

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Hampton Wick Royal Cricket Club, Bushy Park, Hampton Hill, Hampton,
TW11 0EA

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Hampton Wick Royal Cricket
Club, Bushy Park, Hampton
Hill, Hampton, TW11 0EA
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The site of Hampton Wick Royal Cricket Club, Bushy Park, Hampton Hill, Hampton, TW11 0EA has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential in advance of proposed construction of a new pavilion.

In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site. The study site is located within the Grade I Bushy Park Registered Park and Garden. Assessment of potential impacts to the significance of Bushy Park are addressed in separate reporting by Turley Heritage. It is considered unlikely that any potential below ground archaeological remains within the study site would make a significant contribution towards an understanding of the significance of the nationally significant Grade I Bushy Park Registered Park and Garden.

The study site lies within the Tier II Bushy Park Archaeological Priority Area (APA), as defined by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and their archaeological planning advisors at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). This APA covers the extent of the Grade I Bushy Park.

Based on current evidence, the study site is considered to have a low to moderate archaeological potential for evidence of agricultural activity and land division dating to the later Medieval period at the study site. Aside from remains associated with historic agricultural activity, landscaping, and known modern development, a low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods. A generally low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for all other past periods of human activity.

Past agricultural land use will most likely have had a widespread below ground impact as a result of past ploughing. Modern phases of development, demolition and redevelopment of the pavilion since the 19th century are likely to have had a cumulative negative archaeological impact.

Redevelopment proposals comprise the construction of a replacement two-storey pavilion for Hampton Wick Royal Cricket Club including viewing terrace at first floor level. Associated works include soft and hard landscaping, external store and cycle parking.

The proposed new building is limited to the southern end of the study site, and within the footprint of the previous pavilion. The proposed development covers a total area of c.0.06ha, and no basements are proposed. The below ground impact of the development proposals is therefore expected to be minimal and unlikely to extend beyond modern made ground deposits.

On account of the past ground disturbance, the small-scale nature of development proposals and the expected limited below ground impact of the development works, it is suggested that no further archaeological works be required in this instance.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS Heritage on behalf of Hampton Wick Sports Club Ltd.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is Hampton Wick Royal Cricket Club, Bushy Park, Hampton Hill, Hampton, TW11 0EA. The site is approximately 0.34ha in extent and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 17130 69457 within the administrative area of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (Figure 1).
- 1.3 In September 2023, Hampton Wick Royal Cricket Club's pavilion was burnt down in an arson attack. Planning permission was granted for the demolition of the remains of the pavilion in March 2024 (Planning Application Ref: 24/0237/FUL). A planning application is now being submitted for the construction of a replacement two-storey pavilion.
- 1.4 Hampton Wick Sports Club Ltd has commissioned RPS Heritage to establish the archaeological potential of the site and to provide guidance on ways to address any archaeological constraints identified. Potential built heritage considerations are addressed in separate reporting by Turley Heritage, including potential setting impacts to the Grade I Bushy Park Registered Park and Garden (NHLE Ref: 1000281).
- 1.5 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists October 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.6 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), and other sources, and includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise.
- 1.7 This assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

National Legislation

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including Scheduled Monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.

National Planning Policy & Guidance

- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently revised in December 2023. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.
- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage makes towards our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 200 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be *no more than sufficient* to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

- 2.9 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.10 *Setting of a heritage asset* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

London Plan

- 2.14 The proposed development has been assessed against relevant policies in the London Plan (March 2021). Chapter 7 'Heritage and Culture' contains relevant policies. Of particular relevance to archaeological sites within Greater London is policy HC1 as follows:

Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth

- A. Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and**

heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.

- B. Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London’s heritage in regenerative change by:**
- 1. setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making**
 - 2. utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process**
 - 3. integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place**
 - 4. delivering positive benefits that conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.**
- C. Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets’ significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.**
- D. Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.**
- E. Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use.**

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

2.15 The site is located within the administrative area of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, which adopted their Local Plan in July 2018. It contains the following policy relating to the historic environment:

Policy LP 3 - Designated Heritage Asset

- A. The Council will require development to conserve and, where possible, take opportunities to make a positive contribution to, the historic environment of the borough. Development proposals likely to adversely affect the significance of heritage assets will be assessed against the requirement to seek to avoid harm and the justification for the proposal. The significance (including the settings) of the borough's designated heritage assets, encompassing Conservation Areas, listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments as well as the Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, will be conserved and enhanced by the following means:**

1. Give great weight to the conservation of the heritage asset when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of the asset.
 2. Resist the demolition in whole, or in part, of listed building. Consent for demolition of Grade II listed buildings will only be granted in exceptional circumstances and for Grade II* and Grade I listed buildings in wholly exceptional circumstances following a thorough assessment of the justification for the proposal and the significance of the asset.
 3. Resist the change of use of listed buildings where their significance would be harmed, particularly where the current use contributes to the character of the surrounding area and to its sense of place.
 4. Require the retention and preservation of the original structure, layout, architectural features, materials as well as later features of interest within listed buildings, and resist the removal or modification of features that are both internally and externally of architectural importance or that contribute to the significance of the asset.
 5. Demolitions (in whole or in part), alterations, extensions and any other modifications to listed buildings should be based on an accurate understanding of the significance of the heritage asset.
 6. Require, where appropriate, the reinstatement of internal and external features of special architectural or historic significance within listed buildings, and the removal of internal and external features that harm the significance of the asset, commensurate with the extent of proposed development.
 7. Require the use of appropriate materials and techniques and strongly encourage any works or repairs to a designated heritage asset to be carried out in a correct, scholarly manner by appropriate specialists.
 8. Protect and enhance the borough's registered Historic Parks and Gardens by ensuring that proposals do not have an adverse effect on their significance, including their setting and/or views to and from the registered landscape.
 9. Protect Scheduled Monuments by ensuring proposals do not have an adverse impact on their significance.
- B. Resist substantial demolition in Conservation Areas and any changes that could harm heritage assets, unless it can be demonstrated that:**
1. in the case of substantial harm or loss to the significance of the heritage asset, it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss;
 2. in the case of less than substantial harm to the significance of the heritage asset, that the public benefits, including securing the optimum viable use, outweigh that harm; or
 3. the building or part of the building or structure makes no positive contribution to the character or distinctiveness of the area.
- C. All proposals in Conservation Areas are required to preserve and, where possible, enhance the character or the appearance of the Conservation Area.**
- D. Where there is evidence of intentional damage or deliberate neglect to a designated heritage asset, its current condition will not be taken into account in the decision-making process.**

- E. Outline planning applications will not be accepted in Conservation Areas. The Council's Conservation Area Statements, and where available Conservation Area Studies, and/or Management Plans, will be used as a basis for assessing development proposals within, or where it would affect the setting of, Conservation Areas, together with other policy guidance, such as Village Planning Guidance SPDs.

Policy LP 4 - Non-Designated Heritage Assets

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

There will be a presumption against the demolition of Buildings of Townscape Merit.

Policy LP 7 - Archaeology

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

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

- 2.16 The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames are currently preparing a new Local Plan which is known as the 'Publication' or 'Regulation 19' version, and is currently at the examination stage. The new Local Plan will replace the current Local Plan and the Twickenham Area Action Plan, and contains the following policy relevant to the historic environment:

Policy 29 - Designated Heritage Assets

A. The Council will require development to conserve and, where possible, take opportunities to make a positive contribution to, the historic environment of the borough. Development proposals likely to adversely affect the significance of heritage assets will be assessed against the requirement to seek to avoid harm and the justification for the proposal. The significance (including the settings) of the borough's designated heritage assets, encompassing Conservation Areas, listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments as well as the Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, will be conserved and enhanced by the following means:

1. Give great weight to the conservation of the heritage asset when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of the asset.
2. Total loss of or substantial harm to a listed building should be wholly exceptional and will therefore be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss in line with national policy requirements.
3. Resist the change of use of listed buildings where their significance would be harmed, particularly where the current use contributes to the character of the surrounding area and to its sense of place, unless it secures the optimum viable use and/or there are public benefits to outweigh the harm.

4. Resist the removal or modification of features such as original structure, layout, architectural features, materials as well as later features that contribute to the significance of the listed buildings.
 5. Demolitions (in whole or in part), alterations, extensions and any other modifications to listed buildings should be based on a proportionate understanding of the significance of the heritage asset.
 6. Require, where appropriate, the reinstatement of internal and external features of special architectural or historic significance within listed buildings, and the removal of internal and external features that harm the significance of the asset, commensurate with the extent of proposed development.
 7. Require the use of appropriate materials and techniques and strongly encourage any works or repairs to a designated heritage asset to be carried out in a correct, scholarly manner by appropriate specialists.
 8. Protect and enhance the borough's registered Historic Parks and Gardens by ensuring that proposals do not have an adverse effect on their significance, including their setting and/or views to and from the registered landscape.
 9. Protect Scheduled Monuments by ensuring proposals do not have an adverse impact on their significance.
- B. Resist substantial demolition in Conservation Areas and any changes that could harm heritage assets, unless it can be demonstrated that:**
1. in the case of substantial harm or loss to the significance of the heritage asset, it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss;
 2. in the case of less than substantial harm to the significance of the heritage asset, that the public benefits, including securing the optimum viable use, outweigh that harm; or
 3. the building or part of the building or structure makes no positive contribution to the character or distinctiveness of the area.
- C. All proposals in Conservation Areas are required to preserve and, where possible, enhance the character or the appearance of the Conservation Area.**
- D. Where there is evidence of intentional damage or deliberate neglect to a designated heritage asset, its current condition will not be taken into account in the decision-making process.**
- E. Outline planning applications will not be accepted in Conservation Areas unless it can be demonstrated that the impacts of the development on the significance of the area can be fully assessed including views and vistas. The Council's Conservation Area Statements, and where available Conservation Area Studies, and/or Management Plans, will be used as a basis for assessing development proposals within, or where it would affect the setting of, Conservation Areas, together with other policy guidance, such as Village Planning Guidance SPDs.**
- F. Sympathetic measures to make energy and carbon savings in historic and listed buildings are encouraged, by adopting a 'whole house approach' and understanding all the factors that affect energy use to avoid maladaptation. Any potential damages to the structure or heritage value, or impacting the setting of, historic buildings have to be avoided.**

Policy 30 - Non-designated Heritage Assets

- A. The Council will seek to preserve, and where possible enhance, the significance, character and setting of non-designated heritage assets, including Buildings of Townscape Merit, memorials, particularly war memorials, locally listed historic parks and gardens and other local historic features.**
- B. There will be a presumption against the demolition of Buildings of Townscape Merit.**

Policy 33 - Archaeology

- A. The Council will seek to protect, enhance and promote its archaeological heritage (both above and below ground), and will encourage its interpretation and presentation to the public. It will take the necessary measures required to safeguard the archaeological remains found, and refuse planning permission where proposals would adversely affect archaeological remains or their setting. This is in accordance with London Plan Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth.**
- B. Desk based assessments and, where necessary, archaeological field evaluation will be required before development proposals are determined, where development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or potential significance.**

Relevant National and Local Designations

- 2.17 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a, no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site.
- 2.18 The study site is located within the Grade I Bushy Park Registered Park and Garden (77448; TQ1583669938; NHLE Ref: 1000281), and situated to the west of part of the Grade II Brick Boundary Walls to the Park (NHLE Ref: 1358059; see also Turley Heritage 2024). Assessment of potential impacts to the significance of Bushy Park are addressed in separate reporting by Turley Heritage, however any potential for below ground archaeology associated with the Registered Park and Garden will be considered in this report.
- 2.19 The study site lies within the Tier II Bushy Park Archaeological Priority Area (APA), as defined by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and their archaeological planning advisors at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.20 This APA covers the extent of the Grade I Bushy Park and is classified as a Tier II APA because it "...comprises multiple layers of historic landscape types; including ridge and furrow and well-preserved medieval field systems, a Tudor deer park, C17 designed landscape and water gardens, and wartime camps. There are eleven royal lodges in the park, including those associated with Upper Lodge and Lower Lodge (Bushy House). The boundary walls are dated variously to the 16th, 17th and 19th century. Ancient oaks from the 16th century survive along the perimeter at Hampton Hill to the north-west... The primary significance of the APA lies in its potential to enhance our knowledge of the development, design and use of this multi-period landscape, and in the unusually extensive and well-preserved medieval field systems, which are a rarity in Greater London" (209768, TQ15839697930; see Figure 2a).
- 2.21 APAs within the London Boroughs are categorised by the GLHER according to their archaeological potential and significance into Tiers, with Tier I being the most significant. Tier I APAs comprise heritage assets of national significance (a Scheduled Monument or equivalent), Tier II APAs indicate

the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest, Tier III APAs refer to landscape zones of archaeological interest, while Tier IV comprises land outside of the three Tiers defined above (Historic England 2016; Figure 2a).

