



Land at former King George's Hospital Liphook, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Land At Former King George's Hospital Liphook, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Contents

	Summary	iv
	Acknowledgements	vi
1	PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
	1.1 Introduction	1
	1.2 Site location, use and geology	1
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
	2.1 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	2
3	AIMS OF THE FIELDWORK PROGRAMME	4
	3.1 Objectives.....	4
	3.2 Research Framework.....	4
4	METHODOLOGY	4
	4.1 Fieldwork	4
5	RESULTS	5
	5.1 Introduction	5
	5.2 Archaeological features	5
	5.3 Wall foundations	6
	5.4 Cobbling.....	7
	5.5 Culverts	8
	5.6 Truncation	8
	5.7 Trench 1	8
6	FINDS	9
7	ENVIRONMENTAL	10
8	DISCUSSION	10
	8.1 Tudor Manor House	10
	8.2 Coach House	10
	8.3 Other buildings and services.....	11
	8.4 Greenhouses.....	11
	8.5 Conclusion.....	11
9	ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION	12
	9.1 Museum.....	12
	9.2 Archive Storage	12
	9.3 Copyright	12
	9.4 Security Copy	12
10	REFERENCES	13
	Appendix 1 Trench Summary Tables.....	14

List of figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: 1846 Tithe Map showing location of evaluation trenches of 1991 and 2007

Figure 3: Trench locations showing archaeological features in relation to 1846 Tithe Map

Figure 4: Trench locations showing archaeological features in relation to 1869 1st edition Ordnance Survey map

List of plates

Plate 1: Cobbling **204**

Plate 2: Wall **406**

Plate 3: Culvert **404**

Front cover: John Speede's map of Hampshire 1610/11

Back cover: Surviving Gatehouse

Land At Former King George's Hospital Liphook, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Urban Renaissance Villages to undertake an archaeological field evaluation within and to the north of a Walled Garden located on land at the former King George's Hospital, Liphook, Hampshire centred on National Grid Reference 484510 132110.

Published sources and the presence of a Post-Medieval (Tudor) Gatehouse indicate that the remains of a 16th century Manor House occur on the Site. It had previously been thought that the site of the Manor House lay directly below the site of the 1850 constructed Bramshott Grange. However, the 1846 Tithe Map seems to indicate the precise position of the Manor House further to the east and to the north of the Walled Garden, which is also shown on the Tithe Map. Trial trenching carried out in 1991 (WA 1991) in the area between the Gatehouse and the Walled Garden failed to locate the Manor. It was therefore concluded that the site of the Manor was located elsewhere, or that the site was ruthlessly cleared by the Victorians when Bramshott Grange was built. However, based on an analysis of the 1846 Tithe Map, the trial trenches may have missed the site of the Manor. The aim of the current evaluation was to try to establish the location and survival of the Manor House based on the reassessment of the cartographic evidence.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trial trenches. One trench lay within the area of the Walled Garden, but no significant archaeological features were revealed. The remaining four trial trenches lay to the north of the Walled Garden in an area known from the cartographic sources to contain a range of Victorian farm buildings associated with Bramshott Grange, along with the predicted location of the Tudor Manor House.

The results of the evaluation seem to confirm the location of the Tudor Manor House, as indicated on the 1846 Tithe Map. At least two wall foundations and culverts on the position and alignment of the Manor House were recorded. Further evidence for the precise location of the Manor House is suggested by the presence of a building, possibly a coach house shown on the Tithe Map, which would appear to have been incorporated in to the post 1850 building programme and can be clearly seen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1869 and later editions. A cobbled surface to the east of the Manor House would also appear to correspond to the original driveway into the estate, as shown on the Tithe map.

The evaluation was able to identify areas of heavy truncation along with surviving wall foundations and cobbled surfaces that can be closely correlated with the Victorian buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey maps. They also provide an indication of how ruthlessly the Site was cleared at the time of the demolition of the property in the 1980s. Therefore, although the evaluation has been able to identify the

survival and location of the Tudor Manor House, the remains have been subject to major disturbance.

Land At Former King George's Hospital Liphook, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Paul Chadwick of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work. Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the help and assistance of Steve Appleby, who monitored the evaluation on behalf of Hampshire County Council during the course of the fieldwork.

The fieldwork was carried out by Jamie Wright and Gemma White. The report was prepared by Jamie Wright. The illustrations were prepared by Will Foster and the finds were assessed by Rachel Seager Smith. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa.

Land At Former King George's Hospital Liphook, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting acting on behalf of Urban Renaissance Villages to undertake an archaeological field evaluation on land at the former King George's Hospital, Liphook, Hampshire (hereafter 'the Site') centred on National Grid Reference 484510 132110 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 As part of a previous planning application an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the Site by Wessex Archaeology in 1991 (WA 1991). The aim of that evaluation was to locate the remains of a Tudor Mansion. However, no remains of the mansion or other archaeological deposits were identified.

1.1.3 A Desk-based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2005) in connection with the current proposals for the development of the Site. The DBA identified that the location of the Tudor Mansion may have escaped disturbance by later development and detection by the trial trenches in 1991. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2006) detailing the methods by which an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken at the Site.

1.1.4 A Project Design setting out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology would implement the programme of archaeological evaluation was submitted to and approved by CgMs Consulting and Stephen Appleby of Hampshire County Council, the Archaeological Advisor acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, prior to the commencement of the field evaluation programme.

1.2 Site location, use and geology

1.2.1 The Site lies within a part wooded, part parkland undulating landscape to the north of Liphook. The Site is roughly oval in shape and is bounded to the north by London Road (B2171), to the west and south by the River Wey and to the east by agricultural land (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site occupies west and south facing slopes on the eastern side of the Wey Valley. From the western and southern boundaries, close to the River Wey, the land rises to the east from c.98m to 112m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.3 However, within the generally west and south facing slopes is an area of 1 hectare of level ground, lying at 110m aOD. The Tudor Gatehouse was on

the northern edge of this plateau and the predicted position of Bramshott Place (see 2.1, below) on the southern.

