

HCP 146

## Installation of Bicycle Posts on Tennis Court Lane, Hampton Court Palace

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*An Archaeological Watching Brief*



*Accession Code: 3910024*

*NGR: TQ 15633 68552*

*Alexandra Stevenson*

*May 2016*



## **Summary**

*An archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken during the excavation of fifteen trenches for the installation of new bicycle posts on the western end of Tennis Court Lane, Hampton Court Palace. The works took place between 18<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> April 2016. The trenches were numbered from A to O. Trenches A to E were on the western side of the Works Yard entrance. There were two lines of trenches on the eastern side of the Works Yard: trenches F to J and K to O. Trenches A to E revealed rubble deposits and posed no problems for the installation of the bicycle posts. The second line of trenches (F-J) unveiled the presence of a redbrick surface at just 0.2 m below the current ground surface. In order to determine the extent of the archaeological remains and to try to establish a new location for the posts, trenches F and G were extended to form one larger investigative area (Trench 1). The trench initially suggested that the brick surface did not extend further than 0.5 m to the south making it potentially possible to shift the post locations 0.4 m in this direction, which would also avoid the buried east-west Privy Orchard wall interred just 1.4 m to the south. However, upon excavating these new trenches, more remains of the brick surface were uncovered in the trenches further to the east (M-O). In Trench O, a small section of a York stone slab was also exposed.*



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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 bicycle racks along the western end of Tennis Court Lane.
- 1.2 The existing bicycle racks located outside Reception on Tennis Court Lane at Hampton Court Palace were considered as being not in keeping with the presentation of the monument. Therefore, a project proposed the replacement of the 'toast-rack' design bicycle racks with hardwood timber posts. These new posts will provide visitors with a secure means of parking their bicycles whilst at the same time retaining the charm of the historic surroundings.
- 1.3 The installation of one line of five posts was proposed to the west of the Works Yard entrance and two lines of five posts to the east of the entrance, closer to the reception.
- 1.4 The installation of these posts, which took place between 18 and 28 April 2016, required the excavation of a small 0.3 m x 0.3 m x 0.35 m trench for each post. Once the posts were in place, they were secured by infilling the base of the trench with concrete and backfill before reinstating the existing tarmac.
- 1.5 The works were centred on National Grid Reference TQ 15633 68552.
- 1.6 The site code assigned to this project was HCP 146. An accession number, 3910024, was allocated, and encompasses all the digital, physical and paper archives associated with this project.

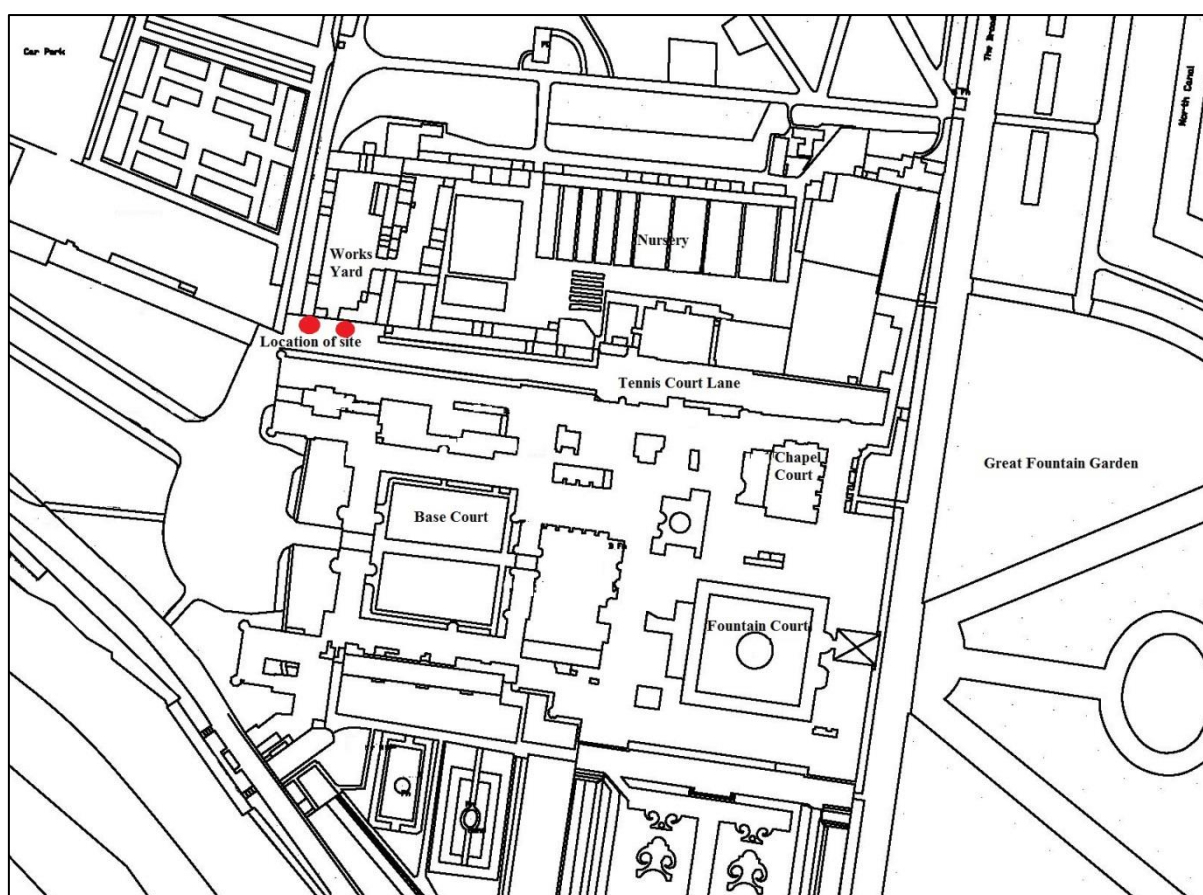
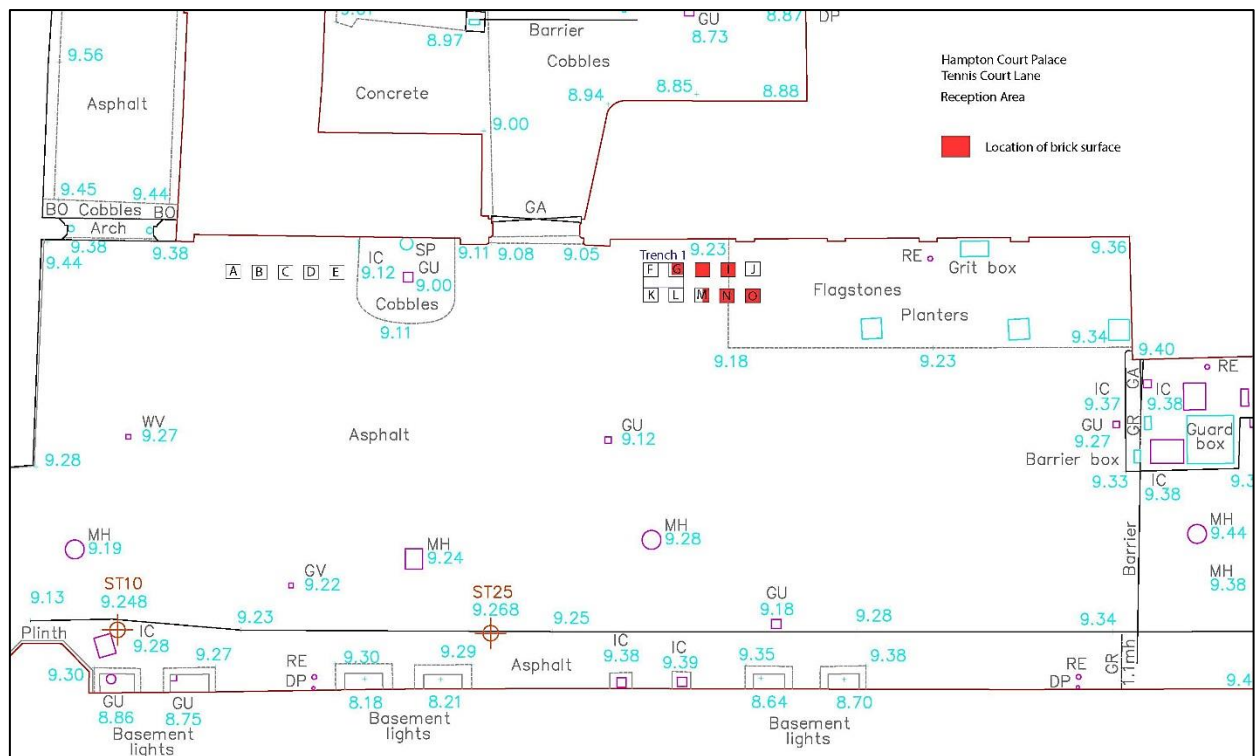


