), Archaeological Consultant, Tetra Tech on behalf of Ridge and Partners LLP to support a planning application for the construction of an emergency-only gated vehicle access onto Quakers Road and internal temporary access track using CellPave 'no-dig' anchored ground reinforcement paving tile at Wiltshire Police Headquarters, London Road, Devizes, SN10 2DN. The western portion of the site is planned to be retained for Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) use. A full description of the proposed development can be found in the Planning Statement.

2.1 Aim and objectives

This report has been prepared in line with local policy and in respect of the guidelines established by ClfA (2020) Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment and Historic England guidance on Setting Assessment:

This report will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA (2022, 2020). The report will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made, whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological evidence to be present within the site;
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate; and,
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

Although primarily concerned with archaeological remains, the Standard and Guidance refers to the Historic Environment, which NPPF (2024) describes as comprising all surviving remains of interaction between people and places through time; this includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic and managed landscapes, and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area, including their settings. Designated and non-designated heritage assets have been considered.

This baseline assessment considers the heritage potential within the site itself, the surrounding area and wider local and regional context. In terms of its archaeological content, this assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather, it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict

the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely impacts of the development proposals on those remains.

3.0 Site location and conditions

The application site is located in Devizes, Wiltshire. The site is approximately 0.26 hectares (ha) and centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid reference system (OSGB NGR) SU 01104 62057 and is currently a marginal part of the Wiltshire Police Headquarters site, an operational administrative facility serving Wiltshire and Swindon. There are no buildings within the application site, which forms part of a marginal area within the Headquarters site that is used for police dog training. The site can be characterised by predominantly mown grass with a mature tree line on the western boundary. The tree line is subject to the tree preservation order E/330/G2. The ground levels are approximately 136m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). A site plan can be viewed in Figure 1 (Appendix A).

The geology of the application site is comprised of Upper Greensand Formation, a sandstone, glauconitic sedimentary bedrock that was formed approximately 94 to 113 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. It is consistent with a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (NERC, 2025). The application site consists of Soilscape 6, a freely draining slightly acid loamy soil (Cranfield University, 2025).

4.0 Methodology

An impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could impact archaeological remains within the site. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice, this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.

The Archaeological Addendum has been undertaken in line with the guidelines established by ClfA (2020). Tetra Tech has developed its own heritage evaluation and assessment method using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9,

Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective), details of which can be found in Appendix B. Professional judgment and good practice guidance including the values laid out in Conservation Principles (Historic England 2008 Historic England's Conservation Principles (Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal values) is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the significance and impact assessment. The full assessment methodology is included as Appendix B.

4.1 Sources consulted

A study area of 1km around the application site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded assets within their local context. This study area was defined following the production of the desk-based assessment (2023) using a 1km study area. This study has taken into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the area. The sources consulted were:

- Wiltshire Historic Environment Record;
- Historic England for designated sites;
- Aerial photographs;
- Historic England Aerial Photography online database, the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) online database; and Google Earth;
- Historic mapping including Tithe maps and early Ordnance Survey;
- Secondary research including, previously completed archaeological reports for the surrounding area, regional research frameworks and grey literature and journal articles, as appropriate. Previous reports undertaken by TetraTech include:
 - Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for Police Headquarters, London Road, Devizes (Tetra Tech, 2023);
 - Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment for Parkfields (formerly part of HQ Campus) (Tetra Tech, 2020);

5.0 Planning policy context

5.1 National legislation and guidance

A full list of relevant National legislation and guidance was included within the initial DBA by Tetra Tech (2023) and has not been included below to avoid repetition. Only legislation that has been superseded by later iterations has been included below:

National Planning Policy Framework, 2024

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies including those on the conservation of the historic environment. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets of local historic value (Paras 202-214). The NPPF draws attention to the benefits that conserving the historic environment can bring to the wider objectives of the NPPF in relation to sustainability, social, cultural, environmental and economic benefits and place-making (para 203).

The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their heritage importance, and the level of assessment should be sufficient to understand potential impacts of proposals upon the significance of the affected assets. Where assets or potential assets of archaeological interest are present, the planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed: *this may include desk-based research and where necessary, field evaluation* (para 207).

The NPPF sets out the approach local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development of both designated and non-designated assets. *Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets and harm or loss to significance, irrespective of whether potential harms amounts to substantial harm, total loss of less than substantial harm to significance* (para 199). *Any harm to or loss of significance should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm*

to or loss of a Grade II Listed Building, Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional* (para 213). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of opportunities for new development within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 219; 220).

Where there is substantial harm to or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, consent must be refused unless a number of criteria are met, including achieving substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss (para 201). Where there is less than substantial harm, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the development (para 215). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets (para 216). The NPPF also makes provision to allow development which enhances World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 205). *Non-designated assets of archaeological interest that are of demonstrable equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets* (footnote 75).

Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the NPPF includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost in a manner proportionate to the importance and impact. The results of these investigations and the archive should be made publicly accessible. The ability to record evidence should not however be a factor in deciding whether loss should be

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Historic Environment (MHCLG, July 2019).

5.2 Local policy and guidance

A full list of relevant local policy and guidance was included within the previous DBA by Tetra Tech (2023). It has not been repeated here to avoid repetition as it has not yet been superseded.

6.0 Historic baseline

The historic resource has previously been researched within the Desk-Based Assessment (2023) by Tetra Tech, and as such, only the relevant information has been included.

The full details of the historic environment resource are outlined within the Desk-Based Assessment (2023).

6.1 Designated heritage assets

A study area of 1km around the application site has been examined to assess the nature of the archaeological potential surrounding the proposed development site. The study area does not contain World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, or Registered Parks and Gardens. However, it contains one Scheduled Monument, two Conservation Areas, and 290 Listed Buildings. The locations of these designated assets are shown in Figure 2, Appendix C.

Details of the designated heritage assets can be seen in Appendix C, and their locations are shown on Figure 2. Bracketed numbers within the text refer to the identifiers within the table and on Figure 2 in Appendix C.

No designated heritage assets appear on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register.

6.1.1 Scheduled Monuments

There is a single Scheduled Monument within the 1km study area: Devizes Castle (1021375), which is located approximately 0.96km south-west from the site. The extant castle dates from the Victorian period; however, it is built on the motte of the original Norman castle, retaining its moat and a section of the inner bailey.

6.1.2 Conservation Areas

There are two Conservation Areas within the 1km study area: Devizes (965) and Devizes, Victoria Road Quarter (1016).

Devizes Conservation Area was designated in 1970 and later extended in 1977 (Kennet District Council, 2005:1). Its designation was a result of its street and space patterns reflecting the organisation of the town around the Norman Castle, as well as including over 500 listed buildings. Additionally, the town has a significant collection of historic buildings

dating from the 15th century, with several “high quality” buildings originating from the 18th century (ibid).

Devizes, Victoria Road Conservation Area was designated in 2006/7 (Kennet District Council, 2007: 4). This area was designated as a result of its “cohesive architectural style and... distinct visual quality”, particularly due to the high quality of Victorian and Edwardian buildings within the area (ibid).

6.1.3 Listed Buildings

There are five Grade I Listed Buildings and 40 Grade II*, with the remaining 245 listed as Grade II.

6.1.3.1 Grade I listed buildings

The Church of St Mary (1251640) is located approximately 0.59km south-west from the centre of the application site. The church is of Norman origin, primarily the remaining chancel, west tower, aisles, and nave, with the majority of the building dating to 15th century.

Brownstone House (1251612) is located approximately 0.65km south-west from the centre of the application site. The asset dates to 1720 and consists of two storeys and an attic, with a basement.

The Forecourt Wall of Brownstone House (1251613) is located approximately 0.64km south-west of the centre of the application site. The asset is associated with the above Listed Building. The brick wall has moulded stone coping that features square rusticated stone angle piers with moulded and large stone ball finials.

17 Market Place lies 0.88km northeast of the site (1250423) and is an early 18th century house with two storeys, an attic and basement. The listed buildings on the South West Side, South East Side, Market Hall, Market Cross and the Fountain form a group.

The listed buildings on the South West Side also form a group with Nos 1 to 18 (consecutive) Northgate Street.

