

Beversbrook Sports Facility Calne Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

for

Michael Edwards and Associates LLP

on behalf of

Calne Town Council

CA Project: 3907 CA Report: 12212

August 2012

Beversbrook Sports Facility Calne Wiltshire

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Beversbrook Sports Facility

Location: Calne, Wiltshire

NGR: ST 9993 7289

Type: Evaluation

Date: 9-8 August 2012

Planning Reference: 06/01839/FUL

Location of Archive: Wiltshire Heritage Museum

Site Code: BSF 12

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2012 on land at Beversbrook Sports Facility, Calne, Wiltshire. Seven trenches were excavated.

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified and no artefactual material was recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Michael Edwards and Associates LLP on behalf of Calne Town Council on land at Beversbrook Sports Facility, Calne, Wiltshire (centred on NGR ST 9993 7289; Fig. 1). Planning permission (ref: 06/01839/FUL) for sports pitches and erection of a pavilion and associated car parking has been granted conditional on a programme of archaeological recording. The current evaluation area comprises the northern and western parts of the Phase 2 area (the area of fill, Fig. 1, 1.765ha).
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2012) and approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008), *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Wiltshire* (WCC 1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (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 area encloses an area of approximately 3.0ha, and comprises agricultural land; however the current evaluation area comprises an area of 1.765ha. (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 74m AOD, dropping downwards towards Fisher's Brook which runs west/east along the northern boundary of the site. In the north-western half of the site the geology comprises Stanford formation limestone and in the south-eastern half comprises Amphill clay formation and Kimmeridge clay formation (BGS 2012). The site is bounded to the north by Fisher's Brook, to the east by agricultural land, to the south by the Scheduled Ancient Monument (Medieval Settlement 520m north east of Lower Beversbrook Farm (National Monument: 31656)) and to the west by the existing sports facility.

Archaeological background

1.6 Archaeological interest in the site arises from its proximity to the earthwork remains of the medieval settlement comprising the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 906; medieval settlement 520m north east of Lower Beversbrook Farm). The earthworks are linear in plan with a hollow way running along the south-eastern side of site. A

series of long rectilinear platforms are located to the north-west of the hollow way. At the north-eastern end of the hollow way these broaden into a series of square platforms and enclosures. Most prominent of these is a square platform 1.5m in height and surrounded by a probable moat 1m in depth and 4m in width. Ridge and furrow earthworks extend to the north and east of the earthworks described, the best preserved are included within the scheduling. The village is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as Beversbroc and it was presented a chapel in 1298 (EH 2007). The remains of features associated with the above activity may extend into the proposed development area.

1.7 Archaeological works undertaken during the construction of the existing sports pitches and sports pavilion by CA in 2008 identified three areas of archaeological activity: 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 contained a post-medieval ditch. Area 3, to the north-east of the Community Hall contained ditches dating to the Roman period and possibly forming part of an enclosure (Saunders and Alexander forthcoming).

Archaeological objectives

1.8 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the northern and western areas of site. This information will assist Wiltshire Council in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it by the proposed development.

Methodology

1.9 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 7 trenches measuring 50m in length and 2m in width in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The current evaluation area comprises the northern and western parts of the site. Trench 1 was moved approximately 40m to the north-east to avoid a north-west/south-east field boundary which it intersected. Trench 2 was moved approximately 9m to the north-west to avoid a buried service located in the south-eastern end of the trench. All trench locations were approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 Survey Manual (2009).

