

HCP 165 Tennis Court Lane and Works Yard IS Cable Installation, Hampton Court Palace

An Archaeological Watching Brief



Accession Code: 3910086

National Grid Reference: TQ 15627 68545

Alexandra Stevenson

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1 Summary

Between November and December 2017 the Curatorial Department of Historic Royal Palaces undertook a watching brief during the installation of a new below ground IS cable route on Tennis Court Lane and in the Works Yard at Hampton Court Palace (TQ 15627 68545). Nowhere did the excavation reach natural strata, and most of the trench was filled with levelling deposits, demolition material and modern services. However, a number of archaeological features of various periods were found to be distributed across the length of the trench.

In the Works Yard, beneath an existing late 19th century arch providing access between the eastern and western parts of the Works Yard, a brick foundation wall was revealed, which though composed of 18th/19th century brickwork at the top presented evidence of being built on an earlier Tudor footing. Its location indicates the remains of a wall bordering the eastern edge of the western branch of the post-medieval moat that once enclosed the Tudor Privy Orchard. It was presumably repurposed, repaired and altered in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries as the configuration of the area developed.

In close proximity to the Works Yard entrance, the potential remains of a rudimentary crushed bricked surface was encountered. This type of feature is comparable to other deposits uncovered at this level in the Works Yard and the Wilderness during previous archaeological mitigation works.

On Tennis Court Lane between the Works Yard entrance and the Business Reception, the remains of an east-west aligned wall was exposed. This may be the remains of an earlier outbuilding from the mid-19th century.

In Area IV, immediately in front of the north elevation of the palace, a tubular brick feature was found on an east-west alignment. It was 1.2m long, and was truncated at both the east and west ends by later brick-built structures. Based on the brick morphology and its overall form, it is likely the remains of a c.18th century foundation drain.



2 Location and Scope of work

- 2.1 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 a new below ground IS cable route from the main building to the server room via the Works Yard and Tennis Court Lane.
- 2.2 The installation process required the excavation of a 78m long trench running from the north-west turret located at the western end of Tennis Court Lane eastwards 18m and crossing Tennis Court Lane to the Works Yard entrance (c.15m). The trench continued into the Works Yard 27.7m before making an eastward turn continuing 18m through the archway and terminating at the cycle shed (Fig. 1).
- 2.3 The works were centred on National Grid Reference TQ 15627 68545.

3 Aims and Methodology

Aims

- 3.1 The research aims for this project were:
- To record the presence or absence, date, nature and extent of any archaeological material within the excavation area.
 - To preserve by record any archaeological material uncovered as part of the project.
 - To establish a broad phased plan of any archaeological remains revealed during the works.
 - To prepare a fully illustrated report on the results of the archaeological watching brief that is proportionate to the findings and compliant with all relevant regulations, policy, guidance and good practice.
 - To archive all documents, material and digital records created as a result of any archaeological investigations (associated with the watching brief) with Historic Royal Palaces.
 - To record and where possible date the remains of any earlier yard surfaces prior to their removal
 - To record and protect the remains of the east-west aligned wall known to exist beneath Tennis Court Lane
 - To investigate and record any potential remains of the post-medieval moat and possible eastern revetment wall, both in the Works Yard and on Tennis Court Lane
 - To record any other below ground archaeological remains leaving in situ and protecting any significant structural remains

Methodology

- 3.2 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.



- 3.3 An application for Scheduled Monument Clearance at Hampton Court Palace was granted from Historic England on 7 September 2017 for the proposed scheme of works (Scheduled Monument No: SM LO 83, HA 1002009, Ref: S00175273). It is a condition of the consent that a qualified and suitably experienced archaeologist be present during the excavation of the trenches.
- 3.4 During the works, the tarmac was removed mechanically, and thereafter the trench was excavated by hand to a depth of 0.6m under the supervision of Assistant Curator Alexandra Stevenson. Four new manhole intercepts were excavated (Fig. 1). In order to reduce ground disturbance, a large section of the route located in the Works Yard followed existing cable and drainage routes. Sections of the trench in the Works Yard have already been recorded during archaeological mitigation works undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (HCP 112), however any structural features were recorded fully for comparison with their results. If any archaeologically significant horizons were identified during the works the archaeologist took over the excavation and works were paused to allow for recording.
- 3.5 Archaeological levels, features and structures were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and recorded in section at 1:20. General sketch plans were drawn for location of services. Digital SLR photographs were taken of all archaeologically significant features. General shots of the trench were also taken as part of the record. A written description was carried out using HRP Pro Forma context record sheets. Contexts were numbered from (100) to (181).
- 3.6 A unique-number site code was allocated to this project, HCP 165 and has been used to identify finds and archival material resulting from the project. All 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 3910086 was allocated encompassing the physical, digital and paper archives associated with this project.
- 3.7 The archaeologist in attendance worked in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and all relevant Standard and Guidance documents.
- 3.8 This report will not be the subject of any further work or publication. 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.

4 Archaeological Background

- 4.1 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 Works Yard and Tennis Court Lane

- 4.2 During Cardinal Thomas Wolsey's first building campaign between 1514 and 1522 extensive works were carried out on the palace surrounds as well as on the palace itself. One of the greatest of these expenses was the excavation of a new moat replacing an original 14th century moat. The new moat ran from the river northwards, where it met up with the older northern branch of the moat. Today, only the re-excavated section of the west branch of the moat either side of Moat Bridge can be seen. The forgotten Tudor moat passes beneath the south and north wings of the extant palace, beneath Lord Chamberlain's Court, continuing across today's Tennis Court Lane, Works Yard and into the Wilderness before making a turn eastwards to meet up with the East Front.
- 4.3 From around 1515, the northern extent of the palace grounds was occupied by a rectangular garden located within the confines of the moat known as the Privy Orchard. There was a service yard immediately to the north of the newly built Base Court. Although little is known of the exact



- nature of these gardens, Todd Longstaffe-Gowan suggests that the origins of the Privy Orchard lie in the early to mid-15th century.
- 4.4 Works in the area were much better documented during Henry VIII's building campaigns. During his first phase of building in 1529-30, he extended the palace by constructing an entirely new range of kitchens and service offices 90m long to the north of Base Court. These new buildings replaced the Service Yard and encroached on the Privy Orchard. This north wing of the palace also extended westwards so that the western branch of the moat flowed beneath the new range. The palace grounds extended beyond the confines of the moat with the Great Orchard to the north occupying 9 acres of land located in today's Wilderness and the Tiltyard with five towers occupying 8 acres of land, built to the northwest. These large open spaces were separated and delimited by perimeter walls, whilst the smaller Privy Orchard located within the confines of the moat, was delimited by walls to the west, north and east with the north face of the palace creating a natural boundary.
- 4.5 Accounts from 1531 indicate that the Privy Orchard was adorned with seven King's beasts in timber as well as two arbours, indeed, this arrangement can be seen in Wyngaerde's c.1555 sketch of the north side of the palace (Fig. 12). The north-eastern part of the Privy Orchard was occupied by an open tennis court, which may have existed as early as the late 15th century during the Daubeney phase of occupation. In 1537, a covered bowling alley was built perpendicular to the palace, stretching from Prince Edward's lodgings across to the northern boundary wall of the Orchard, creating a smaller rectangular space at the eastern end of the moated area.
- 4.6 By the Stuart period, the Henrician Privy Orchard was described as a kitchen garden and the bowling alley seems to have been converted into a forcing house. The rectangular space to the east was laid out as a garden, becoming known as the Tennis Court Garden. This area still survives today, though is hidden away between the west wall of the Tennis Court and the Victorian brick walls associated with the Glasshouse Nursery.
- 4.7 By the late 17th century, the Great Orchard was converted into the Wilderness, whilst the former Privy Orchard became known as the Melon Ground, which can be seen in Leonard Knyff's early 18th century views of the palace and the gardens (Fig. 13) showing six separate divisions of land and a glasshouse in the north-west corner. A plan of the palace and gardens from 1714 illustrates the western boundary wall of the Melon Ground extending up to the north face of the palace with an entrance or gateway. By the second quarter of the 18th century, the southern side of the Melon Ground was bound by a wall, which appears on John Rocque's 1736 view of the palace (Fig. 14). Also illustrated on this plan is the Georgian House, which was built as a kitchen in 1716 on the southern side of the Melon Ground. A public lavatory or "necessary house for persons of Fashion" was built 1718 immediately to the west of Georgian House and an addition to the Tudor Kitchens was built against the north elevation of the palace. These buildings, along with the 18th century boundary wall signal the establishment of the future Tennis Court Lane, known at this time as North Inferior Court.
- 4.8 By the second half of the 18th century, the Melon Yard had become rather dilapidated and was let by the Office of Works to local market gardeners. Both the north and west arms of the moat were filled in and given over to trees and shrubs. The northern arm of the moat became known as Old Moat Wood. The 1784-1805 map of the gardens (Fig. 15) show that by this time, a number of garden buildings were erected along the north edge of the Melon Ground¹. To the east of the Georgian House a new walled garden was created. At the far western end of the Melon Ground a north-south wall was built creating Moat Lane and 'Carpenters Yard', located in today's Works Yard.
- 4.9 Into the 19th century, the Melon Ground, now known as the Forcing Ground, was increasingly being taken over by glasshouses and various office buildings, and Tennis Court Lane was given

1 Fruiting House, Old Grape House, Cherry House, Succession House.



its name. This narrow slip of ground immediately in front of the northern façade of the palace was fast becoming a bustling street with workshops, sheds and store yards. Henry Sayers's 1841 plan of the palace and grounds clearly illustrates this development (Fig. 16).

