

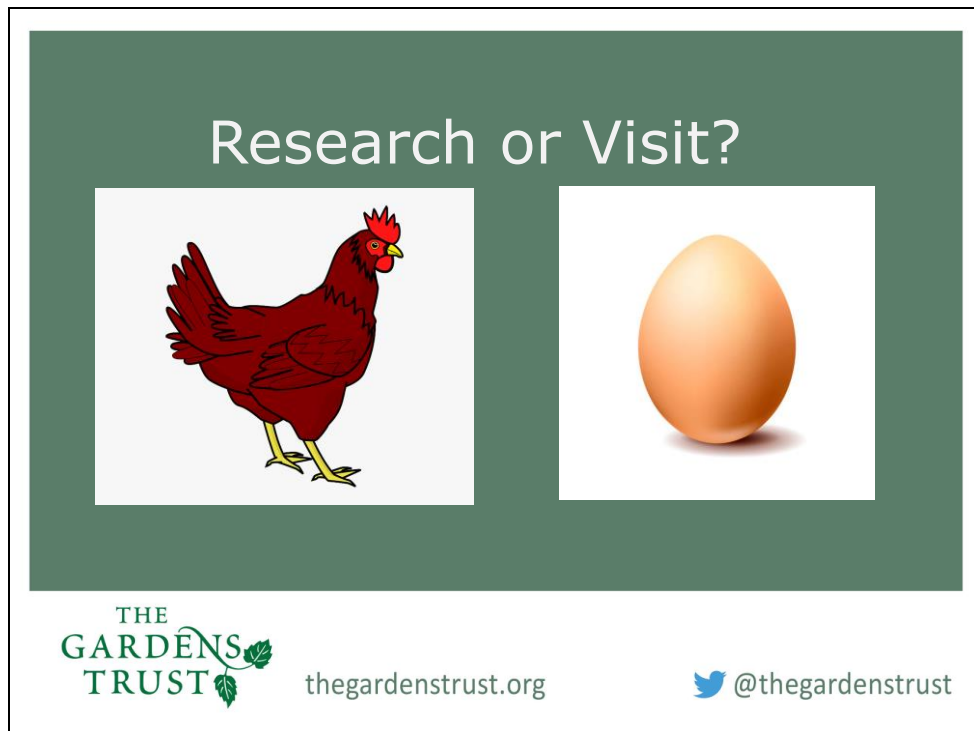


This is the third webinar in our Suffolk's Unforgettable Gardens Story training series. We began with Linden with a brief journey through garden history and all the wonderful features you might find in an historic designed landscape, and last week Tamsin outlined all the ways in which these landscapes can be under threat and why it is so important to research and record them, so that future planners, developers and the public can appreciate and understand them.

Today, I am going to be looking at how to start your research into a historical garden, local park or another type of designed landscape.

It can be a bit daunting to know where to begin but hopefully by the end of this presentation you will have a good idea of where to look for some information and how to find your way about the different digital resources.

If you have had some experience researching already, then bear with me, but many people watching this are starting from scratch, so I will be taking you through sources from the beginning.



What do you do first? It is a bit of a chicken and egg situation – do you visit the site, explore it thoroughly, take notes and photographs to fully appreciate what's there on the ground and what heritage assets survive? Or do you beaver away online and in local archives and then go armed with maps and documents on your first visit. If you already know your site on the ground really well, then the answer is easy – it's research. If you don't know the site intimately, it helps to have done some research to understand the site before you visit, and if you meet the owner or manager, you will sound more knowledgeable and professional. But, you may never be able to gain access to a site you are interested in and therefore will have to rely on every other source you can find.

You might be raring to find out all you can about your chosen park or garden but the fact that you are so interested in it, may mean that someone else has also been interested in the past. You don't want to spend hours and days of research only to find that someone has already done it before.

How can we find out what is already known about a site? Fortunately, today, there are so many sources we can search online which will not only give us a wealth of knowledge, but we can search them from the comfort of our own home.



Where do I begin?

You have identified a landscape you want to research but where do you start? I am going to ask you to put in the chat box the first place you would look online. If you are very new to garden research, where do you think you would look?

For me, I always look at Google Earth first to get a feel of the shape and location of the site, how it fits into the surrounding roads and settlements, where any buildings and access roads are, belts or clumps of trees, water features etc., and because I am just plain nosey!

Slide 4

Where do I look for what is already known?

Historic England's: National Heritage List for England
(NHLE)

Welsh Government's Historic Environment Service:
Cadw

Historic Environment Scotland:
Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Northern Ireland Heritage Gardens Archive:
Heritage Gardens Inventory

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Then question to ask yourself: is my site important enough to be on the National Register of Parks and Gardens? Held by Historic England on the NHLE or is usually referred to as just The Register – I will show you a quick way to find this out in a moment.

If your site is in Wales, you need to look at the Cadw website

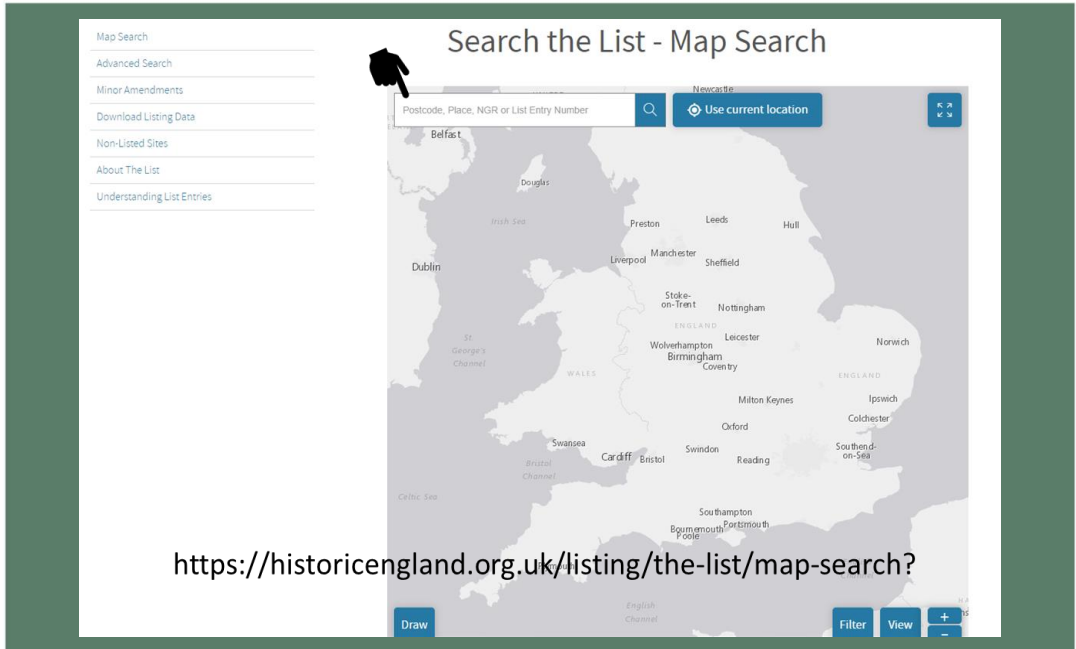
(<https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records>)

For Scottish sites you can look on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes

(<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/gardens-and-designed-landscapes/>) and for sites in Northern Ireland you can

consult the Inventory of Heritage Gardens: (<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/articles/historic-parks-gardens-and-demesnes>)

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<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search?>

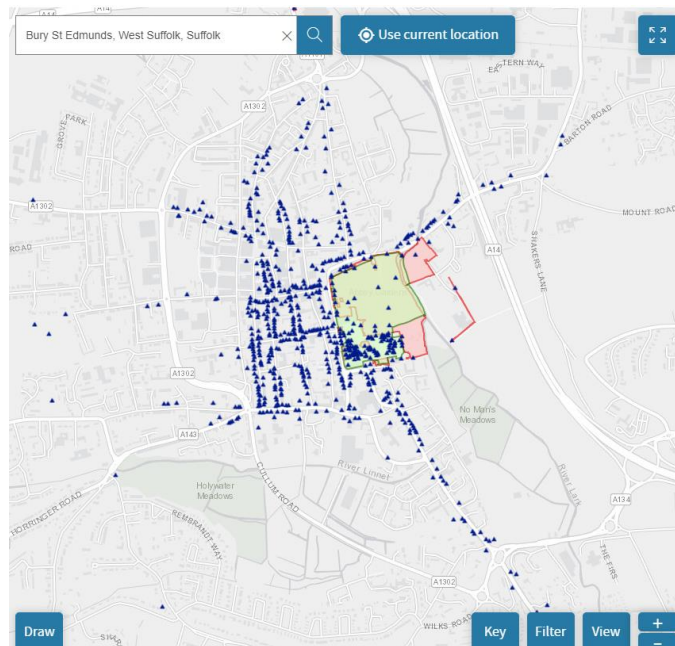
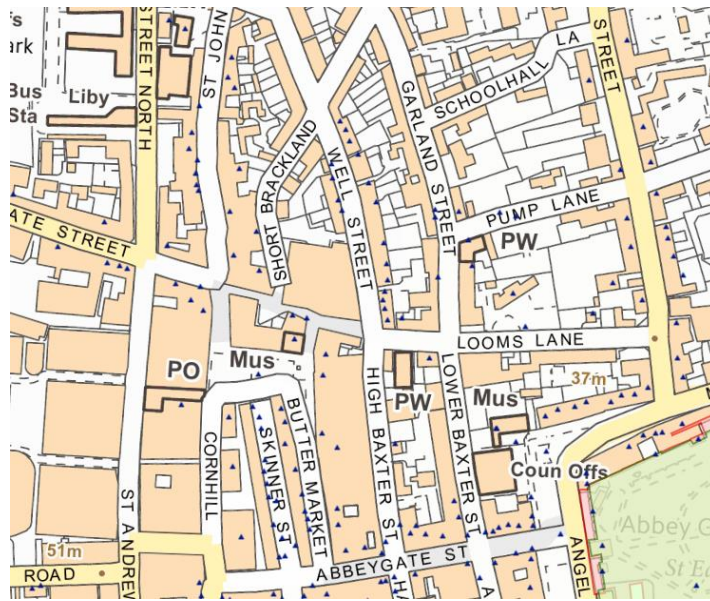
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As this webinar is part of the training for the Suffolk's Unforgettable Gardens Story and most of our viewers tonight are from England, let's go back to searching for a site on the National Heritage List and if you Google 'Historic England Map Search' you should get to an option to 'Search the List – Map Search' or alternatively you can follow this link:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search?> Which will be in the notes.
Either method will take you straight to this map.

To find your site, you type in the nearest village or town (or a postcode) into the search box indicated and up will come a list of suggestions – which hopefully will contain the location you want and will take you right into the heart of that settlement on a large-scale map.

As an example, I am going to look for The Abbey Gardens in Bury St Edmunds, so I will type Bury St Edmunds into the search box at the top.

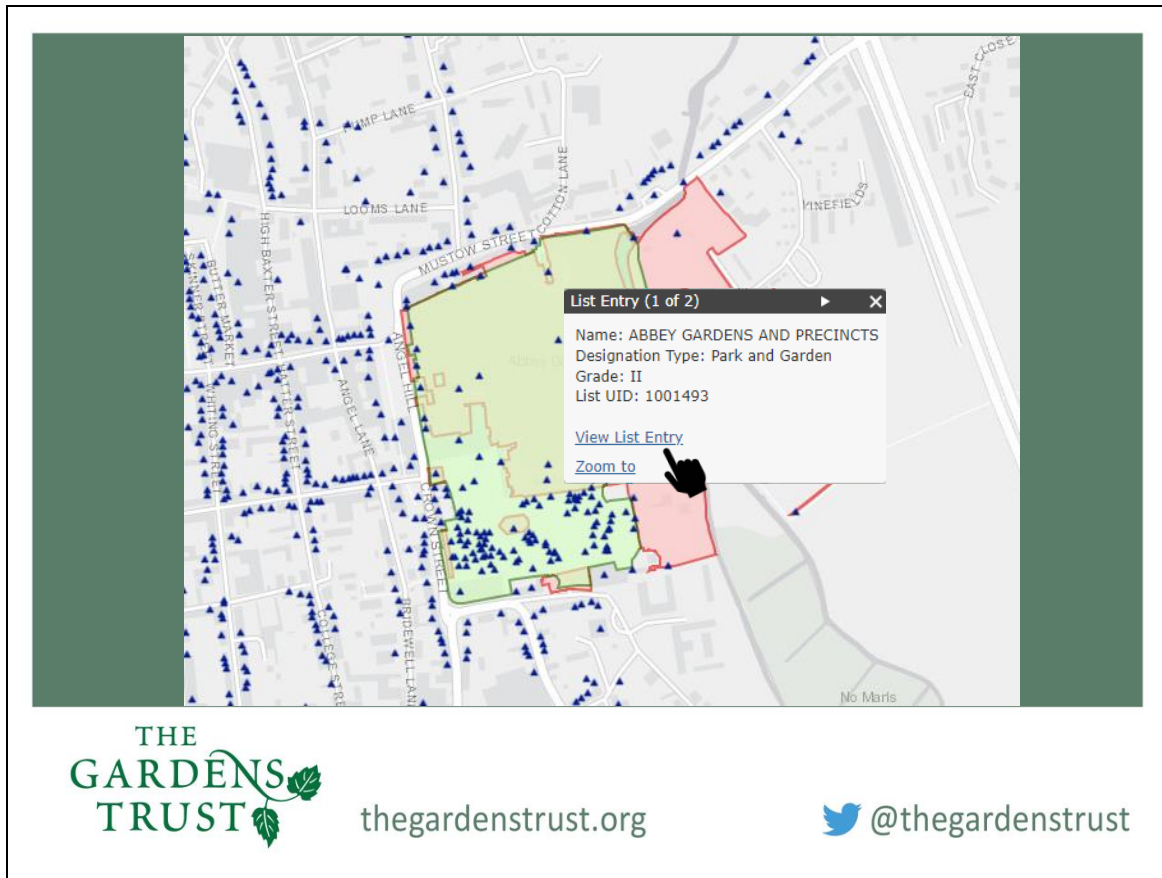
Slide 6



The screen zooms into the heart of Bury St Edmunds but you can use the controls you'll see in the bottom right of screen or your mouse wheel to pull out a bit and look for your site. The map changes its appearance to look like this.

