

# HCP 164 Little Banqueting House Foundation, Hampton Court Palace

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*An Archaeological Evaluation*



*Accession Code: 3910085*

*National Grid Reference: TQ 15659 68337*

*Alexandra Stevenson*

*August 2018*



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## **1 Summary**

*In 2017 and 2018 archaeological evaluation works were undertaken at the Little Banqueting House located beside the River Thames at Hampton Court Palace, Surrey. The works sought to investigate the nature, extent and condition of the foundation of this early 18<sup>th</sup> century building.*

*In total three trenches were hand-excavated. Trenches I and II were opened up against the east face of the Little Banqueting House during summer 2017. However, these initial investigations did not fully expose the building's foundations due to the presence of a structural feature built against the foundation running on a north-south alignment.*

*In March 2018 a third trench was excavated against the southern face of the building, finally revealing the full extent of the foundations. The footing was substantial, extending 1.34m below the current ground level. It appeared to be constructed with re-used Tudor bricks. Structurally the foundations appeared sound and remain in a good state of preservation. No material finds were uncovered during the excavation and natural soil was not encountered.*



## 2 **Location and Scope of work**

- 2.1 Between June 2017 and March 2018, the Curatorial Department of Historic Royal Palaces undertook archaeological evaluation works at the base of the east and south faces of the Little Banqueting House, Hampton Court Palace, Surrey. Three evaluation trenches were hand-excavated to determine the extent and condition of the building's foundations.
- 2.2 The works were centred on National Grid Reference TQ 15659 68337.
- 2.3 The site code assigned to this project was HCP 164. An accession number, 3910085, was also allocated to encompass the physical, digital and paper archives associated with this project.

## 3 **Aims and Methodology**

### *Aims*

- 3.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the extent and condition of the Little Banqueting House foundations and discern areas of instability as well evaluate the survival of any features associated with the construction of the building, or indeed any features pre- or post-dating it.
- 3.2 The research aims of this project were to:
- Record sample sections of the brickwork
  - Determine the extent, condition and date of the foundations
  - Identify any archaeological or structural cause for movement in the brickwork
  - Identify and date phases of construction and repair
  - Record and interpret any archaeological deposits and features
  - Create an ordered archive of the work for deposition with Historic Royal Palaces.

### *Methodology*

- 3.3 Conservation is the overriding priority in all of HRP's aims and objectives; guided by strict in-house Conservation Principles. These include a commitment to the continued use and occupation of the palaces, but with minimum intervention to historic fabric. Any interventions are preceded by informed research and study of the physical and documentary evidence, and meticulous recording of the fabric before, during and after all work.
- 3.4 Each trench was hand-excavated by contractors, Saltash. The trenches were then cleaned and recorded by Assistant Curator, Alexandra Stevenson.
- 3.5 The archaeological record consisted of three main components: a photographic, drawn, and written survey. The photographic survey consisted of general photographs both with and without scales as well as close-up shots of specific elements of the brickwork and any archaeological features (see sections 7.2 and Appendix I). The drawn survey consisted of a sample elevation from each trench as well as a trench plan indicating any archaeological features and deposits. Each illustration was drawn at a scale of 1:20 on archival stable permatrace with key features and phases of brickwork indicated. The descriptive survey complemented the photographic and drawn surveys. A running set of context numbers was allocated as follows:
- Trench I: Contexts: 500 – 509, 525



- Trench II: Contexts: 510 – 520, 526, 527
- Trench III: Contexts: 522 - 524

3.6 The archaeologist in attendance worked in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and all relevant *Standard and Guidance* documents.

3.7 This report will not be the subject of any further work or publication. However the site report will be logged on the Oasis website and Historic Royal Palaces will submit a summary of the project for the annual round-up section of London Archaeologist

#### **4 Archaeological Background**

4.1 Hampton Court Palace is a Scheduled Monument (Surrey No. 83). The palace, gardens and grounds form an archaeological and historical site of national importance. The historical background to Hampton Court is well documented and will not be repeated here.

##### ***Historical summary of the Little Banqueting House***

4.2 The Little Banqueting House was designed by William Talman and built in 1700 for William III. The building was constructed as part of a redevelopment of the area which included an aviary to the east and a kitchen garden to the west. The Kitchen Garden made use of the leftover land within the walls, whilst the layout of the aviary was created on a long strip of land to the south-east of the Banqueting House.

4.3 Echoes of the demolished Tudor buildings that once stood in this area can be found within the build of the Little Banqueting House. Indeed, part of the basement is constructed out of Tudor brick and there is also a Tudor door incorporated in the building (Thurley, p.191). The northern end of the west elevation of the Banqueting House is also thought to be composed of the western wall of the Mill House dating pre-1534.

4.4 The Banqueting House is a single storey-building with a semi-basement and its principal entrance is approached on a terrace in the Glass-Case Garden. Whilst the exterior was built to be in perfect harmony with the Tudor palace, the interior was in-keeping with the times, displaying sumptuous and dramatic painted ceilings designed and painted by Verrio.