- 2.22 The Tier II designation is typically used for a local area within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated assets considered of less than national importance considering the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset (NPPF paragraph 135 [now paragraph 209]). A Tier II APA will typically cover a larger area than Tier 1 and may encompass a group of heritage assets (Historic England 2016).
- 2.23 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2024) records the underlying solid geology at the study site to comprise the London Clay Formation (clay and silt), which is a sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period.
- 3.2 The London Clay is overlain by the superficial Kempton Park Gravel Member (sand and gravel). This river terrace deposit was formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Devensian Stage – the last glacial stage of the British Pleistocene epoch Gibbard (1994: 90).
- 3.3 No site specific or British Geological Survey borehole data is currently available for the study site.

Topography

- 3.4 The study site is generally level at c.10m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 3.5 The course of the River Thames flows from south to north c.550m to the east of the study site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	2,500 BC
Bronze Age (including Chalcolithic)	2,500 -	800 BC
Iron Age	800 BC -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the study site and surrounding area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site prior to any assessment of any later development or below ground impacts.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 550m radius from where the new pavilion is proposed within the study site (Figures 2a-c), also referred to as the study area, held on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 18th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 In general, the majority of GLHER records within the study area comprise evidence for Post Medieval and Modern developments, primarily associated with settlement at Hampton Wick. A summary of all the GLHER entries within the study area is given at Appendix A; these records are shown on Figures 2a-b and discussed in the report where relevant to an assessment of archaeological potential at the study site.
- 4.4 The map regression exercise has demonstrated that the study site has comprised open land throughout much of its history until the later 19th century when Hampton Wick Royal Cricket Club was first established.
- 4.5 The available Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data records the study site to lie in an area of Public Open Spaces (Figure 2c).
- 4.6 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions, later development and below ground impacts, and whether the proposed development is likely to impact archaeological assets and potential archaeological assets identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.7 The GLHER does not record any archaeological investigation work to have previously been undertaken within the study site.
- 4.8 Several archaeological desk based assessments are recorded to have taken place on sites within the study area (Figure 2b; GLHER Refs: 153148 and 162484, TQ1594569125; 158303, TQ1673968287; 162214, TQ1758769479; 162717, TQ1744969667; 163072, TQ1758069429; 166756, TQ1764769485; 170379, TQ1760769416; 170854, TQ1753569490). These are not discussed further in relation to an assessment of the archaeological potential of the study site.
- 4.9 The results of archaeological work from across the study area are discussed where relevant in the sections below.

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic

- 4.10 The presence of Palaeolithic material can be notoriously difficult to predict and is typically dependent upon the presence of an appropriate underlying geology sequence (such as terrace gravels or brickearth), as well as suitable topography and access to nearby resources and water. The underlying superficial deposits at the study site are recorded by the British Geological Survey to consist of Kempton Park Gravel Member (see paragraph 3.2 above). River terrace deposits such as these have an archaeological potential for underlying redeposited artefactual remains dating to the Palaeolithic period (Wymer 1999: 21-29; 209768, TQ1583969793).
- 4.11 No finds of Palaeolithic date have been recorded within the study area. Whilst the river terrace gravels recorded at the study site may hold potential for redeposited artefactual remains dating to this period, due to the absence of material evidence within the study area the archaeological potential of the study site for the Palaeolithic period is considered to be low.

Later Prehistoric – Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age

- 4.12 An archaeological evaluation undertaken at Old Bridge Street in 1999, c.520m to the east of the study site, recorded a peat deposit which was radiocarbon dated to 6415-6185 BC – part of the Mesolithic period. This layer was overlain by undated alluvial river deposits, which were sealed by 18th century consolidation dumps (96810, 108161 and 165192, TQ1765569505). No finds or features of Mesolithic date were recorded from this evaluation, with the only artefactual evidence from this period within the study area comprising a flint core for making bladelets. This residual find is recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme to have been found c.370m to the south of the study site, and is broadly dated to the Mesolithic-Neolithic period (760411; PAS ID: LON-D4163E).
- 4.13 Flint debitage, burnt flint and two broken blades suggested to have been dated to the Neolithic period were found in residual contexts during an archaeological evaluation in 1995 at the corner of Old Bridge Street, c.440m to the east of the study site (105803, 162381 and 155537, TQ1757569445).
- 4.14 Several findspots of Neolithic material are recorded to have been recovered from Bushy Park, including a worked flint flake, possibly an arrowhead, a light-grey scraper found on a pathway, and a sherd of Neolithic pottery (110231 and 126511, TQ1670569605; 136062; PAS ID: LON-110C41).
- 4.15 No finds or features dating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods are recorded within the study area. Due to the overall paucity of evidence dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods of prehistory, the archaeological potential for the study site is considered to be generally low.

Roman

- 4.16 Roman settlement evidence is known on the eastern side of the River Thames at Kingston-upon-Thames, where archaeological investigations and findspots of material indicate rural settlement and activity (e.g. Hawkins 2006).
- 4.17 Evidence for settlement activity dating to the Roman period on the western side of the River Thames around Hampton Wick, Bushy Park and Hampton Court Park is much more limited. At 11 Lower Teddington Road, c.470m east of the study site, an archaeological excavation in 1990 revealed three truncated features cutting natural river terrace gravels. The features contained a mix of Roman pottery (131803 and 172471, TQ1760069600).
- 4.18 The GLHER records a findspot of a Roman urn with burnt bone found in c.1882 from Hampton Wick (107972, TQ1700569004). The Portable Antiquities Scheme records a range of Roman artefacts having been found in the Kingston area, as detailed in the Itinerary of John Leland in or About the Years 1535-1543 (725; PAS ID: IARCH-6515FA). Due to the antiquarian nature of these findspots, further details on the finds and nature of their discovery are not available.
- 4.19 Based on current evidence, the archaeological potential for evidence dating to the Roman period at the study site is considered to be low.

Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.20 The Portable Antiquities Scheme records a findspot of at least ten tremisses of Justinian I (AD 527 to 565) and three Gallic imitations to have been found in the surrounding area (723; PAS ID: IARCH-F539EA). An archaeological evaluation at Old Bridge Street, c.440m east of the study site, recorded residual Saxo-Norman pottery (145476 and 155537, TQ1757569445).
- 4.21 The closest settlement to the study site recorded in the Domesday Survey of AD 1086 is Kingston upon Thames, on the eastern side of the River Thames (Domesday Online 2024). The Survey records the settlement here to have had a population of 105 households. A settlement was also recorded to the west of the study site at Hampton, as *Hamntone*, which is considered to derive from the Saxon meaning “the settlement in the bend in the river” (209766, TQ1751169558). The Old Kingston Bridge which connected the western side of the River Thames to Kingston upon Thames was constructed around AD 1170.
- 4.22 Hampton Wick is recorded as a hamlet in the 13th century as *Hamptone la Wyke*, meaning ‘the harbour or trading settlement for Hampton’ (Mills 2010). The study site’s distance from the River Thames and existing historic core of Hampton Wick suggests it lay in an area outside of the main settlement area during this period.
- 4.23 Masonry foundations of ragstone, chalk and flint, with random bands of tile, were recorded to overly soils, containing 13th century pottery, during an archaeological evaluation at Old Bridge Street, c.440m to the east of the study site (105493, 145476, 162381 and 155537, TQ1757569445). There was also evidence that the building had been rebuilt in brick on three occasions in the Post Medieval and Modern periods.
- 4.24 At Kingston Bridge, c. 550m east of the study site, archaeological investigations recorded layers of water lain silts overlying the natural gravels. The silts were dated to the 14th/15th century due to finds of pottery, bone and roof tile (139797 and 169155, TQ1770669363). The excavations here also recorded a series of driven posts suggested to represent foundations for a Medieval building, together with ten phases of revetment, some of which were constructed from re-used boat and building timbers (147541, 149005, 206887 and 169155, TQ1770669363).
- 4.25 Two residual white ware (Kingston-type and coarse border) pot sherds dating to the Medieval period were recovered from a 19th century made ground deposit during an archaeological watching brief at

Kingston Bridge, (105282, 169155 and 146436, TQ1768969365). Further sherds of residual Kingston Ware have been found during archaeological evaluation works at 2-6 Old Bridge Street, c.490m east of the study site, and c.430m south-east of the study site in Bushy Park (124907, 147221 and 153940, TQ1762569425; 426473; PAS ID: LON-048C80).

- 4.26 At 6-10 High Street, c.460m east of the study site, a sequence of alluvial and humic peaty deposits was identified overlying the natural gravels. Within the base of the sequence was a worked wooden stake, suggested to have been part of a reused Medieval wagon. A north-south ditch, possibly representing a boundary, was found to contain a small assemblage of pottery which dated to the end of the Medieval period (139923 and 155619, TQ1759369475).
- 4.27 The study site is recorded to have been arable farmland by the end of the Medieval period, which was enclosed into Bushy Park at the start of the Post Medieval period (see sections below). Remains within the Park include earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, large baulks, holloways and field boundaries (209768, TQ1583969793).
- 4.28 Overall, the study site was likely situated in a rural, agricultural landscape away from any major settlement site throughout the Saxon period. The study site likely remained as open land throughout the Medieval period, and outside of the main settlement area at Hampton Wick to the east. The archaeological potential for settlement activity dating to the Saxon and Medieval periods at the study site is therefore considered to be generally low. A low to moderate archaeological potential can be considered for evidence of agricultural activity and land division dating to the later Medieval period at the study site. Due to the rarity of well-preserved Medieval field systems in Greater London, any remains, should they be present at the study site, could be considered to be of local and possibly regional significance.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.29 A number of the HER records within the study area refer to Post Medieval and Modern archaeological remains, which are not discussed in detail here unless relevant to the study site.
- 4.30 The study site is situated toward the eastern end of the Grade I Bushy Park, which originated as a deer park in 1491 after Giles d'Aubrey emparked 162ha of arable farmland in the area referred to as Middle Park (NHLE Ref: 1000281; 96711 and 77448, TQ1583669938). The Grade I Hampton Court Palace (NHLE Ref: 1193127) and the Grade I Hampton Court Park (NHLE Ref: 1000108; 77917, TQ1657068286) to the south were built from 1514 by Cardinal Wolsey (134843, TQ1657068286). He also enclosed Hare Warren in 1514. Henry VIII acquired Hampton Court in 1528, and the enclosed parkland formed his deer park there.
- 4.31 In 1629, James I added a further 68ha of land added into Bushy Park, then In 1638 Charles I created a 12 mile long artificial canal, known as Longford River, which diverted water from the River Colne to Bushy Park and Hampton Court Palace. From 1709, the first Lord Halifax became Keeper of Bushy Park, and in 1713 he added the keepership of Middle Park and Hare Warren, which is when the whole area north of Hampton Court Road became known as Bushy Park (96711, TQ1583669938).
- 4.32 During the later Post Medieval and Modern periods, our understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 4.33 The earliest such cartographic sources reproduced here are Rocque's 1746 Map of the 10 Miles round London and 1754 Map of Middlesex, which shows the study site to be situated in an area of open land within Bushy Park. The settlement of Hampton Wick is shown to the east of the park,

adjacent to the River Thames (Figures 3 and 4). No significant changes to the study site or the surrounding area are shown on the 1804 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Figure 5).

The 1850 Hampton Parish Tithe Map shows that the study site remains undeveloped within Bushy Park, with its eastern boundary now defined (Figure 6). Further information is provided by the associated tithe apportionment information, which details the study site to lie within pasture land. The field parcels to the east are shown to comprise paddocks, sheds and yards. No significant changes are shown on the 1865 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 7).