Immediately, I can see the green shaded area which tells me that this is a Registered Park or Garden on the NHLE. Let's enlarge the second map to look at the information we have.

Slide 7




You can now see clearly the boundaries of the garden and how the registered area fits into the surrounding roads. There are lots of blue triangles, which are listed buildings or structures and red areas which denote scheduled monuments. As you would expect, at a ruined abbey site, the red area is large and in fact overlaps with the green registered garden area at this site.


If I left click anywhere in the green area, this information box comes up telling me the official name of the park or garden, in this instance Abbey Gardens and Precincts and it is designated as Grade II on the NHLE register with a UID number of 1001493. It is important to make sure you use the official name in any searches because there are many parks and gardens with similar names on the register. Like racehorses, they all have a unique name, as well as their UID.


By left clicking on the blue triangles in the green shaded area we can find out more about the listed buildings and structures. These might be features of the garden which were built when it was created or inserted at a later stage, or they might be not connected at all apart from being geographically close. The triangles in the middle of the green area are in, this case, mostly standing remains from the abbey complex but one is a drinking fountain and sundial.

Towards the bottom of the white box is a link to take you to the list entry for this garden.

Slide 8

Overview

Official List Entry

3 Comments and Photos


Overview

Heritage Category: Park and Garden

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1001493

Date first listed: 08-Jan-2001



Historic England Archive: SAWS20144

Your photos and comments are welcome
This photo may not represent the current condition of the site

[View all](#)

Location

Location of this list entry and nearby places that are also listed. Use our [map search](#) to find more listed places.



We are now taken to the overview page for the site, which has the same identifying information that we just have seen, but we have two options to look at above: the Official List Entry and the tab on the right tell us there are an additional 3 comments and photos for this site too. Later in on in this series of webinars we will talk about the button on the right which is link to an initiative called Enriching the List and enables anyone to add information, images or anecdotes to flesh out what is known about the garden.

If you scroll down on this page, you will find a more detailed map of the area which you can zoom in on, for a closer look. The listed buildings are now blue markers and the interrelation between the garden and the area covered by the scheduled monument, in red, can be more clearly seen.

On this occasion we will follow the Official List Entry tab at the top

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Official list entry

Heritage Category:	Park and Garden
Grade:	II
List Entry Number:	1001493
Date first listed:	08-Jan-2001


Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:	Suffolk
District:	West Suffolk (District Authority)
Parish:	Bury St. Edmunds
National Grid Reference:	TL 85709 64162



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If, in the past, you have looked at any list entry on the NHLE this format will look very familiar.

All entries start with an Overview telling us the Heritage Category, in this case it's a Park or Garden (opposed to a listed building, scheduled monument, battlefield or shipwreck) it is Grade II, its UID number and when it was first placed on the register – here: 8 January 2001

Under the location we can see the garden is in Suffolk in the West Suffolk District and the parish is unsurprisingly Bury St Edmunds. However, you will often find that larger landscapes might cross parish boundaries and all the parishes they cover will be listed here.

At the bottom of this section is the 12-figure national grid reference. So, all-in-all, there is absolutely no way that the location of this garden can be confused with another park or garden on the register!

Slide 10

Details

A public park opened at the end of the C19, originally developed by Nathaniel Hodson as a botanic garden in 1831 on the site of the medieval St Edmund's Abbey, beside a series of Town Walks dating from the early C18.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The Abbey Gardens occupy the site of St Edmund's Abbey, one of the largest and most important Benedictine abbeys in medieval England. The Abbey was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1539, stripped and the ruins left to become a quarry for local builders. The Abbot's Palace was converted into a private house, but was demolished by its owner Major Richardson Pack in 1720. Soon afterwards two lime avenues were planted in the Great Churchyard on the south side of the Abbey Precinct, for use as town promenades, and the ruins to the north were acquired by the Davers family who lived in Abbey House on the adjacent Angel Hill. The land thus became part of their garden, while the Great Churchyard was purchased by the town Corporation in 1798. In 1806 Abbey House and its garden were inherited by the Marquis of Bristol, whose main residence was Ickworth House, near Bury St Edmunds (qv). In 1823 the surveyor J G Lenny produced a map of the Abbey House and garden which shows that there was a kitchen garden where the cathedral building is now, and an orchard on the site of the Old English Rose Garden. There was also an icehouse, a greenhouse, and a sundial. Nathaniel Hodson first established a botanical garden in the grounds in 1821, on the east side of the Great Churchyard, but in 1831 the Marquis offered him a larger area for the garden, at the northern end of the Abbey Precinct on the site of the Great Court of the Abbey, where it remains today. Hodson rented the land together with the adjacent Alwyne House from the Marquis and the garden he laid out, which was financed by subscribers, was recorded in 1834 by R Payne on his map of the town. Originally purely scientific in nature, the planting of the circular garden with its concentric beds was widened to include ornamental plants to attract more subscribers. Hodson became Mayor of the Corporation and died in 1861.

Between 1863 and 1885 two further avenues were planted in the Great Churchyard to enhance its public appeal, while at the end of the C19 the Abbey Gardens were opened to the public, but with a high entrance fee. This led to a group of local people campaigning for them to be turned into a free public park, with the result that in 1912 the Borough Council leased the gardens from the Marquis of Bristol and the park was opened. In 1936 the concentric design of Hodson's beds in the circular garden was redesigned and replaced by the sixty-four island beds which remain today (2000). In 1953 the Borough bought the Gardens from the Marquis of Bristol and began to manage the area around the abbey ruins, thus reuniting the two main parts of the Abbey Precinct - the Abbey Gardens and the Great Churchyard - into single ownership once again. The site remains (2000) in single, public ownership.



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Scrolling down, at the top of the Details section is a very brief summary of what is special about this park to qualify it for national designation – we refer to this as the garden's Statement of Significance.

In the Historic Development section below, any former uses of the site might be mentioned before the date or century that the garden was first created, along with who built it and a brief description. Subsequent changes might be written here too, particularly any changes in garden style, the owner who made the changes along with possibly a designer, if known. At the end of the description will be the most recent information about the site and a reference to its ownership today – private, institutional or public.

There's no need to read all of this slide and the next few slides, as you can have a look at the listing after tonight's session, or you may have watched Caroline Holmes' excellent online talk on The Abbey Gardens, last night, as part of this GT's Unforgettable Gardens series on Suffolk. (There are two more talks in the series have a look on the Events page on the GT website to book)

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DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING The Abbey Gardens and Great Churchyard are situated in the centre of the town of Bury St Edmunds, The Gardens covering an area of c 220m x 300m in the northern half of St Edmund's Abbey precinct which, including the Great Churchyard, extends to c 400m x 300m. The site is partly enclosed by the remains of the medieval precinct walls, bounded to the north by Mustow Street, to the west by Angel Hill and Crown Street, to the south by Honey Hill, and to the east by the River Lark. The ground is generally level but with a slight fall towards the river on the eastern boundary.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main entrance to the Gardens (the whole of which are a scheduled ancient monument) is from the north-west via the richly decorated Abbey Gate or Great Gate (listed grade I) which was built between 1346 and 1353. It leads from Angel Hill into the Gardens on to a long walk through the centre of the circular beds (see below). Three further gates give access to the gardens: via Mustow Street to the north where the path leads to Alwyne House (built around 1830 onto a stretch of C14 walling, listed grade I) and on into the Gardens; via a footbridge over the River Lark to the east; and through a passage along the back of St James' cathedral to the south which links the Gardens to the Great Churchyard, itself crossed by several pedestrian routes. The main entrance to the Great Churchyard is off Crown Street via the Norman Tower (listed grade I) which was constructed in 1120-48.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS The major structures within the Abbey Precinct are the ruins of the Abbey (many individually listed grade I), the Abbey Gate, and the Norman Tower. St James' cathedral, midway along the western boundary of the site, has a nave by John Wastell, architect of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, which dates from 1503, and a chancel added by the architect Stephen Dykes Bower in the 1960s. The principal buildings relating to the Gardens are Abbey House (listed grade II*) and Alwyne House. Abbey House, situated on the south side of Abbey Gate, has a C19 front facing Angel Hill with an C18 back facing the Gardens and was built by the Davers family in c 1720; they created a kitchen garden on the site of a bowling green (now, 2000, site of the cathedral cloister and car park). Alwyne House is situated within the Gardens, towards the centre of the northern boundary, and was built for Nathaniel Hodson to live in while he developed his botanical garden. It has its own small enclosed garden area and is now (2000) used as a tea room.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The Abbey Gardens have been developed as a series of enclosed spaces which occupy elements of the abbey ruins. The main axial path from the Abbey Gates runs east, flanked by lawns planted with trees before entering the circular garden, which is enclosed by yew hedges and laid out with sixty-four island beds planted with annual bedding. The path continues east to leave this area and enters the less formal eastern section of the Gardens, where the ruins of the Abbey sit in lawns scattered with individual trees. From the Abbey Gate two further paths turn north and south to skirt the circular garden, that to the north passing a series of small formal gardens, the ice-cream kiosk (a C19 garden house built in the Regency Gothic style, listed grade II), and the mid C20 aviary, all laid out along the northern boundary. The path then turns south-east along the border of the gardens attached to Alwyne House to rejoin the central axial path east of the circular garden. The southern path from the Gate passes Abbey House with a small formal herb garden below its east front and leads

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The descriptions all follow the same format with sub-headings and start off with the site's physical location, boundaries and aspect.

Next there will be the Entrances and Approaches section which covers not only those used today but describes those that have been there in the past too.

If there is a principal building associated with the park or garden, it will be briefly described before we come to the sections, we are most interested in – Gardens and Pleasure Grounds, and for many other sites there will be paragraphs for the Parkland and the Kitchen Gardens.

All the garden related sections may contain information about any listed buildings the registered area contains as well as those nearby that are considered part of the garden's Setting.

Slide 12

REFERENCES

Archaeol J 108, (1957), pp 168(89 The Great Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Management Plan, (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Report 1992) The Great Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Historical guide, (St Edmundsbury Borough Council 1996) The Abbey Gardens, Bury St Edmunds, Management Plan, (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Report 1997) Visitor's guide to St Edmundsbury Cathedral (1998) Bury St Edmunds Abbey, guidebook, (English Heritage 1999 reprint) The Abbey Gardens. History and bedding schemes, information leaflet, (St Edmundsbury Borough Council 2000)

Maps A Downing, Map of Bury St Edmunds, 1740 (St Edmundsbury Museums Service) T Warren, Map of Bury St Edmunds, 1747 (Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds) J G Lenny, Map of Bury St Edmunds, 1823 (Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds) J G Lenny, Survey of the Abbey House and grounds, 1823 (Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds) R Payne, Map of Bury St Edmunds, 1834 (Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds)

OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1886 2nd edition published 1904 3rd edition published 1926

Archival items St Edmundsbury Museums Service hold a large collection of historic prints, paintings, and photographs of the Abbey Gardens and the Great Churchyard, including a series of lithographs from the 1830s by J G Strutt.

Description written: September 2000 Register Inspector: EMP Edited: May 2001



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At the end, is a list of Resources the listing entry has made use of – they are useful for us to know too, so you can make a note of them particularly if you are planning a visit to the archive centre to look at original material.

If the park or garden, you are interested in, is on Historic England's Register – then you are off to a flying start but don't assume there is nothing more to find out – there very often is and many of the sites have not been updated over the past 20 or 30 years.



Other places to look for previous research

- Parks and Gardens UK (PGUK)
- County Gardens Trusts
- Friends Groups

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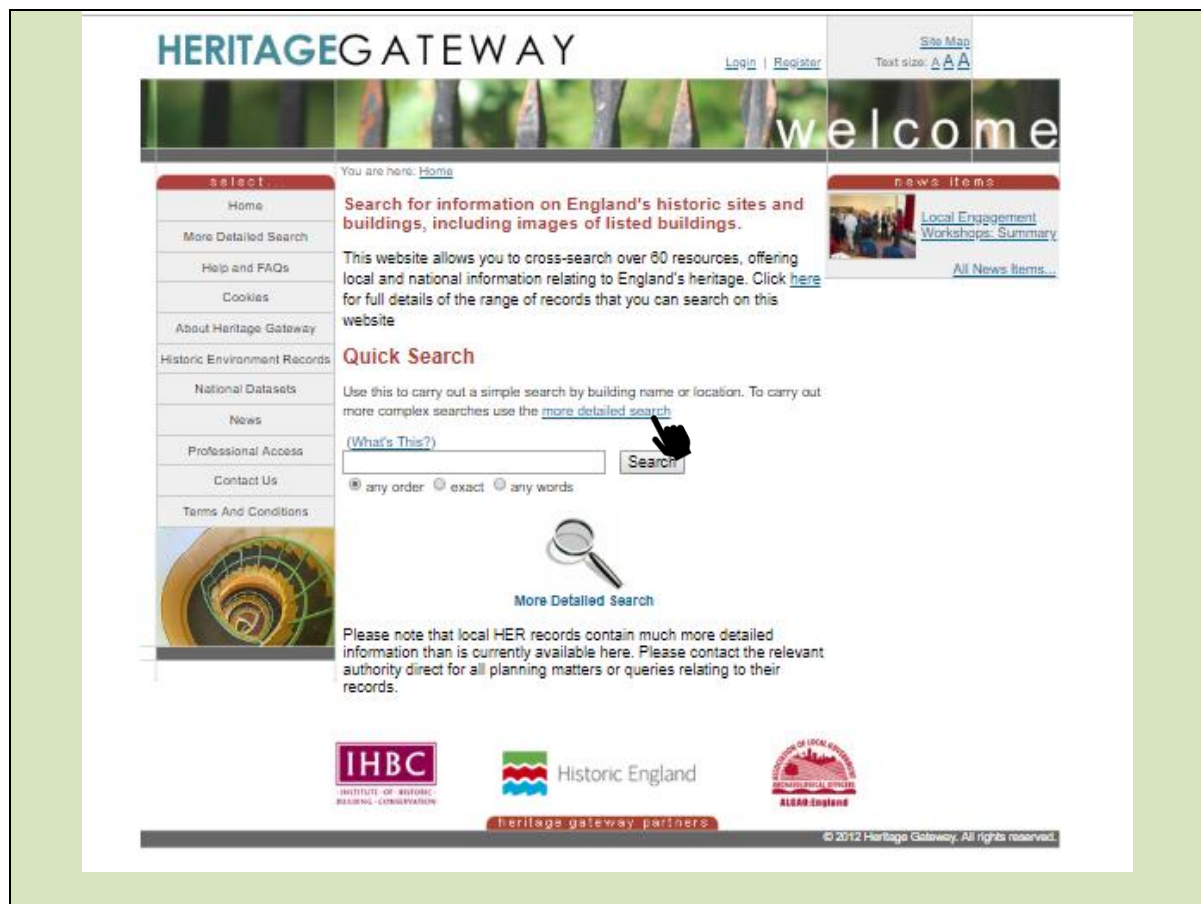
If your park or garden is not on the Register, there are other places you might discover the research from other people.

