

BEAUREPAIRE HOUSE,
BRAMLEY, HAMPSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT

REPORT NO: R11804

AUGUST 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**BEAUREPAIRE HOUSE, BRAMLEY, HAMPSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

Site Code: HBHB 14

Central NGR: SU 63533 58158

Local Planning Authority: Basingstoke and Dean Borough Council

Commissioning Client: Grand Lane Developments

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Beaurepaire House, Bramley, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Report Reference: R11804

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the methodology and results of an archaeological evaluation carried out in respect of the proposed development of land immediately to the south of Beaurepaire House Bramley, Hampshire. The project was commissioned by Grand Lane Development and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. between the 30th June and the 7th of July 2014.

The evaluation comprised three trenches located to the south of the surviving service wing of the 18th century Beaurepaire House. The trenches were placed over the location of the main Beaurepaire House building that burnt down in 1942, as well as other areas in the garden. The trenches targeted anomalies identified by geophysical survey and sought to establish archaeological evidence for the documented medieval manor, the later Tudor manor and its gatehouse, and an earlier configuration of the moat

The evaluation revealed substantial evidence for the 18th century villa as depicted on 20th century plans. This comprised of a series walls and evidence for a deep cellar. Further evidence was established for a substantial change in the level of the site, suggested to represent remodelling for the villa. However no evidence for the documented medieval manor, the later Tudor manor and its gatehouse, and an earlier configuration of the moat was found.

On the basis of the results obtained by the evaluation it is recommended that further consultation with the County Archaeologist and Local Planning Authority is carried out so that the future treatment of archaeological resources within the site is determined and agreed. It is likely that a further stage of archaeological works will be required and secured by a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed development, should this be granted. Further works may include archaeological monitoring of preparatory groundwork for the proposed development such as ground reduction within the proposed basement footprint; this may lead to a requirement for detailed investigation and recording in the event unexpectedly significant archaeological resources are uncovered. Additionally, there is likely to be a requirement to investigate and record areas of the site that may be impacted by temporary works, e.g. associated with works to the moat and eastern half of the moated area.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by Nathaniel Litchfield and Partners (NLP) on behalf of Grandlane Developments (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Beaurepaire House, Bramley, Hampshire (Figure 1). The site is the subject of a development proposal including the erection of a new building extending the Grade II Listed house within the existing moated enclosure, a new crossing of the moat on its southern side, a new approach road and associated landscaping. This document presents the results of the evaluation.
- 2.1.2 The evaluation was required, in keeping with NPPF Section 12 and Local Plan Policy, by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council to provide information toward understanding the archaeological implications of the proposed development and determining the subsequent treatment of archaeological resources within it, in the event the proposed development is granted planning permission. The requirement followed consultation by the PCA with David Hopkins, County Archaeological Officer, Hampshire County Council.
- 2.1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2014) approved by the CAO on behalf of the LPA. The archaeological evaluation strategy was informed by a Desk-based Assessment (WA 2013a), an Historic Building Assessment (WA 2103b) a geophysical survey report (WA 2013c) and the Beaurepaire Estate, Bramley Pre-Application Submission prepared by NLP (NLP 2014). The evaluation was undertaken between the 30th June 2014 and 7th July 2014.

2.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 2.2.1 Beaurepaire House and its associated park are located south-west of Bramley, Hampshire and some 5km north of Basingstoke. The house (comprising the 19th century service wing extension to an 18th century manor house demolished following a fire in the 1940's and associated Listed structures including gate Piers, Suspension Bridge and Pavillions) sits within the south-west part of the park and within a rectangular moat that encloses an area of approximately 5,600 square metres (NGR 463533 158158). The house occupies the north-west corner of the moated area and is approached via a bridge crossing the moat from the east. The remainder of the moated area comprises a formal garden to the south of the house and open lawns to the east of it, flanking the gravel drive.
- 2.2.2 The surrounding Beaurepaire Estate is gently undulating and characterised by areas of woodland and farmland, with accommodation, stables and horticultural facilities located to the north-west of the house. The house and moat occupy a relatively elevated position within the estate, which otherwise lies at around 70m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2.3 The site lies on clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been comprehensively set out in a Desk-based Assessment (WA 2013a), an Historic Building Assessment (WA 2103b) and the Beaurepaire Estate, Bramley Pre-Application Submission prepared by NLP (NLP 2014). The following paragraphs summarise the background information set out in those documents for the purposes of the scheme of evaluation presented in this document.

Prehistoric

2.3.2 The desk-based assessment found that minimal evidence of early prehistoric activity had been found in the vicinity of the application site. It is likely that the site remained under tree cover throughout the prehistoric period. Consequently the potential for the recovery of archaeological material from these periods is considered to be low. Any material dating to the period would be of local significance.

Romano-British

2.3.3 The site lay within the hinterland of the cantonal capital of the Atrebates at Silchester throughout the Roman period. The site was located between two Roman roads that linked Silchester with Winchester and with Chichester, and potential evidence of a Roman building was discovered approximately 500m to the north-west of the site. Consequently the potential for Roman archaeology is considered to be low to moderate. Any Roman material encountered would be of local significance.

Saxon

2.3.4 No evidence for Saxon material has been discovered within the 2km radius of the study area. By the Saxon period the site straddled the boundaries the manors of Bramley and Sherborne (later Sherborne St John). It appears to have been situated on marginal ground some distance from either centre of population. It is therefore likely that the application site was part of the hinterland of one of these manors during that period. The potential for recovery of material from the Saxon period is therefore considered to be low. Any Saxon material encountered would be of local significance.