The Church of John the Baptist (1262359) lies 0.95km southwest of the site. This is a major Norman church, very likely due to Bishop Roger of Sarum. It has a massive crossing tower and large Norman windows with decorated arches.

6.1.3.2 Grade II* Listed Buildings

The closest Grade II* building to the site is the Church of St. James (1263715), which lies 0.42km south of the site. The remaining 39 buildings lie over 0.6km southwest of the site in the centre of Devizes, and are detailed in Appendix C.

6.1.3.3 Grade II listed buildings

London Road Bridge (1263775) lies 0.27km south of the site. This is one of three other bridges over the canal, all of same design.

The Marlborough Lodge And Gate Piers (1243313) lies 0.31km northeast of the site. This is the Lodge to Roundway Park with a date of c. 1800.

The Vicarage (1249842) lies 0.34km south of the site. This is a two-storey building set back from London Road with a large garden with fine trees. Circa 1830-40.

Brickham Bridge (1244050) lies 0.34km east of the site. This is a Road bridge of early 19th century date, with 20th century alterations.

Quakers Walk Lodge And Gate (1272950) lies 0.46km west of the site. This is the lodge, gate piers and gates to Roundway Park, dating to the mid-19th century. The Lodge built is of squared rubble stone with concrete tile roof and end wall stacks, each with one octagonal shaft.

Park Bridge (1249363) lies 0.48km southwest of the site. This is an Industrial Era situated approximately 0.59km west south-west from the application site. It is one of three bridges of the same design that sit over the canal

The remaining 239 Grade II Listed assets lie over 0.5km from the site and are not listed here due to the high number of assets, and are detailed in Appendix C.

Archaeological and Historic Background

The Wiltshire Historic Environment Record holds details for a total of 158 recorded archaeological monuments and findspots (excluding designated assets), as well as 42 archaeological events, within the 1km study area (Tetra Tech, 2023). The details of the sites can be seen in the previous archaeological desk-based assessment (Ibid.).

The Wiltshire Council does not currently maintain a local list.

The Wiltshire Historic Environment Record indicates the presence of two non-designated assets within the application site. Medieval ridge and furrow (MWI72907), identified by RAF Aerial Photography and partly confirmed by geophysical survey in 2021, intersects the site.

The medieval to late 19th century deer park known as Roundway Park (MWA8812) intersects the site.

7.0 Previous archaeological investigations and evaluation results

There are 42 events recorded within the 1km study area (Tetra Tech, 2023). There is a single event that has taken place partially within the site boundary, named as Wiltshire Police HQ (EWI10127). These works included a ground penetrating radar survey in 2022, and a programme of archaeological monitoring in 2022-2023. A more detailed account of the archaeological events in and around the site is present in the 2023 DBA (Tetra Tech, 2023).

8.0 Landscape Characterisation

Aerial Photographs

Google Earth imagery from 2025 shows no change within the site from the state described in the 2023 DBA (Tetra Tech, 2023). Immediately north of the site, some construction for a new development is visible. No further change can be noted up to the present day and no other previously unrecorded or potential archaeological features were identified.

9.0 Heritage potential and impacts

9.1 Archaeological Potential

The archaeological potential for below-ground archaeology is summarised below; however, the full details can be seen in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (2023).

There is considered to be low potential for archaeological remains of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date to be present within the application site. Evidence for Palaeolithic activity is limited in the West Midlands, although some sparse lithic finds from sand and gravel quarries and from within river terraces. Mesolithic is more well-known, mostly from flint scatters.

There is considered to be a low potential for archaeological remains of Neolithic or Bronze Age date to be present within the application site. Most evidence is limited to findspots from casual discoveries within the region; an example of this is the recovery of a Bronze Age sword fragment located on Quakers Walk (MWI8677).

There is considered to be a low potential for archaeological remains of Iron Age date to be present within the application site. Little is known of the Iron Age within the region due to the scarcity of evidence, although there is an Iron Age Settlement on Brickley Lane (MWI8682) approximately 0.7km to the south-east.

There is considered to be a low potential for archaeological remains of Roman date to be present within the application site. Much of the evidence within the study area consists of finds dating to this period such as a statuette and coin hoard (MWI8703) located 0.8km south and a lead coffin (MWI8692) located 0.93km north-east of the application site. A further asset is that of Roman ditches at Coate Bridge, approximately c. 1km north-west from the application site.

There is considered to be a low potential for archaeological remains of early medieval date to be present within the application site. The period is still poorly understood and lacking archaeological evidence. There is considered to be a moderate potential for archaeological remains of medieval to post-medieval date to be present within the application site, with the notable evidence within the study area being the development of the settlement at Devizes (MWI8748) around the Castle, including its outer bailey (MWI8798).

There is considered to be a low potential for archaeological remains of an Industrial date to be present within the application site. Built Heritage evidence from this period alludes to the continued development of Devizes, such as Long's Buildings (MWI41729) and The Old Town Hall (also known as Cheese Hall or The Clock House Laundry or Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society) (MWI40867).

There is considered to be a low potential for archaeological remains of a Modern date to be present within the application site. The site lies within the wider extent of a Modern development, but remains undeveloped. It should be noted that the impact of the mid-20th century construction works for the Police campus is considered likely to have had a significant adverse effect on survival across the site. The archaeological potential and impacts at different sections within the application site are considered in more detail in the table below.

Table 1: Summary of the potential, heritage value and anticipated magnitude of impact for known and unknown heritage assets

Potential Archaeology	Description and value	Magnitude of Impact
Previously unrecorded archaeological remains	There is a low potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains and deposits; the application site is located in an archaeological landscape, and numerous remains have been found within the study area. including an Early Bronze Age sword fragment, early medieval settlement evidence, medieval onwards. Despite this, the survival of remains is considered to have been significantly impacted by the stripping of the site in advance of construction in the 1950s and 1960s, and the extent of the proposed development is limited. It is anticipated that previously unrecorded remains and deposits could include: • Prehistoric activity associated with the past use of the landscape, in particular from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. If present, the value of such remains would depend on the preservation and presence, as they could provide information about the past local environment and may range from modest value and local to regional importance. • Romano-British activity noted within the study area as finds dating to this period, such as a statuette and coin hoard (MWI8703) located 0.8km south and a lead coffin (MWI8692) located 0.93km north-east of the proposed site of development. If present, the value of such remains will depend on their character, extent and preservation, as well as their relationship with the Roman sites, and may range from modest to high evidential value and local to regional importance.	The development proposals are unlikely to have any impact upon any remains present, due to construction methods proposed.

	• Medieval and post-medieval activity, generally in the form of settlement evidence, as Devizes significantly developed around the motte and bailey Devizes Castle (1021375), which was constructed around 1080, with further agricultural evidence in the form of ridge and furrow. • There is low to moderate likelihood that further evidence for Industrial and modern period industrial activity will be present within the application site, considering the past use of the surrounding landscape, and the consideration of the current known (confirmed) assets within the study area. Additionally, cartographic evidence demonstrates the site has remained largely disused as a peripheral part of the police headquarters. Where present, such features are likely to be of limited evidential value and local interest depending on character and preservation.	

10.0 Mitigation recommendations and conclusion

10.1 Archaeological and heritage remains

The proposed site lies within an area of known archaeological potential. LiDAR imagery, in addition to HER records, suggests that possible field boundaries may be present across the site. The site has previously been assessed in a series of evaluations (EWI10127).

Due to the nature of the proposed development as a 'no-dig' anchored ground reinforcement paving tile, it is considered that there will be no impact on below-ground archaeological remains as a result of the proposed development. Therefore, no archaeological mitigation is proposed for the development.

However, it is recommended that consultation is undertaken to determine the suitability of these recommendations with the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service.

Any further archaeological work should be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, any requirements stipulated by the local authority, and a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance with the WCAS. Assuming appropriate archaeological mitigation is secured, the proposal is also considered to comply with local policy.

