

Valentines Park Ilford Essex



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Field Survey and Evaluation



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London Borough of Redbridge

Valentines Park
Ilford, Essex

Archaeological Investigation Report

NGR TQ 435 880

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VALENTINE'S PARK, ILFORD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT FOR LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and programme of archaeological field investigation, comprising topographical survey and evaluation, were carried out by Oxford Archaeology (OA) on behalf of the London Borough of Redbridge within Valentines Park, Ilford. The purpose of the archaeological works was to provide further detail regarding the Parks archaeological potential and to record, where possible, surviving elements of the eighteenth century gardens to provide information regarding their construction and state of preservation to inform a proposed programme of reinstatement. The desk-based investigations have identified that the area currently enclosed by the park today has the potential to retain archaeological sites dating from the early prehistoric period onwards. Topographical survey and evaluation conducted within the historic core of the park has provided detailed information regarding the survival, construction and development of the garden landscape from the earlier eighteenth century Rococo garden to the present.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by the London Borough of Redbridge to undertake an archaeological assessment of Valentine's Park, Ilford, in advance of a major restoration programme. The location of the site, centred on TQ 435 880, is marked on Figure 1. The Park is owned by the Borough who acquired the estate for a public facility between 1898 and 1924. A formal park was first established at Valentine's in the 1690s. The Park is protected as a Grade II Registered Park and Garden.
- 1.1.2 There are two principal aims to this archaeological assessment. The investigative techniques employed during the fieldwork and desk-based assessment were designed in order to provide an integrated and detailed examination and record of current and potential surviving archaeological remains relating to the development of the Park, particularly the eighteenth century gardens, in order to inform the proposed reinstatement works. The desk-based assessment was also carried out to assess the general archaeological potential of the whole park so that the archaeological implications can be considered for any future intrusive management works.
- 1.1.3 This archaeological assessment has three components:
- a desk-based assessment incorporating a site walkover survey.
 - a topographical survey of the American Garden and Ha-Ha.
 - a programme of evaluation trenching in the Historic core of the park.

- 1.1.4 The results of these three strands of work are presented below. The desk-based assessment appears first, with the results of the site walkover. This is followed by the results of the topographical survey and then the field evaluation. The discussion and interpretation combines the information obtained from all three strands in order to inform its conclusions.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1.1 Valentine's Park is located in the north of the historic parish of Great Ilford (formerly Essex), now within the modern Borough of Redbridge, in Greater London. The historic centre of Ilford lies *c.* 1.5 km south of the Park. Roughly triangular in shape with the apex to the north, the Park occupies *c.* 50 hectares. The Cranbrook flows across the southern part. It is surrounded by twentieth century housing with a school situated at the apex. The River Roding runs north-west to south-east about 1 km to the west of the Park.
- 2.1.2 Most of the Park is grassland. At the north end lies the Historic Core of the Park which includes the Mansion and Kitchen Gardens with a Ha-Ha to their south. They are separated from the historic formal American Garden to the east by a line of man-made ponds, culminating in the Fish Pond. The house and formal gardens date to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. A miniature golf course lies to the east of these formal gardens with an area of hard standing forming tennis courts to its south. The eastern side also contains sports fields, and Melbourne Field, which lies in the south-east corner, which is sometimes used for fairs and other events. The south-west corner of the Park contains the Boating Lake, surrounded by an area of more formal public park, including the bandstand, sunken garden and sensory garden. Also lying within this south west corner is a cricket ground, further tennis courts and bowling green, a play area and a café. The cricket ground, bowling green and tennis courts, are leased to private operators. The bulk of the Park lying between the main activity areas in the east and west is formed by open parkland with wooded areas and isolated trees.
- 2.1.3 The Park lies at *c.* 22 m OD in the north, sloping gently down to the Cranbrook at *c.* 10 m OD. Most of the Park lies on the gravel terraces of the River Thames. The 1974 Geological map assigns the gravel terrace to the Boyn Hill period, but recent work by Gibbard and Bridgland in particular points to this terrace belonging to the later Corbets Tey period (MOLAS, 200, 14). The underlying geology is London Clay, which forms the upper stratum for a band running north-south under the formal garden and then west to the cricket ground. The Cranbrook runs along another similar band of clay, with no recorded alluvial deposit. This pattern of clay bands between gravel islands suggests that there might have been two streams running through Valentines Park in addition to the Cranbrook. Documents from the fifteenth century records that Stephen Atte Well, who held the field now containing the modern golf course, also held meadows close to a 'Tanners Brook', suggesting the possibility of a stream running north-south into the Cranbrook within this area.

3 SOURCES CONSULTED FOR THE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1 The desk-based assessment provides a summary of the archaeological potential of the Park and a survey of available information on the design of the formal gardens and their features. For the purposes of this report a variety of archaeological sources were examined for an area extending 1 km around the site, (the Study Area). Consideration of a wider area has allowed a more comprehensive assessment of the Parks archaeological potential and places the Park in its archaeological context. Features

associated with the development of Valentine's Park as a formal landscape were also identified.

- 3.1.2 The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), maintained by English Heritage, and the National Monuments Record (NMR) at Swindon were consulted for information on any known sites within the Park and Study Area and to examine aerial photographs of the area. The historic maps reproduced by Land Use Consultants (see below) and other resources at the Sackler Library, Oxford, and at OA were also used. A full list of sources consulted is listed in Appendix Two.
- 3.1.3 Appendix One forms a gazetteer of known archaeological sites and finds within the study area. Each entry has been allocated an OA number, referred to in the text, and marked on Figure 2. As an aid to understanding the development of modern Valentines Park, it has been divided into zones, based on date of acquisition by Ilford Council. These are shown on Figure 4 and referred to in the text.
- 3.1.4 The Park was visited on 29th August 2002 in order to assess the information obtained and the topography of the site, but principally to study the garden design.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Previous Archaeological investigations

- 4.1.1 Very little archaeological investigation has been carried out within the Park. In 2000 Pre Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out a watching brief during work on the dairy wing of Valentine's House, which provided some information about construction phases for the buildings (Ponsford 2001, 152).
- 4.1.2 In 1999 Land Use Consultants carried out an historical survey of Valentine's Park from the late seventeenth century as part of the Restoration Management Plan. Information from LUCs report has been drawn upon in the production of this report (LUC 1999).

4.2 Prehistoric Period (500, 000 BP - 43AD)

- 4.2.1 No archaeological material dating from the early prehistoric period has been found within the Park. However its situation on the Corbets Tey gravel terrace would suggest the possibility that remains from the Lower Palaeolithic period may be present. This geological stratum has produced the greatest density of finds from the Lower Palaeolithic across London (MOLAS 2000, 24).
- 4.2.2 A number of artefacts dating to the Lower Palaeolithic period have been found within the wider study area:
 - Pleistocene faunal remains, including mammoth, have been found *c.* 700 m to the south-east of the Park (**OA 15, 48**).
 - In the same area animal remains were found in association with Palaeolithic flint flakes in a pit in the brickearth (**OA8**).
 - About 900m south-east of the site tools made from horn and bone were recovered from peat (**OA23**).
 - Handaxes have been found *c.* 300 m to the north of the Park (**OA25**) and *c.* 150 m to its east (**OA11**).
 - Another (**OA29**) was found in Wanstead Park *c.* 1 km to the east. Larger groups of artefacts have been recovered from a number of locations to the east of the site, usually during gravel extraction.

- To the north east at 700 m and 1 km respectively, material was found at Stonehall Avenue (**OA12**) and at Gants Hill (**OA22**).
 - Finds came from the Griggs estate 900 m east of the site (**OA 24**) and also from an area in Cranbrook 500 m to the east (**OA 46**).
- 4.2.3 These artefacts fit well with the pattern for Lower Palaeolithic remains in London where flint working sites and animal bones are often found across the gravel terraces, but with few occupation sites identified.
- 4.2.4 Little evidence has been found for activity within the Study Area dating from later in the prehistoric period. A Neolithic axe head (**OA28**) was found 150 m to the west of the Park. This pattern of isolated Neolithic finds occurs across most of London and hence Neolithic activity is poorly understood away from West London where there is plentiful evidence for a ritual landscape on the gravels.
- 4.2.5 On the east side of the River Roding, 1 km from the Park, a cropmark of a ring ditch from a burial barrow has been identified now lying partly under a golf course (**OA34**). The place-name 'Crikelwode', first recorded in 1291, is said to mean 'barrow hill' (Reaney 1935). This might suggest the presence of a prehistoric barrow *c.* 1 km south-east of the site (**OA32**). Within the wider study area more ring ditches have been identified 2-3 km north of the Park. At Uphall Camp, 3 km to the south, a Middle Bronze Age settlement was discovered during excavations. Across the region, human activity seems to have increased towards the end of the Bronze Age, with a focus on the alluvium and gravels of river valleys.
- 4.2.6 This trend continued into the Iron Age, although no material from this period has been identified within the Study Area. At Uphall Camp, south of the Park, an Iron Age hillfort was established comprising an extensive defended settlement within which excavation has also shown evidence for industrial activity. An Iron Age farmstead with associated field systems have been identified *c.* 3 km to the north-east of Valentine's Park.
- 4.2.7 The rarity of evidence for later prehistoric activity in the Redbridge area is unlikely to reflect the actual level of the exploitation during these periods. It is more likely that the scarcity of evidence results from a lack of archaeological investigation as much of the recent development in the area took place in the nineteenth or early twentieth century when archaeology was not considered an integral part of development work.

4.3 Roman Period (43AD – 410 AD)

- 4.3.1 During the eighteenth century Roman burials were discovered within the Park in the area of what is now the Golf Course (**OA6**). An inhumation in a stone coffin and a cremation in an urn were found, but no formal excavations took place and its extent is unknown. Cemeteries were often situated close to Roman roads during this period, but the site lies *c.* 700 m from the nearest known Roman road (**OA65**). It is likely therefore to have been associated with some form of rural settlement or farmstead, as yet unknown or possibly an unknown Roman road. Buckley (1980) has argued for a network of estates in the area comprising field systems centred around a farmstead or villa dating from at least the first century AD.
- 4.3.2 The Park lies *c.* 800 m north of the line of the London to Colchester Road (**OA65**). The modern A118 follows the line of the Roman road quite closely (Margary 1967, 246). The only other Roman material from the Study Area comprises a fourth century AD coin (**OA26**) found 200 m to the east of the site and a Roman vase (**OA27**) from 400 m to the west. A possible settlement site and cemetery lie outside the Study Area to the west at Wanstead Park across the Roding (MOLAS 2000, 157).

4.4 Early Medieval Period (AD410 - 1066)

- 4.4.1 No archaeological sites or finds from the early medieval period have been identified within the Park.
- 4.4.2 A settlement at Ilford is recorded in Domesday as Ileftort (**OA33**), in 1086 (VCH V, 165). The name is thought to relate to a ford on the River Hyle as the Roding was then called. Between 1232 and 1281 the name had changed to Ilford.
- 4.4.3 In about 666 AD the Abbey of Barking, about 4 km south of the Park, was founded by the Bishop of London for Benedictine nuns. Although the main centre of population grew up around the abbey, the manor of Barking included a large area of land including Valentine's Park and extending to 4-5 km beyond it to the north. In 1086 the manor of Barking was one of the most populous in Essex, with a recorded population of *c.* 250, thought to be concentrated in areas away from the forest in the north and the marsh in the south, in the centre of the parish in which Valentine's Park now sits (VCH V, 185). This land on the gravel terraces had probably been brought into cultivation well before 1066 (VCH V 215)
- 4.4.4 There is very little archaeological evidence for activity in the Study Area during the early medieval period. Part of a ninth/tenth century bowl was found in Stone Hall gravel pit (**OA47**) *c.* 1 km north west of the Park. Approximately 1 km to the south-west of the Park is the location of a mill which was listed in the Domesday survey of 1086 (**OA51**) which survived until at least 1535.

4.5 Later Medieval Period (AD1066-1550)

- 4.5.1 No archaeological sites or finds dating to the later medieval period have been identified within the Park. It is thought possible from documentary and geological evidence (see section 2) that a stream, Tanner's Brook, may originally have run along the present line of the Long Water and the other ponds in this area. The name might suggest that the water supply was used for leather production and hence there may be remains of this or other waterside activities surviving below ground.
- 4.5.2 Most of the Study Area and Park during this period lay within the landholding of the Abbess and Convent of Barking from the seventh century until its Dissolution in 1541. From the thirteenth century this formed part of Hainault Forest, a portion of the royal Forest of Essex. The situation of the Park within Hainault Forest did not mean that it was wooded, just that it was subject to Forest Law. It is likely that the wooded part of the forest in this area lay on the claylands to the north, in the area of Hainault Forest marked on Figure 5, around Aldborough Hatch, *c.* 2 km north-east of the Park. Away from the main wooded area, inclosure had taken place steadily throughout the late medieval period and during this period the land would have either formed part of the Abbey's demesne or held by free tenants. The sites of a number of these manors have been identified within the Study Area (**OA7, 9, 16, and 18**), some during archaeological investigation (**OA3 and 14**). The holding of Valentines itself is thought to have been established after the Dissolution of the Abbey when the land was surrendered to the Crown, and is classified in the VCH as a 'tenement which, in 1539, was on lease as part of the abbey's demesne, and created after the Dissolution'. Little is known about Valentine's itself before the early seventeenth century, but the name probably arose from a former tenant (VCH V, 211).

4.6 Post-Medieval Period (AD1550-1900)

- 4.6.1 The VCH records that 'the estate called Valentines which in the eighteenth century became one of the largest in the parish, was built up around two tenements, both bearing that name, which since the mid-seventeenth century had been separate, but which had previously formed a single holding' (VCH V 191). The smaller of these two

tenements was 8 ha and centred on the current Valentine's House (which replaced an earlier house). This original copyhold tenement and house was known as just Valentines and forms the core of the present Park. The larger freehold tenement was centred on Middlefield Farm to its east, but was previously known as Valentines Farm. Both are believed to have been merely farms at that stage (Lockwood 2002, 13). The earliest map of the area consulted, dating to 1777, shows Valentines, but not Middlefield, although later maps, ie the first edition 6" map of 1863 does show a farm of this name just outside the current eastern park boundary.

- 4.6.2 The two parcels of land were originally held by Toby Palavicino, lord of the manor of Cranbrook, then both passed through different owners until brought together once more by Robert Surman in the 1730s. The smaller land parcel; Valentine's was held in the 1690s by James Chadwick, who is said to have demolished the original house (depicted in 1652-3 as of moderate size) and built the present one (**OAS**) in the 1690s, although it was largely reconstructed (ie 'enlarged and improved') in the eighteenth century first by Surman and then by his successor Charles Raymond until 1769 (VCH V 212). The design and construction of the formal landscape of Valentine's Park is also thought to have been started by Chadwick and it is likely that the Rococo garden east of the house was begun at this time. The Long Water, a rectangular canal, and the 'Wilderness' behind are typical of late seventeenth century garden design and therefore were probably also constructed during this initial phase. The series of artificial ponds, including the Long Water, may have been constructed on the line of 'Tanner's Brook' (see above).
- 4.6.3 In 1724 the estate was acquired by Robert Surman who enlarged and improved the house and gardens. Among these improvements may have been the addition of the grottoes and alcove seat, as their style, using flint and rough stone, was fashionable in the mid eighteenth century. The enclosure over Jacob's Well (**T**) may date to this period also, although the spring, which feeds Wishing Well Pond, is likely to have existed from a much earlier period.
- 4.6.4 It is not possible to give precise dates to all the features of the Rococo garden and assign them to a particular phase. By the mid eighteenth century it is thought that as well as the Wilderness (which included blocks of orchard at either end), the water features, the 'Pleasure Grounds', which included a series of walled gardens in which lay an octagonal dovecote, were all present at this time. It is also known that vines were grown in these gardens as documents record that the Black Hamburg vine at Hampton Court was grown from a cutting of a Valentine's Vine (Dowling 1999, 49). This was planted by Charles Raymond in 1758. To the south of the gardens and house lay open parkland, known as the Glade. The Park at this time did not extend much beyond the southern edge of the Fish Pond at the south of the Long Water during the mid-eighteenth century (Lockwood 2002, 6).
- 4.6.5 Shortly after Surman acquired Valentines he also obtained Valentines Farm (later known as Middleton Farm) and in 1754 he sold both properties to Charles Raymond, who extended his estate by purchasing Highlands and Wyfields to the south and east of the Park. Raymond built himself a new mansion at Highlands (**OAI7**), about 700 m to the east, and then sold his other holdings. Valentine's Park benefited from these transactions, gaining all the southern part of the present Park and also some land beyond its current boundaries.
- 4.6.6 The earliest available historic map to show Valentine's Park, Chapman and André's 1777 Plan of the County of Essex, shows the Park, but not at a scale where it is possible to make out design details (Figure 5). Its entrance lay to the south-west of the house. The formal Park boundary shown only includes the early eighteenth century formal landscape area around the house, not the southern area incorporated by Raymond, but the damming of the Cranbrook, which formed the Boating Lake, is visible. The map

shows a linear boundary around what would have been the house and original gardens close to the house, which may mark the line of an original Ha-Ha between this and the park. This map shows a number of other private parks within this part of Ilford, which still remained legally part of Hainault Forest until Disafforestation in 1851 (VCH V, 186).

- 4.6.7 The outer boundary of the Park shown on the 1777 map is representational only, but when compared with the boundaries of the 1838 map discussed below, it has been possible to approximately identify the original extent of this Park. This boundary has been mapped on Figure 4. It can be seen that the remnants of this boundary can still be seen represented in the landscape today.
- 4.6.8 The early formal landscape of Valentine's Park is seen most clearly on a map accompanying Sales Particulars of 1838 when the Park passed to Charles Holcombe. This map clearly shows the formal garden features, Horse Pond, Long Water and Fish Pond, the Wishing Well Pond to the east and the Wilderness, then referred to as 'Rookers and Orchards'. Within the Wilderness the Bishop's Walk and the two diagonal paths leading to Bishop's Walk can be distinguished. The central path within the Wilderness Garden can not be distinguished, although Landuse Consultants considered that it and the two diagonal paths shown here all formed part of the Rococo design.
- 4.6.9 A number of buildings are shown within the walled kitchen gardens, but only the dovecote and Gardener's Cottage still survive. A line to the south and west of the Mansion may be the Ha-Ha which appears on later maps and which appears to continue southwards at its eastern end to run along the Long Water. The southern extension of this Ha-Ha was confirmed by the walkover (see below). The detail of the map does not show features such as the grottoes. The main entrance at that period was to the north of the house. In the Glade a dew pond (OA66) can be seen. Of the land added after Raymond's sale, the area north of the Boating Lake is mostly grassland, but the rest is shown as under cultivation, with the style used suggesting the presence of ridge and furrow, although this may be misleading (Figure 4).
- 4.6.10 Within the modern Park it is still possible to trace most of the field boundaries shown on the 1838 map as they have been used to divide the Park into areas which are used for different sorts of activity. Where the hedges themselves have been removed their alignment are often now followed by paths or bands of trees. Some hedges still exist to the east, along the west side of the sports fields and around parts of the golf course.
- 4.6.11 An 1854 Estate Plan shows essentially the same pattern, but the division of the Wilderness into three zones by the two paths seen in 1838 is clearer (Fig. 6). The 1863 1st edition 6" OS Map (Figure 7) shows for the first time the central path, between the two diagonal paths in the Wilderness Area. This map once again shows the Ha-Ha running along the southern and possibly the western side of the mansion (this western section was destroyed by 1912 by the construction of Emerson Road). Jacob's Well (T) is also marked on that map and the Cedar of Lebanon distinguished. The actual age of this old tree is not certain. In the very south of the Park, within the arable field south of the Lake, the disposal of land for house building has begun.
- 4.6.12 This is the last map which shows the Ha-Ha immediately south of the house in its original position. By the time of the 1897 map it has been realigned with its eastern end moved slightly to the south so it runs in direct alignment with the central path of the Wilderness Areas in the east. Therefore the Ha Ha just to the south of the house dates to the nineteenth century, but this does not preclude the other parts of the Ha-Ha discussed above as dating to the eighteenth century.
- 4.6.13 In 1870 Valentine's Park was inherited by Sarah Ingleby, Holcombe's niece, who was a keen horticulturalist. Under her instructions the line of the Ha-Ha was moved to its

present orientation on an alignment with the central path through the American Garden and a Rose Garden built on the south of the existing walled gardens. It is possible that her redesign work began before her uncle's death and the central path in the Wilderness, first seen on the 1863 map, was constructed for her early on in the project. The name American Garden was probably adopted for the Wilderness around this time, signifying the planting of foreign plant species. The results of her alterations can be seen on the 1897 OS map. This also shows increased tree planting in the Glade and changes to the field boundaries on its southern edge. More land has been sold for building in the south-west corner of the Park.

- 4.6.14 The rural areas in and around Ilford were rapidly disappearing under urban development during the late nineteenth century and the Council was aware of the need to provide public open spaces. This led to their purchase in 1898-9 of the southern part of Valentine's Park, Zone 5 on Figure 4. This area was called Central Park after its purchase. It was redeveloped with features such as formal paths, Bandstand, Clock Tower, sports facilities.

4.7 Modern Period (AD1901- present)

- 4.7.1 Between 1897 and 1912 housing developments had been constructed to the west and south of Valentine's Park. To the north and east farming continued. An area of land on the north-west of the park had been sold for building and Emerson Road constructed along the new western boundary, destroying this part of the Ha-Ha in the process. The 1919 OS map shows that this had resulted in the creation of a new entrance from Emerson Road where the dew pond had been marked on earlier maps.
- 4.7.2 In 1906 Sarah Ingleby had died and her son had donated an area, Zone 1, which included the ponds and the American Garden to Central Park. The land to the south of this and The Glade, Zone 4, was also purchased by the Council in the same year. The house and The Glade, Zone 2, were added to the public park in 1912.
- 4.7.3 The 1919 OS map shows how the original Central Park had been laid out with features such as the Bandstand. Within the American Garden the arrangement of paths has altered from the late nineteenth century pattern. North of Melbourne Field in the south-east of the Park, on the future swimming pool site, is a gravel pit. This map does not show any allotments although these were created during WW I, surviving until the early 1920s (Dowling 1999, 26). The field boundaries south of the Glade appear to have been removed although trees still mark their line.
- 4.7.4 The final expansion of Valentine's Park took place in 1924 when Middlefield Farm, north-east of the Park, was purchased by the council. Some of these fields, Zone 3, were used to construct a miniature golf course, marked on the 1939 OS Map, Figure 8, and the rest of the new land used for building houses and a school. The swimming pool in the south-east of the Park was built *c.* 1920 (OA19). Figure 8 shows the park at its present extent.
- 4.7.5 Housing development in Ilford had continued throughout the early to mid twentieth century and Figure 8 shows Valentine's Park completely surrounded by housing except at the very north where there is a school and its playing fields.
- 4.7.6 During WW II allotments were again created in the park, although their locations have not been identified. Three concrete silos for hay and grass were built and Civil Defence surface shelters erected. Anti-air raid trenches were dug and about 3.6 hectares were occupied by searchlight batteries and a barrage balloon compound (Dowling 1999, 38-9 43). The location of these wartime additions has not been identified, and are not shown on the 1940s aerial photographs looked at, but it is possible that they might relate to some of the features recorded during the site walkover. The drinking fountain at the north-east corner of the Boating Lake, moved there from Ilford Broadway when the

park was established, fell victim to the scrap metal drive in 1942, although the commemorative plaque was preserved in Redbridge Museum (Dowling 1999, 16).