Medieval

2.3.5 At the beginning of the medieval period the application site was probably agricultural land, part of the holdings of one of the manorial estates of Bramley and Sherborne. The gradual fragmentation of the latter manor led to the emergence during the 13th century of the new estate of Crockerell Hulle. A hide of land called Beaurepaire was first recorded in 1272 and the present moated site had become the capital messuage of this manor when it was purchased by Master Bernard Brocas in 1350. There is rich documentary evidence of the manorial complex that occupied the site in the mid-14th century, and which remained the ancestral home of the Brocas family until the early 16th century. Timber-framed and possibly stone medieval buildings may have occupied the moated island for more than two centuries. The potential of the development site for medieval archaeological remains can therefore be described as high. Any medieval remains encountered would be of regional significance.

Post-Medieval

2.3.6 The acquisition of the Brocas estates by Ralph Pexsall through marriage in the early 1510s does not appear to have had an immediate impact upon the site. Although Ralph, who appears to have spent much of his time at Court, is unlikely to have made significant alterations to the site, his son, Sir Richard Pexsall certainly did. Documentary evidence suggests that Sir Richard built a large house with a principal east-west aligned range on the island during the mid-1550s. It is likely that the bricks from which the house was built were made on site, so there is high potential for evidence of post-medieval brick-making activities (in the form of kilns etc) in the area of 'The Bricke Lawne' shown on Wyther's 1613 estate map.

2.3.7 There is also a high potential for the remains of the small gatehouse shown by Wyther's on the south edge of the island. It is possible that this was flanked by a low wall, creating a boundary for the garden that must have occupied the ground to the south of the house. It is possible that garden features and paths may have survived although these may have been truncated by activity associated with the construction of the Gothick house in the mid-18th century and subsequent garden works. Although Wyther's plan gives an impression of the appearance of the main house it does not indicate its extent. Documentary evidence suggests that it was extensive, containing 39 hearths in 1665. Comments made by antiquarians in the late 18th century suggest that the house built by Bernard Brocas (1730-1777) was somewhat smaller than its predecessor; there is therefore a high potential for remains of the Tudor house.

2.3.8 During the English Civil War the house was fortified and garrisoned by Royalist troops. It is unlikely that the latter confined themselves to the island and probable that earthwork defences were built in the surrounding park. There is a high potential for the remains of these defences in the archaeological resource.

2.3.9 Around 1758 Bernard Brocas demolished much (although probably not all) of the house built by Sir Richard Pexsall two centuries before and erected a turreted, castellated Gothick villa in its place. Previous cultural heritage investigations have revealed archaeological evidence of this building, which was demolished (save for a surviving cellar) after the Second World War. Evidence has included parch marks in the lawn to the south of the present house and geophysical evidence revealed by ground penetrating radar. There is therefore an extremely high potential for remains of this property. Given the Grade II listing status of the present Beaurepaire House, any remains associated with the historic house are considered to be of regional significance.

3 AIM

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to provide information, in the form of archaeological evidence for the development of Beaurepaire, to the Local Planning Authority. In particular the evaluation aimed to determine the character, extent, date, condition and significance of archaeological resources that may survive within the footprint of the proposed development, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains.
- 3.1.2 The evaluation addressed specific aims relevant to the development of Beaurepaire, which were:
- Does the site contain evidence of the medieval manor at Beaurepaire, any of its component buildings or evidence of what materials these were built in?
 - Does the site contain evidence that a smaller moat once contained the medieval manor and was replaced or extended to form the existing moat? If so, what potential does that have to contain biological remains?
 - Does the site contain evidence of Sir Richard Pexsall's Tudor manor and for re-use of any part of it in Bernard Brocas' later 18th century villa?
 - Does the site contain evidence of the gatehouse depicted on Wyther's 1613 estate map of the Tudor manor?
 - Does the site contain evidence for the ground plan of the villa as depicted on 20th century plans?
- 3.1.3 This report on the results of the evaluation aims to provide sufficient information so that the future treatment of archaeological resources within the site, in respect of the proposed development, may be determined. The report includes a recommendation for further archaeological works to offset the impact of the proposed development on surviving archaeological resources.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

4.1 Evaluation Trenches

- 4.1.1 In keeping with the WSI, the evaluation comprised three trenches arranged within the proposed development footprint and were targeted at addressing the aims of the evaluation. Trenches 1 and 2 aimed to target evidence of the medieval manor and for a former moat, evidence of the 16th century Tudor manor and 18th century villa. Trench 1 specifically targeted the conjectured west wall of the villa and the possible reuse of features, including a possible stair turret, from the earlier Tudor manor. Trench 3 aimed to target possible evidence of structural remains within the southern edge of the existing moat relating to the development of the moat and the gatehouse indicated on Wyther's 1613 estate map.
- 4.1.2 The trenches were set out using GPS and predetermined grid co-ordinates. Due to unforeseen obstacles, trenches 2 and 3 were moved 1m to the west and north respectively. It was decided that the changes to the trench locations would not have any significant impact on the aims of the evaluation
- 4.1.3 The trenches were excavated using a 3 tonne 360° excavator to the level at which archaeological deposits or natural geology was encountered. This was monitored closely by an archaeologist at all times.
- 4.1.4 The dimensions of trenches were as follows;
- Trench 1 measured 20.00m east-west by 1.5m wide
 - Trench 2 measured 20.00m north-south by 1.5 m wide
 - Trench 3 measured 12.00m east-west by 1.5 m wide

