



# Bishop's Waltham Palace, Test Pit Monitoring Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



Ref: 233190  
August 2020



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2020, all rights reserved.

Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire  
SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

#### Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

## Document Information

Document title	Bishop's Waltham Palace, Test Pit Monitoring, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire
Document subtitle	Archaeological Watching Brief
Document reference	233190.2
Commissioned by	English Heritage
Address	Eastgate Court 195-205 High Street Guildford Surrey GU1 3EH
Site location	Bishop's Waltham Palace, 3 Station Road, Bishop's Waltham SO32 1DH
County	Hampshire
National grid reference (NGR)	455239 117317 (SU 55239 17317)
Statutory designations	Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE no. 1019075)
Planning authority	Hampshire County Council
Planning reference	n/a
Museum name	English Heritage
OASIS ID	wessexar1-400142
WA project code	233190
Dates of fieldwork	18 and 19 May 2020
Fieldwork directed by	Matt Kendall
Project management by	Bill Moffat
Document compiled by	Matt Kendall and Eleanor Legg
Graphics by	Ken Lymer
Document edited by	Bill Moffat

**Quality Assurance**

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1	As submitted to EH	MK/EL	RWM
			



## Contents

Summary .....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project and planning background.....	1
1.2 Scope of the report .....	1
1.3 Location, topography and geology .....	1
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1 Archaeological and historical context .....	1
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1 Aims .....	2
3.2 Objectives.....	3
<b>4 METHODS.....</b>	<b>3</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	3
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	3
4.3 Finds and environmental strategies .....	4
4.4 Monitoring.....	4
<b>5 TEST PIT RESULTS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	4
5.2 Test Pit 1 .....	4
5.3 Test Pits 2 and 3.....	5
5.5 Test Pit 6 .....	5
<b>6 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
6.1 Summary .....	6
6.2 Discussion .....	6
<b>7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....</b>	<b>6</b>
7.1 Museum.....	6
7.2 Preparation of the archive.....	6
7.3 Selection policy.....	7
7.4 Security copy .....	7
7.5 OASIS .....	7
<b>8 COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>7</b>
8.1 Archive and report copyright .....	7
8.2 Third party data copyright .....	7
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>9</b>
Appendix 1 Test Pit Summaries.....	9
Appendix 2 OASIS Summary.....	12



## **List of Figures**

**Figure 1** Site location plan

**Figure 2** Selected Drawings

a) North east facing section of Test Pit 1

b) North-north east facing section of Test Pit 6 and wall **605**

## **List of Plates**

**Cover** Excavation of Test Pit 2 (view from west)

**Plate 1** North east facing view of extant wall and Test Pit 1

**Plate 2** South facing view of Test Pit 2

**Plate 3** South facing view of Test Pit 5

**Plate 4** Exterior view of southern precinct wall (view from south)

**Plate 5** North-north east facing section of Test Pit 6

**Plate 6** Location of core samples taken from the interior of the southern precinct wall (view from north-north east)



## **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of six geotechnical pits, associated window sampling and the drilling of core samples through the southern precinct wall at Bishop's Waltham Palace, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire. The works were undertaken in order to inform remediation of observed structural defects within the structures.

Bishop's Waltham Palace is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1019075) and archaeological monitoring was requested as part of the Scheduled Monument Consent (April 2020) and English Heritage's Standing Scheduled Monument Consent (Notification EHSEN097, endorsed 3rd March 2020).

All of the test pits revealed a sequence of comparatively complex soils. These consisted of a well-developed garden soil, overlying made ground, beneath which were a sequence of deposits. These varied in nature and number and were difficult to characterise within the narrow confines of the pits. However, they do seem to represent successive episodes, rather than a buried soil profile. They hint at a comparatively complex history of the Lord's Garden, but remain frustratingly enigmatic.

Test Pit 6 provided additional evidence of phasing. This consisted of the apparent blocking of an earlier entrance through the southern precinct wall. This entrance had a lime concrete and brick threshold and appeared to belong to the phases beneath the made ground layer. Frustratingly, no dating evidence was recovered.

## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank English Heritage for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Deb Beeson. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Historic England and the Inspector for Ancient Monuments, who monitored the project, and to Fiona Goode of Geo-Environmental for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Matt Kendall. The report was written by Matt Kendall, graphics prepared by Ken Lymer, and edited by Bill Moffat. The project was managed by Bill Moffat on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# Bishop's Waltham Palace, Test Pit Monitoring Watching Brief Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Historic England to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of test pits excavated in order to inform remediation of observed structural defects at Bishop's Waltham Palace (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1019075), Station Road, Southampton, SO32 1DH (**Figure 1**). The investigations took place at the north east tower, the south precinct wall and within the Lord's Garden in proximity to the footbridge.

1.1.2 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (English Heritage 2020). The watching brief was undertaken on the 18th and 19th May 2020.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, 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 mainly located within the grounds of Bishop's Waltham Palace (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1019075), Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, located 14.7 km to the south west of Winchester and approximately 13 km to the east north east of the centre of Southampton. The site comprises the extant remains of Bishop's Waltham Palace and grounds immediately south of the B1277 which separates the site from the main residential area of Bishop's Waltham to the north. Station Road provides the easternmost boundary, with dense treelines indicating the perimeter of the site. A single test pit was excavated within the car park belonging to The Crown Inn, approximately 97 m to the east of the Palace grounds.

1.3.2 Existing ground levels are recorded as 37 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Lambeth Group Clay Silt and Sand – sedimentary bedrock formed in the Palaeogene Period (c.48 to 59 million years ago). Superficial alluvial deposits comprising Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel are recorded (British Geological Survey online viewer).

### 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Archaeological and historical context

2.1.1 The manor of Waltham formed part of the estates for the bishops of Winchester from at least the early 10th century and it's possible that the Anglo-Saxon bishops had a residence on the estate. The buried remains of a late Saxon hall were discovered north of the



guardianship area but to date no pre-Conquest evidence of occupation has been encountered within it. The first reference to a bishop's residence at Waltham is found in the Winchester annals for 1138 and records a 'castle' constructed by Henry of Blois (bishop 1129-1171). Although it is unclear what was meant by the use of the term 'castle' in this context, excavation of the south-west corner of the inner court has provided some of the earliest evidence for the construction on the site which are dated to the episcopates of Henry of Blois and his successor, Richard of Ilchester (1171-1205).

- 2.1.2 The palace was regularly used by the bishops as a residence between the 13th and 15th centuries and the accounts from the Winchester Pipe Rolls reveal almost continual spending on maintenance and rebuilding, including a kitchen and brewhouse in 1252, a new lord's chamber in 1340, a remodelled hall in 1378-81 and new service areas and kitchen between 1387 and 1393. Regular maintenance continued into the 16th century and works included the re-facing of the lodging range during the episcopate of Bishop Thomas Langton (1493-1501). Langton is also credited with construction of the brick precinct wall and corner towers that enclosed the bishop's garden.
- 2.1.3 Despite a brief seven-year period in which the site was surrendered to the crown, the palace appears to have been maintained by the bishops of Winchester as an active residence until the Civil War. The bishopric supported King Charles by in 1644, in the aftermath of the defeat of the royal army at the battle of Cheriton, the royalist garrison holding the palace was forced to surrender and the palace suffered substantial damage. Although the site was returned to the bishops at Charles II's restoration in 1660, it was never again used by them as a residence.
- 2.1.4 After the restoration the park was divided and leased. Some of the buildings were used as sources of building material, while others were used for agricultural and domestic purposes. The ruins remained in the ownership of the bishops until 1869 and the palace ruins (inner court), the precinct wall and north-east and south-west towers were taken into guardianship in 1952. English Heritage now manages the site and opens the inner court as a free-to-enter property.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (English Heritage 2020) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- preserve by record the presence and nature of archaeological deposits encountered during the works;
  - to halt work and signal to interested parties if/when archaeological deposits were revealed;
  - following identification of archaeological deposits and recording, the archaeologist will consult all interested parties (the geotechnical consultant, English Heritage and Historic England) to agree the extent of additional intervention. There will be a presumption in favour of preservation in situ of any significant structural remains or features and, as such, relocating the test pits may be required if sufficient understanding is not possible from the existing pits. In this circumstance, following approval from the interested parties, continued manual excavation by the archaeologist may be required;

- to signal to interest parties the discovery of archaeological material for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support treatment to a proper and satisfactory standard; and
- to ensure that only the minimum of ground disturbance is undertaken to facilitate the collection of the required data.

