

# HCP 152 Kitchen Garden Pop-up Socket Installation, Hampton Court Palace

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*An Archaeological Watching Brief*



*Accession Code: 3910041*

*NGR: TQ 15544 68716*

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*August 2016*

*Edited October 2019*



## Summary

*In August 2016 a watching brief was undertaken during the installation of two pop-up power sockets in the Kitchen Garden at Hampton Court Palace, Surrey, National Grid Reference TQ 15544 68716. Their installation required the excavation of two trenches in the central western compartment of the former Tudor Tiltyard. Trench I was located in the south-eastern corner of this compartment adjacent to the southern entrance, and Trench II was located in the centre.*

*A layer of crushed CBM (ceramic building material) and mortar was recorded near the base of the east-facing section and part of the north-facing section of Trench I. This likely corresponds to the remains of a 19th century pathway running along the eastern perimeter of this central western compartment of the Tiltyard area. A number of finds including several 19th/20th century pottery and china fragments were gathered from contexts in both trenches. A limestone plinth with lead caulking and the remains of an iron picket was also uncovered in the backfill material of Trench I.*

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*An Archaeological Watching Brief Report*

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*With Contribution from John Cotter (Oxford Archaeology)*

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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 of two pop-up power sockets in the Kitchen Garden at Hampton Court Palace, Surrey. Their installation required the excavation of two trenches in the central western compartment of the former Tiltyard. Trench I was located in the south-eastern corner of this compartment adjacent to the southern entrance, and Trench II was located in the centre (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The works were located on National Grid Reference TQ 15544 68716.
- 1.3 The site code assigned to this project was HCP 152. An accession number, 3910041, was allocated to encompass the physical, digital and paper archives associated with this project.

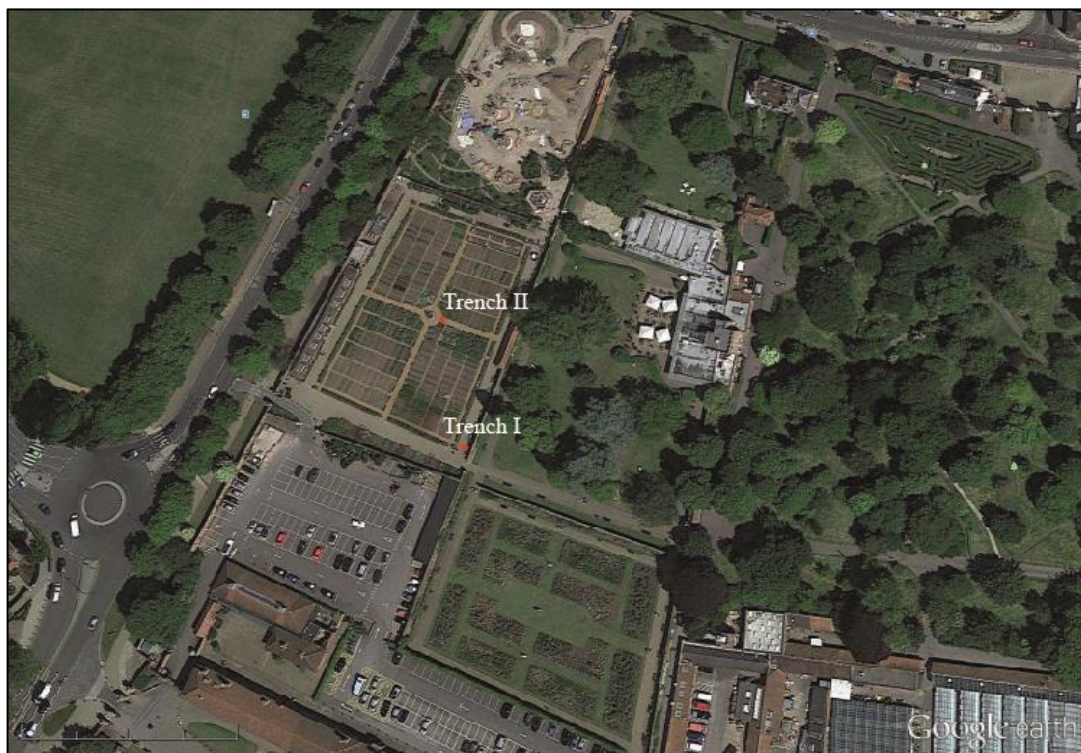


Figure 1: Location of Trenches I and II, (© Google Earth).

## 2 Aims and Methodology

### Aims

- 2.1 The aim of this watching brief was to identify, and record the presence or absence, extent, condition, quality, nature and date of any archaeological remains in the two areas of the Kitchen Garden affected by the installation of the electrical pop-up sockets. Although the area has been greatly disturbed, there was nevertheless possibility of exposing archaeological deposits, features and layers associated the layout of the 18th and 19th century Kitchen Garden.
- 2.2 The pop-up socket installation works located in the Kitchen Garden required an archaeological watching brief in order to record and protect any archaeological remains uncovered.

## **Methodology**

- 2.3 The proposed scheme of works was agreed by Historic England on the condition that the work adhered to the original conditions set out in the Scheduled Monument Clearance that was granted for the scheme of works (*Scheduled Monument No: SM LO 83. Ref: HA 1002009, Ref: S00065426*) undertaken in 2013/14 to create the new Kitchen Garden. 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 work was paused to allow for recording. The trench sections were cleaned so that the stratigraphy and any archaeological features could be clearly identified.
- 2.5 Archaeological levels were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and recorded in section at 1:10. Digital SLR photographs were also taken as part of the record. A written description was carried out using HRP Pro Forma context record sheets. A unique-number site code was allocated to this project, HCP 152, and has been used to identify finds and archival material resulting from the project. Any finds recovered were exposed, lifted, cleaned and conserved and will be housed by Historic Royal Palaces and accessioned into the permanent collection. An accession number, 3910041, was allocated to encompass the physical, digital and paper archives associated with this project.
- 2.6 This project will not require any further analysis or publication. However the site report will be logged on the Oasis Data Collection Form, 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 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.

