



Kennet Building Marlborough College, Wiltshire

Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services to undertake a programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (AMR) during groundworks associated with the construction of a new building on the site of the former Kennet Building. The monitored works were centred on NGR 418325 168537, at the Kennet Building, Marlborough College, Wiltshire.

This AMR was part of a programme of archaeological works, following a test pit evaluation in 2019 (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). The AMR was undertaken in response to Condition 4 of planning permission (19/04481/FUL).

The AMR was intermittent, totalling 17 days between 21 November 2019 to 25 August 2020.

During the AMR no archaeological features were discovered. In all seven trenches monitored across the development site there was significant evidence of heavy truncation and modern disturbance associated with the construction of the road, carpark and Kennet building. A large shallow pit was identified within Trench 3 believed to have been backfilled during levelling works associated with earlier construction/landscaping across the site. A modern wall foundation was also recorded within Trench 5, though the precise function of the wall remains unclear. Elsewhere modern manholes and service trenches were identified.

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The fieldwork was directed by Steven Froud and Kathryn Book. This report was written by Steven Froud and Virva Lompolo and edited by Eleanor Legg. The project was managed by Jon Kaines on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Kennet Building, Marlborough College

Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services to undertake a programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (AMR) during groundworks associated with the construction of a new building on the site of the former Kennet Building. The monitored works were centred on NGR 418325 168537, at the Kennet Building, Marlborough College, Wiltshire, SN8 1PA (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The development comprised the demolition of the existing Kennet Building, construction of a new two storey education building for the purposes of teaching technology and a service excavation for foul water drainage and associated pumping station. The new building is deemed a 'major development' due to its size.

1.1.3 The development is located within an area of archaeological interest as the site is located close to the River Avon, in the vicinity of the medieval castle and the Scheduled Monument, Marlborough Mound (national ref. 1005634). The new building encroaches into the bounds of the registered Park and Garden. As such the main considerations were the impacts of the works on the character and appearance of the Marlborough Conservation Area, the grade 2 listed Marlborough College historic park and garden. The character of the area more generally is also considered, due to the landscape setting of the River Kennet within the North Wessex Downs AONB and local biodiversity and flood risk.

1.1.4 The AMR was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Wiltshire Council (ref. 19/04481/FUL), as part of a programme of archaeological works which included a test pit evaluation prior to demolition of the existing Kennet Building (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). The following conditions related to archaeology:

Condition 4: Other than works of above-ground demolition, no development shall commence within the 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 so approved programme of archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the so-approved details.

REASON: There has been insufficient time to-date to characterise all of the archaeological remains found in initial investigations. In the light of the test pit results however, the further investigation required can be limited to archaeological monitoring during all below ground construction work, in the interests of recording and preserving any archaeological interest in the site

1.1.5 The AMR was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed Wessex Archaeology



2019a. Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), approved the WSI, on behalf of Wiltshire Council prior to fieldwork commencing.

- 1.1.6 The AMR was the final stage in a programme of archaeological works, which included an archaeological test pit evaluation adjacent to the Kennet Building (Wessex Archaeology 2019b).
- 1.1.7 The archaeological monitoring was intermittent, totalling 17 days between 21 November 2019 to 25 August 2020.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the AMR, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The AMR was located on the western edge of Marlborough, within the grounds of Marlborough College. The area of works lay immediately adjacent and partially extended into the Grade II listed Marlborough College historic park and garden, which is located to the north and east of the site.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels were recorded in the south, where chalk down land rises steeply to Granham Hill, at 202 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). To the north ground levels were recorded as rising to 185 m aOD at Marlborough Common.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as valley gravels, to the north of alluvial deposits associated with the River Kennet. The valley sides (i.e. Granham Hill and Marlborough Common) comprise of 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 during a number of archaeological investigations relating to the development. These include a prior desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2001), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 2 km study area of the development. A summary of the results was presented during earlier phases of work (Wessex 2019a). As such a brief summary 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 and in the vicinity of the development

- 2.2.1 An archaeological test pit evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) was undertaken as a prior phase to the AMR. Excavated to a depth of 1.20 m from ground level no archaeological features of interest were observed in the three test pits located within the planned footprint of the new building (**Fig. 1**). No underlying natural deposits were reached, and as such it is highlighted that the potential for archaeology on the site remains.



