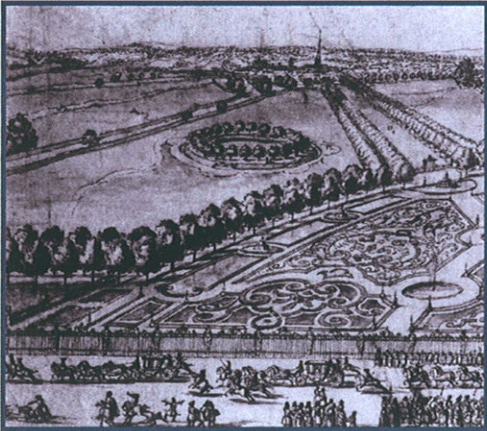


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# Hampton Court Home Park

## Archaeological Desktop Assessment



September 2006

**Client Name:**



HISTORIC ROYAL PALACES

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Prepared by: Alan Ford and Kate Newell

with contributions by Hugh  
Beamish and Lucy Norman

Date: 7th September 2006

Checked by: Dave Wilkinson  
Position: Senior Project Manager  
Date: 7th September 2006

Approved by: Klara Spandl Signed.....  
Position: Head of HMS  
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**Oxford Archaeology**

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Janus House

Osney Mead

Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800

f: (0044) 01865 793496

e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)

w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)

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## HAMPTON COURT HOME PARK

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT

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#### Summary

*Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by Historic Royal Palaces (HRP) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the potential archaeological implications of proposed development related to a Flower Show held within Home Park at Hampton Court. The proposed work will involve the laying of new electrical and water services within Home Park. The primary aim of the project was to establish whether the line of the Coombe Conduit would be affected by the proposed works. In addition, however, the wider archaeological resource of the Park has also been assessed.*

*This assessment has examined the historic development of the park, assessing the historically documented, mapped and illustrated features, evidence seen on aerial photographs and features visible on the ground today. The assessment has demonstrated the hitherto underestimated significance of the historic and archaeological resource of Home Park, including both above and below ground features.*

*Home Park is an interesting and complex palimpsest landscape including visible deposits and remains from the pre-parkland landscape down to the World War II defences. In addition the significant topographical location of Home Park and archaeological evidence recorded within its hinterland suggests that Home Park has a high potential to contain buried prehistoric remains. Due to the limited amount of disturbance within the park all archaeological remains, lying outside areas of later disturbance, are likely to be very well preserved and, therefore, form an important potential resource.*

*The proposed works related to installing permanent services for the Flower Show will impact on known features of mostly minor significance. Of most significance is the potential impact on the route of the 16th century brick culverted Coombe Conduit.*

*A geophysics survey has been agreed to further investigate the conduit corridor and the proposed service areas relating to the Flower Show. The results of this survey will inform future advice concerning any requirement for archaeological trenching or watching brief monitoring prior to or during the laying of the proposed services.*

## 2 SOURCES CONSULTED AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Sources

2.1.1 OA obtained data from the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR), which lists all known archaeological sites and finds within the study area. OA also requested records of monuments and events from the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon. All SMR and NMR entries within Home Park are included in the gazetteer (Appendix 1) and archaeological features mapping (Figures 2a-c). SMR and NMR entries within the 500 m buffer area around the park were filtered during analysis with all post medieval records and structural medieval records excluded. The remaining SMR and NMR recorded features and events are shown on the archaeological features mapping and listed in the gazetteer (OA 500-540). In addition to these repositories the following sources were consulted:

- aerial photographs held for the area at the National Monuments Record, Swindon.
- cartographic, documentary and illustrative sources held by the Royal Palaces Plans Archive at the Tower of London and Hampton Court.
- cartographic, documentary and illustrative sources held by the National Archives at the Public Records Office (PRO) at Kew.
- published and unpublished sources and cartographic material available at the Bodleian/Sackler Libraries in Oxford and within OA's own archives.
- all relevant and readily available geological and topographical maps of the area

2.1.2 This report draws upon two works concerning the Palace at Hampton Court and its gardens, these being, *Hampton Court; A Social and Architectural History* by Simon Thurley (Thurley 2003) and *The Gardens and Parks at Hampton Court Palace* by Todd Longstaffe-Gowan (Longstaffe-Gowan 2005).

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Appendix One is a gazetteer of all relevant historic and archaeological sites and finds within the study area. Each entry has been allocated an **OA** number, added to the gazetteer, referred to in the text and marked on Figure 2. A full list of sources consulted can be found in Appendix Three.

2.2.2 During the assessment a number of features of lesser importance were identified, such as footpaths; these features are shown on the mapping and discussed in the gazetteer but do not necessarily feature in the body of the report.

2.2.3 This assessment was conducted with regard to standards set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) in the *Guidelines for the Production of Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (IFA Nov 2001). The general approach and methodology has been to consider the archaeology in terms of the historical and archaeological sites and monuments present with the study area. These resources may be nationally or locally designated (by registration, listing or scheduling), may appear in the national or local archaeological record, or may be identified here from specialist scrutiny of the landscape and historic records.

### 3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Aerial photographs held by English Heritage were examined at the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon. The collection comprised 624 photographs taken between 1940 and 1993 (552 verticals and 72 specialist/oblique).

#### 3.2 Results

3.2.1 Close examination of the aerial photographs revealed fifty-four features not previously known (colour coded blue on the archaeological features mapping Figures 2a-c). These comprised:

- Twenty-nine earthworks;
- Ten footpaths;
- Four buildings;
- Two areas of cultivated allotments;
- Two complexes of Second World War anti glider defences and two bomb craters.

3.2.2 All features noted on aerial photographs are recorded in the gazetteer and, where possible, have been compared with mapping and other secondary sources in order to determine their origin or form.

### 4 WALK OVER SURVEY

#### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken by OA on the 10<sup>th</sup> August 2006.

4.1.2 The objectives of the survey were to:

- Confirm the presence/absence ('ground-truth') of previously identified archaeological and historical landscape features;
- Identify new features of potential archaeological / historical significance;
- Record other features of potential interest, *eg* extent and nature of any ground disturbance.

4.1.3 The survey was undertaken in mixed weather conditions with bright light and sunshine interspersed with heavy downpours and poor light. Approximately 60 to 70% of the Park was under long grass cover (up *c* to 0.70m tall) which severely restricted visibility of earthworks and other indications of archaeological remains. Visibility was also significantly compromised in the area occupied by the Home Park Golf Course (most of the southern part of the Park), where landscaping had obscured *c* 15 to 25% of the original, natural topography. Visibility of the ground surface, however, was very good along the maintained grassland of the fairways.

4.1.4 Access was not gained to the series of paddocks along the Thames frontage of the eastern side of the Park, or in the private areas of the Pavilion, Farm Cottages or the Stud.

- 4.1.5 Hand-written notes and sketches were made onto pre-prepared base maps, digital photographs were taken to record salient features, and a hand-held Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) unit was used to record grid references. Within an area of open parkland the GPS unit should be accurate to a mean of +/- 3 m.

## 4.2 Results

- 4.2.1 The area occupied by the Home Park Golf Course (most of the southern part of the Park) had clearly been subject to a number of impacts. These comprised the construction of greens and other landscaping features including bunkers and tee platforms. These represent a series of localised impacts of varying degrees, which have potentially destroyed earlier surfaces and any archaeological remains in the affected areas.
- 4.2.2 A number of previous impacts were also evident in the area of the proposed Flower Show works, presumably from the recent garden show. These comprised trenches for temporary services, excavation of garden features, eroded surfaces from foot traffic, and small pits possibly used for tent pegs or stanchions.
- 4.2.3 All features noted from the walkover survey are recorded in the gazetteer and colour coded brown on the archaeological features mapping (Figure 2a-c), and where possible, have been compared with mapping, aerial photographs and other secondary sources in order to determine their origin or form.

## 5 LIMITATIONS AND PAST IMPACTS

### 5.1 Limitations

- 5.1.1 No significant archaeological excavation has taken place within Home Park, therefore, little information is available to indicate any archaeological potential within the parkland prior to the beginning of documentation during the Tudor period. Numerous excavations have, however, been undertaken in the wider study area, specifically in Kingston Upon Thames, which indicate that the area around Hampton Court is relatively rich in archaeological remains from the Neolithic period onwards.
- 5.1.2 Documentary sources were seldom compiled for archaeological purposes, often contain biasing factors and only become commonly available for the later Medieval period onwards. Hampton Court as a Royal Palace does, however, possess a vast corpus of documentary, cartographic and illustrative material from which the genesis and development of the present parkland can be defined. Within the confines of this assessment, only the most significant sources have been consulted and assessed here.
- 5.1.3 Aerial photography is constrained by existing ground conditions and light at the time a photograph was taken. Differences in ground conditions may result in cropmarks and parchmarks appearing and disappearing over time. Aerial photography will generally only identify areas with significant features such as ditches and buried walls. It has been demonstrated that even on sites identified by aerial photography perhaps only 10% of significant features will be represented (Miles 1982). The Parkland is mainly open grassland overlying light free draining soils. Photographs were available from mid summer sorties and confidence that good results were achieved is considered high.



## 5.2 Past impacts

5.2.1 Below ground deposits may potentially have been affected to some extent by later development and agriculture. It is likely that some level of disturbance has been caused by known interventions within the park including:

- the creation of the Great Fountain Garden
- excavation of the Long Water and Longford River
- terracing for Pavilion Terrace and Barge Walk beside the Thames
- limited building work for the Stud, Hampton Court Farm and the lodges and pavilions towards the edge of the park
- agricultural activity including episodes of ploughing as documented by area of ridge and furrow and allotments
- World War II related defences in the form of the extensive grid of anti-glider ditches
- recorded bomb damage
- landscaping related to the golf course in the south of the park

5.2.2 Such impacts are likely to have destroyed or damaged any earlier archaeology, however, any archaeological features and deposits that may be present within the Parkland and outside the disturbances noted above are likely to remain in an excellent state of preservation.

## 6 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS AND PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

### 6.1 Designated Sites

- 6.1.1 Hampton Court Palace is a Scheduled Monument (London No. 83; **OA 276**). The Scheduled area extends to the east of the Palace buildings and includes the Great Fountain Garden. Home Park lies outside the area of the Scheduled Monument.
- 6.1.2 Home Park is within the designated area of Hampton Court Palace Conservation Area.
- 6.1.3 Hampton Court Park is a Grade I Registered Park and Garden (English Heritage No. 1001; **OA 277**). The boundary of the Registered Park and Garden encompasses all of Home Park and includes the area of the Palace grounds.
- 6.1.4 Within Home Park there are 18 Listed Buildings; two Grade I designations comprising the Fountain Garden gates, two Grade II\* structures - the Pavilion and the Statue in front of the canal in the Fountain Garden and fourteen other features including boundary walls, the Old Ice House and garden features within the Fountain Garden (see gazetteer and Appendix 2 for details).

## 6.2 Summary of previous archaeological investigations

6.2.1 Very little archaeological investigation has taken place within Home Park. The known investigations are listed below:

- Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit Geophysical Survey of the Rick Pond in 1992 (**OA 161**)
- Elizabeth Banks Associates Desk Based Assessment of the Rick Pond in 1992 (**OA 161**)
- The Rick Pond, Home Park, Archaeological Evaluation (OAU 1993) (**OA 161**). A scheme of geophysical surveying and archaeological trial trenching was undertaken in the area of the Rick Pond (**OA 241**) in order to clarify the ponds relationship with the Cross Avenue. The survey detected a number of features which could be former watercourses in parallel alignments to the west of the Rick Pond. Another slight earthwork watercourse was identified as a former watercourse probably leading to the Oak Pond (**OA 144**). Two further anomalies at the west end of the Rick Pond were interpreted as buried pipes or conduits. These appeared to be diverted around the possible faint traces of an enclosure. The report concluded that the Rick Pond had eroded into the line of the Cross Avenue (**OA 237**).
- Hampton Court Palace, Park Service Trench, Watching Brief (OAU 1996) (**OA 160**). The excavation of a water service for the Royal Horticultural Society Flower Show of 1996 was archaeologically monitored. The watching brief noted a section of the Coombe Conduit which was located on the conduit alignment as mapped by the OS (**OA 165**). The culvert for the Coombe Conduit was seen to have been robbed of its lead pipe and the bricks of the culvert identified as being Henrician in date and not attributable to Cardinal Wolsey (see Sec 8.1). Part of an early 19th century paddock wall was also identified in the north of the park.
- Hampton Court Palace, Home Park Cable Trench, Archaeological Evaluation (OAU 2001). A combined evaluation and geophysical survey was undertaken to the west of the Stud (**OA 167**) across the presumed line of the Coombe Conduit (**OA 165**). The Geophysical survey indicated the presence of a number of enclosures in the area (**OA 255**). Trial trenching failed to locate the Coombe Conduit but did record a 10 cm diameter cast iron pipe on the same general alignment (**OA 256**). It was suggested that the Coombe Conduit may have been robbed away and replaced by the cast iron pipe or that the Coombe Conduit was not on the alignment mapped by the Ordnance Survey.
- Hampton Court Palace, Longwater, Archaeological Evaluation (OA 2002a) (**OA 280** and **281**). A watching brief was undertaken on two small test pits: one on the north edge of the Long Water and one within the Stud. No archaeological features were noted.
- Hampton Court Palace, East Garden Fountain Cable, Watching Brief (OA 2002b). Monitoring of two test pits, one within the Broad Walk and one just to the north of the Great Fountain noted features and deposits associated with the make-up layers of Broad Walk and a brick wall or culvert that could represent the location of the Coombe Conduit (**OA 165**) as it passes under the East Front of the Palace.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND: THE PRE-PARKLAND LANDSCAPE

### 7.1 Prehistoric Period (500, 000 BP - 43BC)

#### *Early Prehistoric: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods (c 500,000 - 4000 BC)*

- 7.1.1 The erosional and depositional sequences that led to the creation of the gravel terrace on which the Park is located have long since removed local land-surfaces on which Palaeolithic peoples lived and hunted. All that survives today of this period are thousands of abraded flint tools which have been swept from their original positions and re-deposited in the gravel terraces and brickearth laid down by the River Thames (MoLAS 2000, 51). Therefore, any site such as this which lies on the gravel terrace has the potential to contain finds dating to this period. No confirmed finds of Palaeolithic artefacts have been recorded to date from within the study area or the Park. However, undiagnostic Prehistoric flint artefacts have been recovered from within the study area (eg OA 539 and 540). It is more likely that these finds date from the Later Prehistoric period (Neolithic and Bronze Ages) rather than to the Earlier Prehistoric (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic).
- 7.1.2 In West London during the later Mesolithic, human activity left occasional archaeological traces in the area, mainly in the form of kill sites and temporary campsites (MoLAS 2000, 51-3). Such evidence has usually been found confined to the margins of the floodplain and gravel terrace. No confirmed finds of Mesolithic artefacts have been recorded to date from within the study area or the Park, although some of the finds recorded as **OA 509** may be of Mesolithic origin, and a peat deposit found in an evaluation (**OA 527**) was carbon dated to the mid 7th millennium BC.

#### *Later Prehistoric: Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods (c 4000 BC - AD 43)*

- 7.1.3 The present Thames channel has been canalised to a very great degree and it must be born in mind that throughout Prehistory and up to the later Medieval period the river would have comprised a succession of braided channels over a wide area with numerous islands. Excavated evidence from Kingston-upon-Thames certainly supports this view (Hawkins, 1996) and traces of former courses have been detected on aerial photographs (**OA 201**) and noted in archaeological investigations (**OA 537**). Hampton Court and Kingston-Upon-Thames have been traditional crossing points of the Thames throughout much of recorded history and it is probable that these crossing points were established on pre-existing fording points perhaps using the shallower water associated with the braided channels and islands within the Thames. Home Park at Hampton Court lies within a meander of the Thames at the confluence of the Hoggs Mill, Ember and Mole rivers. This location on the light, free draining soils blanketing the underlying Terrace gravels would have been attractive to early farmers from the Neolithic period onwards.
- 7.1.4 Evidence from excavations both for Neolithic exploitation and settlement, and for ceremonial activity has been located along the Thames, principally upstream of the Park. Evidence of settlement tends to be ephemeral in form, and consists of post-holes, shallow hollows and pits, with sparse deposits of flint and pottery (WA 1996, 105). Such evidence has been located at Hurst Park (c 1.5 km to the west of the Park; *ibid*). The gravel terraces were clearly also of special importance to Neolithic peoples as a focus for ceremonial sites. Evidence includes excavated examples of causewayed enclosures at Staines and Eton, funerary enclosures at Heathrow, Horton and Shepperton, and the Stanwell Cursus to the south-west of Heathrow (Barrett, Lewis and Welsh 2000 and 2001). It has been suggested that the clearance of the Thames Valley was initiated during the Neolithic period, and the

noted within the study area may be of tools used for this partial clearance (*ibid*; **OA 509, 521 and 538**). A residual late Neolithic flint arrowhead was recovered from top soil in the vicinity of the Rick Pond during the hand excavation of an archaeological test pit (**OA 161**). With the exception of the finds noted above, there are no recorded finds or features of Neolithic date within the Park or the study area

- 7.1.5 Evidence dating to the Early Bronze Age is rather diffuse in the Lower Thames Valley but the excavations at Hurst Park did uncover the remains of a bell-barrow, and what has been interpreted as possible, though slight, evidence for settlement associated with the barrow (WA 1996, 106-7). There is, however, extensive evidence in the vicinity of Hampton Court to indicate that settlement was becoming focussed along the banks of the Thames and extending up its tributary valleys by the Middle Bronze Age.
- 7.1.6 Evidence from excavations at Runnymede Bridge (*c* 8 km upstream of Hampton Court) and nearer at hand at Hurst Park and Sandy Lane has demonstrated the presence of significant later Bronze Age settlement and ritual activity on the gravel terraces (WA 1996, 107). The excavation evidence suggests large increases in population and agricultural output during the Later Bronze Age, and that the resulting denser settlement was focussed primarily on the lower gravel terraces such as that on which the Park is located (*ibid*, 107). The landscape may have been divided formally for the first time during this period, using field and enclosure ditches. There are six recorded references to Bronze Age or possible Bronze Age features and finds in the broader study area. The majority of these are rather imprecise records of finds made in, or beside, the River Thames, including those noted as **OA 504, 508, 509, 538 and 539**. It is possible that the log-boat recorded in **OA 540** is of Bronze Age origin but this is uncertain. It is likely that a high proportion of the Bronze Age artefacts found in the river were deposited deliberately as part of ceremonial or ritual behaviour (MoLAS 2000, 108, 110-111), a practise which continued into the Iron Age and gradually declined.
- 7.1.7 It has been suggested that Bronze Age barrows were to be found close to the River in Hampton Court Park and can, apparently still be seen as earthworks by Hampton Wick Gate and at the east end of the Long Water (Thurley, 2003 1). It has also been suggested that a Bronze Age urn was uncovered in the area of the Water Gallery to the south of the Palace, within the study area (*ibid*). No evidence for any such remains or finds has been uncovered during this assessment or noted during the walkover survey phase.
- 7.1.8 The Iron Age (*c* 700 BC – AD 43) is characterised in the Lower Thames region by expanding population and worsening climate, necessitating the utilisation of previously marginal or difficult land (MoLAS 2000, 102). Throughout the Iron Age the general pattern of known activity on the gravel terraces took the form of increasing nucleation of settlement away from the dispersed farmsteads of the Late Bronze Age, along with continuing use of Middle and Late Bronze Age extensive field systems and trackways (Barrett *et al* 2000 and 2001).
- 7.1.9 No confirmed finds or features of Iron Age origin have been recorded to date from within the Park, although Iron Age artefacts have been recovered from an archaeological evaluation on the east bank of the Thames (**OA 536**), and it is possible that some of the finds recorded as **OA 504 and 539** from within the river are also Iron Age in date.

## 7.2 Roman (AD 43 - 410)

- 7.2.1 The Thames Valley around Hampton Court was intensively utilised during the Roman period, and it has been suggested that settlement was focussed on fords of the Thames at Hampton Court and Kingston-upon-Thames (Hawkins 1996, 50). A

settlement has been recorded at Hurst Park (WA 1996, 109). There is also significant evidence from Kingston Hill to suggest the presence of a country estate. Further evidence for Roman activity is present in the form of a cemetery at Canbury Fields and further settlement activity has been reported from Kingston Power Station, Heathcote Road, Amyand Park, Lower Teddington Road and Hampton Wick (Hawkins 1996, 49-50). Collectively, this evidence indicates a ribbon of settlement along both banks of the Thames river, including the area in which the Park is located. Evidence from the centre of Kingston-upon-Thames is somewhat more enigmatic and currently argues for the presence of a shrine within an area of braided river channels.

- 7.2.2 A large Romano-British vessel (interpreted as a cremation urn) was discovered in c1882, somewhere in the area of the Palace (**OA 163**). The grid reference given in the GLSMR is a nominal location, based on minimal evidence, and it is unlikely to represent the actual location of the find. Cremation burials were found in the excavations at Hurst Park c 1.5km to the west of the Park (WA 1996, 109). Leland, writing in the 1530s, makes reference to finds of Roman coin in Wolsey's time. The exact locality of this is uncertain but presumed to be from the area of Hampton Court Palace (Hawkins 1996, 47-48).
- 7.2.3 With the possible exception of **OA 163** noted above, there are no other features or finds of Roman origin recorded within the Park. Within the study area, **OA 504** and **509** record river findspots of Roman artefacts, whilst the finds recorded as **OA 539** may include some Roman artefacts.

### 7.3 Early Medieval (AD 410 - 1066 )

- 7.3.1 The River Thames remained an important routeway into central Britain during the Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon period, particularly in the 5th and 6th centuries. Early Saxon features and finds have been recorded from Eden, Booth and Brook Streets and South Lane in Kingston-upon-Thames. The evidence suggests the presence of dispersed farmsteads utilising rising ground beside the Thames and a small island within a braided channel system (Hawkins 1998, 271). One such settlement was located c 1.5 km to the west of the park (WA 1996, 109-111), and consisted of a group of small huts and, possibly, a series of ditched field boundaries. The exact date of this settlement has not been established, and it could have been contemporaneous with the other settlements recorded in Kingston-upon-Thames to the east of the Park. Evidence of a similar settlement was found in an archaeological excavation on the east bank of the Thames, opposite the Park (**OA 533**), and an Early Medieval boundary ditch has been located just to the east of Kingston Bridge (**OA 518**).
- 7.3.2 By the 9th century it is apparent that Kingston-upon-Thames had become a major Royal centre and it is recorded as having been the place of consecration of Athelstan in AD925 (Hawkins 1998, 272). A palace has been recorded at **OA 517**, extant until the 14th century. Hampton has its origins in a Saxon name meaning 'Settlement on the Bend' and was the centre of a significant estate by the Norman conquest of 1066 (*ibid*). Shortly before the Norman conquest the estate at Hampton was held by the powerful Earls of Mercia and included within a larger landholding encompassing the Hundred of Hounslow. At the time of the conquest it is possible that the estate at Hampton was held directly by Harold Goodwinson (Thurley 2003, 2 - 3).
- 7.3.3 An Early Medieval iron spearhead was recovered from the general vicinity of the Pavilion Terrace in unknown circumstances and is now in the British Museum (**OA 166**). The exact location of the findspot is uncertain. There are no other recorded features or finds of Early Medieval origin within the Park. Site **OA 506** marks the possible location of an Early Medieval ford, based on place name c

correct, then it is likely that the ford served a route through the Park, or possibly even a settlement within the Park.