### **A Brief Historical Background of the Tiltyard**

- 3.2 In around 1515, Cardinal Wolsey erected two substantial outer walls to the west and the north of Hampton Court as well as two smaller inner walls surrounding an orchard.
- 3.3 In 1537, Henry VIII started work on a tiltyard in the grounds of Hampton Court Palace, located in the north-western part of the Great Orchard. The Tiltyard was a walled enclosure measuring 137m x 305m and is thought to have incorporated two existing arbours from the Great Orchard, which were subsequently converted into viewing towers. By 1541, an additional three towers were built (Fig.9), and though their precise function remains somewhat elusive, they were later inhabited as court lodgings. Henry VIII died before he had the chance to see his new tiltyard put to use. The first joust was held in 1569 for Elizabeth I's accession day tournament. Later in the 16th century, jousting lost its popularity as a sport and the Tiltyard went out of use. However, the Tiltyard Towers continued to be used in various ways; for example, James I is known to have used one of the towers to house pigeons, whilst in 1625 two of Henrietta Maria's French priests were held in quarantine in one of the towers on suspicion of having the plague.
- 3.4 By the 1650's the Tiltyard was described as pasture ground occasionally serving as a store for old masonry. In 1661, the middle tower was demolished and improvements were made to the remaining towers in preparation for the arrival of Charles II and his court. The towers were prepared as accommodation for officers of the Horse and Foot Guards and early in 1662, a

guardhouse of Court of Guard was erected at the south-western end of the area, roughly in the location of the present-day Barrack Block. The area served as a cavalry yard and a number of victualing houses and booths were set up to serve the resident cavalry.

- 3.5 The Towers fell in to disrepair one by one, until in 1689 one remaining tower was left - the present day Tiltyard Tower now in use as a café in the central east compartment of the Tiltyard.
- 3.6 In the 1690's the vacant ground of the Tiltyard was converted into a Kitchen Garden providing vegetables and fruit for William III and Mary II and their court. The area was divided into six growing plots with a spine wall running north south along its central axis. Each of the six compartments were laid out with broad perimeter walks lined with fruit trees. Towards the end of the 17th century, the Kitchen Garden was further sub-divided by cross walls creating a microclimate ideal for growing fruits and vegetables. Illustrations from the 18th century show that the layout of the garden appeared to comply with contemporary Dutch practice, which recommended a two-foot wide border alongside the fence or wall. Each compartment had a perimeter path around the cultivated area, probably bordered by dwarf fruit trees. The orientation of the long narrow beds varied in each compartment. This organisation of the Kitchen Garden did not appear to change much for around 150 years. A number of hothouses and forcing houses heated with underground flues were also constructed in the Kitchen Garden by the 1780's. Their position is unknown but it is thought that they may have stood in the southeast compartment, as the later Ordinance Survey plans show greenhouses predominantly in that area.
- 3.7 The Kitchen Garden required a lot of water, and there would have been several wells within the confines of the Tiltyard. According to an 1805 repair account, they were built of stone (TNA WORK 5/94). Henry Sayer's plan of Hampton Court Parks and Gardens shows two square water features along the central axis wall at the intersect of the cross walls (Fig. 12). The northern feature still exists today and may sit on the site of an earlier well.
- 3.8 After the departure of the court in 1737, the Tiltyard once again fell into disrepair, which prompted the Office of Works to lease its kitchen gardens to market gardeners from the 1760's onwards. In October 1840, plans were proposed to improve the Kitchen Gardens and increase efficiency, at which point new apparatus and hothouses were introduced. However, in 1850, food production for the royal household was transferred to Windsor and the gardens leased to a local Nursery and Seedman, Thomas Jackson. The Tiltyard continued to be used as a kitchen garden, though once again fell into a poor state of cultivation by 1894.
- 3.9 In the 1920's plans were made to transform the Tiltyard into a pleasure garden and recreational facility for the increasing number of tourists visiting the palace. In 1925, the Tiltyard was fitted out with a Tennis Court (north-west compartment), a car park (south-west compartment), and a putting green and refreshment pavilion in the central-west and central-east compartments and a rose garden in the south-east compartment.
- 3.10 In 2014 the central western compartment was returned to a Kitchen Garden whilst in 2015/16 the far north-western compartment was redeveloped as a children's play garden known as the Magic Garden.

## **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

### **Kitchen Garden and Magic Garden projects (HCP 104)**

- 3.11 Between 2013 and 2015 a series of evaluations, watching briefs and excavations were undertaken by Oxford Archaeology, Mola and HRP in the north-west and central west compartments of the Tiltyard in advance of creating the new Kitchen Garden (2014) and the Magic Garden (2015-2016).
- 3.12 In 2013, Oxford Archaeology were commissioned to excavate a series of evaluation trenches in both these areas prior to their development (HCP 104). The evaluation revealed natural brickearth geology across the entire development area at c. 9.7m OD in the north, gently sloping down to c.

