



Replacement Sewer at Spearywell and a New BT Cable Trench by The Stable Block, Mottisfont Abbey, Mottisfont, Romsey, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report





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by the Stable Block, Mottisfont Abbey, Mottisfont, Romsey,
Hampshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The National Trust, the client, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork at Mottisfont Abbey, Mottisfont, Romsey, Hampshire, hereafter 'the Site', centred on National Grid Reference, NGR 432680 126970.

The watching brief involved observation and recording of groundwork associated with a replacement sewerage scheme and the installation of a new BT Data Cable duct trench within the National Trust estate at Mottisfont Abbey. In total five trenches were recorded; four were excavated as part of the sewerage replacement scheme at Spearywell, and one further trench was hand excavated for the installation of the BT Data Cable c. 50m to the north-west of Mottisfont Abbey.

Mottisfont Abbey was an Augustinian priory, founded c. 1201. It was dissolved in 1536 and was then converted into a country house. Its northern range, which stands today as Mottisfont Abbey, was formed from the nave and crossing of the former church, while the north transept, presbytery and eastern chapels were destroyed. All but the north range was demolished in the 18th century when extensive renovations were carried out. This transformation of the Tudor house into an 18th century dwelling resulted in the house appearing much as it does today.

No archaeological features were recorded within the BT Data Cable trench. Ceramic building material (bricks and roof tile), worked/faced greensand, limestone and flint and a possible column chamfer were recorded within a various layers of made ground and were probably related to previous phases of landscaping and construction at Mottisfont.

The hamlet of Spearywell is located c. 1km to the north-west of Mottisfont Abbey and forms part of the wider National Trust estate surrounding Mottisfont. Of particular interest to the watching brief was the location of the 'Mottisfont Brick Works' that was marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, from the 1870's, and was located to the north of the proposed replacement sewer trench.

Archaeological features were recorded in two of the trenches observed as part of the replacement sewer scheme. A large possible quarry pit that had been backfilled with kiln/brick work waste material, a brick and tile drain and a brick wall footing were also recorded. These features were of post-medieval date and were probably related to the Mottisfont Brick Works.

The fieldwork was carried out between 7th and 8th and the 20th and 21st of December 2011.

Replacement Sewer at Spearywell and a New BT Cable Trench by the Stable Block, Mottisfont Abbey, Mottisfont, Romsey, Hampshire

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by The National Trust, the client. Wessex Archaeology would like to acknowledge the assistance provided by Gary Marshall in this regard.

The fieldwork was carried out by John Powell. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard Greatorex. This report was compiled by John Powell and Richard Greatorex and includes specialist reports by Lorraine Mephram (finds). The illustrations were compiled Ken Lymer.

Replacement Sewer at Spearywell and a New BT Cable Trench by the Stable Block, Mottisfont Abbey, Mottisfont, Romsey, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was appointed by The National Trust, the client, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundwork associated with replacement sewerage and the excavation of a new BT Data cable trench on land at and near to Mottisfont Abbey, Mottisfont, Romsey, Hampshire, hereafter 'the Site', centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 432680 126970 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The watching brief involved archaeological monitoring and recording of two separate construction programmes:

- Replacement Sewer: A watching brief was maintained on the groundwork associated with a replacement sewer scheme located close to the wood yard in Spearywell, c. 1km to the north-west of Mottisfont Abbey (**Figure 1**). The replacement sewer trench ran from the southern edge of a wood yard to the east through an area of shrubs and trees, then to the north-east across an area of grass, where it joined into the existing pumping main, immediately to the west of the B3084.
- BT Data Cable Trench: An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a new BT Data cable trench, to service the National Trust offices in the stable block at Mottisfont Abbey (**Figure 2**). The trench was located adjacent to the eastern side of the Stable block before turning to the west to join into an existing BT cable located in an area of gravel pathway to the front of the stable block.

1.1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken on the 7th and 8th and 20th and the 21st of December 2011.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 Mottisfont Abbey lies in the Test Valley in Hampshire, to the west of the River Test and within the village of Mottisfont to the north-east of the Parish Church. The village lies some 6km to the north of Romsey and some 10km to the south of Stockbridge.