##### ***Previous archaeological investigations***

4.5 An archaeological investigation was undertaken in 2002 by Oxford Archaeology. Eight test pits were excavated in advance of the installation of new lights along the Banqueting Hall Path. Brick wall foundations were found in a number of these test pits. It was believed to represent the remains of a foundation to a wall that originally retained the flat-topped grassed bank in this area.

4.6 In 2014 AOC Archaeology were commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation in the Aviary Garden. Two hand-dug trenches were excavated in order to determine the survival and location of William III's Aviary Garden. These trenches showed that the gardens had largely been removed by the 18<sup>th</sup> century, revealing little *in situ* remains. However, in the south-east of the garden, in Trench 2, a Tudor brick foundation was uncovered lying at 7.65m OD. It was unclear whether this wall was part of the Tudor Gallery, an outbuilding or a simple service block, only further excavation would potentially help us to understand its function. In the same trench a curving brick wall was uncovered closely matching the aviary building described by Woudstra (2013).

4.7 In 2016 Historic Royal Palaces' Curatorial department undertook a watching brief during the excavation of cable trench running immediately outside the Little Banqueting House along Barge



Walk (HCP 156). A number of Tudor structures were exposed comprising of at least two phases of construction. Two segments of an east-west aligned brick wall were exposed towards the eastern end of the trench. They were composed of Henrician Stock bricks and had been truncated in the middle by an unknown element. It was located on a similar alignment to the extrapolated section of a Henrician Tudor wall visible on Daphne Ford's phased plan of the building (Fig 8). A further 1.7m to the east of this Tudor wall was another brick feature, a north-south aligned tubular brick drain also composed of Henrician Stock bricks. It was clearly truncated by the narrow construction cut associated with the early 18<sup>th</sup> century boundary wall that delimits the former Aviary Garden to the east of the Banqueting House.

## 5 Description of Findings

- 5.1 Trench I was excavated on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2017, and was located at the southern end of the eastern elevation of the Little Banqueting House, adjacent to a modern drain cap. Trench II was excavated 3 weeks later on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2017, and was located c. 2m north of Trench I. Since both trenches presented similar results, they are described together to avoid any repetition.
- 5.2 Trench I measured 1m x 1.3m and was excavated to a depth of 0.65m. Trench II measured 1.3m x 0.8m and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. A north south brick structure was noted in both trenches, which obscured the majority of the wall foundations of the Banqueting House and prevented any further excavation within the confines of the trench.
- 5.3 Nevertheless, the upper one/two courses of the foundation (**500/511**) were observed during the excavation of these trenches. This top section of the foundation appears to have been cut back in line with the elevation. The bright reddish orange bricks were markedly uneven and broken in appearance measuring approximately 220-230mm x 100mm x 50-60mm. The brickwork seemed to be arranged in an English bond pattern, though it was difficult to discern given only two courses were visible. The bonding material was poorly preserved but where it did remain, it was composed of a soft beige sandy lime mortar containing inclusions of lime nodules.
- 5.4 The elevation above is altogether different from the brickwork observed in the foundation. The bricks are variable in colour with pinkish, plum and brownish red tones. They have an uneven wrinkled surface, and sometimes contain large flint, stone and occasional shell inclusions. The bricks are organised in Flemish bond pattern and each measure on average 220-225mm x 95-100mm x 55-60mm. The original mortar joints have weathered away in most places and there are a number of mortar repairs visible with pointing varying from flush, raked to penny pointing.
- 5.5 Below the visible section of foundation was an offset brick structure (**525/526**) extending 200mm out from the line of (**500/511**). It was difficult to interpret this element with any certainty and to determine whether this was an original part of the wall foundation or a later addition. The brickwork appeared quite different from the Banqueting House wall foundation recorded in Trench III. It was observed over 2-3 courses, and was two bricks wide. Though it was mainly composed of brick, in Trench II a limestone block was also observed in its make-up (Fig.3). The bricks were generally reddish orange in colour with a smooth surface measuring 230mm x 60mm x 100mm. The bonding material was a sandy beige mortar. The structure presented evidence of damage at the southern end of Trench II (Fig.5), with a number missing and displaced bricks. It sat above a north-south brick tubular structure (**501/527**). Its make-up was only visible in Trench I, where red to brown bricks were recorded individually measuring 220-230mm in length, with a width of 100mm. The bricks were arranged horizontally with the broad face exposed to form an arch or tubular structure – presumably a drain or culvert. Both this feature and the offset element above were rendered with a modern cementitious mortar; the mortar covering the east face of structure (**525/526**).
- 5.6 A modern brick-built cistern or soak away was located in the north-eastern corner of Trench I (Fig.2). This masonry was composed of up to five courses of 20<sup>th</sup> century London stock bricks



with a thick layer of concrete mortar at the base. A modern ceramic pipe (508) was also associated with this brick-built drainage structure, and was also observed in Trench II (515). A mixture of gravels and cement (504) has been laid to protect the ceramic pipe, which partially overlay the brick culvert (501) in Trench I. Similar cementitious gravel material was observed in Trench II (514) where it partially overlay the render material (512) at the southern end of the trench. These gravel layers are likely layers of drainage aggregate.

