



# **Hampton Distribution Reservoir**

Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

December 2021

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# Issue and Revision Record

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
P01	03/12/2021	I. Newman N. Carty	M. Cooper	Z. Burn	For client review

**Document reference:** K389-DN-HYDES1ZZ-004-RP-EN-0002 | P01

**Information class:** Standard

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# Executive summary

This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been commissioned by Thames Water Utilities Limited to assess the potential historic environment impacts of a proposed Project of work at Hampton Distribution Reservoir. The Project includes providing a sheet piled cut-off wall to reduce seepage through existing clay core embankment on south side of the reservoir.

This Historic Environment DBA is intended to provide information on the potential impact associated on the historic environment within the study area as a result of the proposed Project.

Various sources including, but not limited to, the National Heritage List of England, the Greater London and Surrey Historic Environment Record, the British Geological Survey, historic mapping and literature available online and excavation reports have been consulted whilst compiling this DBA. The assessment has identified 21 designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, including a scheduled monument, three Grade II\* listed buildings, 16 Grade II listed buildings and two conservation areas. There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the study area. There will be no impact on the significance of these assets, as there are no proposed physical changes to the assets or works that will affect their setting.

Two non-designated Roman roads are recorded within the study area on the Surrey HER; the first entry records the route of the possible continuation of the Roman road from London to Winchester (MM41) and the second (MM42) passes through the northern part of the Site and records the possible route of the Roman road from Staines to Ewell. These roads would have ran through the area of the reservoir. However, if these roads did survive, there were likely to have been removed when the reservoir was constructed.

Within the study area, archaeological potential has been assessed as low for all periods.

Following consultation with the Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service it was determined that the area is not identified as being of high archaeological potential. This consultation concluded that the impact of driven sheet piles on any buried archaeological deposits that are present will be minimal, and therefore there are no archaeological concerns for the proposed works and no archaeological mitigation is required.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been produced by Mott MacDonald Limited (MML) on behalf of Thames Water Utilities Limited (TW), in advance of proposed development at Hampton Distribution Reservoir in Surrey, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.

The DBA will provide baseline information to help determine the historic environment constraints of the proposed works, assess the potential impacts and draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy.

## 1.2 Site location

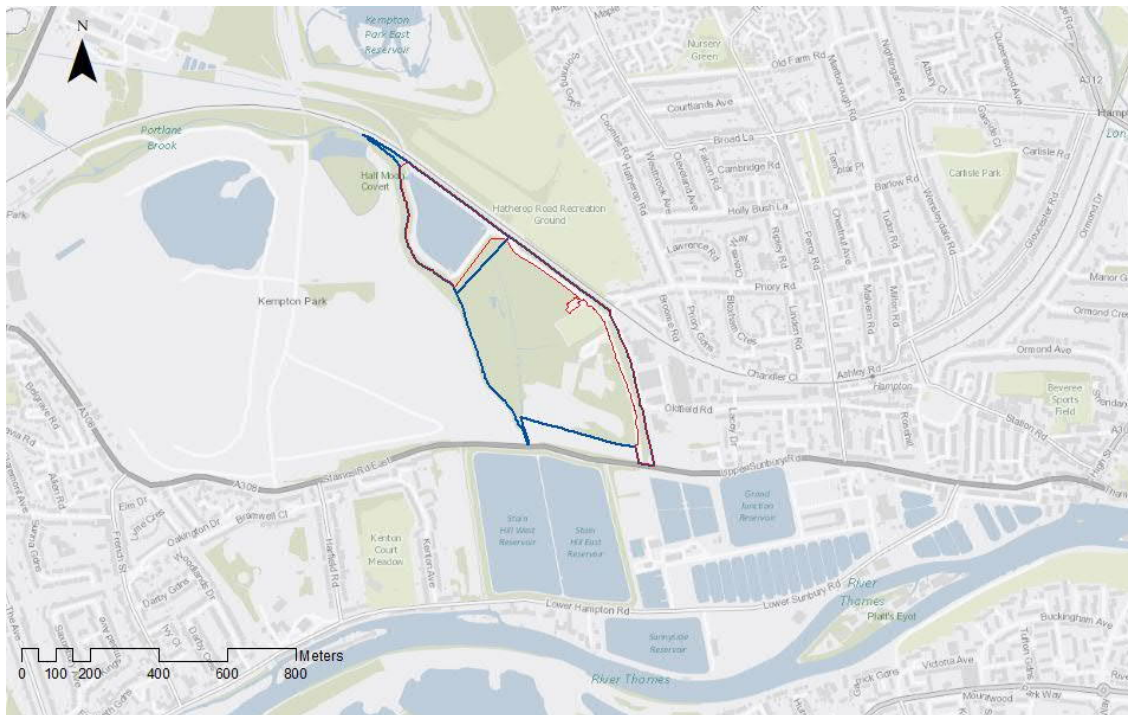
Hampton Distribution Reservoir is located in the Kempton Nature Reserve in the borough of Spelthorne, in Surrey (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 12084 70222). The access route is within the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, and London Borough of Hounslow is immediately north of the reservoir. The reservoir itself, comprises an area of approximately 3.4 hectares (ha), however the total Site, including easement and access routes, comprises an area of approximately 7.78 ha.

The reservoir is bound by the Southern Western Railway to the north-east and the Portlane Brook to the west. To the south and adjacent to the access road is an area of woodland. The area beyond Kempton nature Reserve is predominantly residential. Kempton Gate Business Centre is located approximately 450m south-east of the Site. Kempton Park Racecourse is located approximately 600m east and Hampton Water Treatment Works is located approximately 550m south. Current access to the reservoir is from the south via Upper Sunbury Road (A308).

A site location plan can be seen in Figure 1.1.



**Figure 1.1: Location of Hampton Distribution Reservoir, with the site boundary in blue and the proposed development boundary in red**



Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

### 1.3 Project description

The Project aims to undertake remedial works to reduce seepage through the existing clay core embankment on the south side of reservoir. The Project aims to undertake remedial works on the southern side of Hampton Distribution Reservoir (hereafter, 'the reservoir'). This will be achieved by providing a sheet piled cut-off wall to reduce seepage through the existing clay core embankment on the reservoir's southern side. The cut-off wall will be approximately 30m in length and 12m deep between reservoir chainages 490m and 520m.

The design is yet to be finalised; however, the outline design includes:

- Temporary and permanent enabling works to install the sheet piled cut-off wall;
- Ground Investigation surveys will be required prior to any remedial works to inform design;
- All sheet piles to be full length and pressed into the London Clay, to a depth of 12m. This is based on the toe of piles being driven into the London Clay to a minimum of 1m depth at 1m AOD;
- Pre/post-condition surveys to be carried out during the work and low vibration piling methods shall be used;
- Reinstatement of dam crest upon completion of construction; and
- Demolition of old chlorine drum storage brick sheds near the football pitch along the existing access track to provide enough space for Contractor's compounds and office accommodation etc. These sheds and contents will be safely decommissioned, dismantled, cleaned where required and removed.

There are currently two options being considered for the methodology for the enabling works to install the sheet piled cut-off wall:

- **Option 1:** Pontoon to be set up on the reservoir, so that the sheets to be fed from the pontoon to the pile rig / equipment on the reservoir embankment. This option will not require heavy vehicle access along the south-east of the reservoir crest; and
- **Option 2:** Provision of access road / pathway strengthening along dam crest, comprising excavation of existing material and construction of proprietary geogrid and compacted subbase embankment crest protection. Piling equipment would then be transported by heavy good vehicles along the south-east of the reservoir to a piling area to south of the reservoir (approximate NGR TQ 12057 70123).

Option 2 would also include the provision of a new access ramp on the southern side adjacent from the toe area to the reservoir crest working areas. The access ramp will be a permanent feature, remaining in place post construction. The piling area at the toe of the reservoir may include areas between the fence perimeter and the Portlane Brook. No works to the Portlane Brook are required.

A third option had been considered which would have required the provision of a temporary haul road from north of the football pitch (approximate NGR TQ 12432 70004), through areas of vegetation to the piling areas at the south of the reservoir. Although, providing suitable access to the piling area and reducing works along the embankment, has been discounted given the vast tree / vegetation removal required, and the potential impacts to ecology. This option has not been considered further.

A final, less intrusive design option involving grouting to reduce seepage may be selected, which would likely require reduced construction movements and activity, including no piling. However, only Options 1 and 2 have been assessed for potential impacts to the Historic Environment. This is due to the intrusive nature of the sheet piled cut-off wall and the associated construction methodologies.

### 1.3.1 Construction requirements

The Project will require enabling works to clear the construction areas and make ready, this includes the demolition of redundant structures, and the removal of trees and works within the root protection area and canopy of retained trees. Installation of piling will then commence, followed by final landscaping on completion.

A temporary site compound will be required, it is anticipated to be situated within the red line boundary (RLB) and in proximity to the site access. The hardstanding area to the north of the football club has been identified as a potential area, with additional space provided through the demolition of old redundant chlorine drum storage brick sheds near the football pitch.

Construction traffic access to the Site will be principally through the existing access from the south via Upper Sunbury Road (A308), this access road is approximately 8m wide, reducing to approximately 3.5m wide, with overhanging trees.

Numbers of vehicle movements or vehicle types are not known at this stage, however, will likely consist of daily delivery of construction equipment, materials and site workers. All construction vehicles will utilise local authority designated freight routes, and all construction staff parking would be accommodated within TW owned land.

## 2 National and local planning policy

### 2.1 Overarching legislation

The overarching legislation in relation to heritage and archaeology in Britain is provided by:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
  - Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters.
- The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
  - Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.
- The Water Industry Act 1991
  - Act to consolidate enactments relating to the supply of water and the provision of sewerage services, with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.

*Paragraph 3: General environmental and recreational duties*

1. It shall be the duty of each of the following, that is to say—

- a. the Secretary of State;
- b. the Director; and
- c. every company holding an appointment as a relevant undertaker,

*in formulating or considering any proposals relating to any functions of a relevant undertaker (including, in the case of such a company, any functions which, by virtue of that appointment, are functions of the company itself) to comply with the requirements imposed in relation to the proposals by subsections (2) and (3) below.*

2. The requirements imposed by this subsection in relation to any such proposals as are mentioned in subsection (1) above are—

- a. a requirement, so far as may be consistent—
  - i. with the purposes of any enactment relating to the functions of the undertaker; and
  - ii. in the case of the Secretary of State and the Director, with their duties under section 2 above,

*so to exercise any power conferred with respect to the proposals on the person subject to the requirement as to further the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty and the conservation of flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest;*

- b. a requirement to have regard to the desirability of protecting and conserving buildings, sites and objects of archaeological, architectural or historic interest; and
- c. a requirement to take into account any effect which the proposals would have on the beauty or amenity of any rural or urban area or on any such flora, fauna, features, buildings, sites or objects.

3. *The requirements imposed by this subsection in relation to any such proposals as are mentioned in subsection (1) above are, subject to the requirements imposed by subsection (2) above—*
  - a. *a requirement to have regard to the desirability of preserving for the public any freedom of access to areas of woodland, mountains, moor, heath, down, cliff or foreshore and other places of natural beauty;*
  - b. *a requirement to have regard to the desirability of maintaining the availability to the public of any facility for visiting or inspecting any building, site or object of archaeological, architectural or historic interest; and*
  - c. *a requirement to take into account any effect which the proposals would have on any such freedom of access or on the availability of any such facility.*

## 2.2 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2019) came into effect in 2012 and was last revised in 2021, and replaced all previous national planning policy documents. Paragraphs 189 – 208 of the NPPF address the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment; these set out the local planning authority's responsibilities when dealing with planning proposals which have the potential to impact on cultural heritage assets. These policies emphasise the importance of balancing the need for the conservation of heritage assets with the desirability of new development. Those relative to this Project are as follows:

**189:** *Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.*

**190:** *Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:*

- a) *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- c) *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- d) *opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.*

**194:** *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

**195:** Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

**197:** In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets,
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

**198:** In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.

**203:** The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

**205:** Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

**208:** Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies<sup>1</sup>.

## 2.3 Local Planning Policy

### 2.3.1 London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames Local Plan

The London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames Local Plan was adopted on the 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2018 and makes the following relevant provisions for the protection of the historic environment<sup>2</sup>.