1.2.2 The archaeological watching brief was maintained in two locations on the Mottisfont Estate. The replacement sewerage trench was located c. 1km to the north-west of Mottisfont Abbey in the hamlet of Spearywell, within a wood yard to the west of the B3084, centred on NGR 431565 127331. The BT Data Cable trench was located in the grounds of Mottisfont Abbey, in close proximity to the Stable Block, c. 50m to the north-west of the main Abbey building (NGR 432680 126970).

- 1.2.3 The landform around Mottisfont is undulating, with a general slope downwards to the south-east towards the River Dun. The Spearywell site was located at c. 71m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and Mottisfont Abbey was at c. 25m aOD.
- 1.2.4 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 299) maps the underlying geological deposit for the area crossed by the trench as Upper Chalk. However where the natural geological deposit was exposed in the excavations it comprised yellow brown clay with occasional (less than 10%), medium (less than 0.2m), flint nodules, i.e. an overlying drift deposit of Valley Gravel and Sand.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological Background of Mottisfont Abbey

Prehistoric

- 2.1.1 Little prehistoric finds have been recorded from the Site but find spots and prehistoric sites are recorded above the river valley. Palaeolithic flint axes have been recorded from a number of gravel pits around Dunbridge, to the south-east of the Site. A Mesolithic flint scatter was recorded to the west of Hatt Farm, and Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint was recorded at Bitterne Grove (Currie 1999).

Iron Age to Romano-British

- 2.1.2 There is little evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British activity on the Site. The remains of an Iron Age hill-fort are located at Lockerley c. 300m to the south-west of the Site. Romano-British pottery was recorded during quarrying near to Yew Tree Pit (Currie 1999).

Saxon

- 2.1.3 A natural spring is situated to the south-west of the present house. Saxon origins for the name Mottisfont have been suggested relating to this spring. Mottisfont is mentioned in the Domesday Book as a possession of the Archbishop of York, but may not have held the full extent of the manor as the Archbishop opposed the foundation of an Augustinian priory in c. 1200.
- 2.1.4 Groundwork associated with the installation of a new water pipe and alarm cable in 2002 within the Site recorded a feature of late Saxon date. The feature was not excavated but measured 2.10m in diameter and late Saxon pottery, 11th century date, was recovered from the features fill (Wessex Archaeology 2002).

Medieval

- 2.1.5 The Augustinian priory at Mottisfont Abbey was founded c. 1201. It was dissolved and surrendered to Henry VIII in 1536. It was then almost immediately granted to Lord Sandys, of the Vyne and Lord Chamberlain to the King, in exchange for the villages of Paddington and Chelsea. He proceeded to convert the two courts of the monastery into a double courtyard country house. Its northern range, which stands today as Mottisfont Abbey, was formed from the nave and crossing of the former church, while the north transept, presbytery and eastern chapels were destroyed.

- 2.1.6 Six wall footings were recorded during excavations for a new water pipe and alarm cable in 2002 and are considered to have formed part of the Augustinian Priory (Wessex Archaeology 2002).

Post-Medieval

- 2.1.7 Extensive renovations were carried out to the house and gardens in the 18th century. All but the north range was demolished in c. 1740 and a Georgian brick front was added to the south side of the surviving range. This transformation of the Tudor house into an 18th century dwelling resulted in the house appearing much as it does today. The property passed to the National Trust in 1957.

2.2 Brick Kilns in Spearywell

- 2.2.1 The first edition Ordnance Survey map, from the 1870's, records a brick works at Spearywell, marked as 'Mottisfont Brick Works.' The brick works are located immediately to the north of the sewer replacement trench. Remains of a stoking arch associated with the kiln was revealed in a trench dug for creating a new drainage ditch in 2002 (National Trust event no. ENA2466; Marshall *pers. comm.*).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Watching brief aims

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the IfA *Standards and Guidance for archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008), the generic aims of the project were to;
- Monitor the programme of works to locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits, including palaeoenvironmental deposits
 - If significant archaeological features or deposits were located, then the watching brief would establish, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of these features and deposits within the area impacted, and
 - To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for potential future mitigation, if appropriate.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (as amended 2008).
- 4.1.2 Works comprised archaeological monitoring by at least one experienced archaeologist of topsoil/subsoil removal and ground reduction during groundwork and the watching brief was maintained throughout initial stripping until it was clear that the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed had been exhausted.
- 4.1.3 The replacement sewerage groundwork was carried out, under constant archaeological supervision, using an excavator fitted with a toothless

grading bucket. The mechanical excavation proceeded in spits to the desired level. The BT Data Cable trench was hand excavated and archaeological monitoring was maintained throughout the excavation of the trench.

