

WEBVTT

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Great, thank you very much, Frankie, and thank you, everybody, for joining us, and thank you for everybody who's going to be watching this on recording. Um, so I am Sally Bates. I used to work for the Gardens Trust as a permanent member of staff. I am now a project support volunteer officer, so I am supporting the Green Futures project.

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Um, so you're all very welcome, as are the people who perhaps are tuning in because they fancy doing some research in another part of the country.

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Um, so this webinar aims to give you an overview of how and where to research a parkour garden.

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Or another type of designed landscape. It is a combination of two previous training webinars, so there's a lot of information coming your way.

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I haven't been able to go into quite so much detail as I have done in the past, but it's slightly more up-to-date information, and we will send you the links to those previous emails, so if you want to go through something a little bit more slowly, then I can do screen-by-screen, click-by-click, then it'll be there for you. So if you're new to researching.

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Don't worry, there'll be lots of help coming your way, and we are always here to support you, um, if you still get stuck.

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Um, so please don't feel you have to write lots of notes, because we will be sending out slides and my transcript.

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So that you can look at it at your... or if you can zoom... zoom forward to one particular bit you wanted to have a look at again, or to remind yourself.

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So, just sit back, enjoy a bit of garden research, a bit of detective work, and we will get started.

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Okay. So, you have identified a designed landscape.

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That you would like to find out more about. But do you start by visiting it and exploring every nook and cranny, making notes, or taking photographs?

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Or do you look online, and in libraries and archives for any information about the site?

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And the people who lived there, or worked there. Um, it's very tempting to do the former.

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Um, however, we would always suggest that you should do as much information research as you can before you visit.

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Um, it's... not only does it mean that you will fully understand the site before you visit, but also you will appear knowledgeable and very professional if you meet the owner or a manager.

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The fact that you were interested in your site may well mean that someone else has also been drawn.

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To the site, and to research it in the past. You don't want to spend hours or days researching it, only to find that someone has already done it.

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If this is the case, you still may be able to add up-to-date information.

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Or still find new material. So the first place to look to see what is already known about your site is on Historic England's National Heritage List for England.

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As you can see from the menu here, um, they have a drop-down list, so when you search the map, you can sort of knock out the ones you don't want.

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Um, so as you can see here, we've got listed buildings at the top, so that includes all standing structures, whether they're grand mansions or garden walls.

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Um, there's scheduled monuments, which cover archaeological sites and ruins. Um, and historically interesting areas, such as deserted medieval villages.

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Many shipwrecks are protected, as are battlefield sites, and more recently, World Heritage Sites have been added.

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Along with areas of certificates of immunities and buildings with preservation notices.

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I don't know much about those, but we don't need to worry about those last few.

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Um, to find out if your garden is on the National Heritage List.

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You just unselect all the ones you don't want. Um, and then click to see what you can find, and this will show you, if you choose by county as well.

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All the landscapes which are graded 1, 2 star, or 2 in your county.

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So the majority of the landscapes that are being researched as part of the Green Futures Project are not on the Register of Parks and Gardens.

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But you can still use this search list to look for listed buildings and scheduled monuments on your site.

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If you're searching outside of England. Um, you can look at these websites to help you discover what is already known about your landscape.

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So just a quick demonstration. I used the Search the Map facility.

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To look at Rest Park in Bedfordshire. So, we're looking at the map on the left here, and you can immediately see a green shaded area.

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This tells me that it is a park and garden on the register.

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And actually, this one is grade 1. Uh, if I right-click anywhere in the green, um, air-shaded area, this box will come up.

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And it tells you its official name, so a bit like racehorses, every landscape has its own unique name.

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Um, it will tell you what grade it is, so it's grade 1. It's unique identifier number, which is that one.

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So what's it got, like, 7 digits. And then underneath, if you right-click that, um, view the list entry, it will take you to, um, all the pages of information that Historic England hold about this park or garden.

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Um, as you can see also on this map, we've got an area map outlined in red.

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Now, that is a cons... not a conservation area, that is a scheduled monument area, and actually, if I click this aerial photograph here, like, on the left... on the right.

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You can see that, actually, I've drawn a line around it. It actually includes the formal area.

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Of the garden, so they consider it so important that it's actually also a scheduled monument.

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Also on the map on the left, you can see lots of blue pins.

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These mark all the listed buildings and structures, and these include temples and statues at Rest Park.

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And you can click on each one of these pins to find out more about that particular item.

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So another website to search for information that's already known about your site is the Heritage Gateway.

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This website serves to draw together several databases, including the National Heritage List that we've just looked at.

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In order to search for our landscape on a Heritage gateway, you can use a more detailed search facility, highlighted here.

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Oops, am I? Um... I've lost my place. Uh, you can use the highlighted. So you fill in the property name, and you will get a drop-down list of suggestions, and you can scroll down that to find the one that you are looking for.

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So I've looked at the both options. You can have a list come up, or you can have a map come up, as you can see here.

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Um, so the Rest Park list on the left. At the top, we've got statutory data, and as that takes you to 43 results, and they are actually all the things we've just seen on the.

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Heritage, um, registered area map we looked at previously. Um, so these will be the listed buildings, the scheduled monuments, and the park or garden designation.

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The green category underneath says National Decision. Um, a designation decisions.

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For this site, none are listed, but this section may include unsuccessful bids for listing.

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Uh, or for listed buildings, or an entry on the Parks and Gardens Register. So someone's put it forward, but it's been considered not important enough to be listed.

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Um, there might also be here an entry here if the site has become so degraded or completely lost.

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That it no longer merits inclusion on the register. The move section in the middle is titled Non-Statutory National Data, and this just provides links to all other databases which have shared their entries.

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Here, you can see there is one result for Parks and Gardens UK website, and 20 results on the NMR Excavation Index, so... you know, it could be interesting to look at those 20 results to see what's been found there.

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Of more interest to us is the orange section at the bottom, titled Local Records.

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These records are those in the County's Historic Environment Record, usually referred to as your County HER.

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So, Bedfordshire HER has uploaded 165 records. And it is these that are shown on the orange map on the right.

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And interestingly, Bedfordshire HER has drawn a slightly larger area. Uh, for Rest Park than Historic England's green area that we saw a moment ago.

