



making sense of heritage

14 High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 88410.02
March 2013



**14 High Street,
Marlborough, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:
Noma Architects,
13-14 Guinea Street,
Redcliffe,
Bristol.
BS1 6SX

On behalf of:
Nicholas Mason Homes

Prepared by:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk


March 2013

Report Ref: 88410.02



Quality Assurance

Project Code	88410	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.	E/10/0163/FUL	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	418850, 169055		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	E	PH	C Budd		19/03/13
File:	88410_High Street Marlborough_Evaluation report PHCB_190313.doc				
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 The Site.....	2
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
2.2 Archaeological background.....	2
2.3 Summary of archaeological potential and identified impacts	3
3 AIMS AND METHODS	4
3.1 Introduction and General Objectives.....	4
3.2 Stripping and Fieldwork methodology	4
3.3 Recording.....	4
3.4 Monitoring	5
3.5 Reinstatement	5
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	5
5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE.....	6
5.1 Introduction	6
6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	7
7 CONCLUSIONS.....	7
8 STORAGE AND CURATION.....	8
8.1 Museum	8
8.2 Archive	8
8.3 Copyright.....	8
8.4 Security Copy.....	9
9 REFERENCES.....	9
APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS.....	10



Tables

Table 1:	All finds by context (number / weight in grammes).....	6
----------	--	---

Figures

Figure 1:	Site location plan and detail of Trench 1	
-----------	---	--



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Noma Architects, acting on behalf of Nicholas Mason Homes Nick Mason to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 14 High Street, Marlborough (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 418850, 169055) as a condition of planning consent. The site lay within the core of the medieval town, the development of which little is known. The evaluation was undertaken in February 2013 to examine whether any archaeological deposits or features were present within the foot print of the building and evaluate the threat posed by the proposed development of the site.

The results revealed a sequence of 'soil' deposits similar to others that have been identified and described by previous archaeological watching briefs during redevelopment work along the south side of the High Street. The upper layers contained low density mixed artefact assemblages, much of it of post medieval and later date.

The soil deposits at the south end of the trench were divided by a layer of lighter coloured, well-sorted silt, possibly alluvium. A collection of artefacts including relatively large, unabraded sherds of probable 13th-early 14th century medieval pottery was recovered from the base of a small machine-dug test pit. It is unclear whether this material was derived from a medieval layer, the filling of a ditch or pit or, possibly less likely, represents material that has migrated down through the soil profile from above.

This artefact collection does little to resolve the date at which the burgrave plots were laid out nevertheless the assemblage does provide one of the most hopeful hints that medieval deposits may survive in this area of the High Street. The date of this material coincides with a major campaign of rebuilding and refurbishment at the castle, the subsequent construction of the Carmelite friary at the west end of the High Street and probable investment in the town.

Of more practical consideration the results of the evaluation have confirmed that much of the archaeological record relating to the earliest development of Marlborough, especially on the south side, now lies beneath a considerable depth of soil making detection of further material difficult.

The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken from 25th-26th February 2013.



Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Noma Architects, on behalf of Nicholas Mason Homes and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to them in this regard. Thanks are especially noted to Nick Mason for his help and cooperation throughout. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Rachel Foster, Assistant County Archaeologist for contributing to the discussion of the WSI, for monitoring the work and for on-site discussions.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Phil Harding, who also compiled this report, assisted in the field by Tom Wells. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram, the graphic was prepared by Kitty Foster and the project managed for Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.



14 High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Text Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Noma Architects, acting on behalf of their client Nicholas Mason Homes, to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2013) for an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at No. 14 High Street, Marlborough, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 418850, 169055 (hereafter, 'the Site, **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development includes the construction of a terrace of three houses to the rear of the existing bank fronting onto High Street, with associated car parking and landscaping. Planning permission was granted for the development by Wiltshire Council (Ref. E/10/0163/FUL) subject to a condition that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken.

