



making sense of heritage

Bishop's Waltham Palace Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching and Recording Brief



Ref: 108230.02
August 2015



**Bishop's Waltham Palace
Bishop's Waltham
Hampshire**

Archaeological Watching and Recording Brief

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Bishop's Waltham Palace Bishop's Waltham Hampshire

Archaeological Watching and Recording Brief

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Nick Johnston of English Heritage to carry out an archaeological watching brief and recording work of conservation works at Portchester Castle and Bishop's Waltham Palace. The purpose of the watching and recording brief was to comply with a condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent.

English Heritage wrote the Written Scheme of Investigation for the watching and recording brief, which included specifications of the proposed conservation work and methodology required for the archaeological work. An archaeologist was required to monitor opening-up or dismantling work and the other areas subject to conservation were inspected and recorded over the course of the site visits. In general, recording comprised inspection and photography of the areas subject to conservation while scaffolding was still *in-situ*. Where opening up or dismantling work exposed historic fabric, these areas were recorded to provide further information. Discussion with English Heritage at the initial site visit agreed the specifics as to which features would form part of the drawn record.

Conservation work was carried out in the brewhouse/bakehouse range, the kitchen and to the 12th century doorway towards the southwest corner of the site. In addition, the cross wall will require conservation at a later date and this was inspected and photographed as part of the record. The two sites, Portchester Castle and Bishop's Waltham Palace, were monitored and recorded over several visits during February and March 2015.



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Archaeological Watching and Recording Brief

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Nick Johnston of English Heritage for commissioning this archaeological watching and recording programme. Thanks are due to English Heritage and Martin Ashley Architects for supplying data used in this report. Rosemary Thornber carried out the watching and recording brief, Grace Flood wrote the report Will Foster created the illustrations. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Matt Rous.



Bishop's Waltham Palace Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching and Recording Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 English Heritage have been conducting conservation work on the standing remains of Bishop's Waltham Palace to remedy observed defects that, without treatment, would put the long-term preservation of this important heritage asset at risk. The conservation work concentrated on the medieval palace's brewhouse/bakehouse and kitchen.
- 1.1.2 'Bishop's Waltham Palace and associated fishponds' is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) entry 1016169). Scheduled Monument Consent: S00091425 was issued for the repair works on 14th August 2014. The consent included a condition that the works were to be archaeologically monitored and that provision was made for archaeological recording.
- 1.1.3 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Nick Johnston at English Heritage (EH) to undertake a programme of archaeological watching and recording of the conservation work on Bishop's Waltham Palace in order to comply with the Scheduled Monument Consent condition.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 Bishop's Waltham Palace is located on the south side of Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire. The settlement was previously concentrated to the north-east of the palace, however the town expanded west in the late 19th century and this area is known as 'New Town'. The palace is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) 455144 117312.
- 1.2.2 The following description is based on information in the English Heritage (*Written Scheme of Investigation*) *WSI for Archaeological Watching and Recording Brief: Bishop's Waltham Palace, Hampshire* (2015).
- 1.2.3 The English Heritage site comprises the inner court of the Bishop's Palace. The court is rectangular in plan, surrounded by a 12th century moat. The standing remains of the palace chiefly comprises ranges around the edges of the court with a cross wall dividing it in two. The south end of the court has been infilled with structures from several phases whereas the north end remains open apart from the ranges along the edges.
- 1.2.4 The palace gatehouse is located at the northwest corner of the court with remnants of the late 15th century lodging range along the north side of the site. A post-medieval farmhouse is located in the northeast corner of the court. The brewhouse and bakehouse range extends along the east side in the north half of the court. Its remains relate to two phases: the ground floor was constructed in 1378-81 under Bishop William of Wykeham, then the building was remodelled and enlarged by Bishop Henry of Beaufort between 1439 and 1441. A first floor was added to the structure, the level of the ground floor was lowered



and doorways in the west wall were altered with lower sills and heads to accommodate this change in level.