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The results for the evaluation are summarised below and are based on the site archive prepared using a unique site code HBHB14. The following sections are arranged stratigraphically and are described according to preliminary phasing. The phasing does not necessarily represent all archaeological phases that may or may not be present across the site but refers only to the results of the evaluation. The trenches and archaeological features recorded are shown on **Figure 3** and drawn sections are shown on **Figure 4**. **Figure 5** shows the evaluation superimposed on the 1941 plan of Beaurepaire House. **Plates 1-11 (Appendix 2)** show features recorded in the trenches and

5.2 Phase 1: Natural Geology

5.2.1 Natural deposits were recorded in all three trenches and comprised firm yellow-brown or greyish blue sandy clay, e.g. [34] (Trench 3) and [40] (Trench 1). The difference in height between the natural in each trench may suggest that the site was initially on an incline that sloped away to the south, but was levelled off to create a flat and stable building platform for the 18th century villa and possibly earlier structures. In trench 3 (the most southerly trench) the natural geology was encountered at 69.77 OD whereas in trench 1 (the most northerly trench) it was encountered first at 70.43 OD. This suggests an incline that is not present on site today.

5.3 Phase 2: Post-medieval – 18th Century

5.3.1 Directly above the natural geology, re-deposited natural, containing flecks of ceramic building material (CBM) was observed. In trench 3, to the south of the site, this re-deposited layer was substantially deeper below existing ground level than its equivalent identified to the north in trench 1 and may represent the raising of ground level on the southern side of the moated area as part of a remodelling of the site for the 18th century villa.

Table 1 Contexts associated with re-deposited natural

Context No	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Description of Deposit
21	70.22	69.88	Levelling layer, re-deposited natural
22	70.22	69.88	Levelling layer, re-deposited natural
23	70.22	69.88	Levelling layer, re-deposited natural
24	70.22	69.88	Levelling layer, re-deposited natural
29	70.23	69.87	Layer of sandy clay
30	69.87	69.6	Layer of sandy clay
31	69.6	69.4	Layer of sandy clay
39	70.44	Not Fully Excavated	Re-deposited natural

5.3.2 **Sections 1 & 2**, recorded in trench 3 (**Figure 4**), shows a sequence of layers of re-deposited clay. Layers [21], [22], [23] and [24] all appear to have been deposited at an angle. Flecks of CBM seen throughout all of these clay layers appear to be consistent, suggesting that the layers were deposited concurrently.

5.3.3 A small pit, [33] was identified in trench 3, cut into re-deposited clay layer [31] (**Figure 4, section 1**). No dating evidence or any other artefacts were recovered from the pit.

5.4 Phase 3: Post-medieval – 18th Century

5.4.1 Substantial evidence for the known 18th century villa extension was identified across trenches 1 and 2 (**Figure 3, 4 & Table 2**). It appears that the foundations for the villa were either cut into or built upon layers of the re-deposited natural.

5.4.2 Elements of the eastern, western and southern exterior walls ([1], [4]/[27] and [12]) were identified. Wall [1] (**Plate 1**), was found towards the eastern end of trench 1 and was approximately 0.62m wide. Wall [12] (**Plate 7**), found in trench 2 running east-west, was approximately 0.71m wide. A small section of wall, on the southern face of wall [12] projected at a 45° angle into the eastern baulk of trench 2 and appears to be a remnant of the south-eastern tower of the 18th century villa. Wall [4]/[27] (**Plate 11**) found in trench 1 running north-south, had been heavily truncated, was comparatively less substantial than either wall [1] or [12].

5.4.3 The internal faces of walls [1], [12] (**Plate 8**) and [2] (**Plates 2 & 3** - a wall identified in trench 1, running north-south, in between [1] and [4]), were all plastered and appeared to define a cellar underneath the 18th century villa. It had been backfilled with brick rubble [14].

5.4.4 The brick built structural element [3]/[16] (**Plates 4 & 5**), identified in trench 1, appears to correspond with an internal entrance or doorway that is depicted on the plan of the 18th century villa (**Figure 3 & 5**). It comprises of two, stepped, courses and appeared to represent a single step.

5.4.5 The lowest deposits associated with the 18th century villa extension both represent forms of drainage. A brick culvert [5] (**Plate 6**) was identified in trench 1 running from the western wall of the 18th century villa towards the north-west. An 18th century drain, [15] (**Plates 9 & 10**), formed of sections of D- shaped ceramic pipe laid on top of tiles, runs from wall [12] to the south. The corresponding recess for a down pipe was visible in wall [12], however the drain was truncated immediately to the south of wall [12].

5.4.6 In trench 1 a discreet, semi-circular area of concrete, [26], was identified immediately to the west of wall [4]/[27]. As this appears outside the walls associated with the 18th century villa and may be associated with paving or a levelling in the rear (western) garden of the house.