Figure 1: Location of site





## 2 Aims and Methodology

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 2.1 | The works to replace the old bicycle racks required an archaeological watching brief to mitigate any negative effects on the historical and archaeological fabric of the palace and surroundings.  |
| 2.2 | An application for Scheduled Monument Clearance at Hampton Court Palace was granted from Historic England for the proposed scheme of works ( <i>Scheduled Monument No: SM LO 83. Ref: HA 1002009</i> ). It is part of the Historic Royal Palaces' commitments and conservation principles as well as a condition of consent that a qualified archaeologist oversees the excavation of the posts. Any archaeologically significant remains must be preserved in situ and the locations of the posts moved if this was required. |
| 2.3 | All excavation work was undertaken under the supervision of Alexandra Stevenson (Assistant Curator, Historic Royal Palaces). Once the tarmac and asphalt were removed using a hand-drill, the excavation continued by hand and where necessary the archaeologist took over the excavation for closer inspection and recording. A photographic and written record was produced of each trench and where necessary a drawn record was made. The trenches are referenced from A to O (see Fig.2).                                 |
| 2.4 | This report will not 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 Historical Background

- 3.1 During Wolsey's first building campaign between 1514 and 1522 extensive and expensive works were carried out on the palace surrounds as well as on the palace itself. Probably the greatest of these expenses was the excavation of a new moat further west than the original 14<sup>th</sup> century boundary to make way for the construction of Base Court, which was constructed on the line of the old moat. Consequently, the southern and western branches of the old moat were in-filled.



whilst the new moat likely ran from the river northwards to meet up with the older northern branch of the moat.

- 3.2 There would have been a large expanse of land between the northern arm of the moat and Wolsey's palace, and in 1515, work began on delimiting a rectangular area used as an orchard. By the 1520's it was an enclosed space with walls and a gallery with an open tennis court at the eastern end and a Service Yard between the Orchard and the north face of the Wolsey palace. However, according to Longstaffe-Gowen (p.146), archaeological investigations suggest that the history of the Privy Garden at Hampton Court goes as far back as the mid-fifteenth century where it already occupied the northern half of a moated platform, making it the oldest and most long-standing garden or area of estates connected with the palace.
- 3.3 During Henry VIII's first phase of building works he extended the palace by constructing an entirely new range of kitchens and offices 90 m long lying immediately to the north of Base Court and taking over the area formerly known as the Service Yard, encroaching on the Privy Garden. The buildings extended west so that the western branch of the moat flowed beneath the new range.
- 3.4 By the Stuart period, the Henrician Privy Orchard was described as the Kitchen Garden and towards the end of 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Kitchen Garden became known as the Melon Ground.
- 3.5 On the north side of the area a new kitchen facing the Tudor Kitchens, was constructed by William Benson in collaboration with Colen Campbell. As well as this 'side kitchen', a public lavatory or "*necessary house for persons of Fashion*" was built on the north side of the palace just to the west of the side kitchen in 1718. These two buildings were built in an area of a former garden thus creating an entirely new development within the palace grounds.
- 3.6 Tennis Court Lane was formed in 1737 upon an encroachment of the Melon Ground and was then known as North Inferior Court. The area was transformed into a bustling street with workshops, store yards and later in the 1840's a school. By the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, new offices were built north of Tennis Court Lane with more and more being quickly added until the area became somewhat of a labyrinth, though it would have once had a few informal Grace-and-Favour gardens, unlike today where it has been given over to pavement and tarmac.

