

**COMMUNITY EXCAVATION AT HINTON AMPNER HOUSE, HINTON AMPNER, HAMPSHIRE**

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*Cover image: One of the volunteers, Denise, showcasing the finds in Trench 6 to a member of the public, looking east towards the church*

## Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake a community project within the grounds of Hinton Ampner House, Hinton Ampner, Hampshire. The aim of this project was firstly to encourage public engagement with the property as part of the Festival of Archaeology 2015, and secondly to evaluate the archaeology surrounding the current house. This activity was focused on the lawn and orchard areas of the grounds, to the northern side of the house, with the aim of identifying the remains of the lost Tudor manor that stood on the site.
- The site lies within the grounds of an 18<sup>th</sup> century Grade II\* Listed Building in an area of known archaeological potential and interest, with evidence for later prehistoric and Roman activity in the vicinity, as well as the possible site of a Civil War battle.
- Previous archaeological work at the house includes an inventory of the property undertaken in 2007, whilst a trench dug in 2008 at the northeast corner of the house recorded a probable 18<sup>th</sup> century wall. Archaeological investigations carried out by AAL in the area include work for a biomass boiler within the grounds of Hinton Ampner House which revealed numerous ditches, including a substantial bank flanked by two ditches producing medieval to post-medieval material and, to the west of the house, brick structures of 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Within the village of Hinton Ampner, archaeological work identified three undated linear features representing boundary/drainage features; a lynchet along an existing field boundary and, in the area of the lower village, a substantial accumulation of colluvium and imported material, which formed a terrace upon which the houses were built. The National Trust conducted a geophysical survey within the grounds of Hinton Ampner House in 2014. This survey revealed a series of positive anomalies tentatively suggested to be the remains of the Tudor manor house.
- The works were undertaken over six days, between Tuesday the 14<sup>th</sup> of July 2015 and Sunday the 19<sup>th</sup> of July 2015, with volunteers being present on site between the 15<sup>th</sup> of July and the 19<sup>th</sup> of July 2015. Three of the four proposed evaluation areas were excavated, each targeting areas of archaeological interest identified from the preceding geophysical survey results, as provided by the National Trust. Trench 2 was not excavated on the advice of the property, as it was deemed to be an area of low archaeological potential and potentially running close to existing utilities. The number of volunteers present on site allowed for further investigation of the area to take place, with four additional trenches being excavated with the permission of the property. These trenches also targeted positive anomalies identified by the geophysics.
- Of the seven trenches excavated, only Trenches 4 and 5 were devoid of significant archaeological features, revealing layers of made ground likely associated with Georgian or Victorian landscape gardening. The remaining trenches identified evidence for substantial medieval and post-medieval activity on the site, including a probable medieval building to the west of the church; the foundations of a substantial structure of probable Tudor date and evidence of post-medieval walls and a culvert.
- The results of the excavation are of significant interest to the property of Hinton Ampner. They show that there has been extensive post-medieval remodelling in the gardens, and provide an indication as to the location of the lost Tudor manor, traditionally believed to have been situated in the area of the current orchard, a position which seems to be confirmed by the archaeological evidence. The results also demonstrate the presence of a hitherto unknown earlier medieval structure to the west of the church, which could be the remains of the earliest house built at the property, however additional archaeological investigation would be necessary, as at this stage there is not sufficient information to confirm this interpretation.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by the National Trust to provide archaeological services, including site direction and post-excavation reporting, for a community archaeological excavation project within the grounds of Hinton Ampner House, Hinton Ampner, Hampshire.
- 1.2 The project involved a high degree of community engagement and all of the excavation staff, with the exception of the Project Supervisor and Project Assistant, who were members of Allen Archaeology's professional staff, and the National Trust London and South East Region Archaeologist, were volunteers drawn from the National Trust and from the wider local community.
- 1.3 The site works and reporting conformed to current national guidelines as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (CIfA 2014), the English Heritage document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (English Heritage 2006).
- 1.4 The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to the National Trust at Hinton Ampner for long term storage.

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The excavation area is situated within the grounds of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Grade II\* Listed Building Hinton Ampner House, which is located approximately 11.5km to the east-southeast of the centre of Winchester.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology of the area consists of Newhaven Chalk with no superficial geology recorded in the northern part of the site. To the south the superficial geology comprises clay, silt, sand and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 In the surrounding area there is significant evidence for prehistoric activity, with numerous prehistoric barrows being identified within the landscape. A Neolithic long barrow is recorded less than 1km to the northwest of the site (Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings (hereafter HAHBR) Reference 18102), with the remainder of the barrows being round barrows of Bronze Age date. Generally these occur in small groups, the nearest such clusters being four barrows c.400m to the west of the site (HAHBR References 18074 and 18106–18108), and a group of three barrows located c.900m to the south of the site (HAHBR References 18044–18046). Another possible barrow mound was recorded c.800m south-southwest of the site, although this may be a denuded prospect mound of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date (NTSMR Reference 157879).
- 3.2 Evidence for Roman activity is restricted to a scatter of Roman pottery found in Hinton Ampner Park in 1932, west-southwest of the site (HAHBR Reference 22514).
- 3.3 There is little physical evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the area although Hinton Ampner church, which is situated within the grounds of the current Hinton Ampner House, retains a Saxon plan form and elements of Saxon masonry (Page 1908, 322), despite having been heavily remodelled.

- 3.4 The Domesday Book of 1086 AD records that the estate of Hinton Ampner was controlled by St. Swithun's Priory of Winchester, who retained it until the Dissolution in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Morris 1982). While under the command of the priory there is reference to a small house standing close to the west end of the church (Dutton 2010, 30). The Hinton element of the place name is of Old English origin, meaning 'high farm' (Coates 1989, 93). The Ampner element of the place name is a Tudor addition deriving from the manors appropriation to the office of almoner of St. Swithun's in 1205 and 1285. Ampner is a corruption of the word almoner (WA Heritage 2008).
- 3.5 Following the Dissolution the estate passed to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral, by whom it was leased for a term of 21 years to Sir Thomas Stewkeley in 1637. The estate was then seized by Parliamentary forces in 1649 during the Civil War and, at the sale of the Dean and Chapter's lands in 1650, it was then purchased by Sir John Hippesley for the sum of £2,587 17s (Morris 1982).
- 3.6 The estate was returned to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral at the Restoration in 1660, and was again held by the Stewkeley family (Dutton 2010, 32). The estate passed from the Stewkeleys to the Stawells by marriage in 1719. Lord Stawell left a daughter and heiress Mary, who was created Baroness Stawell in 1759; her first husband the Hon. Henry Bilson-Legge, became Baron Stawell in right of his wife. From this time onwards the descent of the manor follows that of Bedhampton with the Hinton estate being rented out (WA Heritage 2008).
- 3.7 The 1839 Hinton Ampner Tithe map suggests that a field to the west of the House known as 'Brick Kiln Park' may have been the site of kilns, which may have been used in the construction of bricks for this house (WA Heritage 2008). Within Hinton Ampner park is an area traditionally known as the 'Brick field', in which there is a large pit from which clay has been extracted (Dutton 2010, 32)
- 3.8 Near the house are a number of architecturally and historically significant dwellings, including a number of listed buildings, detailed in a vernacular buildings survey of the estate (Peats 2001). At the north end of the village are a number of 17<sup>th</sup> century, thatched timber-framed cottages, numbers 4, 5, 7 and 8 Hinton Hill, and the early 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage at number 6 Hinton Hill. Earlier cottages on the site of 9 and 10 Hinton Hill, were demolished in 1962.
- 3.9 Previous archaeological work at the house includes an inventory of the property undertaken in 2007 and a trench dug in 2008 at the northeast corner of the house which recorded a probable 18<sup>th</sup> century wall (WA Heritage 2008; National Trust Event No: ENA4262).
- 3.10 Archaeological investigations during groundworks for construction of a new a biomass boiler within the grounds of Hinton Ampner House (AAL 2013), revealed features including a substantial bank flanked by two ditches which produced material of medieval to post-medieval date and likely represented a formal garden feature, and the brick foundations of an 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century wall, just to the north of the main house. Brick structures of 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date were also recorded to the west of the house and included a probable culvert and a soakaway or garden feature.
- 3.11 Within the village of Hinton Ampner, monitoring works identified three undated linear features representing boundary or drainage features; a lynchet along an existing field boundary and, in the area of the lower village, a substantial accumulation of colluvium and imported material recorded, which formed a terrace upon which the houses were built (AAL 2014).

- 3.12 The National Trust conducted a geophysical survey within the grounds of Hinton Ampner House in 2014, across the current area of investigation. This survey revealed a series of positive anomalies tentatively suggested to be the remains of the Tudor manor house.

#### 4.0 Hinton Ampner House

- 4.1 The earliest record of a house at Hinton Ampner is of a small house standing close to the west end of the church (Dutton 2010, 30), which is thought to have been associated with the almoner of Winchester Cathedral and burned down in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century (Emery 2006, 426). No exact record of the location of the building exists, with its existence being suggested largely from the positioning of the succeeding Tudor house (Dutton 2010, 30).
- 4.2 The origins of the Tudor house are not well documented, however it is likely that the house was constructed soon after the estate came into the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral, although who built the house is not apparent (Dutton 2010, 30). It is likely however that the house was constructed by Sir Thomas Stewkeley, who took a lease on the estate in 1597 (WA Heritage 2008). A record of the manor house from the 17<sup>th</sup> century describes the manor house at Hinton Ampner as consisting of a large hall, two parlours, and twenty-one chambers (Page 1908). The estate also comprised several buildings and outhouses which were recorded during a survey conducted in 1649 by Parliamentary forces:

*“A rush house, a mill house, a bake house, a nursery, a foulding house, a well house, a drove house, a granary, a stable, all covered with tyle, with the greatest part of brick and stone, the rest of the dwelling house with timber and Flemish wall, also a Malthouse, three stables under one roof, two great barns, and several outhouses ... and two gardens, two orchards well planted, a handsome large Court, well walled, a large outyard and a well yard, also a handsome bowling green with a little house thereon”* (Dutton 2010, 32).

- 4.3 The Tudor house survived until 1793, and there are suggestions that formal gardens were laid out to the south, as indicated on Taylor’s 1759 map of Hampshire (Figure 13) and discussed by Dutton in his description of the changing manor gardens (2010, 101). The remains of a lime tree avenue, which led up to the Tudor house, are also shown in this map (*ibid.*, 110). Following the construction of the Georgian house in 1793 this avenue was partially removed as it was no longer in alignment with the new house and was considered out of fashion. The remaining trees now form three separate clumps within the grounds (*ibid.*, 101).
- 4.4 The Tudor house became infamous after it allegedly became uninhabitable due to a severe haunting. Tenant Mary Ricketts, moved into the property in 1765 and kept an extensive diary, recording her account of the hauntings for her children's benefit, before abandoning the property in 1772 (Ingram 1897; Dutton 2010, 48, 51). The property lay deserted until its demolition, and was then replaced by a new house about 60 yards (approximately 50m) to the south (Dutton 2010, 17).
- 4.5 Despite the Tudor house existing for more than two centuries, no pictorial representation of it remains. However a plan was produced between 1765 and 1772, and is included in the papers of Admiral Lord St. Vincent, at the British museum. This plan outlines the house and the position of some of the rooms and suggests that the building was in an “E” formation with slightly projecting end wings, a porch positioned to the west of the centre, facing south and a flat northern side (Dutton 2010, 31).

- 4.6 On the 1839 Hinton Ampner Tithe map the site of the Tudor house is shown as an enclosure marked as the “Old house site”, which in the present day is the orchard (Dutton, 2010, 19).
- 4.7 The post-Tudor house was a plain, yellow brick Georgian box (Dutton 2010, 56). In 1867 the house was remodelled and enlarged by John Dutton in a neo-Tudor style (*ibid.* 63). This conversion left the house “woefully” out of scale with its surroundings, leading to the expansion of the boundaries of Hinton Ampner Park (*ibid.* 122).
- 4.8 The current Hinton Ampner House is a Grade II\* Listed Building (Listed Building Reference 145365). The house was remodelled in 1937 into an approximation of a Georgian stately home at the request of Ralph Dutton, the 8<sup>th</sup> and last Baron Sherbourne. At this time, the now renowned gardens were also remodelled. Hinton Ampner House was restored again in 1960 following extensive fire damage and the property passed to the National Trust in 1986.

## 5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 In total the works entailed the excavation of seven trenches, measuring between 4.5m long by 1.8m wide and 1m long by 1.5m wide. The fieldwork was undertaken between Tuesday 14<sup>th</sup> July 2015 and Sunday 19<sup>th</sup> July 2015.
- 5.2 The three initial evaluation areas were located using tapes, measuring from fixed boundaries, based on the geophysical results provided by the National Trust. Initial excavation was undertaken using a mini-digger fitted with a 0.5m wide toothless ditching bucket to remove topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits in spits no greater than 10cm in thickness. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant horizon was exposed, and all further excavation was carried out by hand. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist. A summary of the trench dimensions is shown below (Table 1) and their positions indicated on Figure 2.

