

HCP 156 Little Banqueting House WiFi Cable Installation, Hampton Court Palace

An Archaeological Watching Brief



Accession Code: 3910043

NGR: TQ 15650 68337

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November 2016 – revised July 2017



Summary

The Curatorial Department of Historic Royal Palaces undertook a Watching Brief to monitor the excavation of a trench for the installation and provision of WIFI. It was located directly in front of the Little Banqueting House along Barge Walk at Hampton Court Palace, Surrey.

During the course of the Watching Brief, a number of archaeological features were exposed at the eastern end of the trench including two sections of a Henrician brick wall. The foundation level of the boundary wall delimiting the former 18th century Aviary Garden was also exposed, revealing a narrow construction cut truncating a Henrician tubular brick drain located on a north-south alignment.

The features exposed in the trench were below the level of intervention required for the installation of the cables, and therefore posed no problem for this IS project. The archaeological features were recorded, protected and re-interred.



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1. Location and Scope of work

- 1.1 This archaeological watching brief report has been prepared by the Curatorial Department of Historic Royal Palaces to outline the archaeological mitigation works associated with the installation and provision of WIFI, corporate data access, telephony and ADSL services. As part of this project a trench was excavated alongside the Little Banqueting House on Barge Walk and into the Conservatory Lobby through an already existing cable route in the boundary wall.
- 1.2 The works were centred on National Grid Reference TQ 15650 68337.
- 1.3 The site code assigned to this project was HCP 156. An accession number, 3910043, was allocated encompassing the physical, digital and paper archives associated with this project.

2. Aims and Methodology

Aims

- 2.1 The cable installation works carried out alongside the southern face of the Little Banqueting House required an archaeological watching brief in order to record and protect any archaeological remains uncovered below ground as well as mitigating any negative effects on the historical and archaeological fabric of the Banqueting House and boundary wall.
- 2.2 Specifically, the purpose of the archaeological watching brief and subsequent report was to:
- Identify any archaeological and below ground architectural remains and where possible to date them, with reference to the stratigraphy, any finds uncovered as well as the HCP Brick Typology where appropriate.
 - Identify evidence of buildings or features pre-dating the Little Banqueting House
 - Provide a brief summary of the history, development and phasing of the area associated with the Banqueting House
 - Create an ordered archive of the work for deposition with Historic Royal Palaces

Methodology

- 2.3 An application for Scheduled Monument Clearance at Hampton Court Palace was granted by Historic England for the proposed scheme of works (Scheduled Monument No: SM LO 83. Ref: HA 1002009). Conservation is the overriding priority in all of HRP's aims and objectives; guided by strict in-house Conservation Principles. These include a commitment to the continued use and occupation of the palaces, but with minimum intervention to historic fabric. Any interventions are preceded by informed research and study of the physical and documentary evidence, and meticulous recording of the fabric before, during and after all work.
- 2.4 During the course of the works, if any archaeologically significant horizons were identified the archaeologist took over the excavation and the works were paused to allow for further investigation and recording.
- 2.5 Any archaeological levels, features or structures were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The trench was planned at 1:50 and a 1:20 plan was drawn showing the archaeological features in more detail. A sample section was drawn at 1:10 of the boundary wall foundation. Digital SLR photographs were also taken as part of the record. A written descriptive record was created using HRP Pro Forma context record sheets. A unique-number site code was allocated to this project, HCP 156, and has been used to identify finds and archival material resulting from the project.



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

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

3. Archaeological Background

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

Brief historic of the development of the Thames-side area of the Palace

3.2 The configuration of the Palace grounds was transformed when Henry VIII took over in 1529/30. As plans were laid for the first Henrician extensions to the main palace building so too were plans made for Henry's new pleasure gardens. A wall was built to the south of the palace alongside the Towing Place (Barge Walk) and a moat was excavated to the east of the Palace, as a continuation of Wolsey's, which joined up with the south-eastern corner of the newly built wall known as the Great Wall. The southern gardens were divided into three compartments: a large rectangular space against the south front of the Palace which would hold the Privy Garden, another triangular piece of land to the west that would contain the Pond Yard and a smaller triangle to the south of the Privy Garden called the Mount Garden, which contained herbers and a lavish banqueting house. Each compartment was delimited by tall brick walls.

3.3 In 1536 the Water Gallery was constructed projecting 170ft from the middle of the southern wall to the river, incorporating a landing stage. It was both a disembarking jetty as well as a recreational riverside grandstand. The gardens, the extravagant banqueting house and the Water Gallery transformed this southern area of the palace grounds into a walled pleasure ground.

3.4 By the reign of Queen Mary (1553-1558), a small crenelated tower, also known as the Tudor Well House, had been built on the southern flank of the Great Wall as well as a bowling alley and a range of 'two little new gardens' enclosed from the Towing Place by a wall.

3.5 In around 1603, the areas associated with the 'two little new gardens at Hampton', the Well House and the old bowling alley were all allocated as the premises for James I's distilling house and stores (Travers Morgan, 1982).

3.6 In 1690 the old Banqueting House in the Mount Garden was taken down, the Mount was levelled and the two towers in the Privy Garden demolished. The southern wall of the Privy Garden was also demolished. Three hothouses built in the former Pond Yard gave the garden its new name, the 'Glass Case Garden'

In 1700 the old Water Gallery was demolished, but many of the materials were preserved to build the bowling green and the Pavilions in Home Park as well as being used in part of the construction of the Little Banqueting House.