- 1.2.5 In the southeast corner of the court are remains of 13-15th century ranges as well as a chapel constructed in Beaufort's 14th century phase. There are also the remains of an earlier, mid to late century, crypt that intersects the later chapel. The southwest corner of the court contains building remains from multiple phases ranging from the mid-12th to 17th centuries or later. These include the remains of a 12th century doorway recorded as part of this project.
- 1.2.6 The west range that contains the hall, service rooms and kitchen is located centrally along the west side of the inner court. This range was constructed in the mid to late 12th century but was remodelled and enlarged in 1387-93 by Bishop William of Wykeham. This included construction of an upper floor as well as a new fireplace in the west wall of the kitchen.
- 1.2.7 The cross wall that bisects the site runs from the service rooms in the west range to the southwest corner of the brewhouse/bakehouse range.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

- 2.1.1 This archaeological watching and recording brief has been commissioned to comply with the Scheduled Monument Consent condition. Section 4 of the WSI for Bishop's Waltham Palace (EH 2015) outlines the aims and objectives of the programme.
- 2.1.2 The WSIs for both Bishop's Waltham Palace and Portchester Castle were discussed at a site meeting with Nick Johnston of EH and PAYE stone conservators on 10th February 2015. The scope of the work was clarified at a second meeting on the 6th March.
- 2.1.3 The objectives were for an archaeologist to monitor opening up and dismantling works under a watching brief (EH 2015). Less intrusive conservation work such as vegetation clearance and repointing were not supervised by an archaeologist but were recorded after the work was complete. The purpose of archaeological attendance on site was to monitor the conservation work in order to preserve by record any archaeological features revealed.
- 2.1.4 It was decided that as the proposed conservation work involved limited replacement and intrusion that photography would provide a sufficient record of the impacted areas after repointing and vegetation clearance had taken place.
- 2.1.5 In addition, the samples schedule instruction from PAYE was supplied to Wessex Archaeology to be recorded and interpreted as part of the archaeological results. This specifies the material and consistency of mortar and masonry materials that were rejected, pending and approved for use in the conservation work.

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 2.2.1 The methodology is outlined in section 5 of the WSI (EH 2015), however this was clarified and amended through on site discussions with Nick Johnston of EH and the PAYE stone conservators.
- 2.2.2 Wessex Archaeology was made aware in advance of any conservation work involving stone or brickwork. Notes were kept on the various site visits in order to clarify the scope

of works and record the progress of monitoring and recording on site, including the methods used.

2.2.3 Inspection and photography were the primary method of recording, which in general took place after completion of vegetation clearance and repointing work. Photographs were taken on a Canon EOS 400D digital SLR camera. They were recorded on Wessex Archaeology's pro-forma 'Photographic Record' sheets and the position and direction of shot was annotated onto English Heritage phase plans of the site.

2.2.4 The drawn record includes sketches and metric drawings, at an appropriate scale, on permatrace. These are listed on a Wessex Archaeology pro-forma 'Graphics Register' sheet.

2.3 Specialist strategies

Mortar analysis

2.3.1 Samples of existing mortar were collected and analysed by Sandberger for PAYE Stonework and Restoration in order to inform the subsequent conservation work. Following this, PAYE issued an instruction ref: sample schedule document (2015) that lists the recommended sample materials to be used and whether these have been rejected, are pending or approved for use in the conservation work.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are subdivided into the different areas monitored and recorded as part of the project. These are the brewhouse/bakehouse range, the kitchen, cross wall and remains of a 12th century doorway towards the south-west corner of the site. The discussion of the mortar analysis appears at the end of the results section.

3.1.2 An archaeologist attended site on the 6th and 10th March 2015 to discuss the WSI and view the progress of the conservation work, while scaffolding was still in place.

3.1.3 In general, conservation work involved removing vegetation and repointing open joints to improve the appearance and stability of the historic fabric. The new mortar pointing will act as a sacrificial material more susceptible to erosion than the surrounding brick and masonry. Mortar samples were taken for analysis from the various locations to be repointed. The composition of the repointing mortar was based on the results of the analysis to match the composition of the existing material. Pigments were added to harmonise the appearance of the new pointing with the historic fabric. Similarly, replacement stone and brickwork were selected to match the existing structure.