- 4.1.4 All potential archaeological features and deposits were subsequently hand cleaned and sample excavated. Features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets and a unique numbering system for individual contexts, and were planned at a scale of 1:20. Sections were drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum. The monitored areas were located using a Leica GPS survey system. Following all investigation and recording, the areas were then backfilled.
- 4.1.5 A photographic record of the watching brief was maintained through digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeological remains revealed, and the Site as a whole.

5 FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 For ease of reporting the two areas of groundwork monitored in the course of the watching brief will be reported on in two separate sections. Full context descriptions are retained in the project archive and brief descriptions of excavated contexts are available in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Replacement Sewer at Spearywell

- 5.2.1 Four trenches were observed during the replacement sewerage works to the west of the B3084 (**Figure 1, Area A, Trenches 1 to 4**). Archaeological features were recorded in two of the four trenches, and included a large backfilled quarry pit, a brick built wall and a brick drain. These features may relate to the Mottisfont Brick Works.

Deposit Sequence

- 5.2.2 The natural soil sequence recorded in **Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4** consisted of dark grey-brown, sandy-loam topsoil (0.32m deep) above mid blue-grey, sandy-clay subsoil (0.35m deep). The underlying natural geology was yellow-brown clay with blue-grey sand and gravel lenses.

Trench 1

- 5.2.3 **Trench 1** was located to the west of the B3084, to the south of the woodyard and ran east-west for c. 46m to the access road (**Figure 1 and Plates 1 and 2**).
- 5.2.4 A large possible quarry pit, **104**, was recorded towards the western end of **Trench 1** (**Figure 1**). The pit had steep, vertical sides, and contained a deliberate backfill comprised of large quantities of ceramic building material. The pit was not bottomed within the confines of the trench. It was approximately 14m long, 1.20m wide and up to 1.20m deep.
- 5.2.5 The backfill of the pit probably represents backfilled waste material from the Mottisfont Brick works and contained a large quantity of broken/failed bricks, floor tiles and roof tiles (**Back Cover**). Bricks recorded were both frogged and unfrogged and in a red sandy fabric, glazed bricks, bull-nosed coping

bricks and bevelled bricks were also recorded. No full lengths of brick were recorded and measured either 4" wide x 2 3/4" deep or 4" wide x 3" deep. Peg roof tiles and hip tiles in a similar red sandy fabric that measures 6" wide by 1/2" deep, and complete 9" square by 1 3/4" deep floor tiles were recorded in the deposit. These finds have been given the National Trust event and finds numbers **ENA6475** and **FNA5762**.

Trench 2

- 5.2.6 **Trench 2** was located to the east of the access track to the woodyard (**Figure 1**). The trench measured 2.20m long by 1.80m wide and was 1.20m deep. Two brick built structures were recorded within the trench and included a brick and tile drain and a brick wall footing.
- 5.2.7 The brick drain **204** was aligned north-west to south-east, and was observed at 0.65m below ground level (BGL) cut into the subsoil. The base and top of the drain was constructed from square tiles in a red sandy fabric (7 1/2" by 7 1/2" by 1/2"), a single course of red bricks (8 1/2" by 4 1/2" by 2 3/4") laid on edge formed the side of the drain.
- 5.2.8 A wall footing **205** was recorded c.0.60m BGL within **Trench 2** and was aligned east to west (**Plate 3**). The wall measured 1.50m long by 0.24m wide and survived to a maximum height of 0.18m; it was constructed from red sandy bricks (8 1/2" by 4" by 2 3/4") with a yellow sandy mortar. The wall probably represents the base or footing of an outbuilding or garden wall and may have been related to the buildings c. 5m to the north that are also aligned east to west.