The Banqueting House

3.7 The Banqueting House was first proposed by Nicholas Hawksmoor in 1689, but it was not until 1701 that it was eventually designed and built by William Talman concurrently with the Pavilions. The building was constructed for William III as part of a redevelopment of the area which included an aviary to the east and a kitchen garden area to the west. It was located outside of the Great Wall and further walling was added to enclose the building and the adjacent formal gardens from Barge Walk, presumably demolishing the secondary Henrician boundary walls that would have enclosed the 'Little



New Gardens'. The Banqueting House was constructed on the foundations of the Tudor mill-house and echoes of this earlier building can be found within the Banqueting House with parts of the basement being constructed out of Tudor brick as well as the incorporation of a Tudor door (Thurley, p.191). Daphne Ford's phased plan of the Banqueting House indicates that the section of the western elevation of the building is also the probable west wall of 'The olde Myll House' dating pre 1534 (Fig.14).

- 3.8 The exterior of the Banqueting House was built to be in perfect harmony with the Tudor palace with its parapet roof. Conversely the interior of the building was designed to be in-keeping with the times, displaying sumptuous and dramatic painted ceilings designed by Verrio.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 3.9 The most recent archaeological investigations undertaken in the area around Barge walk and the Little Banqueting House was the Barge Walk Lighting Project, which was conducted by Fiona Keith-Lucas (Historic Royal Palaces, HCP 129). The photographic record has made it possible to assess the foundation level of the 19th century railings along Barge Walk, which is composed of stone or concrete footings systematically placed along the line of the fencing.

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

- 3.11 An archaeological investigation was also undertaken in 2002 by Oxford Archaeology. They carried out an archaeological Watching Brief on eight test pits in advance of the installation of new path lights on the Banqueting Hall Path. Brick wall foundations were found in a number of these test pits, and were interpreted as the remains of a single brick wall foundation. It was believed to possibly represent the remains of a foundation to a wall that originally retained the flat-topped grassed bank.

4. Description of Findings

- 4.1 The results of the watching brief are presented below with a general description in ascending stratigraphic order of the soils, features and structures observed in the trench. Features located in the trench have been numbered from 1 – 22. The stratigraphy in this trench was not always clear due to the confined nature of the excavation, and certain layers, deposits and potential structures were sometimes difficult to define.

- 4.2 The earliest archaeological features in the stratigraphic sequence included two east-west aligned walls (**contexts 11 and 12**) and a brick drainage structure (**context 18**), all located at the eastern end of the trench (Fig.3).

- 4.3 **Walls 11 and 12** were two east-west aligned brick structures separated by a 0.9 m gap. **Wall 12** was the western-most structure, and was preserved over a length of 1.40 m with a width of 0.21 m. The wall was visibly truncated to the north along its whole length. The base was not reached due to the confined space of the trench, but it was nevertheless excavated to a depth of 0.35 m at the eastern end revealing its profile and 5 courses of brick. The top of the wall appeared at a depth of 7.45 m OD. It was composed of soft orange/red bricks with rounded or weathered arrises, some of the bricks were under-fired to the extent they were still very soft and clayey. Individual bricks measured 210 mm x 100 mm x 40 - 50 mm and were laid on bed on the upper-most course with the header face exposed. The eastern profile suggests that the arrangement of the bricks alternated between header and stretcher bond. The bonding material was composed of a creamy white lime mortar with inclusions of



- lime granules. These bricks were comparable to Type C Henrician Stock Brick (1529-1566) in terms of size, colour and the mortar type.
- 4.4 The overall state of conservation of the bricks was good, though the wall has obviously been truncated longitudinally to the north where the bricks were broken as well as to the east where the break in the wall could be seen in profile (see Figs. 7 and 8). The exact nature of this truncation remains unknown due to the confined nature of the excavation.
- 4.5 **Wall 11** was a similar structure lying 0.9 m to the east of **wall 12** and was composed of the same orangey red Henrician Stock bricks as seen in the wall described in sections 4.3 and 4.4. This wall was conserved over a length of 1.4 m and was one brick wide with a width of 0.21 m. Although the signs were not as obvious as they were in **wall 12**, it was probably also truncated on the north side as well on the western and eastern ends. The southern face had a thick layer of hard greyish white gritty lime mortar with fragments of lime, indicative of wall render, whilst the northern face had no such element. A number of bricks on the eastern end were crumbling on the northern side, further highlighting the existence of a truncation.
- 4.6 Neither **walls 11** nor **12** presented signs of any mortar on the surface of the uppermost bricks suggesting that there were no further courses of bricks.
- 4.7 Located at the far eastern end of the trench, 0.94 m to the east of **wall 11**, was a brick drain feature (**context 18**), which appeared at its uppermost point at a height of 7.42 m OD, which was in line with the appearance of the walls described in sections 4.3 and 4.4. It measured a width of over 1.20+ m, (the full extent extended just beyond the eastern limits of the trench) and had a depth of 0.38 m. It was composed of red Henrician Stock bricks similar to those seen in **walls 11 and 12**, which were arranged to create a tubular structure with the brickwork on the sides designed to increase depth, presenting a width of 0.3 m. The bricks were heavily worn, particularly at the base of the structure. The bonding material was comprised of a coarse-grained creamy white sandy lime mortar.
- 4.8 The tubular drain feature was clearly truncated at the northern end by a construction cut (**context 19**) for the **boundary wall foundation 17**, which delimits the former Aviary Garden.
- 4.9 **Construction cut 19**, measured 0.12 m in width and was observed over a length of 0.4 m. It appeared to have been created for the installation of the foundation of the boundary wall, **context 17**. The cut was filled by a very loose fine silty sand material with fragments of CBM ceramic building material) and chalk (**context 20**).
- 4.10 The foundation of the **boundary wall 17** was observed over 0.67 m in height; however the base of the structure was not reached. This foundation was comprised of orange/red bricks measuring 200 mm x 10 mm x 50 mm, and observed over ten courses. The bricks were in a poor state of conservation with signs of heavy weathering and damage caused by the growth of tree roots as well as modern disturbance caused by the installation of cables. The surface of the bricks was uneven. The bonding material was composed of a hard gritty greyish white lime mortar. There was no pointing evident especially at the lowest level; whilst the joints on the upper portion of the structure have weathered away almost entirely in certain places, especially where plant growth was more substantial.
- 4.11 Between **brick drain 18 and wall 11** was a hard cementitious gravel layer that sloped downwards towards the west (**context 16**). It was observed over 0.6 – 0.8 m but it was difficult to define its limits due to the confines of the trench and no physical relationship could be discerned with either **brick drain 18 or wall 11**. It was overlain by a Yorkstone slab (**context 10**) measuring 0.24 m+ x 0.48 m x 0.06 m, which may correspond to a stone drain cover.
- 4.12 These archaeological features were overlain by several rubble and levelling deposits including **deposits 13 and 14**, a very loose light orangey brown silty sand material containing a high frequency of coarse gravels and small fragments of CBM and occasional fragments of chalk. **Deposit 14** contained a higher frequency of brick and rubble but was fundamentally the same the deposit. The separate numbering was allocated because the layer was truncated and separated by **cut 21**, which presented a rounded profile and was filled by **deposit 9**, a loose silty soil containing large quantities