- 1.2.4 The underlying geology within the Site has been identified as the Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1978; Sheet 301, Haselmere, Solid and Drift). In the area of the Site these would be expected to be sands and sandstones with chert inclusions (Gallois 1965, Figure 6)
- 1.2.5 The archaeological evaluation (WA 1991) identified the natural geology to comprise of sand, overlain by a topsoil of sandy loam between *c.* 0.25m and 0.58m deep.
- 1.2.6 Japanese Knotweed has been identified within and to the south and west of the Walled Garden. During the course of the evaluation, it was further identified to the northeast of the Walled Garden.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.1.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background to the Site was presented in a Desk-based Assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2005) and summarised within the WSI (CgMs 2006). The DBA assessed a study area of *c.*1km around the Site. A summary of these results is presented below.
- 2.1.2 Examination of data in the Hampshire Archaeology & Historic Building Record (A&HBR) and published sources, indicates that a modest number of archaeological sites occur on the study site and in the area around it. Notably, published sources and the presence of a Post-Medieval (Tudor) Gatehouse on the site indicate that the remains of a 16th century Manor House occur on the study site. However, trial trenching carried out in 1991 (WA 1991) in the area between the Gatehouse and a Walled Garden failed to locate the Manor. Equally, no archaeological features or finds suggesting prehistoric, Roman or Saxon date were recorded.
- 2.1.3 The DBA was unable to identify any sites or finds within the Site and the wider study area from the prehistoric to the end of the medieval period. However, for the Prehistoric period it identified limited potential for the presence of struck flints in topsoil contexts. The DBA suggested that the lack of evidence for Roman through to the medieval period may have been as a result of the land being comprised of woodland and heathland, which remained unoccupied or was used perhaps for seasonal grazing.
- 2.1.4 The post-medieval landscape and the archaeological potential of the site is enhanced by cartographic and documentary evidence. Documentary sources indicate that in the 16th century the seat of the Manor moved to a location within the study site. The presence of a Manor House within the study site is further supported by the presence of a Tudor Gatehouse.

- 2.1.5 Whereas the 1919 Sales Particulars suggest that the old Manor stood on the site of the in 1850 constructed Bramshott Grange, the 1846 Tithe Map indicates its precise position. Archaeological investigations (WA 1991) were unable to identify the exact site of the 16th century Manor. Trial trenches were located close to the postulated footprint of the Tudor Manor, but no structural remains were identified and no artefacts pre-dating the 19th century were recovered. It was therefore concluded that the site of the Manor was located elsewhere, or that the site was ruthlessly cleared by the Victorians when Bramshott Grange was built.
- 2.1.6 However, based on an analysis of the 1846 Tithe Map, the trial trenches may have missed the site of the Manor (**Figure 2**).
- 2.1.7 The first detailed map of the evaluation area is the Tithe Map of 1846. This shows what is believed to be the Tudor Manor House, called Bramshott Place, with a second building (marked A on **Figures 3 and 4**) immediately to the east. The drive from London Road approaches Building A, which was probably the coach house.
- 2.1.8 Also on the Tithe Map (**Figure 2**) is a range of presumed farm buildings to the southeast of Building A (and beyond the area evaluated for this report). A further range of buildings is shown along the walled garden, with a possible small walled enclosure to their west. The detail is not clear but a wall may have joined the walled garden and a corner of the Manor House
- 2.1.9 By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1869 the Manor House had been replaced by a new building, now named Bramshott Grange, to the north-west. Greenhouses had been added (B and C on **Figure 4**), Building A was extended to the west, possibly by the addition of the ‘eight loose boxes’ of the 1919 Sales Particulars. Wall D (**Figure 4**) extended north from the Walled Garden as far as Building A and separated the farm buildings to the east from the Grange to the west. To the south of Greenhouse C was Building E.
- 2.1.10 By 1919, the Grange was no longer a private residence and was being used as a sanatorium. The sanatorium was further developed during the 20th century along with parts of the surrounding parkland and in the 1960s was converted into a hospital and renamed King George’s Hospital. The hospital has more recently been demolished and *in situ* brick footings are still recognisable along with those of former farm buildings.
- 2.1.11 Although later development and modern disturbance has occurred on the Site, the limited survival of foundations associated with a post-medieval/Tudor Manor remains a possibility in a localised area.

3 AIMS OF THE FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

3.1 Objectives

3.1.1 The objectives of the proposed evaluation were to;

- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.
- identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- particularly it will seek to clarify whether late medieval/post-medieval building foundations have survived on the Site.

3.2 Research Framework

3.2.1 The evaluation was conducted within the general parameters defined by PPG16 'Archaeology and Planning', the Hampshire Structure Plan and the East Hampshire District Local Plan.

3.2.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (revised 1999).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

General

4.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken between 12 and 15 February 2007.

4.1.2 All trenches were stripped using a mechanical excavator, under constant archaeological supervision. All overburden was removed to the top of the natural geology or the top of the archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.

4.1.3 All recording was on Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* sheets in accordance with Wessex Archaeology guidelines for fieldwork recording. A full photographic record was kept comprising black and white negatives, colour transparencies and digital images. All site drawings were at an appropriate scale, typically 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans.

4.1.4 The location of the trenches was surveyed by Global Positioning System and tied into the OS National Grid.

Trench locations

4.1.5 The evaluation was to comprise the excavation of two trial trenches, one 35m x 2m trench to the north of the Walled Garden and one 50m x 2m trench within it. Contingency trenching of up to 50m² was to be allocated as

necessary, to further explore areas where the evaluation trenches suggest archaeological features.

- 4.1.6 The layouts of Trenches 1 and 2 varied slightly from those proposed in the Project Design (WA 2007). Within the Walled Garden the position of Trench 1 was altered to avoid areas of Japanese Knotweed and a pile of masonry rubble collapse from the Walled Garden. The northern end of Trench 2 was moved east to avoid a mature yew tree (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.7 After excavation of Trench 2 a complex sequence of wall foundations and cobbled areas, possibly related to Tudor buildings or Victorian garden features, was exposed. Consequently, a further three trenches (Trenches 3 – 5) were excavated and Trench 2 was extended (**Figure 1**). The additional trenching amounted to 95m².

Japanese Knotweed

- 4.1.8 Japanese Knotweed had previously been identified within the Walled Garden. Before any excavation work was undertaken a corridor, at least 5m in distance from Japanese Knotweed, and around Trench 1 was defined using netlon fencing. To avoid the possibility of spreading the Knotweed all excavated spoil, the mechanical excavator and staff stayed within this corridor. In addition, the wheels, buckets and feet of the excavator were manually cleaned before it left the garden.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Context numbers were trench specific and consisted of the trench number followed by two digits, so that e.g. context **103** was located in Trench 1 and **310** in Trench 3.
- 5.1.2 Prior to excavation the Site to the north of the Walled Garden was under grass and all the features were revealed after removing the turf/topsoil. A small patch of brambles was present in the north of Trench 2, near tree cover.
- 5.1.3 Presumably during work to control or eradicate the Japanese Knotweed the ground surface within the Walled Garden had been churned and rutted and subsequently bladed level. The ground surface was bare, sodden topsoil. This disturbance was relatively superficial and a maximum depth of 0.2m was affected.