Trench Number	Excavated dimensions
1	3.3m long x 1.8m wide
3	4.5m long x 2m wide
4	3 m long x 1.8m wide
5	4.6m long x 1.8m wide
6	2m long x 2m wide
7	1m x 1.5m wide
8	2m long x 1.5m wide

*Table 1: Summary of trench dimensions*

- 5.3 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 5. Three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (e.g. cut [112]).
- 5.4 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Representative sections of each trench were drawn to scale in plan (at 1:50) and in section (at scale 1:20) with Ordnance datum heights displayed on each class of drawing. Colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and included photographs referenced with an identification board, scales and a directional arrow. Trench locations were recorded using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS receiving RTK corrections.
- 5.5 All finds of all classes were collected, with the spoil from the excavated trenches being examined for further artefact recovery. Finds collected during the fieldwork were bagged and labelled with



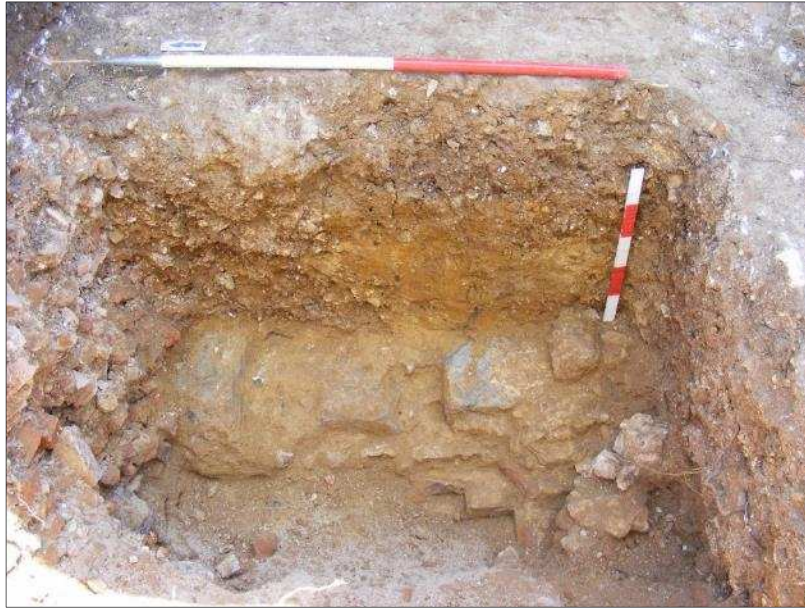
the appropriate deposit context number. All finds were processed (cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate) at the offices of AAL, prior to assessment by approved specialists.

## 6.0 Results

- 6.1 All of the trenches excavated were targeted on anomalies identified from the geophysical survey, and they revealed that a broadly similar sequence of deposits across the site, comprising a 0.1m thick layer dark brown silty sand topsoil which sealed a 0.1m–0.14m thick dark brown, silty sand layer, which is most likely due to extensive landscaping activity associated with laying out the gardens. The earliest deposit recorded within all the trenches was a compact, reddish brown, silty clay with frequent angular and sub angular flints, representing the underlying natural geology.
- 6.2 Of the trenches investigated, only Trenches 4 and 5 were devoid of significant archaeological features, exposing only the topsoil, natural, and layers of made ground or levelling deposits likely associated with Georgian or Victorian landscape gardening, from which a single sherd of 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery and 20 fragments of post-medieval CBM were recovered. Trench 5 also exposed a layer of made ground, 501, which produced a number of CBM, slate and tile fragments as well as three fragments of miscellaneous 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century wares and a sherd of Chinese porcelain of a similar date.
- 6.3 The remaining trenches identified evidence for substantial medieval and post-medieval activity on the site, including evidence of a probable medieval building to the west of the church; the foundations of a substantial structure of probable Tudor date and evidence of post-medieval walls and a culvert.

### ***Trench 1 (Figures 3, 4 and 5)***

- 6.4 This trench was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and was located in the southwestern part of the orchard.
- 6.5 Located towards the western end of this trench was the corner of a probable cut [112], for a wall foundation, which measured 1.2m wide x 1.6m long in plan and extended beyond the trench to the north and west. The wall within this foundation cut, 107, was exposed at 1.1m below the existing ground surface and was four courses high, constructed of roughly dressed stone, the blocks measuring between 0.2m long x 0.16m wide x 0.1m thick, and occasional handmade brick, bonded with a sandy lime mortar.



*Plate 1: West-facing section of foundation cut [112] showing structure 107, scales 1m and 0.5m*

- 6.6 Directly above the wall 107, was a 0.2m thick deposit, 113, comprising a mid yellow silty clay, with frequent brick, tile and stone fragments. This was contained in a steep sided cut [108], which has been interpreted as the cut of a possible robber trench (a trench dug to remove and reuse brick and stone from the underlying wall). Above 113 within this cut was deposit 105, composed of fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), including bricks, glazed bricks, and tile, which dated broadly to the post-medieval period. Also recovered from this deposit was a fragment of modern glass, several iron nails and worked chalk fragments which dated from the 15<sup>th</sup> century or later.
- 6.7 The latest feature in this trench was a sub-circular pit, 111, located at the west end of the trench and cutting deposit 105. This pit measured 0.38m deep and was filled by a 0.18m thick deposit of sandy silt, 110, and a 0.18m thick deposit of sandy silt, 109, neither of which produced any artefacts.

### ***Trench 3 (Figures 6 and 7)***

- 6.8 This trench was positioned to investigate the intersection between two linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and was located in the northern part of the lawn.
- 6.9 Towards the centre of the trench was a firm, yellow, flint rubble and mortar layer, 303, which measured 2.5m wide x 0.2m thick and contained no dating evidence. Cutting this surface was a brick culvert, 304, running across the trench on a north – south alignment.



*Plate 2: Trench 3 showing surface 303 and culvert 304, looking south, scales 1m*

- 6.10 The culvert measured 2.4m long x 0.5m wide x 0.15m deep and was constructed of three courses of reddish orange handmade bricks, including glazed brick, with each brick measuring approximately 0.3m long x 0.12m wide x 0.1m deep, and bonded with lime mortar. A single piece of 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery, five fragments of animal bone and an iron nail were recovered from the structure. This culvert was filled by a 0.06m thick, dark greyish brown, sandy silt deposit, 305, from which no dating evidence was recovered.
- 6.11 To the southwest of the trench, was a linear spread of light yellow mortar, 308, which measured 0.5m wide, which may represent the truncated remnants of a wall. It was sealed by a levelling layer 306, itself sealed by surface 303.

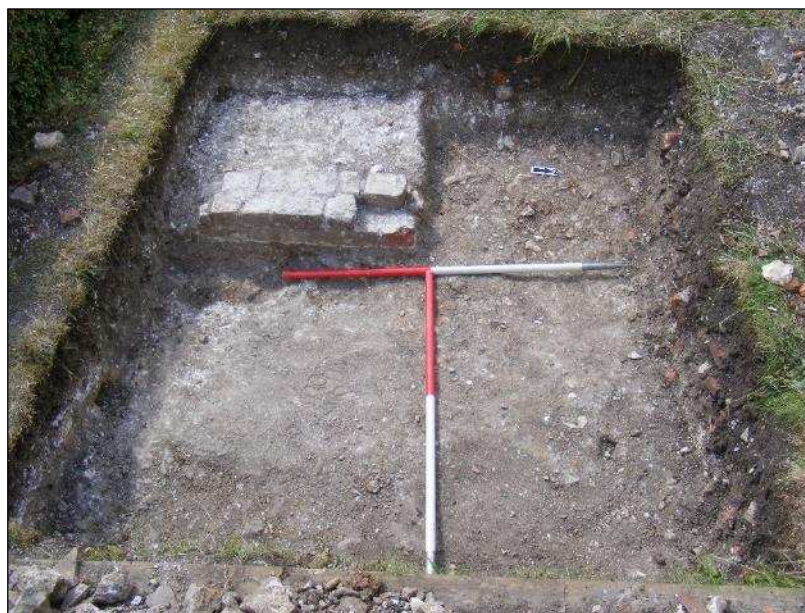


*Plate 3: Deposit 308, looking west, scales 2 x 1m*

### **Trench 6 (Figure 8)**

- 6.12 This trench was positioned to investigate the corner of a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey and was located in the western half of the orchard.

At the southwest corner of this trench was a portion of a north-south oriented wall, 602, which was two courses high and measured 0.8m long x 0.3m wide x 0.18m deep. It was constructed of a double course of lime mortared reddish orange handmade bricks, each of which measured approximately 0.15m wide x 0.2m long x 0.08m thick. This wall was abutted by a 0.14m thick compacted chalk layer, 603, which was in turn sealed by a 0.2m thick levelling layer, 601, from which 153 sherds of early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered.



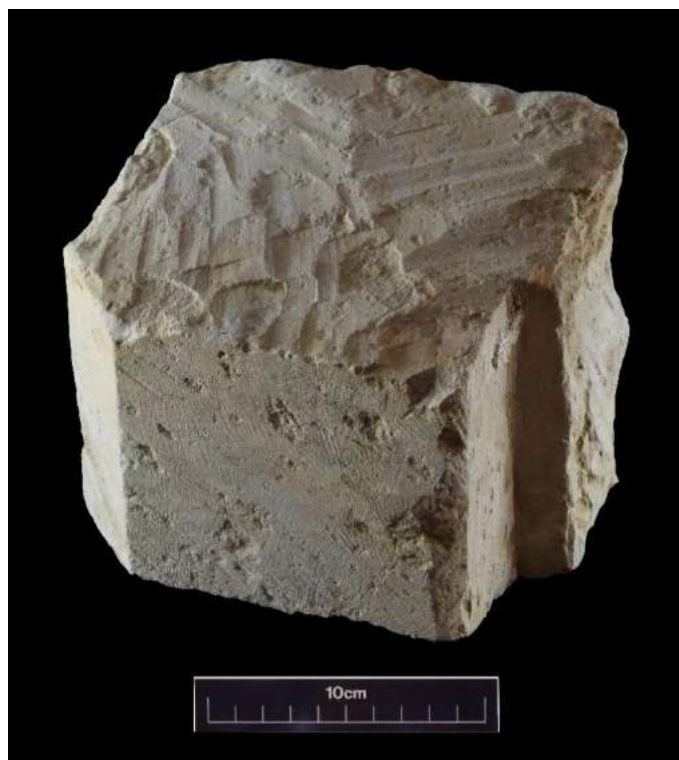
*Plate 4: Trench 6 showing wall 602, looking west, scales 2x1m*

### **Trench 7 (Figure 9)**

- 6.13 This trench was positioned to investigate an amorphous anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and was located in the southeastern part of the orchard.
- 6.14 Towards the centre of this trench was the remains of a north-south oriented wall, 702, which measured 0.35m wide and consisted of a single course of reddish orange handmade bricks each measuring approximately 0.3m long x 0.16m wide x 0.1m deep, bonded with lime mortar. One of the bricks from this wall displayed evidence of sunken margin moulding on the top and other diagnostic marks, which dated it to the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.15 Wall 702 was sealed by a 0.16m thick topsoil layer, 701, from which two sherds 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered.

### **Trench 8 (Figures 10, 11 and 12)**

- 6.16 This trench was positioned to investigate an amorphous anomaly in the eastern part of the orchard.
- 6.17 The earliest feature encountered in this trench was the corner of an east - west oriented flint wall with a right angled return to the north, 805, which measured 0.83m wide. This feature extended beyond the limits of excavation to the north and west of the trench and was excavated to maximum depth of 0.38m, but most likely continues beyond this depth. It was constructed of multiple uneven courses of blueish grey flint nodules, on average 0.16m wide x 0.12m deep, bonded by lime mortar and with an internal core of light yellow brown clay, small flint nodules and lime mortar.
- 6.18 Abutting wall 805, was a single deposit of mid brown silt, 807, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m and produced three fragments of mid-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery as well as a single fragment of Laverstock type glazed medieval ridge-tile of probable 14<sup>th</sup> century date and several fragments of post-medieval brick and tile; two iron sheets and one post-medieval nail. Nineteen fragments of animal bone and five fragments of charcoal were also recovered from this deposit.
- 6.19 Two fragments of voussoir stones were also recovered from deposit 807. They were submitted for specialist analysis to Dr Glyn Coppack, and were identified as an early 13<sup>th</sup> century door or window jamb or head with one of the stones, SF.6, displaying evidence of distinctive claw tooling, common from c.1170 into the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century (Coppack *pers. comm.*).



*Plate 5: Voussoir stone (SF.5), scale 0.1m.  
Photography by C. Casswell*



*Plate 6: Voussoir stone (SF.6) displaying evidence of claw tooling, scale 0.1m.  
Photography by C. Casswell*

- 6.20 Overlying wall 805 was the remnants of a north-south orientated wall, 803, which measured 0.35m wide x 0.12m deep and was constructed of a single course of reddish orange handmade bricks, each measuring approximately 0.33m long x 0.25m wide x 0.1m deep, and bonded with a soft light pinkish yellow lime mortar. To the east of this was a layer of flints and mortar 802, possibly representing a surface associated with the adjacent wall 803.
- 6.21 Abutting wall 805 was a 0.04m thick deposit of mid grey silty sand, 809, which contained a post-medieval spade shoe, SF.1. This layer was in turn sealed by a 0.08m thick deposit of mid grey silty sand with very frequent CBM, stone and mortar flecks and fragments, 810, from which no dating evidence was recovered.



*Plate 7: South-facing section of Trench 8, looking north*

## **7.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

- 7.1 The excavations revealed a number of features of archaeological interest within the investigation area, with archaeological features identified in five of the seven trenches. The results corresponded well with the previous geophysical survey of the site, indicating a potentially significant buried archaeological resource.
- 7.2 Trench 8 uncovered evidence of a possible medieval structure to the west of the church which could represent the remains of the earliest house at Hinton Ampner. This was described as a small house located in this area, although at present there is not enough evidence to identify this structure or speculate to its plan or extent. Pottery of 14<sup>th</sup> century date, and two worked stones (SF.5 and SF.6) were recovered from this trench, which are indicative of early 13<sup>th</sup> century door and window fragments, suggesting that the putative structure may have been constructed of stone, at least in part.
- 7.3 In Trench 1 the foundation cut, [112] and the remains of a substantial foundation, 107, of probable Tudor date were exposed. A later robber cut, [108], was also identified and had clearly targeted the remains of these walls to recover brick and stone for reuse elsewhere upon the abandonment and disuse of the building. The backfill of this robber trench, 105, contained a substantial quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) fragments including a group of chamfered, possibly voussoir bricks, as well as further unglazed bricks, glazed brick and tile, all of which dated broadly to the post-medieval period and would be in keeping with the type of material likely used in the construction of a late Tudor manor. An incomplete tile with a paw print (SF.4), and a moulded brick with circular details (SF.3) were also recovered from this context and have been dated broadly to the post-medieval period. A fragment of modern glass, several iron nails and worked chalk fragments which dated from the 15<sup>th</sup> century or later were also recovered from within deposit 105, suggesting that the archaeological remains in this area of the site have been subject to a level of disturbance, most likely associated with the robber cut, [112] or subsequent rooting activity.