- 2.2.2 An archaeological excavation and watching brief (AC Archaeology 2018) were undertaken on various dates in 2017 and 2018 on land approximately 230 m to the north of this development site. AC Archaeology identified a variety of features, including a possible lime kiln, relating medieval occupation of the 13th century. Artefactual evidence in the form of pottery and animal bone was recovered. Post-medieval activity was also observed in the form of a drainage ditch.
- 2.2.3 Several investigations have been undertaken by Wessex Archaeology at Marlborough Mound, a Scheduled Monument (national ref. 1005634, Wiltshire No. 321) which is located approximately 25 m to the east of this development site. The findings are summarised below.
- 2.2.4 Previous archaeological investigations undertaken in 2005 and 2008 by Wessex Archaeology identified various medieval artefacts. A posthole and associated gully were observed and are believed to represent the remains of a post and plank revetment or handrail, alongside various deposits of gravels and chinks indicative of previous phases of paths. It was also noted that bioturbation and erosion have been responsible for the degradation of paths and for the damage of the mound itself.
- 2.2.5 Work restoring the spiral footpath and the top of the mound (Wessex Archaeology 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018) have revealed the line of a cobbled kerb from the wall adjacent to the boiler house round to the north of the mound. A ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey identified two possible structures believed to relate to the walls or foundations of the medieval motte castle. Other features identified were thought to be indicative of natural variation or of modern date.
- 2.2.6 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on Marlborough Mound (Wessex Archaeology 2019c) comprising a 2 m square test pit. The investigation highlighted the presence of a surviving buried ground and topsoil despite truncation of the top of the mound. A layer of redeposited material was seen below this buried soil and likely represents landscaping in the later medieval to post medieval period. A portion of a deliberately backfilled foundation trench was also identified. A phase of later Neolithic Mound building activity may be represented by the presence of shallow and alternating layers of flint gravels and silty sand deposits.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Neolithic (c.4,000 – 2,500 BC)

- 2.3.1 Marlborough Mound, a nationally significant Scheduled Monument (national ref. 1005634, Wiltshire No. 321) is located approximately 25 m east of the site and comprises the earthworks of a medieval castle and an influential 17th and early 18th century garden. The circular mound, at a height of approximately 20 m has a width recorded at 84 m across its base and 30 m across its top.
- 2.3.2 The monument is considered by many scholars to have been originally created in the Neolithic period before being reused as a castle motte during the Norman period. The similarity topographically and morphologically to Silbury Hill has led to this suggestion and recent results of deep core sampling promoted by English Heritage appears to confirm the notion that the mound's origins date to earlier than the medieval period (Jim *et al* 2013).
- 2.3.3 To the west of the mound lies an area with a high concentration of Neolithic monuments, including the complex at Avebury.



Bronze Age (c. 2500 – 700 BC)

- 2.3.4 Bronze Age evidence within the area is generally comprised of round barrows and the burial evidence associated with them. Some of the most notable examples of these lie to the west of Marlborough, near The Sanctuary.

Iron Age (700BC – AD 43)

- 2.3.5 There is very little evidence for Iron Age activity in the area with evidence of hillforts (such as Forest Hill and Barbury) and field systems (such as those on Fyfield and Overton Downs) concentrated in the uplands, and a lack of activity present in the valley bottom.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.3.6 Romano-British coins have been recovered from Marlborough Mound, along with one sherd of imported amphora pottery that was recovered from the topsoil of an evaluation trench excavated in 2005. Traces of mortar indicated that the sherd had been reused in wall construction (HER SU16NE308).

Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

- 2.3.7 Place name evidence from 1086 record Marlborough as Merleberge. It is believed that this refers to Marlborough Mound which was traditionally viewed as the burial place of Merlin. The evidence highlights that both Marlborough and the castle mound have pre-Conquest origins.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

- 2.3.8 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.

