

HCP147

Garden Graphics Installation, Hampton Court Palace

An Archaeological Watching Brief



Accession Code: 3910025

NGR: TQ 15720 68487

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Summary

In 2016, a project was undertaken to create 20 new permanent interpretation graphic points in the gardens of Hampton Court Palace celebrating the 'Year of the Gardens'.

Each graphic was unique corresponding to the history of its surroundings, and 11 of these required the excavation of small shallow trenches in order to install the footings. The remaining nine graphics were free-standing structures.

A watching brief was required during the excavation phase, which was undertaken intermittently between May 2016 and February 2017.

Few archaeologically significant remains were uncovered other than a number of layers and deposits associated with earlier phases of the Kitchen Garden, located in the Tiltyard area.



1

Location and Scope of work

1.1

A new graphic scheme was developed as part of the overall permanent interpretation of Hampton Court Palace and the gardens. It comprised of 20 graphic panels (G1 – G20) located at specific points in the gardens (Fig.1). Each panel was designed to be unique and recounts the story of the gardens, what the royals and courtiers did in the gardens and how the gardens have been looked after both historically and today.

1.2

Nine of the graphics were free-standing and posed no threat to potential archaeological remains, whilst the remaining 11 required the excavation of trenches in order to install their footings. Although these did not exceed a depth of 300 mm, an archaeological watching brief was required as part of the installation process.

1.3

The works were located on National Grid Reference TQ 15720 68487

1.4

The site code assigned to this project was HCP 147. An accession number, 3910025, was allocated and encompasses the physical, digital and paper archives associated with this project.

2

Aims and Methodology

2.1

The works undertaken as part of the installation of 20 new garden graphics and information panels required an archaeological watching brief in order to record and protect any potential archaeological.

2.2

The general aims of this project were to:

- Identify, record and where possible date any archaeologically significant deposits, features and structures
- Create an ordered archive of the work for deposition with Historic Royal Palaces

2.3

An application for Scheduled Monument Clearance at Hampton Court Palace was granted from Historic England in January 2016 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

Trenches were hand-excavated by Saltash under the supervision of HRP's Assistant Curators, Alexandra Stevenson and Daniel Heale.

2.5

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 recording. If any risk to the archaeology or significant root systems was identified work, was stopped and an alternative location and/or solution was sought.

2.6

Any archaeological levels, features or structures were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 and/or in section at 1:10, as appropriate. Digital SLR photographs were taken as part of the record. A written record was created using HRP Pro Forma context record sheets. No artefactual remains were uncovered.

2.7

There is no intention to publish the results of this archaeological investigation any further. However, the report will be logged on the *Oasis* website and HRP will submit a summary of the project for the annual round-up section of *London Archaeologist*.

Historical Background

2.8

The gardens of Hampton Court comprise of 60 acres of formal gardens and 750 acres of royal parkland each with a long and rich history integrated into the overall story of the palace. In fact their history extends before the palace even existed, since the area has always been a fertile landscape and ideal for agricultural purposes. There have been a number of archaeological discoveries that exposed vestiges indicating the presence of Early Bronze Age occupation, including two early Bronze Age burials, one on the south side of the Thames at Hurst Park and another in Bushy Park, as well as the discovery of a late Bronze Age urn from the site of the Palace's 16th century Water Gallery. The area was cultivated and taken advantage of by the Romans and the Saxons, with settlements developing at Kingston. By



the 11th century the manor of Hampton was held by Aelfgar, the earl of Mercia, though no evidence shows he actually resided there. The name Hampton is thought to derive from the Saxon meaning “*settlement in the bend of the stream*”.