Trench 3

- 5.2.9 **Trench 3** contained no archaeological features, it measured 2.80m long by 1.34m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.45m (**Figure 1**). CBM was present within the topsoil and may be related to the building to the north. Wall **205** did not continue in to **Trench 3**.

Trench 4

- 5.2.10 **Trench 4** contained no archaeological features it measured 2.34m long by 1.90m wide and was 1.50m deep (**Figure 1**).

5.3 BT Data Cable

- 5.3.1 Groundwork for the new BT Data Cable trench comprised the hand excavation of a new duct trench and junction box to the east and south of the stable block at Mottisfont Abbey (**Figure 1, Area B and Plates 4 and 5**). A possible brick built drain was recorded on the inside of the Stable Block, no archaeological features were recorded in the trench outside the stable block. Fragments of worked stone and CBM were recovered from the excavated made ground.

Deposit Sequence

- 5.3.2 Well maintained garden turf and/or topsoil (0.12m deep) was removed from the length of the trench, below which deposits of made ground/subsoil were recorded to a depth of 0.60m. The made ground/subsoil deposits (**1002, 1007 and 1008**) probably represent episodes of levelling during phases of construction and or landscaping on the Site (**Plate 6**). Worked stone and CBM was recorded within the made ground and included faced greensand

and limestone, a possible limestone column chamfer, knapped flint cobbles and red brick.

Brick Drain

- 5.3.3 A possible brick built drain, **1006**, was recorded on the inside of the stable block wall, within the Gun Room. The drain was located at the edge of the trench and as such was only partially visible. The drain was constructed from red sandy brick with a lime mortar and survived for four courses below the limestone floor of the Gun Room (maximum height 0.46m). An opening for the drain was visible on the outside of the stable block, which had been blocked by flint nodules. The function of the drain remains uncertain.

6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, consisting largely of building materials, with a small amount of domestic refuse. These came from three contexts (**1002**, **1007**, **1008**), all made ground deposits. The date range of the finds is medieval to post-medieval (the medieval finds are all residual); quantities by context are given in **Table 1**.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

- 6.2.1 The building material includes both ceramic and stone fragments. The ceramic building material comprises six bricks/brick fragments, four ceramic roof tile, and one other miscellaneous ceramic tile fragment. Of these, the roof tile fragments (all from **1007**) are medieval, and the remainder post-medieval. The bricks are all in coarse fabrics, are unfroged, and vary in size: of those for which original dimensions can be measured, most fall within a range which would be consistent with late 17th to early 19th century date (220 x 105-110 x 50-60mm), with one thinner example (thickness 40mm) perhaps used as a paving brick (**1007**).

6.3 Stone Building Material

- 6.3.1 The stone building material comprise one half-round moulding in Purbeck Marble from **1008**, and two pieces of dressed walling flint, one greensand ashlar, and two shelly limestone tile fragments from **1002**.

6.4 Pottery

- 6.4.1 Of the seven sherds of pottery recovered, one is medieval - a fine sandy South Hampshire redware, internally glazed, of 14th or 15th century date (**1002**). The remainder are post-medieval and include coarse Verwood-type earthenware (**1008**) and modern transfer-printed pearlware (**1002**).

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	CBM	Stone	Pottery
1002	3/5200	5/14928	6/182
1007	5/1099		
1008	3/1533	1/5000	1/20
TOTAL	11/7832	6/19928	7/202

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1 Environmental Sampling

- 7.1.1 No material suitable for environmental sampling was present within the monitored areas.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Archaeological features were identified in two of the five trenches observed in the course of the watching brief. The features recorded were of post-medieval date and were comprised of a backfilled quarry pit, a wall footing and a brick and tile built drain. Artefacts related to the Mottisfont Brick Works were recorded with the replacement sewerage trench and finds that probably related to earlier (possibly medieval) phases of Mottisfont Abbey were recovered from the BT Data Cable trench.