- 4.10 The continued development of the area into a forcing ground to the east and a works yard to the west marched on into the 20th century. In 1912, glasshouses were built in the middle of the Nursery Yard and the earlier structures replaced with more modern ones. Further ancillary buildings were constructed and many of these remain today.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 4.11 A number of recent archaeological excavations, watching briefs and evaluations have taken place around the area of the Works Yard and Tennis Court Lane.
- 4.12 The most recent archaeological investigation was a watching brief undertaken in spring 2016 by Historic Royal Palace's Curatorial Department (HCP 146). The works were located immediately to the south of the Works Yard and Business Reception area on Tennis Court Lane and involved the excavation of 15 small trenches for the installation of bicycle posts. During the works, a weathered brick surface was encountered 0.3m below the current ground surface and was interpreted as a yard surface dating to around the 18th/19th century.
- 4.13 In 2015-2016, a watching brief was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (HCP 135), 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 and the Glasshouse Nursery. Natural geology in the form of a compact gravel material was encountered at a depth of 1.05 m below the current ground surface. A number of buried fine sandy/clay/silt topsoil and garden soils were encountered in this section of the excavation and contained finds of pottery and animal bones. It was thought that these earlier horizons might be the remnants of the Privy Orchard and later Melon Ground. A series of three brick structures were uncovered at the western end of the trench located at the northern end of the Works Yard. These were tentatively interpreted as buttresses for an 18th or 19th century building or wall. An 'L'-shaped brick feature was also uncovered and was interpreted as a possible garden feature or base of a plant frame.
- 4.14 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 project, a number of archaeological features were encountered including the westward extent of an east-west aligned wall, which runs along the north side of Tennis Court Lane. No date was put forward but its origins would seem to lie in the 18th century. A north-south aligned wall (2108) was encountered beneath the existing arch that provides access between the western and eastern parts of the Works Yard. Whilst this was a late 19th century structure, an earlier underlying chalk rubble foundation was observed, which may correspond to the remains of a wall running around the eastern edge of the post-medieval moat known to enclose the Privy Orchard.
- 4.15 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.



5 **Description of Findings**

5.1 The archaeological record is separated into four sections for ease of comprehension (Fig 1):

- Area I: Eastern extent of trench in the Works Yard
- Area II: Works Yard, north of the entrance
- Area III: Tennis Court Lane, north-south branch
- Area IV: Tennis Court Lane, east-west branch

5.2 This is not an exhaustive description of every archaeological deposit; a comprehensive description can be found in Appendix I.

Area I

5.3 Area I encompassed the east-west section of trench beginning at the cycle shed, continuing just beyond the archway that provides access from the east to the west parts of the Works Yard (Fig. 1). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m in this location.

5.4 No natural soils were encountered. The earliest archaeological layers included a sequence of sterile, damp sandy clay soil horizons containing few visible inclusions other than a few pebbles and stones (107), (104), (103), (112), (111). The earliest deposit in the sequence was (107), a homogenous greenish brown sandy clay, which may correspond to the remnants of a buried garden soil. Whilst the proceeding layers may also be remains of garden soils, they may equally correspond to levelling deposits. These soils were cut by the installation of a number of services and overlain by mixed rubble backfill materials (see matrix in Appendix II).

5.5 A north-south aligned wall was encountered below the arch pillar between the east and west sides of the Works Yard (123), (126) (Fig. 3). The structure was between 0.7m and 0.8m wide. It was difficult to determine its exact width as it was heavily truncated by modern services and was in a poor state of preservation. It was composed of bricks and chalk rubble. The brickwork was bright orange in colour, friable, and contained a few micro-fragments of flint. Neither the bonding pattern nor the pointing were intact, though the bonding material was composed of coarse beige sand containing lime nodules. The bricks individually measured 220mm x 60mm x 100mm. This section of wall was overlain by modern-make-up layers associated with the tarmac as well as the 20th century redbrick arch pillar (125).

Area II

5.6 Area II comprised a north-south section of trench located on the southern side of the Works Yard extending up to the entrance (Figs. 1 and 4). At the base of the trench were the remains of a crushed brick deposit (129) 0.5m below the current cobbled surface. It was observed over a length of 1m and was located approximately 1.5m north of the entranceway into the Works Yard. It was heavily truncated by modern services and was overlain by mixed rubble backfill material (127).

5.7 Below the stone threshold of the Works Yard entrance, the remains of a modern brick feature were observed. It appeared to span the width of the threshold, though it was difficult to establish any certainty given the confined nature of this section of the trench, and the fact that it was truncated by modern services. The bricks were lying horizontally and were pinkish yellow with plum tones.

Area III

5.8 Area III included the north-south section of trench located in Tennis Court Lane (Fig. 1).



- 5.9 The earliest feature recorded in Area III was an east-west aligned brick wall (155/136) located 3.5m south of the upstanding Works Yard boundary wall and exposed at 0.16m below the tarmac surface. This wall was truncated by mechanical means during the installation of new services in 2013 and was recorded during a watching brief by Oxford Archaeology (HCP 112), where its full height was exposed (height not recorded). During the current project, however, the wall was exposed over a height of 0.45m and over a length of 1.12m. Its offset foundation level (155) was recorded and observed over one course of bricks, though during the watching brief in 2013, its full extent was observed over five courses of brick laid in English bond pattern. The elevation (136) was preserved up to five courses of brick and was also laid in English bond pattern, though rather irregular towards the top. The fabric of the brick was sandy and friable with either a brown to deep rose or orangey red colour. The bricks contained gravel or flint inclusions and occasional clay pipe fragments. The bricks measured individually 210-220mm x 60mm x 100-110mm. The bonding material was a soft grey gritty lime mortar containing black inclusions. Once the wall had been recorded, the elevation was partly dismantled by hand in order to make way for the cables. The area dismantled was already crumbling as a result of having been truncated by the insertion of services in 2013.
- 5.10 Elevation (136) was abutted by a number of levelling deposits containing demolition rubble (see matrix, Appendix II and context description in Appendix I). The wall had also been heavily truncated to foundation level by the installation of services in 2013.

Area IV

- 5.11 Area IV was an east-west section of trench located at the foot of the north elevation of the palace at the west end of Tennis Court Lane.
- 5.12 A number of built structures and archaeological features were recorded at the base of this trench. The earliest features were a tubular redbrick structure (168), and two segments of a compacted crushed redbrick surface (147) and (162). None of these features presented physical relationships with one another.
- 5.13 Brick structure (168) was uncovered at the base of the trench at 0.54m below the current ground level (Figs. 9 and 10). The structure measured 1.2m in length and presented the characteristic appearance of a brick culvert. It was predominantly composed of orangey red toned bricks measuring 220mm x 70mm with some more modern looking yellow brick repairs towards its western end. The bricks were arranged in stringcourse pattern. At the base of (168) was an offset feature extending 10cm from the main body of the structure, and appearing 0.9m below the current ground level. This tubular brick structure was truncated at its western end by a modern yellow brick drainage structure linked to a former downpipe. On the eastern end, a stepped brick structure (163) appeared to be built against it. There was an obvious but narrow gap between the two structures, possibly where mortar has weathered away and the east end of (168) was rather uneven.
- 5.14 Layers (147) and (162) appeared to be contemporary; however, they were located approximately 3m apart. Layer (147) was located at the far eastern end of the trench, level with the coal chute (Fig. 8), whilst layer (162) was located immediately east of (168). Both layers were recorded at 0.7m below the current ground level and were characterised by a compacted coarse sandy red material containing gravels, small fragments of mortar, micro-fragments of brick and flecks of manganese and iron-panning. There were no visible artefacts. Both (162) and (147) were truncated by modern services running east-west along the north side of the trench.
- 5.15 Layer (162) was truncated by stepped brick structure (163). It was observed over five courses of brick amounting to a height of 0.6m. The top three courses were stepped on the eastern face, but the western elevation was flush. Its full extent was not excavated. It was composed of a mix of plum-red and orange coloured bricks measuring 215mm x 60mm x 100mm. The bonding material was mostly a soft sandy beige coloured lime mortar. A harder mortar exuded over the bricks on



the east and west faces. There was no obvious pointing. Mortar was present on the bed of the upper course of bricks suggesting the feature has been demolished to this level.

- 5.16 These features were overlain by a sequence of levelling deposits followed by backfill material associated with the installation of services in the 70's and the laying of the current tarmac surface and pavement (see Appendices I and II).
- 5.17 One of two coal chutes was recorded in section at the far eastern end of the trench (Fig. 8). A cast iron square coal cellar plate sits flush within a Portland capping stone (144). In section, a brick structure was observed beneath the capping stone. It was recorded over two courses of brick and tile that were bonded together with a cementitious gritty lime mortar.



