

Police Headquarters, London Road, Devizes

784-B029395



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Fifth Issue

Ridge & Partners LLP

November 2023

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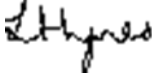
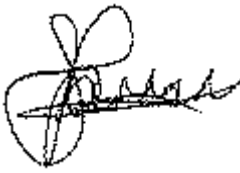
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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Definition
aOD	Ordnance Datum
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-Based Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
LiDAR	Laser Imaging, Detection and Ranging
NCAP	National Collection of Aerial Photography
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OSGB NGR	Ordnance Survey National Grid reference system

1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared to support the consideration of this site for future development. This study examines the archaeological potential of the application site and the surrounding areas. The 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, due to the known evidence found on and around the application site and in the surrounding area. A programme of archaeological evaluation, which may lead to further mitigation has been advised, with any further archaeological work being undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance with the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by Lauren Hynes, Archaeological Consultant (PCIfA), Tetra Tech, on behalf of Ridge and Partners LLP to support a feasibility study for the future development of the site.

This report has been prepared in response to the archaeological interest in the site identified by the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service. This Desk-Based Assessment deals only with below-ground archaeological remains.

2.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This report has been prepared in line with and in respect of the guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment (2020):

This DBA 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 CIfA (2022, 2020). The DBA 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.

The Historic Environment, as defined by NPPF (2021), comprises 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 5.63 hectares and centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid reference system (OSGB NGR) SU 01220 61963 and is characterised by a mixture of buildings, associated hardstanding and open space.

The application site is an irregular polygon in plan and is presently characterised by several buildings, as well as associated hardstanding for parking. The site can be accessed from London Road (A361), which bounds the site on its southern edge, from the north-east to the south-west. The site is bordered to the east by Quakers Road. The area to the west consists of sports pitches, fields, and a series of tennis courts.

The geology of the application site comprises 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, 2023). The application site consists of Soilscape 6, a freely draining slightly acid loamy soil (Cranfield University, 2023).

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 cause cultural heritage impacts. 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.

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 in consultation with the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record. This study has taken into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the area. The sources consulted were:

- Wiltshire Historic Environment Record;
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) (formerly the (NMR);
- Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre;
- Historic England for designated sites;

- Local Planning Authority for designated and non-designated heritage assets;
- 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;
- Know Your Place online database; and,
- Secondary research including, previously completed archaeological reports for the surrounding area, regional research frameworks and grey literature and journal articles, as appropriate.

In addition to the above resources, a site walkover survey was undertaken on 18th July 2023 by Ellie Crew (PCIfA) to assess the site for potential features of archaeological or historic interest, and suitability for mitigation measures. A previous Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken by Tetra Tech (2020) for the Parkfields site which lies adjacent and to the east of Police Headquarters, and which was once part of the wider HQ campus.

5.0 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

5.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of Historic England as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

National Planning Policy Framework, 2023

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. 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 190).

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 significant 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 194).

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 or 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 194). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of elements within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 206).

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 202). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets (para 203). 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 68).

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)

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

This guidance has been updated in support of the NPPF (2019) and reiterates the importance of assessing heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and the contribution to its setting, to better understand the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals.

Conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. The neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed by ensuring that they have a viable use that is consistent with their conservation.

An important consideration should be whether development proposals adversely affect (harm) a heritage asset's significance. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm as 'substantial' or 'less than substantial' in accordance with NPPF paragraphs 196-198. Critically, it is the degree of harm to the heritage asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed and should be explicitly identified.

The level of substantial harm is stated to be a 'high test'. Whether development proposals cause substantial harm will be a judgment in the decision-taking process, having regard to the circumstances of the case and by applying the relevant NPPF paragraphs. The harm may arise directly from works to the heritage asset, or indirectly from development within its setting. A thorough assessment of the harm that development proposals will have on this setting needs to consider, and be proportionate to, the heritage asset's significance and the degree to which any changes enhance or detract from that significance, and the ability to appreciate and experience it.

5.2 LOCAL POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The Wiltshire Core Strategy (2015)

The Wiltshire Core Strategy is the local development plan for Wiltshire. It was adopted on 20th January 2015. It includes policies relating to Archaeology. Core Policy 58 addresses the conservation of the historic environment:

- Core Policy 58: Ensuring the Conservation of the Historic Environment

The full details of the above policies can be found in Appendix C.

6.0 BASELINE DATA

Period	Description	Date range
Palaeolithic and Mesolithic	The Palaeolithic is divided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic, and is characterised by hunting practices and flint tools. The Mesolithic is often characterised by the microlithic flint industry and a gradual move towards cultivation and domestics.	Up to 5,000 BCE
Neolithic	A period typically associated with the appearance of large ritual and ceremonial monuments in the landscape, and a reliance on cultivation practices and domestics, as well as the first appearance of pottery in the archaeological record.	5,000 BCE to 2,200 BCE
Bronze Age	The period is subdivided into the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age, and is typically characterised by the appearance of bronze metalworking in the archaeological record, a change in domestic and ceremonial architecture, and increased agricultural activity and land management.	2,200 BCE to 750 BCE
Iron Age	The Iron Age is characterised by increasing evidence for land management and the use of iron, as well as defensive monuments such as hillforts and oppida. There is also increased evidence for continental influences in the pre-conquest period.	750 BCE to 43 CE
Romano-British	Traditionally, the Romano-British period begins with the Roman invasion in 43 CE and ends with the emperor Honorius directing Britain to see to its own defence in 410 CE. The period is characterised by military operations, the establishment of central civitates for instance, while on a regional scale, vernacular architecture and traditions persisted.	43 CE to c. 450 CE
Anglo-Saxon/early medieval	Following the breakdown of Roman rule, incoming Angles and Saxons established a series of kingdoms in England, including Northumbria and Wessex. The earlier part of the period was associated with paganism, with the emergence of Christianity and establishment of the church from the 5 th century. By the 9 th century, the manorial system was widespread.	450 CE to 1066 CE
Later medieval	The later medieval period commences with the Norman Invasion and culminates with the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Following the conquest, castles were established as a sign of power, and often provided the focus of royal and ecclesiastical centres. More and more marginal land was also exploited to support agriculture and expanded industry.	1066 CE to 1540 CE
Post-medieval	The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the Industrial and Agricultural revolutions of the 18 th and early 19 th century. The Dissolution of the Monasteries saw wholesale transfers of land into Royal and private hands, buildings were demolished, religious artefacts destroyed and social life irrevocably altered, marking an abrupt end to the Middle Ages. The period is characterised by the expansion of economy and industry that contributed to the onset of industrialisation, although activity was typically centred on small workshops and 'cottage' industries. For many, ordinary life was disrupted by conflict culminating in the Civil Wars.	c. 1540 CE to 1750 CE

Industrial	The catalyst for the Industrial Revolution was steam and coal driven technology, and led to the establishment of large factories, foundries and works. The growing demand for resources such as coal also led to the establishment of canals to more effectively link mines to industrial centres, while the ‘Turnpike Acts’ allowed new roads to be established. By the 19 th century, the establishment of the railway further transformed the landscape, and as well as mineral resources, also carried passengers.	1750 CE to 1900 CE
Modern	Warfare is perhaps the most enduring image of 20 th century Britain, bringing about major economic and social changes, as well as defensive and commemorative structures. Extant military structures and defence landscapes survive in many parts of the country. Mass transport, the creation of a National Health Service, mass leisure and cultural life beyond an elite may also all be seen as factors shaping landscape and material culture in this period, as may mass migration, as part of the post-Imperial settlement.	1900 CE onwards

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. There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields nor Registered Parks and Gardens. However, there is one Scheduled Monument, two Conservation Areas and, and 301 Listed Buildings within the study area. The locations of these designated assets are shown on Figure 2.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

There is a single Scheduled Monument within the 1km study area: Devizes Castle (1021375), which is located approximately 1.15km south-west from the centre of the site. The extant castle dates from the Victorian period; however, this is built on the motte of the original Norman castle which retains its moat and a section of the inner bailey (Historic England, 2023a).

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).

LISTED BUILDINGS

There are three Grade I Listed Buildings and 27 Grade II*, with the remaining 271 being listed as Grade II.

Grade I Listed Buildings

Church of St Mary (1251640) is located approximately 0.69km 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 (Historic England, 2023b).

Brownstone House (1251612) is located approximately 0.73km 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 (Historic England, 2023c).

Forecourt Wall of Brownstone House (1251613) is located approximately 0.75km 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 (Historic England, 2023d).

Grade II* Listed Buildings

The Church of St James (1263715) is located approximately 0.45km south from the centre of the application site. The perpendicular west tower dates to the 15th century, with the rest of the church originating from the re-build in 1831-2 by design of John Peniston in collaboration with Benoni White (Historic England, 2023e).

Grade II Listed Buildings

London Road Bridge (1263775) is an Industrial era Bridge situated approximately 0.26km south from the centre of the application site. It is one of three bridges of the same design that sit over the canal (Historic England, 2023f).

Brickham Bridge (1244050/ 1262287) is an Industrial era Bridge located approximately 0.33km north-east from the centre of the application site. The asset dates to the early 19th century with later alterations in the 20th century (Historic England, 2023g).

Marlborough Lodge and Gate Piers (1243313) is a post-medieval to Industrial era building located 0.35km north-east from the centre of the application site. This asset functioned as the lodge to Roundway Park dated to 1800 (Historic England, 2023h).