#### 2.3.1.1 Policy LP 3 Designated Heritage Asset

A. The Council will require development to conserve and, where possible, take opportunities to make a positive contribution to, the historic environment of the borough. Development proposals likely to adversely affect the significance of heritage assets will be assessed against the

<sup>1</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, 2021 [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1005759/NPPF\\_July\\_2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf) (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>2</sup> London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, 2018. Local Plan [online] available at: [https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/15935/adopted\\_local\\_plan\\_interim.pdf](https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/15935/adopted_local_plan_interim.pdf) (last accessed October 2021)

requirement to seek to avoid harm and the justification for the proposal. The significance (including the settings) of the borough's designated heritage assets, encompassing Conservation Areas, listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments as well as the Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, will be conserved and enhanced by the following means:

1. Give great weight to the conservation of the heritage asset when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of the asset...
9. Protect Scheduled Monuments by ensuring proposals do not have an adverse impact on their significance.

**B. Resist substantial demolition in Conservation Areas and any changes that could harm heritage assets, unless it can be demonstrated that:**

1. in the case of substantial harm or loss to the significance of the heritage asset, it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss;
2. in the case of less than substantial harm to the significance of the heritage asset, that the public benefits, including securing the optimum viable use, outweigh that harm; or
3. the building or part of the building or structure makes no positive contribution to the character or distinctiveness of the area.

**C. All proposals in Conservation Areas are required to preserve and, where possible, enhance the character or the appearance of the Conservation Area.**

#### 2.3.1.2 Policy LP 4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The Council will seek to preserve, and where possible enhance, the significance, character and setting of non-designated heritage assets, including Buildings of Townscape Merit, memorials, particularly war memorials, and other local historic features.

#### 2.3.1.3 Policy LP 7 Archaeology

The Council will seek to protect, enhance and promote its archaeological heritage (both above and below ground), and will encourage its interpretation and presentation to the public. It will take the necessary measures required to safeguard the archaeological remains found, and refuse planning permission where proposals would adversely affect archaeological remains or their setting.

Desk based assessments and, where necessary, archaeological field evaluation will be required before development proposals are determined, where development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or potential significance.

### 2.3.2 Spelthorne Borough Council's Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan

Spelthorne Borough Council's Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan was adopted on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2009, a new local plan is currently under development. The Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan makes the following relevant provisions for the protection of the historic environment<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Spelthorne Borough Council, 2009. *Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan* [online] available at: <https://www.spelthorne.gov.uk/article/17620/Development-Plan-2009> (last accessed October 2021)

### 2.3.2.1 Policy EN5: Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest

*The Council will seek to preserve its architectural and historic heritage by:*

...

- d) encouraging the retention of buildings of local architectural or historic interest and seeking to ensure that their character and setting is preserved in development proposals,*
- f) requiring development proposals for any sites affecting the setting of a listed building to have special regard to the need to preserve its setting,*
- g) applying the Council's policies in a more flexible way where justified to ensure the preservation of a listed building.*

### 2.3.2.2 Policy EN6: Conservation Areas, Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens

*The Council will seek to preserve and enhance the character of conservation areas by:*

- a) reviewing and implementing enhancement plans for each of the Borough's conservation areas,*
- b) requiring the retention of buildings, trees and other features, including open spaces, views and vistas, which are important to the character of the area,*
- c) encouraging private owners to carry out appropriate improvements to buildings and land in conservation areas, by the use of advice, guidance and statutory powers where appropriate,*
- d) applying the Council's policies in a more flexible way where justified to ensure the preservation and enhancement of a conservation area.*

*Where new development affecting a conservation area is proposed, the Council will ensure that it contributes to its preservation or enhancement by:*

- e) requiring proposals for new development to be submitted as full planning applications, including details of materials and full elevational drawings, showing where appropriate the relationship with adjoining buildings,*
- f) requiring any proposal for demolition to be accompanied by detailed plans for the future of the site showing how the area will be preserved or enhanced, and controlling by legal agreements the timing of demolition and commencement of construction of the replacement building.*

*The Council will also seek to maintain and enhance areas of historic landscape value and gardens of special historic interest. It will seek to ensure that any proposed development within or adjacent to such an area does not detract from its character or appearance.*

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Consultation

The relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) data has been obtained from Historic England London Region and Surrey County Council<sup>4</sup>.

The Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer was contacted on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2021 to provide an overview of the Project and the three options in order to understand the potential for future Archaeological investigations. A response was provided by the Surrey County Council on the 25<sup>th</sup> October 2021 and confirmed that the area is not identified as being of high archaeological potential. The response noted that the impact of driven sheet piles on any buried archaeological deposits that are present will be minimal, and therefore there are no archaeological concerns for the proposed works and no further archaeological work will be required.

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) were contacted on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2021 to provide an overview of the Project and the three options in order to understand the potential for future Archaeological investigations. A response was provided by the Archaeology Advisor in GLAAS for South London, on 27<sup>th</sup> October 2021 and stated that it was deemed that the Site possesses no discernible archaeological interest regarding the proposed works and no further archaeological work will be required.

### 3.2 Assessment Methodology

Baseline information has been gathered within a 1km radius of the Site boundary (hereby referred to as the 'study area'). This search radius is considered sufficient to produce a comprehensive baseline for the Site and will allow for an understanding of the archaeological potential and historic significance to be established, and any subsequent archaeological mitigation in relation to the proposed remedial works.

The DBA follows the 2017 updated Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, and Historic England's Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England, 2008). The CIfA guidance outlines the necessity of the DBA to enable appropriate mitigation strategies where necessary, in line with the local and national policies in place.

The following resources have been used to compile this DBA:

- An examination of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- A search of the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) dataset for designated heritage assets within the study area;
- A search of the Greater London and Surrey HERs for archaeological sites, archaeological findspots, locally listed buildings, archaeological priority areas and archaeological event locations within the study area;
- A search of the relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources within the wider area via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS);

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<sup>4</sup> Obtained 08/10/21 and 01/11/21 respectively.



- A search of the Portable Antiquities Project (PAS) database for additional findspots within the study area;
- An examination of relevant aerial imagery held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography;
- An examination of Google Earth Pro, for historic images;
- An examination of the British Geological Survey (BGS) data;
- An inspection of cartographic evidence for land use history of the site, including Ordnance Survey, tithe and earlier maps for the study area; and
- An assessment of relevant published and unpublished historical sources, both online and archive resources.

Appendix A and B show the location of known historic environment features within the study area. These have been allocated a unique MML reference number (MM01, MM02 etc.), which is listed in a gazetteer in Appendix C and is referred to in the text. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m) and refer to the distance between the heritage asset and the closest proposed option.

### 3.3 Guidance

The following guidance has been used for this assessment:

- The 2000 Water and Sewerage (Conservation, Access and Recreation) Code of Practice Order;
- The 2008 Historic England Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance;
- The 2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (updated 2017);
- The 2015 Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision – Taking in the Historic Environment (GPA2);
- The 2017 Historic England Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3); and
- The 2020 Thames Water Asset Management Asset Standard Section 1 of 1: Ecology and Heritage Screening Specification.

### 3.4 Assumptions and Limitations

The following assumptions and limitations have been assumed for this historic environment DBA;

- the assessment is reliant on available data. Designated data is up to date as of November 2021 and non-designated data as of October 2021;
- databases are limited in their ability to predict new sites and the information from the NHLE and HER has been used as a starting point for further research rather than as a definitive list;
- HLC (Historic Landscape Characterisation) data was not assessed as part of this DBA. The reservoir already exists within the landscape and the proposed works will not alter the land use;
- the current understanding of the extent and survival of archaeological remains within the study area is based on data relevant to the appraisal which has been selected based on professional judgement. However, the specific nature, extent, date, degree of preservation

and significance of known and potential archaeological remains is impossible to predict without invasive investigation. There is the possibility that further or more complex unknown buried archaeology exists on sites which have not been recorded within the HER;

- documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective;
- historic maps provide a glimpse of land-use at a specific moment. It is therefore possible that short-term structures or areas of land-use are not shown and therefore not recorded within this assessment; and
- this DBA is based on optioneering designs and may need to be updated at a later stage if the designs significantly change.

## 4 Baseline

### 4.1 Geology and topography

The Site is an operational reservoir owned by Thames Water, comprising of reservoir, inlet, outlet spillway, access track, associated buildings, managed grassed areas, hardstanding and fringes of an area of woodland (along the eastern boundary of access and southern boundary of reservoir) and areas of vegetation and grassland around the perimeter.

The Site is located at an approximate height of 15m AOD with an area of slightly higher ground (approximately 20m AOD) within the south of the Site. The Portlane Brook runs roughly along a north-west to south-east alignment along the western boundary of the Site.

The bedrock of the Site is London Clay Formation (clay and silt). This sedimentary rock was formed during the Palaeogene Period (approximately 48-56 million years ago) when the local environment was dominated by deep seas. This is overlain by superficial deposits within the west of the Site consisting of Kempton Park Gravel Member (sand and gravels) formed during the Quaternary Period (up to 2 million years ago) when the local environment was dominated by rivers. Superficial deposits within the east of the Site consist of Taplow Gravel Member (sand and gravels) formed during the Quaternary Period (up to 2 million years ago) when the local environment was dominated by rivers<sup>5</sup>.

The BGS does not record any boreholes within the reservoir<sup>6</sup>.

### 4.2 Designated heritage assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the study area. All designated heritage assets are shown on mapping within Appendix A.

#### 4.2.1 Scheduled monument

There is one scheduled monument within the study area, comprising:

- Kempton Park Pumping Station (MM16), located approximately 857m north-west of the Site.

#### 4.2.2 Listed Buildings

There are three Grade II\* and 16 Grade II listed buildings located within the study area. These assets are ordered according to their distance from the RLB, from closest to furthest. These are as follows:

##### Grade II\*:

- Lilleshall Engine House, Kempton Park Pumping Station (MM14), located approximately 823m north-west of the Site;
- Sunbury Court (MM25), located approximately 845m south-west; and
- Kempton Park Pumping Station (including triple expansion house and two attached chimneys) (MM27), located approximately 895m north-west.

##### Grade II:

<sup>5</sup> British Geological Survey, 2021 [online] available at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

- Rose Hill (council offices) (MM13), located approximately 726m east;
- Hampton Waterworks, the beam and store buildings to the west of the beam (MM06), located approximately 746m south-east;
- Entrance gates to Rose Hill (Richmond public library) (MM09), located approximately 794m east;
- Boathouse 5 (easternmost 13 bays) (MM03), located approximately 835m south-east;
- Cast iron railings between corner of Lower Sunbury Road and east end of the Beam linking with the cast iron gate piers east of Ruston Building (MM12), located approximately 838m south-east;
- Ruston (MM11), located approximately 840m south-east;
- Lodge to Sunbury Court The Cottage (MM24), located approximately 843m south-west;
- Boathouse 4 (MM05), located approximately 875m south-east;
- Hanworth War Memorial (MM15), located approximately 889m north;
- Building number 14 (MM04), located approximately 864m south-east of the Site Boathouse 2 (MM02), located approximately 900m south-east;
- Boathouse 1 (MM07), located approximately 918m to the south-east;
- Walls and gates to Sunbury Court (MM26), located approximately 930m south-west;
- Cast iron railings between and including the gateway to Thames Close and to west end of Morelands Building (MM08), located approximately 947m south-east;
- Hampton Water Works Morelands Buildings, engine house (MM10), located approximately 955m south-east; and
- Post at NGR TQ 11656888 (MM28), located approximately 987m south-west.