6 Discussion

- 6.1 The sections of trench excavated in the Works Yard (Areas I and II), were located in an area that had already been opened previously in 2013-2015 during the installation of new below ground services (HCP 112). However, re-exposing previously recorded archaeological remains provided the opportunity to undertake more detailed observations.
- 6.2 The shallow nature of the trenching meant that the majority of the deposits recorded during this watching brief were comprised of demolition rubble used as backfill and levelling material, often associated with existing services, tarmac and cobbled surfaces. Nevertheless, at the far eastern end of the trench adjacent to the cycle sheds, a number of homogenous, sterile clayey deposits were encountered (107), (106), (112) at around 0.6m below the current ground level. These may represent a phase of re-landscaping, or garden soils associated with the Melon Ground, but given the sterile nature of the deposits and the confines of the trench it is impossible to interpret or date these deposits with any certainty.
- 6.3 A north south-wall was encountered beneath the existing arch that links the western and eastern parts of the Works Yard (Fig.3). This wall was also observed during watching brief works undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 2013 (HCP112). Whilst much of the structure was composed of 19th century brickwork, there was also a crude damaged brick dating to c. 1529-1566. Furthermore, the foundation of the wall was composed of chalk rubble, often characteristic of early post-medieval structures encountered elsewhere around the palace. As such, it was thought possible that the existing Works Yard building was partially constructed over an earlier footing, which may represent the remains of an early wall located around the eastern edge of the post-medieval moat delimiting the western end of the Privy Orchard.
- 6.4 It would seem, therefore, that a wall has existed in this location for over 500 years, but clearly has been rebuilt, repaired and repurposed over the centuries, at one stage extending all the way to the north face of the palace. Daphne Ford's phased plans of the palace also indicate that the extant wall dates to the second half of the 17th century, but probably overlies the boundary wall that enclosed the Tudor Privy Orchard. The southern extent of this north-south wall was demolished between 1736-70 when this section disappears from plans and surveys of the palace. The majority of the 17th century wall that divided Carpenters Yard from the Melon Ground is now mostly hidden behind the early 20th century Works Yard buildings.
- 6.5 At the base of the trench, located in Area II, adjacent to the Works Yard entrance, were the remains of what appeared to be a crushed red brick rubble layer (129) 0.5m below the current cobbled surface (Fig.5). Such deposits have repeatedly been recorded during archaeological mitigation works in the Works Yard and the Wilderness garden, notably during the Resilient Route watching brief undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 2015/2016 (HCP 135). These deposits probably relate to 19th century levelling or sub-base layers associated with pathways or other such yard surfaces.
- 6.6 On Tennis Court Lane, an east-west wall (155/136) was recorded to the south-east of the Works Yard entrance. This wall was also recorded during the watching brief works mentioned above in paragraph 6.3. It was suggested that the wall was the westward extent of the east-west aligned wall running along the norther side of Tennis Court Lane and likely the southern boundary of the Melon Ground. However, the descriptive detail of this wall was lacking and its interpretation questionable upon examining maps and surveys of the area.
- 6.7 The wall had been heavily truncated by the installation of services in 2013, but it was nevertheless recorded at both foundation (155) and elevation (136) levels. The whole structure was comprised of a mix of orangey red, brown and rose coloured bricks, the fabric appearing most akin to Brick Type V in Daphne Ford's brick typology, which suggests that this structures dates to the mid-19th century.



- 6.8 The boundary of the Melon ground was constructed sometime in the middle of the 18th century and corresponds to the extant wall that delimits the southern end of the Works Yard. Given the likely date and location of wall (155/136), 3.5m south of the Works Yard boundary wall, it is possible that it corresponds to an earlier ephemeral outbuilding constructed here in the middle of the 19th century. The 1841 survey of Hampton Court Palace and Gardens (Fig.16) shows a number of buildings abutting the east-west boundary wall now delimiting Carpenters Yard to the west and the Nursery Yard the east. One particular building extends up to the entrance into Carpenters Yard, and a more detailed survey from 1852 (Fig.17) refers to a 'ladder store' in this location. Sometime in the 1890's the far western block of buildings along the north side of Tennis Court Lane was demolished, including the so-called ladder store.
- 6.9 Another recently uncovered archaeological feature, which may be associated with these outbuildings, is a brick surface (46) that was exposed immediately to the north of wall (136/155) during a watching brief in 2016 (HCP 146). The surface lay at 0.2 - 0.3m below the current ground level. Whilst it may be the remains of an earlier yard surface in Tennis Court Lane, it is equally plausible that it corresponds to the remains of a floor located within one of the outbuildings abutting the boundary wall. Further excavation west and north of wall (155/136) may enable us to understand this area better.
- 6.10 The section of trench located at the foot of the north face of the palace revealed two archaeological features that were truncated by services and the installation of later drainage structures. Two areas of compacted coarse sandy material with brick dust were uncovered 0.7m below the current ground level, (147) and (162). They potentially correspond to the remains of an earlier ground surface or pathway, possibly related to the Privy Orchard. However, no material finds were associate with these two layers making it difficult to determine their function and date with any certainty. These layers were heavily truncated by services.
- 6.11 A segment of a redbrick tubular structure (168) was recorded at the base of the trench truncated by two later brick structures on the east and west ends (stepped brick structure (163) and drainage structure (169). Structure (168) presented the characteristics of a culvert, whilst the brickwork and cementitious mortar was akin to c.18th/19th century fabric. A similar brick drainage structure was recorded at the base of the eastern face of the Little Banqueting House during evaluation works in 2017 (HCP 164) and was tentatively interpreted as a foundation drain. The brickwork either end of this feature was rather uneven and had a broken appearance, which would tend to suggest that it had been roughly dismantled, probably in the 19th and 20th centuries



7 Archive, Artefacts, and Ecofacts

- 7.1 The paper archive consists of HRP Pro Forma record sheets including one context register.
- 7.2 There is also a photographic register listing 84 digital photos. Scale drawings were produced on site on archive appropriate permatrace including:
- Plan 1: Sketch plan of eastern most section of Works Yard Trench - Area I
 - Section 2: North-facing sketch section of the eastern end of Area I,
 - Section 3: South-facing section of wall 123 in area I
 - Section 4: South-facing elevation of wall 136/155 in Area III
 - Section 5: East-facing profile of 136/155 in Area III
 - Plan 6: Plan of 136/155 in Area III
 - Section 7: North-facing section immediately in front of north face of palace in Area IV
 - Section 8: Sample east-facing section in Area IV
- 7.3 The paper archive also includes a number of maps and plans, and research materials used during the course of the project.
- 7.4 The digital archive consists of a selection of digitised versions of the scale drawings including Sections 3-5, and 7, and Plan 6 as well as scans of all the paper records, a report, correspondence, maps, plans, research material, photographs in JPEG and TIFF format.
- 7.5 A number of material finds were gathered during the project, these are listed in the finds inventory in Appendix I. Analysis on these finds is pending, a will be incorporated into the present report.
- 7.6 No environmental samples were taken during this project.
- 7.7 The physical, digital and paper archives will be deposited according to the HRP *Deposition of Archaeological Excavation Archives Guidelines 2015*.



Illustrations

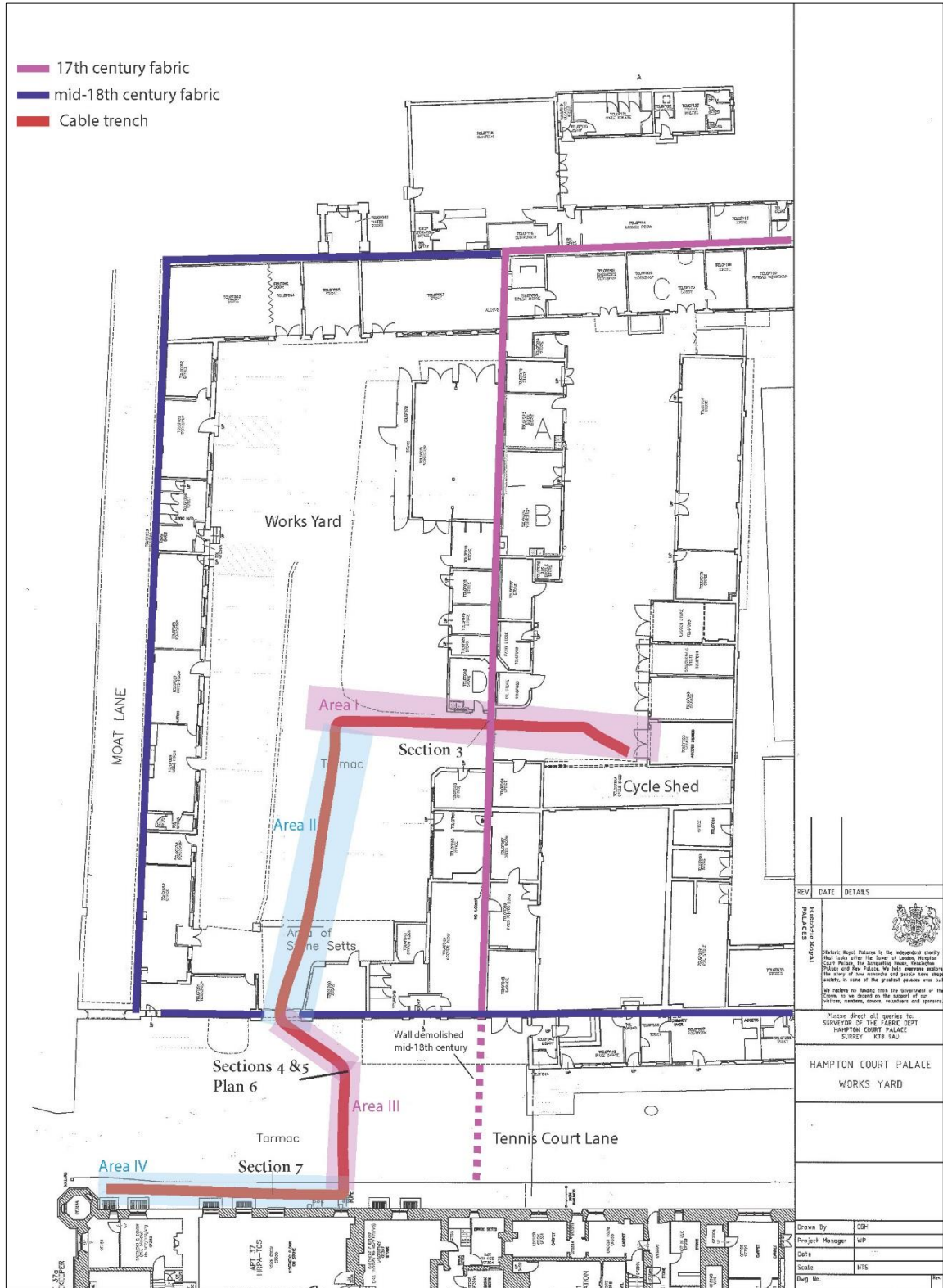


Fig. 1: Location of the IS cable route and main section drawings





Fig. 2: General shot of the eastern end of Area I, adjacent to the cycle shed



Wall 123



Wall 126

Fig. 3: Walls (123) and (126) located along the line of the boundary wall and beneath the arch providing access between the eastern and western sides of the Works Yard, Area I