- 7.4 The substantial brick remains found in Trench 1 are indicative of post-medieval structure of some significance, as in the 15<sup>th</sup> century brick was used only for buildings of the highest status (Lynch 2010, 52). The moulded brick with circular details, SF.3, is particularly of note and has been identified as an incomplete example of a probable volute, a spiral ornamental piece that is found in the capital of an Ionic Column, and suggests a high level of brick workmanship. The majority of mouldings from the late medieval and post-medieval periods, however, were not produced from casts, or 'green-moulds', but 'cut and roubed' to shape creating a distinctive finish with the worked parts often revealing a core quite different from the fired face (Moore 1991, 227). This practice was performed by highly skilled craftsmen, and from the 14<sup>th</sup> century onwards this post-fired cutting and rubbing of bricks to gain precise shapes was considered a highly desirable architectural feature (Lynch, Watt and Colson 2006).
- 7.5 Figure 2 shows the position of the trenches in relation to three possible locations of the Tudor house based on the plan made by Admiral Lord St. Vincent between 1765 and 1772, and roughly interpreted from the excavated archaeological evidence, specifically the corner foundations identified in Trench 1, and anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The house was described as being about 60 yards (approximately 50m) to the north of the current house (Dutton 2010, 102), which broadly corresponds to the distance between the exposed archaeological foundations and the position of the current house, making it a significant possibility that the remains uncovered during excavation relate to the former Tudor house at Hinton Ampner. However, what element of the house is represented by the exposed archaeological features, or the precise location and dimensions of the property remain somewhat speculative based on the limited scope of the investigations.
- 7.6 A north-south oriented wall was recorded in Trench 7, with one of the bricks recovered displaying evidence of sunken margin moulding on the top and other diagnostic marks, which dated it to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The wall was narrow and truncated and is unlikely to represent a major load bearing member, but it appears to run broadly parallel to the presumed orientation of the Tudor house, and may be part of a small contemporary outbuilding or boundary wall.
- 7.7 Throughout the site, there was evidence for significant levelling and landscaping, associated with the repeated landscaping and alterations to the gardens surrounding the house that happened throughout the Georgian and Victorian periods. The positions of Trenches 3, 4, and 5 largely corresponds the position of paths as indicated on the 1888 OS 1st edition 25 inch map, which shows Hinton Ampner house and the extent of its gardens (Figure 14).
- 7.8 Further evidence of post-medieval activity on the site was also recorded in Trench 3, which exposed a post-medieval culvert, 304; and in Trench 6 where remains of a probable garden wall and associated surface were exposed, along with 153 sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery recovered from layer 601. Such a substantial amount could be suggestive of a deliberate disposal of the pottery within this area.
- 7.9 The results of the excavation are of significant interest to the property of Hinton Ampner, with evidence of extensive post-medieval remodelling in the gardens, as well as an indication as to the location of the lost Tudor manor, which was traditionally believed to be in the orchard as the archaeological evidence seems to confirm. The presence of a hitherto unknown earlier medieval structure to the west of the church was also identified and could reflect the remains of the earliest house built on the grounds.



## **8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

- 8.1 The methodology adopted was appropriate to the nature and extent of the project and has identified a number of archaeological features and deposits, indicative of substantial medieval and post-medieval activity on the site.
- 8.2 The aim of this project was firstly to encourage public engagement with the property as part of the Festival of Archaeology 2015, and secondly to evaluate the archaeology surrounding the current house to professional standards despite the limited experience of the volunteer staff. This was always likely to be a challenge, however the volunteer team performed enthusiastically and over the six days managed to fully investigate the trenches, whilst maintaining a complete and coherent set of records which allowed the narrative of the site to be reconstructed. The decision to limit the excavation area to seven relatively small trenches was vital to this success as it allowed a variety of different archaeological features to be exposed across the whole site, as well as providing the volunteers with levels of support necessary relative to the remains encountered.
- 8.3 The community engagement aspects of the project also proved to be highly effective, with 34 members of the public engaging with the project, and many more members of the public expressing an interest in the 'live' excavations happening across the grounds.
- 8.4 The archaeological remains encountered across the site correspond to the interpretation of the geophysical survey, which successfully indicated the presence of buried archaeological remains in Trenches 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8. This suggests that geophysical survey results can be considered to be a fairly accurate indicator as to the location of further areas of archaeological interest, having positively identified evidence of structural remains across the site.
- 8.5 The investigations have left some uncertainties about the nature and extent of the archaeological resource present in the investigated areas, and as such there are numerous options for further phases of similar community projects, should funding be available. The small areas investigated in this phase of works, generally no more than 2m by 2m and in some cases less mean that it was difficult at times to accurately determine the nature and extent of features and deposits exposed. It is suggested that the next phase of works should focus on a smaller number of larger areas, for example one or two c.5m by 5m areas, potentially to be located in the areas of the potential medieval features in Trench 8 and/or the Tudor features exposed in Trench 1. This would provide ample space for a number of volunteers to be involved, and hopefully allow for the clarification of questions such as the alignments of walls and other features, the stratigraphic sequence, and which elements of the putative earlier buildings have been identified.

## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

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1759 Extract of Issac Taylor's Map of Hampshire (Hampshire county council archive, 34M62/3)

1839 Tithe Map for Hinton Ampner (Hampshire Record Office, 21M65/F7/117/2)

1888 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch map showing Hinton Ampner House

## Appendix 1: Pottery Report

By Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 183 sherds with a total weight of 2,616g. It was largely post-medieval or modern, although a small amount of apparently reliably-stratified medieval material was also present. Where possible, the medieval wares are categorized using the conventions of the Winchester pottery type-series (e.g. Cotter 2011). The following fabric types were noted:

Code	Type	Date	Number of sherds	Weight (g)
MBK	Fine Sandy ware with flint and chalk	1050–1150	1	16
MDF	Medium Grained Sandy Ware	1050–1350	2	13
MDG	Late Medieval Red Ware	1350–1500	5	476

Table 2: Fabric type

In addition, the following post-medieval wares were noted (Table 3).

Code	Type	Date	Number of sherds	Weight (g)
BORD	Border Ware	1550–1750 (Pearce 1988)	3	23
CP	Chinese Porcelain	18 <sup>th</sup> century (Whitehouse 1972, 63)	4	21
CRM	Creamware	1740–1880 (Towner 1978)	58	444
EST	English Stoneware	1680+ (Mountford 1971)	5	123
FCS	Frechen/Cologne Stonewares	1550–1750 (Gaimster 1997)	1	6
MOD	Miscellaneous 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century wares		65	581
PMR	Post-Medieval Redware	16 <sup>th</sup> –19 <sup>th</sup> century (Brears 1969)	12	395
VER	Verwood-type Ware	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> –18 <sup>th</sup> century (Draper 2002)	27	552

Table 3: Post-medieval pottery assemblage

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 4. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The sherds of MDG from context 807 include two large sherds from the rim of a single bowl which has a lightly-incised wavy line around the rim-top. It is of a very similar form to comparable vessels from Southampton (Brown 2002, fig. 18). The other medieval sherds are plain bodysherds, probably from jars.

The largest group of pottery (153 sherds, 2,024g) came from context (601), a layer of made ground. The bulk of the group comprises Creamware, Verwood-type Ware, and 19<sup>th</sup> century wares mainly in the form of transfer-printed whitewares, and appears a typical early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century group. The Creamwares are all fairly pale in colour, indicating that they are later products of the tradition, and of late 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century date (Towner 1978, 45). All the sherds are from table-wares as is typical of the tradition, but the forms are chronologically undiagnostic. The Verwood Ware is all orange-glazed, and appears to be fragments of bread bins, a staple of the tradition from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-1950s (Draper 2002, 130). Much of the material does appear to be the product of primary deposition however, and probably represents disposal of outmoded domestic pottery into a convenient 'land-fill' site rather than general refuse disposal. The few residual sherds in the form of the Border Ware and German Stoneware are likely to be from earlier deposits which were the source of the material for the made ground.

A single fragment (20g) of glazed medieval ridge-tile in a pale sandy fabric occurred in context (807). It is of Laverstock type (Musty et al 1969, 139), and probably of 14<sup>th</sup> century date.

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Contxt	MBK		MDF		MDG		PMR		FCS		BORD		VER		EST		CP		CRM		MOD		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
106													2	12			1	3			1	26	20 <sup>th</sup> century
302							1	1					2	9							1	33	19 <sup>th</sup> century
304			1	8																			M11 <sup>th</sup> century
306							3	46															16 <sup>th</sup> century
403	1	16																					Mid 11 <sup>th</sup> century
502																	1	3			3	28	19 <sup>th</sup> century
601							5	225	1	6	3	23	21	516	5	123	2	15	58	444	58	472	19 <sup>th</sup> century
701																					2	22	20 <sup>th</sup> century
801			1	5									2	15									17 <sup>th</sup> century
807					3	435																	Mid 14 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>581</b>	

*Table 4: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds per context by fabric type*

## **Appendix 2: Ceramic Building Material Report**

*By Rachel Hall*

A total of 409 fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM), weighing 53,611g (Table 5) was recovered from fieldwork from 15 contexts. The majority of the assemblage comprises tile and brick fragments with a moderate amount of undiagnostic material. The condition of the assemblage ranges from fair to poor.

### **Fabrics**

The fabrics are generally sandy oxidised wares. The majority of the assemblage was identified as Sandy with moderate Ferruginous Pellets and coarse sparse, patinated flint inclusions. A small number of tiles in particular and a single brick were identified with a reduced fabric.

### **Bricks**

A total of 135 brick fragments were identified, these included fragments with at least one surface, edge or corner. Where possible, bricks were measured and a range of sizes was recorded. A range of depth sizes from 45–55mm were recorded. Widths ranged between 103–120mm, no complete bricks were recovered.

An unusual group of bricks was recovered from within rubble cut [108] which included a group of oxidised sandy bricks that are shaped with chamfered or curved edges, with triangular sections. A moulded brick (SF.3) was also recovered from this cut. It is probably an incomplete example of a Volute, a spiral ornamental piece that is found in the capital of an Ionic Column. These decorative bricks are dated to the post-medieval period. An incomplete tile with a paw print (SF. 4) was also recorded from this context. Of particular note, is a brick from Masonry layer (702), with evidence of sunken margin moulding on the top and other diagnostic marks, which dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

A small number of glazed bricks were also identified, and came from a range of contexts. These bricks were of a similar size range and all have a pale blue/green glaze on the majority of the brick, no complete examples were recovered. These may have been from an elevation or a stove area. A single floor brick, or Paver, was recovered from cut [108] in a reduced fabric.

All of the bricks, including the glazed fragments are unfrogged and due to the size and fabric of the bricks they are of post-medieval date. 'Frogging' came into legislation after 1784; however this was not a widespread change.

### **Tiles**

A total of 223 tile fragments were recovered. The assemblage was recovered from thirteen context and Peg tiles, valley tiles and plain tiles were all identified.

A moderate amount of fragments have complete or partial pre-fired perforations (circular). A couple of Peg-tiles with two intact peg-holes were recovered from within cut [108] and from layer 501. A small amount of valley tiles and fragments of other tiles were also recorded. Of particular note was an incomplete valley tile with a yellow/green glaze with raised pyramid decoration from Rubble layer 403, associated with landscape gardening. A further incomplete tile with a curved edge was recovered from within rubble cut [108]. These tiles can be dated to the post-medieval period on form and fabric.

### **Undiagnostic**

The remaining assemblage comprises 51 fragments that are of undiagnostic nature, due to the lack of surfaces. The fabrics are the same as those for both brick and tiles. No further information can be gained from these fragments.

## Other Material

Three fragments of unworked slate were recovered from within cut [108], masonry deposit 304 and layer 501. A single fragment of wall plaster was recovered from within cut [108] and had a buff/yellow painted surface.

## Further Work

A small amount of CBM can be illustrated and further work on their form, fabric and architectural significance in relation to the Medieval House can be undertaken if necessary.

1. Chamfered bricks (x7); (105) [108]
2. Moulded Brick (SF. 3); (105) [108]
3. Decorated roof tile; (403)

Type	Number	Weight (g)
Bricks	135	35402
Tiles	223	17524
Undiagnostic	51	685
Stone	3	135
Wall Plaster	1	66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>53967</b>

Table 5: CBM and other materials by type, number and weight (g)

Context	Type	Number	Weight (g)
105	Brick	1770	626500
105	Tile	476	55500
105	Stone	5	9000
601	Brick	110	50000
601	Tile	120	8000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2481</b>	<b>749000</b>

Table 6: Additional unidentified CBM recorded on site, by context



*Plate 8: The Post-medieval moulded brick with circular details (SF.3) recovered from Trench 1, scale 0.1m.  
Photography by C. Casswell*



Context	Date	Type	Number	Weight (g)	Comments
104	Post-medieval	Brick	21	2810	1 near complete unfrogged brick measuring 110mm wide x 50mm deep; also many incomplete brick fragments with corner and edges and mortar attached. Sandy and oxidised fabric. Unfrogged. 3 fragments are 50mm deep/wide. Three fragments of pale blue glazed bricks x50mm deep also recovered.
104	Post-medieval	Tile	16	1305	Incomplete tile fragments, 4 with circular peg hole, oxidised with reduced interior, sandwich firing with mortar attached.
105	Post-medieval	Tile	22	5867	Incomplete tile fragments, oxidised with reduced interior, sandwich firing with mortar attached. A small number have incomplete perforations and X1 has two circular peg holes, prefiring x150-160mm wide. X1 partial perforation. Also includes an incomplete tile with a curved edge.
105	Post-medieval	Brick	14	12184	Four incomplete bricks. Unfrogged and oxidised in sandy fabric. One is 110-120mm wide x 48mm deep. Seven are shaped with a chamfered or curved edge and triangular section? Voussoir. A large floor tile/paver, in a reduced fabric 1850mm wide x 40mm deep
105	Post-medieval	Brick	30	9471	SF. 3 a circular moulded brick with inner circle decoration and glazing; SF. 4 - glazed brick with pawprint on one surface; Glazed bricks with edges, corner and pale blue glazed surfaces, 105mm wide x50mm deep. Darker red fabric with moderate Fe oxide inclusions and harder fired.
106	Post-medieval	Tile	19	1488	Tile fragments with attached mortar. Two with incomplete round peg holes. Sandy oxidised 10-14mm thickness, with sandwich firing with grey core. A small no are reduced in fabric (red/dark grey)
106	Post-medieval	Brick	5	1219	Fragments of bricks with mortar attached; 103mm wide x 50mm deep; corner of a pale blue mottled glazed brick, only complete dimension is 52mm wide and other fragments with corners and edges. Oxidised sandy fabric with frequent Fe pellets. All unfrogged.
106	Post-medieval	Undiagnostic	6	55	Abraded fragments
302	Post-medieval	Undiagnostic	8	70	Abraded fragments, one has a partial perforation
302	Post-medieval	Tile	23	1183	Tile fragments, two are slightly curved and x4 have partial perforations
302	Post-medieval	Brick	21	1006	Abraded incomplete fragments, with edges and corners and mortar attached x50mm wide
302	Post-medieval	Brick	2	46	Conjoining glazed brick fragments, pale blue
305	Post-medieval	Tile	7	605	Tile fragments; Two with round peg holes. Sandy oxidised 10-14mm thickness, with sandwich firing with grey core.
305	Post-medieval	Undiagnostic	18	382	Undiagnostic sandy fragments, some possible surfaces