### 4.2.3 Local Authority designations

#### 4.2.3.1 Conservation areas

Platt's Eyot Conservation Area (CA) and Hampton Village CA both fall within the 1km Study Area (approximately 688m to the south-east and 596m to the east of the Site boundary respectively). Platt's Eyot CA was originally designated in December 1990 and contains five listed buildings (MM02-05 and MM07)<sup>7</sup>.

Hampton Village CA was originally designated in January 1969 and extended in both September 1982 and January 1991; it contains seven listed buildings (MM06, 08, 09-13)<sup>8</sup>.

### 4.3 Non-designated heritage assets

All non-designated heritage assets are shown on drawings within Appendix A.

#### 4.3.1 Built Heritage

There are no non-designated built heritage assets within the study area.

<sup>7</sup> London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, 2021. *Platt's Eyot Conservation Area 58* [online] available at: [https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/13283/conarea58\\_a3\\_rgb.pdf](https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/13283/conarea58_a3_rgb.pdf) (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>8</sup> London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, 2007. *Hampton Village Conservation Area 12* [online] available at: [https://www.richmond.gov.uk/services/planning/conservation\\_areas/conservation\\_area\\_statements](https://www.richmond.gov.uk/services/planning/conservation_areas/conservation_area_statements) (last accessed October 2021)

### 4.3.2 Archaeological Remains

There are seven non-designated assets considered to be archaeological remains within the study area. These assets are ordered according to their distance from the RLB, from closest to furthest. These are as follows:

- Medieval pottery sherds, Kempton Park Racecourse (MM35), located approximately 447m to the west;
- Remains of Hyde House (MM36), located approximately 454m to the west;
- Bronze Age urns, Kempton Park Racecourse (MM34), located approximately 459m to the west;
- Oak Ave (Oak Tree Nursery) prehistoric stream channel (MM18), located approximately 652m to the north-east;
- Oak Ave (Oak Tree Nursery) undated post hole (MM19), located approximately 652m to the north-east;
- Birch Road landfill (MM20), located approximately 711m to the north; and
- Bronze Age Features, Kempton Park Racecourse (MM43), located approximately 850m to the west.

## 4.4 Historic map regression

The cartographic evidence utilised for this report dates to the post-medieval and modern periods and comprises maps from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Maps consulted are included in Table 4.1, with a description of any changes.

**Table 4.1: Historic map regression for the site of Hampton Distribution Reservoir**

Map	Description
Middle-Sexia (1646)	Mapping from this date shows settlement and parkland at 'Kenton'.
A new correct map of Middlesex (1712)	Mapping from this date shows 'Kenton Park', the Site appears undeveloped at this time.
Middlesex (1724)	No significant change from previous mapping.
Map of the county of Middlesex (1732-1775)	Mapping from this date shows the Site within Spelthorne Hundred.
Detail from OSD 127 (Hampton Court) (1804)	Mapping from this date shows divided fields within the Site as well as several lake areas within the west, with a watercourse running roughly north to south to the west of this. The Site is shown as being on the eastern edge of 'Kenton Park'
Hampton Enclosure 5 (1828)	Mapping from this date shows that the area within the south of the Site was comprised of divided fields to the north-west of this areas of woodland are present with the Site appearing undeveloped at this time. To the south of the Site a road runs roughly east to west labelled as 'Upper Sunbury Road', a road is also present running roughly north to south, to the east of the Site.
Map of the parish of Sunbury dedicated to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Staines Union (1848) <sup>9</sup>	No significant change from previous mapping.
OS County Series: Middlesex (partial) 1866 (1:2,500)	Mapping from this date shows the south-east of the Site, which is shown as being partially wooded at this time but is still predominantly composed of open fields. The north of the Site is bounded by what could be the route of the railway under construction, however, this is not identified. The surrounding area is shown as being predominantly agricultural in nature with divided fields.

<sup>9</sup> Surrey History Centre, 2021. Reference number: M/291/1-2

Map	Description
OS County Series: Surrey 1871 (1:10,560)	No significant change noted from previous mapping. Mapping from this date shows the 'London and South Western Railway (Thames Valley Line)' is now labelled to the north of the Site. The Site itself appears undeveloped at this time, with the exception of a fish pond present within the south of the site. A 'Rifle Range' is shown adjacent to the west of the Site boundary at this time, with Kempton Park shown to the north of this.
OS County Series: Middlesex 1872 (1:10,560)	No significant change noted from previous mapping.
OS County Series: Middlesex 1879-1894 (1:2,500)	No significant change noted from previous mapping.
OS County Series: Middlesex 1895 (1:2,500)	Mapping from this date shows no significant change from previous mapping within the Site. However, to the north of the railway line considerable development has occurred in the form of housing and a number of nurseries. Development has also occurred to the south of the Site with the construction of houses and the 'Grand Junction Water Works'. Mapping from this date also shows 'Kempton Park Race Course' to the West. The Site remains undeveloped at this time.
OS County Series: Surrey 1896-1897 (1:2,500)	No significant change noted from previous mapping.
OS County Series: Middlesex 1896-1898 (1:10,560)	No significant change noted from previous mapping.
OS County Series: Surrey 1897-1899 (1:10,560)	No significant change noted from previous mapping.
OS County Series: Middlesex 1915 (1:2,500)	Mapping shows that a reservoir attributed to the 'Metropolitan Water Board' had been built within the north of the Site by this time and the area formerly labelled as a fishpond has been largely filled in. Elsewhere within the Site there has been no change from previous mapping other than two possible trackways within the south. Expansion has occurred within the water works to the south of the Site with the addition of another reservoir. Two reservoirs have also been constructed to the north of the Site with further development also present to the east.
OS County Series: Surrey 1919-1920 (1:10,560)	No significant change noted from previous mapping.
OS County Series: Middlesex 1920 (1:10,560)	No significant change noted from previous mapping. There is an indeterminate feature present on mapping from this date within the centre of the Site, possibly a pit, or small pond.
Ordnance Survey County Series: Middlesex 1934-1938 (1:10,560)	Mapping from this date shows a tramway running along the majority of the eastern edge of the Site as well as a 'Football Ground'. However, the majority of the Site remains undeveloped and unchanged from previous mapping. Increased development is present within the surrounding area, particularly directly to the east of the Site, the north-east and south-west.
Ordnance Survey County Series: Surrey 1938 (1:10,560)	No significant change noted from previous mapping.
Ordnance Survey Surrey Sheet VI.SW 1944	Mapping from this date shows a 'valve house' within the south of the reservoir within the Site. Elsewhere no significant change is noted from previous mapping.
Ordnance Survey Middlesex Sheet XXV.NW 1946 Ordnance Survey Surrey Sheet VI.SW 1946	No significant change noted from previous mapping.
Ordnance Survey 51/17 – B 1950	Mapping from this date shows the northern portion of the Site. No significant change noted from previous mapping.
Ordnance Survey TQ17 – C 1954	Mapping from this date shows the northern portion of the Site. No significant change noted from previous mapping.

Map	Description
Ordnance Survey TQ16 – C 1954	Mapping from this date shows the southern portion of the Site. No significant change is noted from previous mapping.
Ordnance Survey Plan 1957-1961 (1:1,250)	Mapping from this date shows some expansion in housing to the east of the Site as well as a feature identified as 'cart track' to the north of the reservoir.
Ordnance Survey Plan 1957-1962 (1:2,500)	The tramway within the east of the Site is not shown on mapping of this date. A building is also present to the south of the football ground within the Site at this time. Disturbance is also present within the south of the Site. No significant change elsewhere is noted from previous mapping.
Ordnance Survey 1960-1962 (1:10,560)	No significant change noted from previous mapping.
Ordnance Survey 1965-1966 (1:10,560)	No significant change noted from previous mapping.
Ordnance Survey Plan (partial) 1965-1973 (1:1,250)	Mapping from this date covers the south-east of the Site and shows no significant change from previous mapping.
Ordnance Survey Plan 1975 (1:10,000)	By this date buildings have been constructed to the north of the football ground within the Site and there has been expansion to the building to the south of the football ground. To the south-east of the Site a hospital has also been constructed by this date.
Ordnance Survey Plan 1985-1991 (1:10,000)	Mapping from this date shows a reduction in buildings within Kempton Park to the west. No significant change is noted within the Site from previous mapping, with the majority of the Site remaining undeveloped.

**Table 4.2: Google Earth Pro examination for the site of Hampton Distribution Reservoir**

Year	Description
1945	Aerial imagery shows the reservoir present within the north of the Site as well as a wooded area within the west of the Site and an area that corresponds with the football ground present on historic mapping. The railway line located to the north of the Site is also visible. Disturbance is also present within the south of the Site.
1985	Aerial imagery from this date is not clear enough to give detailed information about the Site.
1999	Aerial imagery from this date covers the north of the Site. The reservoir and associated buildings are visible as is the wooded area to the south and buildings present on historic mapping to the north of the football ground.
2002	Buildings to the south of the football ground are present on aerial imagery of this date. No significant change from previous aerial imagery.
2003	No significant change from previous aerial imagery.
2004	No significant change from previous aerial imagery.
2006	To east of football field an additional sports pitch has been constructed aligned perpendicular to the existing football field. Isolated buildings are visible within the south-east of the Site, within an unused open area.
2008	Aerial imagery from this date shows a feature present within the south of the reservoir. Elsewhere no significant change from previous aerial imagery is observed.
2010	No significant change from previous aerial imagery.
2011	No significant change from previous aerial imagery.
2012	No significant change from previous aerial imagery.
2013	No significant change from previous aerial imagery.
2014	No significant change from previous aerial imagery.
2015	No significant change from previous aerial imagery.
2017	No significant change from previous aerial imagery.
2018	No significant change from previous aerial imagery.

Year	Description
2019	Aerial images show the addition of smaller sports pitch to the north-east of the original football field area. No significant change from previous aerial imagery is observed elsewhere.
2020	No significant change from previous aerial imagery.
2021	No significant change from previous aerial imagery.

#### 4.5 Site Walkover

A site walkover was undertaken on the 25<sup>th</sup> October 2021 by a Heritage Consultant from the MML team. The site walkover was undertaken in order to identify any features and areas of significant disturbance. The principal aim was to identify any previously unrecorded surface remains. It did not reveal any previously unrecorded archaeological features.

A walkover of the entire Site was also undertaken to assess the character of the area, the setting of any relevant heritage assets and to identify whether there were any additional heritage assets not apparent from the desk-based research. This was also carried out to examine ground conditions in the location of the proposed development.

A digital photographic record was made of the proposed development areas. A selection of these photographs are included within this report (Figure 4.1 to Figure 4.12).

