

**Land at Tangier Lane (Eastern Parcel)  
Bishops Waltham  
Hampshire**  
*Archaeological Evaluation*



*for*  
RPS Group

*on behalf of*  
Crest Strategic Projects Ltd

CA Project: 770852  
CA Report: 770852\_1

July 2019



# Land at Tangier Lane (Eastern Parcel) Bishops Waltham Hampshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 770852  
CA Report: 770852\_1



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	08.07.2019	JCC	Adam Howard	Internal Draft	General Edit	Richard Greatorex

*This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.*

## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	6
4. METHODOLOGY .....	7
5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6).....	7
<i>Brief Synopsis</i> .....	7
<i>Geology</i> .....	8
<i>Trench 7B (Fig. 4)</i> .....	8
6. THE FINDS .....	9
7. DISCUSSION.....	9
8. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	11
9. REFERENCES.....	11
<b>APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: FINDS BY KATIE MARSDEN.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM.....</b>	<b>16</b>

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Site location plan (1:25,000)
Figure 2	Trench location plan showing archaeological features (1:2000)
Figure 3	Trench location plan showing archaeological features, superimposed over 1962 Ordnance Survey map
Figure 4	Structure 704: plan, section and photographs
Figure 5	Trench 14: plan, section and photograph (1:20)
Figure 6	Trench 15: plan, section and photograph (1:20)

## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land at Tangier Lane (Eastern Parcel)
<b>Location:</b>	Bishops Waltham, Hampshire
<b>NGR:</b>	454322 117464
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	1–5 July 2019
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	16/01327/OUT
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Hampshire Museums Service
<b>Accession Number:</b>	TBC
<b>Site Code:</b>	TANG19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2019 on Land at Tangier Lane (Eastern Parcel), Bishops Waltham, Hampshire. Sixteen Trenches and a Sondage were excavated.

No significant archaeological finds or features predating the modern period were revealed. An extant structure foundation and electrical service were perhaps associated with the probable use of the land by the Catholic Priory. The final destination of the electrical cable was unknown, perhaps feeding unrecorded infrastructure during the Second World War.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for the RPS Group on behalf of the Crest Strategic Projects Ltd on Land at Tangier Lane (Eastern Parcel), Bishops Waltham centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 454322 117464 (see Figure 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application (ref: no. 16/01327/OUT, Condition 14) for the development of the site for residential purposes; with new housing, access roads, attenuation/drainage, landscaping, planting and public open space.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological evaluation prepared by Tracy Matthews (Historic Environment Team County Archaeologist), the archaeological advisor to the Winchester City Council (WCC), and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018) and approved by Tracy Matthews. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was not monitored by Tracy given the scarcity of archaeology.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area of the Eastern Parcel (Area B) is approximately 3.61ha, and comprises pastureland used for horses. The north-eastern edge of the site is bordered by housing, the south-eastern edge by sports fields, the south-western edge by stables, paddocks and a residential property and the north-western edge by a footpath skirting the field before Tangier Lane. The site dips from 45m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on the north-east side of Area B to 41m aOD on the south-west and north-west sides.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period (BGS 2018). This was consistent with what was found on site (see section 5.3)



## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 CgMs Consulting Ltd (2016) produced a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) which examined a 1k radius area (study area), centred on the site. Below is a summary of the results of that assessment, augmented by the Bishops Waltham Extensive Urban Survey (English Heritage 1998)

### ***Prehistoric (10,000 BC – 700 BC)***

- 2.2 Field walking on the line of the Crawley Down to Boorley Green gas pipeline in 2007 located both worked and burnt flint in a dispersed scatter along c.750m of the pipeline route. The flint work ranged in date from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age.
- 2.3 No further finds of Prehistoric date are recorded within a 1km study area. Michael Hughes' (1976) archaeological guide to the small towns of Hampshire references a Mesolithic flint working site and Bronze Age Barrows nearby.
- 2.4 Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for the prehistoric periods must be defined as uncertain.

### ***Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)***

- 2.5 The alignment of a Roman Road from Winchester to Wickham passes within 400m to the west of the site on a south-east/north-west alignment. At this point, the road crosses the small stream to the west of the study site and this point is likely to have been a local focus of Roman settlement and activity.
- 2.6 A number of other finds of Roman date are recorded within the 1km study area including a single Roman coin, dated to 244 to 249 AD recorded. Hughes' (1976) guide records that this coin was found before 1844 but places the find spot further east. More extensive Roman activity is present over 1km east of the site where a number of tile kilns and coin hoards have been recorded.

### ***Post-medieval and Modern (AD 410 - 1540)***

- 2.7 The place-name 'Waltham' is derived from OE *wealdham* meaning 'woodland estate'. Such names are thought to have been in use in early Anglo-Saxon times and are usually indicative of royal woodland domains (Coates 1993, 169). At the time of the Domesday Survey Waltham was described as having always belonged to

the bishopric. The estate consisted of 30 hides but only paid tax on 20 hides, there was a recorded population of 118 including the priest, who held the two churches that were mentioned. The reduction in the amount of tax paid may have been due to the effects of the Danish raids on the area. Domesday recorded a similar reduction on Fareham, another bishopric manor, and stated that the reduction was because of 'the Vikings' (Munby 1982, fol 40c). There were three mills and a park for wild animals (Munby 1982, fol 40b). The park was the first recorded in Hampshire and was one of only thirty-five parks recorded in the whole of England (Roberts 1988, 67). The bishops also had a chase, a large, unfenced hunting ground to the west of Waltham. One of the churches recorded in Domesday Book would have been at Waltham, but there is less certainty about the location of the second church. The Winchester Annals recorded that in 1138, during the Civil War of King Stephen's reign, Bishop Henry of Blois (1129-1171) built a castle at Waltham (Riall 1994, 9) but it is unclear what this actually entailed (Hare 1988, 226). Given that there was almost certainly a residence at Waltham in the Anglo-Saxon period, it is probable that the building of 'a castle' was a fortification of an existing residence. It has been suggested that the castle was slighted by the Sheriff of Hampshire after Henry of Blois had joined the camp of the Empress Matilda against Stephen (Riall, 1994,12). The palace was rebuilt in the latter years of the episcopate of Bishop Henry, and was the site of two important councils in the later twelfth century. In 1182 Henry II met with his barons who granted him supplies for the Second Crusade, and in 1194 Richard I held a council at Waltham before his last expedition to France. A customal of 1260 for the manor of Bishop's Waltham lists 144 landholdings of all sizes (Lewis 1985, 123).

