



Land at London Road, Devizes

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Report No. 4694

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment has been carried out to support a planning application for a proposed development of an Aldi store, drive thru unit and EV charging hub at land southeast of London Road, Devizes, Wiltshire. There are no previously recorded cultural heritage features within the Proposed Development Site.

Historical Ordnance Survey mapping from early 19th century into the 20th century shows the Proposed Development Site as piecemeal fields, with no built structures present. The Proposed Development Site lies c.2.5 km northeast of the medieval core of Devizes and would have historically formed part of its hinterland used for agriculture. Notably, the HER records the now destroyed Le Marchant Barracks, militia training camp, American hospital and POW camp (MWI73094) to the immediate north and south of the Proposed Development Site, built in response to Second World War. No evidence, however, exists to support that elements of this complex entered the Proposed Development Site's footprint.

The findings of the study indicate that there is a low to negligible potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to survive within the Proposed Development Site. Aerial imagery and recent field survey indicate significant modern disturbance, consisting of hardstanding (tarmac and concrete), which has likely truncated or removed any surviving archaeological deposits.

Due to the low to negligible potential for surviving archaeological remains and the extent of previous disturbance, it is unlikely that archaeological mitigation will be required by Wiltshire County Council. Therefore, further investigation is not anticipated. Should any mitigation be deemed necessary, this will be agreed with the County Council Planning Archaeologist and detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation, to be implemented prior to development.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment which has been undertaken to support a planning application for a proposed development of an Aldi store, drive thru unit and EV charging hub at land southeast of London Road, Devizes, Wiltshire (SU 02471 63174) (hereafter Proposed Development Site). The report was commissioned by Highgrove Group (Reading) Limited on behalf of PRZM Real Estate and Aldi Stores Ltd to support a planning application for the Proposed Development.

The objectives of the desk-based study were to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline within and in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Site;
- Assess the Proposed Development Site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential;
- Consider the potential effects of the Proposed Development on the baseline cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guidelines; and
- Propose measures, where appropriate, for further archaeological investigation.

The assessment is illustrated by three figures and accompanied by four gazetteers/appendices:

- Figure 1: Site Location and Proposed Development Site
- Figures 2.1: Designated Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area
- Figures 2.2: Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area
- Figures 2.3: Archaeological Events in the Outer Study Area
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2 LEGISLATION, PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1 Legislation

Legislation relevant to cultural heritage includes:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act; 1979;
- The Planning Act (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and
- The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure (England) Order 2010.

2.2 National Planning Policy

The primary planning policy and guidance at the national level comprises:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024); and
- Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (2024).

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Conserving heritage assets is a core planning principle of the NPPF and plan-making and decision-taking is required. Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be *"conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations"* (para 202).

"In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation" (para 207).

Significance (for heritage policy) is described as – *"The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting"*.

Setting of a heritage asset is described as – *"The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral"* (Annex 2).

2.3 Regional and Local Planning Policy

Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015

The Adopted Core Strategy contains the following policies relevant to the Proposed Development:

Core Policy 58: Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment

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 area*

- v. *historic parks and gardens*
- vi. *important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes.*

3 APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Desk-based Assessment

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the following guidance documents:

- IEMA, IHBC & ClfA 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK' (2021).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (ClfA) 'Code of Conduct' (2022).
- ClfA 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment' (2020).
- ClfA 'Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment' (2020).

A list of the sources consulted during the assessment is provided in the References (Section 7).

The following information sources were consulted as part of the desk-based assessment work:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE): consulted to obtain details of all designated statutory assets (Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; World Heritage Sites; Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields; Conservation Areas). GIS data for relevant assets was downloaded from the Historic England website in July 2025.
- Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER), digital data extract received 27/06/2025. Information was taken from the HER mapping for an area extending to 1 km from the Proposed Development Site boundary sufficient to provide information on known constraints within the site and the local archaeological context.
- Map Library of the National Library of Scotland: for Ordnance Survey maps and other historic map resources.
- Modern vertical aerial photographic imagery, available via Google Earth, Bing Maps and ESRI World Imagery: to obtain information on current land-use and evidence for continuing survival of sites and features identified through other desk-based resources.
- Defra Data Services Platform: to obtain 1 m Digital Terrain Model (DTM) Lidar data covering the Proposed Development Site.
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals: consulted to understand the archaeological resource within the Proposed Development Site.

3.2 Field Survey

A site visit was undertaken on 25/06/2025 to record any previously identified heritage assets and identify any previously unrecorded heritage assets within the Proposed

Development Site. A visual and photographic inspection was also undertaken. Results of the site visit have been incorporated into this report.

3.3 Assessment Methodology

The effects of the Proposed Development on heritage assets have been assessed based on their type (direct effects) and nature (adverse or beneficial). The assessment takes into account the relative value/significance of the heritage asset and the magnitude of the predicted impact.

- Adverse effects are those that detract from or reduce cultural significance or special interest of heritage assets.
- Beneficial effects are those that preserve, enhance or better reveal the cultural significance or special interest of heritage assets.

3.3.1 Ascribing Cultural Significance and Attributing Importance to Heritage Assets

The attribution of the cultural significance of heritage assets identified by the study has been undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in NPPF.

The NPPF defines significance of a heritage asset as: *"the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic"* (MHCLG 2024: Annex 2).

Historic England's *'Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance'* (2008) arranges cultural heritage values into four groups:

- Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative.
- Aesthetic value: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value: the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

The cultural significance of a cultural heritage asset is determined by the relative contribution of its heritage values.

The IEMA, IHBC & ClfA *'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK'* (2021) states that *"cultural significance does not have a scale associated with it and it is therefore not appropriate to refer to 'low' or 'high' cultural significance for example"* (IEMA 2021, 8).

"The importance of a cultural heritage asset is a measure of the degree to which cultural significance of that asset is sought to be protected, through for example, legislation and planning policy" (IEMA, IHBC & ClfA 2021, 9).

Importance can be defined on a scale, but not all components of a cultural heritage asset will necessarily be of equal importance. Table 1 summarises the relative levels of importance used for the purposes of the assessment.

Table 1: Relative Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of Asset	Definition / Criteria
High	Assets valued at an international or national level, including: • World Heritage Sites • Scheduled Monuments • Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings • Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens • Historic Battlefields • Non-designated assets that meet the relevant criteria for designation
Medium	Assets valued at a regional level, including: • Archaeological sites and areas that have regional value (contributing to the aims of regional research frameworks) • Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens • Conservation Areas
Low	Assets valued at a local level, including: • Archaeological sites that have local heritage value • Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics
Negligible	Assets of little or no intrinsic heritage value, including: • Sites of former archaeological features, where there are no longer any remains • Artefact find-spots (where the artefacts are no longer <i>in situ</i> and where their provenance is uncertain) • Unlisted buildings of little or no historic or architectural interest • Poorly preserved examples of particular types of features (e.g. quarries and gravel pits, dilapidated sheepfolds, etc)

3.3.2 Assessing Magnitude of Impact

Criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact (adverse or beneficial), which measures the degree of change to the baseline condition of a heritage asset that would result from construction of the proposed development, are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Definition/Criteria	
	Adverse	Beneficial
High	Changes to the fabric or setting of a heritage asset resulting in the complete or near-complete loss of the asset's cultural significance. Changes that substantially detract from how a heritage asset is	Preservation of a heritage asset in situ where it would otherwise be completely or almost completely lost. Changes that appreciably enhance the cultural significance

Magnitude of Impact	Definition/Criteria	
	Adverse	Beneficial
	understood, appreciated and experienced.	of a heritage asset and how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.
Medium	Changes to those elements of the fabric or setting of a heritage asset that contributes to its cultural significance such that this quality is appreciably altered. Changes that appreciably detract from how a heritage asset is understood, appreciated and experienced.	Changes to important elements of a heritage asset's fabric or setting, resulting in its cultural significance being preserved (where this would otherwise be lost) or restored. Changes that improve the way in which the heritage asset is understood, appreciated and experienced.
Low	Changes to those elements of the fabric or setting of a heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this quality is slightly altered. Changes that slightly detract from how a heritage asset is understood, appreciated and experienced.	Changes that result in elements of a heritage asset's fabric or setting detracting from its cultural significance being removed. Changes that result in a slight improvement in the way a heritage asset is understood, appreciated and experienced.
Negligible	Changes to fabric or setting of a heritage asset that leave its cultural significance unchanged and do not affect how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.	

4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Study Areas

Two study areas have been used for the assessment:

- Proposed Development Site: The Proposed Development Site boundary (Figure 1) was used to identify any heritage assets, both those previously recorded in the HER and NHLE, and those identified through detailed desk-based assessment, that could be directly impacted by the Proposed Development.
- Outer Study Area: A wider study area extending to 1 km from the site boundary (Figures 2.1–2.3) was used to identify designated heritage assets recorded in the NHLE, and non-designated assets and archaeological events recorded in the HER that provide information on the archaeological and historic context of the Proposed Development Site.