The East Front and Home Park

- 2.9 Throughout the Tudor period and up until the 1660’s during the reign of Charles II, the east front of the palace looked out onto a flat expanse of hunting grounds. The palace buildings, surrounding gardens and parks were looking old-fashioned and neglected and despite the fact that Charles II did not spend a great deal of time at the palace, between 1660 and 1668 he instigated major changes that would set the layout for the future gardens. The most significant of these alterations included a canal extending three-quarters of a mile into the park lined with an avenue of Dutch lime trees, which is thought to have been designed by André Mollet.
- 2.10 By William and Mary’s reign further substantial works were carried out on the palace gardens. Charles II’s canal became a dominant aspect in the layout of the new palace and in fact all the principal design drawings included at least its western end to show it in relation to the proposed buildings¹. A great *parterre de broderie* was designed by Daniel Marot and included 13 fountains that would eventually give the garden its name: the Great Fountain Garden. An even greater sense of grandeur was created by planting radiating avenues of lime trees extending beyond the gardens and into Home Park as far as the eye could see.
- 2.11 During Queen Anne’s reign the Great Parterre and the East Front Gardens were given yet another overhaul. Anne disliked the gardens as they were both too expensive and complicated to maintain with the continued problem of maintaining the fountains that had never functioned properly. The changes that were initially made simplified the gardens and bore a resemblance to the original proposals put forward by Hawksmoor in 1689².
- 2.12 In 1710-11 Queen Anne carried out a final phase of redesign increasing the area of ornamental water by constructing a semi-circular canal following the already existing avenues with extending transverse arms northwards and southwards.

The North Front: The Tiltyard, Orchards, Wilderness and Kitchen Gardens

- 2.13 The area to the north-west of the main palace building, like the rest of the grounds, has a long rich history full of change and alterations. The Lower Car-Park and Rose Garden area as it appears today was initially occupied by park lands in the early 16th century. The area outside the limit of the moat was enclosed by “outer walls” during Cardinal Wolsey’s time, the north and western lines of which still exist today along the Kingston Road and opposite Hampton Court Green. The area directly to the south and east was likely already occupied by an orchard delimited by the northern and western branches of the moat.
- 2.14 Henry VIII instigated the first major changes to this open area by creating a new garden between the Privy Orchard and Wolsey’s walled Park, known as the Great Orchard, whilst the moat appears to have been transformed into a pheasant yard with a bridge over it to the Great Orchard, which was built in 1534. The orchards contained small banqueting houses or ‘Herbers’ and a plethora of trees.
- 2.15 By 1537 plans were being drawn up for the construction of a Tiltyard which was enclosed to the north and west by Wolsey’s garden walls, whilst new walls were built to the east, alongside the Great Orchard and the south alongside the southern approach to the palace. The dimensions of the Tiltyard were based on those of the Tiltyard at the King’s palace in Greenwich, although according to Longstaffe-Gowan and Thurley, the width of the Yard may have been adjusted to accommodate two of four herbers in the Orchard that would subsequently become two of the five Tiltyard towers that were built by c.1540-1541³. Although their primary function was to serve as viewing platforms it seems that they were not particularly effective ones and probably served better as a dramatic backdrop for tournaments as well as a space used for Banqueting and a kitchen. The north eastern-most of these two towers is the only remaining

1 Thurley, p.229

2 Thurley, p.162: “Nicholas Hawksmoor, site plan and survey of the Tudor palace showing proposals for replacing the eastern quadrangle.”

3 Thurley, p.95: “A lodgings list of 1540 mentions ten lodgings in ‘towers without the gate’, and a statement of expenditure ending in June 1541 mentions the tiling and furnishing of ‘towers’, so it seems probable that they were built in 1540-41.



tower today. These two towers are presumed to have been the former herber buildings, although a building recording project carried out by OA in 2008 found no definitive evidence for this in the fabric of the remaining north-eastern tower⁴. Although 7 key phases of building were revealed, it seems to have been difficult to discern whether this building had once been one of the earlier herbers. The earliest brickwork was Henrician stock bricks, which has a wide date range of between 1529 and 1566.

- 2.16 Its use as a Tiltyard was short-lived as jousting soon fell out of fashion, and by 1604, the last tournament had been held. In 1628 the towers were refurbished by Inigo Jones to house Charles I's physicians, apothecaries and laundresses. However the empty space eventually appears to have become somewhat of a wasteland and used for the storage of old stone and building materials.
- 2.17 It was not until the reign of William III and Mary II that the area was repurposed. In the 1690's it was transformed into a kitchen garden whilst the adjacent Kitchen Garden, formerly the Henrician Privy Orchard was transformed into the Melon Ground and the Great Orchard was laid out with geometric paths and high clipped hedges, known as the Wilderness.
- 2.18 After 1737, the former Tiltyard area once again fell into virtual disuse after the departure of the court, until the 1760's when the Office of Works leased the Kitchen Gardens to local market gardeners. Although part of the deal was to keep the gardens to an agreed standard, it fell into a poor state of cultivation sparking the renewal of their garden fabric in the 1840's.
- 2.19 The next comprehensive redevelopment of the Tiltyard area was in 1925 which transformed the north-western division of the former Kitchen Garden into tennis courts with a bowling green laid out to the south. The remaining Tiltyard Tower was used as a tea room with a lawn, shrubs and trees in front. A car park was also laid out in the south-eastern section of the former Tiltyard. By 1934 the central eastern division was transformed into an informal Rose Garden but later formalised in 1937 with geometrical patterns much as it is today.