### **3.2 Objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (English Heritage 2020), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

## **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 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

### **4.2 Fieldwork methods**

#### *General*

4.2.1 The archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of six geotechnical trial pits (approximately 0.35 m x 0.35 m) and associated window samples within the area of the areas of the north-east tower and southern precinct wall. Two drilled core samples of the south wall pier were also monitored.

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all excavations within the specified area. No archaeological features were encountered.

#### *Recording*

4.2.3 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (in this case 1:10 for all drawings) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.4 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

- 4.2.5 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 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (English Heritage 2020). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

### 4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 English Heritage monitored the watching brief on behalf of Historic England.

## 5 TEST PIT RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Work consisted of the hand excavation of six test pits measuring 0.35 m by 0.35 m down to a maximum depth of 1 m below ground level (bgl), and their subsequent recording and backfilling (**Figure 1**). Prior to backfilling, four of the test pits were then subsequently window sampled to a depth of approximately 5 m but were not monitored by the archaeologist present. Due to the constraints of the test pits an accurate interpretation of some of the deposits were not possible and they have been given a broad subsoil category.
- 5.1.2 The following section presents the results of the watching brief with archaeological features and natural deposits discussed. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the test pit summary tables (**Appendix 1**). Numbering of test pits follows Wessex Archaeology's numbering, with the contractor's definitions in brackets.

### 5.2 Test Pit 1

- 5.2.1 Test Pit 1 (WS01/HP01) was located on the exterior side of the north-east tower within a hedge border in the car park belonging to The Crown Inn (**Figure 1; Plate 1**). The test pit measured 0.40 m in length by 0.35 m and was stopped at 0.95 m bgl. The soil sequence within the test pit consisted of a 0.16 m thick modern topsoil/bedding which overlaid a sequence of three deposits which continued to the base of the test pit (**Figure 2a**). The upper two subsoil deposits contained fragments of red brick and white mortar, as well as tile fragments.
- 5.2.2 The tower wall (106) continued for 0.82 m bgl in its entirety and consisted of 0.56 m of wall and 0.26 m of foundation (**Plate 1; Figure 2a**). As was common throughout the works no specific bond could be determined. The face of the wall and foundation was vertical, and it was not possible to determine where the foundation cut began, the brickwork continuing without noticeable variation to the foundation itself. Nevertheless, the foundation was definitely cut into 104, and its physical relationship to 103 – with the upper part of the foundation being in contact with 100-120 mm of that deposit – suggests that it was cut through 103 as well. Three courses of sub-surface brick to the top of 103 would be unremarkable, and this suggests that the external ground surface at construction was there, or thereabouts. The bonding agent of 106 was observed to be a pale whitish red sand with very small fragments of flint, which acted as a temper, and the jointing was seen to be thick

and irregular measuring on average 0.02 m in thickness. The bricks all corresponded to the dimensions of nine inch bricks, all being within handmade variation of nine by four by three inches. The foundation of 106 was seen to consist of a pale whitish brown mortar with moderate flint nodules (0.15 m+) to act as stabilisation.

### 5.3 Test Pits 2 and 3

- 5.3.1 Test Pits 2 (HP04) and 3 (HP02/WS03) were located immediately west of the steel footbridge within The Lord's Garden and measured 0.35 m by 0.35 m (**Plate 2**). During the hand excavation of the test pits it was observed that the soil sequences were broadly similar; a deposit of topsoil which ranged in thickness from 0.09 m – 0.12 m, which overlaid a layer of material which contained occasional to red brick and flint fragments (<0.06 m) Measuring between 0.13 m and 0.26 m in thickness, overlaid two deposits of possible subsoil, and the natural geology of a mid-greyish brown to brown silty clay was observed at a depth of 0.89 m bgl. This also corresponds with the non-structural sequence seen in Test Pit 1.

