



Kennet Building Marlborough College, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services on behalf of Marlborough College to undertake an archaeological test pit evaluation comprising of three hand-dug test pits 2 m square, adjacent the existing Kennet Building at Marlborough College, Wiltshire.

The work which was undertaken between the 24th and 30th September 2019 and found no features of archaeological interest. One trench excavated to a depth of 1.20 m from ground level, encountered a series of dumped waste material of a modern late Victorian to early 20th Century date. The base of the test pit was comprised of a continuation of this material. Similar deposits were encountered in both the other trenches.

As no underlying natural deposits were encountered, it is not known, if this material is sitting above an earlier buried surface but if so the potential for archaeological features may be still present.

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The fieldwork was directed by Steven Froud, with the assistance of Eva Estela, Phil Trim and Rachael Capps. This report was written by Steven Froud and edited by Jon Kaines. The project was managed by Jon Kaines on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Kennet Building, Marlborough College, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services ('the Client') on behalf of Marlborough College to undertake an archaeological test pit evaluation comprising of three hand-dug test pits 2 m square in size, centred on NGR 418325 168537, adjacent the existing Kennet Building at Marlborough College, Wiltshire, SN8 1PA (**Figure 1**).

1.1.1 Proposed development comprises demolishing the existing Kennet Building at the college, originally designed in the 1960's for music education and replacing it with a larger building for teaching technology. The floor space of the proposed building takes it into the classification of 'major' development.

1.1.2 The proposed development site (the Site) is situated within an area of archaeological interest, located just outside the medieval castle, close to the River Avon and the Scheduled Monument of the Castle Mound (national ref. 1005634).

1.1.3 The proposed new building is larger than its predecessor and encroaches into the bounds of the Registered Park and Garden. The main considerations are thus impacts on the character and appearance of the Marlborough Conservation Area, the grade II listed Marlborough College historic park and garden and the character of the area more generally, considering the landscape setting of the River Kennet within the North Wessex Downs AONB, local biodiversity and flood risk.

1.1.4 A planning application (19/04481/FUL) was submitted to Wiltshire Council, on the 2nd of May 2019 and was subject to conditions. A Wiltshire Council Planning Consultation Response document dated the 27th June 2019 stated that:

The present building may have caused a degree of impact on any surviving remains however the new building is just over double the size. Due to the potential for archaeological remains to be impacted by the proposals I therefore recommend that a programme of archaeological investigation be made a condition of planning permission. Inconsideration of the significance of archaeological remains here I consider that strip, map and record should be carried out within the footprint of the new building. This work should be carried out at the earliest opportunity to allow for a discussion on an amendment of design should any significant remains be revealed.

1.1.5 The following conditions relating to archaeology, were proposed:

Conditions: No development shall commence within the area indicated (proposed development site) until a written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and the approved programme of archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the approved details.



Reason: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.

1.1.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The County Archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of Wiltshire Council, prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.7 The evaluation comprising of three archaeological test pits was undertaken between the 24th and 30th September 2019.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The evaluation was located within the grounds of Marlborough College, on the Western edge of Marlborough. It is situated immediately adjacent the bounds of the Grade II listed Marlborough College historic park and garden, which is to the north and east of the Site, on the north bank of the River Kennet where it meets with the river Ogg, at a height of 130m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.2 To the south the chalk down land rises steeply to Granham Hill at 202m aOD, and to the north, the land rises to a height of 185m aOD at Marlborough Common. The Site is located on valley gravels, to the north of alluvial deposits associated with the River Kennet. The valley sides (i.e. Granham Hill and Marlborough Common) comprise in-situ solid geology of Cretaceous Upper Chalk, capped with clay and flints (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2001), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 2 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

- Wessex Archaeology, 2001, Marlborough Mound, Marlborough College, Wiltshire: Desk Based Assessment and Limited Archaeological Recording
- Wessex Archaeology, 2005, Marlborough Mound, Marlborough College, Wiltshire: Spiral Path Fieldwork Report
- Wessex Archaeology, 2008, Archaeological Investigations at the Marlborough Mound, Marlborough College, Marlborough, Wiltshire
- Wessex Archaeology, 2012, Marlborough Mound, Marlborough, Wiltshire. Archaeological Watching Brief Report. WA Doc ref 79380.03
- Wessex Archaeology, 2016, Marlborough Mound Spiral Path Restoration (Phase 2) Marlborough, Wiltshire. Archaeological Watching Brief Report. WA Doc ref 79381.01
- Wessex Archaeology, 2017, The Mound, Marlborough College, Wiltshire. Ground Penetrating radar Survey Report. WA Doc ref. 79382.02
- AC Archaeology, 2018, Dancy House, Marlborough College, Marlborough, Wiltshire. Archaeological Assessment Report. Doc ref. ACW1019/2/1
- Wessex Archaeology, 2018, Marlborough Mound, Phase 3 Spiral Path Restoration, Marlborough, Wiltshire. Archaeological watching Brief Report WA Doc ref. 79382.03