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So anyone putting in a planning proposal should consult their county HER.

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To find out information, um, in order to be able to form a heritage impact statement, they have to prove that they've.

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Searched, and they've looked to see what they need to be careful of, or what they've had to consider.

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Every county HER is different from the next, so I'm afraid you'd have to go in and have a little play and see, um, probably look for your own house in your own village first. I think everybody always does that.

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And see what they have got there for you. Um, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Essex HERs have uploaded their entries onto the Heritage Gateway.

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Database that we just looked at. So that's how you look for information for them.

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As you're not researching the HERs for professional purposes, there should not be a charge, or less of a charge.

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But you may have to wait quite a while for a report, as the heritage officers are often understaffed and dealing with lots of inquiries.

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However, you may be able to see enough information without having to need to ask for a report.

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Herefordshire, um, and North Suffolk. Herefordshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

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Hers have their own website and interactive maps, so you can have fun searching here for your park or garden.

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Uh, the Norfolk and Suffolk HERs are found on a site called the Norfolk or Suffolk Heritage Explorer website, as you can see here.

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And they are quite straightforward to use.

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So there may be other places holding information on your landscape.

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These are just a few of them. Parks and Gardens UK is a user-friendly website where you can search for gardens in your county.

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And read about the different landscape and garden designers. As well as, um, owners or garden styles.

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Your county... local county gardens Trust may also have researched your site in the past.

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And many have produced books or gazetteers. Or they may have an inventory of gardens on their website.

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If you can't find evidence of any of these, it may be worthwhile contacting your local county gardens Trust to see if they have any information that can help you.

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Well, they might be able to help with contact details of the garden owners or managers.

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Um, village history groups, thematic history groups, or other organisations may hold information of interest to you.

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Or have published booklets and leaflets. Many of these organizations... have a Facebook page.

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Actually, the latter, Facebook is a good place to ask people for information, or share a picture to get memories flowing, and you'll find you'll get all sorts of anecdotal evidence.

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But you may find some real jewels of information comes out of that. Just make sure you have permission to share whatever image it is you put up there.

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Um, garden history is a relatively new subject, and unless your park or garden is very well known, it's not likely that you will find a whole book on it.

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Research is published in many different formats these days, and we will have a look at some of these in a minute.

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Academic journals, such as the Garden Trust's Journal of Garden History, may also hold information.

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On landscapes, garden styles, landscape designers, or owners. There is a contents index for this journal.

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On the Gardens Trust website, which will help you track down.

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The correct edition, um, of the journal that you need to find.

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And then you might be able to find it on JSTOR if you have access to that. That's a sort of an academic online.

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Or ask somebody who's got access, like myself, to have a look for you. Um, the RHS Lindley Library also have copies of our journal.

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Um, and you might... or you might be able to order a backup copy, um, from the Gardens Trust if they're still available. Obviously, not all of them are.

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Other journals may be available to read online. And for example, the Georgian group took lockdown a few years ago as an ideal opportunity to digitize all the back copies of their journal.

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And these can be searched and read for free on their website.

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And you may find other journals have been treated similarly. So increasingly, over the past few years, researchers are publishing their work online.

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On their own websites, or via blogs, like this one. So this one is by David Marsh, who has over 500 articles available to read on his garden history blog.

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You can search all his blog articles by name. Site, owners, garden style, or feature using this, um, search box at the top here.

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There are... this is obviously a very good, and we would say this is a very, um... That's what I was looking for, a reliable website, should we say. However, there are, um, other.

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Well-researched sites out there, but you must keep an open mind about the veracity of the information on there.

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They might not be 100% accurate, or they may have been written from a particular point of view, and be a bit biased.

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It may be that you cannot find any or very little information on your park or garden.

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And you need to go looking for information yourself. Sources of information fall mainly into two categories.

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Primary and secondary. So, primary sources are treated... are created at the time of history that they represent.

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So these include documents such as letters, diaries, account books, sale catalogues.

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For example, or images, such as paintings, drawings, drawn plans, postcards, photographs.

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Census returns. All these were created at the time that they are describing or showing.

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And although they might be biased in favor of their creator's view.

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They have not been interpreted by a second party. So, secondary sources include subsequent books.

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Magazines, blogs, websites, anything where a third party has been involved and has come in and.

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Perhaps not transcribed it correctly, or maybe, um, has had a slightly different point of view.

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So just keep in mind, you know, is it primary, or is it secondary? Has somebody else altered it? Could they have altered it in any way?

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It is important to keep in the back of your mind the origin of the information you're looking at.

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So, let's look at maps. So, obviously, for landscapes, maps are a huge source of information to garden detectives.

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And they do vary in quality and accuracy. From the very large-scale ordnance Survey maps.

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To sketch plans drawn up to accompany wills or estate sales.

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Before I look at any maps, I familiarise myself with the landscape as it is today.

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I use Google Earth or another aerial photograph. And a modern base map, such as the two that we... the two examples we've got here.

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So this is Holywells Park. It's southeast of the center of Ipswich.

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Uh, Ipswich Marina and the River Orwell can be seen far left.

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And the park is a green, pre-lined space surrounded by housing to the north, east, and south.

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There are light industrial units that occupy the space between the park and the quaysites.

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And you can just see running sort of diagonally across from the top to the middle of the right, um, you can see the Felix Doe and Nacton Roads.

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Um, and the eastern park boundaries. And the boundaries are mopped, um, with sort of trees, um, thick.

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Rebelts. And you can see in the middle there, looks like there's a play area, um, and some other features which you can't quite make out until you zoom in, but just get really familiar with your site and how it fits into its locality.

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So now that I'm familiar with it, it will make it much easier for me to recognise it on earlier maps.

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So the first resource that any garden researcher will go looking at is the National Library for Scotland website.

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Over the past decade or so, it has become the most useful resource.

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The site is constantly being updated, and new maps are being added, and new interactive features added all the time.

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The maps that garden historians use the most are the 25-inch OS maps.

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As they are larger scale, and they show paths. Buildings and the bigger garden features.

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They date from the 1880s, and then they... the ones that are available might go right up till the middle of the 20th century.

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You can also look on this website at the 6-inch maps, and bigger if you want.

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Um, but they don't have as much detail, the 6-inch maps, and they will date, but they could date from a couple of decades earlier.