5.2 Archaeological features

- 5.2.1 All significant archaeological features that were recorded lay within the trenches (**Trenches 2-5**) to the north of the Walled Garden, in the area predicted to contain building remains. No significant archaeological features were identified in Trench 1 within the Walled Garden.

5.2.2 The following archaeological features were identified:

- Wall foundations
- Cobbling
- Services
- Areas of Disturbance/Truncation

5.2.3 These different features were of various dates. They are described below by feature type in order to provide a correlation between the recorded evidence of the evaluation in relation to the cartographic evidence provided by the 1846 Tithe Map and the 1869 1st edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map (**Figures 3 and 4**).

5.3 Wall foundations

5.3.1 Wall foundations were present in Trenches 2, 3 and 4.

5.3.2 The foundations were all truncated, but all survived immediately below topsoil. Most were constructed of mortared Greensand Stone on a variety of alignments.

Wall 406

5.3.3 Near the western end of Trench 4 wall **406** ran north to south. Its 0.55m wide foundation comprised mortared sandstone blocks with a very flat upper surface (**Plate 1**). Wall **406** closely corresponds with the postulated western wall of the Tudor Manor House (**Figure 3**).

Wall 413

5.3.4 The remnant of a Wall (**413**) survived for a length of 1.2m. It was truncated to the west by wall **403** and was not seen to continue beyond this feature Its eastern end truncated indicating that its alignment may have continued to the east. It was constructed of mortared greensand stones, which measured 0.4m by 0.15. The wall (**413**) lies on the line of the postulated southern wall of the Manor House (**Figure 3**).

Wall 405

5.3.5 Wall **405**, aligned approximately east to west, survived against the northern edge of Trench 4 for a length of 1.4m and a maximum width of 0.3m. The southern edge was cut by a ceramic 4 inch drain and its western side by truncation **407**. Although Wall **405** lies inside the predicted area of the Manor House it is possibly associated with this building (**Figure 3**), although its position and alignment may indicate an association with Greenhouse B (**Figure 4**)

Wall 209/403

5.3.6 Wall **209** was recorded over a length of 7.2m in Trench 2 and was further recorded in Trench 4 as Wall **403**, allowing its alignment to be confidently confirmed (**Figure 3**). Wall **209** was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest and clearly lined up and was a part of a surviving wall projecting north from the Walled Garden. In Trench 2 the Wall (**209**) was 0.45m wide, comprised of mortared greensand with no visible brick or tile. Eleven metres

to the north in Trench 4 wall **403** was wider at 0.90m, but again only greensand and mortar were observable in its construction. The foundation for the wall in this trench had cut earlier wall **413** and brick built culvert **404**. The position of this wall suggests it is the remains of Wall D (**Figure 4**).

Walls 303 and 304

- 5.3.7 Wall **303** was 0.38m wide. Largely constructed of mortared greensand its northern end contained two bricks indicating a terminus of the wall, possibly an entrance. A similar constructed wall (**304**), to the west, lay at 90° to Wall **303** and was probably a part of the same structure. Although narrower (0.29m) it was also constructed of mortared greensand with two bricks forming a buttress-like projection to the south. These walls lay to the south-west of the postulated position of the Tudor Manor House and are on a similar alignment and may be the remains of an external feature associated with this building (**Figure 3**).

Wall 301

- 5.3.8 In the east of Trench 3 was mortared greensand wall foundation **301** (**Figure 3**). Aligned north-northeast to south-southwest this was 0.4m wide. To the west of **301** greensand and mortar rubble **302** was recorded, which was possibly collapse from the wall. Both features had been truncated to the north (**308**). Wall **301** cannot be identified on the Tithe Map or OS maps but may be part of a wall recorded at the eastern end of Trench 9 in the previous evaluation (WA 1991).

Wall 206

- 5.3.9 Wall **206** was 0.30m wide and lay parallel to the Walled Garden and perpendicular to wall **209**. Principally comprised of mortared greensand stone it also contained brick and tile. It was constructed over cobbling **207** and its position corresponds with the southern wall of building E (**Figure 4**).

5.4 Cobbling

Cobbling 204/401/500

- 5.4.1 This area of cobbling extended 11m east to west and 5m north to south. It was best preserved in Trenches 2 and 5 forming a roughly east to west, 1.2m wide path edged with well laid sub-rectangular cobbles of *c.* 0.2m by 0.1m (**Plate 2**). The path had slightly less regular cobbles laid in lines running at right angles to the line of the path. A 3.5m long and 0.6m wide spur led north in Trench 2 and the heavily truncated cobbles **401** in Trench 4 show a continuation of the path to the west. All the cobbles were neatly laid although with suggestions of repairs and all were a dark, hard non-local stone. This area of cobbling corresponds with the path approaching Building A (**Figure 4**).

Cobbling 207

- 5.4.2 This was more truncated than cobbling **204/401/500** but it was formed from the same stones laid in the same pattern. Its eastern edge survived and showed a roughly north to south alignment. In the northern trench edge this cobbling was sealed by a topsoil-like material which contained wall

foundation **206**. Cobbling **207** cannot be identified on any map. Wall **206** overlying the cobbling may correspond to Building E (**Figure 4**)

Gravel 503

- 5.4.3 The western end of Trench 5 was occupied by gravel or cobbling **503**, formed by a 0.1m to 0.2m depth of rounded stones. This cobbling possibly formed part of the drive shown approaching Building A on the Tithe Map of 1846 (**Figure 2 and 3**).

5.5 Culverts

Culvert 404

- 5.5.1 Brick built culvert **404** was 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep (**Plate 3**). Its base was lined with bricks, and the sides were formed of vertically pitched bricks. Two phases of use are shown by the presence of a ceramic 4 inch drain running within the culvert. The top was sealed with tiles. Culvert **404** was cut by wall **403**. Culvert **404** appears to be on the same alignment as the Manor House and lies close to the postulated position of the southern wall of the Manor House (**Figure 3**).

Culvert 402

- 5.5.2 A second brick built culvert or drain **402** was smaller with a width of 0.35m and a depth of 0.2m. It had a similar construction to **404** although no mortar was observed bonding the bricks and it was open at the top.