of modern frogged bricks, some still bonded together with thick cementitious mortar. This feature measured 0.5 m depth with a width of 1.2 m and appeared to be a modern rubble dump.

- 4.13 There were a number of modern features observed, including a brick and ceramic drain in the middle of the trench (**context 8**), a concrete post structure, (**context 4**), and a modern brick structure, (**context 5**), both at the far western end of the trench. No further archaeological features were observed elsewhere in the trench.

5. Interpretation

- 5.1 The watching brief carried out immediately to the south of the Little Banqueting House provided the opportunity to observe a number of archaeological remains of Tudor date.
- 5.2 The two east-west aligned walls that were exposed, (walls 11 and 12), were each composed of bricks comparable to Henrician Stock bricks¹. Although these two walls were separated by a gap of 0.9 m it seems likely that they were part of the same structure. Wall 11 was truncated at its western extremity whilst wall 12 was truncated at its eastern extremity where the bricks had clearly been broken, creating a jagged profile in appearance. Wall 12 was also clearly truncated to the north and it would seem likely that the same applies to wall 11, which was only one brick wide, though had less obvious signs of truncation.
- 5.3 They were observed over a maximum of 5 courses of brick, though their bases were not reached due to the confined nature of the excavation. Neither walls presented any signs of mortar on the surface of the top course of bricks indicating that the wall did not extend further in height. This suggests that the structure may have functioned as some sort of low garden wall rather than being part of a building structure. The wall also appears on a similar alignment to the 'secondary Henrician boundary walls indicated on Daphne Ford's phased plan of the Banqueting House (Fig. 14)
- 5.4 A further 1.7 m to the east of this Tudor wall was another brick feature, context 18, a north-south aligned tubular brick drain also composed of Henrician Stock bricks. This structure must have been draining water away from the palace into the river and appears to have been constructed during Henry VIII's phase of building sometime between 1529 and 1540, possibly associated with the drainage of the Pond Gardens to the north.
- 5.5 This Henrician drainage structure was clearly truncated by the narrow construction cut associated with the boundary wall that delimits the former Aviary Garden to the east of the Banqueting House (wall 17). Though the elevation of this wall is composed of several modern construction phases having been repaired a number of times, the foundations exposed were composed of what appear to be consistent with **Type H**, Wren Stock bricks used between the late 17th century and the early 18th century. As well as having been observed in the main palace building, they have also been recorded in the Broad walk Boundary Wall and the Banqueting House. This wall was constructed as part of the re-development of the palace's riverfront in 1700-01, enclosing the Aviary Garden to the south.
- 5.6 A later possible drainage feature was observed at the eastern end of the trench between the drain (context 18) and the eastern portion of the Tudor wall (context 11) and appeared to be capped by a Yorkstone slab (context 10). However, it was not possible to fully excavate the feature due to the confined nature of the excavation and therefore impossible to come to any decisive conclusions.

6. Archive, Artefacts, and Ecofacts

- 6.1 The paper archive consists of HRP Pro Forma record sheets including a context register and context sheets (**contexts 1-22**), photographic and drawing register, various maps and plans and scale

¹ In Daphne Ford's Hampton Court Palace Brick Typology.



drawings on permatrace including a general location plan at 1:50 on three sheets of paper, a detailed 1:20 plan of the archaeological features on two sheets of paper and one section drawing.

- 6.2 The digital archive consists of digitised versions of the drawings as well as scans of all the paper records, a report, correspondence material, maps and plans, research material, photographs in JPEG and TIFF format.
- 6.3 No archaeological finds were uncovered; however a sample of brick was taken from the overlying rubble deposits. No environmental samples were taken.
- 6.4 The physical, digital and paper archives will be deposited according to the HRP *Deposition of Archaeological Excavation Archives Guidelines 2015*.