References

Legislation, policies, standards and guidance

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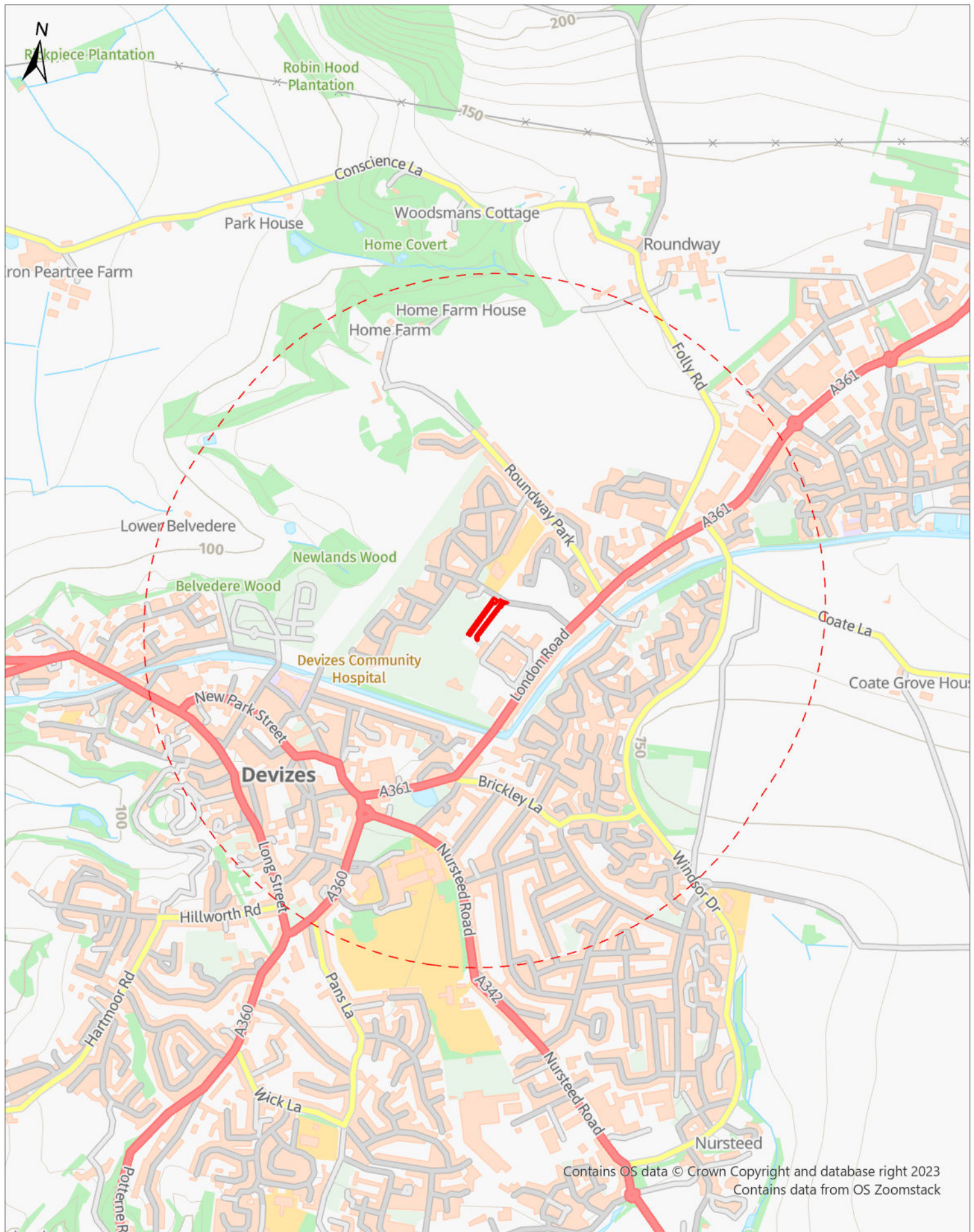
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- Warner Surveys, 2021, Wiltshire Police HQ Geophysical Survey Report, Project No.: UM/222/0164.

Appendices

Appendix A – Site location plan



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Contains data from OS Zoomstack

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TETRA TECH

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Site Location Plan

Office: **4154** Project No: **784-B075465** Figure No: **1**

Appendix B – Assessment methodology

Historic Environment Impact Assessment Methodology

Tetra Tech's evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment, as well as complimentary good practice guidance including Historic England's Conservation Principles (Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal).

Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of significance for all types of heritage assets, including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site, such as battlefields, parks and gardens. The table considers both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or assets that can contribute to international research objectives. Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality. Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
National/ High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or assets that can contribute to national research objectives. Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s).

Value	Examples
Regional/ Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives. Grade II Listed Buildings of modest preservation or integrity. Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields of poorer preservation or integrity. Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s). Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Local/ Low	Undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

Impact

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its significance. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	Impacts will act to damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative). The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive).
Moderate	Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative). Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be brought into community use. (Positive).
Slight	Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative). Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive).
Negligible / No Change	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative). Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

Any embedded mitigation is considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described in the impact assessment will be considered stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into account.

Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

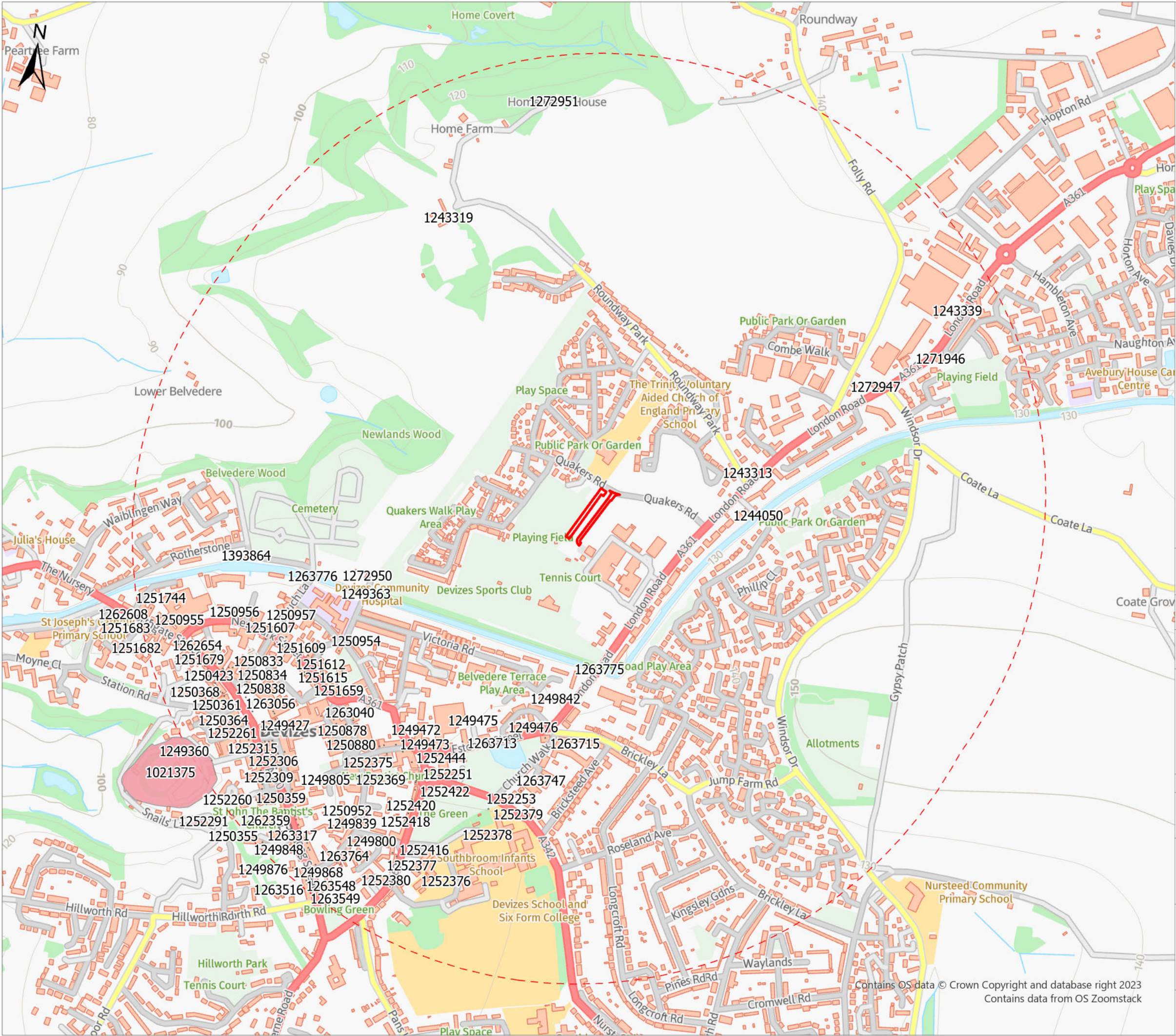
- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

For the purposes of this Heritage Impact Assessment, substantial negative impacts are considered to amount to 'substantial harm' to designated heritage assets in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) terms. Moderate-slight negative impacts to designated heritage assets are considered to be 'less than substantial harm' in NPPF terms. Negligible negative impacts/no change are not considered to amount to any material harm to designated heritage assets.