Park Bridge (1249363) 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 (Historic England, 2023i).

Quakers Walk Lodge and Gates (1272950) is an Industrial era building located approximately 0.59km west south-west from the centre of the application site. The two storey lodge dates to the mid-19th century (Historic England, 2023j).

6.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Archaeological Background and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The Wiltshire Historic Environment Record for 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. The details of sites can be seen in Appendix D and on Figures 3 and 4. The Wiltshire Council does not have a local list.

The Wiltshire Historic Environment Record indicates the presence of three 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 is located in the northern section of the site. A medieval/ post-medieval field system is also present towards the south-west of the site. The medieval to late 19th century deer park known as Roundway Park (MWA8812) once encompassed the site.

Prehistoric

Across Britain, the main evidence for the Palaeolithic period is stone tools, with evidence being most concentrated within the southern part of England, particularly in the regions of the Thames, Severn and Medway valleys. The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology in this region is generally poorly known (Hosfield et al, n.d.). Sites are typically recognised from lithic scatters, often found within river gravels and terraces, as well as caves and rock shelters in some areas. The geography of known remains is often highly regionalised, as sediments from the period have often been destroyed or reworked by natural processes. Palaeolithic evidence in Wiltshire is primarily focussed on gravel terraces associated with river valleys, such as Milford Hill in Salisbury. Further evidence in the region includes reworked chalk or limestone-derived fluvial deposits in sites such as Harnham, Salisbury or Twyford House in Bristol (ibid).

There are no assets dating to the Palaeolithic period within the 1km study area.

Like the Palaeolithic period, the Mesolithic is characterised by ephemeral traces of activity; sites are principally recognised from concentrations of lithics, as the temporary settlements used by these communities left little other trace in the landscape. It is very rare to find in situ evidence for Mesolithic settlement sites. In many areas, evidence for Mesolithic activity has been highly dependent upon concentrations of archaeological fieldwork within particular parts of the landscape, and the visibility of material may have been impacted upon by coastal and sea-level changes. Much of the evidence in the region consist of microlith assemblages, as well as scrapers, burins, awls, and flint axes/adzes and flakes from re-sharpening such axes/ adzes (ibid).

There is a single Mesolithic asset within the study area, this is the findspot of a Mesolithic flint located on Quakers Walk in 2005 (MWI8645), approximately 0.28km north-west from the centre of the application site.

The Neolithic was a period of increasingly permanent human occupation, although seasonal mobility and the exploitation of wild resources continued throughout the period. Mortuary monuments, along with the introduction of pottery, domesticates and arable farming practices mark the beginning of the Neolithic period, and the construction of large ceremonial monuments arguably marks a clear change in ideology from the preceding Mesolithic period. Common Neolithic ceremonial monuments in the region include the great henge and associated ritual/ceremonial landscape at Avebury, that includes Silbury Hill and the East and West Kennet long barrows and the Windmill Hill causewayed enclosure (Darvill, 1992: 97).

There is one asset within the study area that dates to the Neolithic period, which is a Neolithic Flint findspot on Quakers Walk (MWI8666), 0.43km south-west. A second asset dates from the Late Neolithic to the Bronze Age, this is a flint findspot located 0.41km north-west (MWI8678) from the centre of the application site.

The Bronze Age is characterised by significant changes in material culture, and in domestic and ceremonial architecture. The introduction of bronze metalworking is traditionally associated with the appearance of

Beaker culture. Mortuary ceremonies also change emphasis in this period, with a shift from the large communal complexes and inhumations of the Neolithic to individual cremations and round barrow cemeteries. Across Britain, the Bronze Age is also associated with increased agricultural activity and enclosures, associated with improved cultivation techniques, particularly in the Middle and Late periods.

There are three assets within the study area that date to the Bronze Age. These assets are, a sword fragment found in Plot 11, Quaker's Walk Allotments (MWI8677) located 0.53km south-west and Ring Ditches to the south of Roundway, situated 1.03km (MWI8849) and 0.96km (MWI8851) north-west from the centre of the application site.

By the Iron Age, the landscape saw increasing evidence for field systems and defended sites, and much stronger evidence for continental influences than earlier periods. The period is also marked by evidence for the appearance of iron technology in the archaeological record. Perhaps the most characteristic monument which appeared in the landscape of Britain during the Iron Age is the hillfort. These defended sites, often located on the edges of the natural plateaus and escarpments, may have originated in the late Bronze Age and some may have continued in use into the Roman period; however, relatively little excavation has been undertaken at these sites and therefore their individual histories are not always understood. One such possible hillfort may be the site of Devizes Castle, though no work has been undertaken to test this theory and later development is thought likely to have significantly affected the potential to Iron Age remains to survive. Further Iron Age enclosures are known from the area north of the study area, including Oliver's Castle on Roundway Down, which is sometimes called a hillfort, and the enclosure at Mother Antony's Well.

There are two assets within the 1km study area that date to the Iron Age period, this includes a settlement on Brickley Lane (MWI8682) approximately 1.04km south-east, as well as a Spindle-Whorl (MWI8681) located 0.83km west from the centre of the application site.

Romano-British

Britain was occupied following Claudius' successful invasion of 43 CE, and the south-west region witnessed extensive Roman activity and influence in the cultural landscape, particularly in Somerset, Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. Within Wiltshire, this influence included extensive rural settlement, including small towns, such as the nearby Mildenhall, villas, and rural settlements and small villages, such as Knook and Chapperton Down on Salisbury Plain. The area also had significant urban settlement at Bath and Old Sarum, as well as a network of roads. The nature of Romano-British settlement within Devizes remains unclear but appears to have focussed on the Southbroom, Pan's Lane and Wayside Farm areas spreading south-east from The Green (McMahon, 2004: 8-9)

There are seven assets located within the 1km study area that date to the Romano-British period. In relation to the application site, assets include antiquarian discoveries including a lead coffin (MWI8692) 0.83km north-east, the findspot of pottery (MWI8702) 0.75km south-east and the discovery of a statuette and coin hoard (MWI8703) located 0.62km south, which was recorded but has subsequently been lost. Other assets are, findspot of pottery sherd (MWI8722) 0.47km south, findspot of pottery (MWI8730) located 0.54km south-west, Roman finds at Belvedere Wood (MWI8736) 0.82km west and, Roman ditches situated 0.95km east north-east (MWI744350).

Early Medieval/Anglo-Saxon

The early medieval period is one of significant social, political, economic and cultural change. The mechanisms by which Roman territories came under Anglo-Saxon control and the degree of either system collapse or continuity from the late Romano-British period has generated much speculation in the context of southwest Britain; however, many would now agree that the first sizeable tribal territories in Anglo-Saxon England bear some relationship to the sub-Roman provinces that preceded them. Burial sites are, however, a likely indicator of physical claims to land and are, in a number of cases, associated with earlier, prehistoric monuments. Roman field systems demonstrably influence the patterns of early medieval field and parish boundaries in some areas. It is clear, nevertheless, from monuments such as the Wansdyke, which runs north of the site, that this was a period of perceived, if not actual threat. Regional tensions in the area are demonstrated by the defeat of a Mercian incursion at Ellendune, between Devizes and Swindon, in 825CE (Baggs et al, 1980). This was also a period where Christianity became increasingly important, and sites in Wiltshire have been identified by archaeologists and historians as having early churches or monastic settlements, including Wilton, which was one of the capitals of Saxon Wessex. The Devizes area falls distinctly within the core territory of the Saxon Kingdom of Wessex, including a Royal Burh at Chippenham, and the town itself appears to be a Norman foundation, as there is no evidence of early medieval activity within the study area (Baggs et al, 1975).

There are no assets within the 1km study area that date to the early medieval period.

Medieval

The Norman Conquest of c.1066 provides a firm date for the commencement of the later medieval period across England and documentary evidence becomes increasingly important through the period. The origin of the social and physical structure of the landscape is rooted in the early medieval period with the rise of feudal estates, ecclesiastical power, both spiritual and temporal, and the development of nucleated settlement of villages and small towns. Like other parts of England, the wealth of this part of Wiltshire was

made on the back of sheep, with the downs used for grazing, while the greensand below the chalk was used for arable production. Monastic barns, such as Bradford-upon-Avon, and large churches, like Bishops Cannings and Potterne, demonstrate the prosperity of the area during the Middle Ages. The importance of the Church is further underlined by the magnificence of the cathedral at Salisbury and other monastic houses, including those at Potterne and Bradenstoke. Temporal power was expressed through castles, including that at Devizes, which was constructed in 1080, by Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury. The castle occupies a promontory on the west of the modern town and has its origins as a motte and bailey fortification but was reconstructed in stone in the 12th century (Devizes Heritage, 2023). Occupying land at the junction of the boundaries of the manors of Bishops Cannings, Potterne and Rowde, making it the castle at the boundary (*ad divisas* in Latin, or *aux devises* in Norman-French). This descriptive placename became anglicised as Devizes over time (Mills, 2003).

There are 17 medieval assets and seven assets that date between the later medieval and post-medieval periods located within the 1km study area. This includes the findspot of a medieval strap end (MWI8783), situated 0.32km west from the centre of the proposed development site. Additionally, the settlement of Devizes has medieval origins (MWI8748) which is located approximately 0.97km south south-west from the application site.

There is a single asset that dates between the later medieval and Industrial periods, this is Roundway Park (MWI8812), which once included the Police Headquarters site.

