

**Elmhurst Triangle
Marlborough College
Marlborough
Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation



*for
CgMs*

*on behalf of
Marlborough College*

CA Project: 770327
CA Report: 16173

March 2016



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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	29.03.16	Oliver Good	Nick Garland	Internal review	Minor edits	John Dillon

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Elmhurst Triangle, Marlborough College
Location: Marlborough, Wiltshire
NGR: SU 1824 6880
Type: Evaluation
Date: 14-17th of March 2016
Location of Archive: To be deposited with local museum
Site Code: ITM 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2016 at Elmhurst Triangle. Three trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified a number of medieval ditches in the eastern part of the site (Trenches 2 and 3) and made ground deposits in the western part (Trench 1). While no archaeological features were uncovered in Trench 1, a number of north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east ditches of 12th to 15th century date were identified in Trenches 2 and 3. These features probably represent the remains of a field system associated with a medieval farmstead at Barton Farm, located immediately to the north of the site. No finds, features or deposits of an earlier or later date were identified during the investigation.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs on behalf of Marlborough College at Elmhurst Triangle, Marlborough (centred on NGR: SU 1824 6880; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application for the construction of a new boarding house on the site at Marlborough College.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by Rachel Foster Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Rachel Foster, including site visits on 15th of March 2016.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 0.7ha, and comprises an area of grass parkland with scattered trees. Bath Road defines the southern boundary of the site; college fields bound the site to the east and north, and a college boarding house, Elmhurst, to the west. A paved public footpath crosses diagonally through the centre of the application site. The western extent of the site occupies an area of elevated ground, lying approximately 134m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), which slopes steeply down to the centre of the site, at a height of 130m AOD. The topography of the remainder of the site is relatively flat.
- 1.4 The solid geology of the site is identified as Chalk of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation, formed 89 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Superficial deposits are mapped as River Terrace deposits, comprising sand and gravel, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment for the site was produced as part of the planning application (CgMs 2015). A summary of the results of the assessment is presented below.

Prehistoric

- 2.2 Evidence for occupation throughout the early and later prehistoric period has been uncovered in the Marlborough area. In close proximity to the site itself is located Castle Mound, a scheduled monument situated c.100m to the south of the application site. Radio carbon dates taken from the main body of the mound have been dated to the second half of the 3rd millennium BC, contemporary with the main phase of activity of Silbury Hill, located c.6km to the west. No evidence for prehistoric activity is known within the boundary of the site itself and consequently a low potential for activity of this date for the site was identified.

Roman

- 2.3 The major focus for Roman settlement in the Marlborough area lies c.2km to the east near Mildenhall. Known as *Cunetio* in the Roman period, this was the largest town in Wiltshire. A Roman road, running east-west along the Kennet Valley is believed to have been situated on the northern side of the High Street, although the precise location of this road is uncertain. While the local area was clearly occupied during the Roman period, there is no evidence to suggest that settlement activity occurred within or in close proximity to the site itself. Archaeological investigations conducted c.150m to the east of the site recorded no Roman deposits or finds. A low potential for Roman activity was therefore identified, with any activity likely limited to isolated find spots.

Saxon - Early Medieval

- 2.4 While documentary evidence suggests a Saxon origin for the settlement at Marlborough there is currently no corresponding archaeological evidence to confirm this hypothesis. The focus of any settlement would likely lie approximately 800m to the north-east of the site where the road crossed the river. The site is situated away from any known Saxon settlement at this time, although it may have been utilised for agricultural activities around the periphery of the town. Therefore a low potential for Saxon/early medieval activity was identified for the site.

Medieval

- 2.5 Following the Norman Conquest a castle was constructed c. 100m south of the site, utilising the existing mound.. Throughout this period, the medieval settlement of Marlborough grew in size, with a planned layout established at the end of the 12th century. This included the High Street and market area, which linked the earlier

established settlement at the eastern end of Marlborough, with the civil settlement associated with the Norman Castle. The site lies to the west of the historic extent of the medieval town. The area to the east of the site, located between Hyde Lane and Dene House, has been identified as an area of unplanned settlement between the 12th to 14th centuries.