### 5.4 Test Pits 4 and 5

- 5.4.1 Test Pits 4 (HP05) and 5 (HP03/WS04) were located immediately to the east of the footbridge and measured 0.35 m by 0.35 m. The corresponding soil sequence as that in Test Pits 1 – 3 was observed, except that the brick/tile flecked deposit was not seen in Test Pit 5 (**Plate 3**).

### 5.5 Test Pit 6

- 5.5.1 Test Pit 6 (HP06) was located on the interior on the southern precinct wall towards the junction between Botley Road and Bishop's Lane (**Figure 1; Plate 4**). The test pit measured 0.40 m in length by 0.35 m and was stopped at a depth of 0.60 m after the base of the wall's foundation was established. The soil sequence of the test pit showed a 0.16 m thick layer of topsoil 601, which overlaid 0.24 m of subsoil 602 which contained occasional mortar and brick fragments, along with sparse flint nodules. Below this subsoil was a compact mid-brown clay 603 which contained common flint nodules (**Plate 5; Figure 2b**).
- 5.5.2 The structural sequence observed here was rather more complex than that seen in Test Pit 1. The upstanding section of perimeter wall 605 consisted of nine inch brickwork in no continuous bond. This sat (at 100 – 120 mm BGL) on a plinth of dark red hand-made bricks bonded to a lime concrete foundation. These bricks were noticeably larger than the nine inch bricks. The two examples seen were nearer to eight inches wide than four, and marginally less than three inches thick, although that may have been a result of the wear apparent on their surfaces. Lengths could not be determined, and it remains possible that they represent eight-inch tiles rather than bricks. (**Plate 5; Figure 2b**). This structure was cut into 603.
- 5.5.3 In addition to Test Pit 6, two small cores were drilled through the extant wall in order to establish the makeup of the wall (**Plate 6**). The western most core seen in **Plate 6** was located 0.35 m east of the corner of the wall, and the wall was seen to measure 0.73 m in thickness with red brick present throughout, although it was more fragmentary in the middle. The second core was 1.28 m east of the corner and drilling established that the wall was 0.38 m thick.
- 5.5.4 Further investigation of the exterior of the wall showed that this section was inset from the outer face (**Plate 4**). This, coupled with the wear on the upper surface of 606 and the compacted nature of 603, suggests that rather than a buttress (as at first thought) this section may represent a second, blocked, gate in the southern perimeter wall. In this

interpretation 606 is believed to represent a threshold, while the compacting of 606 may hint at the otherwise invisible presence of a path.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 The investigations have principally shown that there are elements of phasing surviving within the Lord's Garden itself and within the precinct wall. This phasing is represented in the blocked entrance revealed in the area of Test Pit 6 and in the comparatively complex series of subsoils revealed.

### 6.2 Discussion

- 6.2.1 The archaeological investigation provides further evidence of the structures forming the north east tower and the southern precinct wall. Both were seen to continue below ground level and foundations were identified. The apparent buttress in the vicinity of Test Pit 6 was shown to be a blocked entrance. The evidence for this was seen within the garden in Test Pit 6, where the existing wall sat on an earlier structure, and externally where it was seen that the outer face of the wall was stepped back. Structure 606 is considered to be the remains of a threshold, while the brickwork above appears to be the blocking of an entrance, similar in scale to that which exists today, although located further to the west.
- 6.2.2 Throughout, the test pits revealed a similar sequence of soils. These consisted of a well - developed top (or garden) soil, sealing a widespread deposit of made ground or levelling, with tile, brick and mortar fragments throughout. Beneath this were layers of 'subsoil'. These do not seem to represent a buried soil sequence, as they had clear and unambiguous boundaries, but to be successive individual layers. They hint at some complexity to the history of the garden, but remain frustratingly enigmatic.

## 7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the **site code 233190**. English Heritage has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project at the regional curatorial store at Fort Brockhurst, Gosport. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### 7.2 Preparation of the archive

- 7.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by English Heritage, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 file of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

### **7.3 Selection policy**

- 7.3.1 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 English Heritage and is fully documented in the project archive.