Context	Date	Type	Number	Weight (g)	Comments
305	Post-medieval	Brick	3	347	Sandy brick fragments, all incomplete with corners and edges, very sandy fabric. All unfroged
304	Post-medieval	Brick	12	585	Abraded and incomplete brick fragments x45mm deep
304	Post-medieval	Undiagnostic	17	129	Abraded and undiagnostic
304	Post-medieval	Tile	18	404	Abraded, oxidised tile fragments with x1 partial perforation
304	Post-medieval	Brick	2	1978	Two near complete glazed bricks, pale blue in colour. Dimension 105mm wide x 55mm deep and unfroged
306	Post-medieval	Brick	6	2617	Two large incomplete bricks with mortar attached, one has glaze splashes on both sides 110mm wide x 50mm deep; second brick, unglazed measures 100x50mm; smaller glazed incomplete brick 52mm wide, with corners and edges. Other fragments 50-54mm deep all unfroged.
306	Post-medieval	Tile	3	113	Fragments
307	Post-medieval	Tile	2	143	Two incomplete tiles with circular peg holes and mortar attached
403	Post-medieval	undiagnostic	1	33	Undiagnostic fragment of brick
403	Post-medieval	tile	18	1065	Curved and flat tiles with mortar attached on some. One with circular peg hole and another green/yellow glazed circular tile with raised pyramid decoration
403	Post-medieval	undiagnostic	1	16	Undiagnostic fragment of brick with mortar attached
501	Post-medieval	Tile	57	1906	Incomplete tile fragments with mortar attached, one has two circular peg holes. Sandy oxidised with sandwich firing
501	Post-medieval	Brick	2	52	Incomplete brick fragments with edges
601	Post-medieval	Brick	9	1094	Incomplete unfroged brick with glaze splashes x 50mm deep; three pale blue glazed fragments x64mm deep, two conjoin and fragments of brick, edges and corners. Unfroged, oxidised and sandy fabric
701	Post-medieval	Tile	4	533	Incomplete tiles with sandy oxidised fabric and mortar attached.
702	Post-medieval	Brick	4	787	Incomplete bricks with sandy oxidised fabric. X3 fragments conjoin to form unfroged brick 110mm wide x 50mm deep. Evidence on top of brick of sunken margin moulding and possible animal paw print also. Another brick fragment with corner 50mm deep.

Context	Date	Type	Number	Weight (g)	Comments
801	Post-medieval	Brick	1	298	Incomplete glazed floor brick, dark green glaze x25mm deep 120mm wide
801	Post-medieval	Tile	23	1559	Tile fragments in sandy, oxidised fabric, two have perforations.
807	Post-medieval	Tile	11	1353	Abraded roof tiles, one with a complete perforation and two curved roof tiles, one has glaze splashes
807	Post-medieval	Brick	3	908	Abraded bricks with mortar attached x45mm deep and x105mm wide
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>409</b>	<b>53611</b>	

*Table 7: Summary of CBM*

## Appendix 3: Other Finds Report

By Mike Wood

### Introduction

A mixed collection of glass, metal, fuel waste, worked chalk and clay tobacco pipe was collected during evaluation at Hinton Ampner.

### Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins and Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible for the clay pipe, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded below (Table 8 to Table 11).

### Assemblage

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Mouths	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
307	1687–1712	1			4	6/64"	Plain stem
403	1687–1712	1			2	6/64"	Plain stem

Table 8: Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt (g)	Comments
104	Window glass	Clear	Modern	2	6	
104	Bottle	Green	Modern	1	10	
104	Wine bottle	Green	17 <sup>th</sup> –18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	Very abraded body shard. The surface is now almost completely iridescent and flaking.
104	Window glass	Clear	Modern	1	1	
104	Jar	Clear	Modern	1	14	Base fragment
105	Window glass	Clear	Modern	1	2	
105	Window glass	Clear	19 <sup>th</sup> –20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	1	Window glass, surfaces flaking.
105	Window glass	Clear	Post-medieval	6	12	Several pieces show traces of staining from fitting into lead cames.
105	Window glass	Clear	Modern	5	3	
106	Window glass	Clear	Modern	1	3	
106	Window glass	Clear	Modern	3	8	
403	Bottle	Green	Modern	1	3	
403	Bottle	Green	Modern	1	12	
403	Window glass	Clear	Post-medieval	5	8	Surfaces are flaking
601	Window glass	Clear	Modern	1	1	
601	Window glass	Clear	Modern	1	1	
601	Window glass	Clear	Modern	5	5	
601	Wine bottle	Green	c.1780–90	2	210	Neck and string rims
601	Wine bottle	Green	c.1770	1	26	Partial neck and string rim
601	Wine bottle	Green	17 <sup>th</sup> –18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	10	Very worn
601	Bottle	Green	19 <sup>th</sup> –20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	22	Bottle frags
601	Window glass	Clear	Modern	4	4	
601	Bottle	Clear	Modern	1	3	

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt (g)	Comments
601	Wine bottle	Green	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	9	73	
601	Window glass	Clear	Modern	3	2	
601	Bottle	Green	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	25	
601	Bottle	Clear	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	40	Square based bottle
601	Window glass	Clear	Modern	1	1	
601	Bottle	Green	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	3	8	
601	Bottle	Clear	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	Part of a square bottle
601	Chemist vial	Clear	19 <sup>th</sup> century	3	7	Thin walled cylindrical vial
601	Bottle	Clear	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	29	Thin walled bottle. The base has a very high kick.
601	Wine bottle	Green	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	22	Surfaces are flaking
801	Jar	Clear	Modern	1	7	
	<b>Total</b>			<b>27</b>	<b>219</b>	

Table 9: Glass

Context	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
104	Tombac and glass	Button	12x12x9	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	Square tombac and glass dress button
104	Cu alloy	Hoop	16x1	Modern	1	1	washer
104	Fe	Nails	40x13x13	Post-medieval	2	14	Corroded wrought iron nails
105	Fe	Tack	20x5x5	Modern	1	1	
105	Fe	Nail	80x15x15	Post-medieval	1	12	
105	Fe	Bar	64x25x12	Undated	1	113	Chamfered iron bar with flint adhered with corrosion
106	Cu alloy	Strip	122x20x1	Modern	1	13	
106	Fe	Nails	45x4x5	Post-medieval	13	32	
304	Fe	Nail	65x6x6	Post-medieval	1	12	
306	Pb	Cames	36x7x2	Post-medieval	5	25	H-profiled window cames
306	Fe	Nail	52x15x8	Post-medieval	1	8	
403	Fe	Nails	52x2x6	Post-medieval	13	53	Corroded wrought iron nails
601	Pb	Strip	30x15x6	Undated	2	31	Folded strips
601	Fe	Strip	58x24x2	Modern	1	10	
601	Pb	Waste	-	Undated	1	46	Puddled lead
601	Cu alloy	Tube	30x25x8	Modern	1	28	
601	Pewter	Buttons	16x5	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	3	6	Plain disc buttons with soldered shanks
601	Cu alloy	Hoop	32x2	Undated	1	5	Cast hoop.
601	Fe	Strip	72x5x5	Modern	3	32	One strip has a drilled perforation.

Context	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
601	Fe	Nails	48x6x4	Post-medieval	20	98	Corroded wrought iron nails
601	Fe	Nails	48x6x4	Post-medieval	117	378	Corroded wrought iron nails
701	Cu alloy	Button	23x12	19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	Domed livery button depicting lion rampant beneath a crown.
701	Fe	Nails	50x6x2	Post-medieval	3	10	
701	Pb	Came	15x5x5	Post-medieval	1	6	H-profiled came
701	Pb	Shot	10x8	Post-medieval	1	3	Pistol shot
809	Fe	Spade shoe	282x223x20	Post-medieval	1	696	Curved spade shoe with both arms intact although the terminal lugs where it was nailed in place have been damaged. Such items are known from the medieval period onwards, with this example being more typical of the post-medieval era (Margeson 1993).
801	Fe	Nails	75x5x5	Post-medieval	4	38	
807	Fe	Sheet	60x32x8	Undated	2	37	Corroded sheet
807	Fe	Nail	43x5x5	Post-medieval	1	4	
US	Fe	Nails	60x10x5	Post-medieval	26	128	Various corroded wrought iron nails
US	Cu alloy	Tack	-	Modern	1	1	
US	Pb	Strip	30x8x8	Undated	1	13	
US	Cu alloy	fitting	32x10x3	Modern	1	10	
US	Cu alloy	Buckle plate?	28x23x3	Medieval	1	11	Cast Cu plate with chamfered sides and broken terminals.
US	Pb	Weight	50x25x26	Undated	1	121	Conical weight formed from wrapped lead sheet rather than cast. Resembles late medieval steelyard weights.
US	Cu alloy	Coin weight	15x1	18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	<1	SF.2: Double-sided coin-weight for checking the Portuguese Half-Escudo, circulated in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century at a value of four shillings and sixpence. Known as an Eighth

Context	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
							'Johannes' or eighth joe after John V of Portugal (1706–50), who was pictured on the Half-Escudo.
US	Fe	Screws and nails	55x15x5	Modern	20	151	A mix of corroded nails and screws, some retaining washers.

Table 10: Metal

Context	Material	Object	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
104	Clinker	-	Undated	3	1	
106	Clinker	-	Undated	3	1	
305	Slag	Lump	Undated	1	9	Highly corroded ferric lump, probably iron production waste.
807	Charcoal	-	Undated	5	10	discard

Table 11: Worked stone

## Discussion

The assemblage contains a mixture of finds, many of which are post-medieval or modern in date including a group of metalwork recovered during metal detecting of trench spoil. A summary of the more significant finds is detailed below.

### Clay tobacco pipe

A small group of stems was collected from Trenches 3 and 4 and can be broadly dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### Glass

Much of the glass was of 19<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> century date including a large group from context 601. This context, along with 104, also however produced the oldest glass recovered from site comprising 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> century wine bottles.

### Metalwork

Much of the metalwork is of post-medieval or modern date and including structural material such as nails and window comes as well as dress accessories in the form of clothing buttons in various metals.

Of interest is a possible medieval buckle plate recovered during metal detecting and a crude lead weight that resembles a late medieval steelyard weight. A large post-medieval spade shoe was also recovered from Trench 8. Wooden spades with iron cutting edges have been known since the Roman period and were in common use in the medieval and post-medieval period (Margeson 1993).



*Plate 9: The post-medieval spade shoe recovered from Trench 8, scale 0.1m.  
Photography by C. Casswell*

Finally from this group was double-sided coin-weight also recovered during metal-detecting. These coin weights were used to check the weight of the Portuguese Half-Escudo, which was circulated in the 18th c and valued at four shillings and sixpence. Such coins were known as an Eighth 'Johannes' or eighth joe after John V of Portugal (1706–50), who was pictured on the Half-Escudo.

#### **Fuel waste**

The fuel waste collected mainly comprised clinker and charcoal with only a single piece of highly corroded iron slag collected.

#### **Worked chalk**

Three fragments of architectural chalk was recovered from contexts 104 and 105. All are fractured and abraded with only the plinth from 105 being identifiable. The tool marks are varied on the pieces, although the comb marks on the plinth resemble those from the 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

#### **Recommendations for further work**

This is a mixed assemblage, of mainly post-medieval or modern date and offers limited opportunity for further study, with the modern or undated material and all of the clinker and charcoal suitable for discard. No conservation work is necessary and the medieval and post-medieval assemblage should be retained as part of an archive.



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## **Appendix 4: Animal Bone Report**

*By Jennifer Wood*

### **Introduction**

A total of 36 (584g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered during a scheme of archaeological trial trenches undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd at Hinton Ampner House, Hinton Ampner, Hampshire. A further 53 (624g) fragments of marine shell were also recovered from the assemblage.

Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 produced animal bone and shell, all of which were recovered from potential Georgian/Victorian garden features and deposits.

### **Methodology**

The entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one. The data produced the basic NISP (Number of Identified Specimen).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982), Levine (1982) and Payne (1973), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (\*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

### **Results**

#### ***Condition***

The condition of the animal bone was highly variable, but the majority of the remains were of a moderate preservation, averaging at grade 3 of the Lyman criteria (1996).

#### ***Pathology***

No evidence of pathological conditions was noted within the assemblage.

#### ***Butchery***

Three fragments of animal bone recovered from Trenches 5, 7 and 8 displayed evidence of butchery. All of the remains had been subjected to heavy chop marks consistent with jointing of the carcase through the use of a heavy cleaver.

### **Gnawing**

Two fragments of animal bone recovered from Trench 6 and 8 displayed evidence of gnawing thought to be *canid* in origin.

### **Burning**

No evidence of burning was noted within the assemblage.

### **Species Representation**

Sheep/goat were the most predominant of the main domestic species identified within the assemblage, followed by cattle. Small numbers of pig and domestic fowl were also identified. Oyster shells were very prominent within the assemblage, representing over half. Small numbers of common cockle and common winkle shell were also identified within the assemblage.

### **Discussion**

The animal bone assemblage is small but moderately well-preserved. The majority of the animal bone assemblages from each of the trenches were very limited.

The taxa and skeletal element representation appears to represent a large proportion of butchery discard, with some intermixed food refuse. The large number of marine shell could also represent food discard, however, marine shell has often been re-used as decoration or mulch in a garden setting.

Due to the small size of the assemblage, little information on the underlying animal husbandry and utilisation practices can be gained.