Illustrations

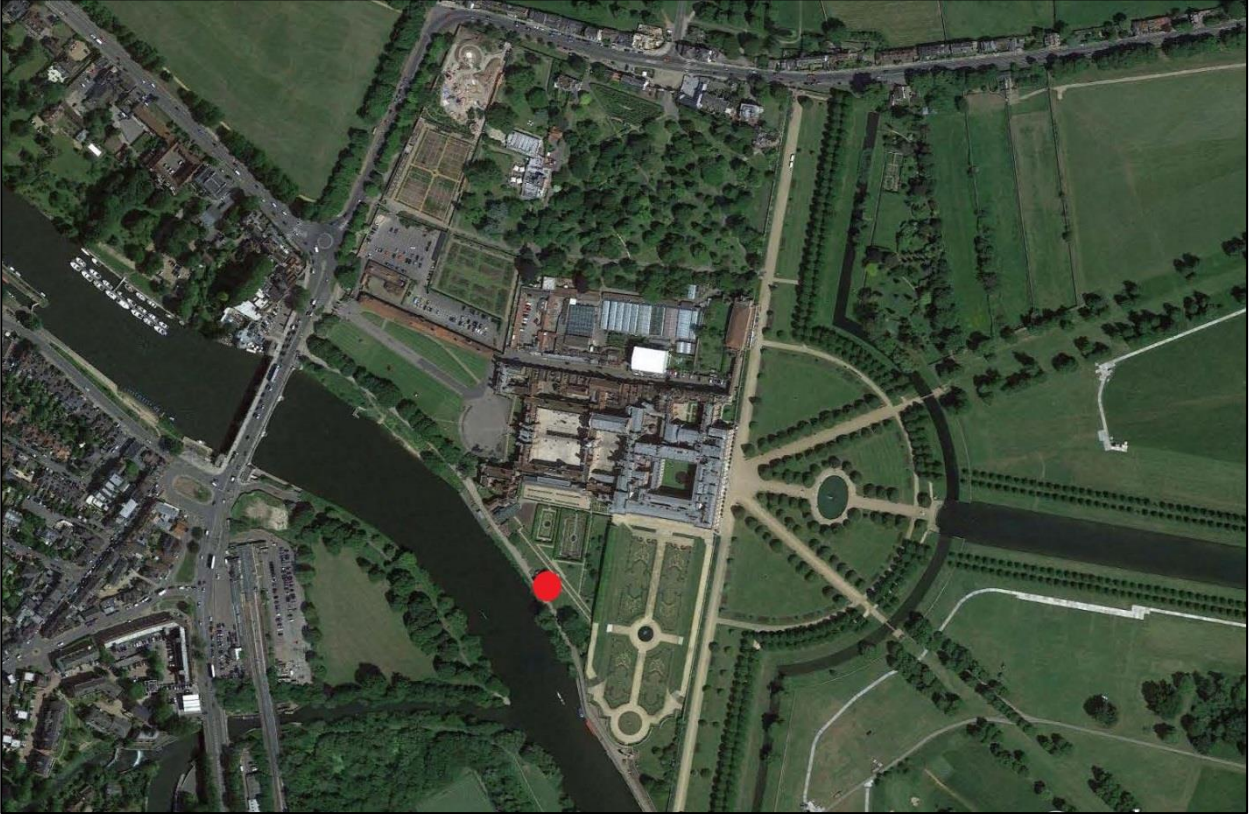


Figure 1: General location of the HCP 156 project, (extract from Google Earth)



HCP 156, Little Banqueting House IS Cabling Trench

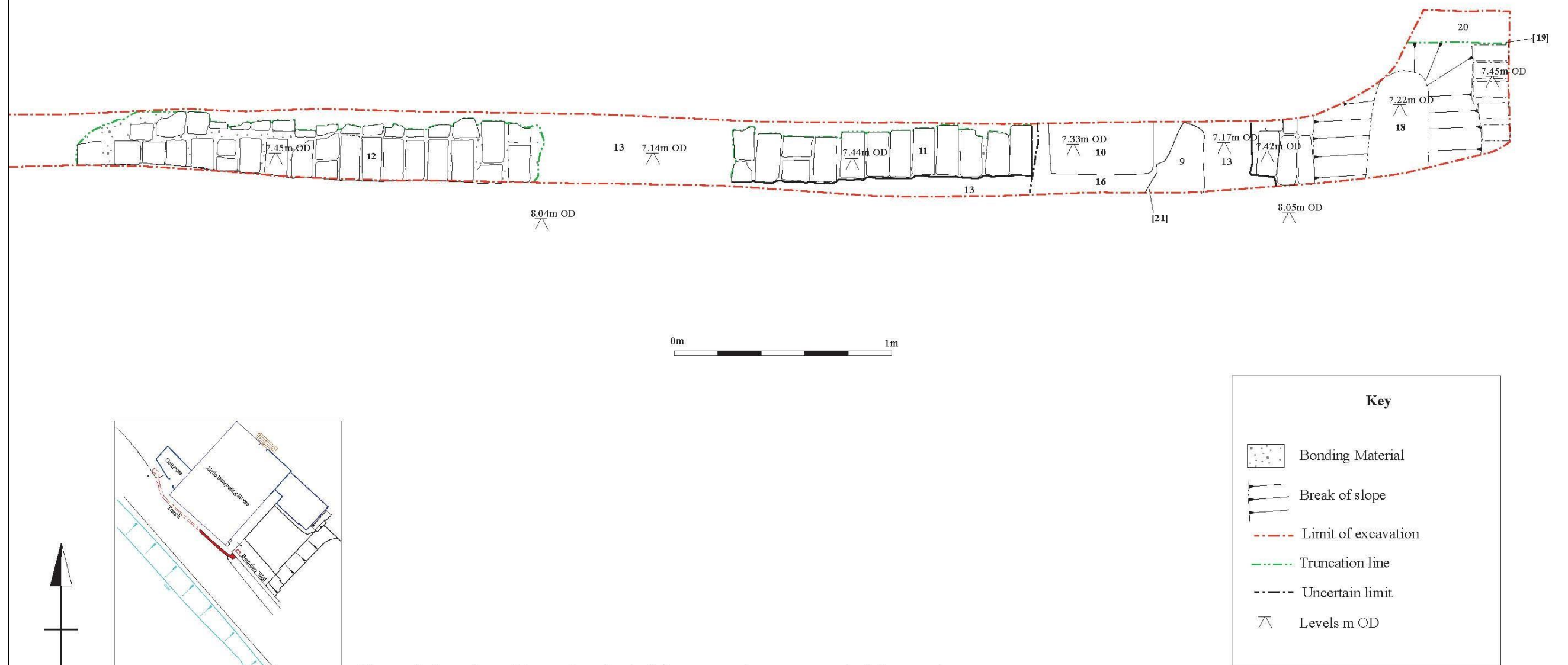


Figure 3: Location of the archaeological features at the eastern end of the trench