The West Front

- 2.20 The west front of the palace has not vastly changed since the construction of the 15th century manor when it would have extended across parklands⁵. In Henry VIII's time it was also conveniently located close to the main landing stages and quays and was likely the main land approach as it is today. However, the unbroken vista towards the parklands was altered in 1529 when a series of buildings known as the '*Offices without the Base Court*' were constructed in the south-west corner of the park located at the closest point to the landing stages. The Tiltyard was also built soon after, and as a consequence the combination of the service buildings to the south and the south wall of the Tiltyard to the north defined what would later be known as 'Outer Green Court'. The area was somewhat of a building site during this time with yards, stores and workshops, and naturally a more dignified and magnificent courtyard was desired⁶. A new gate was erected in 1535-6, which stood where Trophy Gate stands today.
- 2.21 In 1662 Charles II built guard stables along the Tiltyard wall, which were then replaced by William III in 1689 by the Horse Guard and Foot Guard blocks. William III also set out a causeway of rag sets flanked by bollards running from the gate to a turnaround in around 1699. Henry VIII's outer gate was replaced in around 1701 by the present-day Trophy Gate.
- 2.22 By the early mid-19th century the number of visitors was ever-increasing since the palace had been opened to the public in 1838, which lead to formalising the paths of the causeway. By around 1840 the Toy Inn was demolished and indeed several years earlier in 1831 palace works accounts record: '*Commissioners of Woods and Forests have it in mind to take down the Toy Inn, now out of lease*'⁷. The Trophy Buildings were also demolished during the mid to late 19th century although there is some confusion as to when. Structural failure of the buildings meant they had to be pulled down, thus reopening the West Front area.

4 Ford,B, Sykes,D, 2010. *Tiltyard and Bowling alley – Time Team Special*. Oxford Archaeology, (p. 7).

5 Gardens Estate Landscape Conservation Plan.

6 Pickering, N, (2009). Interim Statement of Significance – Trophy Gate, Hampton Court Palace. Historic Royal Palaces. Unpublished report, (p.3).

7 Pickering, N, (2009) - PRO WORK 1/18, 5 May 1831.



The South Front

- 2.23 During the Henrician period, the gardens to the south of the palace were divided into three different units: the Mount Garden, the Privy Garden and the Pond Gardens. The king's private garden or Privy Garden was the first of these to be created and was divided into square compartments by carved timbered and painted posts, 38 of which were surmounted by the 'King's Beasts'. The Mount, meanwhile gave the impression of a small fortified triangle area surrounded by high brick walls with two towers at the corners. The garden itself was a raised mound surmounted by a large domed banqueting house. The Pond Yard consisted of three ornamental pools bounded by low walls with stone pillars supporting 40 heraldic beasts. These ponds, although ornamental, would have also served as stew ponds where fish were bred for consumption.
- 2.24 Sweeping changes were made to these Tudor gardens in William and Mary's reign. As the eastern portion of the Tudor palace was swept away so too were the south eastern gardens to make way for an elaborate *parterre*. The Tudor Mount Garden was levelled and the south and east garden walls were demolished along with the towers and the Water Gallery. The ground was lowered in the eastern section of the South front that would become the *parterre* of the Privy Garden. Raised terraces were built around it and *gazon coupé* was laid down forming intricate patterns with a background of sand or gravel. This section of the garden remained virtually unchanged until the mid-18th century when such formal gardens went out of fashion. By the mid-19th century William's ornate parterre had disappeared. The restored 17th century garden we see today is the work of much archaeological and historical research undertaken during the 1990's.

Previous Archaeological investigations

- 2.25 A large number of archaeological investigations have been carried out in the gardens at Hampton Court Palace contributing to our knowledge and understanding of their history and development. Perhaps the largest archaeological investigation was part of the project to restore William and Mary's Privy garden, which was carried out in 1994, which enabled the garden to be restored.
- 2.26 The details of this excavation and many others will not be described here, but the associated archaeological site reports can be consulted.