Condition 8 of the planning permission stated:

No development shall commence within the application site until:

a) 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

b) The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.

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

1.1.3 Following consultations with the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council, providing advice on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), an archaeological trial trench evaluation, in conjunction with an extended WSI, was requested within the Site. This WSI, which set out the strategy and methodology necessary to implement the archaeological fieldwork, was submitted to and approved by the Assistant County Archaeologist at WC prior to fieldwork commenced.

1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation comprised the machine excavation of a single trench (20m x 1.6m) within the footprint of the proposed buildings. The WSI included a rapid limited desk-based assessment focused on the Site was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential and previous impacts.

1.1.5 A *Design and Access Statement*, describing the current conditions of the Site and the development proposals, was prepared for the Site in January 2010 (GVA Grimley 2010).

1.1.6 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken from 25th-26th February 2013.



1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site lay within the historic core of Marlborough, on the south-east side of High Street and comprised the rear garden of No. 14 High Street (**Figure 1**). The Site, an irregular parcel of land of approximately 650sqm, was bounded to the north-west by the existing bank premises, to the north-east by a brick boundary wall and a pub garden, to the south-east by a car park and to the south-west by a brick boundary wall and a superstore.
- 1.2.2 The south-western quadrant of the Site, which formed the principal area of the development, comprised a tarmac car park; land to the north-east comprised an overgrown garden area with a number of mature trees, of which those to the immediate rear of the bank are retained.
- 1.2.3 The topography of the Site, located at c. 130m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), slopes gently from north-west to south-east to the flood plain of the River Kennet. The underlying geology for the Site is mapped as the Holywell Nodular and New Pit Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial River Terrace Deposits comprising sand and gravel.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 Following discussions with the Assistant County Archaeologist, a rapid desk-based appraisal of the archaeological potential of the Site, using sources available on-line and in WA's library, was undertaken.
- 2.1.2 The appraisal summarised the available data to establish previous impacts within the Site and assess the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 2.1.3 This work confirmed that archaeological investigations were undertaken previously to the rear of properties fronting onto the High Street, including investigations at No. 17 High Street prior to the extension to the Waitrose supermarket, approximately 10m to the south-west of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 1998).

2.2 Archaeological background

- 2.2.1 Scattered prehistoric artefacts are recorded in the vicinity of Marlborough, The Marlborough Mound (Scheduled Monument List Entry No. 1005634) at the south-western end of High Street and approximately 600m away from the Site (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2004), has been confirmed as being of Late Neolithic construction, while Iron Age settlement is known at Forest Hill to the south-east of the town. In the Romano-British period, the major focus of activity lay to the east of the town where a significant small town *Cunetio* was located (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2004).
- 2.2.2 Marlborough is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086) as *Merleberge*, although there is little archaeological evidence for Saxon activity. Following the Conquest (1066), Marlborough became a royal borough and the Great Bedwyn mint was transferred to the town in 1068. A Norman castle was constructed on the Marlborough Mound.
- 2.2.3 In the early 13th century, Marlborough was granted market charters. The planned medieval town developed around the north-east to south-west aligned High Street and Market Place along which a series of long and narrow burgrave plots were laid out. The street grid is thought to have been extant by the mid-13th century, although it has been suggested that the burgrave plots and the street plan might be contemporary with the 11th century castle. The dating of the origin of burgrave plots and the street layout is problematic due to the absence of major archaeological fieldwork. However, archaeological evidence in support

of this theory was recovered during an evaluation to the North of the High Street and comprised pits with 11th century pottery. The burgrave plots on the southern side of the High Street can still be recognised and the Site is a good example of a preserved burgrave plot (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2004).