Fig. 4: IS cable trench looking north in the Works Yard, Area II



South-facing elevation of wall 136



North-facing elevation of wall 136

Fig. 5: Wall (136/155) in Area III to the south of the Works Yard entrance

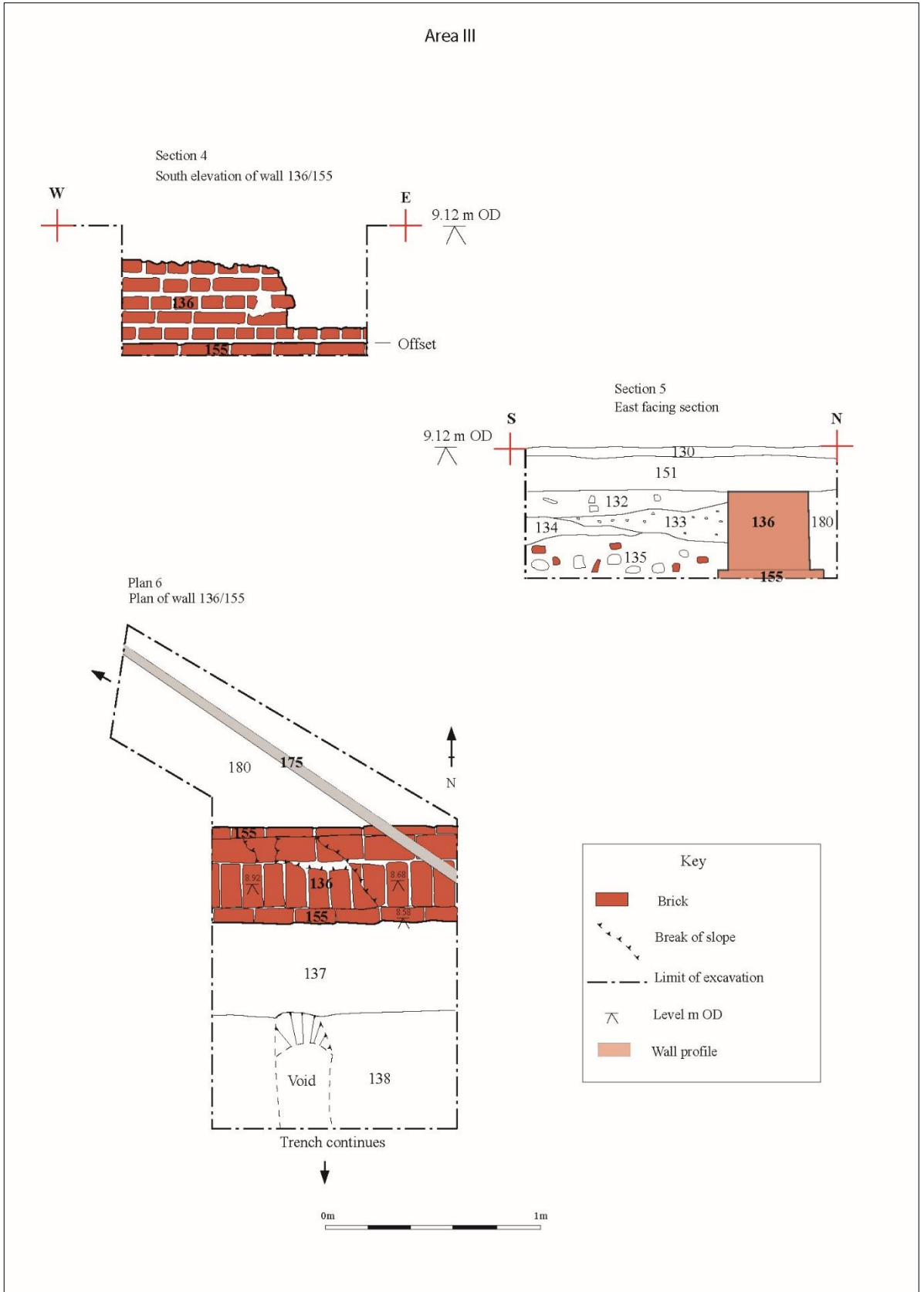


Fig. 6: Wall 136/155 located on Tennis Court Lane





Fig. 7: Area IV, IS Cable trench on Tennis Court Lane, looking west



Fig. 8: Eastern end of Area IV, Coal chute 144/145, and layer 147



Fig. 9: Stepped brick structure (163), layer (162), and overlying rubble layers

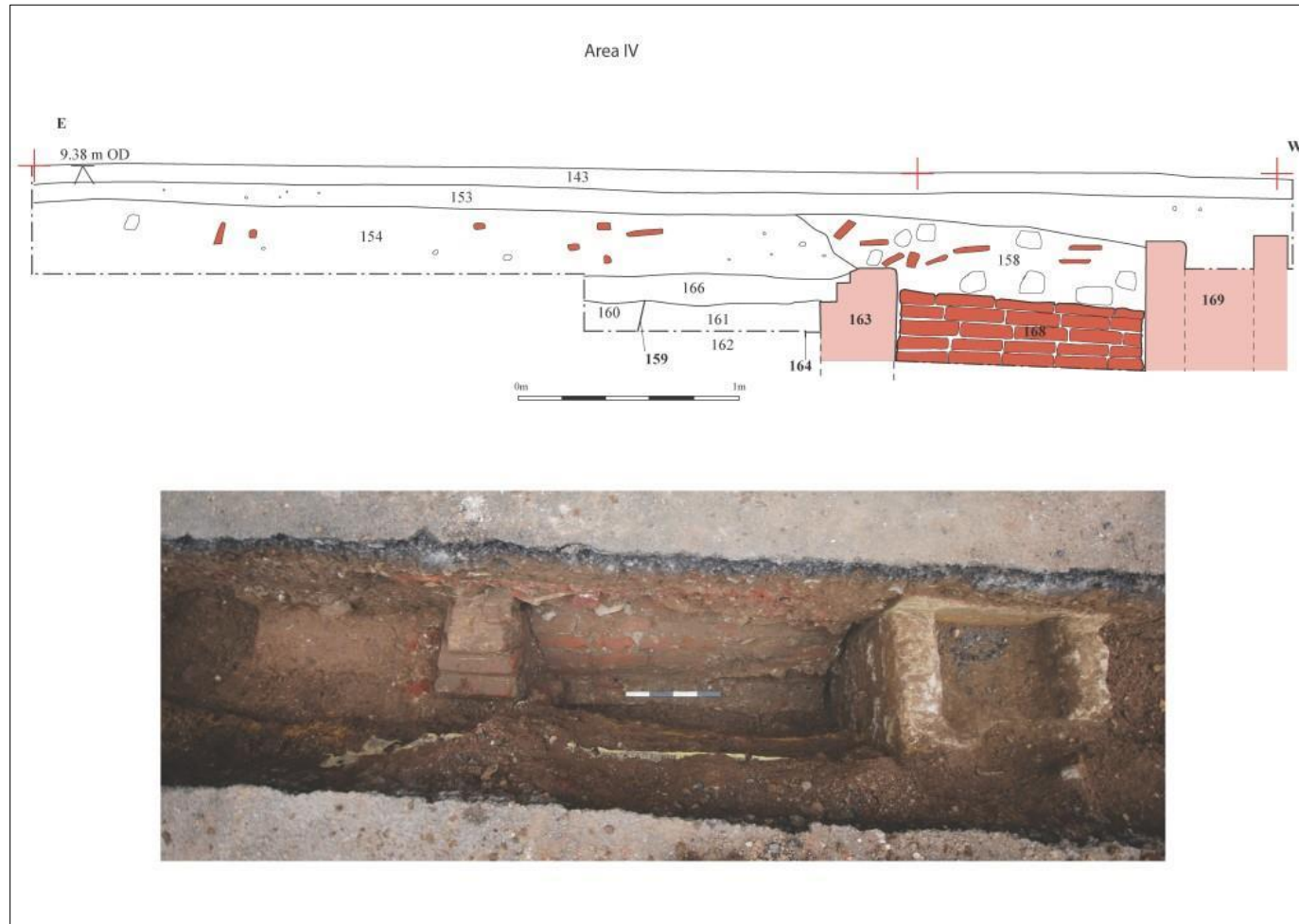


Fig. 10: Brick structures (168), (163), (169), layer (162) located in Area IV on Tennis Court Lane

