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Proposed Music Festival Site
East Front Gardens



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HAMPTON COURT EAST FRONT GARDEN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT

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 holding an annual music festival in the gardens at Hampton Court Palace. The assessment has been based on the principal historical sources, known archaeological records, aerial photographs, investigations elsewhere at the palace (particularly the Privy Garden), a site visit and discussions with relevant experts.

The music festival would be held in the gardens on the east side of Hampton Court, in an area which prior to the late 17th century largely formed part of the parkland which at that date extended right up to the east side of the Tudor palace. The area was transformed by the construction of a spectacular parterre garden by the newly crowned monarchs, William and Mary, in 1689-91 and this forms by far the greatest area of archaeological potential in the music festival site. The hugely elaborate parterre would have required a very high level of maintenance and this, together with a desire to have a more English style of garden, led to the French parterre being substantially removed in 1703-1707, less than 20 years after it was established.

The HCP Gardens, Estate and Landscape Conservation Management Plan describes the Great Fountain Garden as 'one of the most important and recognisable historic gardens in Europe' and the Great Parterre was a key element of that. Although the parterre was short lived it was the centrepiece of the original Fountain Garden and for a short period it would have been perhaps the most spectacular element of the palace gardens.

The simpler design of the Great Fountain Garden which Queen Anne laid out has survived relatively unchanged since the first decade of the 18th century, other than fluctuations in planting tastes and other minor changes.

The current development site lies over the southern segment of the semi-circular Great Fountain Garden and continues south towards the Thames. The music festival will include the construction of a number of temporary structures including a stage, a tip-seat grandstand, an area with folding chairs and toilets. It is understood that none of the new buildings will require intrusive ground works such as trenching or services but the music festival will have a range of other potential impacts. These include the compression or compaction of the buried remains from the buildings, particularly the stage and grandstand.

It is likely that substantial remains survive from the Great Parterre including evidence of paths, edgers, tree holes, fountain bases, and water pipes and that these may be buried at a relatively shallow depth. An aerial photograph taken during a dry summer shows distinct parchmarks which are strongly suggestive of elements of the Great Parterre, particularly one of the circular fountain bases.

However the remains should be relatively robust and it is considered unlikely that the compression impacts from the proposed development would cause extensive or substantial harm to them. Both the type of geology in the area and the nature of the likely archaeological remains should limit the impact of the compaction from the development.

The types of archaeological sites which would be particularly at risk from compression impacts would be those with fragile remains or voids such as a Roman villa with a mosaic or hypocaust

floor or a cemetery with coffins and skeletons. In contrast the remains of the Great Parterre should be relatively compact and robust. It is known that waterlogged sites or areas with a clay geology are more likely to deform than quick-draining sites such as the gravel terrace on which Hampton Court is located.

The development may cause some sub-surface movement but it should not cause significant damage to the remains. Other potential impacts may include erosion from increased foot traffic and potentially occasional vehicular traffic.

A geophysical survey has been commissioned and this will help to clarify the presence and extent of buried archaeology within the area.

An archaeological evaluation in the area of greatest potential compaction impact (the grandstand) would also help to confirm the depth of archaeological remains and their level of preservation.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE EAST FRONT GARDENS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by Historic Royal Palaces (HRP) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the potential archaeological implications of holding an annual music festival in the East Front Gardens of Hampton Court Palace (Fig 1). The festival would be partly held within the semi-circular Great Fountain Garden immediately to the east of the palace, and would overlie part of the historically significant Great Parterre constructed by William and Mary in c.1690. It is reported that in certain weather conditions it is possible to see the trace of this parterre on the ground, particularly when viewed from the adjacent palace roof.
- 1.1.2 The music festival would include the construction of various temporary structures and although it is understood that these would not have a direct intrusive impact in the form of foundation or service trenches, there is the potential for compression impacts on buried remains.
- 1.1.3 For the purposes of this report the documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources readily available and pertaining to the proposed development site have been studied. In addition records of known archaeological sites have been considered from within a wider study area around the development site in order to gain an understanding of the wider archaeological potential of the site. The purpose of this report is to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed developments related to the music festival. This information will provide a basis upon which an informed decision can be reached regarding the need for any further archaeological mitigation related to the proposed music festival.

1.2 Location and Geology

- 1.2.1 The proposed music festival will be held in the southern part of the Great Fountain Garden, immediately to the east of Hampton Court Palace. The national grid reference of the centre of the site is TQ1586 6835.
- 1.2.2 The geology is gravel of the first Thames Terrace overlain in part by Brickearth which supports a light, fertile and free draining soil. The location on free draining soil on the first gravel terrace, within a meander of the Thames, would have provided an attractive location for early settlement and agricultural activity.

2 SOURCES CONSULTED AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sources

- 2.1.1 The current study has been based on primary and secondary historical sources, known archaeological data, previous unpublished reports undertaken for HRP and aerial photographs. The primary historical sources (particularly maps and views) have been provided by Kent Rawlinson (Curator Historic Buildings) from the HRP records held at Hampton Court Palace (HCP). A full list of sources consulted can be found in Appendix Three.
- 2.1.2 The data used in the current study on known heritage assets within the vicinity of HCP was obtained by OA from the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR), in relation to previous desk based assessments at Hampton Court including those on Home Park (2006), and The Pavilion (2009). OA also requested records of monuments and events from the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon. Relevant SMR and NMR entries within the wider Study Area around the development site are included in the gazetteer (Appendix 1) and archaeological features mapping (Figure 2).
- 2.1.3 Aerial photographs showing the development site have also been studied at the National Monuments Record in Swindon.
- 2.1.4 This report draws upon two works on 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).
- 2.1.5 The project has also been discussed with Kent Rawlinson as well as with Brian Dix (HRP Gardens Strategy Group) who led the archaeological investigations at the adjacent Privy Garden.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Appendix One is a gazetteer of all relevant heritage assets within the study area. Each entry has been allocated an OA number, added to the gazetteer, referred to in the text and plotted on Figure 2.
- 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 for Archaeologists (IfA) in the *Guidelines for the Production of Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (IfA 1994, revised in 2008). The general approach and methodology has been to consider the heritage assets 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 have been studied at the National Monuments Record in Swindon. There are 105 specialist oblique images, 7 military obliques and 43 vertical images which show the site of the proposed music festival.
- 3.1.2 In addition copies of a number of aerial photographs held in the HRP files have been considered as well as several images which are available on-line or on Google Earth/Google Maps.

3.2 Results

3.2.1 *Google Earth images*

- 3.2.2 Google Earth is a programme which provides access to modern aerial images of the earth. The images are periodically updated and those which are currently available (accessed February 2011) show very interesting features relating to the music festival site. The photographs were taken on 27 June 2010 during a dry period and the grass in the current site, as well as the entire Home Park, looks very parched, in striking contrast to the lush green grass within the adjacent Privy Garden. Home Park to the east of the current site has a large number of marquees and stalls, presumably for the Hampton Court Flower Show which started on July 6 2010.

- 3.2.3 A number of features are visible, apparently as parchmarks, within the area of the Great Fountain Garden and these appear to relate to the layout of the parterre laid out in c.1690. In particular there is a clear circle, towards the northern corner of the site which is broadly in an area where there is known to have been a circular fountain basin and circular path around it. It is also interesting to note that there appears to be a matching circular feature in the northern segment of the Great Parterre (outside the current music festival site) where there is also known to have been a fountain. There are also a number of other subtle curves within the site which are less easy to relate to the parterre but still may potentially follow its layout.

- 3.2.4 Although it is possible that the apparent parchmarks are misleading and relate to a modern feature (eg a temporary structure which had been removed shortly before) the evidence does strongly suggest that buried remains from the parterre do survive and do so probably close to the current ground surface.

- 3.2.5 The images for Google Earth are provided by a company called Blue Sky and it is interesting to note that on their website it is possible to access earlier aerial images which would have been used on Google Earth before it was updated. These earlier images, taken in September 2000, September 2006 and August 2008 were taken in wetter periods than the 2010 image and there is no clear sign of the parchmark features.

- 3.2.6 The copies of images held in the HRP files do not show any clear trace of parchmark features in the proposed development site.

3.2.7 *National Monuments Record images*

- 3.2.8 The large majority of the aerial photographs held at the National Monuments Record were taken from too great a height to be able to identify any features in the proposed development site. A small number of the vertical images do show the site in greater detail (particularly from October 1945) but it is not possible to identify any trace of buried or significant former features. One difference with the current layout is that there were planting beds between the trees in the linear strip which extends south towards the

river. These beds are clearly visible in the October 1945 images as well as images from August 1960.

- 3.2.9 The oblique images are colour and most of these were taken on 6 September 2006. A number of these photographs do appear to show the very subtle trace of a circle in the same location as that which is much more clearly visible on the Google Earth image (detailed above). The feature on the oblique images is too subtle to be visible on photocopies or scans and only a faint hint or suggestion is apparent on the original photographs. The strong linear mowing pattern does not assist with identification of the feature and on most of the photographs it is not visible at all. At certain angles however (particularly from the south) there does appear to be a curve or partial circle in this area.

4 WALKOVER SURVEY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken by OA on the 17th February 2011.
- 4.1.2 The objectives of the survey were to:
- Attempt to identify any visible trace of the Great Parterre in the form of subtle ridges and undulations. As referred to above it appears that the outline of the Great Parterre can be seen in the form of parchmarks in aerial images and from the adjacent palace roof;
 - 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 damp, overcast conditions which were not favourable to the identification of very subtle landscape features. The site is slightly uneven and there are many subtle ridges and undulations but it was not possible to plot these or to confirm whether they reflect the outline of the Great Parterre.

5 LIMITATIONS AND PAST IMPACTS

5.1 Limitations

- 5.1.1 No significant archaeological excavation has taken place within Hampton Court Parkland, except the small areas discussed below, therefore little information is available to indicate the archaeological potential within the development site prior to the beginning of documentation during the Tudor period. Numerous excavations have, however, been undertaken in the wider 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 site 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).

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 site including:
- the creation of the Great Fountain Garden
 - Other landscaping works
 - Second World War bomb damage
 - agricultural activity including episodes of ploughing.
- 5.2.2 Such impacts may have destroyed or damaged earlier archaeology. However, any archaeological features and deposits that may be present within the site 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 whole of the current proposed development site.
- 6.1.2 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 includes the current development site and the area of the palace grounds. In addition there are three Grade II listed statues or pedestals within the site.

6.2 Summary of previous archaeological investigations

- 6.2.1 Although no archaeological investigation appears to have taken place within the proposed development site itself there have been a number of studies in the surrounding area. Among these are:
- Investigations into the Privy Garden undertaken in several phases in 1992-1994 and led by Brian Dix (now of the Gardens Strategy Group). At the time it was the largest programme of historic garden excavation ever undertaken and its purpose was to underpin the restoration of this part of the palace gardens. The investigation was very informative and found a high level of preservation of the archaeological remains.
 - Hampton Court Palace, Park Service Trench, Watching Brief (OAU 1996) (**OA 117**). The excavation of a water service trench for the Royal Horticultural Society Flower Show of 1996 was archaeologically monitored.

- 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 123**) across the presumed line of the Coombe Conduit (**OA 121**). The Geophysical survey indicated the presence of a number of enclosures in the area (**OA 179**). Trial trenching failed to locate the Coombe Conduit but did record a 10 cm diameter cast iron pipe on the same general alignment (**OA 180**). 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, 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 as it passes under the East Front of the palace.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND: THE PRE-PARKLAND LANDSCAPE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 This archaeological background is largely based on previous desk-based assessments of various sites at Hampton Court, particularly including that of Home Park relating to the Hampton Court Flower Show (2006).

