

MOAT COTTAGE,
OTTERBOURNE MANOR,
KILN LANE, OTTERBOURNE,
HAMPSHIRE SO21 2EN

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF

JULY 2009

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

MOAT COTTAGE, OTTERBOURNE MANOR, KILN LANE, OTTERBOURNE, HAMPSHIRE S021 2EN

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Moat Cottage, Otterbourne Manor, Kiln Lane,
Otterbourne, Hampshire S021 2EN**

Central National Grid Reference: SU 4649 2230

Site Code: PMCO 09

Winchester Museums Accession Number: WINCM:AY 410

Planning Application Number: 06/01852/FUL

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2009

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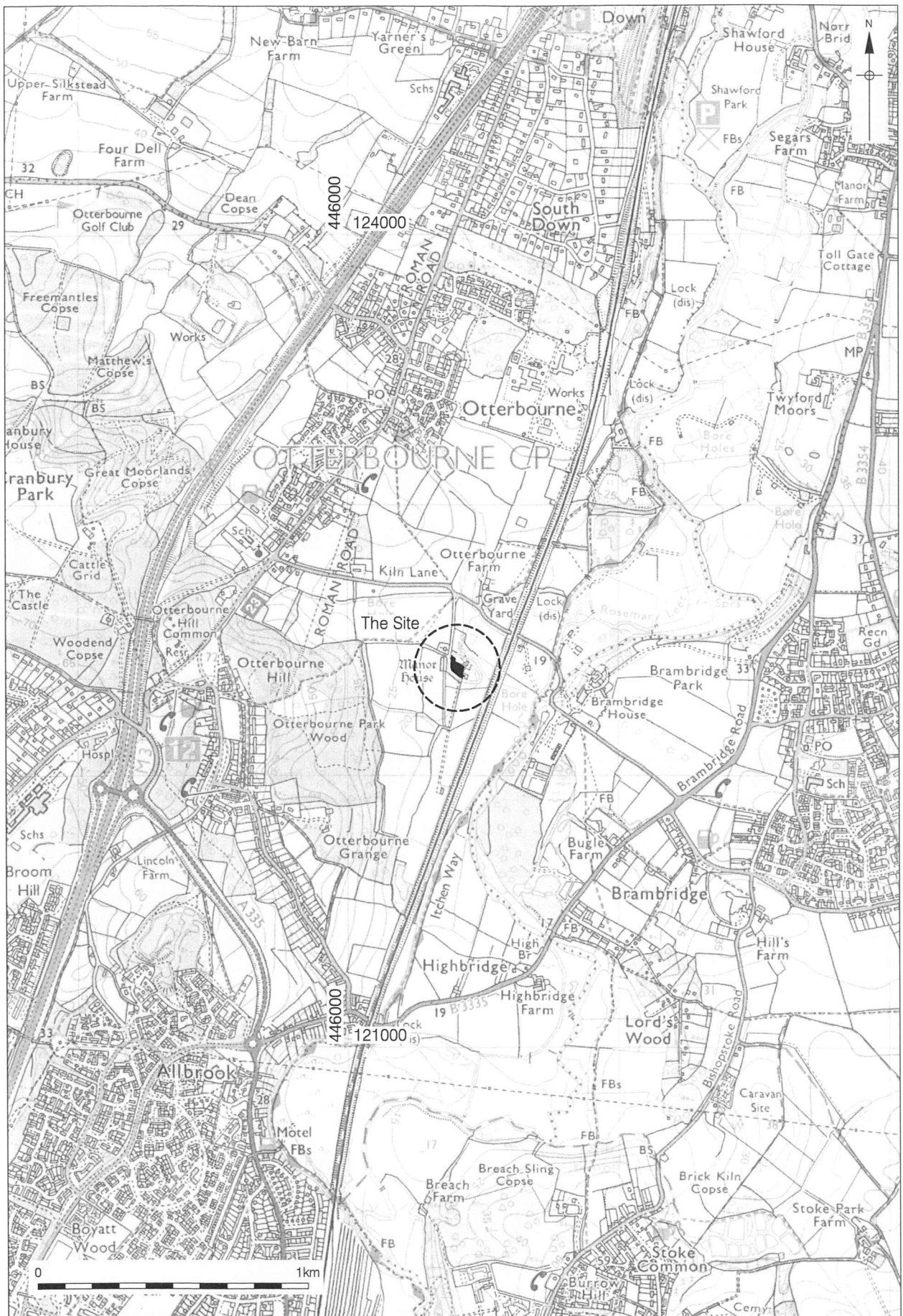
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Moat Cottage, Otterbourne Manor, Kiln Lane, Otterbourne, Hampshire SO21 2EN.
- 1.2 The site is centred at National Grid Reference SU 4649 2230, and is located within the Scheduled Monument (number HA 12055) of Otterbourne Manor, south of Kiln Lane, Otterbourne, Hampshire.
- 1.3 The ground beneath the buildings within the moat is included in the scheduling, although the buildings themselves are not included. Scheduled monument consent (SMC) had been obtained by the client for the proposed works (Consent HSD 9/2/8433, granted August 15th 2006). The development has planning permission (case no. 06/01862/FUL) with an archaeological condition attached requiring a watching brief during invasive groundworks.
- 1.4 The archaeological work consisted of monitoring and recording groundworks associated with the redevelopment of a former barn that will become an extension to the existing Moat Cottage.