- 7.3.4 In the broader study area there are two locations of river finds including possible Early Medieval artefacts (**OA 504** and **538**), and a findspot of Early Medieval pottery is recorded from Kingston (**OA 536**).

#### 7.4 Later Medieval (AD 1066 - 1514)

- 7.4.1 After the Norman Conquest of 1066, King William gave the manor of Hampton to his relative and confidant Walter St Valery, from whose lands the invasion fleet had sailed. The Domesday entry provides the first written reference to 'Hamntone' and it is likely that in 1066 the manor was held by King Harold (Thurley 2003, 2-3). The Domesday land of the manor of Hampton is recorded as being c 2,000 acres and included the area of the present Hampton Court and Bushy Parks. The manor appears to have been relatively impoverished by the Conquest with the bulk of its income coming from sheep-herding.

- 7.4.2 From the 1160s at least part of the Manor at Hampton was leased to the Knights Hospitallers of St John, and by 1237 it is evident that the Knights of St John had secured the entire manor as part of its Surrey holdings, the largest and richest estate owned by the Order in England (Thurley 2003, 3-4). A 1338 survey of the Hospitaller's properties indicates that Hampton was one of their largest and best appointed manors in England. The survey describes the manor as consisting of a messuage with a chapel, garden and pigeon house. The Hospitaller manor at Hampton was used as a grange generating income from sheep farming but also used as a high-status guesthouse and place for royal pensioners (Thurley, 2003, 5). The manor was to become the centre for an important Priory house on a moated site with associated guest houses, stores and barns. In 1495 the manor was let to Giles Daubeney, Henry VII's Lord Chamberlain, who seems to have transformed Hampton Court from a modest country manor to a major courtier house - a brick-built moated courtyard house (HRP, 2005). In 1499 he imparked 300 acres of land surrounding the manor (HRP, 2005), although it is not clear if this included the area of Home Park. The moated manor now lies under Hampton Court Palace and the eastern section of moat is under the present Palace's east front, with part of its width extending under the western borders of Broad Walk (**OA 254**). The area of the present Home Park appears to have been divided into at least 400 acres of prime sheep pasture in the lower sections of the Park close to the Thames, with some 100 acres of rental land in the higher northern section of the park cultivated as open fields (*ibid*). This is almost certainly the origin of the eroded ridge and furrow earthworks visible both on aerial photographs and on the ground today (**OA 182**). Feature **OA 175** is a curvilinear trackway to the south of **OA 182**, and which appears to respect it. It is possible, therefore, that these two features are of pre-parkland Later Medieval origin but it is equally possible that the trackway post-dates the ridge and furrow earthworks **OA 182**.

- 7.4.3 It is likely that features **OA 203**, **212** and **221** also represent more eroded traces of former ridge and furrow earthworks, detected as parch-marks and subtle earthworks during the walkover survey. This coverage suggests that it was not just the higher ground of the Park that was under arable cultivation. However, this form of cultivation continued in use into the early part of the Post-Medieval period, and it is not absolutely certain that all of the earthworks recorded as **OA 182**, **203**, **212** and **221** are of Later Medieval origin.

- 7.4.4 By 1484 it is recorded that the Order of St John was renting at least part of the Manor at Hampton to John Wode and thence in 1494 to the Daubeney family (Thurley 2003, 7-9). The importance and wealth of the estate and the splendour of

was such that by 1514 the manor had attracted the eye of Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of Canterbury (*ibid* 15). The purchase of the manor by Wolsey early in 1515, and the consequent phase of major re-building and expansion, is the origin of the designed parkland landscape to the east of the Palace (*ibid* 97), although the last Daubeney had constructed a modest park to the north of the Palace.

## 8 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARKLAND

### 8.1 Cardinal Wolsey (AD 1514- 1529)

- 8.1.1 In 1514 the Prior of the Order of St John released the Manor of Hampton on a 99 year lease to Cardinal Wolsey, an event which heralded the onset of a frenetic period of activity on the site of the manor house and its associated landholding.
- 8.1.2 Between *c* 1514 and 1529 Wolsey increased Lord Daubeney's 300 acre park, enclosing an additional 1,700 acres from the surrounding pasture and open field system (including the areas of Ridge and Furrow) and creating Bushy and Home Parks (also formerly known as House Park) in the present size and configuration known today. The parks were originally enclosed with timber paling as a private reserve and were further internally subdivided (Longstaffe-Gowan, 2005, 160).
- 8.1.3 The palace was provided with a water supply in the form of conduits from Hampton and the Upper Park. The exact locations of Wolsey's conduits remain uncertain. Coombe Conduit (**OA 165**) running from Kingston Hill to the palace was once attributed to Wolsey, however, brick type analysis of the conduit exposed during archaeological investigations and analysis of the surviving conduit houses has suggested the system belongs to a later phase of development under Henry VIII of *c* 1540 date. However, dating of this kind should not be viewed as infallible and future work may provide stronger dating evidence. It is possible that a later Henrician conduit could have reused the line of Wolsey's earlier pipeline.

### 8.2 The Tudor Monarchs (1529 - 1603)

- 8.2.1 Henry VIII also had an avaricious eye and with Wolsey's disgrace and death in 1529 he was quick to take Hampton Court into his own hands. Not to be outdone by his former over-mighty subject he proceeded on an unprecedented scheme of development at Hampton Court to provide himself with a seat for his favourite pastime of the hunt and a lavish venue for Royal and diplomatic entertainment.
- 8.2.2 Central to Henry VIII's scheme was the creation of a vast Royal hunting chase beside the Thames. This Honour of Hampton Court took in the Royal Palaces at Richmond, Nonsuch and Oatlands but the centre piece was at Hampton Court. Such was the extent of the preserve that Henry VIII could ride to hounds along the Thames from Richmond as far as Windsor.
- 8.2.3 The parkland at Hampton Court and Bushy was incorporated into this grand scheme with Wolsey's wooden park palings being replaced in brick. Hampton Court's Home Park was further divided in two, again with a brick wall. The location of this boundary is unknown. To the north of the boundary within Home Park a feature known as the Course was created, in which deer and later hare could be coursed with dogs. The Course widened to the east and at its eastern extent a stand was provided for spectators. To the south of the Course within Home Park, lay the deer park which was established to provide a breeding ground to keep other Royal parks, including even Woodstock, stocked for hunting. The deer park saw extensive planting of oak which were felled during the Commonwealth. Both the Deer Park an

right up to the east front of the expanding Palace of Hampton Court. Anthonis van den Wyngaerde's view (Figure 4) of the Palace from the south c 1555 depicts the parkland landscape as the background to the Palace with several lines of park palings visible across the south of Home Park and more substantial, possibly brick boundaries, to the north. No features identified during the assessment have been securely related to these activities.

- 8.2.4 Between 1529 and 1539 about sixteen million bricks were fired in kilns in Home Park for the extensive building works being undertaken (Thurley, 2003, 44). The location of the kilns is not known. It is feasible that the local Brickearth within the Park was quarried to make these bricks but the location of any such quarries have not as yet been recognised.
- 8.2.5 In 1538, to provide the Palace at Hampton Court with a reliable source of water, Henry VIII commissioned the construction of a new conduit to replace the ailing and inefficient system left to him by Wolsey. The new Coombe Conduit (**OA 165**) utilised the springs on Kingston Hill near Merton c 3 miles to the east. The conduit operated with a c 130 foot head of water that provided the Palace with a pressurised water system. The conduit is known (Fig 14) to have crossed the Thames (it has not with any certainty at this stage been established how this was achieved) at Kingston and through Home Park passing under the present location of the Stud House. An 18th century plan of the course of the conduit provides information of its route (PRO WORK 34/104). A later 19th century plan of a replacement water pipe suggests an alternative route (**OA 278**) crossing the Longford River channel (**OA 176**) which seems unlikely given the archaeological recognition of the brick built conduit at **OA 160** to the west of the Stud. The system was provided with three conduit houses on Kingston Hill, incorporating settling tanks and protected from would be poisoners by plantings of brambles. On each side of the Thames the conduit was provided with a brick tamkin for a stop cock (**OA 153, 154**). A further two tamkins provided access points to the conduit within Home Park; 'Park Tamkin' (**OA 259**) to the west of the Cross Avenue (**OA 239**) and another unnamed tamkin (**OA 152**) close to the Fountain Garden. The conduit itself comprised a 7" bore lead pipe sheathed in canvas and protected further by a brick culvert. A later cast iron pipe discovered during excavation running parallel with the conduit may represent a replacement or separate service (**OA 256**). The line of the Coombe Conduit was surveyed in 1742 (Figure 14) is evident on a number of aerial and other photographs of the parkland and lies parallel to the south of the later cut for the Longford River (**OA 176**).
- 8.2.6 Hampton Court remained a favourite residence of the later Tudor Monarchs but the majority of the parkland creation appears to have been accomplished prior to Henry VIII's death. Little further work is recorded within the palace or its neighbouring Park until the last years of Elizabeth I's reign when in 1600-1602 the Coombe Conduit was 'Newe Cast'.

### 8.3 James I and Charles I (1603 - 1649)

- 8.3.1 The provision of water to the Palace at Hampton Court remained a recurring bugbear for a succession of Monarchs and from the 1620s a series of works were undertaken to amend the situation. This included the re-laying of Wolsey's original Hampton Conduit with lead piping and another overhaul of the Coombe Conduit during the 1620s. The still insufficient system was further enhanced in 1638/9 with the undertaking of a diversion of the River Colne from Longford (near what is now Heathrow Airport), across Hounslow Heath and into the north of Hampton Court Palace complex. This canalised venture, known as the Longford or King's River, remains extant to the north of the Palace and was later extended under Charles II into the Home Park (**OA 176, 258**).



- 8.3.2 Both James I and Charles I were keen hunters and Hampton Court remained a favourite residence and hunting venue of both these Monarchs. The park palings were again overhauled in 1605 and a new lodge provided for the Great Park in 1611. By this date a narrow sunken garden had also been established within the 14th century former moat of the earlier manor house located along the east front of the Palace (**OA 257**). The Moat Ditch Garden was enclosed with a long picket fence and is depicted in William Schellink's view of the east front of 1662 (Figure 5) and the c 1665-70 'Prospect of Hampton Court from the East Side' (Figure 6).
- 8.3.3 In 1621-22 under the auspices of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the Stud (**OA 167**) was instituted within Home Park. Historically it formed the residence of the Master of the Horse and the breeding establishment for the king's horses. The original structure was a timber framed affair and was provided with associated kennels, mews and in all probability paddocks. The existing building dates from later phases of rebuilding of 18th and 19th century date.
- 8.3.4 In 1635 a bowling green (**OA 264**) was constructed banked in earth and fenced in with paling and a hawthorn hedge. A small timber arbour was built for shelter (Thurley, 2003, 112). Its precise location is uncertain. This should not be confused with the location of the later bowling green (**OA 243**) on Pavilion Terrace

#### **8.4 The Commonwealth and Oliver Cromwell (1549 - 1660)**

- 8.4.1 In 1652, Parliament authorised the sale of the estate and palace at Hampton Court and the following year the 'Parliamentary Survey' was drawn up. This land survey provides detailed descriptions of Bushy and Home Parks. Home Park was never sold, but Bushy and the title of the manor and honour were sold, then quickly bought back and the Palace and its parks passed into the custodianship of the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell. The government no doubt realised that those running the country required a suitably lavish location to entertain diplomatic guests (Thurley 2003). Hampton Court was a particular favourite of Cromwell's but little work on the palace or its parkland was ordered during his rule, indeed the parkland is believed to have been run to waste and a great many of its Tudor oaks were felled for timber.

#### **8.5 Charles II and James II (1660 - 1689)**

- 8.5.1 Soon after the Restoration, Charles II commissioned new works at Hampton Court which once more became a favoured Royal residence during the summer months. Much of Charles II's work was to enhance the gardens to the north and south of the Palace, including the Wilderness. Work commissioned by Charles II within Home Park was to form the foundations for the great works of William and Mary that was to follow and which broadly still defines the park today.
- 8.5.2 Central to Charles II's scheme for the Home Park was the excavation of the Long Water (**OA 240**) through the centre of the park. This great stretch of water was excavated in 1661-62 and initially revetted with timber. The Long Water terminated somewhat abruptly in front of the then rather rambling east front of the palace. The Long Water was filled by excavating a new stretch of the Longford River (**OA 258**) from the north of the palace on a line approximately on the eastern edge of the present day Broad Walk. An additional stretch of the Longford River (**OA 176**) was excavated running into Home Park towards the Stud and is still clearly visible as an impressive earthwork. In addition to the creation of the Long Water Charles II had the Park restocked with deer and in 1670 moved the bowling green to a location closer to the palace, beside the river near the Privy Garden, as depicted on the Talman plan of c 1698 (**OA 264**) (Figure 9).

- 8.5.3 By the close of Charles II's reign the Long Water had been provided with an avenue of lime trees and was furnished with landing jetties at either end of the water to facilitate boating entertainment, including a pair of Venetian gondolas. Hendrick Danckert's view c1670 (Figure 7) shows the Long Water and flanking double avenue. The blunt end of the canal terminates short of the east front of the Palace with plain lawn on the site of the later elaborate Fountain Garden (**OA 155**). The Long Water was aligned directly on the Queen's apartments in the east front of the Palace and this alignment was central to the later development of the east front.
- 8.5.4 Charles II made further improvements across the park and a contemporary account in 1669 notes the hunting and fishing amusements available in the park, enclosing large meadows stocked with deer and featuring further canals and ponds stocked with fish (Count Lorenzo Magalotti quoted in Longstaffe-Gowan, 2005, 167). It is possible that some of the ponds seen throughout the park date to this period including Hampton Wick Pond (**OA 247**) to the north east, Oak Pond (**OA 242**) close to Ditton Avenue and the Rick Pond (**OA 241**).

## 8.6 William and Mary (1689 - 1701)

- 8.6.1 Hampton Court was the favourite summer residence of William and Mary and under their rule the Palace and its gardens were lavished with attention leading to an almost unprecedented level of development. William and Mary's work continues to define the basic form of the present parkland landscape. Both William and Mary were already renowned gardeners and horticulturists before their invitation to England with famous garden schemes to their credit at Honselaarsdijk, Dieren and Het Loo. To oversee their grand design for the Palace Gardens they appointed the Earl of Portland, himself a famous gardener, as superintendent of the Royal Gardens assisted by a deputy, John Rose and a Comptroller, William Talman.
- 8.6.2 Work began in 1689 with the planting of a pair of diagonal lime avenues across Home Park to form a *Patte d'Oie* radiating either side of the Long Water. That to the north, Kingston Avenue (**OA 238, 149, 150**), framed views to the spire of Kingston Church and ended somewhat abruptly short of the river. To the south Ditton Avenue (**OA 236**) provided views of the open fields of Thames Ditton and terminated in a circle of trees (**OA 148**) (Longstaffe-Gowan, 2005, 168).
- 8.6.3 In addition to the new avenues across the wider parkland, the Broad Walk was laid out along the east front of the Palace in 1699 and the Great Fountain Garden (**OA 155**) was created along the east front distancing the palace from the open park. Designed by Daniel Marot as a *Parterre* in the then fashionable French style, Marot's sketches of the design of 1689 shows an elevated view of the ornate parterre and fountains linking with the three avenues crossing through the park (Figure 8)). This *Parterre*, aligned on the western end of Long Water and hence the Queen's apartments, originally comprised an inner semicircle laid out as a *Parterre de Broderie* with gravel compartmented by Box hedges and an outer semicircle laid out as *Gazon Coupe* with grass cut into shapes with coloured gravel. Yew and holly topiary was provided in key points and many of the yews survive to the present day. The centre piece was the Great Fountain (**OA 251**) but thirteen other fountains were also placed within the surrounding compartments all provided with water from the Longford River by a system of lead pipes. The Garden is depicted in Leonard Knyff's views of Hampton Court from the south c1702 (Figure 10) and his painted view of the Palace from the east c 1705 (Figure 11). The Great Fountain Garden was originally provided with ornamental Tijou screens on its west side, now moved to the Privy Garden.
- 8.6.4 Marot's sketch of 1689 (Figure 8) showing the design for the Great Fountain Garden depicts a circular bank and ditch earthwork planted with trees (**OA**

east of the proposed garden adjacent to the Kingston Avenue. This feature may represent a rabbit warren and is similar in form to several other features seen throughout the park (OA 206, 218, 229). These features may relate to the Tudor park. A small building is depicted to the south of the Stud (OA 263).

- 8.6.5 Talman's Plan of Hampton Court Palace and Gardens of c1698 (Figure 9) provides an early view of the new designed landscape and shows the eastern boundary of the park at this time (OA 265) set back from the water meadows along the Thames that flooded regularly (OA 157). It depicts the Cross Avenue (OA 237, 147) linking across the three radial avenues and extending south-west to the park extent (OA 235). Other park features are depicted including the Stud (with a track running southwards (OA 266), Rick Pond, Hampton Wick Pond and a conduit running east from the eastern end of the Long Water (OA 199). A brick-built ice-house (OA 248) located close to Kingston Gate in the north-east corner of the park is also shown. Reputedly of late 17th century date, the building is extant although its external construction must have been extensively rebuilt judging by the nature of the brickwork. A small building within an enclosure is shown to the south of the park (OA 146) and another, later the Head Keepers House, is shown in the north-east corner of the park (OA 109). Beyond the Park the line of the Ditton Avenue is shown terminating at a proposed 'Trianon' (palatial villa). This was never constructed.
- 8.6.6 Home Park saw extensive alteration from 1699 under the new direction of Henry Wise. In 1701 a terrace was constructed along the edge of the Thames on the south side of the park. This Great Terrace, which was to become Pavilion Terrace (OA 249), led to a new bowling green (OA 243), raised to the height of the terrace to avoid the flooding that had plagued its 1670 forerunner. By 1702 the bowling green was provided with four pavilions, one at each corner, to an original idea of Hawkmoor's but to an architectural design by William Talman. One pavilion survives in a much altered form (OA 158). A further length of avenue (OA 234) was planted running from the Pavilion bowling green to the Cross Avenue (OA 235) to the south east with the junction of the two avenues marked out with a semi-circular planting of trees (OA 151).
- 8.6.7 Wise implemented the laying out of a second *Parterre* at the eastern end of the Longwater to replace the Rushey or Rick Pond (OA 241) as the main feature in this location. Wise proposed to extend the Long Water eastwards ending in a large octagonal basin flanked by two oblong plantations (Plans of 1701 show these proposals PRO WORK 32/310). Although the basin was never built and the Rick Pond survives, the *Parterre* was planted between 1701-2 and became known as the Lower Wilderness (OA 142, 143). It was extensively planted with the framework alone comprising some 8,000 hornbeams, 1000 yews and 4000 laurels forming the rectangular compartments into which further trees and shrubs were planted (Longstaffe-Gowan, 2005, 168-9).
- 8.6.8 During this period a number of water meadows were taken into the Parkland for grazing for the Stud, now the Royal Stud (OA 157). The meadows, along the banks of the Thames lay within the floodplain and regularly flooded. From the 18th century to the early 20th century the Master of the Horse used them for grazing and hay crops (Longstaffe-Gowan, 2005, 169). Access was not available during the walkover visit to this area. Several former field boundaries were, however, identified in this area from aerial photographs (OA 174, 185).

## 8.7 Queen Anne (1702 - 1714)

- 8.7.1 Queen Anne had her own ideas for the East Front Gardens and Home Park, being a passionate hunter, with a dislike of the smell of Box trees. Under Anne's direction the Great Fountain Garden (OA 155) was remodelled with the removal of the Box hedging of the *Parterre de Broderie* and replacement with fi

and by 1703 with a simple turf lawn with an arrangement of Yew and radial walks. The remodelling and simplification reflected Nicholas Hawksmoor's second proposal of 1689 and was executed by Wise (PRO WORK 32/311 Longstaffe-Gowan, 2005, 87). Once again the problems of maintaining a suitable head of water to power fountains was clearly evident and in 1707 all but the central fountain were removed along with the lead feeder pipes. In 1710 the eastern railings were moved further into the park, and the north and south semi-circular canals were excavated. The whole Great Fountain Garden, therefore achieved the simpler, more English, less fussy and easier to maintain form that it has maintained to the present day.

- 8.7.2 The stretch of Longford river within the park was remodelled by moving the channel slightly away from the palace front in 1703. The Longford River was further altered by 1711 through incorporating it into the new arrangement of semicircular canals that define the outer edge of the Great Fountain Garden and the canals paralleling the Broad Walk.
- 8.7.3 Within Home Park a series of Chaise Ridings were laid out to allow Queen Anne to hunt from a light carriage, which she drove with some passion and bravery. The Chaise ridings extended over both Bushy and Home Parks with some 7 miles laid out around the edge of Home Park and along the pre-existing avenues. It is possible that the raised trackway (**OA 175**) identified near Rick Pond represents such a riding. This could be clarified with further research as a plan of the ridings exists but was not viewed during this assessment (PRO T1/126 f.21a).
- 8.7.4 Leonard Knyff's Hampton Court from the West of 1707 shows the Fountain Garden and Home Park. Little detail is provided of the parkland (Not reproduced).
- 8.7.5 Charles Bridgeman produced a series of surveys of the parkland at the beginning of the 18th century which show the Park in varying levels of detail. A survey by Bridgeman, dated 1709 (Figure 12), provides a high degree of detail depicting the Fountain Garden, the Avenues and Long Water, Stud, Bowling Green and outline of the Lower Wilderness. It also shows the cut of the Longford River (**OA 176**), a pond to the east of the Stud set along the eastern extent of the park (**OA 269**), a meandering water channel (**OA 144**) linking Oak Pond (**OA 242**) with the Rick Pond (**OA 241**) and a channel shown running south east from the Lower Wilderness to the Thames (**OA 268**). Bridgeman's Survey of *c* 1710 provides less detail within the general parkland but greater detail of the Lower Wilderness (PRO WORK 32/313). Bridgeman's 'General Plan of Hampton Court Palace Gardens and Parks' of 1711 (Figure 13) shows the same level of detail as the *c* 1710 survey.