Post-Medieval (AD 1500 – Present)

- 2.3.9 The castle had greatly deteriorated by the early 16th century and a mansion was built in the 17th century. 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.
- 2.3.10 The Grade II listed Park and Gardens immediately to the north and east of the site (NHLE no. 1268465) comprise the remains of an early 18th century formal garden designed for Marlborough House, incorporating the Neolithic mound and motte of the 11th century castle. The garden has formed part of the grounds of Marlborough College since 1843, with a memorial garden square designed by the architect W G Newton added in 1921-5.
- 2.3.11 An early 18th century Grade II listed grotto (NHLE 1268465) constructed of flint and stone is located on the south-east side of the mound. A domed vaulted roof was replaced with a flat roof of corrugated iron. The grotto was repaired and restored in the late 1980s.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the AMR, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) and as defined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:



- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the AMR, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019a), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- 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 AMR.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

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

4.1.2 All monitored works were allocated a trench number for ease of recording. A total of eight areas of works were archaeologically monitored (**Fig. 1**):

- Trench 1: demolition of concrete foundations of the Kennet Building
- Trench 2: new building footprint
- Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6: new rising main
- Trench 7: new rising main
- Trench 8: new pumping station

4.1.3 Due to mis-communication with contractors some sections of the new rising main were not monitored. Nor was the connection of the new services to the existing public main.



4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 Except for demolition work relating to concrete foundations and tarmac road surfaces, all monitored ground operations were undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavations within the areas specified above were monitored, as well as service excavation for foul water drainage and the associated pumping station. Although a small number of features and structures were identified, these were all of modern date.
- 4.2.2 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

- 4.2.3 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made 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. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.4 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.5 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 2019a). 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 WCAS monitored the AMR on behalf of Wiltshire Council. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and WCAS.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The AMR was undertaken across a number of locations within and around the footprint of the Kennet Building. A trench number was allocated for each location of works as described in section 4.1.2. Due to works within Trench 1 comprising the demolition of concrete

foundations only, a photographic record was made (**Plate 1**). The footprint of the new building, Trench 2, was then stripped and the area, which included the location of Trench 1, was fully recorded. The results detailed below therefore focus on Trenches 2 – 8.

- 5.1.2 No archaeological features were discovered during the AMR, though evidence of heavy truncation and modern disturbance associated with the construction of the road, carpark and Kennet building was identified. Figure 1 shows the location of all the AMR works.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence across the site was variable. Across the footprint of the new building (Trench 2; **Fig. 1**), a silty clay loam topsoil (201) was found to overlay a modern road surface (202) sealing a bedding layer comprising Type 2 hardstanding (204) and various dumped deposits (203) containing broken brick, glass, concrete and modern ceramics (**Plate 2**). Excavations within this area reached 0.40 m in depth and did not reach natural geology.
- 5.2.2 Trenches 3, 6, 7 and 8 were excavated through tarmac road surface/car parking area. The upper soil sequence was fairly consistent across the trenches with tarmac (301, 601, 701 and 801) found to overlie bedding layers (302, 602, 702 and 802) comprising crushed and/or gravel. In trenches 3 and 6 these bedding layers sealed a very dark deposit with tarmac inclusions (303 and 603). Further layers of made ground were then encountered within Trench 3 (304, 305 and 306) beneath which the natural geology was located (**Plate 3**). Comprising a waterlogged mid-bluish grey clay deposit, the natural was seen to naturally rise within the central area of the trench where it was encountered 0.25 m below the current ground surface. Elsewhere within the trench the deposit was located between 0.90 m and 1.20 m below the existing surface.
- 5.2.3 Within Trench 6 bedding layer 603 sealed a layer of redeposited clay comprising a mixture of grey silty clay and crushed chalk located at 0.35 m below the current ground level. This deposit was present up to 1 m below ground level where excavations ceased.
- 5.2.4 Within Trench 7 the bedding layer for the road/carparking area overlay a further deposit of made ground. Frequent brick fragments and patches crushed chalk were identified within the dark blackish-brown silty clay loam which in turn overlay a layer of alluvium located approximately 0.79 m bgl (**Plate 4**).
- 5.2.5 Beneath the bedding layer (802) and underlying levelling layer of crushed chalk associated (803) with the carpark in Trench 8, various deposits of made ground were identified (804 and 805) (**Plate 5**). A layer of alluvium (806) was then encountered at approximately 0.77 m bgl. The greenish grey silty clay (806) was, in turn, seen to overlie a mid-greyish brown silty clay (807) also believed to be an alluvial deposit. This lower deposit was seen to contain small amounts of wood and plant remains.
- 5.2.6 Trench 4 within the east was excavated through topsoil (401) which overlay a subsoil of light greyish brown silty clay (402) (**Plate 6**). In turn overlaying a made ground deposit containing CBM, metal piping remains and other modern debris (403). This made ground deposit was seen to seal a buried ground surface (404) comprising a silty clay loam with evidence of rooting and burrowing. Beneath 404, 405 comprised a further deposit of made ground comprising a matrix of loose silty sand and chalky gravel which in turn overlay a second buried soil (406). Located at approximately 2.60 m bgl the deposit appeared a mid-greyish brown silty clay loam and overlay the natural chalk geology (407).
- 5.2.7 The sequence within Trench 5, however, was more variable. Excavated through a mid-greyish brown topsoil (501) comprising a silty clay loam, the northern extent of the trench