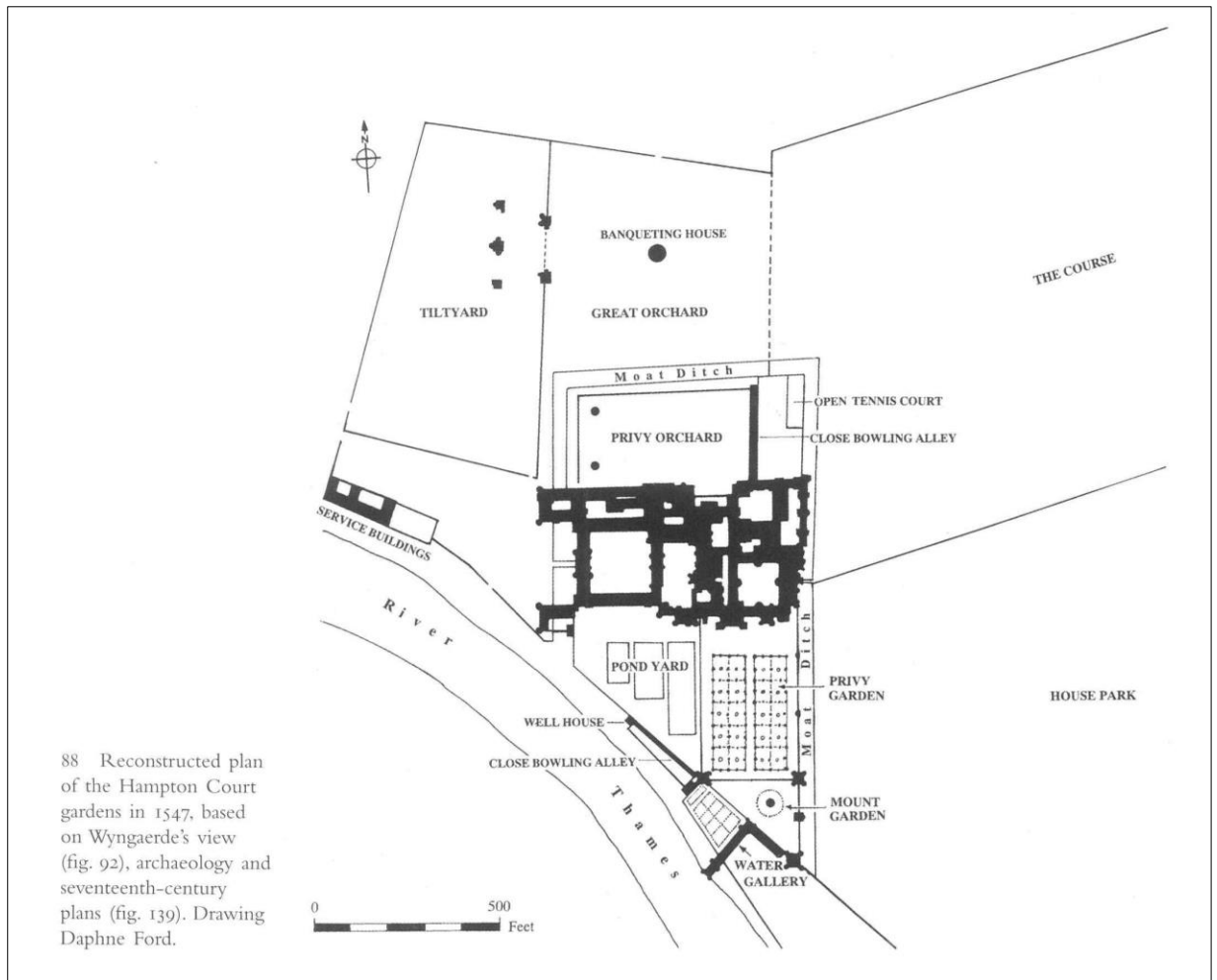


Fig. 11: Plan of Hampton Court Palace and Gardens in 1547 (Thurley 2013, HCP 90, Fig.88)





Fig. 12: Wyngaerde's 1558 view of the palace with the Tiltyard and Privy Orchard in the foreground (Ashmolean Museum, LIV 9a)



Fig. 13: Extract from Leonard Knyff's c.1703 view of Hampton Court Palace and Gardens, showing the Melon Ground, Wilderness and distant Kitchen Gardens located in the former Tiltyard (HCP)

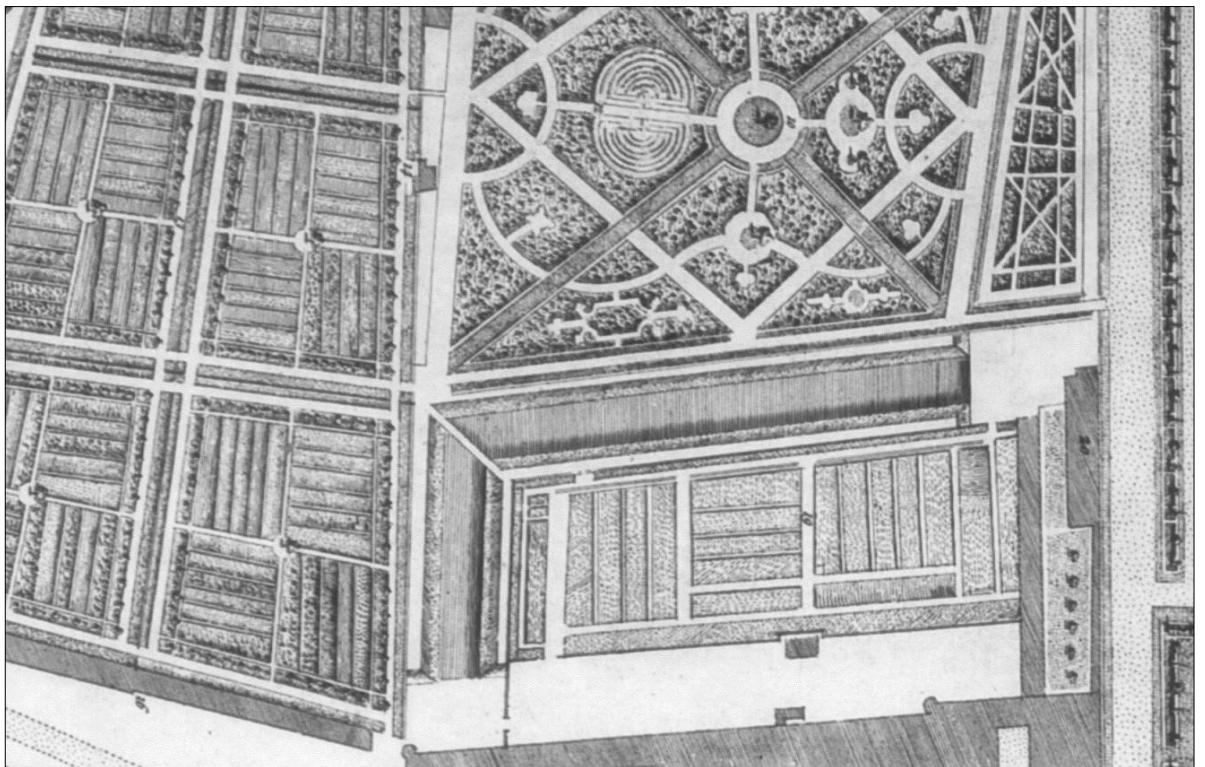


Fig. 14: Extract of John Rocque's 1736 Plan of Hampton Court Palace and Gardens showing the Melon Ground, the north and west branches of the moat and North Inferior Court (Tennis Court Lane)



