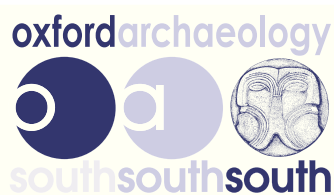


Hampton Court Palace Banqueting House Wall



Historic Building Investigation and Recording



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Banqueting House Wall, Hampton Court Palace

Historic Building Investigation and Recording

Table of Contents

Summary	1
1 Introduction	2
1.1 Project Background.....	2
1.2 Aims and objectives.....	2
1.3 Methodology.....	2
1.4 The Hampton Court Brick Typology.....	2
2 Historical Background	3
2.1 The Emergence of the Royal Palace.....	3
2.2 Location of the Banqueting House Wall.....	4
2.3 Historical background.....	4
2.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	5
3 Archaeological Description	6
3.1 Introduction.....	6
3.2 Brickwork.....	6
3.3 Other details.....	7
3.4 The opening up works.....	8
4 Summary and Conclusion	9
4.1 Summary of Phasing following investigation	9
4.2 Conclusion.....	9
Appendix A. Bibliography	11

List of Figures

Figure 1	Location Map
Figure 2	Plan of Hampton Court Palace showing location of Banqueting House wall
Figure 3	The south west and north west elevations

- Figure 4 The south east and north east elevations
 Figure 5 Detail from Wyngaerde's 'Hampton Court from the Thames' (1558)
 Figure 6 Detail from a plan of the Hampton Court Gardens by Talman (c.1698)
 Figure 7 Detail from a bird's eye view of Hampton Court by Leonard Knyff (c.1702)
 Figure 8 Detail from sketch by Leonard Knyff (c.1702)

List of Plates

- Plate 1 View of south west elevation of wall
 Plate 2 View of south west elevation of wall and Banqueting House
 Plate 3 The Banqueting house west elevation
 Plate 4 View of north west elevation of wall
 Plate 5 Infilled opening adjacent to south west garden stairs
 Plate 6 Infilled window opening on south west elevation of wall
 Plate 7 Infilled doorway on south west elevation of wall
 Plate 8 Infilled doorway on north west elevation of wall
 Plate 9 Infilled window opening on north west elevation of wall
 Plate 10 Infilled window opening with stone sill on north west elevation of wall
 Plate 11 Moulded stone quoins on south garden wall
 Plate 12 Tudor diaperwork and later rebuilt corner on north west end of wall
 Plate 13 View of wall from Barge Walk
 Plate 14 View of north east elevation
 Plate 15 North east elevation detail of infilled window with stone sill
 Plate 16 North east elevation detail of infilled window beside Banqueting House
 Plate 17 View of south elevation of Banqueting House
 Plate 18 View of north elevation of garden wall showing extent of former lean to
 Plate 19 View of south east elevation
 Plate 20 South east elevation detail of infilled window
 Plate 21 View of large infill patch on south east elevation and southern garden wall
 Plate 22 Detail of leather planting fixing on south east elevation
 Plate 23 Opening up of lower infill brickwork on north west elevation
 Plate 24 Internal view of void behind infill brickwork
 Plate 25 Opening up of upper infill brickwork on north west elevation
 Plate 26 View of infilled window following opening up on north west elevation
 Plate 27 Opening up of lower infill brickwork on south west elevation
 Plate 28 View of infilled window following opening up on south west elevation

Banqueting House Wall, Hampton Court Palace

Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Historic Royal Palaces to provide a watching brief during investigative opening up on the Banqueting House wall Hampton Court Palace, Surrey.

The wall is primarily constructed of Tudor Brick and initially formed part of the great wall that divided the Palace and grounds from the Thames. The south section of the wall formed part of the the Thames-side close bowling alley as depicted in Wyngaerde's 'View of Hampton court from the river' (c.1558) and had moulded stone windows. The two sections of wall were separated by a small Tudor tower which served as well house for the adjacent Pond Gardens.

The Pond gardens and water gallery underwent many changes in the late 17th century which included the demolition of the close bowling alley. By 1701 the water gallery had been demolished and a new single-storey Banqueting House was constructed on the site of the former well house. The moulded stone windows were removed from the south wall and new window opening were inserted into both the north and south sections of the wall which gave views from the Banqueting House terrace into the walled gardens and River Thames beyond. The windows were formed of red brick jambs and arched lintels with moulded stone sills. The southern garden was used as an aviary and the north garden was planted as an orchard. A doorway from this phase in the south section of the wall was infilled shortly after insertion. The aviary was dismantled in 1746 and the window openings were infilled sometime during the late 18th/early 19th century.

Removal of a small amount of brickwork was undertaken in order to ascertain the character of the openings and if there was evidence for any former bars or metal screens that may have been set within the openings. No evidence suggesting the former presence of decorated detail was found.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by Historic Royal Palaces (HRP) to undertake historic building recording of the Banqueting House Wall prior to an SMC application to open up a series of blocked 18th century windows. The project manager for HRP was Rob Umney (Surveyor of Fabric). Kent Rawlinson (Curator of Buildings) provided additional information.
- 1.1.2 Alison de Turberville (Oxford Archaeology Buildings Supervisor) carried out the investigation with the watching brief and survey work taking place in July 2011.

1.2 Aims and objectives

- 1.2.1 The purpose of the investigation was to:
- identify and date where possible (with reference to the HCP Brick Typology) all the brick types evident in this elevation;
 - provide a summary written phasing of the historical development of the wall;
 - provide watching brief services during opening up of blocked windows;
 - consider the wall in relation to the location of the Tudor Bowling Alley;
 - create an ordered archive of the work for deposition with Historic Royal Palaces.

1.3 Methodology

- 1.3.1 The wall was initially surveyed and recorded and following this archaeological watching brief provided for targeted opening up of brickwork in order to ascertain the nature of the blocked openings. Due to access, the upper parts of the wall on the eastern elevations were not inspected closely.
- 1.3.2 Overall the work comprised three principal elements: a photographic, drawn and written survey. The **photographic survey** consisted of general photographs and specific details and was undertaken using a Caplio 400G 3.2 megapixel digital camera.
- 1.3.3 The **drawn survey** consisted of creating an elevation drawing at scale 1:100 on archivally stable permatrace for each section of wall with the key features and phases of brickwork indicated.
- 1.3.4 The **descriptive survey** complemented the photographic and drawn surveys and added further analytical and descriptive detail. Oxford Archaeology brick typology recording sheets were completed for analysing the brick and mortar types.

1.4 The Hampton Court Brick Typology

- 1.4.1 The Brick Typology, developed by Daphne Ford for English Heritage in the 1980s, was formed using a mix of visual inspection and archive evidence and establishes a typology for the bricks used at Hampton Court Palace, and includes

elevation drawings of the majority of the Palace which have been phased according to this typology.