### ***Previous Archaeological investigations***

- 3.7 A number of recent archaeological excavations, watching briefs and evaluations have taken place around the area of the Works Yard and Tennis Court Lane. The most recent was a watching brief undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (HCP 113), which monitored the works associated with the installation of a resilient cable route, part of which passed through the northern end of the Works Yard. This last section of the excavation was completed in April 2016 exposing the presence of a weathered brick surface and a number of brick structures.
- 3.8 Between October 2013 and February 2015 Oxford Archaeology monitored the excavation of a series of trenches for the installation of new below ground services in the Works Yard and Tennis Court Lane (HCP 112). During this period, a number of archaeological features were encountered including the westward extent of the east-west aligned wall, which runs along the north side of Tennis Court Lane likely marking the southern boundary of the Privy Orchard or Melon Ground, as it was later known. A rectangular structure was also uncovered at the northern end of the Works Yard, which probably corresponds to an earlier configuration of the buildings in this yard in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 3.9 In 2000, an archaeological evaluation was carried out, once again by Oxford Archaeology, consisting of three test pits including one in the lower car-park (Test Pit 3) and two at the western end of Tennis Court Lane (Test Pits 1 and 2). Test pit 1 revealed a cobbled surface sealing the infill of the moat, though its appearance cannot be determined, as no photographs were included in the report.





## 4 Description of Findings

- 4.1 The small trenches excavated for the installation of the bicycle posts have been referenced from A to O. A simple trench by trench description follows for trenches A-F where no archaeologically significant remains were exposed other than the possible remnants of a lined drain in Trench B. This is followed by a more comprehensive description of trenches G to O, where archaeological features were revealed. Trenches A – E are located to the west of the Works Yard entrance, whilst trenches F to O are situated to the east. Each trench measured 0.3 m x 0.3 m with an average depth of between 0.35 m and 0.4 m, though a larger test trench was opened up between Trenches F and G (Trench 1) measuring 1.10 m x 0.8 m.

### *Trench A*

- 4.2 The earliest deposit exposed in Trench A was composed of loose sandy silt containing charcoal flecks and small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) (5). This was overlain by layer (4), which was a loose rubble material found consistently along this western line of five trenches and measured 0.17 m in depth. It was overlain by a thin band of coarse sandy lime mortar measuring 0.04 m in depth (6), which was followed by layer (3), a loose silty sandy deposit containing occasional fragments of CBM. It measured 0.05 m in thickness.

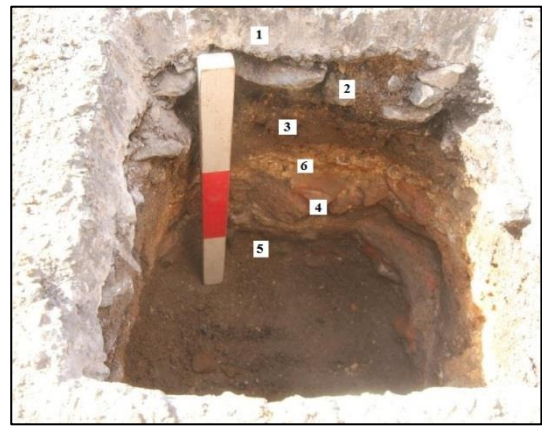


Figure 3: Trench A, south-facing section

### *Trench B*

- 4.3 The earliest deposit exposed was a heterogeneous layer composed of greenish silty clay and coarse sands and gravels at 8.86 m OD (10). This was partially overlain by a hard compact metallised surface (9) with an orangey brown rusty colour. It measured a mere 5 mm in thickness. This was directly overlain by a dump deposit containing two squared pinkish red bricks measuring 0.06 m x 0.10 m x 0.23 m (8). The bricks and surface (9) were overlain by rubble backfill (7) similar to contexts (4), (12), (16) and (19).



Figure 4: Trench B, east-facing section



### ***Trench C***

- 4.4 Trench C had the same stratigraphic sequence as Trench D. The earliest layer observed was a loose silty sand deposit containing rubble material and a few fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century porcelain (19). This was overlain by layer (18), a compact sand deposit with pockets of coarse sandy mortar and occasional small fragments of CBM, measuring 0.03 m in thickness. This was then followed by deposit (17), a thin band of coarse sandy mortar equivalent to deposits (14) and (6) in trenches D and A. This mortar layer came to an abrupt end at the eastern end of the trench. Finally, layer (20), which overlay (17), was the equivalent of (13) seen in Trench D and consisted of loose silty sand with occasional small fragments of CBM and small stones.



**Figure 5: Trench C, south-facing section**

### ***Trench D***

- 4.5 Trench D revealed the same sequence as was observed in Trench C. Details of the equivalent contexts can be found in Appendix I and Figure 6. Deposit (16) contained a couple of pottery fragments and a large quantity of CBM, mainly consisting of roof tile, of which a sample was taken.



**Figure 6: Trench D, south-facing section**

### ***Trench E***

- 4.6 Deposit (12) was the earliest layer exposed corresponding to the rubble layers observed in Trenches A, B, C, and D (deposits (4), (7), (19), and (16)). It contained several fragments of glass and a large quantity of CBM. This was overlain by deposit (11), a band of sandy gravels measuring 0.06 m in depth.