9.4m OD in the south. The earliest archaeological features recorded were the in-situ Tudor boundary wall foundations, although the only Tudor wall surviving above ground in these two areas was located in the north-west end of the Kitchen Garden; the other sections in these compartments were mostly rebuilt at various stages between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. No surviving evidence of any of the Tiltyard Towers was found during this project though it was thought possible that these were located within the eastern side of the former Tiltyard in the north-eastern and central-eastern compartments of the walled area. Indeed, little evidence was found for Tudor activity during these works, an observation that has been repeatedly made during subsequent archaeological investigations in the Tiltyard area. However, re-used Tudor brickwork from demolished Tudor buildings was found to be incorporated into later 18<sup>th</sup> century foundations of the compartment walls. Remains of the 18<sup>th</sup> century perimeter path system to the former Kitchen Garden were recorded, though no evidence for the internal cross paths dating to this period were encountered, probably having been truncated by later horticultural activity. Several 18<sup>th</sup> century linear bedding trenches were found in both the Magic Garden and the Kitchen Garden areas, mostly running on a NNE/SSW alignment. Clearer evidence of the 19<sup>th</sup> century arrangement of the Kitchen Garden were encountered, including the foundations of small out-buildings and features such as hot-houses, hot beds, forcing pits and wells. The outer pathways dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century were also recorded and suggested a continuity in position from the 18<sup>th</sup> century paths.

- 3.13 In 2014, Oxford Archaeology carried out a series of watching briefs during enabling works for the Kitchen Garden project. Once again, very little evidence for Tudor activity was encountered, apart from a possible buried soil horizon sealed by an 18<sup>th</sup> century deposit. A block of Tudor moulded window jamb was recovered from a modern pit and probably originated from the demolition of one of the Tudor Tiltyard towers. Running parallel to the southern cross-wall was a reddish brown brick rubble layer exposed at 9.6m, which may represent the base of an early phase path or may relate to the construction of the original 18<sup>th</sup> sub-dividing wall. This layer was at a similar level to construction debris related to the Tudor walls founds in the evaluation trenches, suggesting that there had been little change in the level of ground surface between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The most common archaeological features encountered were linear bedding trenches running north-south related to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century horticultural activities. The 19<sup>th</sup> century paths survived below the present-day paths and were set into deep trenches cut into the horticultural soil.
- 3.14 The Victorian dipping tank structure located at the north-eastern end of the Kitchen Garden was subject to a building recording survey carried out by Oxford Archaeology in 2014.

### **Garden Room Garden Watching Brief (HCP 136)**

- 3.15 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2015 by HRP in advance of improvements and refurbishment works in the Garden Room Garden, the north-eastern compartment of the former Tudor Tiltyard. The earliest deposit encountered was a buried subsoil interpreted as a Tudor orchard soil, similar to that encountered during the Magic Garden watching brief and excavations. The most significant finding were the buried remains of the north-western 'lost' Tiltyard Tower. Evidence suggested that the Tower had been built on a layer of crushed compacted mortar and CBM used as bedding material for a red tile floor. Only a small section of this tile floor survived.
- 3.16 A number of linear bedding trenches were cut into the 'Tudor orchard soil', no dating material was recovered but it was thought that these may relate to the 18th century configuration of the Kitchen Garden. Evidence for later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century horticultural arrangements were also recorded.



## 4 Description of Findings

- 4.1 The results of the watching brief are presented below with a general description of the soils and the archaeological features recorded.
- 4.2 Trenches I and II both measured 0.7m x 0.8m and were hand-excavated to a depth of up to 1.2m. The original below-ground power sockets were encased in a thick layer of concrete measuring up to 0.4m in depth. This had to be broken out before reaching any of the soil layers. The top half of both trenches was taken up by a number of backfill and make-up layers associated with the installation of the power boxes and the tarmac surface of the current ground level.

### Trench I

- 4.3 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench I was a soft homogenous yellow sandy brickearth material **(18)**, which also appeared at the base of Trench II **(12)**. It appeared at c. 9.67m OD in Trench I and seems to be the same natural sandy brick earth observed during the archaeological evaluation by Oxford Archaeology in 2013 which appeared at 9.5m OD against the eastern boundary wall (Trench 17)<sup>1</sup>.
- 4.4 This was overlain by a layer of crushed brick and mortar **(7)** measuring 0.07m in depth and appearing at c. 9.70m OD (Figs. 2, 3, 6). No finds were associated with this context. This layer was overlain by a wet clayey sandy silty horizon containing a few gravels, stones and fragments of CBM **(5)**.
- 4.5 Layers **(7)** and **(5)** were truncated by the installation of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century water pipe running north-south. The backfill of the installation trench was then overlain by a heterogeneous gravelly levelling deposit **(4)** containing rubble material, fragments of cement and mortar as well as a squared block of limestone measuring 0.22m x 0.22m x 0.12m (Fig.5). The block had lead caulking and the remains of an iron picket inserted in the centre. The layers above, **(2-3)** were associated with the make-up layers for the tarmac ground surface **(1)**, which were all truncated by the concrete encasement of the below-ground power socket **(17)**.

### Trench II

- 4.6 At the base of Trench II was the same sandy brickearth material that was observed in Trench I **(18)** and **(12)** but here it appeared at a depth of 9.12m which is consistent with the incline in the natural observed during the evaluation stage of the HCP 104 project. It was overlain a silty sand material **(11)**, similar to deposit **(5)**, which was in turn overlain by a dark brown cultivated soil horizon **(9)**. Both deposits **(11)** and **(9)** were truncated by cut **[14]**, which was visible in the west-facing section, recorded over a depth of 0.35m and a width of 0.28m at the top narrowing to 0.15m at the base. It had a flat base with near-vertical sides and was filled by deposit **(10)**, dark greyish brown silty sand with few inclusions.