The Parks and Gardens UK website (<https://www.parksandgardens.org/>) is the best online archive dedicated to parks and gardens and is run from Hestercombe in Somerset. PGUK holds information about designated sites on the register and information for many non-designated sites too. It's worth checking to see if someone has submitted their research summary, although some gardens are listed with very few facts other than their location and a short sentence describing what type of garden they are.

Your chosen site might have been researched by the local county garden trust (CGT) – several of the CGTs have formed inventories of gardens and these may be available on their websites or by making an enquiry. If you can't see any evidence of their research, maybe get in touch and tell them where you interested in looking at – they may be able to give you helpful information or contact details if you want to visit the park or garden.

Lastly, many parks, and some privately-owned gardens, have supporters or friends' groups. Friends' groups fulfil several different roles, but some may have a dossier of historical information and anecdotal evidence that they have collected over the years.

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Another mine of online information can be found on the Heritage Gateway website – an immense database that aspires to draw together all the logged bits of research – from results of archaeological digs to entries on PGUK. It says on its website that it allows you to cross-search over 60 resources. This database can be a bit daunting to navigate but it's worth it - <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

This is the home page, and I will show you a quick example of how to search it. I'm going to look for Helmingham Hall in Suffolk. By clicking on the link titled 'more detailed search' you will be taken to a map of the UK.

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Help and FAQs
Cookies

how to use the map visit our [help](#) page

The detailed search also allows you to search using any combination of location (Where), type (What), period (When) and person (Who), as well as which resources you would like to search. e.g. specific Historic Environment Record only.

Where

What

When

Who

Resources

Map

Admin Location

Find on map:

Helmingham
Search results:

Helmingham, Suff (Place)
HELMINGHAM, TAMWORTH, STAFFORDSHIRE (Street)

Enter place name, street name, postcode or grid reference

Search within: 1km of selected location

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Click to search by Grid Reference

Search Summary

Where = Within 1km of selected location (TM185575)

Above the map is a box which says, 'find on map' and in there I have put Helmingham and clicked 'Find', a new panel appears underneath, often with a short list of possibilities here we have 2 options - I have clicked to confirm Helmingham, Suffolk (place). A purple box shows the 1 km square around the site so you can double check you are in the right place.

Bottom right is a Search button, which take you to the following page . . .

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The screenshot shows the Heritage Gateway search results page. The header includes the 'HERITAGE GATEWAY' logo and a 'results' banner. A sidebar on the left contains a search filter dropdown, a message 'Your request was sent to 15 resources', and a list of results: 'Total Results: 89', 'Refine your search', 'Start new search', 'Help and FAQs', and 'Cookies'. The main content area shows the search results summary, including a map view option and a list of results categorized by database type.

Database	Results
Statutory Data	
The National Heritage List for England	36 results
National Designation Decisions	
Designation Decision Records (Expired Certificate of Immunity from Listing entries)	No records matched your search
Designation Decision Records (De-listed entries)	No records matched your search
Designation Decision Records (Non-designated entries)	No records matched your search
Non-Statutory National Data	
Historic Milestone Society Database	No records matched your search
Historic England research records	10 results
National Trust HBSMR	No records matched your search
Parks and Gardens UK	1 results
NMR Excavation Index	3 results
Church Heritage Record	1 results
Local Records	
Durham Historic Environment Record	No records matched your search
Gloucestershire County Council: Historic Environment Record	No records matched your search
Northumberland Historic Environment Record	No records matched your search
Suffolk HER	38 results

You can see, on the left, we are now looking at a summary of results in a list, but you do have the option to look at the results on a map, here on the right, which may be more of use to you, particularly if you are researching in a county where the Historic Environment Record (HER) entries have been uploaded. If they have, the map will have familiar blue triangles for listed buildings and small orange circles, or areas shaded in orange which mark features and landscape sites on the local HER. Unfortunately, sites in Suffolk have not yet had the HER information uploaded to this map so I shall stick with the Summary Results.

Here, we can look down to see which databases contain information about Helmingham, from the Statutory Data at the top (that's items on the NHLE that we discussed earlier). Underneath in green, are National Designations Decisions – where a site might have had a designation, but it has been subsequently removed or where a non-designated site has been considered for designation but has been unsuccessful. It says here that there are none of these for Helmingham.

In mauve, is the Non-Statutory National Data list of other databases which have been linked to the Heritage Gateway – it's probably unlikely you'll want anything from the Historic Milestone Society, but you may want to look at HE's research records or the National Monument's Excavation Index. There is also a link here to the relevant page on the Parks and Gardens UK website.

The bottom section, in orange, lists all the Suffolk HER records and you might just be able to make out that there are 38 records for Helmingham.

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The screenshot displays the Suffolk HER (Historic Environment Record) website. The page is titled 'Resource Summary Results' and shows a list of search results. The results are organized into two columns. The left column lists results 1 to 10, and the right column lists results 16 to 30 of 38. The results include various archaeological find spots and sites, such as 'Helmingham Hall', 'The Old Rectory, Helmingham (PMed)', 'The Wilderness' (Rom), 'The Wilderness' adjoining Rectory garden (Un), 'Pond Meadow' (Un), 'Pond Meadow' (Rom), 'Pond Meadow' (Sax), 'Pond Meadow' (Med), 'Mill Mount', 'Medieval artefact scatter of pottery, apparently a house site', 'Medieval artefact scatter of pottery within an area of dark soil', 'Church of St Mary', 'Earthworks of a possible loft of unknown date', 'Helmingham Park: The Mount, Helmingham Hall', and 'Artefact scatter of unknown date and nature'. The results are displayed as a list of links, with some links highlighted in red boxes. The page also includes a sidebar with navigation links and a search bar.

If we open up the Suffolk HER link, we can see more details for those 38 records. There are a lot of archaeological find spots for sherds of pottery, worked flints, metalwork, amber beads etc but the entries I would be most interested in, would be Helmingham Hall itself, Earthworks, The Mount in Helmingham Park and the Keeper's House. All of these will tell you something about the history and layout of the landscape.

This is one way of discovering your county's HER but of course you can also have a look at their own website. HERs, and their ways of searching their records, all vary from one county to the next. So, it is good to become familiar with the HER you are interested in. Let's have a look at the Suffolk HER website.

Suffolk County Council

Home » Culture, heritage and leisure » Suffolk Archaeological Service » The Historic Environment Record

The Historic Environment Record

The Historic Environment Record (HER) is a collection of information about the nature and location of archaeological sites in Suffolk.

The HER is used to identify and assess sites that are at risk of damage by new development. It can also be used for research purposes by academics, pupils or the public, wishing to learn about the past.

The main HER inventory is held in a database and on digital mapping. We also hold supplementary information, such as, plans, photographs, drawings or reports.

How to access information from the HER

Read the [HER User Guidelines](#) if you want to use HER. There are various ways to access information from the HER, depending on what you need the HER information for.

Choice of services

Data request from HER	Complete data request online form
Parish Code request (before conducting fieldwork)	Complete parish code request online form
For personal study or research	Search Suffolk Heritage Explorer

For complex studies you can do either of the following:

- Email the HER stating your requirements if you wish to receive data digitally
- Make an appointment to discuss your requirements with the HER team at the office

Please note that there are [charges](#) in place for using the HER for commercial work.

Suffolk County Council

Culture, heritage and leisure

Suffolk Archaeological Service

- Archaeological planning and countryside advice »
- Archaeological brief and specification application form »
- What to do if you find an archaeological object »
- The Historic Environment Record
- Archaeological Archives service »
- Heritage crime »
- About the Suffolk Archaeological Service »

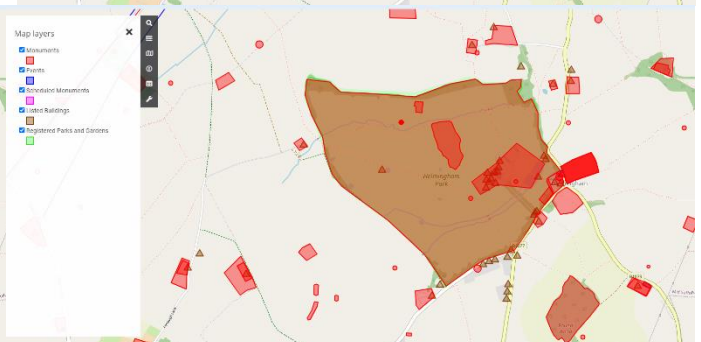
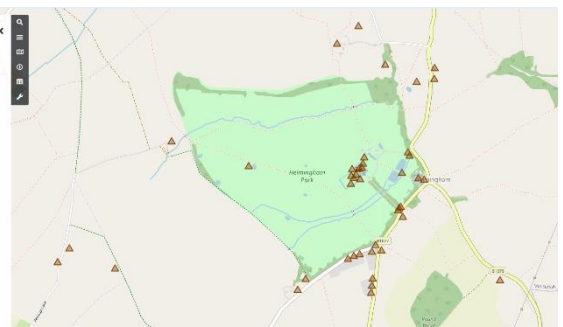
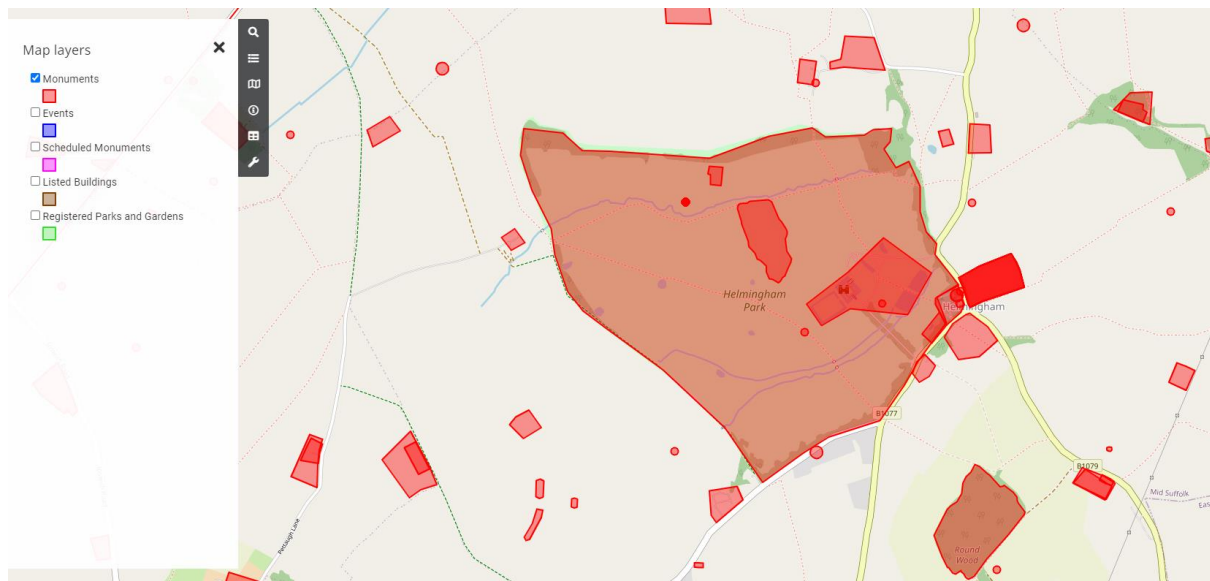
This is their home page, and they state at the top that the ‘*HER is a collection of information about the nature and location of archaeological sites in Suffolk*’. Although the HER is predominantly about archaeology it also has other information on it and is being added to all the time.

Underneath they write ‘*The HER is used to identify and assess sites that are at risk or damage by new development. It can also be used for research purposes by academics, pupils or the public wishing to learn about the past*’. Volunteer researchers definitely come in the last group of people, and for you it is free to search. Developers wanting to put forward planning proposals often have to include a heritage statement and evaluate the affect their proposal could have on the historic environment – for this type of commercial enquiry there is a charge.

Underneath these two statements it says the HER holds supplementary information such as plans, photographs, drawings and reports – worth remembering if you are struggling to find information and you could ask them what they have. HER staff teams are always very busy and it could take a while to receive an answer, so exhaust other source options first.

This evening we are going to look at the third in the choice of services shown, for ‘personal study or research’ – which takes us to the Suffolk Heritage Explorer.