3.1.4 Details of the methods and materials used in the conservation work are provided in Martin Ashley Architect's specification documents, *Specification Sections No 2 and No 3* (July (a) and (b), 2014).

3.2 The brewhouse/bakehouse range

3.2.1 Conservation of the brewhouse/bakehouse range involved clearance of vegetation, repointing of open joints and re-bedding of loose material. Rectified photos of the elevations prior to conservation are included in **Appendix 2** (Martin Ashley Architects 2014). The range was inspected and recorded on the 10th March 2015 while conservation work was ongoing and scaffolding was in place.

- 3.2.2 **Plate 1** shows the south elevation of the south wall prior to the repair of its facework.
- 3.2.3 On the north elevation, upper storey of the south wall is a brick fireplace that has been pinned and had its open joints repointed because of cracks in the brickwork and loose bricks in the chimney breast (**Plates 2 and 3**). The bricks and flints that form the back of the flue are more stable than those of the breast and have at least two phases of mortar pointing visible on the surface.
- 3.2.4 The majority of conservation work within the brewhouse/bakery range focussed on the multiple window and door openings. In the west wall, the head of the southwest entrance had some broken masonry that needed replacement where the face had been lost (**Plate 4**) and the door jambs had lost some flint facework, but the latter were boarded over. Similarly the northwest entrance in the west wall had lost some masonry from the head of the opening that was replaced with matching stone as part of the conservation work (**Plate 5**).
- 3.2.5 The large opening in the centre of the west wall is a breach due to ruination. The south side of the breach had lost some fabric, possibly a masonry block, which exposed the core and needed replacement (**Plate 6**). The north side of the breach is supported by previous brick repair work but this had open joints and required repointing (**Plate 7**).
- 3.2.6 Window openings in the west wall of the brewhouse/bakehouse range were also conserved. A first floor window, located at the south end of the wall had a historic crack in the ferramenta within the lintel which requires repair as well as fragmented masonry in the sides of the reveal to be repointed. It was recorded prior to repointing but after vegetation had been removed (**Plates 8**).
- 3.2.7 The east wall of the range was also subject to conservation. The wall narrows above first floor level and the resultant ledges are capped with concrete over the first floor openings. The removal of vegetation exposed the loose and broken concrete render to view (**Plates 9 and 10**).
- 3.2.8 The scaffolding allowed for close inspection of the high level openings and features not usually accessible. It was noted that the second floor window (the 2nd one counting north-to south) had previously been repointed across the base of the reveal (**Plate 11**). Unfortunately, the date of this repair is unknown. Also at second floor level, the northernmost window had fallen brickwork to be reinstated (**Plate 12**) in addition to removal of vegetation and repointing of open joints in this wall.
- 3.3 The cross wall**
- 3.3.1 The cross wall does not fall within the scope of this programme of conservation. However, it does have areas of damaged facework much like those under repair in the brewhouse/bakehouse. English Heritage intends to repoint the damaged areas and remove vegetation from the wall using other funds at a later date. Therefore the cross wall was photographed to record its present condition (**Plate 13**).
- 3.4 The remains of the 12th century doorway**
- 3.4.1 The 12th century doorway towards the southwest corner of the site is protected by concrete blockwork covering walls and has a railing around it. Unfortunately the railing has been vandalised and broken which has pushed some of the concrete blockwork out of position. This has exposed fabric of the feature that was previously hidden. Therefore it was decided to make a drawn plan (**Figure 2**) in addition to the photographic record of the doorway. The exposed historic fabric is flint as is the surrounding cobbled surface, but the



majority of the stones remain obscured behind the mortar used to bed the cement blocks (Plates 14-16).

3.5 The west range kitchen

3.5.1 The WSI (EH 2015) also included proposed conservation within the palace kitchen involving the consolidation, re-bedding and pinning of the west wall fireplace. However, it appears that the conservation works were not carried out during this phase.

3.6 Mortar analysis discussion

3.6.1 The methodology and sources for raw materials for preparation of mortar is specified in the 'Materials and Workmanship' section Z21 by Martin Ashley Architects (2014(a)).