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

2.3.1 The site is located approximately 25 m to the west of earthworks of a medieval motte-and-bailey castle which is situated centrally within the modern-day grounds of Marlborough College. It is a nationally important (scheduled) ancient monument which comprises the earthworks of a medieval castle and an influential 17th and early 18th century garden and is a core part of the designed landscape of Marlborough College.

Neolithic (c. 4,000 – 2,500 BC)

2.3.2 Within the grounds of Marlborough College is the Scheduled Monument (1005634, Wiltshire No. 321) of the Marlborough Mound comprising an approximately circular mound measuring c. 84 m across at the base and 30 m across at the summit at a height of c. 20 m.

2.3.3 The mound is considered by many scholars to be an earlier earthwork reused as the castle motte during the Norman period. The similarity between this monument and Silbury Hill is apparent on topographic and morphological grounds, leading to the suggestion that this may be a similar Neolithic mound.

2.3.4 Place-name evidence from AD 1086 records Marlborough as Merleberge or Merlin's Mound. If this is a reference to the mound at the school, it therefore implies awareness at that time that the mound had a pre-Conquest 'ancient' origin.

2.3.5 Recent results of deep core sampling promoted by English Heritage appear to confirm the speculation that the earthwork is earlier than the medieval period and is in fact a monumental mound of early prehistoric date similar to the structure and age of nearby Silbury Hill within the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site (Jim *et al* 2013).

2.3.6 The Neolithic period witnesses the advent of animal and crop husbandry throughout the British Isles. Woodland is cleared to make way for grazing and arable crops, and the first

permanent settlements appear. Associated with this development is the appearance of the first 'monuments' that still survive today, such as long barrows.

- 2.3.7 The area to the west of the mound has a high concentration of Neolithic monuments, including the complex at Avebury. Despite this, there is no certain evidence for large or permanent settlements, and the scale of cereal cultivation in the area is unclear (Whittle 1997).

Bronze Age (c. 2500 – 700 BC)

- 2.3.8 As with the preceding Neolithic period, Bronze Age evidence within the region predominantly comprises burial evidence, in the form of round barrows. Some of the most notable of which are grouped to the west of Marlborough, near the Sanctuary (Wessex Archaeology 2001).
- 2.3.9 Although the evidence is far from certain, it is likely that these barrow groups reflect a contemporary settlement pattern, but evidence remains elusive. Certainly, recent examination of dry valleys (Allen 1994) on the chalk have revealed colluvial (hillwash) deposits that not only mask Bronze Age remains but do in themselves characteristic Bronze Age activity on the interfluves that are denuded, if not destroyed by more recent agricultural processes.

Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)

- 2.3.10 In contrast to the preceding periods, there are scant archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age in the immediate area. Hillforts such as Forest Hill and Barbury, and field systems on Fyfield and Overton Downs, reflect activity on the uplands, but there is an overall lack of evidence for activity in the valley bottom.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.3.11 It was originally thought that Marlborough was the site of the Roman settlement of Cunetio. In 1723 Stukeley located his "castrum" within the grounds of Marlborough Castle and traced part of what he considered to be the ditch and rampart towards the Kennet (Wessex Archaeology 2001). The centre of Cunetio has now been located south of the Kennet, in Blackfield at Mildenhall, the ditch noted by Stukeley corresponding to the moat of the medieval motte-and-bailey castle (Brentnall 1939).
- 2.3.12 The course of the Roman road between Bath and London cannot be traced through Marlborough, though evidence suggests it might have run to the north of the mound (*cf.* Margery 1973). Evidence also suggests the possibility of a Roman trackway along the line of Coldharbour and Stonebridge Lanes, in the east of the town.
- 2.3.13 Romano-British coins have been recovered from the castle mound, along with one sherd of imported amphora pottery that was recovered from the topsoil of an evaluation trench excavated in 2005. This showed traces of mortar suggesting that it had been reused in wall construction (HER SU16NE308).

Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

- 2.3.14 Place-name evidence suggests that the mound and town are pre-Conquest in origin. In 1086 Marlborough was recorded as Merleberge, which refers to the artificial mound, traditionally viewed as the burial place of Merlin.
- 2.3.15 In 1006, a battle between the Saxons and Danes is recorded as having taken place at the River Kennet, but there is no reference to Marlborough itself in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle.

A large royal estate existed on the downs of north-east Wiltshire, which contained a settlement of unknown date. This settlement was situated at the junction of two major roads between London and Bath and Cirencester and became the late Saxon nucleus of the Marlborough Borough (Wessex Archaeology 2001).

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

- 2.3.16 The borough and castle of Marlborough were built on the north bank of the Kennet sometime after 1066. The borough was laid out to the west of the existing settlement, with burgage plots running north and south, on both sides of the London to Bath road. The motte-and-bailey castle was erected at the western end of the borough possibly by 1070. The borough was probably in existence by 1068, when the mint was transferred to Marlborough from Great Bedwyn, although it is not described as such in Domesday (Wessex Archaeology 2001).
- 2.3.17 The establishment of the mint and the castle encouraged the borough's commercial life and there followed a period of expansion with royal use of the castle as residence and fortress. By 1200, Marlborough was one of the most important cloth-making centres in the kingdom. King John issued a Royal Charter to the borough in 1204 (Wessex Archaeology 2001).
- 2.3.18 During the 12th and 13th centuries, the castle was one of the most important in Wiltshire, illustrated by the fact that Henry I held his Easter court there in 1110. This period also witnessed the principal building works to the castle, which culminated with the construction of a Great Tower by Henry III, who held his last parliament there in 1267 (Wessex Archaeology 2001).

Post Medieval (AD 1500 – present)

- 2.3.19 By the early 16th century the castle had greatly deteriorated. A mansion was built on the site of the castle in the 17th century, extending beyond the limits of the earlier fortification. This was replaced in the 18th century, when a series of building and landscaping works were undertaken. The mansion was used as the Castle Inn in the 19th century, until Marlborough College was founded in 1841.
- 2.3.20 The Park and Gardens immediately to the north and east of the Site are Grade II listed (NHLE no. 1268465) and incorporate the remains of an early 18th century formal garden designed for Marlborough House, incorporating the Neolithic mound and motte of the 11th century castle. Since 1843 the garden has formed part of the grounds of Marlborough College, with a memorial garden square added in 1921–5 designed by the architect W G Newton.
- 2.3.21 On the south-east side of the mound, is an early 18th century grotto of flint with a stone, which is Grade II listed (NHLE no. 1273151) created by Lady Hertford, that incorporates a flat, corrugated-iron roof which replaced an earlier domed vaulted roof. The grotto was repaired and restored in the late 1980s.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims (or purpose) of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:
- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and

- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To record and establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though trenches 2 and 3 had to be slightly moved from their original positions due to the proximity of the Kennet Building and located services (**Figure 1**).

4.2.2 Three trial trenches, each measuring 2 m square, were excavated by hand using insulated shovels and picks, where necessary, to a depth not exceeding 1.20 m. Excavation was to proceed down to the surface of archaeological horizons (if present) or to the top of natural geology if this was found to be below 1.20 m.

4.2.3 Spoil derived from hand-excavation was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were initially collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were found to be of modern date (19th century or later). These were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.4 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the County Archaeologist were backfilled by hand using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, the turf replaced, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.5 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were to be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20

or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. No archaeological features were found. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features, if found, were to be calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

- 4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service was used initially to stake out the location of the trenches, however, accurate location of trenches was hampered by proximity to the Kennet Building and trees. Trenches were, therefore, set out and recorded with hand tapes using the existing Kennet Building as reference.
- 4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist, on behalf of Wiltshire Council, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 On excavation, no archaeological features were discovered in either of the three evaluation test pits (**Figure 1**). Test pit 3 was excavated to a depth of 1.20 m from ground level, through a layered series of dumped waste material of a modern middle Victorian to early 20th Century date. The base of the test pit comprised of a continuation of this material. Due to the depth, loose unstable nature of the material, and time constraints, it was decided, following agreement with the Client and County Archaeologist, to only excavate a further 1 m square sondage in a corner of each of the other two partially excavated trenches. These were hand-dug to a depth sufficient to establish a similarity of depth and build-up of waste material across the broader area.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 All three trenches show in section a shallow topsoil of between 0.07 and 0.09 m in depth of mid yellowish brown silty clay loam, with few inclusions. This was a recently established modern lawn turf layer. Test pit 3 is the only area that has an underlying sub-soil, which is very similar to, but slightly lighter in colour than, the topsoil (**Plates 1**).
- 5.2.2 Beneath the topsoil in Trenches 1 and 2, which are located closer to the Kennet Building and road, there is a layer of modern waste building rubble, comprising of common inclusions of modern brick, breeze blocks, concrete and wall ties. This layer in Test pit 2 also has

