

2.10 TOPOGRAPHY AND FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

Marble Hill Park sits on a plateau of land above 7m AOD, terracing quickly down towards the Thames in the southern Pleasure Grounds and West Meadow to around 4m AOD. The Great Lawn and Sweet Walk to the north is in the main level. In the East Meadow, the land dips into a bowl to around 6m AOD, making the football pitches un-level in places. Accessibility throughout the park is largely unimpeded with regard to landform, the main north south path to the east of Pleasure Grounds with the steepest gradient within the park is DDA compliant. Access to the Grotto is currently only possible via steps.

The original Flood Risk Assessment was carried out by Peter Brett Associates, on behalf of Land Use Consultants in October 2006 for English Heritage. Below is a summary of the report findings.

The Flood Risk Assessment found that the lower southern areas of the park frequently flood, reportedly up to 20 times per year. The report suggests that flooding occurs in four ways, outlined below:

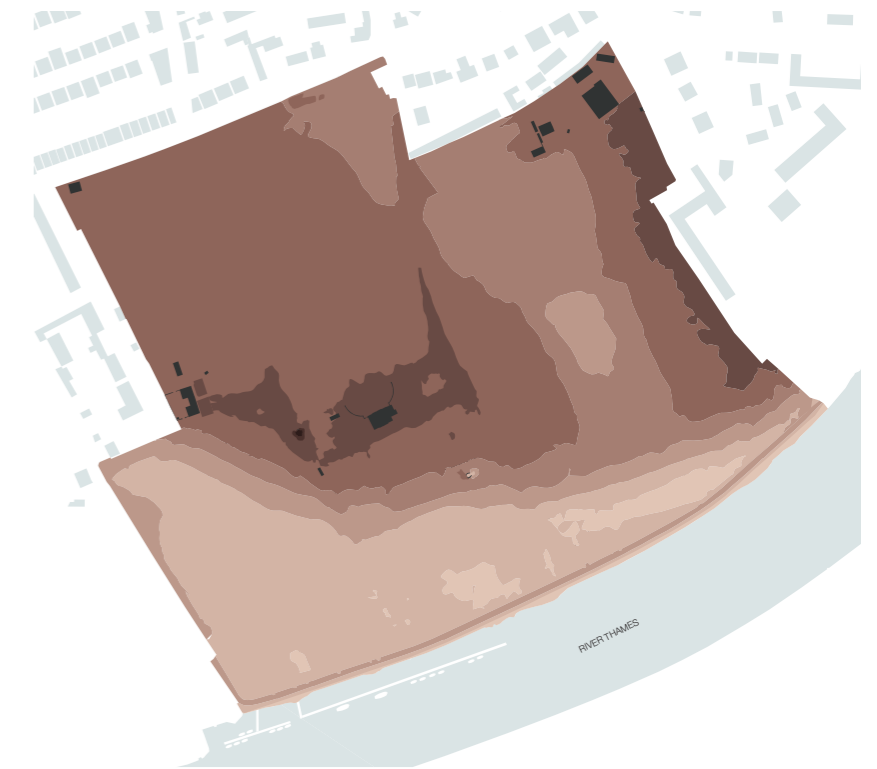
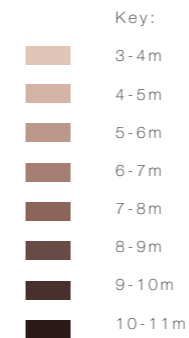
- Increase of surface water run-off flowing intense rainfall events; the water then becomes trapped within the park due to lack of drainage
- Assumed overland flow originating from the lower land along Orleans Road
- Seepage path through the embankment when the river level rises above 4m AOD
- Over-topping of the embankment, which initially occurs at the low point of the embankment near the Warren Path gated entrance.

Peter Brett Associates have revised their Flood Risk Assessment in 2017, to take into account the project proposals and updated Environment Agency data.

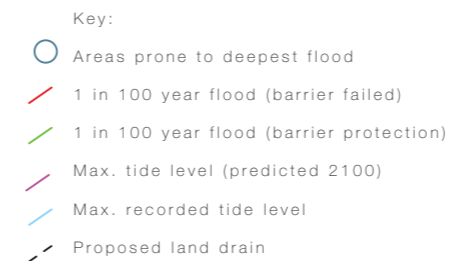
SUMMARY

The Flood Risk Assessment by Peter Brett Associates shows that the scheme (largely the landscape and drainage proposals which lie in Flood Zones 2 and 3) would not be unacceptable due to their susceptibility to flood risk, nor would the development contribute to flood risk potential within the surrounding area. The proposals will have a neutral effect on the existing flood defences (policy DM SD 8). In compliance with Policy DM SD 6, the proposals will make a net contribution to the floodplain storage capacity.

The full Flood Risk Assessment can be found at Appendix 8.10



Topographic analysis



Flood Risk analysis



2.11 MARBLE HILL HOUSE LANDSCAPE INVESTIGATIONS

The following is a summary and extracts from the Marble Hill House Landscape Investigations, November 2015 to Feb 2017, by Historic England, authored by; Magnus Alexander and Edward Carpenter with Matthew Bristow, Gill Campbell, Matt Canti, Zoë Hazell, Neil Linford, Paul Linford, Andrew Payne, Cara Pearce Nicky Smith, and Sharon Soutar. Ref - ISSN 2059-4453.

The report provides a synthesis of the story of Marble Hill.

The research topics included:

- Lidar survey and analysis
- Analytical Earthwork Survey
- Coring
- Survey and identification of tree stumps within the quarters
- Geophysics

The report is structured to focus on the history and development of the park.

Conclusions of the research are presented in a narrative form and geographically, historically referenced to background information, including details of underpinning research.

Main points for consideration that expand on previously understood information specifically with reference to the Pleasure Grounds and Sweet Walk and notable commonalities between the design attributed to Pope (1724) and the 1752 plan are summarised below.