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Than the 25 inch, so they might hold information that you haven't seen on the 25 inch maps.

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You can browse the maps in three different ways, as shown here.

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You can look at them as individual sheets. You can look at them as a seamless, zoomable overlay layer.

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Which is always difficult to say, so I'm pleased I've done that. Uh, um... And with the earliest ones they have have been stitched together in a seamless layer. Or you can look at this side-by-side map and aerial option.

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So I'm just briefly going to go through each option. Um, so you can see, um, what to expect if you look at the sides.

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So this is a detail of the 1884 25-inch map. Showing Holywells Park, we've just looked at, uh, in Ipswich.

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So many of the earlier OS maps will have some color, like this one, so obviously blue for water. We've got red for habitable buildings.

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Grey for uninhabited buildings, and yellow for the public roads. We can see in this park, there are areas of trees, and the ones over on the east side, you can see Serpentine paths going through them.

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Right across the middle of this site, there is an extensive chain of different shaped water features.

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And the main residence is shown with other inhabited buildings to the south. It's Art Hollywells in red, and you can see other red buildings to the south of it.

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And then there are some great uninhabited buildings to the south of those.

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Um, you could argue that maps like this are a primary resource because they are... they were surveyed and drawn up at the time.

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You just have to keep in the back of your mind that they might not be 100%, um, reliable, because it was very much down to the Ordnance Survey Surveyor.

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And what and how they showed the information and how they recorded it. So just occasionally, you find evidence which disagrees with a map.

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It's rare, but it does happen. However, they are the most accurate maps that we have from the 19th century.

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The Scottish Library website has very nearly a map sheet. To view, for every square on the national grid.

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Um, sometimes there's even more than one option, and particularly in built-up areas, you may be able to look at the changes shown by maps from the 1880s, the 1900s, the 1920s, right up to the 1940s.

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Um, so you may just have one map, or you may have up to four that you can have a look at for the same map sheet.

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So the seamless, zoomable overlay. It's very useful for large parks, or for those which fall near the edge of an individual map sheet.

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This is Holcomb Park in the North Norfolk. And it is made up of the earliest 25-inch maps available on the website.

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If I put the grids in, you can see that it actually covers.

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Well, sick and tiny bit to the left as well, but as 6 map sheets.

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Um, you can spend a lot of time exploring this option if you decide to look at a seam... seamless overlay, because you can select from the menu at the top of the page.

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Which of the other things you would like to compare with the map that you're looking at?

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Um, so you might choose a modern map, you might choose an aerial photograph, or you might choose a LiDAR image, and I'll talk about those later.

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To put underneath this Victorian map that I'm looking at here.

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In the bottom layer of that page, there is this transparency slider, and that means you can toggle backwards and forwards between the map and whatever you've chosen to put underneath it, so it's a really good way of.

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Comparing, perhaps, images from today with what the maps looked like then. So it's a really useful, um.

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Feature that they have put on in... Not that long ago.

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The third option on the 25-inch map homepage is this side-by-side map and aerial.

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Photo layers. This is useful if you're trying to pinpoint features in perhaps dense woodland.

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Or where there's been a lot of change in the intervening period.

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So this landscape on the left is a place called Marshalls in Rumford.

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Um, it's a very small landscape park around a Georgian house, and the house was demolished in the 1950s.

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And the parkland is now under extensive housing developments that's seen here on the right.

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Uh, there's also a school on the site of the house.

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So, how it works is, wherever I put the cursor on the map on the left.

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You will see the cross come up on the aerial photograph.

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On the right. So again, very helpful for pinpointing things, especially if you're aiming to go looking for them. You know, it gives you an idea of what you might see when you get onto the ground.

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And since the last time we presented our research webinars, the National Library of Scotland has uploaded.

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Another layer of maps that you can search, and these are the 1870s large-scale town maps.

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So these were not drawn up across the whole country. Or even all of the larger settlements, but they were commissioned by some.

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Town and city corporations. Um, these are not going to be so useful for the Green Future Project sites.

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But because they're urban maps, but they are really useful if you are researching in these settlements.

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Um, so I... what I've put here are the lists of the map sheets that are available to view in the six eastern counties that the Green Future.

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Project covers. So there's quite a lot there to see, and I'm just going to show you one.

00:23:00.000 --> 00:23:04.000

So you can see the detail that you get on these maps.

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Um, this is the southern half of quite a big garden in the 19th century, belonging to Amwell House.

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In Ware, in Hertfordshire, so the actual house building is now a college, and it's up.

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You can't see it, it's off the map to the top right.

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Um, you can see here lovely details of those paths snaking their way through the trees on the left of the image.

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And you can see there's shrub planting going on as well.

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Um, you've got steps shown and seats, and at the end of some of the avenues, you've got something to catch your attention.

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Um, and even smaller features, like urns and fountains and rockeries can be found on maps like this.

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So I chose this map because it's... it looks really interesting. We've got what looks like a glass house on the.

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Left... on the right side of the road, um, and those marked.

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Features those three areas, probably a kitchen garden, I'm guessing, so it would be at the bottom of this wooded area you could walk to.

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Um, but also I chose it because on the other side of the road, there's a really interesting-looking garden.

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Um, you can see there, there's an octagonal building on the left here with sort of double steps going up to the back of it.

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Next to it, there's a round building, and there's a T-shaped building next to that, with some sort of path that comes in at the back.

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Well, of course, this is a... this is a research rabbit hole that I fell down, not... not proud to say I'm... I'll do this regularly.

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Um, I was very intrigued to find out what this was, and is there any evidence still there today?

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So I had a look on the Hartfordshire HER. To see what it was, and it turns out it's a very rare survival of.

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If a garden which is now in a heavily developed area of housing, so it is still there.

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And if you live near where. And you would like to go and visit it, the friends of the.

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Um, Scott's Grotto, which is what that T-shaped building is. Do open the garden a few times a year. They have a website, so you can have a look. And I think next time I'm passing that way at the right time of year, I should be very tempted.

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To go and have a look. But you can see the detail on these maps are wonderful.

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So, earlier than the 1800s, a 25-inch maps we've been looking at.

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There are ordnance Survey drawings, so these are the actual drawings that the surveyors drew up when they were commissioned by the government.