- 1.5 Only archaeological deposits from the post-medieval period, namely 19th century ground consolidation layers, were encountered during the watching brief.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land currently occupied by a disused barn at Moat Cottage, Otterbourne Manor, Otterbourne, Hampshire, SO21 2EN. The archaeological work was conducted during the refurbishment of the barn to create a residential extension to Moat Cottage. The investigation comprised monitoring all invasive groundworks associated with the development, including ground reduction within the existing barn, “grubbing out” of existing brick foundation walls around the perimeter of the barn and the excavation of new drainage runs.
- 2.2 The investigation was conducted between the 22nd and 30th June 2009 and was supervised by the author for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd; the project was managed by Chris Mayo. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was appointed to undertake the work by Martyn Wiltshire of Chaplin Farrant Wiltshire on behalf of the client, Mr Richard Girdlestone.
- 2.3 The works were conducted in accordance with a method statement (Hawkins 2009) which was approved by Dr Richard Massey, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Hampshire.
- 2.4 The study area is located within the moated area at Otterbourne Manor, a Scheduled Monument. Moat Cottage, with its adjacent barn, is located in the south western section of the site; west of Otterbourne Manor House and south of Manor House Barn. In the wider environ, the site is located south east of Otterbourne, to the east of Otterbourne Hill and west of the railway line and the River Itchen Navigation.
- 2.5 The National Grid Reference of the site centre is SU 4640 2230
- 2.6 The project was allocated the site-code PMCO 09. Additionally, an accession number was obtained from Winchester Museums: WINCM:AY 410.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 2009.