7.2 Prehistoric Period (500, 000 BP - 43BC)

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

- 7.2.1 The erosional and depositional sequences that led to the creation of the gravel terrace on which the site 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 site or surrounding study area. However, undiagnostic Prehistoric flint artefacts have been recovered from the vicinity of Hampton Court, albeit outside the current study area. (see OA 2006).
- 7.2.2 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.

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

- 7.2.3 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 and noted in archaeological investigations outside the Study Area. 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 Hoggsmill, 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.

- 7.2.4 Evidence from excavations both for Neolithic exploitation and settlement, and for ceremonial activity has been located along the Thames, principally upstream of the current site. 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 woodland cover over the Thames Valley was initiated during the Neolithic period, and that some of the finds noted within the study area may be of tools used for this partial clearance (*ibid*). There are no recorded finds or features of Neolithic date within the Study Area although previous OA studies have identified finds from this period within a wider area (OA, 2006).
- 7.2.5 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.
- 7.2.6 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 no recorded references to Bronze Age or possible Bronze Age features and finds in the Study Area although there are a number of such sites immediately outside the area to the east. The majority of these are rather imprecise records of finds made in, or beside, the River Thames. 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.
- 7.2.7 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 previous OA desk-based studies.
- 7.2.8 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).

- 7.2.9 No confirmed finds or features of Iron Age origin have been recorded to date from within the Park, although Iron Age artefacts were recovered from an archaeological evaluation on the east bank of the Thames, outside the Study Area to the east (OA, 2006).

7.3 Roman (AD 43 - 410)

- 7.3.1 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 similar small rural 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.
- 7.3.2 A large Romano-British vessel (interpreted as a cremation urn) was discovered in c1882, somewhere in the area of the Palace although its exact location is unknown (**OA 119**). Cremation burials were found in the excavations at Hurst Park c.1.5km to the west of Home 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).
- 7.3.3 With the possible exception of **OA 119** noted above, there are no other features or finds of Roman origin recorded within the Study Area.

7.4 Early Medieval (AD 410 - 1066)

- 7.4.1 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 current site (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, (outside the Study Area to the east). An Early Medieval boundary ditch has also been located just to the east of Kingston Bridge (outside the Study Area to the north-east).
- 7.4.2 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 AD 925 (Hawkins 1998, 272). A palace has been recorded that was 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).

- 7.4.3 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 122**). The exact location of the findspot is uncertain although the description in the archaeological record suggests it was found in the river bank possibly below the eroding face of the Barge Walk. There are no other recorded features or finds of Early Medieval origin within the Park. An Early Medieval ford was possibly located c.1 km north-east of the site (OA, 2006). This is based on place name evidence and if it is correct, then it is likely that the ford served a route through the Park, or possibly even a settlement within the Park.

7.5 Later Medieval (AD 1066 - 1514)

- 7.5.1 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.
- 7.5.2 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). 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 178**).
- 7.5.3 Traces of probable ridge and furrow outside the Study Area have been identified in OA's previous study of Home Park suggesting that it was not just the higher ground of the park that was under arable cultivation.
- 7.5.4 By 1484 it is recorded that the Order of St John of Jerusalem 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 its accommodation 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 PALACE PARK AND GARDENS

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 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 although Coombe Conduit may be a candidate.

8.2 The Tudor Monarchs (1529 - 1603)

- 8.2.1 Henry VIII was quick to take Hampton Court into his own hands following Wolsey's disgrace and death in 1529. Not to be outdone by his former 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 entertainment.
- 8.2.2 Central to Henry VIII's scheme was the creation of a vast Royal hunting chase beside the Thames. This encompassed the Royal Palaces at Richmond, Nonsuch and Oatlands but the centrepiece 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, which at this date included the current development site, was further divided in two, again with a brick wall although 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 oaks, the majority of which were felled during the Commonwealth. Both the Deer Park and Course extended right up to the east front of the expanding palace of Hampton Court, therefore including the current music festival site.
- 8.2.4 Anthonis van den Wyngaerde's view of the palace from the south c1555 provides a valuable indication of the form of the current area in the mid 16th century. In the foreground of the view is the large water gate which adjoined the Thames and to the right of this is a large walled area laid out with a regular pattern. The eastern third of this area would have extended in a triangular shape into the southernmost part of the current development area. This area is believed to have been used as an orchard (Travers Morgan, 1981).
- 8.2.5 Other important features shown on Wyngaerde's view are several pavilions or structures which formed part of the eastern boundary of the Privy Garden and Mount Garden to the south, and which would have bordered the current development site. These structures are also visible on later images from the 1660s and they may have

extended slightly into what is today the Broad Walk and the western edge of the proposed music festival site. There appears to have been five such structures along this alignment (Travers Morgan, 1981).

- 8.2.6 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.
- 8.2.7 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 utilised the springs on Kingston Hill near Merton c.3 miles to the east.
- 8.2.8 The conduit is known to have crossed the Thames at Kingston and extended through Home Park although its precise route is uncertain (see OA, 2006). On each side of the Thames the conduit was provided with a brick tamkin for a stop cock (outside Study Area) and a further two tamkins provided access points to the conduit within Home Park; 'Park Tamkin' (just outside Study Area) to the west of the Cross Avenue and another unnamed tamkin (**OA 115**) immediately outside the northern part of the Fountain Garden (c.180 m to NE of development site). The conduit itself comprised a 7" bore lead pipe sheathed in canvas and protected further by a brick culvert.
- 8.2.9 A later cast iron pipe discovered during excavation within the Study Area, running parallel with the conduit, may represent a replacement or separate service (**OA 180**). The line of the Coombe Conduit as surveyed by Thomas Fort in 1742 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 131**). For further detail on the conduit and wider water supply to Hampton Court see OA's Archaeological Desktop Assessment of Home Park (2006).
- 8.2.10 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 Both James I and Charles I were keen hunters and Hampton Court remained a favourite residence and hunting venue of both these monarchs. The Home 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 former 14th-century moat of the earlier manor house located along the entire east front of the palace (**OA 181**). The Moat Ditch Garden was enclosed with a long picket fence and this is depicted in two distant views from the 1660s showing the east side of Hampton Court. These are William Schellink's view of the east front of 1662 (Figure 4) and the c.1665-70 view from the east (Figure 5). It appears from the two 17th-century views that the southern end of this sunken garden, and a longer extent of the earlier moat, may have extended into the western side of the current development site.
- 8.3.2 The two views are useful in providing a impression of the rough and undulating character of the parkland which at this date extended up to the east front of the palace. This is in stark contrast to the formality which was imposed on this landscape in the following 50 years.

- 8.3.3 In 1621-22 the Stud (**OA 123**) was instituted within Home Park, c.950 m to the east of the proposed music festival site. The original structure was timber framed but the existing building dates from later phases of rebuilding of 18th and 19th century date.
- 8.3.4 At the end of James's reign the gardens at Hampton Court hadn't changed greatly from those laid out in the Tudor period despite the fact that in the 1620s and 1630s the wider field of garden design, influenced by the gardens of Italy, had undergone something of a revolution.
- 8.3.5 Charles I had greater interest in the gardens and it appears that he hoped to develop the landscape at Hampton Court along the lines of the gardens in fashionable French houses with complex water features such fountains and cascades. In 1638/9 a great scheme was undertaken to create 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, was almost certainly to provide water for the proposed gardens and it remains extant to the north of the palace. (see below **OA 131, 182**).
- 8.3.6 In 1635 a bowling green (**OA 185**) was constructed banked in earth and fenced in with paling and a hawthorn hedge. A small timber arbour was also built for shelter (Thurley, 2003, 112). The precise location of this is uncertain although it appears to have been to the south-east of the music festival site close to the Thames.

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 and although the park was neglected during this period a number of pieces of high quality sculpture were acquired for the Privy Garden, almost certainly to form part of a modern formal design to replace the Tudor layout.

8.5 Charles II (1660 - 1685)

- 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.. 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 169**) which extended eastwards from the palace in order to draw what had been the hunting park into the more formally designed landscape. This great canal was excavated in 1661-62 and was initially revetted with timber. The western end of the Long Water terminated somewhat abruptly in front of the palace, immediately north of the current development site. The Long Water was filled by excavating a new channel of the Longford River from the north of the palace on a line approximately on the eastern edge of the present day Broad Walk.

- 8.5.3 The canal was enhanced by a double avenue of lime trees, probably planted in the winter of 1661/2 (Travers Morgan, 1981) and it was also furnished with landing jetties at either end of the water.
- 8.5.4 The design of the Long Water canal and avenue was almost certainly the work of Andre Mollet whose family had been influential gardeners and designers of fashionable gardens to European Royalty since the 16th century and who had been given an important commission by Charles in St James's Park in 1660. Mollet had also previously undertaken work in the Royal gardens of St James's (1629-33) and Wimbledon House (1642). Among Mollet's commissions in Holland was the highly regarded design at Honselaarsdijk, including parterres de broderie and a great avenue terminating in front of the palace with a semi-circle (Travers Morgan, 1981). The avenue with semi-circular termination was a favourite design of Mollet's and was used in his work at St James Park.
- 8.5.5 The blunt end of the canal terminated short of the east front of the palace with plain lawn on the site of the later Fountain Garden (OA 116) including the northern part of the current development site. In this period this area remained part of the Home Park. 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.
- 8.5.6 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 (Longstaffe-Gowan, 2005, 167). In 1669/70 the bowling green was moved to a new position to replace the earlier green of 1635. The new green is believed to have been close to the Thames to the south-east of the current development site.
- 8.5.7 In 1670 Charles is reported to have constructed a substantial lodging at the south-east corner of the palace for Barbara Villiers, his mistress and by then the Duchess of Cleveland. This building fronted onto the park but had steps into the Privy Garden and its construction necessitated the dismantling of part of the Privy Garden wall (Travers Morgan, 1981 Vol 1 p.22). This structure probably lies beneath the later south-east corner of the palace and was thus immediately outside the north-western edge of the current development site.
- 8.5.8 By 1672 Charles is known to have established a vineyard to the south of the Mount Garden in an area which probably extended east into the southern part of the currently proposed music festival site. This may have replaced an orchard in this location and appears to have been abandoned in 1682 (Travers Morgan, 1981, Vol 1, p22). Little is known of the vineyard but it may have had brick walls and a former structure at the eastern end of the Water Gallery may have been a still house associated with it. This structure would have been located on the western edge of the current site.

8.6 James II (1685 - 1689)

- 8.6.1 There is no certainty of any major garden works being commenced at Hampton Court in James's reign, but for the interesting claim of Monsieur Beaumont (designer of the renowned gardens at Levens Hall, Westmorland) to have been 'Gardener to King James II' and also to have 'laid out the Gardens at Hampton Court Palace' (Munby 1996). In fact James II's gardener was his chief Painter Antonio Verrio, William Legge was supervisor of the Royal Parks, and although William Beaumont clearly worked at Hampton Court he has not yet been traced in the discontinuous garden records, or the Secret Service accounts which include so much garden work. However, as David Jacques suggested, it may be that the Wilderness was begun before the Revolution, and

that expenditure in 1686 on the 'new Plantation in the Old Orchard' was part of this, and indeed a project that Beaumont could have worked on (Munby 1996, 67; Travers Morgan 1982, 23-24). After the coup, Verrio would not work for the new regime, Beaumont retired to Bagshot, and a new chapter in the gardens began.