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This was done in response to the Napoleonic Wars. And the threat of invasion.

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The coastal areas of England facing the continent were mapped first, and then gradually.

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The southern half of the England, it's a sort of line from the Bristol Channel up to the Humber Estuary. It's a sort of anything south of there.

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Were surveyed, and these drawings are available to have a look at, and they do sometimes show you different features and different.

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Land... the way the land is laid out from the later ordnance survey maps.

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Up until March 2024, these drawings were all available to view on the British Library website.

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But as many of you will have heard, there was a devastating cyber attack on the British Library.

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And its website, catalogue, and online exhibits such as these drawings fell victims.

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Um, I hope they're going to be back up there soon. They seem to be getting more and more seem to be coming back online. They may even be back on since I researched for this talk.

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Um, but I did find copies of a lot of them on a Wikimedia Commons website. I think the BL must have put them there.

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Um, and they do let you zoom right in, so if you go looking on Wikimedia Commons, you should hopefully be able to find.

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The drawing that covers the area you're interested in. They are smaller scale than the 25-inch map, so you won't see quite as many details.

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But they do show you information from the, sort of, earlier and middle part of the 19th century.

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So this example here that I've chosen on the right is a detail from the Fakenum drawing.

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In North Norfolk. It shows the earlier size of the park at Melton Constable Hall.

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And this was drawn up 60 years after Capability Brown visited.

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And had worked on the site. Um, and so, in the later 19th century, there was... the park expanded.

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And this... this outline of the park, in the size that it was after Brown finished working there, is not shown on any other plan or map.

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So actually, this was really important to the research we were doing a few years ago.

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So really, hopefully, you know, all the drawings will be back on the British Library website.

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Very soon. Now, this is one of the tithe maps. I expect you've heard about tithe maps. Um, it's the same park, it's Melton Constable Park.

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It shows the lie of the land 34 years after the Ordnance Survey drawing we've just seen.

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So, see, the park has changed a bit. It looks different. Um, there is a haha, it's that curved line towards the top. It's got a path running around the outside of it.

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It's going around, um, the hall and the sort of formal gardens at the front, and the pleasure gardens on one side.

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And the ha-ha is obviously keeping the deer out of the wider park.

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You can also see, um, a more detailed shape of this lake. I always think it looks a bit like an amoeba.

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With an island, um, and also you can see this sort of tree planting where it's been going on. There's belts of trees have been planted, probably suggested by Brown.

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Um, and clumps of trees have been shown as well. So tithe maps state from the middle of the 19th century.

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They can be viewed in county archives, or through the genealogists' websites, although, of course, the latter does require payment.

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Um, so if you want to see them for free, you know, go into your local REFLD office or your heritage center.

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And before 1836, tithes were paid to the church. Uh, it was a tenth of your produce from the land, so it could be a tenth of your crops, animals, timber, fish, etc.

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Ever people felt they could spare. After 1836 and the Act for the Computation of Tithes in England and Wales.

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This meant that parishes were responsible for working out the monetary value of each... that each householder was due to pay.

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Therefore, the parish tithe maps were drawn up to determine the amount of rent payable.

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From each parcel of land in the parish. Whether it held a dwelling, or another sort of building, or it was just the land itself.

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And then what they have with them is the accompanying apportionment document, which will tell you the size of every parcel of land.

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Who owned it, and who lived on it, or worked it, if it was not the owner themselves.

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So there's quite a lot of information there, and you probably can just make out that every parcel on this flat tithe map here has got a number.

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And that will link up with your apportionment document. So lots of information to see there, from the sort of early to middle of the 19th century.

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Slightly earlier than the tithe maps are the enclosure maps from the early 19th century.

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Although not every parish commissioned an enclosure map. Enclosure maps are larger scale and mainly of rural areas.

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And, as I said, not every parish has one. They are accompanied, if you do have one, by the Enclosure Awards.

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These are legal documents which are created to record redistribution or reorganization of land.

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They provided legal proof of historical ownership and the boundaries of landholding, so not quite as useful to us as they are larger scale.

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Um, this example is the 1815 enclosure map for the area to the south of central Berry St Edmunds.

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Not many landscape features are shown, except I was intrigued in the bottom left-hand corner by that square.

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Grounded by a double row of trees. So I had a look on the 1880s 25-inch map to see if it was still visible, and it was.

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Uh, it was a heavily treed area of Hardwick Park. And it was just marked as the square.

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On the sites, and there were paths shown all the way around it.

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So, I thought, right, is it still there today? And I had a look on the aerial photographs.

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And you still can make out this square. It's in amongst a quite dense tree planting. It's now the site of Berry Hospital. So that was another rabbit research hole I fell down.

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Um, anyway, interesting to see what was going on. Just south of Bury.

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Some counties have large 18th century printed county maps, for example, Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk.

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There's a Hodgkinson 1783 map of Suffolk. And Bedfordshire had the Jefferies map of 1765.

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These are smaller in scale than the tithe and enclosure maps, so they don't show you an awful lot of information.

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But they do kind of show up at the time where there were landscape parks, great and small.

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But not in much more detail than that. You might be lucky and find some historical documents.

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Such as sales papers or wills. And they... some of these will contain hand-drawn maps, like the one here.

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Also, estate maps might have been surveyed and drawn up to show the extent of the land owned by somebody, you know, maybe just a.

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To go to his friends, or maybe it is for something like a will.

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Or some sort of trust being formed. Now, sometimes smaller estates, such as this one in Suffolk, it was a landholding.

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Owned by Samuel Wardley in 1735. If we zoom in, we can see an orchard.

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Sorry, let's go back. If we see top left here, we can see an orchard with a sort of formal.

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Button of trees in it. We can see all the gateways are shown.

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And some individual trees. If we zoom in even closer, we can look at the small garden.

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Around the house itself. Uh, there seems to be a canal.

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With a jetty, sort of sticking out over it, so maybe that was for fishing, or... just sitting and admiring the view.

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And then just along from that, on the right, you can see there's a little building. Oops, that was a summer house.

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Or it could have been a barn or something, but, um, yeah, so not a very well off, or a big.

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Important site, but we have got some garden about the information about the garden here.

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Pand-drawn maps were drawn up for a reason. And they will show what was important to the owner, so they won't show you everything.