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1 (B. Ford, and C. Pickard, p.28)



## 5 Specialist Reports

### **The pottery - John Cotter (*Oxford Archaeology*)**

#### **Introduction and methodology**

- 5.1 A total of 7 sherds of pottery weighing 70g were recovered from a single context. All of this is of post-medieval date. Given the small size of the assemblage a separate catalogue has not been constructed and instead the pottery is simply described and spot-dated below. Post-medieval pottery fabric codes noted below are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014) which can be applied to most post-medieval types in south-east England. No further work on the assemblage is recommended.

#### **Context (11) Spot-date: c 1850-1900+?**

- 5.2 Description: 7 sherds (70g). 4x fresh wheel-thrown flowerpot sherds in a very smooth version of post-medieval red earthenware (PMR, c 1580-1900), probably 19th-century or early 20th-century? These are from 3 separate flowerpots including one with a flattened/collared rim. 3x joining body sherds from a thick-walled vessel in transfer-printed Pearlware (PEAR TR, c 1780-1840), possibly from a wash-basin? The internal surface has traces of a floral decorative scheme in black transfer printing. It probably dates to c 1830-1840 or slightly later?

## 7 Discussion

- 7.1 This watching brief provided the opportunity to record further evidence for the layout and phasing of the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century Kitchen Garden. However, the confines of the trenches and the high level of disturbance meant that the results on this occasion were limited.
- 7.2 The only archaeologically significant feature recorded was deposit (7), which appeared near the base of the east-facing section and part of the north-facing section of Trench I. This layer of crushed CBM and mortar was likely the remains of a 19<sup>th</sup> century pathway running along the eastern perimeter of this central western compartment of the Kitchen Garden. The level of this feature (9.70m OD) was consistent with the suspected earlier path way (2112) observed during the watching brief phase of the HCP 104 project<sup>2</sup>.
- 7.3 In Trench 2 a feature presenting a cylindrical form in profile was seen in the west-facing section cutting through garden soils [14], and would seem to be a later 20<sup>th</sup> century garden feature, though no finds were associated with the fill.
- 7.4 A number of residual finds including several 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and china fragments were gathered from deposit (11) in Trench II. A Portland stone plinth with the remains of lead caulking and an iron picket was also uncovered in the backfill material of Trench I. It had clearly once functioned as a section of railing. Over the centuries, the palace railings have undergone many alterations, some having been destroyed, repaired and replaced many times and it is not unusual to find building debris in the Tiltyard since in the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century much of the area seems to have been kept clear as a piece of waste ground, and was used as a store for old masonry until the 1690's when the area was transformed into a kitchen garden for William III and Mary II (Longstaffe-Gowan, p.136). The stone could thus be the remnants of such debris, churned up, and brought back to the surface as a result of horticultural activity.
- 7.5 Any other potential archaeology will have been destroyed by the installation of the below-ground electrical boxes, the extent of disturbance extending up to 0.5m in depth.

## 8 Archive, Artefacts, and Ecofacts

- 8.1 The paper archive consists of 19 HRP Pro Forma context sheets, 1 context register, 1 photographic register, 4 1:10 sections on two sheets of permatrace. All original paper archives have been scanned and stored digitally.
- 8.2 The digital archive consists of all the above as well as correspondence, location maps, research material and references.
- 8.3 The physical, digital and paper archives will be deposited according to the HRP *Deposition of Archaeological Excavation Archives Guidelines 2015*.
- 8.4 A list of finds can be found in Appendix I.
- 8.5 No environmental samples were taken.

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<sup>2</sup> (C, Poole, B, Forde, 2014, p.8).