## 8.8 The Hanoverian Monarchs (1714 - 1837)

- 8.8.1 Very little alteration was made to either the Palace or its gardens during the reigns of the Hanoverian Monarchs. Although the Palace retained state apartments and was periodically used by the Royal family, such visits became ever rarer. By the 1760s the Palace had become established as a series of grace and favour residences for Royal favourites and esteemed crown servants.
- 8.8.2 It quickly became apparent after its creation that the Lower Wilderness (**OA 142** and **143**) was prone to flooding and despite attempts to revitalise it after floods in the 1720s it was finally abandoned by the 1740s leaving two small ponds known as the Overflow (**OA 156**) and a rectilinear boundary along its former eastern extent as an indicator of its former location. In 1729 the Tjhou screens were again moved to define the parkland edge of the Pavilion Terrace and in 1742 the Coombe Conduit was again overhauled and possibly re lain in cast iron (**OA 2001**). A survey of the Coombe Conduit was drawn for these works by Thomas Fort (Figure 14)

- 8.8.3 The Royal Stud remained in operation and is depicted by Spyers in his series of views of the late 1770s as being surrounded by paddocks, horse hovels and a riding ring. The Stud reached its apogee in the early 19th century during the reign of George IV (1820-30). The architect John Nash was instructed to create twenty-six brick walled paddocks in Home and Bushy Parks (**OA 107, 253**), the building of new ‘hovel’ (horse shelters) and the extension and refurbishment of Stud House and its ancillary buildings. Sayer’s 1841 Plan of the Royal Park at Hampton Court shows the changed nature of the Stud, from house set within a working landscape to pavilion set in extensive pleasure grounds (Longstaffe-Gowan, 2005, 175.).
- 8.8.4 Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown was given the remit to manage the Royal Parks from 1760 but there is little to indicate that he altered the existing scheme of the Hampton Court Park to any great extent. It is, however, likely that it was Brown who opened up new views from the Stud towards the bowling green Pavilions and Surrey Hills. Brown was probably also responsible for ending the regime of careful topiary within the Great Fountain Garden to bring about a more naturalistic feel in keeping with his inclinations.
- 8.8.5 The bowling green Pavilions (**OA 158, 243**) saw many alterations as a grace and favour residence for the park keeper (usually a member of the Royal Family) with a new range linking the easterly pavilions added during the 1790’s. The bowling green was fenced off from the Pavilion Terrace in 1802 and converted to a shrubbery. Finally, and no doubt to improve the eastern pavilions view, the western pavilions were demolished in 1811 and the terrace planted with avenue trees. A third pavilion was demolished in 1855, leaving a sole survivor remaining in a much altered form (**OA 158**).
- 8.8.6 An early 19th century plan which predates the brick walled paddocks of George IV (1820-1830) provides detailed evidence of features within the parkland including a building set within an enclosure (**OA 145**) in parkland between the Long Water and Ditton Avenue and another larger enclosure with building in the north east corner of the park (**OA 138**).

## 8.9 Queen Victoria to the Present Day

- 8.9.1 Under Queen Victoria once again very little alteration to the main fabric or feel of Home Park was made. Throughout the 19th century the importance of the Stud declined alongside that of deer hunting in England and by the 1840s the building was used for grace and favour lodgings and the paddocked areas much reduced with some conversion to plant nurseries. The Royal Stud was finally moved to Sandringham in 1894.
- 8.9.2 John Sayer’s ‘Plan of the Royal Park at Hampton Court’ of 1841 (Figure 15) provides a detailed survey of features within the parkland. Three deer pens are shown (**OA 134, 223, 114**). A number of distinct clumps of trees set within bank and ditch enclosures are also seen across the parkland (**OA 206, 229, 218, 271, possibly OA 270**). Some, possibly all, are thought to have been constructed as rabbit warrens. A group of features is depicted between the Long Water and Ditton Avenue close to Oak Pond. An enclosure connected to the south of one of the clump of trees (**OA 245**) and subsequently developed as the Farm Buildings, is shown as a cultivated area, later labelled ‘Garden’ on an 1851 plan. To the south a building labelled on other 19th century maps as ‘Old Barn’ (**OA 137**) is shown close to one of the deer pens and set within a large ‘L’ shaped bank and ditch earthwork (**OA 115**). To the north of the building is a circular feature, possibly a pond. A small building is shown close to Rick pond on the site of the Lower Wilderness (**OA 272**). Figure 17 is an aerial photograph of this area showing a deer pen **OA 114** and the earthwork **OA115** amid golf related features.

- 8.9.3 During the mid 19th century the gravel avenues were renewed and the Barge Walk (**OA 246**) was created as a tow path in 1844. In addition the Tjou screens were removed from the Pavilion Terrace to the Victoria and Albert Museum for renovation only to be reluctantly returned for use in the Privy Garden after a protracted struggle in the early years of the 20th century. Slight alterations were also made to the Great Fountain Garden and Broad Walk with the planting of floral borders.
- 8.9.4 By the 1890s the new railways and roads made Hampton Court a haven for public excursion and it was increasingly difficult to keep the parks free of interested and illicit visitors. Bowing to the inevitable, in 1895 the Home Park was, therefore, opened to the public with some 120 acres given over to public recreation while the main body of the park was rented very briefly and unsuccessfully on short term lets for dairy farming. Six acres were put aside as allotments for the labourers of Hampton Wick and the parkland was provided with a number of new gates to facilitate access.
- 8.9.5 The OS plan of 1893-5 shows a number of additional features within the park. A distinctive group of trees planted in the form of a square enclosure is shown between Ditton Avenue and Pavilion Terrace (**OA 244**). A Horse Breaking Ring is mapped to the south east of the Stud (**OA 226**). A cork tree is labelled at the eastern end of the Long Water (**OA 228**). A lodge on the northern boundary of the park on Hampton Court Road marks the gateway of the drive to the Stud (**OA 106**). Another lodge is shown to the west (**OA 274**) as is Ivy Cottage (**OA 275**). The complex of paddocks and buildings to the east end of Kingston Avenue is more developed (**OA 138**, eg **OA 111**). The Farm Cottages have been developed in the earlier garden enclosure (**OA 245**).
- 8.9.6 A golf course was laid out in the area of the park to the south of Ditton Avenue by the Home Park Golf Club. Established in 1895 it originally had nine holes laid out to a design by Scottish designer Willy Park and detailed in a plan of 1895 (PRO Work 32/257). In the contract granting permission a clause was added that no building be erected linked to the course other than a shed, as a result a rather grand shed was constructed as a club house. The grand shed was finally rebuilt as an improved club house in 1905 (**OA 100**) and has more recently been replaced again with a substantial brick built complex (**OA 260**). Previous arrangements of the course and the current 18 hole course continue to have a significant effect on the park land with landscaped greens, fairways and tees overlying earlier surfaces and potential archaeological features with bunkers excavated into the parkland and therefore potentially into underlying archaeological horizons. Numerous features identified in this part of the park relate to the golf course (**OA 116-133** represent the tees and greens of the original 1895 9 hole course). Other features may be related to the golf course (**OA 204, 207, 209, 213**).
- 8.9.7 Permission was given to the Hampton Court Model Yacht Club to use the Rick Pond (**OA 241**) as a lake for model yachts from 1897, for which purpose it was furnished with a boat house (**OA 272**).
- 8.9.8 In the austere years of World War I the paddocks (**OA 107, 253**) in the northern part of Home Park (the former Course) were converted to Grace and Favour allotments and part of the main park was put under the plough, however, the extent of this activity is not known. The park, apart from the allotments, reverted to non agricultural use, bar sheep grazing after the war. The paddocks became derelict and all but four had their walls demolished between 1931-35. The western most example is now displayed as the Twentieth Century Garden. Further allotments (**OA 108**) had been added on the eastern margin of the park and are shown on the 1912 OS plan (WORK 19/808). World War II saw the construction of a grid of anti glider defences across the parkland. These defences were formed by linear ditches of pits and are clearly visible on aerial photographs of the period (**OA 168, 189, 190, 194, 196**) and as crc

during the site visit (**OA 216, 219**). Figure 16 is an aerial photograph of the southern part of the park showing the grid of anti glider ditches (**OA 183, 196**). The Home Park and Great Fountain Garden suffered a number of bomb hits in two air raids during September 1940 and August 1941 (**OA 252, 273**). A V1 flying bomb also hit the Broad Walk in 1944.

- 8.9.9 In 1982 a historical survey of the Park was undertaken and a management plan formulated. Tree planting was identified as a priority with the hurricane of 1987 felling over 500 trees within Home Park alone, mostly within the Long Water Avenue. Extensive replanting has taken place within recent years including the Long Water Avenue (2003-2004) and the Cross Avenue (1992-1996). Since 1990 the park has been home to the Royal Horticultural Society's Hampton Court Flower Show (Longstaffe-Gowan, 2005, 179-180).
- 8.9.10 A number of earthwork and crop mark features were identified during the assessment for which a date and definite function could not be assigned. These features are mapped and discussed in the gazetteer but may not feature in the body of the report. Future work may better define these features. Notable amongst these features are a series of enclosure boundaries in the vicinity of the Stud (**OA 255, 162, 171, 172, 173, 187**). Of varying alignments, and likely periods these features may relate to earlier paddocks associated with the Stud. To the south of the Stud a building footprint (**OA 164**) was visible as a cropmark in aerial photographs. This may relate to a building that is shown to the south of the Stud in Marot's design for the Great Fountain Garden of 1689, however, the cropmark seems to be located further to the east than the depicted building. Another former enclosure was identified from map evidence on the banks of the Thames (**OA 110**). Other features are less well defined such as a raised area of undulations seen on the walkover survey to the south of the Hampton Wick Pond (**OA 222**). A group of features seen on aerial photographs to the north of the Overflow ponds are little understood with a linear feature (**OA 200**) and an enclosure (**OA 193**). Other features located to the south of the Long Water were identified including an enclosure (**OA 104**), raised areas (**OA 208, 210**), linear features (**OA 188, 191, 205, 214, 215**) and more irregular features (**OA 192**).

## 9 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSALS.

### 9.1 The Proposals

- 9.1.1 The proposals comprise the insertion of permanent services (water and electricity) on the site used for the annual Flower Show, which is adjacent to the Palace and to the north and south of the Long Water (Figure 3).
- 9.1.2 The location of the proposed services is shown on two drawings supplied to OA by Historic Royal Palaces, numbered P-2006HPRI-HCP-SP-01-ELE and P-2006HPRI-HCP-SP-01-WAT respectively. Both are dated 17th of July 2006. The location of the proposed services are shown on Figure 3.

### 9.2 Types of Potential Impact

- 9.2.1 From the drawings noted above and from inspection on the ground, OA has identified several types of impact that may occur to any archaeological deposits (known or unknown) that may be present within the area used for the Flower Show. The potential impacts comprise:
- Digging of cable or pipe trenches resulting in physical intrusion and possible destruction.

- Excavation of garden features resulting in physical intrusion such as truncation and possible destruction.
  - Temporary and localised increases in foot traffic resulting in erosion of ground surfaces, earthworks or other archaeological deposits that may be present or exposed. This will be further exacerbated during periods of wet weather.
  - The insertion of tent or marquee pegs or stanchions resulting in, albeit very localised, physical intrusion such as truncation and possible destruction.
- 9.2.2 At the time of writing, OA has no information on the placement of tents, marquees or the routing of foot traffic.
- 9.2.3 The insertion of the proposed services will result in direct physical impacts to fourteen identified or potential archaeological features, four in the area north of the Long Water, and ten in the area south of the Long Water. The features north of the Long Water comprise:
- **OA 105** - a footpath leading from Hampton Court Palace to Hampton Wick first mapped in 1912. This will be impacted by two narrow slots across its width for the Flower Show Ring Main.
  - **OA 165** - the presumed course of the 16th century Coombe Conduit. This will be impacted by two narrow slots across its width for the Flower Show Ring Main
  - **OA 190** - the location of two lines of Second World War anti glider defences visible on aerial photographs. Each section of these defences will be impacted by a narrow slot across its width for the Flower Show Ring Main.
  - **OA 252** - the location of two possible bomb craters visible on aerial photographs. The eastern most crater will be impacted by a narrow slot along its southern edge for the Flower Show Ring Main.
- 9.2.4 Feature **OA 252** is unlikely to be regarded as of significant archaeological interest. Feature **OA 105** is of uncertain archaeological significance; it is possible that this path marks or follows the location of a presently undetected (probably minor/local) parkland or archaeological feature. Feature **OA 190** may be regarded as of minor or local significance, whilst Feature **OA 165** (the possible 16th century conduit) is likely to be regarded as of high significance due to its rarity and date. All features are important given their context within a Grade I Registered Park and association with a historic Royal Palace which is both a Scheduled Monument and a Grade I Listed Building.
- 9.2.5 The features to the south of the Long Water comprise:
- **OA 103** - a footpath partly following the southern bank of The Long Water, first mapped in 1912. This feature will be impacted by four narrow slots across its width for the Flower Show Ring Main (2 slots) and two conduits for electricity cables.
  - **OA 104** - a faint earthwork on the site of a polygonal enclosure, first mapped in 1912, and also visible on aerial photographs. This feature will be impacted by a slot along its western edge for the Flower Show ring Main and a slot across its southern edge for an electricity conduit.
  - **OA 117** - the former location of Tee no. 7 of the Home Park Golf Club, shown on a map of 1895. This feature will be impacted by a narrow slot across its centre for the Flower Show Ring Main.



- **OA 140** - the former location of a water-pipe line illustrated on the 1851 map of Bushey and Hampton Court parks. This feature will be impacted by four narrow slots across its width for the Flower Show Ring Main.
  - **OA 168** - the former location of two lines of Second World War anti glider defences visible on aerial photographs. One section of these defences will be impacted by a narrow slot across its presumed southern end for the Flower Show Ring Main.
  - **OA 180** and **OA 181** - footpaths linking the South Canal with the modern golf course trackway, visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s. Footpath 180 will be impacted by a narrow slot across its western end for the Flower Show Ring Main. Footpath 181 will be impacted by two narrow slots across its northern end and at its junction with a branching path for electricity conduits.
  - **OA 188** - the former location of a footpath running parallel to the river, visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s. This feature will be impacted by a single narrow slot across its width for the Flower Show Ring Main.
  - **OA 196** - the former location of two lines of Second World War anti glider defences visible on aerial photographs. The southerly of these features will be impacted by a narrow slot across its width at each end for the Flower Show Ring Main. The northernmost of these features will be impacted across its southern end by a narrow slot for the Flower Show Ring Main.
  - **OA 208** - raised, earthwork platform between an avenue of trees and the South Canal. Unknown origin. This feature will be impacted by a narrow slot across its centre for an electricity conduit.
- 9.2.6 Features **OA 117, 140, 180** and **181** are unlikely to be regarded as of significant archaeological interest. Features **OA 168** and **OA 196** may be regarded as of minor or local significance. Features **OA 103, 104, 188,** and **208** are of uncertain archaeological significance.
- 9.2.7 All identified impacts will comprise narrow slots through the features which may potentially cause localised disturbance of identified features and possibly truncation or destruction of small parts of shallow features such as footpaths. All impacts are estimated to be likely to cause an impact to less than 5% of the total surviving extent of any one individual identified feature. The proposed depth of the Ring Main and electricity conduits was unknown at the time of writing so the potential impact on features that may be deeply buried such as the Coombe Conduit and hitherto unidentified archaeological horizons is difficult to quantify.
- 9.2.8 In summary, implementation of the proposed works (in accordance with the information OA has at the time of writing) will result in potential direct physical impacts to fourteen identified or possible archaeological features. Of these, five are unlikely to be regarded as having significant archaeological interest, three may be regarded as of minor or local significance, one may be regarded as of moderate to high significance, whilst the significance of the remaining six features is uncertain at the present level of knowledge. In addition there is also potential for unknown archaeological deposits to be encountered during the proposed works. Any slots for the Ring Main and electricity conduits across identified features have a potential to cause very localised damage to these features but would also offer a potential for identifying the nature and purpose of any such features should archaeological monitoring be implemented

## 10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1.1 This assessment has examined the historic development of the park, assessing the historically documented, mapped and illustrated features, evidence seen on aerial photographs and features visible on the ground today. The assessment has demonstrated the significance of the historic and archaeological resource of Home Park, including both above and below ground features.
- 10.1.2 Home Park is a palimpsest landscape including visible deposits and remains from the pre-parkland landscape down to the World War II defences. The landscape continues to evolve with the development of the golf course, Flower Show and the conservation management of the park including the replanting schemes along the Avenues. The significant topographical location of the park and surrounding archaeological evidence suggest it has a high potential for prehistoric remains. Due to the limited amount of disturbance within the park all archaeological remains lying outside areas of later disturbance are likely to be very well preserved and, therefore, form an important potential resource.
- 10.1.3 The proposed works related to installing permanent services for the Flower Show will impact on known features of mostly minor significance. Of most significance is the potential impact on the route of the 16th century brick culverted Coombe conduit.
- 10.1.4 A geophysics survey has been agreed to further investigate the conduit corridor (OA 165) and the proposed service areas relating to the Flower Show. The results of this survey will inform future advice concerning any requirement for archaeological trenching or watching brief monitoring prior to or during the laying of the proposed services.

Oxford Archaeology

September 2006

## Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Sites

## Gazetteer of known archaeology within the Study Area

OA = Oxford Archaeology  
 NMR = National Monuments Record  
 SMR = Greater London Sites & Monuments Record  
 AP = Aerial Photography  
 WS = Walkover Survey  
 HS = Historic Sources

The general SMR entry for the Palace and its parkland is SMR MLO59318.

<i>New OA Ref. No</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>SMR/ NMR REF.</i>
100	Building	Golf Club House. Originated as an elaborate shed due to wording of the original licence agreement, later rebuilt in 1905 as an improved club house. Burnt down in 1910 and again replaced. Plan of the building of 1911 PRO WORK 34/1302. First appears Royal Parks OS 1912. Not shown on the 1895 map of the golf course (WORK32/257). Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/872 RVP4 6235 6247 30/09/45	
101	Footpath	SW-NE orientated footpath leading from the new golf club house to Surbiton Gate. First appears Royal Parks OS 1912 (WORK 19/808). Clearly visible on APs RAF/106G/UK/905 RVP1 6097 6107 09/10/45, RAF/106G/UK/872 RVP4 6235 247 30/09/45, RAF/106G/UK/872 RVP4 6194 6206 30/09/45	
102	Footpath	N-S orientated footpath at the east end of The Long Water. First shown on Royal Parks OS 1912 (WORK 19/808). Partially visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
103	Footpath	E-W orientated footpath following the southern bank of The Long Water. Mostly within the avenue. First shown on Royal Parks OS 1912 (WORK 19/808). Visible on APs RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46, RAF/106G/UK/905 RVP1 6062 6075 09/10/45. Western end crosses park land, seen as a faint earthwork during the walkover survey.	
4	Enclosure	Enclosure shown on Royal Parks OS 1912 (WORK 19/808) to the immediate south of the west end of The Long Water. Visible on APs RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46, RAF/106G/UK/905 RVP1 6062 6075 09/10/45. Seen as a faint earthwork during the walkover survey.	

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	SMR/ NMR REF.
105	Footpath	SE-NW orientated footpath along Kingston Avenue and east to Hampton Wick Gate. First appears Royal Parks OS 1912 (WORK 19/808). Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/886 RVp1 6055 6070 03/10/45	
106	Building	Stud Lodge. Lodge building within small garden enclosure at the Hampton Court Road gateway of the drive to the Stud. Shown on the OS map of 1893-5 (HCP 19). Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46. Not extant.	
107	Paddocks Allotments	Series of paddocks created on the site of the Tudor Course. Probably represent the work of architect John Nash during the reign of George IV (1820-30). At the northern end of the enclosures paired blocks of buildings, presumably stables, stood with adjoining yards. Later, during the 1st World War the paddocks were converted for use as allotments. The western four paddock divisions survive (OA 253). The remaining enclosures were demolished between 1931-35 after becoming derelict. Visible as allotments on AP RAF/106G/UK/886 RVp1 6055 6070 03/10/45.	
108	Allotments	Area of allotments with 'T' shaped central path. First appears Royal Parks OS 1912 (WORK 19/808). Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/886 RVp1 60556070 03/10/45. A plan of 1859 labels the area 'Queen's Meadow' (PRO WORK 32/259).	
109	Building and enclosure	Building within an enclosure at the north east of the park shown on Talman's plan c1698. Shown as Head Keepers House on the 1851 map of Bushey and Hampton Court parks (LRRO 1/2054) and as Venison House on Royal Parks OS 1912 (WORK 19/808). Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
110	Enclosure	Enclosure shown as marshy ground on the banks of the Thames. Shown on Royal Parks OS 1912 (WORK 19/808).	
111	Building	Building within an enclosure close to the Ice House. Labelled P on the Royal Parks OS 1912 (WORK 19/808), possibly 'pump'.	
112	Foot bridge	Foot bridge over N-S water channel defining earlier eastern park boundary (see OA 265). First shown on Royal Parks OS 1912 (WORK 19/808).	
113	Foot bridge	Foot bridge over N-S water channel defining earlier eastern park boundary (see OA 265). First shown Royal Parks OS 1912 (WORK 19/808).	
114	Enclosure	Deer pen shown on Sayer's Plan of 1841, also on 1895 plan of the HCP golf course (PRO WORK 32/257). Visible on APs RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6062 6075 09/10/45. TQ1668/2 NMR 891 234-235 22/08/75	
115	Earthworks	'L' shaped ditch earthwork defining an area between the Long Water and Ditton Avenue. Shown on Sayer's Plan of 1841. Broadly encloses a building (OA 137) and deer pen (OA 114). Shown on the plan with three bridged areas over the ditch. Not mapped on all subsequent maps but visible on APs RAF/106G/UK/1624 V 50205025 07/07/46, RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46, RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45, RAF/106G/UK/872 RVp4 6194 6206 30/09/45. Clearly visible during the walkover survey, surviving well with a depth up to 1.8m.	

