



# Marlborough College Generator and Cable Installation, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



Ref: 204910.03  
November 2018



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Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire  
SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

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## Document Information

Document title Marlborough College Generator and Cable Installation, Wiltshire  
Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief  
Document reference 204910.3

Client name Kendall Kingscott Ltd  
Address Glenworth Court  
Line Kiln Close  
Stoke Gifford  
Bristol  
BS34 8SR

On behalf of Marlborough College  
Address Bath Road  
Marlborough  
Wiltshire  
SN8 1PA

Site location Marlborough College  
County Wiltshire  
National grid reference (NGR) 418478 168523 (SU 18478 68523)  
Planning authority Wiltshire County Council  
Museum name Wiltshire Heritage Museum

WA project code 204910  
Date of fieldwork 14/08/18 – 13/09/18, 25/10/18  
Fieldwork directed by Dave Murdie and Matthew Kendall  
Project management by Gareth Chaffey  
Document compiled by Bianca Williams-San Martin and Matthew Kendall  
Graphics by Nancy Dixon  
Contributions from Lorraine Mepham

## Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 10/10/18	First Draft	BWSM	



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Kendall Kingscott Ltd, acting on behalf of Marlborough College, to monitor the groundworks associated with a cable trench installation located at Marlborough College, Wiltshire, SN8 1PA. The investigation was centred on NGR 418478 168523. The watching brief monitored all intrusive groundworks associated with the cable installation. The work was undertaken intermittently from the 14 August to 25 October 2018.

The results revealed the presence of possible wall footings associated with Marlborough Castle (NHLE No. 1005634). The archaeological features were truncated by modern service trenches. Three of the wall footing cuts appear to align with plans of the Marlborough Castle curtain wall, whilst one wall footing could possibly be associated with an internal building. All wall footings contained a single fill of similar description, which suggests the features are all of contemporary date. No other archaeological features or deposits were noted throughout the remainder of the watching brief.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Kendall Kingscott Ltd, on behalf of Marlborough College, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Mike Cowell and James White. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Rachel Foster, Assistant County Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Wiltshire County Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The staff of Stepnell Limited are also thanked for their cooperation and assistance on site, particularly Jamie White.

The fieldwork was directed by Dave Murdie and Matthew Kendall. This report was written by Bianca Williams-San Martin and Matthew Kendall and was edited by Gareth Chaffey. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram and graphics were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed by Gareth Chaffey on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# Marlborough College Generator and Cable Installation, Wiltshire

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Kendall Kingscott Ltd ('the client'), on behalf of Marlborough College, to undertake an archaeological watching brief along the route of a cable trench at Marlborough College, Wiltshire SN8 1PA. The investigation was centred on NGR 418478 168523 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The route of the cable trench ran from the south-western elevation of Norwood Hall, south-west of Staff Bock, Leaf Block and Heywood Block, before turning to the north-east immediately south of the Language Centre and continuing until it intersects with Pewsey Road.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief followed an earlier phase of geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2018a) which aimed to establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of any detectable archaeological features in support of the planning application for the proposed cable trench ahead of the archaeological watching brief along the route. Despite the potential for medieval, post-medieval and civil war remains across the site, the detailed gradiometer survey did not detected any anomalies of clear archaeological origin, with anomalies with increased magnetic response identified by the survey were likely to be modern in providence, pertaining to underground services.
- 1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2018b). Rachel Foster, Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), approved the WSI, on behalf of the LPA, prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 The watching brief was undertaken intermittently from 14 August to 25 October 2018.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief. This report will interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and 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 watching brief was located within the grounds of Marlborough College at the south-western extent of Marlborough, in the county of Wiltshire. The site is also in close proximity to Marlborough Mound, a Scheduled Monument (NHLE No. 1005634) that comprises 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.



- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels were generally flat, varying between 129 m and 132 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation. Alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel cover the south of the site, with head deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel across the north (British Geological Survey online viewer).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the wider Marlborough Castle and Marlborough College area was comprehensively assessed within a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 1999), which considered the recorded historic environment resource present within the immediate environs of the Castle Mount, in advance of restoration and renovation of parts the Mount itself.
- 2.1.2 In light of substantial previous works the archaeological and historical background below considers only direct impacts of the proposed works to potentially sensitive areas of the site, based on the existing record.

### **2.2 Previous investigations related to the development**

- 2.2.1 Multiple intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological investigations are known to have been carried out within the grounds of Marlborough College across the 20th century.
- 2.2.2 In 1912 a cutting was made into the mound during excavations at the base of the western site (Brentnall 1912) with further works recorded within the Marlborough College Natural History Society (MCNHS) annual report for the years 1915, 1922, 1933, 1936, 1938 and 1956 (Roberts 2017, 8). Whilst many of these excavations uncovered remains, no coherent physical evidence of the layout of the castle bailey and its buildings exists. The 1936 excavations identified what is believed to have been part of the castle's curtain wall running beneath the area now occupied by Leaf Block (*ibid.*).
- 2.2.3 More recently, The Mound has been subject to further investigations and geophysical survey by Wessex Archaeology (2005, 2008, 2015). Within the wider college grounds, a small trial trench was opened adjacent to Leaf Block (Roberts 2017) following a magnetometry survey of the area (Roberts 2015).