## 9 Illustrations



**Figure 2:** East-facing section of Trench I showing the crushed CBM path at the base, layer (7).



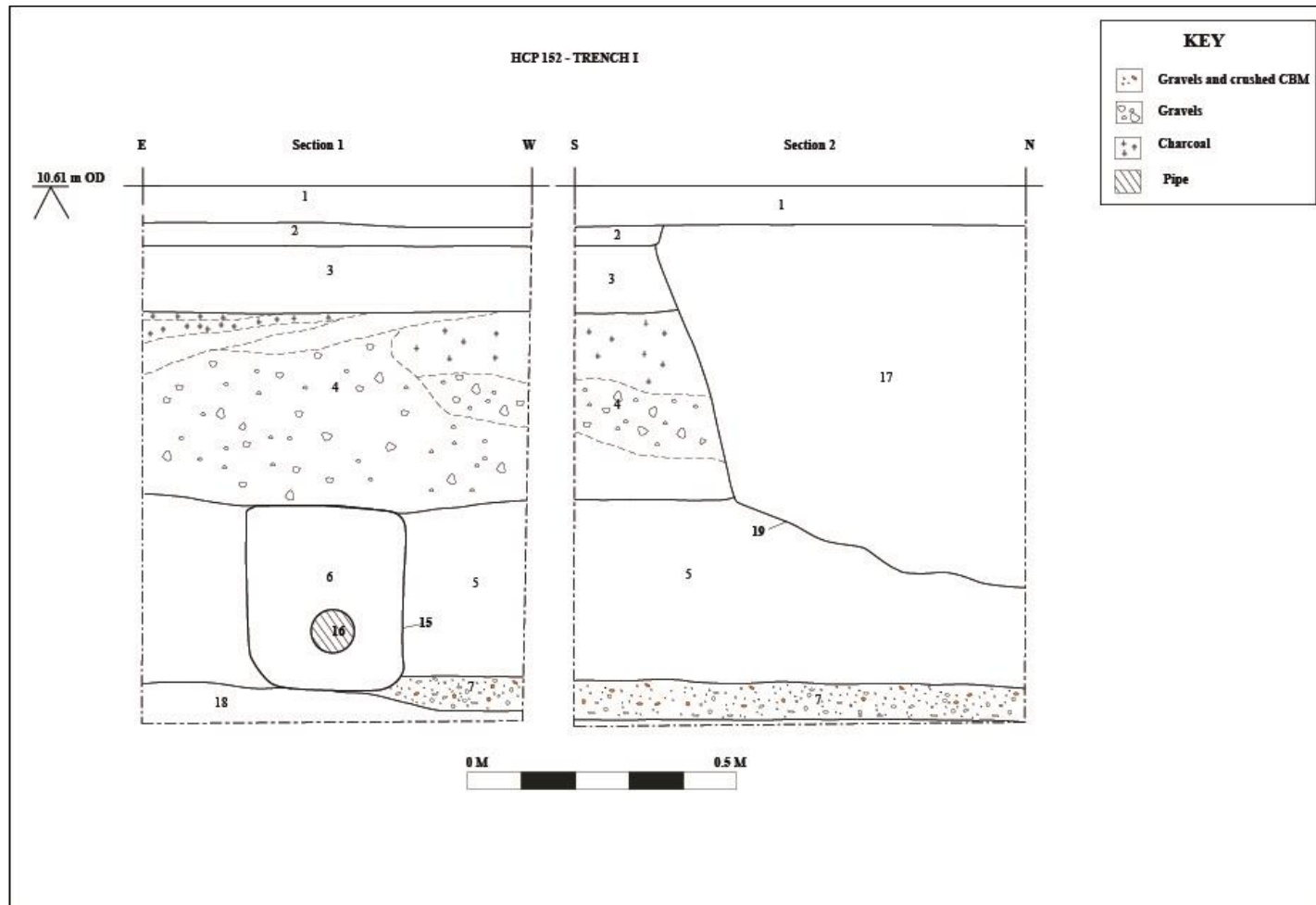
**Figure 3:** North-facing section of Trench I showing context (7) and the truncation caused by the water pipe and below-ground electric boxes.