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

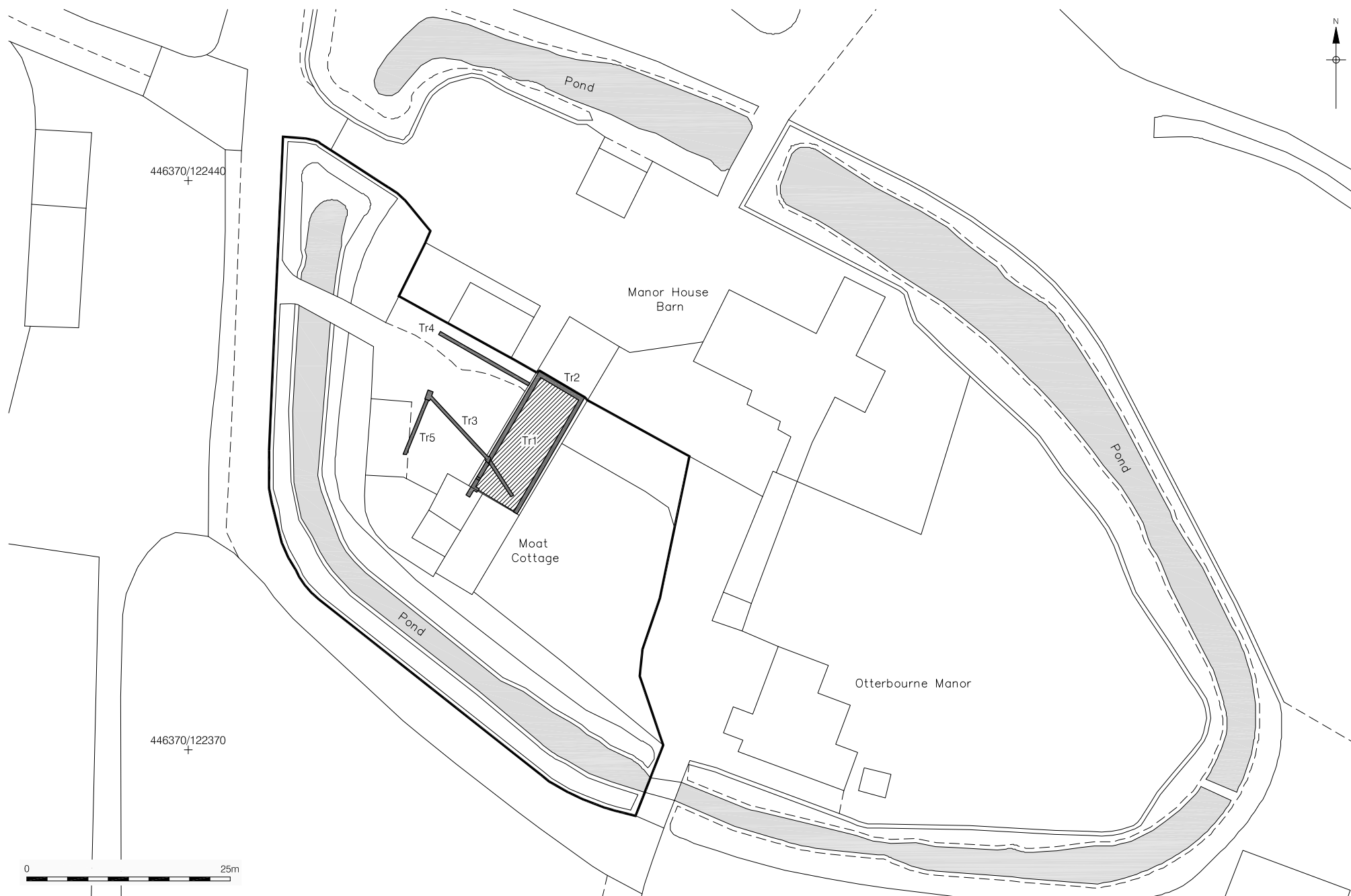


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site of Otterbourne Manor is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (HA 12055). The schedule only includes the moat itself and any below ground archaeological remains that may survive within the moated area. The standing buildings that exist within the site are not included in the schedule.
- 3.2 The standing building known as the barn (which is connected to Moat Cottage) is a Grade II Listed Building.
- 3.3 Scheduled Monument consent was granted for the proposed development (Consent HSD 9/2/8433, granted 15/8/06) and planning permission was granted (No. 06/01862/FUL). An archaeological condition was attached to the planning permission and this current archaeological investigation, in this case a watching brief, is in response to the attached condition. The condition stated that:

'No demolition or alteration to structures on the site shall take place until the applicant or their agents or their successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation to be submitted to and approved by the LPA in writing

Reason: to ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of structures on the site is properly safeguarded and recorded.'