4.2 Historic Landscape Character

The Proposed Development Site is located within the town of Devizes comprising an irregular parcel of land. The northwestern edge is bounded by London Road with the southern edge bound by Horton Road. The northeastern and southwestern extents are bounded by greenfield. The wider area is defined by residential estates to the south and commercial properties to the north, with the historic core of Devizes centred at the Market Place c.2.5 km to the southwest. The River Avon flows c.1.2 km to the northeast of the Proposed Development Site. The Proposed Development Site is currently entirely covered by hardstanding (with a training unit, garages, W.C. block and storage cabin) with no visibly exposed areas as shown on aerial photos from 2002 to 2025 (Google Earth) and site survey (Photographs 1–6; Appendix 4).

A historic landscape characterisation report (Sunley 2017) covering the Proposed Development Site and surrounding landscape describes the land containing the site as a collection of ad hoc fields best described as piecemeal enclosures. Historic maps suggest the Proposed Development Site was once downland before being formed into fields. This was evidenced by an adjacent geophysical survey (**EWI9975**) and evaluation (**EWI10030**) which revealed former field boundaries, past agricultural activity and undated ditches (**MWI78162**), however, no archaeological features which pre-dated the historic use of the land for agricultural purposes were identified (Figure 2.3).

The Ordnance Survey Old Series map of 1817 (Figure 3.1) depicts the Proposed Development Site to the immediate south of London Road (Bridleway) and north of Horton Road, within open land. An enclosed area is marked at the southeastern corner of the Proposed Development Site with an unknown function. The closest settlement is found at Roundaway to the northwest while Devizes is annotated to the southeast, with the Kennel and Avon Canal (**MWI79684**) annotated to the south.

By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Figure 3.2) there are limited changes within the Proposed Development Site; the enclosed area is no longer depicted, and a footpath is evident at the northern extent. The wider area contains a cluster of

buildings to the southeast at the junction of London and Horton Road. Several wells and a guidepost are annotated at this location.

By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1961 (Figure 3.3) there are still no clear changes within the Proposed Development Site. The Devizes Barracks (**MWI73094**) is shown to have greatly expanded covering land either side of London and Horton Road consisting of a militia training camp, American hospital and POW camp (**MWI31923**).

4.3 Cultural Heritage Assets in the Proposed Development Site

There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the Proposed Development Site, and no part of the Proposed Development Site lies within a World Heritage Site, Conservation Area, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Registered Battlefield. There are also no non-designated heritage sites within the Proposed Development Site (Figure 1).

4.4 Cultural Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area (Figure 2.1–2.3; Appendices 1 and 2)

4.4.1 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Conservation Area's within the Outer Study Area.

There is one Historic Battlefield within the Outer Study Area; The Battle of Roundway Down 1643 (**1000030**) with the southern extent of the battlefield located c.400 m north of the Proposed Development Site.

There are five Listed Buildings within the Outer Study Area, all of which are Grade II Listed Buildings:

- Bedborough Cottage (**1243339**): a timber framed house of late 17th or 18th-century date located c.635 m southwest of the Proposed Development Site.
- Gatehouse to Le Marchant Barracks with gate piers (**1271946**): an armoury, guard house, and store along with an associated gateway, dated to 1878, located c.745 m southwest of the Proposed Development Site.
- Kennet And Avon Canal, Laywood Bridge and Blockhouse (**1033730**): an accommodation bridge constructed in c.1806–1807, located c.730 m southeast of the Proposed Development Site.
- Milestone by entrance to the Old Barracks (**1033731**): dating to the 18th or early 19th century, located c.217 m north of the Proposed Development Site.
- Roundway Hill Farmhouse (**1243310**): a farmhouse of late 18th or early 19th century date, located c.800 m west of the Proposed Development Site.

4.4.2 Non-designated Heritage Assets

4.4.2.1 Prehistoric

Prehistoric evidence in the Outer Study Area consists of a Mesolithic flint scatter (no monument number) recovered during an archaeological evaluation (**EWI8809**) at Laywood c.280 m southeast of the Proposed Development Site. A Neolithic pit (**MWI77582**), located north of Horton Road c.780 m east of the Proposed Development Site, was revealed during archaeological evaluation (**EWI9879**). The retrieved artefacts included worked flint, Beaker pottery, burnt bone, and burnt stone suggestive of domestic or possibly ritual use. To the west of The Elms, c.885 m east of the Proposed Development, several probable ring ditches (**MWI77163**) were recorded through geophysical survey (**EWI9653**), potentially associated with settlement or ceremonial activity.

An archaeological evaluation (**EWI7630**) at Coate Bridge c. 680 m south of the Proposed Development Site identified six principal phases of activity with early prehistoric to Bronze Age evidence concentrated in the southwest of the site, represented by a large enclosure ditch and associated pit. Further activity dating to the Bronze Age or Early Iron Age was recorded to the east, where a possible structure and ditch suggest more intensive or organised use of the landscape during this period.

4.4.2.2 Roman and early medieval

Evidence for Roman activity within the Outer Study Area is well represented on the HER through a range of features and finds. A lead coffin (**MWI8692**) was discovered south of The Folly, c.810 m southwest of the Proposed Development Site in 1852, indicating the presence of a high-status burial.

A notable cluster of Roman period remains has been recorded at Lay Wood c.360 m southeast of the Proposed Development Site. Evaluation and excavation (**EWI9291**, **EWI7534**) revealed a series of enclosures, ditches, and pits (**MWI76717**) dating from the mid-1st to late 2nd century AD, interpreted as part of a Romano-British villa complex (**MWI74496**). Associated with this settlement was a cremation burial dating to the mid-1st century AD (**MWI76718**) and several pewter dishes (**MWI8713**) recovered in 1828, although the artefacts are now lost. Archaeological evaluation (**EWI8809**) also further revealed a post-setting containing Roman pottery, painted wall plaster, and 30 Roman coins (no monument numbers). Notable this was also the location of 76 Anglo-Saxon burials demonstrating the continued significance of the site into the early medieval period.

Similarly, at Coate Bridge, c.760 m southwest of the Proposed Development Site, ditches (**MWI74435**) initially identified by geophysical survey (**EWI7530**) and confirmed by evaluation (**EWI7630**) were later established as Roman in date suggesting broader activity in the surrounding landscape.

4.4.2.3 *Medieval and post-medieval*

Evidence for medieval activity in the Outer Study Area is primarily represented by settlement remains and associated agricultural features which were mapped by the Avebury World Heritage Site Project (Small 1999). At Roundway, a medieval settlement (**MWI8749**) c.800 m west of the Proposed Development Site is recorded. The remains include at least ten ditched enclosures or paddocks, along with blocks of ridge and furrow to the north and east of the present-day hamlet. Further shrunken village earthworks (**MWI8833**), are located to the northwest of Horton Bridge likely representing medieval or later paddocks associated with a former village. At Lay Wood, an area of medieval ridge and furrow (**MWI78048**) has been identified, contributing to the evidence for open field agricultural systems in the area.

Additional ridge and furrow and field systems, likely of medieval or post-medieval origin, have been recorded across the wider landscape. An extensive ditched field system (**MWI8832**), measuring c.1.8 km by 0.8 km, lies south of Devizes Barracks, c.500 m south of the Proposed Development Site and includes isolated blocks of ridge and furrow. Ridge and furrow of similar date have been identified at Coate Bridge (**MWI74438**), and near Roundway (**MWI72909**), while post-medieval field boundaries (**MWI77161**) were identified west of West End Farm, c.685 m north of the Proposed Development Site, during geophysical survey (**EWI9653**). As mentioned above, geophysical survey (**EWI9975**) and evaluation (**EWI10030**) in proximity to the Proposed Development Site revealed former field boundaries, past agricultural activity and undated ditches (**MWI78162**), however, no archaeological features which pre-dated the historic use of the land for agricultural purposes were identified

A 34-hectare fieldwalking and metal detector survey (**EWI9662**) within the Registered Battlefield of Roundway Down (**1000030**) recovered artefacts from the Neolithic to the present, indicating low-level but widespread activity. Notably, large quantities of lead bullets, a probable gunflint, and an iron cannonball were recovered, likely relating to the battle, with concentrations found near a key track north of Roundway village.

Also of note is Roundway Hill Farm (**MWI69329**), an 18th-century farmstead, c.780 m west of the Proposed Development Site, lies within or adjacent to a historic hamlet, reflecting a long continuity of agrarian use in the area from the medieval through to the post-medieval.

4.4.2.4 *Industrial*

Later historic activity within the Outer Study Area is characterised by several outfarms reflecting the agricultural growth and landscape reorganisation of the Industrial period. East of Roundway Hill Farm, the site of a demolished 19th-century outfarm (**MWI69350**) survives only as a record, with all associated structures lost, c.260 m northwest of the Proposed Development Site. Southeast of Devizes Barracks, c.760 m south of the Proposed Development Site, a formerly loose courtyard outfarm (**MWI69351**) remains extant, though it has been fully redeveloped and no longer retains its historic character. A similar pattern is seen at Horton Road, c.795 m east of the Proposed Development Site where a 19th-century outfarm (**MWI69376**) with a courtyard layout survives in location

but has been entirely redeveloped. These sites represent typical examples of isolated, small-scale agricultural holdings associated with the evolving rural economy of the 19th century.

