



Wolvesey Palace Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage to undertake an archaeological watching brief during replacement of a timber fence and gates at Wolvesey Palace. The Palace is a scheduled monument (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) no. 1005535) in Winchester, Hampshire, centred on NGR 448458 129080.

The watching brief was required as a condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent (S00167750). It monitored the removal and replacement of a section of timber fence and two gates located to the east and north of the 17th century baroque west wing of the palace. The fence posts were removed by hand and were replaced with like-for-like posts in the same locations. If necessary, the postholes were slightly enlarged in order to fit the new posts. Additionally, a series of shallower holes were excavated next to each fence panel to fit supporting posts.

Despite the very high archaeological potential for evidence of occupation and activity on the site from the Roman period to the present day, it appears that ground disturbance associated with previous installation and maintenance of the fence and gates has caused localised degradation of the archaeological resource.

The removed fence posts were of limited diameter and depth (0.50-0.80 m) and as such provided very limited visibility of the underlying stratigraphy. The majority of postholes revealed topsoil overlying concrete that was used to bed the removed posts. The deeper holes revealed made ground that forms the bank on which the fence is situated.

The few artefacts recovered during the watching brief consists primarily of CBM ranging from medieval to post-medieval/modern within the topsoil. This provides further evidence for building activity on site from the medieval period onwards, but cannot be related to discrete features. The few shards of pottery recovered were also from the topsoil context and likely redeposited. A 1959 1-cent coin recovered from post hole 5 may have been dropped by a tourist during the initial construction of the fence.

Acknowledgements

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The watching brief was undertaken by Jamie McCarthy and Natalia Hunt. This report was prepared by Grace Flood and the graphics prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Gareth Chaffey.



Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage to undertake an archaeological watching brief during replacement of a timber fence and gates at Wolvesey Palace. The Palace is a scheduled monument (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) no. 1005535) centred on NGR 448458 129080, in Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 9NB (**Fig. 1**). Inside the boundary of the scheduled monument there are two Grade I listed buildings Wolvesey Palace (NHLE no. 1095510) and Wolvesey Castle (NHLE no. 1095511) as well as the Grade II listed Wolvesey Stables (NHLE no. 1167333).
- 1.1.2 Scheduled Monument Consent (S00167750) for the work was granted subject to conditions, including archaeological supervision and recording as specified in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a WSI which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (English Heritage 2017). The watching brief was carried out between the 3rd and 8th of August 2017.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was concerned with two pairs of double-leaf gates and the length of boundary fence to the east and north of the baroque west wing of Wolvesey Palace (**Fig. 1**). The boundary fence and gates form an approximate 'L'-shape in plan, with the majority aligned approximately north-south and a return to the west. It separates the baroque building from the remains of the medieval palace.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels range from approximately 35.0 m to 34.5 m at the west and south ends of the boundary fence and gates to be replaced.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Hollywell Nodular Chalk Formation with superficial deposits of alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This section is summarised from information provided in the WSI (English Heritage 2017) and the NHLE scheduled monument entry (NHLE no. 1005535).



2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

- 2.2.1 There is no known record of archaeological monitoring during the initial installation or subsequent maintenance of the fence and gates, and the area has not been subject to recent excavation.
- 2.2.2 The bank on which the fence sits is assumed to be related to consolidation of excavations carried out by Martin Biddle between 1963 to 1971 and 1974, which were published as a series of interim reports with no comprehensive site plan. Excavation in close proximity to the fence line suggests a high potential for multi-phase archaeological evidence to exist beneath the bank, including a continuation of the Roman street and the medieval south range (WSI appendix 1). Topographical and geophysical survey in 2009 has also indicated the existence of archaeological deposits in this location.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Introduction

- 2.3.1 Wolvesey Palace is a multi-period site that encompasses part of the Roman civitas capital of *Venta Belgarum*, part of the city wall, and the Saxon (early medieval), medieval and late 17th century bishops' palaces. The diocese stretched from Surrey to the Isle of Wight and was the richest in England, and one of the richest in Western Europe due to its extensive estates. It was a principal residence of the medieval bishops of Winchester and the site of numerous royal visits and events during this period.