**Figure 4.1: Entrance to the Hampton Distribution Reservoir from the Upper Sunbury Road, facing north**



Source Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021



**Figure 4.2: Area of hardstanding to the north of the football pitch, facing east**



Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

**Figure 4.3: Entrance to Hampton Distribution Reservoir, to the north of the football pitch, facing west**



Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

**Figure 4.4: Hampton Distribution Reservoir, facing north-west**



Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

**Figure 4.5: Pump house at the eastern edge of Hampton Distribution Reservoir, facing north**



Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

**Figure 4.6: Hampton Distribution Reservoir, facing north-west**



Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

**Figure 4.7: Pump house at the southern edge of Hampton Distribution Reservoir, facing south**



Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

**Figure 4.8: Pump house at the southern edge of Hampton Distribution Reservoir, facing south**



Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

**Figure 4.9: Dam crest along south-western margin of Hampton Distribution Reservoir, facing west**



Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

**Figure 4.10: Dam crest along south-western margin of Hampton Distribution Reservoir, facing east**



Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

**Figure 4.11: Boundary fence along the dam crest along south-western margin of Hampton Distribution Reservoir, facing south-west**



Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

**Figure 4.12: Hampton Distribution Reservoir, facing north-west**



Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

## 4.6 Archaeological and historic background

The historic narrative of the baseline is provided chronologically as follows:

**Table 4.3: Archaeological and historic periods used for the purpose of this assessment<sup>10</sup>**

Prehistoric Period Dates		Historic Period Dates	
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	500,000 to 100,000 BC	<b>Roman</b>	AD 43 to 410
<b>Late Glacial / Mesolithic</b>	100,000 to 4,000 BC	<b>Saxon</b>	AD 410 to 1066
<b>Neolithic / Early Bronze Age</b>	4,000 to 1,600 BC	<b>Medieval</b>	AD 1066 to 1540
<b>Middle Bronze Age</b>	1,600 to 1,100 BC	<b>Post-medieval</b>	c.AD 1540 to 1900
<b>Late Bronze Age</b>	1,100 to 700 BC	<b>Modern</b>	c.AD 1900 to present
<b>Early Iron Age</b>	800 to 300 BC		
<b>Middle Iron Age</b>	400 to 100 BC		
<b>Late Iron Age / Roman Transition</b>	100 BC to AD 43		

Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

These dates are subjective, but are used to ease discussion and are obtained from the list of the main archaeological and cultural periods of Britain compiled by Historic England (HE), in conjunction with professional judgement.

The historic environment baseline has been compiled using the data available from a search of the Greater London and Surrey HER for heritage assets and from the NHLE for designated heritage assets that have been recorded within the study areas to date, along with an examination of the relevant published and unpublished archaeological and historic sources and historic mapping. The information contained within the excavation reports for these previous investigations has also been examined and summarised to establish the findings of these investigations with the study area. An examination has also been made of sites within the wider landscape to assist in the interpretation of the heritage assets within the study areas and to contribute to the understanding of the archaeological potential. Heritage assets that sit within the study areas are labelled with MM numbers and those in the wider landscape are identified by their bibliographic reference.

Only the periods for which there is evidence for human occupation, involvement in the study area or in the immediate landscape are discussed below.

### 4.6.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)

Evidence for activity within the study area during the prehistoric period is limited. However, activity is known from the wider area throughout the period with evidence particularly prevalent on the west London gravel terraces<sup>11</sup>.

A prehistoric stream channel (MM18) was identified during an evaluation undertaken at Oak Tree Nursery, located approximately 652m to the north-east of the Site<sup>12</sup>. An evaluation at Kempton Park Water Treatment Works, located approximately 955m to the north-west of the

<sup>10</sup> Via: <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>, (last accessed January 2021).

<sup>11</sup> Phillpotts, C, 1993. *Thames Close, Hampton, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Site Code: TCC93 TQ 1380 6950 MOLAS

<sup>12</sup> Museum of London Archaeology Service. 1993. *Oak Tree Nursery, Oak Avenue, Hampton: An Archaeological Evaluation*

Site, recorded that prehistoric flint had been found in the area, however, no significant deposits were identified<sup>13</sup>.

#### 4.6.1.1 Bronze Age (1,600 – 700 BC)

The Hampton area is thought to have echoed wider settlement trend within the Thames Valley at this time, typified by settlements of agricultural communities<sup>14</sup>. Evidence for activity during the Bronze Age is also present within the Study area. Two Urns (MM34) dating to this period were identified during trial trenching approximately 459m to the west of the Site<sup>15</sup>. Approximately 850m to the west of the Site an area of High Archaeological Potential is also recorded in the Surrey HER, consisting of Bronze Age Features at Kempton Park Racecourse (MM43), however, no further information is available as to the nature of these features<sup>16</sup>.

#### 4.6.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

Two Roman roads are recorded within the study area in the Surrey HER; the first entry records the route of the possible continuation of the Roman road from London to Winchester (MM41), located approximately 364m to the north-west of the Site; the second (MM42) passes through the northern part of the Site and records the possible route of the Roman road from Staines to Ewell<sup>17</sup>.

An evaluation at Kempton Park Water Treatment Works, recorded that Roman pottery had been found in the area suggesting activity, however, no significant deposits were identified<sup>18</sup>.

#### 4.6.3 Early medieval (Saxon) (AD 410 – AD 1066)

There is no evidence within the HER data for activity during the early medieval period within the study area. However, it is thought that the name Hampton has its origins in the early medieval recorded as 'hamm' and 'tun' meaning 'settlement on the bend of the river'<sup>19</sup>.

#### 4.6.4 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

There is no evidence within the Greater London HER data for activity during the medieval period within the study area, however, the Surrey HER records medieval pottery sherds at Kempton Park Racecourse (MM35) located approximately 447m to the west of the Site, identified during trial trenching in the 1970s<sup>20</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> Allen, M, Blick, N, Brindle, T, Evans, T, Fulford, M, Holbrook, N, Richards, J and Smith, A. 2016. *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource* [online] available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>14</sup> Museum of London Archaeology Service. 1993. *Oak Tree Nursery, Oak Avenue, Hampton: An Archaeological Evaluation*

<sup>15</sup> Surrey County Council, 2021. Historic Environment Record, Sheppard, D. 1975. Two Bronze Age urns from Kempton Park. *Transactions of the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society*. Volume 26 [online] available at: <https://www.lamas.org.uk/archives/transactions/transactions-vol26.html> (last accessed November 2021)

<sup>16</sup> Surrey County Council, 2021. Historic Environment Record

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> Allen, M, Blick, N, Brindle, T, Evans, T, Fulford, M, Holbrook, N, Richards, J and Smith, A. 2016. *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource* [online] available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>19</sup> The Twickenham Museum, 2021. *The Riverside at Hampton* [online] available at: <http://www.twickenham-museum.org.uk/articlelist.php?cid=42&ctid=> (last accessed October 2021), London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, 1991. *Hampton Village Study Conservation Area no.12* [online] available at: <https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/4043/hamptonvillagestudy.pdf> (last accessed October 2021), The University of Nottingham, 2021. Key to English Place-Names [online] available at: <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Middlesex/Hampton> (last accessed October 2021), Elsdon, N, 1993. *Land to the Rear of 41-105 Laurel Road, Hampton Hill, Hampton, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames: An Archaeological Evaluation – MOLAS*. Site Code: LHH93, TQ 1450 7110, Phillpotts, C, 1993. Thames Close, Hampton, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames: An Archaeological Evaluation. Site Code: TCC93 TQ 1380 6950 MOLAS

<sup>20</sup> Surrey County Council, 2021. Historic Environment Record



At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) Spelthorne was recorded as being a hundred of Middlesex<sup>21</sup>. Settlements were recorded within the study area at Molesey (modern day Hampton, originally within Elmbridge Hundred) and Hanworth (Spelthorne Hundred), located approximately 923m to the south-east and 911m to the north-west of the Site respectively<sup>22</sup>. The settlement at Molesey is recorded as consisting of 48 households with the smaller settlement of Hanworth consisting of 10<sup>23</sup>.

There is also thought to have been activity to the east of Hampton at this time with Hamnstone Manor recorded in 1086 as being held by Earl Algar and subsequently by William the St Valery. In 1237 the Order of St. John of Jerusalem purchased the manor, establishing a preceptory within the area by 1280<sup>24</sup>. By 1515 a lease for the duration of 99 years had been acquired by Cardinal Wolsey for the manor, it is within this area that Hampton Court Palace was constructed<sup>25</sup>. In addition, a ferry crossing to Molesey is known within the area from at least 1519<sup>26</sup>.

Trial trenching, undertaken during 1971 and 1973 at Kempton Park aimed to identify the location of the royal medieval manor house thought to have been present within the area from 1220-1374, however, no evidence of the manor was identified during excavation<sup>27</sup>.

#### 4.6.5 Post-medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

There is a great deal of evidence for activity during this period within the study area. The earliest of which are the remains of Hyde House (MM36), located approximately 454m to the west of the Site. Trial trenching in the 1970s identified these remains, originally dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century<sup>28</sup>.

The Grade II\* listed Sunbury Court (MM25) and its grounds/gardens (MM29) located approximately 845m to the south-west of the Site, dates to 1723 and the Grade II listed Rose Hill (MM13) located approximately 726m to the south-east of the Site, dates to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>29</sup>. In addition to this the Grade II listed Lodge to Sunbury Court (MM24) located approximately 930m to the south-west of the Site, dates to the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>30</sup>.

Another asset that can be dated to this period is Kempton Park (MM32). Located approximately 990m to the west of the Site, the park dates from 1803, at which time it consisted of

<sup>21</sup> Exploring Surrey's Past, 2012. *Spelthorne* [online] available at: <https://www.exploringsurreyspast.org.uk/themes/places/surrey/spelthorne/> (last accessed November 2021)

<sup>22</sup> Open Domesday, 2021 [online] available at: <https://opendomesday.org/> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>23</sup> Hammer, F, 1993. Hampton: An Archaeological Watching Brief. Site Code: TSH93, TQ 5141 693 – MOLAS, Elsdon, N, 1993. *Land to the Rear of 41-105 Laurel Road, Hampton Hill, Hampton, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames: An Archaeological Evaluation* – MOLAS. Site Code: LHH93, TQ 1450 7110

<sup>24</sup> Elsdon, N, 1993. *Land to the Rear of 41-105 Laurel Road, Hampton Hill, Hampton, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames: An Archaeological Evaluation* – MOLAS. Site Code: LHH93, TQ 1450 7110

<sup>25</sup> London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, 1991. *Hampton Village Study Conservation Area no.12* [online] available at: <https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/4043/hamptonvillagestudy.pdf> (last accessed October 2021), The Twickenham Museum, 2021. *Thomas Wolsey* [online] available at: <https://www.twickenham-museum.org.uk/detail.php?aid=219&cid=16> (last accessed November 2021), Hammer, F, 1993. Hampton: An Archaeological Watching Brief. Site Code: TSH93, TQ 5141 693 – MOLAS, Elsdon, N, 1993. *Land to the Rear of 41-105 Laurel Road, Hampton Hill, Hampton, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames: An Archaeological Evaluation* – MOLAS. Site Code: LHH93, TQ 1450 7110, Phillpotts, C, 1993. *Thames Close, Hampton, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Site Code: TCC93 TQ 1380 6950 MOLAS

<sup>26</sup> The Twickenham Museum, 2021. *The Riverside at Hampton* [online] available at: <http://www.twickenham-museum.org.uk/articlelist.php?cid=42&ctid=> (last accessed October 2021), London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, 2007. *Hampton Village Conservation Area 12* [online] available at: [https://www.richmond.gov.uk/services/planning/conservation\\_areas/conservation\\_area\\_statements](https://www.richmond.gov.uk/services/planning/conservation_areas/conservation_area_statements) (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> Surrey County Council, 2021. Historic Environment Record

<sup>29</sup> Surrey County Council, 2021. Historic Environment Record, Historic England, 2021. *National Heritage List for England* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>30</sup> Historic England, 2021. *National Heritage List for England* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> (last accessed October 2021)

approximately 300 acres including a deer park<sup>31</sup>. During the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Hampton developed to the north, expanding in the direction of Twickenham<sup>32</sup>.