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But there will be some information you might find of interest.

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So now looking at paintings and other images of houses and the landscapes.

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Um, a lot of these may still have remained in the House in question.

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Or, they might have moved if the family has relocated to another property.

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Or house contents were sold. If you get a chance to visit your park and garden.

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Do ask if there are any pictures hanging in the house.

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They are often found in upstairs corridors and back entrance halls.

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But, um, you know, there's been some quite interesting things pulled out when we've gone to visit landscapes in the past.

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So, these are some of the UK image archives. No, I've gone too far.

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There we go. These are some of the UK image archives available to search online.

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The resolutions on the website images may not be good enough for, perhaps, to print them out.

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But they're probably good enough for research purposes. If you really need, um, a really good copy of a digital file you find online.

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Um, they can get quite pricey to buy. So, if you can manage without, that's best.

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Um, other image archives can be found in county archive websites, local history websites, and many university library archives as well.

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And you don't have to limit your research to UK archives.

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There are very good ones shown in other parts of the world, particularly in the US, as shown here.

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A lot of UK documents and images have been bought by American universities, who, on the whole, are very generous about sharing them.

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And high resolution images can be found, and sometimes downloaded for free.

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And I have had several contacts with particularly the Huntington Library and the University of Florida, and they were happy to send me copies of images.

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Um, sometimes if you're producing a book or something, they said, well, could you send us a copy in return? And that's absolutely fine.

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Um, and of course, there's always the good old Google image search, which can turn up images from a variety of sources.

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This is a watercolour by Edward Advino Brook of the gardens at Stolanktoff Hall in Suffolk.

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It was painted sometime in the 1850s or 60s. And it turned up in a Google search, and was from a 2011 Sotheby's catalogue.

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So it's a very well-executed painting. It shows gardeners and a wheelbarrow in the center.

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There's another gardener potting up a plant in the bottom left and being watched by a member of the family and a child, with a hoop.

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Uh, a greenhouse is shown on the far right. And the distant hills are glimpsed through a gap in the planting the far side of the lawn. So when we will talk about, next week, about looking for views that stretch outside and have been made on the most of in a garden.

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This is the kind of thing we're talking about. So whether this is a true representation of the garden at Stolangtoft at the time.

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It's not always possible to say with certainty. As artistic license could have been employed to create an attractive scene.

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So this is... it was for a book by, um, by Brooke.

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However, in some ways, more useful to garden researchers are amateur paintings and sketches.

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So this is the painting, uh, like this one at Thornham Hall in Suffolk. It's perhaps more believable.

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And it looks like somebody has faithfully recorded everything they could see.

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The perspective is all over the place, so we wouldn't say they were an artist as such, but they have.

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Put all these lovely details in, like the pineapple finials on the gate piers.

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Cottage specimens along the top of the front wall. There are clipped trees in the pyramid shapes, inversile style.

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Versailles-style square planters. And there are clipped standards, you can just about make them out in more boxes that line either side of the central paths of the front door.

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So this actually tells us an awful lot. About what this garden may have looked like in the 17th century.

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Than there are engravings. Um, a lot of engravings are likely to show the grander houses, and their gardens.

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This is the extensive formal garden around Wansted House in Essex.

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It was the seat of Viscount Castlemain. Um, it was formerly in Essex, I should say. It is now in the London Borough of Redbridge.

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Um, but as you can see, this... this landscape was designed to dominate the landscape.

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Um, and show off the high status of its owner. It was probably inspired by the fashionable gardens being visited at Versailles and on the continent.

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And it's actually hard to believe that these gardens ever existed.

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If I put up an aerial picture here. Um, especially since the building of the golf course.

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Although Walsted House has disappeared a long time ago, some of the formal garden features have survived.

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Like the large basin of water you can see in the center.

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Of the photograph. Um, and then there's a, um, still, you can see, rising north from it, you can see the, um, an avenue going through that block of trees.

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And just above it is a sort of grey, long smudge, that's the remains of the canal that you can see in the top of the, um... engraving here. So, you know, it... It's hard to believe these landscapes existed, but there's not many of them left that look like this. Rest Park is probably, you know, is an exception, which is why it's so special.

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Um, not all engravings will be as grand as this Kip and NIF drawing, but there may well be one of your sites if it appeared in a topographical book, that's where.

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Someone's travelled around your county in the past and recorded. What they've found, and it's drawn some sketches of things.

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Um, but look out for engravings in old books. Often they're being split up and being sold online.

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Because that's a much cheaper way of getting hold of a copy of these engravings than trying to buy a digital.

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Copy from a digital archive.

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So, local archives and collections may have albums or loose photographs from the 19th century or early 20th century.

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Early books and magazines are also a good source of photographs.

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As are, um, postcards, early postcards such as this one on the left.

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And I love these post... this postcard. This is the gloriously gothic Gate Lodge at Rendlesham Park in East Suffolk. He looks like a wedding cake, doesn't it? An amazing building.

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Um, it's quite set back from the passing road, and so to actually have a look at it, I had a look on the aerial picture, top left.

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Top right, um, um... And I could see the image, it's just... you can just see it's like a Y-shaped image to the bottom of that photograph.

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Um, but above it is this great curved modern development. So I thought, my goodness, what is this? And so, more Google searching threw up this Airbnb.

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Um, entry, which was actually had lots of lovely photographs inside and out, and it shows this modern building.

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Uh, on the... on the right-hand side of the picture with those, sort of.

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Arched windows, tall, thin arched windows. In it, and then there's a glass link which connects it to the lodge, which is behind the tree in that bottom photograph.

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Um, the... it has lovely glass windows in the modern bit, which overlooks the parkland for people staying, but.

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Um, yes, amazing where this information will turn up from. And then this has to be my very favourite Victorian photograph.

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Um, it was taken in the early 1870s. It shows a couple and their son.

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Sitting in their amazing shell garden. At the back of their very small, terraced house in Norwich.

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So it's a very rare photograph of a backyard garden in a city slum area.

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Made up from whatever materials they could get hold of. Now, in this case, most of the materials they've built with is a variety of shells that they obtained from the Fishmonger's shop.

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That was around the corner. And according to their descendants, this was actually a very well-known garden in Norwich.

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And the couple would welcome visitors from quite some distance. And it's so fortunate that this photograph has survived, because this whole area.