- 4.7.7 Only comparatively minor changes occurred in Valentine's Park after 1945. The 1963 OS map shows some changes to paths in the south-eastern area. A wishing well was built in 1972 near the bell tower, which blew down in 1976 and the concert pavilion was cleared in 1983. In 1987-8 the stretch of Cranbrook from Brisbane Road to the Boating Lake was culverted. The most significant development took place in 1995 when the swimming pool closed and was removed.
- 4.7.8 The early twentieth century cricket ground, bowling green and tennis courts on the north side of the Boating Lake are leased to private operators.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1 Prehistoric Period

- 5.1.1 Valentine's Park has significant potential for survival of archaeological remains from the early prehistoric period. It is situated mainly on the Corbet Tey gravel terrace of the River Thames, which has generally proved a rich source of Lower Palaeolithic material and several find spots fall within the Study Area. The potential is greatest near the Cranbrook in the south of the park where waterlogged palaeoenvironmental remains may be found.
- 5.1.2 Very little evidence within the Study Area has been found dating to the later prehistoric period, although it is known that activity levels in the river valleys increased towards the end of the Bronze Age. This lack of archaeological evidence is probably due to the low level of archaeological investigation in the area. The gravel terraces on which Valentines sits would have proved popular for settlement and farming throughout history and prehistory, with the streams within the Park likely to have provided a particular focus for settlement.

5.2 Roman Period

- 5.2.1 The Park has a high potential for the survival of archaeological remains from the Roman period. The north-eastern part of the site, particularly the golf course, may contain further material associated with the cemetery found in the eighteenth century.
- 5.2.2 Cemeteries frequently developed alongside Roman roads, but, since the Park lies nearly 1 km from the nearest known road, it is likely that the cemetery was associated with an as yet unknown farmstead or rural settlement. This might have been located within the Park. The gravel terrace would again have proved popular for settlement and farming and the area is known to have been farmed well before 1066.

5.3 Early Medieval Period

- 5.3.1 There is moderate potential for the discovery of archaeological material dating to the early medieval period within the Park. Although it lies within the manor of Barking which was established in the seventh century, the Study Area has produced only a single stray find from that date and the other evidence for activity is documentary. The known focus of the early medieval settlement of Ilford lay well to the south of the Park. However, it is known that this gravel area, between the wood and marsh, is likely to have been farmed during this period and it is likely that farmsteads existed throughout this area.

5.4 Later Medieval Period

- 5.4.1 There is moderate to high potential for the discovery of archaeological material dating from the later medieval period within the Park. It is known that there was a tenement on the site established post-1539 and that the current Valentines House replaced an earlier building. It is likely that away from the occupied area that the Park would have been used for agriculture during the medieval period. Where archaeological investigations have been carried out elsewhere in the Study Area plough soils and ditches dating from this period are often found.

5.5 Post Medieval Period

- 5.5.1 The greatest potential for survival of evidence of post medieval activity within Valentine's Park lies in the development of the mansion and formal gardens from the late seventeenth century.
- 5.5.2 The potential for surviving evidence of agricultural activity also remains in the southern and eastern part of the park, represented by surviving field boundaries or their remnants.

6 SITE WALKOVER

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The site walkover survey was conducted on Thursday 29th August in good light and good weather. The only limitations to the site survey were that Melbourne Field, to the south east of the Park, which was in use by a travelling fair, could not be surveyed. Access to the golf course area was also slightly limited as the course was in use. No access was possible to the cricket ground. All the remaining area was unlimited open public access and the site was systematically walked, in a 20 m grid where practicable.

6.2 Results

- 6.2.1 During the survey twenty two features were identified, which are listed in Appendix 2 and their locations shown on Figure 3.
- 6.2.2 South of the Mansion is a Ha-Ha (**Q**), facing out across the Park. Historic maps show that this was originally on a more northern alignment, no signs of which could be detected on the walkover. A further extant section of Ha-Ha (**B**) exists along the south-east corner of the American Garden. There is a ditch on its southern side, which has been back-filled at its east end. This section is revetted by a wall of more modern construction than that of the original Ha-Ha wall. A shallow ditch was noted on the west side of the fish pond (**A**), probably marking the line of a former Ha-Ha which may have been filled in when the Bower Walk was connected.
- 6.2.3 Within the American Garden the barbell shape of Bishop's Walk (**S**) is clearly distinguishable, as are a number of extant paths (**U**). Jacob's Well (**T**) is still in existence. On the other side of the Long Water parts of a brick wall (**R**) were seen adjacent to the surviving alcove shelter and are probably the remains of the kitchen garden wall.
- 6.2.4 At the south-west corner of the American Garden is a raised sub-square platform (**C**) curving into an arc at its southern end, which may have connected to the Ha Has already mentioned. The platform measures c. 5m by 5m and stands c. 0.4m in height. It may have been formed when an area of trees shown on the 1897 map was cleared.
- 6.2.5 Within The Glade a number of earthwork remains of possible garden terraces (**E and F**) and a raised area (**D**), possibly a former garden feature, could be distinguished. In the

open park to the south a series of rectangular grassmarks (**G**) were probably caused by a network of field drains below the surface.

- 6.2.6 On the east side of the Park the former swimming pool site (**P**) can still be distinguished. To the north of the pool site are two low parallel banks, but their function is unknown.
- 6.2.7 Within the southern part of the Park, the former Central Park, a number of features can be distinguished which probably mark positions of former flower beds or other garden features (**I, K, L, M and N**). There is also a surviving nineteenth century drinking fountain (**H**).
- 6.2.8 Close to the southern boundary of the Park there is a small area of possible ridge and furrow (**J**), the relicts of likely medieval cultivation.

7 TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

7.1 Aims

7.1.1 The aims of the topographical survey were:

- to provide an accurate survey base that can be used to add archaeological observations.
- to produce a hachure plan of any significant features, e.g. to include paths, beds, terraces and any other depressions/earthworks which may relate to earlier garden features.
- to produce a plan which will inform both current and potential future archaeological investigations/research, and act as a basis of information for the restorations programme.

7.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

7.2.1 The field survey was carried out within the area of the American Garden and Ha-Ha by members of OA's Digital Survey department using a Leica TCR 750 reflectorless Total Station. An initial detailed walkover survey to identify and locate known and previously unknown features was implemented, prior to undertaking the digital survey. The survey data was downloaded and reduced using the LisCAD software package and the recorded survey data saved as AutoCAD Map 2000 drawings.

7.3 Results (Figs 3, 9a and 9b)

- 7.3.1 As a whole, the American Garden displays a great density of earthworks and tree hollows. Though there is some alignment of tree hollows in the area once occupied by the orchard (possibly suggesting organised planting), the occurrence of tree hollows is largely erratic, a testament perhaps to the years of planting and maintenance. Also observed within the garden were two broad shallow linears running north east to south west that likely mark the boundary of the former Orchards within the Wilderness Garden, or 'Rookery'. Earlier Ordnance Survey and estate maps corroborate these results.
- 7.3.2 The three paths identified during the site walkover (**U**) and marked 1 to 3 on Figure 9a, within the American Garden, were surveyed first to provide both information for trench location and topographical data. The wide central path (Path 2) is still quite clearly evident and the survey has revealed not only the dimensions of the gravelled surface, but also the terraced beds lining the length of the path and examples of the camber. The two angled paths (Paths 1 and 3) are less evident and do not appear to have a raised

border. The topography at the juncture of the three paths with the Bishop's Walk is unclear; probably a result of pedestrian wear.

- 7.3.3 Two possible raised planting beds were observed flanking the central gravel path (Path 1) as it runs to the Long Water (Fig. 9a). The beds, now overgrown and disturbed by extensive root activity, are roughly circular and measure approximately 15 m in diameter.
- 7.3.4 To the south west of Bower's Walk the line of the Ha-Ha (A) is plainly evident, running approximately 180 m before turning towards the weir at the southern end of the Fish Pond (Fig. 3 and 9b). At this point it becomes difficult to trace until after crossing the footbridge. A straight shallow linear was identified NE of, and running parallel to, the Bishop's Walk and possibly turning and following the fence line back towards the Long Water. This could be another segment of the Ha-Ha; the feature was unexcavated, although Trench 30 revealed a ditch to be present in this location.
- 7.3.5 The extent of the Bishop's Walk (S) was surveyed and the expected "barbell" shape is clearly apparent in the produced topographical survey plan (Fig. 9a). The south east of the Bishop's Walk survives in better condition (i.e. definition of shape and elevation of surface) than the north west axis. This, again, is more than likely due to the greater amount of pedestrian traffic along the more recent gravel path bypassing the north west roundel.

8 TRENCH EVALUATION

8.1 Aims

- 8.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were:
- to provide information by prior survey and evaluation for the repair and restoration process.
 - to identify and examine the potential for surviving earlier garden/archaeological features/deposits to be present.
 - to identify areas within the park and restorations programme that may require further archaeological research/investigation.
 - to create a record and archive of the investigations.

8.2 Scope of fieldwork

- 8.2.1 A total of twenty eight trenches were excavated in and around the Kitchen Garden and American 'Wilderness' Garden and along the Bishops Walk and Bower Walk and the projected line of the Ha-Ha, with one trench located within the golf course to the north east (Fig. 10). The excavation strategy combined machine trenching with hand-dug trenches in the more sensitive areas of the site. The trenches each measured 1 m wide and varied in length from 3 m to 20 m, targeted on features identified from cartographic sources and from the results of the site walkover and topographic survey.

8.3 Fieldwork methods and recording (Fig. 10)

- 8.3.1 Machine trenching involved the removal of modern overburden by a 4.5 tonne excavator under archaeological supervision. Such overburden varied from turf 0.10 m thick, up to a depth of 1 m of modern deposits, in the area of the Kitchen Garden.
- 8.3.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, to retrieve finds and, where suitable, environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:50, and where excavated their sections drawn at 1:20. All trenches and features were photographed using colour slide

and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

8.4 Finds

- 8.4.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

8.5 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 8.5.1 A 10 litre soil sample was collected from each of the possible cultivation beds (406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416 and 418) and possible soil horizon (425) recorded in the Kitchen Garden and these will be retained for possible future pollen analysis if deemed appropriate.

8.6 Presentation of results

- 8.6.1 The stratigraphic sequence revealed in each evaluation trench is described, taken together in interpretative groups where appropriate, after which the finds are summarised (Section). This is followed by a discussion which brings together the stratigraphic, artefactual and topographical evidence, as well as that from the site walkover survey and desk-based assessment (Section).

9 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

9.1 Kitchen Garden (Figs 11 and 12; Plates 3 and 4)

- 9.1.1 Seven trenches were excavated in the Kitchen Garden (Trenches 1 to 5, and 26 to 27; Fig. 10) with the aim of establishing the presence of any surviving features relating to their original eighteenth century design, believed to be characterised by a series of gravel paths with associated planting beds.
- 9.1.2 Trench 1 (not illustrated), measuring 10 m long by 1.20 m wide, was located at the south-western end of the Kitchen Garden (Fig. 10). Natural gravel (100) was encountered at its north east end, and this was overlain throughout the rest of the trench by a silty clay (101). Deposit 101 was cut by two linear features, [108 and 109], that are interpreted as the bases of possible bedding trenches. Bedding trench 108 extended for 5 m on a north-east to south west alignment within the trench before turning at a right-angle at its north eastern end where it continued beyond the north western limits of the trench. Bedding trench 109 ran parallel to 108, extending for 3.5m before it too returned north-westward. Both features were hand-excavated. Bedding trench 108 was filled by a brownish grey clay silt (102) that yielded fragments of clay pipe stems. Bedding trench 109 was filled by a similar deposit (103) that contained fragments of brick and a single pottery sherd of probable late sixteenth century date. These features were overlain by a layer of grey clay 0.40 m thick (110) which extended throughout the trench. It is possible that this could be a former garden soil, although it is likely that a more loamy soil would be used for such a purpose. It is also different in composition from buried soil layer (425) recorded in Trench 4, and it may therefore be better to view this deposit as a layer of imported clay that has been used to raise the ground level in this area of the garden, as indicated by the terracing identified in Trench 3 (see below). This made ground was sealed by rubble make-up 104 (=106) for tarmac surface 105, except at the southwest end of the trench, where the surface was partially turfed.
- 9.1.3 Trench 2 and Trench 3 formed a conjoined trench that was located approximately centrally within the Kitchen garden (Fig. 11). Trench 2, measuring 18.5 m long by 1.20

m wide, was aligned north west to south east, and Trench 3, measuring 10 m long and 1.20 m wide, branching off at the south eastern end of Trench 2 aligned north east to south west. The two trenches were recorded as a single entity. A natural clay 220 (=225) was recorded at the centre of the trench. This was overlain by a layer of deliberately deposited grey clay (226) measuring 0.68 m thick, that is probably the same deposit recorded as 110 in Trench 1. This was retained at the northeast end of the trench by wall 229, indicating that the garden had been deliberately terraced to form two levels, the clay being used to raise the ground level in the southern half of the garden.

- 9.1.4 Construction features/deposits relating to the presence of former greenhouse structures were recorded at the western end of Trench 2, and these are thought likely to have removed any surviving evidence of earlier garden features within this area of the trench (Plate 4). The greenhouse features/deposits survived to a depth of 0.60 m and were composed of walls 205, 206, 207, 209, 210 and 211. Of these, walls 205 and 206 were constructed with flues to aid soil aeration. Recorded within the sunken structure enclosed by walls 205 and 206 was a series of garden soil deposits, of which deposit 219 contained a single residual pottery sherd of possible late sixteenth century date, and an overlying a grey clay (218) deposit produced a single pottery sherd of twentieth century date. Deposit 218 and overlying deposits 215, 216 and 217 are thought to have been dumped/accumulated after the greenhouse fell out of use. Immediately southeast of this structure was a sunken heating duct? (209, 210 and 213) that was flanked by planting beds (221 and 224). A total of 14 sherds of pottery were recovered from deposits 221 and 223, all of which date to the twentieth century. A partially *in-situ* metal constructed walkway that would have run above the heating duct was recorded in the eastern section of the trench.
- 9.1.5 The central area of Trenches 2 and 3 was largely disturbed by two modern features, 231 and 234, the former being particularly large, with a diameter of 4 m, and filled largely with concrete fence-posts. The buried structural remains of a former boiler house [228] and garden terrace wall [229] were recorded at the eastern end of Trench 3. Associated with these features was later modern dumping composed of rubble and broken planting pots (230).
- 9.1.6 Trenches 4 and 5 again formed a conjoined trench, creating a single L-shape trench located toward the north eastern end of the Kitchen Garden (Fig. 12). Trench 4, measuring 10.5 m long by 1.20 m wide, was aligned north west to south east and Trench 5, measuring 6.2 m long by 1.20 m wide, was aligned north east to south west. The trenches were crossed by six linear features all aligned on a north east to south west orientation [405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415 and 417] (Plate 3) and a single rectangular cut [403]. These features measured between 0.5 m and 0.75 m wide and were uniformly 0.10 m deep. The features were filled by identical deposits of brown silty clay (404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416 and 418), of which a single pottery sherd of late sixteenth century date was recovered from deposits 410 and 418, and a single sherd of possibly intrusive nineteenth century pottery from deposit 408. These linear features were overlain by a layer of similar composition (425) that is thought to represent the remnants of a former garden soil. The linear features beneath this deposits are thought to have been created by the double-digging of lines of planting. Soil samples were retained from layer 425 and from each of the linear features for possible future pollen analysis.
- 9.1.7 Due to the presence of excessive overburden across the north-eastern extent of the site it was decided, with the approval of Mr Drew Bennellick of English Heritage, to abandon the excavation of Trench 6. In its place two smaller trenches (Trenches 26 and 27) were excavated against the existing walls of the Kitchen garden in order to determine and characterise more clearly the level of the original earlier garden surface. This surface, if truly represented by deposit 425, appears to have been potentially severely truncated across the site by later activity.

- 9.1.8 Trench 26 was 1.8 m north-west to south-east and 1.1 m wide. It was excavated against the north-west wall of the kitchen garden (Fig. 12). Natural clay silt was exposed at a depth of 0.60 m and was overlain by a buried soil layer (2606) and turf-line (2605), with a combined thickness of 0.20 m. The foundation trench [2608] for the garden's enclosing wall was dug from this horizon. The construction cut was 0.18 m wide against the wall, and was filled with a light grey clay back-fill. It was sealed by a layer of garden soil (2604) overlain by a thin gravel surface (2600 = 2603). Through this was a cut of a shallow foundation trench [2602] for what is believed to be the brick footings of part of the former vinery.
- 9.1.9 In trench 27, excavated against the south east wall, natural geology (2709) was reached at a depth of 0.75 m below the current ground surface (Fig. 12). As in trench 26, this was overlain by a former soil layer (2707) 0.35 m thick, which was cut by the construction trench [2706] for the garden wall (2708). Construction cut 2706 contained two layers of back-filling (2704 and 2705). Soil layer 2707 was overlain by a gravel lens (2703), which may form the remnant of a surviving path surface approximately 0.60 m wide running alongside the wall. After becoming covered by muddy trample (2702), the path was restored with a fresh layer of gravel (2701) before being buried beneath the modern garden soil (2700).

9.2 Paths (Fig. 13; Plate 2)

- 9.2.1 Six trenches were excavated within the American 'Wilderness' Garden (Trenches 7 to 12; Fig. 10) with the aim of establishing the location, character and construction of the paths that formed the original design within the eighteenth century garden.
- 9.2.2 The trenches, which ranged in dimensions from 4 m to 7 m in length by 1 m in width, were located as a series of pairs along each of the three former path alignments in order to examine their true orientation and character. Trenches 7 (not illustrated) and 12 examined the east to west aligned northern path (Path 1; Fig. 13). Path 1 was shown to be constructed within a 2.30 m wide by 0.30 m deep cut that was in-filled with gravel (701 and 1201). This gravel deposit formed the metalled surfacing of the path and this was overlain by a 0.10 m layer of humic overburden. Possible evidence of deposits representing surviving planting/tree beds was recorded either side of the path. No evidence of surviving kerb edging was observed on either side of the exposed path.
- 9.2.3 Trenches 8 and 11 examined the central north east to south west aligned path (Path 2; Fig. 13). Path 2 was shown to be constructed within a 3 m wide by 0.16 m deep cut [802 and 1102] that was infilled with gravel (801 and 1101) which formed the metalled surface of the path. The path surface was overlain in Trench 8 by a still extant thin spread of gravel that extended beyond the limits of the earlier metalling (801), suggesting that later surfacing has possibly been applied, or that later disturbance has spread the earlier metalled surface. The gravel surfacing in Trench 11 (not illustrated) was shown to be cut on its eastern edge by a small linear feature [1103] that is posthumously interpreted as a robber trench. Linear 1103 ran parallel to the eastern edge of the path and its fill (1102) comprised a silty clay that contained a number of worked stone fragments believed to represent the disturbed remains of a former kerb, as recorded in Trench 10 (see below). A similar feature was not observed on the paths western edge, but no surviving evidence of kerbing was present. The surface of the gravel path and the later linear feature in Trench 11 were overlain by a 0.04 m depth of humic overburden.
- 9.2.4 Trenches 9 and 10 examined the north to south aligned southern path (Path 3; Fig. 13; Plate 2). Path 3 was shown to be constructed within a 2.40 m wide by 0.34 m deep cut [1005] that contained three fills comprising a 0.14 m depth of gravel ballast (1004) over which a 0.20m depth of gravel (1003) had been laid to form the surface of the path. The surface of the gravel path was overlain by a mixed silt clay and gravel deposit (1002)

that is thought to represent disturbance caused by tread. In Trench 10 the surviving path surface was delineated on its western and eastern edges by the remains of a surviving kerb [1001]. The kerb edgings were constructed from cut stone (approximate dimensions 0.16 m long, 0.07 m wide by 0.04 m deep) and which were laid diagonally to create a decorative 'saw toothed' edge to the path. No further surviving evidence of the path edging was recorded in Trench 9 (not illustrated). The surface of the gravel path and its associated edging were overlain by a 0.10 m depth of humic overburden.

- 9.2.5 In each of trenches 7, 10 and 12, a circular concrete pad approximately 0.30 m in diameter was located immediately adjacent to the path edge. Beside each pad was a vertical iron rod, while a similar rod protruded out of the section of Trench 8. Clearly the pads and rods go together as a pair, but their exact function is unclear. They presumably flanked the paths at intervals along their entire lengths supporting vertical elements which do not survive, perhaps some form of trellis associated with the planting beds alongside the paths.

9.3 The Bishop's Walk (Fig. 14)

- 9.3.1 The locations of the trenches excavated along and through the existing Bishop's Walk were guided by the results of the topographic survey and the need, where appropriate, to preserve existing tree roots. It was originally proposed to excavate seven trenches across the Bishop's Walk, however, given the constraints of existing tree cover a final total of six trenches were excavated (Trenches 13 to 15 and 17 to 19; Fig. 10). The purpose of the trenches was to characterise the walk's original profile and character, where it was shown to survive, to locate the circular mounds and to examine the potential survival for any elements of the original path surface and for the former timber temple.
- 9.3.2 Trenches 13 and 14 were located at the north western extent of the walk to examine its north western circular mound (Figs. 10 and 14). Trench 13 measured 3 m long by 1 m wide and Trench 14, 6.5 m long by 1 m wide. The southern edge of the north west roundel of the walk was revealed in Trench 13. The terrace survived to a height of c. 0.19 m, although the trench was not excavated to the depth of natural. The terrace was constructed from a greyish brown clayey silt (1303) that appears to have been subject to later slumping which contained a single pottery sherd of possible late sixteenth century date. The terrace was overlain to the south west by a buried topsoil (1302), possibly formed through soil creep/erosion, above which was recorded a lense of disturbed gravel (1301) that potentially represents part of the former path surfacing of the walk. This deposit and the top of the terrace were overlain by a 0.10 m depth of modern topsoil (1300).
- 9.3.3 Trench 14 (not illustrated) was 6.50 m long and was positioned to locate the north-east edge of the north-west roundel, as identified by the topographic survey. The modern turf was removed by machine to expose the surface of the roundel in plan. Although much disturbed by the planting of trees around the feature in more recent times, the edge of the roundel was identified approximately 2 m from the north-east end of the trench. The mound had been constructed from a dump of yellowish brown clay silt (1402), and 2 m in from the edge it was overlain by a gravel surface (1403). The area beyond the roundel's edge was occupied by a deposit of brownish silt (1401), probably an accumulation of material eroded from the side of the mound.
- 9.3.4 A single trench (Trench 15; not illustrated) was excavated at the south eastern extent of the walk to examine the survival of the south eastern roundel. The south eastern roundel was much less distinct as an extant earthwork and trenching in this area was severally restricted by the presence of tree roots. The mound was identified in the last 0.50 m of the north-east end of the trench, as a compact yellowish brown clay silt deposit (1502). The side of the mound was covered by a dirty gravel layer (1501), which probably

results from material derived from the path on top of the roundel spilling down the sides. This was covered by a layer of modern humic topsoil 0.05 m thick (1500).