Following repeated cholera epidemics in London and as a result of the 1852 Metropolis Water Act, water companies supplying drinking water to London were required to relocate upstream to prevent drinking water pollution from sewage<sup>33</sup>. The Grade II listed Hampton Waterworks, the Beam and Store buildings to the west of the Beam (MM06), Ruston (MM11) and the Hampton Water Works Morelands Buildings, Engine House (MM10) located approximately 746m, 840m and 955m to the south-east of the Site respectively, can be attributed to this period. The Beam and Store buildings to the west of the Beam (MM06) date to 1853-1855 and were originally named for the engine types they contained. Ruston (MM11) also dates to 1853-1855 and was constructed for the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company. The Morelands Buildings, Engine House (MM10) date to 1867-70 and were also constructed for the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company<sup>34</sup>. Also of relevance is the Post at NGR TQ 1165 6888 (MM28) located approximately 987m to the south-west of the Site, built c. 1860 it served as a marker for the payment of coal tax<sup>35</sup>.

The London and South Western Railway Thames Valley line, located to the north of the Site, initially opened on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1864 as a single track line and is shown on Ordnance Survey Mapping from 1871. The line was later doubled in 1878 when racing began at Kempton Park<sup>36</sup>.

Hampton Cemetery (MM17), located approximately 745m north-east of the Site, dates to 1879 and was opened to provide additional burial space in association with St Mary the Virgin parish church. It is present on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1895.

Building number 14 (MM04), located approximately 864m south-east is an office building likely to date to c. 1890<sup>37</sup>. Ordnance Survey mapping from 1895 shows considerable development to the north of the railway line at this time.

The Scheduled Kempton Park Pumping Station (MM16), located approximately 857m north-west of the Site, was constructed between 1897 and 1906 for the New River Company, which became part of the Metropolitan Water Board (MWB) in 1902<sup>38</sup>. The MWB was comprised of eight separate companies, with the aim of making operations and the provision of water more efficient<sup>39</sup>.

<sup>31</sup> Surrey County Council, 2021. Historic Environment Record

<sup>32</sup> Hammer, F, 1993. Hampton: An Archaeological Watching Brief. Site Code: TSH93, TQ 5141 693 – MOLAS, Elsdon, N, 1993. *Land to the Rear of 41-105 Laurel Road, Hampton Hill, Hampton, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames: An Archaeological Evaluation* – MOLAS. Site Code: LHH93, TQ 1450 7110

<sup>33</sup> Kempton Steam Museum, 2021. *The History of Kempton Park Pumping Station* [online] available at: <https://kemptonsteam.org/history/> (last accessed October 2021), Hampton Kempton Waterworks Railway, 2021. *History of the Railway* [online] available at: <https://hamptonkemptonrailway.org.uk/our-railway/history-of-the-railway/> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>34</sup> Historic England London Region, 2021. Historic Environment Record

<sup>35</sup> Historic England, 2021. *National Heritage List for England* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>36</sup> The Twickenham Museum, 2021. Railways [online] available at: <http://www.twickenham-museum.org.uk/detail.php?aid=430&cjd=45> (last accessed October 2021), Sheaf, J, 2014. *Hampton: Developments in the Area since the 1860s and a Short History of Every Building in Station Road*. Borough of Twickenham Local History Society – Paper No. 93

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<sup>37</sup> Historic England, 2021. *National Heritage List for England* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>38</sup> Kempton Steam Museum, 2021. *The History of Kempton Park Pumping Station* [online] available at: <https://kemptonsteam.org/history/> (last accessed October 2021), Historic England, 2021. Kempton Park Pumping Station, List Entry Number: 1001977 [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001977> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>39</sup> Kempton Steam Museum, 2021. Metropolitan Water Board [online] available at: <https://kemptonsteam.org/history/metropolitan-water-board/> (last accessed October 2021)

#### 4.6.6 Modern (AD 1900 – present)

The Grade II\* listed Lilleshall Engine House, Kempton Park pumping station (MM14), located approximately 823m to the north-west of the Site, was built between 1902 and 1905 for the Metropolitan Water Board<sup>40</sup>. The Hampton and Kempton waterworks pumping engines relied upon large amounts of coal; fuel was originally unloaded from barges at Hampton Wharf and transferred by cart or delivered via the London South West Railway. It was later deemed that a narrow-gauge industrial railway would be more efficient and as a result planning for the railway was undertaken in 1912. The railway also had the additional purpose of being used for reservoir maintenance and disposal of waste ash from the furnaces within the pumping station. In 1929 the Grade II\* listed Kempton Park pumping station (including triple expansion house and two attached chimneys) (MM27) was constructed, located approximately 895m to the north-west of the Site<sup>41</sup>. By the 1930s the use of coal was reducing with the introduction of electric pumps and turbine pumping engines. Combined with the implementation of a conveyor belt to transfer coal the railway became obsolete and was dismantled<sup>42</sup>. Ordnance Survey mapping from 1934-1938 records the railway as 'tramway' along the eastern edge of the Site, by the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1957-1962 it is no longer present.

The Grade II listed buildings (MM02, MM03, MM05 and MM07) within the Platt's Eyot Conservation Area, approximately 867m to the south-east of the Site, also date to this period and demonstrate the presence of boat building within the study area during this period. Boathouse 2 (MM02), Boathouse 5 (easternmost 13 bays) (MM03), Boathouse 4 (MM05) and Boathouse 1 (MM07) are all attributed to Augustine Alban and were built for the Thorneycroft firm who were instrumental in the production of coastal motor boats for the admiralty. MM02, MM05 and MM07 date from 1916 with MM03 being constructed the following year<sup>43</sup>.

Ordnance Survey Mapping from 1915 shows that by this date a reservoir attributed to the Metropolitan Water Board had been constructed within the north of the Site.

Kempton Park, located to the west of the Site was utilised following a stop to racing, during the first world war as a transit depot for military vehicles and again during the second world war as a prisoner of war reception camp (camp number 9)<sup>44</sup>. The Surrey HER records that two aircrafts (Hawker Hurricanes) (MM30, MM31) crashed at Kempton Park Racecourse on the 18<sup>th</sup> October 1940, likely due to poor visibility. The precise location of this incident is not included<sup>45</sup>.

Ordnance Survey mapping from 1934-1938 depicts a football ground located within the east of the Site at this time, the use of which continues. Aerial imagery from the 12<sup>th</sup> June 1937 shows the south of the Site, as viewed from the east and appears to show some disturbance within this area of the Site<sup>46</sup>. Aerial imagery from 8<sup>th</sup> June 1996 (sortie: AF/96C/0548) also shows

<sup>40</sup> Historic England, 2021. *National Heritage List for England* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>41</sup> Historic England, 2021. *National Heritage List for England* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>42</sup> Hampton Kempton Waterworks Railway, 2021. *History of the Railway* [online] available at: <https://hamptonkemptonrailway.org.uk/our-railway/history-of-the-railway/> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>43</sup> London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, 2002. *Platt's Eyot Conservation Area Study* [online] available at: [https://www.richmond.gov.uk/services/planning/conservation\\_areas/conservation\\_area\\_study](https://www.richmond.gov.uk/services/planning/conservation_areas/conservation_area_study), Historic England, 2021. *National Heritage List for England* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>44</sup> The Jockey Club, 2021. *The History of Kempton Park Racecourse* [online] available at: <https://www.thejockeyclub.co.uk/kempton/about/history/> (last accessed October 2021), Thomas, R, 2003. *Twentieth Century Military Recording Project: Prisoner of War Camps (1939-1948)* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/prisoner-of-war-camps/prisoner-of-war-camps/> (last accessed October 2021)

<sup>45</sup> Surrey County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

<sup>46</sup> Britain from Above, 2021. EPW053646 ENGLAND (1937). *The Oldfield Works, Hampton, 1937* [online] available at: <https://britainfromabove.org.uk/en/image/EPW053646> (last accessed November 2021)

continued disturbance within this area<sup>47</sup>. Annotations to an Ordnance Survey map including the south of the Site dating to 1965 identify this areas as ‘waste building material’<sup>48</sup>.

#### 4.7 Previous archaeological investigations

There are seven previously recorded archaeological investigations within the Greater London and Surrey HERs for the study area. Evaluation at Oak Avenue (Oak Tree Nursery) (MM21) located approximately 446m to the north-east of the Site, was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1992, an undated post hole and small stream channel were identified along with cut features, however, no date was attributed<sup>49</sup>.

Negative evidence is recorded within Kempton Park (MM33), located approximately 215m to the west of the Site. In 2013 monitoring of geotechnical trial pits by Pre-Construct Archaeology (MM44) did not identify any archaeological remains. Archaeological Impact Assessment at White Lodge Garage (MM37), located approximately 964m to the south-west of the Site, identified the potential for archaeological deposits dating from the prehistoric, as well as early-medieval, medieval and post-medieval features likely associated with existing settlement evidence and buildings.

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<sup>47</sup> National Collection of Aerial Photography, 2021. *Bessborough Reservoir; Surrey; England* [online] available at: <https://ncap.org.uk/frame/11-1-1-326-219> (last accessed November 2021)

<sup>48</sup> Richmond Archive, 2021. *Annotated Ordnance Survey Map of Water Works and Reservoirs in Molesey and Sunbury, Showing Part of Hampton*, Reference number: LM/3684

<sup>49</sup> Historic England London Region, 2021. Historic Environment Record

## 5 Archaeological potential

### 5.1 Survival of archaeological deposits

Preservation and completeness of any archaeological deposits will have been impacted by the level of disturbance that followed the construction of the reservoir in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as evidenced by historic mapping (Table 4.1).

### 5.2 Archaeological potential and significance

Areas of below-ground archaeological remains are difficult to predict, due to no recorded excavations within the Site boundary. There is a higher potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive in areas where there has been minimal development.

The significance of unknown archaeological remains, by their nature, is not known. However, most archaeological remains are generally of low value due to their archaeological interest, age, and their state of preservation. However, some remains may more significant as they may fulfil regional, national or international research aims.

**Table 5.1: Archaeological potential of the site**

Historic asset	Potential
Paleoenvironmental remains	A prehistoric stream channel (MM18) is recorded approximately 652m to the north-east of the Site. The potential for paleo-environmental remains is considered to be <b>low</b> .
Prehistoric remains	Evidence for activity within the study area during the prehistoric period is limited. However, activity is known from the wider area throughout the period with evidence particularly prevalent on the west London gravel terraces. The potential for prehistoric evidence is therefore considered to be <b>low</b> .
Roman	There is no evidence within the Greater London HER data for activity during the Roman period, however, two Roman roads are recorded within study area in the Surrey HER (MM41 and MM42). However, no previous investigations have uncovered evidence of the roads and if these roads did survive, there were likely to have been removed when the reservoir was constructed. The potential for Roman evidence is therefore considered to be <b>low</b> .
Early medieval remains	There is no evidence within the HER data for activity during the early medieval period within the study area. The potential for early medieval evidence is therefore considered to be <b>low</b> .
Medieval remains	There is no evidence within the Greater London HER data for activity during the Medieval period within the study area, however, the Surrey HER records Medieval pottery sherds at Kempton Park Racecourse (MM35) located approximately 447m to the west of the Site. The potential for early medieval evidence is therefore considered to be <b>low</b> .
Post-medieval remains	There is one scheduled monument, three Grade II* and 16 Grade II listed buildings within the study area of a post-medieval date. Historic mapping indicates that the Site was undeveloped throughout this period. The potential for post-medieval evidence is therefore considered to be <b>low</b> .
Modern remains	There is some evidence of activity within the study area during the modern period. However, none of this evidence is located in the immediate vicinity of the Site boundary. The potential for modern evidence is therefore considered to be <b>low</b> .

Source: Mott MacDonald Limited, 2021

## 6 Assessment of Potential Impacts

### 6.1 Overview

This assessment is based on the guidance contained in Historic England Advice Note 12 – Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019). Paragraph six of this guidance outlines the steps which should be taken to establish potential impact of the Project on the significance of heritage assets and where appropriate justify any harmful impacts and identify mitigation and enhancements. These steps are:

1. Understand the form, materials and history of the affected heritage asset(s), and/or the nature and extent of archaeological deposits;
2. Understand the significance of the asset(s);
3. Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
4. Avoid, minimise, and mitigate negative impact, in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF; and
5. Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance.