5.6 Truncation

Truncation 201/202

- 5.6.1 In the north of Trench 2 an area of heavy truncation filled with, redeposited sand natural containing greensand boulders, brick, tile and bottles (**201/202**) was recorded. This area of truncation would appear to correspond with the location of Building A (**Figure 4**) and is an indication of its demolition.

Truncation 211

- 5.6.2 In the middle of Trench 2 a 10.7m wide area of truncation (**211**) was revealed. This had vertical sides and a flat base at a depth of 1m. Within this were recorded ?20th century brick foundations surrounded by a backfill of older bricks and a large quantity of cinders and ash. This area of truncation would appear to indicate the position of Greenhouse C and some of Building E (**Figure 4**).

Truncation 407

- 5.6.3 Disturbance **407** extended 7.3m along Trench 4. It contained stone, tile and a 1.5m long fragment of brick wall. This area of truncation can be seen to correspond to the location of Greenhouse B (**Figure 4**).

5.7 Trench 1

- 5.7.1 Trench 1, which lay inside the Walled Garden, had to be machined to a depth of 0.7m as the original topsoil, **101**, had been covered by a depth of 0.4m of

imported soil, **100**. During machining 19th century material was recovered from the original topsoil **101**.

5.7.2 A wide shallow, north-west to southeast oriented cut (**103**) (**Figures 3 and 4**) was excavated near the centre of the trench. With a width of at least 2m, gently sloping sides and a gently rounded base it had cut through the original topsoil **101**.

5.7.3 A shallow east to west aligned linear feature (**105**) (**Figures 3 and 4**) survived for a distance of 5m. It had a rounded profile, was 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep, and was cut through former topsoil **101**.

6 FINDS

6.1.1 Small quantities of artefacts of relatively recent date (late 17th – 20th century) were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2. All this material has been cleaned, quantified (number and weight of pieces by material type within each context; Table 1) and rapidly scanned to establish its nature, range and condition.

Table 1: Overall quantities of finds (number and weight in grammes)

Layer	CBM		Pottery		Glass		Other
	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	
101	1	489			6	709	slate = 1/84g
104	1	6	1	8			shell = 1/12g
106	1	6	1	27			
Tr. 1, u/s	9	288	5	51			slate = 1/18g
201	6	3491	1	32	28	1401	
u/s	1	2536					
Total	18	6816	7	118	34	2110	shell = 1/12g slate = 2/102g

6.1.2 The ceramic building material consists of peg-hole roof tiles and bricks. Typologically, peg-hole roof tiles survive relatively unchanged from the mid 12th into the 20th century but other finds associated with the five unstratified pieces from Trench 1 and four pieces from layer **201** suggest that these belong within the later part of this date range. The brick includes part of a probable 19th century small (108mm wide, 43mm deep) decorative brick or pavier from the former topsoil in Trench 1 (context **101**). Fragments of three unfrogged pallet-moulded bricks from layer **201** and unstratified are probably of late 17th or 18th century date. The unstratified example measures 210mm x 111mm x 58mm, while those from layer **201** are both incomplete; one is very overfired and misshapen – possibly even deliberately salt-glazed and measures *c.* 100mm x 55mm, the other is made from a very coarse, rough fabric tempered with clinker and measures 105mm x 50mm. The two pieces of slate from Trench 1 were also used as roofing material.

6.1.3 The pottery too is mainly of late 18th or 19th century date, consisting of pieces of coarse red earthenware, blue and white 'china' (willow-pattern) and

flower-pots. One sherd probably from a tripod pipkin, a form used for cooking from the late 16th to the early 18th century, was found in layer **201**.

- 6.1.4 The glass mainly consists of rim and base fragments from heavy, dark green wine bottles. The steep base angles and high basal kicks suggest that most of these date from the mid-late 18th or early 19th century (Hume 1969, 65-68). In addition, five small pieces of blue/green metal from a window pane were found in layer **201**. The edge is fire-rounded but the surviving fragment is too small to estimate dimensions.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 7.1.1 No features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Tudor Manor House

- 8.1.1 The 1846 Tithe Map appears to be relatively accurately drawn and at least three of the features depicted have been recorded in the evaluation. One, or possibly two, walls of the Manor house are still extant, a building (Building A) seems to have survived until the 1970s and the heavy truncation in Trench 2 shows its position while the former drive approaching Bramshott Place also seems to be in the predicted location.
- 8.1.2 The position of the Tudor Manor seems to be confirmed by wall **406**. Wall **413** was also on the predicted alignment. This was not as wide or flat as wall **406**, possibly because of truncation. The heavily truncated wall **405** may be an internal wall. However, with a width of 0.55m wall **406** would easily accommodate two 9 inch bricks laid end to end and thus could support at least a two story building.
- 8.1.3 Only the foundations of walls were present. It seems likely that the Manor House was constructed of bricks and presumably at least as ornately as the surviving Gatehouse. The majority of the footings recorded used local stone, possibly, as it is a more water resistant material and better suited for use below ground level.
- 8.1.4 The surviving Manor House is shown on the Tithe Map as being square with sides of 16m and may originally have been larger. The presence immediately to its north-west of a 16m diameter and 1m high mound would suggest the presence of demolition rubble. However, when evaluated in 1991 this was shown to be modern material.
- 8.1.5 Greenhouse B measured 6.5m by 10m and its demolition and removal has caused an area of major truncation. This truncation may have destroyed much of the interior of the mapped portion of the Manor House.

8.2 Building A

- 8.2.1 The position of Building A is shown by substantial truncation and demolition material. The tripod pipkin of late 16th to early 18th century date and the mid-late 18th or early 19th century wine bottles recovered from the layer **201** help confirm the cartographic evidence identifying the truncation with the building, and suggest the building was of some antiquity when the Tithe Map was drawn. It was probably the stable block that was in use in 1846 when the Tudor Manor was extant.
- 8.2.2 Wall **403** marked the western extent of the stable complex. The culverts to the east of this could relate either to the Manor House or possibly to the post 1846 extension to the stables.

8.3 Other buildings and services

- 8.3.1 The various services are likely to be a mixture of dates. The brick built culverts could be any date from post medieval to, possibly, early 19th century. They may therefore have served either the Manor House or the stables. The ceramic drains, and water pipes are more likely to be associated with the greenhouse or other, more general garden features.

8.4 Greenhouses

- 8.4.1 The locations of two of the greenhouses are indicated by two areas of heavy truncation associated with the demolition of these structures in the 1980s.