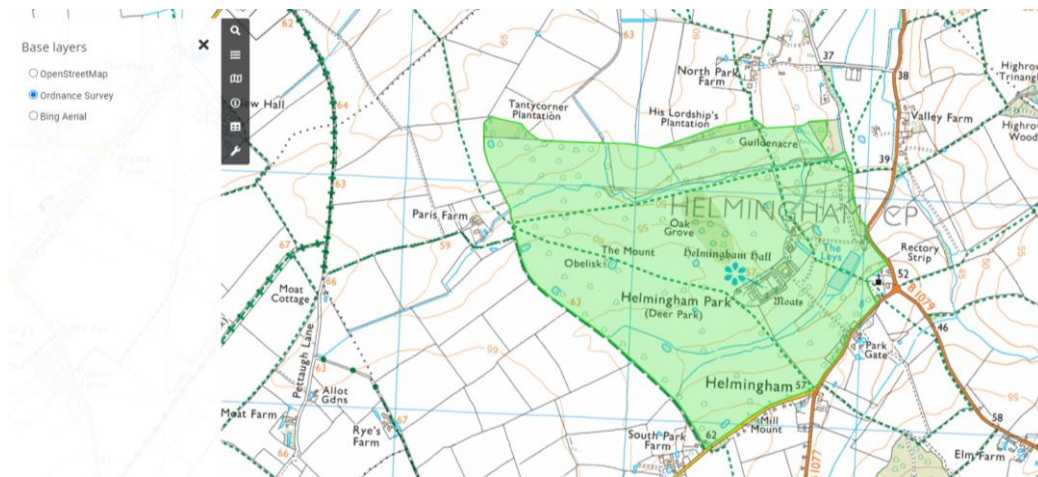
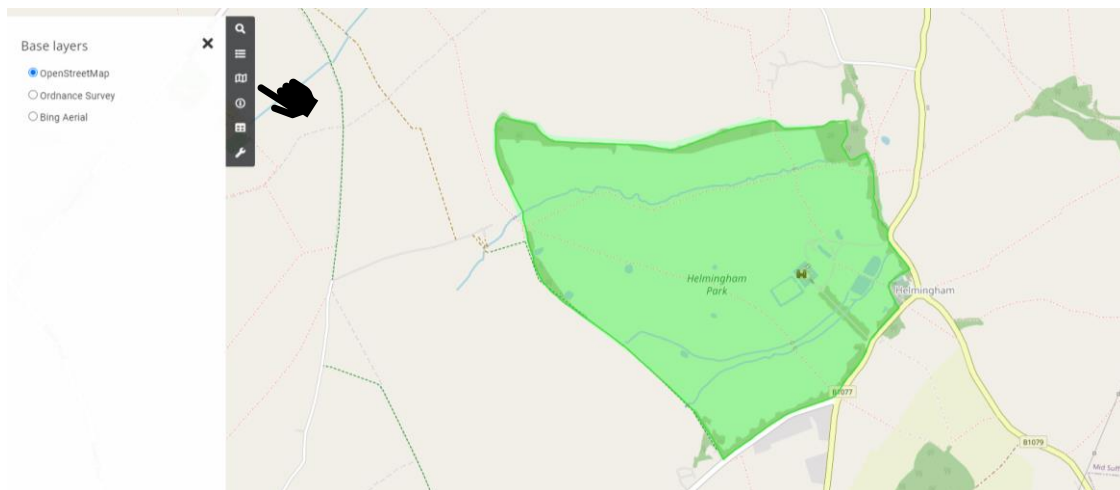
Slide 19



On the Explorer home page there are two options – do you want to search for your area or site in a catalogue format, or by conducting a map search. I am very much a visual person, so I usually opt for the Map Search, and this has taken us to a map of Helmingham with lots of red shapes and circles. These show the items or areas of archaeological interest but by using the menu button here you can choose which layer on the map you want. On the Event Layer there two events associated with Helmingham – which in this case are reports that have been carried out on two buildings – or you can tick the listed buildings layer – or the registered park or garden layer – not surprisingly Helmingham is marked in green as a landscape on the register as it's one of only two Suffolk Grade I landscapes.

Of course, you can tick all the layers and end up with a map like this!

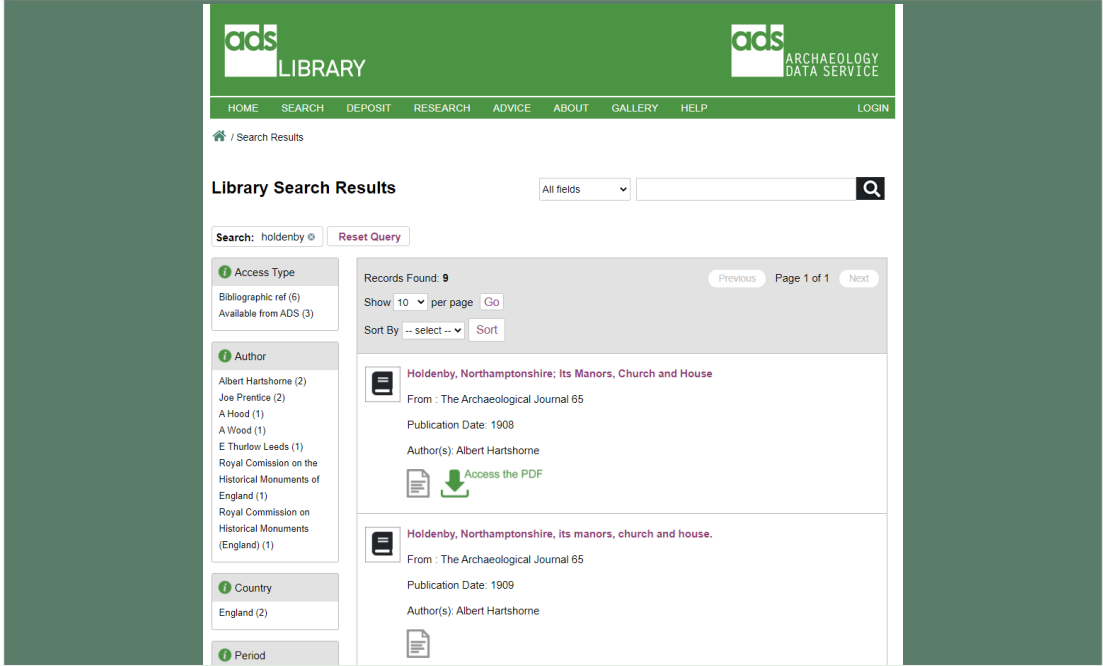
Slide 20



Another useful layer is the base layer of the map. Here is the open street format that we have just seen, but you might prefer to look with an OS map underneath, which gives lots of extra information or you can select the aerial photograph option.



I would suggest finding your county's HER website and having an explore of somewhere you know well so you can become familiar of what the site contains and the best way you can find your way round it.

Slide 21



The screenshot shows the ADS Archaeology Library search results page. The header includes the ADS logo and navigation links: HOME, SEARCH, DEPOSIT, RESEARCH, ADVICE, ABOUT, GALLERY, HELP, and LOGIN. The search results are for the query 'Holdenby'. The left sidebar shows filters for Access Type (Bibliographic ref (6), Available from ADS (3)), Author (Albert Hartshorne (2), Joe Prentice (2), A Hood (1), A Wood (1), E Thurlow Leeds (1), Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1), Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) (1)), Country (England (2)), and Period. The main results area shows 9 records found, with the first two displayed. The first record is 'Holdenby, Northamptonshire; Its Manors, Church and House' from 'The Archaeological Journal' 65, published in 1908, by Albert Hartshorne. The second record is 'Holdenby, Northamptonshire, its manors, church and house.' from 'The Archaeological Journal' 65, published in 1909, by Albert Hartshorne. A link to 'Access the PDF' is provided for the first record.

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/search/searchResults.xhtml>


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To end this section on databases, here are three more places you can search.

The first is this one – the ADS Archaeology Library, based in York, which is free to search and may throw up information about your site and any investigation records and other grey literature:

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/search/searchResults.xhtml>

Slide 22



The screenshot shows the 'Find an archive in the UK and beyond' page on The National Archives website. The page features a search bar at the top, a map of the UK, and a list of regions in England. The URL <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/find-an-archive> is displayed below the map. The logo for The Garden Trust is visible in the bottom left corner, and the text 'thegardenstrust.org' and '@thegardenstrust' are in the bottom right corner.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Search our records...

Home > Discovery > Find an archive

Find an archive in the UK and beyond

Search for an archive...

Find an archive using the map

Find UK archives

Choose a home nation

England Northern Ireland Scotland Wales

Or choose a region in England

South East

All South East

Berkshire

Buckinghamshire

Dorset

East Sussex

Greater London

Hampshire

Isle of Wight

Kent

We use cookies to improve services and ensure they work for you. Read our [cookie policy](#). Close

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<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/find-an-archive>

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If you have dabbled in genealogy, you will probably have come across The National Archives.

There are literally thousands of smaller archives and collections listed on here. You will need to narrow down the country at the top, followed by the region and county or you can use the advanced search facility and enter in the name of the site you are looking for. Up will come a list of items and which archive you can find them in. These archives might be online, or you may need to visit in person.

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/find-an-archive>

OASIS

The online system for reporting archaeological investigations and linking research outputs and archives



cotswold2-507283: Images and GIS Data from an Evaluation at Rectory Close, Ashleworth, Gloucestershire 2020
©Cotswold Archaeology

OASIS is an online reporting form enabling archaeological and heritage practitioners to provide information about their investigations to regional Historic Environment Records (HERs) and respective national heritage organisations.

As well as being an information-gathering tool, researchers may share reports with HERs for public release in the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Library.

The ADS, in addition to making the reports available online for access to the wider public, undertakes the curation and archiving of the

Recent and forthcoming improvements (October 2022)

Recent updates Improvement: research framework questions, from the new generation of frameworks, have been loaded into the system. Links to the new home for research frameworks are also in the form. Additional guidance is being created to help users on this part of the form. Improvement: on the admin page – the drop down list ... Continue reading Recent and forthcoming improvements (October 2022) →

Have icons disappeared within the form? Here's the solution →

OASIS V migration in Scotland →

Introducing the OASIS API →



<https://oasis.ac.uk/>

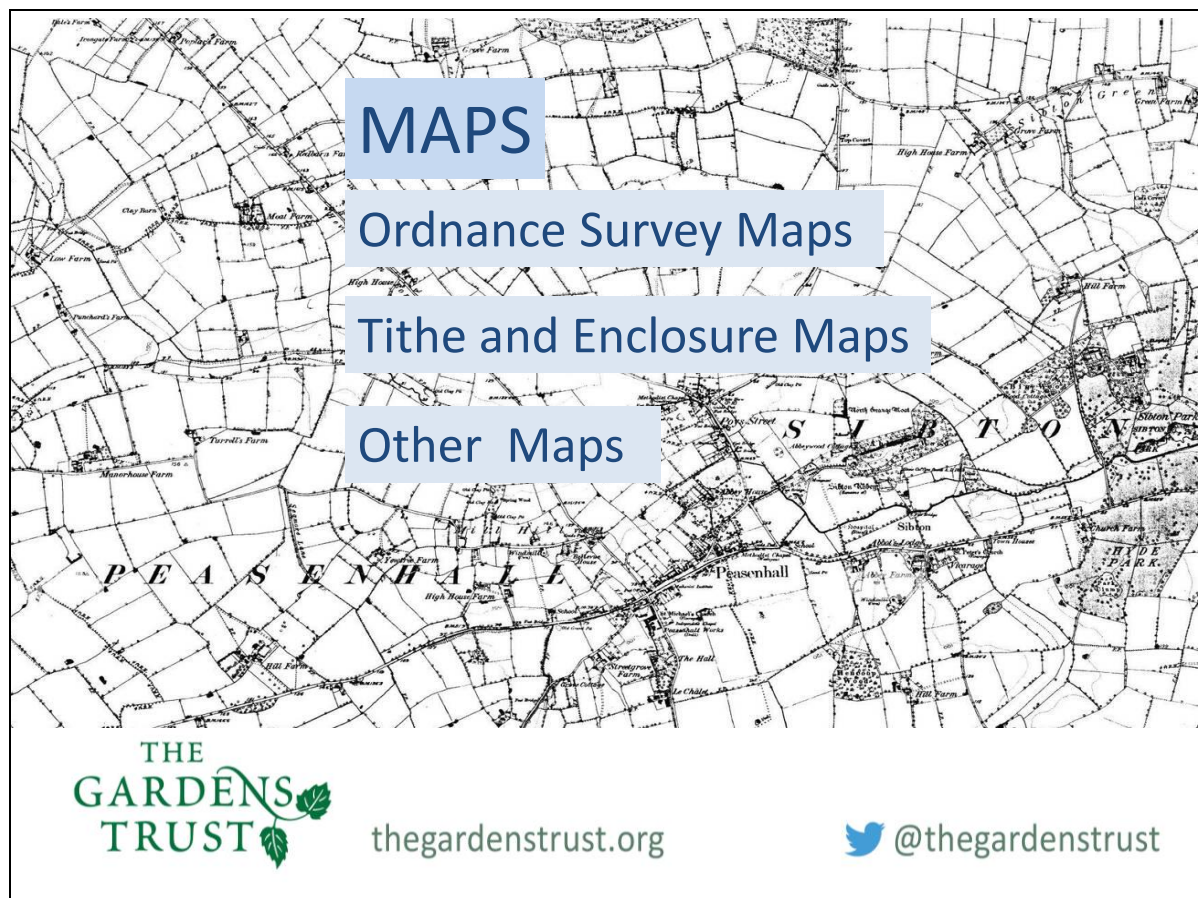
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OASIS was set up nearly 20 years ago as an interconnected database for archaeologists to record all their reports and excavations but is continually being added too. For example, the Gardens Trust has uploaded all the information we have, on Conservation Management Plans for 1500 landscapes – not the actual multi-page document files themselves but information the site and who wrote the plan and funded them etc., so that there is a record that the plans exist and clues to where they might be found.

This is a much more academic website than Heritage Gateway, and you need to register to be able to search it, but it has the potential to link many disciplines and multiple databases as well as all the HERs.