The Kennet and Avon Canal (**MWI79684**) also flows through the Outer Study Area located c.550 m south of the Proposed Development Site. Constructed in stages between 1794 and 1813, it forms a significant piece of historic transport infrastructure linking Bristol to London. In several areas, later features such as the medieval/post-medieval field system near Devizes Barracks (**MWI8832**), are cut by the canal, impacting the earlier landscape.

4.4.2.5 *Modern*

Modern period remains within the Outer Study Area are dominated by infrastructure and defensive features dating to the Second World War, reflecting the area's strategic importance during the mid-20th century. Several military installations and defence structures are recorded, particularly around Devizes and along the Kennet and Avon Canal. Le Marchant Camp, originally established as a militia training depot in 1878, saw extensive development during the Second World War (Carpenter and Winton 2011). A new training camp (**MWI73094**) on the south side of Horton Road (c.20 m south of the Proposed Development Site) was constructed opposite the original barracks in 1939, including its conversion in 1944 into two American military hospitals. Part of the site was later reused as a prisoner of war (POW) camp, designated Camp 410 (**MWI31923**), which held German prisoners, c.195 m southwest of the Proposed Development Site. Today, the complex has been destroyed or removed by modern developments as demonstrated by aerial photos (Google Earth; Bing Maps).

A pre-war wireless station (**MWI72877**) at Morgan's Hill located outside of the Outer Study Area (c.3.2 km north of the Proposed Development Site) once served a key role in early military communications. The associated communications cable route ran along London Road the immediate northwest of the Proposed Development Site but is no longer extant. Defensive features from the same period include a Type 22 pillbox (**MWI31457**) north of Laywood Bridge c.730 m southeast of the Proposed Development Site, constructed to defend the canal, as well as two anti-tank blocks (**MWI63879**) and a cylinder on Horton Road. This cylinder represents the closest HER record to the Proposed Development Site located c.18 m to the east, which is still extant as referenced by a recent survey (Pillbox Study Group 2021). Sockets for safety or structural railings (**MWI31456**), likely dating to the Second World War, are present on a canal bridge east of Devizes c.740 m southeast of the Proposed Development Site. A Second World War grass landing strip (**MWI64114**), c.860 m northeast of the Proposed Development Site was located west of Bishops Cannings, likely used for air observation, and is visible in historic aerial imagery.

4.4.2.6 *Undated*

Undated features within the Outer study Area are numerous and varied, with several concentrations suggesting potential phases of earlier land use, field systems, or settlement activity. A significant cluster of undated features are located on and around

Roundway Hill, including an extensive complex of ditched and banked field boundaries (**MWI72914**) covering the lower slopes northwest of Hopton Barracks. Closely associated with this is a second set of perpendicular bank and ditch features (**MWI72915**), possibly related to the larger field system. A geophysical survey (**EWI10711**) in the same area identified a series of curvilinear anomalies (**MWI79093**), interpreted as ditched features, though these may alternatively be geological or agricultural in origin.

Further undated remains have been recorded north of Hopton and West End Farm. Geophysical survey (**EWI9653**) identified multiple features, including large ditches or fragmented enclosures (**MWI77159**), a possible trackway (**MWI77160**), and a group of enclosures (**MWI77162**) interpreted as former boundary features or potential settlement remains. At Coate Bridge, a geophysical survey (**EWI7530**) recorded undated pits (**MWI74436**) and a field boundary (**MWI74437**), suggesting small-scale land division or occupation, though the date and function remain unclear.

On the slopes southwest of Bishops Cannings, a set of six curved, parallel banks and ditches (**MWI8830**) were recorded as cropmarks. These features may represent a former field system or natural geological formations. Further linear ditches (**MWI72894**), possibly fragments of earlier field boundaries, were identified north of Hopton Industrial Estate, while an evaluation (**EWI10030**) north of Horton Road uncovered a series of ditches and a gully (**MWI78162**). Although most of these remain undated, two ditches contained modern material and historic mapping suggests some may correspond to earlier field boundaries shown on the 1841 Tithe Map.

5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

There is no direct evidence from the desk-based assessment indicating prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity within the Proposed Development Site itself, which historically lies within downland during the post-medieval period followed by piecemeal enclosures used for agriculture. The site lies approximately c.2.5 km northeast of the historic core of Devizes, which has medieval origins, located within the town's hinterland.

There is no evidence to suggest direct use of the site during the post-medieval and industrial periods, although it should be noted the adjacent Le Marchant Barracks (**MWI73094**) may indicate possible associated or residual wartime activity within the Proposed Development Site. This may include below-ground remains of temporary structures, training areas, service infrastructure, or demolition debris linked to the barracks' operations.

The Proposed Development Site is currently entirely covered by hardstanding (with a training unit, garages, W.C. block and storage cabin) with no visibly exposed areas as demonstrated by aerial photos from 2002 to 2025 (Google Earth) and site survey. These groundworks have likely resulted in the truncation or complete removal of any previously surviving archaeological deposits. The archaeological potential of the site is therefore assessed as **low to negligible** for surviving buried archaeological remains

6 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

The Proposed Development Site requires the construction of a supermarket, drive thru unit and EV charging hub with associated access, infrastructure and landscaping. These works will entail ground disturbance, including excavation for foundations and services, resulting in a transformation of the existing ground surface. However, aerial imagery from 2002–2025 (Google Earth) and a recent field survey confirm that the Proposed Development Site has already been subject to ground disturbance consisting of hardstanding. This modern activity is considered to have substantially reduced the potential for any surviving archaeological remains.

No designated or non-designated heritage assets are located within the Proposed Development Site. Given the **low to negligible** potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains and the extent of prior disturbance, it is considered unlikely that there will be any requirement for archaeological mitigation. As such, further investigation or offsetting measures (such as archaeological recording) are not anticipated.

However, any such requirement will be at the discretion of the County Archaeologist at the Wiltshire and Swindon Archaeology Service (as archaeological advisors to the Wiltshire County Council).

7 REFERENCES

Legislation, Policy and Guidance

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Ordnance Survey 1889 *Wiltshire Sheet XXXIV* - six inches to one mile.

Ordnance Survey 1961 *SU06-B* - 25 inches to one mile.

APPENDIX 1: DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE OUTER STUDY AREA (FIGURE 2.1)

NHLE List Entry	Asset Name	Description	Designation	Source
1000030	Battle Of Roundway Down 1643	The Battle of Roundway Down (1643), part of the English Civil War, was a significant Royalist victory against Parliamentary forces near Devizes. Following a failed siege of Devizes, Parliamentarian troops retreated to Roundway Hill, where they were defeated by Royalist cavalry reinforcements from Oxford. Many Parliamentary troops were pursued down the steep slope near Oliver's Castle into the area known as Bloody Ditch. Though the victory offered the Royalists a chance to secure the West, the opportunity was lost when Gloucester held out. The battlefield landscape, originally open pasture and arable land was ideal for cavalry and predates the enclosure of straight-sided fields (post-1794). The site lies within an area of Archaeological Value, centred at SU 0204 6507.	Registered Battlefield	HER: NHLE
1243339	Bedborough Cottage	A timber framed house of late 17th or 18th-century date.	Grade II Listed Building	HER; NHLE
1271946	Gatehouse to Le Marchant Barracks with gate piers	An armoury, guard house, and store-now part of a warehouse, along with an associated gateway, dated 1878. Designed by Major H.C. Seddon of the Royal Engineers for the War Office.	Grade II Listed Building	HER; NHLE
1033730	Kennet And Avon Canal, Laywood Bridge and Blockhouse	Accommodation bridge over the Kennet and Avon Canal, constructed c. 1806–1807.	Grade II Listed Building	HER; NHLE
1033731	Milestone By Entrance to Old Barracks	Milestone, dating to the 18th or early 19th century.	Grade II Listed Building	HER; NHLE
1243310	Roundway Hill Farmhouse	Farmhouse of late 18th or early 19th century date, reportedly dating from 1720. The building's profile is characteristic of the early 18th century, though architectural detailing suggests a construction date around 1800.	Grade II Listed Building	HER; NHLE

APPENDIX 2: NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE OUTER STUDY AREA (FIGURE 2.2)