### **2.3 Archaeological and historical context**

- 2.3.1 The grounds of Marlborough College include the former site of Marlborough Castle (NHLE No. 1005634), an early Norman, motte and bailey castle built atop a prehistoric mound.
- 2.3.2 Recent radiocarbon dating results of two cores show the body of the mound to be contemporaneous with Silbury Hill, dating to the second half of the 3rd millennium BC (Leary *et al.* 2013). This is supported by a 1912 excavation of a channel for a chimney flue up the north-west side of the mound, which found antler picks and layers of charcoal.
- 2.3.3 The Castle fell out of use during the 14th century and was replaced by a stately home during the 16th century. This property was extensively remodelled following significant damage sustained during the civil war, with landscaping undertaken across the bailey in order to create a 'Wilderness' garden area. Marlborough House was amalgamated into Marlborough College in 1843 and renamed C-House, and the surrounding area developed as part of the college across the 19th century.





- 2.3.4 The proposed route of the cable trench runs from the south-western elevation of Norwood Hall, south-west of Staff Block, Leaf Block and Heywood Block, before turning to the northeast immediately south of the Language Centre and continuing until it intersects with Pewsey Road.
- 2.3.5 Norwood Hall is situated to the immediate east of the castle mount. The cable trench follows the contours of the mount, skirting the area speculated (Brentnall 1934) to have been occupied by the castle moat and gatehouse, before cutting into the castle bailey as it loops around Staff Block. As yet, no evidence for medieval structures has been identified within this area and it is unclear if any significant archaeology of this date survived the landscaping works of the 17th century onwards. Wessex Archaeology conducted an archaeological watching brief on works at the edge of the Mount in 2012. These identified no medieval features (to a depth of 0.62m), but confirmed that the 'kerb' around the edge of the Mount is a modern feature.
- 2.3.6 Excavations conducted by students at the college, in collaboration with Archaeoscan (Roberts 2017), revealed a surface to the immediate south-east of Leaf Block. The trench was tentatively interpreted as sitting within a possible bastion associated with the curtain wall of the castle. The projected line of the medieval wall runs south-east from Leaf Block and may intersect with the planned cable trench route to the south-west.
- 2.3.7 No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out to the east of Hayward Block and across the remaining extent of the proposed trench. Cartographic evidence indicates that this area remained undeveloped until the later 20th century.
- 2.3.8 Wiltshire Historic Environment Record notes a number of potential non-designated heritage assets across the bailey. Whilst the current trench route has been designed to avoid these, the potential remains across this archaeologically sensitive area for medieval, post-medieval and civil war archaeology and care should be taken at all times.

## 2.4 Aims

- 2.4.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b) 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.

## 2.5 Objectives

- 2.5.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018), 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 watching brief.

### **3 METHODS**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

#### **3.2 Fieldwork methods**

##### *General*

3.2.1 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical groundworks during the excavation of the cable trench. Where necessary and where possible, the surface of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological stratigraphic deposits identified was hand-excavated and recorded, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

3.2.2 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.

##### *Recording*

3.2.3 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A drawn record of the features and deposits was made including sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:10), 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 the section drawings.

3.2.4 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.

3.2.5 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.



### 3.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 3.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b). 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).

### 3.4 Monitoring

- 3.4.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA, 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.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts, features and stratigraphic sequence are retained in the site archive.

### 4.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 4.2.1 The general stratigraphic sequence encountered was approximately 0.75 m of made ground within the tarmacked area, which was intercut by multiple services. Beneath the made ground lies the natural of light yellowish white degraded chalk with fluvial flint gravels.
- 4.2.2 From the east of the Language centre, within the green fields area, lies imported topsoil of light greyish brown sandy silt (measuring 0.18 m thick), which overlays made ground (measuring between 35 m and 70 m thick). Natural flood plain deposits were identified from 0.87 m below ground level at the eastern end of the cable trench, which consisted of light grey calcareous gravels.

### 4.3 Results

- 4.3.1 The watching brief monitored the route of the cable trench, which ran from the south-western elevation of the Common Room, southwest of Staff Block, Leaf Block and Heywood Block, all within a tarmac area (**Plates 1 and 2**). The cable trench then turned to the north-east immediately south of the Language Centre within an area of green fields until it intersected with Pewsey Road (**Plates 3 and 4**).
- 4.3.2 During the excavation wall footings were identified in four locations. Wall footing 105 was uncovered to the north east of the staff block (**Plate 5 and 6**). To the south of the Staff block, a north west – south east aligned wall footing 112 was located, containing footing material similar to that found within wall footing 105 (**Plate 7**). A possible wall footing 118 was recorded to the west of Heywood block (**Plate 8**). However, these features have been subject to heavy truncation from the modern disturbance of service trenches and as such the alignment and dimensions are unknown or not clear.
- 4.3.3 To the south of the language centre, a north-east south-west possible wall footing 133 was uncovered (**Plate 9**).