- 9.3.5 Two long trenches (Trenches 17 and 18) were proposed to be excavated across the full width of the terraced walk, however, constraints due to existing tree roots meant that their full extents could not be realised. Trench 17, measuring 14 m long and 1 m wide and orientated north east to south west, was situated between the central area of the walk and its north western roundel (Figs 10 and 14). The trench could not be excavated to full depth without causing excessive damage to the root-systems of adjacent trees, and so was dug only to a depth of 0.60 m to identify the edge of the Bishop's Walk terrace in plan, a section through this feature having already been achieved in Trench 18. The terrace was constructed from a dump of orange brown clay silt (1707) exposed 0.10 m - 0.15 m from the current ground surface. It was at least 8.50 m wide, its south-west edge being located 5.50 m from the end of the trench. The terrace material was cut by a construction cut [1706] measuring approximately 1.34 m wide by 0.25 m deep, within which a gravel surface (1705) was contained. Surface 1705 is thought to represent the original former eighteenth century surface of the walk. The edge of the terrace was in-filled by a layer of material probably derived from erosion of the terrace edge (1703), although it could represent deliberate levelling. This was sealed by a 0.16 m deep layer of dark brown silty loam (1702) interpreted as a former turf line. This buried turf horizon (1702) was shown to be overlain by a later gravel path surface (1704) that lay directly beneath a 0.34 m depth of topsoil.
- 9.3.6 Trench 18 (not illustrated), which measured 8 m long by 1 m wide and was orientated north east to south west, was situated between the central area of the walk and its south eastern roundel (Fig. 10). The excavated trench revealed a complicated sequence of re-deposited natural clayey silt layers that form the artificially constructed Bishop's Walk terrace. Natural clay (1818 = 1819 = 1820) was exposed at a depth of 1 m. It was overlain by a gravelly loam deposit which may be the remains of a former buried soil (1817). Overlying this, the profile of the south eastern face of the terraced walk was recorded within a series of deposits that form its construction (1805=1808, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1815 and 1816). The terrace deposit was truncated by a construction cut [1807] measuring approximately 2 m wide by 0.30 m deep that contained a single gravel fill (1806) believed to represent the earlier path surface of the walk. Recorded immediately to the north east of this earlier path is a further cut [1810] which was filled with a mid brown silty loam (1809) that displays evidence of heavy root disturbance, and which is thought to represent the remnants of a tree throw. The terrace appears to be sealed on its south western edge by a buried soil (1804), possibly formed by slumping or creep, and later by modern topsoil (1800 and 1803). The modern topsoil at the top of the terrace has been further truncated by an existing later gravel path surface (1801) that is contained within a shallow cut [1802] that truncates the earlier gravel path.
- 9.3.7 Trench 19 was located at the central axis of the Bishop's Walk in order to examine whether any below ground archaeological remains of the former timber temple structure that once stood in this location survive (Fig. 10). The trench, originally proposed to measure 7 m long by 3 m wide, required an alteration in its overall dimensions due to the presence of existing tree roots. The final excavated trench was 'L' shaped in character, measuring 4 m long by 3 m wide with an additional 1.75 m long by 1 m wide southern extension at its south eastern corner.
- 9.3.8 A 1 m section of the trench, located on its south eastern side, was excavated to a depth of 0.60 m. No natural geology was observed at this depth and the earliest sequence of deposits recorded relate to a series of deliberately dumped deposits (1906 to 1909) that have been used to create the Bishop's Walk embankment, the north east side of which sloped down at approximately 45°. Against the face of the embankment lay a deposit of material probably eroded from the embankment (1906), overlain by a buried soil horizon (1905). The area on the north side of the embankment had been deliberately in-

filled as a part of later landscaping with a series of sand and clay dumped layers (1901 to 1904), sealed by the modern topsoil (1900). All of these layers were seen to have been subject to a considerable degree of disturbance from tree-roots. No clear evidence relating to the surviving remains of the former temple structure were recorded.

9.4 Walls (Figs 10 and 15)

9.4.1 It was initially proposed to excavate two trenches in order to establish the former locations and character of the former walls of the walled garden, removed during the construction of a new pathway along the Long Water. On-site discussions with Mr Drew Bennelick of English Heritage regarding the nature and location of the former walls led to an alteration to the originally proposed strategy that ultimately comprised the excavation of four smaller trenches (Trenches 20 to 21 and 28 to 29; Fig 10).

9.4.2 Trenches 20 and 28 were excavated at the north eastern end of the northern Kitchen garden wall (Figs 10 and 15). Trench 20, measuring 1.40 m long by 0.90 m wide, was located immediately at the north eastern extent of the current extant wall of the Kitchen Garden. The surviving solid footings of the wall [2005] were exposed at a depth of 0.36 m below present ground surface. Wall 2005, constructed of brick and mortar, measured 0.50 m wide and survived to a depth of 0.50 m to the base of the foundation, although, a 0.19 m depth of decayed rubble and mortar (2002) that follows exactly the dimensions of the wall lay above the surviving solid foundations. Deposit 2002 is thought to represent the remains of wall robbing. The wall was abutted on its south west side by an homogenous mid brown clayey loam (2001) that is thought to represent the remains of a former garden soil, and on its north west side by a yellow brown clayey deposits that contained numerous fragments of brick and gravel (2004) that was overlain by a buried soil deposit (2003). The disturbed wall and its abutting deposits were overlain by a 0.20 m layer of topsoil. Due to the limited confines of the trench no clear construction cut for the wall was observed, however, the rubble nature of deposit 2004 may be indicative of the in-filling of a construction cut for the wall. The wall was shown to continue on the same north east to south west alignment as the extant northern Kitchen Garden wall.

9.4.3 Trench 28, measuring approximately 2 m by 2 m, was located in order to examine the walls precise alignment and character in relation to its continuation with the wall running parallel to the Long Water containing the Alcove Seat (Fig. 10). The continuation of the wall had been assumed to be curvilinear in nature as suggested by the south eastern extent of the Alcove Seat wall. A partial remnant of the solid footings of the Kitchen Garden wall was exposed at a depth of 0.40 m below present ground surface, although, much of the wall had been robbed away [2803]. As observed in Trench 20, a 0.19 m depth of decayed rubble and mortar (2802) that follows the precise dimensions of the wall lay above the solid foundations. The wall was shown to have been constructed through the natural silt clay (2804), as no clear indication of the presence of a construction cut for the wall was observed. Sealing the decayed remnants of the wall was a layer of gravel sand ballast (2801) which forms the basis for the tarmac path (2800) that has been laid above. The remnant of the former wall and its robber trench were shown to continue on the same linear north east to south west alignment as the extant northern Kitchen Garden wall. This indicates that the earlier Kitchen Garden wall forms a right-angle rather than a curvilinear corner at its meeting with the Alcove Seat wall.

9.4.4 Trenches 21 and 29 were excavated at the north eastern end of the southern wall of the Parterre Garden (Figs 10 and 15). Trench 21, measuring 1.50 m long by 1 m wide, was located immediately at the north eastern extent of the extant Parterre Garden wall. The surviving footings of the former wall [2104] were exposed at a depth of 0.30 m below present ground surface. No formal excavation of deposits was undertaken, but all features and deposits were cleaned and recorded. Wall 2104, constructed of brick and

mortar, measured c. 0.47 m wide and was exposed to a depth of c. 0.05 m. The wall had been truncated by a modern service pipe [2108] which was set within a north to south aligned linear cut [2106] filled with a brown silt loam and gravel (2017). Both the service and wall were overlain by a 0.15 m depth of compacted brick and mortar rubble (2102), possibly representing spread from the demolished wall, that was in-turn overlain by a sandy gravel which formed the basis for the tarmac path (2100) laid above. The recorded footing of the wall was shown to continue on the north east to south west alignment of the extant southern Parterre Garden wall. It was uncertain whether the wall continued on this alignment, as shown in Trench 28 to the north, or whether the wall turned to meet the partially extant curvilinear wall that forms the south eastern end of the Alcove Seat wall. In order to examine this relationship a further trench, Trench 29, was excavated.

- 9.4.5 Trench 29, measuring 1.50 m long by 0.50 m wide, was located at the southern extent of the extant south eastern wall of the Alcove Seat (Fig. 10). The trench was deliberately extended from the terminal of the Alcove Seat wall to the potential north east to south west continuation of the former Parterre Garden wall. The surviving footings of the former wall [2903] were exposed at a depth of 0.20 m below present ground surface. No formal excavation of deposits was undertaken, but all features and deposits were cleaned and recorded. Wall 2903, constructed of brick and mortar, measured 0.40 m in width and was exposed to a depth of 0.05 m. The wall was demonstrated to have been curvilinear in its alignment, and on its north west side appears to be abutted by what has been interpreted as a series of garden soils (2904 and 2905). As seen in Trench 21, the wall was overlain by a 0.12 m layer of compacted brick and rubble (2902) that in-turn was overlain by gravel ballast (2901) and tarmac (2900). The design of the junction between the Parterre Garden wall and Alcove Seat wall would therefore appear to differ to that recorded for the Kitchen Garden wall. The narrowing of the wall dimensions, as shown within Trench 29, could suggest that the Alcove Seat wall and Parterre Garden wall are not contemporary, however, the extant remains of the walls bear out the consistency of the recorded dimensions and this discrepancy may relate to their originally intended design.

9.5 The Bower Walk (Figs 10 and 16)

- 9.5.1 Two trenches (Trenches 22 and 23) were excavated across existing tarmac paths adjacent to the Long Water in order to locate and characterise the former course of the Bishop's Walk (Figs 10 and 16). In addition, these trenches were further extended to examine a series of low level earthworks that follow the alignment of the present path and which are believed to represent the continuation of the Ha-Ha that is still partially extant within the park.
- 9.5.2 Trench 22 measured 10.30 m long by 1 m wide and was orientated north east to south west across the existing Long Water path. Natural geology comprising a mid brown to yellow clayey silt (2207, 2213, 2220 and 2225) was recorded at an approximate depth of 0.56 m. At the south western end of the trench the natural geology was cut by the Ha-Ha [2209 and 2211] (Fig. 16). The Ha-Ha comprised a ditch [2209] measuring c. 2.50 m wide by 1.20 m deep that contained a vertical brick and mortar retaining wall [2211], measuring c. 0.30 m wide by 1.20 m high, along its north eastern edge. Exposed at the base of the Ha-Ha ditch and lying at the foot of the retaining wall was a north west to south east orientated ceramic drainage pipe [2210]. This service was sealed by the primary in-fill of the Ha-Ha ditch, that comprised a dark brown silty loam (2206 = 2208 = 2227). The back-filling of the former Ha-Ha appears to have been undertaken in a single episode, although, lenses of possible secondary and tertiary in-filling represented by deposits 2204 and 2205 were noted at the south western extent of the trench. The back-filled Ha-Ha ditch was cut by a later feature [2203]. Cut 2203, interpreted as the remains of a tree throw, measured approximately 2 m wide by 0.70 m deep and

contained a single dark brown silty loam fill (2202). The Ha-Ha and cut 2203 were overlain by a 0.19 m depth of topsoil and no clear relationship between the Ha-Ha and pathway to the north east was apparent (2200).

- 9.5.3 The north eastern end of the trench was predominantly excavated through the existing tarmac pathway that runs parallel to the Long Water. Two layers of gravel deposits (2218=2221 and 2219=2222=2224) measuring approximately 4.90 m in width are believed to represent the former make up layers of the earlier gravel path. These have been subject to later disturbance from service cut 2217. Service trench 2217, measured c. 0.80 m wide and c. 0.29 m deep (not bottomed), and contained a square drain of brick and mortar construction [2201] that was sealed by a brown grey silty gravel back-fill (2216). This service trench was overlain by a layer of gravel make-up (2215) for the tarmac surface of the modern path (2214 and 2226), defined within a stone kerb. Along the south west edge of the path ran a deposit of gravelly loam 1.40 m wide and up to 0.25 m thick. This probably represents evidence of planting flanking the walkway.
- 9.5.4 The earlier path surface defined within Trench 22, although likely to be contemporary with the Bower Walk, has not provided additional information regarding determining the precise location and orientation of the Bower Walk path. It would, however, appear that from examination of photographic evidence and from deposits recorded in Trench 23 that the location of Trench 22 was slightly to far to the north west to have located the Bower Walk path.
- 9.5.5 Trench 23 measured 11.50 m long by 1.10 m wide and was again orientated north east to south west across the existing Long Water path. Natural geology comprising light brown/orange clayey silt was (2303) was recorded at a depth of 0.44 m. At the south western end of the trench the natural was cut by the Ha-Ha [2304 and 2306] (Fig. 16). The Ha-Ha comprised a ditch [2304] measuring c. 3.60 m wide by c. 0.84 m deep that contained a near vertical brick and mortar retaining wall [2306], measuring 0.46 m wide by 0.90 m high, along its north eastern edge. A primary fill comprising a thin lense (c. 0.04 m thick) of re-deposited natural clayey silt (2317) was noted at the south western edge of the ditch cut and is likely to have been derived from weathering within the ditch. This deposit was overlain by a secondary dark brown clayey silt fill (2305) which filled the remainder of the ditch, and as recorded in Trench 22, would indicate that the Ha-Ha was back-filled in a single episode. The back-filled Ha-Ha was overlain by a buried soil horizon (2302) that in turn was cut by a later feature [2311]. Cut 2311, interpreted as the remains of a tree throw, measured approximately 3.90 m wide by 0.80 m deep and contained a single dark grey silty loam fill (2312). The location and character of this feature could suggest that it is similar in date and origin to cut 2203 recorded in Trench 22, although in sequence it appears possibly to be later in date. The buried soil horizon and cut 2311 were overlain by a 0.06 m depth of modern topsoil.
- 9.5.6 The north eastern end of the trench was again predominantly excavated through the existing tarmac pathway that runs parallel to the Long Water. This material was truncated by a cut 1.40 m wide and 0.14 m deep [2313] containing a gravel deposit (2314). This is interpreted as representing the original eighteenth century surface of the Bower Walk, and is equivalent to gravel layer 2219 in Trench 22. This surface was overlain by subsequent gravel surfaces (2315 and 2316), which are likely to be the same as surfaces 2215 and 2218. Later disturbance was further recorded in pits 2307 and 2309. These deposits were all sealed by the modern tarmac surface (2301).

9.6 Ha-Ha (Figs 10 and 16; Plate 1)

- 9.6.1 A total five trenches (Trenches 22 to 25 and 30) out of an originally proposed six trenches were finally excavated to examine the location and survival of the former Ha-Ha. A reduction in the number of trenches to be excavated was deemed appropriate due to the paucity of material evidence that was being recovered, and from the clear

understanding of the Ha-Ha's construction, location and survival from the sample of trenches excavated. These alterations to the proposed strategy were discussed with, and approved by, Mr Drew Bennellick of English Heritage.

- 9.6.2 Trenches 22 and 23 are described above. Trench 24 measured 7 m long by 1 m wide, orientated north east to south west, and was located over an area of low lying earthworks, identified during the site walkover (A), that lie adjacent to the existing path that runs parallel with the pond (Figs 10 and 16). Natural geology comprising a light brown clayey silt (2410) was recorded at an approximate depth of 0.34 m. At the south western extent of the trench a 0.05 m deep layer of crushed brick fragments (2409), possibly the remnants of an earlier path surface, was seen to overlie the natural. This thin surface layer was overlain by a 0.20 m thick deposit of re-deposited natural (2408) of unknown origin that was cut by the Ha-Ha ditch [2407]. The surviving Ha-Ha comprised a ditch [2407] measuring c. 4 m wide and 1.30 m deep that contained a vertical brick and mortar retaining wall [2406], constructed in English bond, at its north eastern extent (Plate 1). Unlike the Ha-Ha ditches recorded in Trenches 22 and 23, the Ha-Ha ditch contained four fills (2402, 2403, 2404 and 2405). Primary fill 2405 comprised a mid brown clayey silt that contained small fragments of crushed brick and a single pottery sherd possibly dating to the twentieth century. Overlying this deposit was a 0.06 m band of grey clayey silt (2404). Lying above this deposit at the foot of the retaining wall was a north west to south east orientated ceramic drainage pipe, similar to that exposed and recorded in Trench 22. This service was sealed by the tertiary fill of the ditch 2403 which comprised a brownish grey clayey silt with occasional brick and gravel inclusions that produced a single pottery sherd dating to the nineteenth century. This deposit was in-turn overlain by deposit 2402, a 0.55 m black silt, that represents the final depositional episode within the ditch. The Ha-Ha was sealed by a c. 0.20 m depth of modern topsoil (2401).
- 9.6.3 Trench 25 (not illustrated), measuring 18 m long by 1 m wide and orientated north to south, was located at the southern extent of the dubious extant Ha-Ha earthworks in order to examine whether the Ha-Ha continued to join the exposed and still extant Ha-Ha situated to the east of the weir (Fig. 10). Natural geology comprising a light brown clayey silt was exposed at a depth of 1.12 m. This was overlain by a 0.30 m thick brown/grey clayey silt (2502) interpreted as a possible earlier garden soil layer. Above this earlier soil horizon lay a 0.70 m thick deposit of dark brown clayey silt (2501) that contained fragments of charcoal and brick. This deposit which lay below the modern topsoil (2500) is thought to represent a layer of made ground relating to the construction and landscaping of the park. The trench revealed no evidence for the continuation of the Ha-Ha in this location.
- 9.6.4 Trench 30 (not illustrated), measuring 6 m long by 1 m wide and orientated north east to south west, was excavated in the putting green on the north side of the garden (Fig. 10). It was targeted to examine a linear earthwork depression running along the boundary between the garden and putting green that had been observed during the site walkover and which had been suggested may represent a northern continuation of the Ha-Ha. The natural geology (3003) was encountered at a depth of 0.20 m below present ground level. This was cut by an east to west aligned ditch [3002]. Excavation of the ditch, by machine, revealed no evidence of an associated retaining wall at its southern extent, although, it is possible that this could have been robbed away. Ditch 3002 contained a single dark black/brown clayey silt fill (3001) that contained fragments of brick and the remains of a plastic belt, suggesting that its back-filling is likely to have been of modern origin. The ditch was sealed by a c. 0.20 m thick depth of modern topsoil.

10 FINDS

10.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn (Appendix 4; Table 1)

10.1.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 29 sherds with a total weight of 575 g (Appendix 4; Table 1). All the material is of post-medieval date, with the range of wares indicating activity on the site dating from the later 16th or 17th century to the present day.

10.1.2 The Museum of London pottery fabric codes have been used, as follows:

RAER: Raeren stoneware, 1480-1610. 1 sherd, 43 g.
PMR: Post-medieval redware, 1580-1900. 4 sherds, 90 g.
PMB: Post-medieval black-glazed ware, 1580-1700. 1 sherd, 17 g.
REFW: Refined white earthenware, 1800-1900. 6 sherds, 61 g.

10.1.3 In addition, 17 sherds (364 g) of miscellaneous modern pottery was noted, with the bulk of the material comprising fragments of unglazed flower-pots. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

10.2 Other finds by Leigh Allen and Bethan Charles (Appendix 5; Table 2)

10.2.1 The evaluation also recovered low level assemblages of ceramic building material (CBM), metalwork, clay pipe, glass and animal bone (Appendix 5; Table 2).

Ceramic Building Material

10.2.2 A total of 16 fragments of CBM was recovered (6067 g). The majority of the assemblage comprises brick or brick fragments, many too abraded to identify. A complete brick of probable modern origin was recovered from context 2211 and a second complete example from 1201. A fragment from a smaller type of brick probably sixteenth to seventeenth century in date was recovered from context 2305. It has a width of 93 mm and a thickness of 58 mm and is of a well fired red sandy fabric. The only other identifiable fragments are two possible peg tiles from contexts 218 and 219 with measurable thickness of 11 mm and 15 mm.

Metalwork

10.2.3 A total of five iron objects and a single fragment of metal slag was recovered during the investigations (588 g). The iron assemblage comprises three nails, a large angled bracket and a rectangular buckle frame. All of the objects are heavily corroded and none are diagnostically dateable. The rectangular buckle frame is of utilitarian form, too large for a shoe buckle, but possibly for use with horse harness.

Clay pipe

10.2.4 A total of eight fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered (34 g). The diameter of the stems range between 6 mm to 11 mm and only one fragment had a trace of foot surviving. No decoration or stamping was evident and only a broad post-medieval to modern date range for the assemblage can be assigned.

Glass

- 10.2.5 A total of three fragments of glass was recovered (91 g). The assemblage comprises a single fragment of clear window glass from context 218, a screw top bottle from context 2402 and the neck of a modern bottle from 2403.

Animal Bone

- 10.2.6 A total of five fragments of animal bone was recovered (96 g). The bone was not in particularly good condition with a slightly chalky surface and some attritional damage. Most of the bone recovered consisted of fragments from large animals (horse/cattle size). A single sheep left ulna from context 406 was the only bone that could be identified to species.

11 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

11.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 11.1.1 The investigative techniques employed during the fieldwork were designed in order to provide an integrated and detailed examination and record of current and potential surviving archaeological remains relating to the late seventeenth/eighteenth century gardens to provide an informed basis for the proposed reinstatement works. The areas of archaeological intervention were determined according to the needs of the schedule of proposed reinstatement works within the garden as defined in Section 2; Chapter 8 of the Valentines Park Historic Survey and Restoration Management Plan (LUC 1999).
- 11.1.2 The trenched evaluation and topographic survey has allowed for an accurate record to be made of garden features/deposits where they are shown to survive. Later truncation/disturbance of earlier features/deposits was recorded across the site, this was shown to be especially extensive within the Kitchen Garden. The general paucity of recovered finds from all trenches, and their likely residual or intrusive nature, has required interpretation of the potential date of construction/deposition of features/deposits to be derived predominantly through analysis of the depositional sequence and through reference to existing documentary evidence.

11.2 Overall interpretation

Summary of results

- 11.2.1 The desk-based assessment, targeted evaluation and survey work undertaken both within the historic core and full extent of the park has provided a more detailed assessment of its archaeological potential and allowed for an accurate record of surviving garden features/deposits to be made in areas where reinstatement works are proposed to be undertaken.

Pre-Eighteenth Century Activity

- 11.2.2 The desk-based assessment has identified the potential for earlier occupation and activity to be present on the site dating from the early prehistoric period onward. No archaeological features/deposits indicative of the presence of such earlier activity on the site was recorded during invasive evaluation, although, the recovery of a small assemblage of probable late sixteenth century pottery, of likely residual origin, is indicative of activity on the site dating to the post-medieval period perhaps directly relating to the establishment of post-Dissolution tenements as suggested in the VCH. Additionally, potential for surviving ridge and furrow cultivation of possible medieval origin within the area of open parkland to the south of the historic core was also further noted during the site walkover. Detailed prospection and investigation of potential

archaeological features/deposits that pre-date the construction of the late seventeenth/eighteenth century gardens within the park did not form part of the scope of the evaluation, and as such, the invasive works conducted and reported in this document, does not provide a full assessment of the potential of pre-eighteenth century activity within the area of the park.