Post-medieval, Industrial and Modern periods

The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the Agricultural and Industrial revolutions of the 18th and early 19th century, being one of deep-rooted change. The population of England nearly doubled between 1541 and 1651, followed by a period of slow growth before accelerating again in the late 18th century.

Across much of the area, the main pattern of rural settlement characteristic of the medieval period persisted during the post-medieval period, with the use of the chalk downland for extensive grazing of sheep, with enclosure of the uplands being sporadic and late, historically speaking. The settlements of Wick Green and Nursteed continued in use throughout the Middle Ages and into the Industrial era, becoming satellites and then suburbs of Devizes. Pottery of 16th and 17th century date has been reported from Jackson Close (MWI8815) and field boundaries thought to relate to the post-medieval settlement at Nursteed are recorded between the A312 and Nursteed Close (MWI72902). In addition, there is evidence of possible post-medieval industrial activity recorded during works at Devizes School to the north of the site (MWI8817). The town expanded as a result of the textiles trade and this saw new building in this period, initially connected to the trade, such as the Yarn Hall, but developing to include civic buildings, such as the Town Hall and a theatre (McMahon, 2004: 6, 7).

The Battle of Roundway Down was fought to the north of the town on 13th July 1643. Following the Royalist retreat from Bath, they had taken refuge in the castle, leading to the Parliamentary commander, Sir William Waller, laying siege to the castle, leading to fighting in the town (Scott, 2017: 41). The town's churches, with their towers affording vantage points, appear to have been hotly contested: with scabbing evident from musket shot and cannon ball at St James's Church (MWI42391), which is within the study area. (Scott, 2017: 44).

Devizes itself retained its civic importance from its medieval origins, and was the site of the Sessions, a market and a range of industries, including brewing and engineering, though it lost its castle following the siege of 1645 and subsequent slighting on the orders of Parliament (Ibid.).

The demonstration of status through the development of polite houses and larger mansions, with associated parks and gardens, is a characteristic of this period and Roundway Park may be regarded as one such designed and controlled landscape, with lodges, gates and boundaries. Although the area that included the site appears to have largely remained in agriculture during this period, the northern part of the site was enclosed within Roundway Park. A quantity of post-medieval artefacts have been identified, including pottery, bone and clay pipes found during evaluations at Quakers Walk (MWI8813). In addition, a later medieval and/or post-medieval field system was visible on aerial photographs on the site of the modern Quakers Walk development. Evaluation excavation in 2005 revealed a large ditch probably of post-medieval date (MWI8831). This ditch may be the continuation of the earthwork identified on the site, which may represent the park pale to Roundway Park.

Although listed as undated, a field boundary (MWI74437) on the site of a modular building within the Police campus, as well as ditches (MWI77540) and pits found during 2021 evaluations in Parkfields (MWI77541) are considered likely to be post-medieval in origin. Remains of a post-medieval cottage were also identified in the southern corner of Parkfields (MWI77541).

There are 28 assets within the 1km study area that date to the post-medieval period. This includes the site of a gaol (MWI8799) located 0.96km south south-west and Linear Banks and Ditches (MWI72906) approximately 0.44km east from the centre of the site.

There are 15 assets that date between the post-medieval and Industrial periods, this includes the Site of Selby's Court (MWI45804) and the sites of post-medieval wells on New Park Street (MWI8804) and 42 Market Place (MWI64445).

There is a single asset that dates between the post-medieval and Modern periods, this is post-medieval/Modern Ditches at Anzac House (MWI75375), located approximately 0.70km north-west from the centre of the application site.

The Industrial period saw the transition of England from an agricultural economy to industrial; shifting from a rural population to urban, from horsepower to water, then steam, and finally, internal combustion. Industrial expansion was intimately connected to the rise of consumerism. The changes in this period led to the establishment of today's urban and rural landscapes as the rural economy shifted to clothe and feed the increasingly urban and industrialised population; however, the introduction of cheap produce from the British Empire caused periodic slumps in agriculture. The decline of the landed gentry over this period may also be seen in the decline in fortunes (and even survival) of polite houses and mansions and their associated parks. Devizes' rural economy was stimulated in the 18th century with the arrival of the Kennet and Avon Canal – constructed between 1794 and 1810 - and improvements to road travel as a result of the turnpiked roads (McMahon 2004: 7, 8, 12). Further stimulus came in the 19th century, as a result of the construction of the railway, on a branch that connected Devizes to the Great Western Railway's Paddington line. The town enjoyed considerable prosperity during the Georgian period, and this is reflected in some fine domestic architecture. New Park House was built by John Sutton in 1780 about half a mile to the north of the town. The grounds were laid out to a design by Repton and the avenue of trees at Quakers Walk, close to the site, which provided the main connection between the house and the town, dates from that time. The

house itself was eventually demolished in 1955. (Kennet District Council, 2007:7) Further Industrial remains include the former engineering works on the site now occupied by Morrisons (Devizes Heritage, 2023), and the Wadworth's Northgate Brewery, which lies outside the study area.

Wiltshire was the first county to utilise the provisions of the County Police Act (1839) and formed a county-level police force known as the Wiltshire Constabulary, who were formed following a series of interviews at The Bear in Devizes in November 1839 (Sample, 2003).

There are 41 assets located within the study area that dates to the Industrial period. This includes The Corn Exchange (MWI41596) located approximately 1km south-west and the Le Marchant Barracks, Militia Training Camp, American Hospital and Prisoner of War Camp (MWI73094) situated approximately 1.36km north north-west from the centre of the application site.

There is a single asset that dates between the Industrial and Modern periods within the study area. This asset is the site of Devizes Gas Works (MWI78195), situated approximately 0.97km south-west from the centre of the application site.

During both World Wars the site was expanded to accommodate recruits to the expanding armed forces. Part of the site was also used as a Prisoner of War camp during the Second World War (MWI73094). The Second World War also saw the construction of defences along the Kennet and Avon Canal and around the town, as part of the creation of Stop Line Blue (Alexander, 1999: 12)

The Wiltshire Police Headquarters at its present location was commissioned in the early 1950s, eventually opening in 1964 and was extended later in the 1970s (Sample, 2003: 50; 51). Images located online depict the site as being completely cleared and stripped prior to the construction of the headquarters on London Road, with constructors digging what appear to be deep foundations (British Police History, 2023).

There 28 assets dating to the Modern period that are located within the 1km study area, this includes an Emergency Water Supply (MWI64112) situated approximately 0.66km south-east and WWII Gun Emplacement on The Green (MWI31924) located 0.59km south-west from the centre of the application site. These assets and other defensive sites relate to Devizes' role as a strongpoint within the Stop Line.

Unknown

There are four assets of unknown date within the 1km study area. A series of assets were found in Coate Bridge including pits (MWI74436) and a field boundary (MWI74437), as well as ditches (MWI77540) and pits in Parkfields (MWI77541).

6.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND EVALUATION RESULTS

There are 42 events located within the 1km study area. There is a single event that has taken place within the site boundary, named as Wiltshire Police HQ (EWI10127).

Archaeological Evaluation at Wiltshire Police HQ

Ground Penetrating Radar Survey, 2022

A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey (EWI10127) was undertaken in 2022 within the site boundary, to the north-west of the Facilities Management building. The survey was undertaken for ground investigation, rather than archaeological purposes but did seek to determine the presence of a medieval drainage

channel, in order to understand if its presence could affect the planned development. The survey was undertaken to PAS128 M4P level of survey which required scans at 0.5m spacing across the entire site. This methodology ensured absolute full ground coverage, with depth penetration of 1.50-1.80m across the site. The results of the survey indicated the presence of the linear feature (Warner Surveys, 2022), and the location of the proposed modular classroom was altered to avoid it.

Archaeological Monitoring at Wiltshire Police HQ

Archaeological monitoring (watching brief) was undertaken on the site of the proposed modular classroom (WCAS: CWI21778). This work was in accordance with an archaeological planning condition on PL/2022/04413. The works were undertaken in from November 2022 to April 2023. Although not yet reported, no archaeological features or deposits were identified (Foundations Archaeology, forthcoming; Michaels, pers. comm.).

Evaluation at Parkfields

Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, 2020

An Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (2020) was prepared by Tetra Tech (then WYG) at the site of Land north of Quakers Road (Parkfields), to the east of the proposed development site. This assessment recorded a non-designated monument within the site boundary; a linear earthwork (MWI72916) running west-to east across, which is recorded on 19th century maps but may have earlier origins. The site was found to contain low potential for previous archaeological remains to be present within the site boundary including Mesolithic artefacts, and material relating to the Battle of Roundway Down. There was also found to be potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural practice.

Topographic and Geophysical Survey, 2021

A Topographic Survey on an Earthwork (EWI9853) and a Geophysical Survey (EWI9842) were conducted at Parkfields. The topographic survey concluded that the earthwork may have formed part of the Roundway Park pale southern boundary. The geophysical survey concluded that a number of anomalies in the south-east corner may have been associated with a building that appears on historic mapping, as well as positive linear anomalies in the northern section, which could have been associated with boundary features also recorded on historic mapping.

Archaeological Evaluation, 2021

Archaeological Trial Trenched Evaluation was undertaken on Land at Parkfields, Devizes, to the east of the proposed development site, by Foundations Archaeology, on behalf of Tetra Tech (2021). The evaluation identified the presence of a substantial bank and ditch of post-medieval origins, which was previously recorded on the first edition OS Mapping. Also present were in-situ chalk walls for a former building of likely post-medieval date, along with late post-medieval or Modern disturbance in the southeastern side of the site that may be connected to the demolition of the buildings previously standing in this area.