Determining Significance of Effect on Cultural Heritage Sites (Highways Agency (2007)
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07, Table
11.3)

Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude				
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	No change
Very High	Very Large	Large / Very Large	Moderate / Large	Slight	Neutral
High	Large / Very Large	Moderate / Large	Moderate / Slight	Slight	Neutral
Medium	Moderate / Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral
Low	Slight / Moderate	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral
Negligible	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral	Neutral

Appendix C – Recorded heritage assets



Legend

Conservation Area

Scheduled Monument

Listed Building Polygon

Heritage at Risk Polygon

Study Area

Site Boundary

OZ	MB	September 2025	V1
Created:	Checked:	Date:	Version:

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Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:8,500**

Client: **Ridge & Partners LLP**

Project: **Devizes Police Headquarters Emergency Access**

Title: **Designated Assets**

Office:	Project No:	Figure No:
4154	784-B075465	2

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Contains data from OS Zoomstack

Non-designated recorded Heritage Assets (Wiltshire Council Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
Recorded Heritage Assets (by period)			
MWI8645	Findspot	Mesolithic Flint, Quakers Walk A blade-like flint tool was recovered, perhaps a residual item in ditch 704 of an evaluation in 2005.	Mesolithic
MWI8666	Findspot	Neolithic Flint, Quakers Walk A blade-like flint tool was recovered, perhaps a residual item in ditch 704 of an evaluation in 2005	Neolithic
MWI8678	Findspot	Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age Flint, Quakers Walk Worked flint was recovered from ditch fills during an evaluation in 2005. They are mostly unpatinated flakes which are most likely to date from the Late Neolithic to the Bronze Age periods. All the worked flint is clearly re-deposited and all has suffered post-depositional damage.	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age
MWI8677	Findspot	Bronze Age Sword Fragment, Plot 11, Quaker's Walk Allotments Part of a Bronze Age sword	Bronze Age
MWI8849	Monument	Bronze Age ring ditch, South of Roundway Cropmarks of two sub-circular enclosures, possibly plough-levelled round barrows, were seen on oblique aerial photographs and mapped during the Avebury World Heritage Site Project. The first is complete, ovoid (30 metres by 23 metres) and defined by a single ditch.	Bronze Age
MWI8851	Monument	Bronze Age Ring Ditch, South of Roundway Cropmarks of two sub-circular enclosures, possibly plough-levelled round barrows, were seen on oblique aerial photographs and mapped during the Avebury World Heritage Site Project. The first is complete, ovoid (30 metres by 23 metres) and defined by a single ditch. The second lies 15 metres to the south, only half of this sub-circular ditched enclosure is visible.	Bronze Age
MWI8681	Findspot	Iron Age Spindle-Whorl, South of Belvedere Wood Iron Age limestone spindle-whorl.	Iron Age
MWI8682	Monument	Iron Age Settlement, Brickley Lane	Iron Age

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
		The remains of a settlement of middle-late Iron Age was found during an evaluation excavation in 1999. Trenches 5, 7, 16, 20 and 90 produced the main area of archaeological deposits, which comprised pits, hollows/scoops and a gully. Pit 8 in Trench 16 was wide but relatively shallow with a bowl-shaped profile and produced a disproportionately large quantity of pottery, two stone loomweights and a large quantity of sandstone lumps. Context 7 in Trench 7 appeared to represent a large pit with many finds by excavation indicated that this was a shallow deposit more representative of 'midden' or 'occupation' deposits being pressed into the natural sand.	
MWI8692	Monument	Romano-British Lead Coffin, South of the Folly Romano-British lead coffin found in 1852.	Roman
MWI8702	Findspot	Roman Pottery, Longcroft Estate Romano-British pottery.	Roman
MWI8703	Findspot	Romano-British Statuette, The Green Southbroom Romano-British bronze statuette hoard found in 1714, with coins.	Roman
MWI8722	Findspot	Roman Sherd, St James' Churchyard Romano-British pottery fragment.	Roman
MWI8730	Findspot	Romano-British Pottery, Quakers Walk Allotments Romano-British pottery fragments.	Roman
MWI8736	Findspot	Roman Finds, Belvedere Wood Romano-British brooches and a lead spindle whorl.	Roman
MWI74435	Monument	Roman Ditches, Coate Bridge Ditches of unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey and later identified as Roman.	Roman
MWI4878	Monument	Old Park Pale, Devizes The Old Park was situated in the manor of Potterne, and lay immediately adjacent to the Castle Bailey, to the SW. It was probably enclosed in the late Iron Age as an adjunct to the fortified settlement then existing on the Castle site. It was surrounded by a strong fortification, ditch and rampart, and such a formidable fortification suggests it was built for defence, rather than simply as a deer enclosure in the Norman period.	Later Medieval

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
		The area forms a promontory, with a cross work. Two great earthworks once existing in the town: one cut across the area of the Corn Exchange and the back part of the Bear Hotel, the other followed the boundary between the parishes of St John and St Mary. The area of the probable Iron Age fort is approximately the same area as that of the parish of St John in Norman times.	
MWI8748	Monument	Medieval settlement of Devizes. Town defences excavated 1974.	Later Medieval
MWI8764	Monument	Medieval Postholes, Willis Court Two medieval postholes were excavated in 1997. The area under development is now thought to be situated on the periphery of areas of medieval activity.	Later Medieval
MWI8782	Monument	Medieval Pits & Post-Holes, Vales Lane Medieval pits & post-holes were found during an excavation in 1996. An excavation in 1999 produced pits with 12th-16th century pottery, walling and a hearth.	Later Medieval
MWI8783	Findspot	Medieval Strap-End, Quakers Walk A medieval strap-end.	Later Medieval
MWI8786	Monument	Medieval Ditch, Rear of Cromwell House & 33 Market Place A large ditch, probably associated with the Castle defences. It was cut by at least 2 later pits.	Later Medieval
MWI8787	Findspot	Medieval Pottery, Quakers Walk Allotments Medieval and Tudor pottery sherds.	Later Medieval
MWI8789	Findspot	Medieval Quernstone, Rotherstone Allotments Medieval rotary quernstone.	Later Medieval
MWI8791	Findspot	14th Century Counter, 8 Maryport Street Medieval reckoning counter.	Later Medieval
MWI8793	Findspot	Medieval Pottery, Quakers Walk A single fragment of medieval pottery was recovered during an evaluation excavation in 2005.	Later Medieval
MWI8796	Monument	Probable Site of Medieval Leper Hospital, between St James' Church and London Bridge	Later Medieval

