

**Calne Tennis Club
Beversbrook Sport Facility
Calne
Wiltshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief



for
Calne Tennis Club


CA Project: 4867
CA Report: 14230

July 2014

Calne Tennis Club
 Beversbrook Sport Facility
 Calne
 Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

CA Project: 4867
 CA Report: 14230

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date	24 July 2014
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date	24 July 2014
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signed	
date	25 July 2014
issue	01

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Calne Tennis Club, Beversbrook Sports Facility
Location:	Calne, Wiltshire
NGR:	ST 9998 7271
Type:	Watching Brief
Date:	19-22 May 2014
Planning Reference:	Wiltshire Council planning ref: N/12/01552/FUL, Condition 3
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum
Site Code:	TEB 14

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of four new tennis courts at Calne Tennis Club, Beversbrook Sports Facility, Calne, Wiltshire.

A number of 12th to early 15th century agricultural ditches were revealed. These ditches are probably associated with archaeological activity previously discovered to the north-west and with the medieval settlement of *Beversbroc* to the east.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Calne Tennis Club at Calne Tennis Club, Beversbrook Sports Facility, Calne, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: ST 9998 7271; Fig. 1). The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consent for the construction of four new tennis courts (Wiltshire Council planning ref: N/12/01552/FUL, Condition 3). The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during the development.
- 1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a *detailed Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014a) and approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development enclosed an area of approximately 1ha to the south-east of the existing Beversbrook sports pavilion, and comprised an existing sports field bounded to the south by Beversbrook Road, to the west by an access road for Beversbrook Sports Facility, to the north by further sports fields and to the east by a hedge line (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 74m AOD and is relatively flat.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Ampthill Clay and Kimmeridge Clay (mudstone) formations of the Jurassic era (BGS 2014). No superficial deposits are recorded.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 Archaeological interest in the site arises primarily from its proximity to the Scheduled earthwork remains of the medieval settlement of *Beverbroc* (SAM ref: 1018392). The earthworks are generally linear in plan, with a hollow way running south-west/north-east along the south-eastern side of the Scheduled area, with associated platforms, earthworks and enclosures (several following a north-west/south-east orientation) to the north-west and north-east. Extant ridge and furrow extends to the

north and east of these earthworks, the best preserved of which are included within the scheduling. The village is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as *Beverbroc* and it was presented a chapel in 1298 (EH 2007).

- 1.6 Archaeological works undertaken during the construction of the existing sports pitches and sports pavilion by CA in 2008 identified three areas of archaeological activity (Fig. 1, inset): Area 1, to the south of the Community Hall, contained medieval ditches (representing part of a field system) and a Roman pit. Area 2, to the south-east of the Community Hall and located within the current site, contained a post-medieval ditch. Area 3, to the north-east of the Community Hall, contained ditches dating to the Roman period, possibly forming part of an enclosure (Saunders and Alexander 2011, 127).
- 1.7 An archaeological evaluation, consisting of seven trenches, was undertaken by CA in August 2012 during the construction of sports pitches to the north-east of the site (Fig. 1, inset). The evaluation revealed no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological interest (CA 2012) and no further archaeological works were required in this part of the site during construction.
- 1.8 The area to the east of the evaluation trenching described above was subject to strip, map and sample in September 2012 (Fig. 1, inset). This recorded archaeological features dating to the Early to Middle Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods along with a number of undated features (CA 2014b).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.9 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
 - to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.



Methodology

- 1.10 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2014a). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising the reduction of an area to allow for the construction of four new tennis courts (Fig. 2).
- 1.11 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).
- 1.12 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 Wiltshire Heritage Museum under accession number), along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B.
- 2.2 An area (Trench 100) measuring 70m by 32 was excavated during the watching brief (Fig. 3). The northern part of this area was reduced to approximately 0.18m below present ground level (bpgl), exposing made ground deposit 10001, and the natural substrate was not exposed.
- 2.3 The natural geological substrate, 10002, consisting of orange grey silty clay, was revealed across the southern part of the site at an average depth of 0.51m bpgl. A number of archaeological features were recorded across this area, all cutting the natural substrate and sealed by recently deposited topsoil, 10000.
- 2.4 An east/west aligned ditch 10008 (Fig. 4, Section AA) was identified at the north-eastern edge of Trench 100. It measured 1.3m in width and 0.25m in depth and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch contained a single fill, 10009, of grey silty clay from which four sherds of 10th to early 15th-century medieval pottery were recovered.