### **7.4 Security copy**

- 7.4.1 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.

### **7.5 OASIS**

- 7.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the SPECIFIC TITLE OF COUNTY ARCH on behalf of the LPA. 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 (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

## **8 COPYRIGHT**

### **8.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 8.1.1 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.
- 8.1.2 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.

### **8.2 Third party data copyright**

- 8.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., 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 copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.





## REFERENCES

- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 30/07/20)
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- CIfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- English Heritage 2020 *Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological supervision and recording of ground works under a watching brief: Bishop's Waltham Palace, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire*
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists



## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Test Pit Summaries

NGR co-ordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each Test Pit; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 0.40 m	Width 0.35 m	Depth 0.95 m
Easting 455331.67		Northing 177328.50		m OD 38.49
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Dark grey silty sand (loose) containing abundant rooting.	0 - 0.16
102		Subsoil	Dark grey silty sand (loose) with moderate rooting and sparse brick (red and white), tile, and flint fragments (<0.10).	0.16 - 0.34
103		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand (loose-ish) with sparse rooting and same rubble inclusions as above. Sparse sub-rounded flints (<0.04).	0.34 - 0.62
104		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam (soft to firm) with sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.05).	0.62+
105	106	Construction cut	Cut for wall 106. Not seen in test pit.	0 – 0.82 m
106	105	Wall	Linear wall with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from handmade red brick and bonded with no real bonding pattern. mortar pale whitish red sand with very small flint fragments (<0.01) temper. Foundation is a pale whitish brown mortar with flint nodules (<0.15).	0 – 0.82 m

Trench No 2		Length 0.35 m	Width 0.35 m	Depth 1 m
Easting 455277.85		Northing 117349.51		m OD 36.80
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Mid grey silty sandy loam (loose) with moderate rooting.	0 - 0.12
202		Made ground	Mid brown silty sand (loose) with rare rooting and occasional red brick fragments and sub-angular to sub-rounded flint fragments (<0.06).	0.12 - 0.38
203		Subsoil	Mid brown silty sandy clay (soft) with moderate to abundant sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.08).	0.38 - 0.75
204		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay (firm to soft) with sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.06).	0.75 - 0.90





205		Natural	Mid brown silty clay (firm to soft) with sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.06).	0.90+
-----	--	---------	--	-------

Trench No 3		Length 0.35 m		Width 0.35 m		Depth 1 m	
Easting 455287.23			Northing 117335.02			m OD 37.02	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
301		Topsoil	Mid grey silty sandy loam (loose) with moderate rooting.			0 - 0.09	
302		Made ground	Mid brown silty sand (loose) with rare rooting and occasional red brick fragments and sub-angular to sub-rounded flint fragments (<0.06).			0.09 - 0.22	
303		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam (soft) with sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05).			0.22 - 0.48	
304		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay (soft) with sparse to occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.04).			0.48 - 0.88	
305		Natural	Mid greyish brown silty clay (firm to soft) with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.06).			0.88+	

Trench No 4		Length 0.35 m		Width 0.35 m		Depth 1 m	
Easting 455279.67			Northing 117349.86			m OD 36.83	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
401		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay (firm) with moderate rooting.			0 - 0.16	
402		Made ground	Mid greyish brown silty clay (firm) with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flints and red brick fragments (<0.05).			0.16 - 0.56	
403		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay (firm) with sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.07).			0.56 - 0.85	
404		Natural	Mid brown silty clay (firm to compact) with occasional to frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.10).			0.85+	

Trench No 5		Length 0.35 m		Width 0.35 m		Depth 1 m	
Easting 455284.84			Northing 117335.95			m OD 36.86	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam (firm) with occasional rooting.			0 - 0.19	



502		Made ground	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam (firm) with frequent flint and red brick fragments (<0.05).	0.19 - 0.31
503		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam (firm) with sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.03).	0.31 - 0.63
504		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay (soft) with sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.06).	0.63 - 0.92
505		Natural	Mid brown silty clay (soft) with sparse to occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flint flecks (<0.04).	0.92+