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	SMR/ NMR REF.
116-133	Golf related features	A plan of the original layout of the golf course designed by the Scottish golf course designer Willy Park for the Home Park Golf Club of 1895 depicts the location of the tees and greens of the 9 hole golf course (PRO WORK 32/257). 127 - Tee 1 133 - Green 1, 132 - Tee 2 131 - Green 2, 130 - Tee 3 129 - Green 3, 128 - Tee 4 125 - Green 4, 124 - Tee 5 121 - Green 5, 120 - Tee 6 116 - Green 6, 117 - Tee 7 118 - Green 7, 119 - Tee 8 123 - Green 8, 122 - Tee 9 126 - Green 9	
134	Enclosure	Deer pen located to the west of the Rick pond shown on Sayer's Plan of 1841, also on the 1872 map showing the proposed reservoir (WORK 32/258).	
135	Footpath	N-S orientated footpath which leads from deer pen <b>OA 134</b> to the Stud. First shown on the 1872 map showing the proposed reservoir (WORK 32/258). Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
136	Water feature	Talman's plan of c1698 shows two sub-rectangular ponds to the east end of Hampton Wick Pond ( <b>OA 247</b> ). A plan of 1859 shows the ponds with a narrow leat running eastwards from the ponds to the Thames via a north-south running leat that defines the boundary of the water meadows ( <b>OA 157</b> ) PRO WORK 32/259.	
137	Building	Small building located within a possible enclosure. Situated just east of a deer pen to the south of The Long Water. Shown on Sayer's plan of 1841. Labelled 'The Old Barn' on an undated 19th century plan (PRO WORK 34/1126). Possibly visible on RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6062 6075 09/10/45	
138	Building Enclosure	A enclosure with a long building set along the southern boundary is depicted on an early 19th century plan of the park predating the 1820-30's paddocks (PRO MR 1/1454). Later this complex developed with three enclosures with various buildings labelled paddocks shown on the 1851 map of Bushey and Hampton Court parks (LRRO 1/2054). See also <b>OA 111</b> .	
139	Well	Well located to the north west end of the modern golf course. First appears in the 1851 maps of Bushey and Hampton Court parks (LRRO 1/2054 and LRRO 1/5029)	
140	Pipe line	Pipe line annotated onto a copy of an 1851 map of Bushey and Hampton Court parks (LRRO 1/5029)	
141	Pipe flushing panstock	Flushing panstock located on pipe <b>OA 140</b> . Annotated on a copy of an 1851 map of Bushey and Hampton Court parks (LRRO 1/5029)	
142	Garden	Rectangular parterre garden at the eastern end of the Long Water. Together with <b>OA 143</b> formed the Lower Wilderness created by Henry Wise in 1701-2.	
143	Garden	Rectangular parterre garden at the eastern end of the Long Water. Together with <b>OA 142</b> formed the Lower Wilderness created by Henry Wise in 1701-2.	

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	SMR/ NMR REF.
144	Water feature	A meandering watercourse linking Oak Pond (OA 242) with the Rick Pond (OA 241). The watercourse has an additional pond immediately adjacent to Oak Pond. Feature shown on Bridgeman's survey of c1709. Also appears on the 1800-1850 map of Hampton Court Palace (MR 1/1454). Partially visible on APs RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45, RAF/106G/UK/872 RVp4 6194 6206 30/09/45. The meandering channel identified during the walkover survey as an earthwork feature approx. 0.1 - 0.2m deep. The pond survives as a marshy area.	
145	Building/enclosure	Small structure within an enclosure depicted on an early 19th century map predating the brick paddocks of 1820-30 (OA 107, 253) (PRO MR 1/1454). Potentially the same structure as OA 137.	
146	Building/enclosure	Building within enclosure depicted on Talman's plan of c1698. Complex alters across the historic maps with the addition of subsidiary buildings within the enclosure. Depicted on Knyff's view from the West of 1707.	
147	Trees	Lost element of the Cross Avenue, shown on Talman's plan c1698.	
148	Trees	Circle of trees at terminus of 1689 Ditton Avenue (OA 236), shown on Talman's plan c1698.	
149	Trees	Lost element of 1689 Kingston Avenue, shown on Talman plan c1698.	
150	Trees	Lost trees from 1689 Kingston Avenue, shown on Talman plan c1698.	
151	Trees	Lost trees forming a semi-circle at the junction of the Cross Avenue (OA 235) and the avenue linking with the Pavilion bowling green (OA 234, 243). Not on Talman's plan c1698 but depicted on Bridgeman's survey of c1709.	
152	Tamkin	Tamkin along Coombe conduit (OA 165) as shown on the 1701-1800 plan of the conduit (PRO WORK 34/104). Modern manhole cover in nearby vicinity may represent the remains of this feature.	
153	Tamkin	Tamkin along Coombe conduit (OA 165) as shown on the 1701-1800 plan of the conduit (PRO WORK 34/104). Not identified during walk-over visit.	
154	Tamkin	Tamkin along Coombe conduit (OA 165) as shown on the 1701-1800 plan of the conduit (PRO WORK 34/104). Not identified during walk-over visit.	
155	Garden	The Fountain Garden was designed by Daniel Marot and executed by George London from 1689 onwards. It was modified c1699-1700, and again in 1707 when the box embroidery of the parterre was replaced by grass. In 1711 the semi-circular canal with north and south arms was added. The Broad Walk runs north south along the East front of the Palace. Wrought iron screens were designed by Jean Tijou c1689 enclosing the Fountain Garden from the rest of Home Park. The Tijou screens were later moved to the south end of the Privy Garden in 1701. During the mid 19th century the Fountain Garden was extensively developed and the tradition of lavish bedding schemes established.	SMR MLO59318 - general Palace record
56	Ponds	The Over Flow. Two rectangular ponds at the eastern end of the Long Water in the location of the former Lower Wilderness (OA 142, 143). The larger of the two ponds is shown on Bridgeman's survey of 1711. Not shown on Talman's plan of c1698.	

<b>New OA Ref. No</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>SMR/ NMR REF.</b>
<b>157</b>	Water meadows	A series of water meadows located along the banks of the Thames in the river's floodplain were taken into the park in the 18th century. The Talman plan of c1698 shows the earlier boundary between the park and meadows. Rocque's map of 1754 shows some of the plot divisions within the meadow area.	
<b>158</b>	Listed building	The Pavilion 1700-01. Surviving, but much altered form, of one of the original four pavilions surrounding the oval bowling green (OA 243). A design proposal by Hawksmoor of 1700 shows four pavilions around the oval green but the pavilions as built were by William Talman and of a different design. Undated floor plans, presumably of the eastern pavilions with linking extension held at the PRO WORK 34/707. (The plan must predate 1855 and the demolition of one of the eastern pavilions). The building is Grade II* listed (see Appendix 2 for list description).	
<b>159</b>	Building	Post Medieval coach house built in 1886. Extant.	NMR 513301
<b>160</b>	Watching Brief	OAU WB carried out in 1996. Park Service Trench (HCP 13). The excavation of a 360m long water service trench was monitored. The watching brief noted a section of the Coombe Conduit, robbed of its lead pipe. The bricks were identified as Henrician and not attributable to Cardinal Wolsey. Part of an early 19th century paddock wall was identified in the north of the Park.	NMR 1142893
<b>161</b>	Geophysics survey Desk Based Assessment Evaluation Findspot	Geophysics survey undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit in the area around the Rick Pond, 1992 Desk Based Assessment undertaken by Elizabeth Banks Associates of the area around the Rick Pond, 1992 OAU evaluation carried out in 1993. Established that the banks of the Rick Pond have eroded extensively and has led to an intrusion in the line of the Cross Avenue. The west end of the pond was infilled on the basis of this report allowing for the Cross Avenue to be recreated as a continuous feature. A residual late Neolithic flint arrowhead was recovered from the top soil of a hand excavated test pit.	NMR 1074509
<b>162</b>	Earthwork	L shaped earthwork to the south of the Stud. Possibly a paddock enclosure. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
<b>163</b>	Findspot	Large RB urn with burnt bones found c1882. Present whereabouts unknown. Plotted by SMR to nearest grid square.	SMR MLO19109
<b>164</b>	Earthwork	Building footprint visible as a crop mark to the south of the Stud. Not mapped on any historic map viewed during the assessment. Potentially an earlier phase of the Stud or an ancillary building relating to it. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	SMR/ NMR REF.
165	Conduit	Coombe Conduit was commissioned by Henry VIII in 1538 to provide the Palace with a reliable source of water. The conduit utilised springs on Kingston Hill and brought water over c3 miles to the Palace, passing under the Thames at Kingston. The line of the conduit runs through Home Park and lies parallel to the south of the later cut Longford River (OA 176). The conduit is documented by a number of historic maps and plans and is visible on aerial photographs. Along its length a number of tamkins were located to provide access to the conduit and were the location of stop cocks to control the water. It has been overhauled and repaired throughout its history, for example in 1600-02 when it was described as 'Newe Cast'. Another overhaul is recorded during the 1620's. The conduit supplied the water for all the Palace's decorative pools and fountains until 1639. OA 256 may represent a later repair phase or could be an additional service run. Visible on APs RAF/106G/UK/1624 V 5020 5025 07/07/46, RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46, RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6062 6075 09/10/45	SMR MLO20416
166	Findspot	Early Medieval / Dark Age iron spearhead, now in the BM.	SMR MLO3137
167	Listed Building	The Stud was established in Home Park in 1621-22 under the auspices of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The original structure was timber framed and had associated kennels, mews and probably paddocks. Later reconstructed during the early 18th century, altered and rebuilt in 1817-18 and 1820-1. After the Second World War a satellite of the palace nursery was established in the former kitchen garden of Stud House. Stud House and Stables Grade II listed. Current buildings dated to early 18th century (see Appendix 2 for list descriptions).	NMR 397596
168	Defences	Series of World War II anti glider defences located between The Long Water and tree avenue OA 236. Visible on AP TQ1668/3 MSO 31078 PO-06 06/08/40.	
169	Earthwork	N-S orientated linear earthwork linking the western end of OA 176 to the most northerly avenue of trees. Visible on APs RAF/106G/UK/1624 V 5020 5025 07/07/46, RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
170	Tamkin	Possible tamkin for the conduit visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1624 V 5020 5025 07/07/46. Not shown on the 18th century plan of Coombe conduit (WORK 34/104) which shows the location of three tamkins. Possibly a more recent addition.	
171	Earthwork	Roughly N-S orientated linear earthwork leading from the NE corner of the Stud to Hampton Court Road. Possibly forming an enclosure up to the drive to the stud to the west. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1624 V 5020 5025 07/07/46	
172	Earthwork	Roughly N-S orientated linear earthwork leading from The Long Water to the SW corner of the Stud. May be creating an enclosure along with OA 173. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1624 V 5020 5025 07/07/46. Clearly visible as a raised bank during the walkover survey, standing at approx. 1m high.	
73	Earthwork	Roughly N-S orientated linear earthwork leading from The Long Water to the SE corner of the Stud. May be creating an enclosure along with OA 172. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1624 V 5020 5025 07/07/46. Not seen during site visit but area under long grass cover.	



New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	SMR/ NMR REF.
174	Earthwork	NNW-SSE linear earthwork dividing a field adjacent to the River Thames. Likely to represent a lost field boundary. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1624 V 5012 5019 07/07/46	
175	Earthwork	Zig zag shaped earthwork which runs roughly NW-SE alongside <b>OA 144</b> . Possibly a raised trackway or footpath, it appears to respect the area of ridge and furrow <b>OA 182</b> . It has a small spur shooting off to the NE near it's western end. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1624 V 5012 5019 07/07/46. Seen on walkover survey as in good condition standing approx. 1m high in places. It has however been damaged where the golf club road has cut through it, and it seems to have eroded away in places due to the presence of fairways.	
176	Earthwork	A diversion of the Longford River was cut through the Park to the north of the Palace in 1638/9 (not mapped). An additional stretch was excavated to the west of the current Broad Walk in 1661-62 to flood the Long Water ( <b>OA 240</b> ). This OA number refers to the stretch of River excavated running towards the Stud during the reign of Charles II. This feature survives as a clearly visible double bank earthwork. Shown on the mapping sequence including the modern OS map and the 1851 General Plan Royal Parks (HCP22). Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46. Clearly visible during the walkover survey.	
177	Earthwork	Small irregular shaped feature located between <b>OA 152</b> and <b>OA 169</b> . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
178	Earthwork	Small circular earthwork located just north of The Long Water and south of <b>OA 176</b> . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
179	Footpath	Roughly E-W aligned footpath slightly to the south of footpath <b>OA 103</b> . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
180	Footpath	E-W orientated footpath linking the south canal with the present golf course foot path. Visible on APs RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46, RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45	
181	Footpath	Y shaped footpath, linking the present golf course footpath with two points of the tree arcade. Visible on APs RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46, RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6062 6075 09/10/45	
182	Earthworks	Area of ridge and furrow located just south of earthwork <b>OA 115</b> . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45	
183	Earthworks	NW-SE aligned linear earthwork which runs into <b>OA 182</b> , an area of ridge and furrow. Runs parallel to another NW-SE linear earthwork <b>OA 175</b> . The aerial photography appears to show equally spaced square objects within the earthwork suggesting this may be a drain. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45. Seen on the walkover survey, appeared relatively modern.	
4	Earthworks	General area of earth disturbance no distinct features visible within general area. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45	
5	Earthworks	NW-SE orientated linear earthwork with a field adjacent to the river Thames. Likely to represent a former field boundary. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45	

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	SMR/ NMR REF.
186	Footpath	Footpath which runs from the farm buildings south of The Long Water to join up with the present footpath south of the avenue of trees. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45	
187	Earthwork	Roughly N-S orientated linear earthwork located to the north of the Stud. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
188	Earthwork	NW-SE orientated linear earthwork. Runs parallel to the river. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45, RAF/106G/UK/872 RVp4 6194 6206 30/09/45	
189	Defences	Series of World War II anti glider defences located east of tree avenue <b>OA 239</b> . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45, RAF/106G/UK/872 RVp4 6194 6206 30/09/45	
190	Defences	Series of World War II anti glider defences located between The Long Water and tree avenue <b>OA 238</b> . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45, RAF/106G/UK/872 RVp4 6194 6206 30/09/45	
191	Earthwork	L-Shaped earthwork which has been utilised by the golf club and on the aerial photographs has four bunkers within its course. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45. Seen as a faint earthwork during the walkover survey.	
192	Earthwork	Small irregular shaped earthwork to the south Ditton Avenue. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45	
193	Earthworks	Group of earthworks located just north of The Long Water overflow pond. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6062 6075 09/10/45	
194	Defences	Series of World War II anti glider defences located north of Kingston avenue <b>OA 238</b> . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/886 RVp1 6055 6070 03/10/45	
195	Earthworks	Area of earthworks adjacent to building <b>OA 111</b> . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/886 RVp1 6055 6070 03/10/45	
196	Defences	Series of World War II anti glider defences located to the south of Ditton Avenue ( <b>OA 236</b> ). Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/872 RVp4 6235 6247 30/10/45. Seen on two occasions during the walkover survey.	
197	Earthworks	NW-SE orientated linear earth work running west from the drive way to the golf club house. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/872 RVp4 6235 6247 30/10/45	
198	Footpath	Faint footpath running SW-NE to the east of the N-S tree avenue. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
99	Water feature Earthwork	A narrow channel is shown extending east from the eastern end of the Long Water draining into the ditch running along the eastern boundary of the park ( <b>OA 265</b> ). This feature is also visible on aerial photographs - AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46. Seen during the walkover survey as a slight earthwork.	
00	Earthwork	E-W orientated earthwork to the north of The Long Water overflow. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
01	Earthwork	Meandering existing water course and earthworks indicating the former course of the Thames. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	

<b>New OA Ref. No</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>SMR/NMR REF.</b>
202	Earthwork	Former enclosure or pathway within the allotment gardens. Shown on the 1976 General Plan of Hampton Court and Bushy Parks (HCP/01/019). Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
203	Earthwork	Possible eroded ridge and furrow. Seen on walkover survey as faint earth and crop marks.	
204	Earthwork	Sub-square earthwork platform, raised approx. 0.5m above the ground. Possibly an infilled golf bunker. Seen on walkover survey.	
205	Earthwork	Roughly E-W orientated bank seen on walkover survey.	
206	Earthwork	Circular ditch and external bank circling a clump of mature trees. Shown on Sayer's plan of 1841. Labelled as a rabbit warren on the OS map of 1893-5. Seen on walkover survey. Approx. 1m deep at the deepest point. Inside the ditch there were a number of raised areas.	
207	Earthwork	Ditch and bank running from north corner of the square clump of trees in a N-S orientation. Possibly golf course landscaping as directly next to a fairway. Seen on walkover survey.	
208	Earthwork	Raised platform between an avenue of trees and the south canal. Seen on walkover survey.	
209	Earthwork	Sub circular indentation approx. 0.5m deep. Possibly a disused golf bunker. Seen on walkover survey.	
210	Earthwork	Raised platform at a location where the OS map shows a clump of trees, but no trees remain. Seen on walkover survey.	
211	Earthwork	Roughly N-S orientated ditch seen as earth and cropworks. Possibly World War II defences. Seen on walkover survey.	
212	Earthwork	Roughly NW-SE series of linears seen as crop works. Possible ridge and furrow. Seen on walkover survey.	
213	Earthwork	Very regular shaped indentation. Possibly a disused golf bunker. Seen on walkover survey.	
214	Earthwork	E-W orientated linear cropmark. Seen on walkover survey.	
215	Earthwork	NW-SE orientated linear cropmark. Seen on walkover survey.	
216	Defences	NW-SE alignment of eight oval pits. Part of the World War II anti glider defences. Seen on walkover survey.	
7	Earthwork	Large sub oval pit. Seen on walkover survey.	
8	Earthwork	Circular ditch surrounding a clump of mature trees. Shown on Sayer's plan of 1841. Seen on walkover survey.	
9	Defences	SW-NE orientated pit alignment. Part of the World War II anti glider defences. Seen on walkover survey.	
0	Earthwork	Series of irregularly spaced linear cropmarks. Too widely spaced to be ridge and furrow. Seen on walkover survey.	

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	SMR/ NMR REF.
221	Earthwork	Possible NW-SE orientated ridge and furrow. Seen on walkover survey.	
222	Earthwork	Raised area with undulations. Seen on walkover survey.	
223	Bridge	Brick footbridge over stream. Approx. 1m wide and 8m long. Extant and shown on the present OS map.	
222	Bridge	Brick bridge over stream. Approx. 5m wide at each end but narrows to approx. 3m at the centre. Approx. 8m long. Extant and shown on the present OS map.	
223	Enclosure	Deer pen shown on Sayer's Plan of 1841, also on the 1851 General Plan Royal Parks (HCP22)	
224	Pump	Pump located next to the River Thames. Shown on the 1851 General Plan Royal Parks (HCP22)	
225	Pump	Pump located next to the River Thames. Shown on the 1851 General Plan Royal Parks (HCP22)	
226	Horse Breaking Ring	Circular horse breaking ring located to the south east of the Stud. Shown on the OS General Plan Royal Parks surveyed 1893-5 (HCP19)	
227	Footpath	NW-SE footpath leading from Venison House to the Shepherd's cottages. Shown on the 1893-5 General Plan Royal Parks (HCP19)	
228	Tree	Tree labelled as Cork Tree on the OS General Plan Royal Parks 1893-5 (HCP19)	
229	Earthwork	Circular enclosure around a clump of trees shown on Sayer's plan of 1841. Possible warren, similar feature to <b>OA 206, 218 and 271</b> .	
230	Gate	Gate shown on the 1920 General Plan of Hampton Court and Bushy Parks. Labelled as Surbiton Gate. Visible on the modern OS map but not labelled.	
231	Gate	Gate shown on the 1920 General Plan of Hampton Court and Bushy Parks. Labelled as Long Ditton Gate. Visible on the modern OS map but not labelled.	
232	Services	Modern services shown on the 1956 Plan Home Park NE (O/S) (HCP/01/013)	
233	Buildings	Two small buildings associated with the old golf club house. Shown on the Details of Golf Club House (HCP83) and the 1956 Plan of Home Park (O/S) (HCP01/009)	
234	Trees	Avenue of trees connecting the Cross Avenue to the Pavilion bowling green. Not shown on Talman's plan c1698 but depicted on Bridgeman's survey of c1709.	
35	Trees	Extension of the Cross Avenue ( <b>OA 237</b> ) running south west to semi-circle of trees ( <b>OA 151</b> ). Avenue depicted on Talman's plan c1698. Surviving feature.	
36	Trees	Ditton Avenue planted c1689. Shown on Talman's plan of c1698.	
37	Trees	The Cross Avenue, together with <b>OA 239</b> . Planted c1689. Shown on Talman's plan of c1698.	