The main common elements include:

- The approach from the east to an approximately semi-circular area in front of the house.
- The east-west walk south of the house.
- The north-south walk at its eastern end.
- The central lawn to the south of the house.
- The symmetrical curving features to either side of this (although on the 1724 map they appear to comprise a crescent shaped parterre bed with a path outside this and a wall beyond, there appears to be pergola running around outside this; note what appear to be arches at the entrances off the lawn to north and south of the parterres).
- The general arrangement of quarters to either side of the house and to either side of the lawn.
- The presence of sinuous paths within the main eastern quarter.
- The extension south of this same quarter relative to that to the west.

- All of the above appear to be of a very similar scale to the 1752 map.

Lidar Survey and analysis

- Refer to report illustrative material.

Analytical Earthwork Survey

- Refer to report for detailed descriptions relating to scarps, ridges and topographic anomalies.

Coring

- Coring was carried out in December 2015 to determine the origin of the large, rectangular, sunken area to the east of the house.

Tree stumps

North East Quarter -

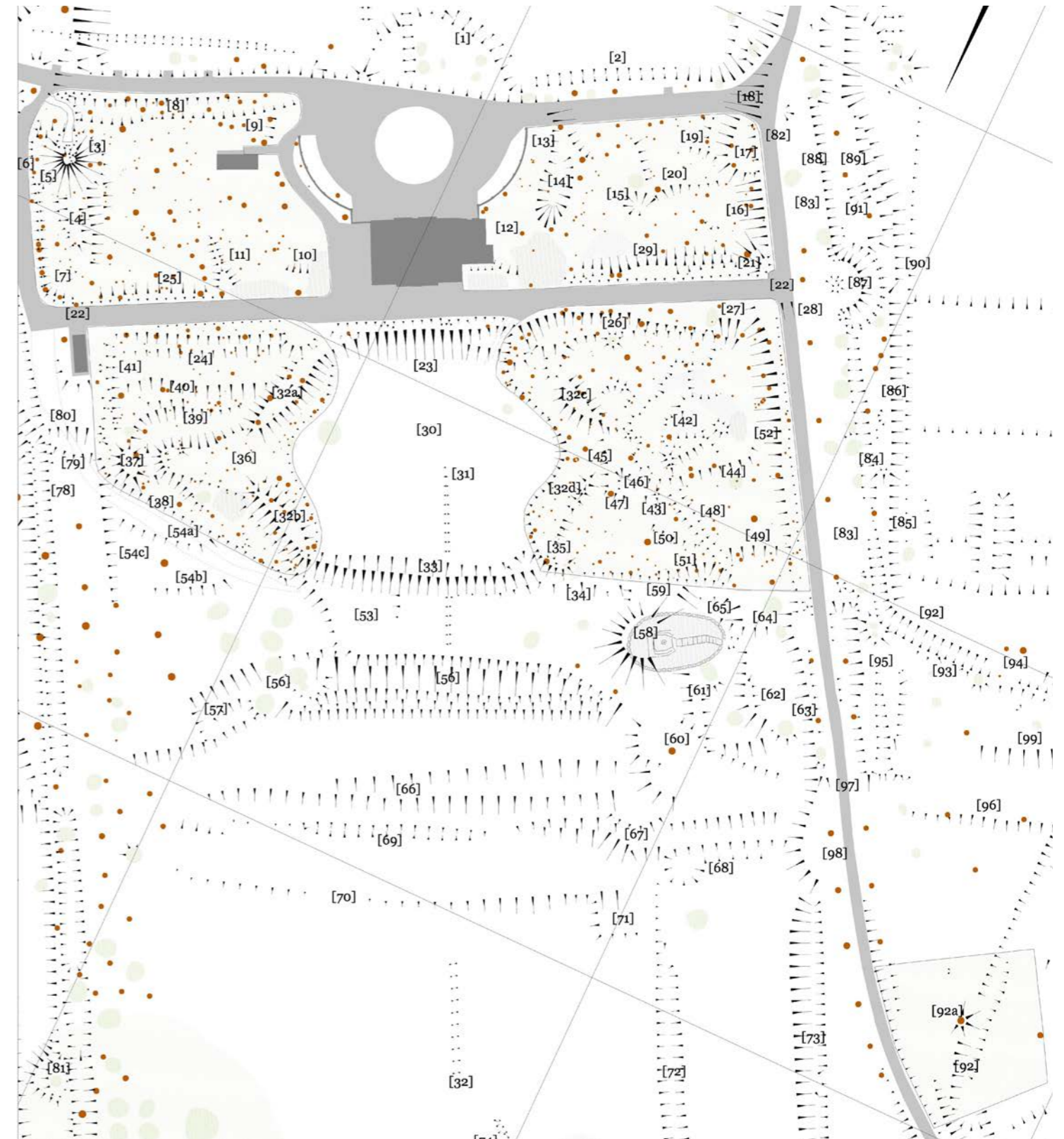
- Evidence of yew stumps throughout often under planted with butcher's broom. The arrangement of which suggests that it was formally an evergreen screen or hedge.
- Box of considerable age was also recorded.
- Italian lords and ladies to the north and large lilac.
- Further evidence of evergreen screening to the eastern edge.
- Large specimen deciduous oak stump recorded.
- Small elm stumps observed with some self regeneration.

North East Quarter -

- Dominated by evergreen planting including yew and holly.
- Deciduous oak and elm stumps recorded suggesting former larger specimen tree species.
- False Acacia and Horse Chestnut also recorded to the edge of the quarter.
- Regenerated Holm Oak noted from older parent material.
- Former woodland planting evidenced with a single Italian lords and ladies surviving along with a comfrey and elder seedling. This suggests that woodland once extended beyond the current fencing since Italian lords and ladies tends to spread vegetatively by short creeping rhizomes.

West Quarter -

- Yew and holly under-planted with butcher's broom lining the eastern side and laurel predominate.
- Saplings and small dead elms were identified on the eastern side of the planting.
- Three oak stumps were also identified within the interior of the area, along with a single dead ash and a recently removed hornbeam (tree 1534).