3.6.2 Samples of existing mortar and wall fabric were collected and analysed by Sandberger for PAYE Stonework and Restoration to inform the subsequent conservation work. The samples, which measured at least 20g each, targeted the areas to be repointed including the southwest corner of the southwest range inner chamber.

3.6.3 The samples schedule (PAYE 2015) is the instruction document that lists the mortar and masonry samples to be used for different conservation tasks and whether these have been declined, are pending or approved for use. An extract of this document that details the mortar samples used at Bishop's Waltham Palace is presented in table 1.

Table 1: Extract of sample schedule

Sample Number	Sample type	Area	Approval status
3	2½ local twice washed course sand: NHL 3.5	BISHOP WALTHAM PALACE Mortar Joints to stonework on Watergate & Richard II Palace	Declined
4	5 parts local twice washed course sand: 5 parts twice washed fine local sand: NHL 3.5	BISHOP WALTHAM PALACE Mortar Joints to all masonry	Declined
4a	2 parts local twice washed sharp sand, 2 parts local fine washed plastering sand, 1 part Bath stone dust, 2 NHL 3.5, 1 Cup of Chalk	BISHOP WALTHAM PALACE Mortar Joints to all Masonry	Approved
4b	2 parts local twice washed sharp sand, 2 parts local fine washed plastering sand, 1 part Bath stone dust, 2 NHL 5	BISHOP WALTHAM PALACE Flaunching to Wall tops	Approved

3.6.4 As seen in table 1, two types of mortar were specified by PAYE but declined. The components of sample no. 3 are identical to the sample approved for use in the mortar joints to stonework at Portchester Castle (sample no. 1, PAYE 2015). The fact it was declined suggests the Castle and the Palace have very different existing mortar types, although information on the individual samples was not available to confirm this. The

approval and rejection of different mortar samples at each site suggests that materials for sympathetic conservation to one structure may not be an appropriate match everywhere. This emphasises the importance of fabric analysis prior to conservation, as has been done at these two sites, in order to source matching and sympathetic materials.

- 3.6.5 There are two mortar samples approved for use at Bishop's Waltham Palace, one for repointing mortar joints to all masonry (sample no. 4a) and one to for flaunching to wall tops (sample no. 4b). These include stone dust and chalk additives to the sand and lime mix that will chemically react as the mortar sets. Additives tend to create a flexible, soft mortar and different physical properties of the mortar can be enhanced or decreased by adjusting the mix on site for specific situations. In general, historic sand/lime mixes had a greater number of natural additives because the sources of sand available were not as thoroughly washed and purified (Morton 1997).
- 3.6.6 Wessex Archaeology have not been supplied with a report of the analysis of the individual samples. A discussion of the mortar samples in relation to the phasing of the Palace is not possible without this detailed information. However, the fact that PAYE's instruction contains only two mortar samples approved at the Palace suggests that the samples collected and analysed revealed no appreciable difference between mortars of different phases.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 A watching and recording brief was successfully conducted by Wessex Archaeology during and after the conservation works outlined above. It has achieved the aims of monitoring the current opening-up and dismantling works and recording any archaeological features revealed during the course of conservation.
- 4.1.2 The majority of conservation work involved removal of vegetation and repointing or repair of mortar rather than substantial intervention or replacement of existing fabric. Inspection and photography has provided a basic visual record of the areas that were conserved. Typically, areas were photographed after vegetation had been removed and while conservation was ongoing, which exposed more of the historic fabric to view and therefore allowed for a more complete record. Historic fabric exposed by recent damage, specifically the 12th century doorway towards the southwest corner of the site, was drawn as well as photographed to provide additional detail. The drawn record and a selection of the photographic record are included in this report.
- 4.1.3 This programme of watching and recording complies with the condition in Scheduled Monument Consent: S00091426.

5 ARCHIVE

5.1 Preparation and deposition

- 5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records, will be prepared in accordance with *Deposition of Archaeological Archives with the English Heritage Collections Team* (Version 4, May 2011) and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). On completion of the project Wessex Archaeology will arrange for the archive to be deposited with English Heritage at the regional curatorial store: Fort Brockhurst, Gosport, Hampshire.