- 2.5 In the south-eastern part of site, ditch 10018 (Fig. 5, Section BB), was orientated north-west/south-east and had steeply sloping sides and a concave. It measured 0.79m in width and 0.41m in depth and contained primary fill 10020 and secondary fill 10019, both of which comprised grey silty clay. A total of eleven sherds of 10th to early 15th-century pottery were recovered from secondary fill 10019.
- 2.6 Fill 10019 of ditch 10018 was cut by tree throw 10005. This irregular feature measured 3.6m by 2.13m and was 0.44m in depth and contained primary fill 10003, a grey silty clay, and secondary fill, 10004, a light yellow silty clay. These fills contained six sherds of Roman pottery and 36 sherds of 12th to early 15th-century pottery in total
- 2.7 Adjacent to the south-eastern edge of the excavation area was north-east/south-west aligned ditch 10010/10016 (Fig. 6, Section CC). It had a flat base, steep sides and turned towards the south-east towards its northern extent. Ditch 10010/10016 contained single fills 10011/10017 which comprised grey silty clays. Fill 10011 contained 13 sherds of 12th to early 15th-century pottery, as well as two sherds of Roman pottery. Fill 10011 was cut by ditch 10012 which was steep-sided linear with a concave base. This contained a single fill 10013, comprising light grey silty clay, from which two pieces of Roman pottery and nine sherds of 10th to early 15th-century pottery were recovered.
- 2.8 The fill, 10011, of ditch 10010 was also cut by ditch 10014 (stratigraphic relationship visible in plan). Ditch 10006/10014, was perpendicular to ditches 10010 and 10012 and measured 1.3m in width and 0.25m in depth. Single fill 10007/10015, comprised grey silty clay and contained seven sherds of Roman pottery, six sherds of 12th to early 15th-century medieval pottery and an undated worked flint tool. This linear appeared to cut ditch 10010/10016 in plan.

The finds evidence

- 2.9 Finds recovered from the watching brief include pottery and worked flint. Codings for Roman fabrics correspond to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: Roman

- 2.10 A total of 21 sherds of Roman pottery was recorded, all of which were recovered as unstratified finds or residual within medieval/post-medieval dated features.
- 2.11 A total of three unfeatured bodysherds of Savernake grog-tempered ware (SAV GT) were recovered from ditch fill 10015 (ditch 10014) and as unstratified finds. This type of pottery was produced in Wiltshire during the 1st and earlier 2nd centuries AD (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191).
- 2.12 Pottery which is only broadly dateable to the Roman period included; a total of 16 sherds of pottery in a black-firing, sand-tempered fabric recovered from seven deposits (10001 (made ground), 10003 (secondary fill of tree throw 10005), 10004 (primary fill of tree throw 10005), 10007 (fill of 10006), 10011 (fill of ditch 10010), 10013 (fill of ditch 10012) and 10015 (fill of 10014)) and as unstratified finds; two sherds of greyware from two deposits (10003 and 10007); and two sherds in an oxidised fabric from ditch fill 10015 (fill of ditch 10014). All material is likely to be of local/north Wiltshire manufacture.

Medieval

- 2.13 A total of 42 sherds of Kennet Valley ware (East Wiltshire ware) were recovered from nine deposits, including from tree throw fills 10003 and 10004 (tree throw 10005) and ditch fills 10007 (ditch 10006), 10009 (ditch 10008), 10011 (ditch 10010), 10013 (ditch 10012), 10015 (ditch 10014), in 10017 (ditch 10016) and in 10019 (ditch 10018). This coil-made pottery type was manufactured in the Savernake/Braydon Forest region and it is commonly found in Wiltshire and Oxfordshire dating to the 12th to early-15th centuries (Mellor 1994, 100-106). Identifiable forms included jars with everted rims from ditch fills 10011 and 10013.
- 2.14 A total of nine sherds of Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware, dating to the 10th to 13th centuries (Vince unpublished), was recorded in six deposits, including in made ground 10001, tree throw fill 10003 and ditch fills 10007, 10009, 10013 and 10019 (fills of ditches 10006, 10008, 10012 and 10018 respectively). These included a rimsherd from a jar with a slightly thickened, everted rim from ditch fill 10019 (ditch 10018).
- 2.15 Sandy coarseware fabrics totalling 11 sherds were recovered from three deposits, 10003, 10013 and 10015. A 'West Country Vessel', which is a mainly 12th-century