The Rococo Gardens

- 11.2.3 The results of the archaeological assessment, evaluation and survey has confirmed the assumption that few changes have been made to the Rococo garden and parkland to the south of the Mansion at Valentines Park, up until the 20th century. Many elements of the earlier eighteenth century designed gardens landscape still remain as extant features within the park today. The invasive evaluation and survey have, however, provided important additional detailed information regarding the survival and locations of previously lost elements of the design and their original character and form of construction.
- 11.2.4 During the mid-seventeenth and mid-eighteenth centuries radical ideas regarding garden design, influenced by the French and Dutch, were beginning to be adopted in England (Stamper, P. 1996). Certain key design features indicative of these influences, such as the popular use of canals and of radiating avenues or 'patte d'oie' within wilderness areas appear to have been adopted within the final design of the eighteenth century Rococo gardens of Valentines Park. Perhaps the primary element of this overall garden design can be viewed as that of the Long Water which forms the central focus for the gardens and walkways that were designed to visually interact with one another around it. The desk-based assessment and invasive works do not provide any clearer indication regarding dates for the construction of specific design features within the gardens, however, the necessary interaction of contrasting elements within the design, and the general trend for the creation of formal gardens to be undertaken during a period of refurbishment works on their associated house, such as undertaken by James Chadwick and Robert Surman, may suggest that the construction of the Long Water, American 'Wilderness' Garden, Walled Gardens and possibly the Ha-Ha could be viewed as contemporaneous in date.

Ha-Ha

- 11.2.5 The precise date of construction for the Ha-Ha remains less certain. The purpose of the Ha-Ha was to create a physical separation of the area occupied by the early house and its 'pleasure grounds' from the area of its open parkland or 'glade' located immediately to the south east. Two sections of the Ha-Ha survive today within the park (**B** and **Q**, Fig. 3) although the section that lies immediately to the south east of the house is known to have been later altered. The walk over survey of the park indicated the presence of a series of low-level earthworks, shown to run parallel with the existing path along the Long Water and adjacent to the fishpond, and a shallow earthwork depression along the north eastern boundary of the American Garden and the wooded area of the Cedar of Lebanon, thought to represent the in-filled remains of a continuation of the Ha-Ha. The excavation of trenches across these low earthwork features revealed the well preserved surviving buried remains of the Ha-Ha to the south east of the fish pond (**A**)(Trenches 22, 23 and 24), but only recorded a ditch feature, possibly representing the former presence of the Ha-Ha, along the north eastern boundary of the site. Artefactual evidence within the fills of the Ha-Ha ditch, which could have shed greater light on the date at which this back-filling occurred, was limited and its residual and intrusive nature uncertain. Interpretation regarding the date of its construction and partial abandonment has therefore been inferred from evidence of later cutting of its back-filled deposits and from existing cartographic and photographic evidence.
- 11.2.6 The Ha-Ha is not expressly indicated as being present on the site until it appears as a short section with bastions to the south east of the mansion on the Ordnance Survey

Plan of 1897 (LUC 1999; Figure 15). The recorded remains of the Ha-Ha's alignment, does however, appear to directly correlate with the field boundary divisions of gardens and open parkland as shown in the 1838 Sales Particulars Plan (LUC 1999; Figure 11). The date of its construction could therefore be viewed as being wholly consistent with the creation of the eighteenth century gardens, although equally, it is possible that this feature may have been contemporary in construction with the earlier late seventeenth century Mansion.

- 11.2.7 Later alteration of the orientation of the Ha-Ha appears to have occurred around the period of 1870 when Sarah Ingleby created the Rose Garden immediately adjacent to the walled gardens (discussed in more detail below). This assumption is based on analysis of the early map evidence which indicates that the earlier course of the Ha-Ha was located closer to the walled Parterre Garden and did not follow a direct axial alignment, as it is later depicted and exists today, with the central path (Path 2) within the American 'Wilderness' Garden. The later creation of the Bower Walk is further significant in relation to the Ha-Ha, as this appear likely from photographic evidence to have necessitated its in-filling to accommodate planting along its south western edge (LUC 1999, Figure 9). Attributing the back-filling of the Ha-Ha to create the Bower Walk may be supported by clear evidence of what has been interpreted as later planting within its back-filled ditch. The in-filling of the Ha-Ha along the expanse of the former Bower Walk appears to have been undertaken as a single episode, as prior to its abandonment, a lack of built up deposits recorded at the base of its ditch would infer that it had been previously well tended. In contrast, the Ha-Ha ditch that was recorded in Trench 24 situated further to the south east of the alignment of the former Bower Walk produced finds evidence suggesting a later date for its in-filling. It is entirely possible that it remained extant for a longer period of time after the back-filling of the Ha-Ha to the north west as the Bower Walk does not extend this far south. This interpretation must, however, be tempered against the possible intrusive nature of the pottery evidence recovered from its fill.
- 11.2.8 Examination of documentary evidence and the results of the walkover survey suggested that the Ha-Ha may have once fully enclosed the Mansion and its associated Pleasure Grounds, out-buildings, the Long Water, Fish Pond and American Gardens, with modern disturbance such as the construction of Emerson Road having removed evidence of the Ha-Ha along the western boundaries of the Park. Examination for the potential continuation of the Ha-Ha by invasive evaluation along the north east boundary of the American 'Wilderness' Garden and wooded area of the Cedar of Lebanon, where low level earthworks were identified by the walkover survey, has not provided any clearer evidence to support this suggestion. The low level earthwork was shown to relate to a surviving below ground ditched feature that had been heavily disturbed by modern activity and which showed no clear indication of having contained an associated wall. It is therefore not possible to clearly interpret this feature as forming a remnant of the former Ha-Ha. Similarly no evidence for the continuation of the Ha-Ha was discovered at the south eastern end of the fish pond. Later disturbance, shown to have occurred within both these areas, that may have disturbed or removed surviving deposits, could account for the loss of clear evidence of the Ha-Ha in these areas.

American 'Wilderness' Garden

- 11.2.9 Site Walkover and Topographical survey undertaken within the area of the American 'Wilderness' Garden clearly demonstrated that on the whole original key design elements such as the Bishop's Walk, paths and elements of the former orchards still survive today, albeit in an eroded state. The results of these surveys guided the location of the invasive trenching in the areas of the Bishop's Walk and paths, which sought to examine more fully their survival, location and character of construction.

- 11.2.10 The former surfaces of the three axial paths (Path 1 to 3) that form the 'patte d'oie' were all shown to survive. The paths lie within slight sunken earthwork depressions (likely created by earlier tree roots) and are constructed and surfaced by gravel. No distinct form of drainage, characterised by the presence of gullies or piping was apparent, and this would suggest that the slight north east to south west downward incline was utilised in conjunction with the free draining gravel make up of the paths to remove excess surface water. The central path (Path 2) was shown to be significantly wider (3 m in width) than Paths 1 and 3 (2.40 m in width). The central path also remains partially extant today and was shown to have been subject to later resurfacing. Significant surviving evidence was recorded along Path 3 of an ornate 'saw toothed' edging (Plate 2) that appears no longer to survive along the other paths, possibly due to later robbing. Evidence of associated planting adjacent to the paths was also recorded and this is likely to relate to the more dense former planting within the wilderness garden adjacent to the paths as depicted in a photograph taken in c. 1900 looking from the Long Water up the central path (Path 2) to the Bishop's Walk (LUC 1999; Figure 6, left hand plate). Later disturbance of the paths was recorded, but this is discussed in greater detail in paragraph 11.2.23.
- 11.2.11 The present Bishop's Walk survives as a distinct raised terrace on its south western side, however, its former north west and south east roundels are heavily eroded and its north eastern edge is shallow and less distinct (S). The trenches excavated through the Bishop's Walk indicate that the raised terrace was constructed through the dumping of a succession of natural clayey silts and gravels. These deposits could well have been sourced from materials excavated during the construction of the Long Water, if indeed these features are considered contemporary. A denuded south western terrace edge was recorded, surviving to a height of 0.90 m. Remnants of the former gravel path surface that once covered the extent of the walk were also shown to survive as was additional evidence of former tree planting along the walk.
- 11.2.12 Investigation undertaken in the area of the temple structure, formerly situated at the centre of the Bishop's Walk, revealed no surviving below ground evidence of its presence. The manner and materials from which the temple may have been constructed is, however, uncertain, and it is possible that the manner of its construction has left no visible below ground trace.

Walled Gardens

- 11.2.13 The Walled Gardens situated to the south west of the Long Water and east of the Mansion were formerly associated with a more extensive range of outbuildings, which included stables and an enclosed yard, of which today only the Gardener's Cottage and octagonal dovecote, Listed Grade II, survive. Both the Kitchen and Parterre Gardens were originally enclosed by walls on all four sides, however, the later creation of a path running parallel to the Long Water has separated the gardens from the north eastern wall that retains the Alcove Seat. Little is known regarding the formal layout of planting and greenhouses within the Kitchen Garden during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Kitchen Garden is known, however, to have contained a viney which housed the famous Valentine Vine, planted around 1758.
- 11.2.14 Trenches excavated within the Kitchen Garden demonstrated that this area had been subject to extensive later disturbance from the construction of greenhouse structures and from its later use as a nursery. Dating evidence recovered from deposits during excavations was scarce, and its residual and intrusive nature uncertain given the high degree of disturbance recorded in this area. The proposed restoration plan of the Kitchen Garden indicated that its earlier composition was likely to have comprised a series of pathways that divided bordering planting beds. The evaluation revealed only limited evidence for the potential presence of a surviving gravel pathway within the Kitchen Garden, located against its southern wall (Trench 27). A series of linear

features, thought to represent the remnants of earlier, potentially contemporary eighteenth century planting beds, were further recorded at the north eastern and south western ends of the garden (Trenches 1 and 4/5). At the gardens north eastern end these were overlain by an homogenous buried soil horizon (425) that lay below a significant depth (0.55 m) of later made ground. Interestingly a number of these linear features contained single sherds of pottery dating to the late sixteenth century, as well as, fragments of animal bone, metalwork and CBM, all likely products of rubbish disposal within the gardens. Although it is believed that soil horizon 425 and the recorded linear features are likely to represent remains of planting beds, contemporary with the original kitchen garden, the recovery of a single sherd of possible nineteenth century pottery from linear 407, possibly intrusive in origin, may cast doubt on this interpretation. Insufficient remnants of these deposits, however, survive to provide a clear indication of the gardens former design. The excavation of two trenches (26 and 27) against the extant Kitchen Garden walls suggest that the possible former ground surface of the Kitchen Garden survives at a height of approximately 18.96 m above OD.

- 11.2.15 Extensive evidence represented by the survival of wall footings (some of which were flued) and a heating duct? relating to the former presence of glass/hot houses was also recorded (Plate 4). The precise period in which these structures were constructed within the garden remains uncertain due to a lack of definitive dating evidence. The Plan of Valentines Park of 1854 (Fig. 6) indicates the presence of structures along the north western wall of the Kitchen garden, one of these undoubtedly being the earlier vinery, indicated by the Gardeners Chronicle of 1878 as dating to around the 1750's. The surviving below ground remains recorded by the evaluation, however, lie further to the south west of the known location of the vinery, and it is possible that they relate to later additions within the Kitchen Garden, one possibility being the 80 ft hothouse mentioned in the Gardeners Chronicle of 1878.
- 11.2.16 Information regarding the original character and construction of the Walled Gardens was deemed vital for providing an accurate assessment to inform their proposed reinstatement. Trenches were therefore excavated in order to redefine the former course of the demolished walls and to establish the precise manner in which they conjoined to the currently isolated extant wall containing the Alcove Seat. A degree of uncertainty as to whether the originally enclosed walls formed curvilinear corners or right-angled corners necessitated these investigations. The results of the evaluation have established that the corner alignment of the walls conform to the manner in which they are depicted in the Ordnance Survey Plan of 1897 (LUC 1999). The surviving footing of the continuation of the northern Kitchen Garden wall was shown to be relatively well preserved, however, it had been extensively robbed away immediately adjacent to the Long Water. The Kitchen Garden wall appears to have conjoined the Alcove Seat wall on a right angled corner.
- 11.2.17 The footing of the Parterre Garden wall was equally well preserved, showing no signs of robbing, although, having been later disturbed by a modern service. The wall foundation followed a curvilinear alignment to the join the Alcove Seat wall, an alignment no doubt mirrored by its currently surviving south west corner. Given the general degree of accuracy shown within the 1897 Ordnance Survey Plan regarding the form of the walled gardens it would appear likely that the southern wall of the Kitchen Garden may also have been demolished and would have similarly continued to adjoin the Alcove Seat wall, thus separating it from the Parterre Garden.
- 11.2.18 The area of the park situated immediately to the south east of the Mansion and its associated Ha-Ha and gardens appears from early map evidence to have been maintained as an area of open parkland during this period, with fields to the south and east of the southern lake continuing to be used for agricultural purposes, of which some possible surviving ridge and furrow (J) was identified during the site walkover.

Nineteenth Century Adaptation and Innovation

- 11.2.19 The most significant period of innovation and later adaptation of the eighteenth century design of the park in this period relates to the programme of work undertaken by Sarah Ingleby in, or around, 1870. It is from this period that the Rose Garden was created, much celebrated in the *Gardeners Chronicle* of 1873. The creation of the Rose Garden would have necessitated an alteration to the original alignment of the Ha-Ha, described in detail above. It is also to this period that the creation of the Bower Walk may likewise best be assigned (A), although, work on creating this feature may have been instigated at a slightly earlier date as suggested by the presence of trees within this area shown on the 1863 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Plan (Fig. 7).
- 11.2.20 The apparent alterations instigated during this period raise significant issues regarding the interpretation of the gardens original earlier design. This issue relates to a degree of uncertainty regarding the date within which the central wilderness path (Path 2) was created. Analysis of the 1838 Sales Particulars Plan (LUC 1999) and the Plan of the Valentines Estate in 1854 (Fig. 6) clearly indicates that no central path was present within the American 'Wilderness' Garden. It is not until 1863 that a central path within the garden is depicted. Interestingly, however, the Ha-Ha in relation to this central path is shown to be misaligned, a characteristic which is rectified by 1897 with the later creation of the Rose Garden. A number of interpretations may be given in answer to this evidence. It could be possible to suggest that the construction of the Ha-Ha pre-dates the creation of the eighteenth century garden and as such, does not respect its later design. It is also possible that the early mapping of the garden is inaccurate.
- 11.2.21 It does seem unlikely that such an oversight in the detail of the gardens original design would have been tolerated, and either, the creation of the Rose Garden allowed for the earlier Ha-Ha to be brought in line with the original eighteenth century design, or, that the alteration of the Ha-Ha by the creation of the Rose Garden in the nineteenth century, allowed it to be brought into line with a newly created central pathway within the American 'Wilderness' Garden. The creation of the central path may have formed an integral link to the stepped viewing area adjacent to the Long Water, which in itself is likely to have been created alongside the newly formed Bower Walk (LUC 1999, Figure 6).
- 11.2.22 Excavations undertaken across the paths within the American 'Wilderness' Garden area have not provided any clearer resolution regarding their date of construction. However, evidence of a reduced depth of humic overburden, a greater dimensional width and later re-use of the central path (Path 2) may suggest that it is not of contemporary construction to paths 1 and 3. A further possible development that may relate to alteration in this period is the concrete and metal rod footings that were recorded adjacent to the paths. These would appear to suggest that a possible metal trellis/arched structure may have been constructed along the alignment of the paths. The creation of these trellised walks may have been undertaken to complement the creation of the Bower Walk in this period.
- 11.2.23 The topographical survey undertaken within the American 'Wilderness' Garden also found evidence of two probable raised planting beds flanking the central path at the Long Water end. These were not examined archaeologically, are not shown on any plans, and currently no dating evidence can be assigned for the creation of these features. It could be possible to suggest that they may relate to the later alterations instigated around 1870, especially if the central path were to be a later addition. This interpretation, however, must remain speculative as insufficient detail of the is shown on the 1897 Ordnance Survey Plan. A further point of interest which may provide some chronology for these features relates to the later name change of the garden from 'Rookery and Orchard' to 'American Garden', probably dating to the mid 19th century,

when exotic imports such as rhododendrons became fashionable. This point is relevant, as the area of the raised beds still contains extensive rhododendron bushes.

- 11.2.24 In addition, survey further recorded a series of ornamental beds within the American 'Wilderness' Garden at the north western end of the Long Water, adjacent to its north western grotto (Fig. 9a). A similar series of ornamental beds was further noted in this location along the Long Water's south western bank. No invasive examination of these features was undertaken, and as such, it remains uncertain whether they form part of the original design of the eighteenth century gardens, or, relate to later additions. Their currently well preserved state would suggest that they are later additions to the garden.
- 11.2.25 Surviving evidence of the construction and location of the Bower Walk was recorded. It was originally hoped that the Bower Walk would be revealed and characterised in both evaluation trenches (Trenches 22 and 23) excavated adjacent to the Long Water, however, Trench 22 was located too far to the north east to be sited along the former walk. Later analysis of photographic evidence (LUC 1999; Figures 6 and 9) and the results of evaluation indicated that Trench 22 was located within an area of a wider path that was present prior to the entrance of the reduced path of the Bower Walk. The evaluation confirmed that the Bower Walk is set further back from the Long Water, approximately 9 m, and comprised a gravel surfaced path approximately 1.40 m wide. Planting either side of the Bower Walk was evidenced, both within the back-filled Ha-Ha ditch and to the north east of the path. The original path surface has been partially disturbed and truncated by the creation of the later tarmac path and from later drainage.
- 11.2.26 A likely contemporary path surface to that of the Bower Walk was recorded in Trench 22. The recorded surface relates to the wider area of path that extends from the north western entrance of the Bower Walk along the Long Water (LUC 1999, Figure 9). This was shown to be wider in dimensions to the current tarmac path, and again, evidence of planting along its south western border was evident.
- 11.2.27 It may also perhaps be to this period that the below ground remains of the green/hot house structure recorded within the Kitchen garden can best be assigned. From the period of the 1840's onward town and country gardens experienced a boom in the construction of conservatories and glasshouses. This was due to the advent of the invention of sheet glass in 1833 and the abolition of glass tax and repeal of window tax between 1845 and 1851. This new impetus in the proliferation of glasshouses around this period heralded a time of increased investment in the Kitchen Garden, and the creation of additional green houses within the Kitchen Garden may well relate to the programme of alterations being undertaken at Valentines Park during this period. Their construction possibly being contemporary to that of the conservatory to the east of the Mansion. The evaluation recorded evidence for the presence of a basemented glass/hot house that appears to have been warmed by a heating duct, shown to have had the remnants of a cast iron walkway above. Such sunken floored glass houses would have been used to grow, for example, cucumbers. Similar examples of such structures can be found in other contemporary Kitchen Gardens, for example at Pell Wall in Shropshire (Stamper, P. 1996). Documentary reference to the presence of plant houses within the Kitchen Garden from the *Gardeners Chronicle* of 1873 may further suggest that the recorded remains may be of a mid-nineteenth century origin.
- 11.2.28 The open parkland situated immediately to the south and east of the Mansion appears to have been maintained and the continuation of the field divisions to the south and east of the lake suggest that this area was still subject to agricultural cultivation.

Twentieth Century Developments

- 11.2.29 The modern development of the park is described in detail in paragraph 4.7 above. It is during this period that purchases and donations were made by, and to, Ilford Urban

District Council, in response to increasing urban development, that culminated in the 125 acre Valentines Park that survives today. The predominant impact of later development appears to have occurred within the area of open parkland surrounding the parks historic core which experienced radical alteration to accommodate facilities for public use.

- 11.2.30 Later modern disturbance within the historic core of the park has occurred, and this is most clearly demonstrated by deposits recorded within the Kitchen Garden. The Kitchen Garden during this period is known to have been used as a nursery, testament of which was demonstrated by the presence of a dump of ceramic planting pots recorded in Trench 3. Additional structures are further shown to have been constructed within the Kitchen Garden at this time (1963 Ordnance Survey plan, LUC 1999; Figure 23) of which recorded concrete footings may possibly relate. Use of potentially earlier structures, such as the recorded footings of the green/hot house, may have continued, suggested by map evidence and pottery dating backfilling to the twentieth century. Structures within the Kitchen Garden appear to have been eventually leveled and later used as a yard.
- 11.2.31 Additionally, later path resurfacing using tarmac and partial realignment in the area of the American 'Wilderness' Garden has led to some erosion, truncation and alteration of the earlier gardens design. The overall impact of later development, however, within the historic core as a whole appears to have been far less extensive than is observed within the rest of the park.

Significance

- 11.2.32 The programme of archaeological works undertaken within the gardens of Valentines Park have enabled a more accurate and detailed assessment and record to be made regarding both the archaeological potential of the Park and the surviving state and development of elements of its eighteenth century and later garden landscape.
- 11.2.33 The archaeological assessment has demonstrated that the Park has the potential to contain surviving archaeological sites dating from the early prehistoric period onward, although the precise location, character and condition of survival has yet to be fully assessed.
- 11.2.34 The topographical survey has provided an accurate plan of surviving elements of the eighteenth century garden design which in conjunction with the results of the invasive archaeological interventions has provided significant detailed information regarding the location, preservation, construction, and where possible development of this important garden landscape.
- 11.2.35 The information provided through undertaking this archaeological programme of works has demonstrated the potential for future archaeological research of the site and has provided important information that can be used as a basis to guide the proposed repair and restorations programme.