8.7 William and Mary (1689 - 1701)

- 8.7.1 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.
- 8.7.2 Even before taking the English throne William and Mary were already important and influential patrons of ornamental gardens in Europe such as at Honselaarsdijk, Dieren and Het loo and their work at Hampton Court defines the basic form of the present parkland landscape. 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.
- 8.7.3 Plans for the redesigned house and gardens at Hampton Court began straight after the Revolution and the crowning of the new joint monarchs in late 1688 and early 1689. Christopher Wren began preparing designs for the palace in the spring of 1689 and foundations were dug in July of the same year (Wren Society Vol. 4).
- 8.7.4 Designs were prepared in tandem for the park and these particularly concentrated on creating a spectacular new garden on the East Front, to distance the palace from the park beyond, which would complement the palace and reflect the glory of the new monarchs. The centrepiece of these gardens was the creation of the Great Parterre, or Great Fountain Garden, designed as a vast semi-circular formal garden to the east of the palace. The southern segment of the Great Parterre lies within the northern part of the currently proposed music festival site and forms the key area of archaeological potential in the current project.
- 8.7.5 The Great Parterre, was laid out in a highly fashionable French style between 1689 and 1691 and was designed by Daniel Marot. Several sketches and detailed drawings survive which show a number of slightly different schemes which were considered. The design, which incorporated and was partially determined by the three existing avenues of lime trees established by Charles II.
- 8.7.6 A clear impression of the great scale and ambition of the design is provided by several excellent surviving views and plans. In particular in 1689 Marot produced a birds-eye sketch of the proposed parterre (Figure 7) and this was later followed by an engraved plan published in his *Oeuvres* of 1703 (Figure 8). In addition Leonard Knyff's view of Hampton Court from the south c.1702 (not reproduced here) and his painted view of the palace from the east c.1705 (Figure 10) also provide a sense of the scale of the design.
- 8.7.7 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. This *Parterre*, aligned on the western end of Long Water and hence the Queen's apartments, 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. Topiary pyramids of yew and globes of bay and holly was provided in key points and many of the yews survive to the present day. The centrepiece was the Great Fountain which survives today (outside the current development site) 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. These fountains were arranged in two concentric rings and had a variety of circular, oval, octagonal and quatrefoil fountain bases. Three of the fountains would

have been fully within the area of the currently proposed music festival site and another two appear to have been partially within it.

- 8.7.8 The garden also incorporated various bronze statues set on pedestals, showing figures including Antinous, the Borghese Gladiator, Diana and the Farnese Hercules (Longstaffe-Gowan, 2005). In addition the gardens were also adorned with great vases, with bas-reliefs.
- 8.7.9 Marot's proposal sketch of 1689 appears contains a number minor differences with the parterre as it was actually constructed but as well as providing a clear impression of the detailing of the parterre it also gives a clear view in the foreground of the Broad Walk, which was laid out in c.1699 to run along the full length of the palace's east front. The Broad Walk passes through the western side of the current development site. In addition the sketch also clearly shows the long railings which divided the parterre from the palace.
- 8.7.10 In addition to the Great Fountain Garden William and Mary also planted a pair of diagonal avenues formed from lime trees across Home Park to form a *Patte d'Oie* radiating away from the east side of the palace either side of the Long Water and the existing avenue which flanked it. That to the north, Kingston Avenue (OA 168), framed views to the spire of Kingston Church and ended short of the river. To the south Ditton Avenue (OA 166) provided views of the open fields of Thames Ditton and terminated to the east in a circle of trees (Longstaffe-Gowan, 2005, 168). These lime avenues survive today and the north-western end of Ditton Avenue is at the eastern edge of the current development site.

8.8 Queen Anne (1702 - 1714)

- 8.8.1 Expenditure on the Royal gardens was drastically reduced during Queen Anne's reign and under her direction William and Mary's magnificent Great Fountain Garden was remodelled with a much simpler design. The Queen took a great dislike to the smell of Box trees, and in 1703 Henry Wise altered the paths in the parterre and removed the box hedging of the broderie as well as the eight fountains on the parterre's outer ring. A turf lawn was laid with an arrangement of Yews, radial walks and statues.
- 8.8.2 In 1707 the Fountain Garden was further simplified with the removal of all the remaining fountains, other than the main central one (outside the current development site), together with the associated lead feeder pipes. The Longford River was no longer required to supply the Great Fountain Garden and it was then diverted to irrigate the Wilderness. The number of topiary hollies and yews in the Fountain Garden was also further reduced. It is interesting to note that the remodelling reflected the proposals that Nicholas Hawksmoor's had prepared for William and Mary in 1689 at the same time that Marot's far more elaborate designs were being considered (PRO WORK 32/311 Longstaffe-Gowan, 2005, 87).
- 8.8.3 Another important change undertaken by Anne was the creation in 1710-11 of a semi-circular canal immediately to the east (park side) of the Great Fountain Garden. This connected to the Long Water, and also continued to north and south adjacent to the avenues by the Broad Walk. As part of the same works the ornamental railings which divided the park from the gardens were moved eastwards to the park side of the new canal.
- 8.8.4 The Great Fountain Garden, together with the wider gardens of the east front, therefore achieved the simpler and easier to maintain form that it has kept to the present day. By this date the gardens at Hampton Court were the largest in Britain and the eastern side, including the Great Fountain and the current development site, were the more publicly

visible areas (although still not publicly accessible), in contrast to the more private Privy gardens.

- 8.8.5 The changes undertaken by Anne to the east front gardens were no doubt partly to reduce the high costs of maintaining the Great Parterre but they were also probably for reasons of personal taste and a desire to have a more English design to the garden. Another important consideration may also have been the difficulty of maintaining a suitable head of water to power fountains
- 8.8.6 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. One of these surveys, dated 1711 (Figure 11), shows the semi-circular Great Parterre comprising four segments of grass divided by paths and the single surviving central fountain. There appear to be two rows of trees flanking this to the east and beyond this the new canal.

8.9 The Hanoverian Monarchs (1714 - 1837)

- 8.9.1 After the major changes of the late 17th and early 18th century relatively 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.
- 8.9.2 A considerable number of views, plans and estate surveys survive from this period to provide a good indication of the form of the east gardens and of the current development site. These show that the relatively simple form of the Great Fountain Garden laid out by Queen Anne was carefully maintained.
- 8.9.3 John Rocque's plan of 1736 and Jacques Rigaud's view of the palace and gardens from the south-east from the same date are particularly useful and show the southern part of the semi-circular Great Fountain Garden (the area within the current development site) as a large grassed area lined with a simple arrangement of topiary around its border. The topiary around the edge of the grass appears to have largely comprised alternating taller plants trimmed to a cone (or tall pyramid) shape with lower bushes with a mushroom shape. From Rigaud's view a similar arrangement appears to have been used in the Privy Garden.
- 8.9.4 In 1728 Betty Langley, probably commenting on this layout, said that the Great Parterre would be improved if 'those trifling plants of Yew, Holly, &c and their Borders were taken away, and made plain with grass'.
- 8.9.5 In 1736 there appears to have been a statue within the lawn of the southern part of the Great Parterre, possibly together with a single statue towards the centre of each of the three edge borders within an opening to allow access through the beds.
- 8.9.6 There were two radial paths around the semi-circle divided by grassed strips and lines of larger trees and beyond this on the eastern side was the canal. The inner path continued to the Broad Walk and the outer one connecting with the easternmost of three paths which extended north to south parallel with the Broad Walk. Between the Broad Walk and the two westernmost of these paths were long strips of lawn including within them beds and topiary bushes of a similar nature to those in the semi-circular garden. The eastern path was at a raised level and either side of this were regular rows of larger trees.
- 8.9.7 Lancelot 'Capability' Brown became Head Gardener at Hampton Court in 1764 but there is little to indicate that he altered the existing scheme to any great extent. However

Brown was probably 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.

- 8.9.8 Brown was succeeded by Thomas Haverfield in 1783 and, whether it was through neglect or an official policy, there appears to have continued to be a relatively low level of routine management undertaken to the formal gardens on the east front. A drawing of the Great Fountain Garden by Thomas Rowlandson from c.1800 shows the less formal character of the gardens to the east of the palace at this time with the semi-circular beds filled with a variety of flowers, plants and shrubs.
- 8.9.9 This informal character of the gardens towards the end of the 18th century and into the 19th would also have been increased due to the fact that from 1760 respectable people were allowed access into several parts of the gardens and park, including the Great Fountain Garden.

8.10 Queen Victoria to the Present Day

- 8.10.1 Under Queen Victoria there was once again relatively little structural or substantial alteration to the layout of the Great Fountain Gardens which had been established in the first decade of the 18th century. Henry Sayer's 'Plan of the Royal Park at Hampton Court' of 1841 (Figure 17) provides a detailed survey of the gardens early in Victoria's reign and this shows that the basic form of the east front gardens was remarkably similar to that shown on John Rocque's plan of 1736. The main difference within the current development site between the plans appears to be that the westernmost north to south linear path (excluding the Broad Walk) which is shown on the 1736 plan had been removed by 1841. However the character of the gardens was probably quite different to a century before with flower beds having replaced the more formal topiary.
- 8.10.2 Towards the middle of the century the character was also probably different to that which it had earlier in the century as the gardens benefited from a much higher level of upkeep and maintenance. The gravel paths were overhauled and borders enhanced with new plants and flower bedding.
- 8.10.3 The new improvements appear to have been due the Great Fountain Garden in 1832 becoming part of a newly established area of public gardens at Hampton Court, under the authority of the Office of Woods and Forests, unlike the more private Royal gardens to the south of the palace.
- 8.10.4 The Great Fountain Garden became famous for its flower beds and The Cottage Gardener in 1855 reported that 'there are just as many, if not more, plants bedded out here than at Crystal Palace'.
- 8.10.5 Throughout the second half of the 19th century the gardens on the east front continued to be replenished with huge quantities of flowers and bedding plants. The yews were cut back or cleared to improve the conditions for the beds and in the late 1870s these gardens incorporated the fashion of carpet and tapestry bedding. Other planting trends followed later in the century and the East Gardens were much admired for their displays and arrangements.
- 8.10.6 The gardens at Hampton Court were also enhanced in the second half of the 19th century with the return of statues and vases to a series of pedestals which had been empty since George IV had relocated the statutory to Windsor.
- 8.10.7 In the Second World War The Great Fountain Garden was one of a number of areas which suffered a bomb hit.