- 2.6 Archaeological investigations conducted in the area surrounding the site prior to the construction of Marlborough College Pool recorded a series of pits, isolated post holes, small linear gullies as well as a robbed out building foundation. These deposits have been interpreted as evidence for activity to the rear of burghage plot, which front onto the southern end of the High Street, established during the 12th – 14th century. This activity was demarcated on its northern side by a pair of smaller ditches which cut into the back-fill of a large defensive ditch, which ran east to west. This defensive ditch was 7m wide and 4m deep and possibly represented evidence for a second later bailey added to the north-east of the castle.
- 2.7 It has been suggested that the line of this defensive ditch runs parallel to that of Bath Road and potentially extends into the site, however, there is currently no evidence to support this hypothesis and the ditch may equally have turned southwards towards the castle. The ditch may have equally respected, or indeed defined the parish boundary of St Peter, which formerly ran along the driveway entrance to Barton Farm, located immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site.
- 2.8 The site is likely to have formed part of the landholdings of Barton Farm in the medieval period. The farmstead is believed to have medieval origins, with documentary references dating to AD 1198, and may have formed a grange farm associated with an ecclesiastical institution. The farm complex is located c.80m to the north of the site.
- 2.9 During the medieval period, the site lay beyond the main settlement activity of Marlborough and the farm complex of Barton Farm. Although it is likely that the site was predominantly utilised for agriculture, peripheral occupation activity may extend into the southern part of the site. A moderate potential for archaeological activity of the medieval period was therefore identified for the site, with any surviving archaeological remains likely associated with former agricultural practices, low density occupation activity and/or artefact recovery.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.10 An extensive map regression exercise for the site illustrates its use as an area of agricultural activity throughout the post-medieval period. The 1780 sketch map of Barton Farm shows that the site predominantly lay within a single field, known as Pudmore, located to the south of Barton Farm House. The 1843 Tithe map shows a drainage channel crossing north to south through the centre of the site. By this period the site occupies two fields, the larger known as Padmore Meadow (under pasture), and the smaller field forming part of the gardens and pleasure grounds of Barton Farm House.
- 2.11 By the first edition 25 inch 1886 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the site, the drainage channel is no longer depicted. The channel may have been infilled or culverted, as it appears to later correspond with a service water drainage route. The map illustrates that the northern tip of the site extends into of the formal gardens of Barton Farm House. Little change is shown on the 1900, 1943 and 1977 OS maps of the site itself with Marlborough College undergoing a large phase of expansion and development from the early 20th century onwards.
- 2.12 Historic map evidence illustrates that the site, despite its close proximity to Marlborough, has predominantly remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. As Marlborough College developed and expanded, the site area became an area of informal open green space, planted with trees.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable the Wiltshire County Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 3 trenches (1x 25m x 1.9m, 1x 20m x 1.9m and 1x 15m x 1.9m); in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*. As a result of site constraints Trench 3 extends slightly beyond the site outline.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with a local museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.2 No archaeological features were uncovered within Trench 1. The natural substrate within was made up by a light brownish grey degraded chalk below dark reddish

brown clay found at depths of 1.88m and 0.92m below the ground surface (BGL) respectively (**104**, **105**). Two sondage trenches were excavated through the natural horizon in order to ensure that no archaeological deposits/finds were present (Fig. 3). Several layers of made ground overlay the natural horizon and consisted of building rubble and redeposited chalk (**101**, **102**, **103**). These deposits were capped by a dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (**100**).

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.3 The stratigraphic sequence found in trench 2 consisted of river gravels (**203**) found at a depth of 0.92m BGL, overlaid by a natural mid orangey brown clay deposit (**202**) encountered at a depth of 0.51m BGL. This deposit was in turn overlaid by a mid-brownish grey silty clay subsoil (**201**), found at a depth of 0.18m BGL, which was capped by a dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (**200**).