Scrapes and ridges identified during the analytical earthworks survey
Extract from Marble Hill House Landscape Investigations, Historic England

- Around the Ice House mound were several stumps of probable sycamore, reflecting current management of the planting to ensure that this species does not take over.

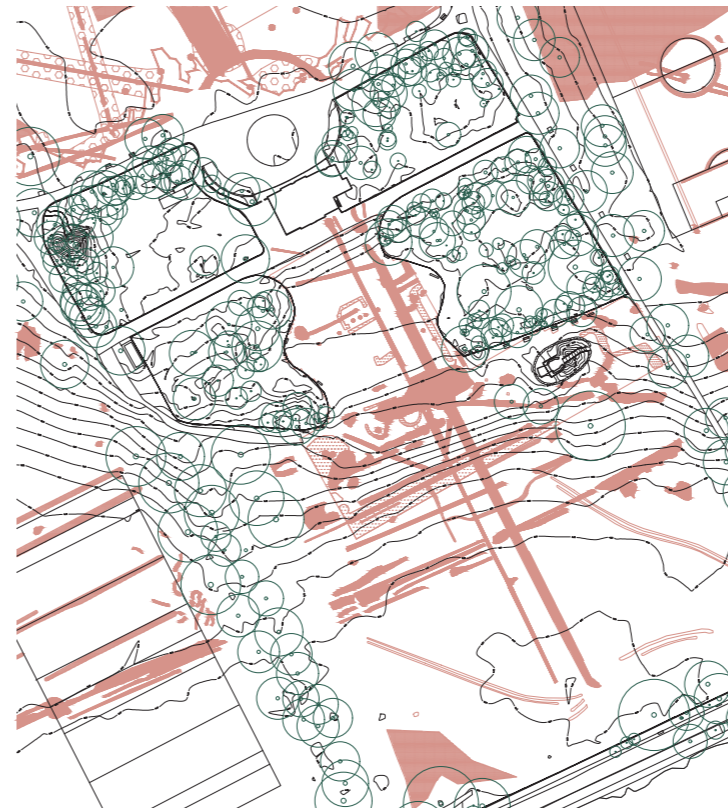
South West Quarter -

- Evidence of evergreen planting of yew.
- Within the interior of the area, are the remains of two large elms, two possible horse chestnuts and one large, dead lime.
- Clump of winter aconites and periwinkle are also present.

Geophysics results summary

- Three geophysical techniques were tested at Marble Hill Park and between them all accessible parts of the park (about 20 ha) were surveyed.
- Magnetometer survey performed as anticipated responding mainly to ferrous and thermoremanent materials deriving from structures likely to have been constructed in the last two centuries. For this reason, it was abandoned in favour of the other techniques.
- GPR performed better than anticipated detecting a wealth of superimposed anomalies reflecting the changing land use of the park through time.
- Earth resistance survey also performed well and over Area 3 a strong correlation with the GPR results gives confidence that both revealed the primary subsurface remains likely to be present. As the GPR provided more detail, it proved the most rapid and effective method for surveying the open areas of the site.
- However, while slower, earth resistance survey provided the only means of surveying between closely spaced trees and bushes and was used to extend the survey area to the edges of the park.
- The survey results have revealed a palimpsest of anomalies distributed across Marble Hill Park many of which can be correlated with features visible on historic maps reflecting the changing use of the landscape over time. There are, however, also anomalies suggesting additional features not recorded by any mapping and these will need to be verified by comparison with other forms of research.

NOTE: The full Marble Hill House Landscape Investigations report can be found at Appendix 8.18



Interpretation of the geophysical investigations detailing Pleasure Grounds.



Interpretation of the topographic investigations detailing Pleasure Grounds.



Marble Hill Park WWII aerial plan (summer) with allotments and existing aerial (winter) zoom of Pleasure Grounds



2.12 MARBLE HILL PARK EVENTS CHRONOLOGY

The park

Date	Events	Source
1720	Mention of James Johnston's fame as a horticulturalist, particularly for his fruit trees and vines (Johnston lived in the property to the west of Marble Hill later known as Orleans House).	Macky 1720 'Journey through England'
1720s - 30s	There -were three notable nurseries nr Twickenham at this time: William Cox senior of Kew (in 1721 stock of over 30,000); George Masters at Strand on the Green; Peter Mason (in 1730 stock of 115,000 plants including one of the best collections of fruit trees in the country).	BM BOTLHS no.50
1723, about	Lord Peterborough's letter to Pope above also mentions that : 'no time is to be lost either if she intends to build out houses or prepare for planting' and presumably with this in mind 'Pray doe me the favour to send me the breadth and depth of the Marble Field, you may have itt measured by moon light by a Ten foot rod, or any body used to the grounds will make a neer guesse by pushing itt overs.'	BM Add Mss 4809
1724, late	Pope and Allen, Lord Bathurst, contributed to the design of the gardens, but they were principally realized by Charles Bridgeman.	DNB (Kilburn 2008)
1724	Alexander Pope and Charles Bridgeman visited Marble Hill in the company of Mrs Howard in September.	BM Add Mss 4809 f.141v
1724	On the 17th September Pope wrote to a friend: 'My gardens improve more than my writings; my head is still more upon Mrs Hd and her works, than my own...'	Sherburn , Vol.ii pp 256-7
1724	On the 28th September, Bridgeman wrote to Pope saying that he had 'begun on the plann, have not (lef)t from that time to this so long as I could see, nor shall (l) leave it till 'tis finish'd which I hope will be about tomorrow Noon.'	BM Add Mss 4809 f.141v
1724	Pope wrote to Martha Blount from Sherborne about his plans for Marble Hill: '... don' t let any lady from hence imagine that my head is so full of any Gardens as to forget hers. The greatest proof I could give her to the contrary is, that I have spent many hours in studying for hers & in drawing new plans for her'.	
1724	Roger Morris also (see above) submitted a bill in September to Lord Ilay for carpenters' work: fencing and gates for the meadows with stiles and stops on the Thames side and a grindstone, trough and garden roll 'by the order of Mr Pope'. Sounds rather like preparatory works/purchases. The account also refers to a Mount, a Bowling Green and a Yew hedge.	NRO Hobart MSS NRS 8862 21 F4
1724	In October Lord Bathurst sent some lime trees to Twickenham, for Pope's villa or Marble Hill or both.	Sherburn, Vol.ii pp 262-3