Archaeological Evaluation at Quakers Road

Archaeological Evaluation, 2005

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation was undertaken on land at Quakers Walk to the west of the proposed development site (EW16238) by Cotswold Archaeology. This revealed a number of ditches, including one that contained a residual blade-like flint of possible Mesolithic date, Neolithic worked flints, Bronze Age pottery, as well as a large post-medieval ditch which correlates to field boundaries from historic mapping. Ditches pre-dating the post-medieval period were encountered between 0.6m and 0.7m, with the post-medieval ditches surviving at 0.4m and 0.5m below modern ground surface.

6.4 PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME

The Portable Antiquities Scheme Website was consulted for finds within the area of Devizes. The closest postcode to the centre of the proposed application site (SN10 2DN) was used to utilise the postcode search function which yielded nine results.

Significant results include a Neolithic Thumb Nail Scraper (WILT-CFCEB5) and a Roman radiate coin of Tetricus II (SUR-69EF76).

The results can be viewed in Appendix D.

7.0 LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

7.1 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Available aerial photographs were consulted on the Historic England Aerial Photography and National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) online databases, alongside Google Earth.

There were no images of the site on the Cambridge Air Photos, or Britain from Above. The details of the aerial photographs viewed are listed in the references. With the exception of features previously recorded by the National Mapping Programme (NMP), no further features of archaeological potential were noted.

The Google Earth imagery starts in 1985, however the image is not clear enough for any features to be depicted.

The single image from NCAP dates to 21st August 1991 and this depicts the site, which is occupied by the Wiltshire Constabulary. At this time, residential development has not yet encroached upon the land located to the north north-west to south-west of the site.

Google Earth imagery from 2002 depicts the site as occupied in the 1991 NCAP image. The following image from 2005, shows no change, however the 2006 image demonstrates a new car parking area to the east of the site, along the eastern boundary. No change can be noted until 2015, when the large building to the north-east of the site appears to have an addition of solar panels to the roof. No further change can be noted up to the present day.

No other previously unrecorded or potential archaeological features were identified.

7.2 LIDAR DATA

LiDAR coverage of the site was accessed via the Environmental Agency and the composite dataset coverage of the proposed development was available at 1m spatial resolution, and the Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR tiles were viewed using ArcMap in order to use hill-shade analysis to bring out the detail of potential archaeological features. The data viewed is presented in Figure 6, Appendix D.

The LiDAR data shows little in terms of archaeological features. A rectangular mound can be noted to the south south-east of the proposed site in close relation to the eastern boundary. LiDAR data was also consulted on the LiDAR Finder website (2023), that depicted faint markings on the grassed areas towards the northern field. It is suggested that these may represent former field boundaries.

No other previously unrecorded or potential archaeological features were recorded.

7.3 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

Historic Landscape Characterisation data was provided by the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record, and is presented in Figure 5 in Appendix D.

The majority of the application site is described broadly as 'Civic', named as the Police HQ (HWI7842) which represents an area that was previously occupied by a series of piecemeal fields. Additionally, an area to the north and the west are described as 'Recreation', named as Sports Ground (HWI7843).

8.0 HISTORIC MAPPING SURVEY

A selection of historic maps, including both early Ordnance Survey maps and the Roundway tithe map were viewed in the Wiltshire and Swindon Archives during the preparation of this report to ascertain archaeological potential relating to the former use of the site.

The tithe map for Roundway shows the site subdivided with three pasture fields to the south of the linear earthwork (MWI72916); although the earthwork is not depicted, the northern boundary of these three fields follows the line of the earthwork as it then appears in later Ordnance Survey mapping. North of the boundary, there is woodland with a curvilinear northern edge. It is possible that the mature trees on site have their origins in this woodland. North of the boundary, on the line of the linear earthwork, the site falls within the former Roundway Park, and includes pasture and woodland. Neither edition of the Andrews and Drury map of Wiltshire (1774 & 1810) shows the site, nor the linear earthwork (MWI72916).

On the County Series of 1885 (1: 10,560) the application site consists of piecemeal fields. The site is bound from the north-west to south-west by London Road. Tresco Villa and a second unnamed building bounds the site to the south. Additionally, fields bound the site from south to the north-west.

By the time of the County Series map of 1899 (1:10,560) little change can be noted with the exception of a slight alteration to the field boundaries to the centre of the site. This is also noted on the 1922 County Series map (1:10,560), with the addition of pathways across the centre of the site and the construction of a building labelled as 'Pavilion' on the south-west boundary. No change is noted on the 1938 County Series map nor the 1961 Provisional map (1:10,560).

The National Grid Map (1981) (1:10,000) shows significant development on the application site, with the construction of eight buildings labelled as 'Constabulary Headquarters'. Additionally, a Sports Ground is noted to the north with tennis courts and a cricket ground to the south-west, including what is now the Parkfields development site. Little change can be noted on the subsequent National Grid Maps of 1990 and 2001 (1:10,000).

The National Grid Map of 2010 (1:10,000), the roads around the buildings on site are no longer marked on the map, however these are present on the following map of 2023 (1:10,000).

9.0 SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

A site walkover survey was undertaken on Wednesday 19th July 2023 by Ellie Crew (PCIfA). The weather was overcast and bright, with excellent visibility across the site. The site comprises the active Devizes Police Headquarters and as such, is a working site with occupied buildings of some restricted access, hardstanding and car parks, and areas of green field. Access to the site is provided by London Road (A361).

No fixed development designs have yet been produced; however, current discussions indicate that all areas are within the scope of demolition, with the exception of the Front Block identified by Wiltshire Council as being of particular historic interest, which is planned to be incorporated into any new development designs.

Non-Designated Assets

Three areas of non-designated monument are recorded within the proposed development site by the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record: medieval ridge and furrow (MWI72907) in the eastern section of the site; and a medieval to late 19th century deer park known as Roundway Park (MWA8812) is also noted within the site boundary.

Medieval ridge and furrow (MWI72907)

The area of medieval ridge and furrow (MWI72907) was visited during the site walkover survey. This area is documented as situated to the eastern border of the proposed development site. There are no discernible surviving features of this monument within the area of (see photographs 1-4).

Roundway Park (MWA8812)

The area of Roundway Park (MWA8812) was visited during the site walkover survey. This area is documented as situated to the eastern border of the proposed development site. No features of this park could be identified from the site walkover survey (see photographs 1-4).

Post-medieval ditch and field system (MWI8831)

The area of a post-medieval ditch and field system (MWI8831) was visited during the site walkover survey. This area is documented as situated to the eastern border of the proposed development site. No extant features of this park could be identified from the site walkover survey.

10.0 ARCHIVE VISIT

The Wiltshire and Swindon Archives were visited on Wednesday 19th July 2023 by Ellie Crew (PCIfA). During this visit, three collections were examined which included a comprehensive detailing of the original build of

the Police HQ from the 1960's, to the 1970's. These collections evidenced alteration, and additional building works which included photographic evidence of subterranean works.

Details of the collections examined are listed below:

Collection ID	Description	Photographs
F5/251/3	Dated from 1961-1969, this collection details in photographs the construction phases of the Police HQ, with extensive aerial views. There appears to be two phases of construction, which have included subterranean excavation, which orient around the pre-existing Golden House. Plans of the original build of the Police HQ can be seen in the model, pictured below (see image 1). The exact date of this model is unknown, but it is assumed to be representative of the building works carried out in the 1960's. An additional model was constructed, presumably to demonstrate a second phase of building works (see Image 2). The exact date of this model is also unknown, but it is assumed to be representative of the building works carried out in the 1970's. During the second phase of building works, a building (now demolished) was erected in the area of the contemporary modern building to the south of Golden House in 1971, with presumable sub-terranean excavation.	7-9
F10/200/97/16	Dated from 1920-1990, this collection documents the area of the Police HQ in photographs, and plans. Most of the collections are dated from the 1970's, to the 1990's. This collection evidencing new buildings within the site boundary, with presumable sub-terranean excavation.	5-6
F5/399/1B/W	Dated from 1961-1962, this collection comprises a series of glass plates.	



Image 1 - historic imagery of the model plans for the original concept for the campus; undated, but prior to 1961, showing areas of excavation for building footings.