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
		Probable site of a leper hospital. The Bishops Cannings Southbroom tithe map of 1841 shows the fields in an area of land between St James's Church and the road bridge across the Kennet and Avon Canal to have been called Spital Croft. The house on that land is now called The Croft. The leper hospital stood in the vicinity in the 13th century.	
MWI8797	Monument	Town Ditch Remains, West of A360 During a watching brief at the Catleys Depot site, Southbroom Road, Devizes the eastern edge of the medieval town ditch was recorded in two sections. This confirms the projected line of the ditch as speculated after the remains of the town ditch were discovered in 1980 between Bridewell Street and Southbroom Street.	Later Medieval
MWI8798	Monument	Part of Outer Bailey, Devizes Castle During geotechnical test pitting and trenching at the West Central Car Park in Devizes the remains of a ditch were discovered. It is believed that this ditch is part of the outer bailey for Devizes Castle. Medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the ditch, all from the upper fills as the ditch was not bottomed out during investigations.	Later Medieval
MWI40153	Building	Church of St Mary the Virgin Church dating to the early 12th century but with substantial rebuild in the later 15th century and subject to extensive 19th century restoration work.	Later Medieval
MWI41717	Building	Great Porch House or 6,7 and 8 Monday Market	Later Medieval
MWI41749	Building	Pathc Cottage or 12 St John's Alley	Later Medieval
MWI75754	Monument	Medieval Enclosures, Outer Bailey, Devizes Castle Probable line of the Medieval Outer Bailey boundaries of Devizes Castle.	Later Medieval
MWI8828	Monument	Medieval/ Post-medieval Field System, North West of Lower Belvedere An extensive field system of medieval or later date, is clearly visible as cropmarks and earthworks in the vicinity of Lower Belvedere and to the west of Roundway Park.	Later Medieval to Post-Medieval
MWI8831	Monument	Medieval/Post-medieval Field System, South of Roundway	Later Medieval to Post-Medieval

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
		A medieval and/or post medieval field system visible on aerial photographs. An evaluation excavation in 2005 revealed a large ditch probably of post medieval date.	
MWI41744	Building	2 and 3 St John's Alley and 4 and 5 St John's Alley, formerly 6 St John's Alley	Later medieval to Post-Medieval
MWI72903	Monument	Ridge and Furrow, Devizes Possible medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow.	Later medieval to Post-Medieval
MWI72907	Monument	Medieval/ Post-medieval Ridge and Furrow, Parkfields Possible medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow.	Later medieval to Post-Medieval
MWI72909	Monument	Ridge and Furrow, Roundway Possible medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow.	Later medieval to Post-Medieval
MWI74438	Monument	Ridge and Furrow, Coate Bridge Ridge and Furrow of Medieval/ Post-medieval date was identified by a geophysical survey	Later medieval to Post-Medieval
MWI8812	Monument	Roundway Park A former large parkland.	Later Medieval to Industrial
MWI8799	Building	Gaol, Bridwell Street Site of the post medieval gaol.	Post-Medieval
MWI8802	Building	Post-medieval Ice House, Market Place Post medieval icehouse excavated in 1994.	Post-Medieval
MWI8805	Building	Post-medieval Building Remains, Vales Lane A possible post-medieval timber building represented by as many as five post-holes, five pits & a large, shallow scoop containing building material were excavated in 1999.	Post-Medieval
MWI8806	Building	Possible Post-medieval Building, Corn Exchange A wall foundation trench, 1.20m wide composed of large angular chalk blocks up to 0.28m across. It is thought to be the remains of a post medieval building, which had been built into the fill of the castle inner bailey ditch.	Post-Medieval

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
MWI8807	Monument	Post-medieval Pit, Rear of Cromwell House & 33 Market Place Post Medieval pottery was found in pit 6 and from re-cut 1 of the probable castle ditch during an evaluation excavation.	Post-Medieval
MWI8813	Findspot	Post-medieval Finds, Quakers Walk Post medieval pottery and other artefacts were recovered during an excavation in 2005.	Post-Medieval
MWI8832	Monument	Field System, South of Devizes Barracks Linear earthworks, possibly recent field boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow.	Post-Medieval
MWI8835	Monument	Linear Ditches, North of Broadway Farm Linear features - possible pre-medieval land boundaries.	Post-Medieval
MWI40143	Building	44 and 45 New Park Street	Post-Medieval
MWI41320	Building	54 and 55 Northgate Street	Post-Medieval
MWI41562	Building	20, 21 and 22 High Street or Black Swan Inn	Post-Medieval
MWI41613	Building	Strong's Restaurant or The Cheesecake Café or Romans or C. Neate & Sons or The Original Cheesecake or The Little House of Coffee The Historic England listing indicates a timber-framed building of c.1900 whilst the Wiltshire Building Record, following a survey, dated it to c.1580.	Post-Medieval
MWI41865	Building	23 High Street	Post-Medieval
MWI41939	Building	The Elm Tree or The Elm Tree Hotel or The Salutation Inn	Post-Medieval
MWI45783	Building	Hurry & Pearson or Bull or Woodward's	Post-Medieval
MWI45798	Building	Coach House to Rockley	Post-Medieval
MWI45897	Building	58 Northgate Street	Post-Medieval
MWI45906	Building	Site of Knight's Shop or Toys and Fancy Repository	Post-Medieval
MWI45982	Building	Granary, 44 and 45 New Park Street	Post-Medieval
MWI64446	Monument	Post-medieval Rubbish Pit, 42 Market Place	Post-Medieval

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
		A post medieval rubbish pit.	
MWI72906	Monument	Linear Ditches and Banks, Devizes A wide, linear bank and ditched feature is visible on vertical aerial photographs.	Post-Medieval
MWI72916	Monument	Earthwork at London Road, Roundway Park An earthwork is visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.	Post-Medieval
MWI76793	Monument	Post-medieval Ditch, 23 The Brittox A post medieval ditch was found during a watching brief.	Post-Medieval
MWI76794	Monument	Post-medieval Pits, 23 The Brittox Post medieval pits were found during a watching brief.	Post-Medieval
MWI76795	Monument	Post-medieval Wall, 23 The Brittox A wall of late 17th to early 18th century date was found during a watching brief.	Post-Medieval
MWI77003	Building	56 and 57 Northgate Street or Tudor House The modern timber framed building facing onto Northgate Street was a restaurant but now a hair and beauty salon. The old red brick buildings behind converted into business units and apartments. The smaller of which was a slaughterhouse.	Post-Medieval
MWI77054	Building	Formerly Willis This building was demolished in the 1930s or 1940s.	Post-Medieval
MWI77539	Building	Post-medieval Building, Parkfields A rectangular building that appeared on the Tithe Map for the area was identified by a geophysical survey.	Post-Medieval
MWI8804	Monument	Post-medieval Well, New Park Street A stone-lined well was found during demolition of the Devizes Motor company garage site in 1998. It is not shown on any of the 19th century maps and is thought to be pre-19th century in date.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
MWI40145	Building	Brownstone House or 47 New Park Street	Post-Medieval to Industrial
MWI41314	Building	59 Northgate Street	Post-Medieval to Industrial

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
MWI41607	Building	21 and 22 Market Place or 21 and 21a Market Place or Griddle Grill and S C Haine & B J Smith Ophthalmic Opticians or Cobra Cabs and Jade Garden	Post-Medieval to Industrial
MWI41608	Building	Parnella House or 23 Market Place	Post-Medieval to Industrial
MWI41614	Building	41 Market Place, Devizes	Post-Medieval to Industrial
MWI41618	Building	3 and 4 Maryport	Post-Medieval to Industrial
MWI41754	Building	6 to 9 St John's Street	Post-medieval to Industrial
MWI41759	Building	23 and 24 St John's Street	Post-Medieval to Industrial
MWI42381	Building	The Black Swan Inn or Black Swan Hotel	Post-Medieval to Industrial
MWI42384	Building	36 and 37 Market Place or Leon.V.Burn (Jeweller) or Mary Leybourne Fashions The cellars in 36 Market Place were used in the Second World War as a public air raid shelter.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
MWI45804	Building	Site of Selby's Court The building had been demolished by 1968.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
MWI45854	Building	Site of New Era Laundry or 29 Sheep Street The building was demolished by 1958.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
MWI64445	Monument	Four Wells, 42 Market Place Four brick-lined 18th/19th century wells.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
MWI75375	Monument	Post Medieval/ Modern Ditches, Anzac House Three post medieval or modern ditches were revealed during an evaluation.	Post-Medieval to Modern
MWI8818	Monument	Home Farm A 19th century model farm.	Industrial
MWI8819	Monument	19th Century Well, West of Southbroom Road A 19th century well.	Industrial
MWI32903/MWI41526	Building	Brickham Bridge, Devizes Early 19th century road bridge with WWII anti-tank reinforced concrete cylinders added.	Industrial