Figure 4: General view of the trench looking towards the west



Figure 5: Rubble dump towards the eastern end of the trench, context 9



Figure 6: Looking towards the west, contexts 10, 11 and 12

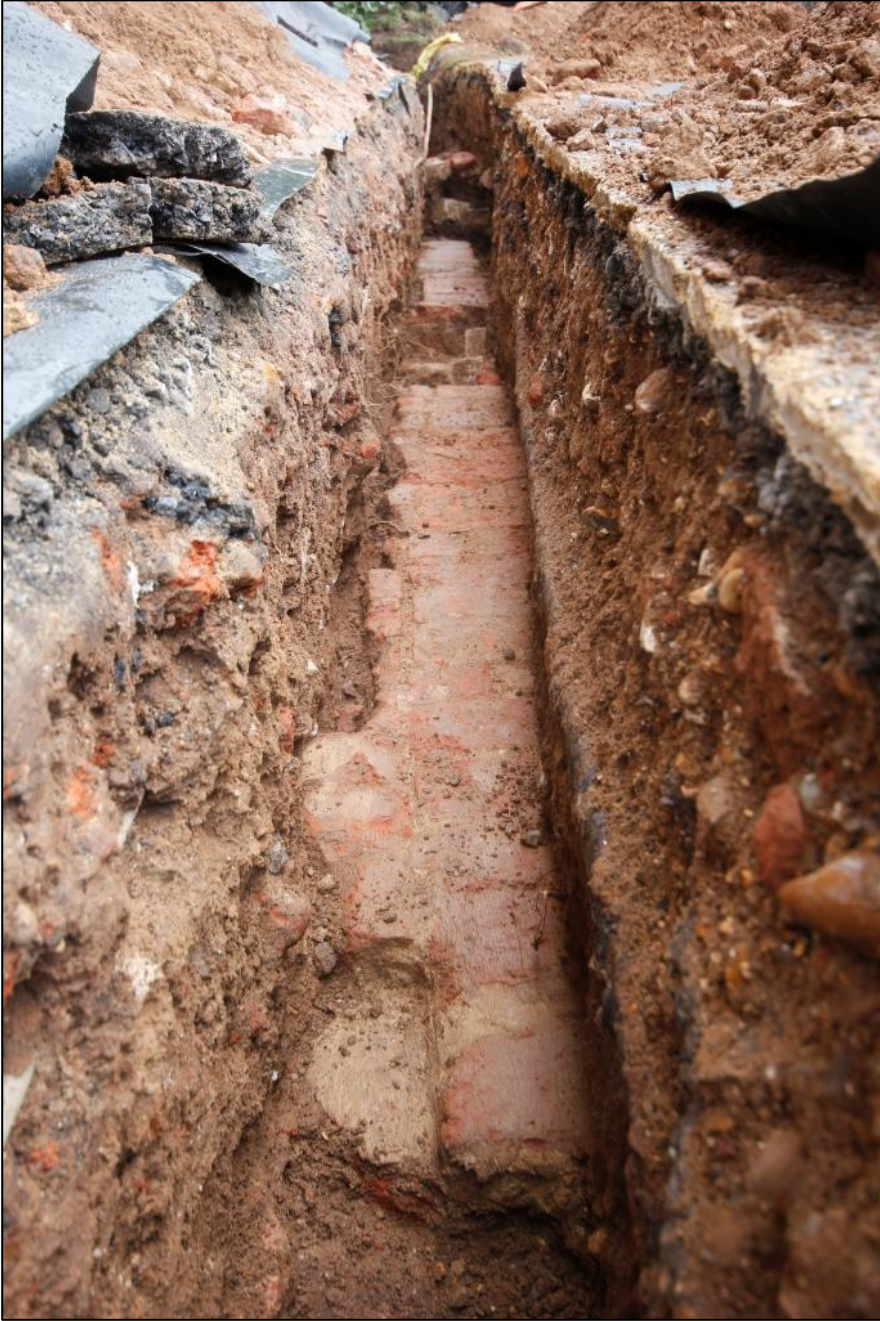


Figure 7: Wall 12, looking towards the east



Figure 8: Wall 12 seen in profile, east-facing section



Figure 9: Wall 11 seen in profile, west-facing section



Figure 10: The boundary wall and its Tudor foundation, context 17