### ***Post-medieval and Modern (1540 - Present)***

- 2.8 During these periods the archaeological record is enhanced by cartographic sources. There is a comprehensive series of historic maps available for the study site from 1575 to the present. However, only those maps from Taylors 1759 map of Hampshire onwards can be considered to be accurate. These maps clearly show the site as agricultural land.
- 2.9 During the English Civil War the bishop's palace was defended by 200 cavaliers against a force of Parliamentarian soldiers. The Royalists surrendered the palace on 9 April 1644 and on 11 April a cavalier wrote that *Waltham House is in ashes*. From then on the palace became a quarry for building materials, and after the return of the

bishopric estates at the Restoration of Charles II, the bishops appear to have lost interest in Waltham as a residence (Hare 1987, 28).

- 2.10 A photo (Finn 2002) depicts the High Street in Bishops Waltham, decked out to celebrate the visit of 11-year old Prince Leopold laying the foundation stone of the Royal Albert Infirmary on 4 August 1864. The hospital owed its existence to Arthur Helps, private secretary to Queen Victoria and who lived in Bishops Waltham. It was "to provide for the poor of the district those comforts in times of illness which can be secured for them by an organised establishment." The hospital was opened on 7 November 1865, 143m to the south-east of the current site, though, the project was a failure and the hospital never received a patient. After being left unoccupied for many years, the building became a private residence and, from 1912-1967, an apostolic school - the Priory - run by the White Fathers, a Catholic missionary society dedicated to work in Africa (Fin 2002) occupied the building and rented land in the vicinity for farming (Leonard 2003) which may have included the current site.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information presented will enable the Winchester City Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).
- 3.2 If significant archaeological remains were to be identified, reference was to be made to the *Solent-Thames Archaeological Research Framework* (Chapters published 2006-2009) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.



## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 15 trenches (30m by 1.85m), and a small 0.57m by 0.3m sondage against extant structure **704**, 760.18m<sup>2</sup> in total and a 2% sample of the site area (Area B/Eastern Parcel). The locations are shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). **Trenches 3** and **8** had to be moved for ecological reasons. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the archive will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust under accession number (TBC), along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-6)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts

### ***Brief Synopsis***

- 5.2 Apart from three post holes and an irregular linear feature aligned with post-medieval land drains in **Trenches 14** and **15**, 87% of trenches were blank. Extant Structure **704** was not in **Trench 7**, but immediately to the west where a small sondage (**Trench 7B**) was dug against the structure wall in order that a clear profile of the brickwork and foundation could be seen. **Trenches 1** to **13** had no archaeology apart from land drains, with significant modern root disturbance in **Trenches 1** and **5**. A modern (metal-encased) electrical cable cut through **Trenches**

**6** and **7** from the north-eastern corner of site before heading south-west between **Trenches 8** and **9** on a course towards Tangier Farm.

### **Geology**

- 5.3 The natural geology was consistently mid reddish yellow compact clay with blueish grey mottling found at an average depth of 0.22m. Thus an average thickness of 0.22m of mid brownish grey silty clay topsoil was also found across site. Redeposited natural was found in trench 15 above the topsoil at the north-eastern end to a depth of 0.2m.

### **Trench 7B (Figure 4)**

- 5.4 Structure **704** measured 9.28m by 4.38m and was orientated north-east/south-west. Three courses of bricks, each generally measuring 100mm x 60mm x 220mm (breadth x thickness x length), were lain on a compacted chalk foundation (**703**) and consisted of a soldier course, followed by a stretcher course and then another soldier course. The slightly offset nature to the northern corner of the structure suggests there might have been some structural revision. The southeast face and southwest face of the structure, where they were revealed, were only a single stretcher course thick, whereas the other two walls for the most part were two courses wide. A single remnant of a flatter type of brick was found internally on the chalk foundation (**703**) which may have been indicative of a brick-tile floor so that the foundation layer continued across the internal area, not just under the wall. The electrical cable crossing **Trenches 6** and **7** ran under the Structure **704** so that the Structure was either contemporary or later.

### **Trench 14 (Figure 5)**

- 5.5 A potential fence line made up of two postholes (**1402**, **1404**) was revealed aligned with the land drain immediately to the north and with a trajectory towards the field gate entrance. The post holes measured 0.24m by 0.29m and 0.22m by 0.29m respectively, both having a depth of 0.18m. They were filled with dark brown/grey and black silt/clay and had a high charcoal content (**1403** and **1405** respectively).

### **Trench 15 (Figure 6)**

- 5.6 **Trench 15** contained an irregular east-west linear feature (1503), possibly a ditch, though with a profile more suggestive of a furrow remnant or crude/unfinished land drain. It measured 0.89m wide by 0.13m deep and did not correlate with any other

ditch feature in another trench, but was parallel to - and similarly orientated to the land drains within the same trench, equidistant to both. It contained a possible dumped deposit (**1504**) of mid brownish grey silty clay with 1% inclusions of <10mm rounded chalk, <40mm sub angular flint and CBM. A post hole was also found to the west (**1505**) measuring 0.36m by 0.33m with a depth of 0.22m. It was filled with light brownish grey clayey silt (**1506**).

## 6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. All finds have been recorded directly to an MS Excel spreadsheet.

### ***Ceramic Building Material (CBM)***

6.2 A small group of ceramic building material, totalling 10 items (598g), was recovered from five deposits. The majority comprise flat or curved roof tile of probable medieval or post-medieval. A fragment of flanged tile recovered from ditch/land drain **1503** (fill **1504**) is glazed, likely to be of medieval date.

### ***Lithics***

6.3 A single prehistoric worked flint item, a flake that cannot be closely dated, was recovered from topsoil deposit **1100**.

## 7. DISCUSSION

7.1 No significant archaeological finds or features were revealed predating the modern period.

7.2 The consistent finding of CBM, chalk and flint gravel at the interface between the topsoil and natural clay, combined with a large amount of field drains showed that a plough soil had been allowed to sit for some time. Twentieth century accounts from the Catholic Priory and White Fathers College 143m south-east of the site, which rented land for farming in its vicinity, record hay making, milking of cattle herds, and construction of pigsties, fowl houses, slaughter house and granary (Leonard 2003).