- 1.4.2 The Typology does not cover many elements of the palace outside of the main structure and so there are no phased elevations for the Banqueting House and its adjacent wall. The brickwork of the Banqueting house has been identified as Type H by Daphne Ford, a brick used on construction works during the late 17th to early 18th century. It was beneficial to record the garden wall brickwork measurements and description and some attempt has been made to identify the brickwork within the typology. The recording of brickwork for this investigation involved the completion of Oxford Archaeology brick data sheets. This ensured all categories included within the typology were accounted during the investigation and enabled easy cross referencing to the typology as well as other elements of the recording programme.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Emergence of the Royal Palace

- 2.1.1 The Knights Hospitallers acquired the manor of Hampton in 1236 and used the land as a grange. The only known buildings at this time were a great barn or hall and a stone camera. The first known occupant other than the knights was John Wode who obtained a lease for the court, the exact date of which is unknown. Alterations to the building during his time may have included the extension of the residential part of the dwelling by means of a tower. Wode died in 1484 without an heir, and it was not until 1494 that the manor was re-leased.
- 2.1.2 The next occupant of Hampton Court was Sir Giles Daubeney, who in 1494 acquired an eighty-year lease. The freehold of Hampton Court was unobtainable by Daubeney but he did however obtain a new 99-year lease in 1505. This new lease was much improved allowing him to enlarge the property. Daubeney died in 1508 and when his son came of age in 1514 he immediately gave up the lease to Thomas Wolsey, then the Bishop of Lincoln, but soon to become Archbishop of York and a Cardinal.
- 2.1.3 As with Daubeney's lease Wolsey's gave permission for alterations to be made to the fabric of the buildings. During his time at the palace Wolsey carried out alterations to existing buildings as well as the construction of new buildings and amongst his earlier works was the construction of the ranges that form Base Court in 1514-1522. Henry VIII, who acquired Hampton Court in 1527/9, continued this building of the palace as he embarked upon a building programme that shaped much of the Tudor palace we see today. During this time existing buildings were removed or adapted and decorated for royal use.
- 2.1.4 Among the later alterations that are recorded, the major programme of alterations was carried out by William III, who commissioned Sir Christopher Wren to rebuild Hampton Court in 1689. Wren's original plan was to rebuild the whole of the Tudor palace, keeping only the Great Hall. Lack of time and money meant that Wren concentrated his efforts on rebuilding the King and Queen's apartments on the south and east sides of the palace.
- 2.1.5 After William's death in 1702 the Palace was little used by subsequent monarchs although improvements and alterations to the palace fabric continued. The last reigning monarch to use Hampton Court was George II in 1737. After his

succession in 1760, George III decided not to live at Hampton Court leaving the palace's many rooms unoccupied. It was decided that the lodgings and other rooms in the palace should be divided up into apartments for grace and favour residents who were granted free residency by the monarch.

- 2.1.6 In 1837 Queen Victoria declared that Hampton Court Palace should be open to all her subjects and the Palace became a tourist destination and visiting antiquarians and artists began to write about and draw the palace on a grander scale than previously done. Parts of the Tudor Palace were gradually restored with the removal of 18th century casement windows amongst some of the building works at this time. Changes to the palace in the 20th and 21st centuries have primarily involved the conservation and restoration of the building fabric as well as the presentation of the palace to visitors.

2.2 Location of the Banqueting House Wall

- 2.2.1 The Banqueting House wall lies in an elevated position adjacent to and either side of the Banqueting House situated west of the palace buildings. Originally part of the great wall of the palace boundary, the wall runs parallel to the line of the River Thames and the barge walk. A lower wall runs adjacent to the Barge Walk enclosing the gardens either side of the Banqueting House. A flat grass bank topped with gravel path runs parallel to the wall on its south west side, the path and top of the grass bank is c.3m wide and c.1m higher than the gardens to the north east.

2.3 Historical background

- 2.3.1 The wall is situated adjacent to the former Pond Yard which was constructed in around 1536. The wall originally formed part of the great wall which separated the palace grounds from the river Thames. Wyngaerde produced several sketches of Hampton Court Palace and the Banqueting House wall can clearly be seen in the great view from the river in 1558 (Figure 5). A small square tower, thought to be a well house (Thurley 2005, 90) is located where the banqueting house sits today and either side of this extends the wall. There is a close bowling alley situated on the southern section of the great wall with paired stone windows and crenelated parapet. This building was constructed in 1536 and also included facilities for the bowl turner to make bowling balls. Nearby a Water Gallery was also constructed which provided a landing stage for the Royal Barge with pleasure gallery above. It is unclear as to whether the southern wall of the bowling alley is the same wall as the great wall as there appears to be a further wall depicted adjacent to this which may be purely a small lean to building within the walled garden. Documentary evidence tells us that windows were taken from Rewley Abbey following the dissolution of the monastery and used in the construction of the Bowling Alley located to the north of Hampton Court Palace which was constructed in 1537 (Colvin 1970, 137) and so it is possible the windows of the Thames-side bowling alley were also reused from elsewhere.
- 2.3.2 An early 17th century anonymous view of the south front of the Palace shows the Thames side bowling alley as well as the northern section of the banqueting house wall (reproduced in Thurley 2005). As with the Wyngaerde view, a lower wall can be seen in between the bowling alley and the Thames bank which encloses a small garden which has trees within. Unlike Wygaerdes view the northernmost wall is shown at a lower height than the bowling alley wall.

- 2.3.3 It is unclear when the Bowling alley was demolished, however a plan of the gardens by Talman in 1698 (Figure 6) clearly shows the water gallery and the small tower still in situ but there is no sign of the bowling alley. It is likely that it was demolished during works to the privy garden following the accession of William and Mary in 1689. During this phase the adjacent pond garden was drained and the ponds used as flower gardens. Three glass greenhouses were installed to provide shelter for Queen Mary's exotic plant collection and the Pond Garden became known as the glass case garden (Batey & Woudstra 8, 1995).
- 2.3.4 William III gave orders for the demolition of the Water Gallery in 1700 and some material was reused in the construction of the Banqueting House in 1701. The Banqueting House was designed by Talman and constructed in red brick with stone dressing. The building has one main floor with a basement and is accessed via the main entrance situated on the raised walkway to the west of the former pond gardens. The basement has some Tudor brick and a Tudor door. It was located outside of the great wall and further walling was added to enclose the Banqueting house and the adjacent formal gardens from the barge walk. The southern garden had an apsidal shape to one end and was used as an aviary with a mixture of domestic and wild birds kept in oak-framed cages around the perimeter of the garden. A circular fountain was located within the apsidal, southern end of the garden. The northern garden was used as an orchard. Windows were inserted into the 16th century brickwork of the walls to allow scenic views of the walled gardens and the river beyond to be seen from the raised walkway of the pond gardens. These details are clearly seen in the birds-eye view of Hampton Court and a preliminary sketch by Knyff c.1702 (Figure 7 and 8). An Office of Works Plan from around 1714 shows the layout of the two walled gardens adjacent to the Banqueting house and this is also shown in the plan of 1736 by John Rocque (both reproduced in Thurley 2005).
- 2.3.5 The Banqueting House walls forming the subject of this survey were altered with the southern window openings partially blocked and new window openings inserted into both the north and south sections of wall at regular intervals. These windows would have provided views from the raised walkway down into the walled gardens and over to the Thames. It is thought that the windows had iron screens or bars within them, possibly designed by Jean Tijou - however no evidence for Tijou's involvement has been found in the archives.
- 2.3.6 The court ceased to visit the Palace after the death of George II and the aviary was dismantled in 1746 (Thurley 2003, 193). Longstaffe-Gowan states that the windows were bricked up before 1760, however he does not state the documentary source for this. The 1733 painting by Phillipe Mercier depicting the Prince of Wales and his sisters in the Banqueting House shows the north garden and wall which does not have openings, however this may just be an omission in the painting.
- 2.3.7 The Banqueting House was used as grace and favour accommodation from the late 18th century and throughout the 19th century (Curnow 1958, 2). The first recorded tenants in October 1836 were Sir James and Lady Rynett (Parker 2005, 123) and occupation of the banqueting house was continuous until 1945 when the last grace and favour tenant Mrs Mary Campbell died. After this date the Banqueting House was opened to the public and a small caretaker's flat was provided on the lower ground floor.