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<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Levelling layer (104)</b>	<b>Levelling deposit (106)</b>	<b>Made ground (302)</b>	<b>Brick culvert (304)</b>	<b>Made ground (306)</b>	<b>Made ground (403)</b>	<b>Made ground (501)</b>	<b>Made ground (601)</b>	<b>Levelling layer (701)</b>	<b>Levelling layer (801)</b>	<b>Demolition rubble (807)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cattle	1		1				1				1	4
Sheep/ Goat	1	1						3		2	1	8
Pig		1						1				2
Domestic Fowl (Gallus sp.)								1			1	2
Large Mammal			2	5	1		1	4	1		1	15
Medium Mammal	1	2	3		1							7
Oyster (Ostrea edulis)		1	2		1	2	11	18	3		12	50
Winkle (Littorina littorea)											2	2
Cockle (Cerastoderma edule)								1			1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>92</b>

Table 12: Hand collected assemblage Identified to taxa

## Appendix 5: Context Summary List

### Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
101	Layer	Loose brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones, 0.14m thick; seals 102	Topsoil
102	Layer	Friable greyish brown silty sand with frequent chalk and small stones and occasional CBM, 0.1m thick, seals 104, 109, sealed by 101	Levelling/landscaping layer
103	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional small stones; sealed by 106	Natural underlying geology
104	Layer	Compact, brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional small stones, 0.14m thick; sealed by 102, seals 106	Levelling/landscaping layer
105	Fill	Large CBM fragments and infrequent mortar fragments with yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.63m deep; sealed by [111], seals 113, fill of [108]	Rubble fill of robber cut [108]
106	Layer	Compact orange yellow sandy silt with very frequent compacted rounded gravel, 0.95m wide; sealed by 104, seals 103	Discrete deposit of gravel, possibly a levelling deposit
107	Masonry	N-S oriented wall 4 courses high constructed of roughly shaped grey stone, between 0.2m long x 0.16m wide x 0.1m thick, and occasional handmade brick, dimensions unknown, bonded with sandy lime mortar containing small to mediums sized flint fragments; fill of [112], sealed by [108]	Probable foundations for a large brick built structure
108	Cut	E-W orientated linear with straight sides and flat sloping base, 0.63m deep; filled by 105 and 113, seals 107	Cut of robber trench, follows line of original cut [112]
109	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal and CBM fragments, 0.18m thick; sealed by 102, seals 110, fill of [111]	Upper silting deposit within pit [111]
110	Fill	Friable brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones, 0.3m thick; sealed by 109, fill of [111]	Lower silting deposit fill within pit [111]
111	Cut	Sub-circular shape in plan with shallow concave sides and a slightly concave base, 0.38m deep; sealed by 102, filled by 109 and 110, cuts 105	Cut of pit, possibly robber cut
112	Cut	N-S oriented linear with vertical sides and unexcavated base, excavated to 1.5m long x 1.2m wide x 1.2m deep; filled by 107, cut into 103	Original construction cut for structure [107]
113	Fill	Large CBM fragments with voids filled with mid yellow silty clay, excavated to 0.44m deep; sealed by 105, fill of [108]	Lower rubble fill of robber cut [108]

### Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Firm dark brown silty sand, 0.1m thick; seals 301	Topsoil
301	Layer	Compact dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk fragments, 0.04m thick; seals 302, sealed by 300	Levelling/landscaping layer
302	Layer	Loose mid brown silty sand with frequent flint, 0.2m thick; seals 303, sealed by 301	Levelling/landscaping layer

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
303	Layer	Firm yellow silty sand with frequent flint rubble and mortar, 2.5m wide x 0.2m deep; sealed by 302, cut by [304]; seals 306	East- west orientated surface area or pathway, possibly part of the Georgian or Victorian landscaping of the site
304	Masonry	NE- SW orientated culvert 2.4m long x 0.5m wide x 0.15m deep, constructed of 3 courses of lime mortar bonded reddish orange handmade bricks, including one glazed brick, each measuring approximately 0.3m long x 0.12m wide x 0.1m deep; cut into 303, sealed by 305	Brick culvert cutting through possible surface 303
305	Fill	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with infrequent tile fragments, 0.06m thick; fill of [304], sealed by 302	Silting deposit in culvert 304
306	Layer	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent flint, 0.26m thick; sealed by 302, seals 308	Levelling/landscaping layer
307	Void	Void	Void
308	Fill	Firm light yellow mortar, sealed by 306	Mortar deposit beneath 306, possible truncated wall foundation
309	Void	Void	Void
310	Layer	Firm mid reddish brown clay with frequent flint fragments; sealed by 302	Natural geology

#### Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Firm dark brown silty sand, 0.12m thick; seals 401	Topsoil
401	Layer	Friable dark brown silty sand, 0.08m; sealed by 400, seals 402	Levelling/landscaping layer
402	Layer	Firm yellowish brown clay with frequent angular and sub angular flint and coarse gravel, 0.14m thick; sealed by 401, seals 403	Levelling/landscaping layer
403	Layer	Loose mid brown silt with frequent coarse gravel, 0.30m thick; sealed by 402, seals 404	Levelling/landscaping layer
404	Layer	Friable mid yellowish brown clay; sealed by 403	Natural geology

#### Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
500	Layer	Loose mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.2m thick; seals 501	Topsoil
501	Layer	Firm silty sand with frequent angular and sub angular flint and gravel and occasional CBM fragments, 0.36m thick; sealed by 500, seals 502	Levelling/landscaping layer
502	Layer	Firm reddish brown silty clay with frequent angular and sub angular flint; sealed by 501	Natural geology

## Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
600	Layer	Loose dark brown silty sand, 0.18m thick, seals 601	Topsoil
601	Layer	Loose mid brown silty sand with frequent flint and CBM, 0.2m thick, sealed by 600, seals [602]	Levelling/landscaping layer
602	Masonry	N-S orientated wall two courses high measuring 0.8m long x 0.3m wide x 0.18m deep, constructed of a lime mortared double course of reddish orange handmade brick each measuring approximately 0.15m wide x 0.2m long x 0.08m thick; abuts 603	Possible 18 <sup>th</sup> century wall
603	Layer	Compacted chalk, 0.14 thick; sealed by 601, abuts [602]	Very compact chalk layer behind wall [602], possible path/surface or construction deposit
604	Layer	Compact light brownish grey silty sand with frequent flint, 0.14m thick; seals 605, sealed by [602]	Rubble layer beneath wall [602]
605	Layer	Compact reddish brown silty clay with frequent angular and sub angular flint; sealed by 601	Natural geology

## Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
700	Layer	Soft dark brown silty sand, 0.1m thick; seals 701	Topsoil
701	Layer	Friable dark brown silty sand with frequent chalk and flint fragments, 0.16m thick; sealed by 700, seals 702	Levelling/landscaping layer
702	Masonry	N-S orientated wall measuring 0.35m wide constructed of a single course of lime mortar bonded reddish orange handmade bricks each measuring approximately 0.3m long x 0.16m wide x 0.1m deep.	Single course brick wall, Possible 15th century.
703	Layer	Compact light greyish brown sandy clay with frequent medium angular and sub angular flint, 0.18m thick; sealed by 702, seals 704	Rubble layer, likely used as foundations for wall [702]
704	Layer	Compact reddish brown silty clay with frequent angular and sub angular flint; sealed by 701	Natural underlying geology

## Trench 8

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
800	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk and CBM fragments, 0.16m thick; seals 801	Topsoil
801	Layer	Loose dark grey silt with chalk and CBM fragments, 0.35m thick; sealed by 800, seals 802, 810 and 806	Levelling/landscaping layer
802	Masonry	Cobbled flint surface with lime mortar bonding, extent unknown as extends beyond limits of excavation; sealed by 801, seals 808	Possible surface abutting 803
803	Masonry	Remains of a N-S orientated wall measuring 0.35m wide constructed of a single course of reddish orange handmade bricks each measuring approximately 0.33m long x 0.25m wide x 0.1m deep bonded with a soft light pinkish yellow lime mortar, sealed by 809, contemporary to 807, seals 805	Remains of a post medieval wall overlaying earlier flint wall [805]
804	Void	Void	Void



Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
805	Masonry	E-W oriented flint wall measuring 0.83m wide and excavated to 0.38m deep constructed of multiple uneven courses of lime mortar bonded irregular blueish grey flint nodules approximately 0.16m wide x 0.12m deep with an internal core of light yellow brown clay, small flint nodules and lime mortar; sealed by 803/807, fill of 811	Wall
806	Layer	Dark grey silty sand, 0.05m thick; sealed by 801, seals 808	Levelling/landscaping layer
807	Layer	Mid brown silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal and CBM, 0.5m deep to LOE; sealed by 809, contemporary to 803, seals 805	Accumulation of demolition rubble against wall [805], possible deliberate backfill
808	Layer	Compact reddish brown silty clay with frequent angular and sub angular flint; sealed by 802, and 806, cut by 811	Natural geology
809	Layer	Soft mid grey silty sand with very occasional small stone fragments, 0.04m thick, sealed by 809, seals 803 and 807	Accumulation of demolition rubble against wall [803]
810	Layer	Soft mid grey silty sand with very frequent CBM, stone and mortar flecks and fragments, 0.08m thick; sealed by 801, seals 809	Accumulation of demolition rubble against wall [803]
811	Cut	Construction cut for wall [805], extent unknown; filled by 805, cut into 808	Construction cut for wall [805]

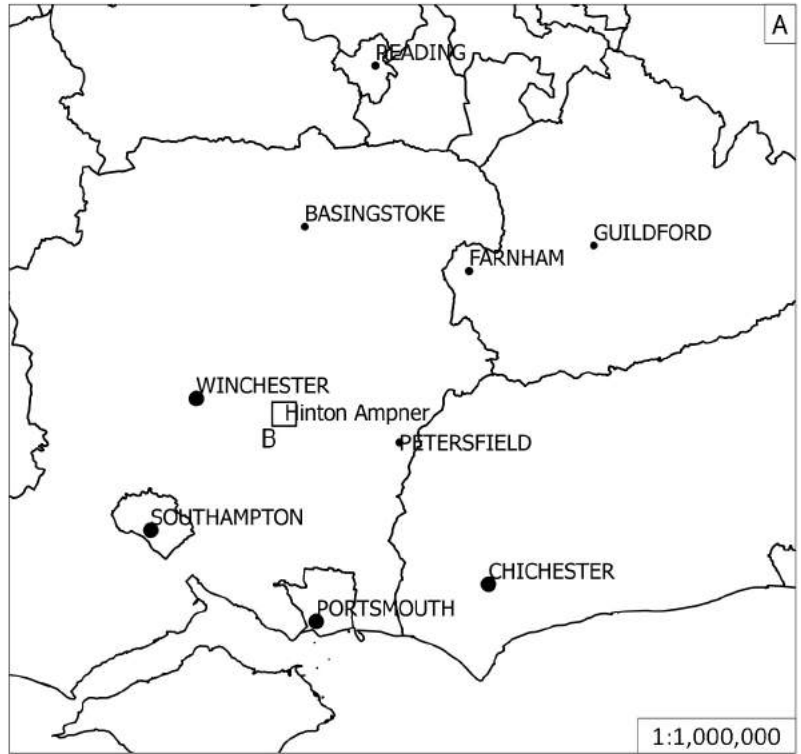
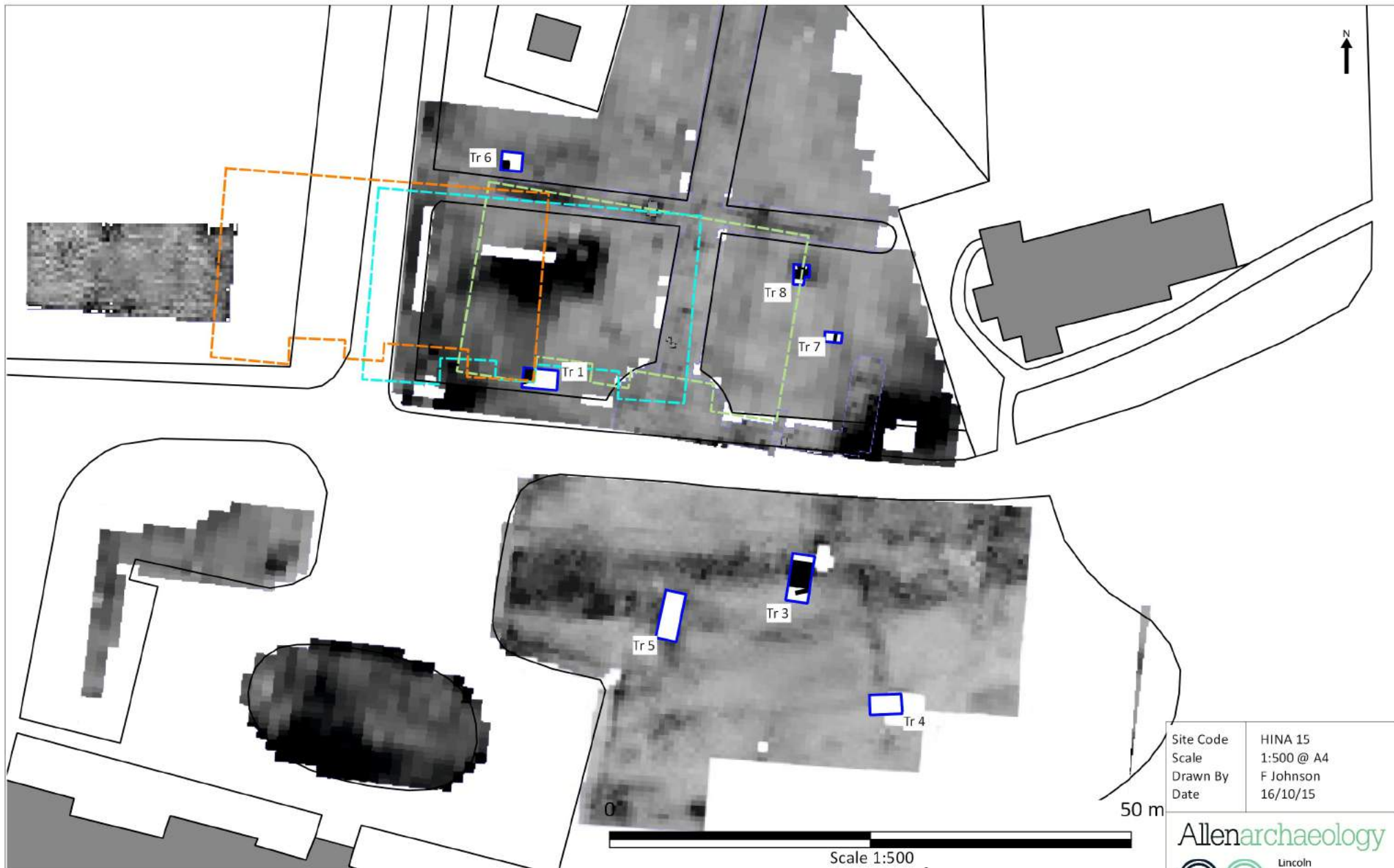