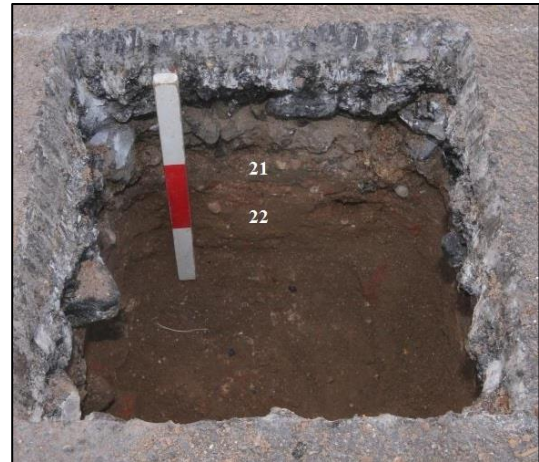
**Figure 7: Trench E, south-facing section**





### ***Trench F***

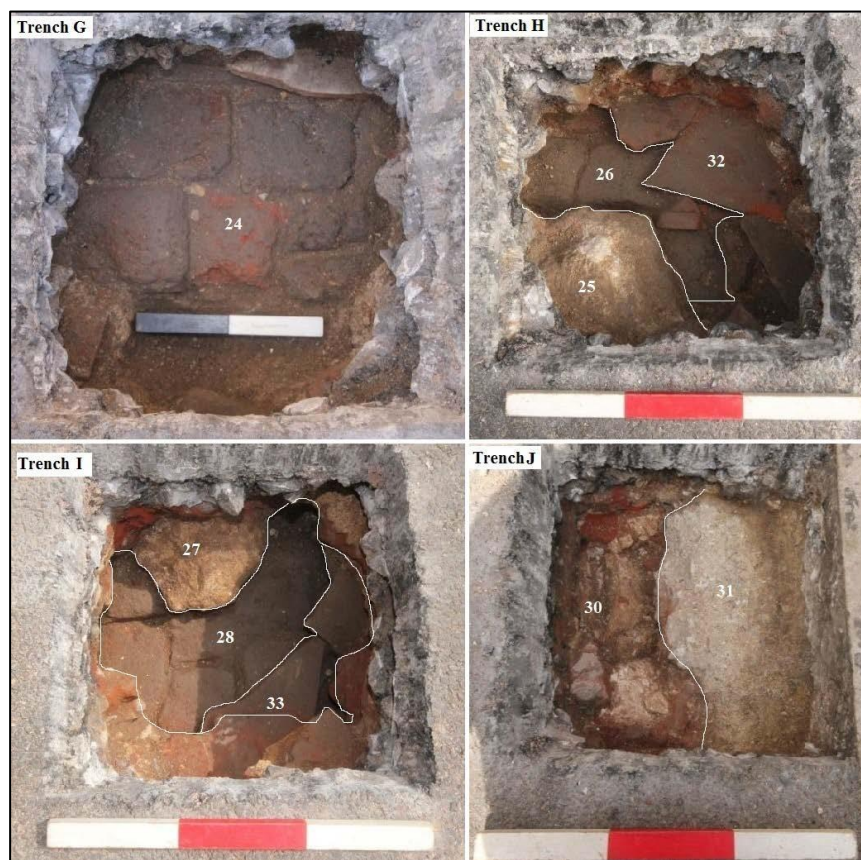
- 4.7 Trench F was the first trench excavated on the eastern side of the Works Yard entrance. The earliest deposit exposed was layer (22) composed of friable reddish brown silty sand with a high content of brick dust, mortar fragments and small stones. It was exposed to a depth of 0.14 m, and may correspond to the levelling layer uncovered in Trench 1 (see section 5.8). This was overlain by deposit (21), a thin lens of loose greyish brown silty sand.



**Figure 8:** Trench F, south-facing section

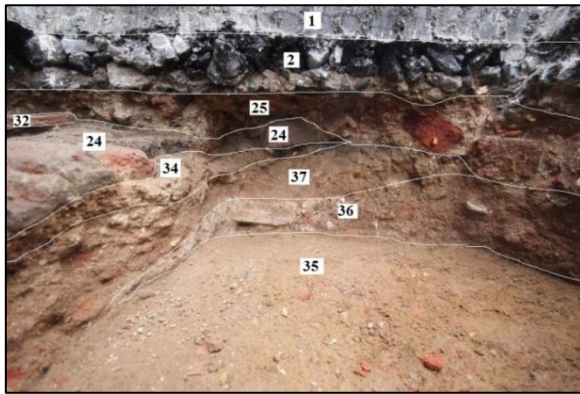
### ***Trenches G to O***

- 4.8 Six of the ten trenches excavated on the eastern side of the Works Yard entrance consistently revealed the presence of the same archaeological feature resulting in a revaluation of the installation of the bicycle posts. In order to determine the extent of this feature and to find an alternative location for the posts a larger trench was excavated, Trench 1.



**Figure 9:** Trenches G to J





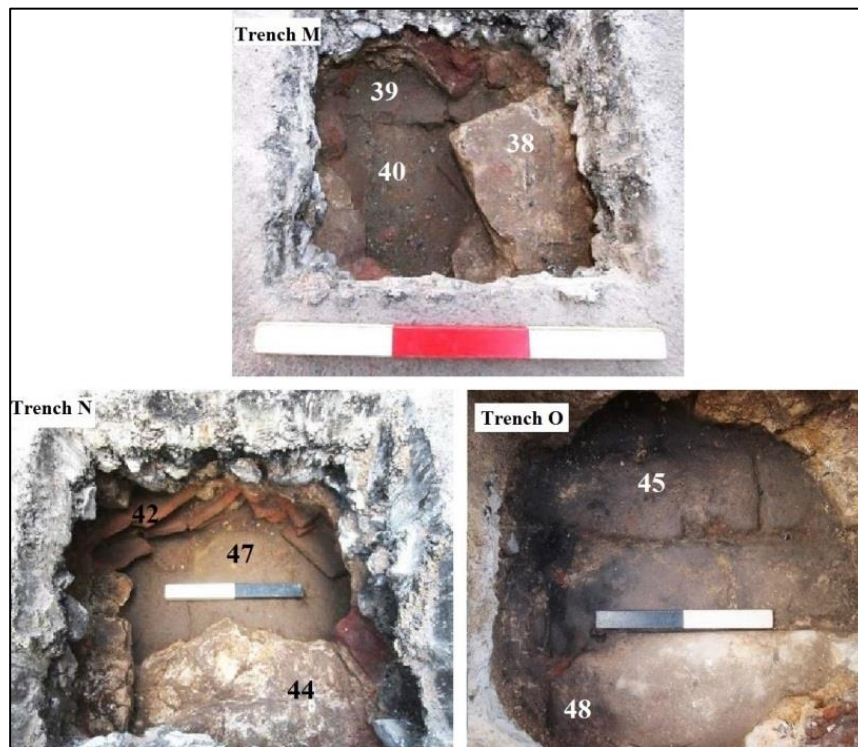
**Figure 10:** West-facing section in Trench 1