- 2.3.8 Recent research has resulted in the reinstatement of a gravel path on top of the raised walkway adjacent to the wall as well as planting of pyramid trees as depicted in 18th century views of the palace gardens.

2.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 2.4.1 Previous archaeological work in this area took place in September 2000 when a series of test pits were dug and recorded prior to the installation of lighting on the bank and pathway adjacent to the wall. The test pits revealed the foundations for a brick wall dating to the 1530's which was interpreted as part of a raised walkway or mount which appeared to encircle the gardens in the south of the palace grounds (OA 2000).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The wall is constructed of brick with stone coping. The north east elevation has been extensively repointed with a heavy brown coloured mortar with lime inclusions. The brickwork on all elevations shows evidence of former foliage and other planting with many nail holes and occasional survival of leather straps used for plant fixing.

3.2 Brickwork

- 3.2.1 The wall is predominantly constructed of red/brown coloured brick measuring 217-224 x 100-104 x 50-55mm with an arris to arris measurement of 240-245mm. The bedding mortar is dark cream coloured with lime inclusions. The bricks are laid in an English bond and the appearance and mortar is consistent with **Type C** Henrician stock bricks used in the later phases of Henrician construction (1529-1566).
- 3.2.2 On the lower northern section of the north west elevation a fragment of diaperwork in the Tudor brickwork can be clearly seen. This is a section of open lozenge diaperwork. The open lozenge design is a typical design for later diaperwork (Smith 1992, 24) and this style can be seen throughout Hampton Court. The presence of a small section of diaper decoration does not suggest that the pattern initially covered all of the elevation at the time of construction, areas of partial diaper pattern can be seen throughout the palace. White (2005) has argued that the diaperwork was laid out using available vitrified bricks and the patterns ended when available bricks ran out. The finished elevation may have had diaperwork painted on covering the brickwork underneath the painted surface. Several examples of painted decoration have been found at Hampton Court, the most preserved being the east elevation of the chapel which was enclosed by the Wren rebuilding works in the late 17th century. No evidence for painted decoration was found during the survey, however it is possible that this surface was initially painted as it would have been visible from the palace grounds.
- 3.2.3 There is a large area of infill bricks beside the stairs leading down from Queen Mary's Terrace at the south of the wall. These bricks are brown/orange in colour and measure 220-224 x 102-110 x 64-70mm with an arris to arris measurement of 292-296mm. The bricks are not uniform shape but the arrises are sharper than the adjoining Tudor brickwork and the mortar is dark cream in colour with

lime inclusions and friable to touch. The bricks are laid in a Flemish bond. The infill area is 2.68m wide with clear straight joints which is approximately the same size as the blocked window openings on this elevation. The straight joint continues to floor level on the northern jamb, however, suggesting this may be a former doorway rather than a window. The bricks are most likely **Type F**, a stock brick of the mid 17th century.

- 3.2.4 There is a further infill to the north of this section of the wall where a clear straight joint can be seen close to the banqueting house. Again the spacing between the straight joint and the adjacent blocked window is similar and the straight joint does not continue to ground level suggesting this was formerly a window. The bricks seen here are dark pink/orange coloured and also laid in a Flemish bond with some variation to allow for infill. The mortar is friable and cream coloured with lime and small stone inclusions and no visible pointing survives. It is likely that these bricks are **Type H** dating to the late 17th/early 18th century which were also used in the construction of the banqueting house suggesting the infill was carried out at this time.
- 3.2.5 The five blocked windows on this elevation of brickwork are clearly situated on the site of earlier larger window openings which may correspond with the openings depicted in Wyngaerde's drawing of 1558. The larger openings have been partly infilled with **Type H** bricks and the work probably carried out at the same time as the construction of the Banqueting House in 1701. The windows would have allowed views down into the aviary and orchard gardens from the raised walkway surrounding the former pond garden. The bricks used to form the jambs and arched lintels of the new window openings are red in colour with sharp arris and small stone inclusions within the clay mix. The pointing is very finely gauged with a pale cream coloured lime mortar. The bricks used are possibly **Type L**, a Wren Kentish ornamental stock brick which are used for detailing within brickwork during this phase. The same brick detailing around windows can be seen on the banqueting house itself.
- 3.2.6 The northern stretch of walling has seven blocked openings. These are essentially the same as those previously discussed, however there is no evidence of earlier larger openings on this section of the wall. The wall has been mostly re-pointed with a hard brown coloured mortar with lime inclusions, this was carried out in the late 20th century. The infill brickwork was excluded from the re-pointing works. The former openings again have red brick lintels and jambs (**Type L** bricks), however the northernmost opening also has a stone still remaining in situ which is discussed further in §3.3.2.
- 3.2.7 A small blocked doorway is situated adjacent to the banqueting house on the southern section of wall. This doorway has rubbed brick jambs and arch lintel and dates to the early 18th century and was probably inserted at the same time as the windows. The doorway may have provided access from the raised walkway to the aviary garden. The infill bricks however also appear to be of 18th century date suggesting its use as a doorway was short lived. The bricks and mortar are most consistent with the **Type H** bricks used to infill the larger openings and for the construction of the Banqueting House.
- 3.2.8 The brickwork used to infill all twelve window openings is laid in a varying Flemish bond with three header bricks separating each stretcher and half bricks used to fill spaces adjacent to the window jambs. The bricks are a mix of pink, yellow and orange colours and measure 220-226 x 105-112 x 65-68mm with an

arris to arris measurement of 300mm. The mortar is a greyish white colour and hard and gritty textured with a mix of lime and small stone inclusions. The bricks are **Type Q** bricks which are a mix of 'Malms, Seconds, Washed Stocks and Grey Stocks' dating to the late 18th and 19th century.