sparse inclusions of waste tarmac, and patches of coarse gravel and sand. There are no natural inclusions (**Plate 2**).

- 5.2.3 Other deposits in all three trenches consist of a layered series of dumped waste material of a modern middle Victorian to early 20th Century date. Deposits **105, 203, 303** and **305**, are all very similar in nature comprising of mid-dark grey sandy clay with lenses of charcoal and sparse inclusions of flint (**Plates 1, 3 and 4**). Artefactual evidence from these layers consist predominantly of very common inclusions of broken ceramic plates and bowls, or table-ware, and glass, with occasional complete bottles and jars. Most of the ceramic is of the same style consisting of a white background and a blue floral design.
- 5.2.4 Deposits **203** and **306** are identical in their make-up, comprising of a loose, dark reddish brown material with a consistency similar to fine gravel and sand with common inclusions of charcoal. The deposit includes patches of the same material which are darker, dark grey to black, in colour. Inclusions of clinker suggest this to be waste material perhaps from a furnace (**Plates 1 and 5**).
- 5.2.5 In Trench 2, deposit **203** sits higher up in section starting at 0.38 m below ground level, compared to that of deposit **306** in Trench 3, which starts at a depth of 0.85 m. Their similarity suggests they are part of one continuous spread of multiple deposits of the same material, sloping downward north-east to south-west, towards the bank of a stream that runs parallel to the south-west side of the Kennet Building.
- 5.2.6 Waste material in deposit **204**, Trench 2, is worth noting as it differs in make-up from the other dumped material. There are no natural inclusions and it is comprised entirely of very loose, rusted material, abundant broken glass or skillet, and abundant broken ceramic plates and bowls of the same style and blue floral design as found in the other deposits (**Plate 5**). It appears to be the earliest of the recorded dump deposits, sitting below the material of **203**, which is likely to be the same as the base deposit in Trench 3.
- 5.2.7 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation, deriving from contexts in all three of the trial trenches excavated. The assemblage appears to consist almost entirely of domestic refuse of modern date (19th-/20th-century date, with a probable focus in the 20th century), and some of it can be directly identified with the College. None of the assemblage was retained.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1. Full details of the finds can be found in the project archive.

Table 1 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Glass	Metal (No.)	Pottery	Other Finds
102	6/336	4	13/514	1 shell
103		2		3 wall tile
105	3/245	7	4/725	
202		1	5/110	
203	2/690		3/189	
204	6/1006	4	7/1698	



303	7/808	1	9/605	3 animal bone
304			1/6	1 clay pipe
305		1	2/74	2 brick/tile
306	1/600			
Total	25/3685	20	44/3921	

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Items that can be identified with the College comprise a number of pottery vessels in refined whiteware (dinner plates, soup plates, serving dishes, cups, a jug) that share the same blue transfer-printed semi-geometric scrolled design around the rims. Two of the plates carry the College's mitre crest, and one has the backstamp of J Abrahams Ltd of Canterbury. There are also plain tablewares, including an egg cup marked as Grindley Hotel Ware, thus dating it after 1908 (Godden 1964, 293), and refined redware teapots. Apart from the transfer-printed 'school' vessels, many of the other wares also have an institutional appearance. The overwhelming majority of the pottery assemblage comprises tablewares, although there are also a couple of jars, one in refined whiteware (a small preserve jar) and one in feldspathic-glazed stoneware.

6.3 Glass

6.3.1 Glassware consists largely of vessels amongst which are several complete bottles and jars (including four paste jars, one from Shippam's and one from Greig's, two jam jars and four small ink bottles). There is also part of a lemon squeezer, a test tube and two short lengths of narrow glass tube, possibly also chemistry equipment.