Appendix 1: Valentines Park Gazetteer

OANo	Description	Grid Reference	Reference
1	Canal navigation, works on which were begun in the late 18th century, and is still in use today.	TQ 4333 8620	NMR 1343037
2	Site of a house, built to serve the warren at Aldersbrook . The earliest reference to it is c.1535, possibly in existence until 1854 when the site was acquired for the City of London cemetery.	TQ 4207 8651	NMR 408115
3	Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval manor house and Post - Medieval farmhouse. The manor house was demolished in 1786 and the farmhouse in 1854, after which the area was landscaped to create the City of London cemetery.	TQ 4237 8653	NMR 408116
4	Early Medieval Burials and Medieval Leper Hospital of St Mary and St Thomas Leper hospital founded c. 1140. The lepers cells were replaced by almshouses in the 18th century, much of the hospital complex was repaired in 1889. Excavations by the Passmore Edwards Museum (PEM) in the forecourt of the hospital took place in 1959/60, and uncovered the foundations of Almshouses and a 12th/13th century occupation layer. A pit was also excavated which revealed 22 skeletons.	TQ 4350 8635 TQ 4354 8636	NMR 408117, NMR event UID 648489, SMR 060913 SMR 060913/02, 060913/04, 060913/04/001
5	Valentines House. Built in the late 17th century, major restoration took place in the early 19th century. Surveyed by the RCHME in 1998, a watching brief in 2000 recorded elements of the 17th century and later house. Listed building grade II*	TQ 4330 8794	NMR 408118, NMR event UID 613515, 887516, 1360767
6	Unspecified works in the early 18th century uncovered a probable Roman cemetery containing inhumations with grave goods and cremations. Extent of the cemetery is unknown.	TQ 4367 8803	NMR 408119, SMR 060221, 060221/01-2, 060222
7	Documentary sources state that the Castle Rising farm on Ley street was a moated house, on land attached to Ilford lodge. No further information on the SMR.	TQ 4446 8742	NMR 408120, SMR 060223, 061221
8	Palaeolithic implements including a Levallois flake and a flint flake or knife were found by chance at Cauliflower pit. The pit was found in an area of Brickearth geology. Animal remains were also found in the pit.	TQ 4442 8682	NMR 408121, NMR event UID 1117443
9	Site of Cranbrook Moated Manor house. The earliest reference to it is 1347. It was demolished in 1900.	TQ 4297 8722	NMR 408126, SMR 060226, 060227, 060227/01, 061219
10	18th century dovecote. Listed Building Grade II.	TQ 43357 87986	SMR 221533/04
11	Palaeolithic implement and a handaxe found by chance on the Cranbrook Road.	TQ 432 876	NMR 957637, NMR event UID 1117443
12	Palaeolithic implements, part of a collection from gravel pits in north Ilford, some of which are marked as being from Stonehall Avenue.	TQ 422 881	NMR 957642, SMR 060594
13	Site of Medieval bridges, comprising a bridge over the main river and a subsidiary bridge over the stream to the west. First reference to them in 1321. Bridge was rebuilt in the late 18th century. The smaller bridge was removed in 1904, the larger was replaced with a steel structure in the same year.	TQ 4332 8623	NMR 957647, SMR 060263
14	Site of Medieval farm. On demolition the farmhouse was seen to be 15th century with a 16th century addition.	TQ 437 863	NMR 957651
15	Pleistocene faunal remains found during road works. A further excavation by the PEM in 1984 revealed bones from the rhino and bison as well as mammoth remains.	TQ 4455 8650	NMR 957654, NMR event UID 1150700, SMR 061707
16	Site of Stone hall. Earliest reference is dated to the 14th century. Stone hall farm broken up for building in 1933.	TQ 422 881	NMR 957685, SMR 061225
17	Site of the house of Highlands. Manor house, known to have existed from 1652. Demolished in the early 19th century.	TQ 425 874	NMR 957688
18	Site of tenement and Manor house of Wyfield. Building demolished in 1829.	TQ 427 872	NMR 957691, 408125
19	Lido, built in 1923 - 4. It was surveyed by the RCHME before being demolished in 1995.	TQ 434 877	NMR 1032301, NMR event UID 613515

OANo	Description	Grid Reference	Reference
20	Valentines Park. Late 19th century public park. Extended and developed in the early 20th century, incorporating the grounds of a late 17th century house. Register of Parks and Gardens grade II.	TQ 435 876 (centre)	NMR 1139312, SMR 221551
21	Public cemetery, created between 1853-55, and extended several times since. An evaluation by the Newham Museum Service within the area of the cemetery in 1996 revealed nothing of archaeological significance. Register of Parks and Gardens grade II.	TQ 4225 8647 (centre)	NMR 1142578, NMR event UID 1190073, 613515, SMR 221563
22	Palaeolithic implements including 20 handaxes and 3 flakes found at Gants Hill, Stone hall Farm pits.	TQ 425 882	NMR 1158298, NMR event UID 1117443
23	A horn tool made from red deer antler, and a tool or weapon made of bone found by chance in peat.	TQ 445 865	NMR 408124, SMR 060225
24	Unspecified works in the area of Griggs estate uncovered 2 handaxes and 2 unretouched flakes. No further information on the SMR.	TQ 425 876	SMR 060590
25	Unspecified works uncovered a pointed handaxe, described as very rolled and stained.	TQ 433 884	SMR 060592
26	Unspecified works in a garden revealed a 4th century Roman bronze coin.	TQ 4392 8816	SMR 060873
27	Unspecified works in c.1928 revealed a Roman vase. No further information on the SMR.	TQ 4290 8718	SMR 060874
28	Chance find of a Neolithic arrowhead. No further information on the SMR.	TQ 4407 8797	SMR 060876
29	A Palaeolithic handaxe was found by chance at Wanstead Park. Some discrepancy between the SMR and NMR information as to its exact location.	TQ 422 873	NMR 1140895, NMR event UID 1117443, SMR 06061.
30	Site of WWII light anti - aircraft guns, positioned to defend the power station at Brimsdown.	TQ 444 878	SMR 300127
31	Pair of Post - Medieval gate piers, dated to the early 18th century. Were removed from in front of Valentines Mansion to Emerson road in 1899. Listed Building Grade II.	TQ43238 87946	SMR 221533/10
32	Place name of Crikelwode, first mentioned in 1291 is thought to mean 'Barrow Hill'.	TQ 4483 8680	SMR 060985
33	Place name of Ilford, first mentioned in 1086.	TQ 4335 8625	SMR 061102
34	Ring ditch identified from aerial photographs, partly covered by golf course feature in 1965. No further information on the SMR.	TQ 4250 8708	SMR 061111
35	Site of Medieval road. No further information on the SMR.	TQ 4477 8888 - TQ 4493 8908	SMR 061152
36	Site of Medieval/Post - Medieval water mill. Mentioned only in 1616 and 1617 map, area is called 'The Mill Ground'.	TQ 4464 8888	SMR 061154
37	Site of Post - Medieval post mill. First attested in 1616 and seen on map of 1666. Also appears on Rocques map of 1745.	TQ 4482 8900	SMR 061155
38	Straight canal, in existence by 1715, outline altered later in the 18th century. The east end has now been reduced in length by about 400ft.	TQ 4184 8757 - TQ 4226 - 8757	SMR 061351, 221552/12
39	Site of Medieval/Post - Medieval bridge. First mentioned in documentary evidence in 1609.	TQ 4448 8846	SMR 061367
40	Site of Medieval /Post -Medieval fish ponds. Documentary evidence notes their construction between 1723-47. However a pond is also noted in 1597. No further information on the SMR.	TQ 4223 8653	SMR 061642/01
41	Site of Medieval - Post Medieval pound. Documentary evidence notes its existence in 1573. It was demolished in 1920. Documentary evidence also notes the existence of a barn in the same area in 1609, and the site of a rabbit warren is also noted in c.1580	TQ 4223 8653	SMR 061642/02-04
42	Site of a brick kiln or clamps. Documentary evidence of 1613 notes its existence. A map of 1816 shows a field called brick clamps field.	TQ 4363 8650	SMR 061643
43	Excavations by the PEM in 1990 revealed refuse layers dated to the Post - Medieval period, thought to be associated with Clements farm. The refuse layers were seen to seal a late Medieval boundary ditch.	TQ 4385 8630	SMR 061708, 061709, NMR event UID 649810
44	Salvage excavations by the PEM in 1961 thought to have revealed Post - Medieval pits. No site summary or records were available.	TQ 4352 8640	SMR 061713

OANo	Description	Grid Reference	Reference
45	Unspecified works revealed a Medieval earthenware pot dated to the 15th - 16th centuries. No further information on the SMR.	TQ 4250 8692	SMR 061876
46	Unspecified works c.1936 revealed a number of flint artefacts including a Palaeolithic handaxe and a barbed and tanged arrowhead.	TQ 4285 8715	SMR 0618826
47	Gravel extraction at Stone hall gravel pit in c.1927 revealed fragments of an Anglo - Saxon (9th - 10th century) hand made bowl.	TQ 4227 8817	SMR 061887
48	Evaluation undertaken by the PEM in 1992 uncovered evidence for Pleistocene natural activity were observed, but no cultural deposits were uncovered until the early 20th century.	TQ 443 868	SMR 062207, NMR event UID 1060553
49	Evaluation for Newham Museum Service in 1994 uncovered a Post - Medieval ploughsoil. A large quantity of building material was also uncovered, dated to between the 16th and 20th centuries.	TQ 4275 8860	SMR 062337, 062336, NMR event UID 1059121
50	Excavation undertaken to investigate parch marks on a lawn uncovered concrete foundations dated to c.1914. No other features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded.	TQ 4310 8869	SMR 062376
51	Site of a Saxon - Medieval mill. Documentary evidence notes its existence in 1086. Its existence is also noted in 1535.	TQ 422 865	SMR 062686
52	Site of Post - Medieval landfill site, infilled during the 19th and 20th centuries.	TQ 449 888	SMR 062772
53	Site of Post - Medieval landfill site, infilled during the 19th and 20th centuries.	TQ 422 871	SMR 062775
54	Site of Post - Medieval landfill site, infilled during the 19th and 20th centuries.	TQ 450 867	SMR 062784
55	Evaluation undertaken in 1999 by Essex County Council Field Group uncovered no archaeological finds or features.	TQ 4445 8840	SMR 062886, 062893, NMR event UID 1303388
56	Site of large turf cut amphitheatre, dated to the 18th century. Shown on map of c.1778, but demolished by the early 19th century.	TQ 4220 8758	SMR 221522/17
57	Late 17th or early 18th century rockwork grotto. Register of Parks and Gardens Grade II.	TQ43338 88085	SMR 221533/01
58	18th century shelter. Listed Building Grade II.	TQ43370 88040	SMR 221533/02
59	18th century sundial. Listed Building Grade II.	TQ43370 88040	SMR 221533/03
60	Early 18th century Ha-Ha. Consists of a sunken wall, 150m long. Listed Building Grade II.	TQ 43310 87874, TQ 43407 87992	SMR 221533/09
61	18th century gate, railings and gate pier. Listed Building Grade II*.	TQ 43320 87780	SMR 221533/05
62	One of two rectangular canals, constructed in the late 17th or early 18th century.	TQ 43400 88040	SMR 221533/06
63	The second of two rectangular canals, constructed in the late 17th or early 18th century.	TQ43300 88100	SMR 221533/07
64	18th century garden walls. Listed Building Grade II.	TQ43365 87984,TQ 43349 87995, TQ 43331 87974	SMR 221533/08
65	Roman Road, RR3a, from London to Chelmsford.	TQ429860 to TQ450869	
66	Dew Pond, on site of modern park entrance. Shown on historic maps.	TQ4334 8779	

Appendix 2: Features Identified During Site Walkover

Site	Description	Grid Ref.
A	Probable line of former HA HA, now marked by a distinct dry ditch c. 1.2 m in width	Cen. TQ 4355 8790
B	Extant section of HA HA., with ditch on southern side, apparently backfilled and covered where it runs beneath the putting green to the east.	Cen TQ 4367 8790
C	Raised sub-square area of former woodland on the O.S. map of 1897.	TQ 4362 8785
D	Raised area of possible former garden feature.	TQ 4355 8783
E	Probable former terrace garden features.	Cen. TQ 4355 8780
F	Former garden terraces.	Cen. TQ 4350 8777
G	Grassmarks of probable drainage.	Cen. TQ 4357 8765
H	Late c19th drinking fountain	TQ 4365 8745
I	Raised sub-square area of probable former garden.	TQ 4350 8717
J	Area of possible relic ridge and furrow	TQ 4355 8722
K	Large sunken probable garden feature of unusual size and shape.	TQ 4357 8729
L	Raised area of possible former garden feature.	TQ 4357 8725
M	Raised area of probable former garden feature, possibly structural..	TQ 4365 8730
N	Areas containing the grassmarks of former, probably comparatively recent, flower beds.	TQ 4337 8713 & 4365 8737
O	Two parallel low banks c. 10m in length. Running north west – south east.	TQ 4377 8786
P	Site of former swimming pool, now filled in.	TQ 4387 8777
Q	Line of HA HA to the south of the mansion	Cen. TQ 4335 8795
R	Adjacent to, and incorporated into, the c18th century shelter OA 58 a brick wall which may originally have formed the back wall of the walled gardens.	Cen. TQ 4340 8804
S	The Bishop's Walk	Cen. TQ 4350 8810
T	Jacob's Well	TQ 4351 8801
U	Paths within the American Garden	Cen. TQ 4347 8805
V		TQ

Appendix 3 Archaeological Context Inventory

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>
001								
	100	Layer			Natural Gravel			
	101	Layer			Natural Clay			
	102	Fill	0.25	0.20	Fill of Linear/planting bed 108	Animal bone, Clay pipe		
	103	Fill	3.65	0.12	Fill of Linear/planting bed 109	pot, CBM	1	L16th?
	104	Layer	1.10	0.18	Possible surface			
	105	Layer	1.10	0.10	Yard surface			
	106	Layer		0.35	Yard surface			
	107	Layer		0.05	Made ground			
	108	Cut	0.25	0.20	Linear/planting bed			
	109	Cut	3.65	0.12	Linear/planting bed			
	110	Layer		0.40	Made ground			
002 and 003								
	200	Layer	1.10	0.20	Tarmac			
	201	Fill	4.40	0.57	Fill of cut 231			
	202	Path	0.80	0.15	Modern path			
	203	Path	0.50	0.15	Modern path			
	204	Path	0.50	0.20	Concrete walkway			
	205	Wall			Greenhouse wall			
	206	Wall			Greenhouse wall			
	207	Wall			Greenhouse wall			
	208	Wall			Greenhouse wall			
	209	Wall			Wall			
	210	Wall			Wall			
	211	Wall			Wall			
	212	Layer	0.90	0.57	Rubble			
	213	Drain			Greenhouse Heat Duct			
	214	Layer	0.70	0.34	levelling deposit			
	215	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	216	Layer	2.16	0.12	Cultivation soil			
	217	Layer	1.90	0.12	Cultivation soil			
	218	Layer	1.80	0.13	Cultivation soil	pot,	1	20thC?

						CBM, glass		
	219	Layer	1.70	0.22	Cultivation soil	pot, CBM	1	L16thC?
	220	Layer			Natural clay			
	221	Layer	1.18	0.40	Humic deposit	pot	9	20thC?
	222	Layer	1.18	0.46	Levelling deposit			
	223	Layer	0.90	0.60	Levelling deposit	pot	5	20thC?
	224	Layer	0.58	0.28	Humic deposits ?bed			
	225	Layer	2.78	0.10	Mixed natural clay			
	226	Layer	4.00	0.68	Levelling deposit			
	227	Layer	1.60	0.46	Humic deposit			
	228	Struct			Boiler House and pipes			
	229	Wall			Kitchen Garden wall			
	230	Layer	2.50	1.00	Rubble levelling deposit			
	231	Cut	4.40	0.57	Demolition cut			
	232	Layer	2.35	0.22	Truncated soil horizon			
	233	Layer	0.90	0.36	Truncated soil horizon			
	234	Cut	1.40	0.60	Modern cut			
	235	Fill	1.40	0.60	Fill of cut 234			
	236	Layer	2.00	0.50	Re-deposited natural			
004 and 005								
	400	Layer		0.30	Topsoil			
	401	Layer		0.18	Mixed natural			
	402	Layer			Natural Clay			
	403	Cut	0.70	0.24	Planting bed?			
	404	Fill	0.70	0.24	Fill of cut 403	CBM, Metal, Clay pipe		
	405	Cut	0.60	0.20	Planting bed?			
	406	Fill	0.60	0.20	Fill of cut 405	Bone, Metal, Clay pipe		
	407	Cut	0.50	0.14	Planting bed?			
	408	Fill	0.50	0.14	Fill of cut 407	Pot	1	19thC?
	409	Cut	0.75	0.10	Planting bed?			
	410	Fill	0.75	0.10	Fill of cut 409	Pot	1	L16thC?
	411	Cut	0.50	0.12	Planting bed?			

	412	Fill	0.50	0.12	Fill of cut 411	Bone, Metal, CBM		
	413	Cut	0.50	0.10	Planting bed?			
	414	Fill	0.50	0.10	Fill of cut 413	Bone, Clay pipe		
	415	Cut	0.72	0.14	Planting bed?			
	416	Fill	0.72	0.14	Fill of cut 415	Clay pipe		
	417	Cut	0.84	0.18	Planting bed?			
	418	Fill	0.84	0.18	Fill of cut 417	pot	1	L16thC?
	419	Cut	0.20	0.36	Gully?			
	420	Fill	0.20	0.36	Fill of cut 419	CBM		
	421	Cut	0.24	0.25	Gully?			
	422	Fill	0.24	0.25	Fill of cut 421	Metal, Clay pipe		
	423	Layer		0.25	Made ground			
	424	Layer		0.24	Made ground			
	425	Layer		0.17	Possible buried garden soil horizon			
	426	Path?	0.35		Modern concrete path			
	427	Cut	1.20	0.30	Planting bed?			
	428	Fill	1.20	0.30	Fill of cut 427			
007								
	700	Layer		0.10	Topsoil			
	701	Path	2.20		Gravel path			
	702	Layer	1.00		Planting bed/Tree bed			
	703		0.25		Concrete pad ?footing			
	704				Iron rod ?footing			
	705	Layer	1.20		Planting bed/Tree bed			
	706	Layer	1.60		Soil horizon			
	707	Layer			Natural			
008								
	800	Layer	1.00	0.10	Modern gravel path			
	801	Layer	3.00	0.16	Gravel path Fill of cut 802			
	802	Cut	3.00	0.16	Construction cut of path			
	803	Layer	0.60	c.0.10	Planting bed/Tree bed			
	804	Layer			Natural			

	805				Iron rod ?footing			
009								
	900	Layer		0.10	Topsoil			
	901	Layer	2.20		Gravel path			
	902	Layer			Planting bed/Tree bed			
	903	Layer			Planting bed/Tree bed			
010								
	1000	Layer		0.10	Topsoil			
	1001	Edge	0.07	0.04	Stone path edging	CBM		
	1002	Layer	2.60	0.05	Mixed tread deposit			
	1003	Layer	2.20	0.20	Gravel path			
	1004	Layer	1.80	0.14	Gravel ballast deposit			
	1005	Cut	2.40	0.34	Cut for path 1003			
	1006	Layer	1.80		Re-deposited natural clay			
	1007	Layer			Planting bed/Tree bed			
	1008	Layer			Planting bed/Tree bed			
	1009	Fill			Concrete block Fill of 1010			
	1010	Cut		0.25	Cut for 1009 ?footing			
	1011	Post		0.22	Iron post ?footing			
	1012	Layer			Natural clay			
011								
	1100	Fill	3.10	0.12	Gravel path Fill of cut 1101	Flint		
	1101	Cut	3.10	0.12	Cut for path 1100			
	1102	Fill	0.26	0.14	Fill of cut 1103	Flint, Stone		
	1103	Cut	0.26	0.14	?Robber trench for stone path edging			
	1104	Layer			Topsoil			
012								
	1200	Layer			Topsoil			
	1201	Fill	2.30	0.30	Gravel path Fill of cut 1202	CBM		
	1202	Cut	2.30	0.30	Cut of path 1201			
	1203	Layer	0.70	0.10	Re-deposited natural			
	1204	Layer	1.10		Planting bed/Tree bed			

	1205				Concrete block located at edge of gravel path ? footing			
	1206	Layer			Natural			
	1207	Post			Iron rod ?footing			
013								
	1300	Layer		0.10	Topsoil			
	1301	Layer	1.40	0.15	Mixed gravel ?Bishops Walk roundel surfacing			
	1302	Layer	2.25	0.30	Buried topsoil			
	1303	Layer			Construction deposit for Bishop's Walk	pot	1	L16thC?
014								
	1400	Layer			Topsoil			
	1401	Layer			Construction deposit for Bishop's Walk			
	1402	Layer	0.96		Gravel path			
	1403	Layer			Part of gravel surface			
015								
	1500	Layer			Topsoil			
	1501	Layer			Slumped gravel deposit possibly part of former path surface to Bishop's Walk			
	1502	Layer			Construction deposit for Bishop's Walk			
017								
	1700	Layer		0.34	Topsoil			
	1701	Layer		0.14	Topsoil			
	1702	Layer	1.00	0.16	Buried soil horizon			
	1704	Layer	3.84	0.14	Modern Gravel path	Flint		
	1705	Fill	2.92	0.25	Gravel path Fill of cut 1706			
	1706	Cut	1.34	0.25	Cut of path 1705			
	1707	Layer			Made ground			
018								
	1800	Layer		0.30	Topsoil			
	1801	Fill		0.10	Modern Gravel path Fill of cut 1802			
	1802	Cut	2.00	0.10	Cut for path 1801			

	1803	Layer		0.30	Topsoil			
	1804	Layer		0.20	Humic soil deposit			
	1805	Layer		0.20	Construction deposit			
	1806	Fill	2.00	0.30	Gravel path Fill of cut 1807			
	1807	Cut	2.00	0.30	Cut for path 1806			
	1808	Layer		0.20	Dump deposit			
	1809	Fill	1.00	0.40	Fill of tree throw 1810			
	1810	Cut	1.00	0.40	Tree throw			
	1811	Layer	2.00	0.20	Construction deposit			
	1812	Layer	3.00	0.15	Gravel surface ?path			
	1813	Layer		0.40	Construction deposit			
	1814	Layer		0.15	Construction deposit			
	1815	Layer		0.40	Construction deposit			
	1816	Layer	0.50	0.10	Construction deposit			
	1817	Layer		0.20	Buried soil horizon			
	1818	Layer		0.60	Natural geology			
	1819	Layer		0.50	Natural geology			
	1820	Layer		0.50	Natural geology			
019								
	1900	Layer		0.16	Topsoil			
	1901	Layer		0.12	Levelling/dump deposit			
	1902	Layer		0.14	Levelling/dump deposit			
	1903	Layer		0.10	Levelling/slump deposit			
	1904	Layer		0.06	Levelling/slump deposit			
	1905	Layer		0.12	Buried soil horizon			
	1906	Layer		0.14	Construction deposit			
	1907	Layer		0.20	Construction deposit			
	1908	Layer		0.10	Construction deposit			
	1909	Layer		0.06	Construction deposit			
020								
	2000	Layer		0.20	Topsoil			
	2001	Layer		0.60	Buried garden soil			
	2002	Layer		0.20	Disturbed rubble deposit			
	2003	Layer		0.20	Buried soil horizon			

	2004	Layer			Possible fill of construction cut for wall 2005			
	2005	Wall	0.50	0.50	Footing of Kitchen Garden wall			
021								
	2100	Layer		0.07	Tarmac path			
	2101	Layer		0.10	Modern path ballast			
	2102	Layer		0.20	Demolition rubble			
	2103	Layer			Mixed rubble made ground			
	2104	Wall		0.45	Parterre Garden wall			
	2105	Layer			Buried soil horizon			
	2106	Cut	0.30		Modern pipe cut			
	2107	Fill	0.30		Fill of cut 2106			
	2108	Pipe			Modern ceramic drainage pipe			
022								
	2200	Layer		0.20	Topsoil			
	2201	Drain	0.30		Brick drain			
	2202	Fill	2.00	0.60	Fill of cut 2203			
	2203	Cut	2.00	0.60	Planting bed/Tree throw			
	2204	Fill		0.20	Fill of ha-ha ditch 2209			
	2205	Fill		0.15	Fill of ha-ha ditch 2209			
	2206	Fill		0.25	Fill of ha-ha ditch 2209			
	2207	Layer			Natural			
	2208	Fill		0.60	Fill of ha-ha ditch 2009			
	2209	Cut	2.50	1.20	Ha-Ha ditch			
	2210	Drain			Ceramic drain within ha-ha ditch 2009			
	2211	Wall	0.30	1.20	Wall of ha-ha 2009	CBM		
	2212	Layer		0.20	Dump deposit			
	2213	Layer	0.80	0.10	Natural			
	2214	Layer		0.10	Tarmac path			
	2215	Layer		0.10	Gravel path			
	2216	Fill		0.25	Fill of drain cut 2217			
	2217	Cut	0.80	0.25	Brick drain cut			
	2218	Layer		0.20	Gravel path			