- 4.34 Hampton Wick Royal Cricket Club was founded by Reverend Frederick de Crespigny in 1863 after permission was granted by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests for use of a portion of the eastern part of Bushy Park (<https://www.fhw.org.uk/friends/images-in-album.php?s=the-history-of-hampton-wick-royal-cricket-club>). The cricket ground and a pavilion are shown in the southern part of the study site on the 1896 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 8). This pavilion was burnt down, and a new one was constructed on the site of the old one in 1902.

The 1915 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 9) shows the new pavilion on the study site, with evidence for landscaping either side. A track or footpath leading to a lavatory is shown in the far northern part of the study site, with a row of trees shown to extend south from this up to the pavilion.

- 4.35 Bushy Park was used in the Second World War as the headquarters for the United States Army Airforce (USAAF) from 1942. It was later selected by General Eisenhower as the location for the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF), and for the planning of the invasion of Europe in 1944. The main site was situated c.600m to the north-west of the study site, whilst a second camp, referred to as Site 12, was constructed to the north of Hampton Wick Royal Cricket Club, and immediately west of the existing access road to the club (Figures 10 and 11; 138128, TQ1657569933; 209768, TQ1583969793). Figure 10 shows the development of the different parts of the camp: Site 12 was constructed in 1943 and extended in 1944; a landing strip was also installed in the south of Bushy Park in 1944. Further detail is provided on the 1945 Google Earth Image, which shows the layout of the buildings within Site 12 (Figure 11).

- 4.36 Camp Griffiss continued to be used by the Royal Air Force, and the United States Air Force after the war and closed in 1952. It was later used as a school for US service personnel, though all the buildings were demolished in the early 1960s (138128, TQ1657569933; 209768, TQ1583969793). The 1954-55 Ordnance Survey Map shows the study site to lay outside of the extent of Site 12, with a footpath leading from Park Road to the immediate north of the study site to the pavilion in the south of the study site (Figure 12). The pavilion is also shown to have been increased in size slightly by this time.

- 4.37 The 2003 Google Earth Image (Figure 13) shows where Site 12 of Camp Griffiss used to be situated was reverted back into parkland. The study site remains relatively unchanged, with the only difference from the mid-20th century being the construction of a larger pavilion in the south of the study site, which was constructed in 1989 after the 1902 pavilion was burnt down in 1988.

- 4.38 This new pavilion was burnt down in September 2023 as a result of an arson attack. The remains of the pavilion were subsequently cleared after planning permission was granted in March 2024 (Planning Application Ref: 24/0237/FUL). The 2024 Google Earth Image (Figure 14) shows the current state of the study site, with the site of the former pavilion now comprising an area of hardstanding.

- 4.39 Overall, the study site has remained as open land as part of Bushy Park throughout the Post Medieval and Modern periods, until the cricket club and a pavilion were established at the end of the 19th century. Therefore, aside from remains associated with historic agricultural activity, landscaping, and known modern development, a generally low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods. It is considered unlikely that any potential below ground archaeological remains within the study site would make a significant

contribution towards an understanding of the significance of the nationally significant Grade I Bushy Park Registered Park and Garden.

Undated Evidence

- 4.40 An archaeological evaluation undertaken at 1 High Street, c.390m to the east of the of the study site, recorded two undated features which cut into the surface of the River Terrace Gravel. One of the features was thought to be a tree hollow and the other was considered to possibly be the butt-end of a ditch (103815, 158123 and 165251, TQ1752569435).
- 4.41 An undated linear feature was recorded during archaeological works at 2 Station Road, c.420m north-east of the study site (140991 and 161628, TQ1748669749).

Negative Evidence

- 4.42 Various archaeological investigations to the east and north-east of the study site in Hampton Wick have not recorded any archaeological features. These include investigations at Becketts Wharf (152549, TQ1765669623), at Old Bridge Street (165191 and 171635, TQ1765169419), at 11A and 13 St John's Road (168823, TQ1749169497 and 169331, TQ1748469474), at 1A Station Road (170400, TQ1744669781), at 25-27 High Street (170443, TQ1755069504), at 2 Upper Teddington Road (170481, TQ1744569834).

Assessment of Significance

- 4.43 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.44 No relevant nationally significant designated archaeological assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded within, or within the vicinity of, the study site. The study site is located within the Grade I Bushy Park Registered Park and Garden. This assessment does not consider any potential impacts to the significance of the Park as a landscape heritage asset and its setting which is addressed in separate reporting by Turley Heritage.
- 4.45 The study site lies within the Tier II Bushy Park Archaeological Priority Area (APA), as defined by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and their archaeological planning advisors at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). The archaeological significance of Bushy Park is discussed within its locally defined Tier II Archaeological Priority Area (APA) classification:
- “The primary significance of the APA lies in its potential to enhance our knowledge of the development, design and use of this multi-period landscape, and in the unusually extensive and well-preserved medieval field systems, which are a rarity in Greater London. A number of positive archaeological interventions within the wider area have identified and located finds and features relating to most periods” (209768, TQ15839697930).
- 4.46 Based on current evidence, the study site is considered to have a low to moderate archaeological potential for evidence of agricultural activity and land division dating to the later Medieval period at the study site. Aside from remains associated with historic agricultural activity, landscaping, and known modern development, a low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods. A generally low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for all other past periods of human activity.

- 4.47 It is considered unlikely that any potential below ground archaeological remains within the study site would make a significant contribution towards an understanding of the significance of the nationally significant Grade I Bushy Park Registered Park and Garden.
- 4.48 The significance of any archaeological remains which may be present would be derived from their evidential value and contributions that could be made towards local and potentially regional research agendas.
- 4.49 Whilst it is possible that archaeological remains could be present within the site, on the basis of the above, any remains, should they occur on the study site, would in the context of the Secretary of State’s non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) most likely be of local to possibly regional significance.
- 4.50 As identified by desk based work, and prior to any assessment of later development impacts or modern disturbance, an assessment of likely archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the study site is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Likely Significance (if present):
Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic)	Low potential, low (local) significance;
Later Prehistoric (Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age)	Low potential, low (local) significance;
Roman	Low potential, low (local) significance;
Saxon & Medieval	Low to moderate potential (most likely to comprise evidence for land division and agricultural activity rather than settlement), low to possibly moderate (local to possibly regional) significance;
Post Medieval & Modern	Low potential (aside from remains associated with historic agricultural activity, landscaping, and known modern development), likely to be of low (local) significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 An area of hardstanding is present in the south of the study site, which was where the previous pavilion was sited before it was recently cleared (Figure 14; Planning Application Ref: 24/0237/FUL). A car park is situated to the north of the pavilion, with a tarmacked access road leading north from this up to Park Road. Part of the Grade II Brick Boundary Walls are present along the eastern boundary of the study site (NHLE Ref: 1358059; Turley Heritage 2024).
- 5.2 Past agricultural land use will most likely have had a widespread below ground impact as a result of past ploughing. Modern phases of development, demolition and redevelopment of the pavilion since the 19th century are likely to have had a cumulative negative archaeological impact.

Proposed Development

- 5.3 Redevelopment proposals comprise the construction of a replacement two-storey pavilion for Hampton Wick Royal Cricket Club including viewing terrace at first floor level. Associated works include soft and hard landscaping, external store and cycle parking.
- 5.4 The proposed development plan at ground floor level is reproduced at Figure 15. The proposed new building is within the footprint of the previous pavilion at the far southern end of the study site, and covers an area of c.0.06ha. No basements are proposed. The below ground impact of the development proposals is therefore expected to be minimal and unlikely to extend beyond modern made ground deposits.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

- 5.5 The proposed development will not impact on any designated archaeological assets. It is considered unlikely that any potential below ground archaeological remains within the study site would make a significant contribution towards an understanding of the significance of the nationally significant Grade I Bushy Park Registered Park and Garden.
- 5.6 The study site lies within the Tier II Bushy Park Archaeological Priority Area (APA), as defined by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and their archaeological planning advisors at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). This APA covers the extent of the Grade I Bushy Park.
- 5.7 Based on current evidence, the study site is considered to have a low to moderate archaeological potential for evidence of agricultural activity and land division dating to the later Medieval period at the study site. Aside from remains associated with historic agricultural activity, landscaping, and known modern development, a low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods. A generally low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for all other past periods of human activity.
- 5.8 Past agricultural land use will most likely have had a widespread below ground impact as a result of past ploughing. Modern phases of development, demolition and redevelopment of the pavilion since the 19th century are likely to have had a cumulative negative archaeological impact.

- 5.9 The proposed new building is limited to the southern end of the study site, and within the footprint of the previous pavilion. The proposed development covers a total area of c.0.06ha, and no basements are proposed. The below ground impact of the development proposals is therefore expected to be minimal and unlikely to extend beyond modern made ground deposits.
- 5.10 On account of the past ground disturbance, the small-scale nature of development proposals and the expected limited below ground impact of the development works, it is considered unlikely that there will be any significant or widespread archaeological impact.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The site of Hampton Wick Royal Cricket Club, Bushy Park, Hampton Hill, Hampton, TW11 0EA has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential in advance of proposed construction of a new pavilion.
- 6.2 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site. The study site is located within the Grade I Bushy Park Registered Park and Garden. Assessment of potential impacts to the significance of Bushy Park are addressed in separate reporting by Turley Heritage. It is considered unlikely that any potential below ground archaeological remains within the study site would make a significant contribution towards an understanding of the significance of the nationally significant Grade I Bushy Park Registered Park and Garden.
- 6.3 The study site lies within the Tier II Bushy Park Archaeological Priority Area (APA), as defined by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and their archaeological planning advisors at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). This APA covers the extent of the Grade I Bushy Park
- 6.4 Based on current evidence, the study site is considered to have a low to moderate archaeological potential for evidence of agricultural activity and land division dating to the later Medieval period at the study site. Aside from remains associated with historic agricultural activity, landscaping, and known modern development, a low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods. A generally low archaeological potential is considered at the study site for all other past periods of human activity.
- 6.5 Past agricultural land use will most likely have had a widespread below ground impact as a result of past ploughing. Modern phases of development, demolition and redevelopment of the pavilion since the 19th century are likely to have had a cumulative negative archaeological impact.
- 6.6 Redevelopment proposals comprise the construction of a replacement two-storey pavilion for Hampton Wick Royal Cricket Club including viewing terrace at first floor level. Associated works include soft and hard landscaping, external store and cycle parking.
- 6.7 The proposed new building is limited to the southern end of the study site, and within the footprint of the previous pavilion. The proposed development covers a total area of c.0.06ha, and no basements are proposed. The below ground impact of the development proposals is therefore expected to be minimal and unlikely to extend beyond modern made ground deposits.
- 6.8 On account of the past ground disturbance, the small-scale nature of development proposals and the expected limited below ground impact of the development works, it is suggested that no further archaeological works be required in this instance.