6.4 Metalwork

6.4.1 Metalwork includes cutlery (spoons, a fork, a knife handle), a probable saucepan handle, a small bowl (possible enamel) and a pair of scissors. Again, these are domestic items, but there are also a couple of cartridge cases, a horseshoe and a small container for Eastern Foam Vanishing Cream ("The Cream of Fascination").

6.5 Other finds

6.5.1 Other finds comprise a clay tobacco pipe stem, three pieces of animal bone (sheep ribs), three fragments from a white glazed, transfer-printed wall tile, two fragments of undiagnostic brick/tile, and an oyster shell.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No environmental samples were taken

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Discussion

8.1.1 No archaeological features were discovered in either of the three evaluation test pits, and although Test pit 3 was excavated to a depth of 1.20 m from ground level, no underlying natural deposits were encountered.

8.1.2 The base of the test pit shows a continuation of dumped waste material, and that Trenches 1 and 2 are also comprised of the same material, shows that ground levels on the Site, and

potentially further to the south-east and north-west parallel to the stream, have been deeply built-up, probably in relation to the current building on the Site, although it may previously have been used as a long-term rubbish dump in the late Victorian period and early 20th Century.

- 8.1.3 That the waste material relates to Marlborough College, which was founded in 1841, is evident from the type and quantity of the artefacts encountered. The large quantity of broken ceramic plates and bowls of the same style and often displaying the College's crest suggest these were bought wholesale, or in large quantities, as table ware, as might be expected within the context of a school environment, and it is perhaps not surprising to find so many that are broken. In further support of this are items encountered from Trench 1, which included broken test tubes.
- 8.1.4 A relative dating of the waste material might also be inferred from two .303 bullet casings (not retained), used with Lee Enfield rifles. Prior to the establishment of lakes, a short distance to the south of the Site, the area used to contain remains of WW1 practice trenches, and approximately where Trenches 2 and 3 were located there used to be a large above ground mound, that was employed as a bunker, or air raid shelter. Both were established for training by the Marlborough College Officer Training Core (OTC). These features were both still extant, but to what degree is not known, until the 1970's (Paul Cox 2019 pers. comm).
- 8.1.5 Deposits **203** and **306** which are identical in their make-up are likely to be part of one larger continuous spread of multiple deposits of the same material, sloping downward north-east to south-west, towards a stream that runs parallel with the south-west side of the Kennet Building. If this is correct, it might be an indication that the underlying natural slopes at a shallow gradient in the same direction.
- 8.1.6 Because no underlying natural deposits were encountered, it is not known, if this material is sitting above an earlier buried surface but if so the potential for archaeological features may be still present.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The Wiltshire Museum (Devizes) has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code DZSWS:09-2019.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Devizes Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared.

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4), with the aim of retaining only those finds which are considered to have further research potential, or which fulfil other criteria in the Museum's collecting policy.



9.3.2 In this instance, given the small quantity of material involved, its nature and date range (commonly occurring and well documented items of recent date), the assemblage is considered to have little or no further research potential. Retention of the finds for long-term curation is not recommended, but they may be of interest to the landowner (the College).

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Test Pit 1	2 m x 2m		NGR 418315 168539	128.34 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth
101	Turf & Topsoil	Layer	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay loam, with occasional hair like rooting, loose to dig, with a well-defined level horizon onto underlying deposits. Inclusions of rare 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <= 30 mm. A recent modern reinstated turf / lawn layer. Other inclusions comprise of fragments of modern CBM and brick.	0 - 0.08 m
102	Dump Deposit	layer	Dark yellowish brown, sandy silty loam, fairly compact to dig with a diffuse but visible horizon onto the underlying deposit. Inclusions of sparse 7% sub-angular and sub rounded flint <= 30 mm. Artefacts include broken pottery, glass, cutlery and 1 x.303 bullet casing.	0.08 – 0.42 m
103	Dump Deposit	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, compact to dig with a well-defined level horizon onto the underlying deposit. Inclusions comprise of common 10% sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <= 80 mm and sparse 5% medium to coarse sub-rounded chalk <= 30 mm. Rare finds, which include broken glass, fragment of modern CBM and a pair of school compasses.	0.32 – 0.90 m
104	Dump Deposit	Layer	Modern building rubble, with no natural inclusions. Light yellowish brown, silty sandy clay, with coarse gravel, compact to dig with well-defined horizons. Inclusions comprise of abundant 25% broken bricks, and breeze blocks, with artefacts are limited to modern wall ties.	0.08 - 0.90 m +
105	Dump Deposit	Layer	Dark greyish brown, silty sandy clay with lenses of charcoal rich silty sand. Compact to dig with a well-defined horizon with the above fill. Inclusions comprise of rare 3% sub-angular flint <= 30 mm. Very rich in finds which include broken ceramics (tableware), glass, school equipment such as ink bottles and compasses, and rusted metal, possibly paint tins.	0.90 m +