HER Ref.	Asset Name	Description	Period	Source
MWI77582	Neolithic Pit, North of Horton Road Monument	A Neolithic pit was identified during evaluation (EWI9879). Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, it measured 0.68 m in diameter and 0.25 m deep. The pit contained two distinct fills: the lower comprised dark black sandy clay with burnt bone, pottery, worked flint, and burnt stone. The upper contained dark grey sandy clay with similar material, including animal bone, pottery, burnt stone, and worked flint.	Neolithic	HER
MWI77163	Prehistoric Ring Ditches, West of the Elms	Several probable late prehistoric ring ditches were identified by geophysical survey (EWI9653). These anomalies were interpreted as potential archaeological features, possibly indicative of settlement activity. However, they could equally relate to modern agricultural practices, and their interpretation remains uncertain without further investigation.	Early Bronze Age / Late Iron Age	HER
MWI8692	Romano-British Lead Site Name Coffin, South of the Folly	A Romano-British lead coffin was discovered in 1852 and 5ft 8 inches long.	Roman	HER
MWI8713	Romano-British Dishes, Lay Wood	Romano-British pewter dishes were discovered in 1828, though the artefacts are now lost.	Roman	HER
MWI74435	Roman Ditches, Coate Bridge	Ditches of unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey (EWI7530) and later identified as Roman.	Roman	HER
MWI74496	Undated Enclosures, Lay Wood	Enclosures of unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey (EWI7535). An excavation (EWI7534, EWI9291) found evidence for the presence of Romano-British villa.	Roman	HER
MWI76717	Roman Enclosures, Lay Wood	Enclosures, ditches, and pits dating from the mid-1st century AD to the late 2nd century AD were identified during evaluation (EWI9291).	Roman	HER
MWI76718	Roman Cremation Burial, Lay Wood	Cremation burials dating to the mid-1st century AD were identified during evaluation (EWI9291).	Roman	HER
MWI8749	Roundway Medieval Settlement	A settlement of medieval origin is visible on vertical aerial photographs (RAF CPE/UK/1821 6169-70 04-NOV-1946), centred at SU 0115 6322. The remains include a system of at least ten small, ditched enclosures or paddocks. To the north and east of the modern hamlet, blocks of medieval ridge and furrow are also visible.	Medieval	HER

HER Ref.	Asset Name	Description	Period	Source
MWI8833	Possible Medieval Settlement, North West of Horton Bridge	Shrunken village earthworks, likely representing medieval or later paddocks, are located in fields east of The Elms and Bowithy, Bishops Cannings. To the west, at SU 0355 6329, two blocks of ridge and furrow are also present. These features were mapped from aerial photographs (RAF 540/958 3215-6 and 4215-6 01-DEC-1952) as part of the Avebury World Heritage Site Project.	Medieval	HER
MWI78048	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, North of Horton Road	An area of medieval ridge and furrow was identified by a geophysical survey (EWI9940).	Medieval	HER
MWI8832	Medieval/Post Medieval Field System, South of Devizes Barracks	An extensive ditched field system, measuring approximately 1.8 km by 0.8 km, is located east of Le Marchant Barracks. The system includes isolated blocks of ridge and furrow and is considered likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date. In several areas, the features are cut by the Kennet and Avon Canal. The field system was mapped from aerial photographs (RAF 540/958 3218-9 01-DEC-1952) as part of the Avebury World Heritage Site Project.	Medieval / Post-medieval	HER
MWI72909	Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Roundaway	Agricultural features, possibly comprising field ditches and ridge and furrow of medieval or later date, were identified as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs (WCC 4281 212-3 02-AUG-1981) and mapped during the Avebury World Heritage Site Project.	Medieval / Post-medieval	HER
MWI74438	Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Coate Bridge	Ridge and furrow of medieval/post-medieval date was identified by a geophysical survey (EWI7530).	Medieval / Post-medieval	HER
MWI69329	Rowndway Hill Farm	Roundway Hill Farm, Roundway, is a partially extant 18th century farmstead arranged in a regular E-plan courtyard with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is positioned apart from the main yard. Situated within or near a hamlet, the site has experienced less than 50% loss of its traditional agricultural buildings.	Post-medieval	HER
MWI77161	Probable Post Medieval Field System, West of West End Farm	A series of post medieval field boundaries were identified during geophysical survey (EWI9653).	Post-medieval	HER
MWI69350	Site of Outfarm, East of Rowndway Hill Farm	The site east of Roundway Hill Farm was formerly occupied by a 19th century outfarm constructed as a single, isolated structure. Now entirely demolished, all associated historic buildings have been lost.	Industrial	HER

HER Ref.	Asset Name	Description	Period	Source
MWI69351	Outfarm, Southeast of Devizes Barracks	An outfarm southeast of Devizes Barracks, originally built in the 19th century with a loose courtyard plan, has been redeveloped. Two sides of the courtyard were once formed by working agricultural buildings. Although the farmstead remains extant, it has been entirely altered from its original historic form.	Industrial	HER
MWI69376	Outfarm on Horton Road	A 19th century outfarm on Horton Road, Bishops Cannings, originally arranged around a loose courtyard plan with one side formed by working agricultural buildings, remains extant but has been completely redeveloped and no longer retains its historic form. The site is in an isolated location.	Industrial	HER
MWI79684	Kennet and Avon Canal	The canal, authorised by multiple acts between 1794 and 1813, extended 75.5 m from the Thames at Reading to the Avon at Bath, linking Bristol and London.	Industrial	HER
MWI31456	WWII Sockets for Rails on Bridge, East of Devizes	Sockets for rails are present on a bridge spanning the Kennet and Avon Canal, indicating former safety or structural fittings, likely associated with historic transport or access arrangements.	Modern	HER
MWI31457	WWII Pillbox, North of Kennet and Avon Canal	A brick-shuttered Type 22 Second World War pillbox is located north of Laywood Bridge and the Kennet and Avon Canal at Devizes. It was constructed to provide a field of fire to the south across the canal, forming part of the local defensive network.	Modern	HER
MWI31923	Le Marchant Camp or Camp 410, Devizes	A Second World War prisoner of war camp, known as Le Marchant Camp, was located at Devizes. Initially designated as Base Camp 23, it was later renumbered as Camp 410 and served as a working camp for German prisoners. A Second World War prisoner of war camp, centred on SU 0234 6283 at Devizes, is visible on 1947 aerial photographs. The camp comprised purpose-built structures as well as reused former barracks buildings. The site was enclosed by a double perimeter fence with associated watchtowers, indicating its secure military function but is today destroyed.	Modern	HER
MWI63879	WWII Anti-Tank Blocks on Horton Road	Two anti-tank blocks and an anti-tank cylinder are located on Horton Road, forming part of the Second World War defensive infrastructure.	Modern	HER
MWI64114	WWII Grass Landing Strip, West of Bishops Cannings	A Second World War grass landing strip is visible on 1944 aerial photographs (NMR US/31GR/LOC50 56 30-APRIL-1944) in a field west of Bishops Cannings. The site is identifiable by two aircraft and three tents positioned at the field's edge, with a lighter strip across the field likely marking the runway. The landing ground was probably associated with nearby barracks in Devizes and may have served aircraft used as air observation posts.	Modern	HER

HER Ref.	Asset Name	Description	Period	Source
MWI72877	Radio Station, Morgan's Hill	A possible pre-Second World War wireless station and associated wireless masts were identified from aerial photographs (NMR SU0366/1-2 (CCC 8583/1912, 11751/1910) 01-JAN-1936) as five sets of rectangular features arranged in a cross-shaped formation approximately 100 m across, likely representing mast supports. A cluster of buildings, covering an area of around 70 m by 70 m and centred at SU 0322 6650, may indicate the location of the station itself. All features have since been destroyed.	Modern	HER
MWI73094	Le Marchant Barracks, Militia Training Camp, American Hospital & POW Camp	Le Marchant Barracks depot was established in 1878 on the south side of London Road. In 1939, a Second World War militia training camp was constructed opposite on the north side, comprising regularly arranged buildings around three parade grounds. Although construction began between May and June 1939, it remained incomplete by 1940. A second development phase extended the site eastward with irregular building arrangements and a further parade ground, forming what became known as Le Marchant Camp. In 1944, seven additional buildings were added across two parade grounds to facilitate the conversion of the site into two American military hospitals. Following the war, in 1946, part of the camp was repurposed as a Prisoner of War camp (see MWI31923).	Modern	HER
MWI8830	Undated Field System, South of Bourton	Six curved, parallel banks and ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (DM US/10PG-31PRS/LOC50 0055 30-APR-1944) and were mapped during the Avebury World Heritage Site Project. Located on the slopes southwest of Bishops Cannings, these features are of uncertain date and may be natural in origin.	Undated	HER
MWI72894	Undated Ditches, North of Hopton Industrial Estate	Linear ditches, interpreted as possible fragments of field boundaries of uncertain date, are visible as earthworks and were mapped from aerial photographs (NMR OS/70119 202 18-MAY-1970) during the Avebury World Heritage Site Project.	Undated	HER
MWI72914	Undated Field System, Roundway Hill	An extensive ditched and banked field system of uncertain date is visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs (MAL 1671/181-2 23-APR-1971) on the lower slopes of Roundway Hill, northwest of Hopton Barracks. Covering an area approximately 1,300 m by 600 m, the features were mapped from aerial imagery during the Avebury World Heritage Site Project.	Undated	HER
MWI72915	Undated Field System, Roundway Hill	Perpendicular bank and ditch features, visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs (OS/70119 269 18-MAY-1970), are undated but interpreted as field	Undated	HER