Roman (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.3.2 A Roman settlement was established in the area now covered by Winchester by about AD 50. In about AD 75 the first defences were constructed formed of a rampart and ditch, which ran along the north, west and south sides of the city. These were extended by a second series of earthwork defences in about AD 180-200, which also ran along the river on the east, before a stone wall was cut into them in the 3rd century. The settlement became a civitas capital in about the late-1st century AD followed by a major building programme. The area of Wolvesey Palace was densely developed by the late 2nd century. Excavation has provided evidence of several centuries of settlement, and Roman activity until at least the early fifth century. At least one street, on a north-south axis, has been located towards the centre of the site, partly within the later medieval courtyard. The street had multi-phase buildings of timber and stone either side, some of which have been interpreted as shops or workshops.

Saxon AD 410–1066

- 2.3.3 In the Saxon period the town became known as Wintanceaster and became the capital of the later Anglo-Saxon kings of England. In the 8th and 9th centuries the land at Wolvesey Palace appears to have been a meadow or used for agricultural purposes with a system of ditches cut and recut following the alignment of the Roman streets. Evidence of ploughing suggests the land continued in agricultural use into the 10th century, until acquired by Aethelwold (Bishop of Winchester 963-84.) Between 975 and 979 Bishop Aethelwold constructed a wall to act as a western boundary of an enclosure, to form the precinct of a new bishop's palace. The Roman city wall formed the south and east sides of the enclosure whilst to the north the boundary followed the southern limits of the monastery of Nunnaminster.
- 2.3.4 The Saxon palace was built in about the late 10th century and located to the north of the Norman one. It is one of less than a dozen Bishop's Palaces of Saxon date that are known nationally. Partial excavation has recorded a chapel, several timber structures and a



boundary ditch and documentary evidence indicates there was a hall, bishop's sleeping chamber and possibly a prison by circa 1000 (Biddle 1966 cited in English Heritage 2007).

Medieval AD 1066-1500

- 2.3.5 It appears that the Saxon palace remained in use when William Giffard (Bishop of Winchester 1107-29) had a new residence constructed to the south-west in about 1110. This included a large building of flint and Quarr stone ashlar that measured c. 50 metres from north to south and 24.4 metres from east to west and is the largest known non-monastic domestic structure of its date in England, apart from Westminster Hall. It contained a series of private apartments or chambers for the bishop and his entourage with a raised first-floor garden at the west, ground-floor rooms at the east and a tower housing a treasury, exchequer, private chapel and high chamber at the south. This building is now known as the West Hall.
- 2.3.6 In 1129, Henry of Blois, brother of King Stephen (who reigned 1135-54), became Bishop of Winchester. Wolvesey was his principal seat and Winchester continued to be the centre of royal administration. During his office, the palace developed into its greatest extent and almost its final form. In circa 1135-38, Henry of Blois had a large stone building constructed about 30 m east of Giffard's one. It contained a great hall with a two-storey chamber block at its south end and gallery to the west overlooking the newly formed courtyard. This building is now known as the East Hall.
- 2.3.7 The West Hall was altered at the same time the East one was constructed, with the addition of a stone stairway and elaborately decorated new entrance porch built of Caen stone.
- 2.3.8 Wolvesey Palace was fortified during the 12th century civil war between King Stephen and Empress Matilda. The East and West Halls were joined by curtain walls and a moat was dug around the palace c.1138-41. Henry continued to extend and improve the palace during his lifetime. Development between 1141 and 1154 included the alteration of the garderobe turret (now known as Wymond's Tower) into a fortified tower, the addition of a storey to the East Hall and construction of a kitchen block which bore a resemblance to a castle keep. Another phase of building from circa 1158 to Henry's death in 1171 included the development of the northern gatehouse, known later as Woodman's Gate, and extension of the curtain wall.
- 2.3.9 Few major alterations were made to the palace in the five centuries after Henry's death. During the 14th and 15th centuries the palace was used as the royal residence and the site as numerous royal visits and occasions. Peter des Roches (Bishop 1205-38) made minor alterations including the addition of an arcade passage across the south side of the courtyard. In the 14th century, under William of Wykeham (Bishop 1367-1404), the changes were more extensive including the widening and deepening of the moat, a new bridge and drawbridge at the north, the construction of two new curtain walls either side of the kitchen block and the remodelling of the apartments in the tower of the West Hall. In 1441-2 the roof of the great hall was replaced and the chapel rebuilt. Evidence of development in the late 15th century is less well known, as the Pipe Rolls for this period are lost.