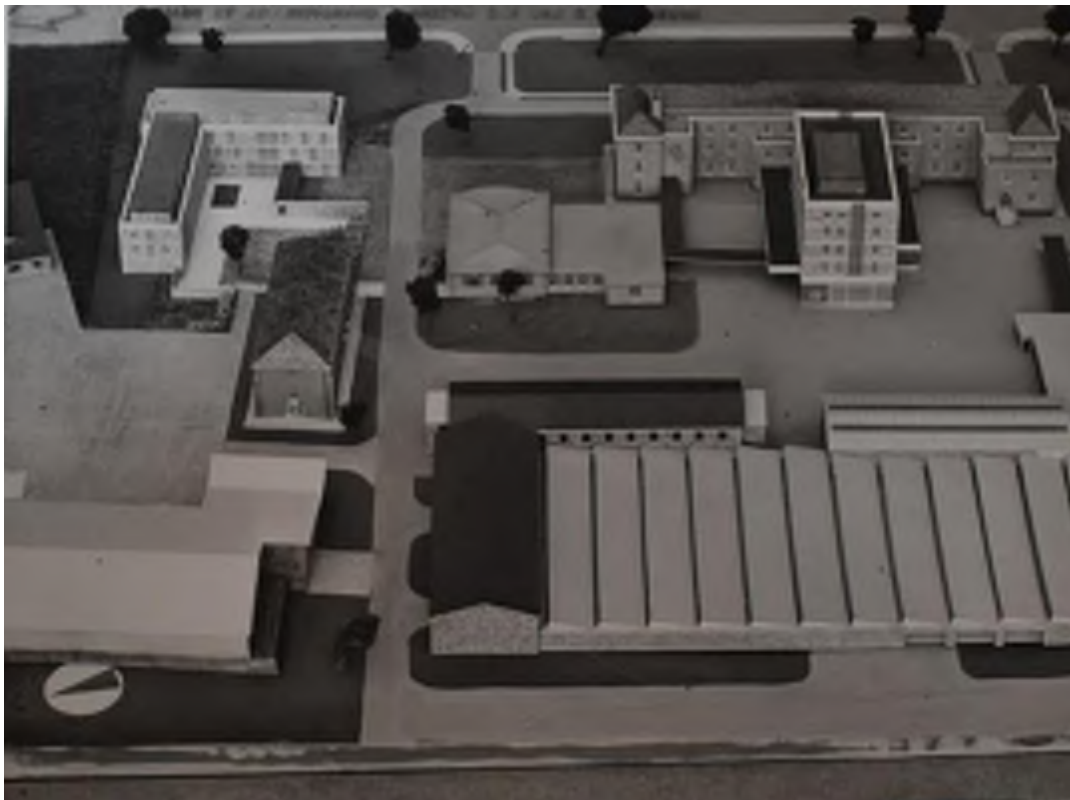


Image 2 - showing historic imagery of the second building phase of the HQ, undated, but probably prepared between 1962-1970, showing additional areas of excavation for building footings.

Initial excavations

Initial excavations for the Police HQ buildings appear to have been substantially deep, likely encountering archaeological horizons (see photograph: 7). This suggests that there will likely be significant truncation across the site, and Modern made ground at a considerable depth.

11.0 HERITAGE POTENTIAL AND IMPACTS

11.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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 0.56km to the south-east.

There is considered to be a low to moderate 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 0.62km south and a lead coffin (MWI8692) located 0.83km north-east of the application site. A further asset is that of Roman ditches at Coate Bridge, approximately 0.96km 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 evidence within the study area is generally noting the development of the settlement at Devizes (MWI8748) around the Castle including its outer bailey (MWI8798).

There is considered to be a low to moderate 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 moderate potential for archaeological remains of a Modern date to be present within the application site. This is due to the construction of the current building in this period and its continued use by the police until the present day.

The archaeological potential and impacts at different sections within the application site is considered in more detail in the table below.

It should be noted, however, that the impact of the mid-20th century construction works for the Police campus are considered likely to have had significant adverse effect on survival across large parts of the site.

Table 2: 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 to moderate 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 activity in the form agricultural evidence, industrial activity and modern assets. 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. 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 such as finds dating to this period such as a statuette and coin hoard (MWI8703) located 0.62km south and a lead coffin (MWI8692) located 0.83km 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. • 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. • It is highly likely 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 modern period onwards use of the site. Where present, such features are likely to be for limited evidential value and local interest depending on character and preservation.	The development proposals are likely to have up to a substantial negative unmitigated magnitude of impact upon any remains present, depending on the location, preservation, character and extent of remains.

12.0 MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

12.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE REMAINS

The proposed site lies within an area of known archaeological potential; however, it should be noted that historic images relating to the construction of the Wiltshire Police Headquarters building in the 1950s/50s depict extensive clearance of the site, as well as the digging of foundations. As a result, it is highly likely that this construction will largely have removed or significantly truncated any archaeological features or deposits that had previously been present towards the southern site area. This construction-related groundwork is not likely to have covered the entire site, and LiDAR imagery suggests that possible field boundaries are present towards the northern boundary.

Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation

Geophysical survey would provide a rapid assessment of open areas of the site that remain undisturbed by the development of the current buildings, roads, and car parks. A particular focus on areas of undisturbed fields/sports pitches to the north should be undertaken following the comments of the Wiltshire Council Principal Conservation Officer, who has highlighted the potential for relatively well-preserved previously unrecorded archaeological remains in this area.

The results of the geophysical survey may inform the requirement for further trial trenched evaluation.

Due to the known archaeological assets within the site boundary location, and the comments and prior requirements of WCAS, further development within the site boundary may be subject to archaeological works. These works may include a requirement for trial trenched evaluation of areas of undisturbed fields to the north, which may lead to further archaeological mitigation. Within the developed area of the HQ campus, archaeological mitigation is likely to include monitoring in the form of Watching Briefs during groundworks.

Archaeological mitigation is best secured by a planning condition that is based upon the results of archaeological evaluation.

Wiltshire Council Consultation

Due to the previous comments issued by both Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service and the Wiltshire Council Principal Conservation Officer, it is recommended that further consultation is undertaken to determine the requirement and suitability of these recommendations for further archaeological and buildings recording work.

It is considered that a secured programme of archaeological investigation, recording and publication would satisfy the NPPF (2021) requirement for the significance of heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) to be recorded in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this publicly accessible, and would further enable the significance of non-designated heritage assets within the site to be understood and hence balanced against the scale of loss. Assuming appropriate archaeological mitigation is secured, the proposal is also considered to comply with local policy.

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. It is considered that a secured programme of archaeological investigation, recording and publication would satisfy the NPPF (2023) requirement for the significance of heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) to be recorded in a manner proportionate their importance and the impact, and to make this publicly accessible, and would further enable the significance of non-designated heritage assets within the site to be understood and hence balanced against the scale of loss. Assuming appropriate archaeological mitigation is secured, the proposal is also considered to comply with local policy.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – SITE LOCATION PLAN

APPENDIX B - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1 - view south-east along area that includes the area of former ridge and furrow (MWI72907), and the area of Roundway Park (MWA8812), to the east of the proposed development site.



Photograph 2- view north along southern-most area of former ridge and furrow (MWI72907), and the area of Roundway Park (MWA8812), to the east of the proposed development site.



Photograph 3 - view north-east area of the former ridge and furrow (MWI72907), and the area of Roundway Park (MWA8812), to the east of the proposed development site.



Photograph 4 - view south-east across area of the area of former ridge and furrow (MWI72907), and the area of Roundway Park (MWA8812), to the east of the proposed development site.

Material Sourced from Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre

F10/200/97/16



Photograph 5 – showing aerial view, undated, of the proposed development site from the eastern boundary of the site (Collection: F10/200/97/16)



Photograph 6 - showing north-eastern aerial view of the proposed development site, undated (Collection: F10/200/97/16)

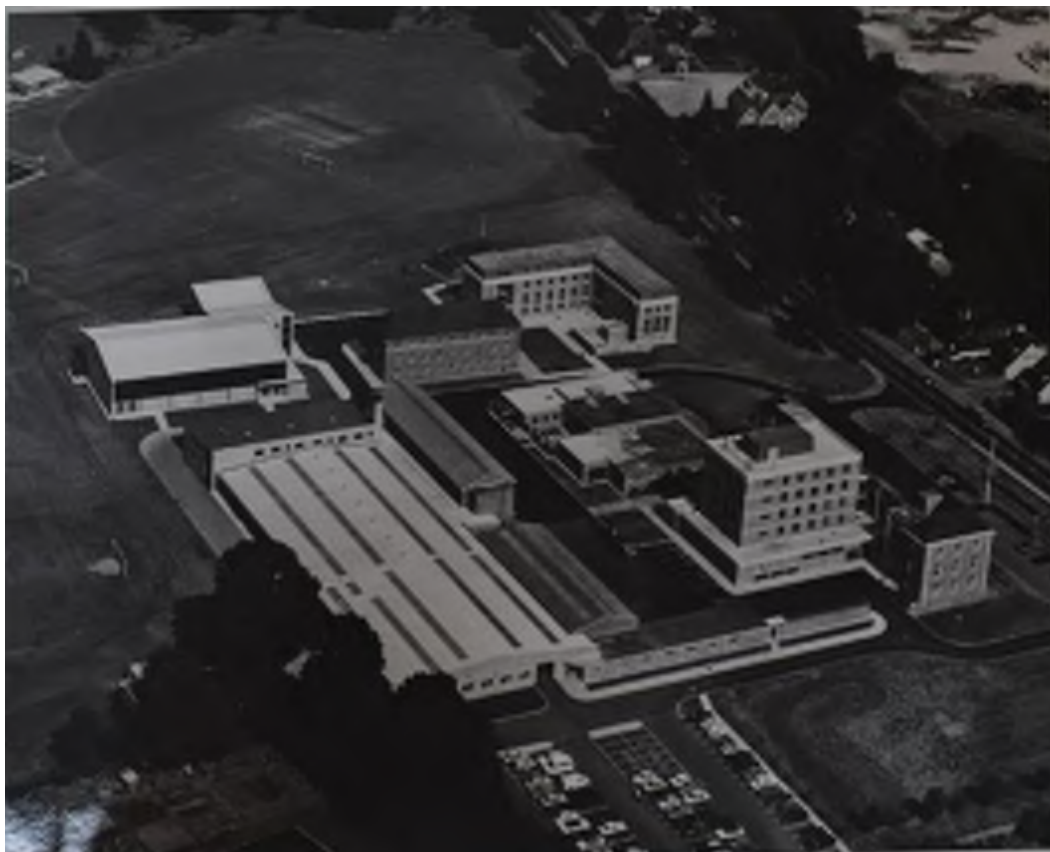
F5/251/3



Photograph 7 - showing deep excavation for the footings of the buildings, dated 30th March 1961 (Collection: F5/251/3)



Photograph 8 – significant footings (right) for northern block to main building, dated 13th May 1969 (Collection: F5/251/3)



*Photograph 9 - aerial view looking south-east, of the finished second phase of building works, undated, probably post-1971
(Collection: F5/251/3)*

APPENDIX C – PLANNING POLICIES

Wiltshire Core Strategy

Core Policy 58 – Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment

Policy

Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment.