3.3 Other details

- 3.3.1 The walls are topped with a decorative coping of unidentified stone. The style is classed as 'Kings Beast' coping in a survey of Hampton Court and Bushy Park carried out in 1981 and the design is Henrician in origin. This coping has a overhanging lip halfway down the pitched side and the apex has a roll moulding. The northern section of wall has a total of three small octagonal plinths at regular intervals which may have carried a decorative scroll. The southern wall has not visible platforms however there is much damage to the coping in parts which suggest that the plinths have been removed. The coping is probably 19th century in date and probably replaces 17th/18th century coping, however pictorial evidence does not indicate if the coping was brick, tile or stone.
- 3.3.2 The northernmost blocked window has a stone sill which remains in situ. The stone is a pale coloured sandstone with roll moulding to the upper arris. The majority of the blocked openings show some infill pointing at a lower level than the red brick jambs suggesting the presence of an earlier sill. It is unknown why only one stone sill was left in situ on this elevation during the blocking up of the openings however a similar stone sill remains in place on a blocked window within the northern wall of the orchard garden and this suggests the remaining windows also had stone sills of the same type as seen here. All the remaining blocked windows have infill bricks at the same level as the insitu sills suggesting all windows had stone sills which have since been removed.

3.4 The opening up works

- 3.4.1 The current investigation including the removal of small amounts of 19th century infill brickwork in order to ascertain the nature of the early 18th century windows as part of a proposal to reopen the windows and allow visitors to see into the aviary and orchard gardens and across to the river Thames. It is unclear from pictorial and documentary evidence as to whether the openings had glazing or bars within and so permission was granted to removal small areas of infill brickwork in order to see if any evidence existed for the appearance of the former openings. Due to the difference in ground level, all investigative works were carried out on the western elevation of the walls.
- 3.4.2 Initial removal was carried out on the northernmost blocked window which differed from the other windows as a stone sill remained in situ. Two small areas of removal were chosen, one to access the upper face of the stone sill, the other to access the underside of the ornamental lintel.
- 3.4.3 The infill brickwork is only one skin deep in places leaving a void approximately 24cm deep. The header bricks seen on the face of the infill brickwork were found to be half bricks. Two areas of secondary brickwork in the form of rough piers were evenly spaced behind the outer skin and were probably included to provide support to the face bricks. The rear infill brickwork has some evidence of scoring in the pointing suggesting the openings were infilled from the eastern elevation first. It may be that the openings were left as decorative alcoves for a short period as there is some sign of possible weathering on the rear brick face of the

infill, however it is more likely that the openings were simply blocked in one phase as the same bricks are used for both elevations and the scoring automatically added by the bricklayer. The pointing on the jamb is very rough which would be unusual for such a visible detail, however the mortar on the jamb is very patchy suggesting it was a repair and this may account for the roughness. The upper face of the stone sill was smooth and without indentation or rebating for screen or bars.

- 3.4.4 A small quantity of lower infill bricks were removed from a blocked opening on the south west elevation of the wall. This revealed a large amount of loose rubble, brick and mortar infill. As with the north west elevation a rough brick pier could also be seen. The brick jamb had finer quality pointing than seen previously and the mortar was lighter in colour with a larger amount of lime inclusions. Unlike the opening up on the north west elevation this window opening does not have a stone sill. The lower brickwork was therefore exposed and the upper face consisted of bonded brick with large areas of a pale cream lime mortar.
- 3.4.5 Removal of a small quantity of brick revealed no evidence for any kind of screen within the openings either on the stone sill or within the brick jambs of the blocked windows.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1 Summary of Phasing following investigation

- 4.1.1 The wall was initially constructed in the 16th century and the use of Type C bricks indicates that this was during the later Henrician building phases at Hampton Court. Documentary evidence tells us of a close bowling alley constructed in 1536 which formed part of a small leisure complex which included the Thames side Watergate. This bowling alley can clearly be seen in a sketch by Wyngaerde dated c.1558, and this shows that the southern section of the banqueting house wall formed one wall of the 1536 bowling alley - complete with crenelated parapet and stone windows. Documentary evidence for a second bowling alley to the north of the palace, constructed in 1537 states that the alley had glazed lights taken from Rewley Abbey and it is assumed that the Thameside bowling alley was similarly lit. It is highly likely that the existing southern section of the banqueting house wall was formerly part of the close bowling alley and the presence of large stone windows would explain the size of the infilled larger openings on the southern section of the wall. The presence of partial diaperwork on the north section of the wall suggests that the wall was decorated, probably using painted decoration as seen in many areas of the palace.
- 4.1.2 There is no clear indication as to when the bowling alley was demolished however this was probably during the William and Mary phase of works between 1689-1694 as there were alterations undertaken within the privy and pond gardens at this time. It was certainly demolished by 1698 as it is not depicted on the Talman plan of the gardens. It is probable that the stone windows remained insitu in the south section of wall following the demolition of the bowling alley.
- 4.1.3 The Banqueting House was constructed in 1701 and several changes were implemented to the walls. On the south section, the stone windows of the former bowling alley were removed and the large openings were partially infilled with the same brick as used to construct the banqueting house. Smaller openings within

the large openings were defined using a bright red brick which formed the jambs and rubbed brick lintels. The sill was of worked stone with roll moulding detail to the upper arris. The southernmost Tudor window was removed and the opening blocked completely. Window openings were also inserted into the north section of the wall and provided views down into the orchard and aviary from the raised walkway adjacent to the wall. A doorway was inserted beside the Banqueting House during this phase but blocked in shortly afterwards. Both sections of wall appear to be lower than originally depicted in Wyngaerde's drawing of c.1558 indicating the walls were also lowered at this time to their current height.

- 4.1.4 The aviary was dismantled in the 1746 and the openings were infilled after this using late 18th to 19th century bricks. It is possible that the windows were bricked up around the time that the banqueting house was used for grace and favour accommodation in the late 18th century, allowing some privacy within the gardens for the grace and favour tenants.