Date	Events	Source
1725	In March two farmers surveyed the damage done to Mr Vernon's land by Mrs Howard' s newly planted trees: the 48 trees in the Wheat field caused two pence damage each and the 74 trees in the Ditch and Meadow caused a penny's damage each. This planting may have been that suggested by Bridgeman in his plan.	NRO Lothian Mss MC3, 608 516x8
1725	Pope wrote to Lord Bathurst 'let him (as the Patriarchs anciently did) send flocks of sheep & Presents in his stead: For the grass of Marble Hill Springeth, yea it springeth exceedingly & waits for the Lambs of the Mountains ... to crop the same Till then, all Mrs Howard's Swains Must feed - no flocks, upon - no plains'.	Butt: Pope 2:292
1726	Pope wrote to Mrs Howard congratulating her 'upon the encrease of your family, for your Cow is this morning very happily deliver'd of the better sort, I mean a female calf...' Pope had celebrated this event with friends at Marble Hill: 'Mrs Susan offer'd us wine upon the occasion, and upon such an occasion we could not refuse it. Our entertainment consisted of flesh and fish, and the lettuce of a Greek Island, called Cos .'	Butt: Pope 2:435-6
1726	The Kitchen Garden produced 'lettuce of a Greek island called Cos' which Pope ate and admired.	
1727	Jonathan Swift wrote his Pastoral Dialogue between Richmond Lodge and Marble Hill which contains a description of the estate. The rather bitter tone suggests it post-dates his falling out with Henrietta. "My House was built but for a show, My Lady's empty Pockets know: And now she will not have a shilling To raise the stairs or build the ceiling. (23-26) ... No more the Dean, that grave Divine, Shall keep the Key of my (no) wine; My Ice-house rob as heretofore, And steal my Artichokes no more; Poor Patty Blount no more be seen Bedraggled in my Walks so green: Plump Johnny Gay will now elope; And here no more will dangle Pope. (43-50) ... Then, let him care and take a nap, In Summer, on my verdant lap: Prefer our Villaes where the Thames is, To Kensington or hot St James's; Nor shall I dull in silence sit; For, 'tis to me he owes his wit; My Groves , my Echoes, and my Birds,	Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, Vol.5, 1735, P.451

Extract from Marble Hill House Landscape Investigations, Historic England, chronology of events in the Park, yellow highlight denotes potential to reinterpret in landscape proposals

Date	Events	Source
	Him twice a Week I here expect, To rattle Moody for neglect. (85-96)"	
1728	Two receipts from Roger Morris for money received from Henrietta Howard: £200 in August and £200 in December for finishing the principle story, two sweep walls and four buildings in the garden.	NRO Hobart MSS NRS 8862 21 F4
1731+	Undated Gardeners' accounts and documents refer to the Ice House, Orange Tubs, grass and gravel, Wilderness Quarters, Sweet walk, Nursery, Plantations, flower seeds for the Borders, etc	NRO Hobart MSS NRS 8862 21 F4
1738	Horace Walpole writes: 'of flowery Lime or Elm Tree green before some decent Villa seen, In seemly now: some yonder Seat Fair Howard's elegant retreat'	Lewis: Walpole
1739	Lady Suffolk wrote to Lord Pembroke 'I am at this time over head and ears in shells. I wish I had Ribs head and hands to assist me.'	Wilton MSS
1739	Roger Morris was paid £200 for unspecified work, possibly related to Lady Suffolk being 'head over ears in shells' that year.	Ashmolean Museum Gibbs Collection Vol.ii f91b
1742	George Grenville wrote to Lady Suffolk sending his compliments 'to the inhabitants of the Grotto (which ... I hope goes on prosperously)'. £57	BM Add. MSS 22628 £57
1750-1	Alterations were made in the grounds (and house, above) by Matthew Brettingham, including: 1/2 day covering cespole of the drain at Marble Hall; making circular kerb for new well.	NRS 8862 21 F4
1750s	A note records produce sent up to the Savile Row House from the kitchen garden and dairy at Marble Hill, including: green vegetables, herbs, grapes and walnuts.	
1750-70	The Thames at Marble Hill became tidal between 1750 and 1770.	
1752	Bill for supplying materials for the Beehouse.	NRS 8862 21 F4
1755	In November 1755 Horace Walpole wrote 'The great elm which fell into the Thames at Marble Hill in the late hurricane, killed several fishes. It is new for gudgeons to be knocked on the head by a tree in their own element ... '	Lewis: Walpole