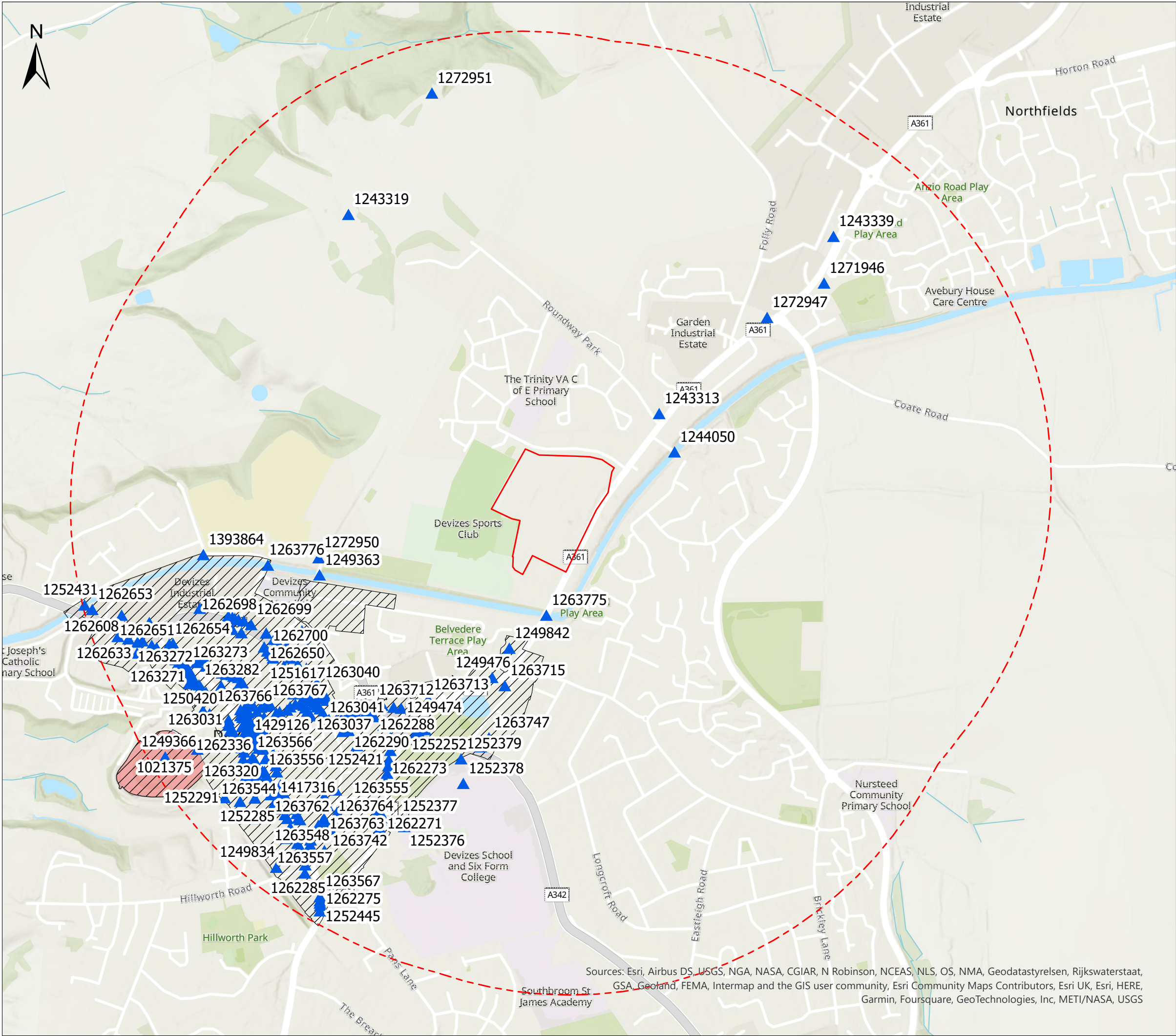
Designated heritage assets and their settings will be conserved, and where appropriate enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, including:

- i. nationally significant archaeological remains
- ii. World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire
- iii. buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest
- iv. the special character or appearance of conservation areas
- v. historic parks and gardens
- vi. important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes.

Distinctive elements of Wiltshire's historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets, which contribute to a sense of local character and identity will be conserved, and where possible enhanced. The potential contribution of these heritage assets towards wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits will also be utilised where this can be delivered in a sensitive and appropriate manner in accordance with Core Policy 57 (Ensuring High Quality Design and Place Shaping).

Heritage assets at risk will be monitored and development proposals that improve their condition will be encouraged. The advice of statutory and local consultees will be sought in consideration of such applications.

APPENDIX D – RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS



Site Location

Study Area

Listed Buildings

Conservation_Areas

Scheduled Monuments

065130260390520650

Metres

LH

Created:

MB

Checked:

July 2023

Date:

V1

Version:

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Tt

TETRA TECH

Sheet Size: A3

Scale of Original: 1:9,065

Client:

Ridge and Partners LLP

Project:

Wiltshire Police Headquarters

Title:

Designated Assets

Office:

4154

Project No:

784-B029395

Figure No:

2

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS

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

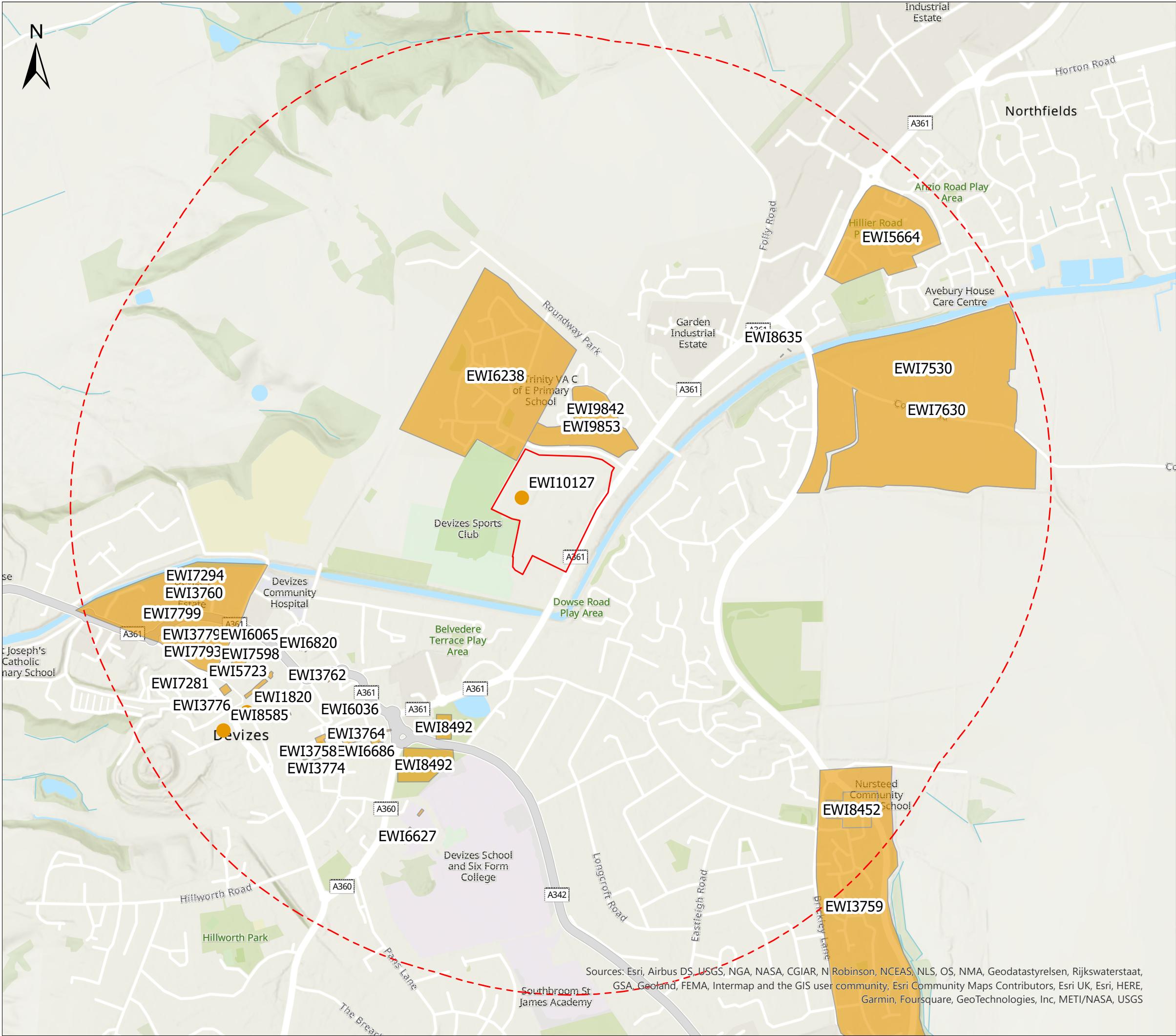
Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
MWI41533	Building	Park Bridge, Devizes Late 19th or 20th century road bridge of stone	Industrial
MWI41542	Building	5, 6 and 7 Estcourt Street	Industrial
MWI41560	Building	18 and 19 High Street	Industrial
MWI41596	Building	The Corn Exchange Single storey corn 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