**Figure 4:** West-facing section of Trench II showing context (14)

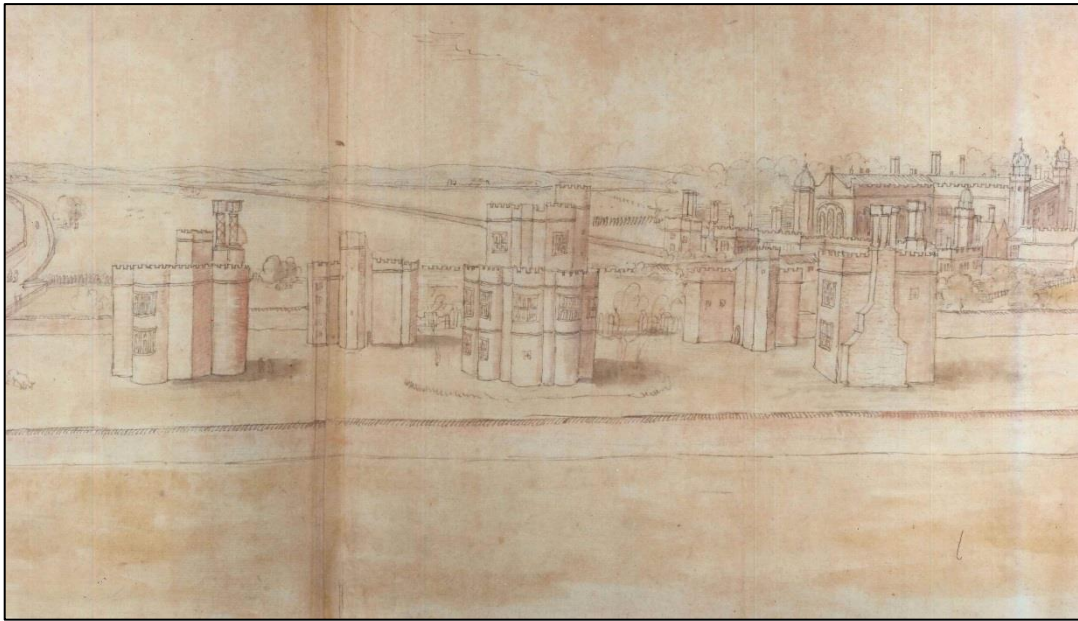


**Figure 5:** Limestone railing plinth found in context 4 of Trench I

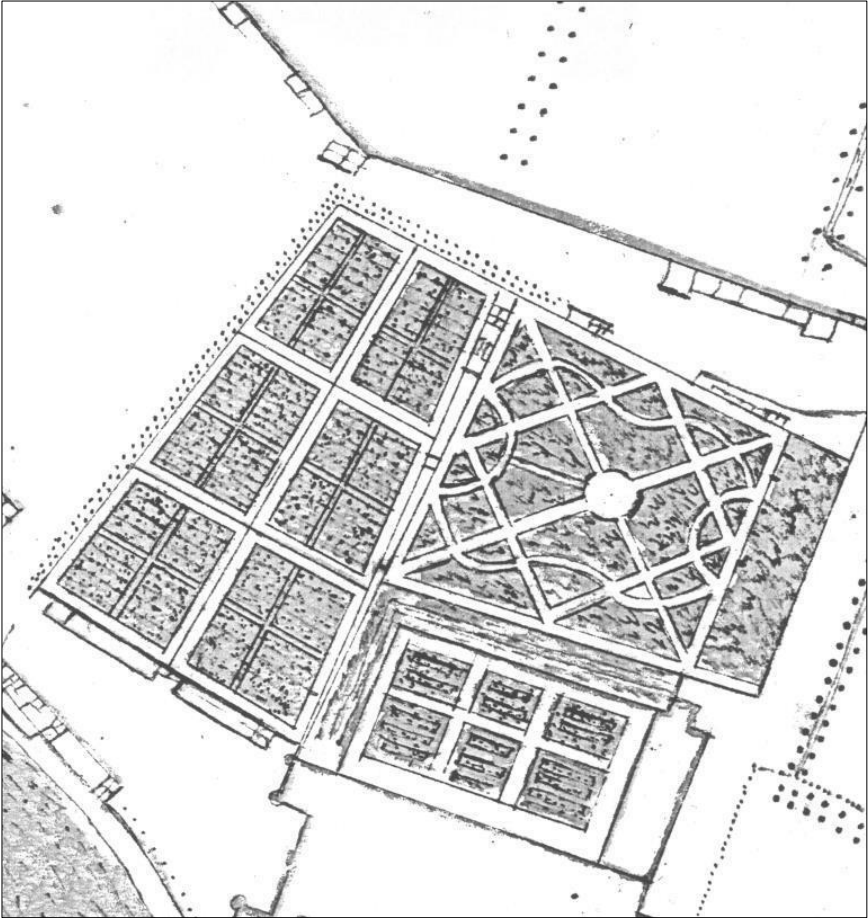


**Figure 6:** North facing and east-facing sections of Trench I

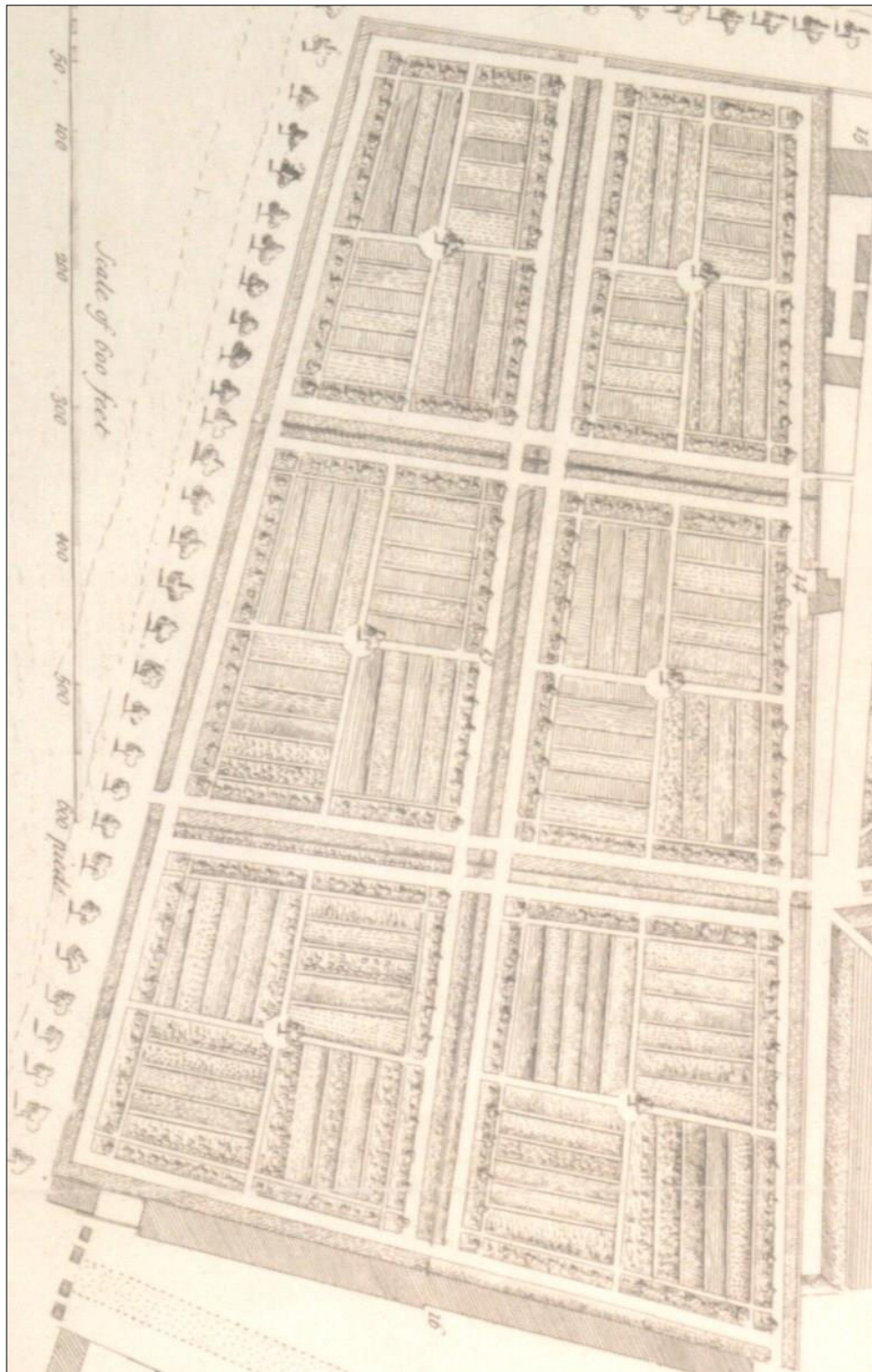




**Figure 2:** The Tiltyard c.1558, extract from Wyngaerde's view of Hampton Court. © Ashmolean Museum

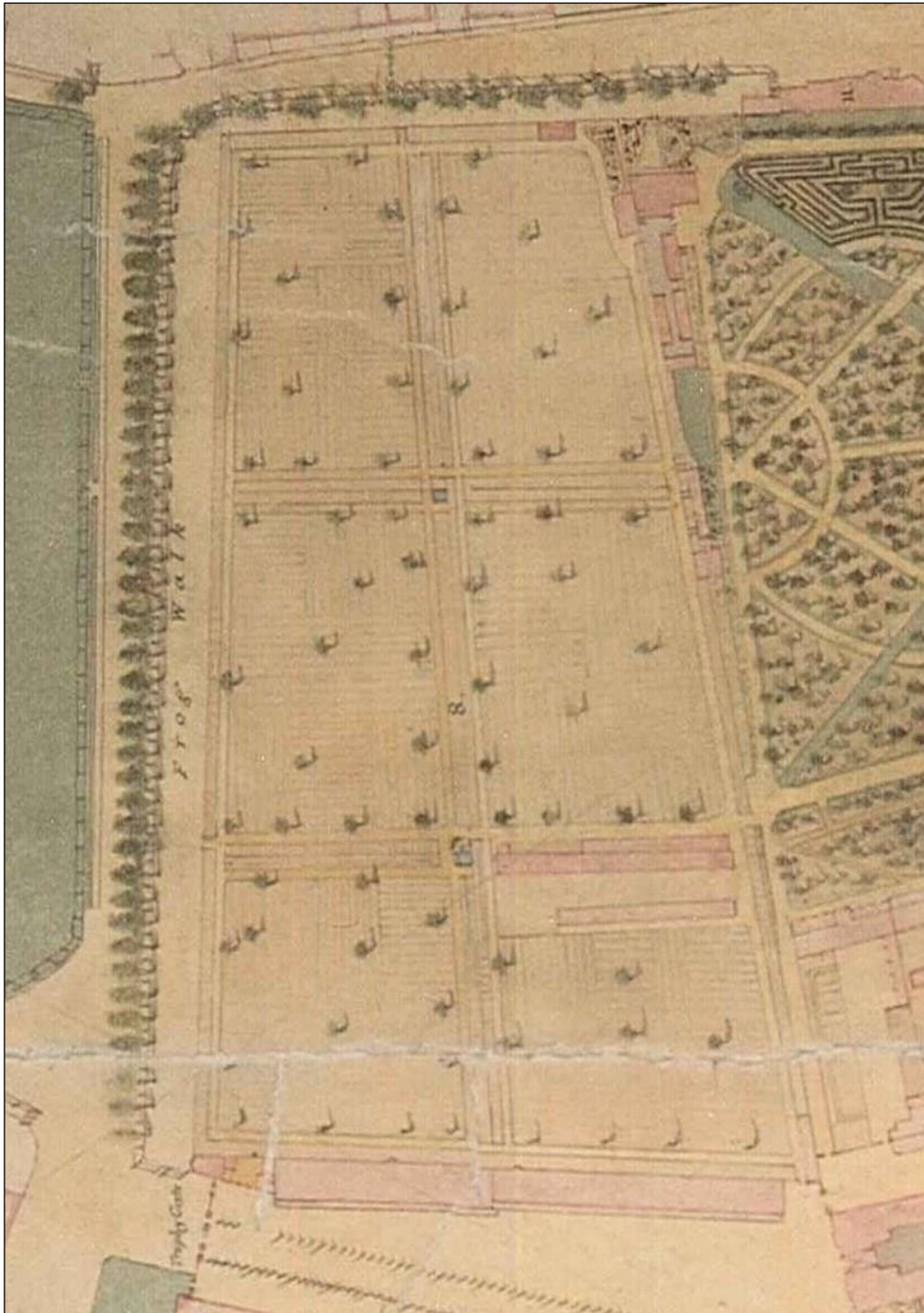


**Figure 3:** The Kitchen Gardens, Melon Ground and Wilderness c. 1698, extract from William Talman's plan of Hampton Court. ©RIBA



**Figure 4:** Layout of the Kitchen Gardens c. 1736, extract of John Rocque plan. © EH





**Figure 5:** Extract from Henry Sayers' 1841 plan of Hampton court Palace Parks and Gardens. The Tiltyard was still in use as a kitchen garden, with the addition of wells and potting sheds/glasshouses in the south-eastern compartment

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## 11 Appendix I