5.4 Three ditches were uncovered within Trench 2. Ditch **204** was located centrally within the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 2.15m in width and 0.36m in depth. Medieval pottery of a 12th to 15th century date was recovered from both fills of the ditch (**205**, **206**). Ditch **207** was positioned 2m to the east of ditch **204** and was only partially exposed within the eastern end of the trench. It ran on a north-east to south-west alignment, measured 1.07m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Medieval pottery of a 12th to 15th century date was recovered from the basal fill (**208**), while undiagnostic iron working waste, oyster shell and animal bone was recovered from a backfill deposit (**210**). Environmental sampling of deposit **210** suggests that it represents the dumping of domestic settlement waste within the ditch. In the western end of the trench ditch **211** ran on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 1.73m in width and 0.3m in depth. No artefacts were recovered from the single fill (**212**) of this feature.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.5 The stratigraphic sequence found in trench 3 consisted of a natural mid orangey brown clay sand (**303**) encountered at a depth of 0.58m BGL. Above the natural horizon a mid-brownish grey clay silt subsoil (**301**) was found at a depth of 0.36m BGL. This was in turn capped by dark greyish brown clay silt topsoil (**300**).

- 5.6 Two ditches and a possible feature were identified within Trench 3. Feature **304** was partially revealed within the north-western corner of the trench, but had been heavily truncated by ditch **306**. Where visible feature **304** was found it was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.6m in length, 0.2m in width and 0.3m in depth. The feature may represent the terminal end of the ditch or possibly part a pit. No artefacts were recovered from the single fill (**305**). Ditch **306** was located in the northern end of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch measured 1.8m in width and 0.35m in depth and no finds were recovered from the single fill (**307**). Ditch **308** was positioned towards the southern end of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch ran for two metres from the western edge of the trench before terminating. The ditch measured 0.56m in width and 0.31m in depth. Medieval pottery of a 12th to 15th century date was recovered from the single fill (**309**).

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of 8 sherds of pottery (180g), all dating to the medieval period, was hand-recovered from four deposits (appendix B). A further two small sherds (2g) also probably of this period were recovered from bulk soil sample <1>, which was taken from ditch **207** (fill **210**). Most sherds (5 sherds, 141g) are identifiable as of East Wiltshire ware, an unglazed flint and limestone-tempered coarseware, which is broadly dateable across the 12th to early 15th centuries (Mellor 1994). Most sherds in this fabric are body sherds; the exception a thickened, everted rim from a large jar identified from ditch **308** (fill **309**). The remainder of the pottery, including the two sherds from sample <1> occur in an unglazed a sandy fabric, possibly a southeast Wiltshire type and similarly broadly dateable. One sherd, from ditch **204** (fill **206**), features a small, rounded foot, most likely from a tripod (pitcher?) form. The latter feature hints at dating probably in the c. later 11th to 13th centuries range.

Lithics

- 6.3 Worked flint amounting to 11 chips/small flakes was recorded, all coming from sample <1> associated with medieval-dated ditch **207** (fill **210**). Most pieces feature edge damage or breakage; the poor condition consistent with this being a residual

group derived from prehistoric activity in the vicinity. None among this material exhibits secondary working or utilisation and thus only broad (prehistoric) dating is possible.

Other finds

- 6.4 A small quantity of industrial residue (66g), consisting of indeterminate ironworking slag was recorded from ditch **207** (fill **210**). In addition, and also from this deposit, were total of 12 fragments of oyster shell.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 A small assemblage of 30 fragments (399g) of animal bone was recovered from deposits 205, 206, 208 and 309, respectively the fills of medieval boundary ditches 204, 207 and 308. The bone was moderately well preserved but had been subject to both historical and modern damage rendering 30% of the assemblage unidentifiable to species. It was however possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/capra hircus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) and goose (*Anser anser* sp).
- 7.2 Cattle and sheep/goat were both identified from meat poor skeletal elements such as the skull or lower limb bones; chop marks were present on a sheep/goat tibia recovered from deposit 205, pointing to an origin in butchery waste. Nine adult dog bones were identified from deposit 206, all of which were of similar size, suggesting the remains of a single animal. Goose was identified from a single, fragmented carpo-metacarpus, a bone of the wing.
- 7.3 A further 12 fragments (79g) of bone were recovered from undated deposits 210 and 307, fills of ditches 207 and 306. A single fragment was identifiable in each deposit, that of a sheep/goat lower limb bone.