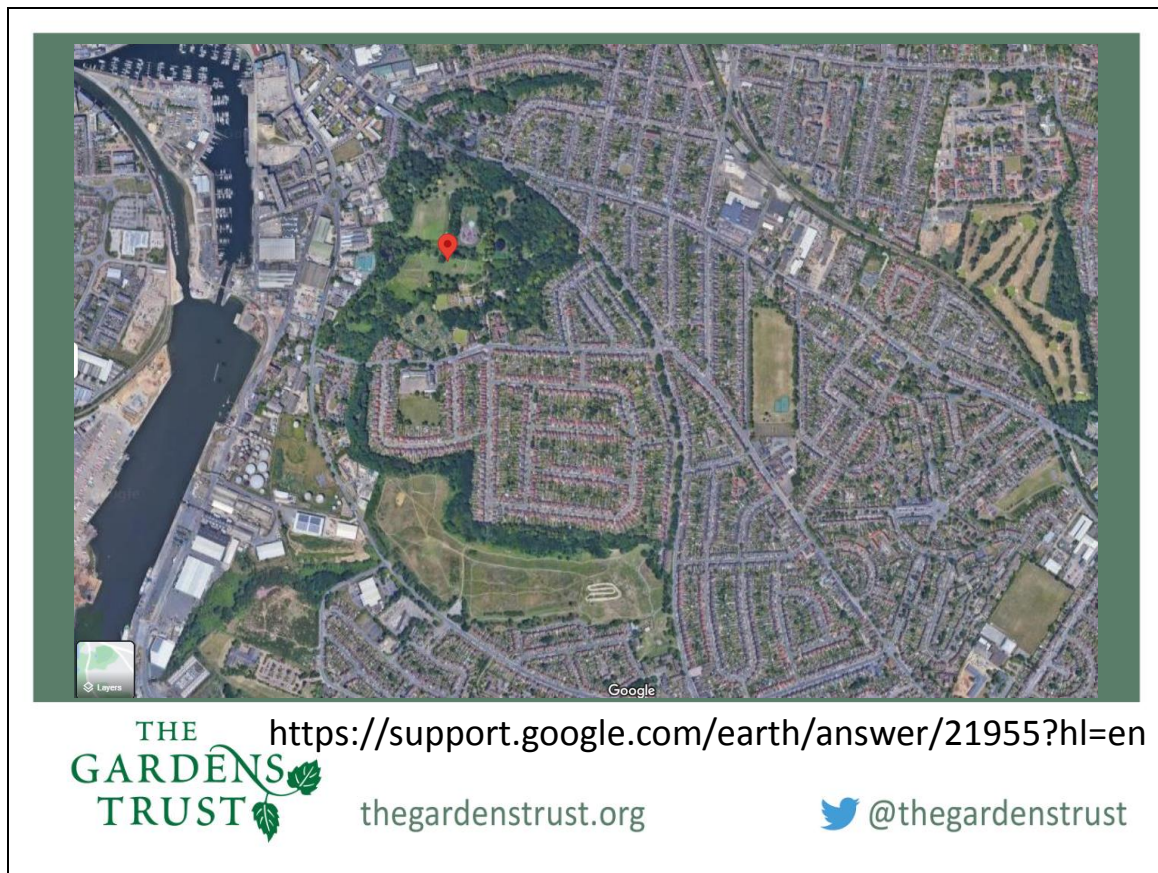
<https://oasis.ac.uk/>



When you know the boundaries of your park or garden then you can start to look at map evidence for how it looked in the past.

I'll talk about the Ordnance Survey maps this evening - where to find them and how to interrogate them for information.

There are other maps where we can find information about our sites, and some might be viewable online, but I am going to look at those in the next week's session on primary.



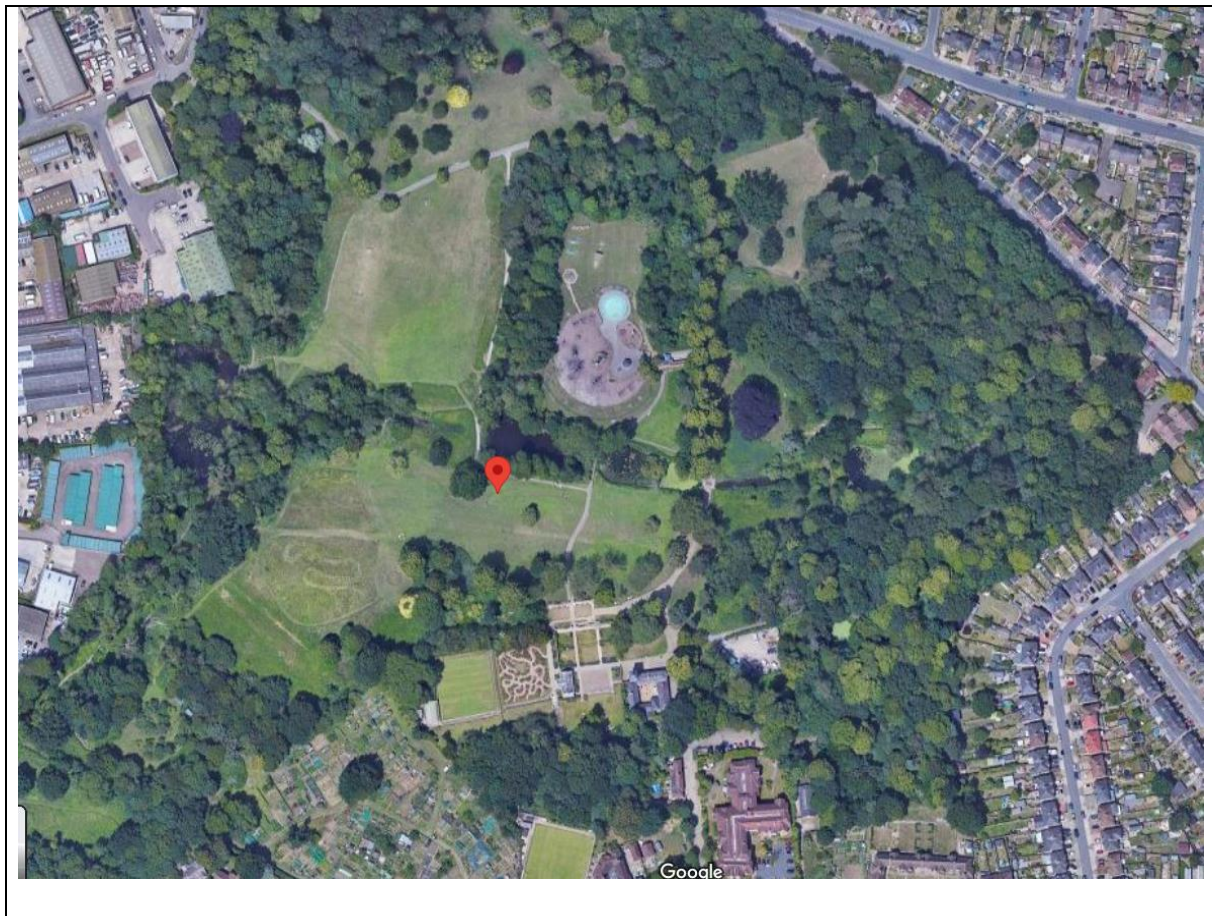
Before I look at any maps, I have a quick look at Google Earth. If you are unfamiliar with an area, after studying your site on the aerial photos, finding it on maps becomes much easier.

Google Earth also comes in useful if you are surveying gardens to draw up plans. If your measurements are producing a different shape on paper to the one you see on site, a quick check on an aerial shot like this, might confirm if your measurements are correct or not. Google Earth Pro has a time search facility which allows you to travel back over the past 20-years' worth of aerial images. For gardens where there has been a lot of recent changes this is very useful. You can install Google Earth Pro for free here:

<https://support.google.com/earth/answer/21955?hl=en>

As you can see here, I have chosen a site, in Suffolk, so many of you will know where this is but I have never visited it.

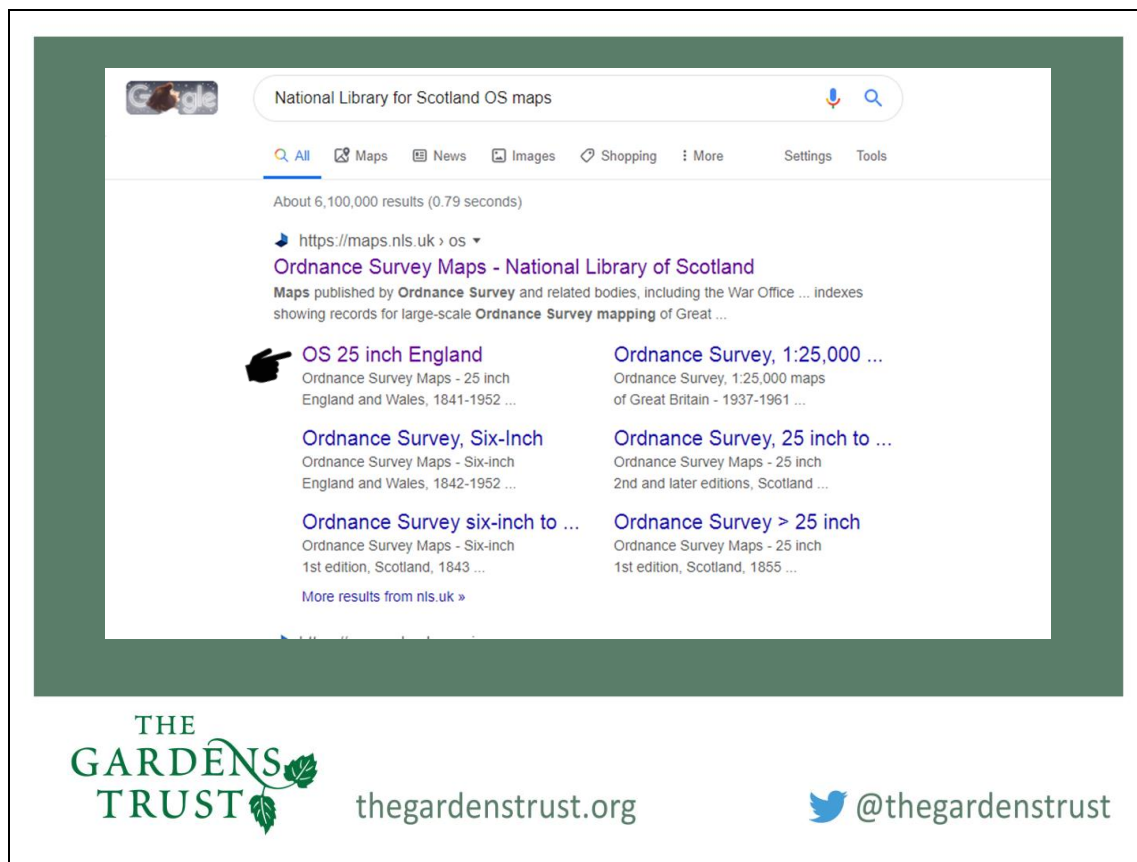
It is Holywells Park south-east of Ipswich town centre and adjacent to the River Orwell and Ipswich Marina. It's completely surrounded by development, both commercial and housing but you can already see from the air some interesting boundary shapes, belts of trees and I'm curious about the spur of trees heading north-east of the north of Holywells Park too.



If we zoom in further, we can look for buildings and landscape features. There is a concentration of garden features in the south, with an ornamental garden & possibly a bowling green or two. There are some buildings arranged in a square shape nearby and there are signs of some water features. There looks like to be a modern circular area and small pool in the centre of the park, this is bounded by 3 sides of a rectangle of mature trees. There are dense areas of tree cover on the east and north sides, and a thick belt of trees running along the west side. What is difficult to appreciate on an aerial photo are the contours of the land and whether your site is flat or contains slopes and viewpoints.

Now we are more familiar with the extent of the park and some landscape features, we can go looking online for old OS maps to compare with these recent aerial photos.

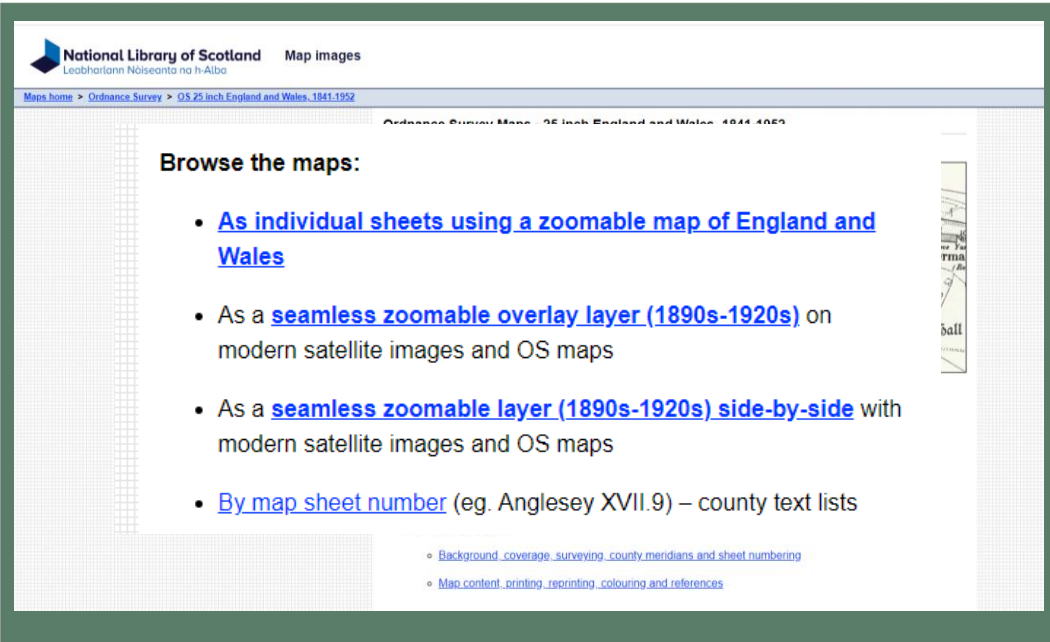
Slide 27



For large-scale Ordnance Survey maps, from the first editions published in the 1880s to further 20th century editions and revisions, we can use the marvellous National Library for Scotland website. (<https://maps.nls.uk>os>)

You can see different scale editions listed here, but for garden historians it is the 25-inch series that we work with the most. These maps show gardens in such detail, from paths and small buildings to tree plantings and greenhouses.

Not yet shown on this website, are the larger scale 1:10,000 maps. These show smaller individual features such as urns, seats and rockeries, but they were only commissioned by some towns and cities. You are very lucky if your park or garden falls into one of these maps.