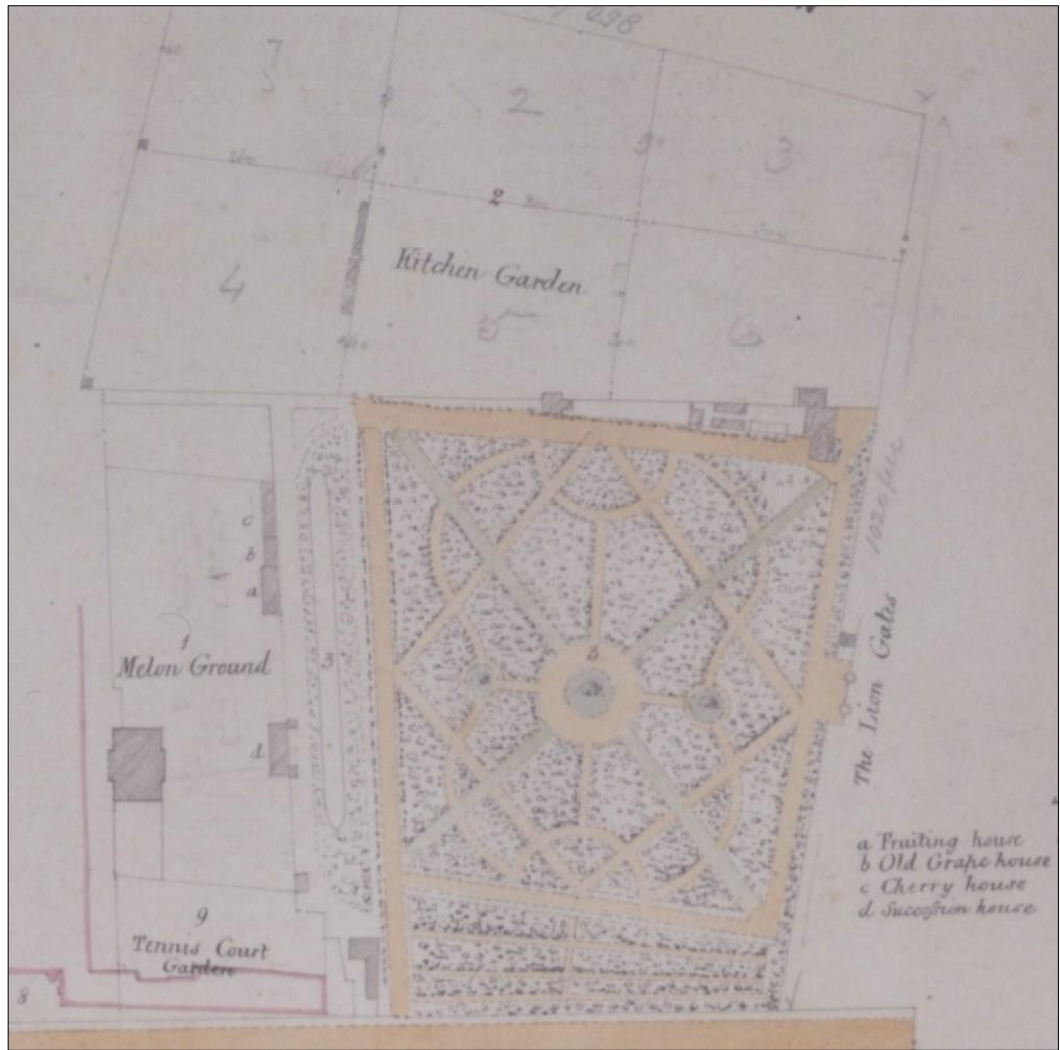


Fig. 15: 1784-1805 survey of Hampton Court Palace



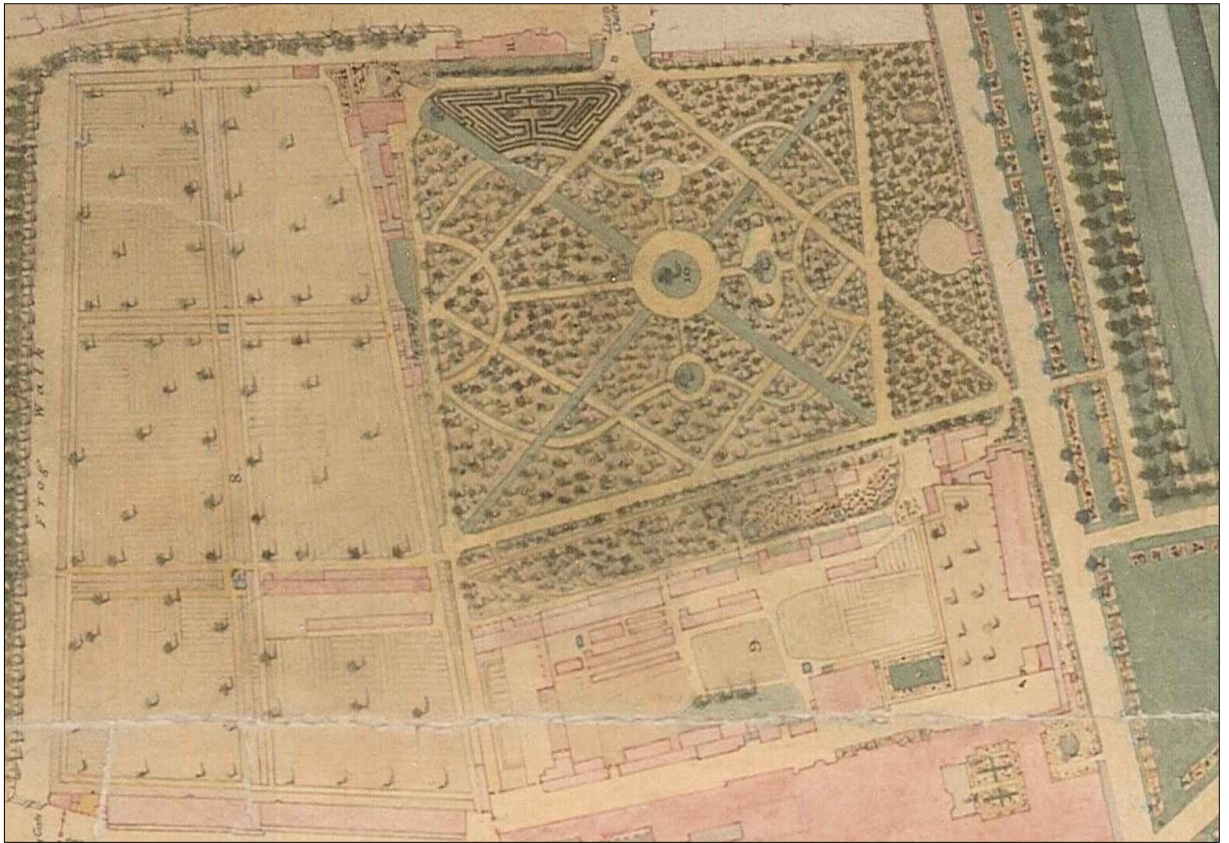


Fig. 16: Extract of Henry Sayer's 1841 Survey of Hampton Court Palace and Gardens showing the development of the Nursery Ground and Works Yard to the west (HCP WORK 34-1349)



Fig. 17: Extract from the 1852 Survey of Hampton Court Palace, showing the building development along the north side of Tennis Court lane

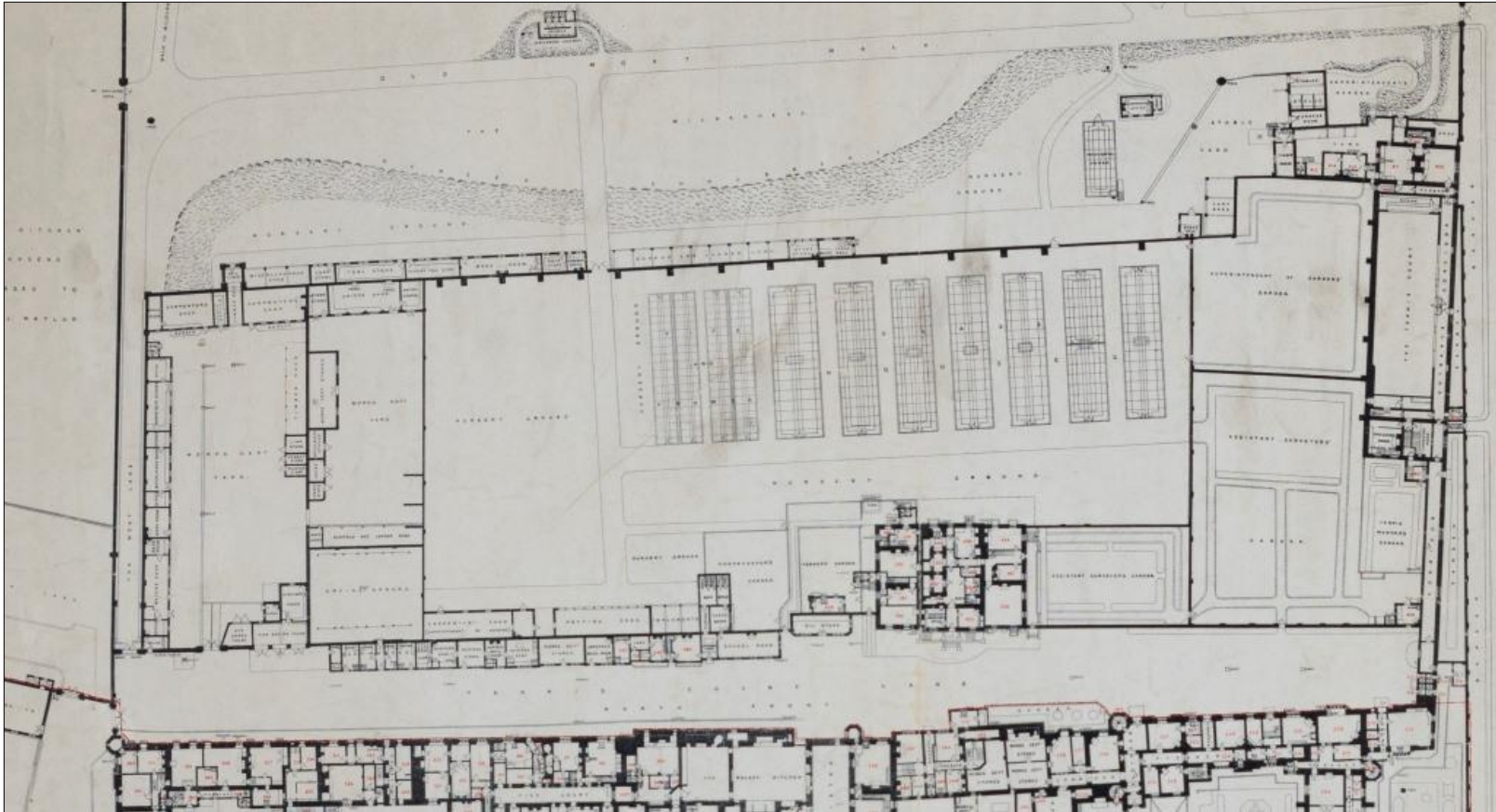


Fig. 18: Extract from 1903 Survey of Hampton Court Palace showing the building developments in the Works Yard and the new configuration of the glass houses in the Nursery Yard

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Appendix I

Context Description

Area	Context No.	Type	Description	Physical relationships	Dimensions			Finds
					N-S	E-W	Thickness/depth	
I	100	Layer	Tarmac road surface in Works Yard				0.4m	
I	101	Deposit	Loose demolition rubble, containing concrete, CBM, glass			1m	0.37m	
I	102	Layer	Concrete associated with modern services, cuts 105, 106, 107					
I	103	Deposit	Friable loose dark grey, coarse grained, sandy silt deposit associated with the installation of services.	Overlies 104, underlies 101.		1.14m	0.08m	
I	104	Deposit	Friable ochre/brown homogenous silty sand deposit.	Overlies 106, underlies 103		1.2m	0.06m	
I	105	Deposit	Mixed backfill material.	Cut by 109, overlain by 102, overlies 106			0.27m	Pottery, CBM, clay pipe, animal bone, glass
I	106	Deposit	Dark grey clayey sand, similar in nature to 103 but damper, with occasional flecks of charcoal, small stones/pebbles.	Cut by 104, overlies 107		1.45m	0.2m	Animal bone
I	107	Deposit	Damp mid-brown, homogenous clayey sand with some green staining - soil horizon, possibly a fill of a negative feature or garden soil associated with the Melon Ground	Overlain by 106			0.04m+	

I	108	Service	Modern water pipe	Fill of 109, overlain by 110				
I	109	Cut	Linear installation cut for services	Filled by 108 and 110	0.24m		0.42m	
I	110	Deposit	Backfill of pipe trench; loose silty gravelly sand	Fill of 109	0.54m		0.42m+	
I	111	Deposit	Similar material to 103 and 106; friable bluish grey clayey silty sand	Above 112			0.1m	
I	112	Deposit	Sticky damp mid-brown homogenous silty clayey sand, possibly the equivalent to 107	Below 111			0.28m	
I	113	Service	Electric cable	Below 117				
I	114	Deposit	Gravelly deposit associated with modern services					
I	115	Service	Water pipe near the cycle shed	Fill of 152	0.16m			
I	116	Service	Electrical cable					
I	117	Fill	Modern gravel backfill	Above 118, 119, 115				
I	118	Service	Electrical cable	Below 117				
I	119	Service	Electrical cable	Below 117				
I	120	Masonry	20th century brick drainage structure associated with downpipe	Above 104, below 100			0.25m	
I	121	Deposit	Concrete make-up layer	Below 100, above 125			0.1m	
I	122	Deposit	Modern gravel make-up layer	Below 121, above 123			0.04m	
I	123	Masonry	North-south running brick and chalk rubble wall located beneath arch linking the east and west sides of the Works Yard, no foundation trench visible	Below 122, same as 126, truncated by 167		0.7m		