4.3.4 In addition to the wall footings, a 10.90 m length of redeposited chalk, 150, was identified in the north-east facing section of the north-western end of the trench next to the Common Room. Viewed in the trench as a small mound (**Plate 10, 11 and 12**), it is possible that this layer is related to the mounds make up. However, due to numerous utility trenches running through this section of the trench, it is difficult to confirm this.

## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A very small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief, consisting largely of pottery. Apart from two medieval pottery sherds, all datable finds are of relatively recent origin (19<sup>th</sup>- or 20<sup>th</sup>-century).

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

**Table 1** Finds by material type (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Context	CBM	Pottery	Stone
110		6/62	
113			1/41
115		3/19	
116		9/1166	
132	1/430		
141		2/26	
145	1/1737	1/16	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2/2167</b>	<b>21/1289</b>	<b>1/41</b>

### 5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 21 sherds, weighing 1289 g, of which two are medieval and the remainder are 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Medieval*

5.2.2 The two medieval sherds came from context 141, and provide the only dating evidence for this context, although the two sherds are abraded, and could well have been redeposited. Both are flint-/chalk-tempered coarsewares in the 'Kennet Valley' ceramic tradition, which has a wide distribution across west Berkshire, north-east Wiltshire and south Oxfordshire, and a lengthy currency from at least the 12<sup>th</sup> century through to the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Mephram 2000). Based on place-name evidence, there is one putative source close to Marlborough in the Savernake Forest (Vince 1997, 65).

#### *Modern*

5.2.3 The remaining 19 sherds are all refined earthenwares, two pearlwares and 17 whitewares. These appear to include a mixture of tablewares, food containers and possible sanitary wares.

5.2.4 Fifteen sherds belong to tablewares, including plates, serving dishes, cylindrical mugs, one saucer and one jug. The plates and serving dishes appear to form part of an institutional table service, with the Marlborough College crest (bishop's mitre from the coat of arms) on the base and a blue transfer-printed scrolled design around the plate/dish flange. One of these also has a backstamp, identifying it as the product of George Smith & Co of Conduit Street in London (details of manufacturer unknown). One of the plates is in pearlware, and



the rest in whiteware. The two mugs carry 'flow blue' transfer-printed decoration, and the single sauce has a blue banded rim. The single jug is in pearlware and is represented by a decorative handle.

- 5.2.5 There are two food containers, both cylindrical jars in plain whiteware; one is a small, squat example with a lid-seated rim and is complete, while the second survives only as a base sherd. These would have held foodstuffs such as preserves, meat paste, etc.
- 5.2.6 Two sherds from context 116 are from a large, thick-walled bowl in plain whiteware, possibly a wash-stand bowl.

### 5.3 Other Finds

- 5.3.1 Other finds comprise three items of building material: an encaustic floor tile (context 145), a partial brick, heavily mortared (context 132), and a small fragment from a limestone roof tile (context 113).

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the watching brief.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 Previous to this watching brief, no evidence for medieval structures had been identified within this area and it was unclear if any significant archaeology of this date survived the landscaping works of the 17th century onwards.
- 7.1.2 The possible wall footings identified in four locations during the excavation appear to align with plans of the outer keep wall (**Figure 2**). Wall footing 105 was uncovered to the north east of the staff block and could be interpreted as part of the north east gatehouse for the Norman outer keep of the castle.
- 7.1.3 To the south of the Staff block, the north-west south-east aligned wall footing 112 appears to have a fill containing footing material similar to that found within wall footing 105, which suggests a contemporary date. However, the position of wall footing 112 appears to be too far west for the eastern curtain wall structure and thus could be part of a contemporary internal building.
- 7.1.4 The possible wall footing 118 recorded to the west of Heywood block was heavily truncated by modern disturbance. Consequently the alignment and dimensions are unknown, but the fill appeared to be contemporary with the other wall footings discovered.
- 7.1.5 To the south of the language centre, a north-east south-west possible wall footing 133 was uncovered, which could again align with the outer castle walls.
- 7.1.6 Redeposited chalk layer 150 may relate to the mounds make up or core. It was noted that in order to create a safe walkway between the current buildings and the mound, a section of the mound was straightened. Layer 150 seems to correspond to where the mound would have been, and it is possible that it is part of the original earthwork in order to construct the mound. The fact that this deposit was only partially visible in the opposing side of the trench does suggest it was sloping away from the mound.



## 8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the **site code 204910**. Wiltshire Heritage Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project. 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.

### 8.2 Preparation of the archive

8.2.1 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 Wiltshire Heritage Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site code** and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

### 8.3 Selection policy

8.3.1 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.

### 8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

### 8.5 OASIS

8.5.1 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.

## 9 COPYRIGHT

### 9.1 Archive and report copyright

9.1.1 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.

- 9.1.2 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.