- 2.2.4 The evaluation at the Waitrose site revealed a cobbled surface of a yard in the north-western part of the site, dated to the 15th or early 16th century. The surface was sealed by a sequence of soils and yard surface layers which indicate the area immediately to the rear of the properties, which indicates that the rear plots were well developed and utilised in the post-medieval period. Thick (over 1.4m) deposits of agricultural soil were recorded further to the south-east, which indicate that the area away from the street frontage might have been used for cultivation. Despite the lack of medieval features or structures, medieval pottery and tile fragments were retrieved from later contexts (Wessex Archaeology 1998).
- 2.2.5 Marlborough developed as a major redistribution centre for goods coming from the coast and, due to its water resources; it became an industrial centre with clothing mills and tanneries. The town was badly damaged in a fire in 1653 and was subsequently rebuilt (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2004).
- 2.2.6 The early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps (1886, 1900 and later) illustrate the Site within the narrow burgrave plots to the rear of properties fronting onto High Street. The back gardens are illustrated as undeveloped and there is no indication for the presence of any 19th century or later structures within the Site recorded on the late 19th and 20th century maps.

2.3 Summary of archaeological potential and identified impacts

- 2.3.1 The results of the desk-based assessment established that there were sufficient grounds to consider it likely that archaeological deposits and features associated with the medieval and later development might be present within the Site.
- 2.3.2 The study highlighted the central location of the Site within medieval town, especially its location fronting onto the High Street, which formed the main artery of the town. Previous work in the immediate area had failed to identify deposits or features in primary context but had nevertheless hinted at the likelihood that such material might be present. The layout of the Burgrave plots, comprising a house fronting onto High Street with yards and garden plots to the rear, would contain wells and cess pits, into which artefacts would have been deposited.
- 2.3.3 Previous investigations in the vicinity revealed thick post-medieval deposits increasing the probability that the medieval and earlier archaeological remains might be sealed beneath these later deposits, undamaged by modern activities.
- 2.3.4 Due to limited investigations of the burgrave plots in Marlborough and the limited nature of their results the origins and development of the street pattern of Marlborough remain poorly understood. The relatively undisturbed nature of the Site offered a further opportunity to provide more detailed information on this aspect of the town.



3 AIMS AND METHODS

3.1 Introduction and General Objectives

3.1.1 The archaeological field evaluation aimed to:

- *Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be disturbed by development;*
- *Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition, complexity and depth of any surviving remains within the Site;*
- *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits; and*
- *Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.*

3.2 Stripping and Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The methodology as laid down in the WSI and agreed by all interested parties was compiled to meet the aims and objectives of the fieldwork.

3.2.2 The proposed archaeological evaluation trial trench, which measured 20m long and x 1.6m wide, was positioned directly within the area of greatest impact within the proposed development footprint (**Figure 1**). Provision was included to amend the location or dimensions of the trench in the event of that unforeseen service trenches might be encountered during the field work.

3.2.3 All overburden (including hardstanding) was carefully removed using a tracked 3 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a breaker; the material stored separately from the remainder of the spoil. Excavation was undertaken using a 0.60m toothed bucket to penetrate the upper car park formation deposits but using a toothless ditching bucket to remove all subsequent deposits.

3.2.4 Excavation proceeded to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, natural geology or at a depth of 1.2m, whichever was encountered first. Excavation below this depth was undertaken using a 0.60m toothless bucket to excavate test pits at each end of the trench to examine the depth of the deposits, yet provide stepped sections to comply with health and safety requirements.

3.2.5 All machine work was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision with excavated material routinely scanned for artefacts.

3.3 Recording

3.3.1 Text Terms were included in the WSI for the treatment of archaeological deposits and features; hand cleaning and excavation, a representative trench section, not less than 1m in length, of deposits through each trench from ground surface to the top of the natural geology, plans and sections at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, according to complexity, sampling for palaeoenvironmental and artefact recovery.

3.3.2 Specific clauses stated that:

- *Small discrete features should be fully excavated;*
- *Larger discrete features should be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and*
- *Long linear features should be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.*

3.3.3 A comprehensive digital photographic record was maintained of all aspects of the evaluation area.

3.3.4 The trench was laid out tied in to the Ordnance Survey (OS), including heights above OS datum (Newlyn), using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) programmed with the agreed trench coordinates (**Figure 1**).