- 3.4 The archaeological watching brief was required by Dr Richard Massey, English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Hampshire, and is also in accordance with national planning policy guidance (PPG16) and the policies of the local authority.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The parish of Otterbourne, covering an area of approximately 5.7 km², is located about 8km from Winchester at the base of one of the chalk downs which rise south-west of the city. From the comparatively low-lying village, which is in the north of the parish, the ground rises to a height of 72.23m OD at Otterbourne Hill at the south end of the village, and then falls again in the south and south-east of the parish to the low ground west of Allbrook, which is traversed by the River Itchen (Page 1908).
- 4.2 The lands in Otterbourne, as part of the district of Chilcomb, were granted by King Edgar to the church at Winchester about AD 978, and were confirmed to the church by King Ethelred in AD 984. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the Manor of Otterbourne was held by Cheping from the Bishop of Winchester. Domesday Book lists Ralph de Mortimer as Lord of the manor; thus at some date after the Norman conquest, the manor ceased to belong to Winchester Cathedral. The descendents of Ralph de Mortimer held Otterbourne until the fifteenth century when William Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele, sold the manor to William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, in 1458. In 1535 the manor was granted to Magdalene College, Oxford. The president and fellows of the college still held the title of Lords of the Manor in the early 20th century. The Court of the Manor was held at the old moated manor house by the president of Magdalen Collage until the early half of the nineteenth century (Page 1908).
- 4.3 The barn which is attached to Moat Cottage dates to the early 18th century and was altered in 1899. The barn was converted to domestic use in the 1980s, but only as an outhouse to Moat Cottage. The current program of work will refurbish the barn as domestic dwellings, effectively adding an extension to Moat Cottage. Prior to these current works the barn was timber framed with low stock brick walls as foundations, the exterior in Cedar cladding. The refurbishment retained the original timber framing, but set on new brick foundation piers and walls, and will be re-clad in Cedar planks. The roof will be re-made, re-using the existing slate tiles where possible.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series sheet 299 (Winchester) and sheet 315 (Southampton) indicates that the underling drift geology at the study site is characterised by the flood plain of the River Itchen which is predominantly covered in Alluvium, with some deposits of Valley Gravel and Brickearth to the sides. From the base of Otterbourne Hill the soil changes from clay to gravel, with the soils of the parish of Otterbourne characterised as gravel, with a subsoil of gravel and chalk.
- 5.2 In the base of Trench 3 a layer of mid yellowish brown gravelly sand was observed which is interpreted as a natural deposit of Valley Gravel, encountered at approximately 19.02m OD.
- 5.3 The study area is currently occupied by a number of properties within the area of the moat and is generally level. The ground level at the site is approximately 19.57m OD.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 This current investigation followed the strategy as set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for this site (Hawkins 2009) and approved by Dr Richard Massey. The fieldwork was designed with the following aims and objectives:

- To record comprehensively any archaeological remains that may be impacted on by the reduction of the floor level of the barn, the grubbing out of stock brick walls and the cutting of new service trenches.
- To survey the location of any archaeological features recorded within these areas
- To determine the extant, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present in the areas and to establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- To provide information that may be used in the formulation of an appropriate mitigation strategy.

6.2 The area under investigation was located in the south western section of the moated site and measured approximately 16.00m north-south by 7.00m east-west, giving a total excavated area of 112m².

6.3 The area defined by the footprint of the barn was reduced to formation level, approximately 0.20m below ground level, by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision (designated Trench 1). Additionally a trench was machine-excavated around the perimeter of the barn to grub out the existing low brick foundation wall (designated Trench 2), and three narrow trenches were machine-excavated to the west of the barn (designated Trenches 3, 4 and 5) for the installation of new drainage. The trenches can be summarised as follows:

- Trench 1 encompassed the ground reduction of the floor of the barn, which measured 16.00m north-south by 7.00m east-west. The area was reduced to approximately 0.20m below current ground level to c. 19.37m OD.
- Trench 2 was located along the north, west and east edges of the external perimeter of the barn and was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.60m below ground level.
- Trench 3 was located to the west of the barn and was a 10.00m long drainage trench aligned east-west with a 5.30m eastern extension into the floor of the barn (i.e. into Trench 1). It was excavated to a depth of between 0.60m below ground level at its western terminus and 0.25m below ground level at its eastern terminus.