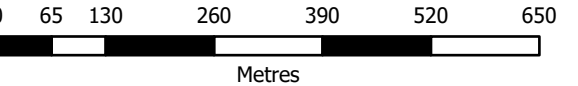
Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
		A Type 22 pillbox is located in Dye House Lane.	
MWI41753	Building	4 and 5 St John's Street or Boots, The Chemist or Boots Corner or Abbey National Bank Building Society or Santander Bank	Modern
MWI45905	Building	Devizes Picture Palace or Palace Cinema or Zettlers 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



Legend

- Site Location
- Events(point)
- Study Area
- Events(poly)



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Client: Ridge and Partners LLP

Project: Wiltshire Police Headquarters

Title: Events

Office: 4154	Project No: 784-B029395	Figure No: 4
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Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS

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

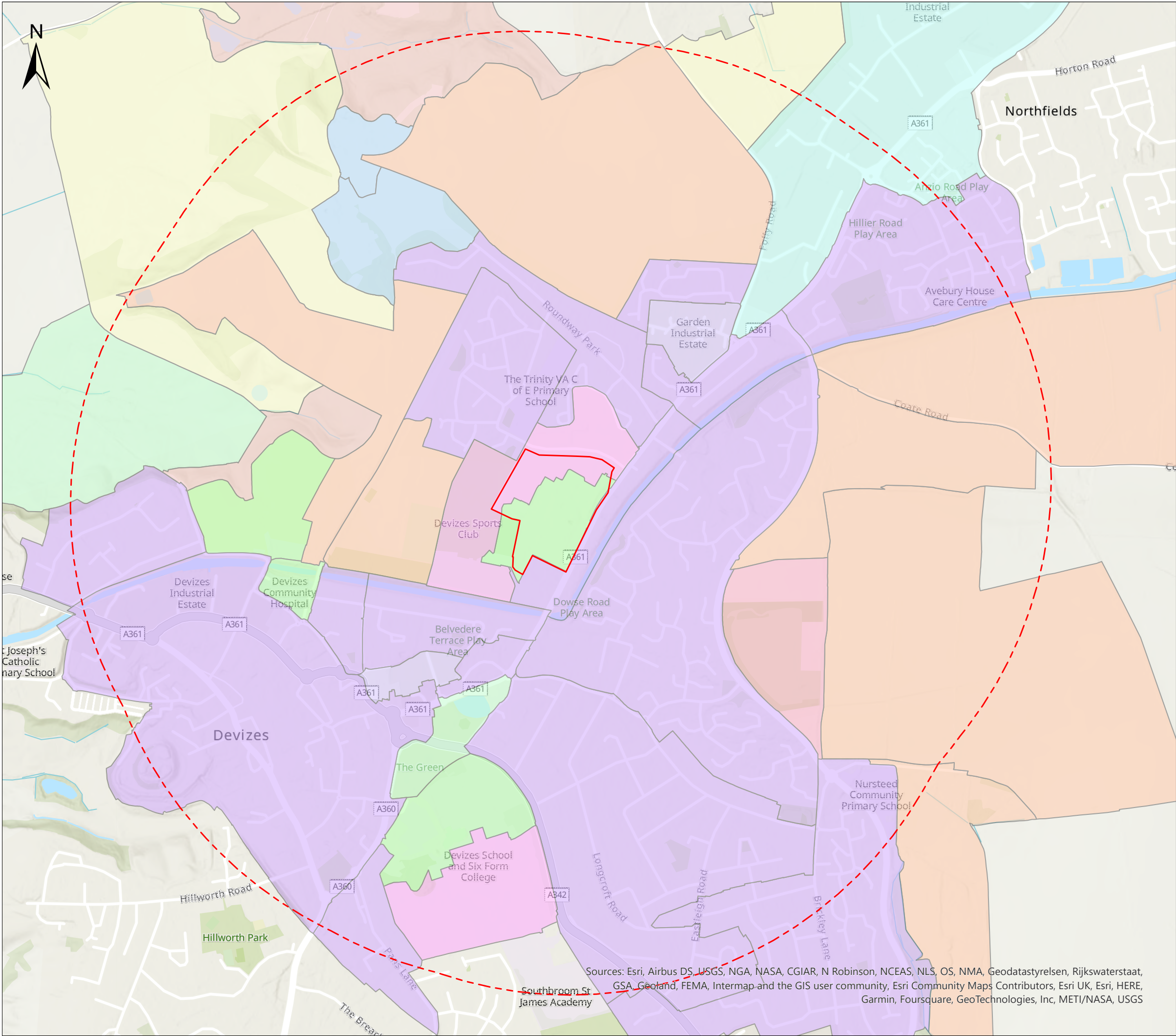
Ref	Location	Type
		the ground. Ultimately, the reordering works were to form part of more extensive improvements to the church, centred on the construction of a new extension within the graveyard. The boreholes were positioned within the area of the new extension, with the purpose of establishing the 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.

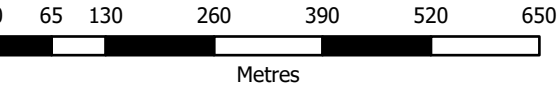
Portable Antiquities Scheme

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
WILT-CFCEB5	Thumb Nail Scraper	A Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age (2500-1500 BC) Thumbnail Scraper on a secondary flake, with a borer worked at the proximal end. It measures 25.23x22.33x(max)7.83mm and weighs 3.98g. The multi-tool has steep pressure flaking at the dorsal distal end and lighter pressure flaking around the dorsal sides to the pointed proximal end. The flint is translucent and buff in colour, with 20% coretex on the dorsal face.	Postcode	Neolithic
WILT-8E2614	Coin	A copper alloy (brass) Roman contemporary copy of a Denarius of Maximinus I (AD235-238), measuring 18-19mm in diameter and weighing 3.10g (47.8gn). It is worn and cast, and if silvered would have been intended to pass as a denarius. It is too light to be acceptable as an aureus. Obverse: Laureate draped cuirassed bust right IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG Reverse: Providentia standing left with wand over globe in right, cornucopiae in left PROVIDENTIA AVG	Postcode	Roman
SUR-69EF76	Coin	A radiate of Tetricus II dated to the period AD 272-274 (Reece Period 13). Reverse type depicting a standing figure.	Postcode	Roman
WILT-B5C49F	Buckle	An incomplete cast copper alloy Medieval single loop D shape buckle with narrowed and offset strap bar. The frame is very thin and flat. About one third of the strap bar remains. The frame is decorated with five semi circular grooves, the longest of which is parallel to the frame edge and 22.7mm long, two further grooves are centered one over the other and the final two short grooves are on either side. This type of buckle dates mainly to c.1250-1500. The length of the buckle is 29mm, the width is 19.90mm, the thickness is 1.46mm. It weighs 2.60 grams.	Postcode	Medieval
WILT-B57857	Buckle	A complete cast copper alloy Medieval single loop D shape buckle with narrowed and offset strap bar. There is a lobed knop at either end of the strap bar. The frame is decorated with four equally spaced grooves. The strap bar is broken. This type of buckle date mainly to c.1250-1400. This buckle is similar to No.52 in Whitehead.	Postcode	Medieval

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		The length of the buckle is 30.57mm, the width is 17.42mm. It weighs 5.36 grams.		
BH-C67E42	Token	A cast lead-alloy token of Medieval to post-Medieval date. The crudely cast token is sub-oval. One side is decorated with a relief-moulded pattern resembling a shield, which contains chevrons and angled bars. The other side bears an equal-armed cross with a single pellet in two diagonally opposed quadrants, and a pair of pellets in each of the other two quadrants. On both sides a rim extends around the circumference. Diameter: 24.7mm; thickness: 3.8mm; weight: 8.7g.	Postcode	Medieval
SUR-7D8975	Token	A cast lead biface token. Side 1: LC. Powell Class 2. Side 2: 1692 (or 7). Powell Class 8.	Postcode	Post-medieval
SUR-3AA036	Coin	A groat of Elizabeth I, 1560-1561.	Postcode	Post-medieval
WILT-611CF3	Cuff Link	An incomplete Post-Medieval (c.1600-1700) copper alloy cufflink, one of a pair. It consists of two discs with integral D-shaped lugs to the reverse, joined by a length of twisted copper alloy wire. One disc is incomplete and missing about a third (measures 13.24x9.54mm). The surviving disc measures 13.17mm in diameter. Both discs are convex, being hollow to the reverse (standing c.5mm high), with moulded decoration on the outside. This consists of a three-armed impeller at the centre with five stylised lis interspersed with a single vertical projection, extending from curlicues around the edges. Measures 21.21mm in length and weighs 1.2g. Although no close parallel for neither object nor decoration could be found, on stylistic grounds a 17th century date would not be inconceivable. Cf. Read, B; 2005: <i>Metal Buttons 900 BC - 1700 AD</i> ; pp.77-8 nos.316 and 319 for broadly similar decoration flanking the outside edge.	Postcode	Post-medieval



- Legend**
- Site Location
 - Study Area
 - HLC(poly)
 - BroadTypeC
 - CMM
 - CVC
 - FEL
 - IND
 - OHR
 - ORN
 - USE
 - WDL
 - <all other values>
 - RSE