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
MWI40867	Building	The Old Town Hall or Cheese Hall or The Clock House Laundry or Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society	Industrial
MWI69248	Building	Site of Demolished 19th Century Outfarm, East-southeast of Lower Belvedere Demolished 19th century outfarm.	Industrial
MWI69324	Building	Site of Jump Farm Demolished 19th century farmstead.	Industrial
MWI69325	Building	Site of Spitalcroft Farm Demolished 19th century farmstead.	Industrial
MWI69326	Building	Site of Outfarm Northwest of Spitalcroft Farm Demolished 19th century outfarm.	Industrial
MWI69327	Building	Site of Outfarm West-northwest of Spitalcroft Farm Demolished 19th century outfarm.	Industrial
MWI69352	Building	Site of Outfarm, South of Devizes Barracks Demolished 19th century outfarm.	Industrial
MWI73094	Building	Le Marchant Barracks, Militia Training Camp, American Hospital and POW Camp The original barracks, named Le Marchant, were completed in 1878 and became the regimental headquarters of the Wiltshire Regiment, continuing in that role until 1959.	Industrial
MWI77011	Building	18a Market Place or 18 Market Place	Industrial
MWI77241	Monument	Devizes Wharf Canal wharf of the early 19th century.	Industrial
MWI77242	Building	St James's Hospital, Sedgefield Gardens The former Devizes Union Workhouse of 1836, St James's was used as a geriatric hospital from 1948 to c.1990. Totally demolished apart from one small outbuilding	Industrial
MWI40152	Building	48 New Park Street or Coach House to Brownston House	Industrial
MWI41321	Building	The Dolphin Public House or 60 Northgate Street	Industrial

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
MWI41533	Building	Park Bridge, Devizes Late 19th or 20th century road bridge of stone	Industrial
MWI41542	Building	5, 6 and 7 Estcourt Street	Industrial
MWI41560	Building	18 and 19 High Street	Industrial
MWI41596	Building	The Corn Exchange Single storey corn exchange of 1857.	Industrial
MWI41609	Building	The Pie Shop or Post Office	Industrial
MWI41610	Building	29 Market Place or Charles H. Woodward Ltd	Industrial
MWI41611	Building	30 Market Place or Ramsbury Building Society	Industrial
MWI41612	Building	33 and 34 Market Place	Industrial
MWI41615	Building	42 Market Place	Industrial
MWI41729	Building	Longs Buildings or Long's Store Four-storey textile factory of 1785, built by John Anstie. Later used for a number of purposes, including a workhouse and a tobacco and snuff factory.	Industrial
MWI41745	Building	12a St John's Alley	Industrial
MWI41769	Building	New Baptist Chapel	Industrial
MWI42362	Building	29 and 30 St John's Street	Industrial
MWI42371	Building	Literary and Scientific Institute or British and Foreign School	Industrial
MWI42382	Building	31 Market Place or The Cromwell Hotel or Cromwell House or Office of Age Concern	Industrial
MWI42383	Building	32 Market Place	Industrial
MWI42386	Building	40 Market Place	Industrial
MWI42387	Building	Market Hall Previously known as Market House, Butter and Poultry Market and The Shambles	Industrial

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
MWI42389	Building	2, 3, 4 and 4a Estcourt Street	Industrial
MWI45797	Building	Rockley	Industrial
MWI45855	Building	Site of National School or Old Town School The building had been demolished by 1958.	Industrial
MWI45869	Building	Victoria Cottage	Industrial
MWI45927	Building	Outbuildings at 36 Market Place	Industrial
MWI63703	Building	59 and 61 Southbroom Road Pair of 18th/19th century cottages.	Industrial
MWI78195	Building	Devizes Gas Works Site of Devizes Gas Works. Devizes Improvement commissioners purchased the land at Wharf Street for gasworks, supply began in 1827. In 1867 gas and water supply were managed together, the waterworks being immediately south of the gasworks. In October 1953 gas production at Devizes ceased. The last remaining gasholder was cleared in 1993.	Industrial to Modern
MWI31458	Building	WWII Cylinders on Bridge at Devizes Anti-tank cylinders. 2 x anti-tank cylinders, on south side of bridge. Constructed using large diameter concrete drainage pipes filled with concrete and domed at top.	Modern
MWI31774	Building	Pillbox, South of the Kennet and Avon Canal A Type 22 pillbox next to the Kennet and Avon canal in Devizes.	Modern
MWI31775	Building	Pillbox, Devizes Fire Station The site of a Type 22 pillbox at the Devizes Fire Station.	Modern
MWI31816	Building	Pillbox, North of Cranesbill Close A Type 22 pillbox is located north of Cranesbill Close, Devizes. A Second World War Type 22 pillbox, shell proof. This pillbox and its associated defensive ditch is situated south of the Kennet and Avon Canal, north of Cranesbill Close, Devizes	Modern
MWI31908	Building	WWII Roadblock, Cemetery Bridge	Modern

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
		A roadblock was located at Cemetery Bridge.	
MWI31909	Building	WWII Roadblock, London Road Bridge A roadblock was located at London Road Bridge.	Modern
MWI31910	Building	WWII Gunpit, The Green A six pounder gunpit was located on The Green.	Modern
MWI31911	Building	Roadblock, Southbroom Road A roadblock was located at Southbroom Road.	Modern
MWI31915	Building	WWII Roadblock, Quakers Walk Bridge A roadblock was located at Quakers Walk Bridge.	Modern
MWI31916	Building	Roadblock, Gains Road A roadblock was located on Gains Road.	Modern
MWI31917	Building	Air Raid Shelter, Offers Corner A Second World War air raid shelter was located in the cellars of Offers Corner.	Modern
MWI31920	Building	WWII Air Raid Shelter, White Lion Public House Second World War air raid shelter in the cellars of the White Lion Public House.	Modern
MWI31922	Building	WWII Military Buildings, The Island A small group of military buildings, mostly Nissen huts, can be seen on aerial photographs, situated on The Island.	Modern
MWI31924	Building	WWII Gun Emplacement, The Green A sandbagged gun emplacement was located on the Green, covering Estcourt Street.	Modern
MWI31931	Building	WWII Roadblock, Commercial Road A World War Two roadblock was located on Commercial Road.	Modern
MWI32073	Monument	Anti-Tank Blocks, South of Coate Bridge Two concrete anti-tank blocks are located south of Coate Bridge.	Modern
MWI34069	Building	WWII Pillbox, Dyehouse Lane	Modern

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
		A Type 22 pillbox is located in Dye House Lane.	
MWI41753	Building	4 and 5 St John's Street or Boots, The Chemist or Boots Corner or Abbey National Bank Building Society or Santander Bank	Modern
MWI45905	Building	Devizes Picture Palace or Palace Cinema or Zettlers Leisure and Social Club or Angel Bingo or Angel Leisure	Modern
MWI45907	Building	Site of Electric Picture Palace The Electric Picture Palace was demolished in 1929 to make way for the larger Palace Cinema.	Modern
MWI45908	Building	Palace Cinema and Picture Palace or Devizes Picture Palace The Palace Cinema opened in 1929 burnt down in 1932 and was rebuilt and re-opened in 1933.	Modern
MWI45917	Building	Formerly Co-operative Supermarket The building was demolished in the first or second decade of the 21st century.	Modern
MWI45923	Building	Squash Court to the Rear of 33 Market Place	Modern
MWI64109	Building	WWII Emergency Water Supply, Market Place A Second World War Emergency Water Supply can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1944. This circular structure is approximately 7 metres in diameter and is situated in the Market Place, immediately to the northwest of the fountain.	Modern
MWI64110	Building	WWII Water Supply, Mary Port Street A Second World War Emergency Water Supply can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1944. This circular structure is approximately 7 metres in diameter and is situated at the southern end of Mary Port Street.	Modern
MWI64111	Building	Emergency Water Supply, Southbroom Road Second World War Emergency Water Supply can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1944. This circular structure is approximately 7 metres in diameter and is situated by Southbroom Road, opposite the junction with Hare and Hound Street.	Modern
MWI64112	Building	Emergency Water Supply, Forty Acres Road Second World War Emergency Water Supply can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1944. This circular structure is approximately 7 metres in diameter and is situated on waste ground by Forty Acres Road.	Modern