- Trench 4 was located to the north-west of the barn and was a 12.60m long drainage trench aligned east-west, joining with Trench 2 at its eastern end. Trench 4 was excavated to a depth of 0.50m below ground level.
 - Trench 5 was located to the west of the barn and was a 7.40m long drainage trench aligned approximately north-south, joining with Trench 3 at its northern end. It was excavated to a depth of 0.30m below ground level.
- 6.4 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20, 1:100 or 1:50 and in section at a scale of 1:10. All written data was entered on pro-forma sheets following standard single-context recording methods, and a photographic record was made as appropriate.
- 6.5 Levels were calculated from an Ordnance Survey benchmark located on the southern face of a railway bridge that crossed Kiln Lane (value: 20.07m OD). From this, the ground level at the site was deemed to be at approximately 19.57m OD.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 In Trench 3 was observed deposit [3], a mid yellowish brown gravelly sand. This is interpreted as natural strata and the top of this layer was observed at c. 0.55m below ground level at approximately 19.02m OD.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval Made Ground

- 7.2.1 Found in Trench 2 was layer [2], a dark yellow brown gravelly clay deposit. This is interpreted as a post-medieval ground consolidation layer, the top of which was at approximately 18.86m OD, 0.70m below ground level. No archaeological finds or features were observed in this deposit.
- 7.2.2 Above the natural in Trench 3 was deposit [6], a 0.15m thick mid grey brown gravelly silt with occasional fragments of ceramic building material as inclusion, and is interpreted as a ground consolidation or make up layer. The top of this layer was encountered at c. 19.17m OD and its base at 19.02m OD. No archaeological finds or features were observed in this deposit. This layer was also identified in Trench 4 at the same height, where it was recorded as context [8].