- 5.7 In Trench II the gravel layers were then overlain by a series of shallow deposits, which were observed in south-facing Section 4 (Fig.6). At the base was a layer of damp light brown sandy material (520) 0.06m thick, which was overlain by a loose layer of crushed and broken ceramic building material (CBM), 0.15m thick (519). This in turn was covered by a layer of light brown coarse silty sand containing occasional CBM fragments. This deposit was cut by a shallow feature (518) with a concave profile and a rounded base measuring 0.46m in width and 0.15m in depth. It was filled by one deposit composed of friable mid greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small fragments of mortar, stones and gravel on top of which lay the Yorkstone paving slabs of the current surface at 7.99m OD.

### ***Trench III***

- 5.8 Trench III was excavated in March 2018 and was located at the base of the south face of the Little Banqueting House, 3.6m west of the entrance into the former aviary. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.2m and revealed the full extent of the foundations (Fig. 7). It was composed of 16 courses of brick measuring a total height of 1.22m (523) with an offset at the top extending 0.1m. The brickwork was neatly arranged in English Bond pattern and was made up of bright reddish orange bricks; one or two had a vitrified surface and others presented the remains of lime mortar render. Other than these variations, the bricks were consistent in type, measuring individually 200-210mm x 50mm x 100mm. The bonding material was made up of soft sandy light brown lime mortar with large lime granules. Overall the condition of the foundation was good. The pointing was roughly flush with the brickwork. No installation cut was observed. The trench was filled by a homogenous loose silty sand deposit containing fragments of CBM and was overlain by the bedding layer for the Yorkstone slabs above.

## **6 Discussion**

The evaluation trenches excavated at the base of the eastern and southern faces of the Little Banqueting House provided the opportunity to record the building's foundation and to document any archaeological features.

The foundations of the Banqueting House proved to be substantial where observed on the south side of the building, extending 1.22m below the current ground level at 6.7m OD. The brickwork was akin to bright orange Henrician stock bricks (type 06 E 55) as described in Daphne Ford's Hampton Court Brick Typology. The surface of these bricks was uneven. There were one or two vitrified headers and one header with the remains of lime mortar render. Presumably these bricks were the materials acquired from the demolition of several Tudor buildings located along the river front, such as the Mill House once located in the place of the Banqueting House and the Water Gallery a little further east. The foundation was in a good state of repair in this location with no cracking apparent.

The foundation was almost entirely obscured on the east face due the presence of a north-south aligned tubular brick structure running alongside the wall. It appeared that the top courses had been cut back in line with the elevation, leaving a broken rough looking façade. Below these courses was an offset section of brickwork, which although bonded to the wall foundation, seemed to be a later addition, possibly a repair or adjustment. The offset was 100mm wider than that observed on the south face of the building in Trench III, and the bricks were slightly larger.



The relationship between the tubular brick structure (501/527) and the section of footing above it was obscured by a modern 20<sup>th</sup> century cement mortar render covering the two features. It seems likely that the tubular brick structure was a foundation drain, though it is difficult to estimate its date as the bricks were mostly obscured. It may be that the ground around the building was found to be problematic in terms of moisture levels given its close proximity to the river. As a result, it may be that a robust foundation drain was installed, possibly with later 20<sup>th</sup> century repairs involving laying an impermeable cementitious mortar. Indeed, when excavating the earth on the east side of the building, it was noticeably damper than the earth on the south side. In the future it may be useful to excavate a trench in line with the downpipe at the far northern end of the east-face of the Banqueting House to see whether there is any relationship with this brick drainage feature. It would also be useful to excavate to a greater depth in order to determine the extent of the structure and its relationship with the wall foundation.

The elevation of the Little Banqueting House has a similar appearance to the brickwork observed on the south face of the Barrack Block (HCP 162) with pinkish red, plum and brown tones. The bricks have an uneven wrinkled surface, often pierced with holes on the east-face in particular, possibly exasperated by the presence of mortar bees, which were observed during the excavation. The pointing varies as there are several phases of repair work. Flush, raked, and penny pointing were noted.

## 7 **Archive, Artefacts, and Ecofacts**

- 7.1 The paper archive consists of one context register and 27 context sheets. Two plans and three sections were drawn onto three sheets of permatrace, each at 1:20.
- 7.2 All paper archives were digitised. There is a total of 38 digital photos, and one photographic register. There are a number of general maps and plans of the area around the Little Banqueting House.
- 7.3 No artefactual material was collected.
- 7.4 No environmental samples were taken.
- 7.5 The physical, digital and paper archives will be deposited according to the HRP *Deposition of Archaeological Excavation Archives Guidelines 2015*.