Table 2 Contexts associated with the 18th century villa

Context No	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Description of Deposit
1	70.97	70.8	N/S external brick wall
2	70.84	70.69	E/W internal brick wall
3, 16	70.85	70.7	Brick platform or step
4, 27	70.96	70.9	N/S external brick wall
12	70.98	70.38	E/W external brick wall
15	70.54	70.35	Drainage pipe associated with house
17	70.8	Not Fully Excavated	Fill of drain cut
18	70.54	70.38	Cut for drain [15]
25	70.76	Not Fully Excavated	Row of bricks related to drain [15]
26	70.91	Not Fully Excavated	Concrete base immediately to the south of wall [4]/[27]

5.5 Phase 4: Later post-medieval/modern

- 5.5.1 A number of layers that are stratigraphically later than the 18th century villa are related to the period of the period of demolition following the fire that destroyed the majority of the 18th century villa in 1942. These layers contain a large amount of CBM and other rubble material. A breakdown of these layers can be seen in Table 3.
- 5.5.2 The demolition layer [14] has a particularly dense concentration of brick rubble, with approximately 80% of the layer being comprised of brick. Included within the fill were a number of sections of electrical cabling that would have been a part of the 20th century wiring of the house. This layer appears to have been used to fill and stabilise the cellared area (detailed above) after the demolition of the house.
- 5.5.3 **Section 3 (Figure 4)** in Trench 1 showed a modern cut for a utilities pipe ([43]). This truncated all other contexts present beneath the topsoil layer [6]. The pipe appears likely to have served the 1980's extension to Beaurepaire House.
- 5.5.4 Above the 20th century deposits were layers of topsoil and garden soil. These are detailed in Table 4. The layer of [+], approximately 0.30m deep, as shown in **section 4 (Figure 4)**, relates to a build up of garden soil towards the eastern extent of the site.

Table 3 Contexts associated with the demolition of the 18th century villa

Trench No	Context No	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Description of Deposit
1	8	70.81	70.7	Brick rubble layer
2	11	70.8	70.69	Brick rubble layer
1, 2	14	70.84	Not Fully Excavated	Brick rubble layer
1	36	70.87	70.42	Brick rubble layer
1	38	70.47	70.42	Plaster/mortar

Table 4 Topsoil and subsoil

Trench No	Context No	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Description of Deposit
1	6	71.02	70.7	Topsoil
1	7	70.96	70.6	Subsoil
2	9	70.99	70.85	Topsoil
2	10	70.85	70.8	Subsoil
3	19	70.97	70.77	Topsoil
3	20	70.77	70.22	Subsoil

5.6 Finds and Samples

- 5.6.1 No significant finds assemblage was recovered from the evaluation. A single sherd of 20th century terracotta garden pottery from demolition fill [14] was retained. Brick samples were taken from key structural contexts associated with the 18th century villa remains.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Evaluation Fieldwork

6.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the WSI and the aims of the evaluation were addressed. All three trenches revealed evidence of the development of the site at least from the 18th century onwards, however evidence for the development of the site in the medieval and early post-medieval period was either not found or can only be conjectured.

6.2 Specific research aims

6.2.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation listed a series of specific aims directly relating to the development of Beaurepaire. The extent to which these aims were addressed by the archaeological evaluation is discussed below.

6.2.2 There was no evidence for any earlier structures, whether of medieval or Tudor date, pre-dating the 18th century villa remains. The villa appears to have been built over a substantial layer of redeposited natural sandy clay that appears to have been laid down to compensate for a fall in ground level from the north to the south and thereby re-model the site. The layer was observed to lie directly over the underlying natural London Clay, as observed in discrete sections cut through it; it is possible that remains of e.g. the documented Tudor manor survive beneath the redeposited layer but were not revealed by the discrete sections excavated; alternatively, all evidence for the Tudor manor may have been cleared away in advance of the remodelling layer being laid down for the purpose of building the 18th century villa.

6.2.3 In the absence of evidence for either the documented Tudor, or earlier medieval manor, within the western half of the moated area, it can be suggested that the site was significantly remodelled for the 18th century villa. Whether this included remodelling the eastern half of the moated area, which lies slightly lower than the western half, is uncertain; it is conceivable that evidence of the earlier medieval and Tudor manor survives beneath the eastern half of the moated area, beyond the footprint of the proposed development.

6.2.4 No evidence was found for an earlier configuration of the moated area. The trench coverage would appear to have been sufficient to have revealed evidence of a backfilled moat, were it present.

6.2.5 Evidence for the Tudor manor's gatehouse depicted in Wyther's 1613 estate plan was not identified during the evaluation. It is possible that evidence for it could survive further east, i.e. outside of the evaluation area and proposed development footprint but if the suggestion that the site was substantially remodelled for the 18th century villa is correct then all evidence of the gatehouse is likely to have been destroyed.

6.3 The 18th Century villa

6.3.1 The evaluation revealed substantial evidence for the 18th century villa that burnt down in the in 1942. The walls revealed in trench 1 and 2 support the layout for the building depicted in the plan of Beaurepaire House shown on **Figure 5**. They also confirm and explain the geophysical anomalies that were found by the geophysical survey of the site.

6.3.2 No evidence for any earlier structures was found in the wall foundations of the villa. These were consistently built of unfrosted bricks of typical 18th century type

6.4 Recommendation

6.4.1 On the basis of the results obtained by the evaluation it is recommended that further consultation with the CAO and LPA is carried out so that the future treatment of archaeological resources within the site is determined and agreed. It is likely that a further stage of archaeological works will be required and secured by a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed development, should this be granted. Further works may include archaeological monitoring of preparatory groundwork for the proposed development such as ground reduction within the proposed basement footprint; this may lead to a requirement for detailed investigation and recording in the event unexpectedly significant archaeological resources are uncovered. Additionally, there is likely to be a requirement to investigate and record areas of the site that may be impacted by temporary works, e.g. associated with works to the moat and eastern half of the moated area.