Plant Macrofossils and Land Snails

- 7.4 A single environmental sample (18 litres of soil) was taken from a dump deposit (**210**) in ditch 207 within Trench 2 to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering



environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

- 7.5 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1 within Appendix C, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has also been recorded. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). The flot was of moderate size with low numbers of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material was moderately well preserved.

Trench 2

- 7.6 The fill 210 (sample 1) within medieval ditch 207 contained a moderately small quantity of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments. There was a relatively small quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm.

This assemblage is likely to represent the dumping of domestic settlement waste within the ditch. Free-threshing wheat is the predominant wheat in Southern Britain from the Saxon period onwards (Greig 1991). There is no evidence for any industrial processing taking place from the sample, although slag was recovered from the deposit.

- 7.7 The mollusc shells present in the sample included those of the open country species *Helicella itala*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*, *Cornu aspersum*, *Cochlicopa* sp. and *Cepaea* sp. and the shade-loving species *Aegopinella nitidula* and *Discus rotundatus*. The mollusc assemblage may well be indicative of a well-established open landscape with an area of longer grass in the vicinity of the ditch.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The results of the evaluation achieved its objectives in establishing the presence of archaeological features across the site and, if possible, determining the character and date of those features. The state of preservation was generally good and the features appear to have been only partially disturbed by later agricultural activities. In the western part of the site (Trench 1) made ground had been deposited. No

features or deposits earlier than the medieval period were recovered during this archaeological investigation, despite the presence of prehistoric and Roman remains in the area surrounding the site (e.g. Castle Mount), though a handful of prehistoric flint chips/flakes were recovered from a sample retrieved from a medieval ditch fill.

8.2 The evaluation uncovered a number of features that represent the probable remnants of a medieval field system. The field system is characterised by a number of parallel and perpendicular ditches, aligned in both a north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east direction. A small number of pottery sherds dating to the 12th to 15th century were recovered from ditches **204**, **207** and **309**. Palaeoenvironmental remains from deposit **210** (within ditch **207**) also broadly correspond with a medieval date. While no finds were recovered from ditches **211**, **304** and **306**, and consequently they remain undated, these features were broadly similar in size and shape, and lay parallel to, the medieval ditches. It is probable that these features together represented a number of field boundary or drainage ditches as part of a single field system of medieval date.

8.3 Small quantities of finds were recovered from the fills of these ditches and suggest the presence of occupation in close proximity to the site. Animal bone and oyster shell, representing domestic rubbish, were recovered from a number of ditches while three pieces of iron slag were recovered from fill **210** in ditch **207**. There is no evidence to suggest that iron working was being undertaken at the site (e.g. *in situ* burning), it may have been undertaken at a domestic site(s) in close vicinity. The obvious candidate for this settlement is Barton Farm, located immediately to the north of the site and with possible origins in the 12th century (section 2.8). The site was probably part of the land holdings of this farmstead during the medieval period and the archaeological remains uncovered during this investigation likely form part of an associated field system.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Oliver Good, assisted by Steen Bush, Natasha Djukic and Jack Marten-Jones. The report was written by Oliver Good. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Katie Marsden and Sarah Wyles respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive

has been compiled by Andrew Donald, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, compact, common roots and flint	>15	>1.9	0.19	
1	101	Layer		Made ground	Imported topsoil, common sub angular flint, sparse chalk flecks, fragments of CBM	>15	>1.9	0.22	
1	102	Layer		Made ground	Redeposited chalk and large flint nodules and rare bricks	>15	>1.9	0.33	
1	103	Layer		Made ground	Layer of redeposited chalk	>15	>1.9	0.18	
1	104	Layer		Natural	Reddish brown clay, very compact, common amount of flint	>15	>1.9	0.96	
1	105	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay with moderate amounts of chalk fragments	>15	>1.9	>0.01	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, compact, common roots and flint	>25	>2	0.18	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay containing sparse amounts of chalk flecks and sub rounded flint, quite compact	>25	>2	0.33	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid-light orangey brown clayey sand	>25	>2	0.41	
2	203	Layer		Natural	River gravels	>25	>2	>0.01	
2	204	Cut		Drainage or boundary ditch	Linear parallel sides, moderate and concave sides, gradual breaks of slope, irregular base, NE-SW running ditch	>2.5	2.15	0.77	
2	205	Fill	204	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey, clayey silty, friable, common amount of charcoal, moderate amount of flint and a sparse amount of chalk, good horizon clarity and a low contamination risk	>2.5	1.87	0.17	eC12-eC15
2	206	Fill	204	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay, compact, moderate amount of flint and charcoal, good horizon clarity and low contamination risk	>2.5	2.15	0.19	eC12-eC15
2	207	Cut		Boundary or drainage ditch	Linear feature running NW-SE with steeply sloping, regular sides, not fully excavated	>0.8	>1.0	>0.5	
2	208	Fill	207	Dump fill	Mid-dark brownish grey, silty clay, friable, occasional chalk, charcoal smears, stone, animal bone and pottery, poor horizon clarity and low contamination risk	>0.8	0.49	0.28	eC12-eC15
2	209	Fill	207	Deliberate backfill	Deliberate chalk deposit, mid whitish grey, weathered chalk rubble, friable, good horizon clarity, low contamination risk	>0.8	0.21	0.11	
2	210	Fill	207	Dump fill	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, friable, occasional inclusions of stone, chalk, charcoal, slag, pottery, animal bone and oyster shell moderate/poor horizon clarity, evidence of rooting	>0.8	>1.0	>0.5	eC12-eC15
2	211	Cut		Poss ditch, poss geology	Linear NW-SE, parallel sides, moderate and straight sides with gradual breaks of slope, sub-rounded base	>2	1.73	0.3	
2	212	Fill	211	Secondary fill?	Light brownish grey, clayey silt, compact, sparse amount of gravel and a rare amount of charcoal, good horizon clarity.	>2	1.73	0.3	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown, clayey silt, friable, 5% inclusions of sub angular flints	>20	>1.9	0.36	

3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, friable, 10-15% inclusions of sub angular flint	>20	>1.9	0.22	
3	302	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	/	/	/	
3	303	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown, clayey sand, friable, patches of solid gravel, flint inclusions	>20	>1.9	>0.01	
3	304	Cut		Pit??	Only partially in plan, rounded base	>0.2	>0.6	0.31	
3	305	Fill	304	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay, loose-friable, 10% sub angular flint, good horizon clarity, low contamination risk	>0.2	>0.6	0.31	
3	306	Cut		Ditch/furrow	Linear running NE-SW , moderately sloping side, only one side excavated, flat, concave base	>1.0	>1.8	0.35	
3	307	Fill	306	Secondary	Light greyish brown, friable, aprox 5% sub-angular flint, good horizon clarity	>1.0	>1.8	0.35	
3	308	Cut		Drainage or boundary ditch	Linear feature running SE-NW, steeply sloping shallow sides with a distinct break of slope at the base, sub-rounded slightly irregular base.	>1.5	0.56	0.31	
3	309	Fill	308	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, friable, <1% bone and pottery, 1% stone inclusions with indistinct horizon clarity and a moderate amount of rooting.	>1.5	0.56	0.31	eC12-eC15

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Finds concordance

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
205	Medieval pottery	East Wilts	2	34	eC12-eC15
		SE Wilts	1	12	
206	Medieval pottery	East Wilts	1	2	eC12-eC15
		SE Wilts	2	27	
208	Medieval pottery	East Wilts	1	33	eC12-eC15
210	Industrial waste	ironworking slag	3	66	
	Shell	Oyster	12	128	
210 <1>	Medieval pottery	East Wilts	2	2	C12-C14
	Flint	Flakes, chips	11	2	
309	Medieval pottery	East Wilts	1	72	EC12-EC15