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Was badly affected by the 1912 August floods. And the Shell Garden was completely washed away overnight.

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It's on the bend, you can just see at the bottom of the map, next to it, there's a bend of the river at the very bottom of that map detail.

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And the garden is just shaded red, so you can see how close it was. All those houses were badly flooded.

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So I just... I just... if you love photographs like this, you, you know, onto a winner.

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So here, we've got a right-hand photograph. This is an aerial photograph.

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Um, of, uh, Rendersham Hall. We've just seen the lodge for.

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It's taken from the historic England's Britain from the Air website.

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Um, it was taken in 1921. The hall is no longer there, so it shows you the grounds that were.

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Around the hall, it's got a terrace, and it's got a sort of lovely sort of semicircular.

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Bit that sticks out into the parkland with, like, flower beds in.

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And then there seems to be a ha-ha going across the front of that.

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And there are some specimen trees on there. Left, and you can see the woodland at the back, which is probably an arboretum.

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The right-hand photograph was taken from a drone, and it shows very dramatically the ghost of the Victorian Parter.

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Gardens at parch marks, in the form of parch marks at Gawthorpe Hall, up in Lancashire.

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In the height of the summer, a few years ago. So the hot summers really encouraged drone flyers and county archaeology groups to send their machines up to take photographs.

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Um, because you may see all sorts of things that are not visible the rest of the year.

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Um, these groups might be willing to share their photographs with you, so it's always worth an inquiry.

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And a very recent source of information over the last 10 years or so, available to garden researchers, has been the development of LIDAR.

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And if you haven't come across LiDAR before, it stands for Light Detection and Ranging.

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I'm not going to go quite how complicated in how it all works, but basically a plane flies over and sends out millions of laser readings.

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To the ground level below. And this means it can actually often go through trees and woods and things. There's so many readings going down, you can pick up.

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The contours of the land underneath. Um, so the LIDAR survey started by mapping the coastlines and the river valleys, which were seen as areas prone to rapid change, but more and more, areas are being covered each year.

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The house prices website is quite a good website to look at.

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Um, for LiDAR images, and we'll put the link in the notes for you for that, but the version shown here is now available on the National Library of Scotland website.

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By choosing the seamless. Zoomable map layer option that we looked at earlier, and then choosing the LiDAR base layer option from the drop-down menu that I showed you.

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And then you can slide that transparency button left and right to switch between the 1880s map.

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And a LiDAR image from today. So this is Gawthorpe Hall again.

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Um, you can see very clearly the... they've got a sort of semicircular area with flower beds in.

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Sort of in that top left corner there, you can see that semicircular area, so that's the present-day flower beds.

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Then there's a square which has the building inside, just below it, and then below that, you can see I have just a sort of flat square of land, and that's where those parch marks.

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Was seen. So they're... they're not so shown... you can't see them on here.

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Um, but what you can see is you can see, um, there are paths and ditches in the woods.

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Which don't show up on the maps. Um, and in the walled garden to the far right, which is that sort of... it's not quite.

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Square, but it's almost square. Um... you can just see sort of faint lines to show where all the former pathways were.

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So it's always worth having a look on the LIDAR survey of your site.

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So, when you've exhausted all your desk-based online searches, it's time to go looking for original material, which is where things get really, really exciting.

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Uh, you can go to your local record offices, and you can find other archives with material in.

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So this is a list of the type of items that you might be interested in seeing.

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The County Archives centres for each county tend to have material that's unique.

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And not available elsewhere. So you might be able to see original items, or they might produce copies of those originals if they need to preserve them.

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There will also be some reference books in there, and there will be item images available to look at on microfilm or microfiche.

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Local study centres are quite often in a separate building or separate place completely in the county.

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Um, they, um, are often called heritage centres as well, and they tend to have printed material.

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Such as newspapers, leaflets, booklets, digitized images, and printed maps. So it's a slightly different sort of split. Sometimes these centres are actually on the same... in the same place, which is very helpful.

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Um, for a particular park or garden. You might like to start by browsing the appropriate county archives website.

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Uh, they give you access to their online catalogue, and may have exhibitions, articles, historic maps, and image collections, which could be of interest to you.

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So these are the six for the eastern counties, which we're working with, the Green Futures.

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Bedfordshire Archives, which is top left, a very helpful video when they begin, because all these archives, they all work in slightly different ways, so you have to sort of get familiar with your archive.

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But Bedfordshire have a helpful video on their homepage which shows you how to look for a personal place in their catalogue.

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So it'd be nice if everybody else followed suit, really. Um, and if you find that you are actually having problems traversing these catalogues... catalogues online.

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Then go and visit and ask one of the archivists to give you a brief demonstration.

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The staff are there to help you, so don't be afraid to ask lots of questions.

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We have arranged visits for the Eastern County Archives, or to them, in October, which I think Frankie sent out dates to everybody, and I know my Norfolk group, um.

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Know that. Um, where we can look at how each one operates, and how to search their catalogues.

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And then we'll have a behind-the-scenes tour of their stockrooms, which will give us a really good idea of how documents and maps are stored when you're looking to order them up to the search rooms, and how they're conserved.

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A good way to find out which archives have materials that you might be interested in is to look at the Access to Archives website.

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We often refer to it as the A2A. It's managed by the National Archives, and it includes not only the National Archives themselves.

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And their catalogue, but it has links to many other affiliated archives that you can search for material.

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A search of their database will undoubtedly lead you to many items in your local record office.

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But also, to other archives in your county or beyond. Family papers, as we said before, might have moved to another property.

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With the family, and ended up with another set of estate papers in a different part of the country, and this should, hopefully.

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Shine a light on anything that's elsewhere. A2a has also digitized many wills.

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So you might be lucky to find one for a person of interest for your site, and be able to read it online.

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Alternatively, you can go to queue, and you can obviously go and go and research in their search room, too.

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Accessing the census returns from home is through the National Archives of partners, like Ancestry or Find My Past.

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And therefore, not free to search without paying a subscription. However, many libraries, heritage and archive centres have access to census returns, and you may be able to use these, um.

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For free, uh, at their... in the archives there. Before you visit a currency archive or heritage center.

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Or look at their website to find out how to obtain a reader's card.