I	124	Deposit	Sticky greyish brown clay with sand inclusions	Above 123, below 125				0.2m+
I	125	Masonry	Brick pillar supporting archway linking east and west sides of the Works Yard. Bricks: 170mm x 100mm x 65mm, a number of ¾ bat bricks, smooth faced reddish orange bricks with cement mortar bonding material	Above 123	0.7m	0.46m		
I	126	Masonry	Chalk rubble and brick foundation indicating a late medieval feature, viewed in the north-facing section of the trench	Same as 123		0.7m		
II	127	Deposit	Heterogeneous silty sand backfill material associated with services in the Works Yard	Below 128			0.28m	
II	128	Masonry	Cobbled surface in the Works Yard	Above 127			0.17m	
II	129	Deposit	Possible remnants of an earlier metalled surface composed of crushed brick, 0.5m below the current ground level	Below 127			0.1m+	
II and III	130	Deposit	Tarmac surface	Above 131			0.05m	
III	131	Masonry	Modern mortared brick structure beneath the Works Yard threshold 31cm below the ground; plum and yellow coloured bricks, possibly associated with drainage.	Below 130			0.11m	
III	132	Deposit	Dump deposit composed of light yellowy brown sand with lenses of mortar, gravels, pebbles, and CBM. Slumps to the east	Below 131, above 133			0.16-0.4m	
III	133	Deposit	Dump deposit composed of loose sandy gravels; black in appearance.	Below 132, above 134	0.79m		0.04-0.18m	CBM, clay pipe, slag, various metals

Historic Royal Palaces

III	134	Deposit	Dump deposit composed of fine sand containing small fragments of CMB and mortar	Below 133, above 135	0.52m		0.07m	
III	135	Deposit	Loose sandy demolition rubble containing stone, CBM	Below 134, above 137			0.11m	Stone
III	136	Masonry	East-west brick wall. Composed of a variety of bricks individually measuring 210mm - 220mm x 60mm x 100-110mm, bonded together by a greyish gritty lime mortar with charcoal flecks. Irregular English bond brickwork pattern, no surface treatment, but north face has black staining.	Below 137, above 155	0.35-0.44m		0.42m	Brick sample
III	137	Deposit	Soft loose grey silty sand with small CBM fragments, relationship with 138 not established	Above 136		0.42m		
III	138	Deposit	Dark grey soft silty sand - a void opened up in this context dropping to 0.4m.	Below 137			0.4m +	
III	139	Cut	Installation cut for services	Filled by 140, 142 and 141, cuts 132		0.35m	0.45m	
III	140	Service	Water pipe	Fill of 139, below 142			0.06m	
III	141	Fill	Gravelly sandy backfill material containing mortar fragments, CBM. Capping stones have collapsed into this material	Fill of 139, below 131		0.35m	0.45m	
III	142	Masonry	Stone capping associated with 140	Overlain 141				
IV	143	Layer	Tarmac pavement running north south along the north front of the palace building	Overlies 153			0.1m	
IV	144	Masonry	Capping stone and cast iron coal chute cover	Overlies 145	0.6m	0.52m	0.06m	

IV	145	Masonry	Brick structure associated with the coal chute, observed in section only. Composed of two courses of brick and tile bonded together with a hard white cementitious gritty mortar.	Overlain by 144, overlies 146			XX	
IV	146	Deposit	Loose silty sand backfill material with large quantities of tile, mortar, bricks, coarse gravels and slate - demolition rubble	Overlies 147			0.4m	
IV	147	Layer	Possible early metalled surface composed of compacted red coarse sand with inclusions of gravels, iron panning, micro-fragments of mortar, brick and manganese	Overlain by 146, cut by 148				
IV	148	Cut	Installation cut for electric cable	Cuts 147, same as xx, filled by 150, 149				
IV	149	Fill	Backfill material	Fill of 148, overlain by 149				
IV	150	Service	Electric cable					
III	151	Deposit	Make-up layer associated with tarmac surface	Below 130				
I	152	Cut	Installation cut for service	Filled by 115				
IV	153	Deposit	Compacted sandy gravel sub-base layer containing pebbles, CBM	Below 143, above 148			0.1m	
IV	154	Deposit	Levelling deposit composed of light brown silty sand, containing fragments of CBM, small stones	Below 153, above 165, 169			0.18m+	
III	155	Masonry	Foundation level of east-west wall in Tennis Court Lane. Five courses of brick laid in English Bond pattern (only one course of bricks was observed during this watching brief). Installation cut visible	Below 136				
IV	156	Cut	Installation cut for service	Filled by 174				

IV	157	Cut	Installation cut for modern drainage structure	Filled by 169				
IV	158	Deposit	Dump of rubble material	Overlies 168, 163, 154, overlain by 153				
IV	159	Cut	Linear cut of unknown nature.	Cuts 161, 162, filled 160		0.28m	0.14m+	
IV	160	Fill	Homogenous sandy fill	Fill of 159		0.28m	0.14m+	
IV	161	Deposit	Friable damp ochre-coloured silty sand	Cut by 159, above 162				
IV	162	Layer	Possible early metalled surface composed of compacted red coarse sand with inclusions of gravels, iron panning, micro-fragments of mortar, brick and manganese	Cut by 159 and 164, overlain by 161				
IV	163	Masonry	Brick stepped structure composed of plum-red and orange-red bricks measuring 215mm x 60mm x 100mm, built against 168	Abutted by 161, overlain by 166, abuts or cuts 168				
IV	164	Cut	Linear installation cut for 163	Filled by 163		0.14m		
IV	165	Cut	Service trench	Filled by 170 175				
IV	166	Deposit	Demolition rubble used for levelling	Above 160, below 154				
I	167	Cut	Installation cut for services	Filled by 116, 118, 119, 113				
IV	168	Masonry	Probably remains of a brick culvert, composed of predominantly orange-red bricks, laid in stringcourse. At the base of the structure was a ledge/offset extending 10cm.			1.22m		

IV	169	Masonry	Yellow stock brick drain structure associated with a former downpipe	Below 154, fill of 157	0.6m	0.46m		
IV	170	Cut	Cut for service	Filled by 175				
IV	171	Deposit	Sub-base below tarmac	Below 143, above 175, 172			0.1-0.13m	
IV	172	Deposit	Reddish brown loose silty sand containing CBM fragments and gravels	Below 171, above 174			0.12-0.2m	
III	173	Cut	Service trench	Filled by 181, 180				
IV	174	Service	Water pipe	Below 173, fill of 156				
IV	175		Backfill material associated with east-west service on Tennis Court Lane	Below 171, above 170				
IV	176	Deposit	Thin band of dark grey silty sand containing manganese, micro-fragments of CBM and mortar, probably part of one phase of dumping together with 171 and 177 at the western end of this section of trench	Below 171, above 177			0.04m	
IV	177	Deposit	Heterogeneous coarse silty sand with bands of darker soils, very loose; contains small occasional gravels, CBM fragments and stones - dump deposit	Below 176, above 178			0.18m	
IV	178	Deposit	Soft sandy deposit with a high mortar/lime content - dump deposit at western end of the trench	Below 177, above 179			0.1-0.12m	
IV	179	Deposit	Soft very loose silty sand with fine gravel inclusions, and crushed brick fragments.	Below 178				
III	180	Fill	Fill of 173, associated with service	Above 181				
III	181	Service	Fill of 173	Below 180				

Photographic Register

Jpeg	Description	View	Scale
1	Breaking out the tarmac by the cycle shed in the Works Yard	SE	N/A
2	Eastern end of the trench by the cycle shed in the Works Yard	SE	1m
3	Eastern end of the trench by the cycle shed in the Works Yard	SE	1m
4	Eastern end of the trench by the cycle shed in the Works Yard	NW	1m
5	General view of the trench in the Works Yard	NW	1m
6	North-facing section, contexts 105, 106, 107	SE	0.5m
7	North-facing section, contexts 102, 104, 105, 106, 107	SE	0.5m
8	North-facing section, contexts 102, 104, 105, 106, 107	SE	0.5m
9	South-facing section, contexts 120, 105	NE	0.5m
10	Manhole at the eastern end of the trench	E	N/A
11	South-facing section, contexts 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 101, 103	S	0.5m
12	South-facing section, contexts 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 101, 103	SW	0.5m
13	Contexts 108, 109, 110, 111, 112	S	0.5m
14	Archway leading towards the cycle shed in the Works Yard	N	0.5m
15	Wall 123	N	0.5m
16	Wall 126	S	0.5m
17	Wall 126	S	0.5m
18	Contexts 123 and 126	W	N/A
19	General view of the trench through the arch in the Works Yard	W	N/A
20	Walls 123 and 126 seen from above	N/A	N/A
21	New manhole excavated in the Works Yard	N	N/A
22	Looking through the arch towards the cycle shed in the Works Yard	E	N/A
23	General view of the cabling work in progress	NE	N/A
24	General view of the cabling work in progress	NE	N/A
25	Area II	NE	N/A
26	Area II	SW	N/A