	2219	Layer		0.20	Gravel path			
	2220	Layer		0.20	Natural			
	2221	Layer		0.15	Gravel path			
	2222	Layer		0.15	Gravel path			
	2223	Layer		0.30	Topsoil			
	2224	Layer		0.20	Disturbed gravel deposit			
	2225	Layer		0.10	Natural			
	2226	Layer	4.00	0.07	Tarmac path			
	2227	Fill			Fill of ha-ha ditch cut 2009			
023								
	2300	Layer		0.06	Topsoil			
	2301	Layer	3.50	0.10	Tarmac path			
	2302	Layer	0.92	0.30	Buried soil horizon			
	2303	Layer			Natural			
	2304	Cut	3.66	0.80	Ha-Ha ditch			
	2305	Fill	0.80	3.66	Fill of ha-ha ditch 2304	Metal, CBM		
	2306	Wall	0.22	1.20	Wall of ha-ha 2304			
	2307	Cut	1.10	0.42	Planting bed/Tree throw			
	2308	Fill	1.10	0.42	Fill of cut 2307			
	2309	Cut	2.20	0.40	Planting bed/Tree throw			
	2310	Fill	1.34	0.28	Fill of cut 2309	pot, CBM	1	20thC?
	2311	Cut	3.90	0.80	Tree throw			
	2312	Fill	3.90	0.80	Fill of cut 2311	Metal, CBM		
	2313	Cut	1.40	0.14	Path cut of Bower Walk			
	2314	Fill	1.40	0.40	Fill of cut 2313			
	2315	Layer	1.70	0.08	Gravel path			
	2316	Layer	1.90	0.30	Gravel path			
	2317	Fill	1.00	0.02	Disturbed natural			
	2318	Layer	1.10	0.30	Made ground - levelling deposit	CBM		
	2319	Layer	2.00	0.38	Made ground - levelling deposit			
	2320	Fill	2.30	0.14	Fill of cut 2309			

	2321	Layer	2.00	0.40	Buried soil horizon			
024								
	2401	Layer		0.20	Topsoil			
	2402	Fill	3.00	0.55	Fill of ha-ha ditch 2407	glass		
	2403	Fill	4.50	0.55	Fill of ha-ha ditch 2407	pot, glass	1	19thC
	2404	Fill	4.50	0.06	Fill of ha-ha ditch 2407			
	2405	Fill	2.60	0.15	Fill of ha-ha ditch 2407	pot	1	20thC?
	2406	Wall	0.23	1.40	Wall of ha-ha 2407			
	2407	Cut	4.50	1.40	Ha-Ha ditch			
	2408	Layer	2.00	0.20	Re-deposited natural			
	2409	Layer	1.35	0.05	Crushed brick surface			
	2410	Layer			Natural			
025								
	2500	Layer		0.20	Topsoil			
	2501	Layer		0.70	Made ground			
	2502	Layer		0.30	Buried soil horizon			
	2503	Layer			Natural			
026								
	2600	Layer		0.10	Made ground			
	2601	Wall			Greenhouse wall? Fill of cut 2602			
	2602	Cut	0.30	0.30	Construction cut for wall 2601			
	2603	Layer		0.10	Made ground			
	2604	Layer		0.40	Made ground			
	2605	Layer		0.10	Buried soil horizon?			
	2606	Layer		0.30	Buried soil horizon			
	2607	Fill		0.40	Fill of construction cut 2608			
	2608	Cut		0.40	Construction cut for Kitchen Garden wall			
	2609	Layer			Natural clay			

027								
	2700	Layer		0.20	Topsoil			

	2701	Layer		0.10	Gravel path?			
	2702	Layer		0.08	Mixed lense of tread			
	2703	Layer		0.08	Gravel path?			
	2704	Fill		0.25	Fill of construction cut 2706			
	2705	Fill		0.20	Fill of construction cut 2706			
	2706	Cut		0.45	Construction cut for wall 2708			
	2707	Layer		0.50	Buried soil horizon			
	2708	Wall			Kitchen Garden wall			
	2709	Layer			Natural			
028								
	2800	Layer		0.08	Tarmac			
	2801	Layer		0.15	Made ground			
	2802	Fill		0.14	Fill of robber trench 2803			
	2803	Cut	0.48	0.14	Robber trench of Kitchen Garden wall			
	2804	Layer			Natural			
029								
	2900	Layer		0.05	Tarmac			
	2901	Layer		0.05	Made ground			
	2902	Layer		0.15	Demolition rubble			
	2903	Wall			Parterre Garden wall			
	2904	Layer	0.25		Possible bedding deposit			
	2905	Layer			Buried soil horizon			
030								
	3000	Layer		0.20	Topsoil			
	3001	Fill	2.60		Fill of cut 3002			
	3002	Cut	2.60		Linear cut, possibly continuation of ha-ha			
	3003	Layer			Natural			

Appendix 4 Pottery

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	RAER		PMR		PMB		REFW		Misc Modern		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
103			1	36							L16thC?
218							1	3			20thC?
219			1	32							L16thC?
221							3	51	6	202	20thC?
223									5	105	20thC?
408							1	2			19thC?
410					1	17					L16thC?
418			1	15							L16thC?
1303			1	7							L16thC?
2310									1	1	20thC?
2403							1	5			19thC?
2405	1	43							5	56	20thC?
Total	1	43	4	90	1	17	6	61	17	364	

Appendix 5: Other Finds

Table 1: Other finds occurrence by number and weight (in g) of fragments per context and by type

Context	Animal Bone		CBM		Glass		Metalwork/slag		Clay Pipe	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
102	1	7							1	5
218			1	34	1	8				
219			1	73						
404			1	155			1	46	2	10
406	2	48					1	48	1	4
412	1	32	2	32			1	49		
414	1	9							1	6
416									2	7
420			2	29						
422							1	67	1	2
1001			1	578						
1201			1	867						
2211			1	2719						
2305			1	742			1	56		
2310			1	495						
2312			3	269			1	322		
2318			1	74						
2402					1	46				
2403					1	42				
Total	5	96	16	6067	3	91	6	588	8	34

Appendix 6: Bibliography and List of Sources Consulted

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Maps

- British Geological Survey, 1974, *Drift Geology, Romford, Sheet 257*

Appendix 7: Summary of Site Details

Site name: Valentines Park, Ilford

Site code: ILVP 02

Grid reference: TQ 435 880

Type of evaluation: Desk-based Assessment, Topographic Survey and Trenched Evaluation.

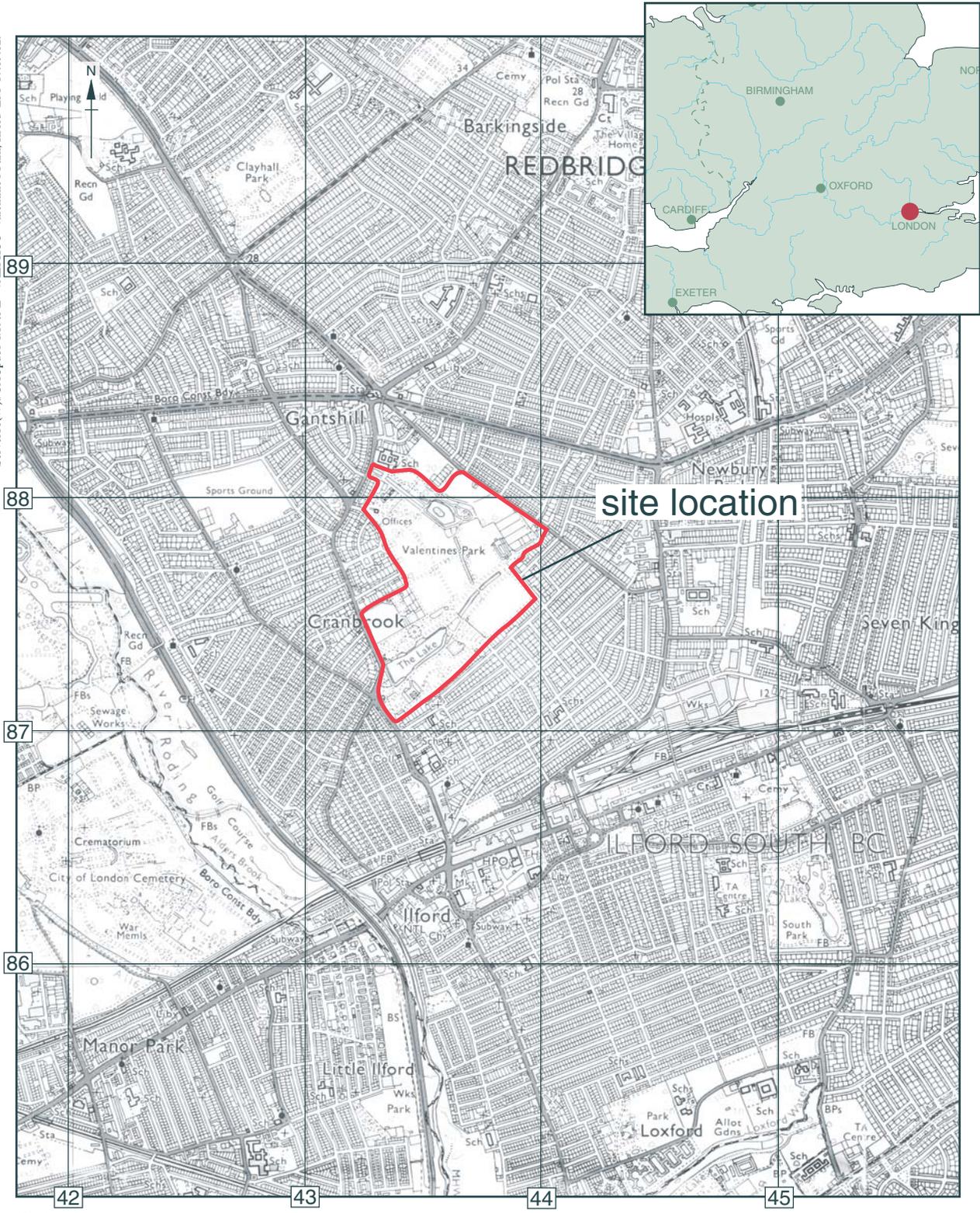
Date and duration of project: November to December 2002; duration approximately 3 weeks.

Area of site: c. 50 ha

Summary of results: An archaeological desk-based assessment and programme of archaeological field investigation, comprising topographical survey and evaluation, were carried out by Oxford Archaeology (OA) on behalf of the London Borough of Redbridge within Valentines Park, Ilford. The purpose of the archaeological works was to provide further detail regarding the Parks archaeological potential and to record, where possible, surviving elements of the eighteenth century gardens to provide information regarding their construction and state of preservation to inform a proposed programme of reinstatement. The desk-based investigations have identified that the area currently enclosed by the park today has the potential to retain archaeological sites dating from the early prehistoric period onwards. Topographical survey and evaluation conducted within the historic core of the park has provided detailed information regarding the survival, construction and development of the earlier eighteenth century Rococo garden landscape

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Redbridge Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: ILVP02

Server10(W)/OAUpubs.1/R to Z*/VAL/PKCO*Valentine's Park, Ilford*.L.M*17.09.02.



Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 1 Site location.

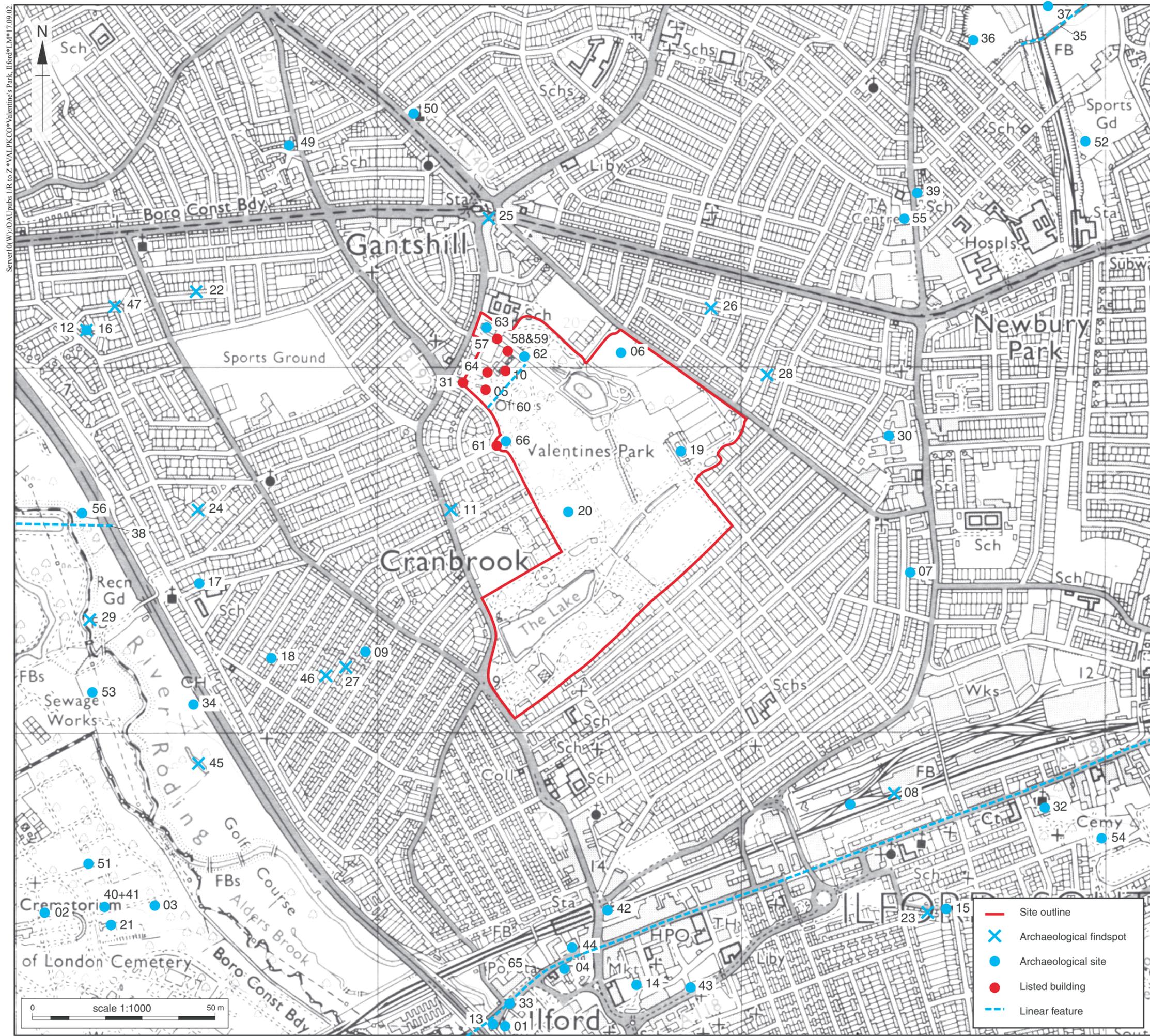


Figure 2: Map of archaeological features within Study Area

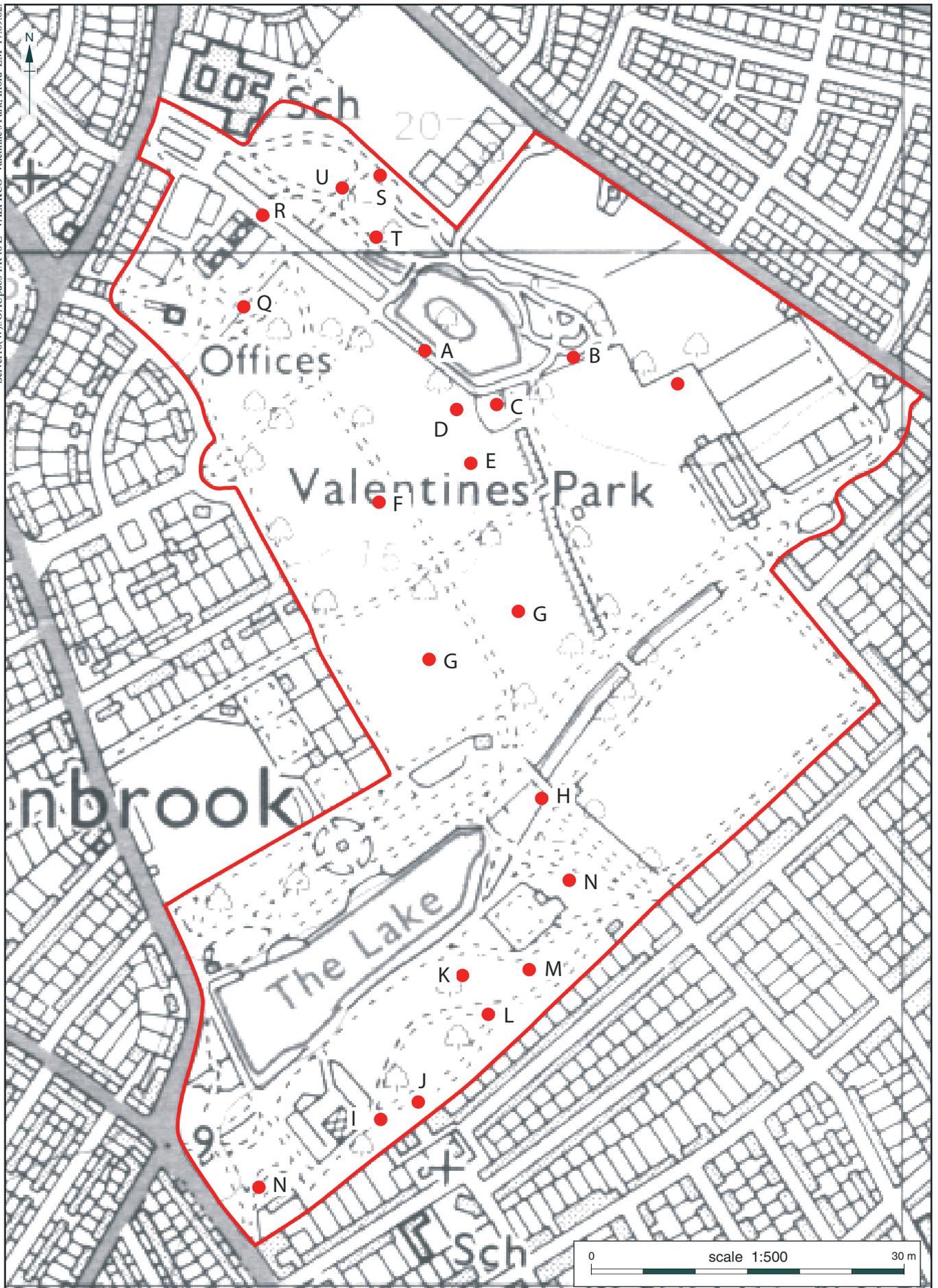


Figure 3 Site walkover features map.

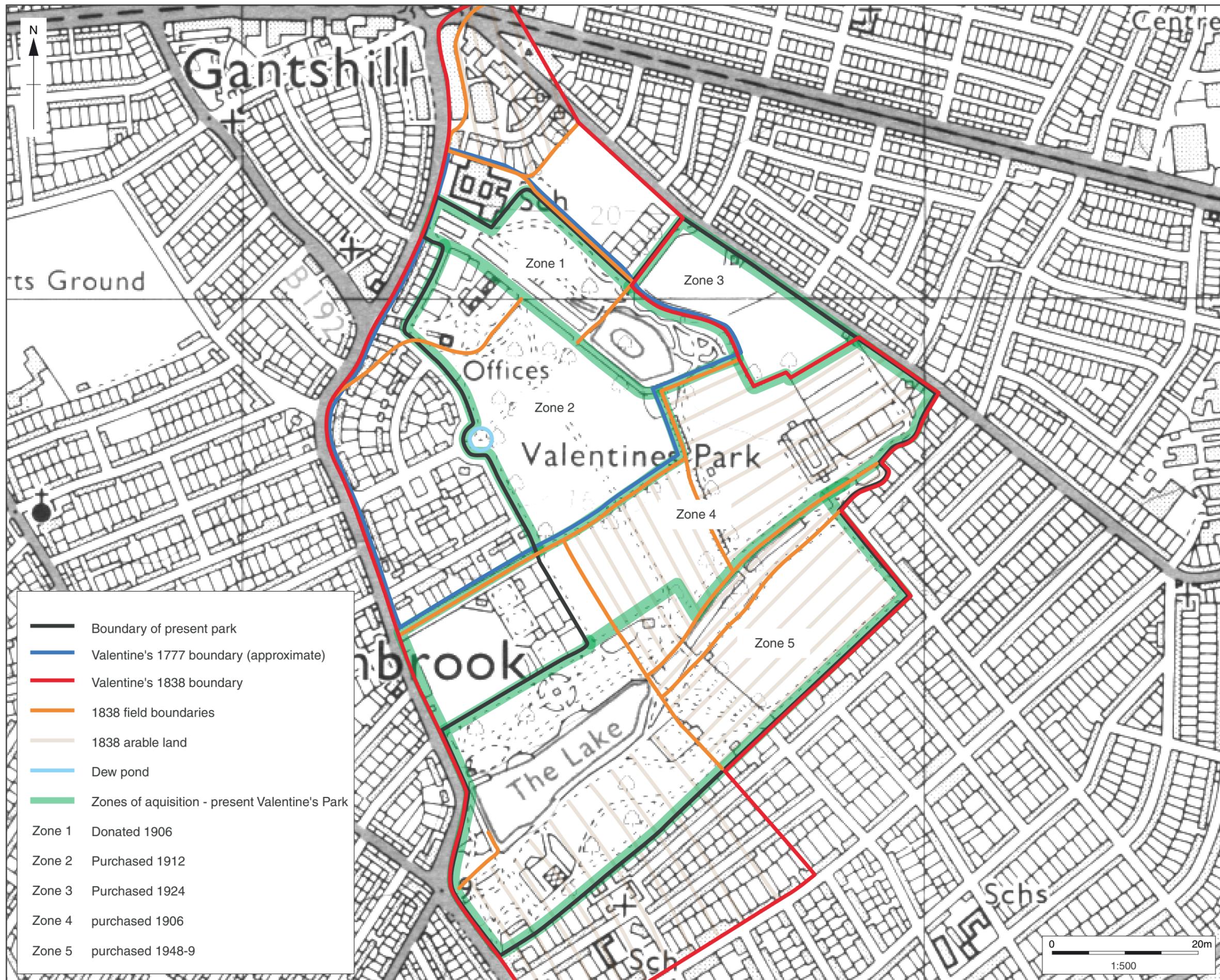


Fig 4: Post-medieval development of Valentines Park

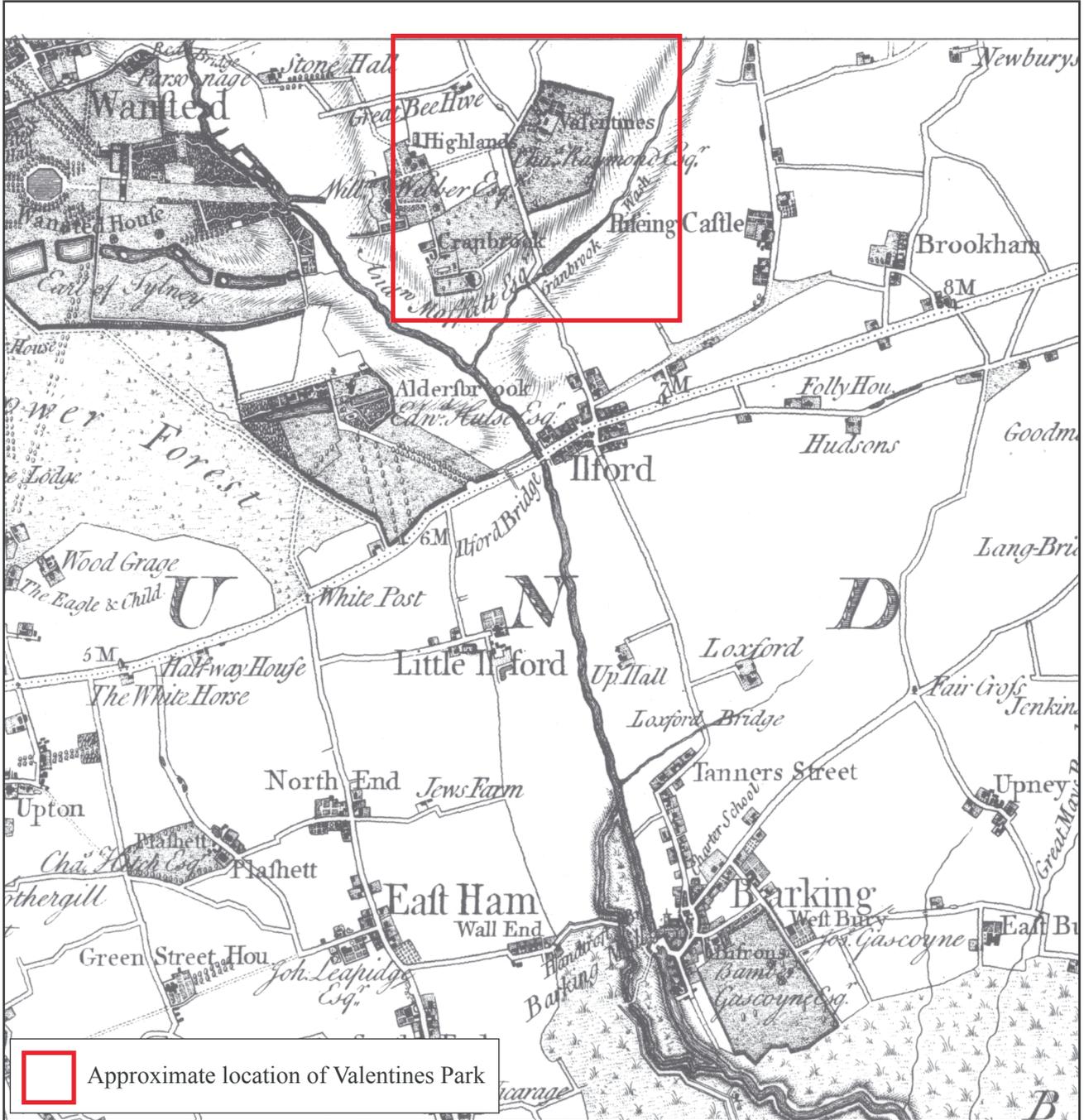


Figure 5 1777 Chapman & Andre's map of the Ccounty of Essex.