was found to follow a similar soil sequence as Trench 4, with 501 overlying subsoil (502) in turn overlying a made ground deposit (503). Beneath the made ground a buried ground surface (504), likely the same material as that within Trench 4, was identified and found to seal a rubble layer (505). This was found to extend towards the southern end of the trench for approximately 6.4 m. Towards the south the sequence within the trench changed with topsoil (501) found to directly overlay this rubble layer (505) which in turn overlay a made ground deposit (506) containing sparse brick and chalk inclusions within a sandy clay loam. Within the southern most extent of the trench the topsoil was found to overlie deposit 508, another layer of made ground with frequent brick and glass inclusions along with occurrences of 20th century pottery. This made ground was then seen to overlay made ground deposit 506.

5.3 Modern disturbance

- 5.3.1 A series of features indicative of modern development were revealed during the groundworks. A large shallow pit-like feature was identified within Trench 3 (308). The feature was seen to have been backfilled with material (309) of the same composition as made ground layer 306, prior to the laying of a brick/CBM layer (310) over the feature (**Plate 7**). It is likely that this represents activity associated with the levelling of the area prior to the construction of the Kennet Building and associated facilities. The precise origin and function of the pits remain unknown.
- 5.3.2 A modern manhole was located within Trench 4 and a modern utility trench located within the southern extent Trench 5. A linear cut was also identified within Trench 5 (509). The feature was orientated approximately east to west and is believed to be associated with the construction of the nearby building and/or road (**Fig.1**). Further to the north in the same trench, a construction cut (510) contained the remains of a possible wall foundation (507). Aligned north-east to south-west, the upper part of the likely foundation comprised mortar and bricks with the lower portion comprised of a mix of broken brick, mortar and metal piping (**Plate 8**).

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 Finds were recovered mostly from made ground contexts. CBM and building debris comprised the majority of finds with shards of modern glass, 20th century pottery (mostly tableware), buttons, a metal handle and a crisp packet from 1976 also recorded from Trenches 2 - 5 and 8). No finds were retained due to their modern date.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No environmental samples were taken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The AMR was successful in terms of meeting Aims and Objectives set out on WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) and thus addressed the condition of the planning consent.
- 8.1.2 Layers of made ground and modern dump deposits were observed in Trenches 2 – 8, with Trench 1 focussing on the demolition of concrete footings and being subject to photographic recording only. Alluvial deposits were observed in Trenches 7 and 8, located to the south-east of the Kennet Building. Few of the trenches were excavated to the natural geology, though where this was encountered a variation between clay and chalk was observed.



8.1.3 Features pertaining to modern disturbance were noted within Trenches 3 – 5. Comprising a possible wall foundation, modern utilities and large pits backfilled during landscaping works, the features highlight the extensive landscaping and levelling of the site during earlier phases of constructions, activity also highlighted by the soil sequences encountered throughout the works.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The soil sequence identified across the area of works highlight multiple phases of development within this area of the college. Buried soils identified most likely pertain to landscaping works associated with the creation of the 17/18th century formal gardens and made ground deposits likely reflect earlier levelling of the site prior to the construction of the Kennet Building and the construction of additional access ways and other works undertaken across the area.