5.1.2 The archaeological watching and recording brief project archive will include:

- *hard copy of the report*
- *pdf copy of the report on CD*
- *full photographic record with photographic registers*
- *hard copies of the drawn record at 1:100 (or other appropriate scale)*
- *field notes and sketches*

5.1.3 Following approval of the report, Wessex Archaeology will provide copies to:

- *David Wilkinson, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Roy Porter, Territory Properties Curator (South), English Heritage (WSI states 3 hard copies and 1 digital copy to Roy Porter)*
- *the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (WSI states 1 hard copy)*
- *the local planning authority (WSI states 1 hard copy)*

5.1.4 Upon completion of the on-site watching and recording programme, Wessex Archaeology will submit an OASIS 'Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations' form that, once written, will be included in this report as an additional appendix.

5.2 Copyright

5.2.1 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 designated repository, 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-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

5.3 Security Copy

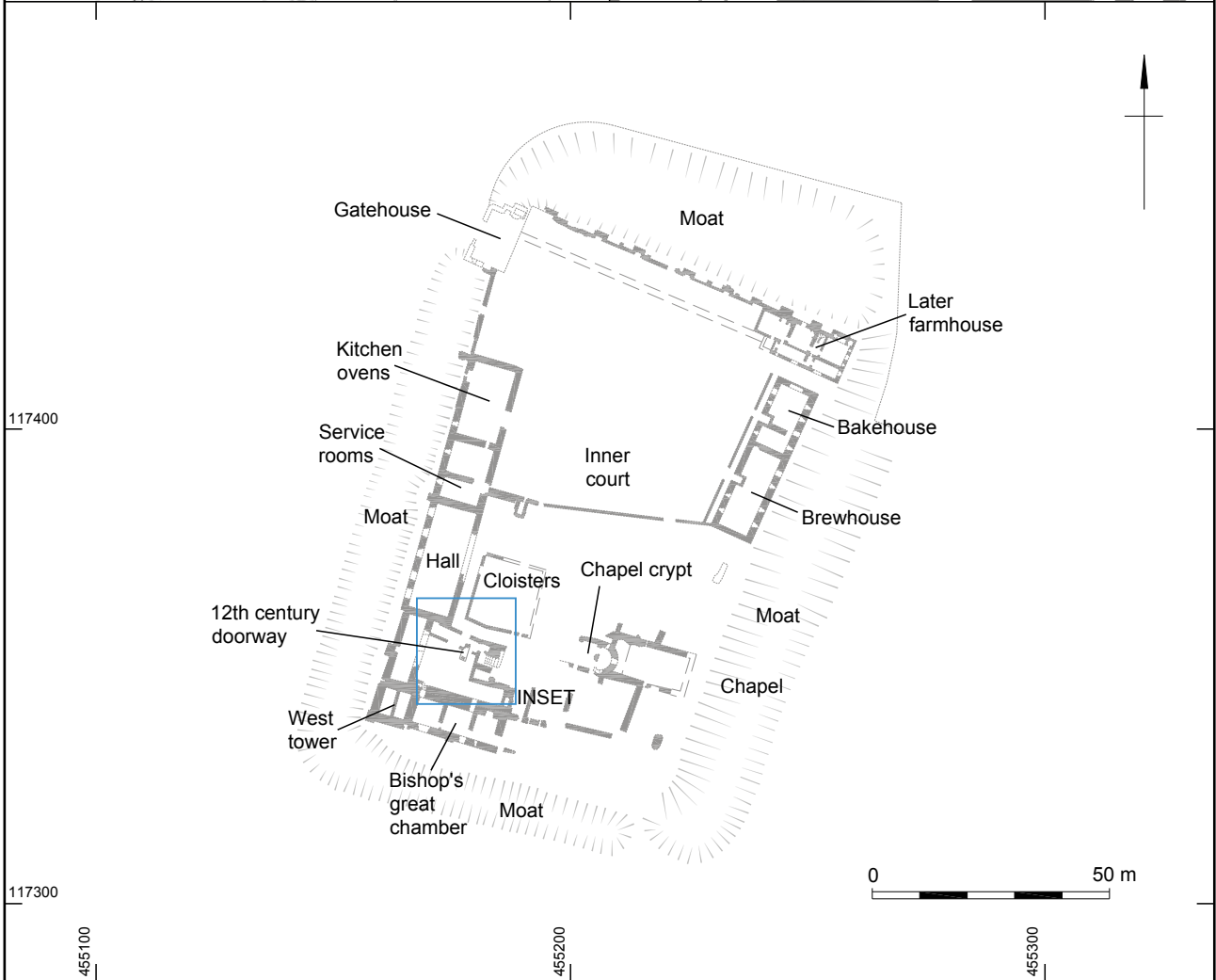
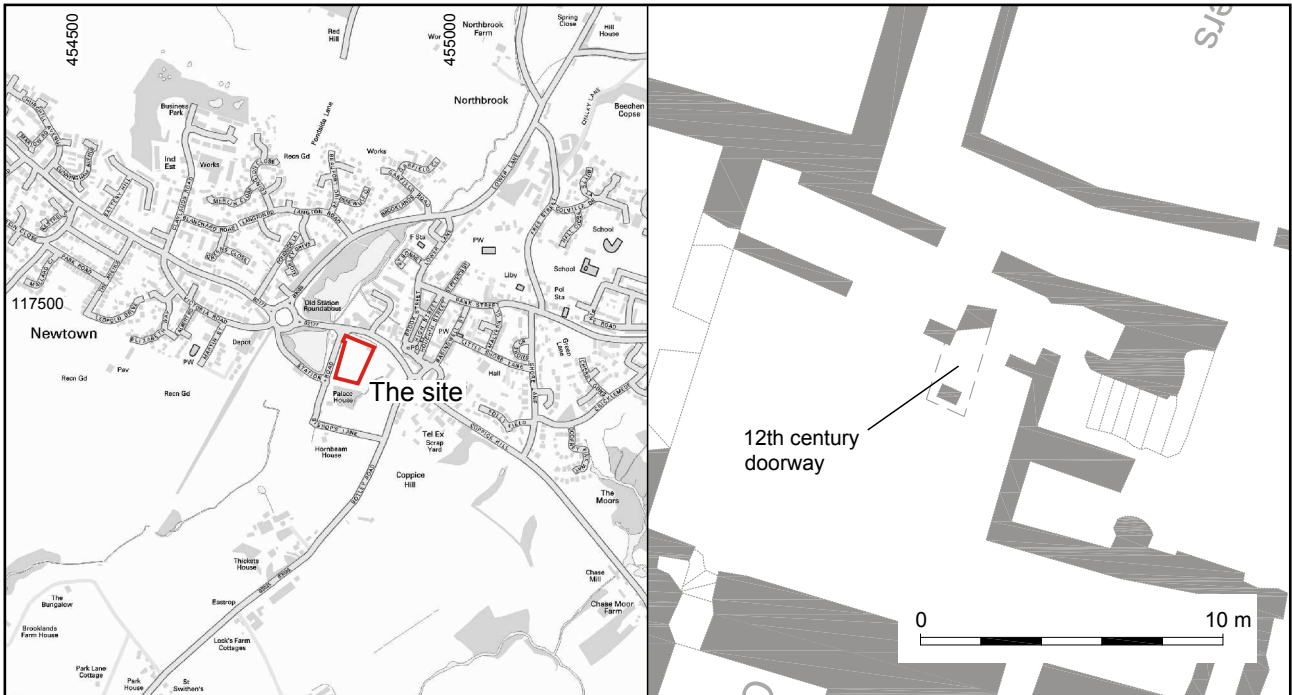
5.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.