Date	Events	Source
1760	'The Countess of Suffolk's 'Is most properly stiled Marble Hill, for such it resembles, in a fine green lawn , open to the River, and adorned on each side by a beautiful Grove of Chestnut Trees ; the House is as white as Snow, a small building without wings, but of a most pleasing Appearance; the Garden is very pleasant; there is an Ally of flowering shrubs , which leads with an easy Descent down to a very fine Grotto; there is also a smaller Grotto , from whence there is a fine view of Richmond Hill'.	Anon ?Henrietta Pye (1760) A Short Account, of the Principle Seats and Gardens, In and about Twickenha m. DNB
1760s	Walpole contributed towards the Gothic farm at Marble Hill, called the priory of St Hubert, whose chief designer was Richard Bentley; according to Walpole, two of the towers were designed by Lady Suffolk herself.	
1764	Description from river tour: 'But among all the Villas of this neighborhood, Lady Suffolk's, wh we sail past, on the left, a little below Twickenham, makes the best appearance from the river. It stands in a woody recess, with a fine lawn descending to the water, & adorned with wood well-disposed ... '	Gilpin Mss p.25 1764 V & A
1765	Henrietta Hotham, Lady Suffolk's great niece, whilst staying at Marble Hill wrote to her parents saying that she had "Worked so hard in the Grotto and Rock that it is fear'd I shall damage my fingers ... '	Pickering: Hothams
1770	Work was carried out on the Summer House on the edge of the West Avenue to the south of the House for the Earl of Buckinghamshire. The Summer House can be seen on the 1786/7 plan by Sauthier.	NRO Hobart MSS NRS 8641 21 C4 Syon MSS
1773	Lead and wash was supplied to the 'Summer House on the lawn the waterside front'.	NRO Hobart MSS, NRS 8641 21 C4
1773/4	The Summer House was painted: Summer House Does Shuts; also the Iron palasades by Hot House.	NRS 8641 21 C4
1781	Repairs were carried out for the 2nd Ear1 of Buckinghamshire to an alcove seat, to common benches and 650 yards of post and rail fence between the field and the Sweet Walk.	NRS 8641 21 C4
1782	'The Ambulator' recorded the house 'adorned on each side by a beautiful group of horse chestnut trees... has a beautiful grotto to which you are conducted by a winding alley of flowering shrubs '.	

Date	Events	Source
1785	Earl of Buckinghamshire wrote to Mr Hardinge asking him to remove a clump of fir trees that Hardinge had planted and which would intercept the view of the river from the Summer House at Marble Hill. He also asked him to keep his fowls under control because they were destroying the flowers and 'occassion other inconveniences'. Finally he asked him to remove the embankment that Hardinge was creating along the river, which would again ruin the view.	NRO/NRS 21089
1785	Mr Hardinge replied that: 'if (he) had considered either the bank or the clump as any obstructions to your view I should not have been so indelicate or so imprudent as to have directed them without (his) · previous consent'. His aim had been to carry the view directly to the river over the terrace walk.	NRO/NRS 21089
1786	The Earl of Buckinghamshire was informed by his gardener that Thomas Dean of No.13 Montpelier Row had 'yesterday set his gardiner to cutt the boughs of the trees in the Sweet Walk which hang over the pales facing his house.' Mr. Dean also had a chestnut and young elm topped.	NRO/NRS 21089
1786	The Earl of Buckinghamshire wrote to the Chancery Office hoping to prosecute because Dean had not asked for permission to cut back the trees: 'The branches do not grow over the highway which is so wide that the grass grows under them, nor tho. I have known the place from a child, did I ever hear of their being cut before'.	
1816	James Norris Brewer wrote: 'The grounds are of a pleasing character, and contain much venerable wood ... A grotto, once of much celebrity for the beauty of it's spars, and the felicity with which they were arranged, is now forsaken and delapidated; but aged elms , which Pope particularly admired ... are still carefully preserved and flourishing'	J.Norris Brewer London & Middx Vol IV 1816
1832	Account in 'Richmond and it's Surrounding Scenery' of Marble Hill: the lawns 'open down to the water and only divided from the walk in question, ('that beautiful terrace running by the river'), by an ha-ha'.	
1842	Marble Hill was described in the 'Handbook to Richmond and Twickenham: 'The house has a magnificent lawn before it: magnificent Chestnuts in the foreground whose boughs nearly overhang the public walk, are covered in spring with an immense profusion of blossom, and are the admiration of all the country around'.	

Date	Events	Source
1850	William Keene described Marble Hill in his 'Beauties of Middlesex': 'The carriage road enters a long shady grove and sweeps up to the north front entrance which is adorned with the finest Portugal laurels in this country ... North Park bounded by plantations of evergreen oak, elms and other forest trees of large dimensions ... to the South Front is a terrace walk, a lawn as smooth and level as a bowling green encompassed on each side by masses of evergreen shrubs retiring amongst groves ; on a lower level is a flower garden on grass , then the park slopes down for a considerable distance to the bank of the Thames ... The terrace is 200 yards long crossed at right angles on the east p::>int by a broad walk running North-South through a large grove. The North end of this walk is bounded by an Orange house and the South by a few trees that impede a view to the river.	
1887	There was an auction in May of 'the valuable HERD of Pure-bred (pedigree) JERSEY CATTLE , comprising 13 cows, 2 bulls, 5 calves, and 4 heifers...'. This was part of the estate of Lady Alicia Peel.	Richmond and Twickenha m Times May 1887
1887	There was an auction of 'valuable items from the gardens including: a variety of chairs, palms, aloes, azaleas, oranges, lemons, choisya, bee house and hives, euonymus etc. and 'a pair of large stone flower vases on pedestals end of flower beds'.	Christies Catalogue : 19 July 1887
1890	The sales (above) described the estate: 'The delightful ornamental grounds adorned with some stately timber, and ranging to the East and West of the Mansion and approached by Broad Gravelled Walks skirted by Luxuriant Shrubberies and Flower Beds while to the South front is a fine expanse of lawn with Italian Garden and an avenue of lofty trees'	The Builder: 5 May 1988
1900	An article by F Inigo Thomas about Marble Hill: 'The gardens and groves are a very tangle ... on the river front is an arrangement of groves and gardens so overgrown as to be only traceable with difficulty ... the layout, which though very late in date, is good and compact and simple'.	Country Life Illustrated February 24th 1900

2.13 HISTORIC PLANTING ANALYSIS

The following is a summary and extracts from the Historic Planting Analysis Report, November 2016, by Mark Laird. The full report can be found at Appendix 8.19

The position as stated by Mark Laird:

"Because an analysis of site specific and analogous data for ornamental plantings at Marble Hill contends with such speculative frameworks, it proves impossible to reach a conclusive 'design intent'. The search for analogies needs to be framed more broadly. Rather than confining the search to the 1720s as part of the effort 'to reinterpret and rediscover the lost landscape designs of Charles Bridgeman and Alexander Pope' it makes sense to go beyond the 1720s and beyond these two designers as agents.