Sources Consulted

General

British Library
Environment Agency (LiDAR Data)
Greater London Historic Environment Record
The National Archive

Internet

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Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>
Friends of Hampton Wick Library - www.fhwl.org.uk
Historic England: The National Heritage List for England – <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
Portable Antiquities Scheme – www.finds.org.uk

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Wymer *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain 2 volumes* 1999

Cartographic

1579 Saxton Map of Surrey

1610 Speed Map of Surrey

1724 Moll Map of Surrey

1729 Senex Map of Surrey

1746 Rocque Map of the 10 Miles round London

1754 Rocque Map of Middlesex

1786 Lindley and Crosley Map of Surrey

1804 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1811 OS Old Series

1823 Warren, Plan of Bushy Park

1850 Hampton Parish Tithe Map

1865 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2500)

1896 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2500)

1915 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2500)

1934 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2500)

Plan showing the development of the WWII Camp Griffiss

1945 Google Earth Image

1954-55 Ordnance Survey Map (1:1250)

2003 Google Earth Image

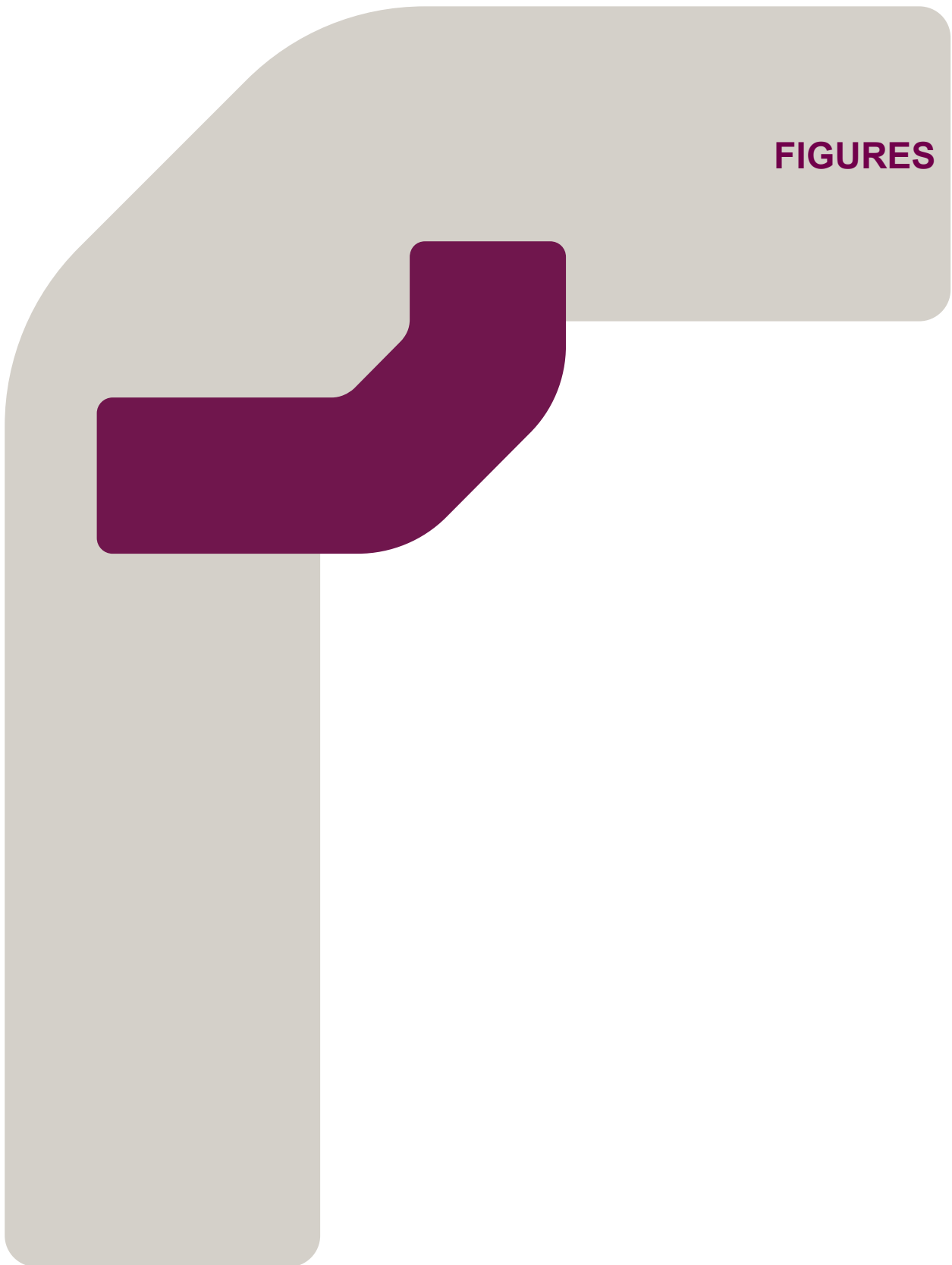
2003 Ordnance Survey Map (1:1250)

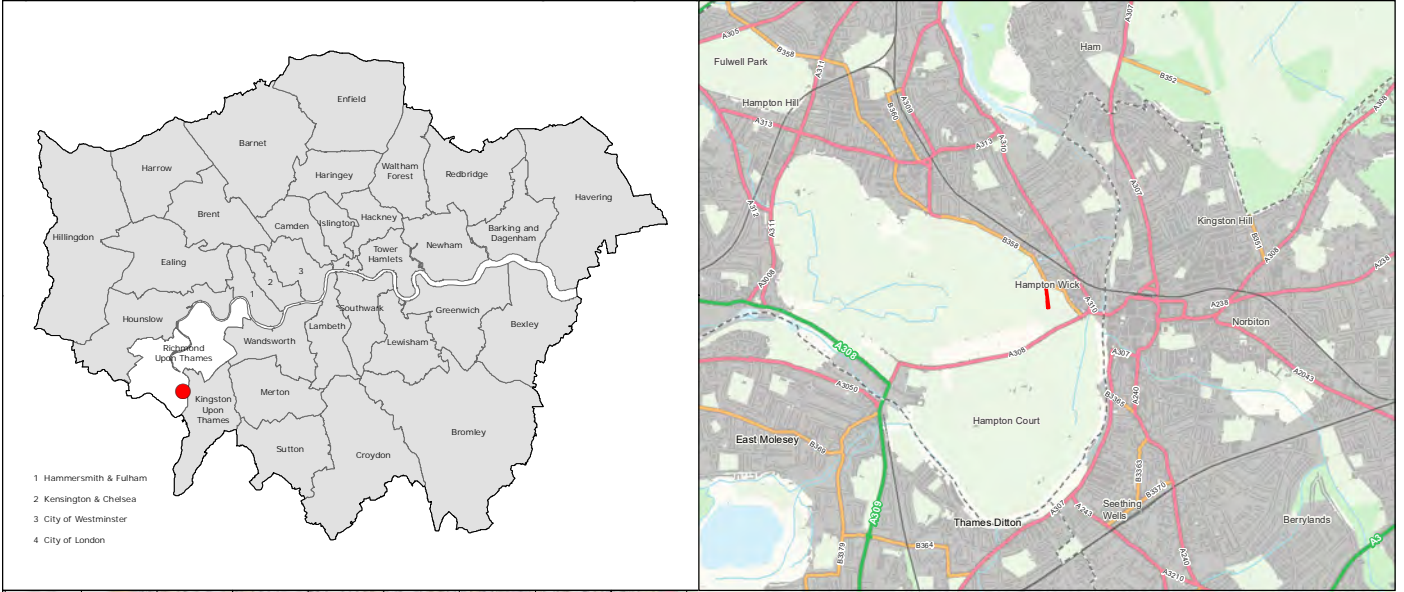
2013 Google Earth Image

2021 Google Earth Image

2024 Google Earth Image

FIGURES





Site Boundary

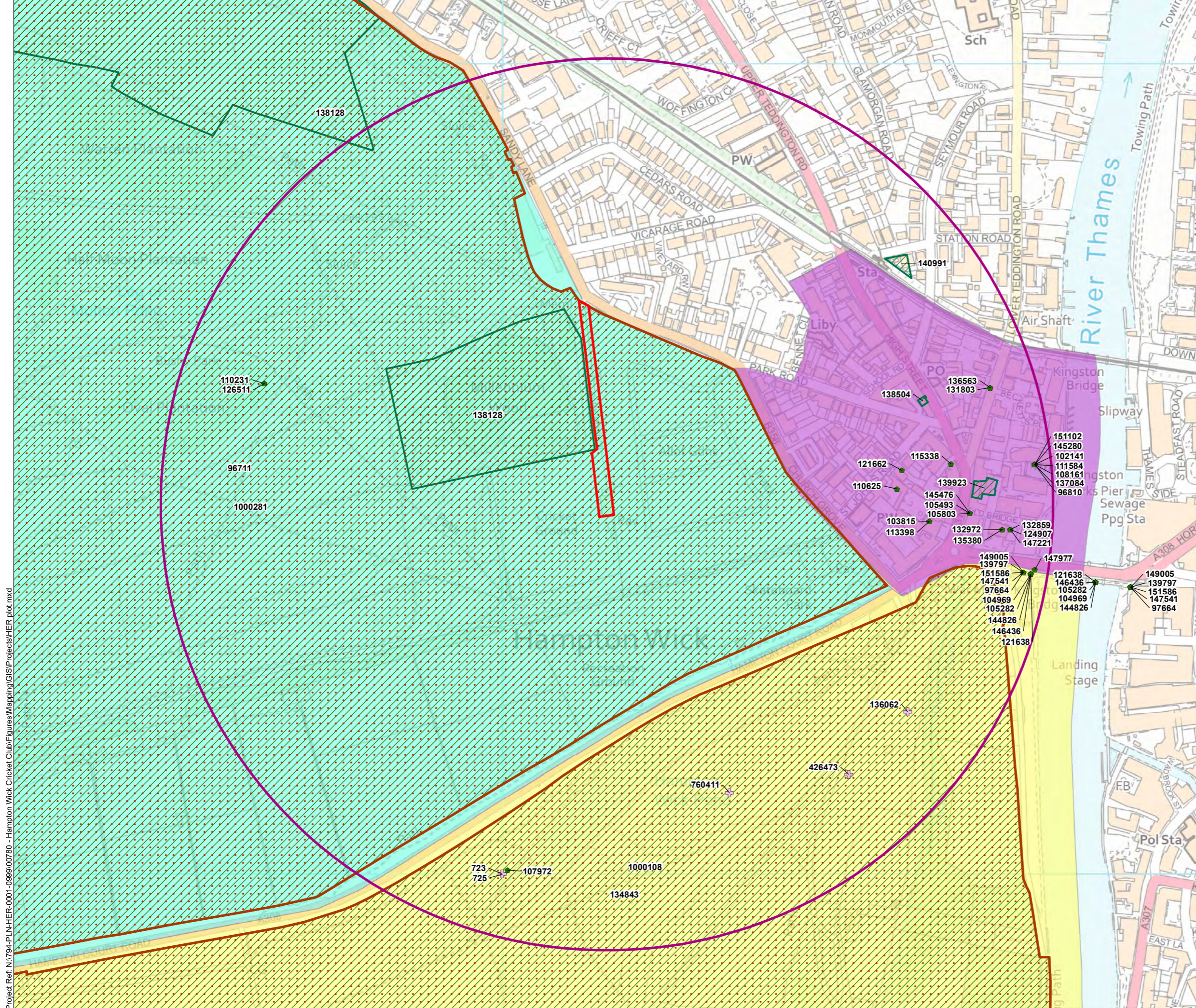


0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 1

Site Location



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 550m search radius

Designated Heritage Assets:

- Registered Parks and Gardens

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

- HER Records Points
- PAS
- HER Records Polygons

Archaeological Priority Areas

- Richmond APA 2.20: Hampton Wick
- Richmond APA 2.21: Hampton Court Park
- Richmond APA 2.22: Bushy Park