### Context Register

Context	Trench	Description	Levels M OD		Measurements (M)		
			High	Low	Length	Width	Depth/Height
1	I	Tarmac - ground surface	10.61	10.54			0.07
2	I	Asphalt sub-base below 1	10.54	10.48			0.04
3	I	Make-up layer below 2	10.48	10.36			0.14
4	I	Levelling deposit below 3, above 6, 5	10.36	10.01			0.37
5	I	Sandy silty soil horizon below 4, cut by 15, above 7 and 18	10.01	9.71			0.32
6	I	Fill of [15]	10.01	9.66		0.27	0.3
7	I	Crushed CBM surface, below 5, above 18	9.7	9.64			0.07
8	II	Concrete	10.14	9.74			0.45
9	II	Subsoil	9.74	9.52			0.22
10	II	Fill of [14]	9.78	9.4		0.15-0.28	0.35
11	II	Soft silty sand soil horizon below 9, 3, cut by [14], above 12	9.52	9.17			0.46
12	II	Natural sandy brickearth	9.12				
13	II	Make-up layer below 8	9.59	9.39			0.15
14	II	Cut for modern garden feature, filled by 10	9.74	9.44		0.15-0.28	0.35
15	I	Cut for pipe installation, filled by 16, 6	10.01	9.66		0.27	0.3
16	I	Pipe	9.81	9.74			0.07
17	I	Concrete	10.54	9.86			0.75
18	I	Same as 12	9.67				
19	I	Installation cut for pop-up sockets, filled by 17	10.54	9.86			0.75