HER Ref.	Asset Name	Description	Period	Source
		boundaries potentially related to the nearby field system to the northwest. These features were mapped during the Avebury World Heritage Site Project.		
MWI74436	Undated Pits, Coate Bridge	Pits of unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey (EWI7530).	Undated	HER
MWI74437	Undated Field Boundary, Coate Bridge	Field boundary of unknown date was identified by a geophysical survey (EWI7530).	Undated	HER
MWI77159	Undated Ditches or Enclosures, North of Hopton	selection of large ditches or fragmentary enclosures were identified by geophysical survey (EWI9653).	Undated	HER
MWI77160	Undated Trackway, North of Hopton Solar Farm	A possible trackway was identified during geophysical survey (EWI9653).	Undated	HER
MWI77162	Undated Enclosures, South of West End Farm	Several fragmentary enclosures were identified by geophysical survey (EWI9653). These anomalies could represent ditched boundary features potentially associated with former settlement activity. However, they could equally reflect more recent agricultural disturbance, and their origin remains uncertain without further investigation.	Undated	HER
MWI78162	Undated Ditches, Land North of Horton Road	Eight linear features (seven ditches and one gully) were uncovered during an evaluation (EWI10030). Most remain undated due to a lack of diagnostic finds; however, two ditches contained modern iron and glass and are therefore considered to be of modern date. The presence of a double lined boundary on the 1841 Tithe Map suggests the features may represent historic field boundaries.	Undated	HER
MWI79093	Undated Ditches, Roundway Hill	A geophysical survey (EWI10711) identified a series of curvilinear anomalies in the western part of the site, interpreted as possible ditched features. However, these anomalies may also be natural geological formations or the result of modern agricultural activity.	Undated	HER

APPENDIX 3: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS IN THE OUTER STUDY AREA (FIGURE 2.3)

HER Event Ref.	Event Name	Description	Date	Organisation	Event Type
EWI10030	Evaluation at Land North of Horton Road	The evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological features with high survival potential across the site, but limited dating evidence restricts firm conclusions. The consistent alignment and form of the ditches likely represent earlier field boundaries, alongside a paleochannel and associated watercourse.	2022	Wessex Archaeology	Evaluation
EWI10711	Geophysical Survey of the North Wessex Downs – Additional Mitigation Area	A detailed gradiometer survey at North Wessex Downs, detected curvilinear anomalies in the western area, interpreted as possible archaeological ditched features.	2023	Wessex Archaeology	Geophysical Survey
EWI7530	Geophysical Survey at Coate Bridge	A detailed magnetometer survey at Coate Bridge, on the northeastern edge of Devizes, identified several weakly positive linear and discrete anomalies, though most could not be confidently interpreted. The survey detected former ridge and furrow along with some associated boundary features, although many existing boundary ditches showed no magnetic response.	2014	Archaeological Surveys Ltd	Geophysical Survey
EWI7534	Evaluation at Lay Wood, Devizes	Excavation revealed a zone of intensive activity from the mid-1st to late 2nd century AD, including field boundaries, enclosures, trackways, a possible circular building, and cremation burials. Many Roman features were shallow, indicating post-Roman ploughing, with later post-medieval field boundaries also evident. The site is near a probable Roman villa, partially excavated and preserved in situ during evaluation.	2013	Wessex Archaeology	Evaluation

HER Event Ref.	Event Name	Description	Date	Organisation	Event Type
EWI7535	Geophysical Survey at Lay Wood, Devizes	A geophysical survey revealed a group of former ditches, which could have been associated with a settlement, and several former field boundaries.	2013	Archaeological Services Durham University	Geophysical Survey
EWI7630	Evaluation on Land at Coate Bridge	The evaluation revealed six main phases: Early prehistoric/Bronze Age activity in the southwest with a large enclosure ditch and pit; Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity east of the site with a possible structure and ditch; Early Roman occupation layers and boundary ditches to the north; Late Roman circular enclosure and associated features centrally and west; an early/mid-Saxon recut of a Roman ditch at the centre; and post-medieval agricultural activity concentrated in the west, including a finds-rich layer.	2014	Cotswold Archaeology	Evaluation
EWI8288	Resistivity Survey at Lay Wood, Devizes, Wiltshire	An earth resistance survey over 3.1 hectares identified robber trenches, a pit, and demolition debris at the centre, aligning with a known Roman villa complex. Two additional anomalies may indicate further settlement but could also be modern agricultural or natural features. Other anomalies correspond to post-medieval field boundaries and natural variations.	2015	Stratascan	Geophysical Survey
EWI8809	Evaluation at Laywood	Excavation of a 2 ha site uncovered prehistoric features including a Mesolithic flint scatter, a post-setting containing Roman pottery, painted wall plaster, and 30 Roman coins, along with 76 Anglo-Saxon burials.	2016	Oxford Archaeology	Excavation
EWI9153	Shepherds Shore Reservoir Nitrate Reduction Scheme	A watching brief during pipe trench construction revealed archaeological features ranging from the Bronze Age to the medieval period.	2004	Network Archaeology Ltd	Watching Brief

HER Event Ref.	Event Name	Description	Date	Organisation	Event Type
EWI9291	Excavations at Lay Wood	A programme of archaeological investigation at Lay Wood, revealed intensive activity dating from the mid-1st to late 2nd century AD, including field boundaries, enclosures, trackways, a possible circular building, and cremation burials. Many Roman features were shallow, indicating post-Roman ploughing, with evidence of post-medieval field boundaries. A nearby probable Roman villa was partially excavated and preserved in situ.	216	Oxford Archaeology	Excavation
EWI9653	Geophysical Survey for VIP North Wessex Downs	detailed gradiometer survey identified multiple potential archaeological features across four areas. In Area 1, an enclosed settlement or farmstead with pit-like features, ring ditches, and a probable trackway was detected, possibly linked to Bronze Age to Romano-British activity. Area 2 revealed a possible settlement enclosure and a north-south aligned extensive former field system, potentially related to wider site activity. Area 3 showed tentative ring ditches and linear anomalies that may represent further field systems or boundaries. Area 4 contained evidence of former boundary features likely associated with the medieval landscape near the shrunken settlement of Bishops Cannings. Some boundaries matched those on historic OS maps, with signs of modern and historic ploughing in Area 2. Remaining anomalies are likely modern, related to utilities, field drains, agricultural activity, or peripheral interference.	2019-20	Wessex Archaeology	Geophysical Survey
EWI9662	Fieldwalking and Metal Detecting Survey, VIP North	A fieldwalking and metal detector survey was conducted over 34 hectares within a 200 m wide corridor between Rowdefield and Bishops Cannings, located inside the Registered Battlefield of	2019	Wessex Archaeology	Fieldwalking and Metal

HER Event Ref.	Event Name	Description	Date	Organisation	Event Type
	Wessex Downs	Roundway Down. Artefacts from the Neolithic to the present were found, including worked flint, pottery, glass, and metalwork, indicating low but widespread human activity. Metal detector finds notably included large numbers of lead bullets (pistol, carbine, musket, buckshot), likely linked to the 1643 Battle of Roundway Down, distributed along the corridor. A concentration of bullets and a probable gunflint were found east of a key track north of Roundway village. A 3-inch, 4-pound iron cannonball was also recovered west of this track.			Detecting Survey
EWI9879	Evaluation for VIP North Wessex Downs	The evaluation covered an area within the North Wessex Downs AONB and the Roundway Down Registered Battlefield (NGR 399351 163510 to 403724 163066). Fifty trial trenches were machine-excavated, with archaeological features (mainly ditches, some pits, and small linear features) found in 27 trenches. A single Neolithic pit was uncovered in and Beaker pottery was recovered from a post hole. Evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement was identified including numerous ditches and a neonate inhumation burial within a ditch fill, alongside substantial diagnostic pottery.	2021	Wessex Archaeology	Evaluation
EWI9890	Watching Brief during Ground Investigation Works North Wessex Downs	Linear features were found sealed beneath colluvium deposits, but due to limited dating evidence, their exact origin remains unclear. Finds from the plough soil suggest medieval and post-medieval activity, with isolated prehistoric and Roman pottery also recovered. Geoarchaeological monitoring was carried out on selected trial pits and boreholes in the western part of the scheme,	2021	Wessex Archaeology	Watching Brief

HER Event Ref.	Event Name	Description	Date	Organisation	Event Type
		targeting deposits possibly related to a nearby stream or spring near Mother Anthony's Well.			
EWI9940	Geophysical Survey for VIP North Wessex Downs Phase 2	A detailed gradiometer survey identified a possible ring ditch which may relate to a Bronze Age barrow but was difficult to confirm due to local geological variation. Numerous pit-like features were also detected, potentially indicating settlement activity such as extraction or refuse pits, though they may be natural. A possible field system with ridge and furrow suggests medieval or post-medieval agriculture, possibly linked to Bishops Cannings settlement. Remaining anomalies are likely natural or modern, including services, drains, and overhead cables.	2021	Wessex Archaeology	Geophysical Survey
EWI9975	Geophysical Survey at Land North of Horton Road, Devizes	The survey was affected by strong magnetic interference from modern ferrous sources like buried services and debris, which may have masked weaker archaeological features. However, prominent ferrous anomalies in the eastern area suggest buried rectangular and square features previously detected by remote sensing, though their exact nature is unclear. In the western area, distinct linear anomalies (running parallel, perpendicular, and at 45-degree angle) were identified. These may represent services, drains, sports field features, or former field boundaries, with an archaeological origin not ruled out. Other anomalies likely relate to past agricultural activity, possible drains, and a modern path.	2021	Magnitude Surveys	Geophysical Survey

APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: View facing southeast on London Road at site entrance towards southeastern boundary and greenfield beyond.