8.11 Summary of archaeological potential and likely level of preservation

- 8.11.1 The music festival site has the potential to contain archaeological remains from a range of periods, both relating to the palace and pre-dating it. The potential for early remains is relatively small and little has been found in the immediately surrounding area other than stray finds.
- 8.11.2 One feature of the Hampton Court gardens from which archaeological remains may survive is a walled area shown on Wynegaerde's view of the palace dated c.1555 which is believed to have been an orchard. It is thought that this was used as a vineyard for a period between 1672 and 1682.
- 8.11.3 In this period there are also known to have been several pavilions or structures which formed part of the eastern boundary of the Privy Garden and adjacent Mount Garden and it may be that their foundations extended slightly into the western side of the current site. There are believed to have been five structures along this north to south alignment shown on the c.1555 view as well as two from the 1660s, but removed before (or possibly as part of) William and Mary's alterations to the gardens.
- 8.11.4 Another known feature from which archaeological remains may survive is the moat from the medieval house. Most of this was probably just outside the current site to the west but part of it may have extended into the western edge of our site. In addition part of this moat was converted in the 17th century to a sunken garden and this may have extended into the north-western corner of the music festival site.
- 8.11.5 By far the greatest archaeological potential relates to the Great Parterre laid out in c.1689-91 and substantially removed (or covered) in 1703-7. It is currently uncertain to what extent the garden was comprehensively dug out for the lawn, or just had the offending Box trees removed, but evidence suggests that it is likely that there will be substantial remains from the layout relatively close to the surface. The remains may include fountain bases, evidence of former gravel paths, edgers, evidence of planting and drainage systems. As discussed above an aerial photograph taken in June 2010 and available on Google Earth shows what appear to be parchmarks relating to the Great Parterre, particularly the fountain bases. This suggests that many features of the garden were probably buried rather than removed and that they will survive *in-situ*.
- 8.11.6 Brian Dix has also reported that in certain light conditions (eg bright raking light) the subtle layout of the parterre can be observed, particularly from the Hampton Court roof. The excavations in the adjacent Privy Garden undertaken in 1992 and led by Brian Dix revealed a high level of preservation and this would also suggest that there is a high potential for substantial surviving remains from the parterre.
- 8.11.7 Any surviving remains of the Great Parterre would be of considerable significance. The HCP Gardens, Estate and Landscape Conservation Management Plan describes the Great Fountain Garden as 'one of the most important and recognisable historic gardens in Europe' and the Great Parterre was a key element of that. Although the parterre was short lived, being replaced less than 20 years after being established, it was the centrepiece of the original c.1690 Fountain Garden and would have been for a short period perhaps the most spectacular element of the palace gardens.

9 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSALS.

9.1 The Proposals

- 9.1.1 The proposed development is to hold a temporary annual music festival in the Hampton Court Gardens, to the south-east of the palace. The festival is currently held in Base Court within the palace and it runs for c. two weeks each year.
- 9.1.2 The proposals are currently still at a relatively early stage and the finer details are still being prepared. This key drawings which have been supplied to OA to consider the impacts of the development are:
- HCP Music Festival Site plan by PWR Events Limited (Draft.1)
 - 25 m flat roof structure (11_25_TR_Hac)
- 9.1.3 Other details have also been supplied by Jamie Wells of PWR Events.
- 9.1.4 The music festival site will be c.300m long and will extend southwards from the south-east corner of the palace towards the River Thames. The northern part of the site will be located within the southern segment of the semi-circular Great Fountain Garden and this will form the *Event Operation Sterile Area*. The rest of the development site will form the *Build-Up Sterile Area* and it will be bounded to the east by the canal and to the west (partly) by the Privy Garden.
- 9.1.5 The main proposal is to locate the key facilities within the *Event Operation Sterile Area* immediately to the south-east of the palace. This area will include:
- the main stage,
 - tip-seat grandstand,
 - an area for folding chairs;
 - a small unloading area.
 - a merchandise stall
- 9.1.6 The longer Build-Up Sterile Area which will extend to the south will include:
- a series of temporary toilets to the north
 - Two production dressing rooms (each one 18 m x 12 m)
 - Two small cabins
 - an area for generators (10 m x 3 m)
 - an unloading area at the southern end.
- 9.1.7 OA have not been asked to include indirect impacts, particularly on the setting of the palace and gardens, in the current study. In addition wider impacts on the palace and its historic environment, but away from the current development site, such as increased car parking, have also not been considered.

9.2 Types of Potential Impact

- 9.2.1 The musical festival will be an annual event and the facilities associated with it will be temporary structures. It is understood that there will be no significant direct, intrusive below-ground impacts in the form of new foundations or service trenches, but the festival will still have a number of potential impacts on the buried archaeology of the Music Festival site. These may include:
- Compression of archaeological features (detailed further below)
 - Temporary and localised increases in foot traffic resulting in erosion of ground surfaces, earthworks or other archaeological deposits that may be present or exposed.

- Small scale vehicular traffic such as for the transport of equipment within the development site
- The insertion of marquee pegs or minor 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 *Compaction impacts*

9.2.4 The principal potential impacts may be from the compression or compaction caused by both the temporary structures themselves as well as from the expected large numbers of visitors. There will be a higher number of visitors than usual across the whole area but the impacts will be particularly concentrated on the grandstand where there will be a potential cumulative impact from both the structure and the visitors.

9.2.5 The current project has not been based on scientific loading calculations. Such an assessment would have to be undertaken by an engineer and/or geotechnical specialist and would presumably include taking borehole samples.

9.2.6 The greatest potential impacts from compaction will be concentrated in the Event Operation Sterile Area at the northern end of the site, in the area of greatest archaeological potential, as this was the location of the Great Parterre.

9.2.7 The new **grandstand** will be 40 m wide and it will be constructed using a modular grid of stanchion legs resting on top of the ground. It is assumed that they will rest on load-spreading boards to ensure that the legs do not sink into the ground. From the front edge of the grandstand extending back the leg support rails will be every 2.2 m and from side to side they will be spaced every 1.42 m.

9.2.8 The **stage** will also be set on a modular grid of stanchions resting on boards on the ground. It will be 26 m long by 12 m wide and it will have a large curved roof.

9.2.9 The impact of compaction on archaeological remains is not an area that has been subject to extensive research and it is difficult to definitively evaluate effects or risks. However, it is possible to identify types of archaeology that are more at risk and types of geology or soil types that are more likely to provide protection to buried remains.

9.2.10 It is known that in general clayey soils will deform more than granular ones when a load is applied and wet soils more than dry ones (DMRB, 2001). This would suggest that the gravel and free draining soil of this area should be relatively robust in resisting compaction forces and should offer some protection to the remains.

9.2.11 It is also known that unconsolidated fills will compact more than consolidated ones and changes to the water table, caused by compression impacts, can also have an effect on buried remains (DMRB, 2001). For example previously dry remains can become waterlogged and waterlogged areas can be drained. Each of these changes can have a harmful impact on the level of preservation of remains although the impacts of the current development would be very unlikely to have any effects of this magnitude.

9.2.12 At any site the nature of the archaeological remains will also to a large extent determine the effects of compression impacts. Wall foundations should be able to withstand a considerable compaction force with relatively little significant effect but other sites such as a cemetery with burials and skulls, a kiln site or a Roman Villa with a mosaic floor or hypocaust incorporating voids, would be likely to see a far greater level of harm.

9.2.13 The probable buried remains of the Great Parterre should not incorporate extensive voids or very fragile artefacts and therefore they should not be at high risk of substantial harm from increased compaction impacts. The likely remains would include traces of the gravel paths (including coloured gravel), fountain bases, statue bases, path edgers, water pipes, plant pots, tree-pits and evidence of the box and other planting.

9.2.14 In general it is likely that the buried remains of the Great Parterre would be relatively robust and that they would not be substantially damaged by the compaction impacts of the proposed music festival. The likelihood that the buried remains will be close to the surface would however increase their vulnerability to compaction impacts.

9.2.15 Erosion impacts

9.2.16 The other main potential impact from the proposed music festival would be from erosion either caused by greatly increased foot traffic around the site or possibly by vehicular traffic such as contractors delivering materials.

9.2.17 The erosion from foot traffic would be particularly concentrated in small localised areas, such as entrances or adjacent to merchandise stalls, and it may be greatly exacerbated by very wet or very dry conditions.

9.2.18 The erosion will be at a shallow depth but as detailed elsewhere it is likely that the remains of the Great Parterre survive close to the surface and there may be localised impacts on the archaeology.

9.2.19 Mitigation

9.2.20 There are a number of mitigation measures that should be undertaken as part of the music festival to ensure that the possible buried remains are protected. These would include:

- laying down protective matting during wet or very dry weather to reduce erosion
- ensuring that there is no sinkage of stadium elements into the soil
- using the results of this desk-based assessment and particularly the geophysics to avoid the key areas of archaeological potential

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1.1 The Great Fountain Garden at Hampton Court is described in the Gardens, Estate and Landscape Conservation Management Plan as 'one of the most important and recognisable historic gardens in Europe'. However the garden today is far simpler than the original scheme which was created by William and Mary in c.1689-91 with a magnificent parterre which formed the centrepiece of the garden and which must have been among the most spectacular elements of the entire gardens at Hampton Court.

10.1.2 The parterre would have required a very high level of maintenance and less than 20 years after its establishment it was replaced by the much plainer layout which substantially survives today.

10.1.3 It is not known for certain to what extent features from the Great Parterre survive buried *in situ* but it appears likely that the elaborate garden was merely covered, rather than comprehensively removed, and that there will survive many elements of the parterre beneath the current Fountain Garden. This is partly suggested by the investigations into the adjacent Privy Garden in the early 1990s which found a high level of preservation of garden features but also through apparent parchmark evidence. It is reported that in certain conditions or when light is favourable the layout of features from the parterre

can be traced on the ground when viewed from the palace roof. In addition an image which is currently on Google Earth and which was taken in very dry conditions in June 2010 appears to show a circular parchmark at the same location as a circular fountain basin which was known to have formed part of the 1689-91 design. Other less clear marks which may relate to the parterre are also visible.

- 10.1.4 It is currently proposed to hold the annual Hampton Court Music Festival in the gardens immediately to the east of the palace and this would include the construction of a number of temporary structures on the footprint of part of the Great Parterre. It is understood that none of the structures would require significant ground intrusion in the form of foundation or service trenches. However, there would be other potential impacts from the development including surface erosion, minor areas of intrusion such as tent pegs or small stanchions and compaction impacts from the stage and grandstand.
- 10.1.5 Although there is a high potential for surviving archaeological remains within the music festival site, particularly from the Great Parterre it is considered that the compaction impacts of the development would probably not cause substantial or extensive harm to the archaeology. Both the geology of the site, on a fast-draining gravel terrace, and the type of archaeological remains expected, should minimise the effects of the compaction. It is well known that water-logged sites and those with clayey soil deform more than dry ones from compression and that buried sites which incorporate voids or delicate features are particularly vulnerable. Examples of such sites would include cemeteries or Roman villas with mosaics or hypocaust floors. In contrast the current site should be relatively compact and the remains, including path edgers, fountain bases, gravel paths and tree holes should be relatively robust.
- 10.1.6 Other known features from historic views which may survive within this area include a walled area which is believed to have been used as an orchard in the 16th century and then a vineyard for a short period in the later 17th century. There is also some potential for earlier surviving remains predating the palace or Tudor manor.
- 10.1.7 A programme of geophysics has been commissioned which will enhance understanding of the remains. Geophysical survey produced excellent results during the investigation of the Privy Garden in the early 1990s.