Illustrations

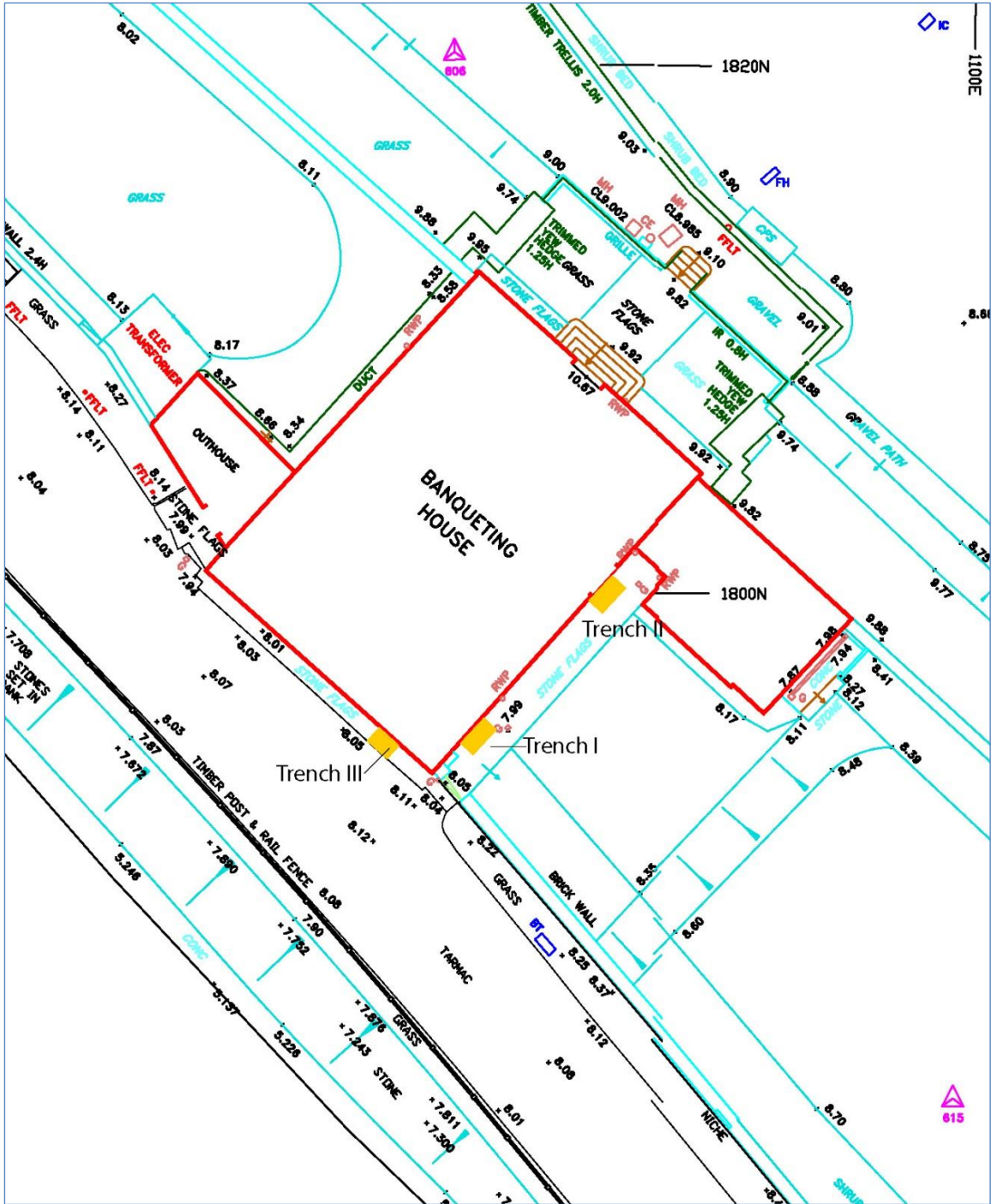


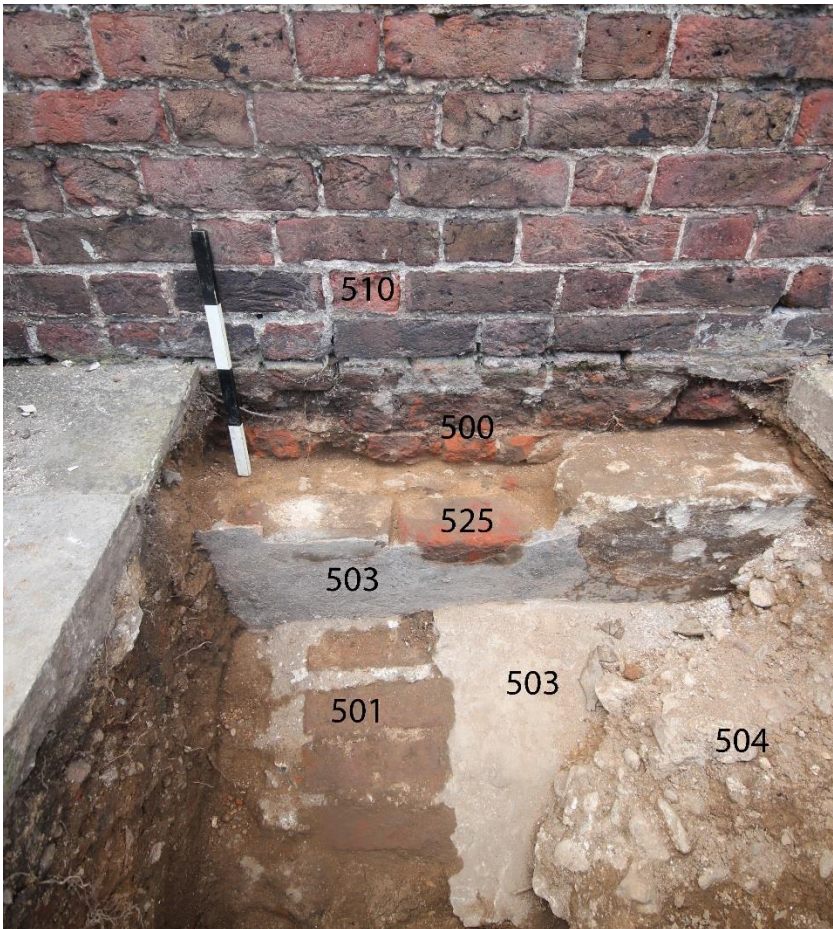
Figure 1: Location of evaluation trenches I, II, and III