Figure 11: Tudor brick tubular drain seen from above truncated by context 17

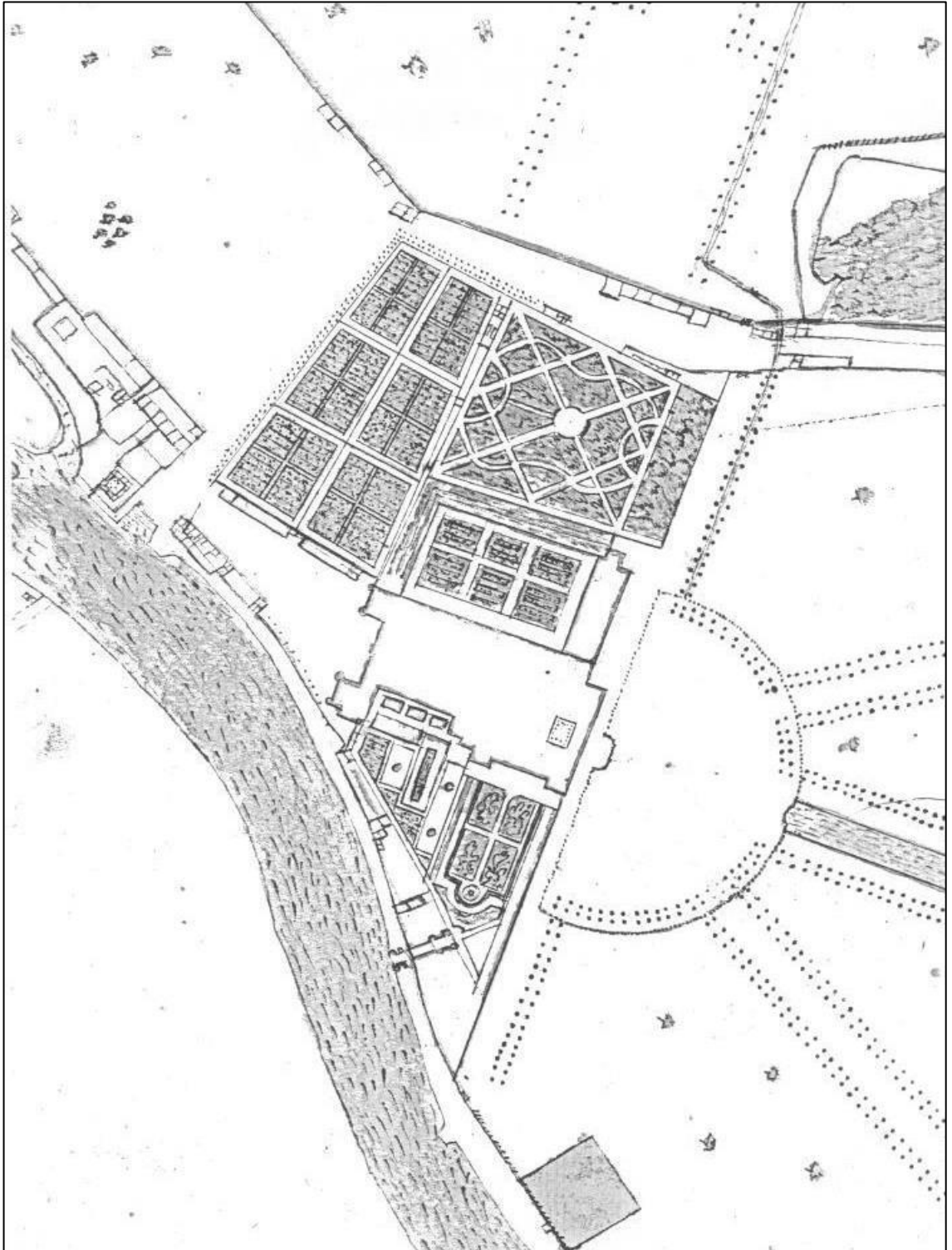


Figure 12: Talman plan of Hampton Court, c.1698, showing the Water Gallery to the south of the Privy Garden, and several clusters of buildings along the Towing Place/Barge Walk





Figure 13: Knyff view of Hampton Court from the East in 1703, the Water Gallery and other buildings along Barge Walk have been demolished, replaced by the Little Banqueting House and Aviary Garden