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1 Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal	Other
Trench 2 Medieval Ditch												
207	210	1	18	25	5	++	-	F-t wheat + barley grain frags	+	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	++	Moll-t (++++)

Key

Moll-t = land snails,

+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 4–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = >100 items

Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	Canid	Anser	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)	
Medieval											
204	205		2					1	3	29	
204	206	2	4	9	1			8	24	304	
207	208	2							2	56	
308	309		1						1	10	
Subtotal		4	7	9	1			8	1	30	399
Undated											
207	210		1			3		7	11	67	
306	307		1						1	12	
Subtotal			2			3		7	12	79	
Total		4	9	9	1	3		8	8	42	
Weight		184	101	70	2	44		58	19	478	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; Canid = dog; Anser = goose; LM= cattle sized mammal; MM = sheep sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Elmhurst Triangle, Marlborough College, Marlborough, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2016 at Elmhurst Triangle. Three trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation identified a number of medieval ditches in the eastern part of the site (Trenches 2 and 3) and made ground deposits in the western part (Trench 1). While no archaeological features were uncovered in Trench 1, a number of north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east ditches of 12th to 15th century date were identified in Trenches 2 and 3. These features probably represent the remains of a field system associated with a medieval farmstead at Barton Farm, located immediately to the north of the site. No finds, features or deposits of an earlier or later date were identified during the investigation.</p>	
Project dates	14-17th of March 2016	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Marlborough College, Marlborough, Wiltshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.7 ha	
Site co-ordinates	SU 1824 6880	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Oliver Good	
MONUMENT TYPE		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Local Museum	Ceramics, animal bone, iron working residue, oyster shell
Paper	Local Museum	Context sheets, matrices, section drawings, trench record sheets
Digital	Local Museum	Digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Elmhurst Triangle, Marlborough College, Marlborough, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report 16173</p>		



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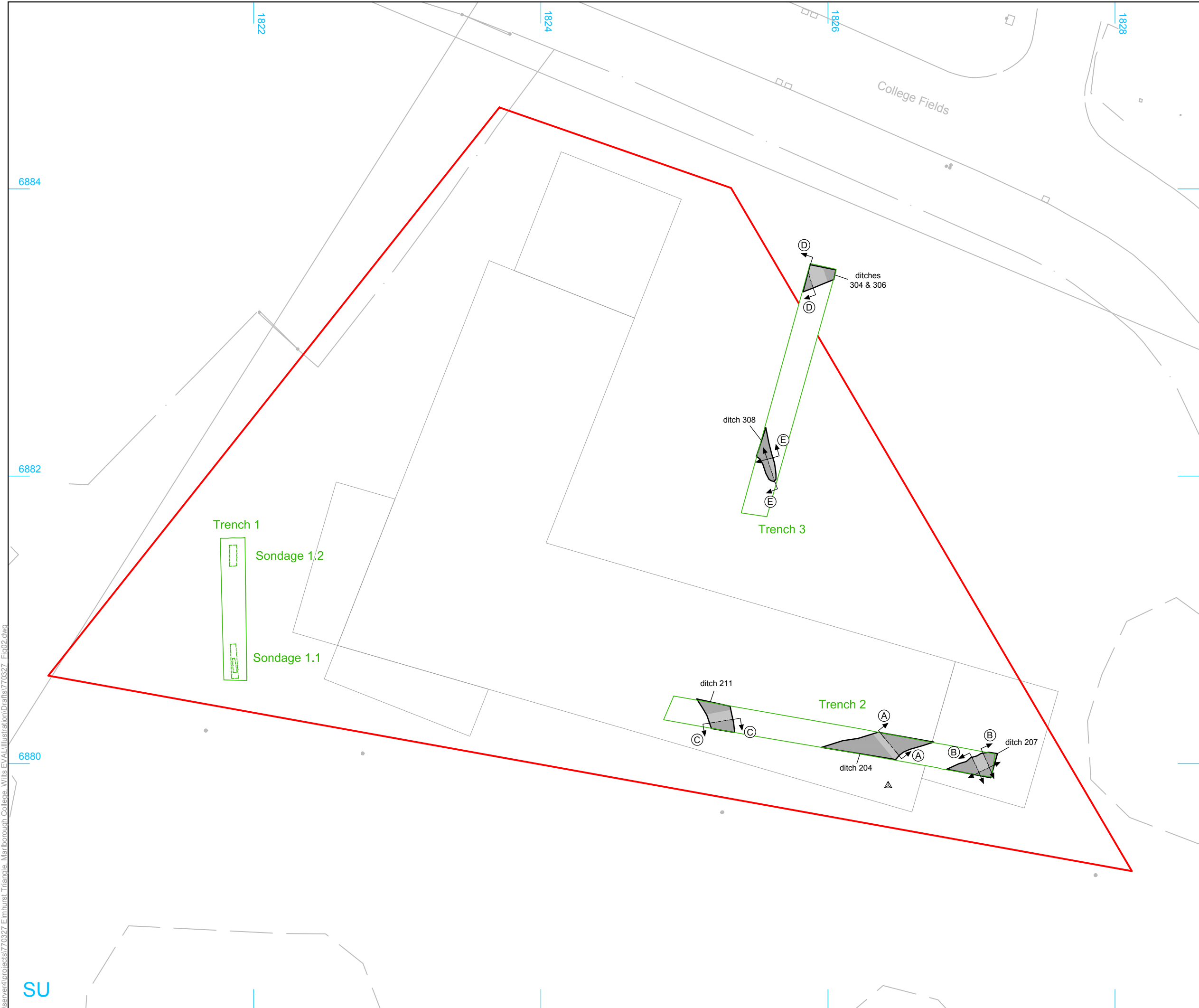
PROJECT TITLE
 Elmhurst Triangle, Marlborough College
 Marlborough, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