3.3.5 All records were compiled using WA's standardised *pro forma* recording sheets, including a drawn record of all deposits.

3.4 Monitoring

3.4.1 The work was monitored by the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council acting on behalf of the LPA at the completion of the work.

3.5 Reinstatement

3.5.1 At the completion of the work, to the satisfaction of the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council, the trench was backfilled, levelled and compacted using the excavated material. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken, with the agreement of the Client.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts are retained in the project archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences and details of the archaeological deposits can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.1.2 The evaluation trench was positioned according to the coordinates agreed prior to the start of work and were located using GPS. It became necessary to reduce the overall length of the trench by three metres at the south end to avoid a 'man-hole' cover and associated service pipe.

4.1.3 Removal of the tarmac revealed a considerable thickness of foundation material (101) for the car park and underlying deposits of 'made-ground' (103, 106) across the entire trench area. Much of this material, which included plastic tape, was apparently brought in to fill a large intrusive pit [102]. This feature was cut through the upper parts of the archaeological deposits to a depth of over 1.2m, which represented the limit of machine excavation. The contact between the edge of the pit and the archaeological deposits was clear, with no hint of weathering, suggesting that the hole was back-filled soon after its excavation.

4.1.4 The pit measured 9m long and divided the two ends of the trench, making it difficult to correlate deposits at the north end of the trench with those at the south end.

4.1.5 The general sequence of archaeological deposits comprised a series of 'soil' horizons. This material probably contains colluvium, flood plain alluvium with added domestic refuse

and compost. The deposits at the north end (107, 108, 109 and 110), which were present to a depth of 1.4m, were typically mid grey-brown, sandy clay and silt with poorly sorted inclusions of domestic refuse, notably coal, charcoal glass and CBM and apparently represent post medieval 'garden soils'.

- 4.1.6 The equivalent deposits at the south end (114), as defined by the presence of intrusive post medieval material, measured only 0.20m thick. The presence of pit 102 made it difficult to confirm whether these post medieval soils at the south end, which were apparently thinner than those at the north end may have been truncated by later development or whether the density of intrusive material thinned away from the street frontage.
- 4.1.7 The south end of the trench was also marked by a deposit of light-mid grey brown friable silt (115) with pockets of coarse grit. This deposit, which was undated, produced no artefacts and sealed a lower soil (117), which became markedly more compact and clayey towards the base. This deposit was investigated in a small machine dug test pit, approximately 0.80m deep, at the base of which (116) a collection of medieval pottery, all of 13th-early 14th century date, with fragments of animal bone, glazed roof tile and slate was recovered.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Finds were recovered from two contexts within the evaluation trench (layers **114** and **116**), and comprised animal bone, pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and stone. These are quantified in **Table 1**. The date range of the assemblage is medieval to post-medieval.
- 5.1.2 Most of the finds came from layer **116**, and the clearly datable material from this layer (pottery, CBM) is all of medieval date. The ten pottery sherds include nine in coarseware fabrics, tempered either with flint, or a mixture of flint and chalk, which fall within a ceramic tradition of 'Kennet Valley wares', distributed across west Berkshire and north-east Wiltshire. The tradition has a lengthy currency through the medieval period, but the dominance of the chalk-/flint-tempered variant fabric amongst this small group suggests a date after the mid-13th century (Mephram 2000, 62), and this is supported by a body sherd from a glazed jug in a fine sandy fabric, decorated with a rouletted applied strip in a contrasting white slip, of probable later 13th or early 14th century date, although from an uncertain source.