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	SMR/ NMR REF.
238	Trees	Kingston Avenue planted c1689. Shown on Talman's plan of c1698.	
239	Trees	The Cross Avenue, together with <b>OA 237</b> . Planted c1689. Shown on Talman's plan of c1698.	
240	Water feature	The Longwater canal was built between 1661-62 in the reign of Charles II, designed by André Mollet and executed by Adrian May. It was initially revetted with timber and had a landing jetty at either end to facilitate entertainment on boats, including a Venetian Gondolier with a dedicated crew. It is flanked by a double avenue of lime trees and runs eastwards from the semi-circular canal of the Fountain Garden. In 2002 the Jubilee Fountain was added to the east end of the Long Water to commemorate Queen Elizabeth's Golden Jubilee.	SMR MLO59318 - general Palace record
241	Water feature	The Rick Pond. Depicted on the Talman plan c1698.	
242	Water feature	Oak Pond not shown on Talman's plan of c1698 but depicted on Bridgeman's survey c1709.	
243	Garden	Pavilion bowling green not shown on Talman's plan of c1698 but depicted on Bridgeman's survey c1709.	
244	Trees	Trees planted in a square formation shown on the OS map surveyed in 1893-5. Extant.	
245	Buildings	Garden enclosure shown on Sayer's plan of 1841 to the immediate east of a clump of trees enclosed by a ditch and bank ( <b>OA 218</b> ). Later developed with a group of buildings as shown on the OS map of 1893-5, and subsequently labelled Farm Buildings.	
246	Footpath	Barge Walk. Tow path running along the Thames created in 1844 from previously sedgy winding borders.	
247	Water feature	Talman's plan of c1698 shows the existing length of Hampton Wick Pond subdivided into two ponds linked by a narrow channel. Two smaller ponds are shown to the north east of the current pond ( <b>OA 136</b> ).	
248	Listed Building	A circular brick built Ice House reputedly of late 17th century date, but much repaired / rebuilt. Structure is Grade II listed. List description gives 18th century date for existing building (see Appendix 2 for listing description).	
249	Carriage way	The Great Terrace, now the Pavilion Terrace, was developed between 1699-1701 linking the southern end of the Broad Walk with an oval bowling green ( <b>OA 243</b> ) set on the banks of the Thames 3/4km to the south east.	SMR MLO59318 - general Palace record
250	Moat	Organic sediment of unknown date sampled from Hampton Court moat for environmental evidence including pollen. Centre point plot.	SMR MLO78155
1	Fountain	Fountain at Hampton Court situated within the Fountain Garden to the east of the palace. Constructed in 1689-90. The only surviving fountain of the original design.	NMR 614465
2	Bomb craters	Two bomb craters are visible on aerial photographs to the north of The Long Water. Seen on AP RAF/241/AC 10 V 060 29/07/41	

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	SMR/ NMR REF.
253	Paddocks Allotments	Extant series of four paddocks to the south of Hampton Court Palace Road. The brick enclosures probably represent the work of architect John Nash during the reign of George IV (1820-30). Later, during the 1st World War the enclosures were converted into allotments. The western most example is now displayed as the Twentieth Century Garden.	
254	Moated Manor House	A Moated Manor House of the Knights Hospitaller of St John predates the Royal Palace. The eastern section of the moat lies under the present Palace's east front with part of its width extending under the western borders of the Broad Walk. The Knights leased at least part of the Manor at Hampton from the 1160s and by 1237 they had secured the entire manor. The Manor House may date to this period.	
255	Geophysics survey	A geophysics survey and evaluation was undertaken to the west of the Stud in 2001 by OAU (HCP33). The geophysics survey identified the presence of a number of enclosures in the area.	
256	Evaluation	Trial trenching undertaken to the west of the Stud in 2001 by OAU (HCP 33) following the geophysics survey (OA 255) discovered a 10cm diameter cast iron pipe on the same general alignment to the Coombe Conduit (OA 165). This may represent a replacement of the Coombe Conduit or could be an additional service run. It may be the pipe detailed in the 19th century plan PRO WORK 31/2129.	
257	Garden	By the reigns of James I and Charles I (1603-1649) a narrow sunken garden had been developed within the former moat (OA 254) along the east front of the Palace.	
258	Water	A stretch of the Longford River was cut 1661-2 in order to fill the Longwater (OA 240). Its course ran from the north of the Palace on a line approximately on the eastern edge of the present day Broad Walk.	
259	Tamkin	Tamkin along Coombe conduit (OA 165) as shown on the 1701-1800 plan of the conduit (PRO WORK 34/104), labelled 'Park Tamkin'.	
260	Building	Present day golf clubhouse of 2003.	
261	Earthwork	Marot's design for the Great Fountain Garden of 1689 depicts a bank and ditch earthwork planted with trees to the north east of the garden close to Kingston Avenue. The area was subsequently developed with paddocks (OA 253, 107). The feature is similar to other extant earthworks verified during the site visit (OA 206, 218, 229) and may represent a rabbit warren.	
262	Defences	N-S orientated pit alignment. Part of the World War II anti glider defences. Seen on walkover survey.	
63	Building	A building is depicted to the south of the Stud in Marot's design for the Great Fountain Garden of 1689. It seems to be a single storey structure possibly with an open front and is likely related to the activities of the Stud. Also shown on Talman's Plan c1698.	
64	Bowling Green	Bowling Green created 1670 during the reign of Charles II. Set on a river side location this green frequently flooded and was ultimately replaced with the raised Pavilion bowling green to the south east (OA 243). Square feature shown on the Talman plan of c1698 likely depicts the location of this 1670 green.	

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	SMR/ NMR REF.
265	Boundary	Boundary marking the eastern and south eastern extent of the parkland shown on Talman's plan c1698. Majority of the boundary is retained today dividing the park from the paddocks along the Thames. Boundary treatment varies with modern fencing, a dry ditch to the south, functioning water channel to the northern half and surviving historic brick wall in the vicinity of the Ice House (OA 248). The south west extent of the boundary is lost.	
266	Track	Track shown on Talman's plan of 1698 running southwards from the Stud into the parkland.	
267	Trees	Continuation of the double avenues flanking the Long Water (OA 240) with trees planted in a circular pattern at end of the canal with short length of avenue continuing eastwards to eastern boundary of park, as shown on Talman's plan c1698.	
268	Water feature	Water channel running from the Lower Wilderness to the River Thames, depicted on Bridgeman's survey of c1709. The channel is extant.	
269	Water feature	Extant pond depicted on Bridgeman's survey of c1709, not shown on Talman's plan of c1698.	
270	Trees	Distinct clump of trees set between the Long Water and Ditton Avenue, shown on Sayer's plan of 1841. Similar to other distinct clumps (eg OA 218, 206, 229, 271) although unlike these features is not shown with a bank and ditch enclosure. The other features are likely to be rabbit warrens. This feature may be a parkland clump of trees or may be another warren.	
271	Trees	Distinct clump of trees to the immediate east of the Stud that seems to be enclosed by a bank and ditch earthwork, shown on Sayer's plan of 1841. Similar to other distinct clumps (eg OA 218, 206, 229) likely to be rabbit warrens. This feature may be a parkland clump of trees or may be another warren.	
272	Building	A small building is shown on the site of the Lower Wilderness on Sayer's plan of 1841.	
273	Bomb damage	The location of two bomb hits in the Fountain Garden are shown on an annotated plan HCP51 Bomb hits August 17th 1940.	
274	Building	Lodge shown on the boundary with Hampton Court Road on the OS map of 1893-5 (HCP 19). Later known as Laurel Cottage.	
275	Building	Ivy Cottage is shown on the boundary with Hampton Court Road on the OS map of 1893-5 (HCP 19).	
276	Scheduled area	Hampton Court Palace and the Fountain Garden is a Scheduled Monument (Surrey number 83)	
277	Registered Park and Garden	Home Park is a Grade I registered Park and Garden	
278	Conduit	A 19th century plan of the water supply to Hampton Court across Home Park shows a line crossing the Longford River (OA 176) labelled as 'Original course of pipe', potentially a reference to the original course of Coombe Conduit, although unlikely as excavations have confirmed its existence of this suggested line at OA 160. PRO WORK 31/2129	

<b>New OA Ref. No</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>SMR/NMR REF.</b>
279	Earthwork	Area of ridge and furrow visible on AP TQ 1668/2/234 891 22/8/75	
280	Archaeological event	OA undertook an archaeological evaluation consisting of two test pits in the advance of the installation of the Jubilee Fountain. An area of undisturbed natural sand was observed at this test pit location at the edge of the bank at the east end of the Long Water (test pit 1). See <b>OA 281</b> for companion test pit. OA, 2002a HCP 39.	
281	Archaeological event	OA undertook an archaeological evaluation consisting of two test pits in the advance of the installation of the Jubilee Fountain. A small amount of modern disturbance was observed at this test pit location (test pit 2) within the Stud enclosure. See <b>OA 280</b> for companion test pit. OA, 2002a HCP 39.	
282	Boundary wall Listed building	Boundary wall of Home Park. Grade II listed (see Appendix 2 for listing descriptions). Brick of Tudor date onwards.	
283	Decorative gate Listed building	Gate to south east of the Fountain Garden. Grade I listed (see Appendix 2 for listing descriptions). Surviving element of the Tijou screen (now mostly in the Privy Garden). Listing also includes the Victorian cast-iron footbridge, and adjacent railings to the Fountain Garden.	
284	Decorative gate Listed building	Gate to the north east of the Fountain Garden. Grade I listed (see Appendix 2 for listing descriptions). Surviving element of the Tijou screen (now mostly in the Privy Garden). Listing also includes the Victorian cast-iron footbridge, and adjacent railings to the Fountain Garden.	
285	Statue Listed structure	Grade II listed statue within the Fountain Garden. Of uncertain date, representing Hercules slaying the Nemean lion (see Appendix 2 for listing descriptions).	
286	Stone pedestals Listed structure	Pair of Grade II listed paneled Portland stone pedestals with fluting and egg and dart frieze. On Broad Walk opposite wall to Privy Garden. (see Appendix 2 for listing description)	
287	Stone base Listed structure	Grade II listed plain Portland stone panelled base. Uncertain date. At far end of south-eastern avenue within the Fountain Garden. (see Appendix 2 for listing description)	
288	Stone base Listed structure	Grade II listed plain Portland stone panelled base. Uncertain date. At far end of north-eastern avenue within the Fountain Garden. (see Appendix 2 for listing description)	
289	Urns Listed structure	Probably 1865, pair of white stone (probably Italian Breccia) decorative urns with garlands of fruit and flowers etc. Adjacent to central avenue within the Fountain Garden. (see Appendix 2 for listing description)	
290	Pedestals Listed structure	Grade II listed pair of Portland stone pedestals with carved panels. Probably 1700. Situated in the Fountain Garden. (see Appendix 2 for listing description)	
291	Urns Listed structure	Grade II listed pair of Portland stone bases, corniced, surmounted by lead urns with pineapple finials, possibly circa 1700. Situated in the Fountain Garden opposite Tennis Court (see Appendix 2 for listing description)	
292	Urns Listed structure	Grade II listed pair of decorative white stone urns. Situated on lawn flanking central avenue, adjacent to Broad Walk. Bases original, c 1700, present urns 1865 Austin, Seeley and Company. (see Appendix 2 for listing description)	



<b>New OA Ref. No</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>SMR/ NMR REF.</b>
293	Statue Listed structure	Grade II listed statue in Fountain Garden. Installed 1865. Austin Seeley and Co. Portland stone base with white stone figures of three boys, two kneeling and one standing. (see Appendix 2 for listing description)	
294	Statue Listed structure	Grade II* listed statue in Fountain Garden in front of canal. Copy, of uncertain date of 16th century memorial of Henry II of France. Bronze figures representing 'Three Graces'. (see Appendix 2 for listing description)	

<b>New OA Ref. No</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
500	Royal Palace	Royal park and gardens established in the 16th century, 286ha with continuing development. Hampton Court was built from 1515 for Cardinal Wolsley and further developed from 1530 by Henry VIII. Sir Christopher Wren further developed the house between 1689 and 1694 for William III. The associated SMR and NMR numbers refer to parts of the palace buildings and also to archaeological investigations carried out within the palace grounds.	NMR 397595, 614465, 614467, 616483, 616493, 616511, 648243, 648684 - 649257, 1066155, 1066164, 1074503, 1086799, 1086803, 1086806, 1154551, 1154571, 1176842, 1233083, 1258083, 1264710, 1338838, 1357172, 1357559, 1388965, 1400443, 1402286, 1402299, 1405560, 1432415, 1441317, 1444831 SMR 18109, 19053, 19056, 19130, 19138, 54438, 59318, 66580, 66581, 75664, 75670, 77298, 77299, 78155, 97965
501	Bridge	Bridge to Hampton Court first constructed in 1753. Rebuilt in 1778, and replaced by an iron bridge in 1865. The present bridge was built in 1930-3.	NMR 614468
	Watching Brief	Watching Brief undertaken by G Potter for MoLAS, Aug-Oct '92, site code MHL92. Part of the mid 18th century bridge abutment was found within the rebuild of 1865.	SMR 63610 NMR 1043029, 63609, 63608
	Findspot	'Anglo Saxon' spearhead found in the bank of the Thames when constructing the Barge Walk in 1928.	NMR 397584
	Findspot	Various objects found in River Thames including artefacts of Bronze Age, Roman, and (possibly) Early Medieval Origin. Undated objects also found.	NMR 397553, 11689; SMR 124, 145, 3140, 3141, 3152, 14779
		<i>Number not used</i>	

<b>New OA Ref. No</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
<b>506</b>	Ford	Alleged site of ford (possibly Early Medieval) called Moreford.	SMR 19021, 19595
<b>507</b>	Watching Brief	Post Medieval revetment recorded and single large sherd of BA pottery recovered during monitoring work by Wessex Archaeology	NMR 1185193 SMR 78011, 77498
<b>508</b>	Findspot	Collection of probable Bronze Age artefacts including a pestle shaped perforated hammer.	SMR 11690, 143, 3143, 22913
<b>509</b>	Findspot	Collection of artefacts found at or near Kingston Bridge. Includes Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman and Medieval finds recovered from the Thames, and a human skull (?possibly Mesolithic)	NMR 397525 SMR 11-3, 3017, 3110-3, 23037 SMR 100, 85, 101-3, 106-16, 121,127-9, 132, 142, 1013, 1020, 11694-701, 11704, 22915, 22052, 22054, 23038-9, 23041, 23043, 23269, 24394-5, 25084, 11707, 26814
<b>510</b>		<i>Number not used</i>	
<b>511</b>	Watching Brief	Watching brief undertaken by Carrie Cowan, David Saxby and Geoff Potter for MoLAS, April-October 1998; site code KIB97. Two sherds of Post Medieval white ware were recovered from C19th made ground.	SMR 73646, 73647, 73648, 73649, 77497
<b>512</b>		<i>Number not used</i>	
<b>513</b>	Evaluation	Evaluation undertaken by David Saxby for MoLAS, April-May 97; site code KIB97. At least three phases of N-S aligned timber revetments were found, and dated to the 14th century. These were constructed of driven posts with plank sides. Subsequent excavation revealed more of same features.	NMR 1121173 1139671 SMR 70867, 70866, 70869, 70870, 70871
<b>514 - 16</b>		<i>Numbers not used</i>	
<b>17</b>	Building	Possible site of an Early Medieval bishop's palace, extant in the reign of Egbert, circa 955 and in use until 1392 when it was used as a house. No trace survived by the early 19th century.	NMR 397532
<b>18</b>	Excavation	Rescue excavation carried out in 1976-7 by D Hinton. An Early Medieval Boundary ditch, medieval oven and pit and Post Medieval cess pit were recorded.	NMR 647950
<b>19</b>	Excavation	Excavation carried out by A Penrose in 1981. No further data available.	NMR 647944

<b>New OA Ref. No</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
<b>520</b>	Evaluation	Evaluation undertaken by Robert Cowie for MoLAS, March 2000, site code HGM00. Two undated features cut the surface of the River Terrace Gravel. One feature was probably a tree hollow. The other may have been either of natural or anthropogenic origin.	NMR 1363101, 1356734; SMR 74882, 74883, 75663
<b>521</b>	Evaluation	Evaluation undertaken by B Bishop for Pre-Construct Archaeology, June-July 95; site code OET95. Burnt flint, lithic debitage and two broken blades (possibly Neolithic) were found in residual contexts.	SMR 65927, 65928, 65929
<b>522</b>	DBA	A DBA of the proposed site of a housing development within a Conservation Area and in an Archaeological Priority Area was undertaken by PCA in 1995.	NMR 1324108
<b>523</b>	WB	Watching brief by R. Cowie for MoLAS, Jan 1993; site code OES93. 18th-19th century brick structures and demolition debris found in the northern part of the trench.	SMR 64416
<b>524</b>	Evaluation	Evaluation undertaken by D. Killock for PCA, May '96; site code OLB96. One residual sherd of Later Medieval pottery was found.	SMR 68186, 68187
<b>525</b>	Excavation	Excavation carried out by G Potter in 1989 revealed evidence of Later Medieval structures including a bridge, a causeway and flood defences.	NMR 649718
<b>526</b>	Bridge	Site of Kingston Bridge since 12th century. In 1661 converted into a drawbridge. New bridge built 1828.	SMR 5841
<b>527</b>	Evaluation	Evaluation undertaken by Tony Mackinder for MoLAS, November 1999; site code OBG99. A peat deposit in trench 1 was carbon dated to 6415 to 6185 BC. It was overlain by undated alluvial river deposits. Periods recorded under this site code: Mesolithic, Post-Medieval.	NMR 1332946, 1439597 SMR 74305, 74306, 74307, 74308, 75653, 77292, 77293
<b>528</b>	Excavation	Excavation undertaken by G Potter between 1986 and 1987. Located remains of Later Medieval structures including a bridge, a causeway, a building and a river wharf.	NMR 647954
<b>529</b>	Evaluation	Evaluation undertaken by J S McCracken in 1982. A Later Medieval pottery kiln and a Post Medieval pit were discovered.	NMR 647961
<b>530</b>	Excavation	Medieval waterfront revetments dating to the late 14th-early 15th century were identified during excavations at Charter Quay, Kingston upon Thames in 1990. Other features included Later Medieval tile kilns and 18th-19th century street frontage features.	NMR 1266998, 650204
<b>1</b>	Excavation	Pottery waster tip identified during excavations to the rear of 15-17 High Street, Kingston in 1979. The pottery was mainly redwares in a reddish brown firing fabric. Forms included wheelthrown jugs, pitchers, pipkins, bowls and dishes.	NMR 1267510

<b>New OA Ref. No</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
<b>532</b>	Excavations	Evaluation, WB, excavation and building recording undertaken by Phil Andrews for WA, Sep-Oct 1999, site code CQY98. A considerable quantity of Post Medieval domestic refuse was dumped into a former channel of the Hogsmill from the 17th century onwards.	NMR 1257897 SMR 74287 - 74296
<b>533</b>	Excavation	Excavation undertaken by PCA in 1996-7. Evaluation and excavation have revealed evidence of an Early Medieval settlement comprising a ditch, an extensive concentration of stakeholes and much pottery.	NMR 1082215, 1257892, 1340390
<b>534</b>	DBA	A DBA of the proposed site of a housing development carried out by Lawson Price Environmental in 1996. It identified a number of prehistoric and Roman findspots in the vicinity. Early and later medieval activity was also recorded.	NMR 1322129, 1121291
<b>535</b>	Conduit	Possible site of access to conduit, with structure above. Structure probably 16th century. Conduit said to have been backfilled in 1856. Possibly part of the Hampton Court supply, also of 16th century origin.	SMR 3208
<b>536</b>	Watching Brief	A Watching Brief carried out by G N Hayman for SAU in 1995 found pottery from the Bronze Age through to Early Medieval as well as BA lithics and Medieval and Post Medieval ditches and pits.	NMR 1038935, 1038934
<b>537</b>	Evaluation	An evaluation undertaken by M Shea for MoLAS in 1992. A prehistoric water channel and Post-Medieval buildings were uncovered.	NMR 1060117
<b>538</b>	Findspot	Collection of artefacts found near Raven's Ait. Includes objects of Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Later Medieval and (possibly) Early Medieval origin recovered.	SMR 119, 122, 123, 130, 131, 134, 135, 17347
<b>539</b>	Findspot	Three stone axes, two polished and one greenstone, three bronze daggers or swords, an iron spearhead and a Roman urn were found when constructing waterworks at Kingston in 1855. Some of the material is likely to be of prehistoric origin.	NMR 397580
<b>540</b>	Findspot	Logboat found in the River Thames late in 19th century close to the confluence with the River Mole. Associated with possible Later Medieval fishing weirs and with finds of flint artefacts. Exact origin uncertain.	NMR 397554

**Appendix 2 Listed Buildings**

Buildings within the Park:

**The Stud House (OA 167)**

TQ 16 NE 7/8 2.9.52

II

2.

Early C18. Altered and added to 1817-18. Brown brick, red dressings. Two and 3 storeys - 5 bays. Roof now slate. A.M. (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.)

Listing NGR: TQ1672868572

**Stables to the Stud House (Formerly listed as Stables, Hampton Court Park) (OA 167)**

TQ 16 NE 7/15 2.9.52

II

2.

Early C18. Brown brick, red dressings. Pitched roof with graduated green slates. West elevation 10-windows wide. Two storeys. Four doors at intervals. Casement windows, bracketed eaves. Eastern elevation now stuccoed with garage entrances below. It is said that some of the stalls remain inside to the south, and that the roof structure survives.

Listing NGR: TQ1676468556

**Old Icehouse (OA 248)**

TQ 1769 31/24

II

2.

C18, 12-sided brick structure with later tiled, pitched roof. Plum brick wall and red quoins 3 stages high with setbacks.

Listing NGR: TQ1747569153

**22/7/11 The Pavilion 02-SEP-52 (Formerly listed as: HAMPTON COURT PARK The Pavilion and garden walls) (OA 158)**

GV II\*

Bowling green pavilion, 1700-01 attributed to both Wren and Hawksmoor but not verified, for William III. Formerly one of four. Additions of 1748 for Princess Amelia, 1792 and 1811 (both demolished) for the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent, south west elevation probably mid C19; and later C19 and early C20. Red brown brick, red brick, red brick and ashlar dressings, hipped slate roof with deep moulded timber cornice, leaded parapet. Two storeys, attics and basements, three bays. Originally three by two bays with tall external stack, now square on plan with full height canted bays and later additions.

North east elevation: north east angle is part of original building. Red brown brick, alternating red brick and ashlar quoins, cyma moulded stone plinth, part reordered. Some brickwork smaller than the norm for the building. Sash window of three by six panes with thick chamfered glazing bars, in exposed box, set in former entrance, blocked brickwork below. Three-quarter round moulded red brick brick reveal, flat rubbed brick arch, stone cill. First floor sash window in exposed box, in similar opening, three by two panes also thick chamfered glazing bars, moulded timber cill. Two storey flat roofed porch. later C19, detailed to match original. Oak door of eight fielded panels. Above, three by two pane sash with moulded glazing bars. Return with tall narrow three and six light window, one to each storey. Two storey addition to left, later C19/early C20, ground floor sash of two by four panes, first floor sash of three by two panes, both with slender glazing bars. Later C19 work has moulded stone cills and stone cornice.

North west elevation. Two left hand bays are of original building, right hand bay probably mid C19 reusing original materials and closely replicating the detail of the original basement. Pair of tall three by six pane sashes identical to that to north east elevation.

exposed boxes slightly different; window openings and dressings as before. Upper storey windows of three by two panes similarly detailed. Third bay blind recesses with later C20 dummy windows to match the originals. Cyma moulded plinth to early build, obscured by terrace of C19 build. Possible reuse of parts of early cornice to left.

South west elevation: two storeys attics and basement. Probably mid C19 reusing original ashlar dressings and brickwork, some of basement brickwork is C19. Three bay symmetrical facade with three storey canted bay. Cyma moulded stone plinth, continuous moulded ashlar storey band below ground floor, plain ashlar band to first floor of bay, red brick dressings to angles of bay. Basement three by three pane sashes with heavy chamfered glazing bars. Ground floor three by five pane sashes with thin chamfered glazing bars in openings copying those of the early house. Upper floor similar sashes of three by two panes. Pedimented attic dormer with pair of four paned casements. Flanking triangular terraces with retaining wall, that to right with basement entrance and oculus to right return.

South east elevation: two storeys attics and basement. Early C18 with canted bay of 1748 with later restoration, extended to south west mid C19. Alternating red brick and ashlar quoins. Bay with moulded ashlar storey band above basement and plain first floor storey band. Basement, three by three pane sashes with thick chamfered glazing bars in recessed boxes and square brick reveals. Ground floor three by five pane sashes with thick chamfered glazing bars in recessed boxes in square brick reveals, under flat red brick arches. Upper floor three by two pane sashes with similar glazing bars, boxes partly exposed, square brick reveals, flat red brick arches moulded cills. Left hand extension, three by six pane ground floor window, three by two pane above, both in openings with three quarter roll mouldings, under near flat rubbed brick arches, moulded cills. Pedimented dormer as that to south west front.