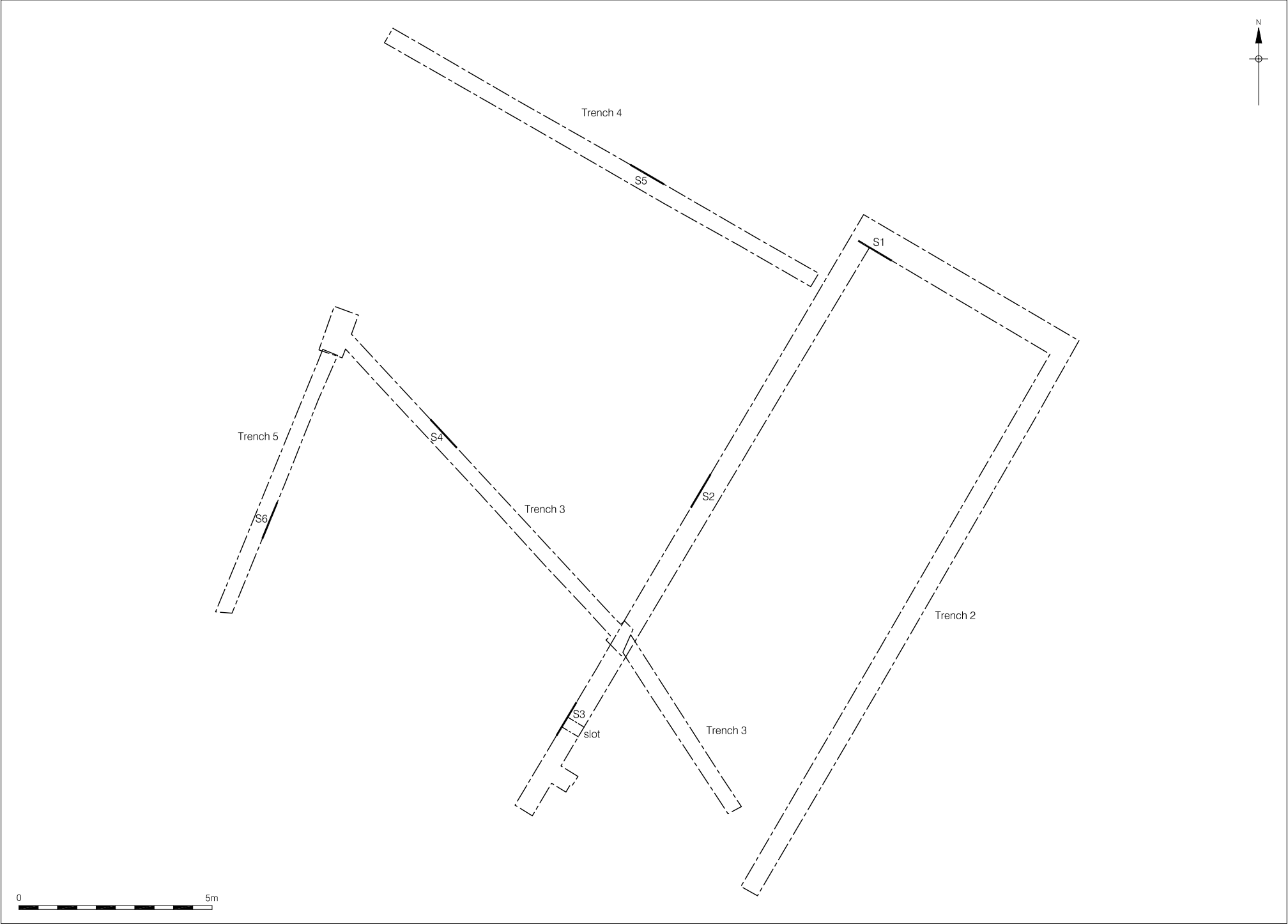
7.3 Phase 3: 18th Century Barn

- 7.3.1 Overlying [2] in Trench 2 was layer [1], a mid orange brown clayey silt deposit, approximately 0.25m thick. This is interpreted as a post-medieval ground consolidation layer, the top of which was at approximately 19.12m OD, 0.45m below ground level. No archaeological finds or features were observed in this deposit. This layer was also observed at the eastern end of the base of Trench 3.
- 7.3.2 The existing floor surface [10] within the barn was bedded onto layer [1]. The surface comprised rammed chalk fragments and was seen to have a thickness of at least 0.4m in the one area where it was completely penetrated. Otherwise the layer was only reduced to approximately 0.20m below current ground level, to c. 19.37m OD. The chalk surface covered the majority of the area within the barn, except for in the southern quarter where a later thin concrete slab had been laid.

7.4 Phase 4: Modern

- 7.4.1 The sequence in Trench 2 was completed by a 0.45m thick layer of modern made ground, topped by shingle, the top of which formed the current ground level at approximately 19.57m OD.
- 7.4.2 Layers [6] and [8] were sealed by a deposit which was seen in Trenches 3, 4 and 5, recorded as [5], [7] and [9]. It was a 0.20m thick mid yellowish brown clayey silt, the top of which was at heights between c. 19.37m OD and c. 19.47m OD. This layer represents modern made ground; within the layer an iron stirrup was recovered which is dated to the 20th century. Parallels can be seen in stirrups from early 20th-century cavalry saddles (Dr M. Gaimster 2009 pers. comm.).

7.4.3 In Trenches 4 and 5 the sequence was completed by a 0.10m thick layer of modern made ground, the top of which formed the current ground level at approximately 19.57m OD. In Trench 3 the sequence was capped by a 50mm-thick layer [4] of modern garden soil, the top of which was at 19.42m OD.