8.2.2 The continued development of the area likely accounts for the lack of archaeological features and artefacts across the site.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the AMR is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Wiltshire Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code DZWS:09-2019. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

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 the Wiltshire 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 project code 225931, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

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

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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

Trench 2		48.25 m x 18 m		NGR	m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
201	Topsoil		Mid yellow brown silty clay loam with occasional fine rooting. Well defined horizon onto underlying made ground deposits. Rare SA and SR flint <30mm.	0-0.08	
202	Road		Modern road surface, tarmac.	0.-0.13	
203	Dump layer		Various episodes of dumped/deposited material comprising of modern building rubble.	0.08-0.40	
204	Bedding		Hard standing. Type 2 scaplings/hard standing bedding material beneath road surface. Light red brown in colour.	0.13+	

Trench 3		35.68 m x 1.35 m		NGR	m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
301	Road		Tarmac	0-0.07	
302	Bedding		Gravel bedding/hard standing. Frequent 80% SA and SR gravel <20mm, light grey in colour.	0.07-0.18	
303	Layer		Fine silty black tail (?) sandy layer. Part of road make up (?).	0.18-0.23	
304	Made ground		Silty sandy clay with 5% med coarse gravel and rare flint, SA to R. Rare CBM and broken bricks.	0.23-0.42	
305	Layer		Thin layer of redeposited CBM, brick and degrade chalk.	0.42-0.45	
306	Made ground		Compact dump material, mid-dark grey silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal, 5% med coarse gravel, rare SA flint <50mm, rich in finds.	0.45-0.62	
307	Natural		Clay, waterlogged med blueish grey, clean clay. Occasional patches of iron panning and manganese flecks. Towards N end a few patches of light yellowish brown clay.	0.25-0.90/1.20+	
308	Pit		Possibly machine dug cut of a large pit. Level base from mid-way to S end. Concave N side in section.	0.25-0.75	
309	Deliberate backfill	308	Same as (306) but is directly below (304) which rises up midway as though has also been deposited in the pit.	0.25-0.75	
310	Layer		Brick/CBM layer. Possibly for landscaping prior to construction of road and Kennet building.	0.25-0.40	

Trench 4		3.5 m x 1.6 m		NGR	m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
401	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay loam, soft with wel defined horizon. Frequent rooting, rare SA and R flint and chalk inclusions.	0-0.15	
402	Subsoil		Light greyish brown, loose chalky silty clay, sparse 4% SA chalk <20mm. Rooting.	0.15-0.35	
403	Made ground		Light geyish brown silty clay loam, loose to failry compact with moderate CBM and building rubble.	0.35-0.90	
404	Buried soil		Buried ground surface, mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse SA and SR chalk. Visible on south side but distrubed	0.90-1.05	



Trench 4		3.5 m x 1.6 m		NGR	m OD
				by rooting. Diffuse on north side due to dust and loose collapse of upper material from machining. Cut by pit 408.	
405	Made ground			Light yellow brown comprising of 40% SA, SR/R flint <200mm within matrix of loose silty sandy/chalk gravel. Clear horizon below. Possibly redeposited building debris for building up ground level for 17/18th c formal garden.	1.05-2.60
406	Buried soil			Possibly an original ground surface. Mid greyish brown silty clay loam. Clear horizon onto underlying natural chalk.	2.60-2.65
407	Natural			Chalk	2.65-2.90
408	Modern feature			Manhole	
409	Deliberate backfill	408		Loose stone gravel.	

Trench 5		14.8 m x 0.45 m		NGR	m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description		Depth bgl (m)
501	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay loam. Frequent rooting. Rare SA flint and chalk <30mm.		0-0.15
502	Subsoil		Light greyish brown silty clay. Sparse 4% chalk <20mm, slight rooting. Diffuse horizon with topsoil, clear below.		0.15-0.36
503	Made ground		Light greyish brown silty clay loam. Fairly compact with frequent CBM inclusions, clear horizon below.		0.36-0.59
504	Buried soil		Buried ground surface. Mid greyish brown silty chalky clay. Common chalk flecks, SA, <20mm. Sparse small CBM fragments. Clear horizon below.		0.59-0.80
505	Layer		Flint and chalk rubble in loose pale brownish yellow sand with lumps of yellow mortar. Cut by 510.		0.80-0.85
506	Made ground		Loose pale yellowish brown sandy clay loam with abundant SA and SR flint 80%, sparse brick and chalk inclusions <50mm. Possibly associated with landscaping.		0.48-0.85+
507	Fill	510	Upper fill of 510. Possible foundation for a brick wall. Broken brick mixed with mortar. With this are two metal pipes possibly for anchor or possibly for reinforcement.		0.18-0.63
508	Made ground	509	Mid to dark brown firm silty clay loam. Frequent brick fragments, occasional modern glass and pottery, sparse chalk <30mm. Possibly landscaping.		0.15-0.48
509	Cut		For the made ground possibly associated the construction of the modern road and nearby building. Straight cut.		0.40-0.75+
510	Foundation		Possible wall foundation. Irregular shape cut.		0.12-0.84+
511	Deliberate backfill	510	Mide brown silty clay mixed with brick fragments and sparse tarmac fragments.		0.12-0.84+