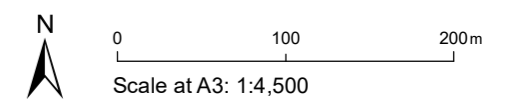
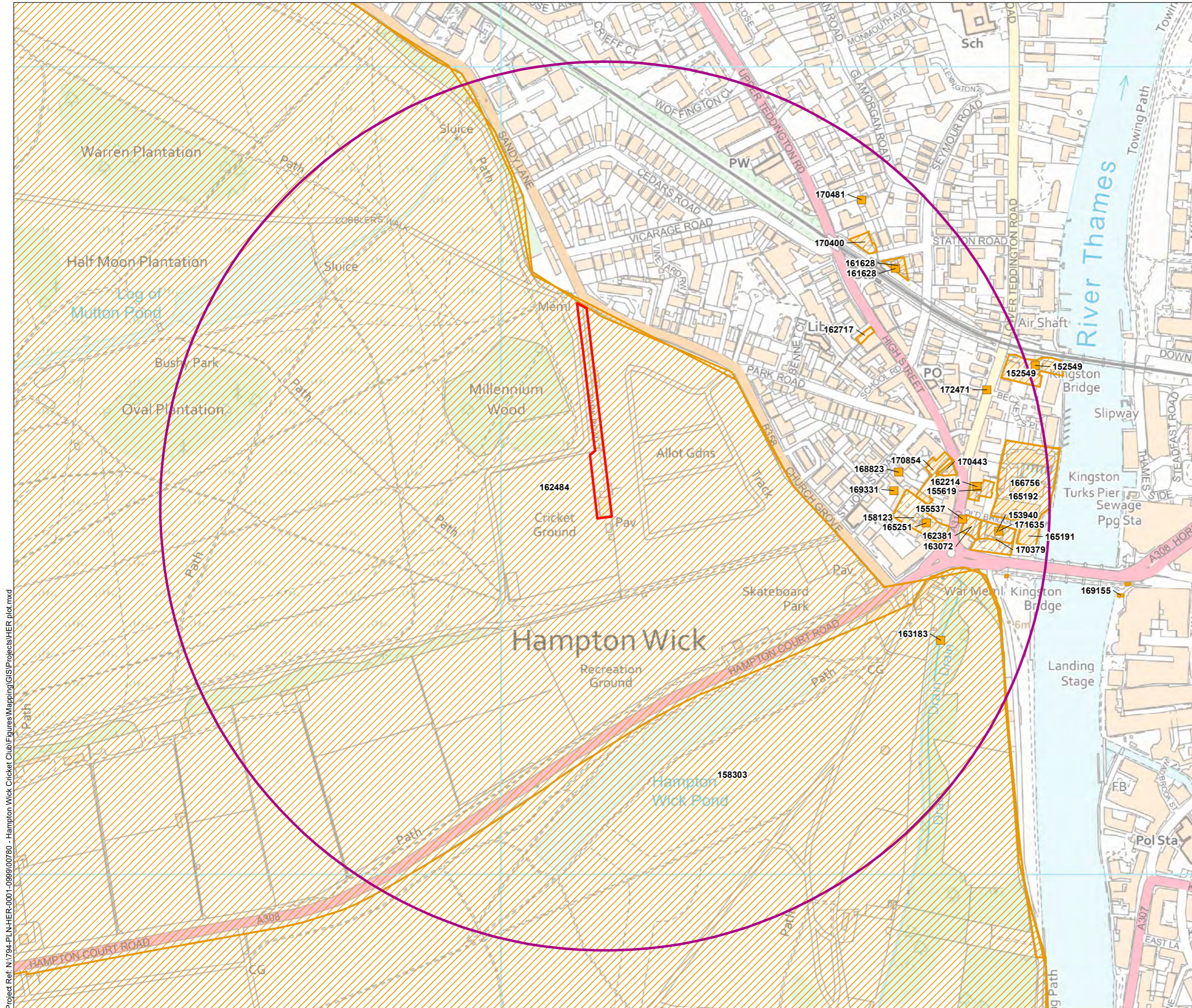


Figure 2a
HER Plot (data from the Greater London Historic Environment Record)

Project Ref: N1794-PL\NHER-0001-0699\00780 - Hampton Wick Cricket Club\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\HER plot.mxd



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 550m search radius

Previous Archaeological Work:

- HER Events Points
- HER Events Polygons

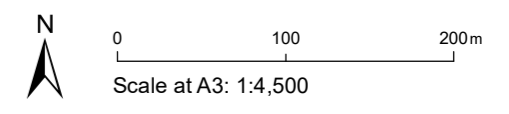
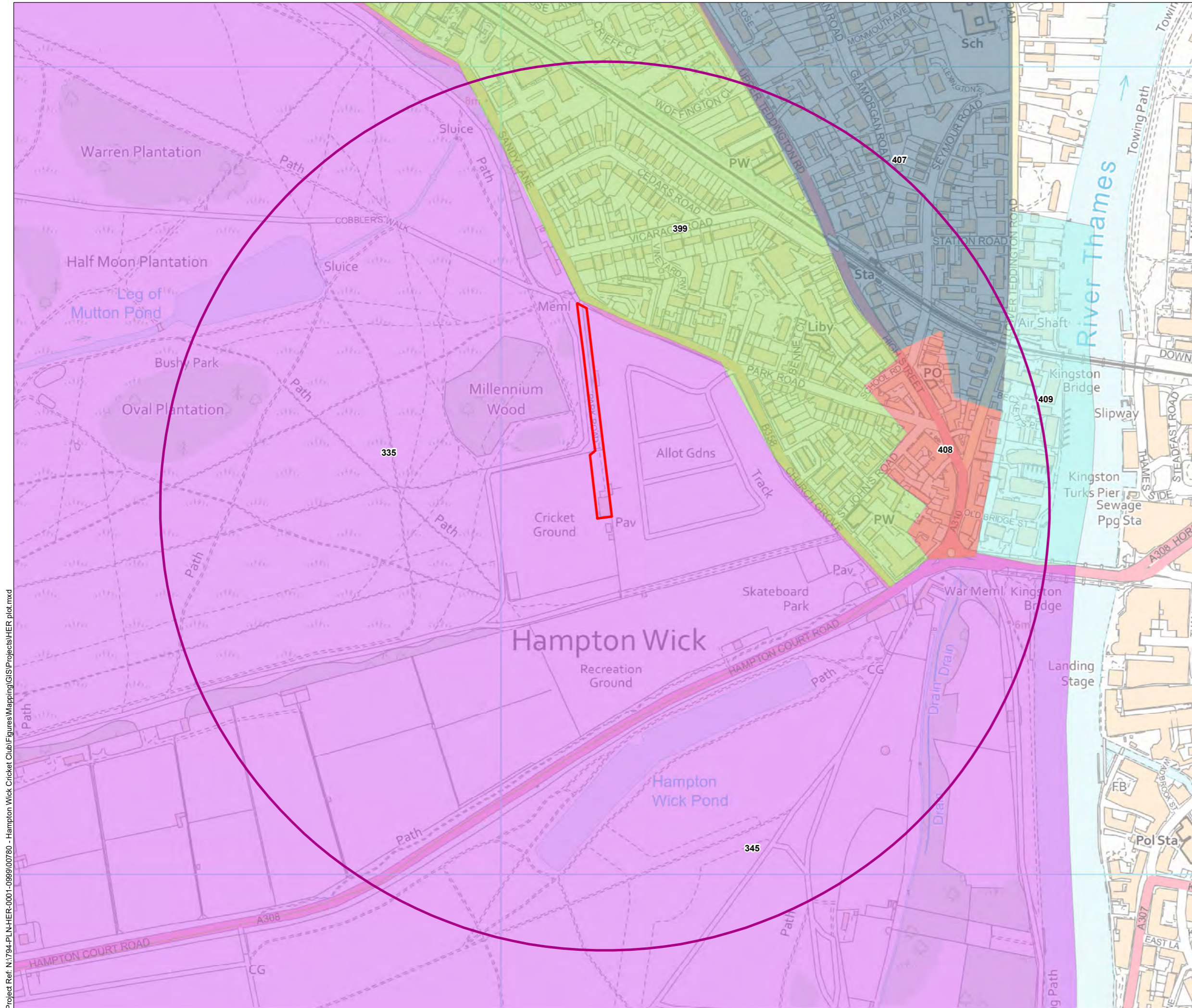


Figure 2b
 HER Events Plot (data from the Greater London Historic Environment Record)

Project Ref: N1794-PL\HER-0001-0699\00780 - Hampton Wick Cricket Club\Figures\Map\GIS\Projects\HER plot.mxd



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 550m search radius

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- Commercial
- Public Open Spaces
- Victorian terraces
- Inter-war suburbs
- Settlement Core

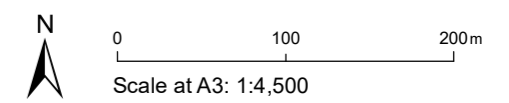
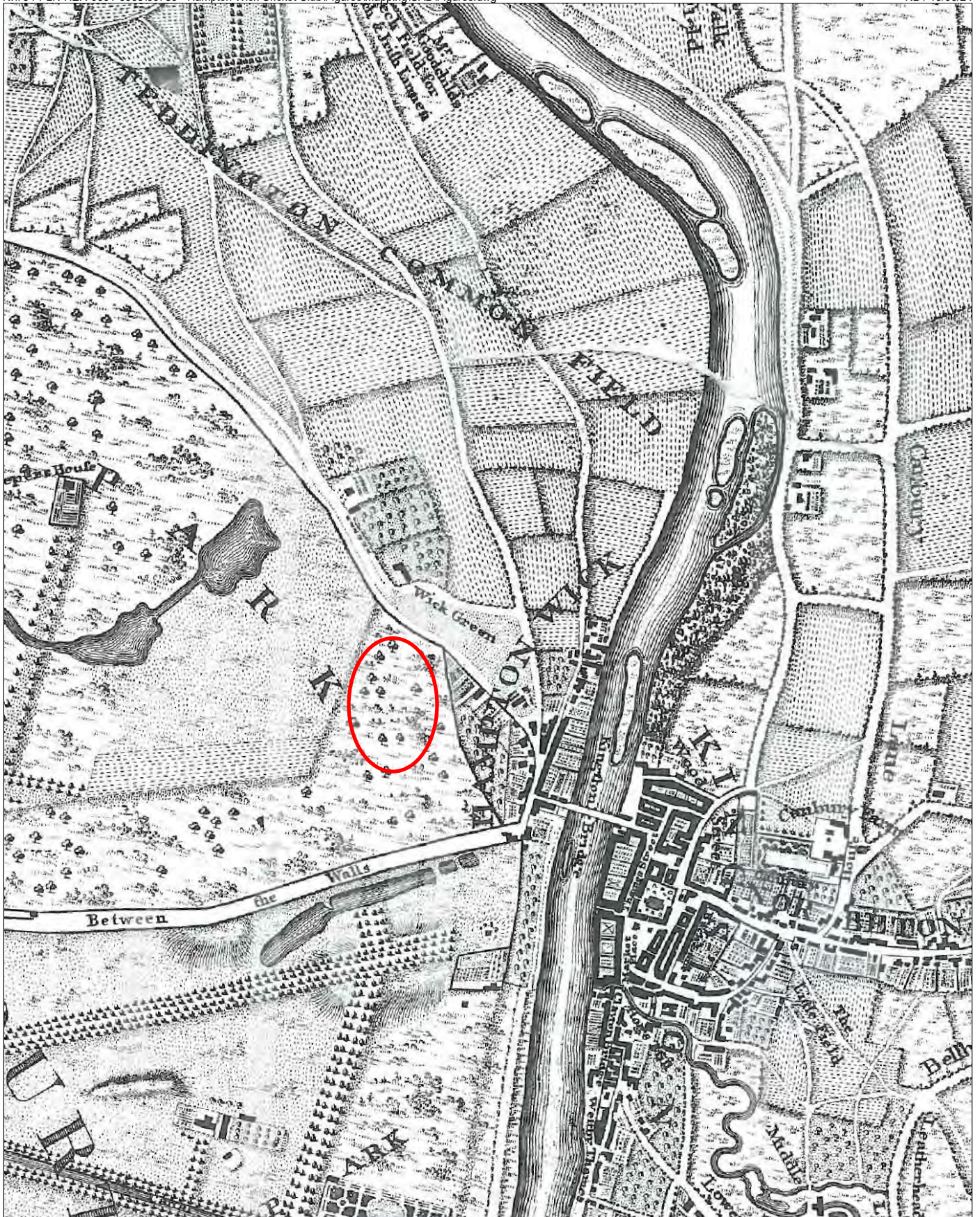


Figure 2c

Historic Landscape Characterisation Plot (data from the Greater London Historic Environment Record)

Project Ref: N1794-PLN-HER-0001-0999/00780 - Hampton Wick Cricket Club Figures Mapping (GIS) Projects\HER_plot.mxd



Approximate site location




Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 3

1746 Rocque Map of the 10 Miles
round London



 Approximate site location



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1754 Rocque Map of Middlesex