Section Location
1:125 at A3

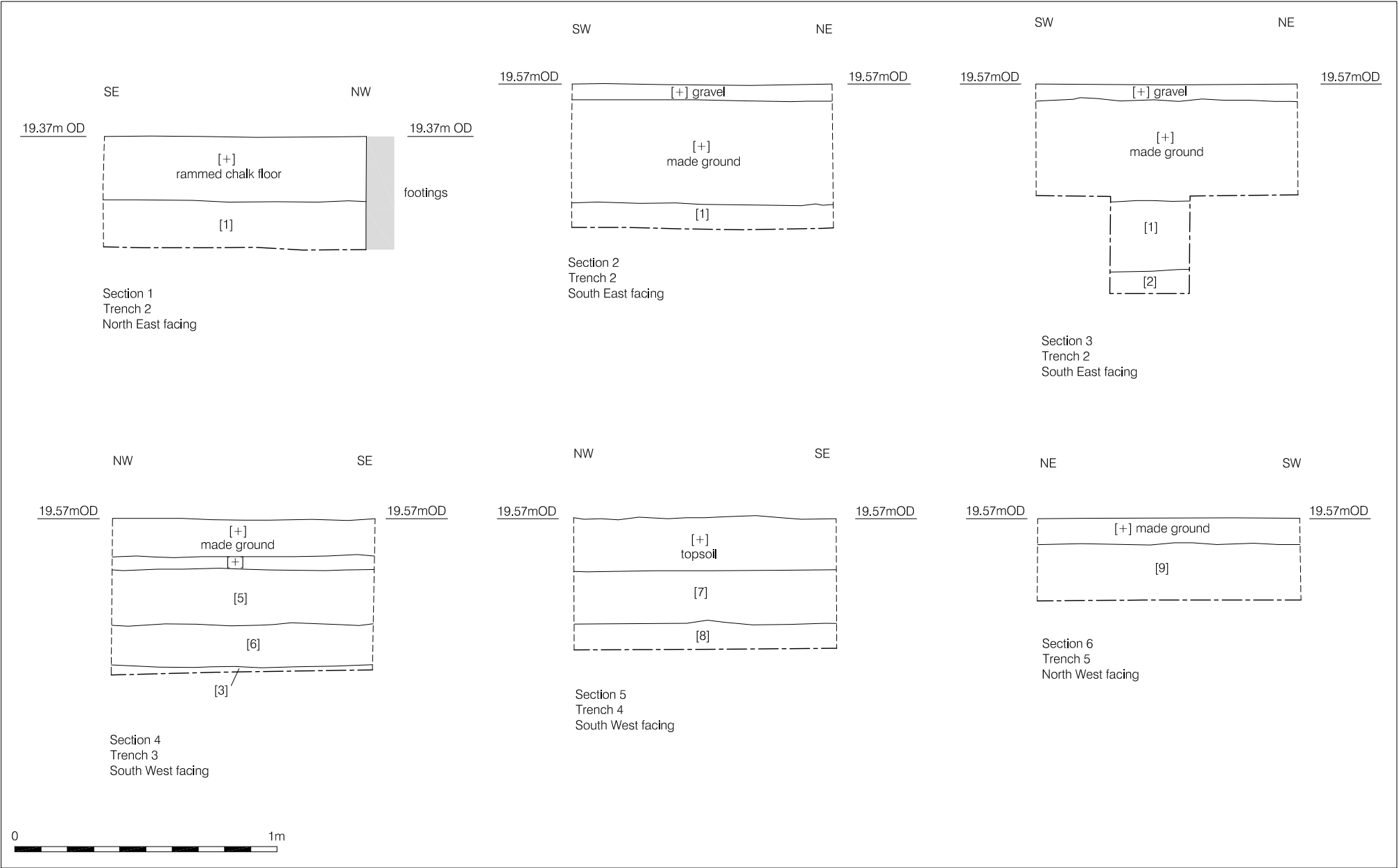


Figure 3
Sections 1-6

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The watching brief found evidence for natural strata in the form of Valley Gravel, part of the flood plain deposits from the River Itchen, the course of which runs to the east of the study site. The natural deposits (observed in the base of Trench 3) were encountered at 0.55m below current ground level at approximately 19.02m OD.
- 8.2 The natural strata was sealed by a sequence of layers of post-medieval made ground, which represent episodes of consolidation.
- 8.3 Above one of these layers was bedded the existing floor surface within the barn, at 19.57m OD. This was seen to be at least 0.4m thick. The impact of the monitored ground reduction upon the floor surface was seen to be minimal, as it did not extend below the surface except for in a tiny sondage. No features or finds were observed within the surface.
- 8.4 The sequence across the site was completed by layers of made ground and topsoil to the current ground level at c.19.57m OD.
- 8.5 No significant archaeological finds or features pre-dating the post-medieval period were encountered during the duration of the watching brief and no evidence of the medieval Manor house was discovered within the area of the study site.
- 8.6 No further impacts associated with development are anticipated, and therefore no further work is recommended.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mr Richard Girdlestone for kindly funding this work, and Martyn Wiltshire of Chaplin Farrant Wiltshire for arranging the commission. We also thank Dr Richard Massey of English Heritage for monitoring the work.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank the groundworkers from KO Plant limited for their help and assistance. Marit Gaimster spot dated the finds, Jennie Simonson produced the illustrations and Chris Mayo undertook the project management and editing.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hawkins, H. May 2009. A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring of Construction Works, Moat Cottage, Otterbourne, Hampshire. PCA unpublished report.