3 Description of Findings

- 3.1 The excavation of 11 sets of trenches located at various locations in the gardens of Hampton Court Palace was carried out intermittently between May 2016 and March 2017, including (Figure 1):
- G7 - Long Water
 - G3 - Wilderness 1
 - G4 - Wilderness 2
 - G12 - Pond Garden⁸
 - G14 - Orangery Garden
 - G11 - Privy Garden 3
 - G5 - East Front Garden
 - G1a – Tiltyard
 - G6 – East Front⁹
 - G17 – Banqueting House
 - G2 - Rose Garden

⁸ Reverted to a free-standing structure.

⁹ Herbaceous Border



- 3.2 Each of the 11 garden graphics required the excavation of two small rectangular trenches measuring an average of 0.6m x 0.3m with a depth of 0.3m. There were only two exceptions (Figures 2 and 3). Firstly the installation of the graphic located by the Banqueting House, G17, required the excavation of a curvi-linear trench measuring approximately 1.5 m in length and two rectangular trenches measuring 0.6 m x 0.3 m. Secondly, graphic G2 in the Rose Garden required the excavation of 4 small rectangular trenches creating an 'L' shape. Each of these trenches measured 0.6 m x 0.3 m.
- 3.3 Overall, the watching brief was straightforward and there were few archaeological remains uncovered. However, during the initial attempt to excavate the footing trenches in front of the Pond Garden (G12 and G13), it became apparent that the location was inappropriate due to the number of roots in the area. It was therefore considered better to install a free-standing panel.
- 3.4 Problems were also encountered after the installation of both G3 and G4 in the Wilderness, where damage was caused to the signs by reversing vehicles. Both these graphics were moved slightly from their original location and were set further back from the paths in order to minimize the risk of any further accidents.
- 3.5 The archaeological results of the watching brief are presented below with a general description of the areas that presented archaeological remains.

Graphic G1a, Tiltyard.

- 3.6 Graphic 1a is located in the central eastern compartment of the former Tudor Tiltyard on the eastern corner of the grass area.
- 3.7 At the base of both trenches was a soft silty sand horizon with micro-fragments of charcoal, small stones and flecks of mortar, appearing at a height of 10.27m OD (**contexts 3 and 5**). This was overlain by a layer of compacted rubble composed of sandy, gravelly yellow/white lime mortar with large fragments of brick of varying types. The deposit measured between 0.12m and 0.14m in depth. This layer was encountered in both trenches (**contexts 2 and 4**) (Figure 8). It seems most likely to correspond to a sub-base layer for a 19th century pathway.
- 3.8 These contexts lay 20cm below the ground level, directly beneath the topsoil (**context 1**).

Graphic G2, Rose Garden

- 3.9 Lying directly below the topsoil in the southern end of the two southern-most trenches of this group, were the remains of a possible brick structure (**contexts 6 and 7**), which appear to be truncated by a modern service pipe (Figure 9). It was only possible to observe a tiny section of these remains.

Graphic G7, The Long Water, East Front

- 3.10 The trenches excavated in front of the Long Water exposed three layers of gravel associated with the garden paths. The southern-most trench also revealed the presence of a number of bricks lying in an apparently organised fashion (**context 10**), though given the size of the trench it is difficult to define its nature or function (Fig 4).

4 Interpretation

- 4.1 The excavation of 11 sets of trenches as part of the installation of the garden graphics at Hampton Court Palace exposed little archaeologically significant remains. Only in three cases were any archaeological deposits and layers exposed, (Long Water, Rose Garden and Tiltyard) all of which were related to earlier, probably c. 19th century surface levels associated with the gardens. No archaeological finds are associated with this project.

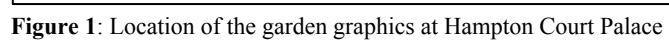
5 Archive, Artefacts and Ecofacts

- 5.1 The paper archive consists of written records on 13 HRP Pro forma context sheets. There are also various notes and sketches and a bound copy of the site report.
- 5.2 The digital archive contains scanned copies of all written records, 92 photographs (JPEG and TIFF files), archaeological brief, research material used, maps, plans, correspondence and various miscellaneous material.
- 5.3 No artefactual or ecofactual material was uncovered during this project.



The digital and paper archives will be deposited according to the HRP *Deposition of Archaeological Excavation Archives Guidelines 2015*.





