Molesey Lock 1815
Lengthened and virtually rebuilt several times since then. At the 1891 Regatta, 4000 boats, 112 launches and 8 barges passed through the lock in one day.

Molesey Boulevard
Riverside Park proposed 1918 extending from Hampton C't. Bridge to Hurst Park was abandoned due to opposition from residents.

The Thames Canal Scheme 1805
Jesop and Rennie's proposal for the improvement of navigation included a canal from west of Hurst Park to an exit via a lock opposite Hampton Court Palace. Although approved by Parliament it was abandoned due to opposition from the Duke of York (Gatlands Park) and others. Rennie's second scheme incl. Molesey Lock was approved 1812. Cheessey Lock relocated following objections from Lord Lucan.
KEY TO NUMBERED ITEMS ON THE MAP

1 Hampton Court Station 1850, designed by Sir William Tite, originally stood on an island approached across a bridge over the Mole, or The Creek, from Creek Road. The Creek was filled in and became Hampton Court Way. The buildings in Creek Road derive their character from their riverside setting.

2 The Jolly Boatman restaurant, vacant since 1980, was finally demolished in the 1990s. The site, (together with Hampton Court Station,) is currently the subject of a planning application which includes a four storey hotel, paved terrace and service access.

3 Hampton Court Bridge, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, completed in 1933, replaced previous bridges on the line of Bridge Road. Note the brick abutments of the old bridge on both sides of the river.

4 The Castle Hotel, demolished in 1930 to make way for the new bridge, was frequently included in paintings by the impressionist artist, Alfred Sisley.

5 Church A non-conformist (dissenters) church opened in Bridge Road in 1886 but closed through lack of funds in 1896. Sold to the boat builder Harry Tagg for £1000, still standing, the roof is visible from the Creek Road / Bridge Road passageway.

6 Taggs Thames Hotel, until recently The Streets of London and now Ziggy's Restaurant. Note the sadly absent corner finial; originally a prominent riverside feature. A new finial was anticipated as part of the recent refurbishment but as yet there is no evidence that it will be replaced.

7 The Lock-keeper's house. The original Victorian building was demolished in 1926.

8 The Nordic Club, reputed to be a nudist club, was a modest timber structure. The site was redeveloped about 1990 as Octagon's spiritedly designed offices.

9 The Upper Deck Swimming Pool. 'Upper Deck' refers to a timber sun-bathing area at the eastern end, said to be made from the salvaged decking of the liner, Mauritania, broken up in 1935.

10 The Molesey Pleasure Gardens and Upper Deck were sold off by Elmbridge Council and redeveloped as the three storey terrace houses of Hampton Court Crescent.

11 Taggs Boathouse. A fine brick Victorian riverside building, later occupied by Watercraft who built the first glass fibre lifeboats. Demolished about 1995 together with several outbuildings, It is now the site of The Riverside, an Octagon development of houses, which with their balconies and balustrades feature a strong riverside air. The original T G Tagg & Sons carved brick crest from the old building is incorporated in the entrance gates and is well worth a look.

12 Molesey Boat Club. The club was formed around 1866 and held its first regatta in 1867. Originally based on Ash Island, the present building dates from 1899.

"The termination of the Mole is a noble one. From its mouth, the Thames, with Hampton Court Palace on the opposite bank, forms a picture surpassing belief." James Thorne 1844

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