Oxford Archaeology

March 2011

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 during previous OA study

HS = Historic Sources

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

<i>OA ref No.</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>SMR/ NMR REF.</i>
100	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.	
101	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.	
102	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	
103	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.	
104	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 177). 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.	
105	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	
106	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 108) and deer pen (OA 105). 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.	
107	Footpath	N-S orientated footpath which leads from deer pen 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	
108	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	
109	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)	
110	Pipe line	Pipe line annotated onto a copy of an 1851 map of Bushey and Hampton Court parks (LRRO 1/5029)	
111	Pipe flushing panstock	Flushing panstock located on pipe OA 110 . Annotated on a copy of an 1851 map of Bushey and Hampton Court parks (LRRO 1/5029)	
112	Water feature	A meandering watercourse linking Oak Pond (OA 170) with the Rick Pond. 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.	
113	Building/enclosure	Small structure within an enclosure depicted on an early 19th century map predating the brick paddocks of 1820-30 (OA 104, 177) (PRO MR 1/1454). Potentially the same structure as OA 108 .	
114	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.	
115	Tamkin	Tamkin along Coombe conduit (OA 121) 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.	
116	Garden	The Fountain Garden was designed by Daniel Marot and executed by George London from 1689	SMR MLO59318 -

		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.	general palace record
117	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
118	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	
119	Findspot	Large RB urn with burnt bones found c1882. Present whereabouts unknown. Plotted by SMR to nearest grid square.	SMR MLO19109
120	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	
121	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 131). 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 180 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
122	Findspot	Early Medieval / Dark Age iron spearhead, now in the BM. Found in the north bank of the Thames during work on the Barge Walk	SMR MLO3137 NMR 397584
123	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	NMR 397596

		dated to early 18th century (see Appendix 2 for list descriptions).	
124	Defences	Series of World War II anti glider defences located between The Long Water and tree avenue OA 166 . Visible on AP TQ1668/3 MSO 31078 PO-06 06/08/40.	
125	Earthwork	N-S orientated linear earthwork linking the western end of OA 131 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	
126	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.	
127	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	
128	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 129 . 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.	
129	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 128 . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1624 V 5020 5025 07/07/46. Not seen during site visit but area under long grass cover.	
130	Earthwork	Zig zag shaped earthwork which runs roughly NW-SE alongside OA 112 . Possibly a raised trackway or footpath, it appears to respect the area of ridge and furrow OA 137 . 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.	
131	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 (OA 169). 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.	
132	Earthwork	Small irregular shaped feature located between OA 115 and OA 125 . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
133	Earthwork	Small circular earthwork located just north of The Long Water and south of OA 131 . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
134	Footpath	Roughly E-W aligned footpath slightly to the south of footpath OA 100 . Visible on AP	

		RAF/106G/UK/1284 FV 7238 7248 25/03/46	
135	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	
136	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	
137	Earthworks	Area of ridge and furrow located just south of earthwork OA 106 . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45	
138	Earthworks	NW-SE aligned linear earthwork which runs into OA 137 , an area of ridge and furrow. Runs parallel to another NW-SE linear earthwork OA 130 . 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.	
139	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	
140	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	
141	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	
142	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	
143	Defences	Series of World War II anti glider defences located between The Long Water and tree avenue OA 168 . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45, RAF/106G/UK/872 RVp4 6194 6206 30/09/45	
144	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.	
145	Earthwork	Small irregular shaped earthwork to the south Ditton Avenue. Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/905 RVp1 6097 6107 09/10/45	
146	Defences	Series of World War II anti glider defences located north of Kingston avenue OA 168 . Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/886 RVp1 6055 6070 03/10/45	
147	Defences	Series of World War II anti glider defences located to the south of Ditton Avenue (OA 166). Visible on AP RAF/106G/UK/872 RVp4 6235 6247 30/10/45. Seen on two occasions during the walkover survey.	
148	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	

149	Earthwork	Roughly E-W orientated bank seen on walkover survey.	
150	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.	
151	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.	
152	Earthwork	Raised platform between an avenue of trees and the south canal. Seen on walkover survey.	
153	Earthwork	Sub circular indentation approx. 0.5m deep. Possibly a disused golf bunker. Seen on walkover survey.	
154	Earthwork	Raised platform at a location where the OS map shows a clump of trees, but no trees remain. Seen on walkover survey.	
155	Earthwork	Roughly N-S orientated ditch seen as earth and cropworks. Possibly World War II defences. Seen on walkover survey.	
156	Earthwork	Very regular shaped indentation. Possibly a disused golf bunker. Seen on walkover survey.	
157	Earthwork	E-W orientated linear cropmark. Seen on walkover survey.	
158	Defences	NW-SE alignment of eight oval pits. Part of the World War II anti glider defences. Seen on walkover survey.	
159	Earthwork	Large sub oval pit. Seen on walkover survey.	
160	Earthwork	Circular ditch surrounding a clump of mature trees. Shown on Sayer's plan of 1841. Seen on walkover survey.	
161	Defences	SW-NE orientated pit alignment. Part of the World War II anti glider defences. Seen on walkover survey.	
162	Earthwork	Possible NW-SE orientated ridge and furrow. Seen on walkover survey.	
163	Bridge	Brick footbridge over stream. Approx. 1m wide and 8m long. Extant and shown on the present OS map.	
164	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). Also 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 likely to be rabbit warrens. This feature may be a parkland clump of trees or may be another warren.	
165	Earthwork	Circular enclosure around a clump of trees shown on Sayer's plan of 1841. Possible warren, similar feature to OA 150, 160).	
166	Trees	Ditton Avenue planted c1689. Shown on Talman's plan of c1698.	
167	Trees	The Cross Avenue. Planted c1689. Shown on Talman's plan of c1698.	

168	Trees	Kingston Avenue planted c1689. Shown on Talman's plan of c1698.	
169	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
170	Water feature	Oak Pond not shown on Talman's plan of c1698 but depicted on Bridgeman's survey c1709.	
171	Trees	Trees planted in a square formation shown on the OS map surveyed in 1893-5. Extant.	
172	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 (OA 160). Later developed with a group of buildings as shown on the OS map of 1893-5, and subsequently labelled Farm Buildings.	
173	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 set on the banks of the Thames 3/4km to the south east.	SMR MLO59318 - general palace record
174	Moat	Organic sediment of unknown date sampled from Hampton Court moat for environmental evidence including pollen. Centre point plot.	SMR MLO78155
175	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
176	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	
177	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.	
178	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.	
179	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.	
180	Evaluation	Trial trenching undertaken to the west of the Stud in 2001 by OAU (HCP 33) following the geophysics survey (OA 179) discovered a 10cm diameter cast iron pipe on the same general alignment to the Coombe Conduit. 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.	
181	Garden	By the reigns of James I and Charles I (1603-1649) a narrow sunken garden had been developed within the former moat (OA 178) along the east front of the palace.	
182	Water	A stretch of the Longford River was cut 1661-2 in order to fill the Longwater (OA 169). Its course ran from the north of the palace on a line approximately on the eastern edge of the present day Broad Walk.	
183	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 177, 104). The feature is similar to other extant earthworks verified during the site visit (OA 150, 160, 165) and may represent a rabbit warren.	
184	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.	
185	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. Square feature shown on the Talman plan of c1698 likely depicts the location of this 1670 green.	
186	Track	Track shown on Talman's plan of 1698 running southwards from the Stud into the parkland.	
187	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 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.	
188	Bomb damage	The location of two bomb hits in the Fountain Garden are shown on an annotated plan HCP51 Bomb hits August 17th 1940.	
189	Building	Ivy Cottage is shown on the boundary with Hampton Court Road on the OS map of 1893-5 (HCP 19).	
190	Conduit	A 19th century plan of the water supply to Hampton Court across Home Park shows a line crossing the Longford River 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 117. PRO WORK 31/2129	
191	Boundary wall Listed building	Boundary wall of Home Park. Grade II listed (see Appendix 2 for listing descriptions). Brick of Tudor date onwards.	
192	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.	
193	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.	
194	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).	
195	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)	
196	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)	
197	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)	
198	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)	
199	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)	
200	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)	
201	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)	
202	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)	
203	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)	

<i>New OA Ref. No</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	SOURCE
204	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
205	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
206	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
207	Findspot	'Anglo Saxon' spearhead found in the bank of the Thames when constructing the Barge Walk in 1928.	NMR 397584
208	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 within the music festival site

Fountain Garden (OA 195)

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 196)

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

Statue in Fountain Garden (OA 202)

TQ 1568 32/50 2.9.52

II GV

2.

Installed 1865. Austin Seeley and Co. Portland stone base, with white stone figures of 3 boys, 2 kneeling and one standing. Possibly Italian Breccia.