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

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Pottery	Stone
114			1/50	
116	7/248	4/137	10/109	4/9
TOTAL	7/248	4/137	11/159	4/9

- 5.1.3 The CBM from **116** consists of fragments of flat (peg) roof tile, two with patchy surface glaze. The small fragments of stone from the same layer also represent roofing material, in this case slate. These are the only finds from layer **116** which may have a post-medieval date – while blue slates from Devon and Cornwall were traded to south Hampshire during the medieval period, most of Wiltshire was characterised at this time by the use of limestone slates from the north and west of the county (Hare 1991, 90-1).



- 5.1.4 The animal bone includes identifiable bones of horse (with a butchery mark), cattle, sheep and pig.
- 5.1.5 The single sherd of pottery from layer **114** is a post-medieval coarse redware, and derives from the internally glazed rim of a jar form, possibly a chamberpot, and is probably of 17th or 18th century date.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No deposits or features that were suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken to examine whether any archaeological deposits or features were present on the site, establish their condition and evaluate the threat posed by the proposed development of the site. Positive results might also contribute to the overall understanding of town development within medieval Marlborough.
- 7.1.2 The results of the work have revealed a sequence of deposits that is similar to others that have been identified and described by previous archaeological watching briefs during redevelopment work along the south side of the High Street. These projects have reported poorly stratified soil accumulations, considered to represent garden soils.
- 7.1.3 Relatively sparse, mixed pottery assemblages have been recovered, some including medieval sherds that have been reworked with later material. This pattern of artefact distribution and density is reminiscent of that recorded from the deposits at the north end of trench.
- 7.1.4 The sequence at the south end of the trench included a layer of lighter coloured, well-sorted silt which may represent alluvium. This tentative fluvial deposit separated a series of upper soils from those lower down at the base from which a collection of medieval pottery was recovered.
- 7.1.5 This assemblage of pottery from the base of the evaluation trench is small in number but nevertheless significant in view of the limited area from which it was recovered and its apparently secure context. In addition its fresh condition and the fact that it was accompanied by faunal remains and fragments of roofing material suggests that that it has not been reworked extensively.
- 7.1.6 It remains unclear from the limited area exposed in the base of the test pit whether this material was derived from a medieval layer, the filling of a ditch or pit or, possibly less likely, represents material that has migrated down through the soil profile from above.
- 7.1.7 This artefact collection does little to resolve the date at which the burgage plots were laid out. Chandler (2001) considered that the current street plan and property boundaries illustrate an example of 12th century Norman town planning linking the castle in the west with the former Saxon settlement in the east by the High Street.
- 7.1.8 Despite the fact that the material does little to illuminate details of the town's foundation, the pottery can be viewed in relation to documented events in Marlborough during the 13th and early 14th centuries. These sources indicate that from 1224-1250 Henry III undertook a major campaign of rebuilding and refurbishment at the castle. Chandler speculated that

within this redevelopment the bailey was extended into the west end of the High Street, disrupting the lay-out of the burgage plots in the process. After 1300 the castle fell into decline, although land within the bailey was redeveloped by the construction of the Carmelite friary.

- 7.1.9 These documentary sources provide strands of written evidence indicative of considerable investment in the town, 'enrichment of the High Street' (Chandler 2001, 164) and its buildings at the time at which the pottery was made and used. It confirms that No14 High Street was settled by the 13th century. The artefacts also hint that buildings, probably timber framed, yet with parts of the roof covered with tiles, were probably standing on the High Street frontage.
- 7.1.10 Of more practical consideration the results of the evaluation have confirmed that much of the archaeological record relating to the earliest development of Marlborough, especially on the south side, now lies beneath a considerable depth of soil (the shallowest evidence at 1.83m below current ground surface) making detection of further material difficult. This does however suggest that, should the development proposals not exceed this depth, the archaeological remains would be preserved *in-situ*.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology (WA) in Salisbury under WA report reference **88410**. The site falls within the collecting area of the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes, and this would be the recommended repository for the project archive.
- 8.1.2 However, the Museum is currently not in a position to accept the archive from the current project, due to lack of storage space. Wessex Archaeology will store the archive for a period of two years after the completion of fieldwork. After this period, if no approved repository can be identified, storage charges may become payable in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Terms and Conditions.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2011).
- 8.2.2 Details of the evaluation will also be entered into the online OASIS database maintained by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). A copy of the OASIS entry will be included in this written report.
- 8.2.3 The project archive consists of:
- One A4 file containing the paper records and drawings
 - Digital data (Site photographs, word and pdf files)