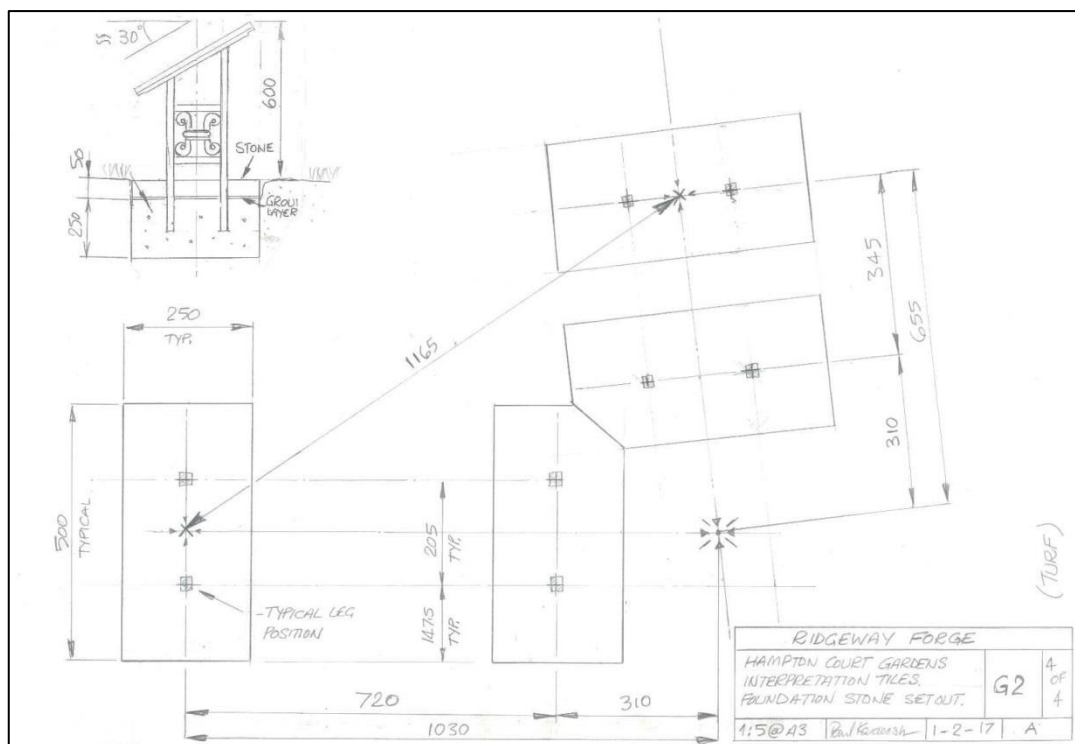


Figure 2: Graphic G2, Rose Garden, showing the configuration of the 4 individual trenches.