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

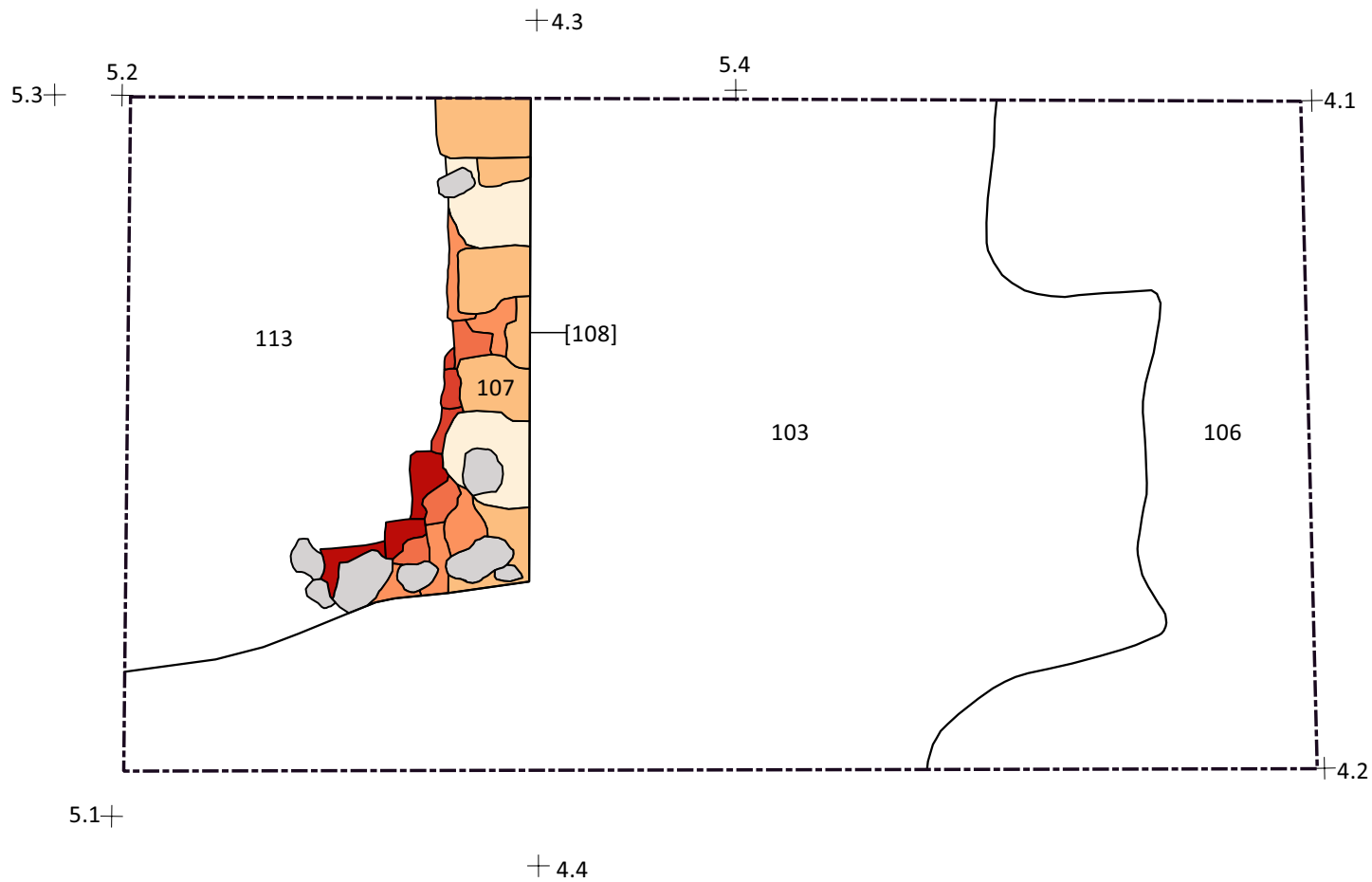
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Drawn by	F Johnson
Date	12/10/15







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**Figure 2:** Trench Locations shown in blue and archaeological features shown in black with possible locations of Tudor house, in orange, light blue and green, roughly interpreted based on results of the geophysical survey, the excavated remains in Trench 1 and a plan of the house made between 1765 and 1772 by Admiral Lord St. Vincent. Superimposed over geophysical survey results.



Key

-  Mortar
-  Foundation course 1
-  Foundation course 2
-  Foundation course 3
-  Foundation course 4
-  Foundation course 5

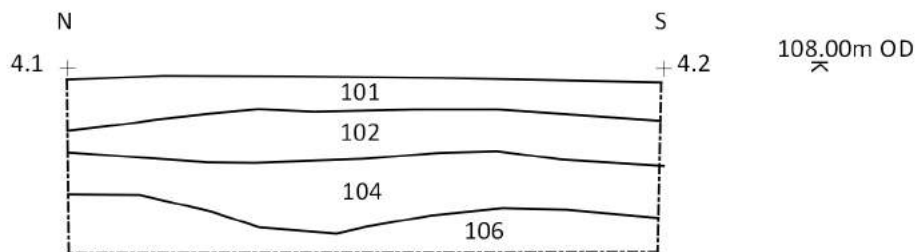
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Drawn By	F Johnson
Date	22/10/15

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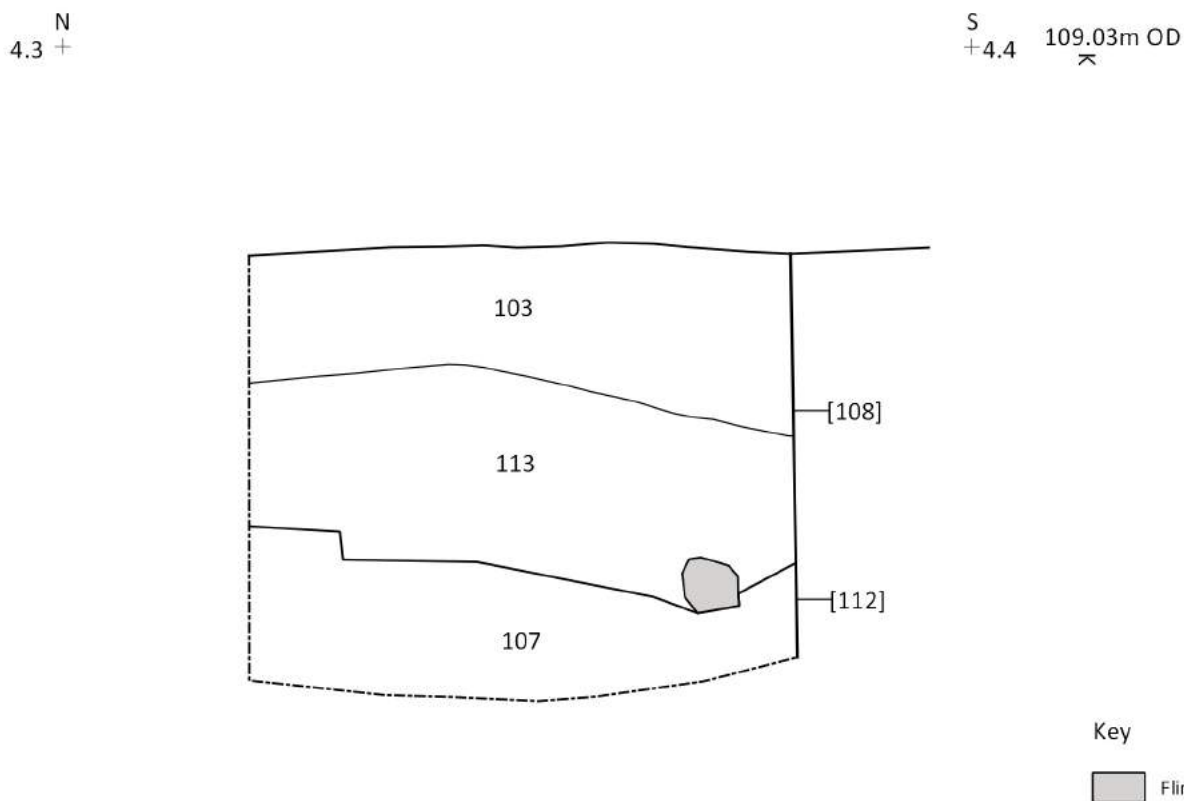


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1

West facing representative section of Trench 1



West facing section of construction cut [108] and wall 107



Scale 1:20

Site Code	HINA 15
Scale	1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	F Johnson
Date	29/10/2015

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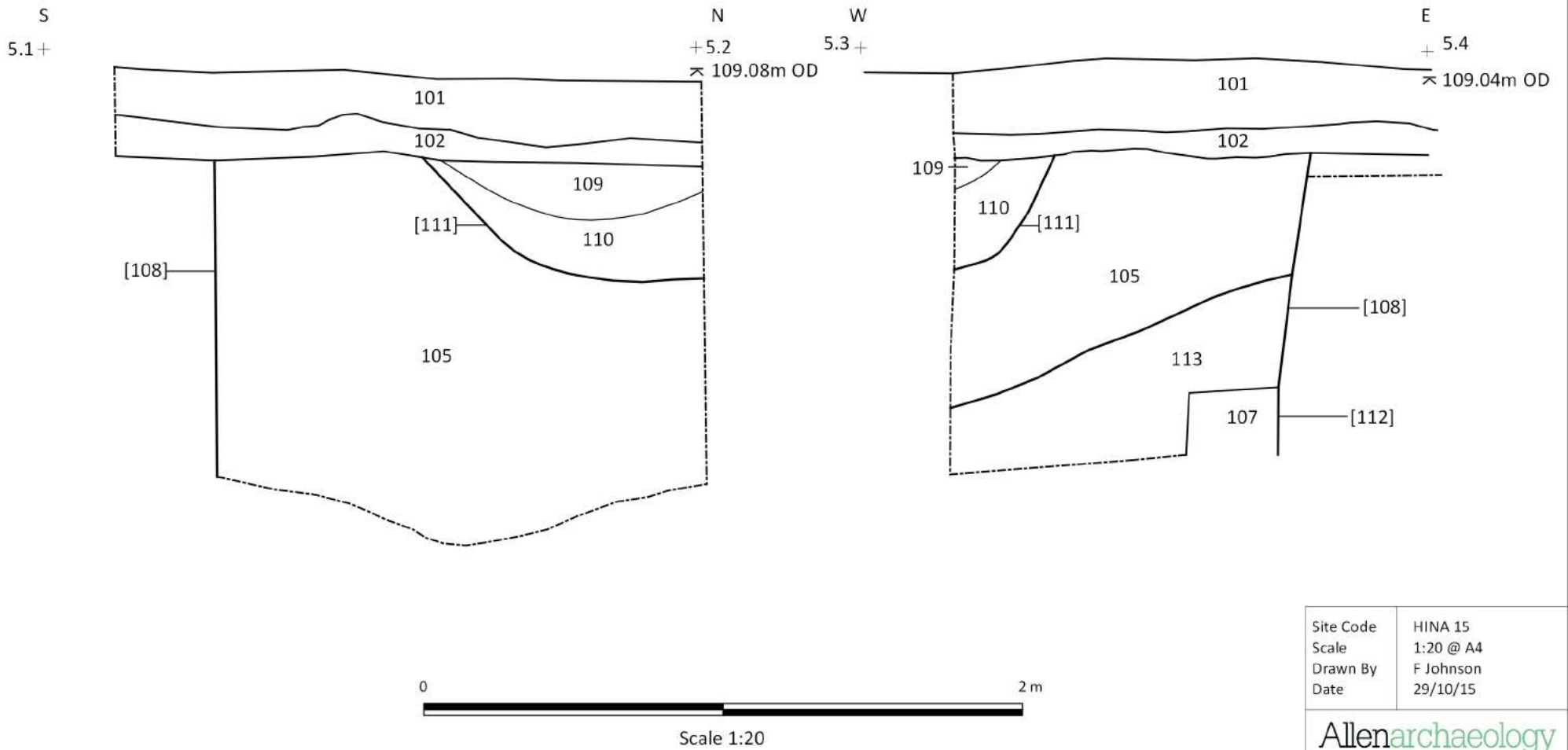


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Figure 4: Sections of Trench 1

East facing section of pit [111] and construction cut [108]

South facing section of pit [111], possible robber cut [108], foundation cut [112] and wall 107



Site Code	HINA 15
Scale	1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	F Johnson
Date	29/10/15

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Figure 5: Sections of Trench 1