Listing NGR: TQ1586368343

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Scale 1: 25,000

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Figure 1: Site location

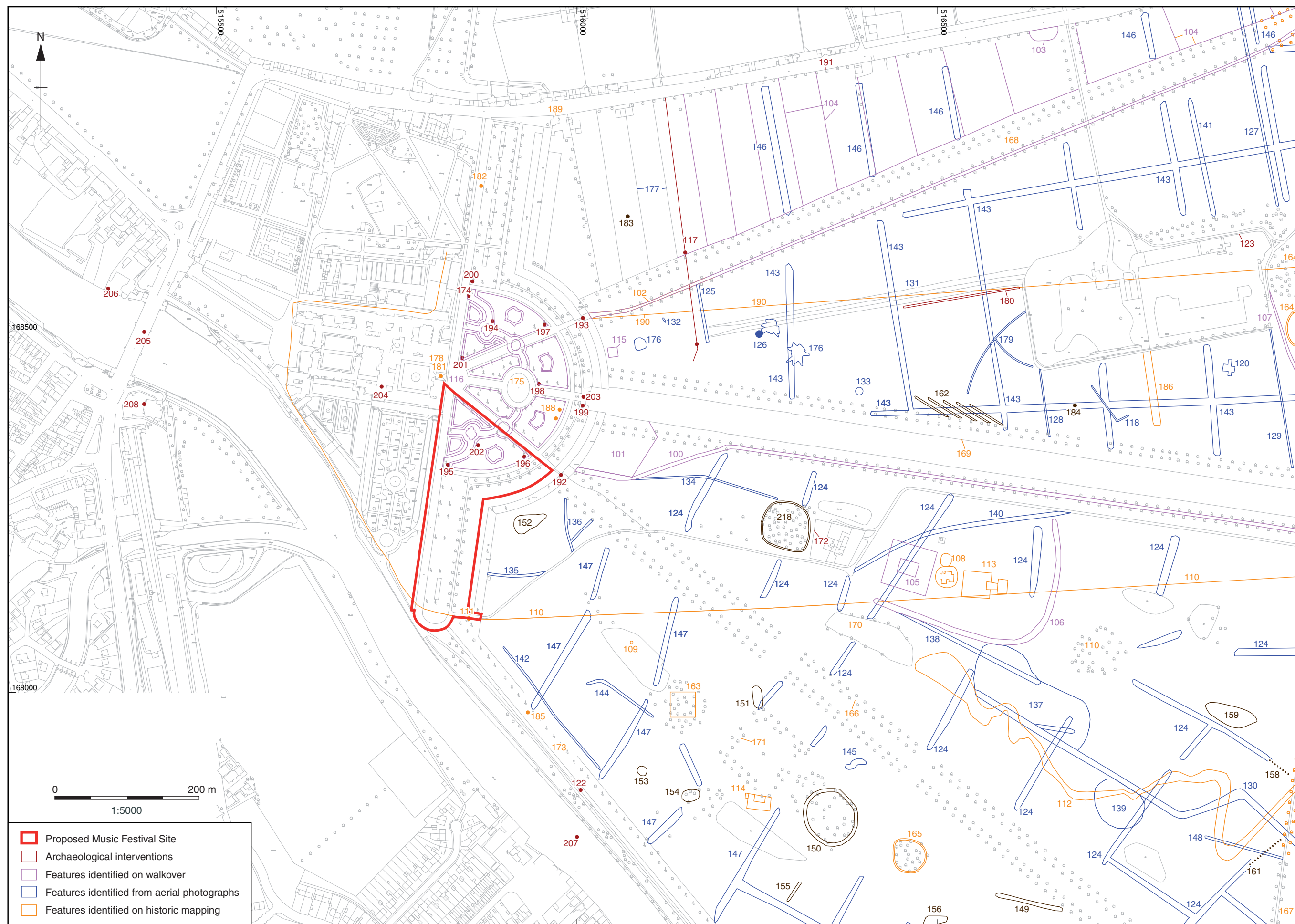


Figure 2: Known features and archaeological sites within study area

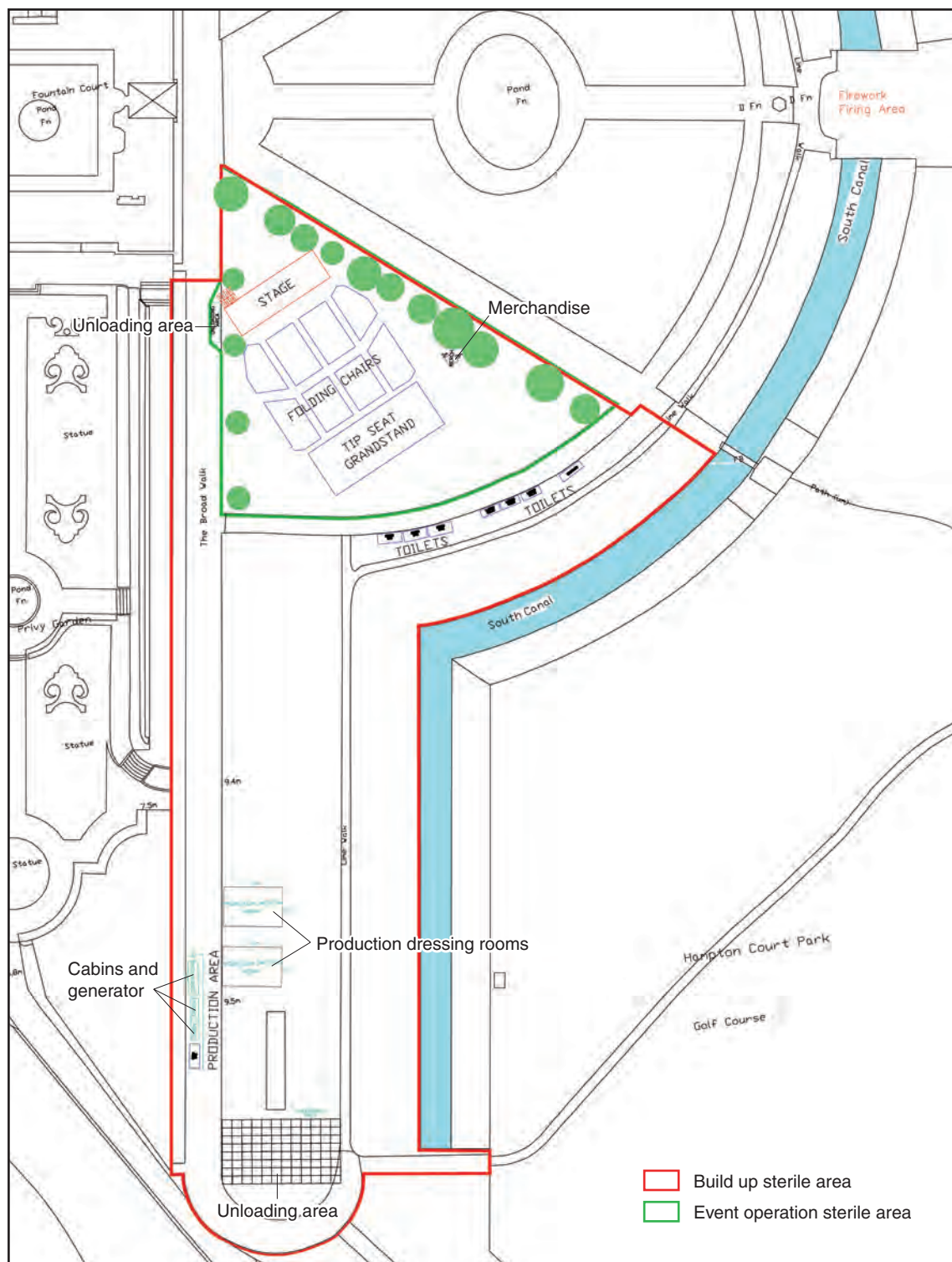


Figure 3: Proposed layout of temporary structures for music festival

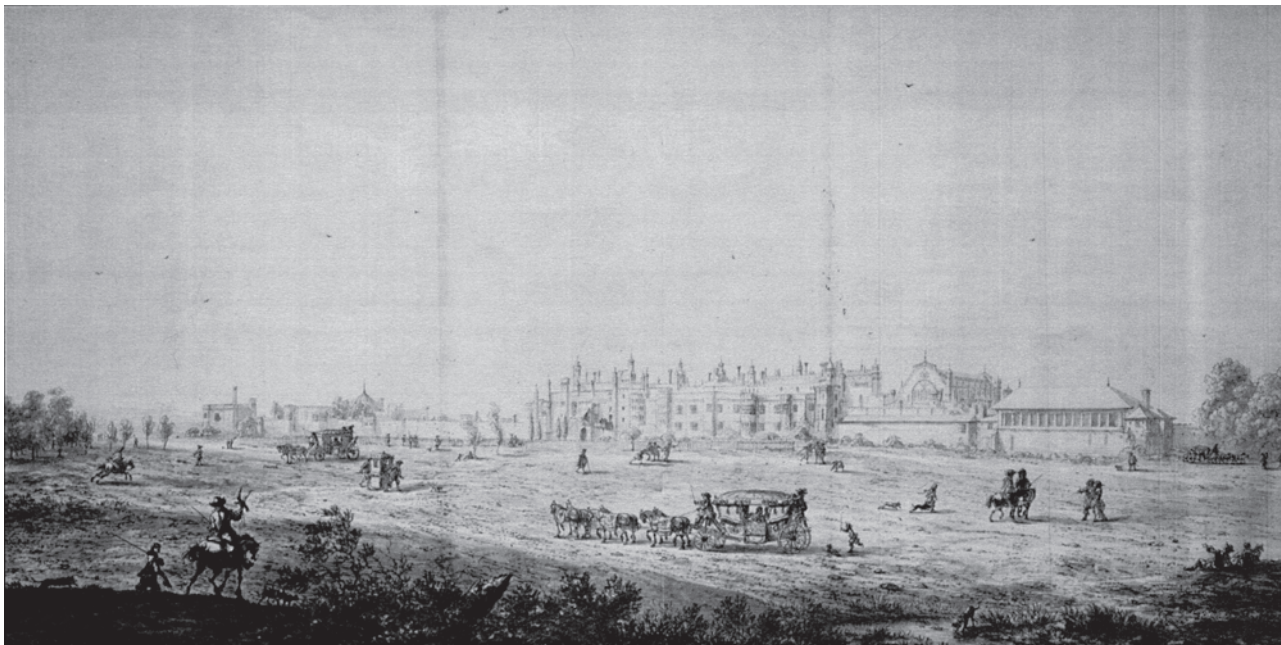


Figure 4: Schellink view of the East Front 1662

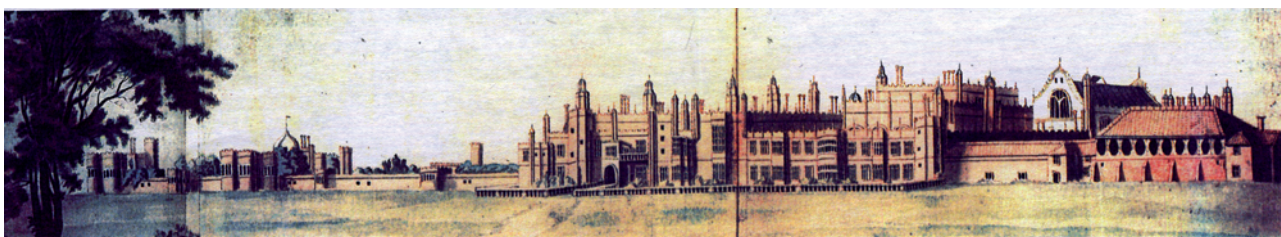


Figure 5: View from the east commissioned by Samuel Pepys (c.1660s)

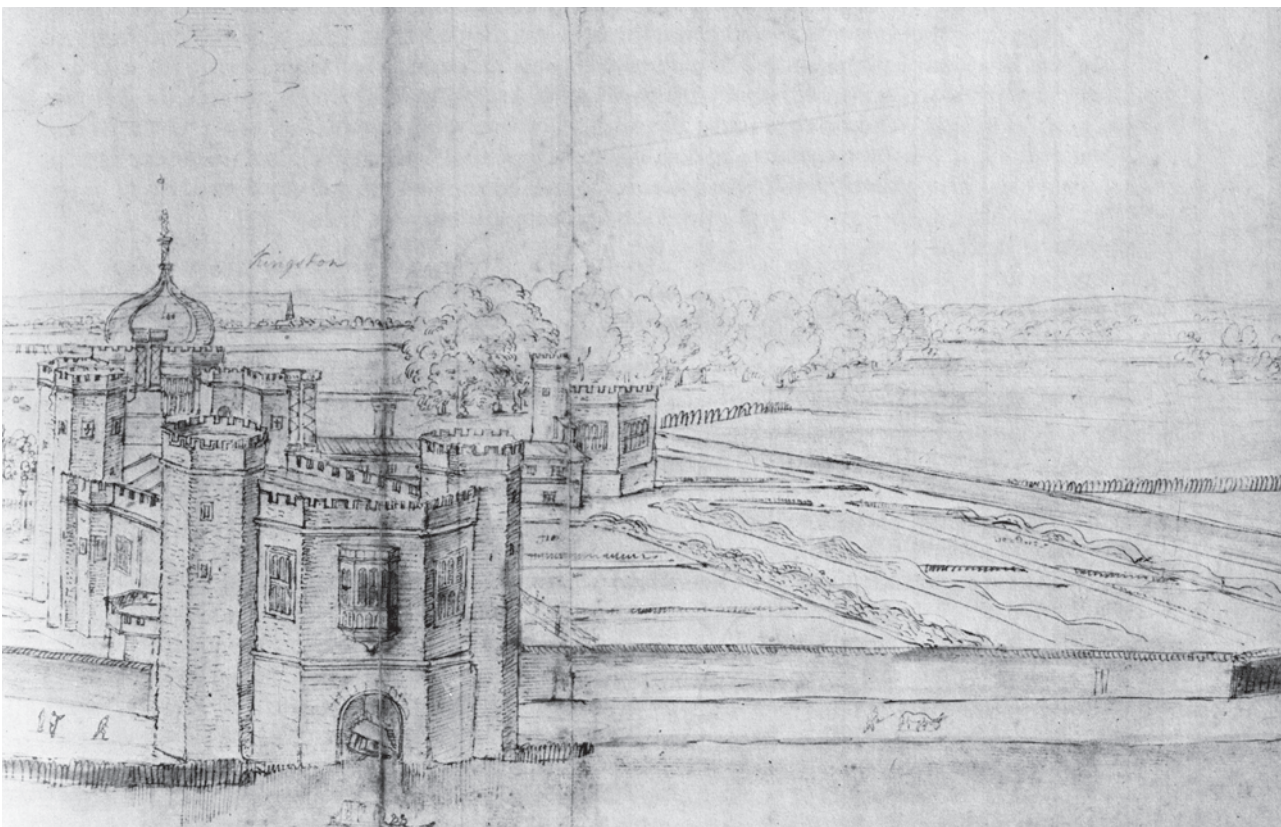
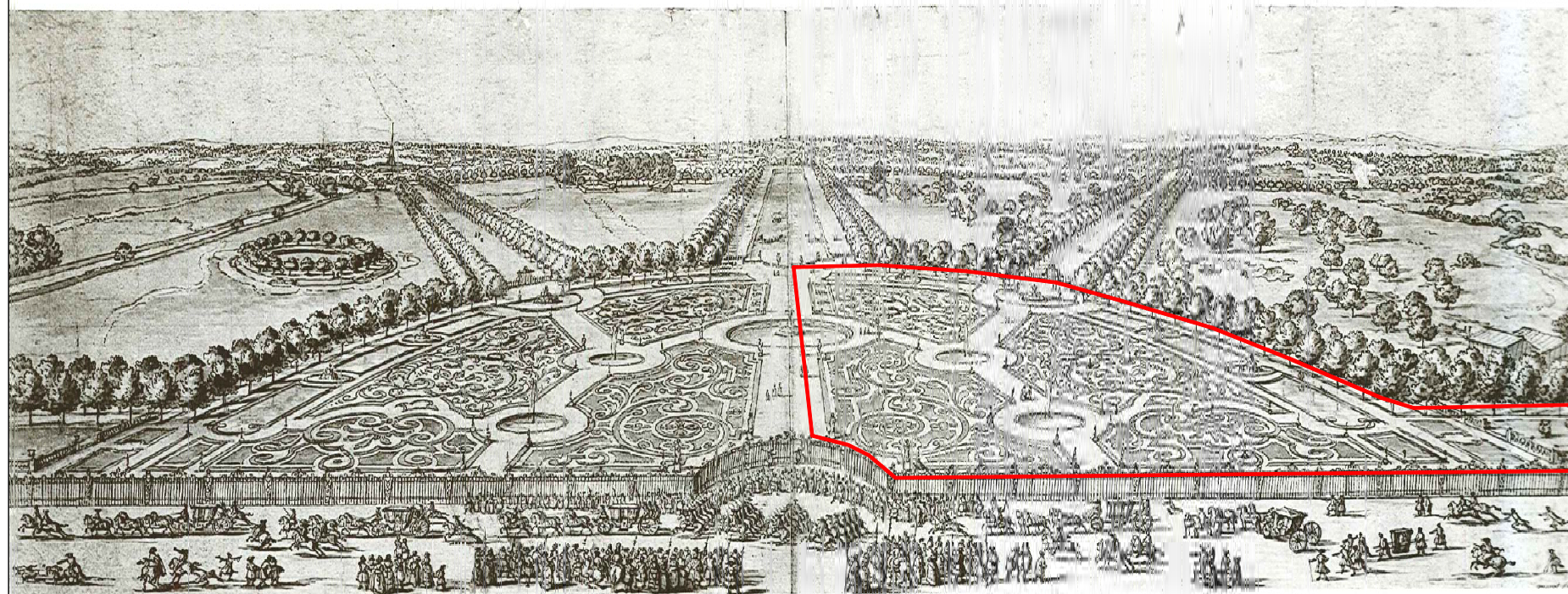