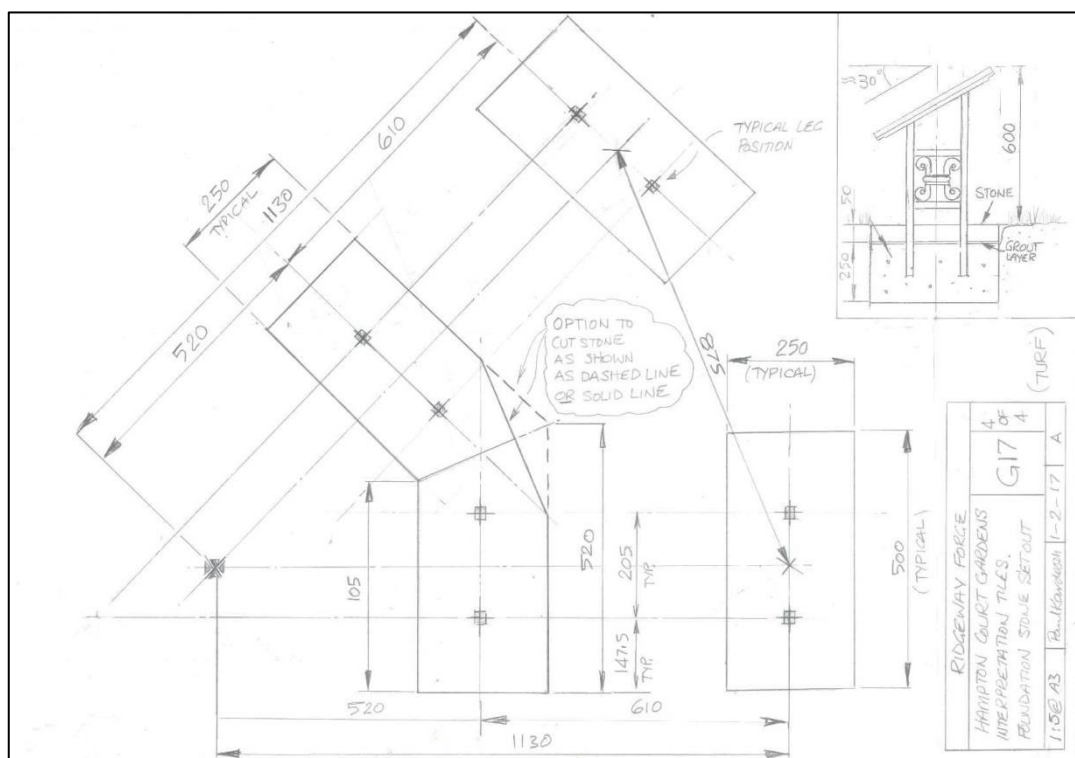


Figure 3: Configuration of graphic G17, by the Banqueting House



Figure 4: Graphic G7 in the process of being installed, Long Water, East Front. Inset: section showing context 10.



Figure 5: Final graphic by the Long Water, G7



Figure 6: Location of graphic G4, opposite the Lions Gate in the Wilderness



Figure 7: Excavation of graphic G14 trenches in the Lower Orangery Garden



Figure 8: Graphic G1a, context 4.



Bibliography and references

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Appendix I

Context Inventory

Context	Description	Relationships	Graphic Number
1	Topsoil	Above 2, 4	G1a
2	Trench I, compacted rubble material	Overlays 3, same as 4	G1a
3	Soft silty sand deposit, Trench I	Same as 5, underlies 2	G1a
4	Compacted rubble material in Trench II	Same as 2, below 1, above 5	G1a
5	Soft silty sand deposit, Trench II	Same as 3, below 4	G1a
6	Brick remains - structural?	Below topsoil	G2
7	Brick remains - structural?	Below topsoil	G2
8	Gravel horizon in Trench I	Below 9	G7
9	Greyish brown fine gravels Trench I	Above 8, below 10	G7
10	Layer of bricks - structural? Surface? Trench I	Below 11	G7
11	Contemporary gravel surface trenches I and II	Above 10 and 12	G7
12	Trench II, yellow gravelly sand layer	Below 11	G7

Photographic Register

Photo No.	Description	View	Scale
1	Working Shot of Long Water garden graphic works, G7	S/SE	N/A
2	Working Shot of Long Water garden graphic works, G7	S/Se	N/A
3	View of the Long Water and the Three Graces	E	N/A
4	Trench II, Long Water, G7	N	N/A
5	Trench II, Long Water, G7	S/SE	0.5
6	Trench II, Long Water, G7	S/SE	N/A
7	Trench II, Long Water, G7	N	0.5
8	Trench II, Long Water, G7	W	N/A
9	Wilderness G3 trenches	E	N/A
10	Wilderness G3 trenches	E	N/A
11	General view of the Wilderness	E	N/A
12	Wilderness G4 trenches	N	N/A
13	Wilderness G4 trenches	W	N/A
14	Wilderness G4 trenches	S	N/A
15	View of the Fountain Garden	SE	N/A
16	View of the Fountain Garden	SE	N/A
17	View of Henry in the Fountain Garden	SE	N/A
18	Initial trench by the Pond Garden, G12	S	N/A
19	Initial trench by the Pond Garden, G12	S/SE	N/A
20	General view of the Pond Garden	S	N/A
21	General view of the Pond Garden	S	N/A