8.2 Replacement Sewerage

- 8.2.1 The large quarry pit, **104**, recorded in **Trench 1** was probably originally excavated to quarry clay for the brick works. Later, pit **104** was backfilled with waste material from the brickworks, which included roof tiles and bricks. Although uncertain, as the full limit of the pit lay outside the excavated trench it is probable that this feature was related to the Mottisfont Brick Works and of probably 19th century date.
- 8.2.2 The brick wall footing and brick and tile drain recorded in **Trench 2** were of probable 19th century date. The wall footing was aligned east to west and may have been related to the standing buildings to the north.

8.3 BT Data Cable

- 8.3.1 Archaeological material recovered from the BT Data cable trench was recovered from mixed layers of made ground and as such is unstratified. The made ground was related to various phases of construction, demolition, and landscaping and may date to the 18th century remodelling of Mottisfont.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 9.1.1 The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's office building under the site code **79850**. The complete archaeological project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).
- 9.1.2 At a later date, the archive will be deposited with the Hampshire County Council Museum Service under the site code **79850**. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the Museum's archive preparation standards. Details of the fieldwork will also be entered into the online "Oasis" database maintained by the Archaeological Date Service (ADS) (**Appendix 2**).

9.2 The Archive

- 9.2.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the relevant standards set out in 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (MoRPHE), English Heritage (2006), and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990).

9.3 Copyright

- 9.3.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH AND CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE
Replacement Sewerage Trenches

TRENCH 1		Type: Pipe Trench	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 46.40m x 1.20m		Max. depth: 1.50m	Ground level: 71.21m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 431525.84 N 127342.00			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown, sandy-loam with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels less than 60mm in length. Dark and humic.	0 – 0.27m
102	Layer	Subsoil/Made Ground: Mid bluey-grey with abundant sub-angular flint gravels less than 60mm in length. More noticeable at the eastern end of Trench 1.	0.27m – 0.44m
103	Layer	Natural: Clay and Sand and Gravel. Mid yellow-brown clay and light blue-grey sand and gravel in a clay matrix, visible at the eastern end of Trench 1	0.44m – 1.20m+
104	Cut	Cut of Pit: Large pit recorded in the section of the sewer pipe trench with steep almost vertical sides. Recorded for c. 14m within trench and continued beyond the base of the trench. Presumably post-medieval backfill of a quarry pit for the brick works to the north.	0.27 – 1.50m+
105	Fill	Deliberate Backfill: Light reddish-grey, sandy-clay with moderate sub-rounded flint gravels and abundant post-medieval CBM (peg tile and bricks).	0.27m – 1.50m+
106	Layer	Made Ground: very dark grey-brown, sandy-clay with common sub-rounded flint gravels less than 50mm in length and common CBM, plastic and concrete. Probably a dump of modern made ground/levelling. Located to the western end of the trench.	0.00 – 0.90m

TRENCH 2		Type: Pipe Trench (drive and reception pit)	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 2.20m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 1.20m	Ground level: 71.21m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 431566.39 N 127329.97			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	Layer	Topsoil/made ground: Very dark grey-brown (black), sandy-clay-loam with dumps of made ground including CBM, Tile, and fire bricks	0 – 0.32m
202	Layer	Subsoil: Mid grey, sandy-clay, fairly thin and probably represents weathered natural.	0.32m – 0.60m
203	Layer	Natural: Clay and sand and gravel. Yellow-brown clay and a blue-grey, sand and gravel.	0.60m – 1.20m
204	Wall	Brick Drain: North-west to south-east aligned brick drain. Constructed from red frogged brick (4inch by 2 ¾ inch) with roof tile for top and a square ½ inch tile for base	0.65m – 0.85m
205	Wall	Brick Wall: East to west aligned brick wall constructed from red brick (8 ½ inch by 4 inch by 2 ¾ inch) with a yellow sandy lime mortar. Two courses survived. Possible out building associated to brick works?	0.60m – 0.78m
206	Fill	Deliberate Backfill: Dark grey-brown, sandy clay with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel less than 40mm. Backfilled into wall construction cut 207 .	0.30m – 0.78m
207	Cut	Construction Cut: Construction cut for wall 205 , visible in section	0.30m –

	cut through subsoil and natural.	0.78m
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TRENCH 3		Type: Pipe trench (drive and reception pit)	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 2.80m x 1.34m		Max. depth: 1.45m	Ground level: 71.00m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 431572.16 N 127330.53			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
301	Layer	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown (black), sandy-loam with loose compaction. Archaeological finds included CBM (square quarry tile (0.23m by 0.23m by 0.05m))	
302	Layer	Subsoil: Mid grey, sandy-clay, with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels less than 60mm in length.	
303	Layer	Natural: Mix of clay and sand and gravels. Clay = yellow-brown, stiff clay. Sand and gravel = light blue-grey sandy-clay. Firm and well compacted.	