In accordance with paragraph 190 of the NPPF and the Historic England guidance the level of detail supplied is proportionate to the level of significance of the asset and the overall effect the Project will have.

All works proposed at Hampton Distribution Reservoir are detailed in Section 1.3.

### 6.2 Built Heritage

The identification of impacts on built heritage assets in the vicinity of a site takes into account any temporary or permanent changes to the asset's setting.

#### 6.2.1 Designated assets

There will be no direct physical impact to designated built heritage assets within the study area as a result of the Project.

The proposed development is located within the boundary of an existing reservoir site, screened from the surrounding area by mature trees. The closest designated asset is Rose Hill (council offices) (MM13), located approximately 726m east. As a result of this screening, there will be no intervisibility between the Project and listed buildings. Therefore, there will be no impact to designated assets, including their setting within the study area, to any works carried out within this area.

### 6.3 Buried archaeological remains

The potential for buried archaeological remains is considered to be low for all periods.

The construction of the sheet piled cut-off wall will be into the dam crest, which consists of made ground and the area surrounding the existing reservoir will have been disturbed during the construction of the reservoir in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and it is likely that any underlying archaeology has already been removed in these areas by this modern disturbance.

## 7 Conclusions and recommendations

### 7.1 Conclusions

This DBA has been undertaken to assess the likely historic environment impacts of development proposals at Hampton Distribution Reservoir. This assessment has incorporated a review of the available data from the Greater London and Surrey HERs within the study area. Drawings of the study area can be seen in Appendices A and B.

Within the study area there is one scheduled monument, three Grade II\* listed buildings and 16 Grade II listed buildings and two conservation areas. There will be no impact on the significance of these assets, as there are no physical changes to the assets or works in their settings proposed.

The archaeological potential of the Site is considered to be low for archaeological remains from all periods. The construction of the sheet piled cut-off wall will be into the dam crest, which consists of made ground and the area surrounding the existing reservoir will have been disturbed during the construction of the reservoir in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and it is likely that any underlying archaeology has been removed in these areas by this modern disturbance.

### 7.2 Recommendations

Following consultation with the Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer and GLAAS it was determined that the area is not identified as being of high archaeological potential. This consultation concluded that the impact of driven sheet piles on any buried archaeological deposits that are present will be minimal, and therefore there are no archaeological concerns for the proposed works and no further archaeological investigation will be required.

Due to the low potential for archaeological remains to survive across the site and the nature of the proposed works, no further archaeological work is recommended.

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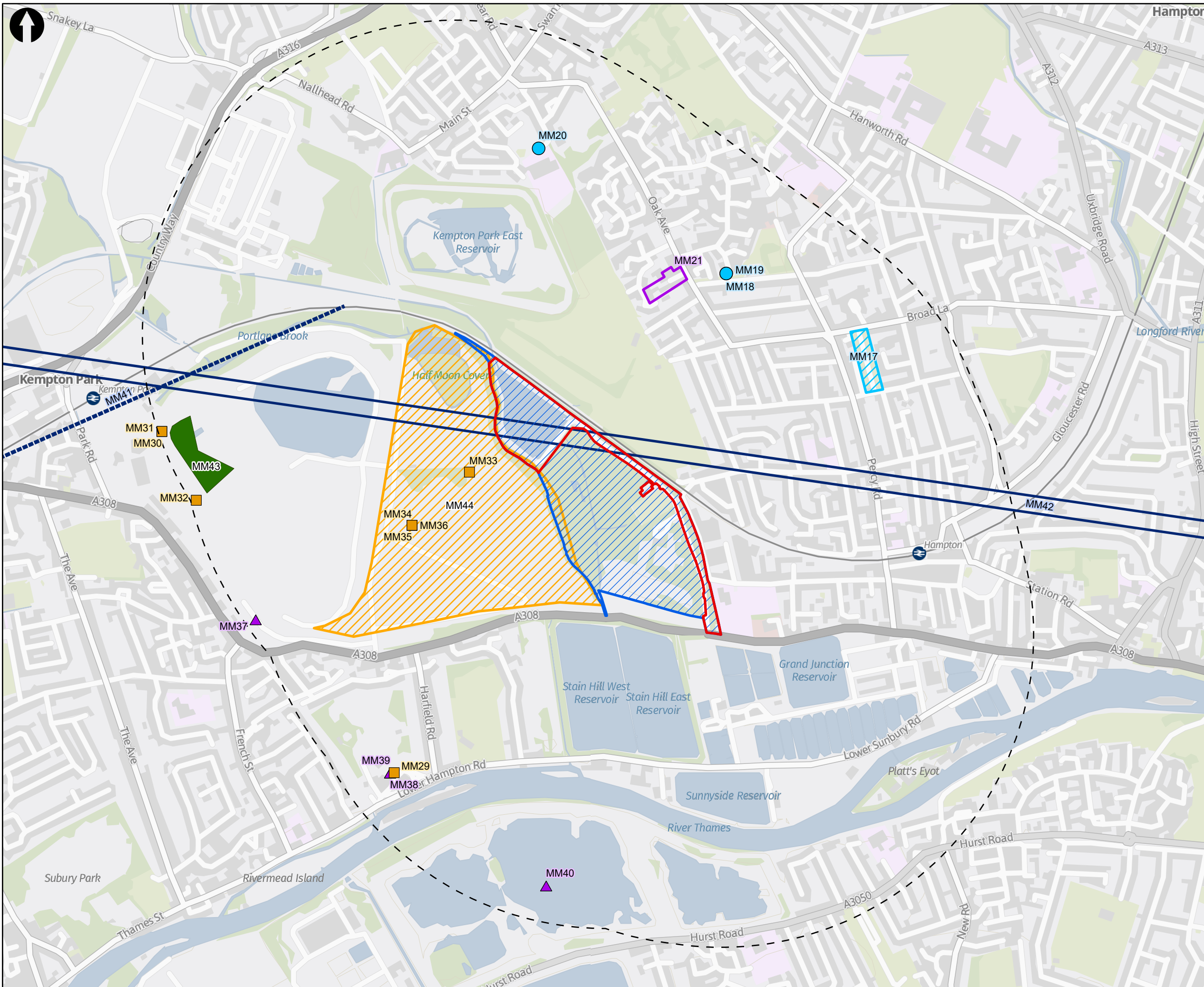
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# Appendices

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C.	Gazetteers of designated and non-designated assets	40

## **A. Map of heritage assets, archaeological investigations and finds**

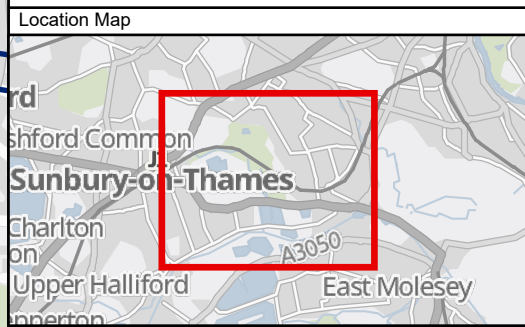
Figure A.1: K389-DN-HYDES1ZZ-004-DR-EN-0004



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 Heritage data obtained from the Greater London Historic Environment Record and the Surrey Historic Environment Record.

- Legend**
- Red line boundary
  - Blue line boundary
  - 1km study area
  - HER Point
  - GLHER Monument Point
  - GLHER Event Point
  - Possible Roman road
  - Projected Roman road
  - Area of High Archaeological Potential
  - HER Event Polygon
  - GLHER Monument Polygon
  - GLHER Event Polygon



P01	S1	For Information	MP	IN	NH	02/12/21
Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'k'd	App'd	Date

**Thames Water Utilities**  
 Clearwater Court  
 Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB

Location Code: N/A	OS Reference: TQ 13054 69567	Security Reference: STD
Project Group: N/A	Sub Process: N/A	

Location/Town:  
Upper Sunbury Road, Hampton, TW122AF

Site Name:  
Hampton Distribution Reservoir

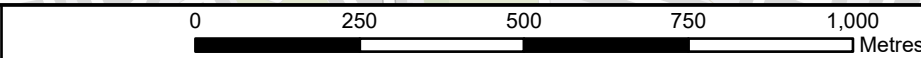
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TW AMP7 - Hampton Distribution Reservoir Project - Overtwon

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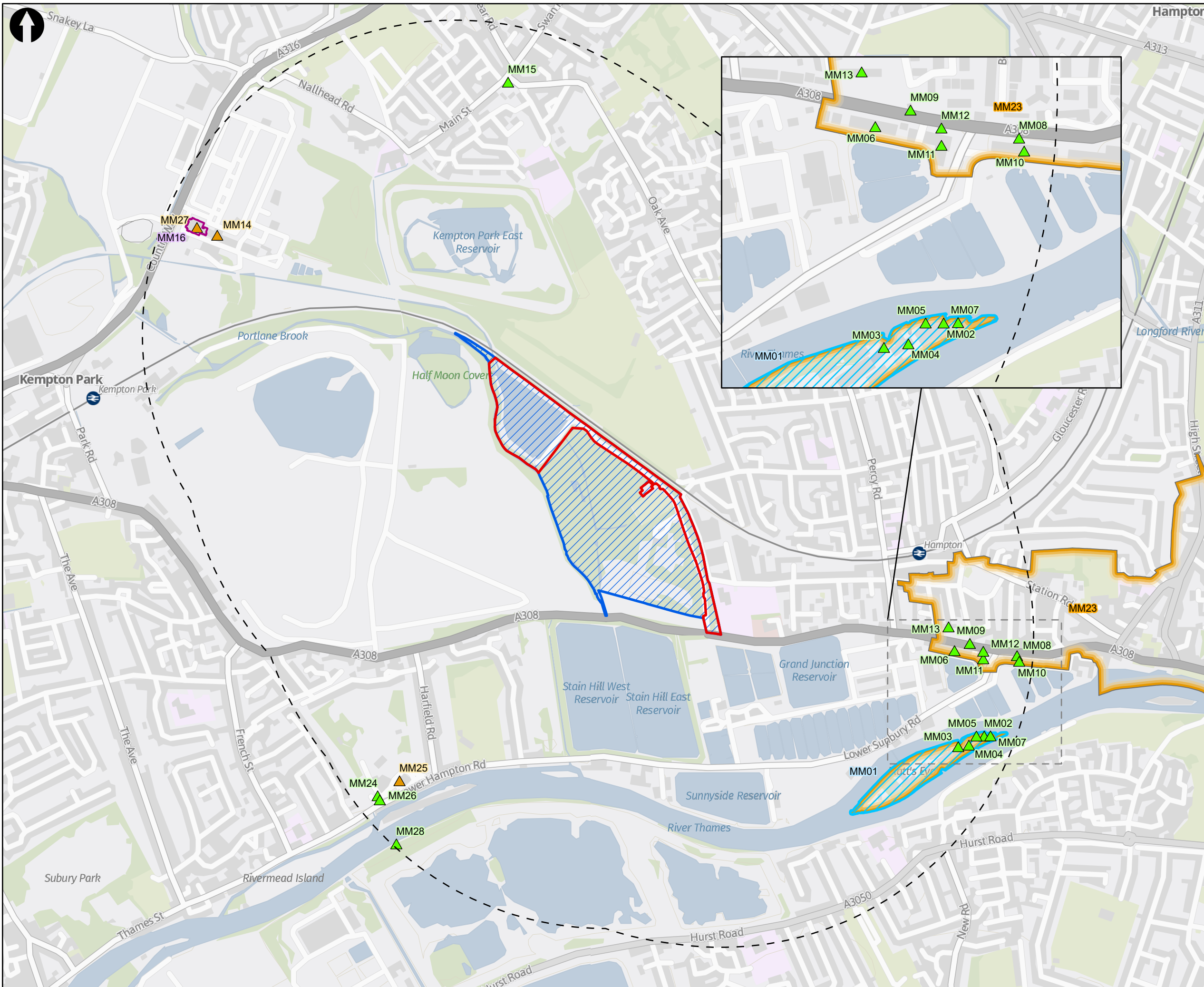
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 Revision:  
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## B. Map of national and local designations