form (Vince 1983, 126), was represented by a base sherd from ditch fill 10015 (ditch 10014).

Post-medieval

- 2.13 Made ground 10001 produced a bodysherd of yellow slipware, which dates to the late 17th to 18th centuries, and a rimsherd from a vessel in 'late' English stoneware, which dates from c. 1850 onwards.

Worked flint

- 2.14 A single piece of worked flint was recorded in ditch fill 10007 (ditch 10006). This was an irregular item, with a triangular cross-section, made on a thick flake. Flakes had been removed from two dorsal faces and one, rounded, end was slightly battered. This item cannot be dated more precisely than to the prehistoric period.

Animal bone

- 2.15 Animal bone fragments were recovered from three deposits, 10003 (tree throw 10005), 10011 (ditch 10010) and 10013 (ditch 10012), along with unstratified material. The bone was moderately well-preserved, displaying evidence of both historic and modern breakage. It was possible to identify a single horse metacarpal (*Equus caballus*) but due to the small size of the assemblage, no further interpretative data could be obtained.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The quantity of residual Roman pottery recovered from the site suggests nearby Roman activity. The excavations in 2008 (Saunders and Alexander 2011) and the strip, map and sample in 2012 (CA 2014b) also identified Roman features and the current results are therefore consistent with the earlier investigations.

- 3.2 All of the ditches exposed on site dated to the medieval period (12th to early 15th century) and are likely to have served agricultural functions such as drainage and enclosure of fields/paddocks. These ditches features probably relate to the field systems identified in Area 1 (Fig. 2) during the 2008 excavations (Saunders and Alexander 2011). Particularly, the field system ditches revealed in Area 1 all follow the same alignment as those found during these works, and which were also dated to the medieval period through the recovery of 11th to 14th-century pottery (ibid.,

130). The ditch found previously in Area 2 (ibid.) was post-medieval and of a different alignment to any of the medieval ditches found in this or earlier phases of archaeological excavation and is unlikely to relate to any features found during the watching brief. Ditches 10010/10016 and 10012 were not recorded during the 2008 excavations, probably due to the restricted widths of the initial investigation trenches.

- 3.3 It is probable that the remains identified during the archaeological works represent agricultural activity on the western edge of the adjacent medieval settlement of *Beverbroc*, and an extension of the contemporary field system seen in Area 1 of the 2008 excavations..