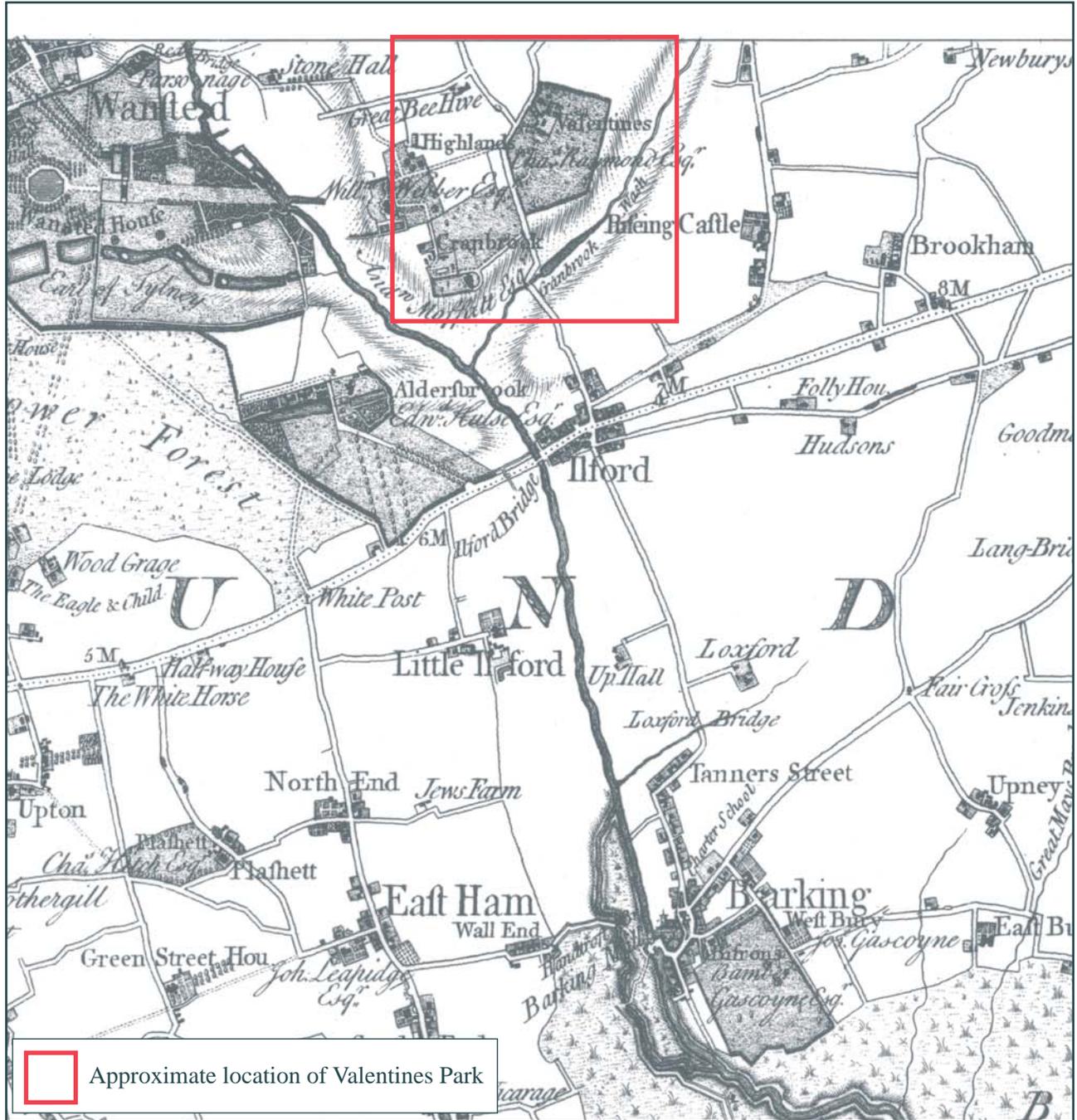


Figure 5 1777 Chapman & Andre's map of the County of Essex.

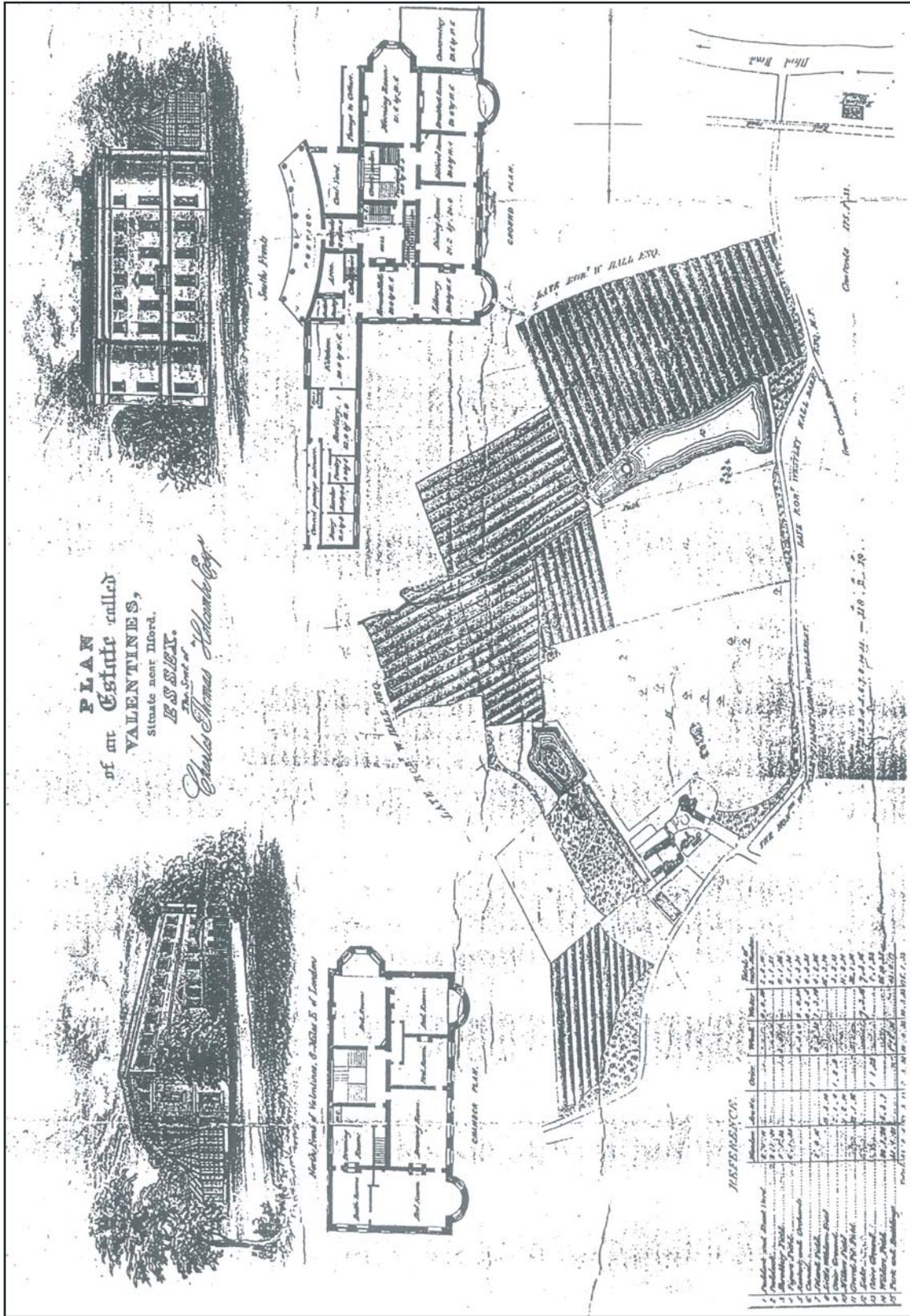


Figure 6: 1854 Plan of Valentines Estate.

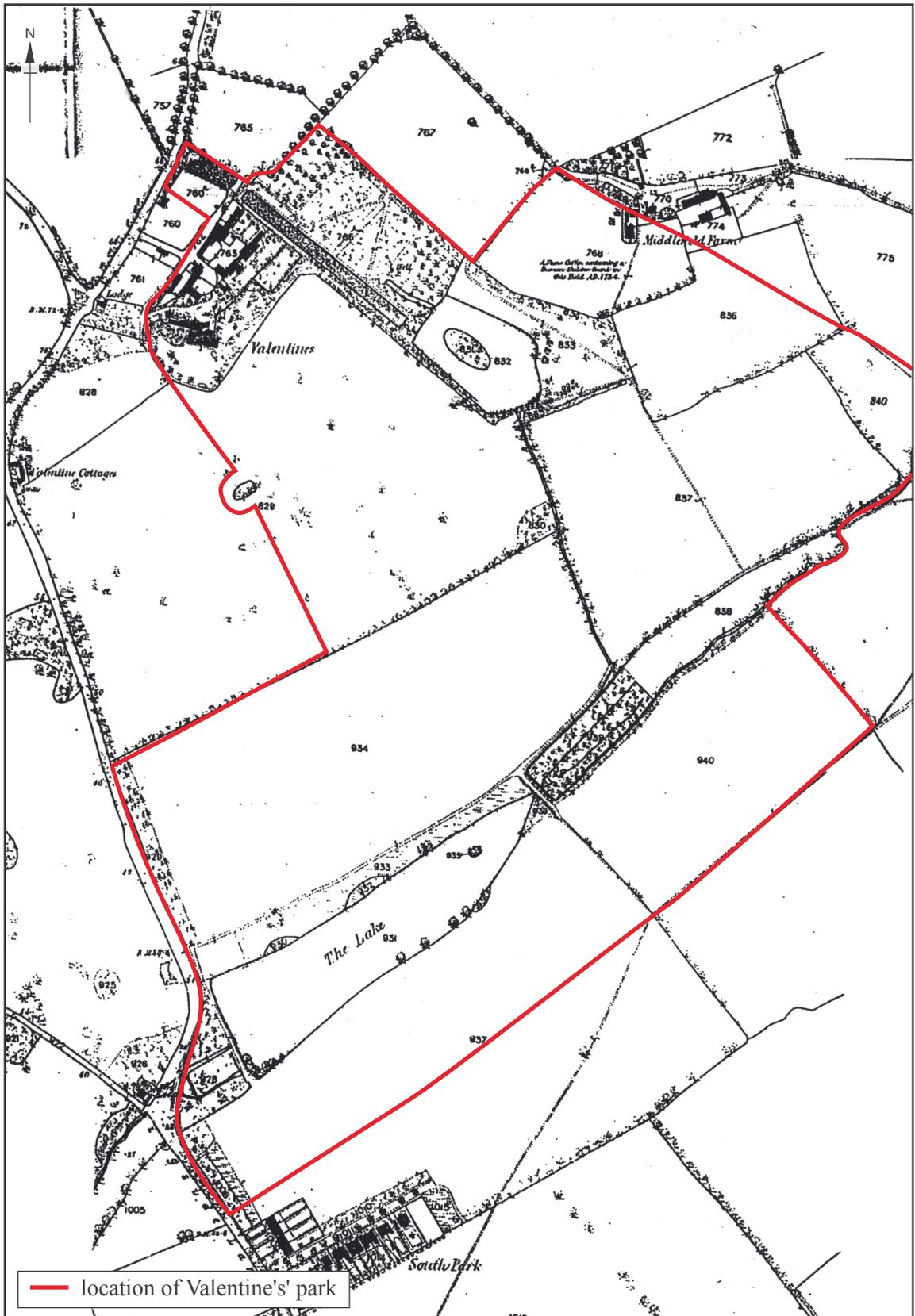


Figure 7 1863 First Edition OS map.

VALENTINES PARK, Ilford

Topographic Survey of American Garden and Encompassing Ha-Ha Ditch

Oxford Archaeology

Janus House,
Osney Mead,
Oxford,
OX2 0ES.



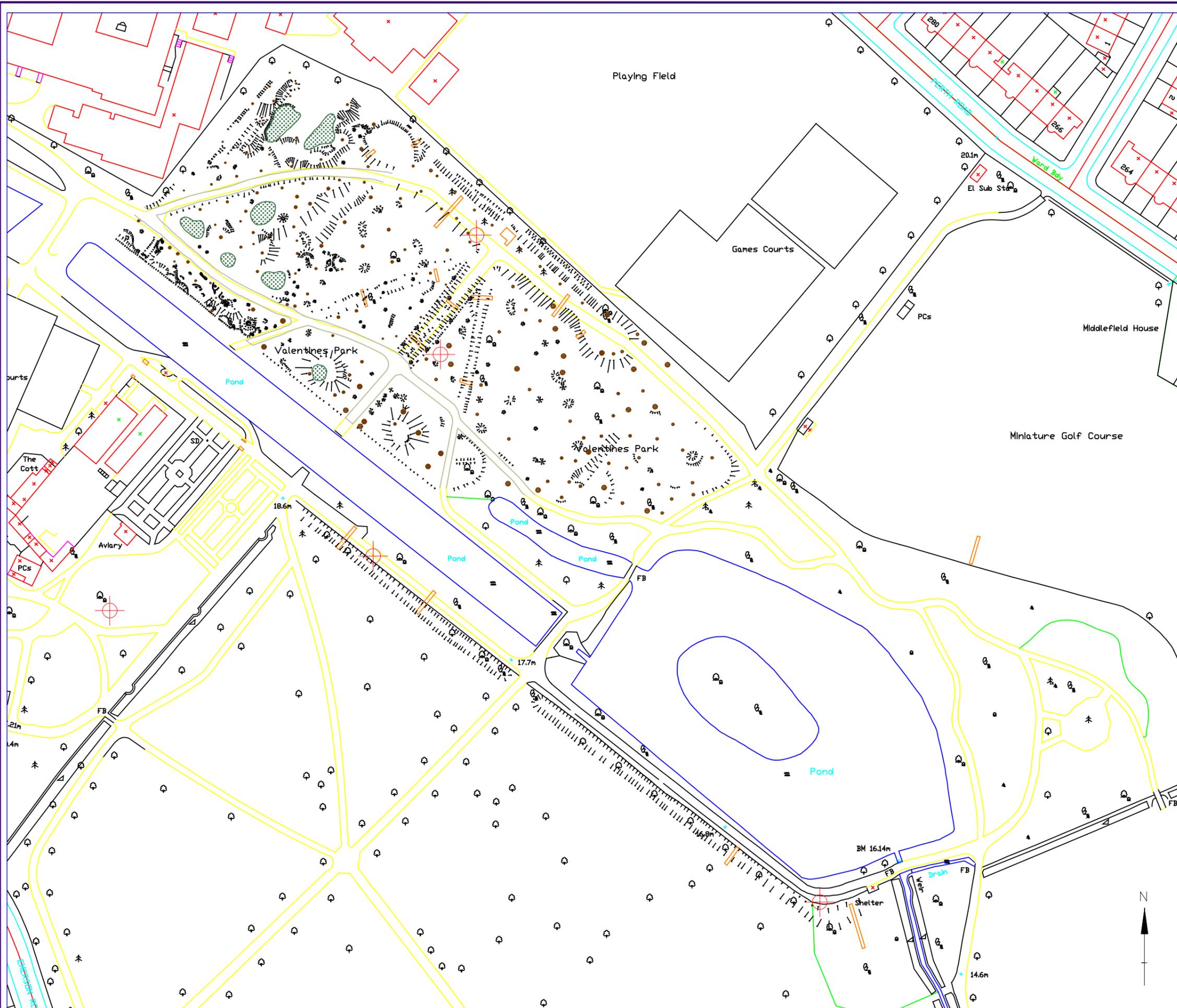
Key

-  Tree hole
-  Earthwork
-  Modern planting bed
-  Trees
-  Archaeological Trenches



Scale at A3 1:1250

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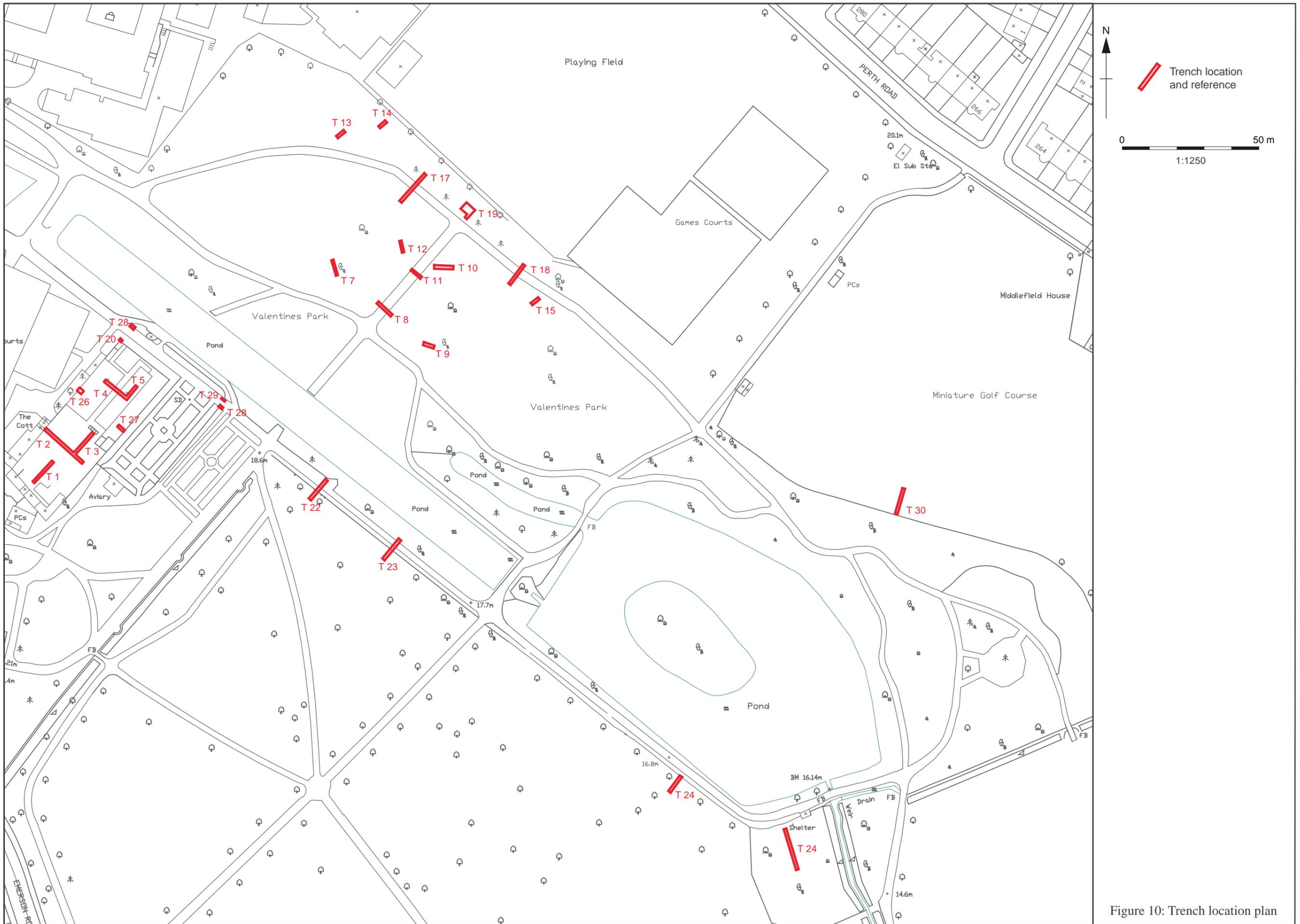


Figure 10: Trench location plan

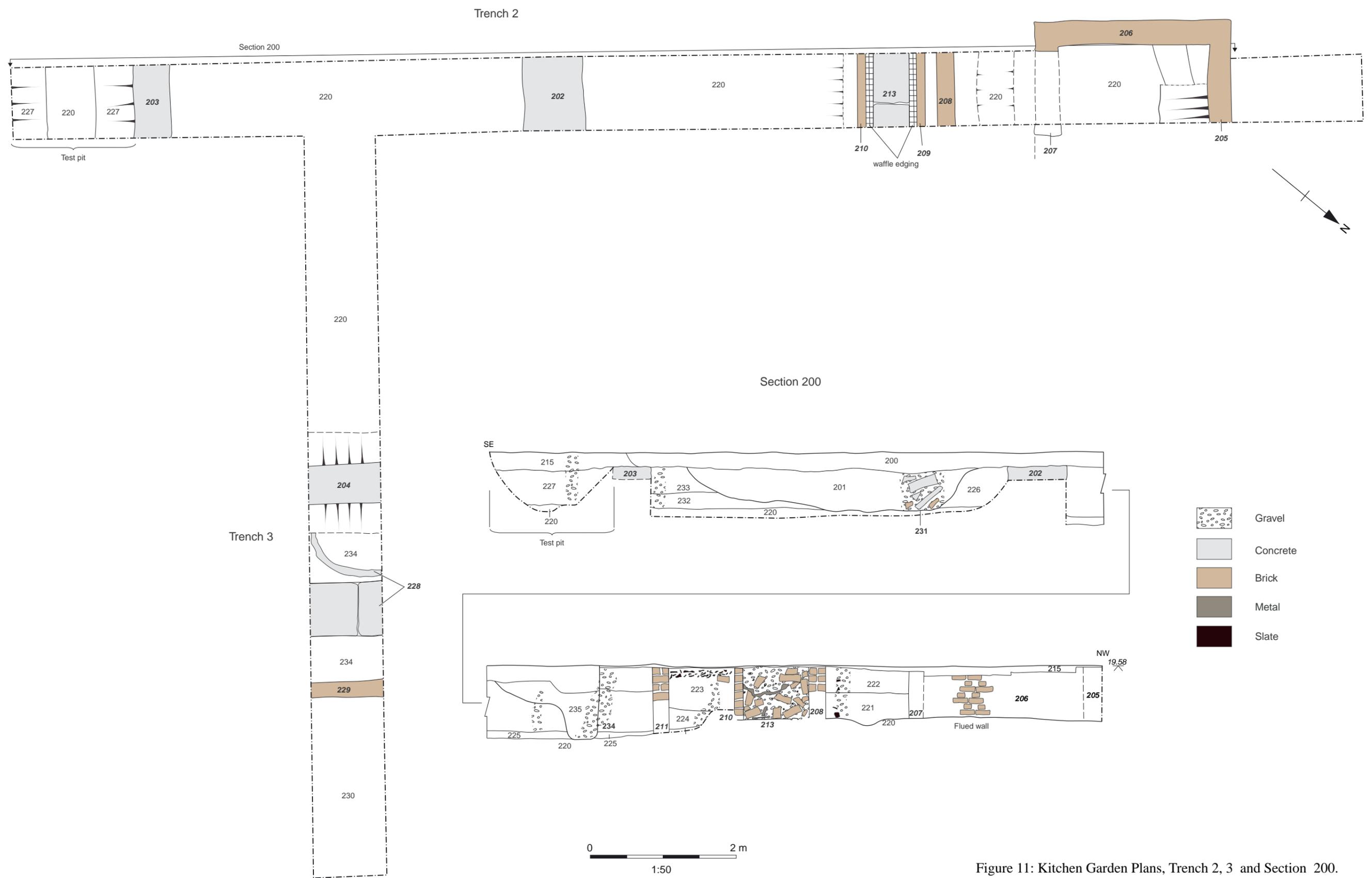


Figure 11: Kitchen Garden Plans, Trench 2, 3 and Section 200.