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You may be able to order one before you go, or check what items, like proof of address, that you need.

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Um, so when you visit, you will have all what you need on arrival to apply for a card.

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Not all of the archives are using the reader's card system. They will just need to see proof of identity, and their website will tell you.

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What you need. Also, you need to check to see whether you need to book a visit to the archives. We used to be able to turn up.

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A few years ago, but that doesn't seem to be the case now.

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They like to know if you're coming, and before you visit, have a look at the online catalogue.

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Identify a couple of items that you would like to see.

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And then you can email the archive, or fill in their online form to order these in advance.

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This is because once you arrive in the search room, you'll be asked to fill in order slips.

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To, uh, for items to be brought down to the search room.

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Um, these slips are collected every 15 or 30 minutes by staff, and then there is a wait.

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For the item to then arrive on a trolley with the next delivery. So if you haven't ordered a couple of things in advance, you will just have to sit there and wait, or look at reference books.

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Until your ordered items turn up. If you know you want to see large maps, let staff know in advance as well, because then they will reserve you a larger table.

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You can take in notebooks, laptops, tablets, and phones. Obviously, all on silent, uh, into the search rooms, um, and you must only use pencil.

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So if you turn up with a pen, you will be probably told to take it out.

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Um, take a coin with you, a pound coin, um, because often there are lockers and you need them for those to leave all your bags, coats, and other items that you don't need in the search room.

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But as you can see here, it's a bit like exam. I've got a plastic bag with all my things in so that it can be seen that you're not.

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You know, not attempting to hide anything. They may ask to look in notebooks or inside your laptop. I mean, I haven't had that recently, but I have had it in the past.

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If you want to take photographs of anything, um, you will need to fill in a photography permit.

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Um, this records your name. The items you're going to take pictures of, and the purpose of those photos.

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Archives vary with their... with their permission forms, and some offer a 30-minute.

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Or a half day, or a whole day permit. You might want to only take a couple of pictures, or you might want to quickly snap every page of an account's book, for example.

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So that you can look at them, read them at your leisure at home. And both of these things could be done in a 30-minute permit.

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Um, and then you can look at the photos when you get back home.

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As you can normally only have 4 items out on your table at once.

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If you want to take photos of many more documents, you will need a longer permit and allow, um.

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Which will allow for the exchange of items by the staff.

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And, just a word of warning. Finding out about it in gardens and their history over time.

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Who designed them? Who owned them? How they were used, or who worked in them.

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Can become very addictive. Garden history is a subject that you can take... can take you down many avenues, and you can find yourself interested in topics or time periods you'd never really considered before.

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Many other subjects contribute to garden history. For example, architecture.

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Fine art, horticulture. Our boriculture, economics.

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Social history, politics. National and world trade.

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Exploration and journalism. And you might be able to think of some more.

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Um, so it's very wide-ranging, and you, you know, you can get really fascinated by all sorts of things that are new to you.

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And if you do enjoy becoming a garden history detective, and in the future you think you might.

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Want to take it to the next level, which is... exactly what I did last year.

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You can, um, go and study for an MA. So the Garden's trust, in partnership with Buckingham University, run a research master's course in garden history.

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There is a series of lectures on garden history online. Through the centuries. Um, and then a schedule of seminars is held in London, um, quite near Houston Station.

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And these seminars are on well-known gardens and parts, and often the speakers are the people who own them.

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Or manage them, or they are garden history experts on that period.

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You can choose to take the course over one or two years, and your research dissertation can be on any topic that you are interested in.

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And your supervisor has approved. So that is exactly what happened to me, and I studied the gate lodges of Norfolk, as I... I love these little buildings, and they're on the edges of landscape parts.

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So I'm hoping to carry that on in October. Okay. So, happy researching!

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Um, I... we are here to help. This has been such a brief.

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Whiz through. Um, I know Frankie asked me to intercept... ask my background, so I hope I've done that at the friend... at the end, Frankie, because I forgot at the beginning. Sorry about that.

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I should say, I'm also... I work with the Norfolk Gardens Trust, so the Norfolk Gardens Project volunteers will be, um.

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I'm used to seeing my face around at the moment. Um, but I am here to support all six counties that are.

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Taking part in this research, so do email me via the Gardens Trust. I should have put up my email here.

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It's sally.bait at thegardenstrust.org. Um, and I will try to help you, and if I can't help you, we know lots of people who can.

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So, Frankie, back over to you.

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Thank you so much, Sally. That was a really interesting and brilliantly comprehensive tour of lots of different resources that people can use to begin their garden history journey.

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I love some of those old photos, the postcards, and the hand-drawn maps, uh, what a treat to find that.

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Um, on your journey. Uh... Thank you again. Um, I know we're coming up to the hour, um, we've got some really lovely comments in the chat there. Thank you very much.

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Um, just before we leave, um, I just want to give everyone that poll, just to let us know how you found today's webinar, but also I just want to really quickly.

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Say that you can book for our future webinars that are happening, um, in the coming months.

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The next one with Sally Bay is happening on Thursday the 21st of August.

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So if you'd like to book that, go on to our events page on the Gardens Trust.

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Website, and I'll put a link to that in the chat.

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Um, you can also go to our project website, where we'll be uploading recordings from all of our webinars.

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So far, and resources as well, so please do go to that project page.

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2, and all of the links and the presentation from Sally today will be circulated with everybody.

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This afternoon, hopefully. So, thank you all very much for coming. I'm just going to start that poll, so please don't leave just yet.

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Um, let me figure out how to do that, and I'll check. Sally, are there any questions in the chat?

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Let me just... I'll just finish sharing my screen, and I'll... Stop sharing, let's have a look.

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Who's that? The chat. Okay.

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Okay. Never chat GPT. No, thank you. Yes.

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Yes, no. It's interesting, though, wondering how AI might be used in the future of research.

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That's true, I've not... I've not tried it. I wonder if anybody here has. Yeah, it'd be interesting to see what comes up.

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No. Let us know how you get on, yeah.

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Yes, I'm hearing worrying things from people who use it in industry, saying that it is starting to make things up when it doesn't know the answer.

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Which is a bit worrying. Yes. No.

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Definitely, yeah. I don't think it's very reliable at the moment, but yeah, I've heard it can be useful in some circumstances when you want to maybe filter out information.