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Appendix 1: Context Index

Context No	Trench No	Phase	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Same As
1	1		1		Masonry	N/S external brick wall	70.97	70.8	
2	1		2		Masonry	E/W internal brick wall	70.84	70.69	
3	1		3		Masonry	N/S brick wall	70.84	70.75	16
4	1		4		Masonry	N/S brick wall	70.96	70.9	
5	1		5		Masonry	Culvert	70.38	69.99	
6	1			3	Layer	Topsoil	71.02	70.81	9,19
7	1			3	Layer	Subsoil	70.81	70.88	10,20
8	1			3	Layer	Brick rubble layer	70.88	70.12	11
9	2				Layer	Topsoil	70.65	70.71	6,19
10	2				Layer	Subsoil	70.71	70.8	7
11	2				Layer	Brick rubble layer	70.8	70.03	8,20
12	2		12		Masonry	E/W external brick wall	70.98	70.38	
13	2				Timber	Plank/railway sleeper	70.68	70.59	
14	2				Layer	Brick rubble layer	70.84	NFE	
15	2		15		Drain	Drainage pipe assoc with house	70.54	70.35	
16	1		16		Steps	Brick platform or step	70.85	70.7	3
17	2				Fill	Fill of drain cut	70.8	NFE	
18	2		18		Cut	Cut for drain [15]	70.54	70.38	
19	3			1,2,4	Layer	Topsoil	70.97	70.77	9,6
20	3			1,2,4	Layer	Subsoil	70.77	70.22	8,10
21	3			1	Layer	Leveling layer, re-deposited natural	70.22	69.88	
22	3			1	Layer	Leveling layer, re-deposited natural	70.22	69.88	
23	3			1	Layer	Leveling layer, re-deposited natural	70.22	69.88	
24	3			1	Layer	Leveling layer, re-deposited natural	70.22	69.88	
25	2		12		Masonry	Row of bricks related to drain [15]	70.76	NFE	
26	1		26		Concrete	base on external side of wall [27]	70.91	NFE	

27	1	27		Masonry	N/S external brick wall	70.7	NFE	
28	2		2		VOID			
29	3		2	Layer	Layer of sandy clay	70.23		69.87
30	3		2	Layer	Layer of sandy clay	69.87		69.6
31	3		2	Layer	Layer of sandy clay	69.6		69.4
32	3		2	Fill	Fill of small pit [33]	69.6		69.52
33	3		2	Cut	Small pit	69.6		69.52
34	3		2	Layer	Natural geology	69.4	NFE	34
35	2			Layer	Re-deposited natural	70.52		70.35
36	1		3	Layer	Brick rubble layer	70.87		70.42 41
37	1		3	Layer	Possible buried topsoil	70.62		70.47
38	1		3	Layer	Plaster/mortar	70.47		70.42
39	1		3	Layer	Re-deposited natural	70.44	NFE	
40	1		3	Layer	Natural geology	71.44	NFE	40
41	1		3	Layer	Brick rubble layer	70.82		70.58 36
42	1		3	Layer	Brick rubble layer	70.62		70.12
43	1		3	Cut	Modern drainage cut (still active)	70.82	NFE	
44	1		3	Fill	Fill of [44]	70.82	NFE	
45	3		4	Layer	Re-deposited natural	70.39		70.01
46	1			Layer	Bedding level	70.7	n/k	

Appendix 2: Site Photographs



Plate 1 East facing plan shot of wall [1]



Plate 2 East facing plan shot of wall [2]



Plate 3 West facing oblique shot of wall [2]



Plate 4 West facing plan shot of [3]/[16]



Plate 5 North facing oblique shot of [3]/[



Plate 6 South facing plan shot of brick culvert [5]



Plate 7 North facing plan shot of [12]



Plate 8 South facing elevation of internal face of [12] (showing plastering dropping down into cellar)



Plate 9 Section through D shaped land drain [15]



Plate 10 Plan shot of D shaped land drain [15]



Plate 11 Plan shot of wall [4]

Appendix 3: OASIS REPORT

8.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-187606

Project details

Project name	Beaurepaire House, Bramley, Hampshire: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted in support of a planning application for development of land immediately to the south of Beaurepaire House Bramley, Hampshire, 463533 158158. The project was commissioned by Grand Lane Development and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. between the 30th June and the 7th of July 2014. The archaeological evaluation revealed substantial evidence for the 18th century villa as depicted in the 20th century plans. This comprised of a series walls and evidence for deep cellar. Further evidence was established for a substantial change in the level of the site, however no evidence for an earlier moat, the gatehouse depicted in the estate map or the medieval manor. These are likely to be elsewhere on site, outside of the excavation area.
Project dates	Start: 30-06-2014 End: 07-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HBHB14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	MANOR HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the	Pre-application

planning process

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE BRAMLEY Beaufrepaire House,
Postcode	RG26 5EH
Study area	1200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 63511 58140 51.3183128956 -1.08854703899 51 19 05 N 001 05 18 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 69.77m Max: 70.43m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA West
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Thomas Hayes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Commercial Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Grandlane Developments