Tall brick stack, formerly external; moulded brick bands and cornice, some replaced brickwork. Deep moulded cornice; urns, resembling those on 1744 drawing, and probably original, on pedestals at angles. Iron rain water goods with crest.

Interior: two fully panelled ground floor rooms, one with angle chimneypiece, embellished cornices. Marble mantelpiece with scrolled brackets and with fireback said to depict Charles I to south west room. Panelled stair well, dog leg closed string stair with square newels some with chamfered caps, moulded rail, turned balusters. Upper floor formerly fully panelled rooms, cyma moulded cornices, one with angle chimneypiece, with good iron basket grate and later C19 surround. Similar grate to south west bedroom. Stick baluster attic stair and iron balustrade to stair to basement. Oak doors of three to six fielded panels, upper floor door with steel H hinges. Many doors with good brass door furniture, some with escutcheon plates with royal cypher. Most windows with folding shutters.

G.D.Heath, *The Bowling -Green Pavilions at Hampton Court*, 1985

G.R.Dillamore, *The Bowling Green Pavilions of Hampton Court*, 1995

Country Life unpublished photos, c.1900

Listing NGR: TQ1627167534

Boundary Walls:

**Boundary walls to Hampton Court Park (OA 282)**

TQ 16 NE 7/7

II

2.

Of Tudor date and onwards. Brick. (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.)

Listing NGR: TQ1743768744

**Wall running east along Hampton Court Road turning south at House Park House, terminating at Ivy Cottage (OA 282)**

TQ 1769 31/7 Y

TQ 1568 32/7 .

II

2.

Of Tudor date and onwards. Brick (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.) .

Listing NGR: TQ1751569198

Features within the Fountain Garden:

**Fountain Garden (OA 283)**

TQ 1568 32/54 2.9.52

I

2.

Gate to south-east. Trifoil incorporating monogram of William III. Wrought-iron double gate centrepiece, with 2 lower flanking gates, punctuated by openwork pilasters. Elaborate foiled overthrow, with monogram and crown. Also including Victorian cast-iron footbridge, and adjacent railings to Fountain Garden. Formed part of ornamental ironwork designed to enclose Fountain Garden, now mostly in Privy Garden.

**Fountain Garden (OA 284)**

TQ 16 NE 7/16 2.9.54

I

2.

Gates to north-east. Tijou but monogram of Edward VII later inserted. Also including Victorian cast-iron footbridge and adjacent railings to Fountain Garden. Formed part of ornamental ironwork designed to enclose Fountain Garden, now mostly in Privy Garden.

Listing NGR: TQ1601268521

**Statue in Fountain Garden, on lawn opposite Tennis Court (OA 285)**

TQ 1568 32/49 2.9.52

II GV

2.

Uncertain date. 1865 purchased from Austin Seeley and Co. Portland stone pedestal with white stone (possibly Italian breccia figures) representing Hercules slaying the Nemean Lion.

Listing NGR: TQ1588368515

**Fountain Garden (OA 286)**

TQ 1568 32/48 2.9.52

II GV

2.

Uncertain date. Pair of Portland stone pedestals with fluting and egg and dart frieze. Panelled. On Broad Walk opposite wall to Privy Garden.

Listing NGR: TQ1582168316

**Fountain Garden (OA 287)**

TQ 1568 32/53 2.9.52

II GV

2.

Uncertain date. Plain Portland stone panelled base. At far end of south-eastern avenue.

Listing NGR: TQ1592768327

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 1708, Henry Wise plans, Great Fountain Garden PRO WORK 32/311  
 1701, Henry Wise plans, plantation at end of canal PRO WORK 32/310  
 1701 - 1800, Run of Wolsey's Water supply, PRO WORK 34/104  
 1800 - 1850, Map HCP including park and garden PRO MR 1/1454 - paddocks of 1820/30 not depicted  
 1662-1949, HCP Maps and plans PRO WORK 34/1126 - undated plan - paddocks of 1820/30 mapped  
 c19th Cent Supply of water to Hampton Court from Coombe Hill, Surrey PRO WORK 31/2129  
 1851, Map Bushey and HCP, PRO LRRO 1/5029  
 1851, Traced Plans HCP ic gardens PRO LRRO 1/2053  
 1851, Map Bushey and HCP PRO LRRO 1/2054  
 1851, Map Bushey and HC parks PRO LRRO 1/2054  
 1859, HCP Plan of water course PRO WORK 32/259  
 1865, Maps and Plans HCP park and gardens PRO LRRO 1/2243  
 1867, Map Bushey and HCP PRO LRRO 1/4436  
 1872, HCP Proposed reservoir map PRO WORK 32/258  
 1895, Map of HCP Golf Course PRO WORK 32/257  
 1867, Royal Parks of Bushey and Hampton Court: copyholds and lettings PRO LRRO 1/4436  
 1878 HCP Gardens plans of plant pits PRO WORK 34/701  
 1895-1914 Home Park Golf Club PRO WORK 16/658  
 1911 Home Park Golf Club: block plan PRO WORK 34/1302  
 1919-1940 Home Park Golf Club: encroachment; licence; history PRO WORK 16/1647  
 1976 Site plan of Coombe Conduit PRO AT 13/94 [not within Home Park Study Area]

Undated floor plans of the Pavilion PRO WORK 34/707

*Documentary sources:*

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 1891-1905 Allotments in HCP PRO WORK 16/655 [document file]  
 1919 - 1939 Hampton Court Park and Bushy Park paddocks (includes "King's Field" and Bushy Park allotments, administration, maintenance, water supply, drainage, etc.), PRO WORK 19/808 [document file]  
 1944-1949 Home Park Golf Club PRO WORK 16/1549 [document file]

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1898 General Plan of Hampton Court and Bushy Parks HRP HCP (PSA) HCP01/002  
 Coombe Conduit 1919 HRP HCP (PSA) HCP01/006  
 1920 General Plan of Hampton Court and Bushy Parks HRP HCP (PSA) HCP01/018  
 1956 Plan of Home Park (O/S) HRP HCP (PSA) HCP01/009  
 1956 Plan Home Park and Long Water (O/S) HRP HCP (PSA) HCP01/010  
 1956 Plan Home Park SE (O/S) HRP HCP (PSA) HCP01/011  
 1956 Plan Home Park E (O/S) HRP HCP (PSA) HCP01/012  
 1956 Plan Home Park NE (O/S) HRP HCP (PSA) HCP01/013  
 1976 General Plan of Hampton Court and Bushy Parks HRP HCP (PSA) HCP01/019

1992 O/S 1:1250 Home Park (Pavilion, Golf Course, Barge walk, Royal Paddocks, Stud House, Longwater HRP HCP (PSA) HCP01/236 - 242  
 1992 O/S 1:1250 HRP HCP (PSA) HCP01/252  
 1992 O/S 1:1250 Wolsey water supply, Wilderness House, Rick Pond, Ravens Ait, Hampton Wick Pond, Barge Walk Cottages HRP HCP (PSA) HCP01/256 - 259

**EX English Heritage Material****Folder 1**

1851 General Plan Royal Parks HRP EH Folder 1 HCP 22  
 1893 General Plan Royal Parks - 5 HRP EH Folder 1 HCP 19  
 2nd Ed O/S 25 " 1898 (E of Park) HRP EH Folder 1 HCP 13  
 1912 - 13 General Plan Royal Parks HRP EH Folder 1 HCP 20  
 1914 O/S 25 2 (W of Park) HRP EH Folder 1 HCP 16  
 1940 Bomb Hits Aug 17th HRP EH Folder 1 HCP 51  
 Longwater Site Plan HRP EH Folder 1 HCP 27  
 1973 Longwater Borehole Locations HRP EH Folder 1 HCP 28  
 1973 Longwater Borehole Data HRP EH Folder 1 HCP 29

**Folder 2**

1963 Bowling Green and Pavillion HRP EH Folder 2 HCP 197

**Folder 3**

Allotments by Barge Walk HRP EH Folder 3 HCP 59  
 Allotments by Barge Walk HRP EH Folder 3 HCP 60  
 Details of Golf Club House HRP EH Folder 3 HCP 83  
 Plan of Lower Wilderness (Copy of Henry Wise Plan) HRP EH Folder 3 HCP 105

**Folder 5**

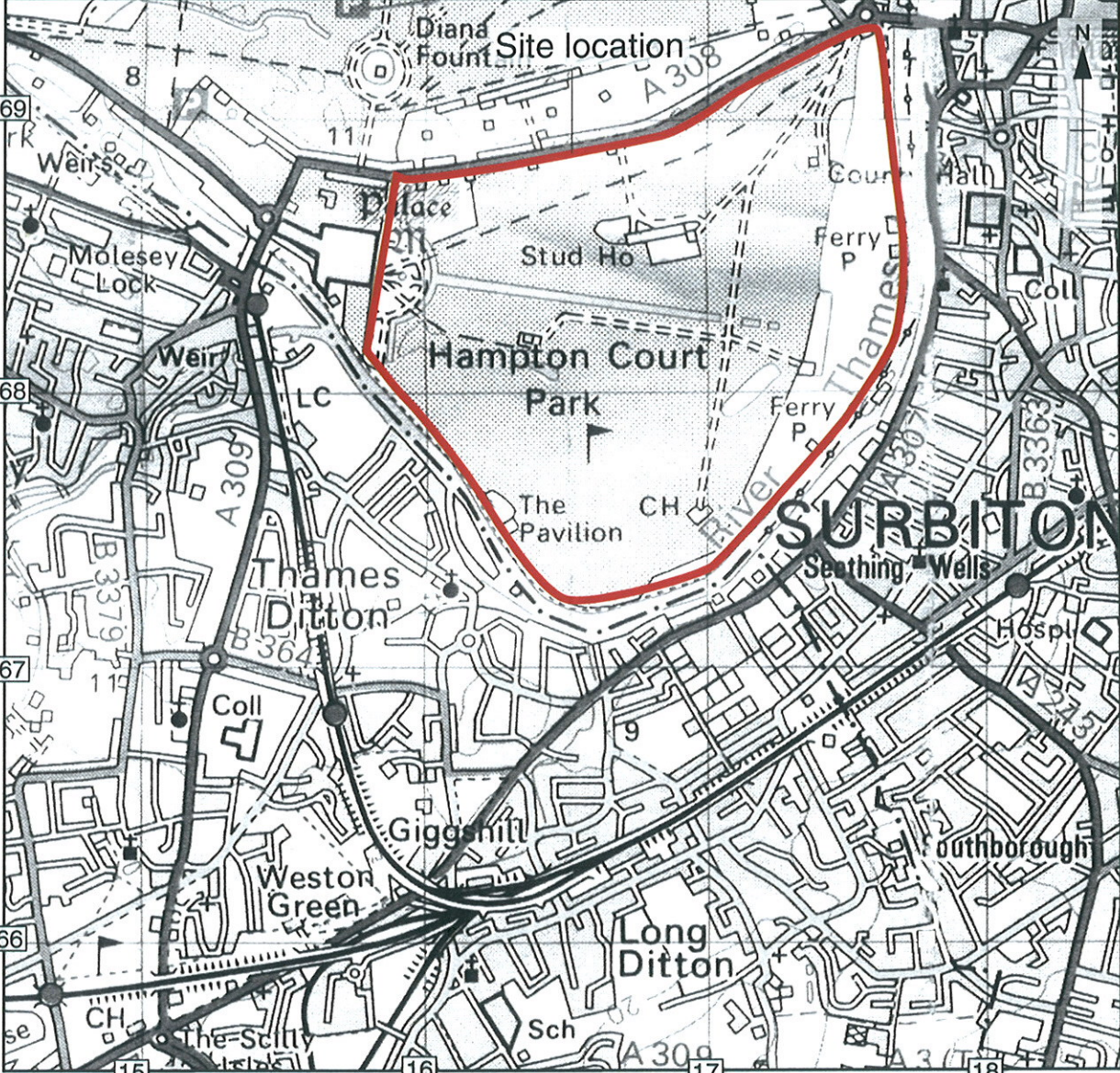
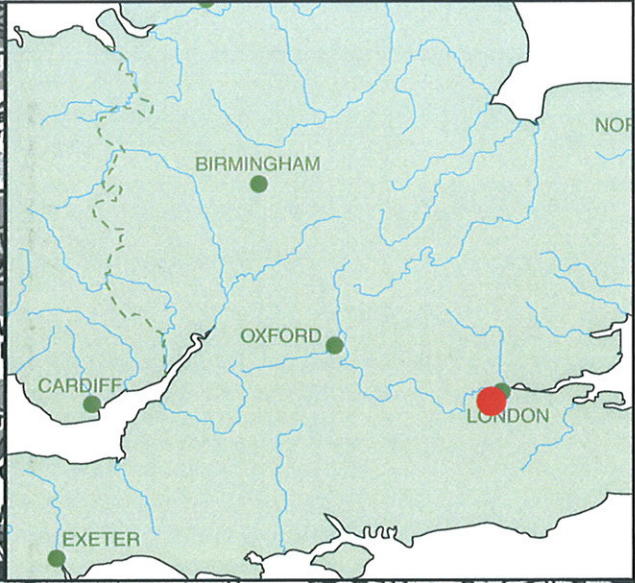
1938 Plan of Golf Club House HRP EH Folder 5 HCP 382  
 The Pavilion HRP EH Folder 5 HCP 405  
 The Pavilion Drainage HRP EH Folder 5 HCP 408  
 Rickyard Lodge HRP EH Folder 5 HCP 411  
 Cottages near Kingston Gate HRP EH Folder 5 HCP 412  
 Gingson Gate Lodge HRP EH Folder 5 HCP 429  
 Hampton Court Farm Buildings (Drainage) HRP EH Folder 5 HCP 431

**Folder 6**

Stud House HRP EH Folder 6 HCP 450  
 Stud House Basement HRP EH Folder 6 HCP 452  
 1911/12 Stud House re Drainage HRP EH Folder 6 HCP 453  
 1960 Stud House Demolition and Conversion Plan (Garage) HRP EH Folder 6 HCP 466  
 Drainage plan for above conversion HRP EH Folder 6 HCP 467

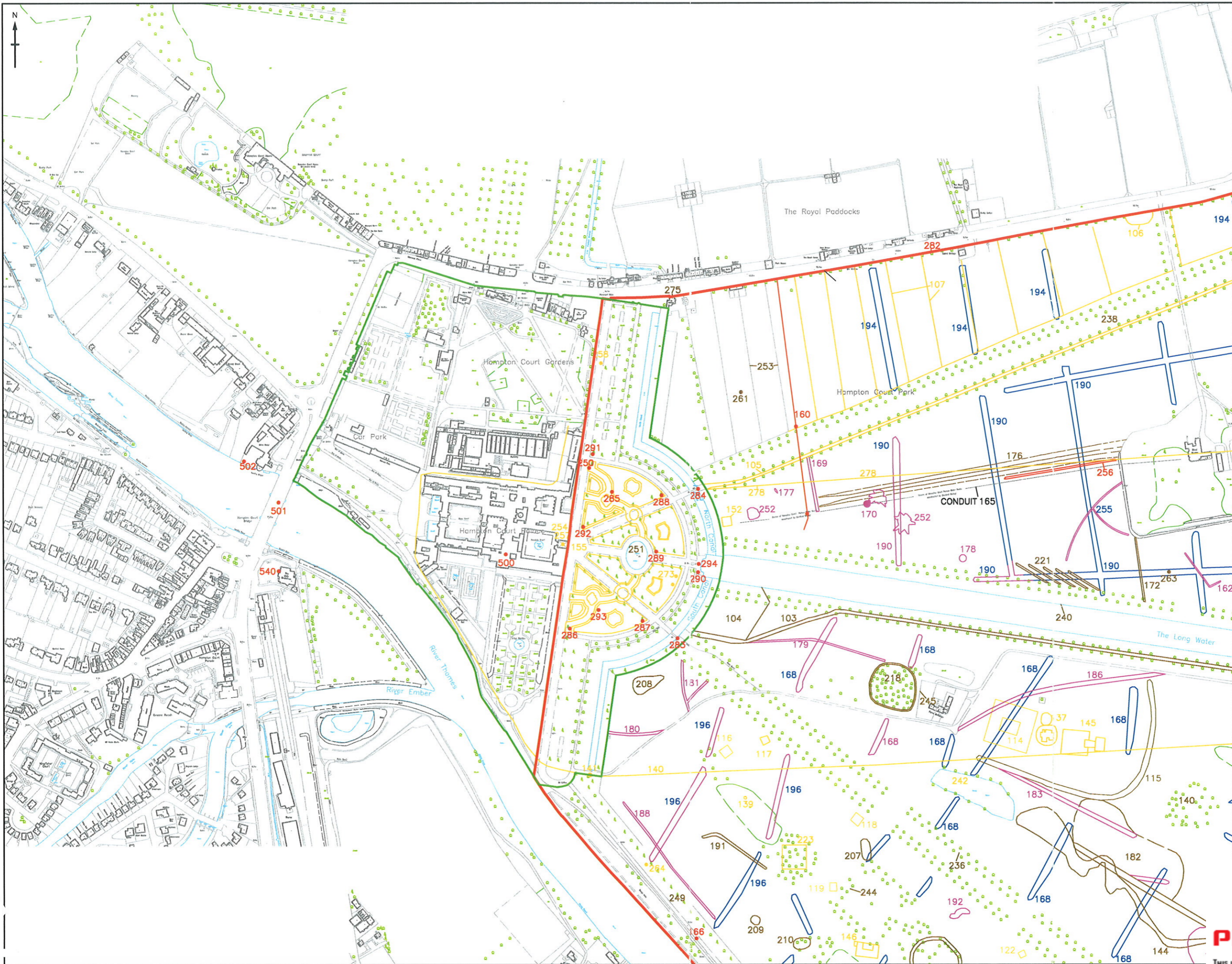
**Other Sources viewed in Longstaffe and Gowan, 2005**

Anthonis van den Wyngaerde's view of Hampton Court from the south, c1555  
 Unattributed 'Prospect of Hampton Court from the East Side', c1665-70  
 William Schellink's view of the east front of 1662  
 William Talman 'Plan of Hampton Court Palace and Gardens', c1698  
 Leonard Knyff's view of Hampton Court from the south c1702  
 Leonard Knyff's painted view of Hampton Court from the east c1705  
 Leonard Knyff's view of Hampton Court from the West 1707  
 Bridgeman Survey c1709 collected from HRP original source Bodleian Govah MS a.4. fol 62  
 Charles Bridgeman, A general plan of Hampton Court Palace Gardens and Parks, 1711  
 18th century plan of the bargeway from Kingston bridge to a point of land opposite Thames Ditton church belonging to Somerset English Esq collected from HRP original held at PRO (MPD 1/23)  
 John Rocque's Survey of the County of Middlesex, 1754  
 Philip Hardwick site plan 1813  
 John Sayer's Plan of the Royal Park at Hampton Court 1841

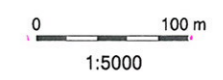


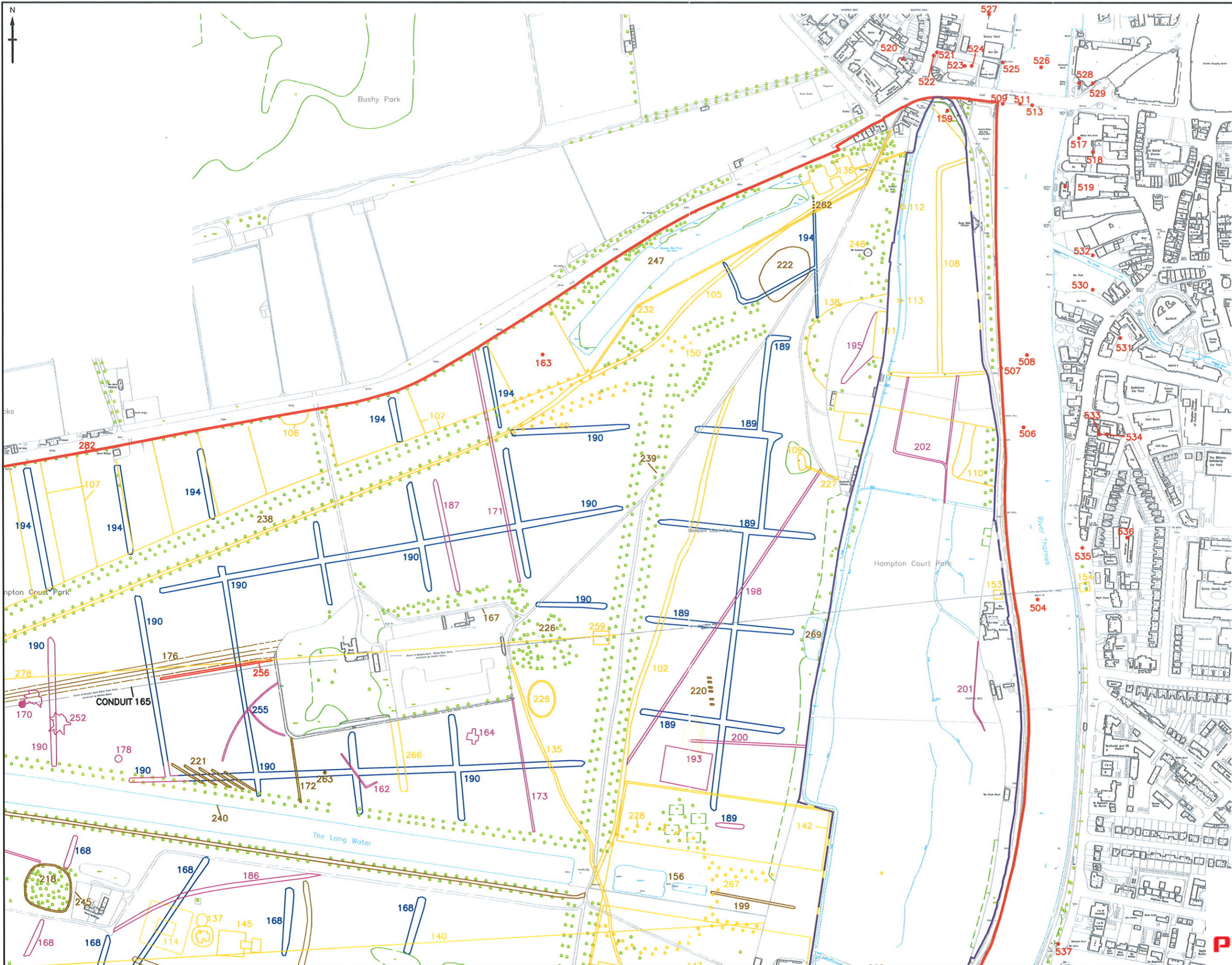
Scale 1:25,000

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- Study area
- Hampton Court Scheduled Monument
- Features seen on walkover survey
- Features visible on aerial photographs
- Features shown on historic maps and in documentary evidence
- 501 Features recorded by the GLSMR/NMR and archaeological interventions.
- 256
- 179 OA reference number
- Water
- Trees
- Area of rough ground
- OS basemap