TRENCH 4		Type: Pipe trench (drive and reception pit)	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 2.34m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 1.50m	Ground level: 70.17m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 431577.98 N 127331.57			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
301	Layer	Topsoil: Very dark grey-brown (black), sandy-clay-loam with a well defined humic layer and common bioturbation.	
302	Layer	Subsoil: Mid grey, sandy-clay, with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels less than 40mm in length. Moderately compact.	
303	Layer	Natural: Mix of clay and sand and gravels. Clay = mid yellow-brown, clay. Sand and gravel = light blue-grey sandy-clay. Firm and well compacted.	

BT Data Cable Trench

TRENCH 10		Type: BT Data Cable	Hand excavated
Dimensions: 57.7m x 0.34m		Max. depth: 0.60m	Ground level: c. 25m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 431577.98 N 127331.57			
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1001	Layer	Topsoil: Very dark grey-brown, sandy-loam with a well established turf. Grassed garden path.	
1002	Layer	Made Ground/Subsoil: Mid grey-brown with reddish mottles, sandy-loam with common sub-angular flints less than 120mm in length. Common to moderate CBM (brick and tile) and large pieces of worked stone including, greensand, limestone and dressed flint.	
1003	Wall	Stable Block Wall: Stable block wall, stepped foundation of 6 courses visible in trench.	
1004	Layer	Deliberate Backfill: Dark grey0brown, sandy-loam with abundant flint cobbles and moderate CDM and worked stone. Backfill of material that had been deposited into disused drain 1006.	
1005	Floor/Layer	Stone floor: Limestone floor inside stable block, large rectangular faced stone floor slab, 0.74m by 0.35m by 0.06m.	
1006	Wall	Possible Brick Drain: Red brick (8 ½" by 4" by 2 ½") drain with a yellow-white lime mortar. Drain had been cut through stable block wall 1003 part of drain structure was visible on inside of building.	
1007	Layer	Made Ground/Subsoil: Mid brown with a reddish hue, sandy-clay with common sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravels less than	

		60mm. Sparse CBM and faced limestone. The layer was probably related to a landscaping event.	
1008	Layer	Made Ground: Mid grey-brow, sandy-clay with rare to moderate chalk and common sub-angular flint up to 120mm. CBM (brick and tile) and a possible limestone column chamfer Probable levelling deposit	0.25m – 0.60m
1009	Layer	Gravel Path: Modern path and road surface, located at western end of trench.	0.0m – 0.30m