6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliography

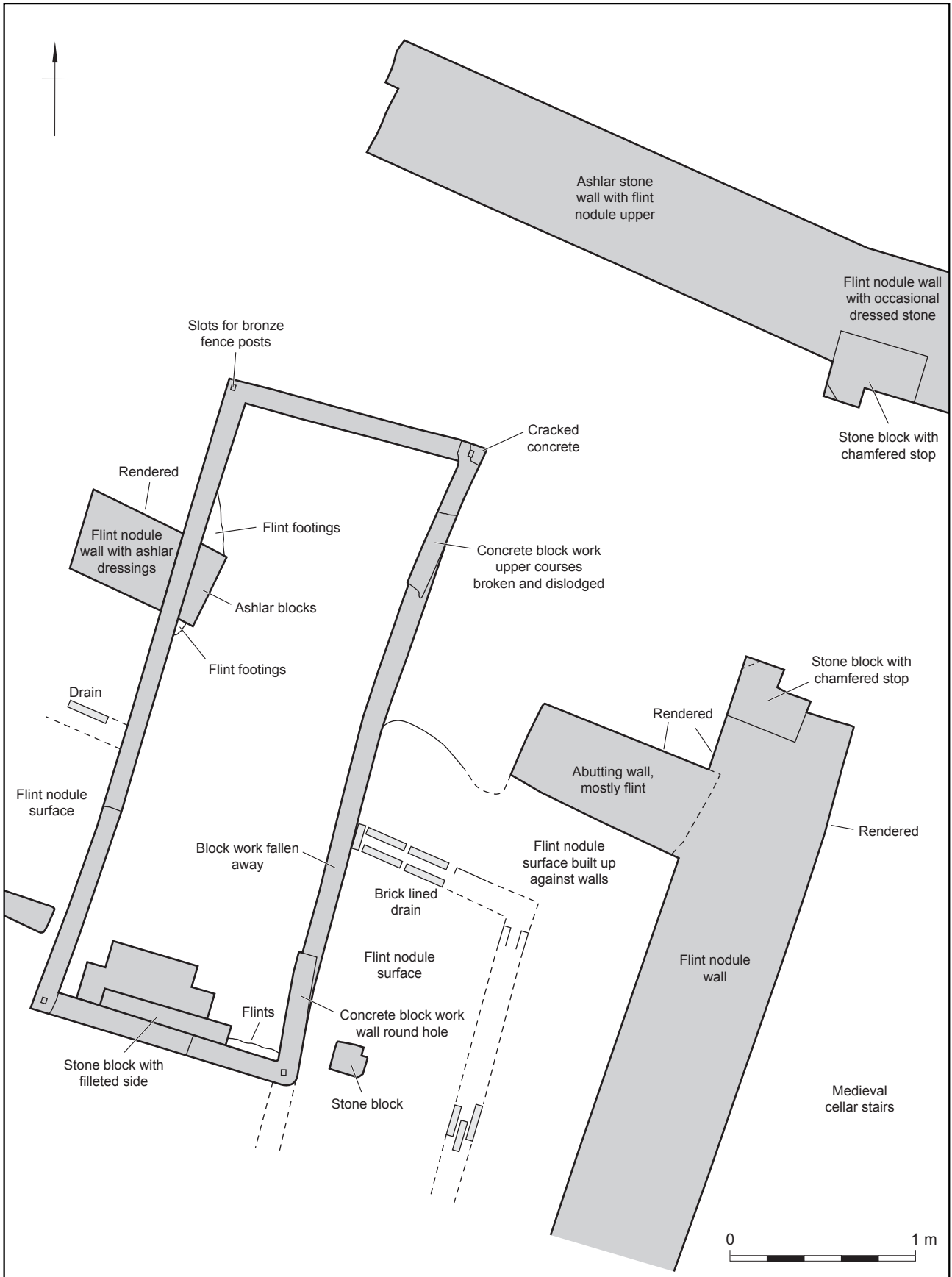
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Site location plan

Figure 1



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Plan of the remains of the 12th century doorway

Figure 2



Plate 1: View of the southern elevation of the south wall prior to repair



Plate 2: View of the brick fireplace on the northern elevation of the south wall


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Plate 3: Amplified view of the brick fireplace including the chimney breast and flue



Plate 4: The head of the southwest entrance of the west wall showing broken masonry


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Plate 5: The head of the northwest entrance of the west wall showing replaced masonry



Plate 6: View from the north-east of the north side of a large breach in the centre of the west wall


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Plate 7: View of the north side of the large breach in the centre of the west wall



Plate 8: View from the east of the south, first floor window in the west wall


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Plate 9: Northwest view of the east wall at the point above first floor where it narrows. The image shows the fragmented concrete that caps the ledge of the lower wall



Plate 10: Northwest view of another part of the east wall at the point above first floor where it narrows. The image shows more fragments of the concrete capping prior to conservation.