Project archives

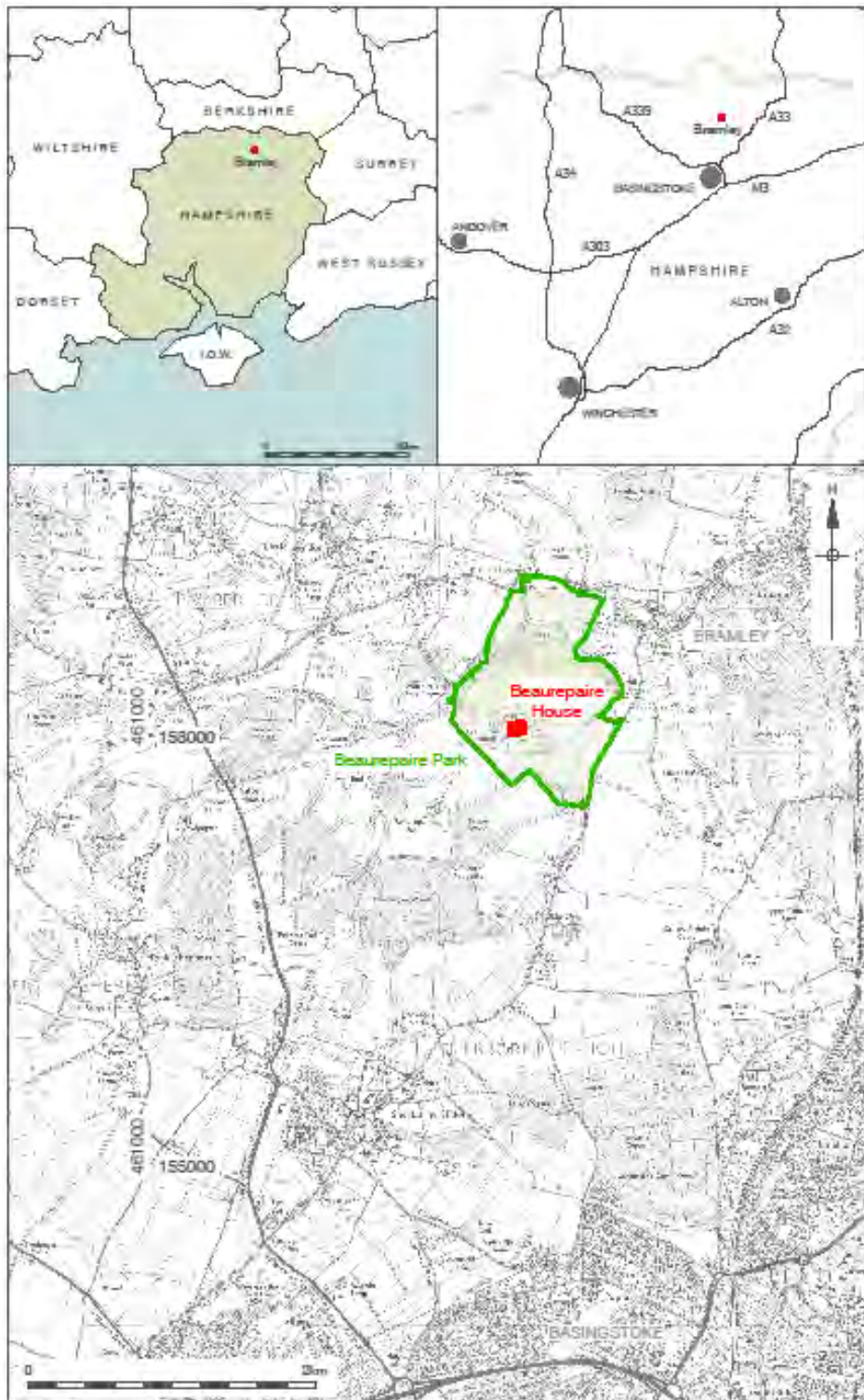
Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Museums and Archives Service
Physical Archive ID	HBHB14
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Museums and Archives Service

Digital Archive ID	HBHB14
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Museums and Archives Service
Paper Archive ID	HBHB14
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