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November 2011

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Scale 1: 25,000

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Figure 1: Site location

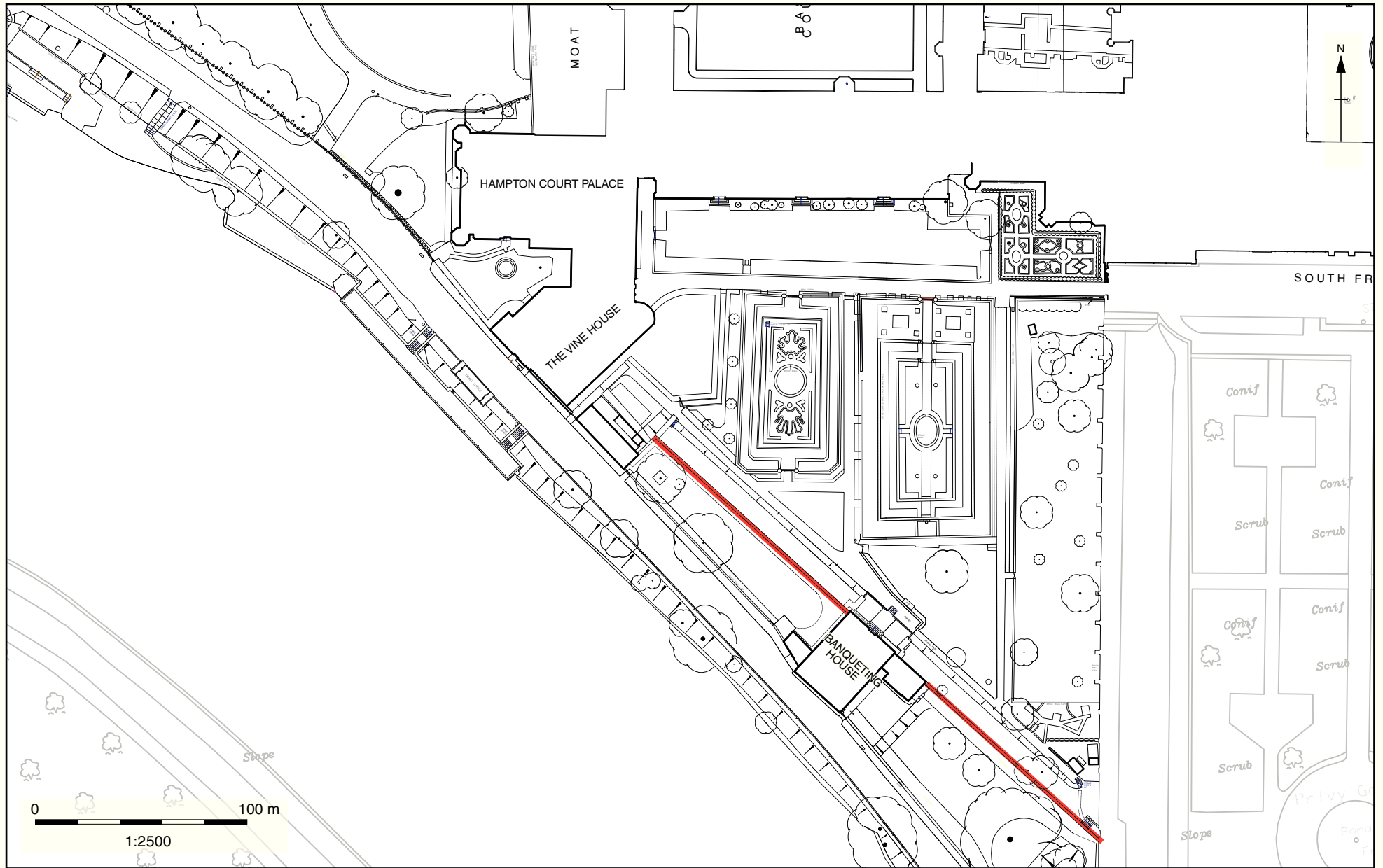


Figure 2: Location of wall