Figure 6: Hampton Court Gardens from the Thames to the south, c.1555 by Anthonis van der Wyngaerde



 Extent of proposed music festival site

CHECKED BY:

not to scale

Figure 7 : Daniel Marot's bird's eye sketch of the proposed design for the Great Fountain Garden, 1689

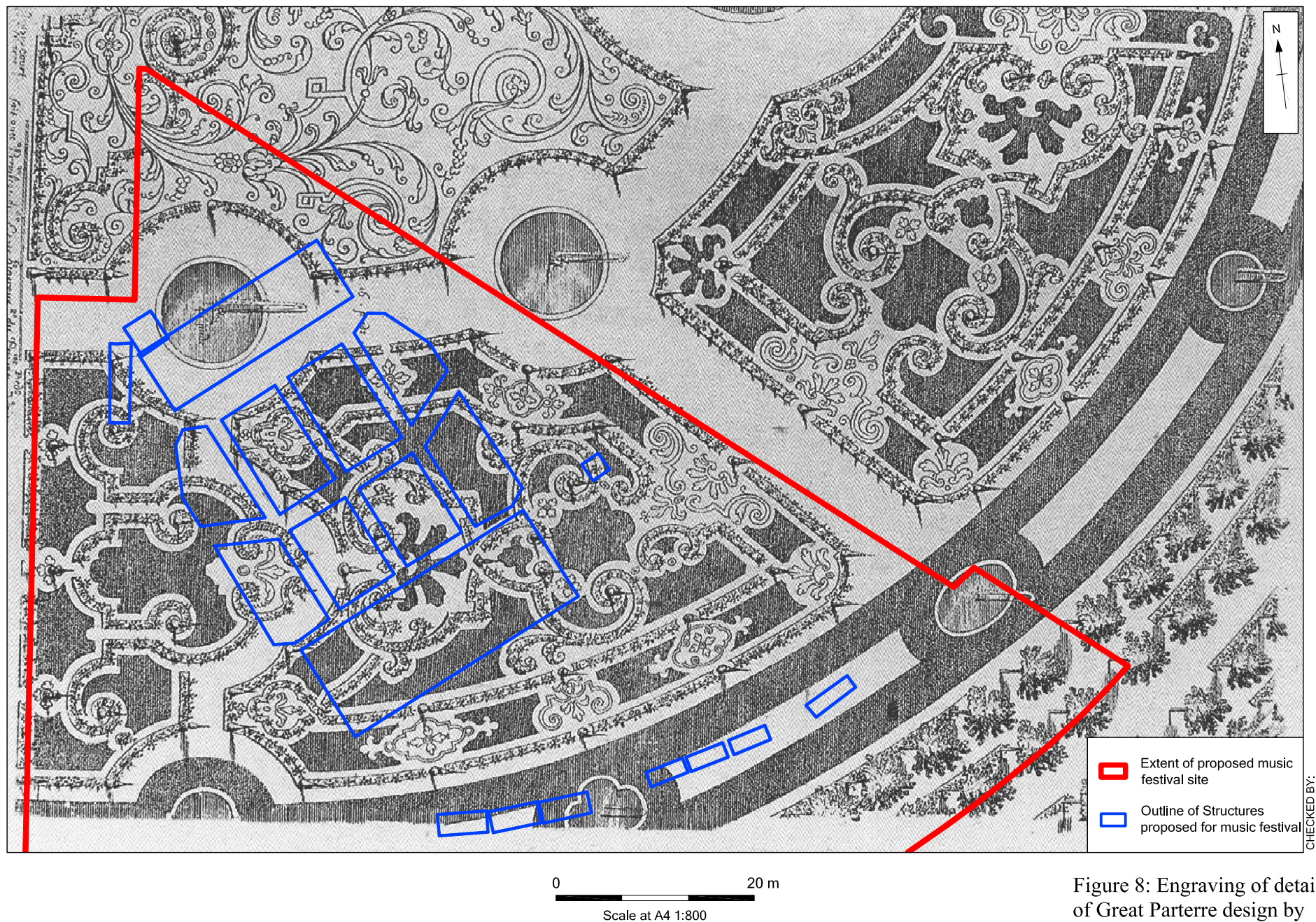
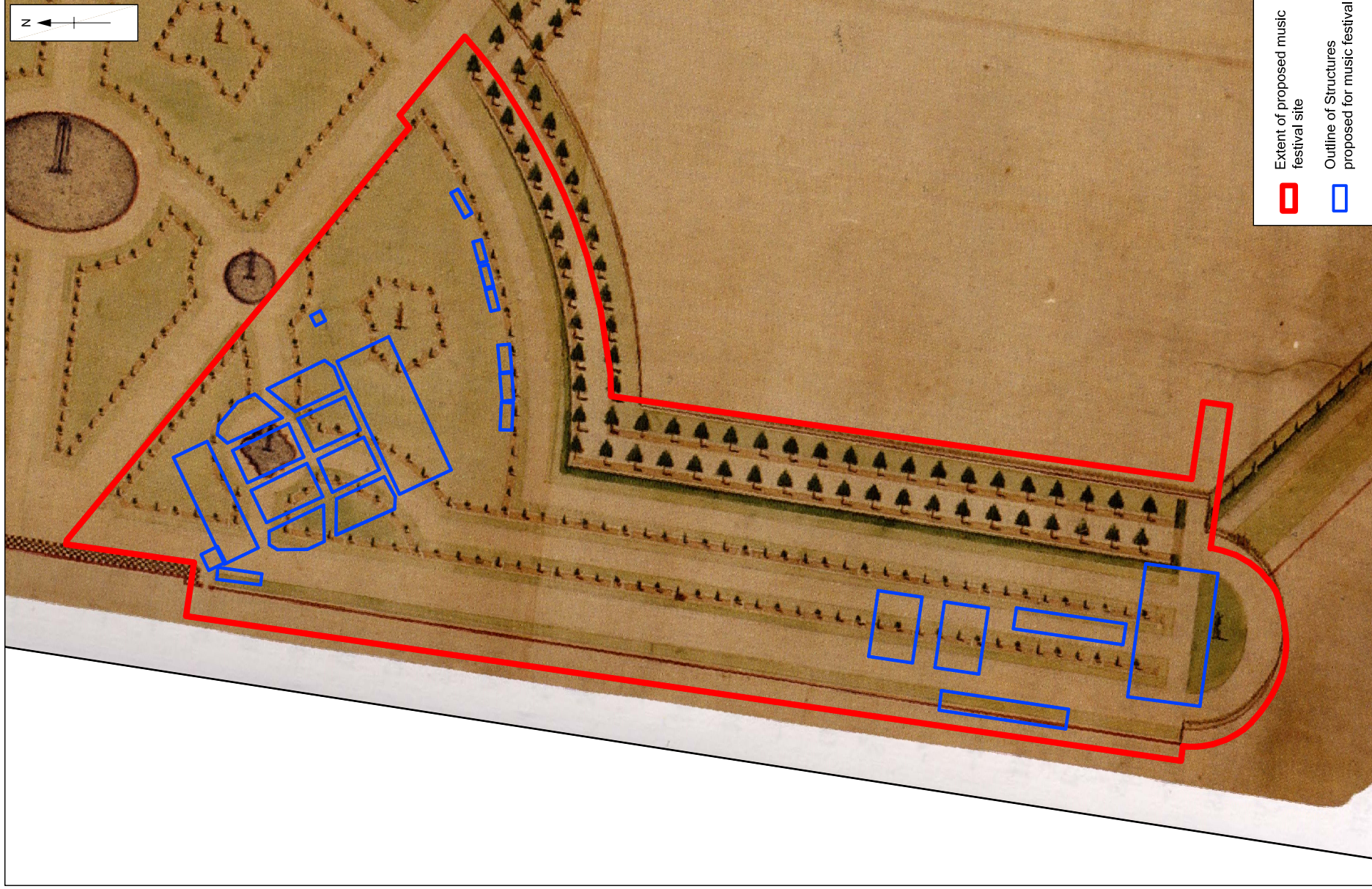
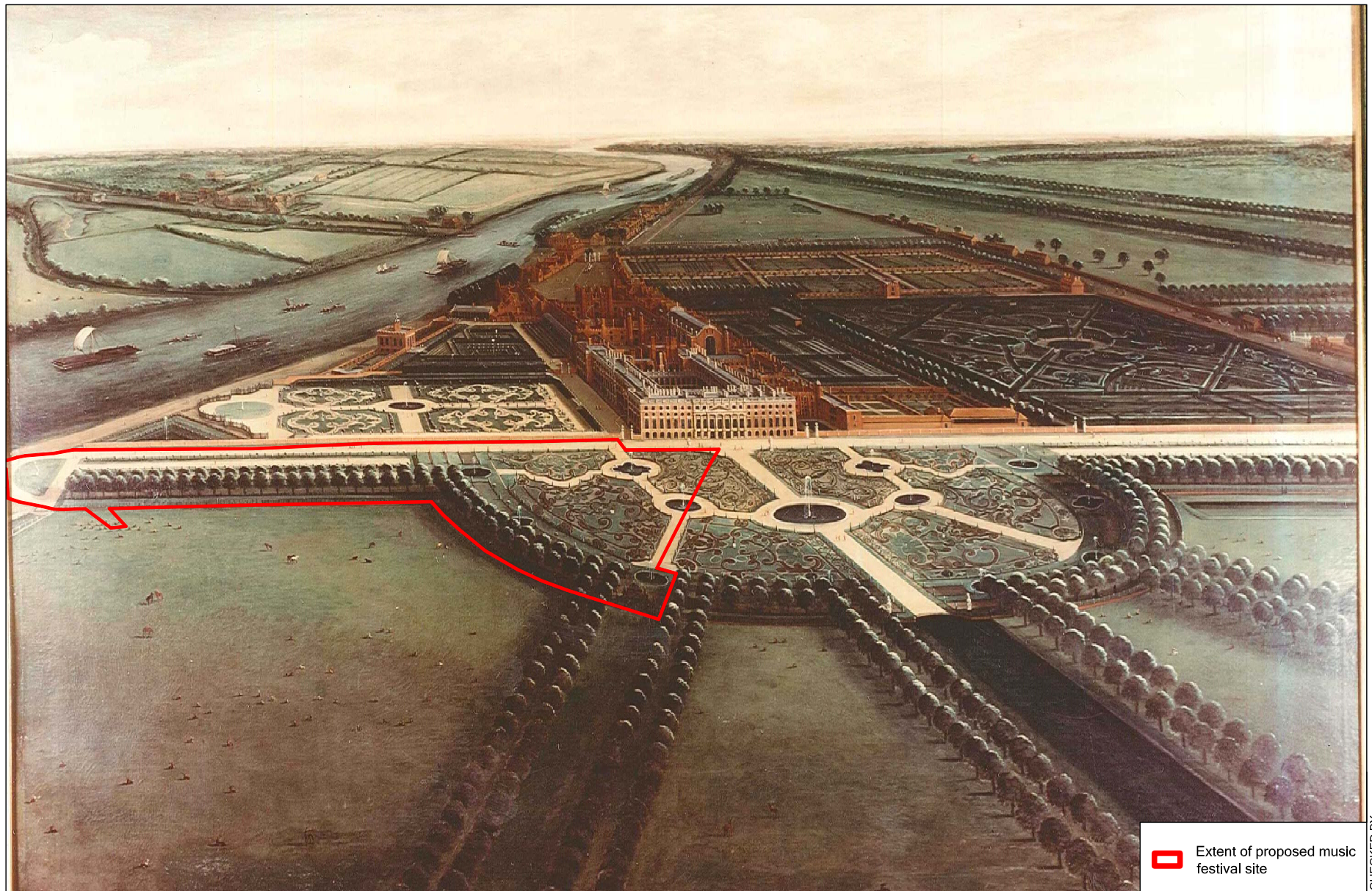