Photograph 2: View facing southwest towards the training unit showing site boundary demarcated by hardstanding. Vegetation defines the northwest and southeast boundaries.



Photograph 3: View facing southwest at the southeastern boundary and the training unit.



Photograph 4: View facing southeast towards Horton Road covered by trees and vegetation showing extent of tarmac.

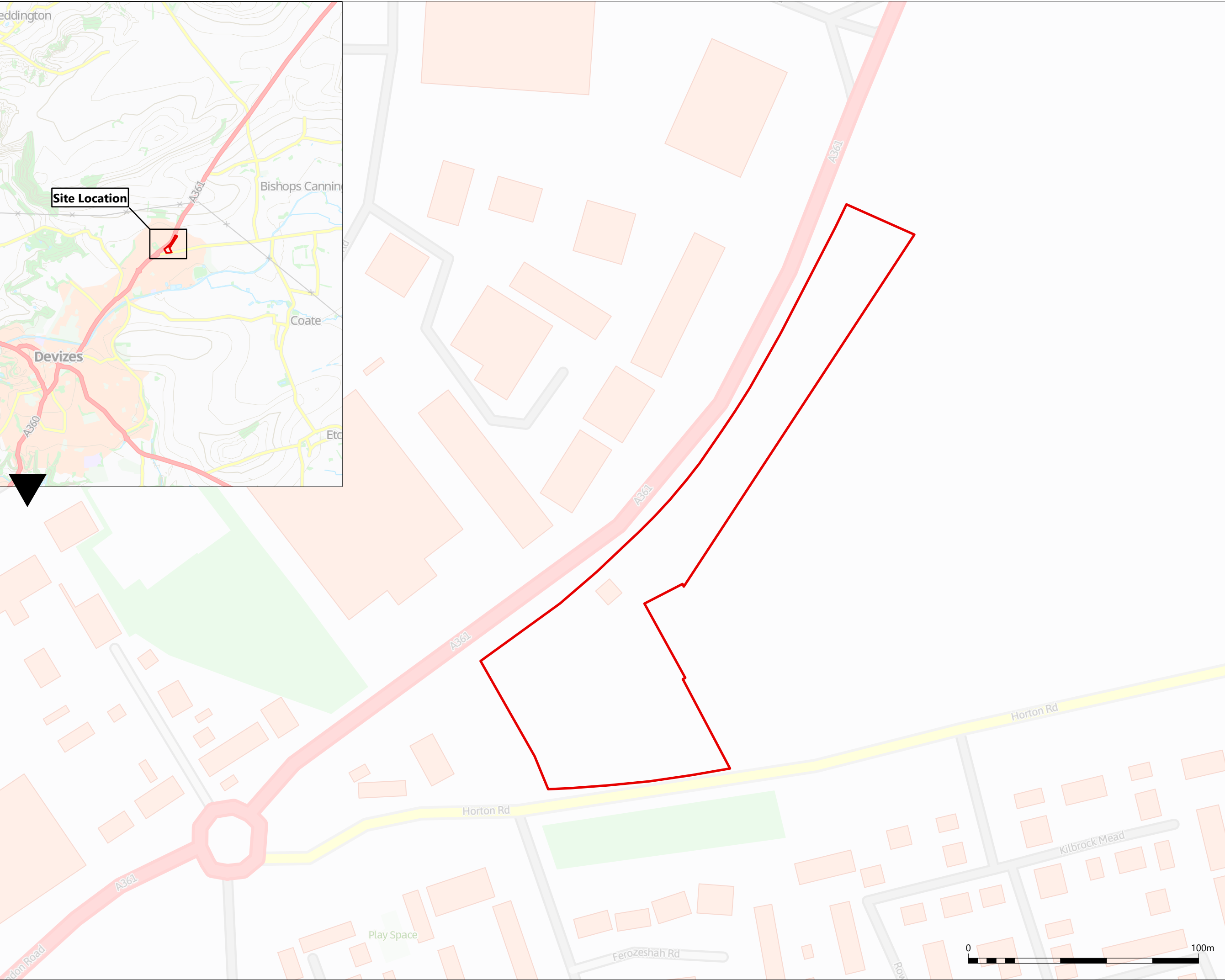


Photograph 5: View facing northwest towards the train unit, garages, storage cabin and London Road (northwestern boundary).



Photograph 6: View facing northwest showing underlying concrete beneath tarmac and southwestern boundary.

FIGURES



Key:

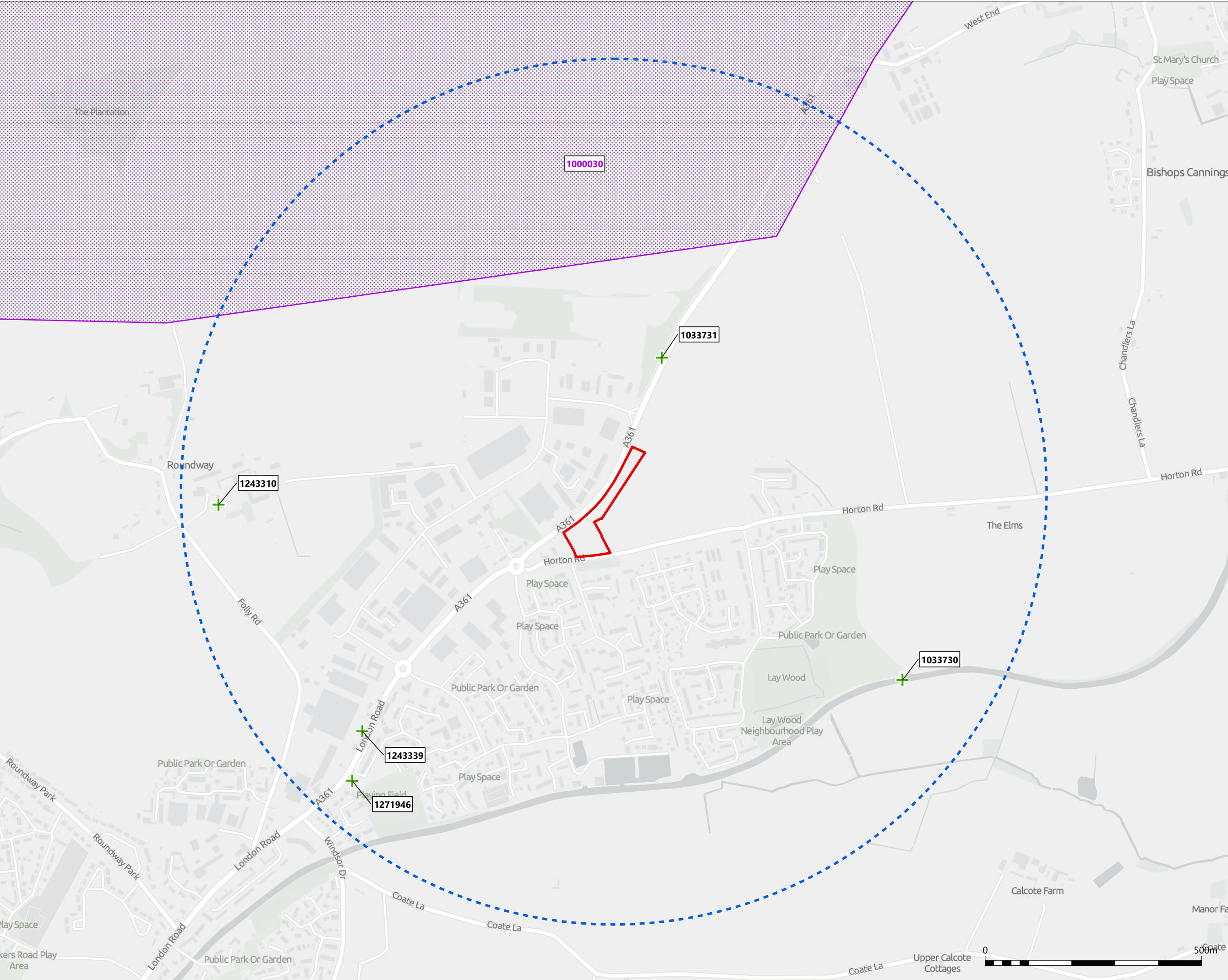
Approximate boundary of the Proposed Development Site