Approximate site location

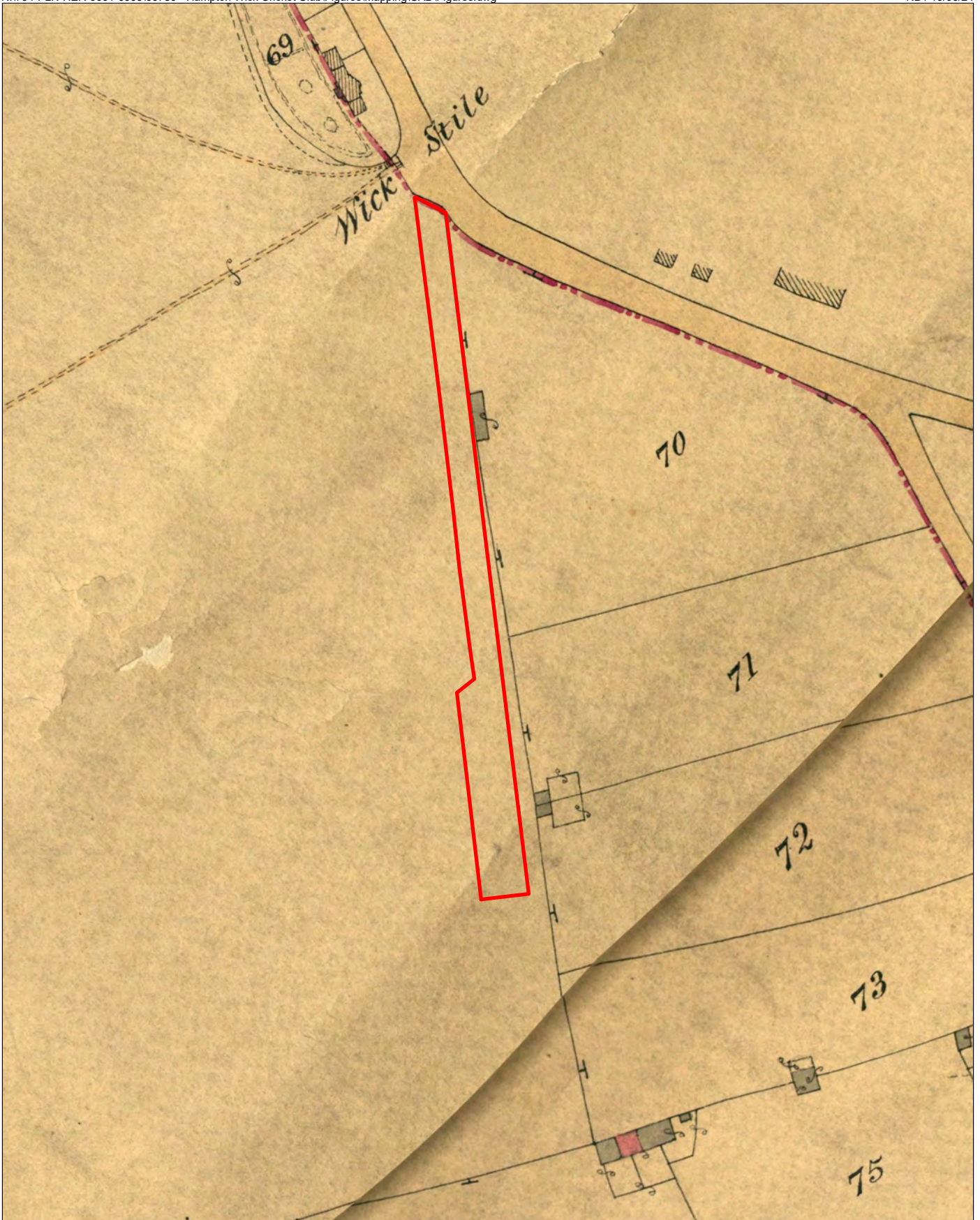


Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 5

1804 Ordnance Survey Drawing



 Site Boundary

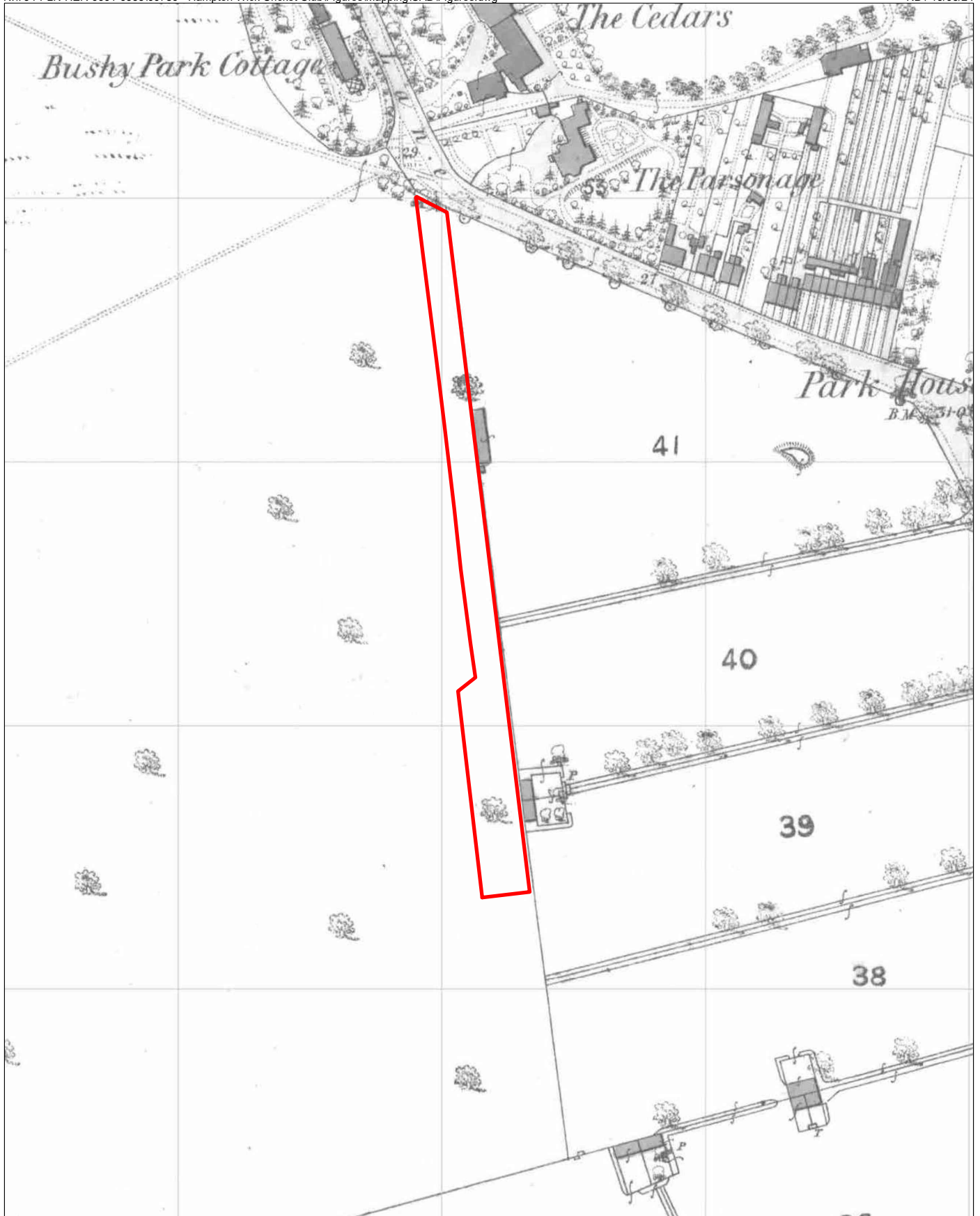


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 6

1850 Hampton Parish Tithe Map



 Site Boundary

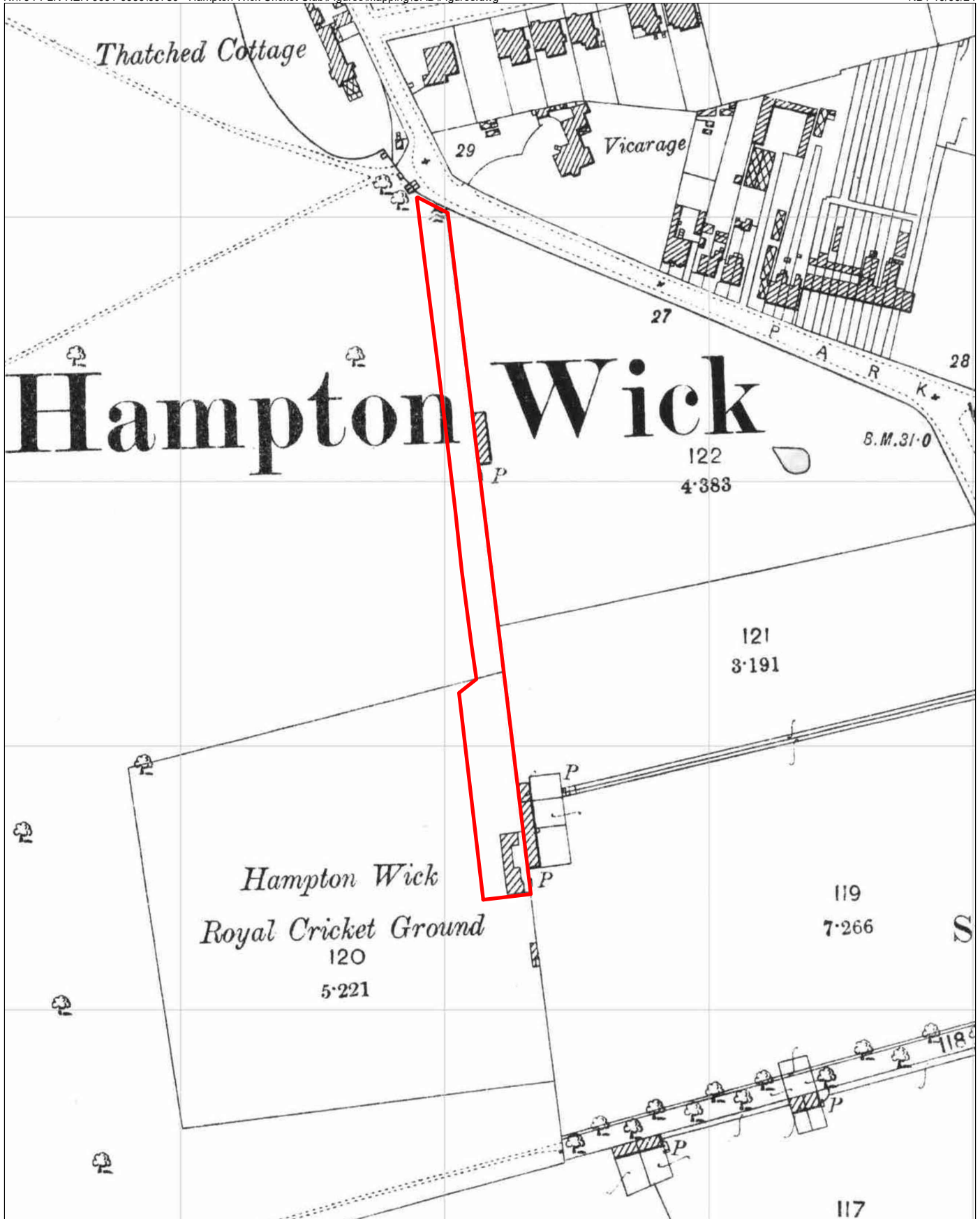


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 7

1865 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

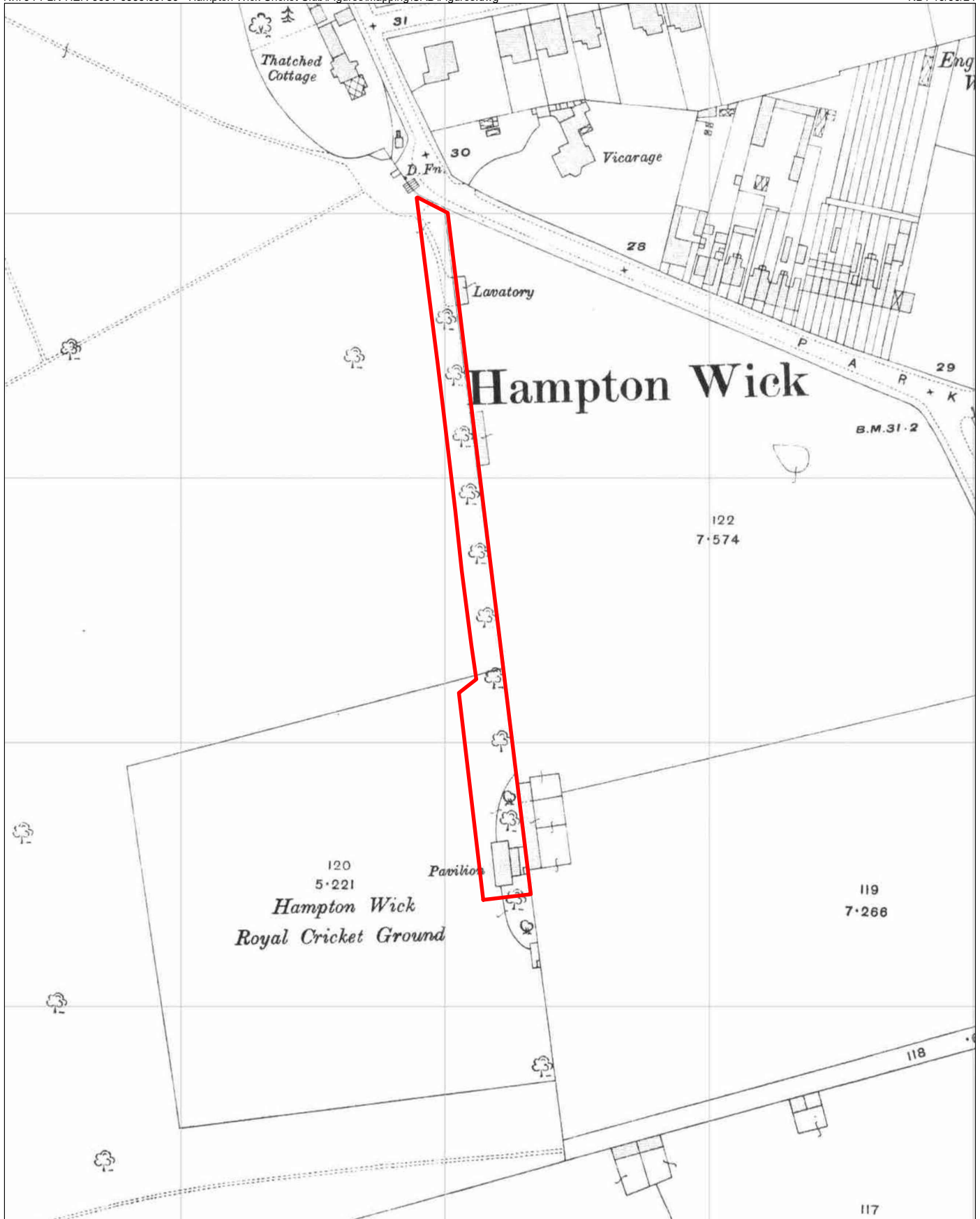


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 8

1896 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 9

1915 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

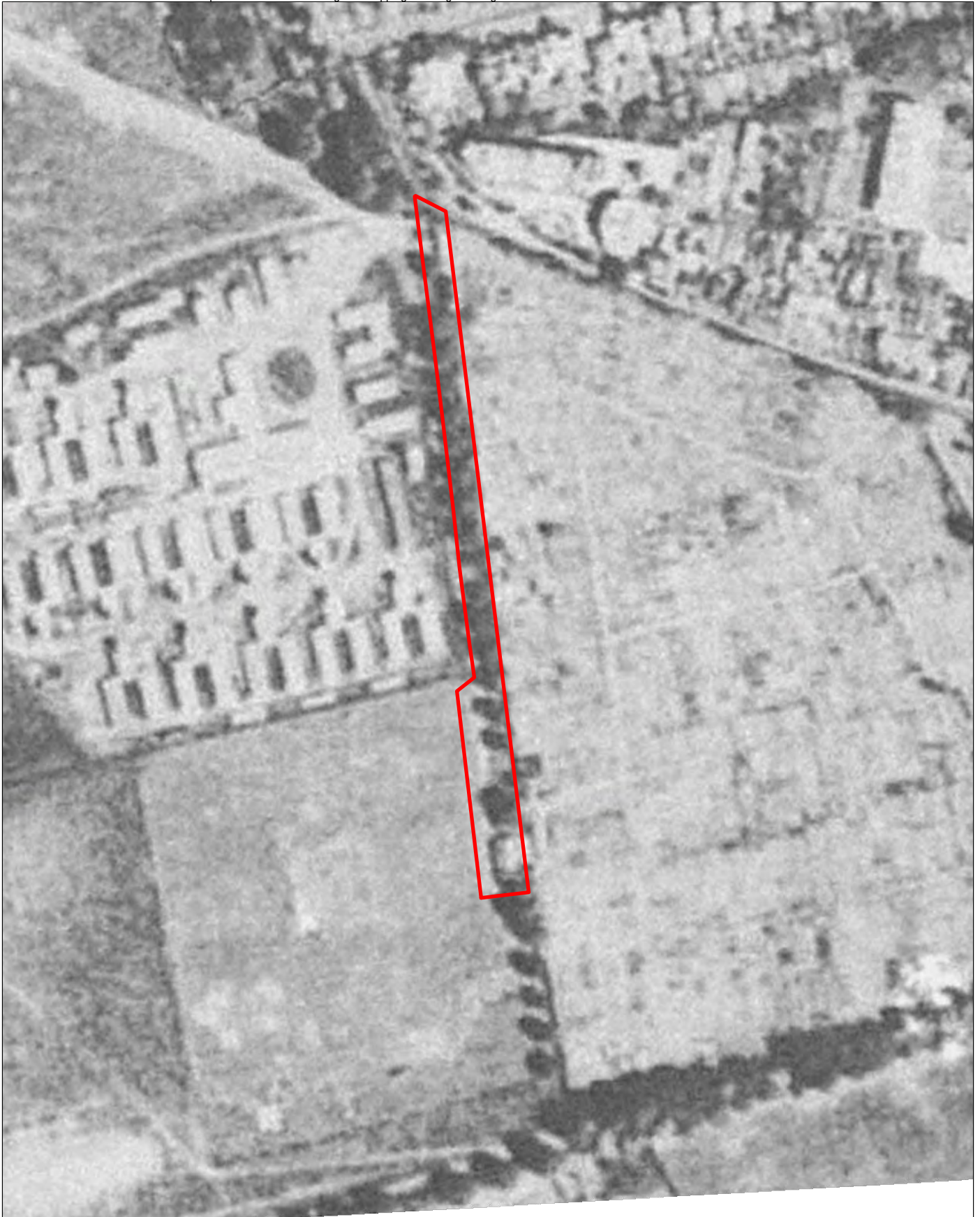


0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 10

Plan of the development of the
WWII Camp Griffiss



 Site Boundary

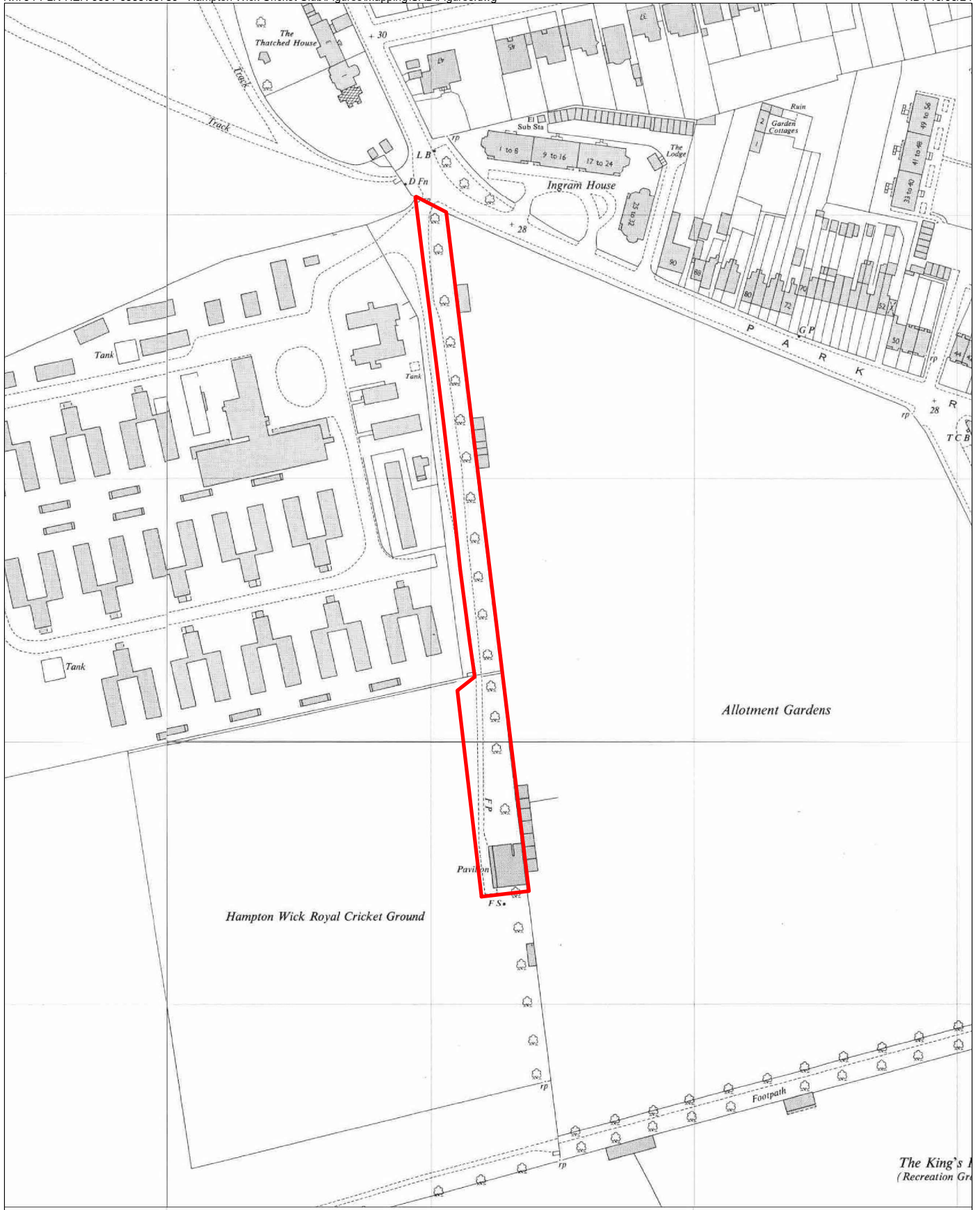


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 11

1945 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary

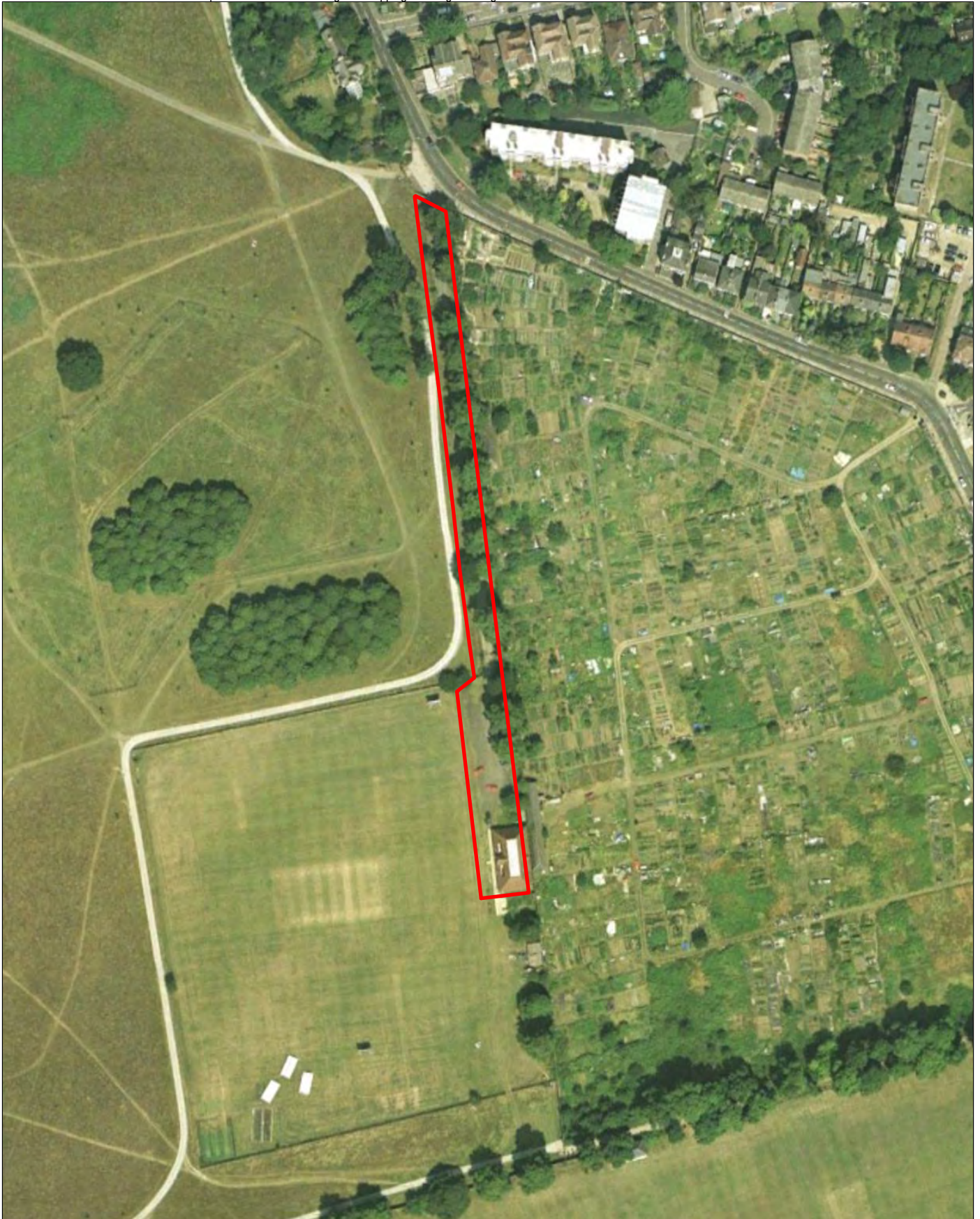


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 12

1954-1955 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 13
2003 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary

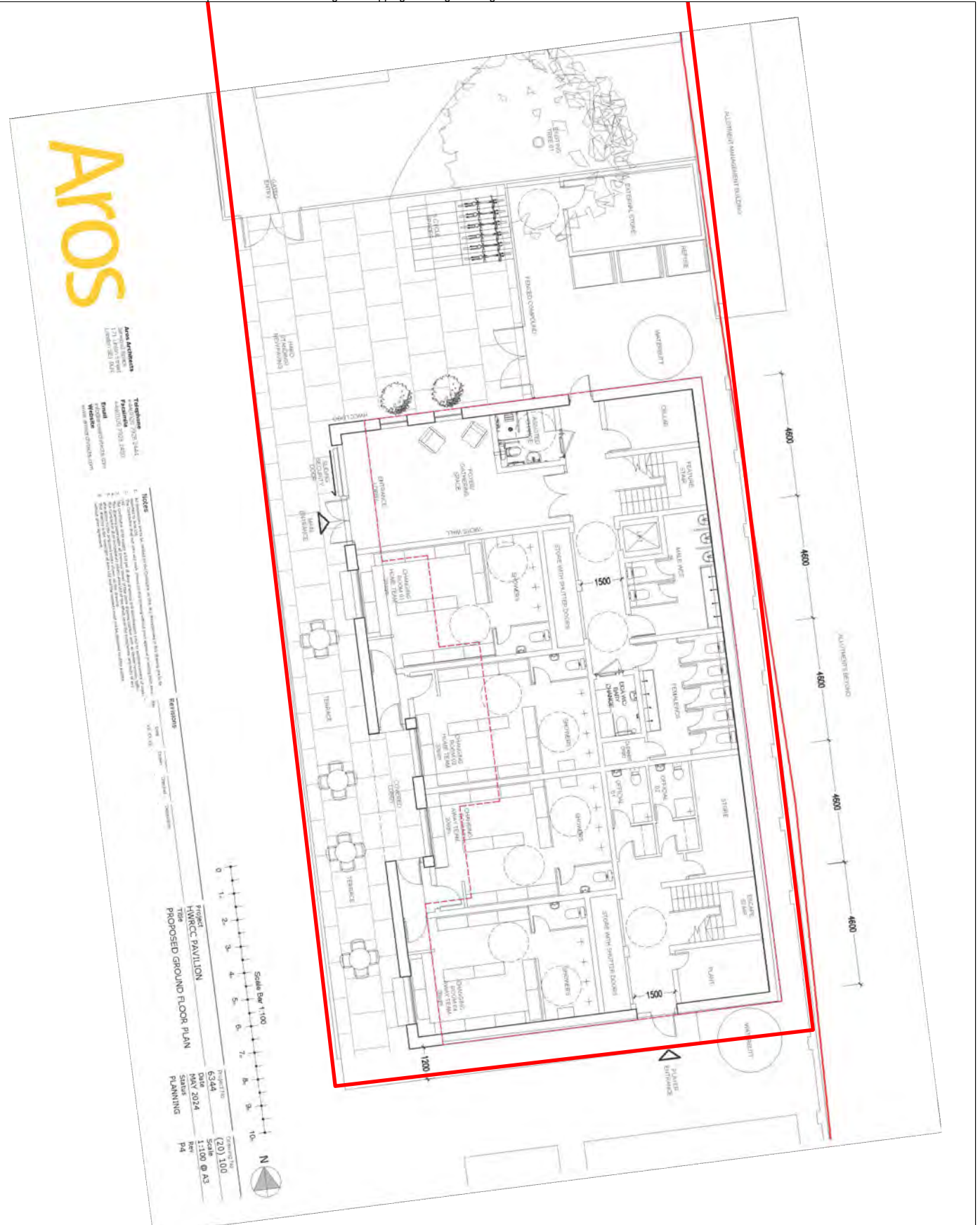


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 14

2024 Google Earth Image



Site Boundary



0 1 2 3 4 5m
Scale at A4: 1:200



Figure 15

Proposed Development: Ground Floor Plan



APPENDICES

Appendix A

Gazetteer of Greater London Historic Environment Records

HER Records

PRN	Mon Name	Period
105803	Old Bridge St (Bronze Age Findspot)	[17269] Bronze Age, [17265] Neolithic
132859	2-6 Old Bridge Street (Post Medieval Building)	[17257] Post Medieval
139797	Kingston Bridge (Medieval Layer)	[17296] Medieval
137084	Old Bridge Street (Post Medieval Building)	[17257] Post Medieval
146436	Kingston Bridge (Medieval Findspot - Sherd)	[17296] Medieval
149005	Kingston Bridge (Medieval Revetment)	[17296] Medieval
147221	2-6 Old Bridge Street (Medieval Findspot)	[17296] Medieval
147541	Kingston Bridge (Medieval Building)	[17296] Medieval
144826	Kingston Bridge (Post Medieval Waste Disposal Site)	[17257] Post Medieval
115338	25-27 High Street (Restoration Cellar, Cellar & Wall)	[17257] Post Medieval, [17364] 18th Century, [17326] 19th Century
113398	1 High St Hamptonwick (Post Medieval Pit)	[17257] Post Medieval