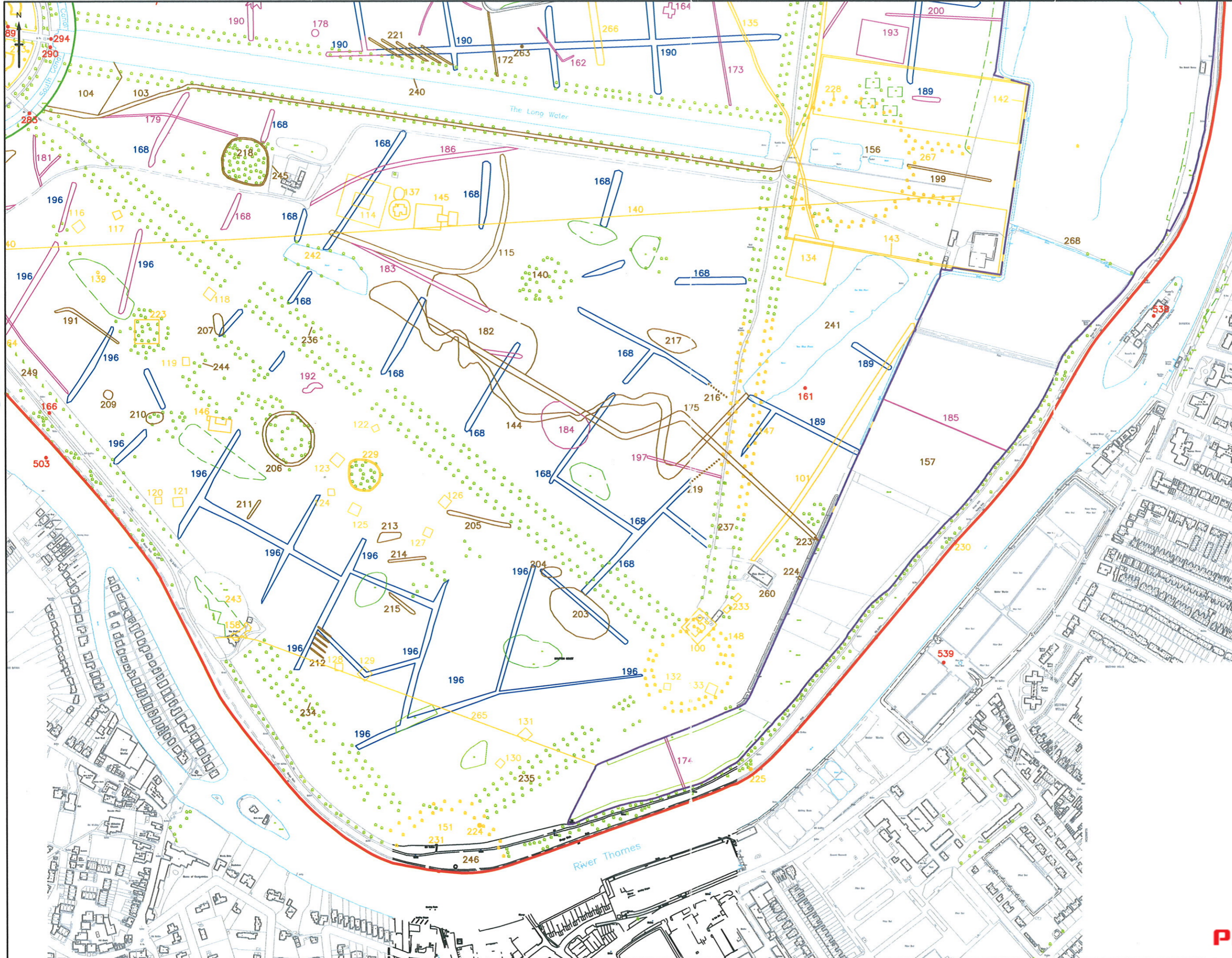




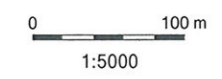
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- Water
- Trees
- Area of rough ground
- OS basemap

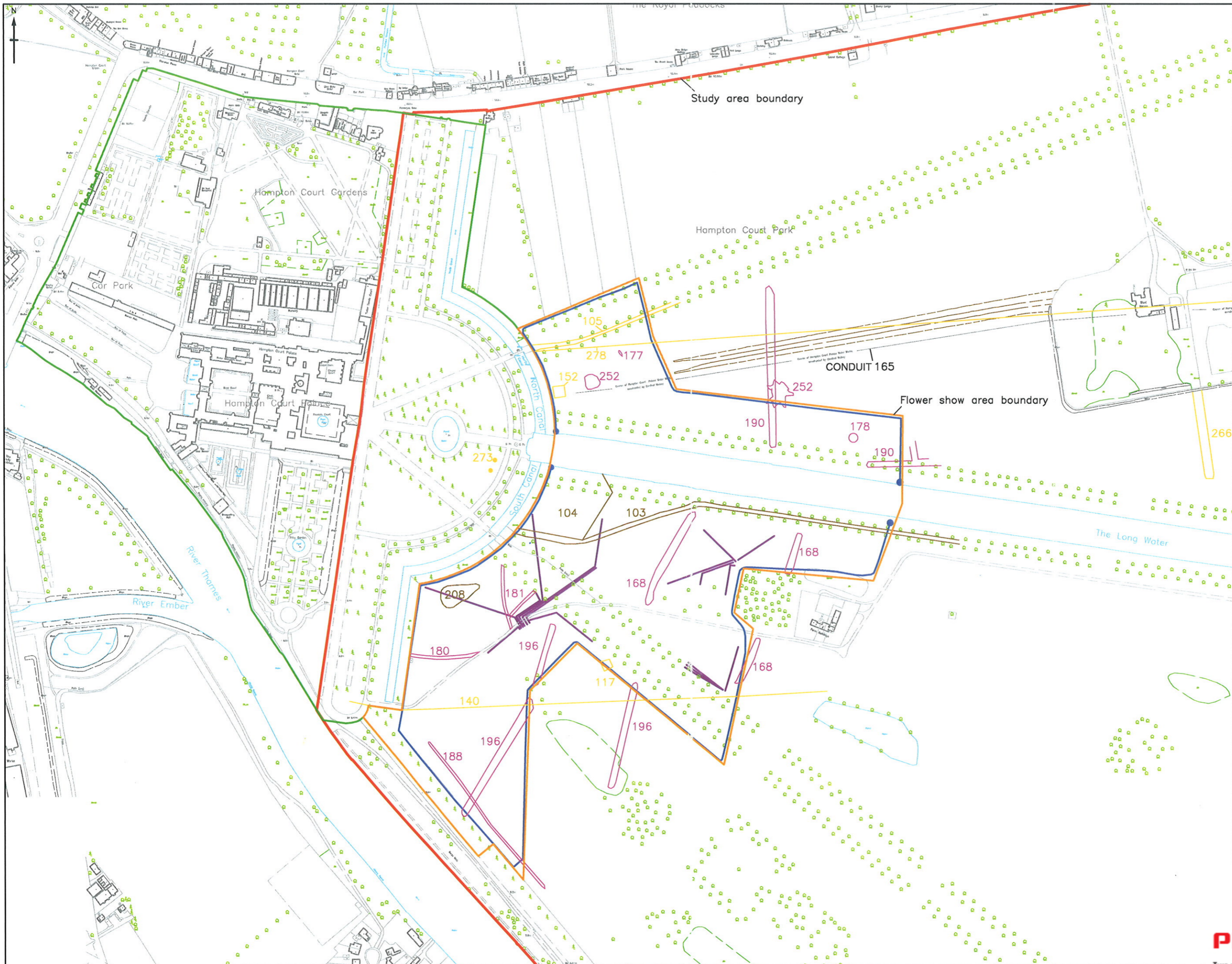
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- Study area
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- Hampton Court Scheduled Monument
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- 501 Features recorded by the GLSMR/NMR and archaeological interventions.
- 179 OA reference number
- Water
- Trees
- Area of rough ground
- OS basemap





- ▭ Study area
- ▭ Hampton Court Scheduled Monument
- ▭ Flower show area
- ▬ Proposed electricity cables
- ▬ Proposed water pipes
- Terminal points of water pipes
- 115 Features seen on walkover survey
- 190 Features visible on aerial photographs
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- ▬ Water
- Trees
- Area of rough ground
- OS basemap

0 100 m



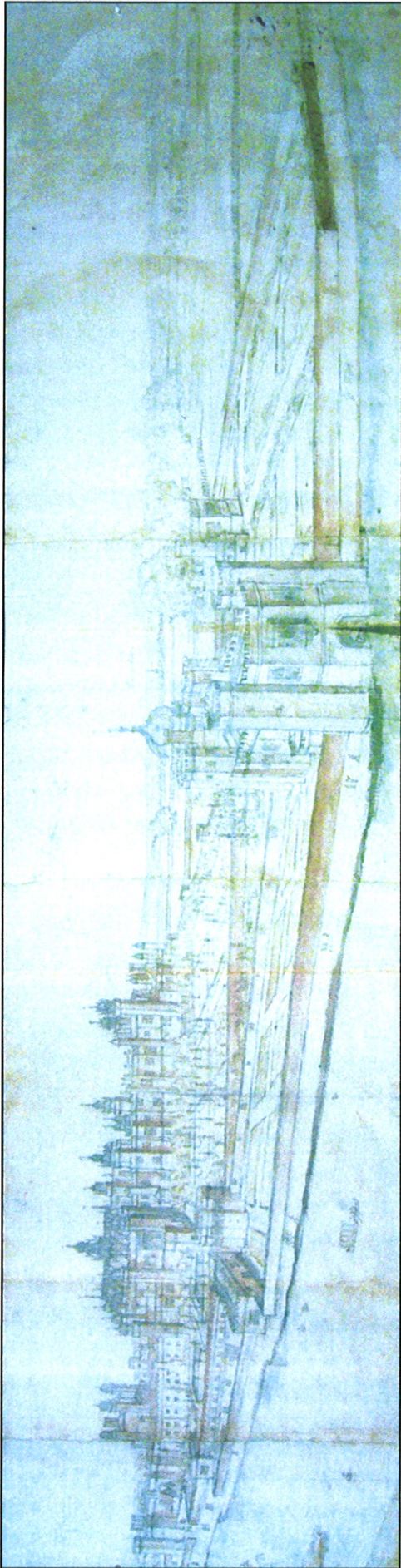


Figure 4: Wynegaerde's view of the Palace from the South c 1555.

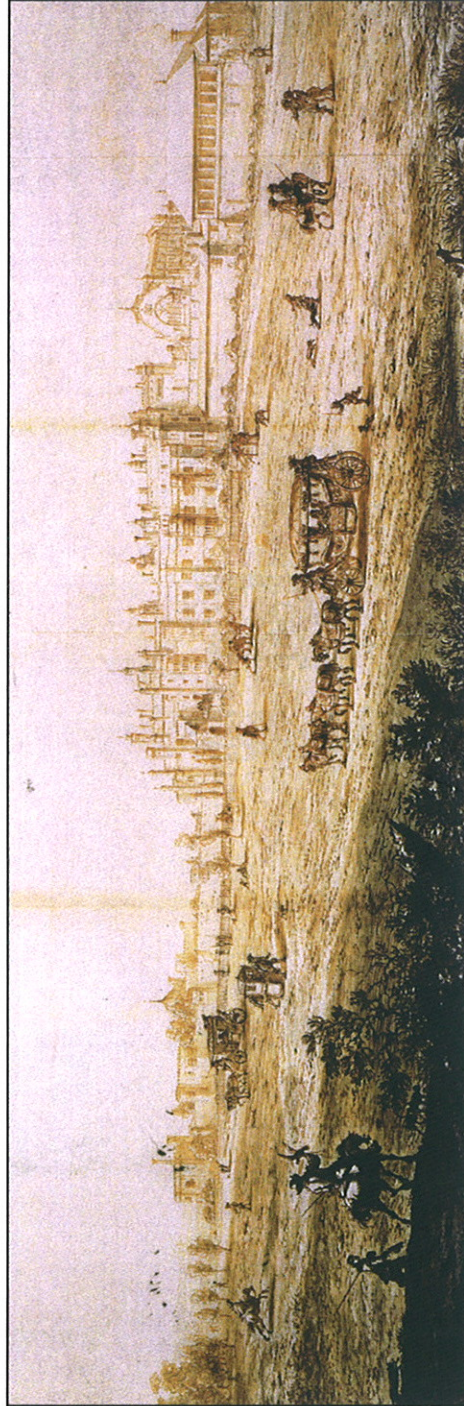


Figure 5: Schellink's view of the East Front 1662



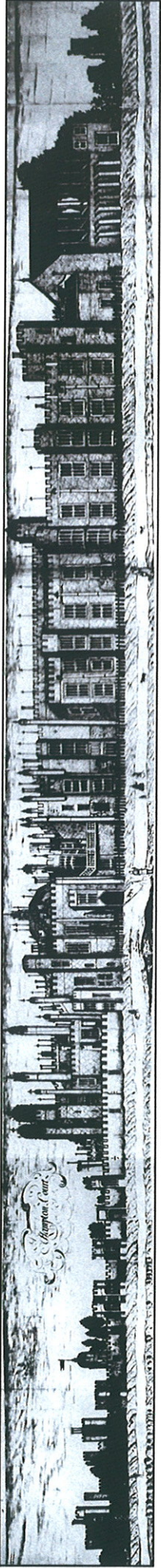
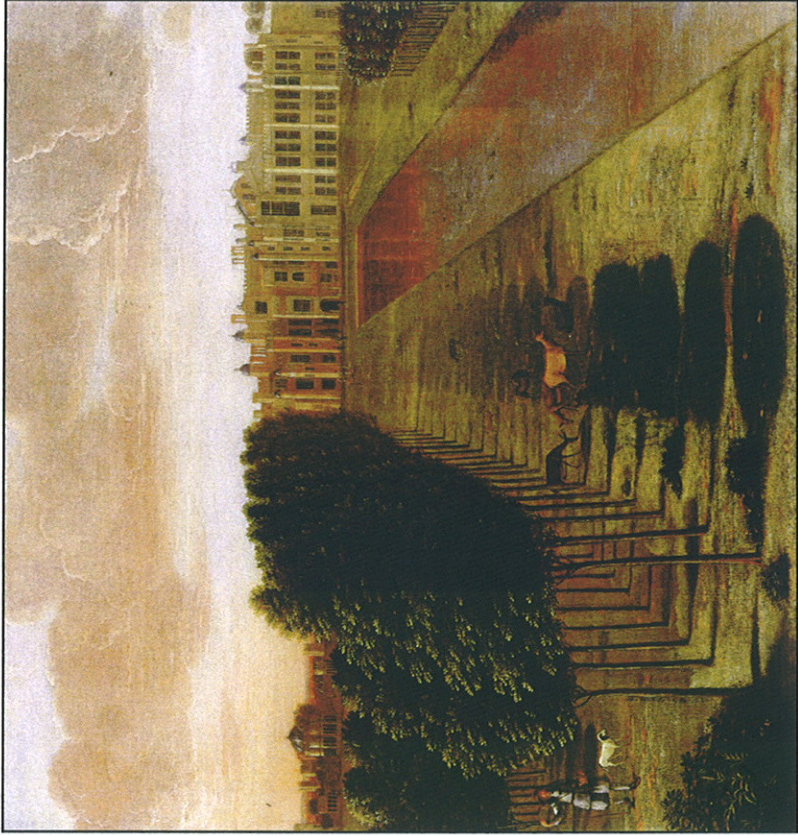


Figure 6: Prospect of Hampton Court from the East Side c 1665-70.



Dankert's View of the Long Water and Long Water Avenue, 1670

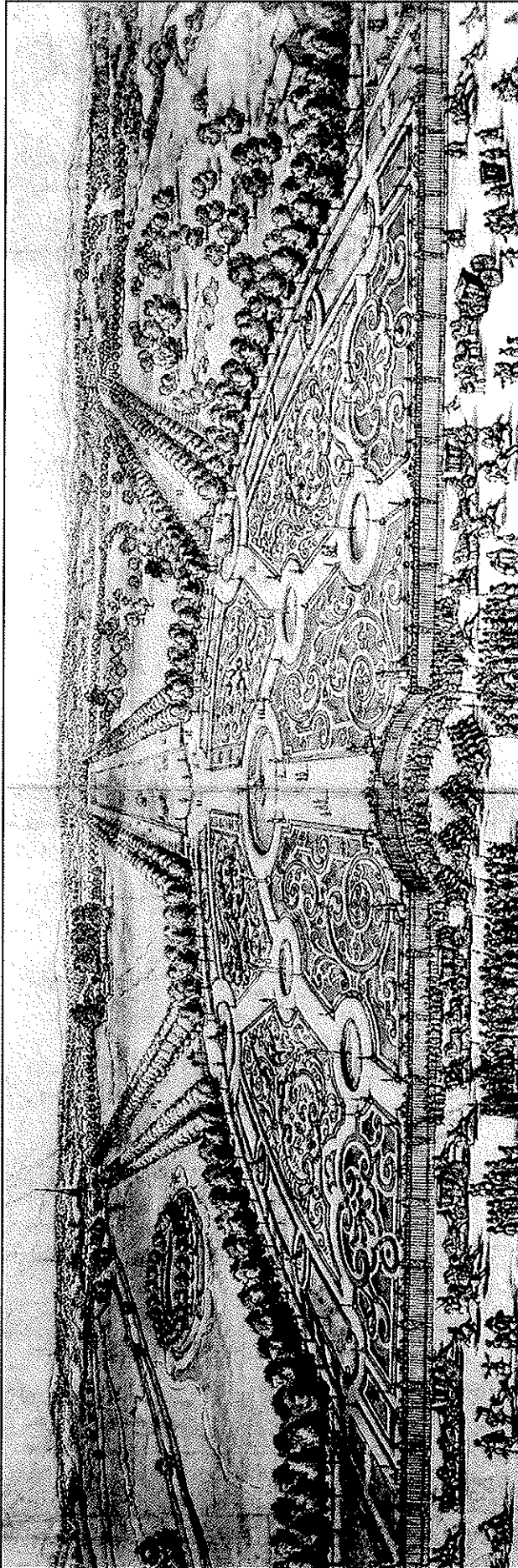


Figure 8: Daniel Marot's design for the Great Fountain Garden 1689.

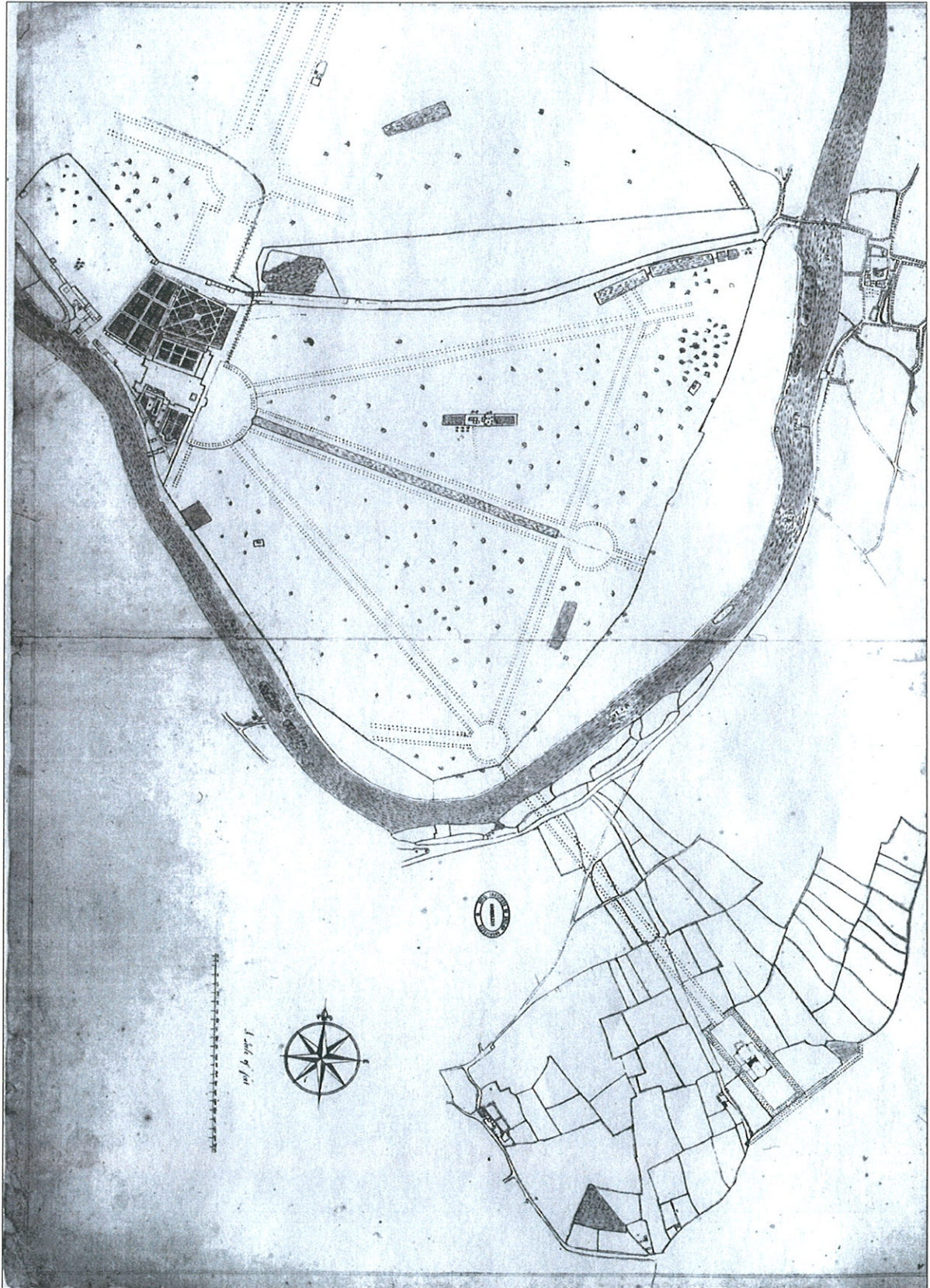


Figure 9: Plan of Hampton Court Palace and Gardens by W. Verelsteden

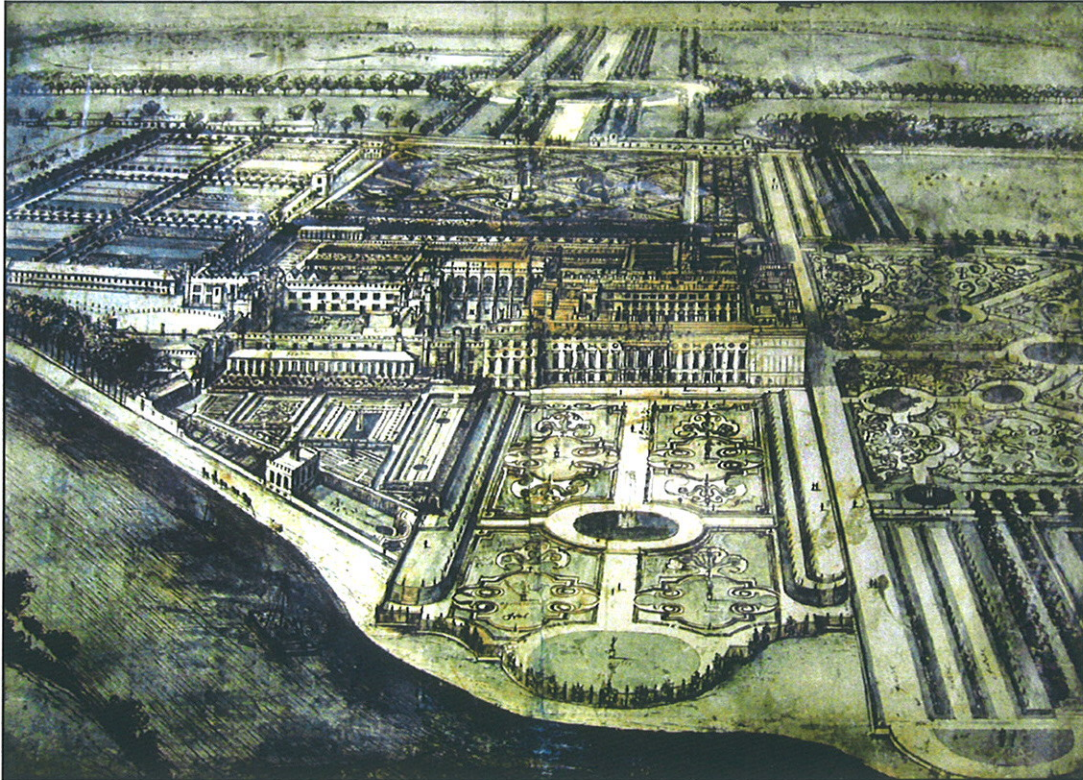


Figure 10: Leonard Knyff's View of Hampton Court from the South c 1702.