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Title: Site Location and Proposed Development Site		
Project: Land at London Road, Devizes		
Client: Highgrove Group (Reading) Limited on behalf of PRZM Real Estate and Aldi Stores Ltd		
Scale at A3: 1:1,500		
Drawn by: CA	Checked: MB	Date: 04/02/2026
Report No: 4694		Fig. No: 1



- Key:**
- Approximate boundary of the Proposed Development Site
 - Outer Study Area (1 km Buffer)
 - Registered Battlefield
 - Grade II Listed Buildings

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Title:
Designated Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area

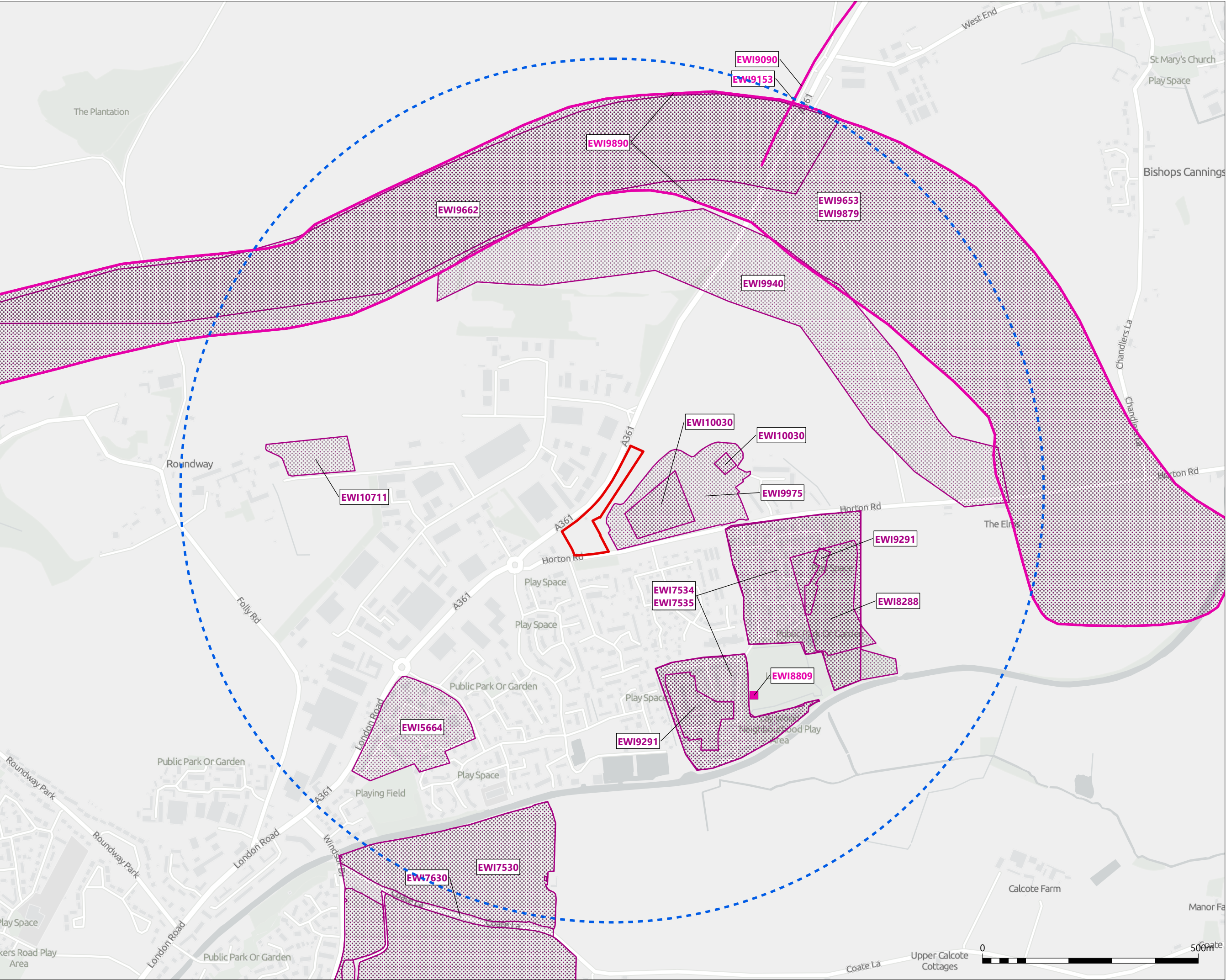
Project:
Land at London Road, Devizes

Client:
**Highgrove Group (Reading)
Limited on behalf of PRZM
Real Estate and Aldi Stores Ltd**

Scale at A3:
1:8,000

Drawn by: CA	Checked: MB	Date: 04/02/2026
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Report No: 4694	Fig. No: 2.1
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Key:

Approximate boundary of the Proposed Development Site

Outer Study Area (1 km Buffer)

HER Event (point)

HER Event (line)

HER Event (area)

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Title:
Archaeological Events
in the Outer Study Area

Project:
Land at London Road, Devizes

Client:
Highgrove Group (Reading)
Limited on behalf of PRZM
Real Estate and Aldi Stores Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:8,000

Drawn by: CA	Checked: MB	Date: 04/02/2026
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Report No: 4694	Fig. No: 2.3
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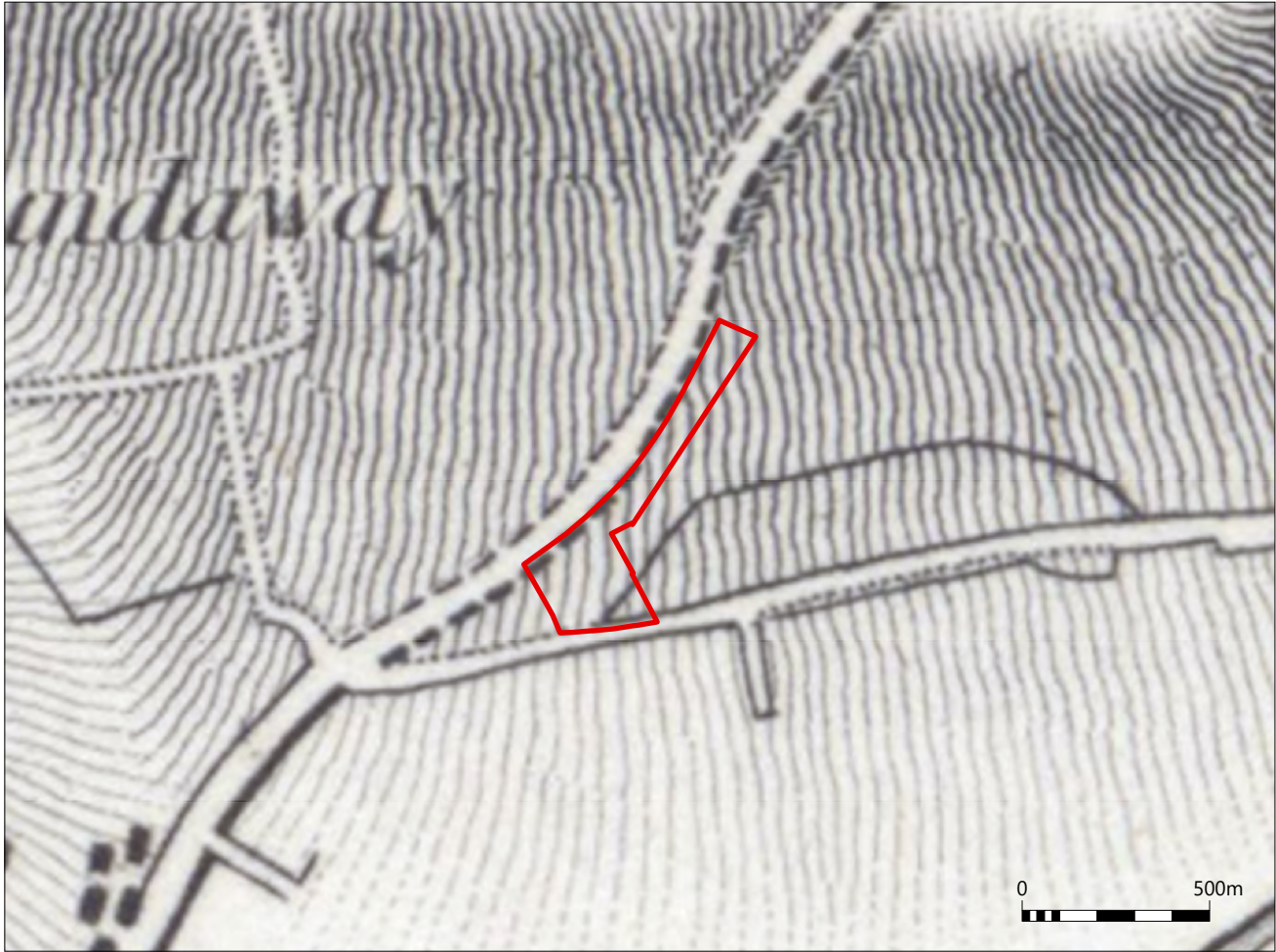