8.3 Copyright

- 8.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. 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 shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

8.4 Security Copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of a pdf file.

9 REFERENCES

- Brown, D.H., 2011. Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)
- Chandler, J., 2001. *Marlborough and Eastern Wiltshire. A History of its Landscape and People 1*. The Hobnob Press.
- GVA Grimley, 2010. *Design and Access Statement for 14-15 High Street, Marlborough, SN8 1AD*, client report.
- Hare, J.N., 1991. The growth of the roof-tile industry in later medieval Wessex, *Medieval Archaeol.* 35, 86-103.
- Mephram, L., 2000. Medieval pottery, in M.J. Allen *et al.* (Technical Reports supporting V. Birbeck, *Archaeological Investigations on the A34 Newbury Bypass, Berkshire/Hampshire, 1991-7*), Wessex Archaeology, 52-66
- Richards, J. and Robinson, D., 2000. Digital Archives From Excavation and Fieldwork: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service
- SMA, 1995. Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Walker, K., 1990. Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage, UKIC Archaeology Section
- Wessex Archaeology, 1998. *Waitrose, High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation*, client report ref. 44752a.
- Wessex Archaeology, 2013. *14 High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*. Unpubl client report ref. 88410.01
- Wiltshire County Archaeology Service, 2004. *The Archaeology of Wiltshire's Towns- an Extensive Urban Survey – Marlborough*, Wiltshire County Council.



APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

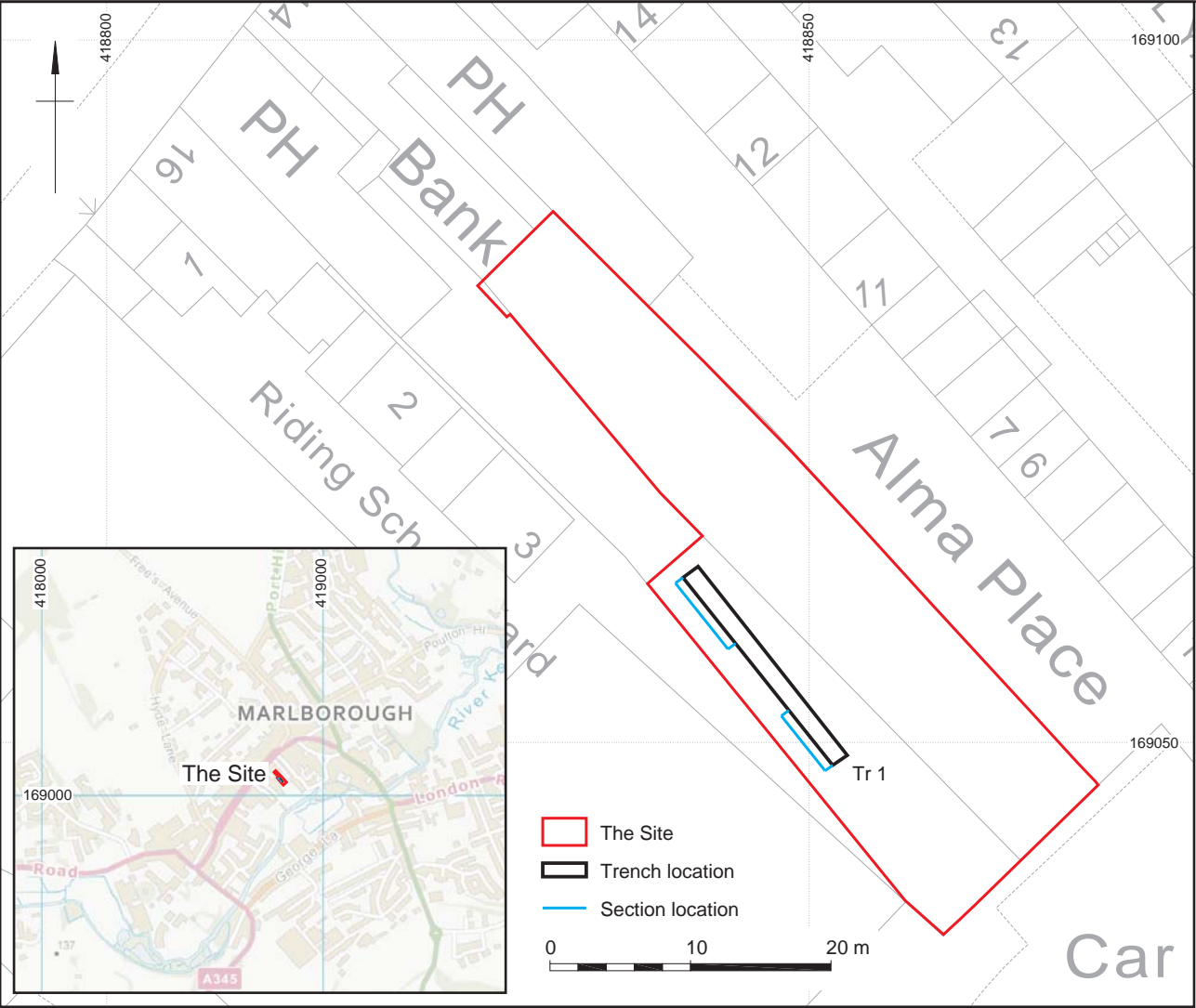
All depths are below ground level. The order in which the deposits are listed represents their stratigraphic position, except where noted.

Trench 1	Dimensions :	17m x 1.6m x 1.2m (with deeper test pits at each end)		
	Land use:	Car park		
	Coordinates:	(W) ??????.????, ??????.????, ????.???m aOD (E) ??????.????, ??????.????, ????.???m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description		Depth (m)
100	Layer	Tarmac. Modern car park surface		0-0.15
101	Layer	Make-up layer. Probable levelling layer for modern car park. Scalpings.		0.15-0.31
102	Cut	Large modern cut occupying centre of trench. c.9m long. Depth exceeds machine level in base of trench.		0.30-1.20+
103	Fill	Modern backfill of 102. Composed of several layers of mixed demolition rubble.		0.30-1.20+
104	Cut	Possible shallow cut located at north end of trench. Exposed in E facing section. Possibly layer or fill of cut		0.25-0.65
105	Fill	Voided fill of shallow pit. Almost entirely peg tile fragments with rare unfrogged brick fragments		0.25-0.65
106	Layer	Probable dump layer. Very dark grey brown to black mixed thin layer with common CBM, rare chalk and mortar in matrix of sandy clay silt.		0.30-0.37
107	Layer	19 th -20 th century garden soil. Mid grey brown friable gritty, sandy clay silt. Common chalk, CBM, glass, coal, charcoal inclusions <40mm. Located at north of trench.		0.32-0.75
108	Layer	19 th -20 th century garden soil. Friable, mid grey-brown, gritty, sandy clay silt. Occasional chalk, CBM, metal, coal <30mm. Located at north end of trench.		0.62-0.81
109	Layer	Post-med garden soil. Friable light-mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional-common chalk, CBM, metal, coal <20mm.		0.78-1.00
110	Layer	Post-med garden soil. Friable, mid grey brown, gritty, sandy, clay silt with occasional chalk, CBM, metal, charcoal. Possibly some alluvial component.		0.95-1.68+
111	Wall	N-S aligned brick wall footing, with stepped foundation, exposed in west facing section at N end of trench. Six courses of shallow frogged/unfrogged red brick, irregular bonding in light grey-brown mortar. 19 th -20 th century?.		0.36-0.80
112	Cut	Irregular cut. Exposed in west facing section at N end of trench. Overlain by wall 111. c.1.7m wide x 0.4 m deep		0.80-1.20
113	Fill	Chalk rubble in-fill of 112		0.80-1.20
114	Layer	Mid grey brown gritty sandy silt with occasional CBM, chalk and charcoal <30mm. Possible garden soil. Located at south end of trench. Poss = 107		0.80-1.10
115	Layer	Light-mid grey-brown, well sorted, friable silt. Mixed with coarse sand and pea grit <10mm. Possible flood plain deposit. Located at south end of trench.		1.00-1.22
116	Layer	Mid grey brown gritty firm clay silt with occasional-common chalk <40mm and flint sub angular <50mm. Relatively large quantity of med pot and animal bone. Large unabraded sherds.		1.83-1.96
117	Layer	Mid grey brown gritty clay silt. Occasional-common chalk <40mm, occasional sub angular flint <50mm		1.22-1.83