Post-medieval AD 1500-1800

- 2.3.10 It is likely that the wall of chequerboard flint and ashlar construction running north-south within the southeast corner of the courtyard was constructed during the late 15 or early 16th century. However, from the late 15th to mid-17th century, expenditure at Wolvesey was reduced and the palace fell into decline, with bishops favouring Farnham (Hampshire) and Southwark (London) as residences instead.



- 2.3.11 George Morley (Bishop 1662-84) brought an increase in occupation and regular maintenance to Wolvesey. However, the old palace was in a dilapidated condition and Morley decided to construct a new residence to the south of the old, in the baroque style. It was designed to occupy three sides of a courtyard, with the east and west wings stretching across an infilled moat. The principal range was completed during Morley's lifetime and the west wing soon afterwards. The east wing was constructed between 1707 and 1715 using money from Morley's will. Despite this investment at Wolvesey, successive bishops did not use the palace and in 1786, Bishop Brownlow North demolished all but the west wing of the baroque residence.
- 2.3.12 The arrival of George Morley (bishop 1662-84). The increased associated costs of the now dilapidated palace resulted in Morley's decision to build a new residence, to the south of the old, in the baroque style. The new palace was designed to occupy three sides of a courtyard; its principal front facing the outer court and the east and west wings stretching across the infilled moat. The principal range was completed during Morley's lifetime and the west wing was completed soon afterwards. Morley left money in his will for the east wing's construction and this was completed 1707-15. The medieval chapel remained in use, attached to the new residence, but many other buildings were stripped to provide building material. In the early 18th century Sir Jonathan Trawley (Bishop 1707-21) converted the great wool house into a coach house and stables, and erected new gates and piers to replace the medieval gatehouse at the south. However, despite the investment at Wolvesey, successive bishops did not use the palace and in 1786, Bishop Brownlow North demolished all but the west wing of the baroque residence.
- 2.3.13 By the later 18th century the ruins of the medieval palace were largely as exists today.
- 19th, 20th and 21st centuries*
- 2.3.14 In 1915 the ruins of the medieval palace were scheduled. The remains of Henry of Blois' medieval residence and Morley's baroque residence were designated as 'Wolvesey Castle' and 'Wolvesey Palace' Grade I listed buildings in 1950. In 1962 the ruined remains of the medieval palace were taken into the guardianship of the Ministry of Works.
- 2.3.15 From the late 19th to present, Wolvesey Palace has been subject to a series of archaeological investigation, consolidation and conservation work. Investigation and consolidation of the ruins was carried out by the architect N.C.H. Nisbett in 1895-6. From 1921 to 1932 the architect W.D. Caroe was commissioned to consolidate the ruins and this work is distinguishable because of the use of red brick and tile. In 1927-8 Caroe modernised the baroque west wing so that it could be once again used as a bishop's residence.
- 2.3.16 In 1960, the city walls within the site were partially excavated under the Directorship of Sir Barry Cunliffe. Extensive excavations on the on the site of the inner court of the medieval palace were carried out by Martin Biddle in 1963-71 and 1974, followed by consolidation works in 1984. In 1986, as part of the works to enable public access to the medieval ruins, a wooden fence was erected to separate them from the baroque wing, chapel and gardens. Subsequent excavation and geophysical survey has shown that further elements of the south and west ranges of the medieval courtyard palace survive as buried remains.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Historic England 2017) were:
- To preserve by record the presence and nature of archaeological deposits encountered during the works; and