111584	Old Bridge Street (Post Medieval Waste Disposal Site)	[17257] Post Medieval
102141	Former Harcross Timber Yard (Post Medieval Wall)	[17257] Post Medieval
105282	Kingston Bridge (Medieval Findspot - Pot)	[17296] Medieval
110625	13 St John's Road (Georgian Pit)	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century
103815	1 High St Hamptonwick (Ditch of Uncertain Date)	[17369] Uncertain
97664	Kingston Bridge (Post Medieval Wall)	[17257] Post Medieval
124907	2-6 Old Bridge Street (Post Medieval Building)	[17257] Post Medieval
105493	Old Bridge St (Medieval Building)	[17296] Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17257] Post Medieval
151586	Kingston Bridge (Post Medieval Jetty)	[17257] Post Medieval
121662	11a St John's Road (Georgian Pit)	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century
104969	Kingston Bridge (Post Medieval Findspot)	[17257] Post Medieval
145280	Hampton Wick (Post Medieval Beam Slot)	[17257] Post Medieval
145476	Old Bridge St (Medieval Findspot)	[17390] Early Medieval, [17296] Medieval
147977	Kingston Bridge (Georgian Layer)	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century
96810	Old Bridge Street (Mesolithic Buried Land Surface)	[17262] Mesolithic
121638	Kingston Bridge (Post Medieval Watercourse & Water Channel)	[17257] Post Medieval
132972	Old Bridge Sthampton Wick (Post Medieval Building)	[17257] Post Medieval
136563	11 Lower Teddington Road (Post Medieval Ditch & Pit)	[17257] Post Medieval
107972	Hampton Wick (Roman Findspot)	[17260] Roman
108161	Former Harcross Timber Yard (Mesolithic Buried Land Surface)	[17262] Mesolithic
110231	Bushy Park (Neolithic Findspot & Findspot)	[17265] Neolithic
131803	11 Lower Teddington Road (Roman Structure)	[17260] Roman
135380	Old Bridge Sthampton Wick (Post Medieval Waste Disposal Site)	[17257] Post Medieval
151102	Former Harcross Timber Yard (Layer of Uncertain Date)	[17369] Uncertain
126511	Bushy Park (Neolithic Findspot)	[17265] Neolithic
138504	45a High Street (Victorian Local Government Office)	[17314] Victorian, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17332] Mid 20th Century
139923	6-10 High Street (Late Medieval Ditch)	[17256] Elizabethan, [17285] Stuart, [17308] 17th Century, [17358] Late Medieval, [17256] Elizabethan, [17333] Interregnum, [17367] Georgian, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian
140991	2 Station Road (Restoration Cess Pit)	[17257] Post Medieval, [17364] 18th Century, [17326] 19th Century
138128	Bushey Park (Mid 20th Century Military Camp)	[17295] Second World War, [17295] Second World War, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17395] Late 20th Century
96711	Bushy Park (Tudor Deer Park)	[17340] Tudor, [17340] Tudor, [17375] 20th Century, [17375] 20th Century, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17332] Mid 20th Century

134843	Hampton Court Park (Tudor Garden)	[17340] Tudor, [17340] Tudor, [17300] Jacobean, [17314] Victorian, [17289] Restoration, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17274] Edwardian, [17314] Victorian, [17332] Mid 20th Century
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HER Events

PRN	Act_Name
168823	Watching Brief at 11A St John's Road
152549	Trial Trench at Becketts Wharf
172471	Open Area Excavation at 11 Lower Teddington Road KT1
170481	Watching Brief at 2 Upper Teddington Road
171635	Watching Brief at Old Bridge Sthampton Wick
169331	Trial Trench at 13 St John's Road
161628	Trial Trench at 2 Station Road
162214	Heritage Activity at 6-10 High Street
155537	Heritage Activity at Old Bridge Street
163183	Building Survey at Home Park Hampton Court Palace
165251	Watching Brief at The White Hart
166756	Desk Based Assessment at Old Bridge Street
152549	Trial Trench at Becketts Wharf
153940	Trial Trench at 2-6 Old Bridge Street
153148	Field Survey at Hampton Court and Bushy Park
170854	Desk Based Assessment at 29-31 High Street
170379	Desk Based Assessment at Phase II Development
170400	Excavation at 1A Station Road
170443	Trial Trench at 25-27 High Street
169155	Trial Trench at Kingston Bridge
165192	Trial Trench at Harcross Timber Yard (former)
161628	Trial Trench at 2 Station Road
162484	Desk Based Assessment at Hampton Court and Bushy Park
155619	Trial Trench at 6-10 High Street
158123	Trial Trench at 1 High Street
158303	Desk Based Assessment at Home Park Hampton Court Palace
162717	Desk Based Assessment at 63 Hampton Wick High Street
162381	Trial Trench at Old Bridge Street
163072	Desk Based Assessment at Old Bridge Street/High Street
165191	Watching Brief at Old Bridge Street

Archaeological Priority Areas

PRN	Area_name
209767	Richmond APA 2.21: Hampton Court Park
209768	Richmond APA 2.22: Bushy Park
209766	Richmond APA 2.20: Hampton Wick



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