**Figure 2:** Trench I

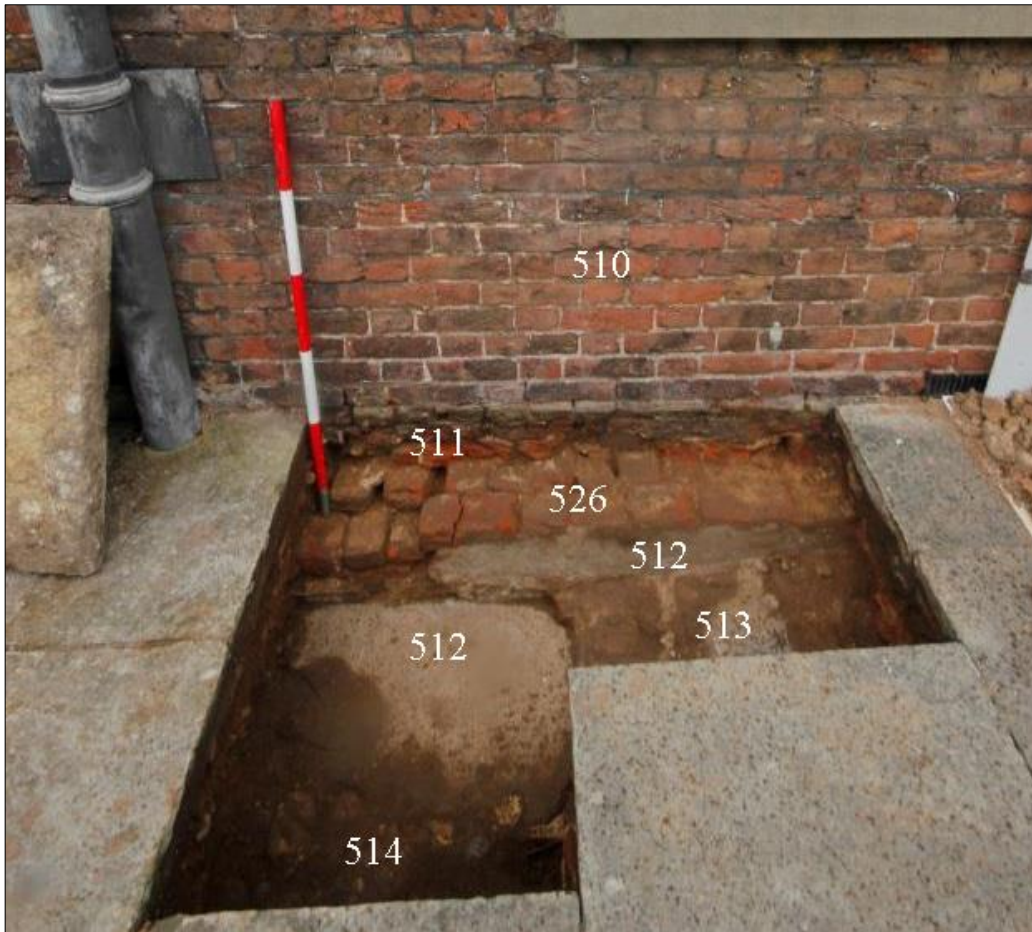


**Figure 3:** Trench I showing the main contexts





**Figure 4:** Trench II



**Figure 5:** Trench II in section with the main contexts illustrated

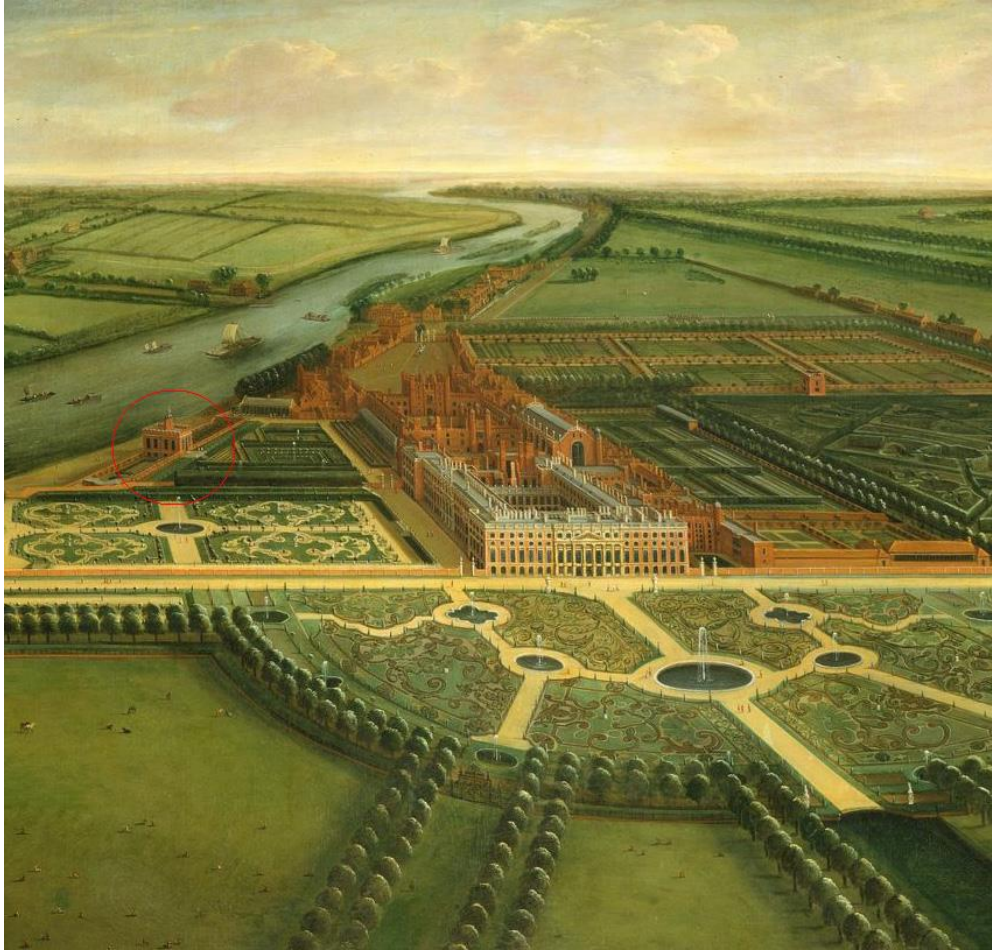




**Figure 6:** South facing section in Trench II



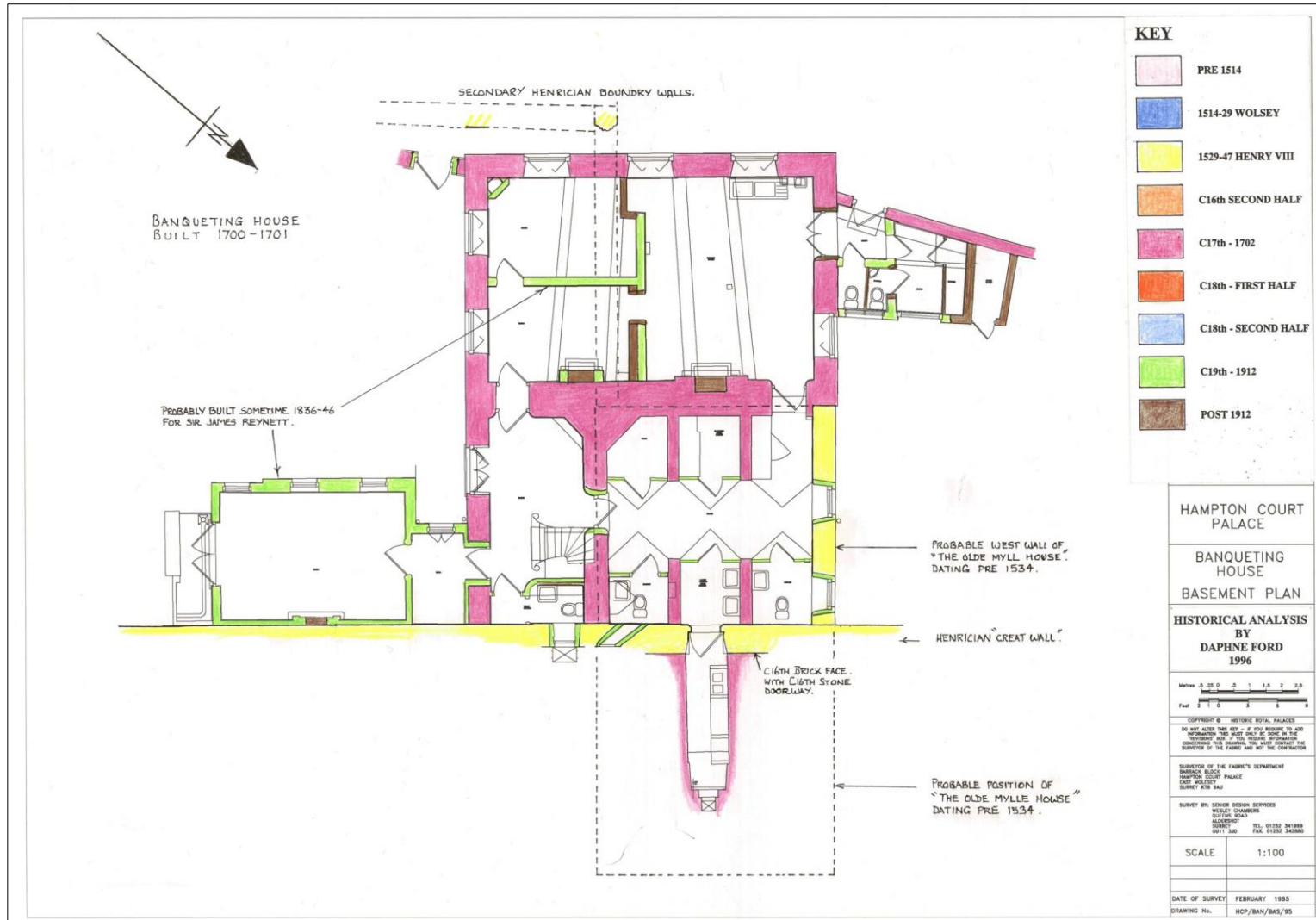
**Figure 7:** Little Banqueting House foundations observed in Trench III



**Figure 8:** Extract from Leonard Knyff's view of Hampton Court from the East in 1703, the newly built Banqueting House sits where the former Mill House once stood.







**Figure 9:** Daphne Ford's phased basement plan of the Little Banqueting House

**Appendix I**

*Context Register*

Context No.	Trench No.	Type	Description	Levels m OD		Dimensions m			Date
				Highest	Lowest	N-S	E-W	Thickness/depth	
500	I	Masonry	Wall foundation, observed over 2 courses	7.9	7.81			0.2	C18th