- To provide an opportunity if needed, to signal to interested parties before the destruction of the archaeological material for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support treatment to a proper and satisfactory standard.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (English Heritage 2017) and in general compliance with the procedures laid down in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) PPN3: *Archaeological Excavation* 2008. The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The watching archaeologist monitored all excavations within the specified area. The existing fence posts were removed by hand, utilising a heavy breaker and chisels when necessary. Postholes were numbered 1 to 18 from the south to west extent of the fence line.
- 4.2.2 The removed posts were of limited diameter and depth. As such, these postholes provided very limited visibility of the underlying stratigraphy. If necessary, the holes were enlarged by hand to accommodate the new posts, which presented an opportunity to observe the underlying stratigraphy in more detail.
- 4.2.3 Following archaeological recording, the posts were replaced on a like-for-like basis with timber posts of matching dimensions within the pre-existing holes.
- 4.2.4 Additional, shallow holes were cut next to each newly erected fence panel to install supporting posts. These were recorded but not numbered.

Recording

- 4.2.5 A unique site code 117650 and museum accession number WINCM: AY 623 was allocated to the Site.
- 4.2.6 All archaeological and natural deposits exposed within the postholes were investigated and recorded in line with the methodology set out in the WSI (English Heritage 2017).
- 4.2.7 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales, and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Monitoring

- 4.3.1 English Heritage monitored progress and had the option to recommend that specific specialists visit the site if considered necessary.



5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Postholes were numbered 1 to 18 from the southern to western extent of the fence line to be replaced.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The removed posts were of limited diameter and depth, on average resulting postholes measuring 0.20 m² by 0.50 to 0.80 m deep. The majority of postholes, with the exception of posthole 18, did not attain sufficient depth to extend into natural deposits. The stratigraphic sequence across the Site appeared to be relatively uniform where observations could be made.

5.2.2 In the majority of postholes, topsoil consisted of a circa 0.17 m to 0.30 m thick dark grey brown loam with moderate ceramic building material (CBM) and flint inclusions. This overlaid the concrete used to bed the removed posts, which continued to a depth of approximately 0.56 m to 0.60 m. Where the postholes extended deeper, such as posthole 2 (0.80 m deep), the concrete overlaid made ground that consisted of concrete and mixed flint and gravel. The made ground forms the bank along this side of the monument.

5.2.3 As previously stated, natural chalk was exposed within posthole 18 at a depth of approximately 0.70 m.

5.2.4 In posthole 5 no topsoil was observed. Instead, a layer of flint and gravel concrete with stainless steel re-bar extended from the ground surface to a depth of 0.30 m. This overlaid a soil horizon (202) formed of a dark grey-brown loam with moderate flint, gravel and chalk inclusions.

5.2.5 The unnumbered holes cut for supporting posts next to each fence panel measured 0.20 m² by 0.20 m to 0.35 m deep. These typically exposed topsoil only, sometimes reaching made ground. This is consistent with the stratigraphy visible within the deeper numbered postholes.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Very few finds were recovered during the watching brief; these consisted largely of ceramic building material (CBM), and ranged in date from medieval to post-medieval/modern. The finds have not been retained. Table 1 presents the quantities of finds recovered by material type and by context.

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The pottery comprised sherds of Verwood-type earthenware (probably 18th century or later), redware of uncertain source (broadly dated as post-medieval), and creamware (mid-18th to late 19th century).

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.3.1 The CBM included two brick fragments from topsoil context 101 (from brick(s) of uncertain form and dimensions). The remainder consisted of fragments of flat (peg) roof tile of medieval or post-medieval date, also recovered from the topsoil.