By making the overall strategy focus on 'the layout created by Henrietta Howard between 1724 and 1767' (and with the addition of the Sweet Walk of much later), the project has latitude to draw upon other analogies, e.g., from Joseph Spence's work. It becomes 'evocation' in lieu of restoration. It also shifts attention to Henrietta and her 'habitation' at Marble Hill. Indeed, along with the ongoing restoration of the Great Garden of Jemima, Marchioness Grey, at Wrest Park, this project offers a chance to present an interpretation of the 'inhabited' grove with its 'diversity of spatial character and habitats'. By developing an innovative approach to conjectural replanting, one may tackle the renewal of Marble Hill as a closer alignment of natural and cultural heritages."

Extract from the poem by Anna Chamber, Countess Temple, which was published in 1764 and entitled 'Marble Hill' (London: Strawberry Hill Press, 1764):

*To tune their notes to fragrant May,
And joyous hop from spray to spray.
The grotto is the place, they cry,
The fittest for our melody:
The orange trees sweet odours send,
With flowers their loaded branches bend;
The scatter'd blossoms friendly meet,
To make a carpet for the feet;
The myrtle and the laurel green
With roses beautify the scene;
The jasmin and the lilac too
Deserve, and justly claim, their due;
In delicacy never beat,
They make the charming scene compleat:
Flow'rs of each hue in knots around
Diversify th' enamel'd ground:*

*The rustic grot, tho' nam'd the last,
Adds beauty by the fine contrast:
Huge trees, and rocks conjunctive rise,
To hide this spot from vulgar eyes.
The Songsters here, with cheerful notes,
Extend their emulating throats,
In extasy devoutly pay
Their duty to delightful May.*

Conclusions:

- Opportunity to pair nature conservation with the conservation of cultural heritage.
- Cross referencing the later part of the life of Henrietta Howard with the emerging art of G. D. Ehret and Thomas Robins the Elder provides clues to some of the plants that may have been used.
- The tree stump survey conducted in 2016 provides data to augment the very minimal archival evidence of what was planted in Henrietta Howard's pleasure ground. Although these species only provide a clue to what may have been planted not a comprehensive planting palette.
- 'At Marble Hill there is not even minimal data from which to generate a conjectural palette based on a generic list. Rather than conjuring up a 'list' and a 'style' one that is publicized as 'authentic' to the period of Henrietta Howard it makes better sense to present the replanting as an approach that draws upon natural as much as cultural heritage.'
- Where a lack of data exists for scientific restoration planting lists and palettes could provide rich wildlife habitats ref: RSPB trees for wildlife list or the 'RHS' plants for bugs project listed below.
- There is also opportunity to use a woodland ground flora that supports wildlife: such as primrose and violets to bluebells and ferns. Grass seed; intermixed with the seed of Violets, Cowslips, Primroses & Wild Strawberries'. Snowdrops to create winter interest. The wild daffodil (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*) would be a welcome addition in spring, and naturalized wild cyclamen (*Cyclamen hederifolium*) could be added for autumn flowering.
- The one feature of Henrietta Howard's pleasure ground that is better approached by a synthetic 'period list' is the Flower Garden. Being small – assumed around 12 metres or 40 feet across – it need not have implications for wildlife. Rather, it is more a matter of trying to use the biodiversity of horticultural heritage: the old varieties and cultivars fashionable in the 1720s/1730s that are still available today.



Rose Hips and Euonymus or Spindle Tree' by Thomas Robins the Elder, 1760s, folio 10 of the flower album in The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. From Historic Planting Analysis Report, November 2016, by Mark Laird.



The Large Tortoiseshell, plate 55 of A Natural History of English Insects by Eleazar Albin, published in London in 1720. From Historic Planting Analysis Report, November 2016, by Mark Laird.

- Any strict 'restoration' is not an option, since even a 'conjectural reconstruction' of original plantings seems elusive
- Evoking the styles of planting appropriate for Henrietta Howard's pleasure ground – essentially a reflection of the work of Bridgeman, Pope, Spence – conservation of natural heritage should be considered part of cultural conservation.
- The Sweet Walk would have included forest trees with dense thickets of planting to provide screening to include holly, blackthorn and hawthorn.
- The sunnier aspect of the Sweet Walk to the east and south would have contained the plants with the greatest scent.

Key
(WQ) - Woodland Quarters

Plant species noted:

- Myrtle (WQ)
- Laurel (WQ)
- Roses (WQ)
- Jasmin (WQ)
- Lilac (WQ)
- Euonymus (WQ)
- *Lychnis flos-cuculi* (WQ)
- *Silene vulgaris* (WQ)
- *Ruscus aculeatus* (WQ)
- *Vinca* spp. (WQ)
- *Eranthis hyemalis* (WQ)
- *Arum italicum* ssp. *italicum* (WQ)

Tree species noted:

- Orange (WQ)
- Taxus baccata (WQ)
- Ilex aquifolium (WQ)
- Quercus spp. (WQ)
- Maloideae (WQ)
- Malus spp. (WQ)
- Tilia spp. (WQ)
- Robinia pseudoacacia (WQ)
- Quercus ilex (WQ)

RSPB Wildlife species:

- Alder (seeds for birds)
- Beech (seeds for birds)
- Birch (seeds for birds)
- Bird cherry (food for birds, flowers attract insects)
- Crab apple (food for birds, flowers attract insects)
- English oak (food for birds, insects and mammals nesting site)
- European larch (seed food for birds)
- Holly (fruits eaten by birds, food plant for Holly Blue)
- Juniper (shelter and nest sites, berries eaten by thrushes)
- Lime (seeds for birds)
- Rowan (fruits eaten by birds)
- Scots pine (seeds for birds);
- Swedish whitebeam (food for birds, flowers attract insects)
- Wild cherry (food for birds, flowers attract insects)
- Yew (food for birds, nesting sites)