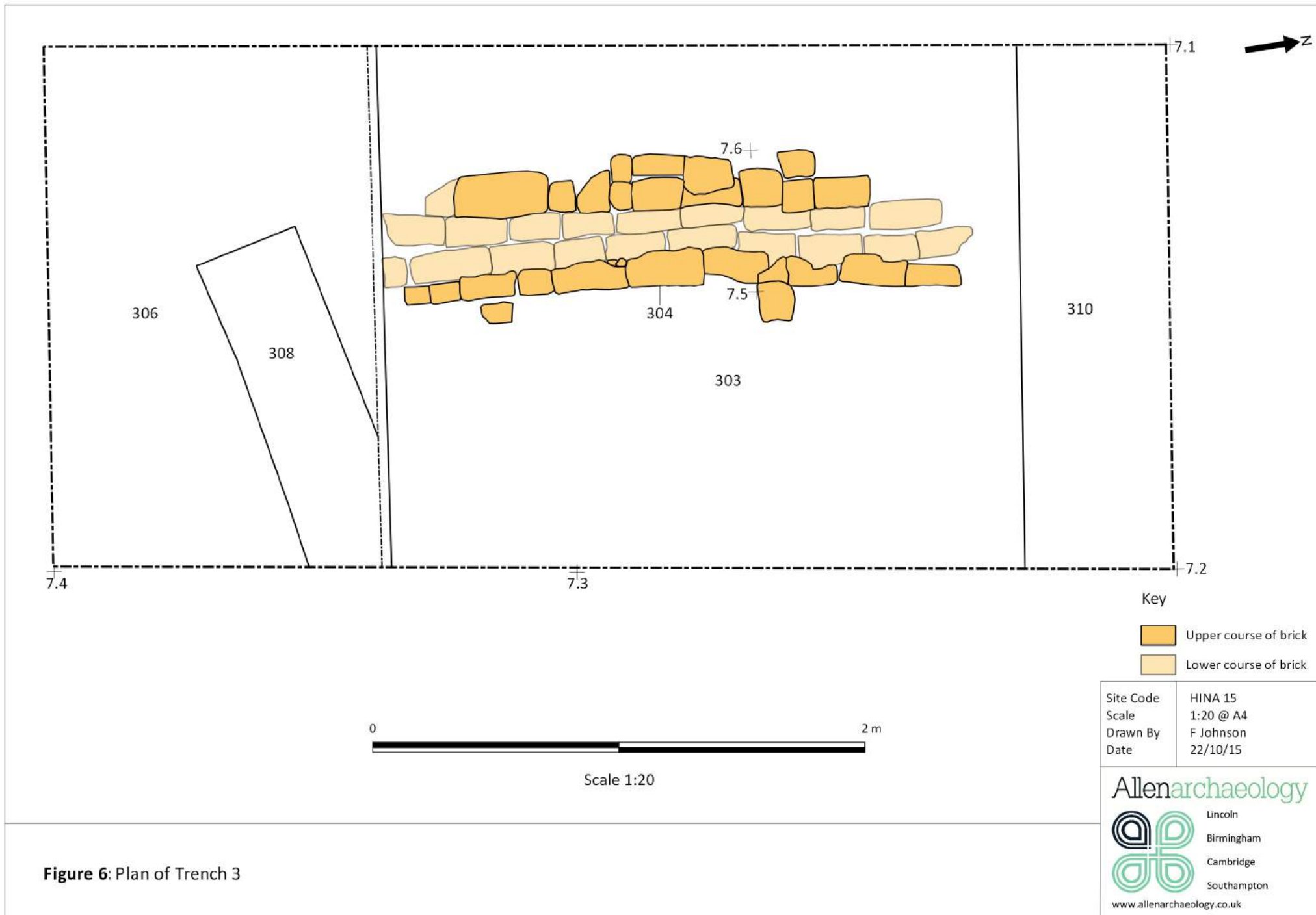
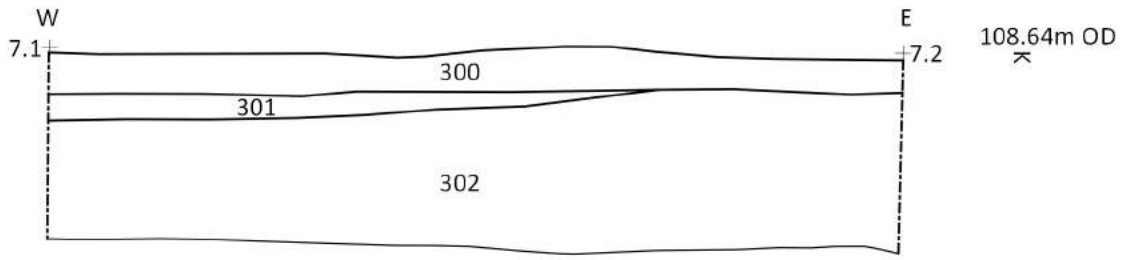
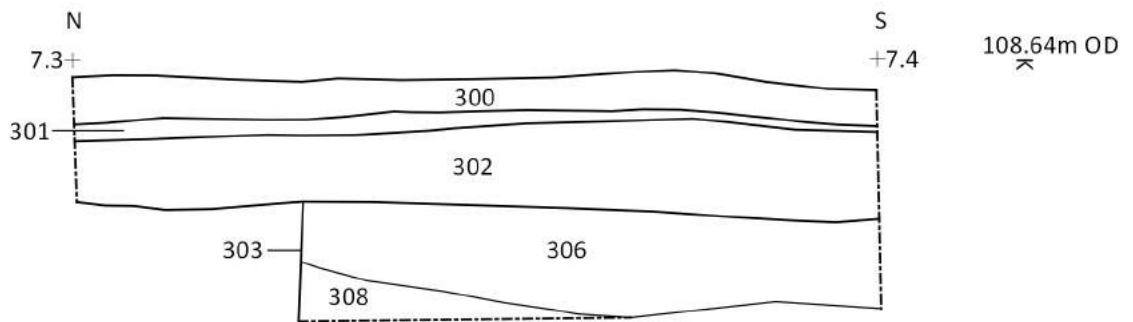


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 3

South facing representative section of Trench 3

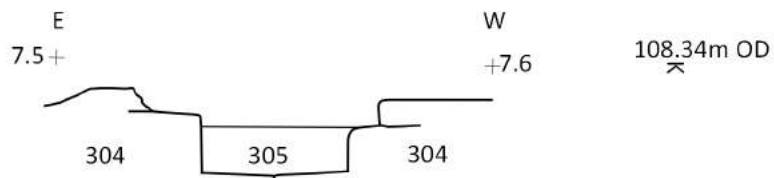


West facing representative section of Trench 3



Scale 1:20

North facing section through culvert 304



Scale 1:10

Site Code	HINA 15
Scale	1:20 and 1:10 @ A4
Drawn By	F Johnson
Date	22/10/2015

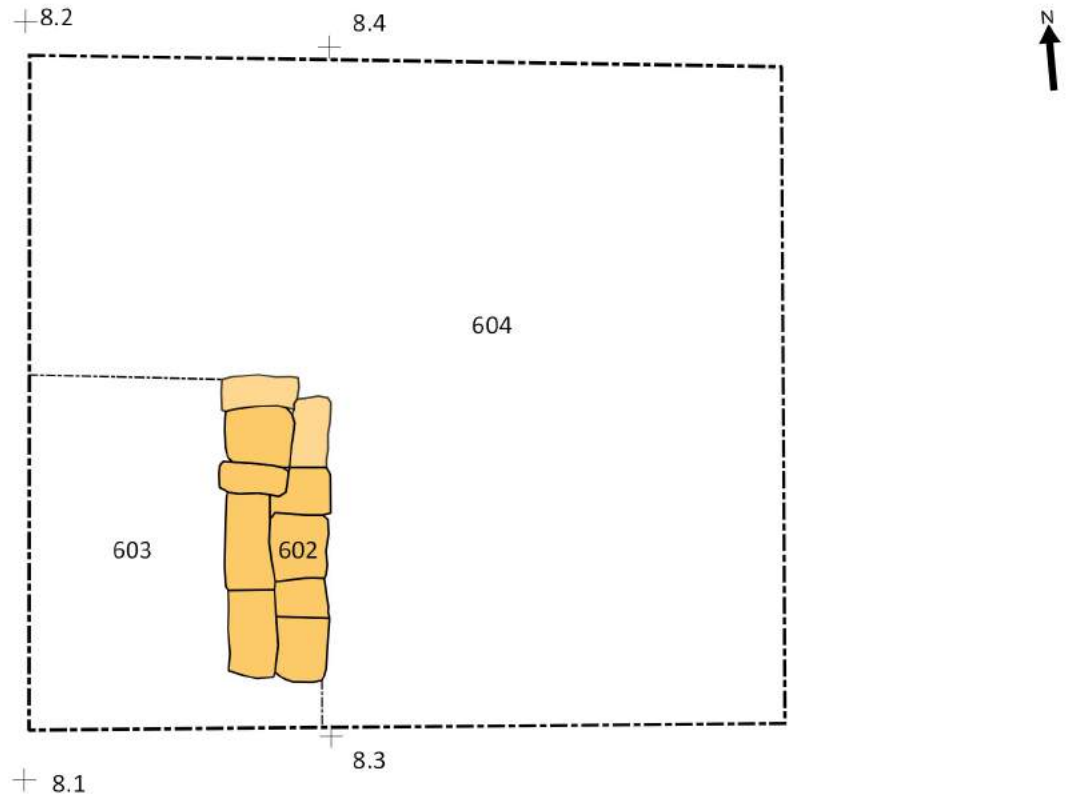
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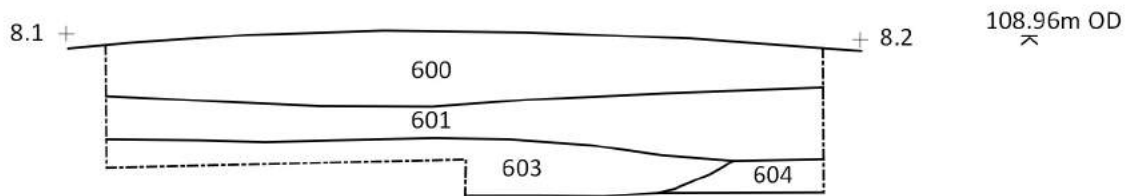
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Figure 7: Sections of Trench 3

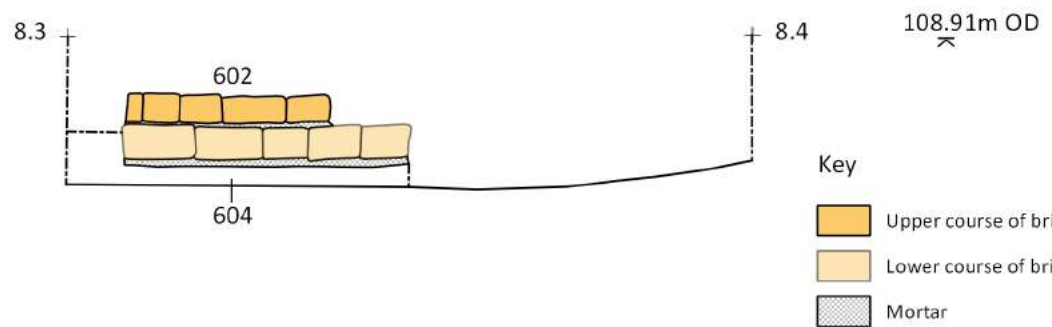




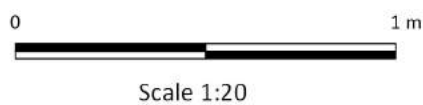
East facing representative section of Trench 6



East facing elevation of Wall 602



- Key
- Upper course of brick
  - Lower course of brick
  - Mortar



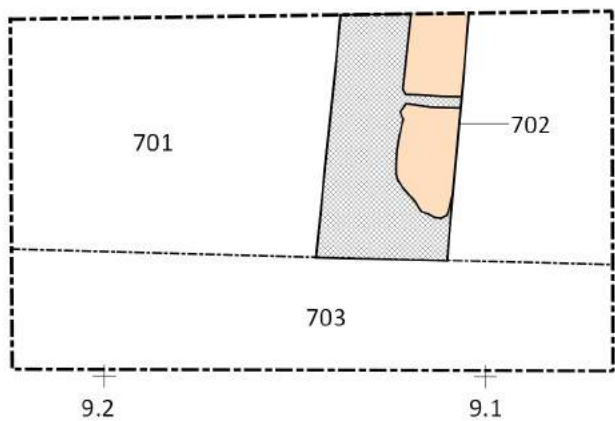
Site Code	HINA 15
Scale	1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	F Johnson
Date	22/10/2015

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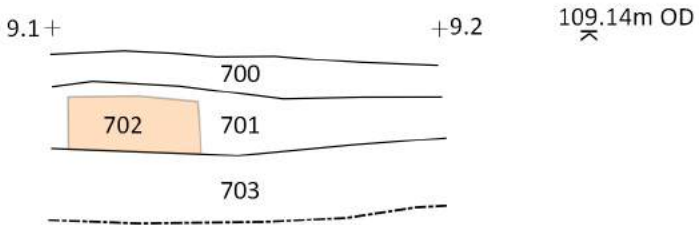
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Figure 8: Plan and sections of Trench 6