## **9.2 Third party data copyright**

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, 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: Context information

Context No.	Type	Interpretative category	Fill of/Filled with	Description
100	Layer	Tarmacadam	N/A	Present day surface
101	Layer		N/A	Limestone ballast, bedding layer for overlying tarmac
102	Layer	Made ground	N/A	Mix of flint and clay gravels occasional modern crick and tarmac fragments. Truncated by modern services
103	Layer/Fill	Chalk Rubble	N/A	Greyish brown, at first thought to be solifluction chalk, very clean no artefacts. However, seemed a bit rubbly for solifluction chalk, possible in-fill of feature, whose edges are outside confines of trench, not bottomed. Backfill of moat?
104	Layer	Natural Chalk	N/A	Natural blocky chalk, surface clear of periglacial features i.e. truncated.
105	Cut	Norman Wall Footing?	FW (107)	Possible wall footing, part of North East Gatehouse of Norman outer keep of castle. 2.5m wide, 1.06m+ deep, vertical sided at N and c. 80° at south. Continues for 0.52m in trench base.
106	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Modern demolition/levelling layer, many modern brick fragments and complete bricks within a flinty clay matrix, also fragments of slate roof tile.
107	Fill	Flint & mortar wall core	FO [105]	Possible wall footing, part of North East Gatehouse of Norman outer keep of castle. Very similar to footing (113).
108	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Dark greyish brown clay silt. Common flint gravels >60mm, occasional chalk rubble >100mm, occasional flint nodule >150mm, demolition/levelling layer.
109	Layer	Chalky, flint gravel	N/A	Natural n.3, mix of rounded chalk fragments >40mm and fluvial flint gravels, layer commences at corner of SW end of staff block.
110	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Black cinder layer with occasional flint gravels, Willow Pat pottery, roof slate



				fragments, brick fragments etc. layer starts at SE corner at south end of staff block. Multiple interbraiding. Demolition debris
111	Layer	Chalk Rubble	N/A	Chalk rubble layer, starts c. 2m SE of SW end of staff block, very clean, looks like infill, possibly of moat. Forms base of trench.
112	Cut	Norman Wall Footing?	FW (113)	Actual footing material very similar to that with [105], too far west to be part of eastern curtain wall, probably some internal building of similar date. All edges of footing trench truncated by modern services, possible slither of cut at NW & SE. Cuts (111/104), very little of it to see beyond footing (108). Forms trench base. 1.4m wide by 0.75m+ long.
113	Fill	Flint nodule & sandy mortar	FO [112]	Flint nodule and loose light brown fine sandy mortar wall footing, possibly Norman. Identical to (107), 1x fragment limestone roof tile. Mortar sample taken <200>.
114	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Very dark greyish brown, common brick fragments, roof slate etc. Demolition/levelling layer within silty clay matrix
115	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Light-medium grey brown, fine silty clay, occasional flint fragments and nodules, occasional cinder flecks.
116	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Very dark greyish brown, common blue glaze pot, probably derived from Victorian midden.
117	Fill	Flint Nodule and sandy mortar	FO [118]	Wall footing material. Cut by several modern service trenches. Light greyish brown sandy mortar, common flint nodules and chalk blocks.
118	Cut	Wall footing	FW [117]	No actual edges to feature visible due to being truncated by modern service trenches. Wall Footing. Unable to reveal edge of feature due to modern disturbance.



119	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Light greyish brown, fine sandy silt, occasional flint fragments & nodules >80mm, common mortar flecks, occasional CBM fragments.
120	Layer	Tarmacadam	N/A	Layer of tarmacadam, below hogging (101), old road surface.
121	Layer	Limestone Ballast	N/A	Compacted stone on sheet of terram
122	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Very light grey, chalk rubble layer, infill/levelling deposit.
123	Layer	Limestone Ballast	N/A	Limestone ballast. Road foundation.
124	Layer	Imported Topsoil	N/A	Dark greyish brown silty clay, common flint fragments & gravels, 10 > 80mm, imported topsoil supporting turf.
125	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Light greyish brown sandy silt, occasional limestone fragments & occasional flint gravels, very occasional CBM fragments same as (126) just separated by sheet of blue plastic.
126	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Modern made ground same as (125).
127	Layer	Limestone Ballast	N/A	Pinkish brown layer of limestone ballast, 40-60mm fragments.
128	Layer	Limestone Grit	N/A	Pink limestone grit
129	Layer	Modern Made Ground, Breeze Blocks	N/A	Dump of concrete breeze blocks, continues into base of trench.
130	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Light greyish brown, sandy silt, common flint gravels, occasional rounded chalk fragments > 60mm, occasional fragments of modern CBM
131	Layer	Natural gravels?	N/A	Yellowish brown sandy gravel fragments 20>80mm, possible natural river flood plain deposit.
132	Fill	Limestone & mortar wall core	FO [133]	Core of NE-SW orientated wall in front of NE wing of language centre. Large Rough-hewn limestone blocks >400mm within limey sandy light brown mortar. Seems to be either wall core with facing robbed or wall footing, 1x brick fragment within. <201>.
133	Cut	Wall footing	FW (132)	NE-SW orientated wall footing. Cable trench cuts wall very obliquely. [133] cuts (131) at very base of trench.