The Gregory family of Tangier Farm (Mark and Steve Gregory, pers. comm.) recalled that 'the monks' had used the land for cattle and that there was a simple corrugated metal barn used to house them; probably Structure **704** which was a brick-built 3-course foundation still extant in the field.

- 7.3 Three rectangular structures were recorded on the current site between ordnance survey maps of 1909 and 1962, which probably constituted some of the farm buildings on farmland rented by the Catholic Priory during its use from 1912 to 1967 where 'many farm buildings' were erected by Brother Aubert according to Brother Patrick Leonard's memoirs (Leonard 2003). Brother Leonard noted that a Mr Carpenter rented farm land to the Priory, and an Arthur Carpenter was known by the current stables landlord to the south-west of site, Geoff Painter (pers. comm.), to have owned the current site along with his land and the fields on the opposite side of Tangier Lane.
- 7.4 Significantly however, an electrical service (previously unknown) predates- or is contemporary with Structure **704**, heading south-west from the southern end of the Avenue (the nearest source of mains electricity at the time of construction) seemingly to Structure **704** before turning in a more southerly direction towards Tangier Farm. Mark Gregory of Tangier Farm (pers. comm.) said he never recalled there ever being a power source in the barn, though reference to a milking machine in Leonard's memoirs (Leonard 2003) including the Priory's commercial venture with the Milk Board suggests this to be a possibility. Leonard notes that the Priory itself became connected up to mains electricity in the interwar years when the Priory was also being partially used as a barracks. Furthermore Mark Gregory of Tangier Farm (pers. comm.) said that the Farm had always been connected to the mains via the extant overhead cables coming in from the southeast from Botley Road and that no electrical service ever came across the valley from the current site. If the cable was not a wartime power source for Tangier Farm it is conceivable where it continues south-west of site that there existed a powered wartime structure now dismantled and no longer visible. For instance, power-operated neon lights were known to have been in operation in Bishops Waltham as a part of a decoy system for simulating fires during the 1941 air raids according to wartime home guard soldier/engineer and electrician Ron Crook (Crook 2004), but also in his memoirs of the Bishop's Waltham Interwar years he mentions a Sergeant Eddie Carpenter 'who was the local wireless repair man' who headed up a radio signals section (Crook 2004). If the

Arthur Carpenter who once owned the site was a relation to this person, perhaps the unknown electrical service was associated with radio transmission.

## 8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Clutterbuck, assisted by Jon Dobbie and Chris Brown. The report was written by Jeremy Clutterbuck. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Orsinska. The archive has been compiled by Richard Paxford, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex.

## 9. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology\\_viewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html) Accessed 8 November 2018

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018. *Land at Tangier Lane (Eastern Parcel), Bishops Waltham, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

ClfA (Chartered Institute of Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* Reading: University of Reading Press

CgMs Ltd 2016. *Land at Tangier Lane, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Ref: DH/KB/14845*

Coates, R 1993. *The Place-Names of Hampshire*. Southampton: Ensign

Crook, R. 2004. 'With the Bishop's Waltham and Swanmore Home Guard' <https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/46/a3394046.shtml> Accessed 9 July 2019

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

- EH (English Heritage, now Historic England) 1998 *Bishops Waltham Extensive Urban Survey*. Winchester: Hampshire County Council  
[https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-378-1/dissemination/pdf/winchester/bishops\\_waltham/assessment/bishops\\_waltham\\_assessment.pdf](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-378-1/dissemination/pdf/winchester/bishops_waltham/assessment/bishops_waltham_assessment.pdf)
- Finn, P. 2002. *History of The Priory, Bishop's Waltham*. Winchester: Hampshire County Council
- Hare, J.N. 1987 *Bishop's Waltham Palace* English Heritage London
- Hare, J., N. 1988 'Bishop's Waltham Palace, Hampshire: William of Wykeham, Henry Beaufort and the Transformation of a Medieval Episcopal Palace' in *Archaeological Journal* **145**, 222-254
- Hey, G. and Hind, J. 2014. *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*. Project Report. Oxford Wessex.
- Hughes, M. 1976. *Small Towns of Hampshire: The Archaeological and Historical Implications of Development*. Winchester: Hampshire Archaeological Committee
- Leonard, P. 2003 'Brother Paddy's Reminiscences'  
<http://thepelicans.org.uk/thepriory.htm#bropaddy> Accessed 9 July 2019
- Lewis, E. 1985 'Excavations in Bishop's Waltham 1967-78' in *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* **41**, 81-126
- Munby, J (ed.) 1982 *Hampshire Domesday Book*. Chichester: Phillimore
- Riall, N. 1994. *Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester A Patron of the Twelfth- Century Renaissance*. Hampshire Papers 5, Winchester: Hampshire County Council
- Roberts, E. 1988 'The Bishop of Winchester's Deer Parks in Hampshire, 1200- 1400' in *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* **44**, 67-86

## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth/thickness
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brownish grey friable silty clay. <1% <50mm sub angular flint. <1% <10mm modern CBM frags. <1% <10mm chalk frags. Good clarity with (101).	30.00m	1.85m	0.24m
1	101	Layer		Natural	Mid-light yellowish red compact clay w/bluish grey mottling. <1% <80mm sub rounded flint.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.15m
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid-dark brownish grey friable silty clay. <1% <40mm sub angular flint. <1% <30mm modern CBM frags. <1% <10mm chalk frags.	30.00m	1.85m	0.27m
2	201	Layer		Natural	Light reddish yellow compact clay with bluish grey mottling. <1% <60mm sub rounded flint.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.10m
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey friable silty clay. <1% <40mm sub angular flint. <1% <10mm chalk frags. <1% <30mm modern CBM frags. Good clarity with 301.	30.00m	1.85m	0.22m
3	301	Layer		Natural	light reddish yellow compact clay w/bluish grey mottling. <1% <60mm sub rounded flint.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.15m
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey friable silty clay. <1% <40mm sub abgular flint. <1% <30mm modern CBM frags. <1% <10mm chalk frags.	30.00m	1.85m	0.17m
4	401	Layer		Natural	Light reddish yellow compact clay w/bluish grey mottling. <1% <60mm sub rounded flint.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.16m
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey friable silty clay. <1% <60mm sub angular flint. <1% <40mm modern CBM frags. Good clarity with (501)	30.00m	1.85m	0.26m
5	501	Layer		Natural	mid yellowish red compact clay w/bluish grey mottling. <1% <50mm sub rounded flint.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.16m
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	mid brownish grey friable silty clay. <1% <50mm sub angular flint. <1% <30mm modern CBM frags. Good clarity with (601).	30.00m	1.85m	0.18m
6	601	Layer		Natural	light reddish yellow compact clay w/bluish grey mottling. <1% <40mm sub rounded flint.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.20m
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey friable silty clay. <1% <50mm sub angular flint. <1% 40mm modern CBM frags. Good clarity with (701)	30.00m	1.85m	0.19m
7	701	Layer		Natural	light reddish yellow compact clay w/bluish grey mottling. <1% <70mm sub rounded flint.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.15m
7B	702	Cut		structure	Square structure. 90° corners. Vertical sides. Flat base. NE-SW.	n/a	n/a	n/a
7B	703	masonry	702	foundation layer	white and yellowish brown compact chalk silty clay. CBM incl. Good clarity with (701) + (704)	n/a	n/a	n/a
7B	704	masonry	702	wall	reddish/pinkish orange brick, English brick bond. Light yellow brown grey cement bonding 10mm thick.	n/a	n/a	n/a