Test Pit 2	2 m x 2m		NGR 418333 168525	128.30 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth
201	Turf & Topsoil	Layer	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay loam, with occasional hair like rooting, loose to dig, with a well-defined level horizon onto underlying deposits. Inclusions of rare 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <= 30 mm. A recent modern reinstated turf / lawn layer.	0 - 0.09 m
202	Dump Deposit	Layer	Combined deposit of multiple layers of similar dumped deposits of modern material. No natural inclusions. Generally, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, with modern building rubble on top of waste tarmac, above patches of coarse gravel and sand with inclusions of stone blocks and brick with mortar. Very compact with well-defined horizons.	0.09 – 0.38 m
203	Dump Deposit	Layer	Dark reddish brown, with lighter patches of mid reddish brown and lenses of darker burnt charcoal material. Very loose to dig comprised of very abundant 90% fine to coarse sandy type material with rare inclusions of clinker <= 80 mm. No natural inclusions. Possible furnace waste. Likely to be the same as deposit 306.	0.38 - 0.52 m



204	Dump Deposit	Layer	Dark brown, with no natural inclusions, very loose to dig with well-defined horizons, the lower of which slopes steeply down to the north-west. Comprised of wholly of rusted metal fragments, very abundant 50-60% shards of broken glass, or skillet and very common 10% broken ceramic (tableware) of the same type found in quantity in both other trenches.	0.52 – 0.65 m
205	Dump Deposit	Layer	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, very compact to dig with well-defined and contrasting horizons. Inclusions of abundant 40% sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk <= 50 mm. Redeposited chalk material, no finds but has a level lower horizon onto redeposited clay.	0.65 – 0.85 m
206	Dump Deposit	Layer	Material at base of trench, light bluish grey, compacts, silty clay with sparse 3% inclusions of charcoal flecks and occasional small flecks of CBM.	0.85 m +

Test Pit 3	2 m x 2m		NGR 418327 168523	128.36 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth
301	Turf & Topsoil	Layer	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay loam, with occasional hair like rooting, loose to dig, with a well-defined level horizon onto underlying deposits. Inclusions of rare 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <= 30 mm. A recent modern reinstated turf / lawn layer.	0 - 0.07 m
302	Subsoil	Layer	Mid yellowish brown (slightly lighter than the topsoil), silty clay loam, loose to dig with a well-defined slightly sloping horizon to the north-west. Occasional larger rooting from nearby trees. Inclusions of sparse 4% sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <= 40mm, Occasional broken brick and other small inclusions of CBM.	0.07 – 0.23 m
303	Dump Deposit	Layer	Combined deposit of multiple layers of similarly compact dumped material. Mid – dark grey, almost black, silty sandy clay with a lense of charcoal. Inclusions of sparse 5% med-course gravel, and rare 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <= 30mm. Very rich in finds with inclusions of CBM, broken tile and brick, small fragments of slate, moderate inclusions of broken glass with occasional complete jars and bottles, broken ceramic (tableware) and 1 x.303 bullet casing.	0.23 -0.73 m
304	Dump Deposit	Layer	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay, compact to dig, with well-defined horizons with above and below deposits. Occasional rooting from nearby trees. Sparse 4% inclusions sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <= 50 mm. Few finds with occasional inclusions of small CBM fragments, broken glass and ceramics.	0 – 0.20 m
305	Dump Deposit	Layer	Combined deposit of multiple layers of similarly compact dumped material. Mid – dark grey, almost black, silty sandy clay with a lense of charcoal. Inclusions of sparse 5% med-course gravel, rare 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <= 50mm and sparse 3% charcoal flecks. Very rich in finds with common inclusions of CBM, broken brick, moderate inclusions of broken glass with occasional complete jars and bottles, broken ceramic (tableware). Very similar to deposit 303 .	0.73 – 1.03 m
306	Dump Deposit	Layer	Dark reddish brown, with lighter patches of mid reddish brown and lenses of darker burnt charcoal material. Very loose to dig comprised of very abundant 90% fine to course sandy type material with rare inclusions of clinker <= 80 mm. No natural inclusions. Possible furnace waste. Likely to be the same as deposit 203 . Artefacts include very rare broken glass and two complete glass jars.	1.03m +