The screenshot shows the National Library of Scotland's 'Map Images' page. The header includes the library's name in English and Gaelic, and the title 'Map Images'. A breadcrumb trail reads: 'Maps home > Ordnance Survey > OS 25 inch England and Wales, 1841-1952'. The main heading is 'Browse the maps:'. Below it are four bullet points: 1. 'As individual sheets using a zoomable map of England and Wales' (with a link). 2. 'As a seamless zoomable overlay layer (1890s-1920s) on modern satellite images and OS maps'. 3. 'As a seamless zoomable layer (1890s-1920s) side-by-side with modern satellite images and OS maps'. 4. 'By map sheet number (eg. Anglesey XVII.9) – county text lists'. At the bottom of the list are two links: 'Background, coverage, surveying, county meridians and sheet numbering' and 'Map content, printing, reprinting, colouring and references'. On the right side of the page, there is a vertical strip showing a map sheet with a 'ball' label. The footer of the slide features 'THE GARDENS TRUST' logo, the website 'thegardenstrust.org', and a Twitter handle '@thegardenstrust'.

National Library of Scotland
Leabharlann Nàiseanta na h-Alba

Map Images

Maps home > Ordnance Survey > OS 25 inch England and Wales, 1841-1952

OS 25 inch England and Wales, 1841-1952

Browse the maps:

- [As individual sheets using a zoomable map of England and Wales](#)
- As a [seamless zoomable overlay layer \(1890s-1920s\)](#) on modern satellite images and OS maps
- As a [seamless zoomable layer \(1890s-1920s\) side-by-side](#) with modern satellite images and OS maps
- [By map sheet number](#) (eg. Anglesey XVII.9) – county text lists

- [Background, coverage, surveying, county meridians and sheet numbering](#)
- [Map content, printing, reprinting, colouring and references](#)

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Clicking onto 'OS 25-inch England' brings us to this page where we have three options – I have enlarged them so you can see them more clearly.

As you can see the second option is a 'seamless zoomable overlay layer' which will cover the area you're interested in with a mix of different aged maps depending on what the library has available. This option is very useful for larger sites where you want to study the whole area they cover, and it falls across the joins in between individual map sheets.

The third option shows you the seamless overlay of maps on one side of your screen and the aerial photograph on the other. This is useful if you can't find where you are looking for on the map

I'm going to take you through the first option and look at an individual sheet because the Holywells landscape is wholly contained within it.

Slide 29

National Library of Scotland
Map Images
Find by place | [Explore georeferenced maps](#) | [Side by Side](#)
[with Bounding Boxes](#) | [with Marker Pin](#)

Maps home > OS 25 inch to the mile, Scotland, 1855-1882, 1892-1949; England and Wales, 1841-1952

Find a place:

Search Gazetteer ☒ UK ☐ World

Type a placename... or

Search by National Grid Reference:

Type Grid Ref...

Search County: Choose...

Choose a map series:

1. Select a category:
Great Britain, Ordnance Survey

2. Select a map / map series:
OS 25 inch, 1850s-1960s

[Zoom to this map / map series](#)

Change transparency of bounding boxes:

These series lists automatically update to those covering the map

Zoom to selected map extents? ☒

Show my location? ☐

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You are taken to a page which shows you the map coverage of the whole of Wales, England and Scotland and you may be able to see that some areas are not coloured purple – this means that there are not any maps covering these areas – yet. Keep checking though, because the library uploads new maps all the time.

Use the panel on the left to search for the map you want. You can search by county (drop down list), or you can enter a place name – for example, the nearest village.

Slide 30

The screenshot shows the National Library of Scotland's Map Finder interface. The main map displays a historical map of Ipswich with a blue box highlighting a specific area. The interface includes search filters, map controls, and a results panel on the right.

Results - 3 maps: (1884 - 1927)

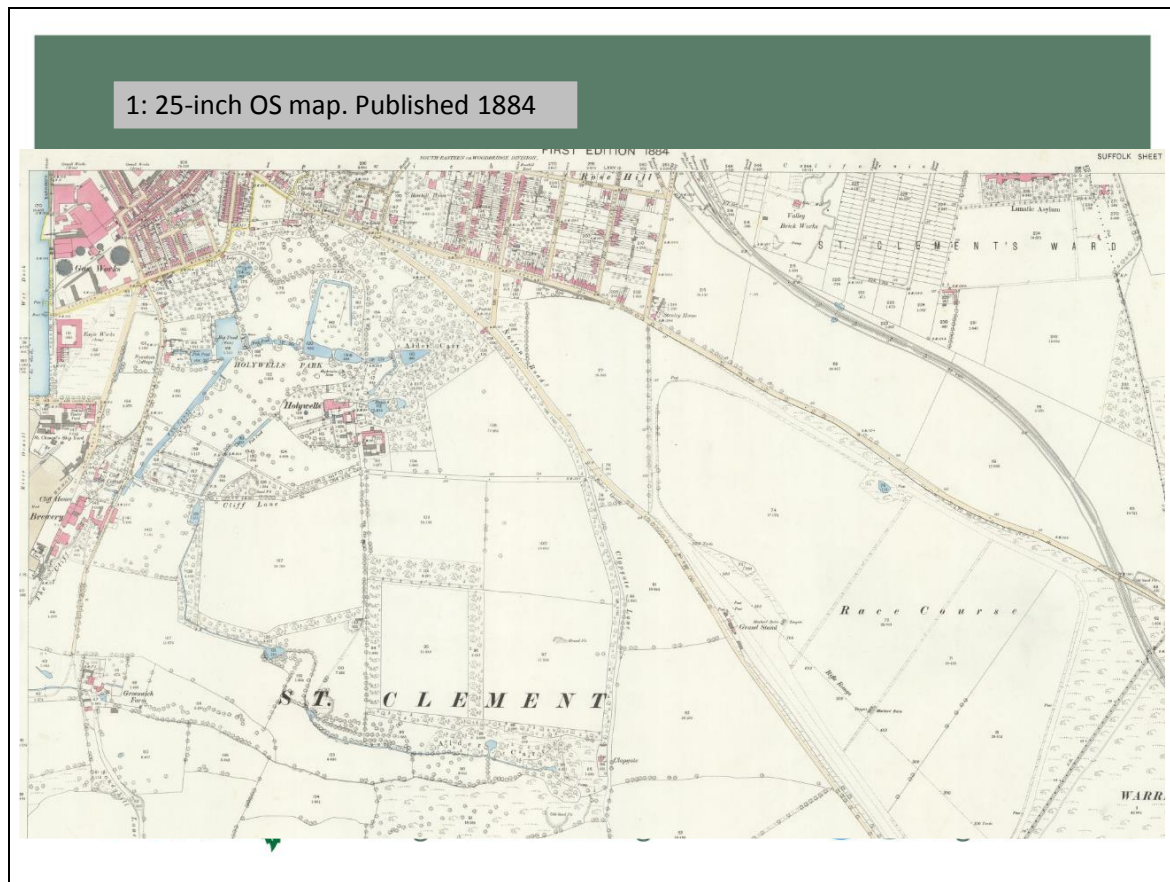
- Suffolk LXXV.16**
Series: Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile
Surveyed: 1880 to 1881
Published: 1884
- Suffolk LXXV.16**
Series: Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile
Revised: 1902
Published: 1904
- Suffolk LXXV.16**
Series: Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile
Revised: 1925
Published: 1927

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I put Ipswich into the box marked 'placename' and I was taken to this page. I have clicked onto the map sheet I think my site is in, and as you can see it now has a blue box around it.

We can see which maps are available in the panel on the right, and if I enlarge this panel there are 3 different map versions available, published in 1884, 1904 and 1927. You might want to look at them going back in time from the most recent, but tonight I am going to just look at the first one published in 1884, to see how Holywells Park looked in those days.

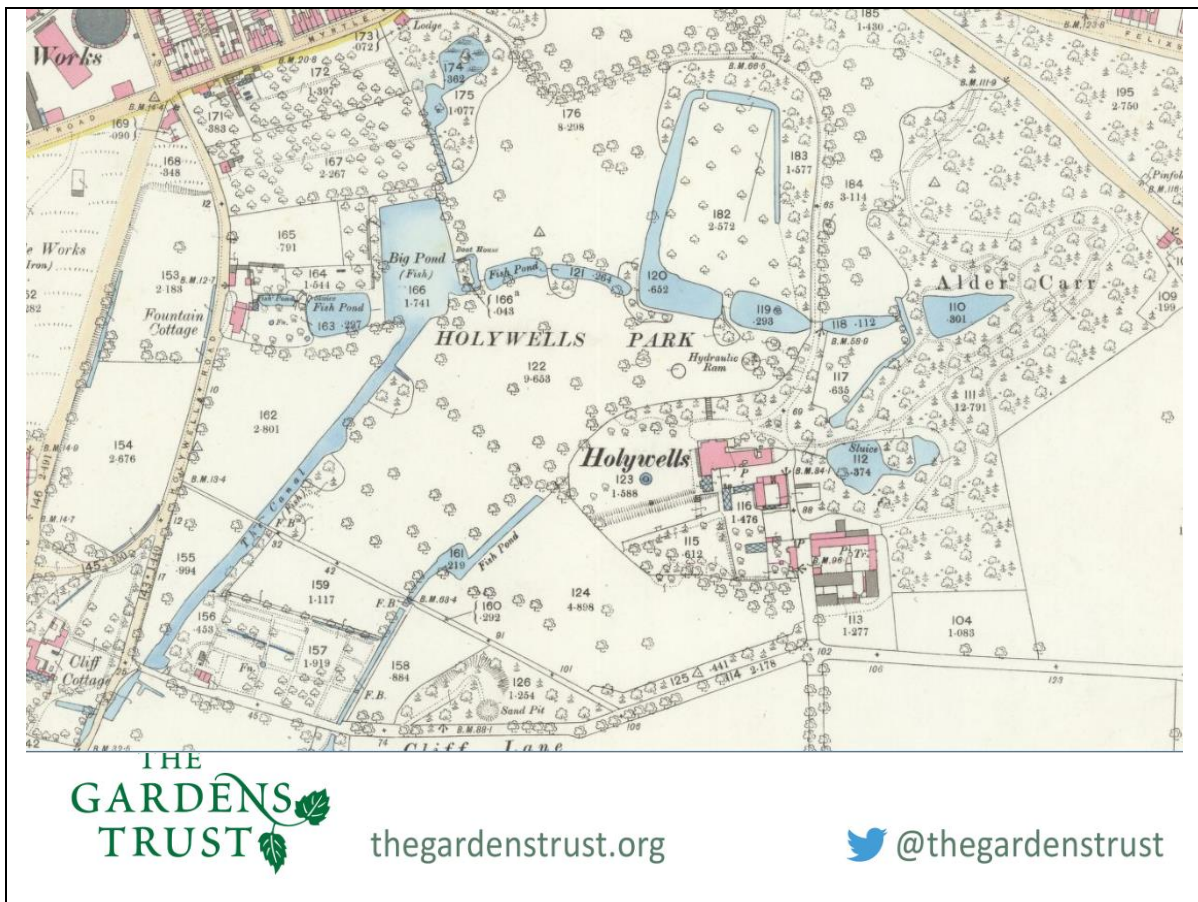


We'll now spend a short time to interrogate this map, to see what it tells us.

The first thing we notice, is that the Holywells site was very much on the edge of Ipswich in 1884. The eastern quay for the docks is just visible in the north-west corner, along with gas holders and some industrial development.

The roads from Nacton and Felixstowe enter the town at this point before meeting to form Bishop's Hill and at this time a racecourse is marked in between them with a railway line running away to the south-east to Felixstowe. The name Bishop's Hill and Holywells hints to me that this site has a church connection.

Slide 32

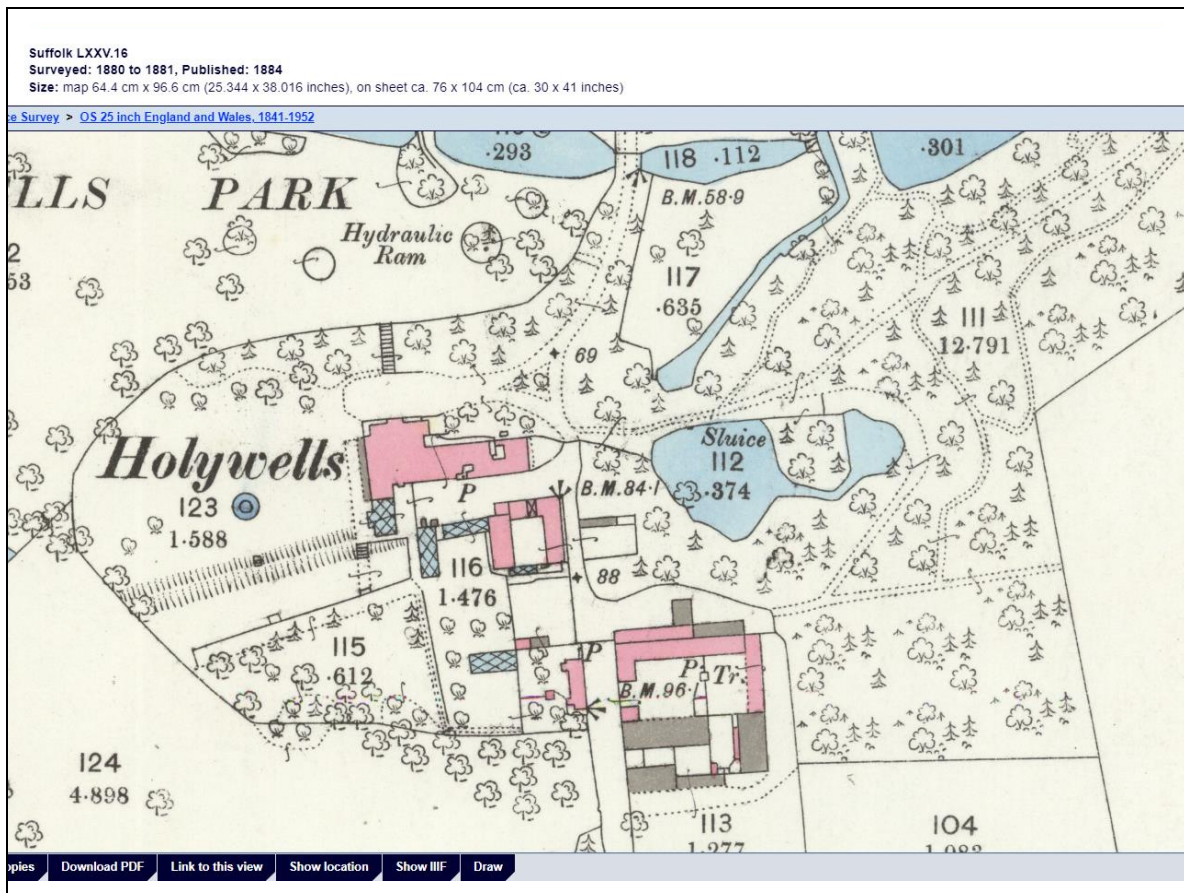


We can zoom in a bit more to see the details on the map more clearly and what is most striking about this landscape is the important part that water plays in it.