Fig 3.1: Ordnance Survey 1817 Sheet XIV – one inch to one mile

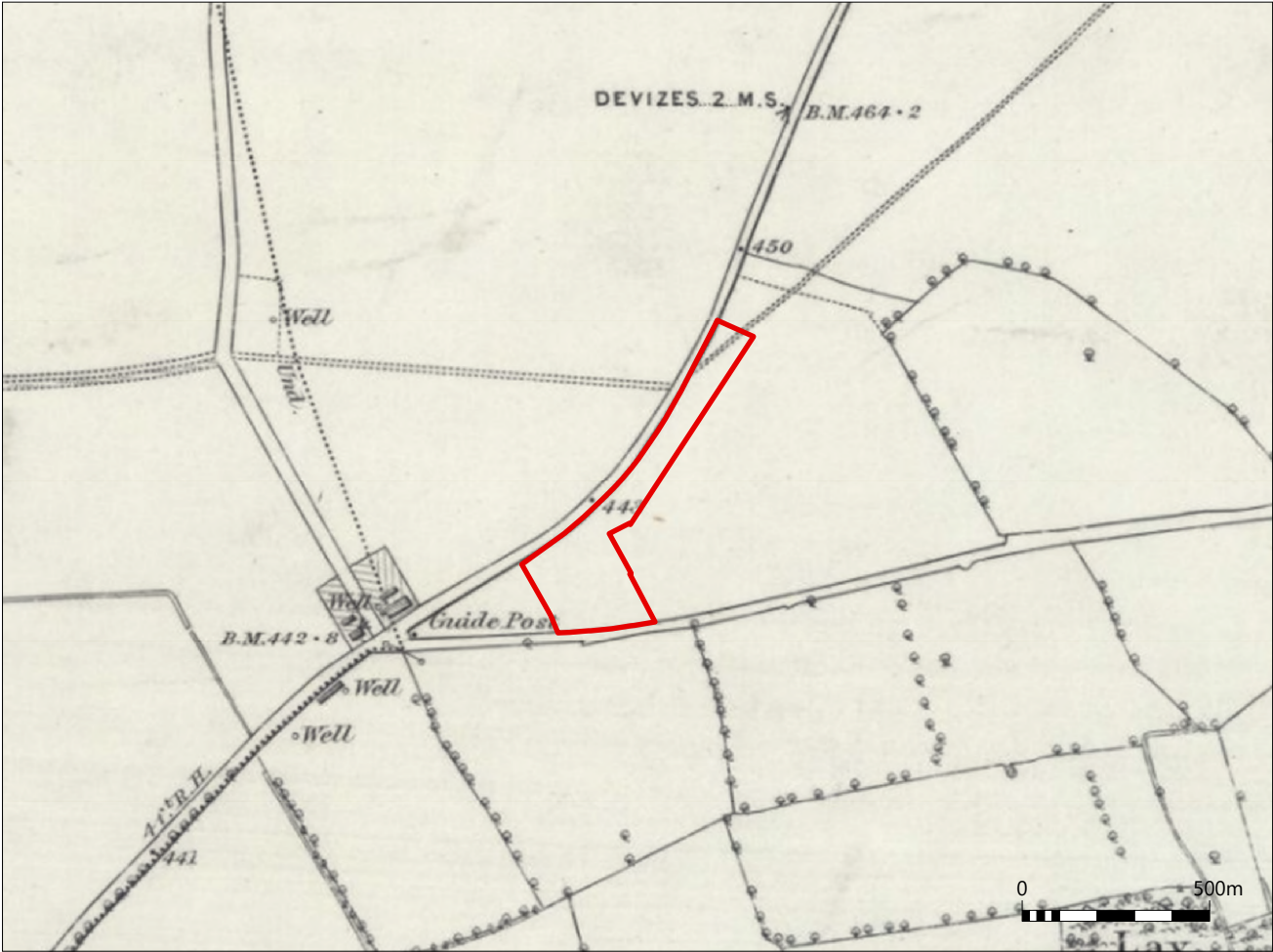


Fig 3.2: Ordnance Survey 1889 Wiltshire Sheet XXXIV - six inches to one mile

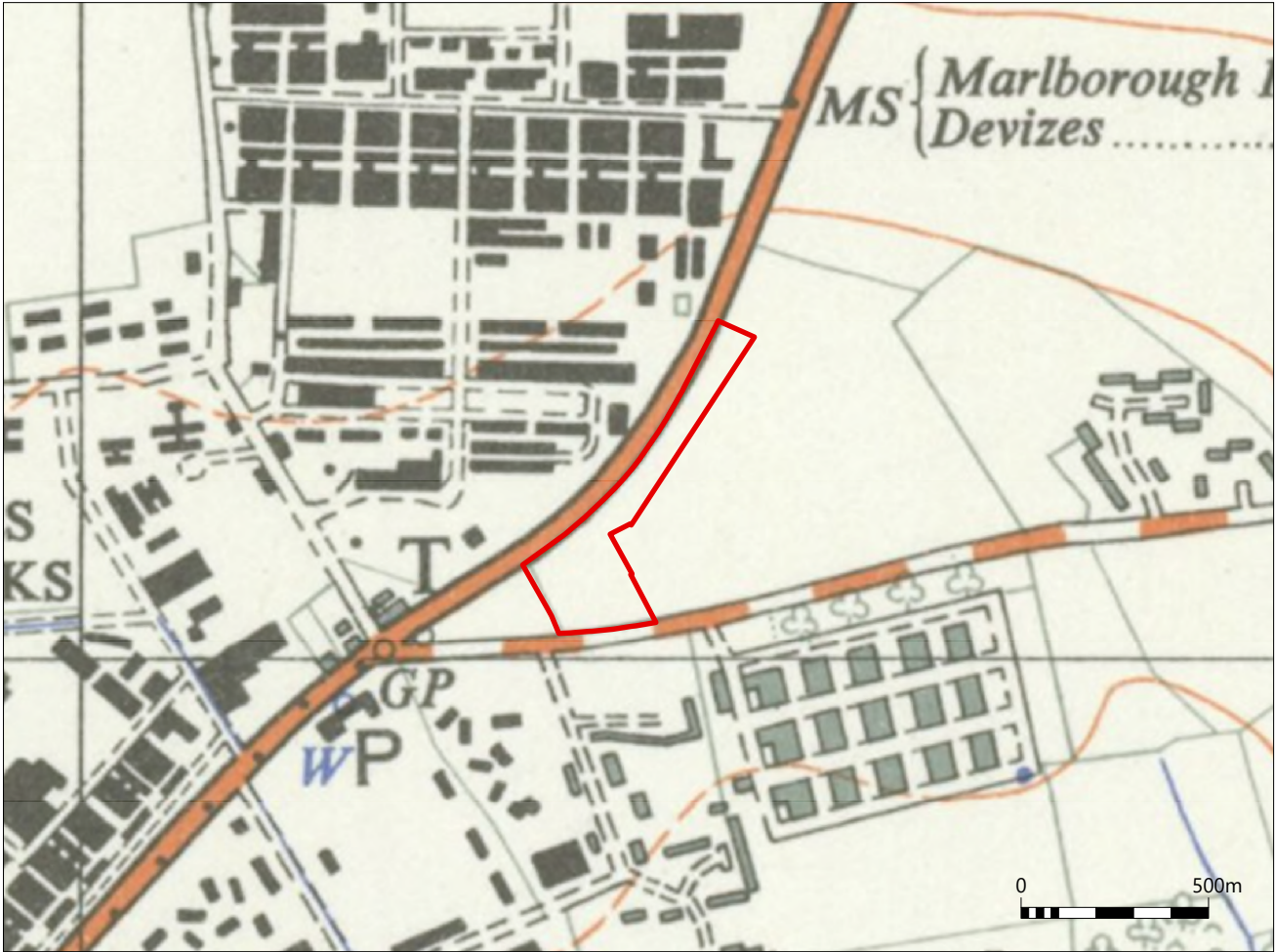


Fig 3.3: Ordnance Survey 1961 SU06 – B - 25 inches to one mile

Key:

Approximate boundary of the Proposed Development Site

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Title:
Historic Mapping

Project:
Land at London Road, Devizes

Client:
Highgrove Group (Reading)
Limited on behalf of PRZM
Real Estate and Aldi Stores Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:6,000

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	MB	04/02/2026

Report No:	Fig. No:
4694	3



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