- 1.10 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 (2007).
- 1.11 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 (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. No artefacts were recovered.
- 1.12 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble and will be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIG 2)

- 2.1 The natural substrate encountered was a yellow-orange clay in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, a yellow-orange clay-sand in Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7. The natural substrate was overlain by subsoil, between 0.12m and 0.25m in thickness, throughout Trenches 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Topsoil was present across the site measuring between 0.16m and 0.26m in thickness.
- 2.2 No archaeological features, artefacts or deposits were encountered in any of the trenches. Root disturbance, 404, was observed in the southern end of Trench 4 and a geological feature, 504, filled with a clean, grey-orange clay-sand alluvium, 503, was observed in Trench 5.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation did not identify any features, artefacts or deposits of archaeological interest. It is likely that any remains associated with the medieval settlement to the south (see paragraph 1.6 above) either did not extend this far north or did not survive on the site. Likewise, the Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains

identified during archaeological works undertaken by CA in 2008 to the west (see paragraph 1.7 above) do not appear to extend into or survive within the current evaluation area.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Weavill, assisted by Jerry Stone. The report was written by Tom Weavill. The illustrations were prepared by Ian Atkins. The archive has been compiled by Tom Weavill, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2012 *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Online resource at http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html_viewed_August_2012

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 Beversbrook Sports Facility, Calne, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

English Heritage 2007 http://www.magic.gov.uk/rsm/31656.pdf

Saunders, K and Alexander, M. forthcoming 'Roman and Medieval Enclosures Excavated at Beversbrook Road, Calne, 2007' WANHS

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1: NE end 74.83m AOD, SW end 74.87m AOD

No.	Туре	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Spot-
			(m)	(m)	(m)	date
100	Layer	Topsoil			0.16	
101	Layer	Subsoil			0.12	
102	Layer	Natural substrate: Yellow-orange clay				

Trench 2: NW end 74.83m AOD, SE end 75.00m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Spot-
			(m)	(m)	(m)	date
200	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
201	Layer	Natural substrate: Yellow-orange clay				

Trench 3: NW end 74.66m AOD, SE end 74.71 m AOD

No.	Туре	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot- date
300	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	
301	Layer	Natural substrate: Yellow-orange clay				

Trench 4: N end 72.97m AOD, S end 74.84m AOD

No.	Туре	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot- date
400	Layer	Topsoil	(***)	(***)	0.25	
401	Layer	Subsoil			0.25	
402	Layer	Natural substrate: Yellow-orange clay-sand				
403	Fill	Fill of 404: Dark grey-orange sand-silt with moderate charcoal flecks	0.32	0.25	0.10	
404	Cut	Root intrusion	0.32	0.25	0.10	

Trench 5: NE end 73.47m AOD, SW end 74.96m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot- date
500	Layer	Topsoil	()	(111)	0.23	dato
501	Layer	Subsoil			0.21	
502	Layer	Natural substrate: Yellow-orange clay-sand				
503	Fill	Fill of 504: Dark grey-orange clay-sand alluvium	2.00	0.65	0.19	
504	Cut	Irregular linear: Geological feature	2.00	0.65	0.19	

Trench 6: NE end 74.96m AOD, SW end 74.72m AOD

No.	Туре	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot- date
600	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	
601	Layer	Subsoil			0.13	
602	Layer	Natural substrate: Yellowish orange clayey sand				

Trench 7: E end 73.17m AOD, W end 73.01m AOD

No.	Туре	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Spot-
			(m)	(m)	(m)	date
700	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
701	Layer	Subsoil			0.20	
702	Layer	Natural substrate: Yellow-orange clay-sand				

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Name	Beversbrook Sports Facility, Calne, W	/iltshire
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was Archaeology in August 2012 on I Facility, Calne, Wiltshire. Seven trenc No features or deposits of archaeological and no artefactual material was recovered.	land at Beversbrook Sports hes were excavated. ogical interest were identified
Project dates	6-8 August 2012	_
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Beversbrook Sports Facility, Calne, W	/iltshire
Study area (M ² /ha)	3ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 9993 7289	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Tom Weavill	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical		None
Paper	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	Trench sheets, contex sheets, permatrace drawings, photo registers.
Digital	Wiltshire Heritage museum	Digital photos

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 Beversbrook Sports Facility, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation. CA typescript report 12212