8.5 Conclusion

- 8.5.1 The results of the evaluation seem to confirm the location of the Tudor Manor House, as indicated on the 1846 Tithe Map. At least two wall foundations were recorded along with culverts in the position and alignment of the Manor House. Further evidence for the precise location of the Manor House is suggested by the presence of a building, possibly a coach house, to the south east of the Manor House, as shown on the Tithe Map, which would appear to have been incorporated in to the post 1850 building programme and can be clearly seen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1869 and later editions. A cobbled surface to the east of the Manor House would also appear to correspond to the original driveway into the estate, as shown on the Tithe Map. Further evidence for the Manor House is indicated by the finds assemblage, which clearly demonstrates activity on the Site prior to the Victorian period.
- 8.5.2 The evaluation was able to identify areas of heavy truncation along with surviving wall foundations and cobbled surfaces that can be closely correlated with the Victorian buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey maps. They also provide an indication of how ruthlessly the Site was cleared at the time of the demolition of the property in the 1980s. Therefore, although the evaluation has been able to identify the survival and location of the Tudor Manor House, the remains have been subject to major disturbance.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive is deposited with Hampshire County Museum Service.
- 9.1.2 It is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, under the site code reference 65160.

9.2 Archive Storage

- 9.2.1 The retained artefacts are currently stored and held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology. All material is packaged according to overall standards required for the acceptance of archaeological archives.
- 9.2.2 The complete site archive, which will include records, plans, photos, artefacts, ecofacts and sieved residues, will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in *Environmental Standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3), and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

9.3 Copyright

- 9.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

9.4 Security Copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon); a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

10 REFERENCES

- CgMs, 2005, *Land at Former King George's Hospital, Liphook, Hampshire; Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*, Unpublished client rep. ref. PRC/SD/6118
- CgMs, 2006, *Written Scheme of Investigation for a Field Evaluation of Land at Former King George's Hospital, Liphook, Hampshire*, Chadwick and Dicks ref. PRC/SD/6118
- Gallois, R.W., 1965, *British Regional Geology, The Wealden District* London, HMSO
- Wessex Archaeology, 1991, *Bramshott Place, Liphook, Hampshire; Archaeological Evaluation*, Unpublished client rep. ref. W464
- Wessex Archaeology, 2007, *Land at Former King George's Hospital, Liphook, Hampshire; Project Design for an Archaeological Field Evaluation*, Unpublished client rep. ref. 65160.01

Appendix 1 Trench Summary Tables

TRENCH 1

NGR	484473.5, 132080.1, 106.0	484508.9, 140401.4, 106.0
Dimensions	Length 36.8 + 10.0, Width 1.7, Max. depth 0.7 (m)	
Context	Description	Depth (m)
100	Topsoil: Dark brown sandy silt loam. Rare small stone	0 – 0.4
101	Previous topsoil. Greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare small stones. Especially to W a thin band of sand separated 100 and 101 .	0.4 – 0.7
102	Natural: Yellowish brown sand with small angular stones.	>0.7
103	Cut: A wide shallow, north-west to south-east oriented cut. At least 2m wide with gently sloping sides and a gently rounded base it had cut through the original topsoil 101 .	0.7 – 0.8
104	Fill of 103: Grey sandy silt loam with some small stones.	0.7 – 0.8
105	Cut: A 0.6m wide round based shallow feature. It had cut 101 .	0.7 – 0.8
106	Fill of 105: Grey sandy silt loam with no stones.	0.7 – 0.8

TRENCH 2

NGR	484522.1, 132144.1, 109.8	484510.1, 132117.3, 109.3
Dimensions	Length 50.3, Width 1.7, Max. depth 1.2 (m)	
Context	Description	Depth (m)
200	Topsoil: A pale brown sandy silt loam containing modern brick and tile.	0 – 0.35
201	Dump: A pale yellowish brown sandy silt redeposited natural containing peg tiles, bricks and bottles. Not bottomed.	0.35 - >0.45
202	Dump: Very similar to 201 but containing several sandstone boulders. Not bottomed.	>0.35
203	Layer: A dark brown soft sandy silt loam around cobbles 204 . The same as 502 .	
204	Cobbling: This was well preserved and comprised a roughly E to W, 1.2m wide path edged with well laid sub-rectangular cobbles measuring c. 0.2m by 0.1m. The path had slightly less regular cobbles laid in lines running at right angles to the line of the path. A 3.5m long and 0.6m wide spur led N. Enough survived truncation 211 (below) to show that this spur joined either a second E to W path or a larger area of cobbling, edged along the south. All the cobbles were neatly laid although with suggestions of repairs and all were a dark, hard non-local stone.	
205	Not used	
206	Wall: Parallel to the Walled Garden, this was 0.25m wide. Made of greensand stones in a pale mortar with some brick or tile. A thin layer of soil separated this from cobbles 207 .	
207	Cobbling: this cobbling was formed from the same stones laid in the same pattern as cobbling 204 . Its eastern edge survived and showed a roughly N to S alignment.	
208		
209	Wall: This ran roughly N to S and was 0.45m wide. Sandstone blocks with some brick or tile in compact mortar. Exposed for 7.2m, truncated in N.	
210	Natural: Pale sands and silt.	
211	Disturbance: A 10.7m length of trench had vertical sided truncation. Much cinder/ash and brick. Also modern brick foundations within cut.	c. 1m

TRENCH 3

NGR	484498.3, 132134.8, 109.8	484487.3, 132138.5, 109.3
Dimensions	Length 11.6, Width 1.7, Max. depth 1.2 (m)	
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Wall foundation: A 0.4m wide and 0.84m long foundation of mortared greensand blocks mortared together. Cut at angle by 308 .	-
302	Rubble: A patch of loose sandstone and mortar adjacent to 301, and poss. the remains of a wall.	0.35 - >0.45