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Stuart Joyce and Rebecca Riley, assisted by Franco Vartuca. The report was written by Alex Thomson. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville and Andrew Clarke. The archive has been compiled by Alex Thomson, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
100	10000	layer		topsoil	mid greyish-brown silty-clay	>70.2	>32.2	0.18	
100	10001	layer		made ground	mid orangey-brown silty-clay	>70.3	>32.3	0.33	LC17-C19
100	10002	layer		natural substrate	orangey-yellow silty-clay with bluish-grey lenses				
100	10003	fill	10005	2nd fill of treethrow pit	bluish-grey sandy-silty-clay		1.36	0.44	C12-EC15
100	10004	fill	10005	1st fill of treethrow pit	light greyish-yellow silty-clay		0.79	0.22	C12-EC15
100	10005	cut		treethrow pit	irregular rounded cut with flat base	3.6	2.13	0.44	
100	10006	cut		ditch	moderate sided linear with concave base	>0.9	1.3	0.25	
100	10007	fill	10006	fill of ditch	yellowish-bluish-grey silty-clay	>0.9	1.3	0.25	C12-EC15
100	10008	cut		ditch	steep sided linear with concave base	>3.5	0.56	0.23	
100	10009	fill	10008	fill of ditch	light bluish-grey silty-clay	>3.5	0.56	0.23	C12-EC15
100	10010	cut		ditch	steep sided curvilinear with flat base		>2	0.5	
100	10011	fill	10010	fill of ditch	light bluish-grey silty-clay		>2	0.5	C12-EC15
100	10012	cut		ditch	steep sided linear with concave base		2.75	0.42	
100	10013	fill	10012	fill of ditch	light greyish-blue silty-clay		2.75	0.42	C12-EC15
100	10014	cut		ditch	steep sided linear with unknown base		2.1	>0.52	
100	10015	fill	10014	fill of ditch	yellowish-bluish-grey silty-clay		2.1	>0.52	C12-EC15
100	10016	cut		ditch	steep sided curvilinear with unknown base		>2	>0.2	
100	10017	fill	10016	fill of ditch	light bluish-grey silty-clay		>2	>0.2	
100	10018	cut		ditch	steep sided linear with concave base		0.79	0.41	
100	10019	fill	10018	2nd fill of ditch	yellowish-bluish-grey silty-clay		0.79	0.25	C12-EC15