RHS plants for bugs project:

- Buxus sempervirens
- Cytisus scoparius
- Dryopteris filix mas
- Eupatorium cannabinum
- Geranium sanguineum
- Hyacinthoides non scripta
- Lonicera periclymenum 'Graham Thomas'
- Malva moschata
- Primula vulgaris
- Rosa rubiginosa
- Stachys officinalis
- Valeriana officinalis
- Viburnum opulus

Flower garden

Spring bulbs

- Anemone coronaria, A. hortensis and A. pavonina;
- Asphodelus spp
- Crocus aureus, C. biflorus, C. byzantinus, C. susianus, C. vernus;

- Eranthis hyemalis;
- Erythronium denscanis
- Galanthus nivalis flore pleno
- Hyacinthus orientalis (ideally old doubles)
- Muscari botryoides and Muscari armeniacum (double)
- Narcissus Eystettenis
- Narcissus jonquilla (doubles)
- Narcissus tazetta and N. tazetta laticolor plenus & 'Orientalis' & 'Van Sion'
- Ornithogalum umbellatum
- Ranunculus asiaticus
- Ranunculus ficaria flore pleno and R. repens pleniflorus
- Tulipa clusiana and Tulipa sylvestris
- Scilla peruviana

Spring flowering annuals or biennials

- Erysimum cheiri & the cultivar 'Bloody Wallflower'

Summer palette for the flower garden

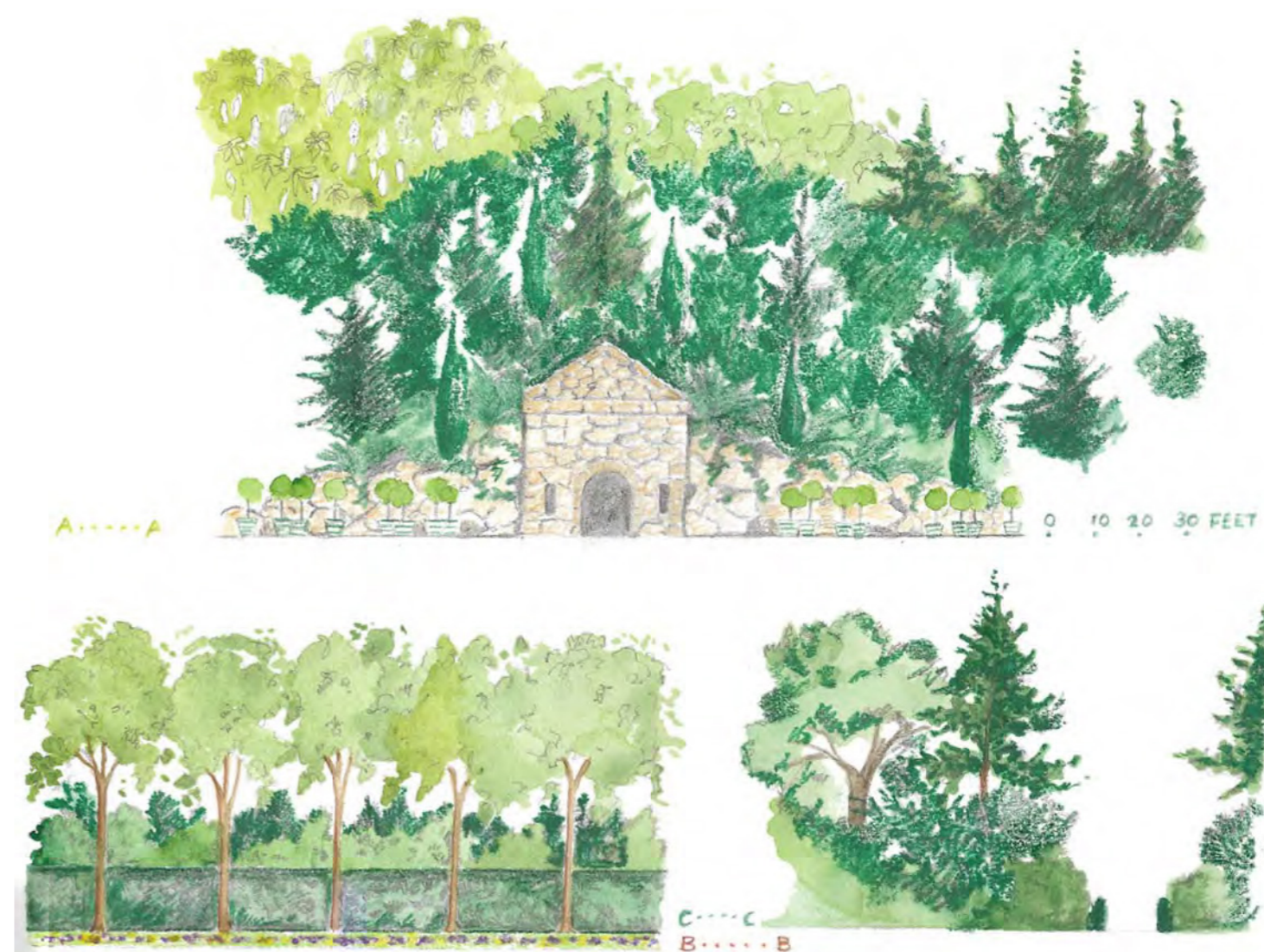
- Saxifraga x urbium
- Dianthus caryophyllus
- Dictamnus albus
- Dianthus barbatus
- Viscaria vulgaris
- Matthiola incana
- Calendula officinalis
- Antirrhinum majus
- Pulmonaria officinalis
- Polemonium caeruleum
- Centaurea moschata
- Nerine sarniensis
- Lychnis coronaria
- Impatiens balsamina

Evergreen planting and the Grotto

- Periwinkle
- Butcher's broom
- Ivy
- Junipers
- Yew
- Box
- Holly
- Holm Oak
- Horse chestnuts
- Limes
- Scots Pine

The Sweet Walk

- Evergreen oak
- Elms



Three interpretations of planting in the Grotto area of the Marble Hill wilderness. One scale applies to all three elevations/sections. From Historic Planting Analysis Report, November 2016, by Mark Laird.