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth/thickness
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	mid brownish grey friable silty clay. <1% <40mm sub angular flint. <1% 40mm sub angular flint. <1% <10mm chalk frags. <1% <10mm modern CBM frags. Good clarity with (801).	30.00m	1.85m	0.19m
8	801	Layer		Natural	light reddish yellow compact clay w/bluish grey mottling. <1 <60mm sub rounded flint.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.15m
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	mid brownish grey friable silty clay. <1% <40mm sub angular flint. <1% <30mm modern CBM frags. <1% <10mm chalk frags. Good clarity with (901).	30.00m	1.85m	0.18m
9	901	Layer		Natural	light reddish yellow compact clay w/bluish grey mottling. <1% <50mm sub rounded flint.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.11m
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey clayey silt	30.00m	1.85m	0.22m
10	1001	Layer		Natural	light orange clay w/bluish grey patches.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.14m
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark-mid brownish grey friable clayey silt. <1% <80mm sub angular flint. Good clarity with (1101).	30.00m	1.85m	0.23m
11	1101	Layer		Natural	light yellowish red compact clay w/bluish grey mottling. <1% <80mm sub rounded flint.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.15m
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	mid grey brown loose clayey silt. <10% <40mm sub rounded flint.	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
12	1201	Layer		Natural	mid-light orange brown compact clay with patches of grey.	30.00m	1.80m	>0.24m
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark-mid brownish grey friable clayey silt. <1% <10mm chalk frags. <1% <30mm sub rounded flint. <1% <20mm modern CBM frags. Good clarity with (1301).	30.00m	1.85m	0.25m
13	1301	Layer		Natural	mid-light yellowish red compact clay w/bluish grey mottling. <1% <50mm sub angular flint.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.17m
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	dark brownish grey friable silty clay. <1% <40mm sub rounded flint. Good clarity with (1401).	30.00m	1.85m	0.26m
14	1401	Layer		Natural	mid-light reddish brown clay with grey mottling.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.09m
14	1402	Cut		post hole	sub-circular. Sharp break at top straight steep sides. Gradual break at concave base.	0.24m	0.29m	0.18m
14	1403	Fill	1402	only fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay w/yellowish brown mottling. <60% <10mm charcoal frags. <1% <30mm sub rounded flint. Good clarity with (1401).	0.24m	0.29m	0.18m
14	1404	Cut		post hole	sub circular. Sharp break at top, steep straight sides. Gradual break at concave base.	0.22m	0.29m	0.18m
14	1405	Fill	1404	only fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay w/yellowish brown mottling. <60% <10mm charcoal frags. <1% <30mm sub rounded flint. Good clarity with (1401).	0.22m	0.29m	0.18m



Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth/thickness
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil/made ground.	Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay. <1% <60mm sub angular flint. <5% <100mm modern CBM. Good clarity with 1501	30.00m	1.85m	0.20m
15	1501	Layer		subsoil/buried topsoil	Dark brownish grey compact silty clay. <1% <70mm sub angular flint. <1% <40mm modern CBM. Good clarity with 1502.	30.00m	1.85m	0.27m
15	1502	Layer		Natural	light yellowish brown compact clay with bluish grey mottling. <1% <50mm sub rounded flint.	30.00m	1.85m	>0.04m
15	1503	Cut		Ditch/Land drain	linear E-W. Sharp break at top, straight steep sides. Gradual break at irregular base.	>2.18m	0.89m	0.13m
15	1504	Fill		only fill	Mid brownish grey friable silty clay <1% <40mm sub angular flint. <1% <10mm sub rounded chalk frags. Good clarity with 1502.	>2.18m	0.89m	0.13m
15	1505	Cut		post hole	Irregular plan. Rounded corners. Concave sides, flat base. NW-SE.	0.36m	0.33m	0.22m
15	1506	Fill		only fill	Light brownish grey friable clayey silt. <10% sub rounded flint. <5% charcoal frags. Moderate clarity with 1502	0.36m	0.33m	0.22m

## APPENDIX B: FINDS BY KATIE MARSDEN

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. All finds have been recorded directly to an MS Excel spreadsheet.

### Ceramic Building Material

- 6.2 A small group of ceramic building material, totalling 10 items (598g), was recovered from five deposits. The majority comprise flat or curved roof tile of probable medieval or post-medieval. A fragment of flanged tile recovered from ditch/land drain 1503 (fill 1504) is glazed, likely to be of medieval date.