0 1km

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CHECKED BY LM	DATE 18/03/2016	
APPROVED BY DDR	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	1



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature



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PROJECT TITLE
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 Marlborough, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770327	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	23/03/2016	2
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A3	1:250	

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SU



Trench 1, looking south-east (1m scales)



Sondage 1.2, looking north-west (1m scales)



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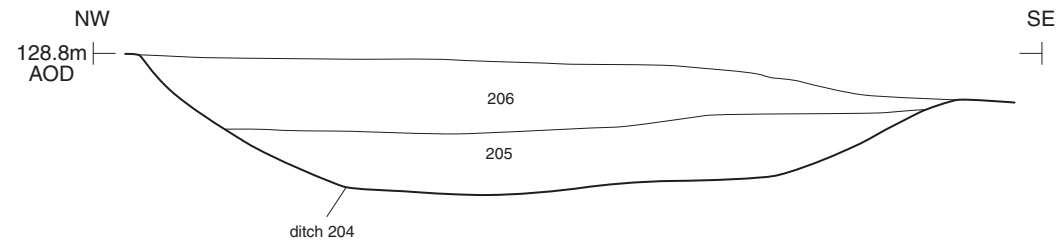
Elmhurst Triangle, Marlborough College
 Marlborough, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: photographs

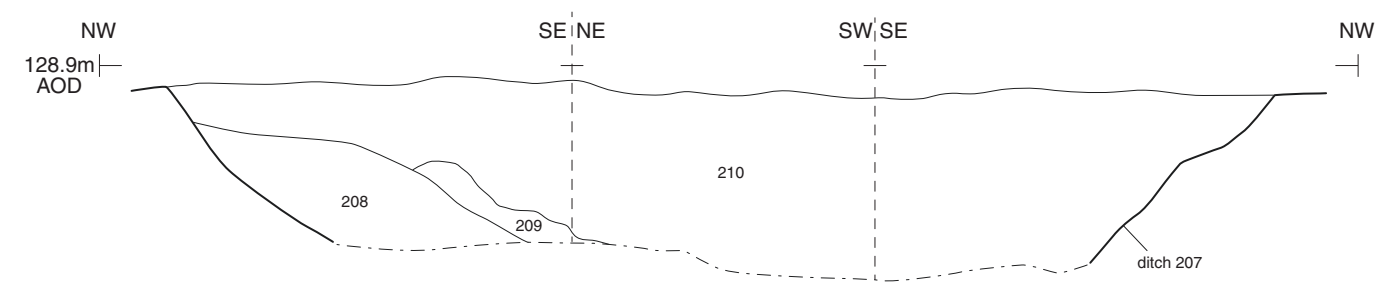
DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770327	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	18/03/2016	
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A4	N/A	3