Appendix 2 Oasis Form

11 OASIS ID: wessexar1-370634

Project details

Project name	Kennet Building, Marlborough College, Wiltshire, Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Marlborough College to undertake an archaeological test pit evaluation comprising of three hand-dug tests pits 2 m square, adjacent the existing Kennet Building at Marlborough College, Wiltshire. The work which was undertaken between the 24th and 30th September 2019 and found no features of archaeological interest. One trench excavated to a depth of 1.20 m from ground level, encountered a series of dumped waste material of a modern late Victorian to early 20th Century date. The base of the test pit was comprised of a continuation of this material. Similar deposits were encountered in both the other trenches. As no underlying natural deposits were encountered, it is not known, if this material is sitting above an earlier buried surface but if so the potential for archaeological features may be still present.
Project dates	Start: 24-09-2019 End: 30-09-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	DZSWS:09-2019 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	225930 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	19/04481/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)



Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE KENNET MARLBOROUGH Kennet Building, Marlborough College, Wiltshire
Postcode	SN8 1PA
Study area	600 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 18325 68537 51.415061048738 -1.736463511458 51 24 54 N 001 44 11 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 130m Max: 130m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	RPS
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Jon Kaines
Project supervisor	Steve Froud
Type of sponsor/funding body	School
Name of sponsor/funding body	Marlborough College