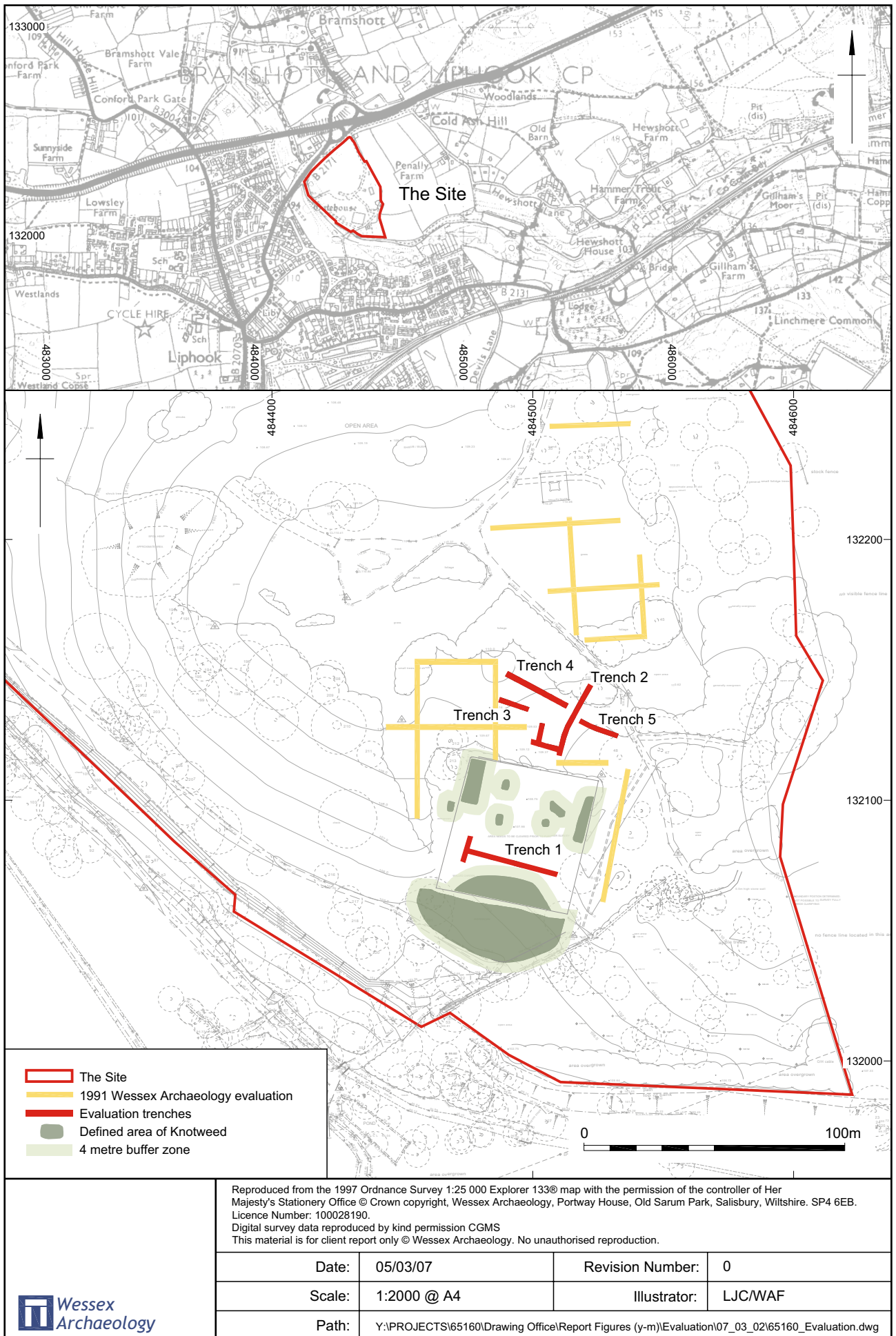
303	Wall: 0.38m wide this was largely constructed of mortared greensand but its N end contained two bricks, one length-wise and one cross-wise, showing a terminus of the wall, possibly a door. A 'bite' from the east of the wall may represent a missing stone or brick.	>0.35
304	Wall: Similar to 303 but to its W. It was at 90° was probably a part of the same structure. Although narrower (0.29m) it appeared similar with a mortared greensand construction, although with two bricks forming a buttress-like projection to the south.	-
305	Fill of 307: This contained a topsoil like material containing bricks, cobbles etc. and was at least 4.7m long, continuing to the end of the trench.	-
306	Fill/layer: A brown fine sandy loam with brick fragments, cobbles and stone that was below machining. It extended E from wall 304 to the end of the trench. However, where this layer butted against walls 303 and 304 it was only 0.3m deep and overlay the fine sandy natural. Near 301 and 302 it became deeper.	
307	Truncation: This had cut wall 304 and extended a further 2m to the end of the trench. It ran roughly N to S. ?A former path.	
308	Truncation: In the east of the trench wall 301 and rubble 302 were truncated by 308 . The exact extent of this was not established. The truncation of the wall and rubble was roughly vertical but the fill 306 was only c. 0.3m deep near walls 303 and 304 .	

TRENCH 4

NGR	484490.0, 132148.1, 109.8		484513.1, 132136.2, 109.7	
Dimensions	Length 26.1, Width 1.9, Max. depth 1.2 (m)			
Context	Description	Depth (m)		
401	Cobbling: In the E of the trench was this 1m square patch of cobbling. Although constructed of similar stones and in a similar technique to cobbles 204 only 4m to the east no edging stones survived.			
402	Culvert: This brick built culvert or drain had a width of 0.35m and a depth of 0.2m.	0.20		
403	Wall: This was 0.90m wide, with only greensand and mortar in its construction. The foundation for the wall in this trench had cut earlier wall 413 and brick built culvert 404 .			
404	Culvert: Built of bricks this was 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep (Plate 1914). Its base was lined with bricks, and the sides were formed of vertically pitched bricks. Two phases of use are shown by the presence of a ceramic 4in. drain running within the culvert. The top was sealed with tiles. Culvert 404 was cut by wall 403 .			
405	Wall: Truncated wall 405 survived for a length of 1.4m and a max. width of 0.3m. To W truncated by 407 and S by ceramic drain, so its full width its not known. Constructed of mortared greensand.			
406	Wall: Near the W end of the trench was wall 406 running N to S across the trench. This 0.55m wide foundation comprised mortared greensand blocks with a very flat upper surface.			
407	Truncation: Was 7.4m wide with parallel edges. It contained stone, slate, tile and a 1.5m long fragment of brick wall. In addition to cutting wall 405 this had removed a ceramic drain.			
408	Truncation: The fill, at the E of the trench, was a brown topsoil like soil. It was overlain by a cast iron pipe, but had been deposited after cobbling 401 was truncated.			
409	Natural: A pale green fine sandy loam. It was seen principally in the centre of the trench, sometimes sealed by layer 411 , a greyish brown soil containing small mortar and brick fragments.			
410	Truncation; This was 5.1m from the W end of the trench. The brown topsoil like fill was similar to 305 , and a cast iron water pipe was laid over it			
411	Truncation:			
412				
413	Wall: This survived for 1.2m length and 0.24m width. It was truncated to W by wall 403 and its E end was rounded by truncation. It comprised greensand blocks mortared together.			