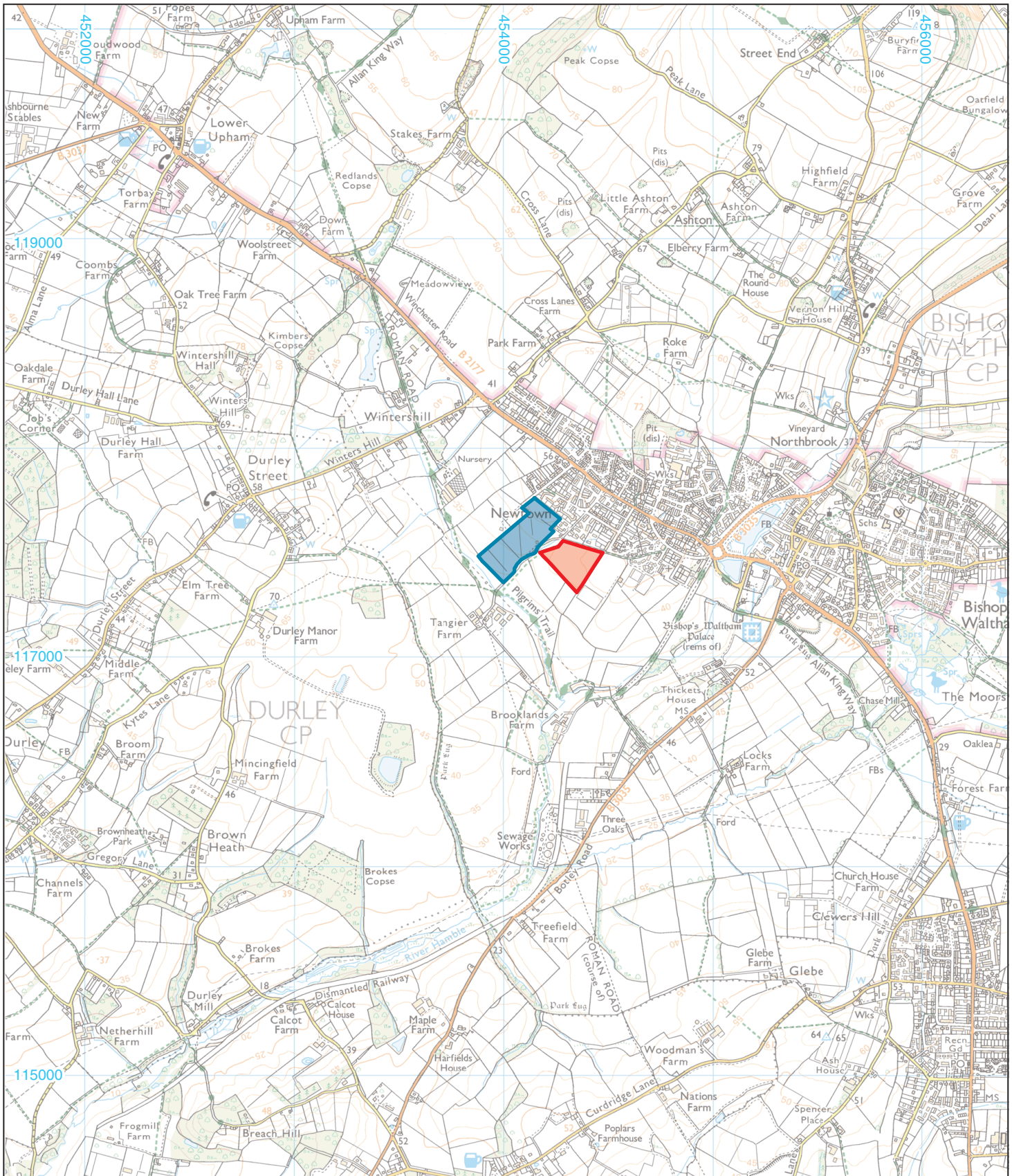
### Other Finds

- 6.3 A single prehistoric worked flint item, a flake that cannot be closely dated, was recovered from topsoil deposit 1100.

Context	Class	Description	Count	Weight (g)
1100	Flint	flake	1	34
1500	CBM	flat and curved tile	2	198
1501	CBM	flat tile	5	278
1504	CBM	flake	1	10
1504	CBM	glazed tile	1	109
1506	CBM	fragment	1	3

## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land at Tangier Lane (Eastern Parcel), Bishops Waltham, Hampshire	
Short description	No significant archaeological finds or features predating the modern period were revealed. An extant structure foundation and electrical service were perhaps associated with the probable use of the land by the Catholic Priory. The final destination of the electrical cable was unknown, perhaps feeding unrecorded infrastructure during the Second World War.	
Project dates	1-5 July 2019	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Tangier Lane (Eastern Parcel), Bishops Waltham, SO32 1BU	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	760.18m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates	454322 117464	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Tracy Matthews	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Clutterbuck	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) HCT	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		Discard TBC
Paper		Context sheets, matrices
Digital		Database, digital photos etc
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Land at Tangier Lane (Eastern Parcel), Bishops Waltham, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>770852_1</b>		