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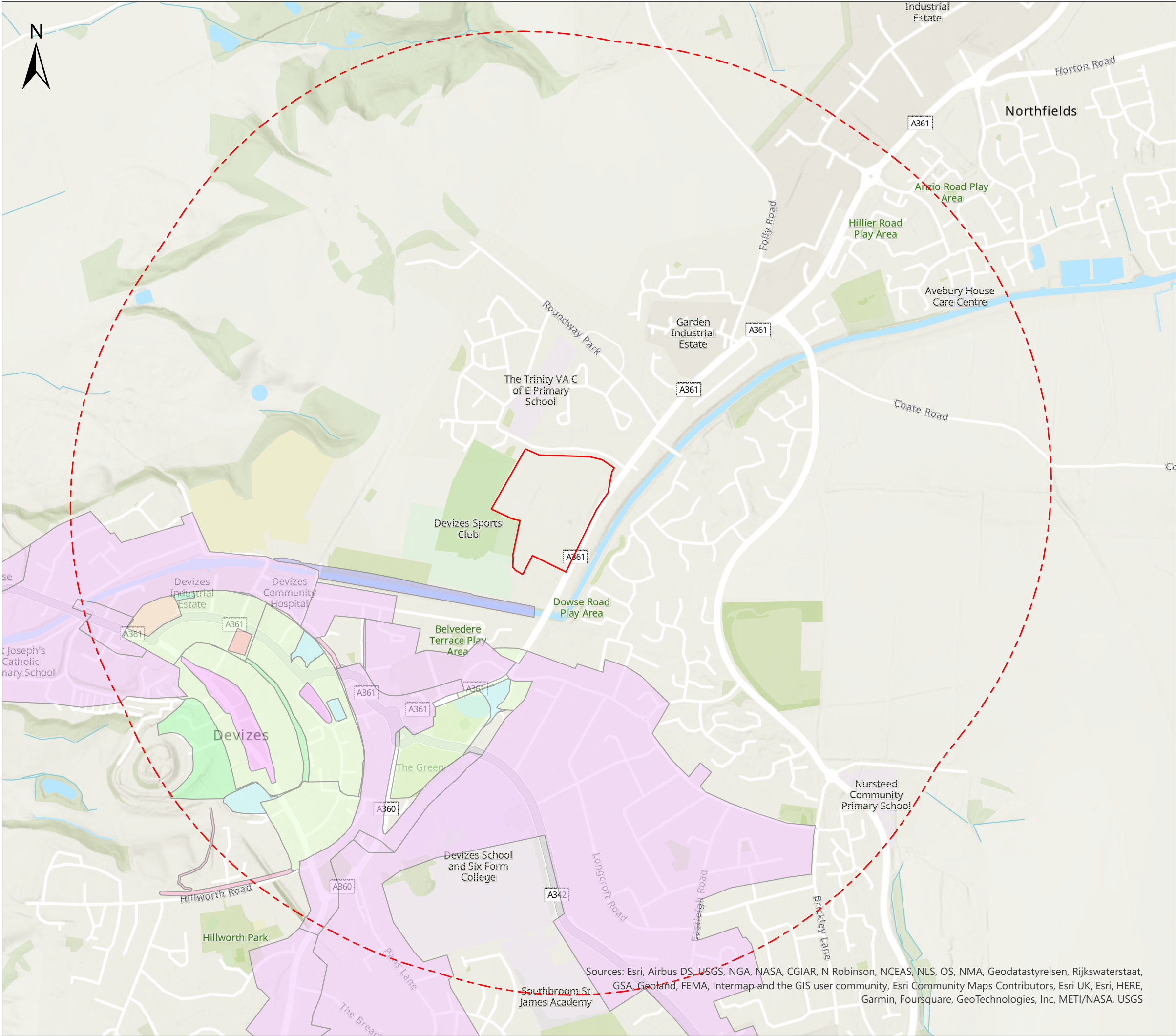
Client: Ridge and Partners LLP

Project: Wiltshire Police Headquarters

Title: Events

Office: 4154	Project No: 784-B029395	Figure No: 4
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Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS



Legend

Site Location

Study Area

EUS(poly)

Type

Castle

Church

Defences

Engineering

Brewing and Malting

Canals and Railways

Settlement Area

Textile Production

Utilities

Workhouse

<all other values>

065130260390520650

Metres

LH

MB

July 2023

V1

Created:

Checked:

Date:

Version:

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Sheet Size: A3

Scale of Original: 1:9,065

Client:

Ridge and Partners LLP

Project:

Wiltshire Police Headquarters

Title:

Extensive Urban Survey

Office:

Project No:

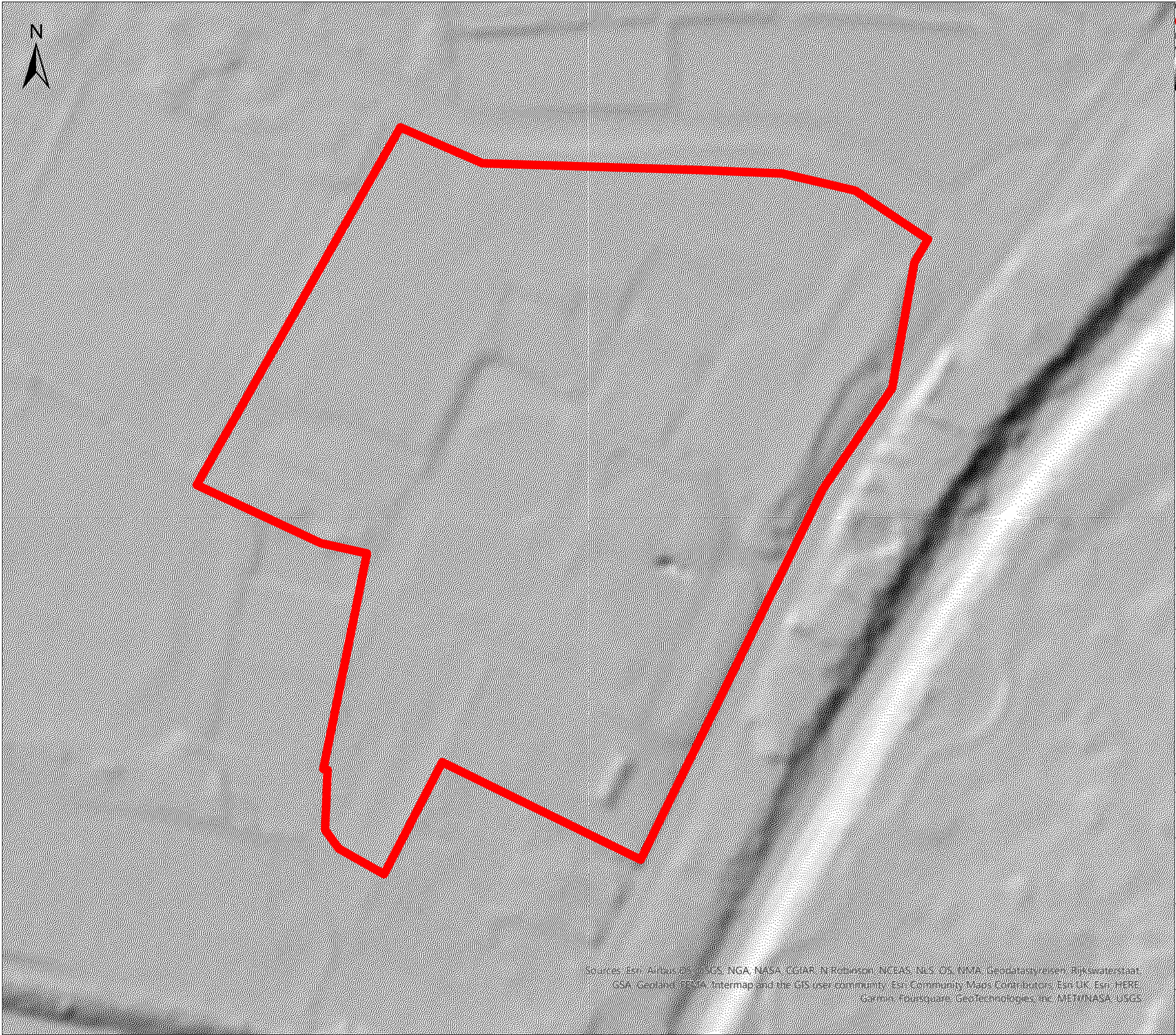
Figure No:

4154

784-B029395

5b

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS



Legend

Site Location

Hillshade_SU06sw_DTM_2m.tif

Value

255

0

HLC(poly)

BroadTypeC

CMM

CVC

FEL

IND

OHR

ORN

REC

RSE

UIL

USE

WDL

<all other values>

0

10

20

40

60

80

100

Metres

LH	MB	July 2023	V1
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TETRA TECH

Sheet Size: **A3**

Scale of Original: **1:1,521**

Client:

Ridge and Partners LLP

Project:

Wiltshire Police Headquarters

Title:

LIDAR

Office:	Project No:	Figure No:
4154	784-B029395	6

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatasysteisen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FourSquare, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS

APPENDIX E – REPORT CONDITIONS

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Police Headquarters, London Road, Devizes

This report is produced solely for the benefit of Ridge and Partners LLP and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of Tetra Tech using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

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This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

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Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

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November 2023 - Tetra Tech Limited