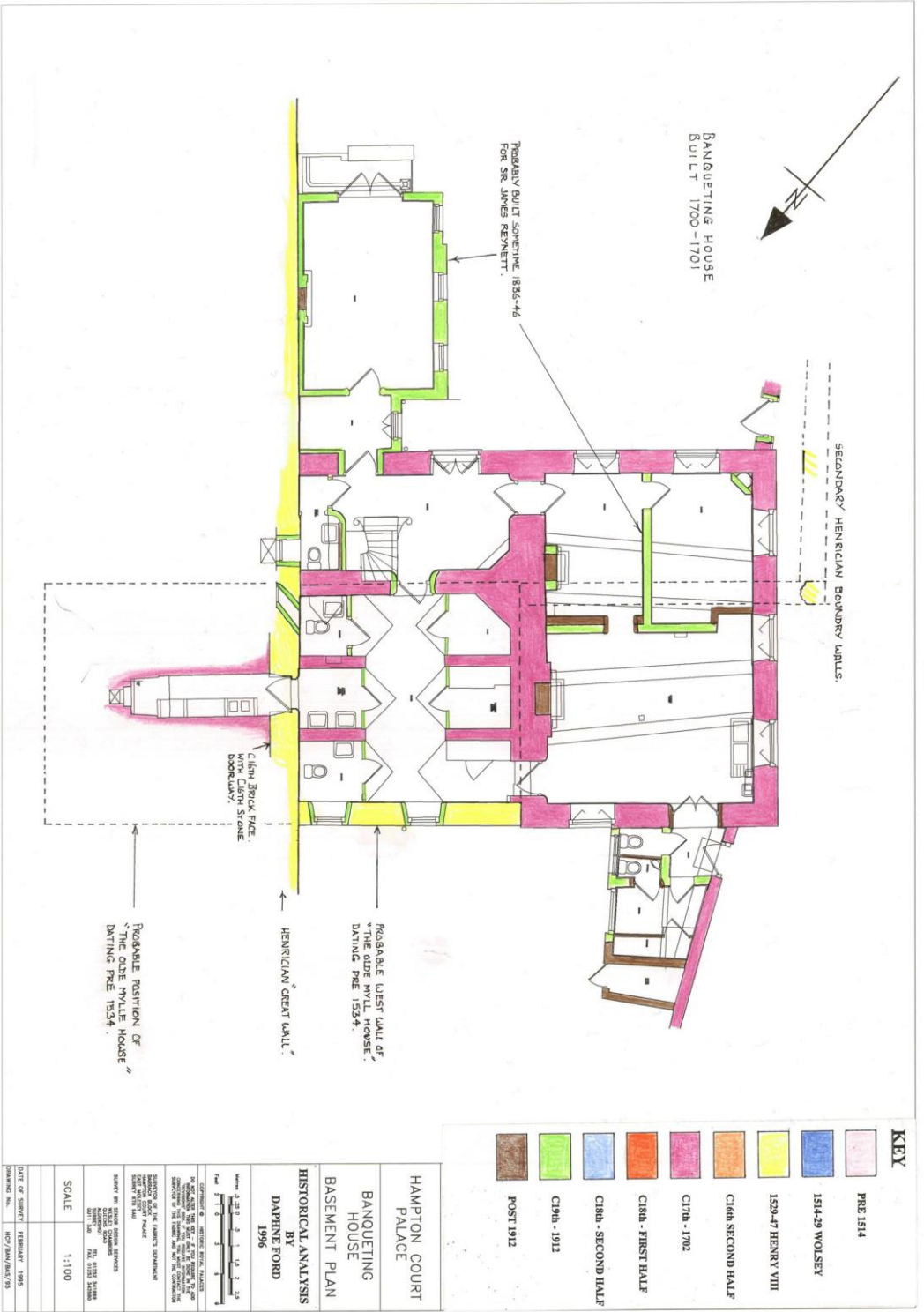


Figure 14: Daphne Ford's ground floor phased plan of the Banqueting House



Appendix I

Context Register

Context	Description	Heights m OD
1	Tarmac - current ground surface	High: 8.03-8.05, Low: 7.98-8.00
2	Yorkstone slabs at the western end of the trench	High: 7.99, Low: 7.96
3	Loose sandy silt material with small brick fragments reddish brown colour with small fragments of Ketton stone, sandstone, sub-round pebbles and coarse gravels	High: 7.80, Low: 7.50
4	Modern concrete structure and foundation at the western end of the trench	High: 7.93, Low: 7.55
5	Modern 21st century brickwork at the western end of the trench associated with electric transformer	High: 8.15
6	Topsoil at the western end of the trench overlays 3, 5 and 7	High: 8.14
7	Loose modern brick rubble layer located at the western end of the trench	N/A
8	Modern brick and ceramic drain located towards the middle of the trench	High: 7.73, Low: 7.43
9	Demolition material within cut 21, composed of mainly modern frogged bricks some still bonded together with cementitious lime mortar	High: 7.65, Low: 7.25
10	Yorkstone slab probably associated with context 16 and used as a capping material	High: 7.33, Low: 7.27
11	East-west aligned probably Tudor brick wall with a thick layer of mortar visible on the south face, truncated to the north and aligned with wall 12	High: 7.45, Low: 7.14+
12	East-west aligned probably Tudor brick wall, visibly truncated to the north and the east.	High: 7.44, Low: 7.14+
13	Very loose light orangey brown silty sand with a high frequency of coarse gravels and small fragments of CBM, occasional fragments of chalk.	Low: 7.14 +
14	Rubble material within a loose sandy silty soil with compacted CBM fragments including modern 20th century bricks as well as smaller fragments of Tudor brick, limestone and chalk fragments	High: 7.94, Low: 7.50
15	Asphalt layer beneath the tarmac	High: 8.00-7.96, Low: 7.97-7.93
16	Possible drain structure observed below context 9, hard compacted gravel layer sloping downwards towards the west, appears to be capped by Yorkstone slab 10	High: 7.25



17	Foundation level of the boundary wall to the east of the Little Banqueting House, base of the structure was not reached - 10 courses observed.	High: 8.06, Low: 7.35+
18	Brick structure running north-south, possible Tudor drain	High: 7.42, Low: 7.22
19	Linear cut that truncates structure 18, filled by 17 and 20	High: 7.40
20	Very loose fine silty sand with occasional small fragments of CBM and chalk, fill of 19	High: 7.40
21	Cut filled by 9	High: 7.79, Low: 7.29
22	Gravelly heterogeneous layer overlaying the archaeology	High: 7.75, Low: 7.47

Photographic Register

Jpeg	Description	View	Scale
1	Working shot looking towards the east	East	N/A
2	Working shot looking towards the east	East	N/A
3	Eastern end of Trench, context 9 and 14	North	0.5m
4	Eastern end of Trench, context 9 and 14	North	N/A
5	Eastern end of Trench, context 9 and 13	East	N/A
6	Wall 11 and context 9	West	N/A
7	Wall 11 and context 9	East	N/A
8	Eastern end of trench, contexts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6	West	0.5m
9	General view of the eastern end of the trench, context 4	West	0.5m
10	Context 4 in section	West	0.5m
11	Context 5 in the eastern end of the trench	North	0.5m
12	General view of the eastern end of the trench	West	N/A
13	Excavation in progress, walls 11 and 12	West	N/A
14	Excavation in progress, walls 11 and 12	West	N/A
15	Wall 12 viewed from above	North	1m
16	Wall 12 viewed from above	West	1m
17	General view of walls 11, and 12	West	N/A
18	Close view of contexts 9, 11, and 12	West	N/A
19	Close view of contexts 9, 11, and 12	West	N/A
20	Close view of context 12	East	N/A
21	Detail showing the western end of wall 12	East	N/A
22	Walls 11 and 12	East	N/A
23	Detail view of wall 11	East	N/A
24	Detail view of wall 12	West	N/A
25	Drain, context 8	North	0.5m
26	Drain 8 viewed in section	West	N/A
27	Drain 8 viewed in section	West	N/A