				Wall foundation trench or core of wall, robbed of facing materials
134	Layer	Imported topsoil	N/A	Dark greyish brown silty clay, common flint gravels >30mm, very occasional CBM fragments and flecks. Looks like imported topsoil, part of landscaping program.
135	Layer	Limestone Ballast	N/A	Ground surface, limestone ballast levelling layer.
136	Layer	Limestone Ballast & Modern Made Ground	N/A	Limestone ballast on terram
137	Layer	Yellow brown sandy silt made ground	N/A	Yellowish brown sandy silt, common flint gravels >30mm, occasional flecks of CBM >10mm. Modern made ground, levelling.
138	Layer	Worm sorted topsoil horizon	N/A	Very dark greyish brown, silty clay. Rare flint gravel >20mm, worm sorted topsoil horizon.
139	Layer	Clay silt flinty subsoil	N/A	Mid greyish brown, clay silt, very common flint gravels > 30mm, subsoil.
140	Layer	Natural calcareous gravels	N/A	Very light grey, calcareous gravels, natural flood plain deposit.
141	Layer	Imported topsoil	N/A	Mid greyish brown, sandy loam, well worm sorted, rare small flint gravel, imported topsoil.
142	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Very light grey, silty clay, very common sub-angular chalk fragments >50mm. common bands yellow/brown clayey gravels, occasional CBM fragments. Made ground.
143	Layer	Original topsoil?	N/A	Very dark grey, silty clay, rare flint gravels >20mm, quite firm/compacted, slightly peaty, old topsoil?
144	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Light greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent flint gravels 10>60mm, levelling subsoil deposit, made ground.
145	Layer	Modern Made Ground	N/A	Very light grey, common sub angular chalk fragments >50mm, common flint gravels, common CBM fragments, modern made ground. Very similar and probably same dump/levelling deposit as (142) though with increased CBM



				fragments and fine decorated floor tile.
146	Layer	Original topsoil?	N/A	Very dark greyish brown silty clay, very rare flint gravel >20mm, very probably same deposit as (143).
147	Layer	Re-deposited chalk	N/A	Very light grey – white firm chalk rubble with common flint nodules. Continues into base of trench, probably re-deposited natural chalk.
148	Layer	Sand & brick layer	N/A	Yellowish brown sand and brick fragment dump deposit, just below turf.
149	Layer	Made ground	N/A	Mid brown clay with occasional subangular to subrounded flint pebbles.
150	Layer	Redeposited chalk	N/A	Possible mound material. Due to its position next to the mound and the fact that the extant mound has been straightened off to create access it seems that this could be part of the mound structure. Appears as a very thin layer in a small section on the other side of the trench. Area badly truncated by utilities. Overlain by modern made ground.



## Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-332806

### Project details

Project name	Marlborough College Generator and Cable Installation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Kendall Kingscott Ltd, acting on behalf of Marlborough College, to monitor the groundworks associated with a cable trench installation located at Marlborough College, Wiltshire, SN8 1PA. The investigation was centred on NGR $\neg$ 418478 168523. The watching brief monitored all intrusive groundworks associated with the cable installation. The work was undertaken intermittently from the 14 August to 25 October 2018. The results revealed the presence of possible wall footings associated with Marlborough Castle (NHLE No. 1005634). The archaeological features were truncated by modern service trenches. Three of the wall footing cuts appear to align with plans of the Marlborough Castle curtain wall, whilst one wall footing could possibly be associated with an internal building. All wall footings contained a single fill of similar description, which suggests the features are all of contemporary date. No other archaeological features or deposits were noted throughout the remainder of the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 14-08-2018 End: 25-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	204910 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE KENNET MARLBOROUGH Marlborough College Generator and Cable Installation
Postcode	SN8 1PA
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 18457 68627 51.415866093986 -1.734560520451 51 24 57 N 001 44 04 W Point



Lat/Long Datum      Unknown  
Height OD / Depth    Min: 129m Max: 132m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation      Wessex Archaeology  
Project brief originator    Wessex Archaeology  
Project design originator    Wessex archaeology  
Project director/manager    Gareth Chaffey  
Project supervisor          D Murdie  
Project supervisor          Matt Kendall  
Type of sponsor/funding body    Engineering Company  
Name of sponsor/funding body    Marlborough College

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient    Wiltshire Heritage Museum  
Physical Archive ID          204910  
Physical Contents            "Ceramics"  
Digital Archive recipient      Wiltshire Heritage Museum  
Digital Archive ID            204910  
Digital Contents              "none"  
Digital Media available        "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"  
Paper Archive recipient        Wiltshire Heritage Museum  
Paper Archive ID              204910  
Paper Contents                "none"





Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Section","Survey "