North facing section section of Trench 7



Key

	Mortar
	Brick



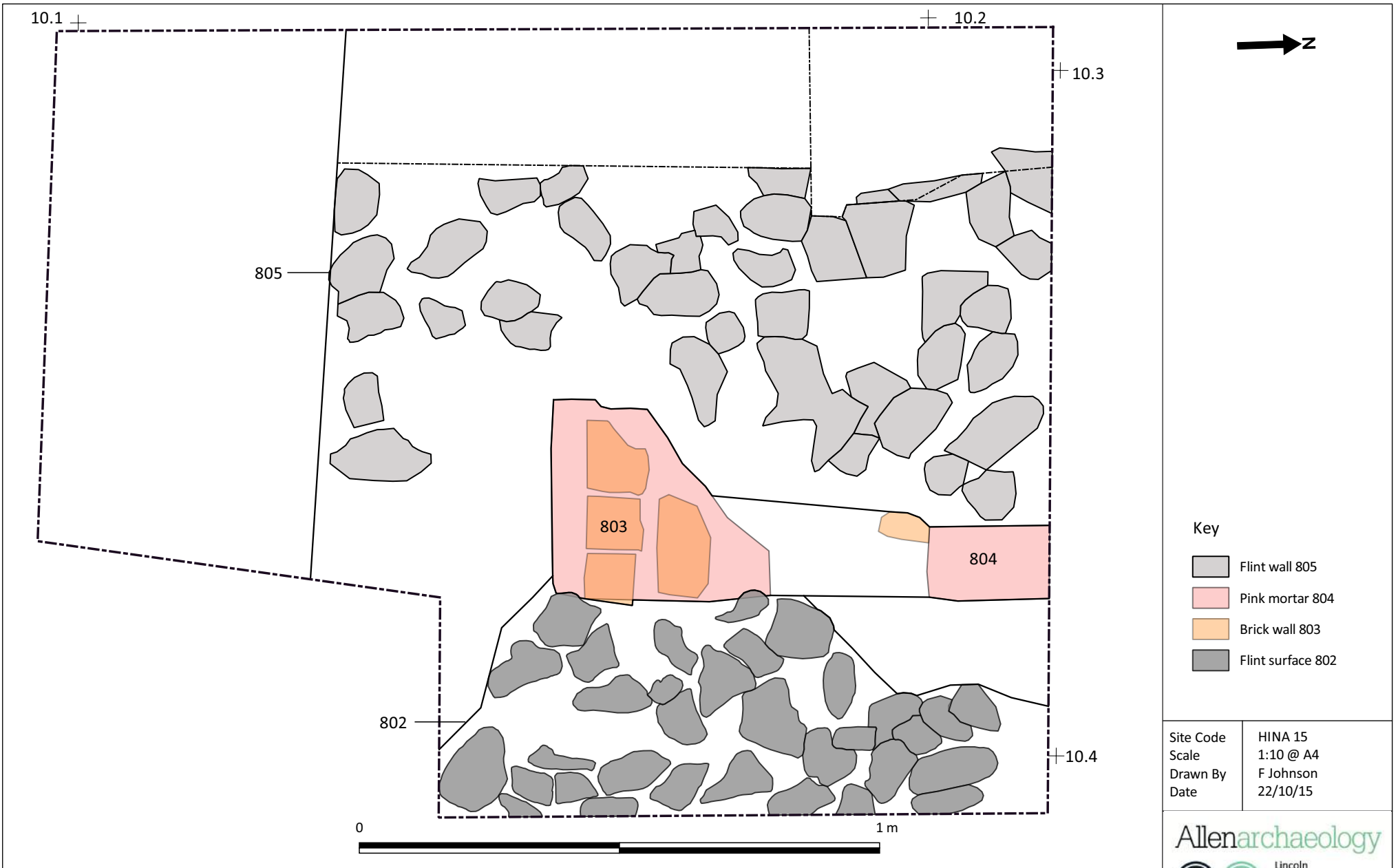
Site Code	HINA 15
Scale	1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	F Johnson
Date	29/10/2015

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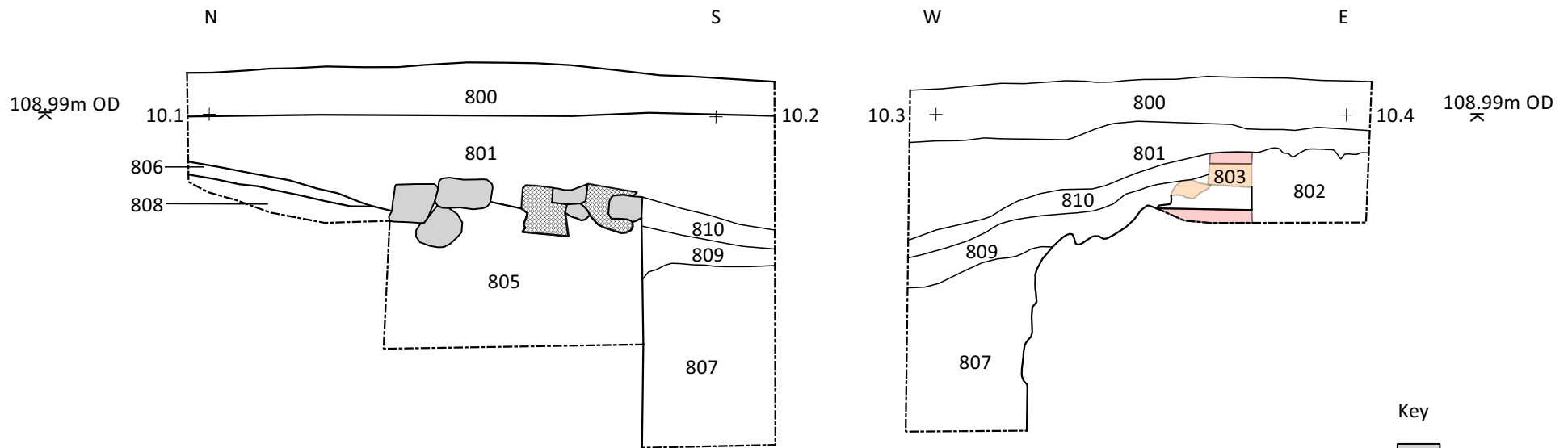
Figure 9: Plan and representative section of Trench 7



**Figure 10:** Plan of Trench 8

East facing section of Trench 8

South facing section of Trench 8



- Key
- Flint wall 805
  - Pink mortar 804
  - Brick wall 803

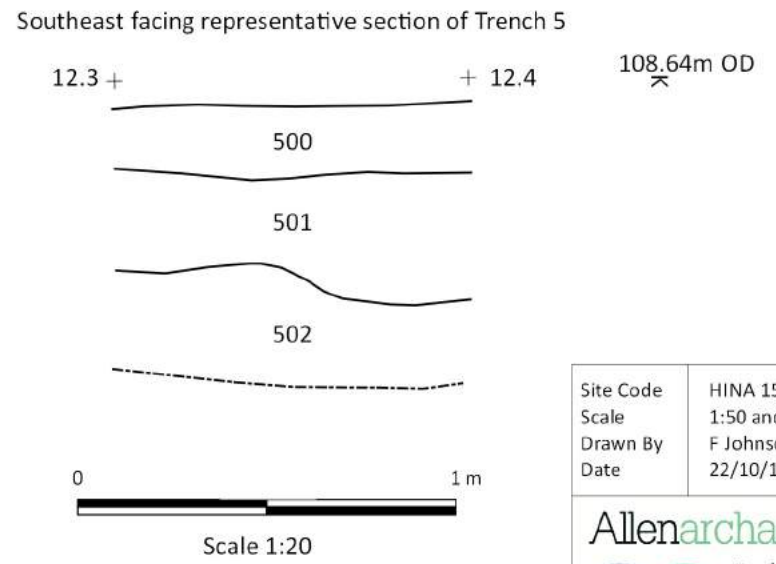
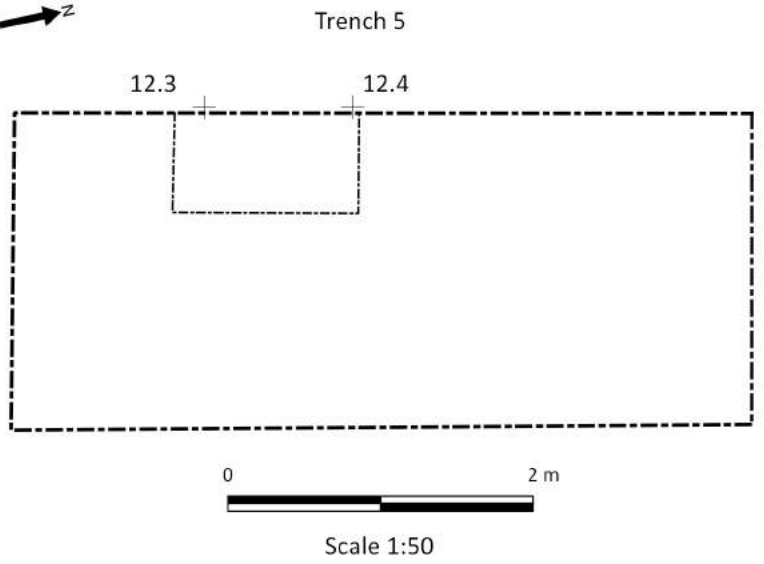
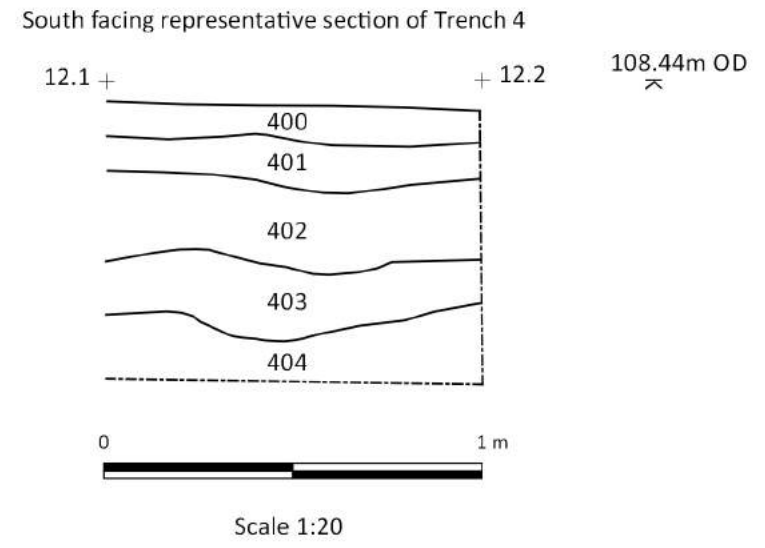
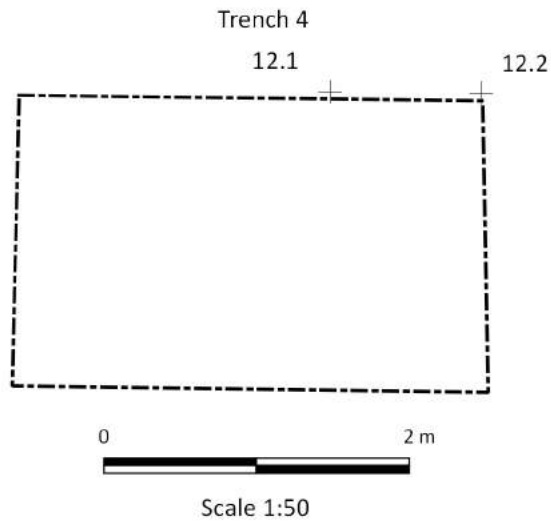


Scale 1:20

Site Code	HINA 15
Scale	1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	F Johnson
Date	22/10/15

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Figure 11: Sections of Trench 8



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Scale	1:50 and 1:20 @ A4
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Date	22/10/15

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**Figure 12:** Plan and representative sections of Trenches 4 and 5



Site Code	HINA 15
Scale	na
Drawn By	F Johnson
Date	23/12/2015

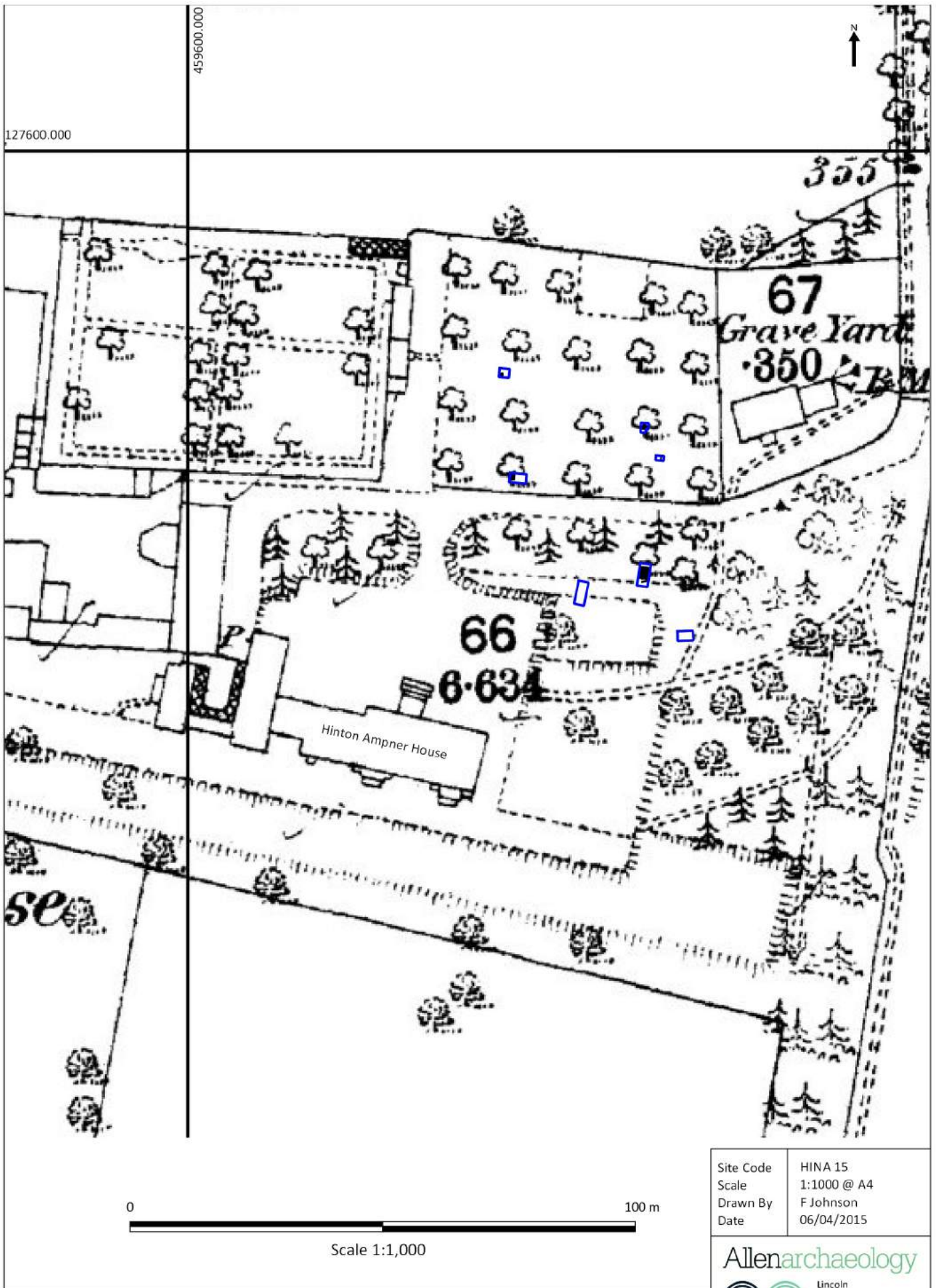
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**Figure 13:** Reproduction of Taylor's 1759 1 inch map of Hampshire, showing Hinton Ampner House. Not to scale



**Figure 14:** Reproduction of the 1888 OS 1st edition 25 inch map showing Hinton Ampner house, with Trench location shown in blue, archaeological features shown in black

Site Code	HINA 15
Scale	1:1000 @ A4
Drawn By	F Johnson
Date	06/04/2015

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