501	I	Masonry	Tubular brick structure	7.59	7.35		0.5		C18th/19th
502									
503	I	Masonry	Cementitious mortar render on 525 and 501	7.85	7.63		0.5m		C19th
504	I	Deposit	Layer of gravels and concrete associated with modern soakaway	7.63			0.5m		C20th
505	I	Service	Ceramic water pipe associated with soakaway	7.66					C20th
506	I	Deposit	Humid silty sand dump containing demolition material	7.9	7.35			0.56	C20th
507	I	Masonry	Square brick-built soakaway structure					0.53 +	C20th
508	I	Masonry	Modern structure associated with drainage, noted at the base of the trench	7.35					C20th
509	I	Deposit	Sandy bedding material below York stone flags	7.94	7.9				C20th

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510	II	Masonry	East-facing elevation of the Banqueting House		7.9				C18th
511	II	Masonry	Foundation below 510	7.91					C18th
512	II	Masonry	Cementitious mortar render on 526 and 527, same as 503		7.52				C18th/19th
513	II	Deposit	Hard, compacted gravel layer overlying 514	7.69					C20th
514	II	Deposit	Gravelly concrete material, capping material overlying drain pipe 515	7.52					C20th
515	II	Service	North-south drainpipe, same as 506						C20th
516	II	Fill	Silty sand, friable, medium humidity, mid-greyish brown, containing small mortar fragments and stones, fill of 518	7.93	7.76		0.46	0.15	
517	II	Deposit	Light brown silty sand of medium humidity containing occasional CBM fragments, cut by 518	7.89	7.71			0.18	
518	II	Cut	Shallow concave feature	7.93	7.76			0.15	
519	II	Deposit	Sandy layer containing rubble	7.71	7.57			0.16	
520	II	Deposit	Light brown sandy soil					0.06+	
521	II	Masonry	East elevation of the Little Banqueting House, same as 510						C18th
522	III	Masonry	South elevation of the Little Banqueting House						C18th