Figure B.2: K389-DN-HYDES1ZZ-004-DR-EN-0003



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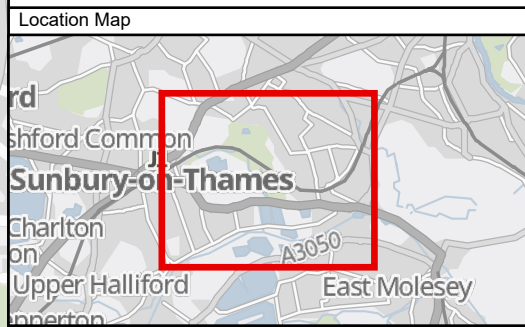
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 NHLE data managed by Historic England 2021. Obtained October 2021.  
 Latest available data can be found at HistoricEngland.co.uk

**Legend**

- Red line boundary
- Blue line boundary
- 1km study area
- Grade II listed building
- Grade II\* listed building
- Scheduled monument
- Heritage at risk
- Conservation area



Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'k'd	App'd	Date
P01	S1	For Information	MP	IN	NH	24/11/21

**Thames Water Utilities**

Clearwater Court  
 Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB

Location Code: N/A	OS Reference: TQ 13054 69567	Security Reference: STD
Project Group: N/A	Sub Process: N/A	

Location/Town:  
Upper Sunbury Road, Hampton, TW122AF

Site Name:  
Hampton Distribution Reservoir

Project Name:  
TW AMP7 - Hampton Distribution Reservoir Project - Overtwon

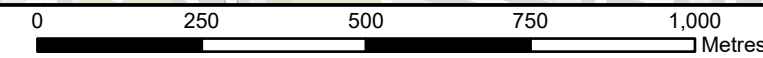
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**Hampton Distribution Reservoir  
 Designated Heritage Assets**

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## **C. Gazetteers of designated and non-designated assets**



MM no.	Name	HER / NHLE no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from site centre point
MM01	Platt's Eyot, Hampton	N/A	Conservation Area	Included in the Heritage at Risk Register. Conservation Area designated December 1990.	Modern	1,231m
MM02	Boathouse 2, Platts Eyot, Hampton	1254428	Listed Building Grade II	Included in the Heritage at Risk Register. Boathouse. Built in 1916 by Augustine Alban Hamilton Scott (1878-1944) for the Thornycroft firm to build fast launches carrying torpedoes for the Admiralty. Slipway which adjoins Nos 1 & 4. Timber framed structure clad in zinc sheeting with cambered roof. 16 bays with Belfast truss roof and central skylight. Six roof trusses have been modified.	Modern	1,409m
MM03	Boathouse 5 (easternmost 13 bays), Platts Eyot, Hampton	1254429	Listed Building Grade II	Included in the Heritage at Risk Register. Boathouse. Built in 1917 by Augustine Alban Hamilton Scott (1878-1944) for the Thornycroft firm to build fast launches carrying torpedoes for the Admiralty. Open shed on upright posts set in concrete padstones. Owing to the curved slipway this shed had a most unusual curved roof of Belfast trusses with passing braces and cross ties. Remainder of this boathouse (apart from 13 easternmost bays) not of special interest, having been rebuilt.	Modern	1,357m
MM04	Building number 14, Platts Eyot, Hampton	1254430	Listed Building Grade II	Included in the Heritage at Risk Register. Offices marked "Est. 1864" but probably c.1890. Built of stock brick in Flemish bond. Hipped tiled roof with ridge tiles and three ribbed brick chimneystacks. Two parallel ranges. Front has projecting gable on brackets with bargeboards, pendant & timber framing. 1 <sup>st</sup> floor has large five-light bay with French window and left side corner window of similar type. Wooden balcony on brackets. Ground floor has two double doors and three casements. Set back to right is a three storey tower with hipped tiled roof surmounted by ogee-shaped cupola. Brick cornice and blank panels. Hoist door to 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor. 1 <sup>st</sup> floor and door leading onto balcony and two sashes. Rear elevation has three casements. Included for group value.	Post-medieval	1,383m

MM no.	Name	HER / NHLE no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from site centre point
MM05	Boathouse 4, Platts Eyot, Hampton	1261295	Listed Building Grade II	Included in the Heritage at Risk Register. Boathouse. Built in 1916 by Augustine Alban Hamilton Scott (1878-1944) for the Thornycroft firm to build fast launches carrying torpedoes for the Admiralty. Slipway which adjoins Nos 1 & 2. Timber framed structure clad in zinc sheeting with cambered roof. Perhaps because of the curved site No 4 has a different type of frame from Nos 1 & 2. Upright posts on padstones with cross bracing at the top and passing braces from cross bracing to Belfast truss. 15 bays with central skylight and bicycle crane. Riverside wall has a series of outward opening casements with handles. Concertina doors at side. Wall frame has four tiers of mid rails, the roof has cross braces between bays and the boarding is diagonal.	Modern	1,387m
MM06	Hampton waterworks, the beam and store buildings to the west of the beam	1253019	Listed Building Grade II	1853-1855, by the engineer Joseph Quick, extended 1881-1882 by Alexander Frazer. Originally 2 separate engine houses known as 'The Beam' (at the west end of the range) and 'The Bull' (at the east end) from the type of engines they housed. The engine houses are of equal height but their elevations are treated as if they were of 2 ('The Bull') and 3 ('The Beam') storeys. The space between the engine houses was filled in in 1881 with a lower single storey range. The whole group is of Gault brick with stucco cornices and some stucco window dressings on 'The Bull'. 'The Bull' formerly had a chimney stack at the front, but this has been demolished down to the level of the engine house parapet.	Post-medieval	1,201m
MM07	Boathouse 1	1261294	Listed Building Grade II	Boathouse. Built in 1916 by Augustine Alban Hamilton Scott (1878-1944) for the Thornycroft firm to build fast launches carrying torpedoes for the Admiralty. Slipway which adjoins Nos 2 & 4. Timber framed structure clad in zinc sheeting with cambered roof. End has fixed casement with industrial glass. Right side has eight mainly blocked in windows. Double doors. 16 bays long. Square posts with two tiers of midrails and wooden bolted feet. Belfast truss roof with central glazed skylight. Side adjoining No 2 has bolted uprights and diagonal braces.	Modern	1,426m

MM no.	Name	HER / NHLE no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from site centre point
MM08	Cast iron railings between and including the gateway to Thames Close and to west end of Morelands building	1261935	Listed Building Grade II	19 <sup>th</sup> century. Cast-iron spearheaded railings punctuated by larger shafts with inset panels, crowned by circular heads.	Post-medieval	1,394m
MM09	Entrance gates to rose hill (Richmond public library)	1261944	Listed Building Grade II	Early to mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century spearheaded ironwork. The entrance gates comprise a two-leaf central carriage section flanked by two posters or pedestrian gates, hung from brick piers whilst the carriage gates are hung from openwork cast-iron piers enriched with anthemion ornament and urns.	Post-medieval	1,239m
MM10	Hampton Water Works Morelands buildings, engine house	1261968	Listed Building Grade II	1867-70. Engineer Joseph Quick, extended and completed 1885-6 by Engineer JW, later Sir James Restler for the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company. Gault brick. Centre part of one storey with two-storey end blocks. The centre range being a series of blind arches with broad segmental heads, this range being 15 bays long. Projecting end blocks with arcaded ground floor and segmental windows above basement with cornice runs the full length of the building. Windows have moulded surrounds and cast-iron honeycomb patterned glazing bars. Stand-pipe tower demolished in 1970.	Post-medieval	1,407m
MM11	Ruston	1261979	Listed Building Grade II	1853-55. Engineer Joseph Quick for the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company. The western block was added in 1881-82 by JW, later Sir James Restler. Original part a square single storey building in gault brick with round headed windows, punctuated by pilasters. Square tower to central part with two stages of arcading. Western part two-storeyed, with similar details including lower rusticated basement with segmental headed windows, and taller first floor with arcaded windows and pilasters. Cast-iron glazing bars throughout. Stone balustrade to both earlier and later buildings.	Post-medieval	1,296m

MM no.	Name	HER / NHLE no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from site centre point
MM12	Cast iron railings between corner of Lower Sunbury Road and east end of the beam linking with the cast iron gate piers east of Ruston Building	1261980	Listed Building Grade II	Cast-iron railings between corner of Lower Sunbury Road and east end of The Beam linking with the cast-iron gate piers east of Ruston Building TQ 1369 29/5 24.12.68	Unknown	1,288m
MM13	Rose Hill (council offices)	1263301	Listed Building Grade II	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century. (Now Hampton branch of public library and flats: Borough Property). Said to have been built for John Beard, the celebrated Covent Garden tenor who sang MacHeath in the "Beggars' Opera", and who died here in 1791. Various later additions and alterations including one-storey library wing to west. Original part three bays, three-storeys with two-bay coach-house wing to east. Stock brick parapet fronts with stone bands between the storeys and separate hipped slate roofs. Cupola on central roof in shape of small round Tuscan temple with ogee lead roof. The roof of the coach-house block is tiled. Mainly 18 <sup>th</sup> century sashes but some windows altered and blocked. North front: entrance on Rose Hill. Centre bay has semi-circular window on top floor and sunk panels on either side of first floor windows. Large solid brick projection on ground floor containing glazed entrance and flanking windows. Various other minor alterations. Coach-house wing has two segmental arched openings, now blocked and modern windows inserted. South front: overlooking Upper Sunbury Road to river from high bank. Central full height three-window splayed bay is dominating feature on this front which is the more impressive. One window either side and that on ground floor to west modernised. Coach-house wing appears as two storeys and attic on this front with slightly projecting centre containing arched recess now partly filled by small window. Interior: Contemporary staircase and panelled staircase hall and landings. For entrance lodge and gates see Upper Sunbury Road.	Post-medieval	1,157m

MM no.	Name	HER / NHLE no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from site centre point
MM14	Lilleshall Engine House, Kempton Park pumping station	1375631	Listed Building Grade II*	Water pumping station. 1902-5, for the New River Water Company, taken over by the Metropolitan Water Board. Yellow stock bricks with Portland stone dressings and a slate roof. Rectangular plan. Single storey; 12-window range. A long range divided into three by pilasters, to a frieze, cornice and balustrade which dies. A lower central porch similarly articulated, has round-arched keyed windows, a central doorway with bracketed segmental canopy and panelled doors, blocked window surrounds. The engine house has tall round-arched windows connected by an impost band, with two-window returns. The notable chimney is attached to the Triple Expansion Engine House (qv). Interior: contains electric pumps; fully tiled with a gantry crane, a panelled entrance lobby with panelled double doors, steel truss roof. Historical Note: this engine house formerly contained five Lilleshall vertical triple expansion engines, two of which pumped from the River Thames to filter beds and the other three to service reservoirs, making it at the time the greatest concentration of pumping power in the country, and with the 1929 Triple Expansion House (qv), part of the greatest concentration of steam power in Europe. A sister station to Cricklewood (qv), to the reservoir of which it pumped. Graded as part of this outstanding group.	Modern	1,521m
MM15	Hanworth War Memorial	1453282	Listed Building Grade II	First World War memorial. Dedicated in 1920. Plaque to the fallen of the Second World War subsequently added. Relocated to its present location in the 1970s.	Modern	1,401m
MM16	Kempton Park Pumping Station	1001977	Scheduled Monument	Kempton Park Pumping Station, 707m north-east of Synchro House.	Post-medieval to modern	1,550m
MM17	Holly Bush Lane/Broad Lane [Hampton Cemetery], Hampton, Richmond, TW12 2QS {19th century cemetery}	MLO103976	Monument	Hampton Cemetery was founded in 1879 to cope with the overflow from the parish churchyard of St Mary the Virgin. It contains a brick lodge and a columbarium in a small Garden of Rest.	Post-medieval to modern	924m
MM18	Oak Ave (Oak Tree Nursery)	MLO63611	Monument	Evaluation undertaken by M Shea for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov'92; site code OTN92. A small prehistoric stream channel aligned E-W towards the Thames was located.	Prehistoric	844m