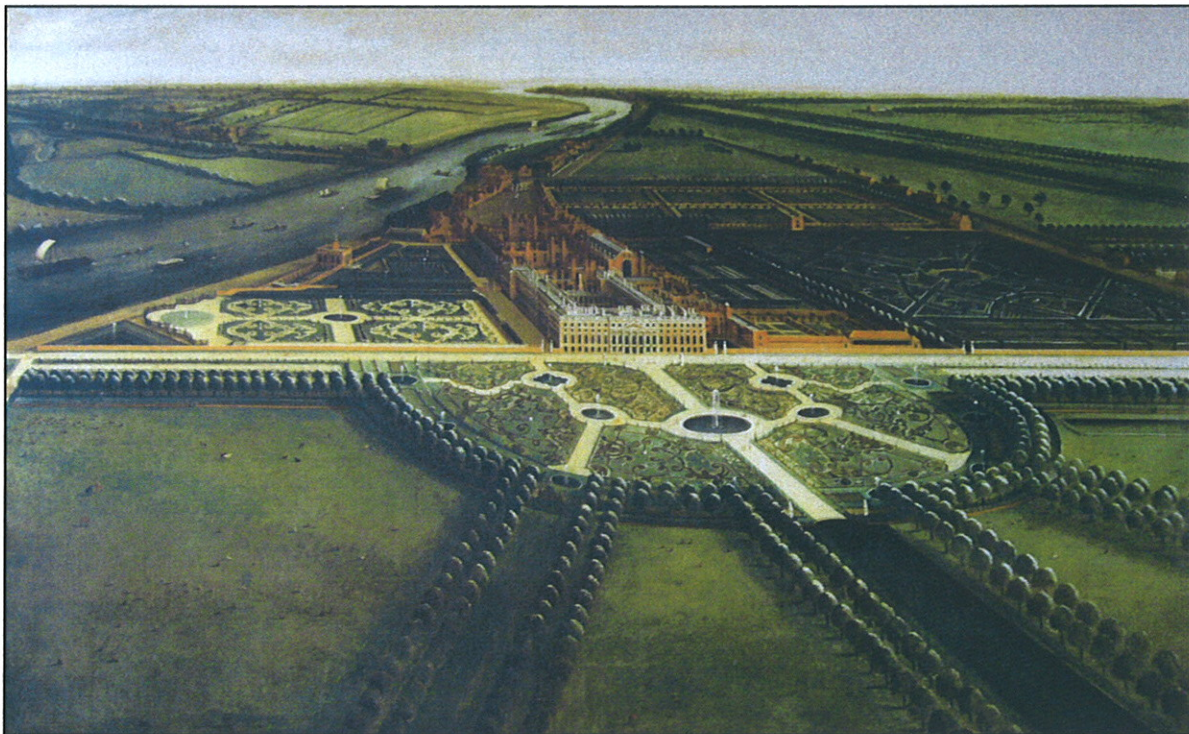


Figure 11: Leonard Knyff's Painted View of Hampton Court from the East c 1705.



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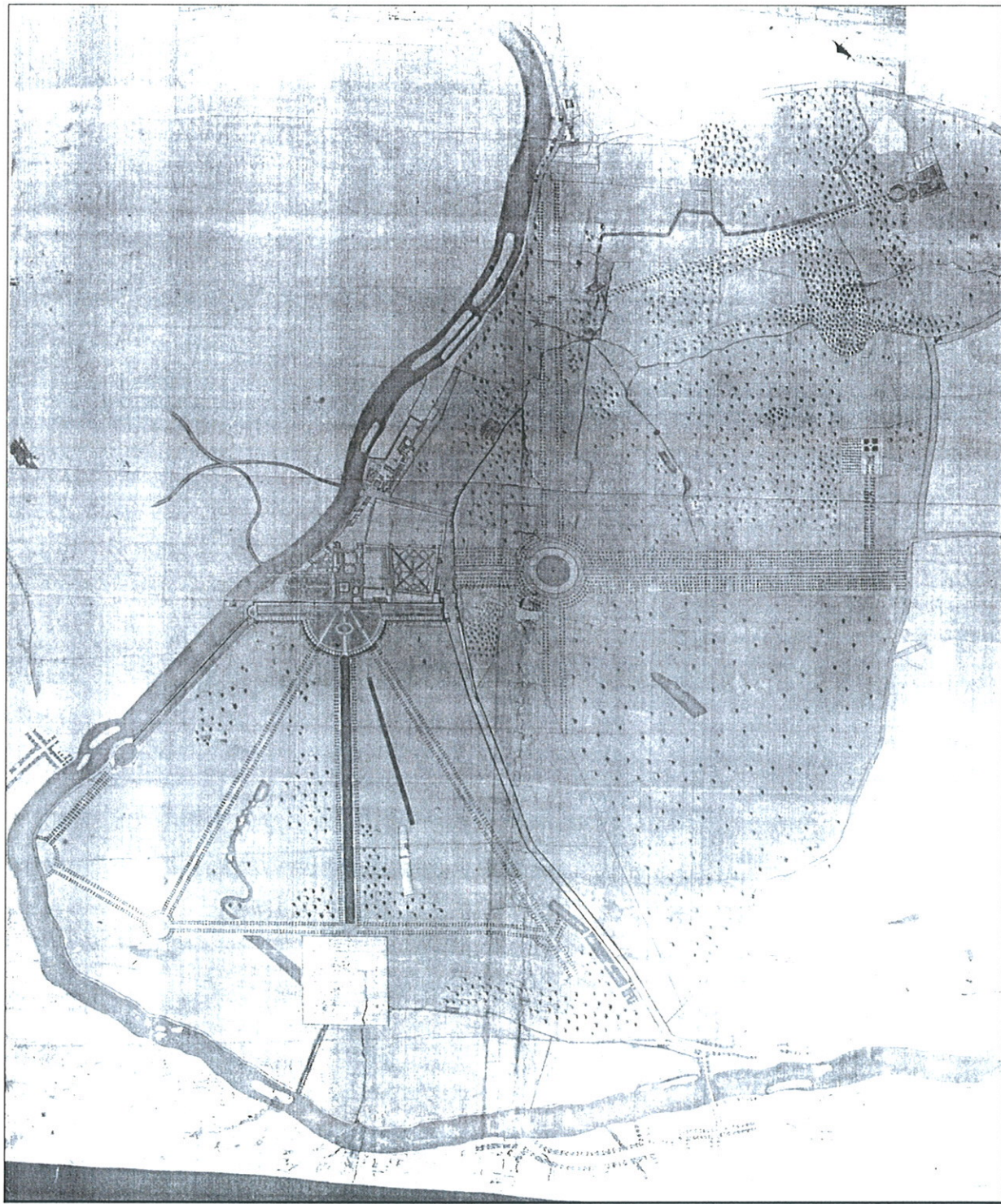


Figure 12: Charles Bridg



Figure 13: Charles Bridgeman's 'A General Plan of Hampton Court Palace Gardens and Parks', 1711

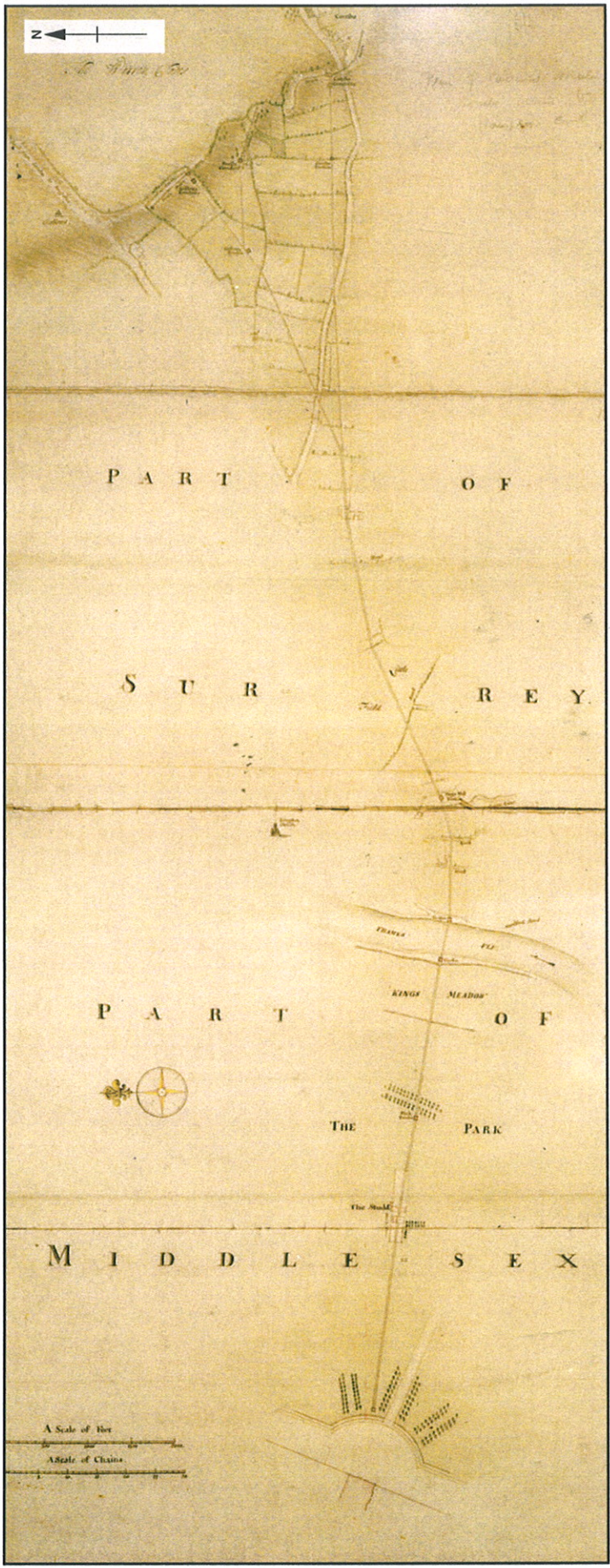


Figure 14: Thomas Fort's Survey of Coombe Conduit 1742.

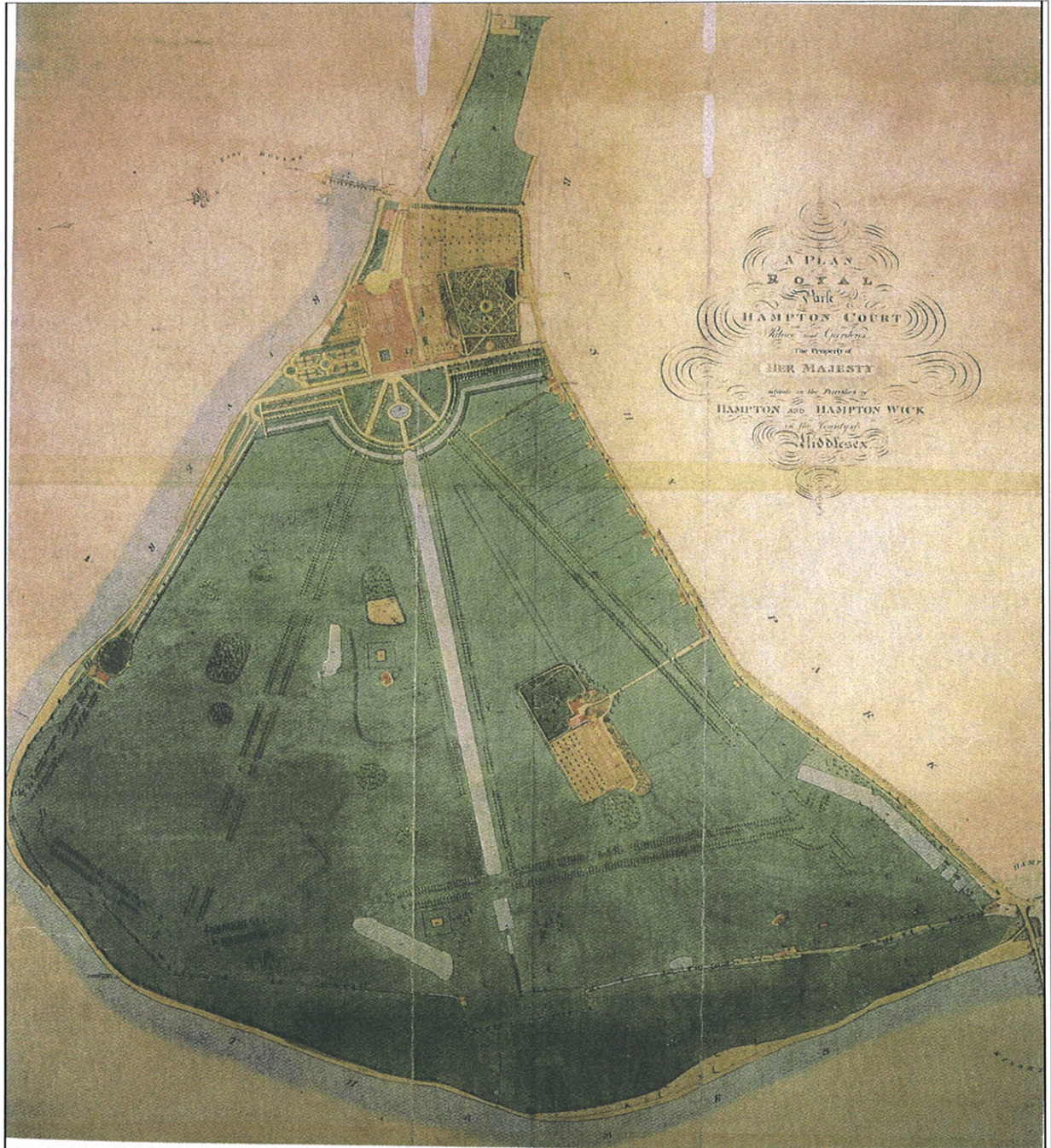
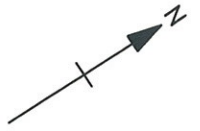


Figure 15: John Sayer's Plan of the Royal Park at Hampton Court 1841



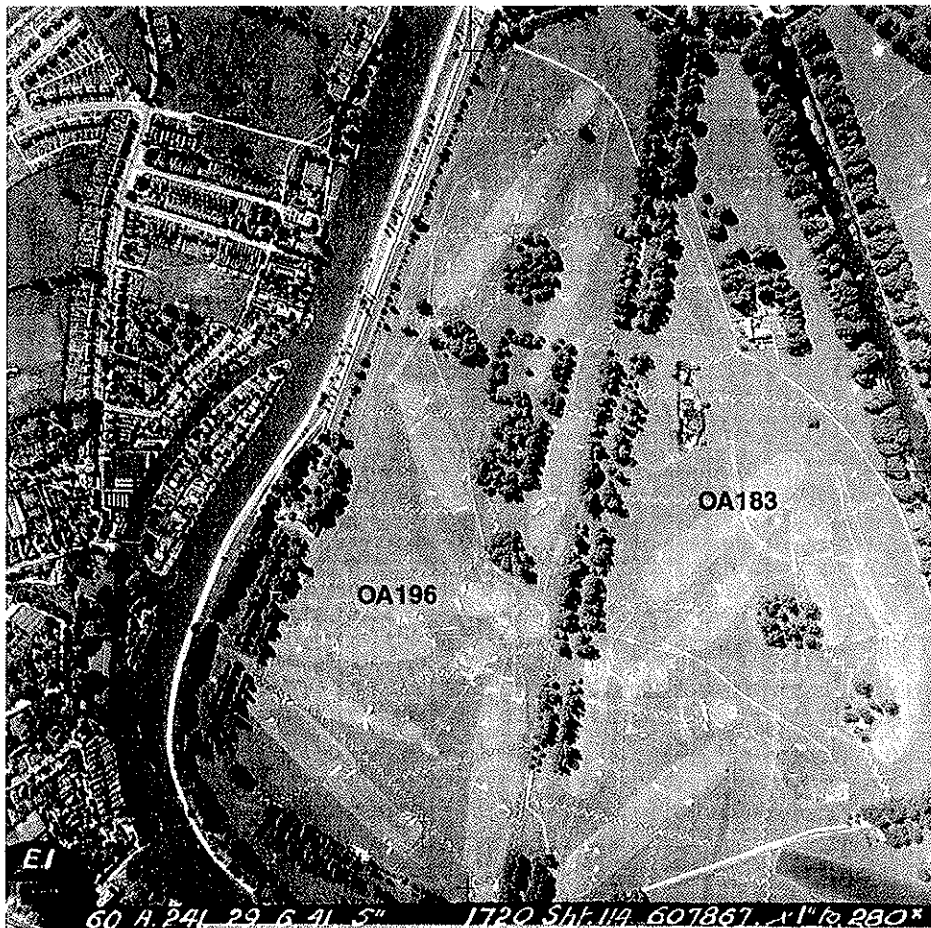


Figure 16: Aerial photograph the showing grid of anti-glider World War II defences across the South of the Home Park.  
RAF/241/AC/10 v 060 29/07/41

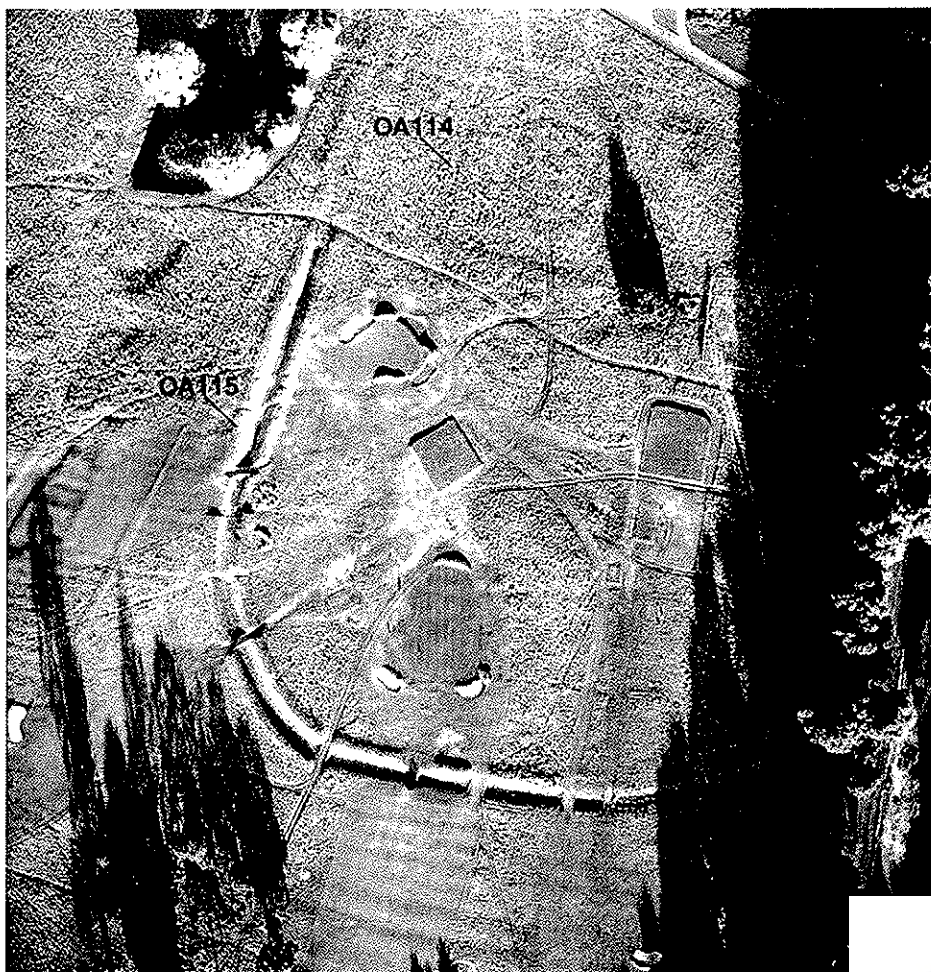


Figure 17: Aerial photograph showing the complex of earthworks and golf related features located between The Long Water and Ditton Avenue.  
TQ 1668/2/234 891 22/8/75



### Oxford Archaeology

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)



### Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1TF

t: (0044) 01524 541000  
f: (0044) 01524 848606  
e: [lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)



**Director:** David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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Oxford Archaeological U  
Janus House, Osney Mead



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