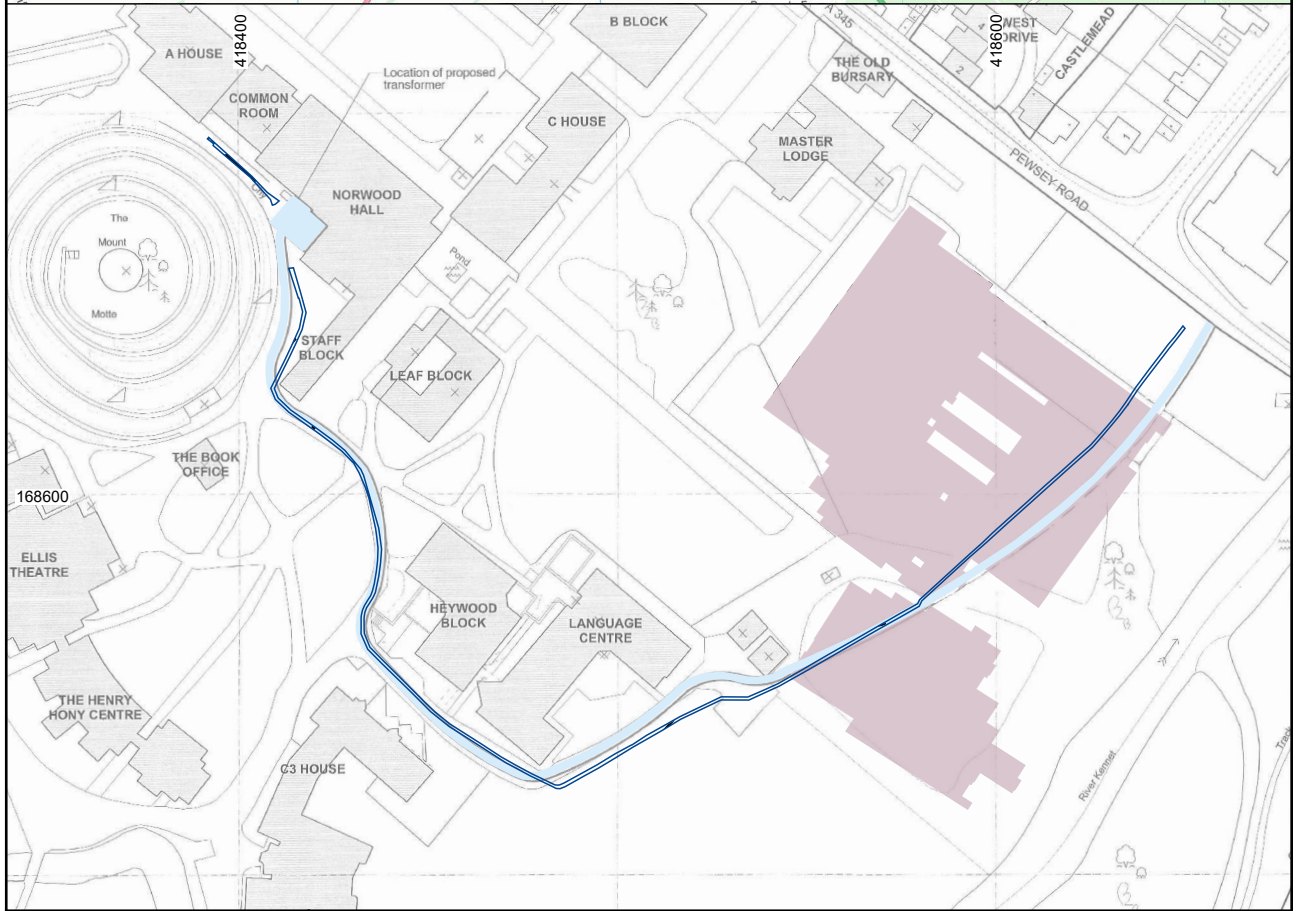
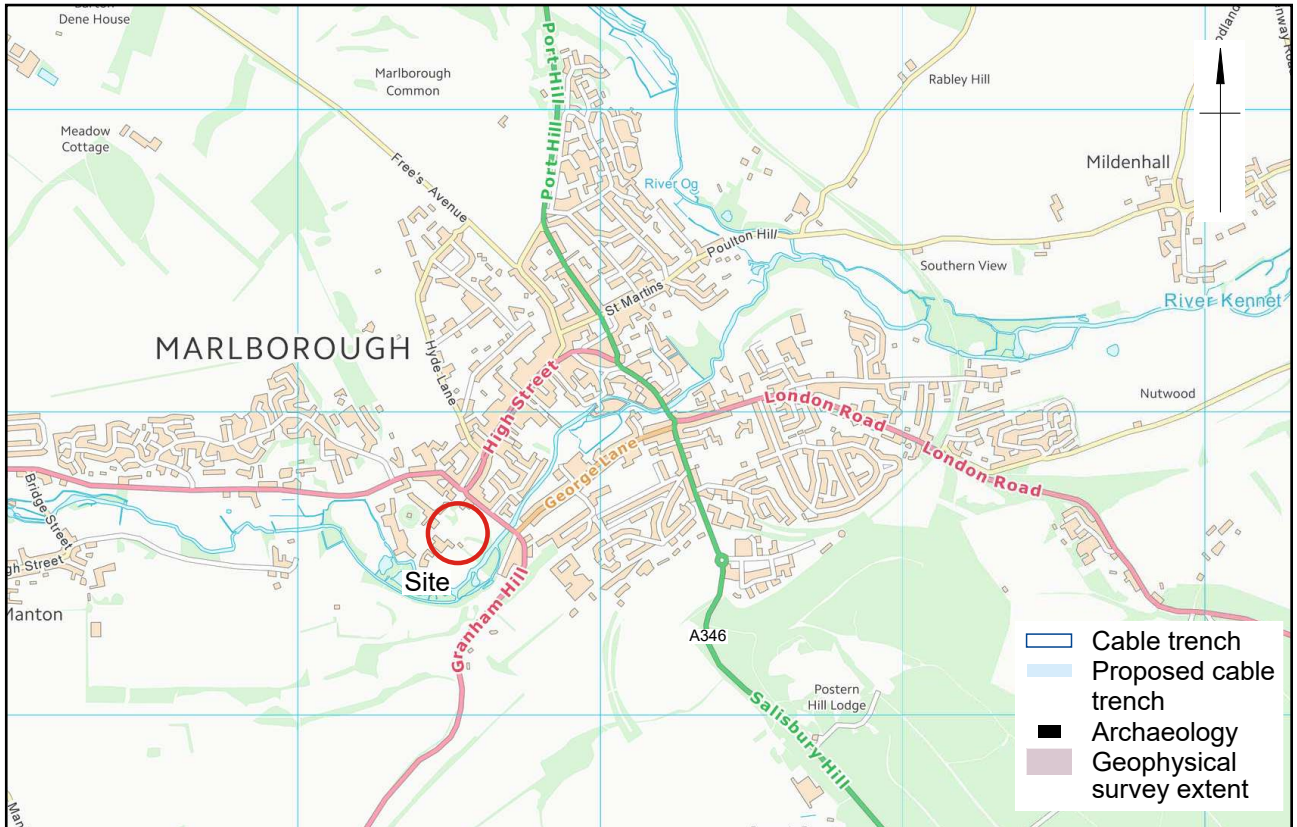
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**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Marlborough College Generator and Cable Installation  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Williams San Martin, B  
Other bibliographic details 204910.3  
Date 2018  
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology  
Place of issue or publication Salisbury, Wiltshire  
Description A4 colour client report