**Project
bibliography 1**

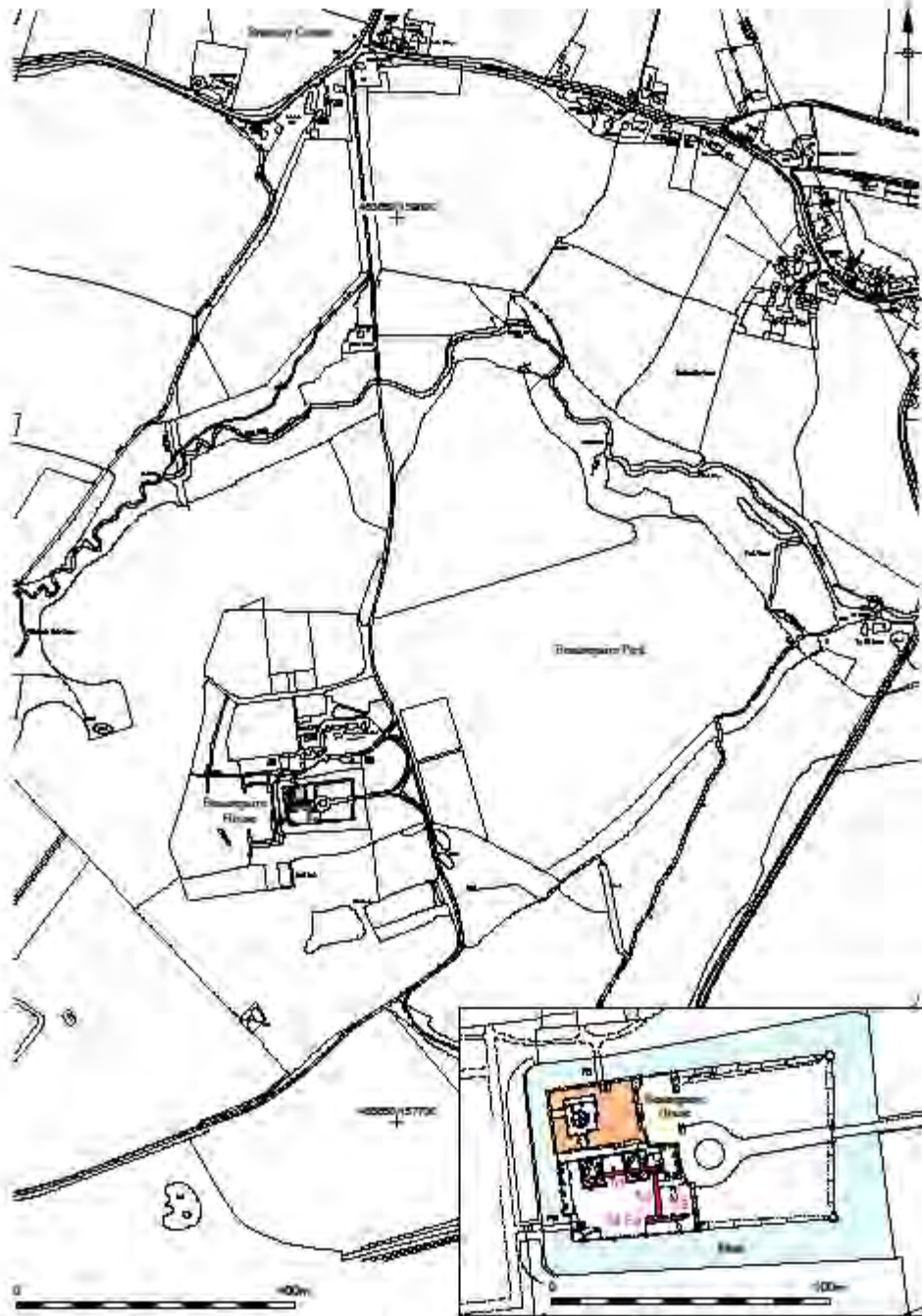
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Beaurepaire House, Bramley, Hampshire: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hayes, T
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McCulloch, P
Other bibliographic details	PCA REPORT NO. R11804
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Winchester

Entered by	Thomas Hayes (thayes@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	15 August 2014



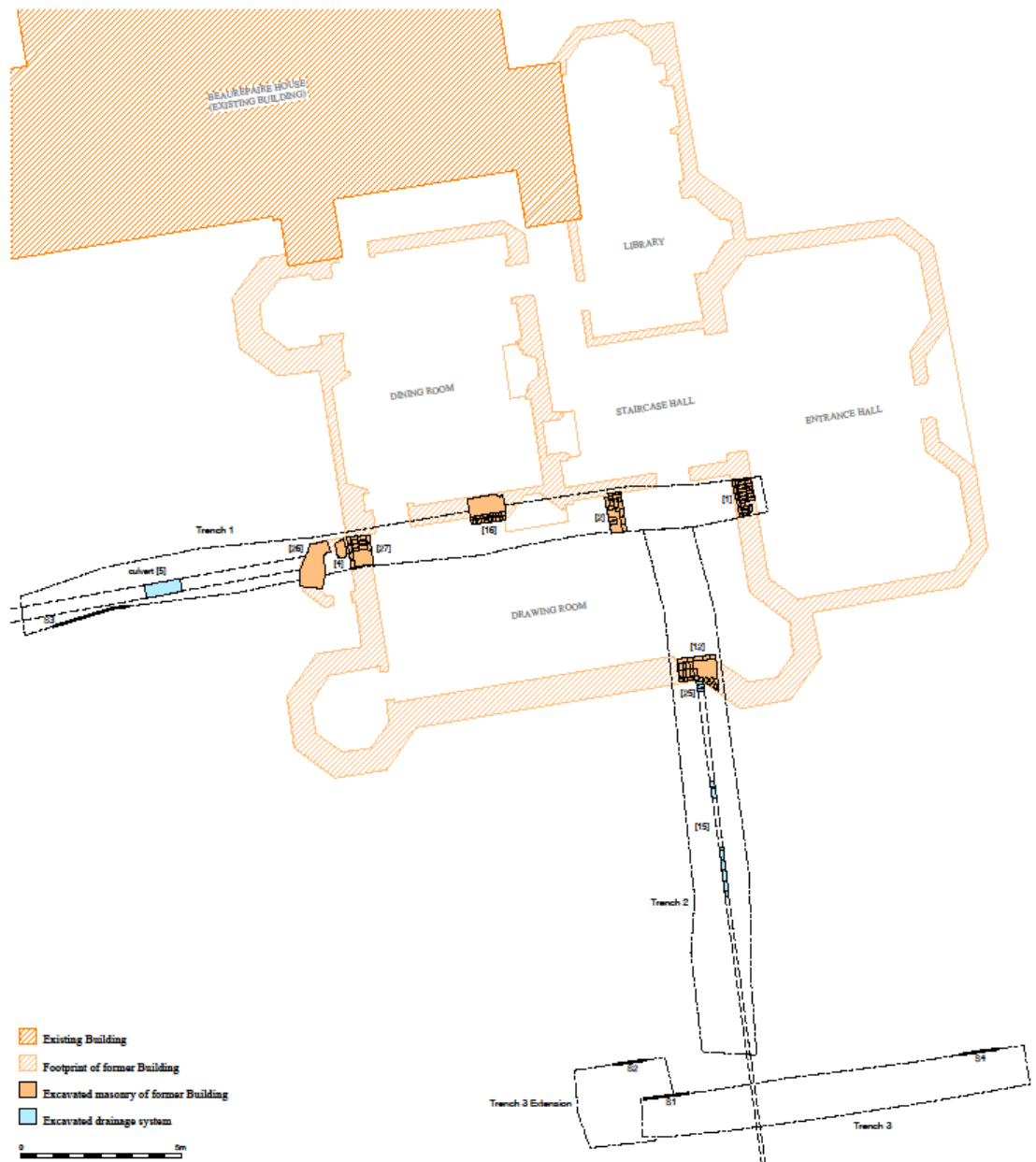
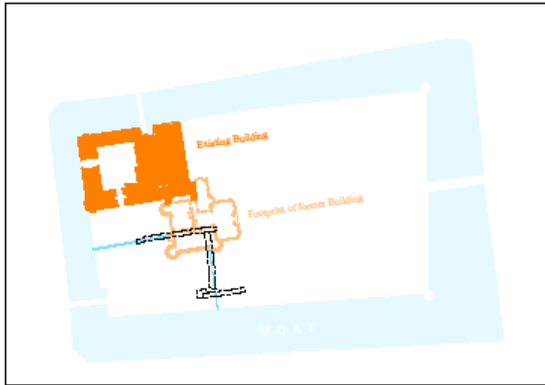
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 625,000 & 40,000 at A4