6.4 Other artefacts

- 6.4.1 Other finds comprised three oyster shells, a small piece of animal bone, and a United States 1-cent piece (1959). The bone and coin were both recovered from post hole 5.

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

Context	CBM	Pottery	Other Finds
101	7/808	5/70	3 shell
202			1 animal bone; 1 coin
301	19/637		
Total	26/1445	5/70	

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No material suitable for environmental analysis was encountered during the watching brief.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 Despite the very high archaeological potential for evidence of occupation and activity on the site from the Roman period to the present day, it appears that ground disturbance associated with previous installation and maintenance of the fence and gates has caused localised degradation of the archaeological resource.
- 8.1.2 The removed posts were of limited diameter and depth and as such provided very limited visibility of the underlying stratigraphy. The majority of postholes exposed concrete related to the installation of the removed posts as well as made ground that forms the bank on this side of the monument. The assumption that this made ground is related to the consolidation of excavations by Martin Biddle could not be confirmed from the limited evidence revealed during the watching brief.
- 8.1.3 The few artefacts recovered during the watching brief consists primarily of CBM ranging from medieval to post-medieval/modern within the topsoil. This provides further evidence for building activity on site from the medieval period onwards, but cannot be related to discrete features. The few shards of pottery recovered were also from the topsoil context and likely redeposited. The 1959 1-cent coin may have been dropped prior to or during the initial construction of the fence, possibly by a tourist given its foreign origin.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The site archive and all artefacts recovered during the evaluation will be deposited with English Heritage at the regional curatorial store (Fort Brockhurst, Gunners Way, Gosport, Hampshire PO12 4DS) within one month of the completion of the final report.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive will be prepared following the standard conditions for the *Deposition of Archaeological Archives with the English Heritage Collections Team* (Version 2, February 2009), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).



9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the accession number WINCM: AY 623, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file of paper records and A4 graphics;

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.2 In this instance, the artefacts have been discarded.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report to be submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. 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 conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: OASIS REPORT

OASIS ID: wessexar1-293578

Project details

Project name	Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, Hampshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage to undertake an archaeological watching brief during replacement of a timber fence and gates at Wolvesey Palace. The Palace is a scheduled monument (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) no. 1005535) in Winchester, Hampshire, centred on NGR 448458 129080. The watching brief was required as a condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent (S00167750). It monitored the removal and replacement of a section of timber fence and two gates located to the east and north of the 17th century baroque west wing of the palace. The fence posts were removed by hand and were replaced with like-for-like posts in the same locations. If necessary, the postholes were slightly enlarged in order to fit the new posts. Additionally, a series of shallower holes were excavated next to each fence panel to fit supporting posts. The removed fence posts were of limited diameter and depth (0.50-0.80 m) and as such provided very limited visibility of the underlying stratigraphy. The majority of postholes revealed topsoil overlying concrete that was used to bed the removed posts. The deeper holes revealed made ground that forms the bank on which the fence is situated. The few artefacts recovered during the watching brief consists primarily of CBM ranging from medieval to post-medieval/modern within the topsoil. This provides further evidence for building activity on site from the medieval period onwards, but cannot be related to discrete features. The few shards of pottery recovered were also from the topsoil context and likely redeposited. A 1959 1 cent coin recovered from post hole 5 may have been dropped by a tourist during the initial construction of the fence.</p>
Project dates	Start: 03-08-2017 End: 08-08-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WINCM:AY623 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	117650 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	1005535 - SM No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None



Investigation type "Watching Brief"
Prompt Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country England
Site location HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER WINCHESTER Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, Hampshire
Postcode SO23 9NB
Study area 0 Square metres
Site coordinates SU 448410 129069 50.913331822349 -1.362086271152 50 54 47 N 001 21 43 W Point
Lat/Long Datum Unknown
Height OD / Depth Min: 34.5m Max: 35m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator English Heritage
Project design originator ENGLISH HERITAGE
Project director/manager Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor Jamie McCarthy
Type of sponsor/funding body English Heritage
Name of sponsor/funding body English Heritage