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
MWI64115	Building	Flax Scutching Factory, London Road A flax scutching factory was built in Devizes during the Second World War. Before the war little flax was grown or therefore processed in Britain and the factory in Devizes represents one of 17 built or adapted to this work during the war.	Modern
MWI74436	Monument	Pits, Coate Bridge Pits of unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey.	Unknown
MWI74437	Monument	Field Boundary, Coate Bridge Field boundary of unknown date was identified by a geophysical survey.	Unknown
MWI77540	Monument	Undated Ditches, Parkfields Ditches of an unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey.	Unknown
MWI77541	Monument	Undated Pits, Parkfields Pits of an unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey.	Unknown

Recorded Archaeological Events (Wiltshire Historic Environment Record)

Ref	Location	Type
EWI10127	Devizes, Kennet, Wiltshire	Ground Penetrating Radar Survey The works were to undertake a Geophysical Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey within the guidelines and best practices for Archaeological surveys, within a predefined survey area. The purpose of the survey was to provide a high level of detail and confidence to confirm if a medieval drainage channel thought to cross the area is still present or poses a risk to the planned development.
EWI10176	Northgate and New Park Street, Devizes	Archaeological Watching Brief Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Gaiger Brothers Ltd. to undertake archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording (AMIR) on groundworks associated with the erection of 9 dwellings at Northgate Street and New Park Street, Devizes. The AMIR was preceded by an archaeological evaluation carried out in 2019, which identified a possible medieval well of potential significance, as well as a post-medieval pit, containing a mixed assemblage of artefacts (pottery, bone, CBM, glass etc). A further pit and two postholes potentially from the late 17th century were also revealed, along with a cellar wall which may relate to buildings indicated on a map from 1759. The current investigation has corroborated the results of the previous evaluation. Archaeological features uncovered during the AMIR comprised three pits dated to post medieval period (16th to 18th centuries), walls from 18th and 19th centuries and a well dating to the 19th century. These structures correlate broadly to the historic maps from 18th and 19th centuries. No features of medieval date were recorded.
EWI10193	Sheep Street, Devizes	Archaeological Watching Brief Site had been heavily cellared in Victorian times so no archaeological features were observed.
EWI3758	Vale's Lane Car Park	Watching Brief on the Reconstruction of Vale's Lane Car Park The partial foundations of a number of 19th century dwellings were identified and recorded.
EWI3759	Nursteed Farm, Brickley Road, Devizes	Evaluation at Nursteed Farm, Brickley Road, Devizes

Ref	Location	Type
		Four areas containing archaeological deposits were identified during the evaluation, comprising two main areas and two minor areas. The desoposits represent the presence of an occupation site of mid-late Iron Age, a possible Roman midden deposit and a single dump of stonework/ditch of medieval date.
EWI3760	Devizes Town Centre	Desk Based Assessment for the Devizes Town Centre Development The desk based assessment has established that most of the site is located within the medieval town of Devizes, and lies just to the east of the site of the medieval North Gate.
EWI3762	New Park Street, Devizes	Excavation at New Park Street, Devizes Medieval and post medieval pottery was recovered, and a well and a substantial foundation wall were recorded that may be contemporary with the adjoining timber framed house of 1450, known as The Great Porch.
EWI3764	Vale's Lane, Devizes	Excavation at Vale's Lane, Devizes An excavation in 1999 produced pits with 12th-16th century pottery, walling and a hearth.
EWI3774	Vale's Lane, Devizes	Evaluation at the Old Joinery Works, Vales Lane The evaluation has shown that medieval and post medieval deposits, in the form of pits, layers and a garden/cultivation soil, survive in the northern part of the study area.
EWI3776	Corn Exchange, Devizes	Watching Brief at the Corn Exchange, Devizes The depth and width of a large linear feature was recorded. Although undated, it is suggested that the ditch is likely to be the previously unrecorded 12th century inner bailey ditch of Devizes Castle.
EWI3778	Devizes	Archaeological Watching Brief Two undated shafts, possibly disused wells or ice houses were recorded. Market Place Reconstruction, Devizes.
EWI3779	Devizes	Watching Brief on the Devizes Motor Company Site A possible pre-19th century stone lined well, three underground chambers and three cellars were uncovered.
EWI5108	The Brittox, Devizes	Evaluation on Land at 24 and 25 The Brittox, Devizes

Ref	Location	Type
		A pit and wall footings of a mid to late 17th century date were revealed.
EWI5664	Le Marchant Barracks, London Road, Devizes	Desk Based Assessment at Le Marchant Barracks, London Road, Devizes An assessment of the archaeological potential of the site of the former Le Marchant Barracks. There are no records of archaeological sites or finds for the proposal site itself. Archaeological records for the vicinity of the site are sparse, but this may be a reflection of a lack of previous archaeological investigation in the area rather than a genuine absence.
EWI5721	Willis Court, Devizes	Evaluation at Willis Court, Devizes A pair of post holes, containing 13th century pottery, were revealed.
EWI5723	Cromwell House and 33 Market Place,	Evaluation on Land to the Rear of Cromwell House and 33 Market Place The evaluation located a substantial ditch, which from its size is best considered as an outwork of the castle.
EWI6036	8 Sidmouth Street, Devizes	Watching Brief at 8 Sidmouth Street, Devizes No confirmed archaeological deposits or features were noted, though a deep soil deposit was present to the rear of the site. It was not possible to establish whether this deposit related to the possible presence of a medieval defensive ditch and bank.
EWI6065	Northgate Development, Devizes	Evaluation at the Proposed Northgate Development, Devizes A ditch was revealed, interpreted as the medieval outer bailey ditch of Devizes Castle.
EWI6238	Quakers Walk, Devizes	Evaluation at Quakers Walk, Devizes The evaluation identified a number of ditches, one of which contained a residual blade-like flint of possible mesolithic date. In addition, a large post medieval ditch was revealed that correlates well with a series of cropmarks that had been previously identified.
EWI6627	Southbroom Infants School, Devizes	Watching Brief at Southbroom Infants School, Devizes Three post medieval pits and a wall fragment were recorded during the course of the works.
EWI6686	Catleys Deport, Southbroom Road	Watching Brief at Catleys Deport, Southbroom Road

Ref	Location	Type
		Monitoring of groundworks identified two distinct areas of activity, either within or close to the conjectured line of the medieval town ditch, or to the east of the ditch. Other activity on the site relates to the 19th century terraced housing.
EWI6698	West Central Car Park, Devizes	Watching Brief at West Central Car Park, Devizes The outer bailey ditch of the castle was located and partially examined. Other gullies were observed, along with various post medieval structures such as cellars and wells. A small number of pottery finds of medieval and post medieval date were recovered.
EWI6820	St Mary's Church, Devizes	Archaeological Evaluation at St Mary's Church, Devizes Excavation of three evaluation trenches within churchyard to north of church. A number of 19th century burials encountered. No evidence for stratified archaeology beneath.
EWI7281	13 Market Place, Devizes	Desk-Based Assessment of 13 Market Place, Devizes Research of available archaeological and historical data relating to the proposed development site and environs provide indications that the site may have first been developed in the 14th century, and therefore part of an early phase in the planned urban development of Devizes. It is possible that earlier remains exist on the site, but no evidence was found for this. There is evidence for development of the site in the middle of the 18th century and there is a pattern of redevelopment from then on, typical of urban landscapes.
EWI7283	Old Joinery, Vale's Lane	Excavation at the Old Joinery, Vale's Lane The excavation revealed the presence of a number of medieval and post medieval features, predominantly comprising pits and post holes, but including a large scoop, a hearth and a short length of wall footing.
EWI7284	Old Joinery, Vale's Lane	Watching Brief at the Old Joinery, Vale's Lane The watching brief revealed several medieval pits and located the 12th century ditch marking the outer bailey defences of the castle.
EWI7287	42, Market Place	Watching Brief at 42 Market Place