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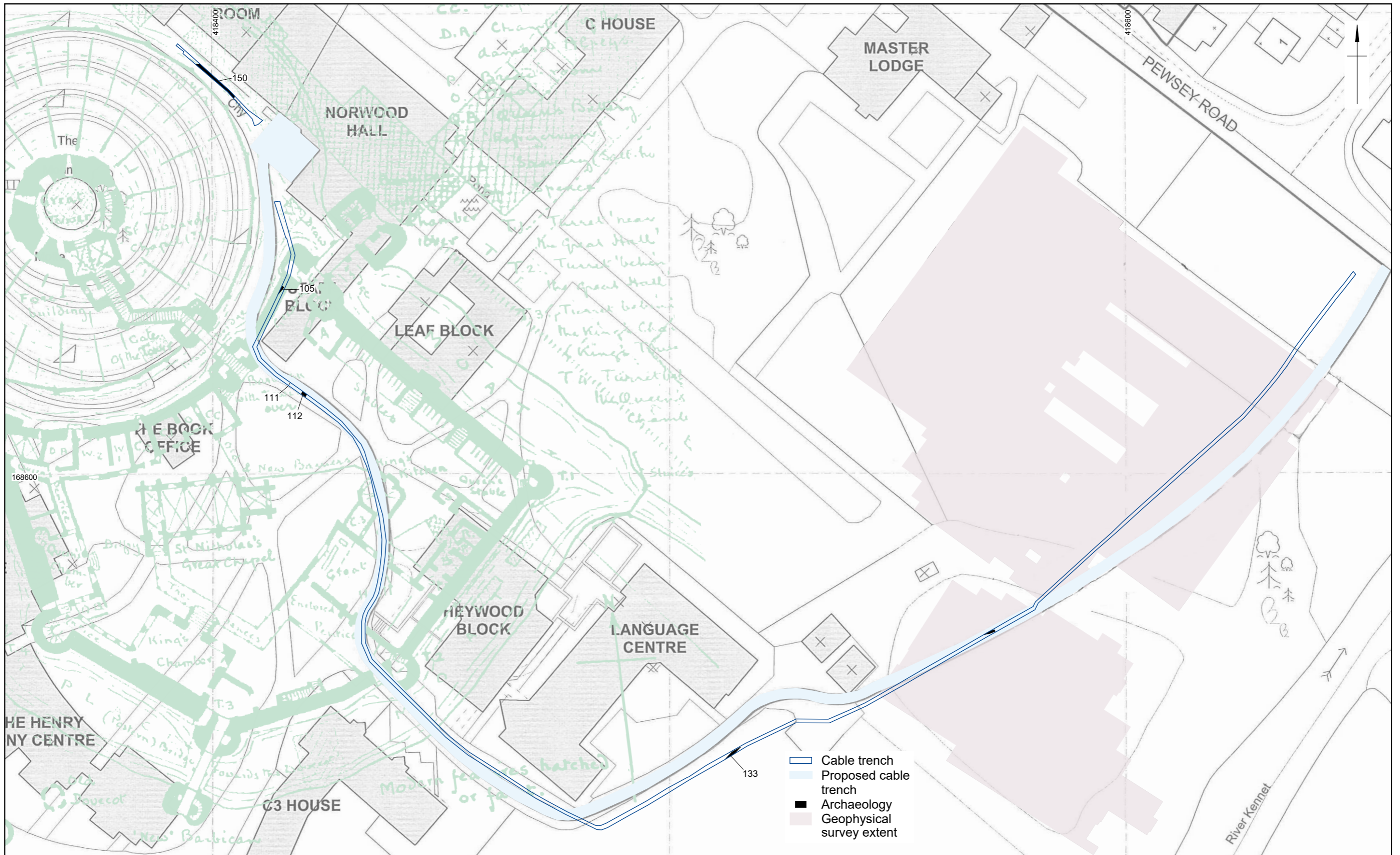
Entered by Gareth Chaffey (g.chaffey@wessexarch.co.uk)  
Entered on 6 November 2018



 Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)	Base plan provided by the client. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2018. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
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Site location plan

Figure 1




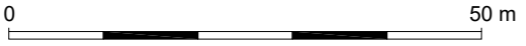
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				Scale: 1:800 @ A3	Illustrator: ND
				Path: X:\PROJECTS\204910\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2018_10_18	



Plate 1: Section of the cable trench in tarmac area, located west of Heywood Block, view from the north



Plate 2: East facing representative section of made ground and soil sequence (1 x 1 m)


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Plate 3: Section of the cable trench located south of language centre, view from the west



Plate 4: South facing representative section of made ground and soil sequence (1 x 1 m)



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Plate 5: North facing section of cable trench with location of wall footing 105 (1 x 1 m, 1 x 2 m)



Plate 6: South-east facing section of wall footing 105 continuing into the base of trench (1 x 1 m, 1 x 2 m)

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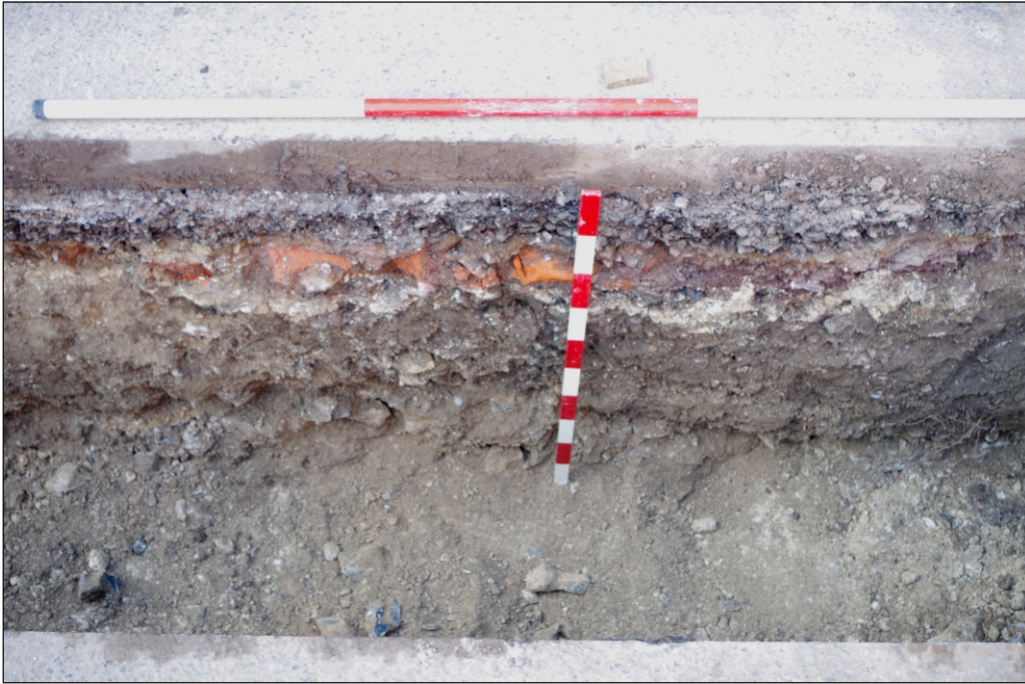


Plate 7: North-east facing section of wall footing 112 (1 x 1 m, 1 x 2 m)



Plate 8: West facing representative section of heavily truncated wall footing 118 (1 x 1 m, 1 x 2 m)


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Plate 9: South-west facing section of wall footing 133 (1 x 1m, 1 x 2 m)



Plate 10: Section of the cable trench at the location of layer 150, view from the south-east


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Plate 11: Oblique view of layer 150 from the east (1 x 0.50 m, 1 x 2 m)



Plate 12: North-east facing representative section of 150 at its thickest (1 x 0.50 m, 1 x 1 m)

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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