- Oak
- Lime
- False acacia
- Poplars
- Yews
- Hollies
- Sweet Willows
- Box
- Laurustinus
- Sweet briar
- Honeysuckle
- Dog rose
- Privet
- Purple flowering raspberry (Rubus odoratus)

- Hypericum androsaemum
- Daphne mezereum
- Osmanthus fragrans
- Violets
- Lily of the valley
- Native daffodils
- Bluebells
- Laburnums (Scent)
- Lilacs
- Mock Orange
- Carolina allspice
- Oleaster
- White beam
- Rowan
- A mix fruit trees of the Maloideae

2.14 CONSULTATION FEEDBACK RELATING TO THE PARK

The Marble Hill Park Audience development Manager was appointed to the project in October 2016. Their brief was to consult a wide range of groups and members of the general public on all aspects of the Project. The full Statement of Community Involvement can be found at Appendix 8.42.

The following is a timeline of consultation events:

- 18th Nov 2016 - Stakeholder Day
- 19th Nov 2016 - Drop-in Session
- 25/26th Nov 2016 - Dog Walker Consultation
- Nov/Dec 2016 - Community Outreach Visits
- 24th Jan 2017 - Sports Group Consultation
- 25th Jan 2017 - Public Meeting
- Feb 2017 - Site Walks

The target audiences for consultation included:

- Families
- Sports enthusiasts
- Dog Walkers
- Adults
- Teachers & Pupils in local schools
- BAME audiences
- Disabled people
- Women

The following is a summary of the consultation feedback gathered between November and January 2017, by English Heritage with specific impact on the proposed revival of the Park landscape.

From 19th of November public drop in session, main themes for consideration for landscape proposals:

- Changing the appearance of the park, natural character is highly valued.
- View from Beaufort Road, residents do not want the park screened from their properties.
- Regular events programme welcomed.
- Parking to be carefully managed.
- Networking with other historic houses and landscapes with the Arcadian Thames.
- Play area, concern that it will detract from the tranquility of the park.
- Children's activities, considered how these can be accommodated in the park.
- River access - consider improvements to access to the river.
- Improve access across the whole park where practical.
- Consider the potential to introduce dog free areas.
- Improve signage and wayfinding across the park particularly at entrances.
- Events to have a broader appeal.
- Mixed response to the provision of a marquee for events, weddings etc.

Response

- *Retain and enhance the natural character alongside habitat and landscape diversification.*
- *Frame views where appropriate, with reference to planning policy requirements.*
- *Provide infrastructure where appropriate.*
- *Management of parking to acknowledge wider impacts.*
- *Retain the character of the park within the broader landscape.*
- *Create a play area that sits sensitively within the landscape.*
- *Provide opportunities for informal/ formal activities and found opportunities in the wider park.*
- *Improve visual and physical connections to the river where practical.*
- *Remove barrier to access.*
- *Find a balance between dog and dog free areas*
- *Improve legibility of the park with the minimum of intervention.*
- *Find opportunities for varied events offer.*
- *Sensitively integrate a marquee in a viable location.*

Specific feedback from:

Dog walkers

- Concern over southern dog walk carefully consider scale and provision and the potential for boggy conditions.
- Retain some areas of naturalised woodland for habitat and biodiversity.
- Positively consider dog walkers in the proposals.

Orleans park Student leadership

- Outdoor cinema consider infrastructure.
- Improve sports facilities.
- Can fitness opportunities be incorporated into trails in the park.

Richmond as an additional language

- Events in the grounds to include music.
- Provide comfortable places to sit around the park.

St Mary's School

- Create habitats for wildlife eg. hedgehogs.
- Sensory guides for areas like the Sweet Walk - what are we smelling?
- Climbing opportunities in the park.
- Opportunities for a maze.
- Varied sports - eg. crazy golf and ping-pong and winter sports.
- Varied habitats such as flowerbeds, mini-beast areas or even ponds.
- Explore opportunities for running trails in the park.
- Improve sports facilities.

Inclusive play project

- Consider opportunities for children to get involved with growing projects.
- Include sensory play and opportunities for children to get muddy in a safe environment.
- Explore links with the forest school into the wider landscape of Marble Hill Park.

Sports Groups

- Supportive in principle, but taking one pitch away for a whole year is untenable without very careful planning. Alternative provision needs to be explored
- More attention to repair of pitches immediately post match and during the season
- The plan does not currently include any consideration for the provision of social facilities for sports teams at Marble Hill
- Groups expressed an interest in retaining the Chinese style pagoda

Response

- *Find an acceptable balance between dog free areas and providing access to dog walkers.*
- *Maintain and enhance natural habitats for future generation.*
- *Provide enhanced facilities for dog walkers.*

- *Consider infrastructure for varied events.*
- *Enhance the existing sport offer and provide alternatives.*
- *Create self led fitness trails with exercise opportunities.*

- *Consider infrastructure for varied events.*
- *Improve and vary seating throughout the park.*

- *Diversify habitats*
- *Link interpretation with the different character areas of the park.*
- *Consider opportunities for climbing in play provision.*
- *Landscape interventions to have play value.*
- *Consider opportunities for programmed play provision of a temporary/ seasonal nature.*
- *Include provision for learning in habitat areas as part of an activity plan.*
- *Create trails in the park.*
- *Enhance the existing sport offer and provide alternatives.*

- *Encourage inter generational involvement in food growing and horticulture.*
- *Incorporate provision for sensory play to create an inclusive play environment.*
- *Develop links with existing play and learning opportunities to mutual benefit.*

- *This will be considered as part of the bookings programme*

- *Maintenance will be enhanced*

- *At present social space is not part of the proposals*

- *The pagoda is in a dilapidated state as is not appropriate in the historic landscape context*