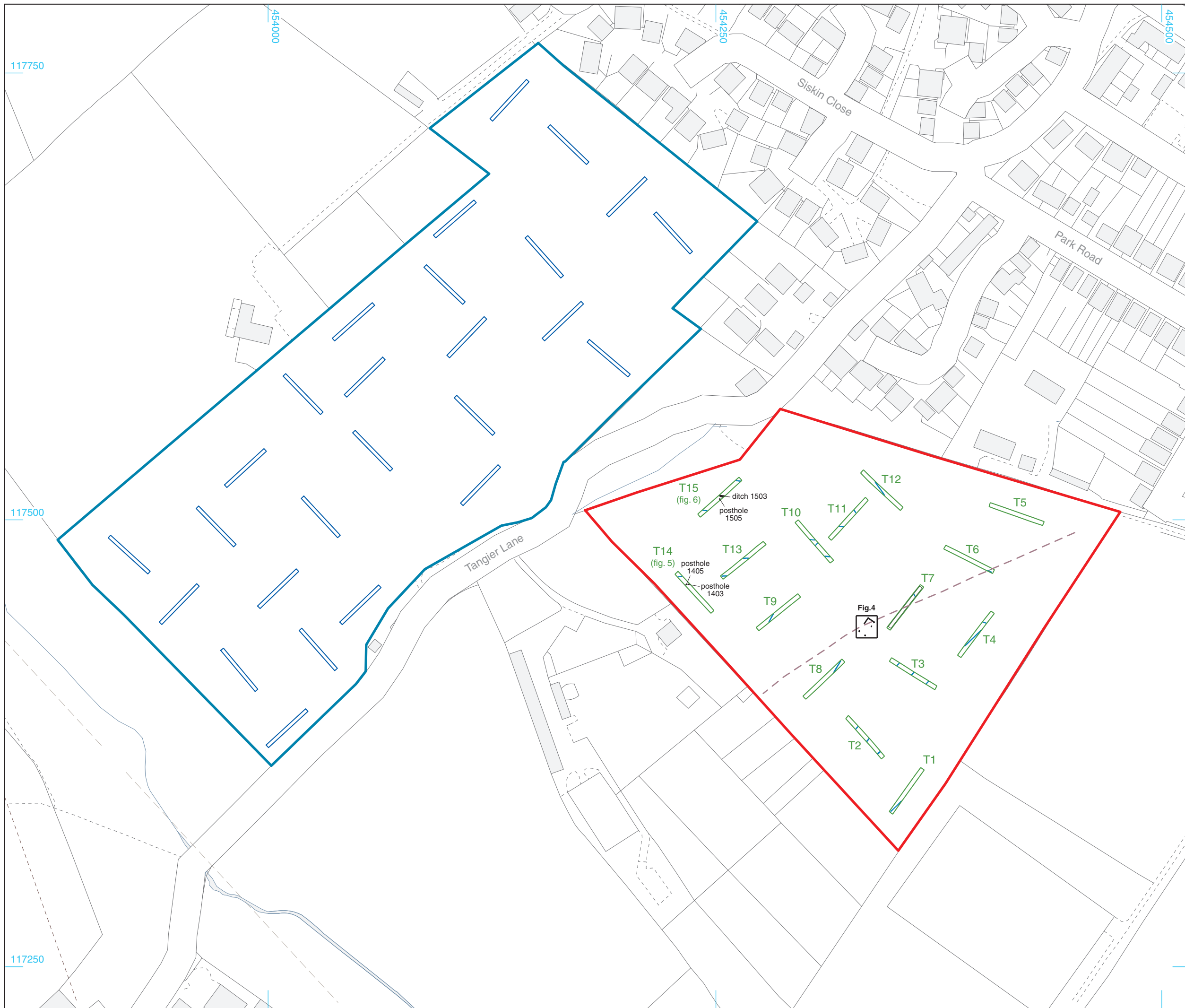
- Site boundary  
Phase 1 area
- Site boundary  
Phase 2 area



**Andover** 01264 347630  
**Cirencester** 01285 771022  
**Exeter** 01392 573970  
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660  
**Suffolk** 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at Tangier Lane, Bishops Waltham,  
 Hampshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan



- Site boundary Phase 1 area
- Site boundary Phase 2 area
- Evaluation trench
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature/structure
- Field drain
- Modern
- Electrical cable



© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at Tangier Lane, Bishops Waltham,  
 Hampshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing  
 archaeological features

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770852	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/07/2019	2
APPROVED BY	REG	SCALE@A3	1:2000	



- Site boundary Phase 1 area
- Site boundary Phase 2 area
- Evaluation trench
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature/structure
- Field drain
- Modern
- Electrical cable

0 1:2000 100m

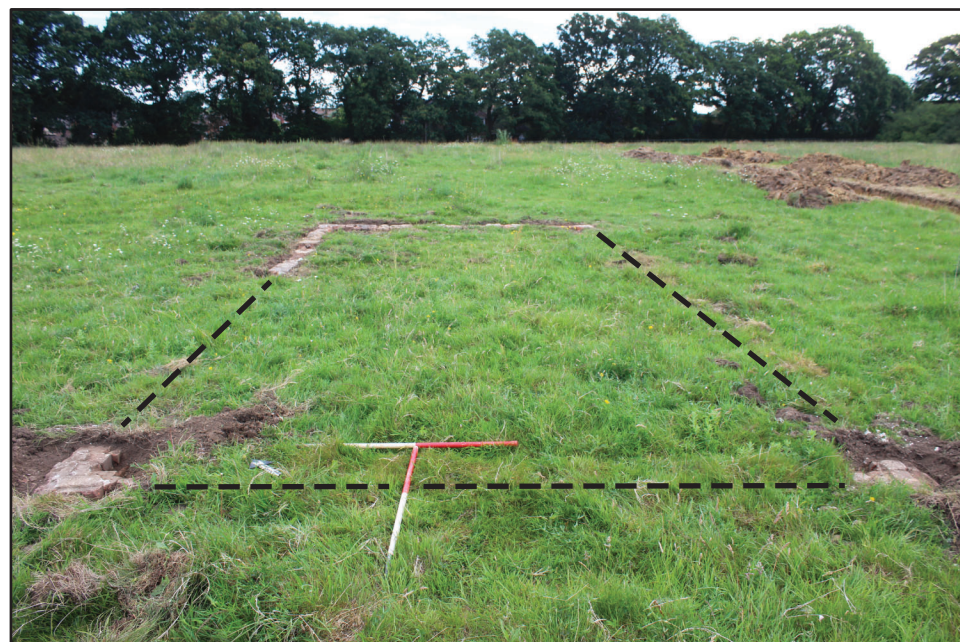
© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

**Andover** 01264 347630  
**Cirencester** 01285 771022  
**Exeter** 01392 573970  
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660  
**Suffolk** 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at Tangier Lane, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan and structure 704 imposed on 1962 Ordnance Survey map

DRAWN BY AO CHECKED BY DJB APPROVED BY REG	PROJECT NO. 770852 DATE 22/07/2019 SCALE@A3 1:2000	FIGURE NO. <b>3</b>
--	--	------------------------