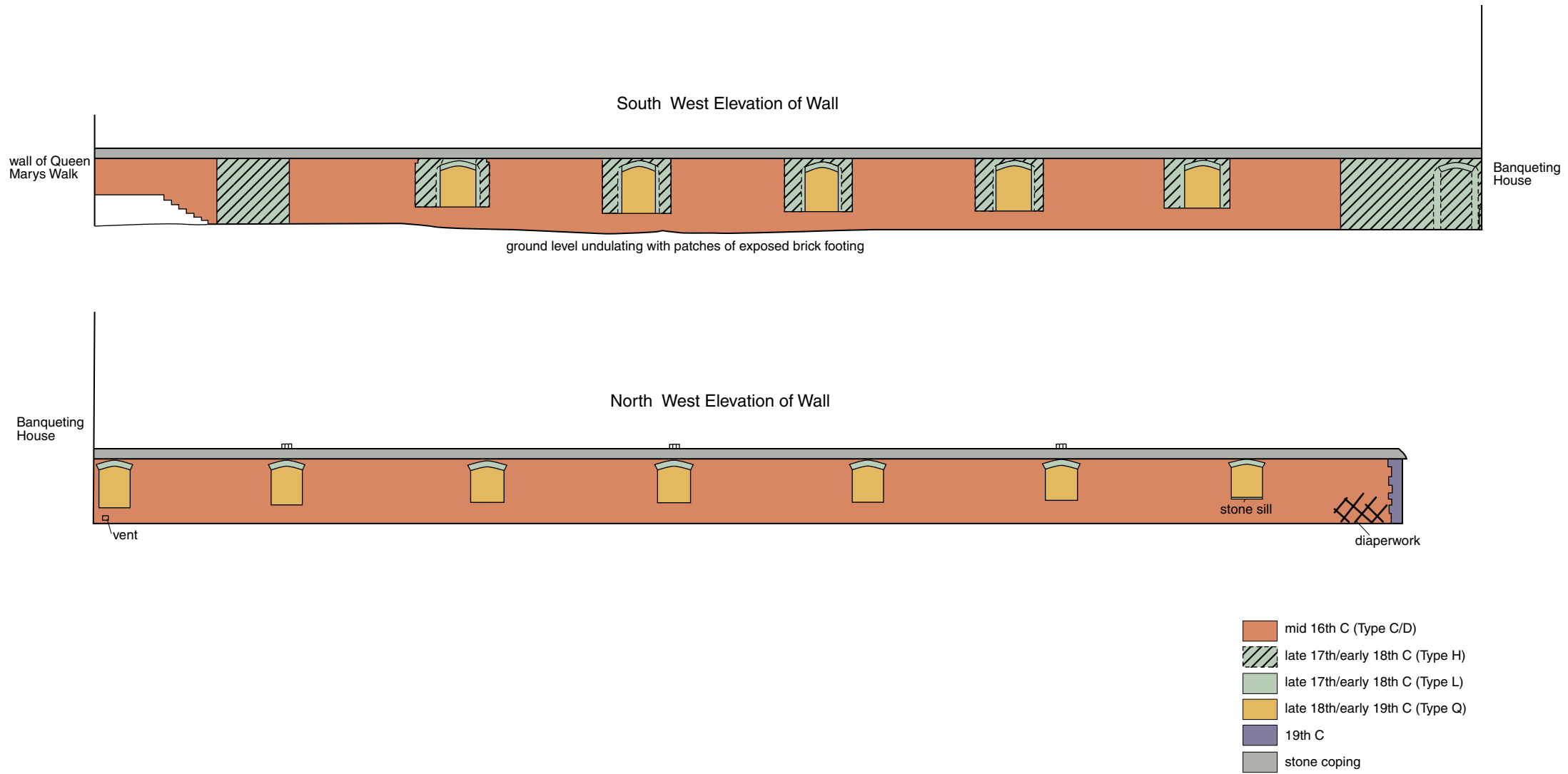


Figure 3: The south west and north west elevation

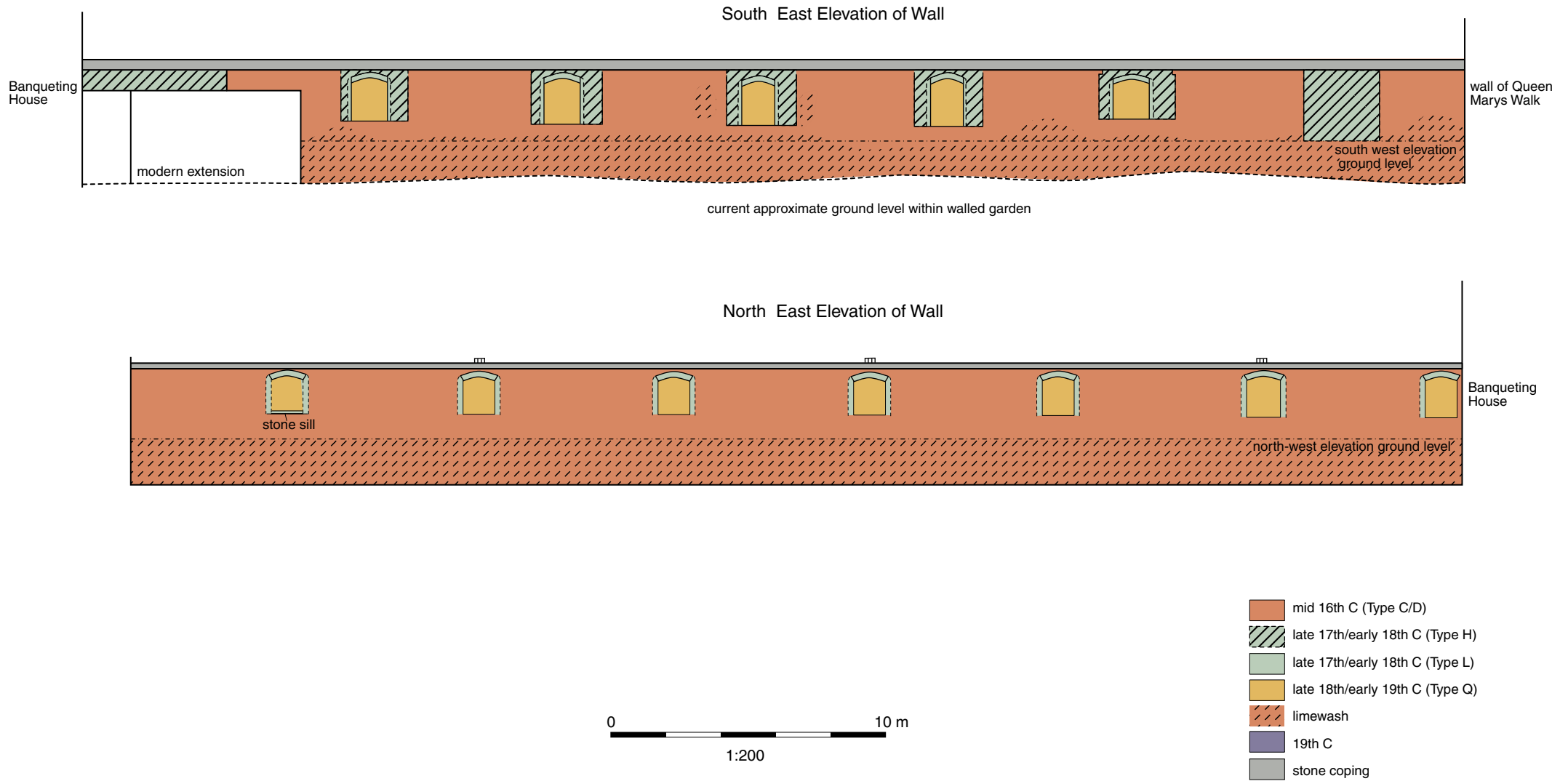


Figure 4: The south east and north east elevation

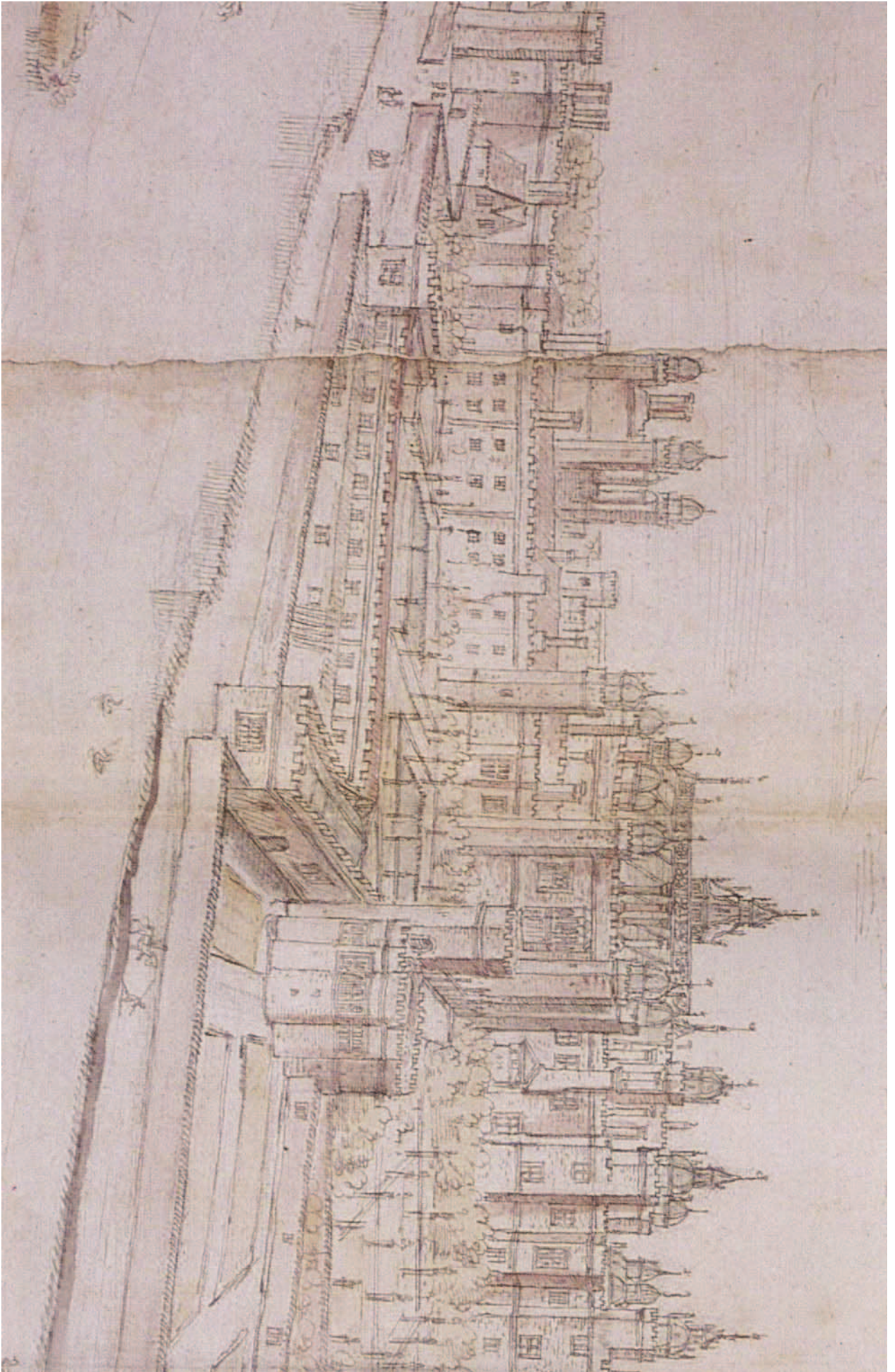


Figure 5: Detail from Wyngaerde's Panorama of Hampton Court from the Thames (1558)