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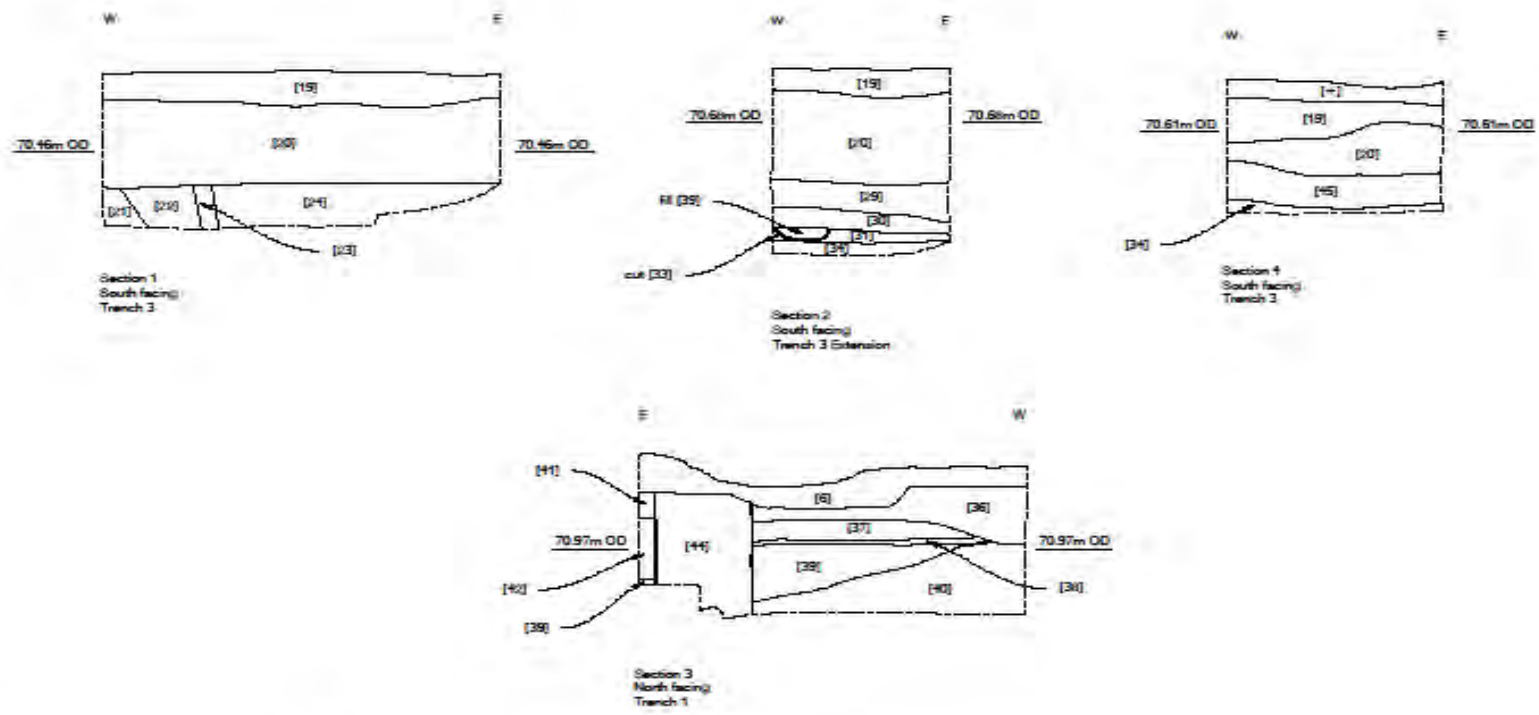
Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:8,000, detail - 1:2,000 at A4



- Existing Building
- Footprint of former Building
- Excavated masonry of former Building
- Excavated drainage system

0 5m
 © Peir-Conrad Archaeology Ltd 2014
 04/05/14 HB

Figure 3
 Plan of Trenches 1-3
 1:125 at A3



0 2m
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014
04/06/14 HB

Figure 4
Sections 1-4
1:40 at A4



0 10m
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014
 04/08/14 HB

Figure 5
 Excavated Features overlain onto Ground floor plan of Beaupaire, 1941
 1:125 at A3

PCA

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