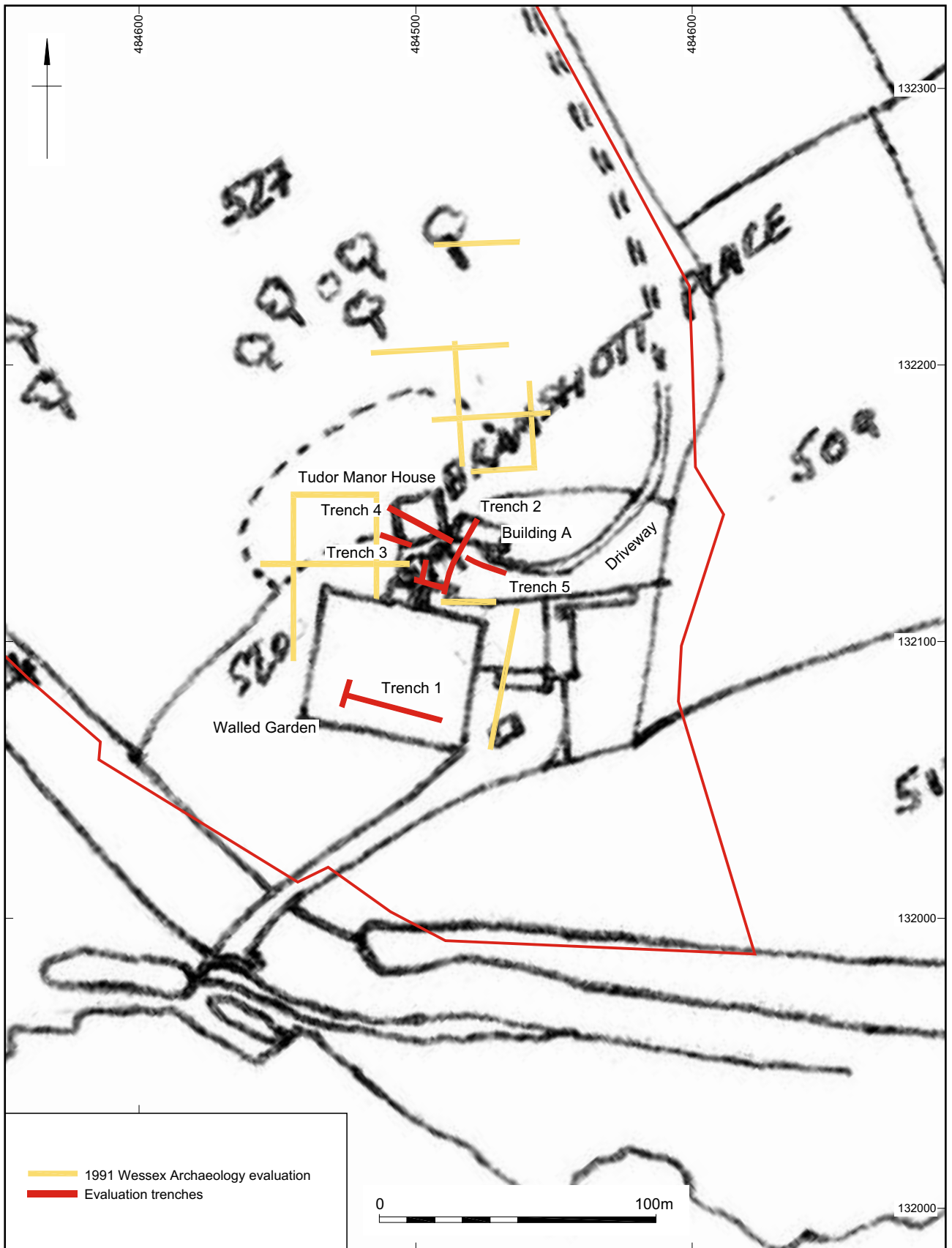
TRENCH 5

NGR	484518.4, 132130.5, 109.4	484532.4, 132124.7, 109.4
Dimensions	Length 15.4, Width 1.7, Max. depth 0.4 (m)	
Context	Description	Depth (m)
500	Cobbles: This was the continuation of cobbles 204 seen 3m to the west. The southern edging survived giving a good alignment fro this feature. The northern edging was beyond the trench.	
501	Topsoil: A greyish brown fine sandy loam with many fine roots.	0.25
502	Layer: A dark brown soft sandy silt loam around cobbles 500 . Similar to 203 .	
503	Cobbles/gravel: This was formed by a 0.1m to 0.2m depth of rounded stones, medium sized at the base and small towards the top. This seemed to have been spread broadcast by the cart load probably to create a drive or track. It was c. 10m wide and in the W of the trench.	