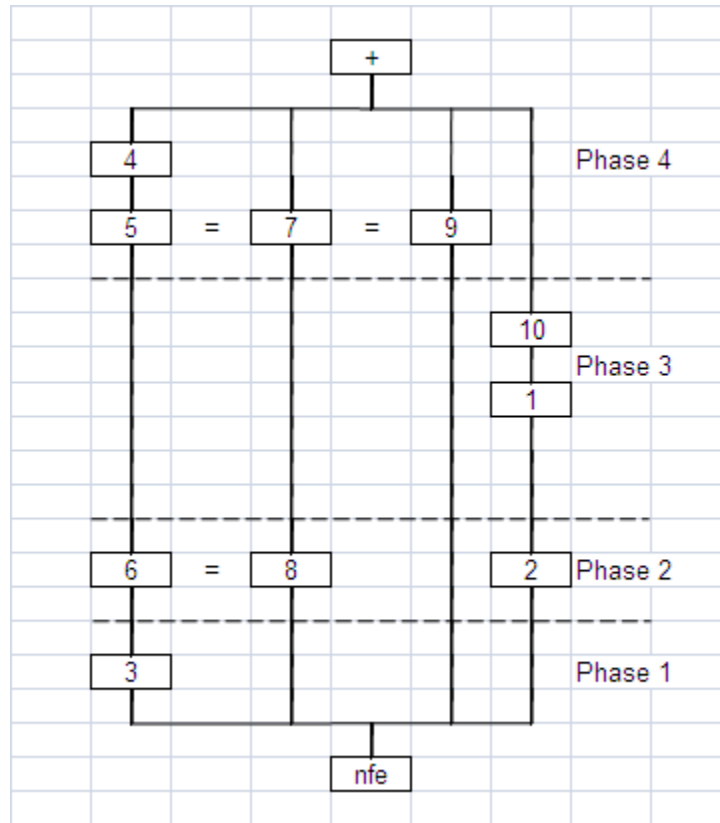
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Site Code: PMCO 09

Context	Type	Trench	Comments	Date
1	Layer	Tr 1&2	Layer of clayey silt	Post-medieval
2	Layer	Tr 2	Made ground	Post-medieval
3	Natural	Tr 3	Natural Gravel	Natural
4	Layer	Tr 3	Garden soil	Post-medieval
5	Layer	Tr 3	Made ground	Modern
6	Layer	Tr 3	Made ground	Post-medieval
7	Layer	Tr 4	Same as [5]	Modern
8	Layer	Tr 4	Same as [6]	Post-medieval
9	Layer	Tr 5	Same as [5]	Modern
10	Surface	Tr 1 & 2	Existing barn floor surface	Post-medieval

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-61823

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Moat Cottage, Otterbourne, Hampshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the refurbishment of a Grade II listed barn within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Otterbourne manor. Only Post-medieval ground make-up layers over natural gravel was observed. No evidence of the medieval manor house was encountered in the study area.
Project dates	Start: 22-06-2009 End: 30-06-2009
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PMCO 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Site status (other)	Listed building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STIRRUP Modern
Methods & techniques	'Visual Inspection'
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER OTTERBOURNE Moat Cottage
Postcode	SO21 2EN
Study area	112.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 4640 2230 50.9976782945 -1.338711497030 50 59 51 N 001 20 19 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.02m Max: 19.02m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo

Project supervisor	Stuart Watson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Richard Girdlestone

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Winchester Museums
Physical Contents	'Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	Winchester Museums
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Winchester Museums
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Matrices','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

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