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Plate 11: View from the west of a second floor window of the east wall, repointed across the base



Plate 12: View from the west of a second floor window of the east wall with fragmented brickwork prior to its reinstatement


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Plate 13: View from the north of the west end of the cross wall showing damage to stonework



Plate 14: View from the northwest of the remains of the 12th century doorway



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Plate 15: View from the north of the remains of the 12th century doorway and concrete block protection



Plate 16: Eastern view of the 12th century doorway showing exposed flint

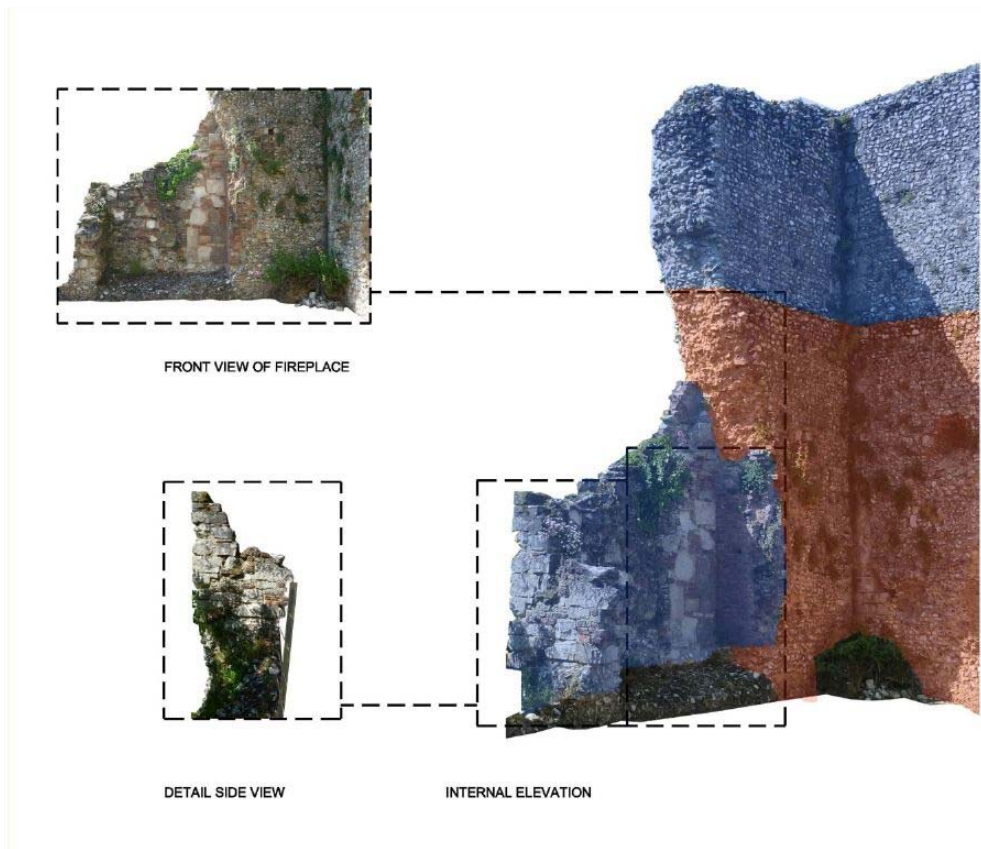
	This material for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction			
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7 APPENDICES

7.1 Appendix 1: Excerpts from the EH WSI (2015)



West elevation of brewhouse/bakehouse range. Red = phase 1 (1378-81), blue = phase 2 (1439-41).



View of northwest corner of kitchen. Red = phase 1 (12th century), blue = phase 2 (1387-93).



7.2 Appendix 2: A selection of rectified elevations (Martin Ashley Architects 2014)

The brewhouse/bakehouse range's east wall, west (internal) elevation.



The brewhouse/bakehouse range's west wall, east (internal) elevation.





The brewhouse/bakehouse range's south wall, south (external) elevation.



The brewhouse/bakehouse range's south wall, north (internal) elevation.





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