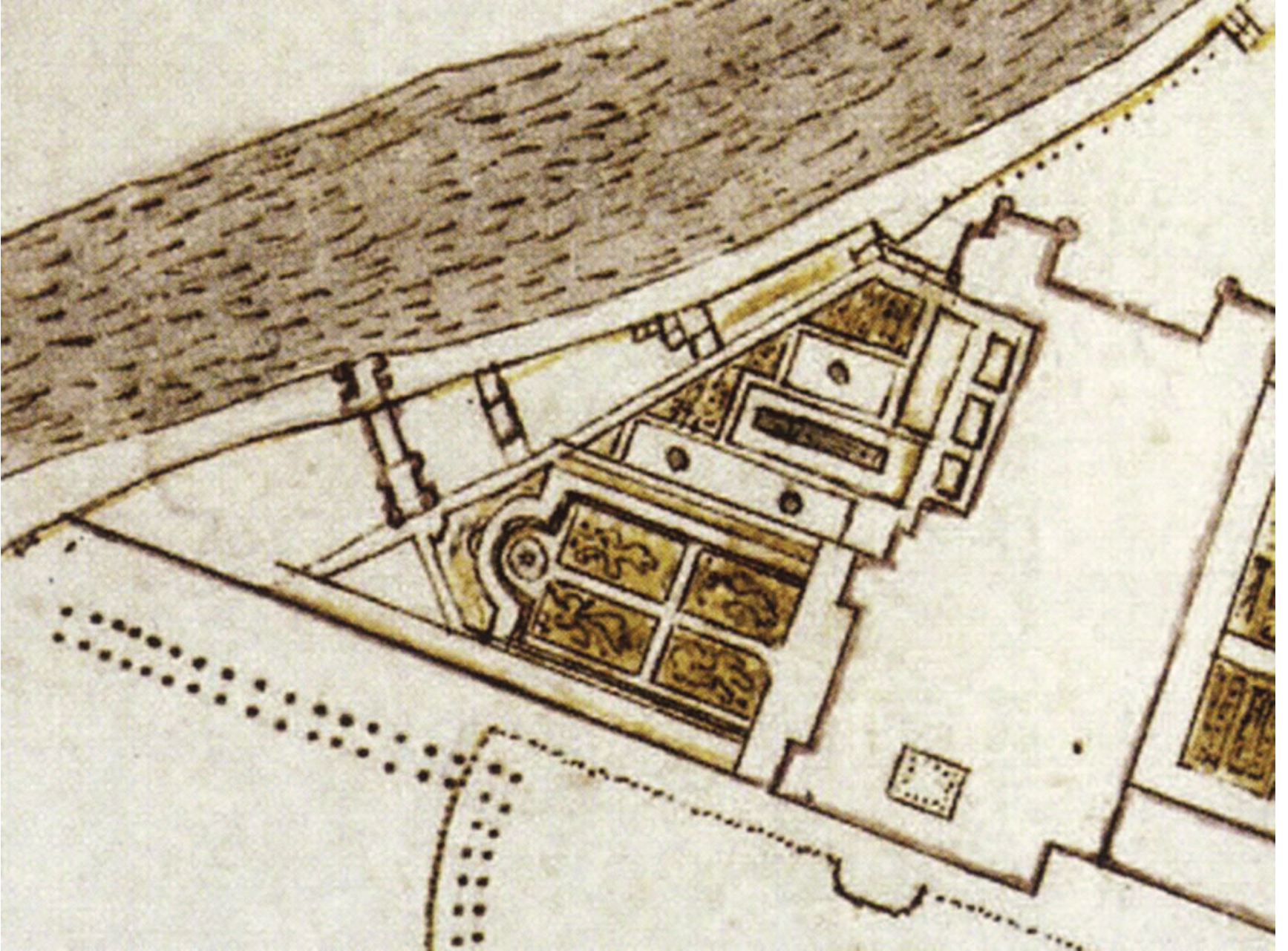


Figure 6: Detail from a plan of the Hampton Court Gardens by Talman (c.1698)