**Figure 11:** Trench 1, final phase of excavation

4.9 Trench I was located between Trenches F and G (see Fig 2), and measured 1.10 m x 0.8 m x 0.4 m

4.10 The earliest deposit exposed was buried soil horizon (35) observed in Trench 1 at a height of approximately 8.87 m OD; 0.31 m below the current ground level. It was composed of greenish brown friable sandy silt with occasional small stones and pockets of light greenish clay as well as occasional fragments of mortar and brick, which probably filtered through from the overlying rubble rich deposits. This layer was directly overlain by a substantial rubble deposit with a large quantity of coarse sandy lime mortar and fragmented bricks observed in the west-facing section of trench 1 (36). This layer seemed to slope downwards from the west to the east. It was overlain by levelling layer (35) associated with the brick surface (46), and was observed in trenches F and M (layers (22), (40) as well as Trench 1 (layer (37)). It was a compacted layer of reddish silty sand containing micro-fragments of brick and coarse sandy mortar nodules. Above was a thin band of sandy lime mortar 0.02 m thick corresponding to the setting bed for brick surface (46). This brick surface was observed in Trenches G, H, M, N, O, and I

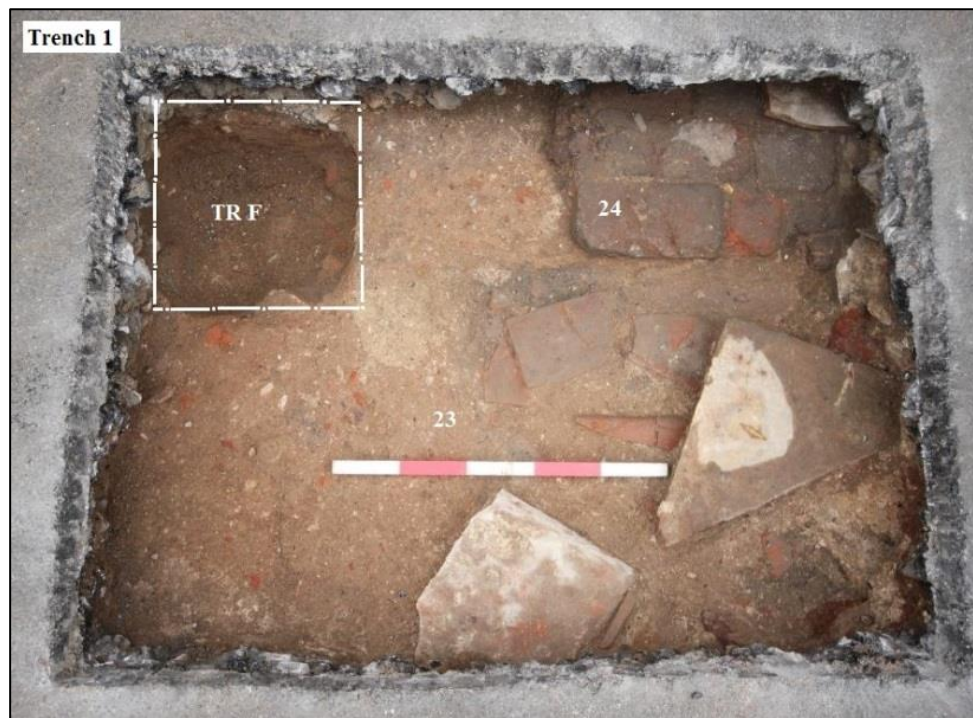


**Figure 12:** Trenches M-O with brick surface 46





- 4.11 This brick floor, where conserved, was in a good state of preservation. It was composed of unfrogged red bricks measuring on average 100 mm x 220 mm x 30 mm – 40 mm +. The bricks appeared weathered and worn, suggesting their use in an area of heavy circulation. They were crumbling away in some places though this may be due to the effects of some sort of truncation of an undetermined nature located near trenches F, K, L and M where brick surface (46) was not conserved.
- 4.12 The surface was best seen in Trench O where it survived beneath the concrete foundations of the contemporary stone paved surface outside the reception area. In this particular trench, a section of a Yorkstone slab was also visible (48), the full extent of which was not observed due to the confined nature of the trench (Fig. 12).



**Figure 13:** Trench 1 showing extent of brick surface 46 and rubble material 23.

- 4.13 Overlying the brick surface in some places was a dump of broken tiles, visible in Trench H (32), Trench I (33) (Fig.9), and Trench N (42) (fig. 12), which in turn was followed by a dump of rubble overlying the archaeology (44) and very similar to that which was observed in trenches A-E.