Trench 6		2 m x 0.45 m		NGR	m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description		Depth bgl (m)
601	Road		Tarmac		0-0.12
602	Bedding		Crushed reddish brown brick.		0.12-0.19
603	Bedding		Dark greyish balck silty clay with crushed tarmac mixed in. Common 30% SA flint <30mm.		0.19-0.35
604	Made ground		Redeposited clay, likely made ground to form the road. Mixed of grey silty clay and crushed chalk in paches, not well mixed.		0.35-1.0+



Trench 7	2.95 m x 0.45 m		NGR	m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
701	Road		Tarmac. Road/carpark surface.	0-0.13
702	Bedding		Crushed brick bedding for road. Reddish brown.	
703	Made ground		Dark blackish brown silty clay loam with patches of crushed chalk. Frequent brick fragments <30mm. Levelling of the area associated with construction of road and former Kennet building.	0.13-0.30
704	Alluvial fill		Brown silty clay, no inclusions. Likely alluvial deposit associated with the river that run to the south of the site.	0.79-1.0+

Trench 8			NGR	m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
801	Road		Tarmac. Parking area.	0-0.10
802	Bedding		Crushed reddish brown brick.	0.1-0.23
803	Made ground		Levelling layer for car park. Crushed chalk with occasional patches of grey clay.	0.23-0.38
804	Made ground		Dark brownish black silty clay loam with abundant coal, ash and clinker. Also, common brick fragments, modern pottery, buttons and metal handle. Layer appears to deepen towards the SE.	0.38-0.58
805	Made ground		Mid brownish grey with common crushed chalk and cobble sized chalk inclusions. Rare brick fragments, button and modern pottery. In E of TR8 found at depth of 0.92-1.15m.	0.58-0.77
806	Alluvial fill		Greenish grey silty clay alluvium. Rare fragments of chalk at the base of the layer. Clear horizon above, diffuse below	0.77-1.43
807	Alluvial fill		Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments <50mm. Only the very top viewed initially.	1.43-1.52+



Appendix 2 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-415108

Project details

Project name	Kennet Building, Marlborough College, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) during groundworks associated with the construction of a new building on the site of the former Kennet Building. The monitored works were centred on NGR 418325 168537, at Kennet Building, Marlborough College, Wiltshire. This AMR was part of a programme of archaeological works, which included an archaeological test pit evaluation adjacent to the Kennet Building. The AMR was undertaken in response to Condition 4 of planning permission (19/04481/FUL). The AMR was intermittent, totalling 18 days between 21 November 2019 to 25 August 2020. During the AMR no archaeological features were discovered. In all seven trenches monitored across the development site there was significant evidence of heavy truncation and modern disturbance associated with the construction of the road, carpark and Kennet building. A large shallow pit was identified within Trench 3 believed to have been backfilled during levelling works associated with earlier construction/landscaping across the site. A modern wall foundation was also recorded within Trench 5, though the precise function of the wall remains unclear. Elsewhere modern manholes and service trenches were identified.
Project dates	Start: 21-11-2019 End: 25-08-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DZSWS:09-2019 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	19/04481/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	225931 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE KENNET MARLBOROUGH Kennet Building, Marlborough College, Wiltshire
Postcode	SN8 1PA



Study area 0 Square metres
Site coordinates SU 18325 68537 51.415061048738 -1.736463511458 51 24 54 N 001 44 11
W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator Wiltshire Council
Project design originator Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager Bill Moffat, Jon Kaines
Project director/manager Bill Moffat
Project supervisor Steven Froud, Kathryn Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Marlborough College

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Paper Media available "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Kennet Building, Marlborough College, Wiltshire: Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
Author(s)/Editor(s) Froud, S. Lompolo, V.