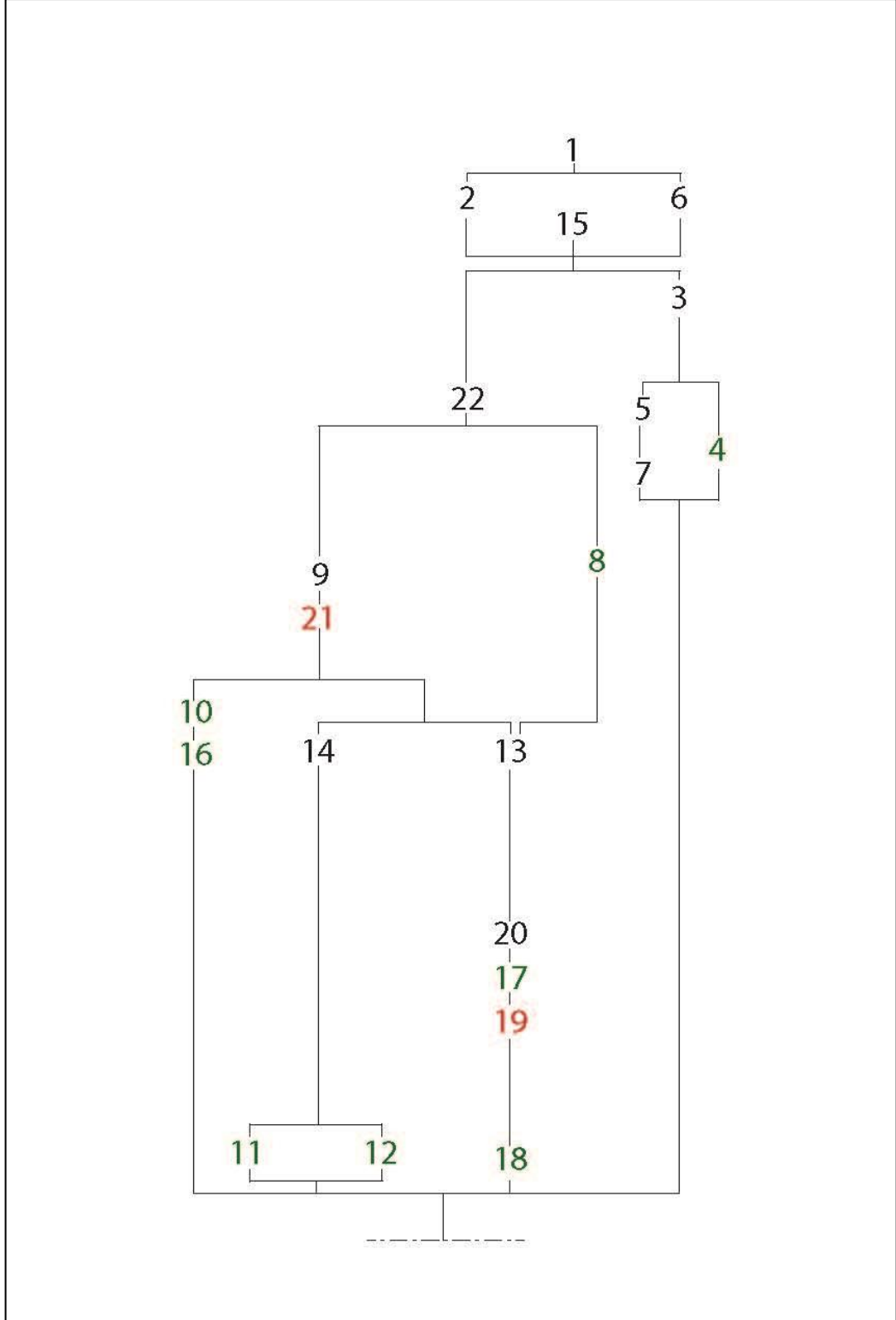
28	Profile view of wall 12	West	0.4m
29	Profile view of wall 11	East	0.4m
30	Profile view of wall 11	East	N/A
31	General view of contexts 11, 12, 10, and 9	West	N/A
32	General view of contexts 11, 12, 10, and 9	West	N/A
33	Detail view of wall 11	West	N/A
34	General view of trench towards the west	West	N/A
35	Elevation of Boundary wall to the east of the Little Banqueting House, and the brick drain/culvert contexts 17 and 18	North	1m
36	Foundation, context 17	North	0.5m
37	Elevation of Boundary wall to the east of the Little Banqueting House, and the brick drain/culvert contexts 17 and 18	North	0.5m
38	Elevation of Boundary wall to the east of the Little Banqueting House, and the brick drain/culvert contexts 17 and 18	North	0.5m
39	Context 18	South	N/A
40			
41	Walls 11 and 12	East	N/A
42	Context 18	South	0.4m
43	Context 18	South	0.4m
44	Contexts 10, 11, 12	West	N/A
45	North-facing section, contexts 1, 15, 14 and 9	South	0.5m
46	North-facing section, contexts 1, 15, 14 and 9	South	0.5m
47	Contexts 10 and 16, and 9	South	0.5m
48	Contexts 10 and 16, and 9	East	N/A
49	Foundation 17, context 18	North	N/A
50	General view of the Banqueting house looking towards the east	East	N/A
51	General View of Barge Walk looking towards the west	West	N/A



9.

Appendix II

Stratigraphic Matrix



Bibliography and References

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11. **Oasis Data form**

OASIS FORM - Print view

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: historic9-267385

Project details

Project name	Little Banqueting House Cable Installation, Hampton court Palace
Short description of the project	A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a trench for the installation and provision of WIFI cables located immediately in front of the Little Banqueting House along Barge Walk at Hampton Court Palace, Surrey. During the project a number of archaeological features were uncovered in the eastern end of the trench, including two sections of a Tudor wall, and a brick tubular drain which was truncated by the foundations of an early 18th century boundary wall constructed to the south of the Aviary Gardens and contemporary with the Banqueting House.
Project dates	Start: 17-10-2016 End: 19-10-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HCP 156 - Sitecode
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	BANQUETING HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES RICHMOND UPON THAMES Little Banqueting House, Hampton Court Palace
Postcode	KT8 9AU
Study area	4.5 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 15650 68337 51.401754197515 -0.337239697346 51 24 06 N 000 20 14 W Point

12.

<http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

03/07/2017



Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces
 Physical Archive ID 3910043
 Physical Contents "other"
 Digital Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces
 Digital Archive ID 3910043
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces
 Paper Archive ID 3910043
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Miscellaneous Material", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Little Banqueting House WIFI Cable Installation, Hampton Court Palace
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Stevenson, A
 Other bibliographic details HCP 156
 Date 2016
 Issuer or publisher Historic Royal Palaces
 Place of issue or publication Hampton Court Palace
 Description Digital and paper A4 with an A3 plan of excavated features
 Entered by Alexandra Stevenson (Alexandra.Stevenson@hrp.org.uk)
 Entered on 3 July 2017