		Probable garden soil.	
--	--	-----------------------	--

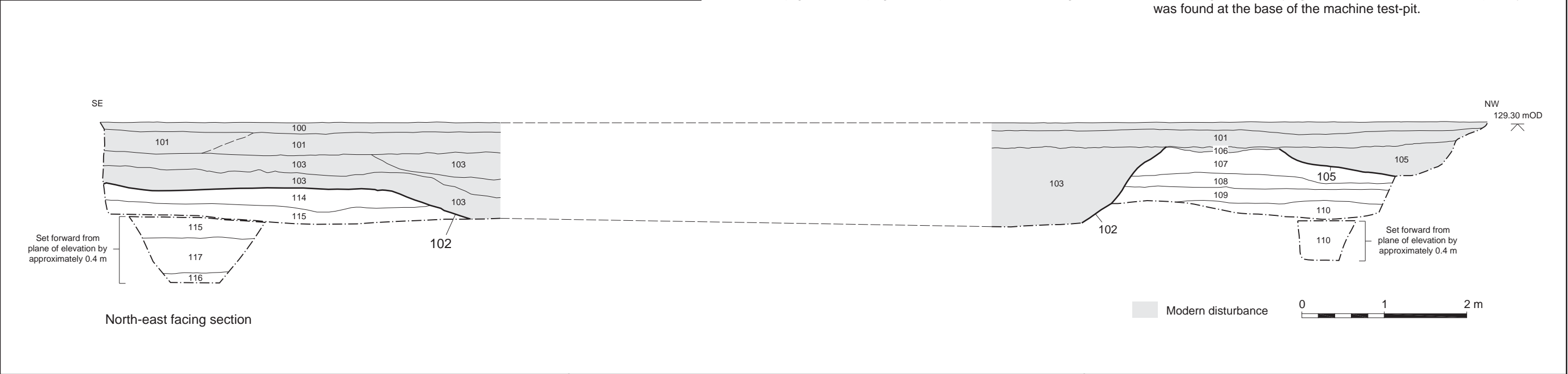





North-western end of stepped trench looking west, showing made-up ground and peg tile dump with wall 111 in foreground.



South-eastern end of stepped trench looking west, showing made-up ground overlying soil accumulations. Medieval pottery was found at the base of the machine test-pit.



	Date: 04/03/13		Revision Number: 0
	Scale: 1:25,000 & 1:500 (section 1:50)		Illustrator: KJF
	Path: Y:\PROJECTS\88410\Drawing Office\Report figs\Eval\13-03-04		

Site location plan and detail of Trench 1

Figure 1



salisbury rochester sheffield edinburgh



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.