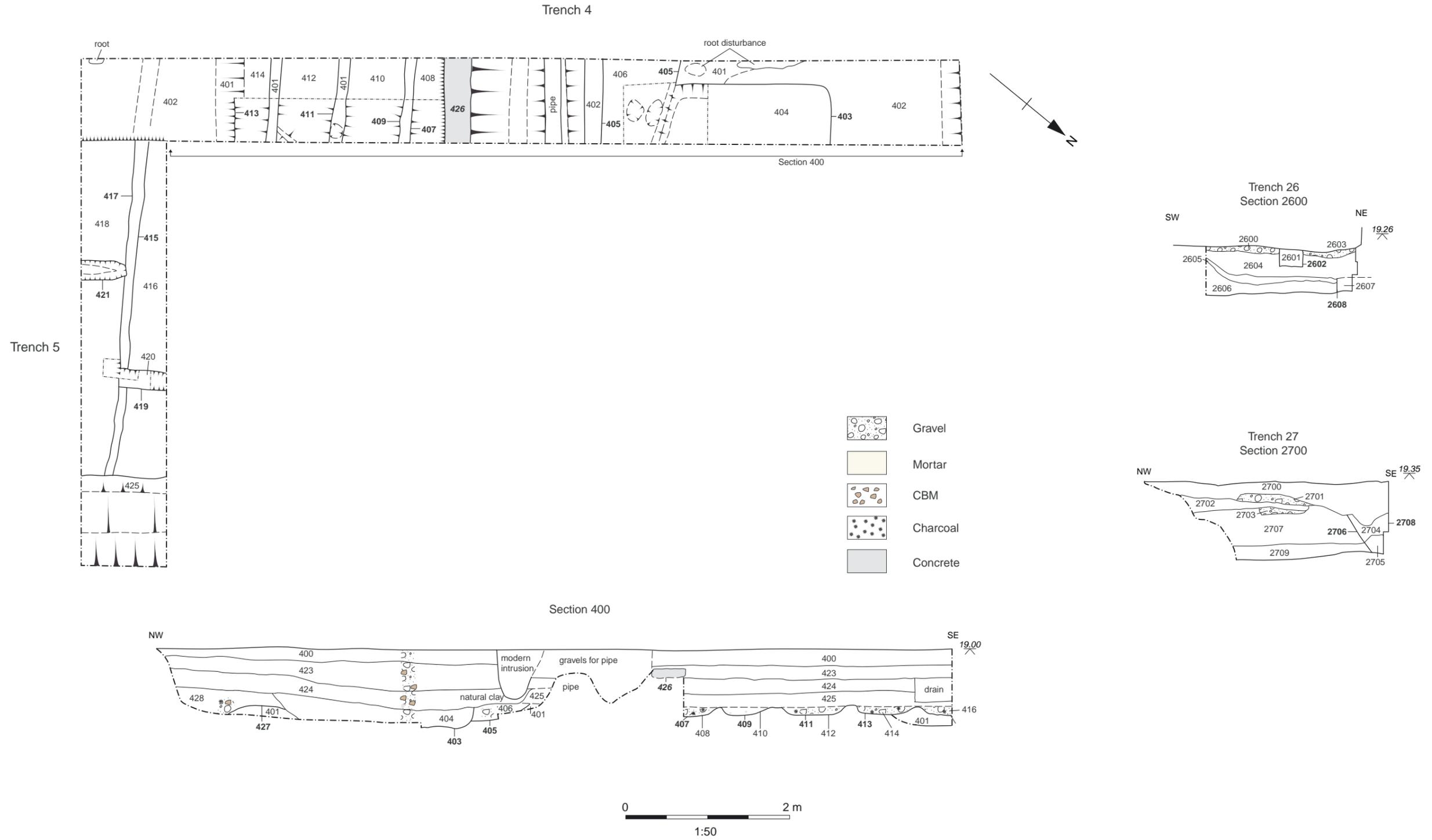
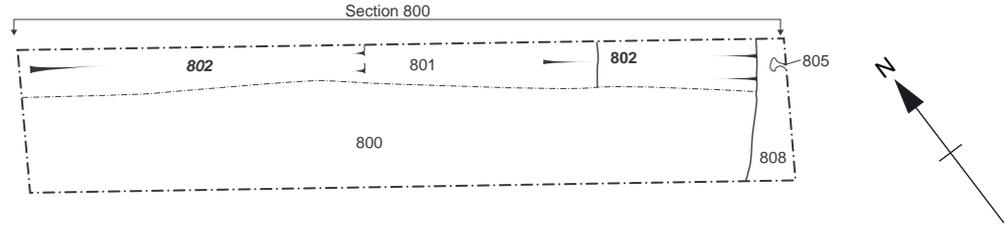
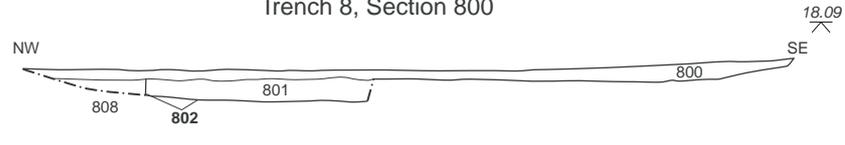


Figure 12: Kitchen Garden Plans, Trenches 4, 5 and Sections 400, 2600 and 2700 (Trenches 26 and 27).

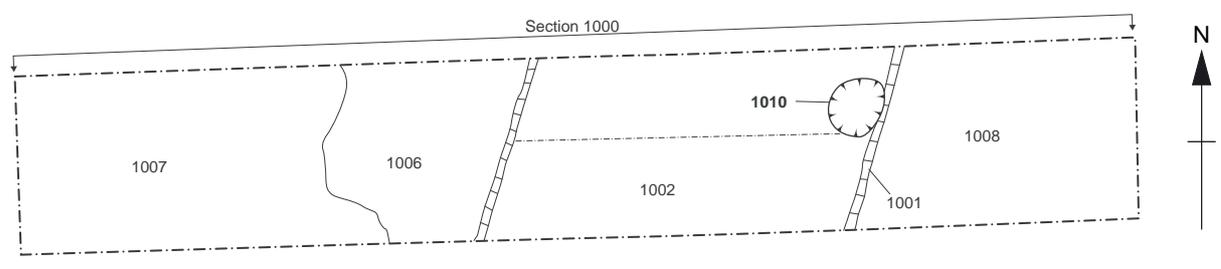
Trench 8, Plan



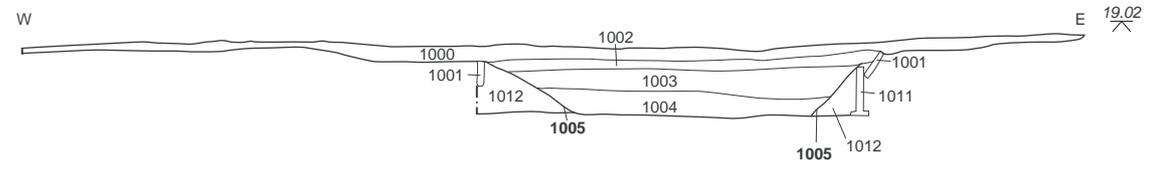
Trench 8, Section 800



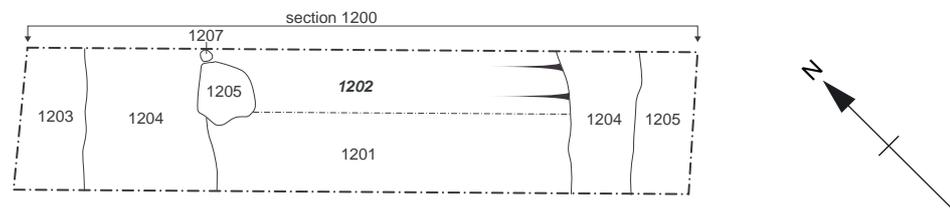
Trench 10, Plan



Trench 10, Section 1000



Trench 12, Plan



Trench 12, Section 1200

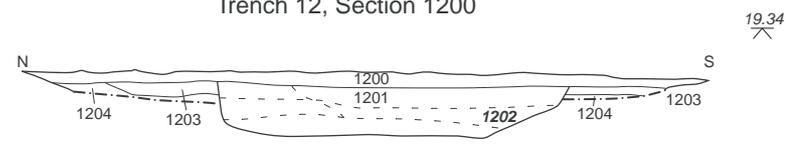


Figure 13: Paths 1 to 3, Plans and Sections.

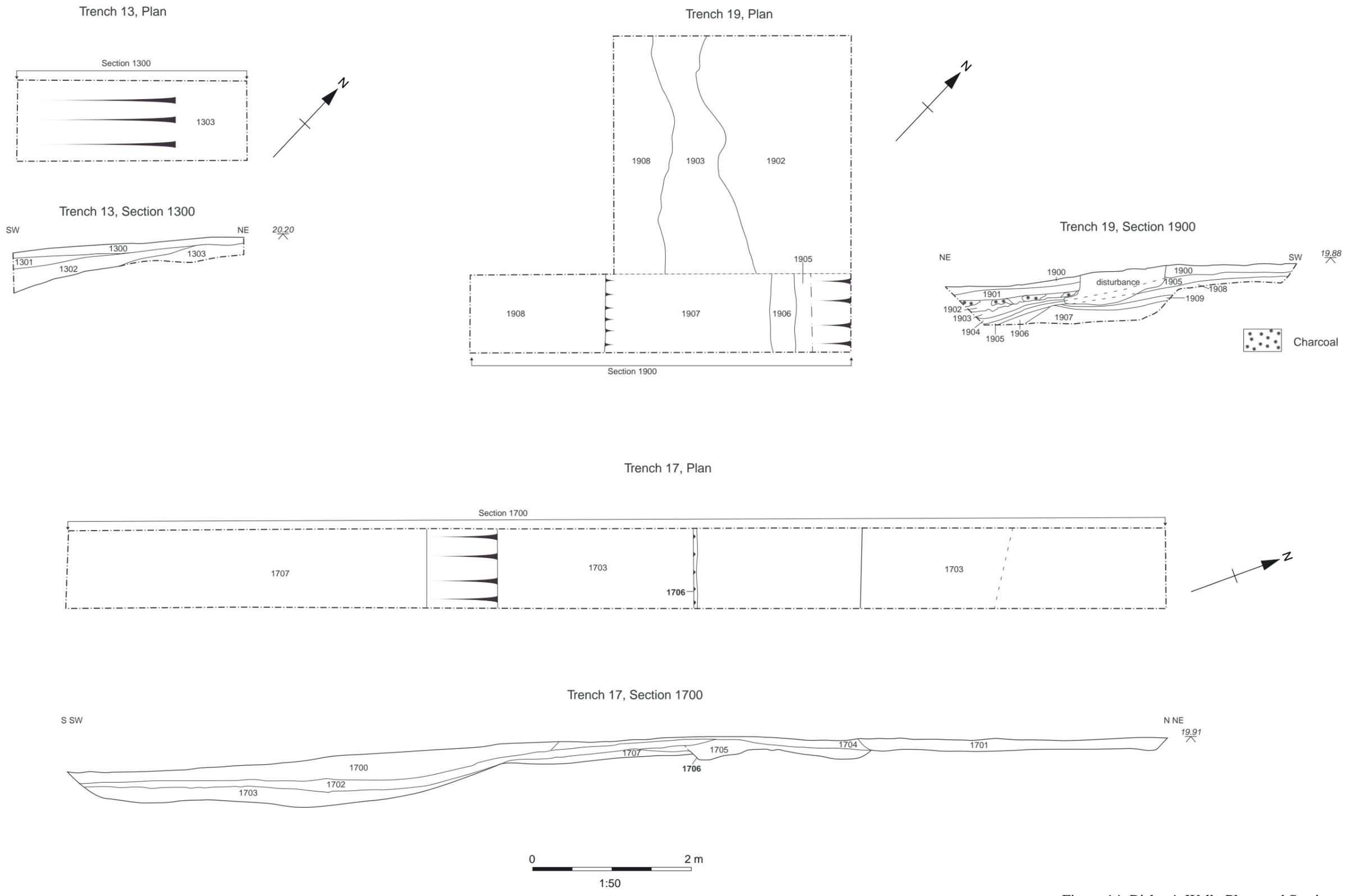
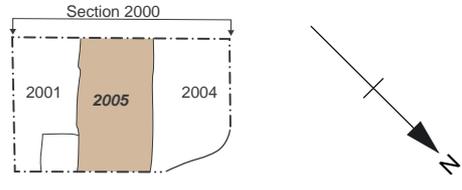
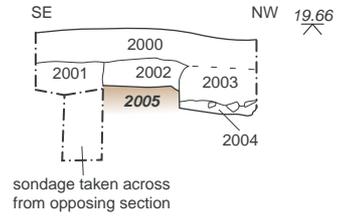


Figure 14: Bishop's Walk, Plans and Sections.

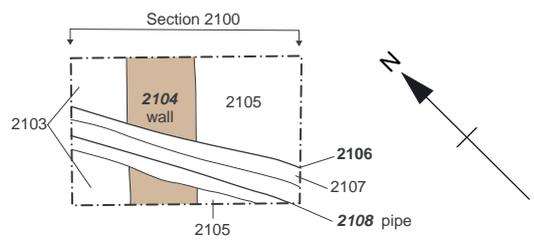
Trench 20, Plan



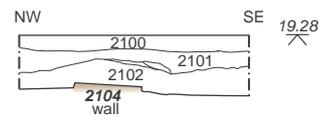
Trench 20, Section 2000



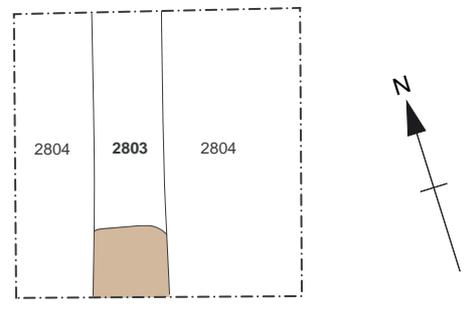
Trench 21, Plan



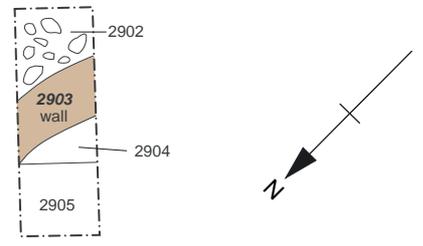
Trench 21, Section 2100



Trench 28, Plan



Trench 29, Plan

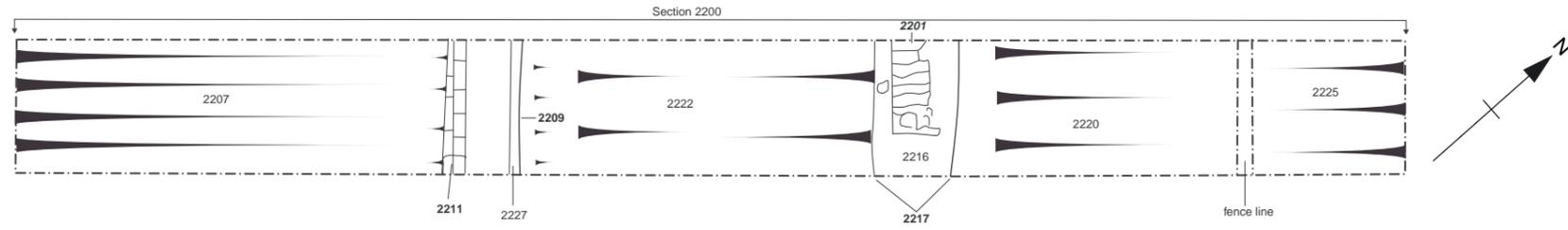


Walls

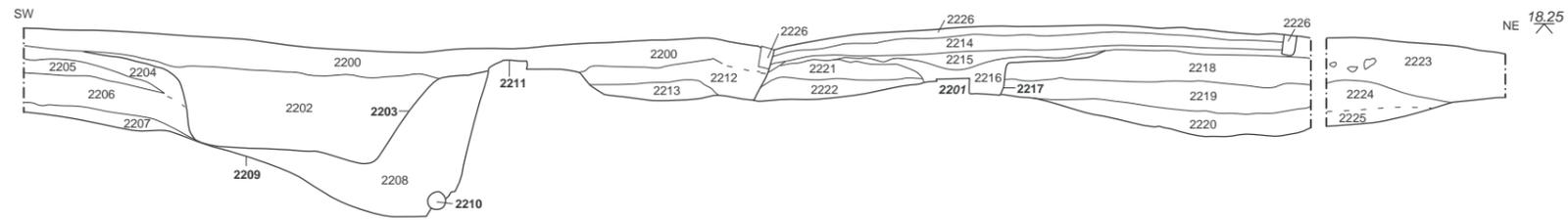


Figure 15: Walls, Plans and Sections.

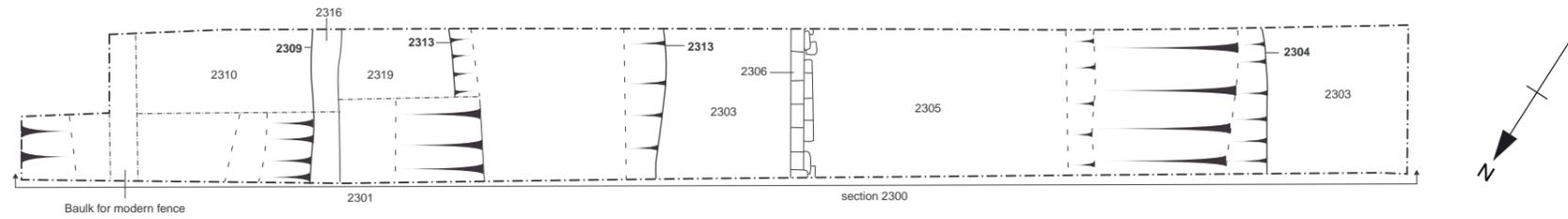
Trench 22, Plan



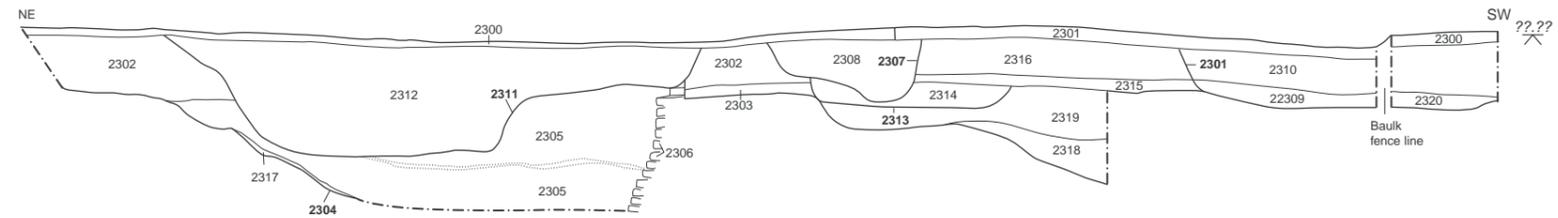
Section 2200



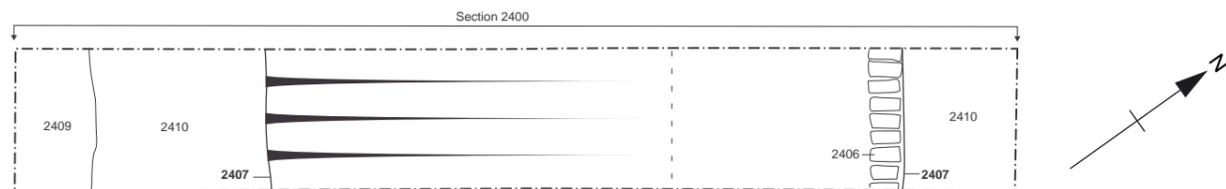
Trench 23, Plan



Trench 23, Section 2300



Trench 24, Plan



Trench 24, Section 2400

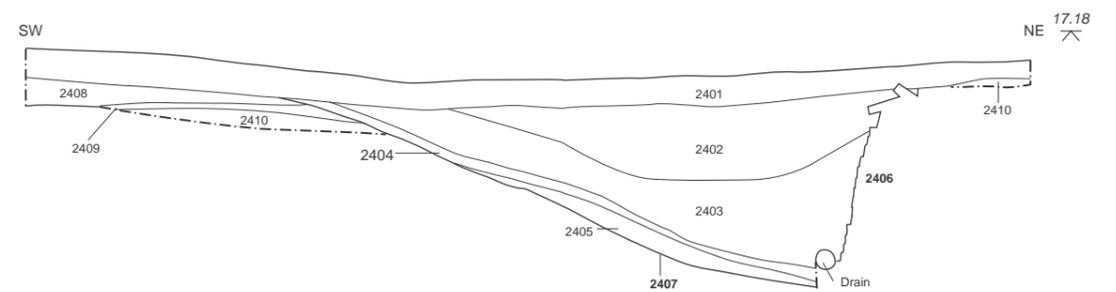


Figure 16: Bower Walk and Ha-ha, Plans and Sections.



Plate 1: Trench 24 looking North showing surviving buried remains of Ha-ha.



Plate 2: Trench 10 looking North West showing surviving gravel path with edgings (path 3)



Plate 4: Trench 2 looking North West showing surviving buried remains of green/hot house in kitchen garden.



Plate 3: Trench 4 looking North West showing linear features interpreted as remnant planting beds.