The name Holywells surely indicates the presence of springs, and we can see here a complicated ribbon of water features with additional ponds or pools to the north and this rectangular feature with regularly placed trees. The 1927 map for this last area shows a more definite pattern of deciduous trees in straight lines – so presumably an orchard?

Alder Carr denotes wet woodland and so this site has been marshy, and drainage works in the past have been made to make the land more habitable or workable.

Slide 33



Zooming in still further we can see the main house, and its associated service buildings, shown in red and next to them with hatched lines are 5 glasshouses. Paths through the woodland on the east side look like a pleasure ground and on the west side of the house there appears to be two terraces marked with hachures with the slopes falling down away to the north. There is a flight of steps too, immediately north of the house, taking you to a hydraulic ram.

A curving line separates the garden from the outer park, and often this shape around a house is the position of a *ha ha* – old photos or a visit will be able to establish whether this is the case or there was a *ha ha* in the past.



I am also interested by this area in the extreme south of the park. There is a small building in red and an oblong area with a regular arrangement of straight paths at right angles and two water features – a short canal and a circular pool in the centre of a path intersection. To me this looks very like a kitchen garden, with a drainage canal and a dipping pool for filling watering cans. To the east is a small triangular quarry on Cliff Lane, which gives us an idea of the topography in this area.

If we bring up the aerial photo again, we can see a building standing in the same spot and a dense coverage of trees in this area now. The triangular quarry next door has become a small housing development and allotments now exist to the north-east of this. From the aerial photo you cannot see if this tree-covered area was once something to do with a kitchen garden but a quick jump to Google Street View shows us the building and what a beauty it is! It very much looks like gardeners' cottages, or at least it's definitely a building with a connection to Holywells Park. If this area of the park is open to the public, I would make a note to go and have a poke around under the trees and see if there is any sign of walls, paths and those two water features.

As you have seen, you can glean a lot of information from studying the OS maps and I expect many of you are already keen map enthusiasts.



<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/>

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The OS maps date from the 1880s but we do have another OS source which might be of interest.

The threat of war and invasion during the 1780s to 1840s prompted the government to commission a detailed survey of the country from the newly established Ordnance Survey. Not too surprisingly Kent was the earliest county to be surveyed followed by a rolling programme of surveys from the coastal counties, inwards.

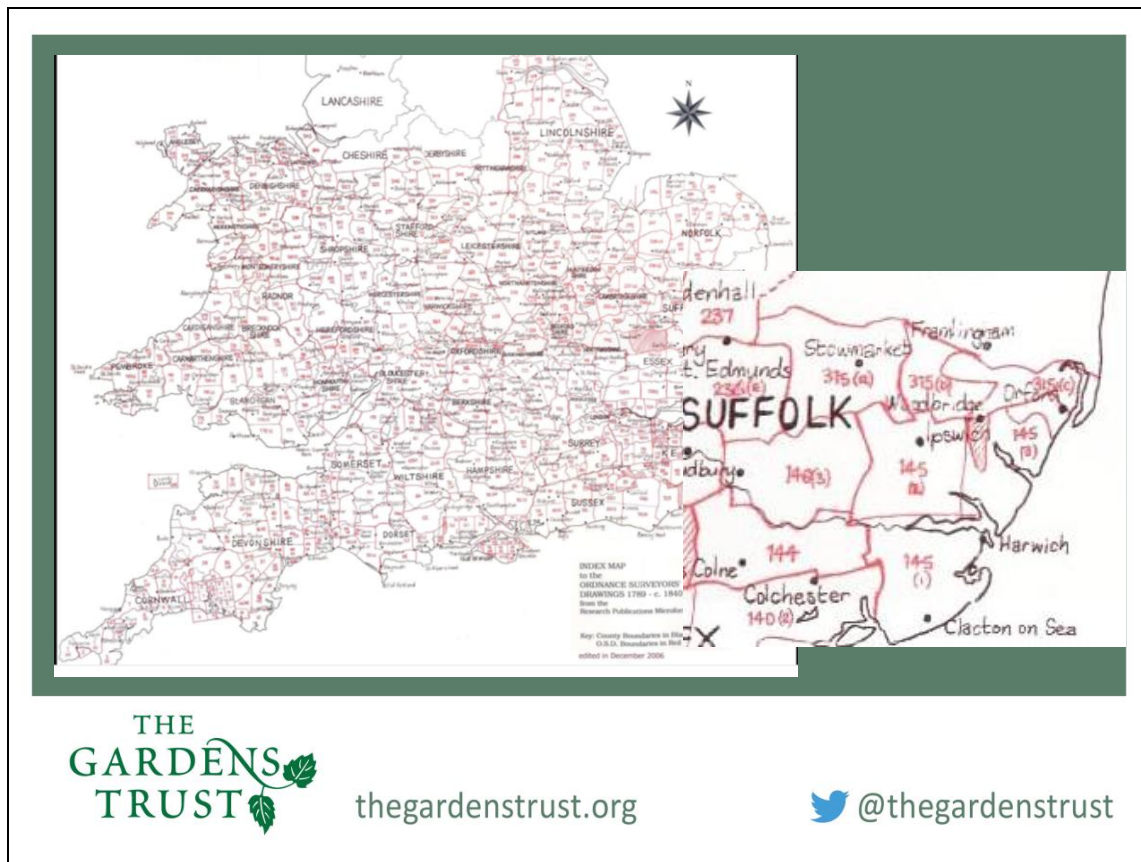
If you want to study the original OS survey drawings – a significant number of these are viewable on the British Library website:

<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/>

It is interesting to compare these drawings with the 1880s First Edition OS maps because several decades of change could have taken place in the interim period.

A search using 'British Library OS Drawings' should take you to this page which is your portal to the 351 OS drawings the British Library hold. The drawings cover Wales and most of England, up to a line from the Humber to Merseyside.

To find out if your area of interest is among the drawings, you can check the Static Index using the link in the mauve box.



This page shows all the survey areas with their allotted number and one major settlement in each. This settlement will give the drawing its name when you look through the alphabetical list of drawings.

As we have been looking at Holywell's Park on the OS maps let's have a look at the OS drawing for that area too. We can see it is Sheet 145 and the settlement named is Ipswich



Ordnance Survey drawings

The original large-scale drawings made for the famous one-inch-to-the-mile maps present a detailed picture of England and Wales between the 1780s and 1840.

To find maps in this series graphically, refer to the [Georeferencer](#) interactive map or the [static index](#).

Peter Barber
Head of Map Collections

The British Library is very fortunate in possessing 351 of the original preliminary drawings made by the surveyors between the 1780s and 1840. They cover most of England south of a line between Liverpool and Hull. The collection includes maps drawn by Robert Dawson, perhaps the most talented of the draftsmen, whose work set the style for British military map making. His Survey drawings of North Wales show his skill at its best.

[Read the full curator's introduction](#)

Curator's choice

Peter Barber highlights personal favourite items from the collection

[See all of the items in this exhibition](#)

Lands End, Mount's Bay, Cornwall

This coastal survey shows the defence works of Mount's Bay, from Mousehole to Marazion. The area...

Hampstead

The individual settlements that make up this area of London are shown by red blocks, with boundary...

Caernarvon

This drawing of Caernarfon Bay is formally titled in the top left margin. An area calculation tab...

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I have returned to the OS Survey Drawings Home Page and clicked on 'See all the items in this exhibition' and then went I through the drawings listed alphabetically to find the Ipswich drawing.

Slide 38

UKWA

BRAS

Online Gallery Home Virtual books Online exhibitions Highlights tour Personal

galleries

bluk > Online Gallery Home > Online exhibitions > Ordnance Survey drawings > Ipswich 20

Ipswich 20

Draughtsman: Verron

Medium: Pen and ink on paper

Date: 1796

Interactive zoomable image (needs Flash)

Full size printable image

Less metadata

Shelfmark: OSD 145

Item number: 20

Length: 56

Width: 53

Genre: Map

Map scale ratio: 2" : 1 Mile (1 : 31680)

This drawing of parts of Essex and Suffolk is made up from four conjoined sheets mounted on stiff card. Verron's reputation as a surveyor suffered over the course of the survey. A letter from Survey Superintendent, William Mudge, dated 11 October 1820, reads: "Mr Stanley is going with me ...to Woodbridge to examine what is necessary to be done with Mr Verron's Plans...I apprehend they are much worse than... I expected."

Your notes: tell us more about this item

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The comments list could not be retrieved at this time, please try again later.

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Favourites (What is this?)

You must [log in](#) to see your favourites.

Personal galleries (What is this?)

The list of personal galleries could not be retrieved at this time, please try again later.

You must [log in](#) to create and edit galleries.

[See all user galleries](#)

The user tags list could not be retrieved at this time, please try again later.

The recent tags list could not be retrieved at this time, please try again later.

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Latest events - register free online

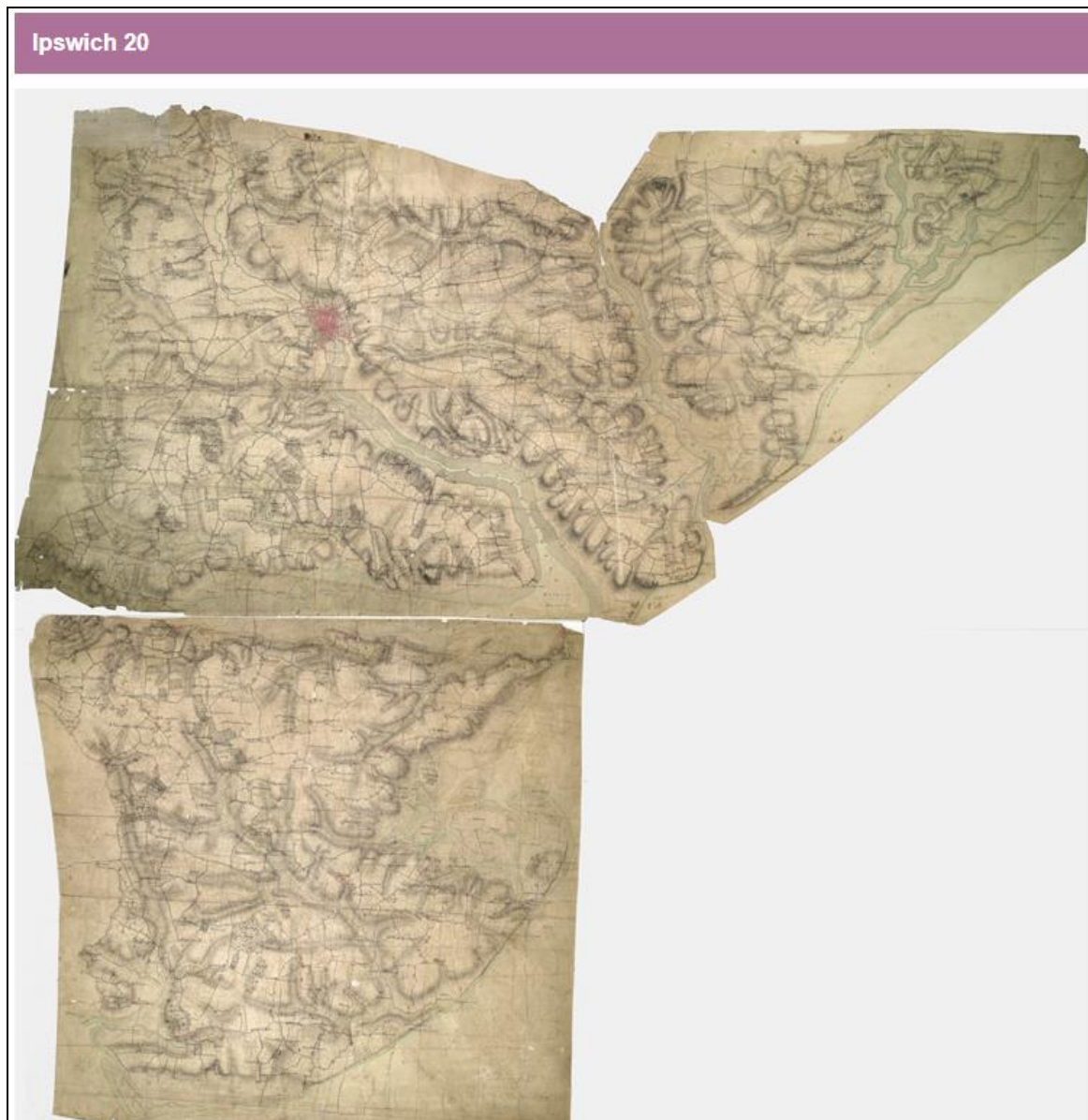
[Online Show](#)

This drawing of parts of Essex and Suffolk is made up from four conjoined sheets mounted on stiff card. Verron's reputation as a surveyor suffered over the course of the survey. A letter from Survey Superintendent, William Mudge, dated 11 October 1820, reads: "Mr Stanley is going with me ...to Woodbridge to examine what is necessary to be done with Mr Verron's Plans...I apprehend they are much worse than I expected."