Section AA



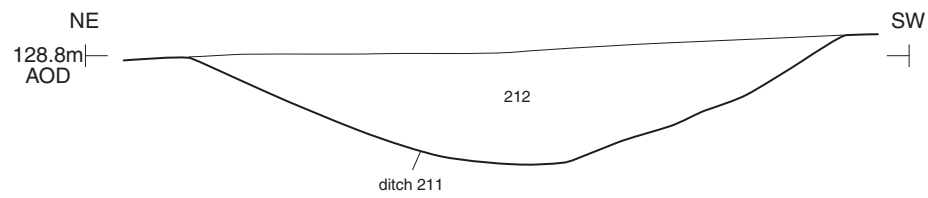
Ditch 204, looking north-east (1m scale)

Section BB



Ditch 207, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Section CC



Ditch 211, looking south-east (1m scale)



Trench 2, looking west (1m scales)



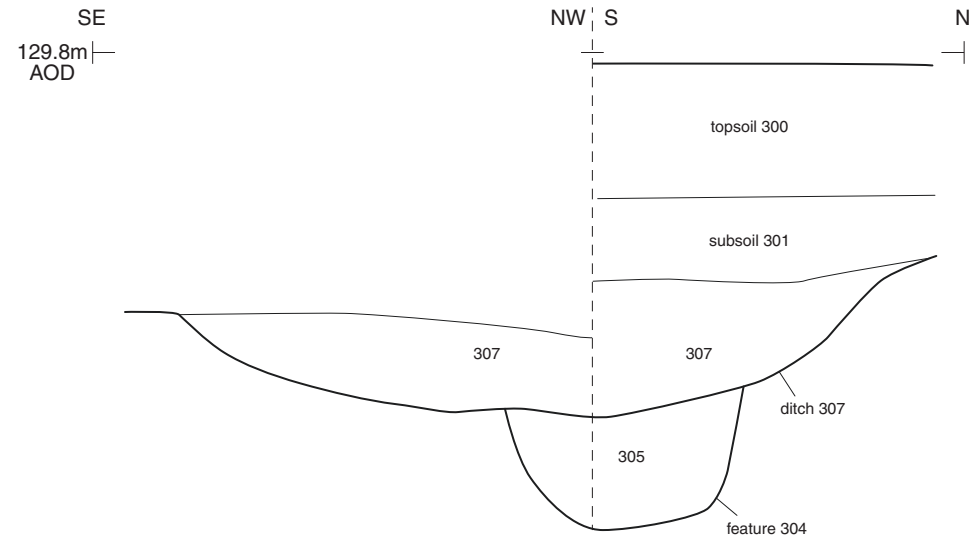
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PROJECT TITLE
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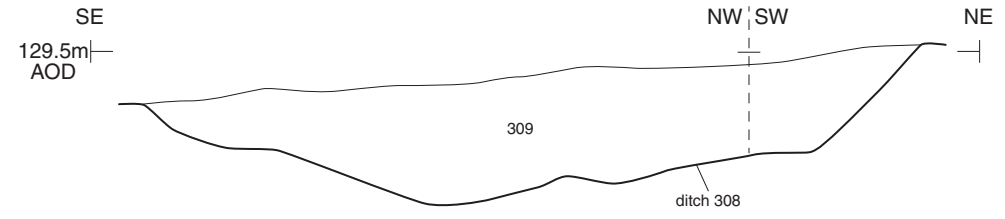
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	18/03/2016	4
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section DD



Section EE



Ditch 308, looking south (1m scale)



Ditch 307 and feature 304, looking north-west (1m scale)



Trench 3, looking south-west (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	18/03/2016	5
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A3	1:20	

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