## Photographic Register

Shot	Description	View	Scale
1	General view of Kitchen Garden from the north-east corner	SW	N/A
2	General view of Kitchen Garden from the south-west corner	NE	N/A
3	Trench I	E	N/A
4	Trench I	NE	N/A
5	Limestone plinth with lead caulking and remnants of an iron picket	NE	0.5m
6	Limestone plinth with lead caulking and remnants of an iron picket	NE	0.5m
7	Trench I	E	1m
8	Trench I in section, contexts 17, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	W	1m
9	Trench I in section, 17, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	W	1m
10	East-facing section in Trench I, contexts 7, 5, 4, 17	W	N/A
11	East-facing section in Trench I, contexts 7, 5, 4, 17	W	0.5m
12	East-facing section in Trench I, contexts 7, 5, 4, 17	W	0.5m
13	East-facing section in Trench I, contexts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7	W	0.5m
14	North-facing section in Trench I, contexts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 15, 7, 18	S	0.5m
15	North-facing section in Trench I, contexts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 15, 7, 18	S	N/A
16	North-facing section in Trench I, contexts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 15, 7, 18	S	N/A
17	North-facing section in Trench I, contexts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 15, 7, 18	S	0.5m
18	North-facing section in Trench I, contexts 6, 15, 16, 4, 18	S	0.5m
19	North-facing section in Trench I, contexts 6, 15, 16, 4, 18	S	0.5m
20	Trench II	W	N/A
21	Trench II	W	N/A
22	General view of Kitchen Garden	N	N/A
23	General view of Kitchen Garden	S	N/A
24	Working shot	NW	N/A
25	Working shot	NW	N/A
26	Trench II, east-facing section, contexts 8, 3, 11	W	1m
27	Trench II, east-facing section, contexts 8, 3, 11	W	1m
28	Trench II, east-facing section, contexts 8, 3, 11	N	1m
29	Trench II, east-facing section, contexts 8, 3, 11	E	1m
30	Limestone plinth with lead caulking and remnants of an iron picket	N/A	0.4m
31	Limestone plinth with lead caulking and remnants of an iron picket	N/A	N/A
32	Limestone plinth with lead caulking and remnants of an iron picket	N/A	N/A
33	Limestone plinth with lead caulking and remnants of an iron picket	N/A	N/A
34	Limestone plinth with lead caulking and remnants of an iron picket	N/A	0.4m
35	Limestone plinth with lead caulking and remnants of an iron picket	N/A	N/A

**Oasis Data Form**

OASIS FORM - Print view

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**Printable version****OASIS ID: historic9-261750****Project details**

Project name	Kitchen Garden Pop-up Socket Installation, Hampton Court Palace
Short description of the project	In August 2016 a watching brief was undertaken during the installation of two pop-up power sockets in the Kitchen Garden at Hampton Court Palace, Surrey. Their installation required the excavation of two trenches in the central western compartment of the former Tudor Tiltyard. Trench I was located in the south-eastern corner of this compartment adjacent to the southern entrance to the Kitchen Garden, and Trench II was located in the centre. A layer of crushed CBM (ceramic building material) and mortar was recorded near the base of the east-facing section and part of the north-facing section of Trench I. This likely corresponds to the remains of a 19th century pathway running along the eastern perimeter of this central western compartment of the Tiltyard area. A number of finds including several 19th/20th century pottery and china fragments were gathered from contexts in both trenches. A limestone plinth with lead caulking and the remains of an iron picket was also uncovered in the backfill material of Trench I.
Project dates	Start: 23-08-2016 End: 26-08-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HCP 152 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	3910041 - Museum accession ID
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	KITCHEN GARDEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PLINTHSTONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

**Project location**<https://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

04/10/2019

Country England  
 Site location GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES RICHMOND UPON THAMES  
 Kitchen Garden, Hampton Court Palace  
 Postcode KT8 9AU  
 Study area 1.12 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TQ 15544 68716 51.405182616764 -0.338639559311 51 24 18 N 000 20 19 W Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 9.12m Max: 9.67m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Historic Royal Palaces  
 Project brief originator Historic Royal Palaces  
 Project design originator historic Royal Palaces  
 Project director/manager Harry Brimmell  
 Project supervisor Alexandra Stevenson  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Historic Royal Palaces

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces  
 Physical Archive ID 3910041  
 Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"  
 Digital Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces  
 Digital Archive ID 3910041  
 Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces  
 Paper Archive ID 3910041  
 Paper Contents "none"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	HCP 152: Kitchen Garden Pop-up Socket Installation, Hampton Court Palace: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevenson, A
Other bibliographic details	HCP 152
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Historic Royal Palaces
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 Digital format
Entered by	Alexandra Stevenson (alexandra.stevenson@hrp.org.uk)
Entered on	4 October 2019

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