Other bibliographic details unpublished client report ref. 225931.03

Date 2021

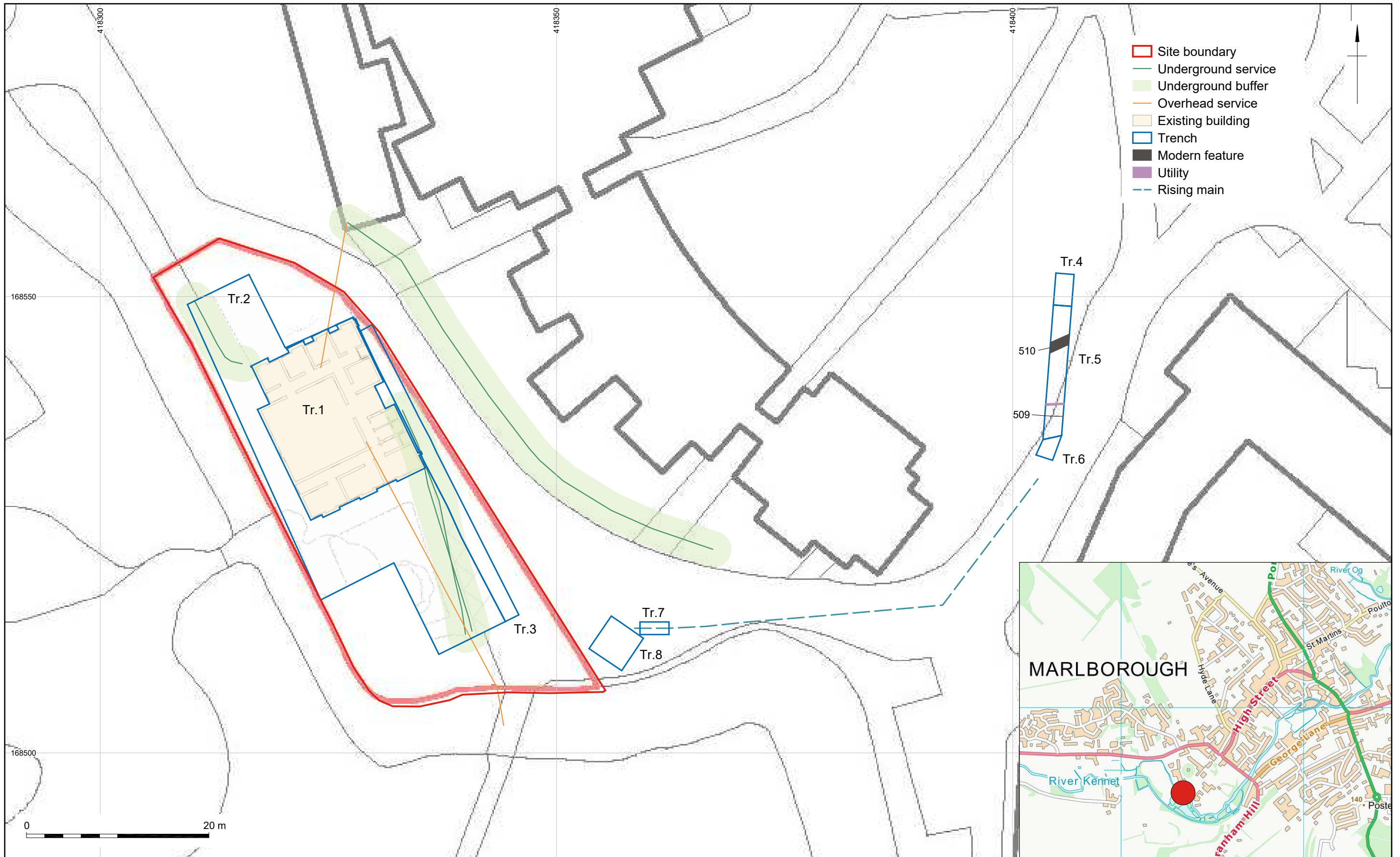
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Entered on 10 February 2021



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Site location and trenches

Figure 1



Plate 1: View of foundation walls from the north-east, 2 m scale



Plate 2: North-west facing representative section of Trench 2, 1 m scale


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Plate 3: South-west facing representative section of Trench 3, 1 m scale



Plate 4: South-west facing representative section of Trench 7, 1 m scale


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Plate 5: North-east facing representative section of Trench 8, 1 m scale



Plate 6: East facing representative section of Trench 4, view from north-east, 2 m scale



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Plate 7: South-west facing representative section of Trench 3 showing possible pit 308, 2 m scale



Plate 8: Modern brick wall and metal piping 507, view from east, 1 m scale

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