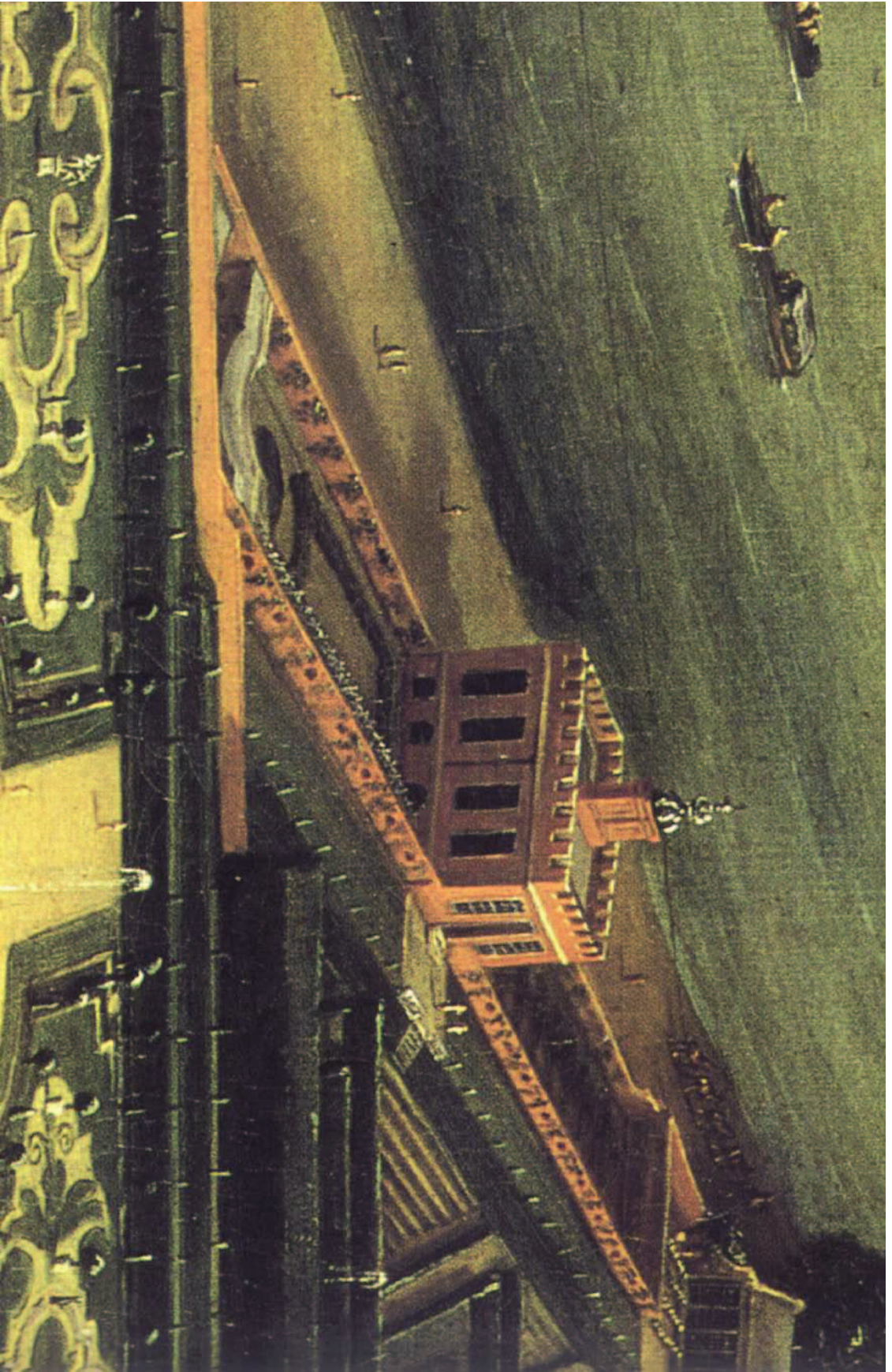


Figure 7: Detail from a bird's eye view of Hampton Court by Leonard Kynff (c.1702)

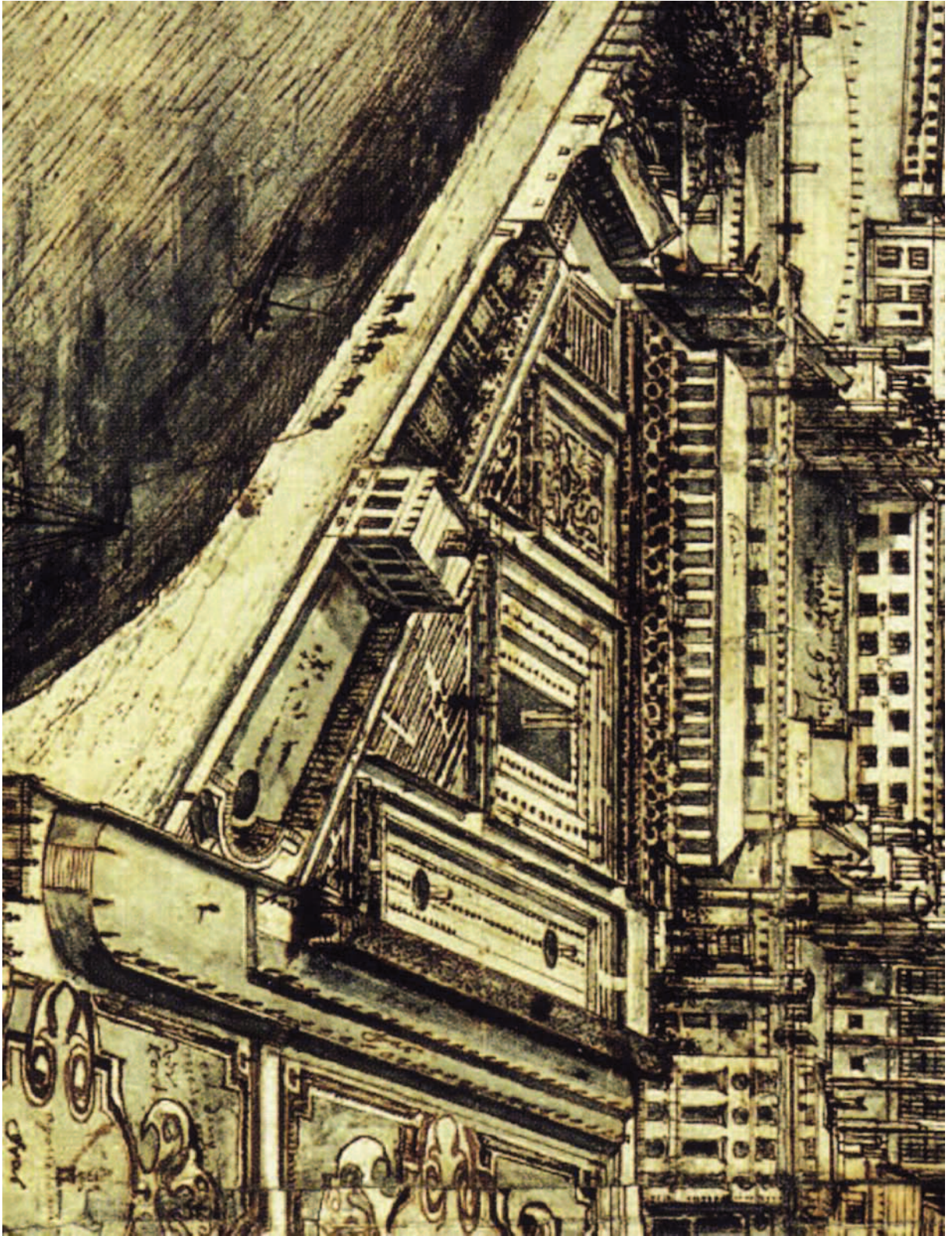


Figure 8: Detail from a sketch by Leonard Kynff (c.1702)



Plate 1: View of south west elevation of wall



Plate 2: View of south west elevation of wall and Banqueting House



Plate 3: The Banqueting house west elevation



Plate 4: View of north west elevation of wall



Plate 5: Infilled opening adjacent to south west garden stairs



Plate 6: Infilled window opening on south west elevation of wall



Plate 7: Infilled doorway on south west elevation of wall



Plate 8: Infilled doorway on north west elevation of wall



Plate 9: Infilled window opening on north west elevation of wall



Plate 10: Infilled window opening with stone sill on north west elevation of wall



Plate 11: Moulded stone quoins on south garden wall



Plate 12: Tudor diaperwork and later rebuilt corner on north west end of wall



Plate 13: View of wall from Barge Walk



Plate 14: View of north east elevation



Plate 15: North east elevation detail of infilled window with stone sill



Plate 16: North east elevation detail of infilled window beside Banqueting House



Plate 17: View of south elevation of Banqueting House



Plate 18: View of north elevation of garden wall showing extent of former lean to



Plate 19: View of south east elevation



Plate 20: South east elevation detail of infilled window



Plate 21: View of large infill patch on south east elevation and southern garden wall



Plate 22: Detail of leather strap plant fixing on south east elevation



Plate 23: Opening up of lower infill brickwork on north west elevation



Plate 24: Internal view of void behind infill brickwork



Plate 25: Opening up of upper infill brickwork on north west elevation



Plate 26: View of infilled window following opening up on north west elevation



Plate 27: Opening up of lower infill brickwork on south west elevation



Plate 28: View of infilled window following opening up on south west elevation



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