Trench No 6		Length 0.40 m	Width 0.35 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 455246.66		Northing 117189.11		m OD 41.71
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay (soft) with occasional rooting.	0 - 0.16
602		Subsoil/ made ground.	Mid brownish grey silty clay (firm) with occasional mortar and red brick fragments (<0.04) and sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flint nodules (<0.15).	0.16 - 0.40
603		Subsoil	Mid brown clay (firm to compact) with common flint nodules (<0.2). Could represent traffic-compacted soil/pathway?.	0.40+
604		Construction cut for wall 606	Cuts 603.	0 – 0.55
605		Wall	Linear wall aligned ESE - WNW with straight sides and an irregular / undulating base. Constructed from handmade red brick and bonded with pale whitish red sand with flint fragment inclusions / temper (<0.01). Sits on structure 606.	0 – 0.15
606		Foundation/threshold	Plinth of dark red hand-made bricks bonded to a lime concrete foundation. Noticeably larger than bricks in 605. 20cm wide by 7 thick length not known.	0.15 – 0.35



## Appendix 2 OASIS Summary

### OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

**OASIS ID: wessexar1-400142**

#### Project details

Project name	Bishop's Waltham Palace
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of six geotechnical pits, associated window sampling and the drilling of core samples through the southern precinct wall at Bishop's Waltham Palace (NHLE 1019075). No archaeological remains other than continued courses and the foundations of the known walls were encountered. Test Pit 1 indicated that the tower wall continued below ground level for 0.56 m with an additional 0.26 m of foundation comprising whitish brown mortar with moderate flint nodules. Evidence for hardstanding associated with the footbridge within the Lord's Garden was found in the form of a layer of material containing occasional red brick and flint fragments (Test Pits 2, 3 and 4). Investigation of the southern precinct wall (core samples and Test Pit 6) indicated the presence of a later phase of construction. A change in foundation material (grey sandy concrete) alongside the presence of a makeup layer, through which the wall was cut, highlights the probability of a change in construction technique. Investigation of the wall's exterior showed that the section investigated was inset from the rest of the structure. it is concluded that this segment does not comprise a buttress as originally thought but represents a later addition to the wall, likely associated with the blocking of a former entrance to the bishop's garden.
Project dates	Start: 18-05-2020 End: 19-05-2020
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	233190.2 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	WALL Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER BISHOPS WALTHAM Bishop's Waltham Palace
Postcode	SO32 1DH



Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 55239 17317 50.952087745488 -1.213507865115 50 57 07 N 001 12 48 W Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design originator	ENGLISH HERITAGE
Project director/manager	Bill Moffat
Project supervisor	Matt Kendall

#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	English Heritage
Digital Archive recipient	English Heritage
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	English Heritage
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Bishop's Waltham Palace. Test Pit Monitoring, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kendall, M
Other bibliographic details	unpublished client report ref. 233190.2
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 bound booklet
Entered by	Eleanor Legg (e.legg@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	30 July 2020