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-130430

Project details

Project name	Mottisfont Abbey (Curtelage), Romsey, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The National Trust, the client, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork at Mottisfont Abbey, Mottisfont, Romsey, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference, 432680 126970. The watching brief involved observation and recording of groundwork associated with a replacement sewerage scheme and the installation of a new BT Data Cable duct trench within the National Trust estate at Mottisfont Abbey. In total five trenches were recorded; four were excavated as part of the sewerage replacement scheme at Spearywell, and one further trench was hand excavated for the installation of the BT Cable c. 50m to the north-west of Mottisfont Abbey. No archaeological features were recorded within the BT Data Cable trench. Ceramic building material (bricks and roof tile), worked/faced greensand, limestone and flint and a possible column chamfer were recorded within a various layers of made ground and were probably related to previous phases of landscaping and construction at Mottisfont. The hamlet of Spearywell is located c. 1km to the north-west of Mottisfont Abbey and forms part of the wider National Trust estate surrounding Mottisfont. Of particular interest to the watching brief was the location of the 'Mottisfont Brick Works' that was marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, from the 1870's, and was located to the north of the proposed replacement sewer trench. Archaeological features were recorded in two of the trenches observed as part of the replacement sewer scheme. A large possible quarry pit that had been backfilled with kiln/brick work waste material, a brick and tile drain and a brick wall footing were also recorded. These features were of post-medieval date and were probably related to the Mottisfont Brick Works. The fieldwork was carried out between 7th and 8th and the 20th and 21st of December 2011.
Project dates	Start: 27-10-2011 End: 30-03-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	79850 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Site status	English Heritage List of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Monument type	BRICK WORKS Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY MOTTISFONT Mottisfont Abbey (Curtelage), Romsey, Hampshire
Postcode	SO51 0LP
Study area	87.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 326 269 51 -1 51 02 23 N 001 32 05 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25.00m Max: 70.77m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	National Trust
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	R Greateorex
Project supervisor	John Powell
Type of sponsor/funding body	National Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire County Museums Service
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Physical Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
 Digital Archive recipient Hampshire County Museums Service
 Digital Contents "other"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Hampshire County Museums Service
 Paper Contents "other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