## 5 Interpretation

- 5.1 The archaeological watching brief carried out between 18<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> April ensured that archaeologically significant remains were left *in situ* and recorded for future reference. Whilst trenches A to E to the west of the Works Yard entrance contained no archaeological features or structures, six out of the eight trenches on the eastern side exposed a brick surface 0.2 m below the ground level. Consequently, it was only possible to install five out of the fifteen bicycle posts.
- 5.2 The area situated between the palace and the former Privy Orchard has almost certainly been a thoroughfare for the delivery goods since Wolsey's time (1514-1528), though it was not until the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century that Tennis Court Lane was formed. By the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, the area would have been bustling with activity with a number of office buildings, workshops, storehouses and a school. Indeed, the eroded brick surface is telling of an area with a high volume of traffic. Furthermore images from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the area was used as parking space, appears to show that the surface was laid to gravel indicating that the brickwork uncovered during this watching brief likely dates to the c. mid-19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. The typology of the bricks with their varied reddish orange to brown colour are most akin to Type R in Daphne Ford's Hampton Court Brick Typology, placing them in the c. 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century bracket. However, it is difficult to determine their typology with any certainty as they were heavily worn on the surface and because of the confined nature of the trenches, it was problematic to obtain average brick measurements. Potentially the bricks may also be re-used materials from elsewhere in the palace.
- 5.3 During an archaeological evaluation on Tennis Court Lane in 2000 (HCP 29), a cobbled surface was exposed some 0.3 m below the tarmac, which roughly correlates with the height at which the brick surface was observed (between 0.24 m and 0.3 m below the tarmac level). Given their close proximity and comparable heights, these two features may be related. A brick surface was also uncovered at the far northern end of the Works Yard located some 0.25 m below the current ground surface during a watching brief monitoring the installation of a resilient cable route (HCP 135) in 2016 (Oxford Archaeology). This surface is likely associated with the same phase, though its condition was much poorer and the bricks more disorganised.
- 5.4 The presence of a Yorkstone slab observed in Trench O may indicate the existence of some sort of threshold, though of course the restricted view posed by the limited size of the trenching does not provide an informed interpretation.

## 6 Archive, Artefacts and Ecofacts

- 6.1 A small number of archaeological finds were collected during this watching brief. They mainly comprised of bricks and tile of which a sample was taken from the associated contexts (see table below). Only a few sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery were found. A small fragmented round copper object was found associated with the brick surface (26).
- 6.2 The paper archive comprises of the context register, 48 context record sheets, a photographic register, 7 drawn plans as well as administrative documents, general plans, sketches and correspondence.
- 6.3 The digital archive consists of all the above as well as correspondence, location maps, research material and references.
- 6.4 The physical, digital and paper archives will be deposited according to the HRP *Deposition of Archaeological Excavation Archives Guidelines 2015*.
- 6.5 No environmental samples were taken.





## 7 Bibliography

Bashford, R 2015. Hampton Court Palace Works Yard and Tennis Court Lane: Watching Brief Report HCP112. Oxford Archaeology.

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*Context Register*

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Relationships	Levels m OD
1	A-O	Layer	Tarmac	Above 2	High: 9.29-9.18
2	A-O	Layer	Asphalt bedding	Above 3, below 1	High: 9.18-9.14
3	A	Layer	Silty sand deposit	Above 6, below 2	High: 9.20, Low 9.13
4	A	Layer	Rubble material	Same as 7, 12, 16, 19, below 6, above 5	High: 9.14, Low 8.97
5	A	Layer	Loose sandy silt	Below 4	High: 8.97
6	A	Layer	Thin band of sandy mortar	Above 4, below 3	High: 9.13, Low 9.10
7	B	Layer	Coarse sandy rubble	Above 8 and 9, below 2	High: 9.20, Low: 8.98
8	B	Structure?	Bricks	Above 9, below 7	High: 9.00, Low: 8.86
9	B	Layer	Compact metallised surface	Above 10, below 7, 8	High: 8.89, Low: 8.86
10	B	Layer	Heterogeneous clayey gravels	Below 9	High: 8.86
11	E	Layer	Sandy gravels	Above 12, below 2	High: 9.15, Low: 9.09
12	E	Layer	Rubble material	Same as 4, 7, 16, 19, below 11	High: 9.09, Low: 8.92
13	D	Layer	Loose silty sand	Above 14, below 2	High: 9.15, Low: 9.09
14	D	Layer	Band of sandy mortar	Same as 6, 17, above 15, below 13	High: 9.12, Low: 9.09
15	D	Layer	Compact sand with pockets of mortar	Same as 18, above 16, below 14	High: 9.12, Low: 9.07
16	D	Layer	Loose silty sand and rubble	Same as 4, 12, 19, below 15	High: 9.07, Low: 8.93
17	C	Layer	Band of sandy mortar	Same as 14, 6, above 18, below 20	High: 9.16, Low: 9.14
18	C	Layer	Compact sand with pockets of mortar	Same as 15, above 19, below 17	High: 9.14, Low: 9.08
19	C	Layer	Loose silty rubble	Same as 16, 4, 12, below 18	High: 9.08, Low: 8.90
20	C	Layer	Loose silty sand	Same as 13, above 17, below 2	High: 9.16, Low: 9.14
21	F	Layer	Lens of loose greyish silty sand	Above 22, below 2	High: 9, Low: 8.98
22	F	Layer	Fine rubble deposit	Same as 37, 40, below 21	High: 8.98, Low: 8.84