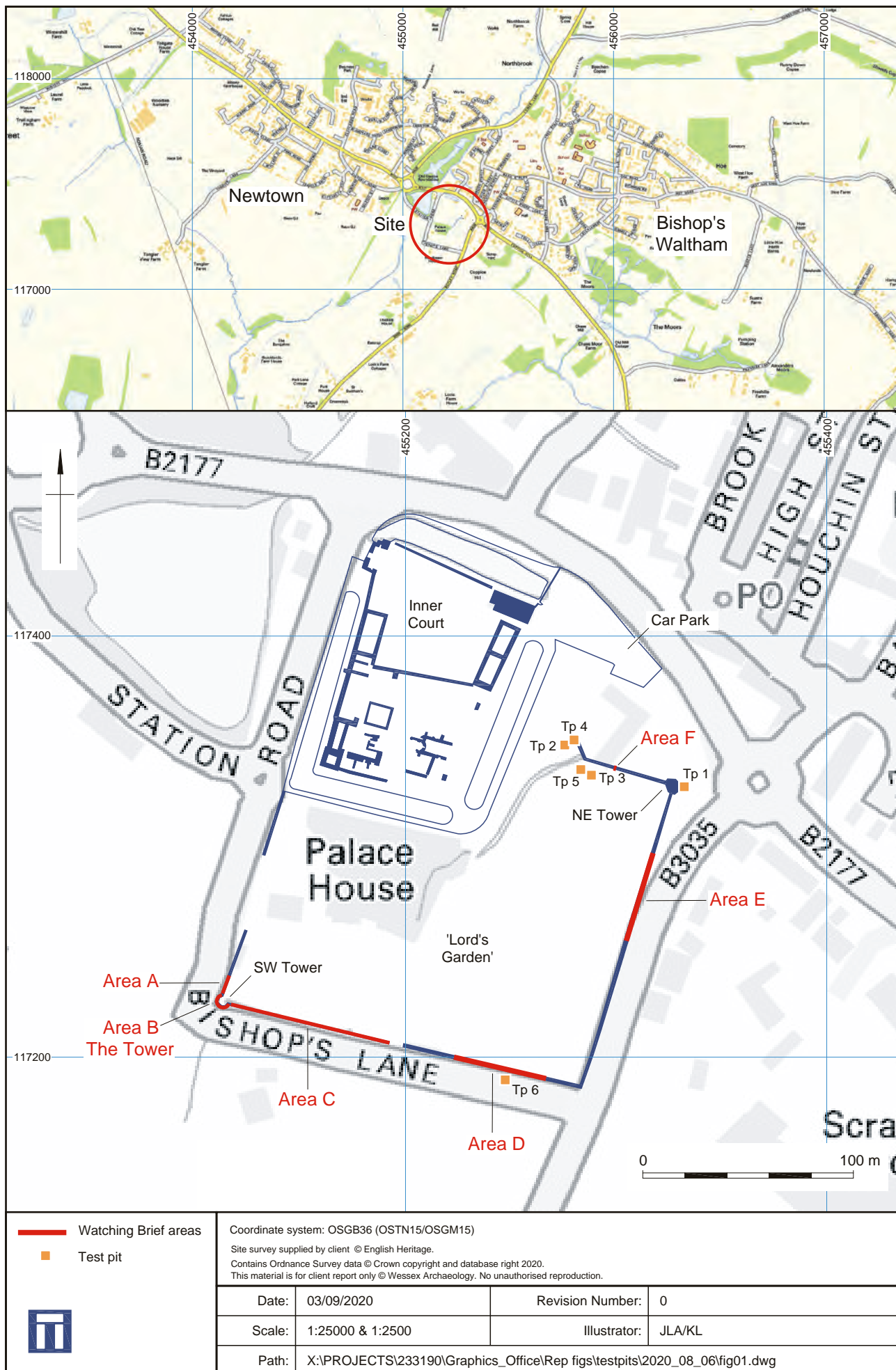
## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