Ref	Location	Type
		The watching brief revealed the truncated foundations of the original back wall to the building, four brick-lined 18th/19th century wells, two of which appeared to be accessed from below ground passage ways, a post medieval rubbish pit and a possible backfilled cellar.
EWI7294	Former Gasworks, Wharf Road, Devizes	Watching Brief at Former Gasworks, Wharf Road, Devizes The majority of the site had been buried in approximately 2m of modern infilling comprising bands of rubble, ash, soil and building debris, lying directly above truncated natural clay. A small area of surviving original ground surface was identified in the northwest corner of the site, but no pre-modern archaeological features or finds were present.
EWI7530	Coate Bridge	Geophysical Survey at Coate Bridge A detailed magnetometer survey was carried out within an area of land at Coate Bridge, on the north eastern edge of Devizes in Wiltshire. The survey located a number of weakly positive linear and discrete anomalies within the site, although the origin of the majority of these could not be confidently interpreted. Former ridge and furrow and associated boundary features were identified, but many extant boundary ditches did not result in a magnetic response.
EWI7598	27-28 Market Place, Devizes, Wiltshire.	Watching Brief at 27-28 Market Place, Devizes The archaeological work confirmed the location of the outer bailey ditch of Devizes Castle, and fragments of medieval earthenware pottery and green glazes pottery of 13th or 14th century date were recovered from its upper fills. The ditch was cut by a post medieval stone wall, which could have been constructed on the boundary of a former burgage plot. A large pit and a cellar were also recorded.
EWI7630	Coate Bridge	Evaluation on Land at Coate Bridge The evaluation identified six main phases of activity. Early prehistoric/Bronze Age activity was focused in the south-west corner of site where a large, possible enclosure ditch was identified with an associated pit. Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity was recorded to the east of site where a possible structure and ditch were identified. Early Roman activity was identified to the north of site where occupation layers associated with boundary/ enclosure ditches were recorded. Late Roman activity was identified in the centre and to the west

Ref	Location	Type
		of site where a circular enclosure was identified, along with a possible occupation layer and associated boundary/enclosure ditches. An early/middle Saxon recut of a Roman ditch was identified in the centre of site. Post-medieval agricultural activity was identified across site, with a focus to the west where a finds rich activity layer was identified.
EWI7793	Devizes Motor Company Site	Desk Based Assessment at Devizes Motor Company Site A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out prior to a proposed development. The inferred course of the outer bailey of 12th-13th century medieval defensive earthworks for the town was noted to curve across the proposed development site and a bore-hole survey indicated the presence of a deposit at 1.1 metres down, similar to the outer bailey ditch fills recorded in an excavation at Devizes Market Place. Potential for the discovery of medieval archaeology was proposed for the site, apart from the area to the north, where underground fuel tanks from a former petrol station are likely to have compromised any remains.
EWI7799	Devizes Town Centre	Desk Study on Devizes Town Centre, Wharf Development Area & North A desk study of the Devizes Town Centre was carried out by Kennet District Council. Wessex Archaeology had already prepared a desk based assessment of the development area. The desk study found that the outer bailey ditch is likely to cross the North Gate Development Area and the town ditch may cross the Wharf development area. The ditches may be at least 6 metres wide and 4 metres deep and could be deeper and wider in places.
EWI8452	Brickley Lane, Devizes	Excavation at Brickley Lane, Devizes The excavation covered three separate sites, which were mechanically stripped of topsoil and plough soil, and 75% of the discrete features uncovered were excavated. To the north (Area 1) a Neolithic pit containing Peterborough Ware; a Middle-Late Iron Age farmstead; a C1-2 trackway; and some Anglo-Saxon activity were discovered. Two sites to the south (Areas 2 & 4) revealed Roman and medieval field boundary/ditch systems.
EWI8492	Devizes	Dig Devizes: Community Archaeology Excavation

Ref	Location	Type
		"Dig Devizes" was a community archaeology project on Saturday 20th and Sunday 21st July 2013 as part of the Council for British Archaeology Festival of Archaeology. In c.1714 labourers who were excavating foundations to erect houses on the Green, found a six gallon pot sealed with tiles, containing seventeen bronze statuettes of the Roman gods Jupiter, Bacchus, Neptune and Mars amongst others. The exact location of the find spot is unknown, so a geophysical survey of the Green and ten 1m x 1m test pits were employed. The test pits revealed few archaeological features, and a large variety of artefacts dating from cC16 to the present day were found, but nothing Roman. The site had been used as a military camp in WWII, and the erection and demolition of this probably caused widespread scattering of earlier and later debris.
EWI8585	37-8 St John's Street	Watching Brief at 37-8 St John's Street Following the demolition of late C19/20 brick-built extensions at the rear of the property, a brick-built cellar, soakaway, a stone-built barrel-vaulted water cistern, and a brick-lined well were discovered.
EWI8635	Anzac House, London Road	Evaluation at Anzac House, London Road The evaluation revealed two ditches of post medieval/modern date. The majority of the site had been disturbed and truncated by late 19th century and later developments.
EWI9337	23, The Brittox	Watching Brief at 23 The Brittox An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey extension at the back of a shop. A ditch aligned perpendicular to The Brittox may represent a previous property boundary. A probable pit was dated to the 17th century and a second pit is likely to have been of a similar date. Two deep wall foundations, probably of an 18th century date, cut several of the pits. Small areas of undisturbed geological deposits attested to the absence of defensive features associated with Devizes castle.
EWI9743	Church of St Mary the Virgin, New Park Street	Watching Brief at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, New Park Street Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during the excavation of trial holes and boreholes. The purpose of these initial investigations was to identify the depth and character of the archaeology, to help inform design proposals for the re-ordering of the church interior which would cause minimal disturbance to

Ref	Location	Type
		the ground. Ultimately, the reordering works were to form part of more extensive improvements to the church, centred on the construction of a new extension within the graveyard. The boreholes were positioned within the area of the new extension, with the purpose of establishing the depth to which burials extended and therefore what the most appropriate foundation solution might be. The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording related to the hand-excavation of 12 trial holes, mostly within the church but also immediately adjacent to the chancel, and two boreholes within the graveyard. The exterior trial holes suggested that significant archaeological remains were unlikely to survive immediately adjacent to the north side of the church. The boreholes within the graveyard suggested that the area subject to development was unlikely to contain multi-period burials. Nevertheless, if it reflected a similar burial pattern to that identified during the 2012 evaluation there may be c. 300 articulated burials within the new building footprint requiring excavation. Inside the church, while an extensive 1854 restoration appears to have removed any earlier floors or horizons, cut features and structural remains were identified within a proposed 0.60m impact zone. These mostly related to burials, which have been exposed throughout much of the church at depths of 0.50m below the floor slab. However, the discovery of a single partially articulated skeleton at a depth of 0.40m suggested that some excavation of human remains may be necessary. Any deeper groundworks within the church would undoubtedly encounter intact burials, as indicated by the presence of a coffin within the deepest trial hole in front of the chancel arch. An intact brick vault within the tower seemed to be coterminous with the large ledger stone that covered it. Any ground reduction would necessitate the lowering of the vault walls and inverted excavation of the soil (containing coffin furniture) on the vault roof. Finally, the identification of some possible pre-15th century foundations suggested there may be some potential for identifying evidence for the phasing and historical development of the church fabric.
EWI9842	Land at Parkfields	Geophysical Survey on Land at Parkfields A geophysical survey, comprising detailed magnetometry, was conducted within a small area of land at Devizes ahead of a potential residential development. A number of geophysical anomalies were located in the southeastern part of the survey area which could have been associated with a formerly mapped building and

Ref	Location	Type
		its surrounding environs. Positive linear anomalies in the northern part of the site could have been associated with formerly mapped boundary features, but this was not certain. A small number of positive linear and discrete responses were located in the northern part of the site, but they lacked a coherent morphology which prevented confident interpretation as former cut features. Modern magnetic debris and disturbance was also encountered, including a number of buried services.
EWI9853	Parkfield	Topographic Survey of the Earthwork in Parkfield A topographic survey of an extant earthwork in Parkfield was undertaken. The Earthwork is located at the land north of Quakers Road, and the work was intended record the character and extent of the earthwork and any features associated with it. The earthwork was largely covered with thick grass along with impenetrable areas of vegetation and low-hanging tree branches at the time of the survey. Where survey data could not be collected in the field 1 metre resolution LiDAR was utilised to supplement the recording and interpretation of the earthwork. The survey and the Lidar data were compared to historic mapping which suggested that it formed part of the Roundway park pale southern boundary.