Site and evaluation trench location

Figure 1



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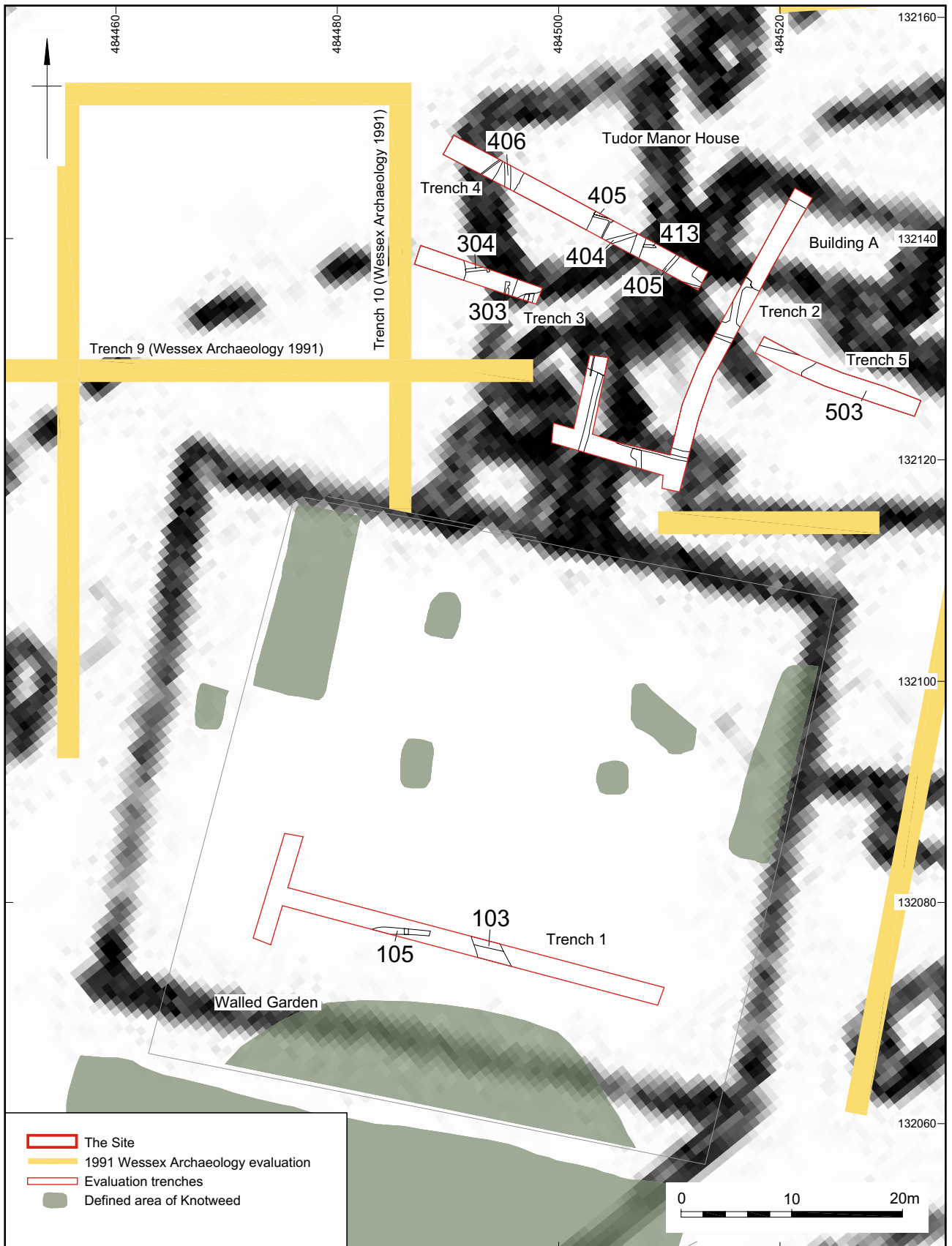
Illustrator: LJC/WAF

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1846 Tithe Map showing location of evaluation trenches of 1991 and 2007

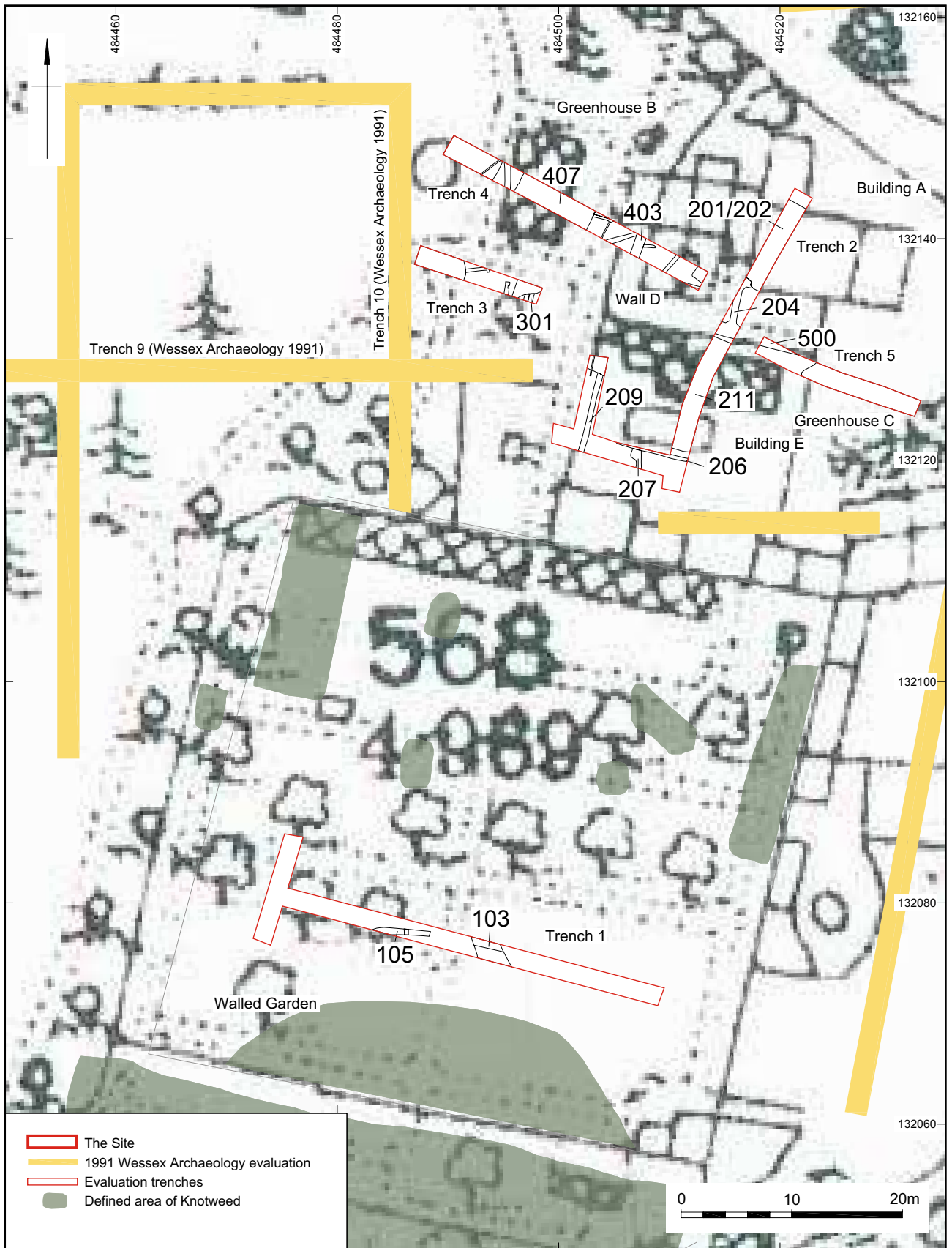
Figure 2



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Trench locations showing archaeological features in relation to the 1846 Tithe Map

Figure 3



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Trench locations showing archaeological features in relation to the 1st Edition OS map of 1869

Figure 4




Plate 1: Cobbling 204



Plate 2: Wall 406



Plate 3: Culvert 404

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