100	10020	fill	10018	1st fill of ditch	yellowish-bluish-grey silty-clay		0.47	0.16	

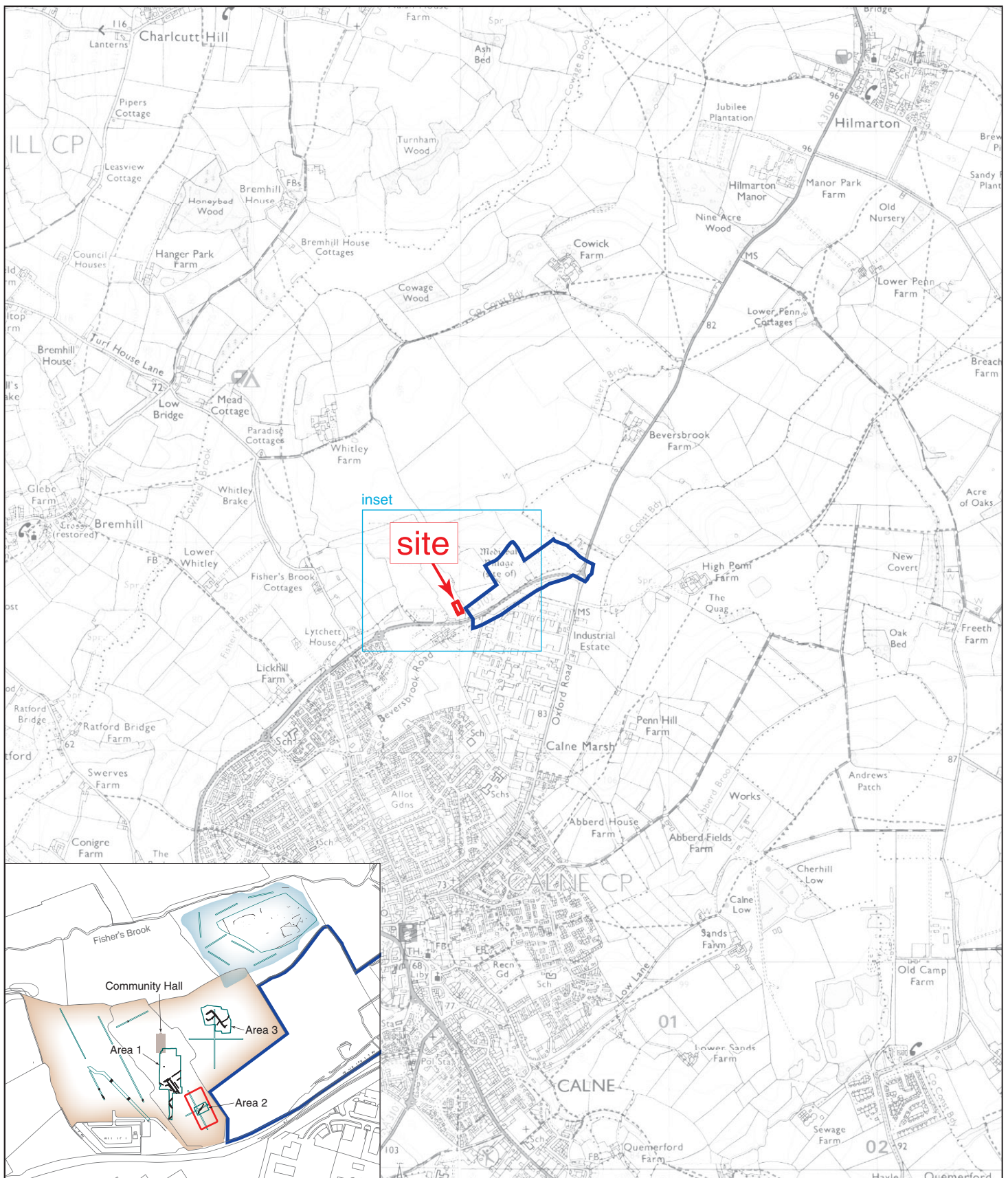
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
u/s	Roman pottery: Savernake ware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	3	32	-
10001	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	1	4	LC17-C19
	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley ware; Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware	3	28	
	Post-medieval pottery: yellow slipware; 'late' English stoneware	2	40	
10003	Roman pottery: greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	4	26	C12-EC15
	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley ware; Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware; sandy coarseware	30	121	
10004	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	2	1	C12-EC15
	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley ware	6	6	
10007	Roman pottery: greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	3	6	C12-EC15
	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley ware; Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware	2	10	
	Worked flint: miscellaneous tool	1	74	
10009	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley ware; Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware	4	10	C12-EC15
10011	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	2	1	C12-EC15
	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley ware	13	84	
10013	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	2	2	C12-EC15
	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley ware; Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware; sandy coarseware	9	114	
10015	Roman pottery: Savernake ware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; oxidised fabric	4	9	C12-EC15
	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley ware; sandy coarseware	4	50	
10019	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley ware; Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware	11	134	C12-EC15