MM no.	Name	HER / NHLE no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from site centre point
MM19	Oak Ave (Oak Tree Nursery)	MLO63612	Monument	Evaluation undertaken by M Shea for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov'92; site code OTN92. A posthole or foundation slot cut a small prehistoric stream channel (SMR ref: 021873) and was sealed by undated deposits	Unknown	844m
MM20	Birch Rd south east of	MLO72638	Monument	Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all are of a 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.	Post-medieval	1,172m
MM21	Oak Avenue, [Oak Tree Nursery], Hampton: Evaluation	ELO10515	Evaluation	Museum of London Archaeology Service carried an archaeological evaluation at the 2 acres site of Oak Tree Nursery, Oak Avenue, Hampton between late-November and early-December 1992. The fieldwork excavated three trial trenches. Results from the evaluation indicated that archaeology was at a generally depth of between 200m and 500m and largely consisted of modern remains. Features included several cut features immediately below the horizon of the top soil, which are undated but not thought to be prehistoric, and evidence of a small stream channel running east to west down towards the Thames. This has a small undated post hole cutting into the fill.	N/A	671m
MM22	Duplicated entry					
MM23	Hampton Village	N/A	Conservation Area	Conservation Area originally designated January 1969. Extended September 1982 and January 1991.	Modern	957m

MM no.	Name	HER / NHLE no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from site centre point
MM24	Lodge to Sunbury Court The Cottage	1029671	Listed Building Grade II	Lodge. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> , with 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century extensions and alterations. Colour washed stucco with low pitched, slate roofs. Cruciform plan. Single storey with central, square brick stack at crossing under corbelled top. Further stack to gable end on rear, and decorative open-arched stack to gable end on right with moulded imposts and keyed head to arch linking to moulded, projecting top of stack and flanking buttresses. Central gable end to street with bracketed eaves and projecting forward; blind arched panels with keystones and impost blocks flanking. Brick corbel band to centre break, above and below central window. Plinth moulding and paired pier strip surround to 20 <sup>th</sup> century casement with carved lunette panel over. Crest under keystone. Right hand return front:- Double arched panels to left, one blocked, The other a porch recess with half-glazed door. Angle bay to right in gable end with former over-window lunette now below. Extension to right. Included for group value.	Post-medieval	1,171m
MM25	Sunbury Court	1180231	Listed Building Grade II*	Country House, now Salvation Army Conference and training centre. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century core, extended in later 18 <sup>th</sup> century and with 19 <sup>th</sup> century wings. Red brick with whitewashed stucco dressings and hipped slate roofs obscured by balustraded parapet.	Post-medieval	1,090m
MM26	Walls and gates to Sunbury Court	1180271	Listed Building Grade II	Walls and gates. Mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Colour washed, rendered brick on entrance and dun coloured brick on return stretch facing the street. Concave curved entrance walls at an angle to the street, return wall to left. Plinth approximately two feet high with wall set back above. Piers on outer ends approximately ten feet high and square with arched recessed panel on front face under keyed head, rising up through plat band, and impost blocks. Pyramidal tops on moulded cap. Similar inner piers with spherical finials in foliate sockets. Main gates now gone. Return wall to right approximately six feet high with brick-on-edge coping.	Post-medieval	1,177m
MM27	Kempton Park pumping station (including triple expansion house and two attached chimneys)	1260598	Listed Building Grade II*	Water pumping station and two chimneys. 1929, Henry Stilgoe, Chief Engineer for the Metropolitan Water Board, built by William Moss. Red brick and Portland stone ashlar and a slate hipped roof. Rectangular plan with parallel rear boiler house, and rear octagonal chimney connected to matching chimney of Kempton Park I (1903). Baroque Revival style.	Modern	1,589m

MM no.	Name	HER / NHLE no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from site centre point
MM28	Post at NGR TQ 11656888	1377504	Listed Building Grade II	Post. C. 1860. Circa 31/2 feet high. Granite. Four legged plinth, 18 inches square with pyramidal top. Inscription on pier reads "14 & 15 /VIC. C. 146". A coal and wine tax post indicating the boundary at which duty was payable, that on coal dating back to the 1660's.	Post-medieval	1,262m
MM29	SUNBURY COURT, Lower Hampton Road, Sunbury-on-Thames	15235 - MSE15235	Park & Garden	This restored 18 <sup>th</sup> century mansion (also known sometimes known as Sunbury Place) and its rambling, picturesque grounds and gardens were built in 1723 by John Witt. Just prior to his marriage, more than forty cooks, chambermaids, butlers, valets, coachmen, footmen, housemaids and gardeners were required to ensure its smooth and efficient running. The estate sprawled over more than one hundred acres, and also extended to the banks of the Thames and included two islands now covered by parks and private residences. Its main building with its stables, coach houses, yards, gardens, orchards and pastures, was completely enclosed by its brick wall. The land had previously been part of an even larger estate, the Royal Manor of Kempton. In 1764 Sunbury Court was owned by George Fermor, the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Earl of Pomfret Lord of the Bedchamber and Ranger of the Little Park in Windsor. Guests at the house were lavishly entertained and could roam the vast gardens dotted with decorative pools and enjoy a vista of pastures and orchards separated from the mansion onto the grounds of the house itself without an unsightly fences. From 1799 until 1863, the estate had numerous owners and underwent a variety of changes which saw wings refurbished, added and razed. One of these occupants, Jack Needham, Lord Kilmorey added the tunnel leading across the ancient Saxon road to his boathouse beside the Thames. The entrance to the tunnel, long since sealed, may still be seen in the brick wall that fronts the River Road. The Salvation Army purchased the empty and derelict facility in 1921 and undertook restoration of the house and grounds. In 2013 it is used as conference and recreational centre with playing fields, log cabins and outdoor swimming pool.	Post-medieval	1,097m



MM no.	Name	HER / NHLE no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from site centre point
MM30	World War Two Aircraft Crash: Kempton Park	17023 - MSE17023	Monument	A World War Two aircraft crashed, possibly after a collision in bad visibility, at Kempton Park Racecourse. The plane, P3930 WX-X, a Hawker Hurricane 1 of 302 Squadron RAF crashed on 18 <sup>th</sup> October 1940. Please note that we have not given a precise grid reference for this site as it is protected under the terms of the 1986 Protection of Military Remains Act. Disturbance or investigation of this site without the prior permission of the Ministry of Defence could lead to civil or criminal proceedings.	Modern	1,418m
MM31	World War Two Aircraft Crash: Kempton Park	17024 - MSE17024	Monument	A World War Two aircraft crashed, possibly after a collision in bad visibility, at Kempton Park Racecourse. The plane, P3931 WX-V, a Hawker Hurricane 1 of 302 Squadron RAF, crashed on 18 <sup>th</sup> October 1940. Please note that we have not given a precise grid reference for this site as it is protected under the terms of the 1986 Protection of Military Remains Act. Disturbance or investigation of this site without the prior permission of the Ministry of Defence could lead to civil or criminal proceedings.	Modern	1,418m
MM32	Site of Kempton Park, Shepperton	19777 - MSE19777	Park & Garden	In 1803 Kempton Park covered nearly 300 acres and was a thriving deer park. Most remains of the were lost to the racecourse in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century and sand and gravel extraction in the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-medieval	1,292m
MM33	Negative evidence, Kempton Park, Sunbury	22717 - MSE22717	Negative Evidence	No archaeological deposits or remains were uncovered during monitoring of geotechnical trial pits by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2013.	N/A	426m
MM34	Bronze Age urns, Kempton Park Racecourse, Sunbury	2446 -MSE2446	Find Spot	Two Bronze Age urns discovered in trial trenching by West London Archaeology Field Group between 1971-73.	Bronze Age	608m
MM35	Medieval pottery sherds, Kempton Park Racecourse, Sunbury	2447 - MSE2447	Find Spot	A few sherds of Medieval pottery discovered in trial trenching by West London Archaeology Field Group between 1971-73.	Medieval	608m
MM36	Remains of Hyde House, a 17th/18th century house, Sunbury	708 - MSE708	Monument	Trial trenching at Kempton Park Racecourse from 1971-73 by West London Archaeological Field Group revealed the remains of Hyde House (17 <sup>th</sup> century with 18 <sup>th</sup> century additions) and a few sherds of medieval pottery, but these were in 19 <sup>th</sup> century features (see HER 2447). No feature found could be dated before late 16 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-medieval	608m

MM no.	Name	HER / NHLE no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from site centre point
MM37	Archaeological Impact Assessment at White Lodge Garage, Staines Road East, Sunbury	ESE2301	Event	The report considered the archaeological potential of the site, and the likely impact on this of the proposed redevelopment, the main component of which was the construction of three/four-storey buildings and a terrace of two-storey houses fronting onto French Street and the provision of 38 parking spaces. Possible archaeological deposits and features may have included prehistoric features and isolated artefacts. Saxon and medieval features associated with near-by settlements and post-medieval features, which may have related to the 18 <sup>th</sup> century buildings which may have existed on the site, were evident. The principal impact of the proposed works would involve the removal of any archaeological deposits and features which might have survived beneath the modern ground level in the few areas that had not previously been disturbed. The report concluded that if further archaeological intervention was required it might take the form of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks or small scale trial trenching.	N/A	1,167m
MM38	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	ESE2928	Event	Desk based assessment on Land at the Salvation Army Centre on Lower Hampton Road, Sunbury on Thames, prior to proposed development.	N/A	1,104m
MM39	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, The Salvation Army, Sunbury Court, Sunbury On Thames, Surrey	ESE2989	Event	An archaeological Desk Based Assessment at land at the Salvation Army which is the subject of a planning application.	N/A	1,104m
MM40	Molesey Reservoirs, Walton-On-Thames: Archaeological Assessment	ESE3279	Event	Mike Lang Hall was commissioned to undertake an archaeological assessment by Thames Water Developments Ltd and Island Barn Aggregates Ltd following a proposal for the extraction of gravel from the site of the former Thames Water utilities Reservoir complex at Molesey, Surrey.	N/A	1,249m
MM41	London to Winchester	4619	Road	Possible cont. of London to Winchester road from Farnham-Pirbright-Chobham-Chertsey-Kempton-Brentford. Line closely follows Stonehill Road - argued to be of Roman origin (www.chobham.info/road_notes)	Roman	1,029m

MM no.	Name	HER / NHLE no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from site centre point
MM42	Staines to Ewell		Road	David Bird believes it likely that a route existed between Staines and Ewell. Projected route based on Bird 1987 pg 167, with crossing of the river Thames just south of Kingston	Roman	159m
MM43	Bronze Age Features, Kempton Park Racecourse, Sunbury	SP028	Area of High Archaeological Potential	Bronze Age Features, Kempton Park Racecourse	Bronze Age	1,174m
MM44	Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Trail Pits at Kempton Park, Sunbury	ESE15584	Event	Archaeological monitoring by Pre-Construct Archaeology of the excavation of geotechnical trial pits at Kempton Park, Sunbury. Most of the pits contained dump deposits of Modern demolition rubble, likely to be the result of gravel extraction in the 1970s. No archaeologically-significant deposits or remains were uncovered.	N/A	134m