23	G and TR 1	Layer	Rubble deposit	Same as 25, 27, 38, 29, above 24, below 2	High: 9.05, Low: 8.94
24	G and TR 1	Structure	Brick floor	Same as 26, 28, 39, 45, 47, above 34, below 23	High: 9, Low: 8.94
25	H	Layer	Rubble deposit	Same as 23, 27, 38, 29, above 26, below 2	High: 9.02, Low: 8.96
26	H	Structure	Brick floor	Same as 24, 28, 39, 45, 47, below 32	High: 8.96
27	I	Layer	Rubble layer	Same as 23, 25, 38, 29, above 33, below 2	High: 8.98, Low: 8.90
28	I	Structure	Brick surface	same as 24, 26, 39, 45, 47, below 33	High: 8.90
29	J	Layer	Rubble deposit	Same as 23, 25, 27, 38, Above 30, below 2	High: 9.04, Low: 8.99
30	J	Layer	Dump layer of soft limestone blocks	Same as 43, 44, below 31	High: 9.04
31	J	Layer	Contemporary concrete foundation level	Above 30, below 2	High: 9.07
32	H	Layer	Layer of broken tiles	Same as 33 and 42	High: 8.98, Low: 8.96
33	I	Layer	Layer of broken tiles	Same as 32, 42, above 28, below 27	High: 8.95, Low: 8.92
34	TR 1	Structure	Mortar bedding layer	Above 37, below 24	High: 8.90, Low: 8.88
35	TR 1	Layer	Greenish silty sand soil horizon	Below 36	High: 8.87 - 8.73
36	TR 1	Layer	Rubble deposit	Above 35, below 37	High: 8.22, Low: 8.73
37	TR 1	Layer	Levelling layer	Same as 22, 40, above 36, below 34	High: 8.91, Low: 8.82
38	M	Layer	Rubble deposit	Same as 23, 25, 27, 29, above 39, below 2	High: 9.04, Low: 8.89
39	M	Structure	Brick floor	Same as 24, 26, 28, 45, 47, above 40, below 38	High: 8.93
40	M	Layer	Levelling layer	Same as 22, 37, below 39	High: 8.89
41	N	Layer	Brick rubble	Same as 38, 29, 27, 25, 23, above 44,	High: 9.10, Low: 9.01
42	N	Layer	Dump of tiles	Same as 32, 42, above 47 below 44	High: 8.94, Low: 8.92
43	O	Layer	Limestone blocks	Same as 44 and 30, above 45, below 2	High: 8.96, Low: 8.91



44	N	Layer	Limestone blocks	Same as 43 and 30, above 42, below 2	High: 9.02, Low: 8.92
45	O	Structure	Brick floor	same as 24, 26, 28, 39, 47	High: 8.93
46	G,H, I, M, N,O	Group	Brick floor	Encompasses: 24, 26, 28, 39, 45, 47	N/A
47	N	Structure	Brick floor	Same as 24, 26, 28, 39, 45,	High: 8.92
48	O	Structure	Limestone slab - threshold?	Below 43	High: 8.93

### *Finds inventory*

Context	Trench	Material	NO of Bags
12	E	CBM	1
12	E	Glass	1
16	D	CBM	1
16	D	Porcelain	1
19	C	CBM	1
19	C	Pottery	1
23	G	CBM	2
26	H	Cu object	1
27	I	CBM	1
40	M	Fe - nails	1
42	N	Tiles	2
43	O	Tiles	1