27	Services located in Area II immediately to the north of the Works Yard entrance	S	N/A
28	East-facing section to the north of the Works Yard entrance, contexts 127, 128, 129	W	0.5m
29	Context 129	N/A	0.5m
30	Context 129	W	0.5m
31	Modern brickwork beneath the Works Yard entrance threshold	N	0.5m
32	Modern brickwork beneath the Works Yard entrance threshold	N	0.5m
33	Turn in the trench to the south of the Works Yard entrance	N	0.5m
34	General view of Area II through the entrance into the Works Yard	N	N/A
35	Modern brickwork beneath the Works Yard entrance threshold	N	N/A
36	Demolition rubble, (133, 134) to the south of wall 136/155	W	0.5m
37	Demolition rubble, (133, 134) to the south of wall 136/155	N	0.5m
38	Detail shot showing context 133	S	0.5m
39	Contexts 133, 134, and 136/155	S	0.5m
40	South facing elevation of wall 136/155	N	0.5m
41	South facing elevation of wall 136/155	N	0.5m
42	Section 5	W	0.5m
43	Wall 136/155 viewed from above	N/A	0.5m
44	North-facing elevation of wall 136/155	S	0.5m
45	Wall 136, contexts 137, 138, shot also shows the apparition of a void within context 138	N	0.5m
46	North facing section to the south of wall 136	S	0.5m
47	View of excavated manhole to the south of wall 136, north-facing section	S	0.5m
48	Wall 136/155 seen from above	E	0.5m
49	Wall 136/155 in context	W	N/A
50	Detail of black staining on the bricks of wall 136 on the north-facing elevation	S	N/A
51	Detail of black staining on the bricks of wall 136 on the north-facing elevation	S	N/A
52	Stone capping for service 1m to the south of wall 136	E	N/A
53	Stone capping for service 1m to the south of wall 136	W	N/A
54	Section 5	W	N/A
55	Section 5	W	0.5m
56	New manhole infilled with concrete	W	N/A
57	Wall 136/155 partially dismantled to enable to the cable ducts to be installed	W	N/A



58	Working shot of Area IV in Tennis Court Lane	NW	N/A
59	Working shot of Area IV in Tennis Court Lane	W	N/A
60	North-facing section directly in front of the palace façade	S	0.5m
61	North-facing section directly in front of the palace façade	S	0.5m
62	Working shot, Area IV, Tennis Court Lane	W	N/A
63	Manhole to the north of the coal chute 145/144, Tennis Court lane	W	0.5m
64	Contexts 143, 144, 145, 151, 152, 146	S	N/A
65	Contexts 162, 163, 164	S	0.5m
66	Detail view of layer 162	S	0.5m
67	Section 7 - detail shot, contexts 163, 161, 157, 158	S	0.5m
68	Structure 163	S	0.5m
69	View in plan of contexts 166 and 163	S	0.5m
70	View in plan of contexts 166 and 167	E	0.5m
71	East-facing elevation of context 163	W	0.5m
72	East-facing elevation of context 163	W	N/A
73	General view of Area IV along Tennis Court Lane	E	N/A
74	Eastern end of the trench along Tennis Court Lane, contexts 169, 168, 163	E	N/A
75	Eastern end of the trench along Tennis Court Lane, contexts 169, 168, 163	W	N/A
76	View in plan of brick structures 168, 163, 169	W	0.5m
77	Modern disused drainage structure 169	W	0.5m
78	Modern disused drainage structure 169	W	0.5m
79	Structures 168 and 163	E	0.5m
80	Structures 168, 169 and 163 seen from above	S	0.5m
81	Detail view of structure 168	S	0.5m
82	Structures 168, 169 and 163 seen in context of their surroundings	S	0.5m
83	North-facing elevation of the palace along Tennis Court Lane	S	N/A
84	North-facing elevation of the palace along Tennis Court Lane, shot shows the scar left by a former down pipe in line with structure 169	S	N/A



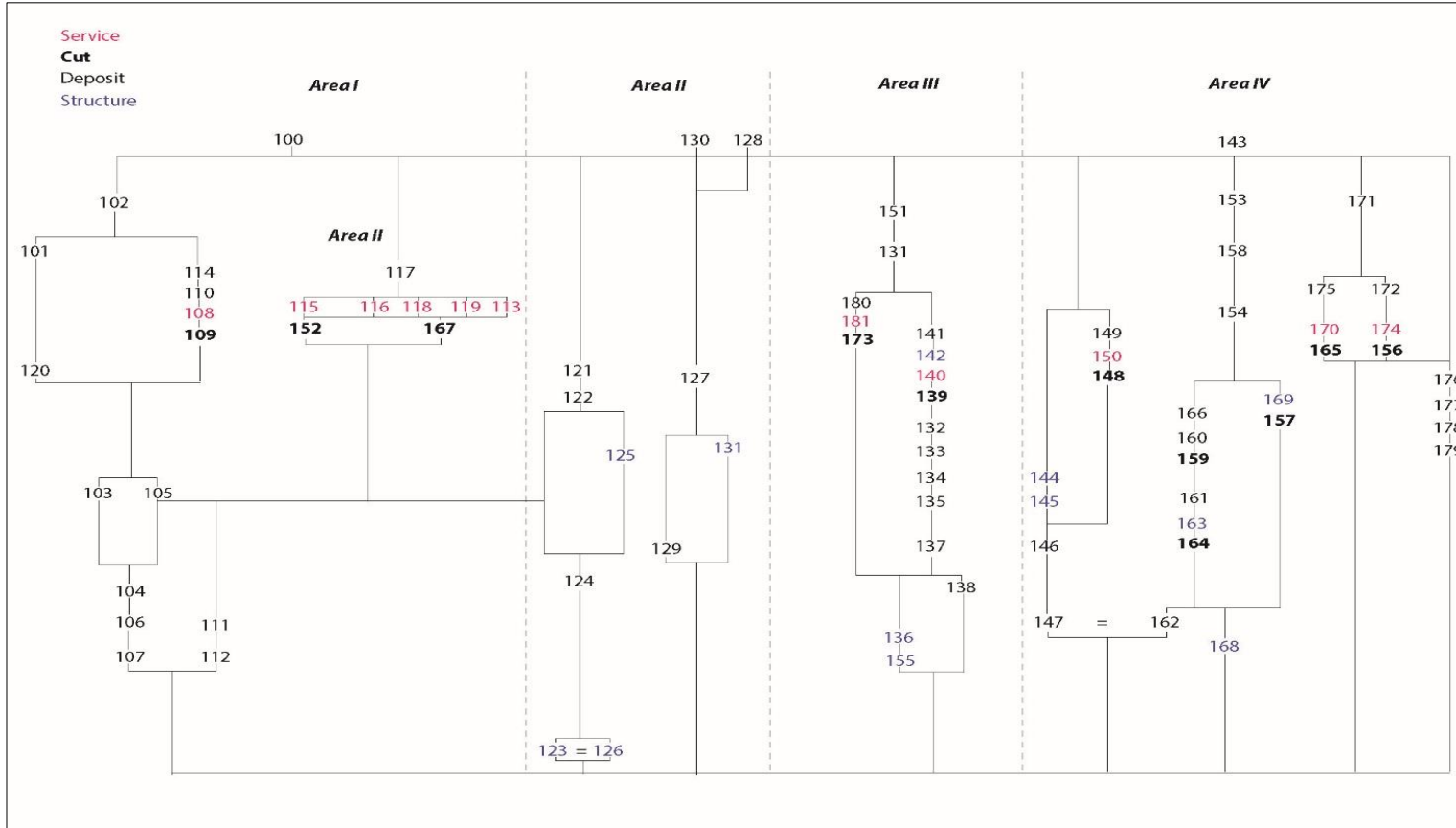
Finds Inventory

Context	Area	Material	Object	No. Bags
105	I	Glass	Fragments of bottle	1
105	I	Animal bone		1
105	I	Pottery	fragments	1
105	I	worked animal bone	brush	1
123	I	mortar and brick	sample	1
105	I	Clay pipe	bowl and stem	1
136	III	Brick sample		1
135	III	Architectural stone	Copping detail?	1
136	III	Mortar Sample		1
133	III	CBM	Roof tiles	1
133	III	Copper	Buttons	1
133	III	Assorted metals	Corroded objects	1
133	III	Clay pipe		1



Appendix II

Matrix



Appendix III

Oasis Data Form

OASIS FORM - Print view

Page 1 of 3

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: historic9-329015

Project details

Project name	Tennis Court Lane and Works Yard IS cable installation, Hampton Court Palace
Short description of the project	Between November and December 2017 the Curatorial Department of Historic Royal Palaces undertook a watching brief during the installation of a new below ground IS cable route on Tennis Court Lane and in the Works Yard at Hampton Court Palace. Nowhere did the excavation reach natural strata, and most of the trench was filled with levelling deposits, demolition material and modern services. However, a number of archaeological features of various periods were found to be distributed across the length of the trench. In the Works Yard, beneath an existing late 19th century arch providing access between the eastern and western parts of the Works Yard, a brick foundation wall was revealed, which though composed of 18th/19th century brickwork at the top presented evidence of being built on an earlier Tudor footing. Its location indicates the remains of a wall bordering the eastern edge of the western branch of the post-medieval moat that once enclosed the Tudor Privy Orchard. It was presumably repurposed, repaired and altered in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries as the configuration of the area developed. On Tennis Court Lane between the Works Yard entrance and the Business Reception, the remains of an east-west aligned wall was exposed. This may be the remains of an earlier outbuilding from the mid-19th century. In Area IV, immediately in front of the north elevation of the palace, a tubular brick feature was found on an east-west alignment. It was 1.2m long, and was truncated at both the east and west ends by later brick-built structures. Based on the brick morphology and its overall form, it is likely the remains of a c.18th century foundation drain.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2017 End: 15-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	HCP 165 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	HCP 112 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Monument type	NURSERY GARDEN Post Medieval

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

28/09/2018



Monument type ORCHARD Medieval
 Monument type WORKS Modern
 Significant Finds NONE None
 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
 Postcode KT8 9AU
 Study area 0 Square metres
 Site coordinates TQ 15627 68545 51.403628577355 -0.33750242487 51 24 13 N 000 20 15 W Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces
 Physical Archive ID 3910086
 Physical Contents "Glass", "Metal", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces
 Digital Archive ID 3910086
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces
 Paper Archive ID 3910086
 Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"



Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Tennis Court Lane and Works Yard IS Cable Installation, Hampton Court Palace - An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s) Stevenson, A
Other bibliographic details HCP 165
Date 2018
Issuer or publisher Historic Royal Palaces
Place of issue or publication Hampton Court
Description A4 paper and digital

Entered by Alexandra Stevenson (alexandra.stevenson@hrp.org.uk)
Entered on 28 September 2018

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