Figure 8: Engraving of detail of Great Parterre design by Daniel Marot, 1703.





not to scale

Figure 10: Leonard Knyff's view of Hampton Court from the East, 1705



Figure 11: Charles Bridgeman's 'A General plan of Hampton Court Palace Gardens and Parks' 1711

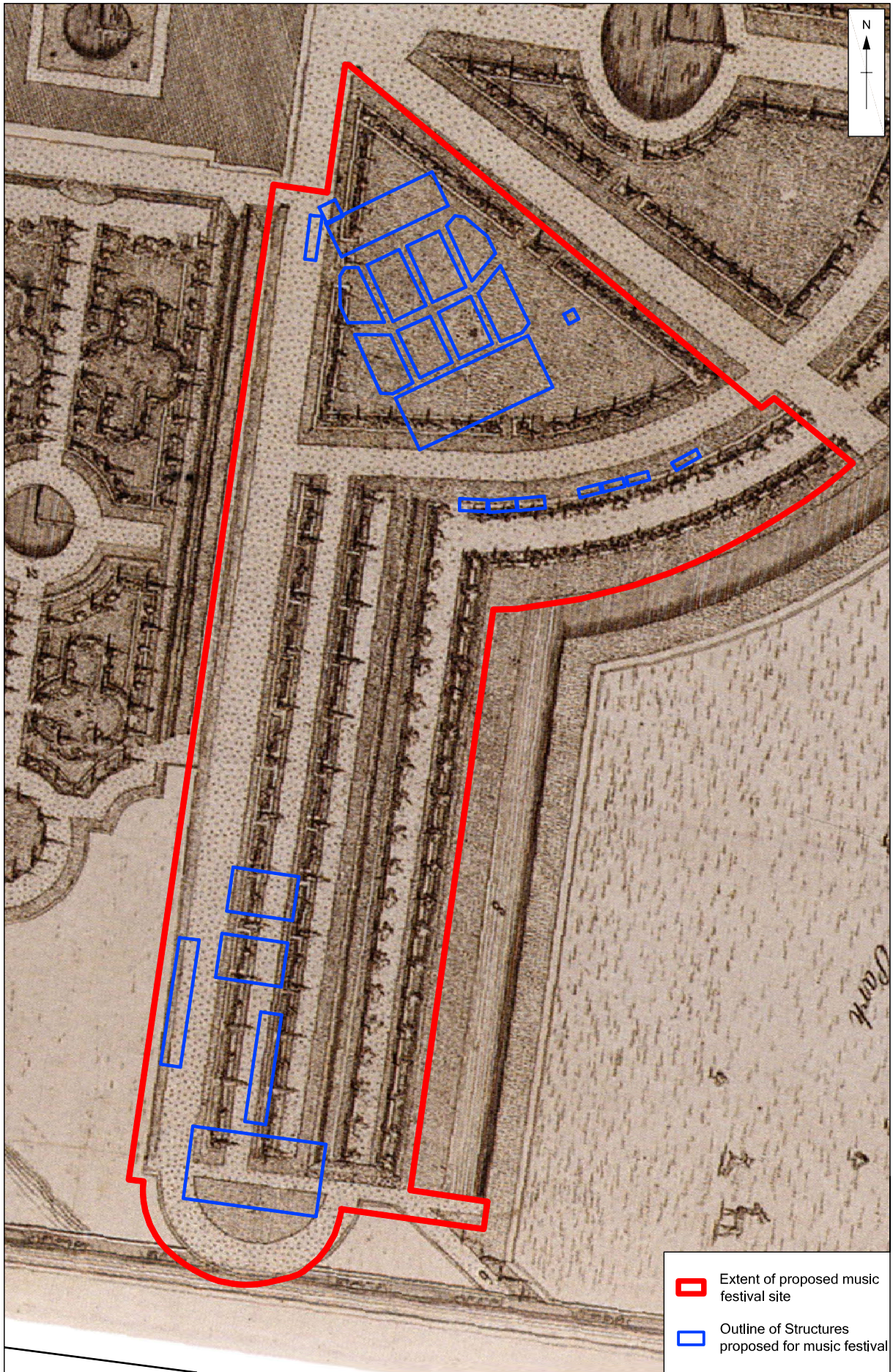


Figure 12: Detail from Plan of Palace and Gardens by John Rocque, 1736



Figure 13: Jacques Rigaud's drawing of the east front gardens, 1736



Figure 14: View of the Palace from the south-east, 1807 by Schnebbelie



Figure 15: View of Hampton Court, 1827



Figure 16: View of Palace from south-east, late 19th or early 20th century
(from Mary Evans Picture Library)

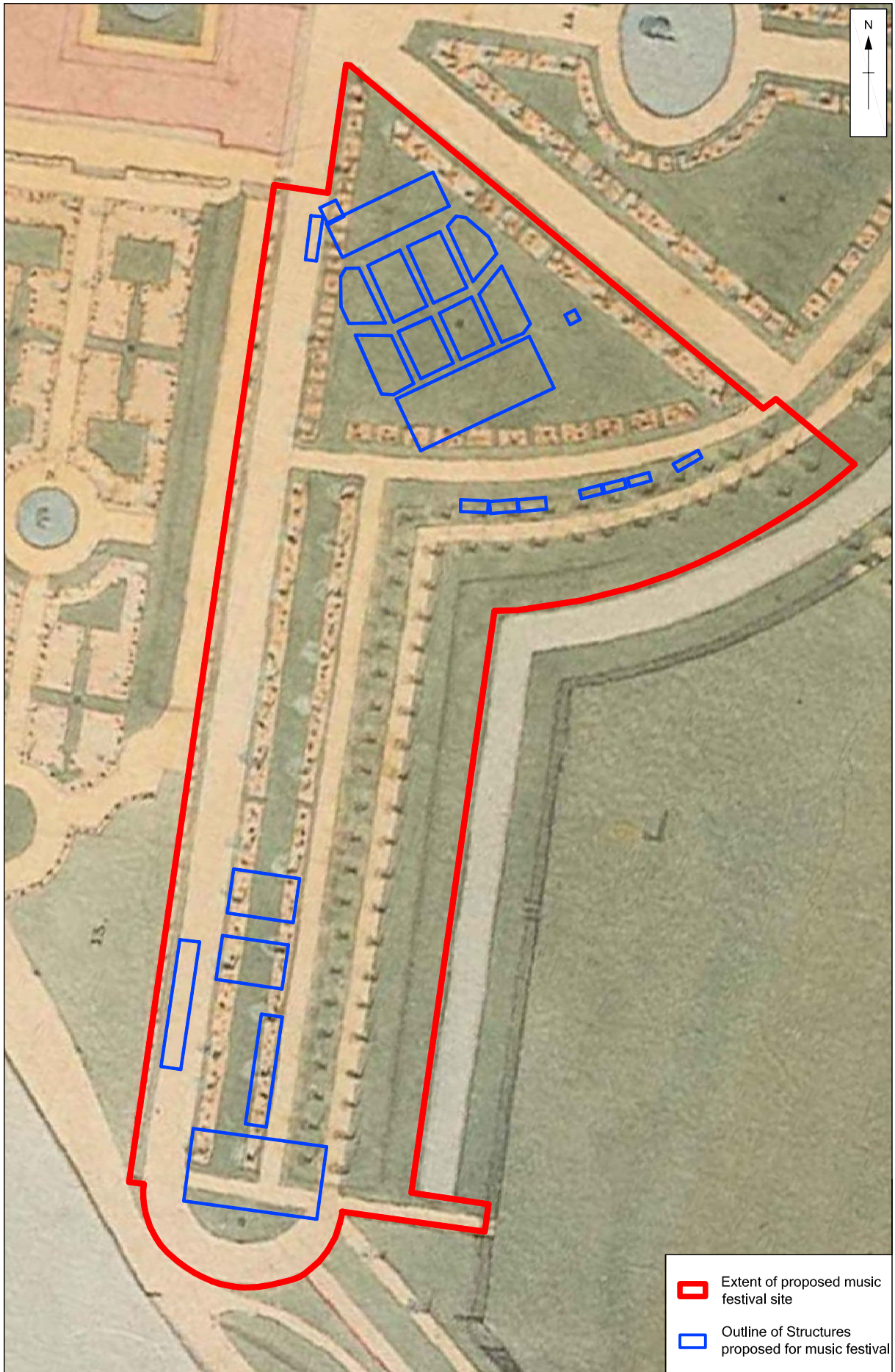


Figure 17: Detail of plan of Hampton Court Estate by Henry Sayer, 1841



Figure 18: Vertical view of northern part of music festival site (image taken from Google Earth).
Photograph taken 27 June 2010



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