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Calne Tennis Club, Beversbrook Sports Facility, Calne, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of four new tennis courts at Calne Tennis Club, Beversbrook Sports Facility, Calne, Wiltshire.</p> <p>A number of 12th to early 15th century agricultural ditches were revealed. These ditches are probably associated with archaeological activity previously discovered to the north-west and with the medieval settlement of <i>Beversbroc</i> to the east.</p>	
Project dates	19-21 May 2014	
Project type	Watching Brief	
Previous work	CA evaluations in 2008 and 2012. CA SMS in 2012.	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Calne Tennis Club, Beversbrook Sports Facility, Calne, Wiltshire	
Study area	1ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 9998 7271	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Stuart Joyce and Rebecca Riley	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	Animal bone, pottery
Paper	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	Trench records, field drawings, registers
Digital	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Calne Tennis Club, Beversbrook Sports Facility, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Watching Brief</i>. CA typescript report 14230</p>		



site
 Scheduled Monument
 excavation area (Saunders and Alexander 2011)
 evaluation / SMS area (CA 2012)
 evaluation trench
 archaeological feature

0 1km

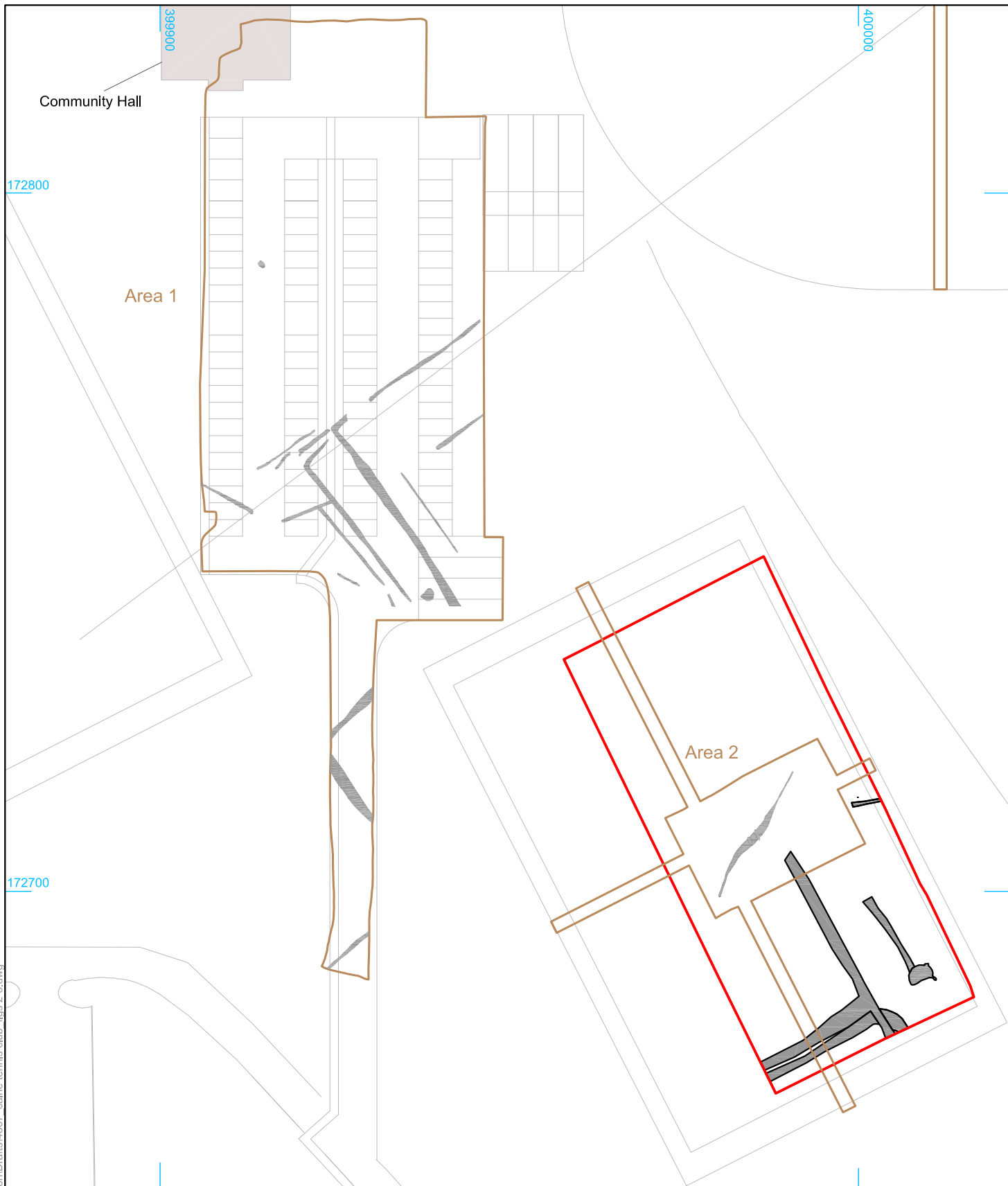
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PROJECT TITLE
 Calne Tennis Club, Beversbrook, Calne, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 4867 **DATE** 06-06-2014 **FIGURE NO.**
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APPROVED BY LM **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000 **1**



- site
- previous archaeological investigation (Saunders and Alexander 2011)
- archaeological feature



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FIGURE TITLE
 Site plan, showing previous archaeological investigation

PROJECT NO.	4867	DATE	06-06-2014	FIGURE NO.
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made ground
10001

-  limit of excavation
-  archaeological feature
-  archaeological intervention

10008
A

10018
B

10006
10012
10010
10014
10016
C

10005

0 15m

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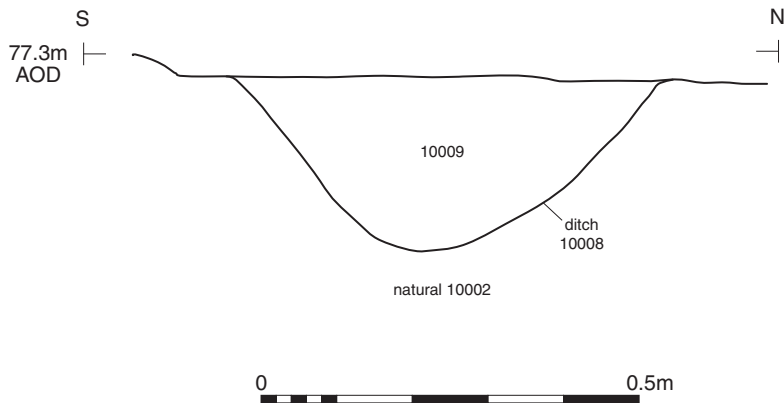
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Site plan, showing watching brief area