Project archives

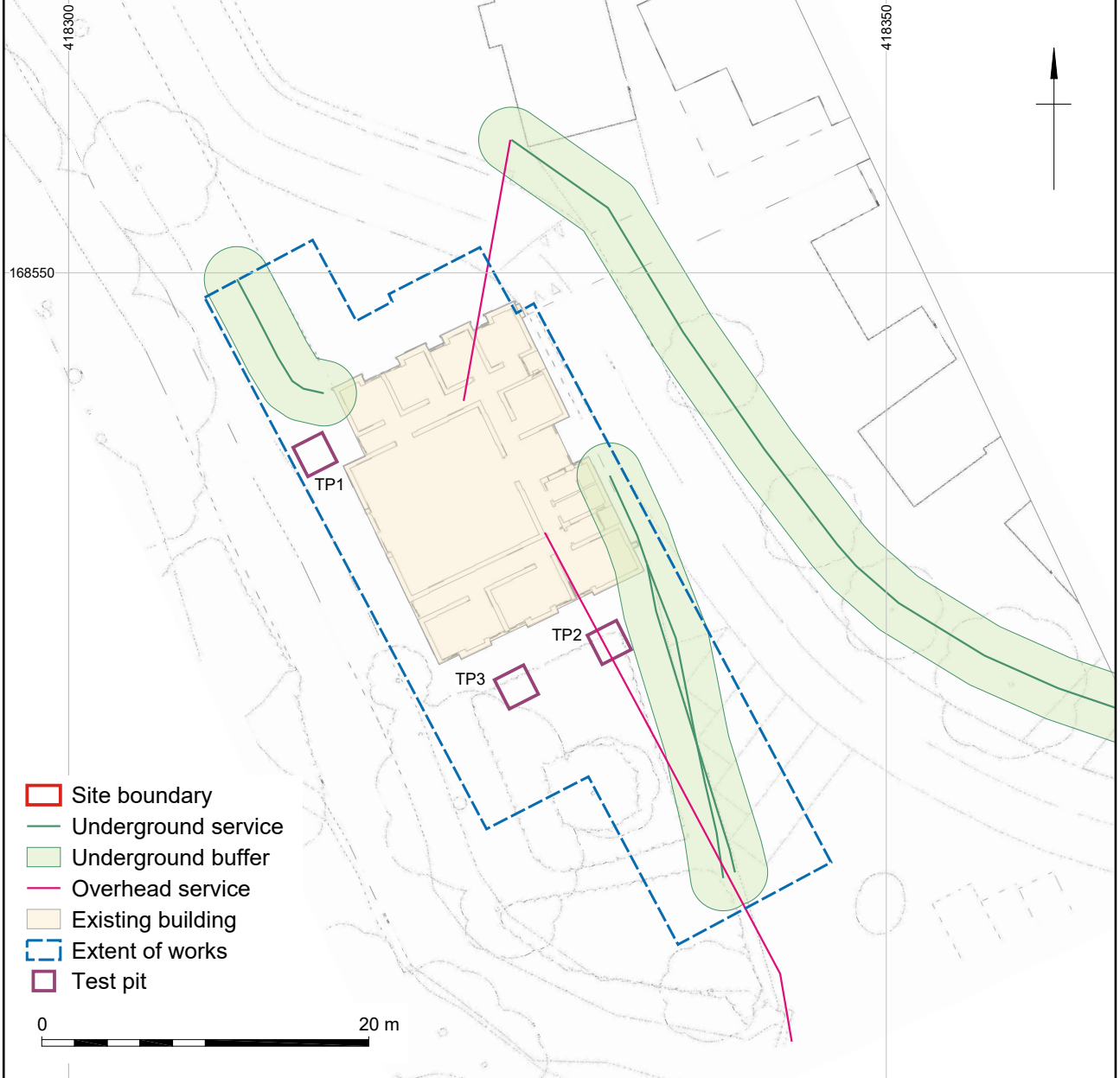
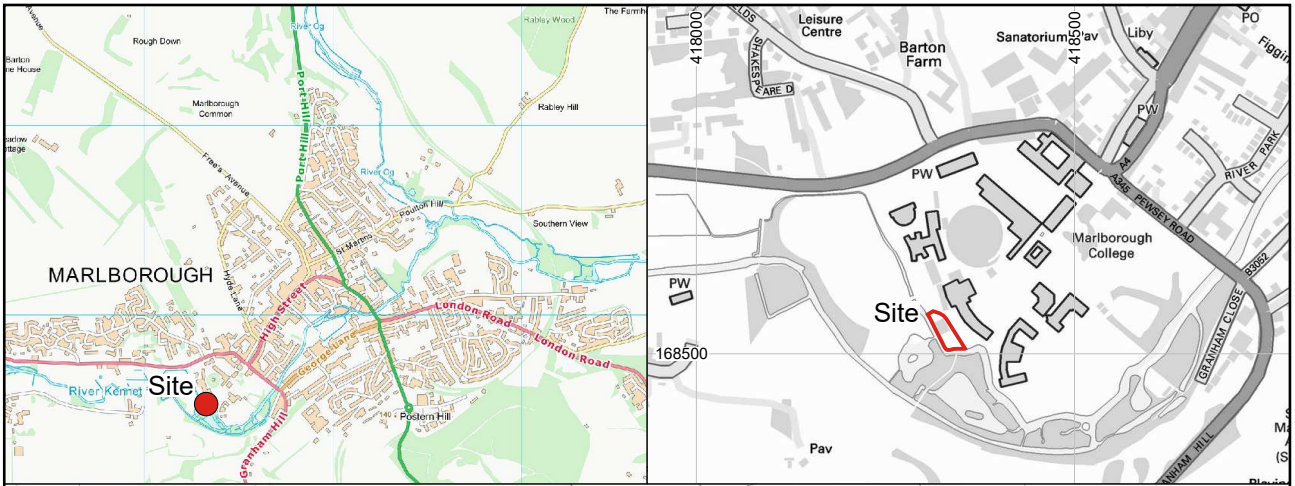
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Physical Archive ID	DZSWS:09-2019
Digital Archive recipient	Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Digital Archive ID	DZSWS:09-2019
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"



Paper Archive recipient	Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Paper Archive ID	DZSWS:09-2019
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Section"


Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Kennet Building, Marlborough College, Wiltshire Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Steve Froud
Other bibliographic details	225930.0.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Digital



- Site boundary
- Underground service
- Underground buffer
- Overhead service
- Existing building
- Extent of works
- Test pit

0 20 m

 <p>Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)</p>	<p>Existing site plan provided by the client. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2019. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>			
	Date:	15/10/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:40,000; 1:10,000; 1:400 @ A3	Illustrator:	ND/KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\225930\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2019_10_15		

Site and test pit location

Figure 1



Plate 1: North-east facing section, Trench 3. Scale 2 m



Plate 2: Trench 2 showing modern building rubble and underlying deposits. Scale 2 m


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Plate 3: North-east facing section, Trench 1. Scale 2 m



Plate 4: North-east facing section, Trench 2. Scale 2 m



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	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: KJF
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Plate 5: North-east facing section of sondage, Trench 2. Scale 1 m

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	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
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