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient English Heritage
Physical Archive ID WINCM: AY 623
Physical Contents "Ceramics","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient English Heritage
Digital Archive ID WINCM: AY 623
Digital Contents "other"

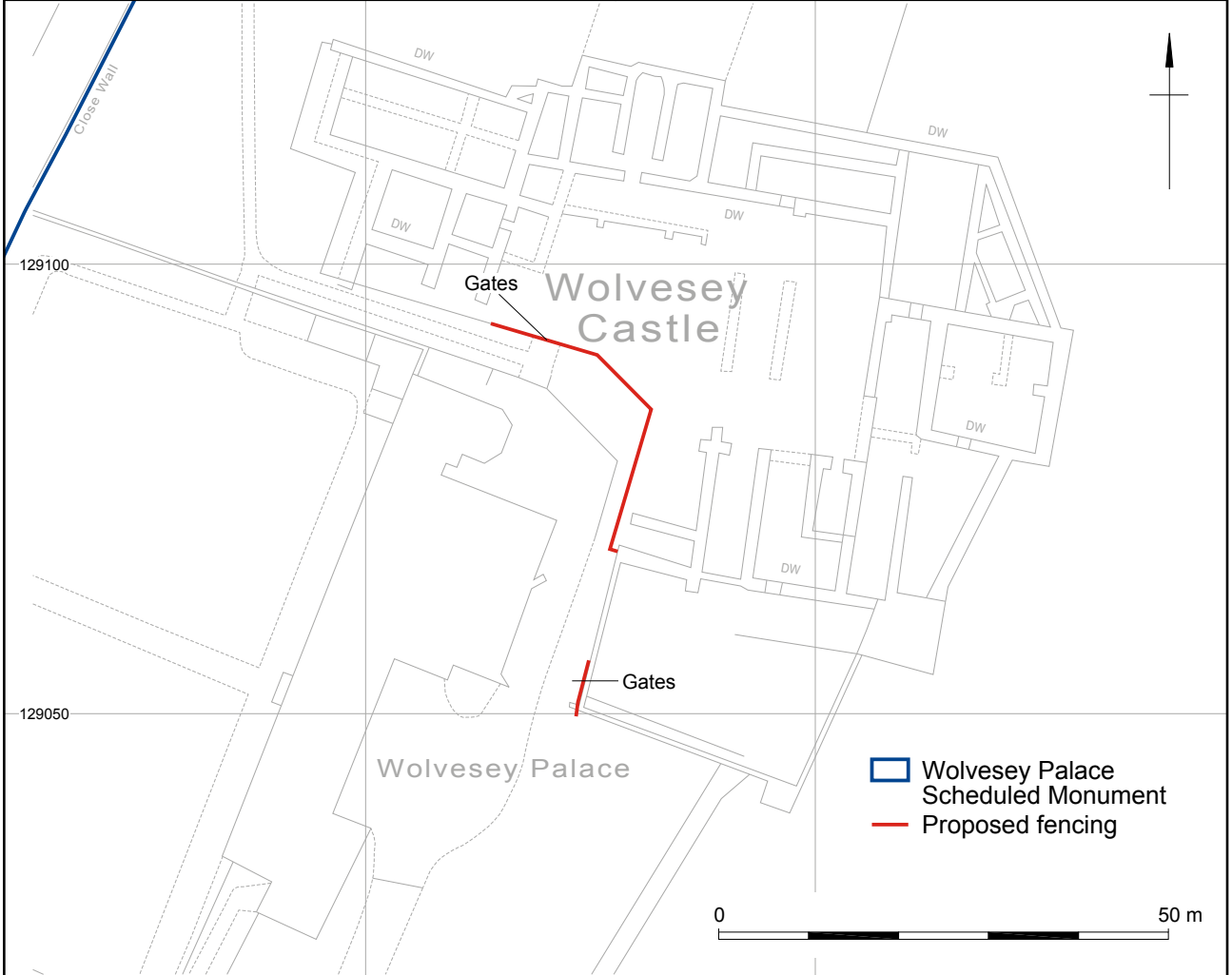
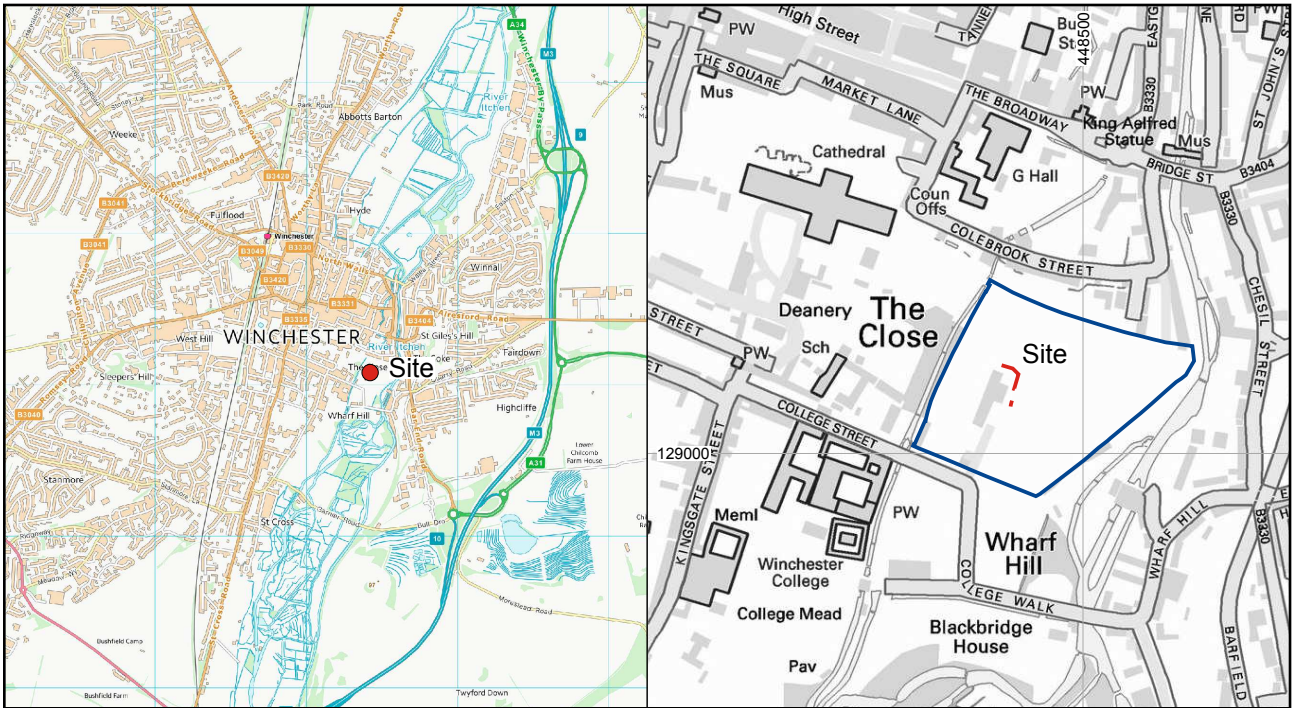


Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	English Heritage
Paper Archive ID	WINCM: AY 623
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, Hampshire
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Other bibliographic details	117650.02
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Coordinate system:
 OSGB36
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	22/08/2017	Revision Number:	0
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Site location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Western return of the fence line prior to replacement, viewed from the north-east



Plate 2: The bank the fence is situated on, viewed from the south-east, with the fence partially deconstructed


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Plate 3: Post hole 5 in the north-south section of the fence to be replaced



Plate 4: Post hole 18 at the west end of the fence to be replaced


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Plate 5: Typical example of the shallow holes excavated next to the replacement fence panels for supporting posts



Plate 6: The replacement fence completed, viewed from the east

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