PROJECT NO.	4867	DATE	06-06-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	00	3
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Section AA



Ditch 10008, looking west (0.4m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

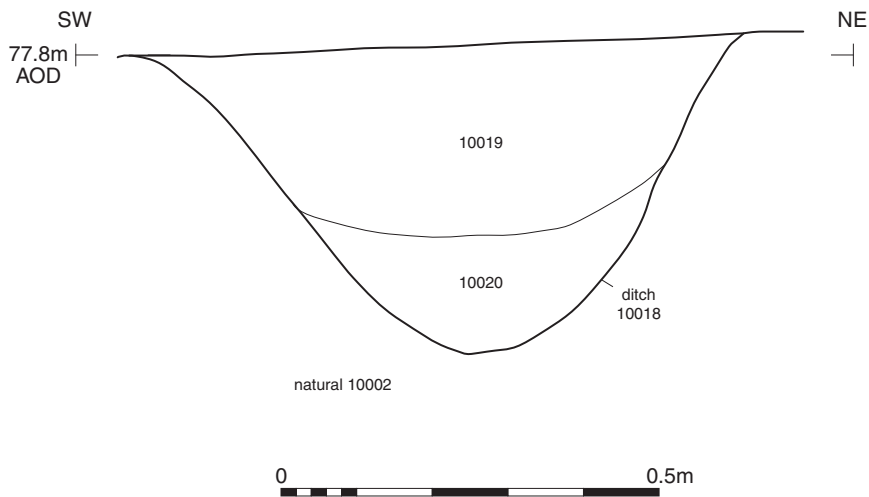
Ditch 10008: section and photograph

PROJECT NO. 4867 DATE 09/06/2014
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FIGURE NO.

4

Section BB



Ditch 10018, looking north west (0.4m scale)



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Calne Tennis Club, Beversbrook, Calne, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

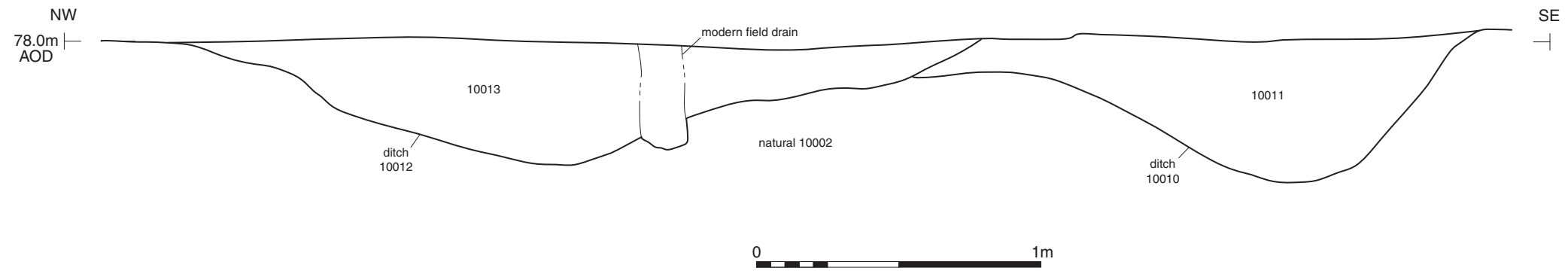
Ditch 10018: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

5

Section CC



Ditches 10010 and 10012, looking north east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
Calne Tennis Club, Beversbrook, Calne,
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Ditches 10010 and 10012: section and
photograph

PROJECT NO. 4867 DATE 09/06/2014 FIGURE NO.
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