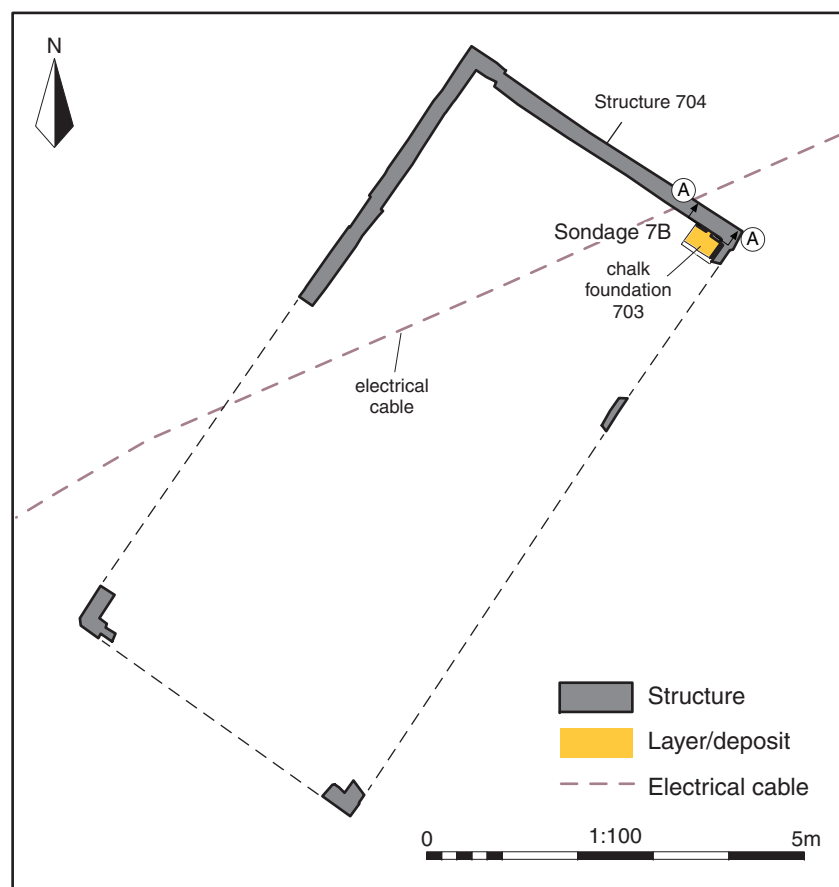
View north-east across extant remains of structure 704 (1m scales)



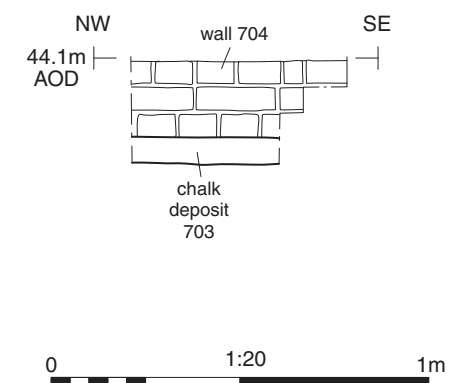
View north-west across structure 704 (1m scales)



Sondage 7B in the east corner of structure 704, showing chalk foundation 703, looking north-east (0.3m scale)



Section AA





Trench 14, looking south-east (1m scales)

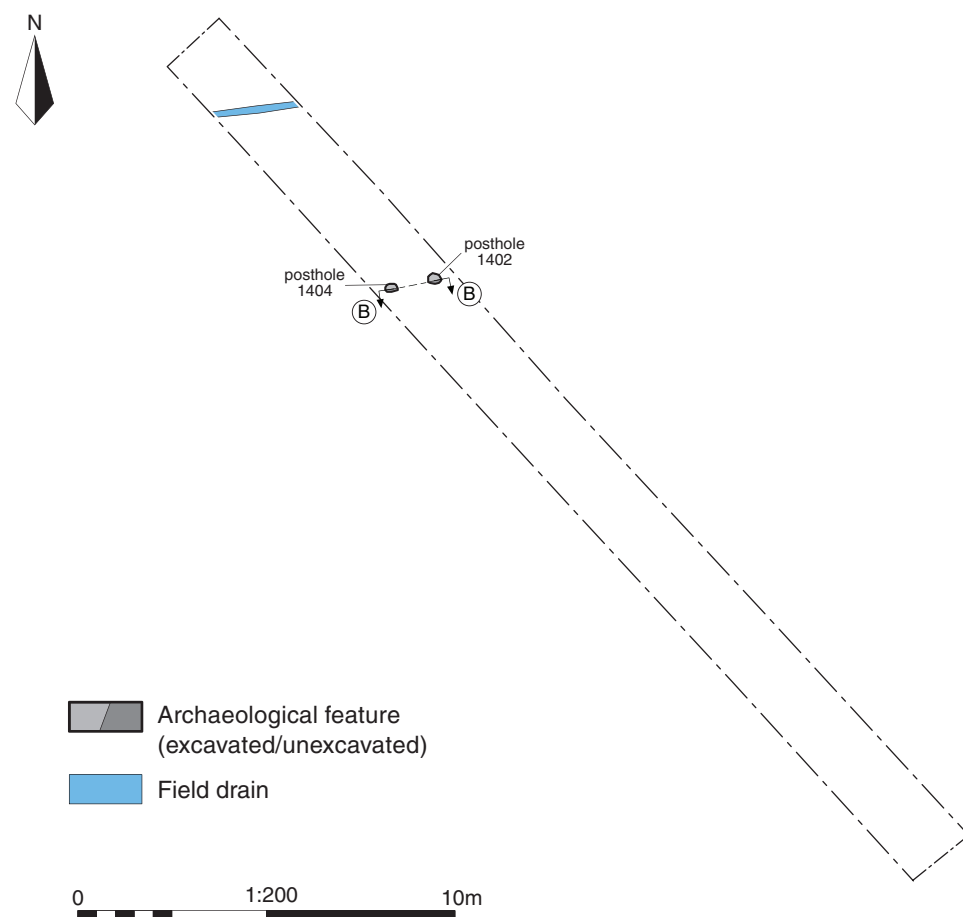


Postholes 1402 and 1404, looking south-east (1m scales)

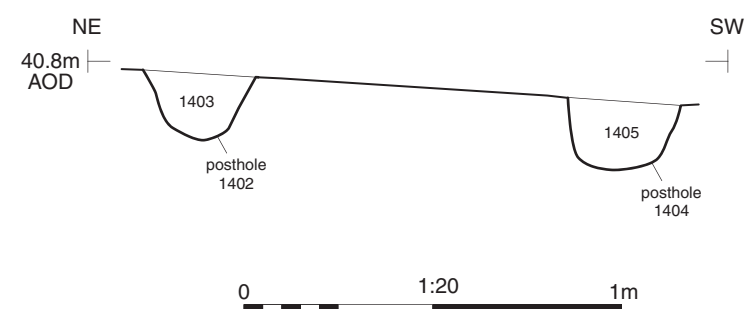


Posthole 1402, looking south-east (0.2m scale)

Trench 14



Section BB



Posthole 1404, looking south-east (0.2m scale)