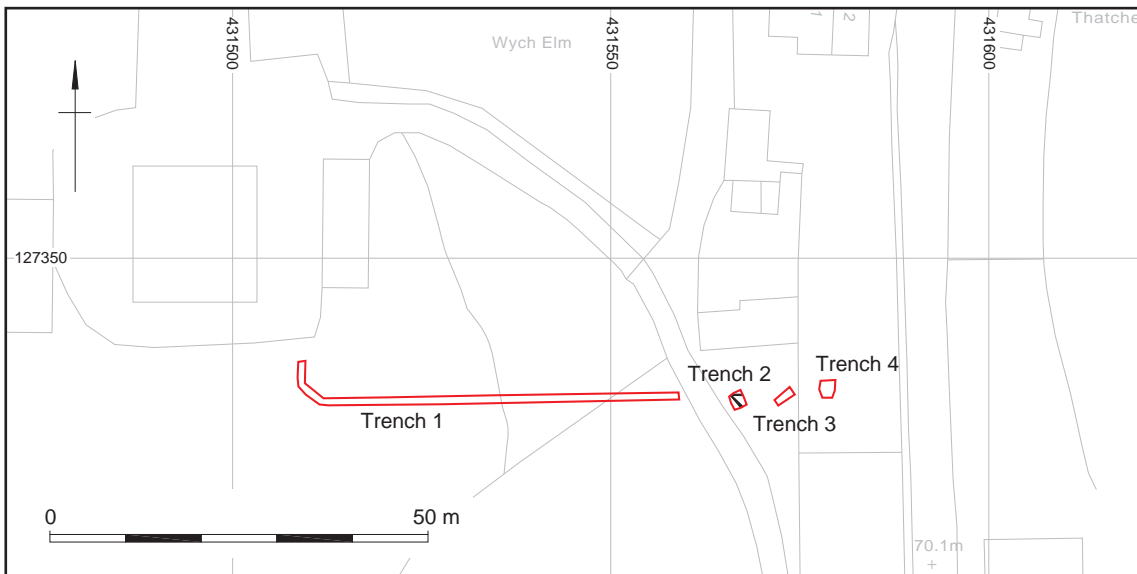
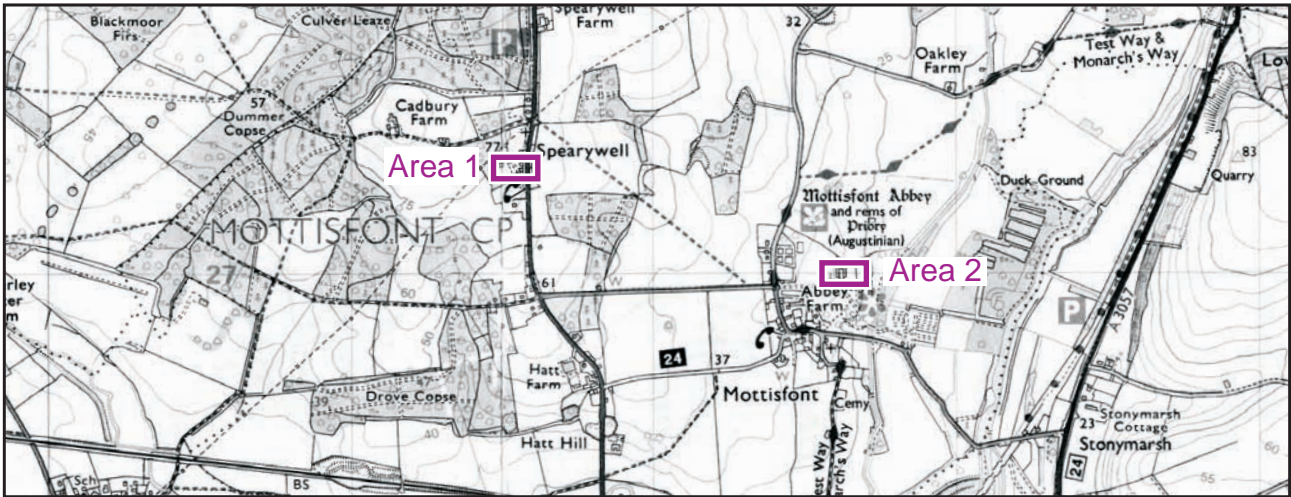
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 Title Replacement Sewer at Spearywell and a New BT Cable Trench by the Stable Block, Mottisfont Abbey, Mottisfont, Romsey, Hampshire Archaeological Watching Brief Report
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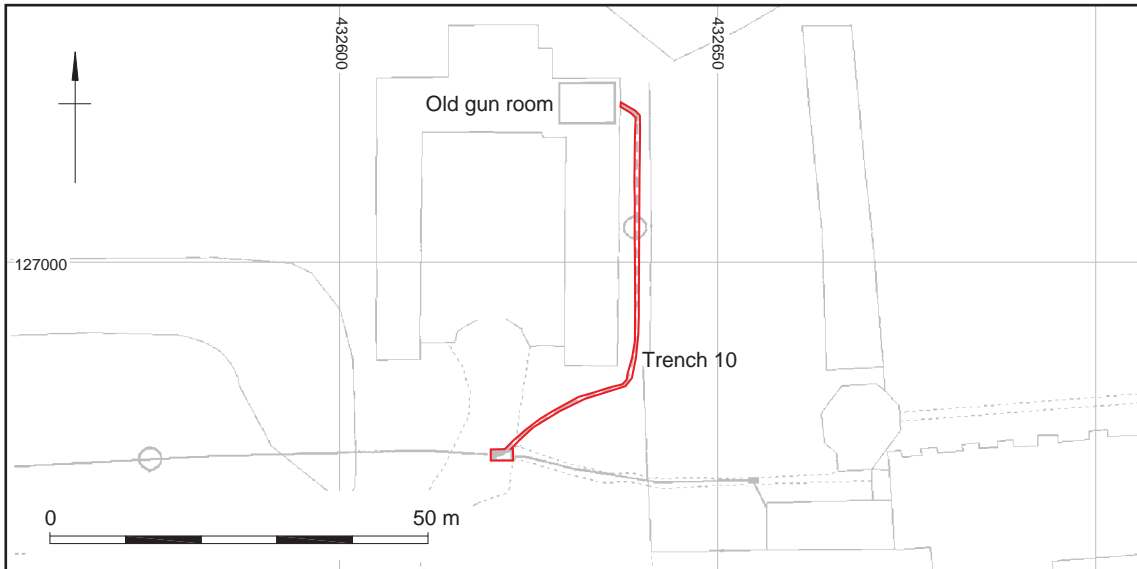
Please e-mail [English Heritage](mailto:EnglishHeritage@oasis.ac.uk) for OASIS help and advice

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Area 1: Replacement sewer at Spearywell



Area 2: BT data cable

- Trench
- Archaeological feature



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Plate 1: General view of Trench 1



Plate 2: Trench 1 viewed from the east



Plate 3: West facing section of wall 205



Plate 4: BT Data Cable viewed from south-east



Plate 5: BT Data Cable viewed from north-east



Plate 6: West facing section of BT Data cable trench



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