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523	III	Masonry	Foundation below 522, composed of 16 courses of brick	7.91	6.7			1.2	C18th
524	III	Deposit	Silty sand backfill material with CBM fragments and small					1.3	
525	I	Masonry	Brick-built structure associated with 501 and built against wall 500	7.85			0.2	0.35+	C18th/19th
526	II	Masonry	Brick structure built against the foundations of the Little Banqueting House	7.8			0.22	0.44+	C18th/19th
527	II	Masonry	Tubular structure, probably drainage related						C18th/19th

## Photographic Register

Shot	Trench	Description	View	Scale
1	I	General view in plan of Trench I against the eastern elevation of the Little Banqueting House	N	0.5m
2	I	Structure 500, 501, 502, 503, 525	W	0.5m
3	I	Drain feature 501, 525, and render 503	S	0.5m
4	I	Drain feature 501, 525, and render 503	N	0.5m
5	I	Elevation of LBH east-face	W	0.5m
6	I	Elevation of LBH east-face, working shot	W	0.5m
7	I	Detail view of 501/525	W	N/A
8	I	View of soak-away 507 in elevation	E	N/A
9	I	View of soak-away 507 in elevation	E	N/A
10	I	East face of the Little Banqueting House	W	N/A
11	I	East face of the Little Banqueting House	W	0.5m
12	I	View in plan of Trench I at the base of east face of LBH	W	0.5m
13	I	View in plan of Trench I at the base of east face of LBH	W	0.5m
14	I	Detail of brickwork in Trench I, offset foundation	W	N/A
15	II	Contexts 511, 513, 514, 515	S	1m
16	II	Detail view of the southern end of 511 and 526	W	0.3m
17	II	Detail view of the southern end of 511 and 526	W	N/A
18	II	Detail view of the southern end of 511 and 526	W	0.3m
19	II	Structure 526 and elevation 510	N	N/A
20	II	Section 4 showing contexts 516, 517, 518, 519, 520	N	0.3m
21	II	Section 4 showing contexts 516, 517, 518, 519, 520	N	0.3m
22	II	General view of the LBH east elevation and Trench II	W	1m
23	II	General view of Trench II	N	N/A
24	II	General view of Trench II	S	N/A
25	II	Elevation and footing of the eastern wall	W	1m
26	II	View in plan of 511, 513, 514	W	1m
27	II	View in plan of 511, 513, 514	W	0.3m
28	II	Detail view of west-facing section	E	0.3m
29	II	Detail view of west-facing section	E	N/A
30	II	Section 4	N	N/A
31	III	Trench III in plan	N	N/A
32	III	Trench III in plan	N	1m
33	III	Foundation 522	N	1m
34	III	Close-up view of 522	N	1m
35	III	Close-up view of 522	N	N/A
36	III	Close-up view of 522	N	N/A



37	III	Close-up view of 522	N	N/A
38	III	General view of Trench III	E	N/A



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OASIS ID: **historic9-325659**

### Project details

Project name	Little Banqueting House Evaluation Trenches
Short description of the project	In 2017 and 2018 archaeological evaluation works were undertaken at the Little Banqueting House located beside the River Thames at Hampton Court Palace, Surrey. The works sought to investigate the nature, extent and condition of the foundation of this early 18th century building. Three trenches were hand-excavated. Trenches I and II were opened up against the east face of the Little Banqueting House during summer 2017. However, these initial investigations did not fully expose the building's foundations due to the presence of a structural feature built against the foundation running on a north-south alignment. In March 2018 a third trench was excavated against the southern face of the building, finally revealing the full extent of the foundations. The footing was substantial, extending 1.34m below the current ground level. It appeared to be constructed with re-used Tudor bricks. Structurally the foundations appeared sound and remain in a good state of preservation. No material finds were uncovered during the excavation and natural soil was not encountered.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2017 End: 01-03-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HCP 164 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	BANQUETING HOUSE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Conservation
Prompt	Conservation/ restoration
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

14/08/2018



**Project location**

Country England  
Site location GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES RICHMOND UPON THAMES Little Banqueting House, Hampton Court Palace  
Postcode KT8 9AU  
Study area 0 Square metres  
Site coordinates TQ 15659 68337 51.401752359225 -0.337110358154 51 24 06 N 000 20 13 W Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation Historic Royal Palaces  
Project brief originator Historic Royal Palaces  
Project design originator Historic Royal Palaces  
Project director/manager William Page  
Project supervisor Alexandra Stevenson

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces  
Digital Archive ID 3910085  
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"  
Digital Media available "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces  
Paper Archive ID 3910085  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
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Author(s)/Editor(s) Stevenson, A  
Other bibliographic details HCP 164  
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