**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

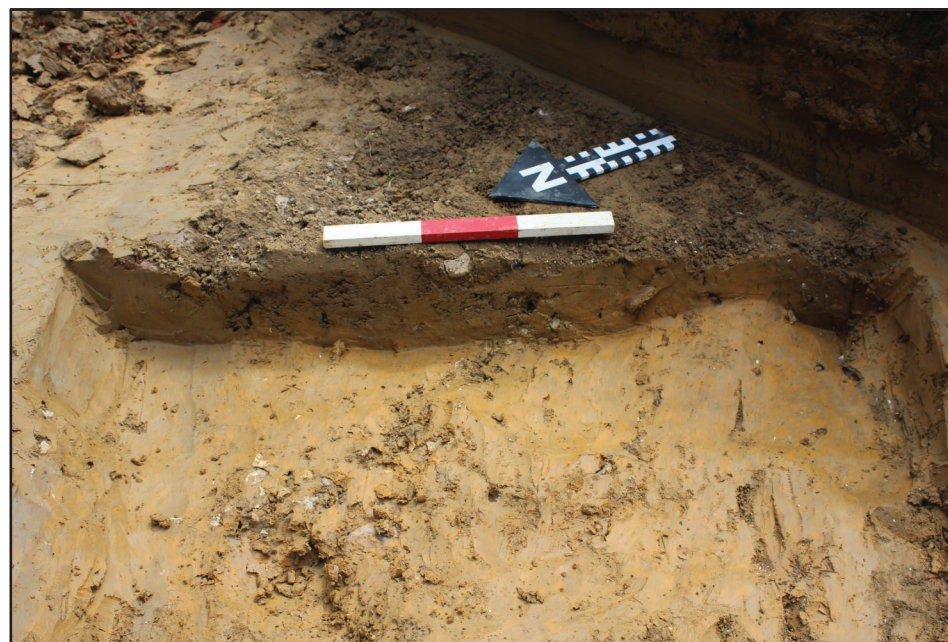
PROJECT TITLE  
 Land at Tangier Lane, Bishops Waltham,  
 Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 14: plan, section and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770852	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/07/2019	5
APPROVED BY	REG	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Trench 15, looking south-west (1m scales)

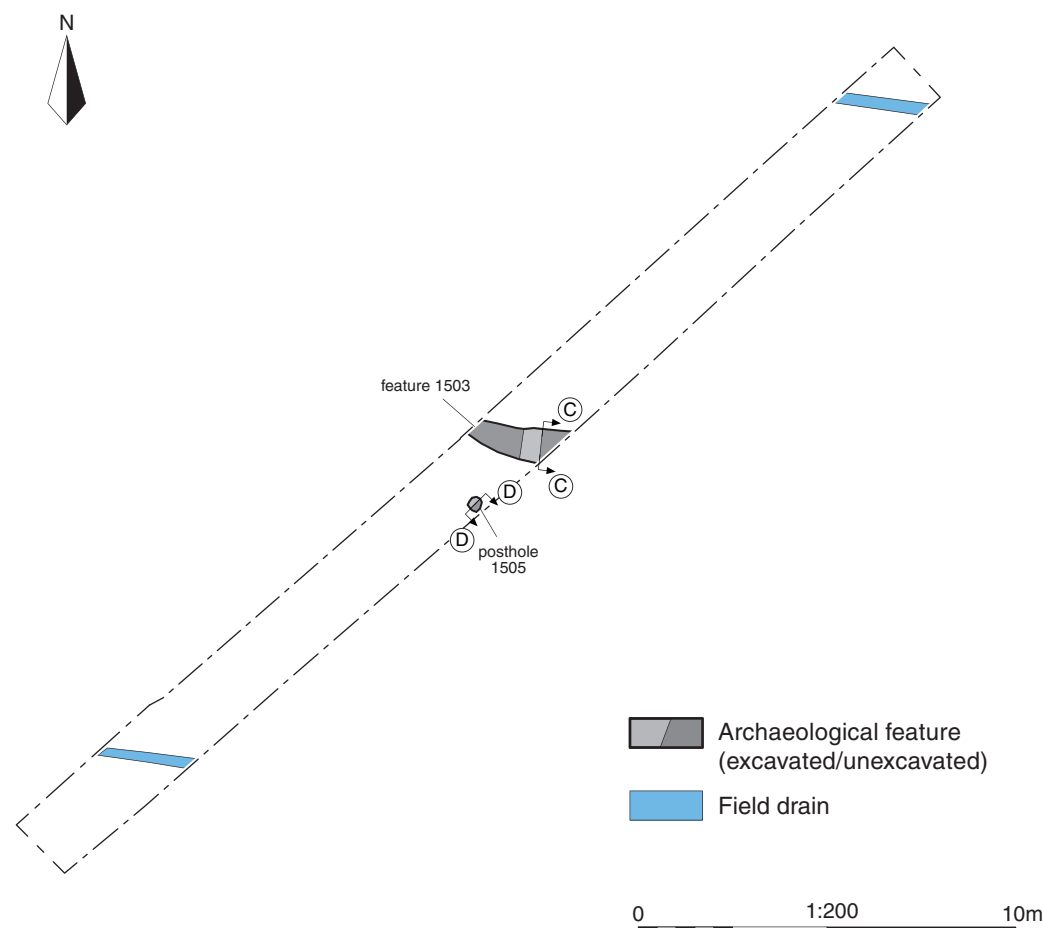


Feature 1503, looking south-east (0.3m scales)

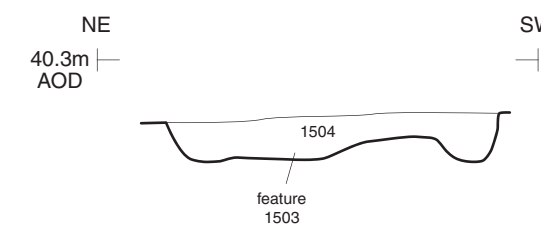


Posthole 1505, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

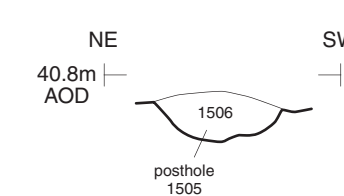
Trench 15



Section CC



Section DD



**Cotswold Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
 Land at Tangier Lane, Bishops Waltham,  
 Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 15: plan, section and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770852	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/07/2019	6
APPROVED BY	REG	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



#### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

#### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Kemble Enterprise Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

#### **Exeter Office**

Unit 1, Clyst Units  
Cofton Road  
Marsh Barton  
Exeter  
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

Unit 8 - The IO Centre  
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

#### **Suffolk Office**

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk  
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