22	General view of the Orangery	NW	N/A
23	Graphic installed by the Long Water, G7	E	N/A
24	Graphic installed by the Long Water, G7	E	N/A
25	Pond Garden wall	SW	N/A
26	Location of Yorkstone slab before relocation	S	N/A
27	Location of Yorkstone slab before relocation	SE	N/A
28	Location of Yorkstone slab before relocation	SE	N/A
29	Location of Yorkstone slab before relocation	S	N/A
30	Location of Yorkstone slab before relocation	S	N/A
31	Working Shot - Orangery graphic, G14	NW	N/A
32	Excavated slots for footings - Orangery, G14	S	N/A
33	Excavated slots for footings - Orangery, G14	W	N/A
34	Excavated slots for footings - Orangery, G14	E	N/A
35	Excavated slot for post, northern end of East Front, For Charabanc and horses	N	0.4m
36	Excavated slot for post, northern end of East Front, For Charabanc and horses	N	0.4m
37	Excavated slot for post, northern end of East Front, For Charabanc and horses	N	N/A
38	Excavated slot for post, northern end of East Front, For Charabanc and horses	NE	N/A
39	Excavated slot for post, northern end of East Front, For Charabanc and horses	E	N/A
40	Privy Garden Footings G11	S	N/A
41	Privy Garden Footings G11	W	N/A
42	Working Shot G5	SE	N/A
43	Charabanc East Front	N	N/A
44	Charabanc East Front	W	N/A
45	G5 - East Front Garden footing	E	0.4m
46	Working shot, East Front - G5	SE	N/A
47	General view of G1a in the Tiltyard	W/SW	N/A
48	G1a, Tiltyard, Trench I, context 3	E	0.5m
49	G1a Tiltyard, Trench I, context 3	E	0.5m
50	G1a, Tiltyard, Trench II, context 4	E	0.5m
51	General view of G1a in the Tiltyard	E/NE	N/A
52	Working Shot G6, East Front	S	N/A
53	East Front Garden, general shot	NE	N/A
54	East Front building, south and eastern faces	NW	N/A
55	East Front Garden, general shot	E	N/A
56	East Front of Baroque building	SW	N/A
57	Section through context 3, G1a, Trench I	N	0.3m
58	Section through context 3, G1a, Trench I	N	N/A
59	Section through context 4, G1a, Trench II	N	0.3m
60	Section through context 4, G1a, Trench II	N	0.3m
61	Section through context 4, G1a, Trench II	N	N/A



62	G1a, Trench II fully excavated, contexts 4,5,6	W	0.3m
63	G1a, Trench II fully excavated, contexts 4,5,6	W	0.3m
64	G1a, Trench II fully excavated, contexts 4,5,6	E	0.3m
65	G1a, Trench I fully excavated, contexts 4,5,6	E	0.3m
66	G1a, Trench I fully excavated, contexts 1, 2, 3	E	0.3m
67	Trench I viewed in plan G1a	N	0.3m
68	Trench II viewed in plan, G1a	N	0.3m
69	Charabanc	N	N/A
70	G6, general view	S	N/A
71	Trench I, G6	W	0.3m
72	Modern brick in Trench I, G6	W	N/A
73	Trench II, G6	W	0.3m
74	G3 Wilderness Footing trench - relocation	N	0.5
75	G3 Wilderness Footing trench - relocation	N	0.5m
76	G17 Banqueting House Trench	N	0.5m
77	G17 Banqueting House Trench	N	0.5m
78	G17 Banqueting House Trench	N	0.5m
79	G2 Rose Garden trenches	W	0.5m
80	G2 Rose Garden trench	N	0.5m
81	G2 Rose Garden trench	N	0.5m
82	G2 Rose Garden trenches	N	0.5m



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OASIS ID: historic9-282009

Project details

Project name	Hampton Court Palace Garden Graphics Installation
Short description of the project	In 2016, a project was undertaken to create 20 new permanent interpretation graphic points in the gardens of Hampton Court Palace celebrating the 'Year of the Gardens'. Each graphic was unique corresponding to the history of its surroundings, and 11 of these required the excavation of small shallow trenches in order to install the footings. The remaining nine graphics were free-standing structures. A watching brief was required during the excavation phase, which was undertaken intermittently between May 2016 and February 2017. Few archaeologically significant remains were uncovered other than a number of layers and deposits associated with earlier phases of the Kitchen Garden, located in the Tiltyard area.
Project dates	Start: 03-05-2016 End: 28-02-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HCP 147 - 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
Monument type	GARDEN 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 Hampton Court Palace Gardens
Postcode	KT8 9AU
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	

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

21/08/2017



TQ 15720 68487 51.403088223905 -0.336184789103 51 24 11 N 000 20 10 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	Aileen Peirce
Project supervisor	Alexandra Stevenson

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Historic Royal Palaces
Digital Archive ID	3910025
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Historic Royal Palaces
Paper Archive ID	3910025
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Garden Graphics Installation, Hampton Court Palace - An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Stevenson,A
Other bibliographic details	HCP 147
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Historic Royal Palaces
Place of issue or publication	Hampton Court Palace
Description	A4 digital and paper versions
Entered by	Alexandra Stevenson (alexandra.stevenson@hrp.org.uk)