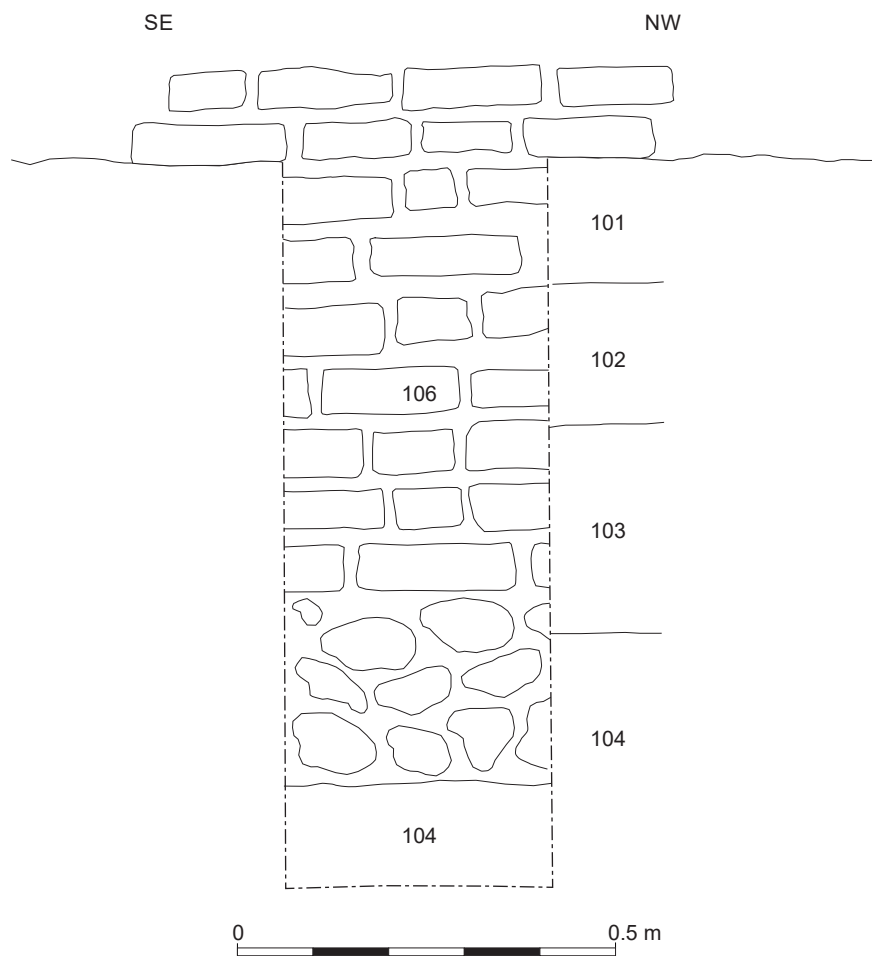
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

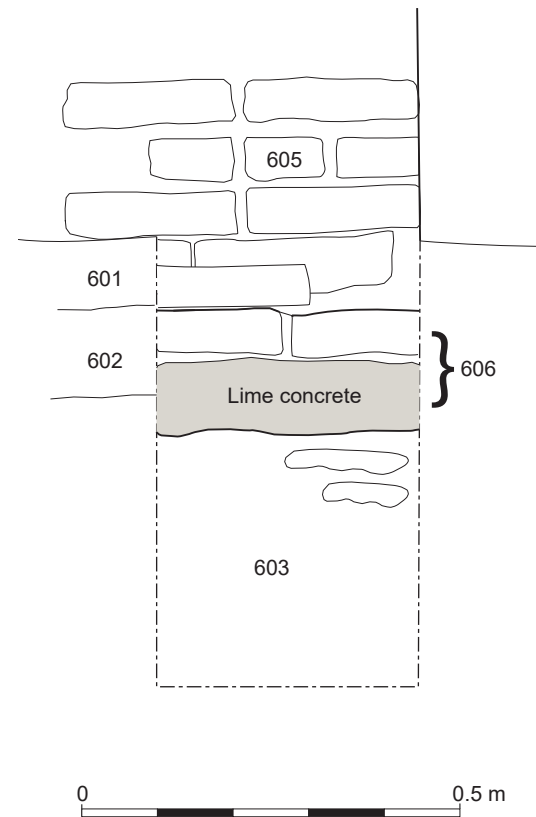


Site location plan

Figure 1



A: North-east facing section of Test Pit 1



B: North-north-east facing section of Test Pit 6 and Wall 605



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

Date:	06/08/20200	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Section 1:10 at A4	Layout:	KL
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\233190\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\testpits\2020_08_06\Fig02.cdr		





Plate 1: North-east facing view of extant wall and Test Pit 1



Plate 2: South facing view of Test Pit 2


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	05/08/2020	Revision number: 0
	Scale:	n/a	Layout: KL
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\233190\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\testpits\2020_08_06\	





Plate 3: South facing view of Test Pit 5



Plate 4: Exterior view of southern precinct wall (view from south)



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	05/08/2020	Revision number: 0
	Scale:	n/a	Layout: KL
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\233190\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\testpits\2020_08_06\	



Plate 5: North-north-east facing section of Test Pit 6



Plate 6: Location of core samples taken from the interior of the southern precinct wall (view from north-north-east)

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	05/08/2020	Revision number: 0
	Scale:	n/a	Layout: ??
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\233190\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\testpits\2020_08_06\	



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