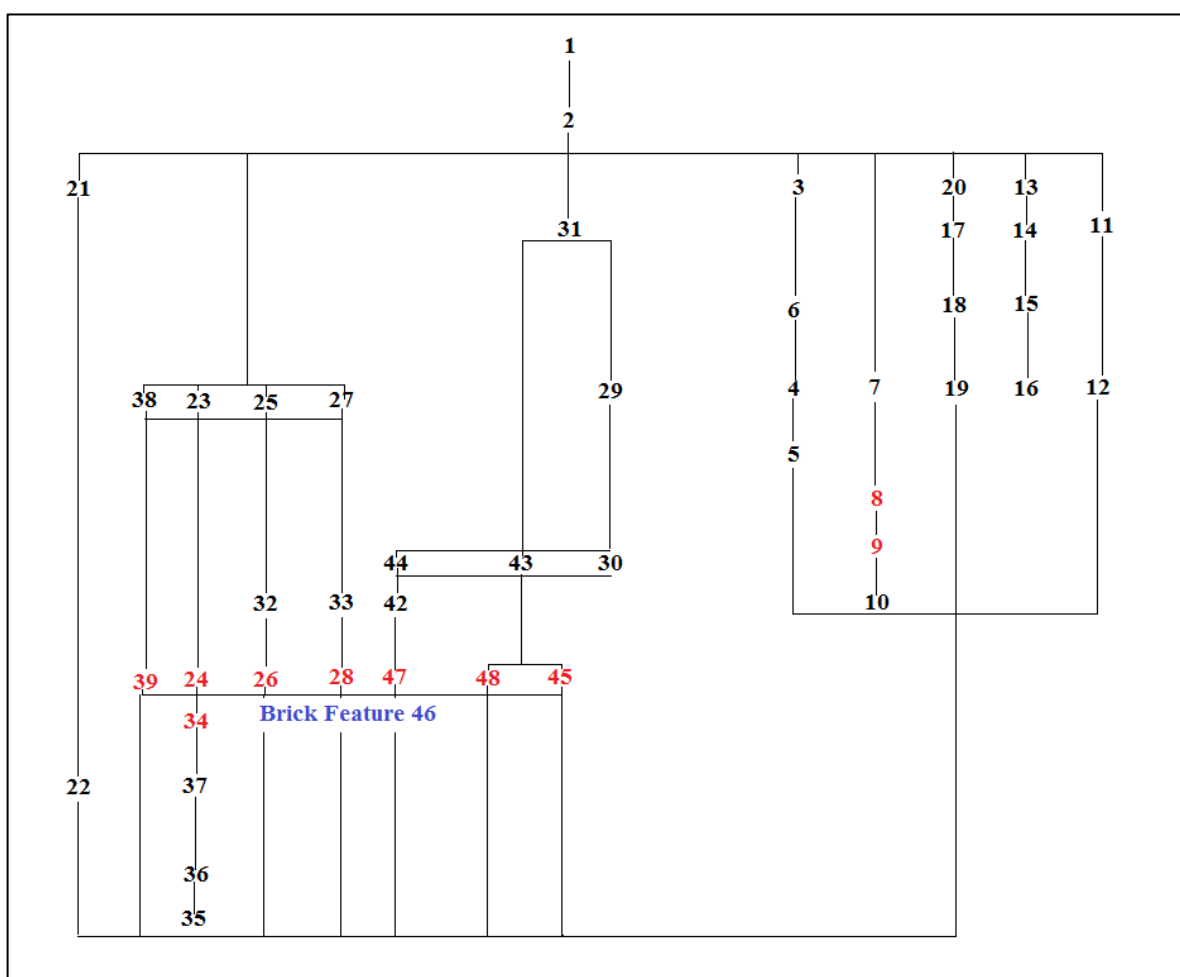
### *Photographic Register*

Photo No.	Description	View	Scale (M)
1	Trench A	W	0.3
2	General shot of the area west of the Works Yard Entrance	W/NW	N/A
3	Trench A	W	N/A
4	Detail of section in Trench A	W	0.3
5	Trench B	W	0.3
6	Trench B	W	0.3
7	Trench B	W	0.3
8	Trench B in plan	W	0.2
9	Trench B in plan	W	0.3
10	Trench E	N	0.3
11	General view of excavated Trenches A-E	W	N/A
12	Trench D	N	0.3
13	Trench D	N	0.3
14	Trench C	N	0.3
15	Trench C	N	0.3
16	Trench F	N	0.3
17	Trench F	N	0.3
18	Trench G and context 24	N	0.2
19	Trench G and context 24	N	0.2
20	Trench G and context 24	E	0.2
21	Trench G and context 24	E	0.2
22	Trench H, and context 25	N	0.3
23	Trench I, context 27	N	0.3
24	Trench J, contexts 29 and 31	N	0.3
25	Trench G and context 24	N	0.3
26	Trench H, and context 25	N	0.3
27	Trench I, context 27	N	0.3
28	Trench J, contexts 29, 31	N	0.3
29	Trench H, contexts 26 and 32	N	0.3
30	Trench H, contexts 26, 32	N	0.3
31	Trench H, contexts 26 and 32	N	0.3
32	Trench H, contexts 26, 32	N	0.3
33	Trench H, contexts 26 and 32	S	0.3
34	Trench I, contexts 33, 28, 27	W	0.3
35	Trench J, contexts 30, 31	N	0.3
36	Detail of Trench J	N	N/A
37	Trench J	E	0.3
38	Trench 1, contexts 24, 21, 26, TR F	N	0.5
39	General view of Trench 1, Trench H-I	W	N/A
40	Trench 1, contexts 24, 21, 26, TR F	N	0.5



41	Detail of 24	N	0.3
42	Detail of 24 and 21	W	0.3
43	Trench 1	W	0.5
44	Trench 1, contexts 24, 26	N	0.5
45	Section showing 24, 26	N	0.5
46	Section showing 24, 34, 37, 23	N	N/A
47	West-facing section Trench 1, contexts 35, 36, 37, 34, 24, 23	W	N/A
48	West-facing section Trench 1, contexts 35, 36, 37, 34, 24, 23	W	N/A
49	West-facing section Trench 1, contexts 35, 36, 37, 34, 24, 23	W	N/A
50	Trench K	N	0.3
51	Trench L	S	0.3
52	Trench L	N	0.3
53	Trench M, contexts 39, 38, 40	E	0.3
54	Trench N contexts 42, 44	W	0.3
55	Trench O, contexts 43, 31	E	0.3
56	Trench N contexts 42, 44	E	0.3
57	Trench N, contexts 47, 42, 44	W	0.3
58	East-facing section, contexts 42, 47	W	N/A
59	Trench N, contexts 47, 42, 44	W	N/A
60	Trench N, contexts 47, 42, 44	W	0.2
61	Trench N contexts 42, 44	W	0.2
62	Trench M, contexts 39, 38, 40	S	0.3
63	Trench M, contexts 39, 38, 40	E	0.2
64	Trench M, contexts 39, 38, 40	E	0.2
65	Trench O, contexts 43, 31, 45, 48	E	0.3
66	Detail of Trench O	E	N/A
67	Trench O fully excavated, contexts 45, 48	N	0.3
68	Trench O, context 48	W	0.3
69	Context 48	W	0.2
70	Context 48	S	0.2
71	Context 48	E	N/A



*Stratigraphic Matrix*

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**OASIS ID: historic9-264248**

### Project details

Project name	Installation of Bicycle Posts on Tennis Court Lane, Hampton Court Palace
Short description of the project	In April 2016 a project aimed at replacing the bicycle posts situated by the entrance to the Works Yard on Tennis Court Lane, Hampton Court Palace required mitigation works during the excavation of a series of 15 small trenches measuring 0.3m x 0.3m. No archaeological features, other than rubble deposits were encountered in the five western-most trenches. However, the second line of trenches (F-J) situated to the east of the Works Yard entrance revealed the presence of a red-brick surface. In order to determine the extent of the archaeological remains and to try to establish a new location for the posts, trenches F and G were extended to form one larger investigative area: Trench 1, which measured 1 m x 0.8 m. The trench seemed to confirm that the brick surface did not extend further than 0.5 m to the south, but the excavation of additional trenches uncovered the continuation of the brick surface further to the east. The surface was situated between the Palace and the former Privy Orchard, an area that has almost certainly been a thoroughfare for the delivery goods since Wolsey's time. Surface lies a mere 0.24m below the current ground level. A limestone slab was also observed in one of the eastern-most trenches, and may correspond to the remains of a threshold. The very restricted view posed by the size of these trenches did not enable any further interpretation.
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2016 End: 28-04-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HCP 146 - 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	PALACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

30/09/2016





**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES RICHMOND UPON THAMES Tennis Court Lane, Hampton Court palace, Surrey
Postcode	KT8 9AU
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 15633 68552 51.403690274004 -0.337413913026 51 24 13 N 000 20 14 W Point

**Project creators**

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

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Historic Royal Palaces
Physical Archive ID	3910024
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Historic Royal Palaces
Digital Archive ID	3910024
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Stratigraphic", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Historic Royal Palaces
Paper Archive ID	3910024
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	



Installation of Bicycle Posts on Tennis Court Lane, Hampton Court Palace - An Archaeological Watching Brief

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## OASIS:

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