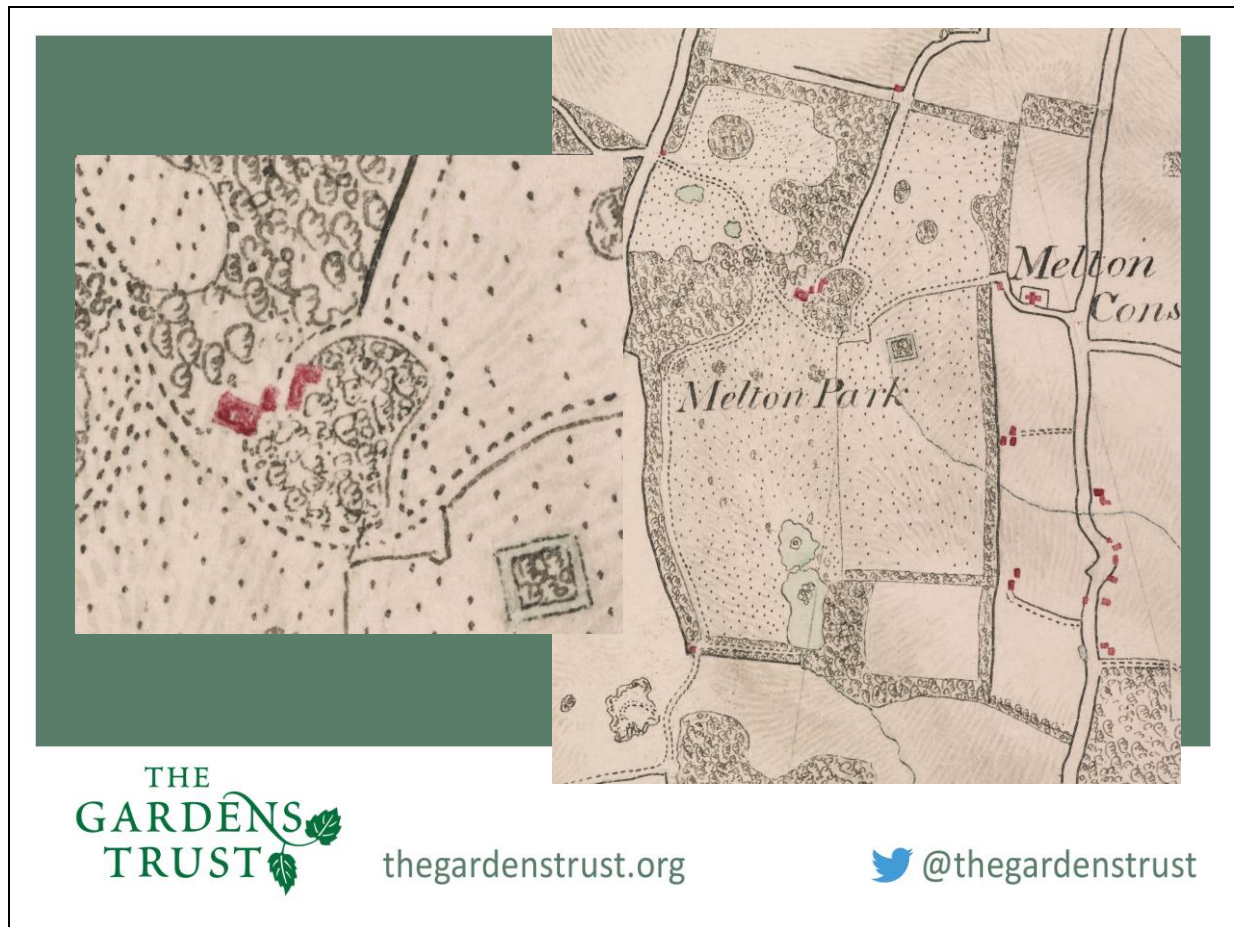
The Ipswich page is typical of all the survey entries, although the drawings are usually on one piece of paper whereas this one is on four pieces according to the text underneath. I can read here that a Mr Verron was the draughtsman, he worked in pen and ink on paper, and the survey drawing was completed in 1796. There is a note underneath which tells us that the Survey Superintendent was having some issues with Mr Verron's work and in a letter dated 1820 he says 'I apprehend they (drawings) are much worse than I expected'. This is 24 years after the drawing was made, so it's taken a while for problems to come to light, it seems!

The scale is 2 inches to the mile and its British Library shelf mark (reference number) is OSD 145. That last piece of information you will need if you want to order a high-resolution digital file from the British Library – however, this will incur a fee.

Your computer may be set up to run the 'Interactive zoomable image' – my Flash player wasn't cooperating, so I looked at the 'Full size printable image' instead . . .



These survey drawings are amazing and although the detail is not as fine as the later OS maps, you can pick up quite a lot of information. The map is shaded to show the contours (rather than the contour lines we are used to on modern maps) and shows bodies of water, blocks of tree planting, and the network of roads and tracks. To show you an example I've worked with before, here is a site in North Norfolk, so you can see what these drawings look like, close up.



As you can see, all buildings are shown in red, the grassland is indicated with dots, the trees are shown with a fairly uniform tree motif, and the drives and tracks are clearly marked with a two-section lake marked in blue in the south.

By the time the 1880s OS maps were produced this park's boundaries had been enlarged and so this is an important record of the shape and dimensions that existed previously.

UK Online Image Archives

British Library: <https://imagesonline.bl.uk/>

Bridgman Images: <https://www.bridgemanimages.co.uk/en/>

Historic England: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/>

National Trust: <http://www.nationaltrustimages.org.uk/>

National Archives: <https://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/photography>

Francis Frith: <https://www.francisfrith.com/uk/search>



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I am going to talk about images that we can use for our research in the next session, but these are image websites that are all free to search and you can view low resolution images online.

British Library (<https://imagesonline.bl.uk/>)

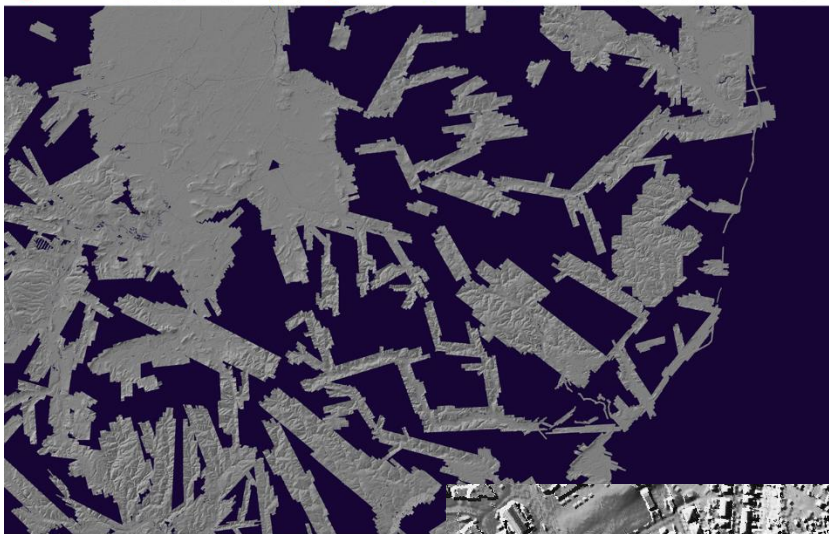
Bridgman Images (<https://www.bridgemanimages.co.uk/en/>)

Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/>)

National Trust (<http://www.nationaltrustimages.org.uk/>)

National Archives (<https://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/photography>)

Francis Frith is (<https://www.francisfrith.com/uk/search>)



Moving into the 21st century and technology is developing all the time. The whole of the country is steadily being mapped by LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging). The LiDAR surveys started by mapping the coastlines and river valleys, seen as areas prone to rapid change, but more and more areas are being covered each year. I'm not going to dwell further on how LiDAR works apart from saying



it involves millions of laser readings from an aircraft that measure the distance to the land surface, even through vegetation, and it has the potential to show landscapes off in a whole new light.

There are free to search LIDAR websites online. They have varied resolutions and some just show the resulting survey image and others show you an aerial photograph next to the part of the survey you are viewing – which helps pinpoint where you are. Here is an example of the former, from the HousePrices website showing East Suffolk. You can see how patchy the coverage is, but we are lucky with Holywells Park that we can zoom into an area that has been surveyed.

HousePrices website: <https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map>



This is the Lidar Finder website which shows you the aerial photo at the top and the LiDAR survey image underneath, which really helps if your site is not so easy to find. You can move the image around and zoom in and out and the other image will correspond accordingly.

We can use LiDAR to look for features which don't necessarily show up to the naked eye, such as ridge and furrow field patterns, silted up water features, former pathways and features hidden by long grass and trees.

Slide 4



Over the last two decades, blogs have become very popular online and can be a good source of information. Here's the Garden Trust's blog with a search box top right where you could look for site or family names, or information on certain types of garden style and features.

Again, I will come back to blogs in the next session.

Slide 4

Websites



Download the complete contents listing of *Garden History*, and its predecessor volumes (from 1966), up to and including Winter 2021, which includes details of how to read or obtain the articles. During 2022 we will be publishing a 50th anniversary celebratory volume revisiting some of the seminal articles that have been published in the previous 49 volumes. Many articles originally published in *Garden History* later led onto work that became the classic books on the subject.

The Gardens Trust (formerly the Garden History Society) has been publishing academic articles on the subject since 1969, if you include our two early **Occasional Papers**. All articles remain in print and/or are available through JSTOR.

See below for Supplements, appendices or gazeteers related to the Journal.

Contributions for future issues

The editor welcomes the submission of any article that significantly advances our understanding of the history and conservation of gardens and designed landscapes. Articles should ideally be up to 6,000 words in length, though longer contributions will be considered on their merits. Shorter articles may be published as 'Notes'. We advise all contributors to consult our [Garden History submissions guide](#).



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GEORGIAN GROUP JOURNAL – ONLINE ARCHIVE



The *Georgian Group Journal* is available to read online, with the exception of the three most recent volumes. Please click on the relevant volume below to access the articles for that particular year.

A chronological index of all volumes and articles can be viewed [here](#). For more information on the Journal, click [here](#).



thegardenstrust.org



[@thegardenstrust](https://twitter.com/thegardenstrust)

Websites: There are a plethora of websites out there with gems of information on them. Many have contributions from academics and knowledgeable enthusiasts, and new material is coming online daily.

As you may have heard the Gardens Trust's own Garden History Journal celebrates its 50th anniversary this year and there is a helpful index you can download from the GT website to see if someone has written an article of interest to you.

On the right is the Georgian Group website, where they saw the 2020 lockdown as a great opportunity to scan, and make available to read, back issues of their annual journals. (<https://georgiangroup.org.uk/journal/>). If your landscape was created in the Georgian period, or was significantly changed in that time, there might be articles on your site if you are very lucky, or you could learn more about the families and designers associated with your site.

Many of the county gardens trusts have back issues of their magazines and newsletters available to read on their websites too.

Slide 5

Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History	https://www.suffolkinstitute.org.uk/
Suffolk Archives (searchable catalogue)	https://www.suffolkarchives.co.uk/
Historic England's Digital Archive	https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/
Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk (for reports)	https://cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/how-we-work/our-offices/suffolk-office/
Ipswich Historic Lettering	https://www.ipswich-lettering.co.uk/
St Edmundsbury Local History (St Edmundsbury Chronicle)	http://www.stedmundsburychronicle.co.uk/
St Edmundsbury Chronicle – Maps page	http://www.stedmundsburychronicle.co.uk/mapshome.htm
Bury Past and Present Society (particularly the Spanton Jarmen Collection of photos)	https://www.burypastandpresent.org.uk/spanton-jarman-project/
Legacies of British Slave ownership (search for Suffolk)	https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/estates/
Excursions in the County of Suffolk, Thomas Cromwell 1819 (var. volumes)	https://www.google.co.uk/books/edition/_/Ym9bAAAAQAAJ?hl=en
The Manors of Suffolk by W.A. Copinger (published 1905-11)	https://archive.org/details/manorsofsuffolk01copiuoft/page/n9/mode/2up
Suffolk Explorer - Historic Landscapes tab	https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/useful-resources
Ipernity: Suffolk. Lost Country Houses	http://www.ipernity.com/doc/buildings/album/401223
A Journal of Excursions through the county of Suffolk, 1823-44	https://suffolkrecordsociety.com/product/david-elisha-davys-journal-of-excursions-through-the-county-of-suffolk/
The History and Antiquities of the County of Suffolk	Volume 1: https://www.google.co.uk/books/edition/The_history_and_antiquities_of_the_Count/R8w_AAAAcAAJ?hl=en Volume 2: https://www.google.co.uk/books/edition/The_history_and_antiquities_of_the_Count/Ysw_AAAAcAAJ?hl=en
Supplementary planning docs, East Suffolk DC	https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy-and-local-plans/supplementary-planning-documents/
West Suffolk Conservation areas and appraisals	https://www.westsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/Conservation/conservationareasandappraisals.cfm
Suffolk Inventory of Ancient Woodland	https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Source/SSF11661
Cambridge University Digital Library	https://cudl.lib.cam.ac.uk/
National Archives	https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/

We have drawn up a list of Suffolk websites you might like to look at if you are volunteering to research with the new project, and a big thank you to Suffolk Gardens Trust member Tina Ranft for helping with this. This is a list of the websites she uses regularly in her research on Suffolk landscapes, and, although extensive, there will be others out there. Do let us know if you have a favourite Suffolk website.

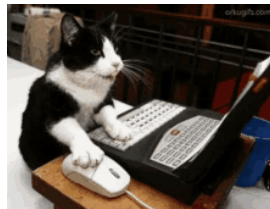
This will probably be too small to read on your screens but don't worry Karina can send you it as a word document, with the webinar recording, so you can cut and paste any links you think look interesting.

And finally . . .

And finally

The good old  search

(Other search engines are available)



I'm sure you will already be thinking of doing this, but it can throw up useful materials, take you to blog sites and websites you have never heard of, Wikipedia entries of interest or show old images such as postcards, engravings and other illustrations.

Just a reminder that you can't just cut and paste anything you find online, into a published document or online article, because of copyright, but anything saved for your own use is perfectly fine.

Make a note where you find information, because a subsequent search might not give you the same results, particularly sources for images or original documents and maps.

Slide 7



Thank you for listening

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Thank you for staying with me to the end, and as I mentioned a pdf of the slides and my script will be sent out to you soon, so that you will have all tonight's information, at your fingertips.

In the next session I will be looking at primary and secondary sources for our research, how do we find them, can we trust them and what can they tell us about a park or garden?

Be warned, once you start researching, you may become addicted, or at the very least find yourself enjoying a super new hobby with very valuable outcomes for your chosen designed landscapes.