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Uh, but not as a primary source. At all.

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Yes. Okay, yes, Alexandra's asked a question. Why do we need a photo permit? That's very valid.

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Um, all the objects that have been deposited in archives have once a time, well, upon a time, belonged to somebody.

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And they are now owned or curated by that archive, and so they fall into two categories. Some have been given to the archive.

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And therefore, they archive copyrights. And the archives are very, you know, they're not going to charge you huge amounts for permission, and I think I'm right in saying, Frankie, that if.

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There is something you desperately need to photograph in there, and it's not too much money, we can cover that, so that's true, isn't it? I think from... from memory in Norfolk, it's only about £5 for half an hour or something.

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Yes, that's right.

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But they obviously just... and they're just keeping an eye on who is taking photographs and what they're using them for.

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But also, there are some, and I know there's just when I visited Bedford last, there are some people who have deposited their items into the archives.

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They haven't given them, so they're very much still that... the owner's, um, copyright, and.

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Some of them, they actually do not give permission for you to take photographs.

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Or if you do, to use them for anything. So they will... the... don't worry about you finding that out, the archive will tell you if that's... if a flag comes up on their records.

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Um, so that's the main reason why. And then, obviously, your photographs will be added to the bottom of your form, but I'll be talking about that next time, so don't worry why, but it's just really useful when you get home, because there's always something that you forgot to write down.

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Yes.

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But of course, key thing, and I'll be saying this again next time, is you must write down every reference, every catalogue number of everything you look at, or every website you've looked at.

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There's nothing more infuriating than having a piece of information and you can't remember where you saw it or found it, or you don't have the correct reference if it's from an archive.

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I'll talk about that more next time. Okay, let's go down here.

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I think we've got one other question from Chloe. Um, he's doing a PhD at the University of Southampton, and their project is on the impact of flooding.

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On English gardens, could you please remind me of the name of the garden that got badly flooded in the August floods?

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Oh, that was... that was... it was just known as the Shell Garden, um... But this... that's the Victorian photograph that I love.

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Oh, yes.

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So, um, I would have to get in touch with the owner, because obviously that's her.

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Family's copyright. If you wanted to know of interest. But I think it was described as the Norfolk Tsunami.

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Um, there was a huge tidal wave came down the river.

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Get the right one, the River Beer. And, um, it washed away all sorts of things, including railway viaducts and all sorts of things, so... Yes, there will be quite a few gardens that will be.

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Victim of that, so if that's something you're researching. And they may be of interest there, and I'm sure we can find you some Law Norfolk information.

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To help. So if you want to get in touch by email.

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I'll do what I can to help.

00:59:00.000 --> 00:59:03.000

Thanks, Sally. Um, Eric, you've got your hand up if you've got a question.

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I have. I've sort of half-scribbled a question in the chat room, and it didn't come across very well, so it was just to ask, will there be a seminar.

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On how you can take that information. And the relevant information can be used when we're responding to NSIPs, because clearly this is linked to NSAPs. And the great stuff you showed there, where.

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Yes.

00:59:25.000 --> 00:59:35.000

Unfortunately, a garden has been obliterated by a built-up area, where the evidence is gone, so it's probably not very relevant to an NSIP, but elsewhere it might be, so it's just really understanding.

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What is appropriate, what's not appropriate, and how it can be dealt with.

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Yes. Well. I will talk a bit more next time, it kind of goes into next talk.

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Good.

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Um, this project, we are not expecting you to require... to respond to, um, NSAPs.

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So, this information, we hope, is going to go on, which we intend it to go, on the historic environment records for each county.

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And in that way, all developers, plus Historic England, will be able to pick up the information that you find.

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And be able to use it in their responses. So that's how this project is going to work.

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If you are going to respond privately. To an NSIP.

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Then, obviously, that's... that's your choice. You just cannot. Quote, this particular project, because we're very.

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Um, that's where the line is being drawn. So there's nothing to stop you using that information as a private person.

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You just can't say that it's part of the green futures.

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Does that... is that clear? Frankie, do you want to explain that anymore? Because obviously you've been dealing with Historic England and.

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And know what the problems are with this.

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Yeah, so, Eric, just to kind of go back a little bit, we are going to have, um, a webinar in, I think it's September, is it October, on sharing your research, so that will be.

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How to upload it to the historic environment record, maybe include it in local lists, and other places where you can share.

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Your information, and that's where your research will be used and looked at, potentially, by developers in the future. So, yeah, exactly as Sally says, you won't be responding to NSIPs directly.

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Um, particularly as that process can take years, um, so you may not hear back.

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We won't be officially doing that on this project, but you as a private individual.

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Can always look into NCIPs in your area, and how you get that information to developers, but.

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Now, on this project, we're just going to be uploading your research to various different platforms and making it available for all developers in the future, actually, not just.

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Nsip-related developments, um, so it'll be really useful for. Lots of different things in the future, hopefully.

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Does that kind of answer your question, Eric?

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Uh, it does, great, thank you. The only thing there will be... how quick it's added to the databases.

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Yes. Yes.

01:01:54.000 --> 01:01:58.000

That is a critical thing, because the NTF I'm interested in is live.

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And the social consultation will probably start in January, so, and they've already been collating information.

01:02:04.000 --> 01:02:06.000

So, so, um... We want to make sure that if we find any additional information.

01:02:06.000 --> 01:02:10.000

Yes. Absolutely.

01:02:10.000 --> 01:02:17.000

They are made aware of it. But I'll ask the question when you come to sharing, and that's great, thank you.

01:02:17.000 --> 01:02:18.000

Yes.

01:02:18.000 --> 01:02:28.000

Thanks, Harry. Yeah, time is really of the essence, and the sooner that we can share your research on those different platforms, the better. Uh, so yeah, we'll give you some more guidance on that in due course, but yeah, thanks for that question.

01:02:28.000 --> 01:02:29.000

Um. Yes.

01:02:29.000 --> 01:02:42.000

Um, we could just say we've got twigs Waze with us. I don't know whether you want to unmute yourself, Twigs, and just give us a wave. Um, so the MA course that I mentioned at Buckingham University, TWIGS is the... is the lady who... who is, um, the course, the course leader, course director? What do you call yourself, Twigs?

01:02:42.000 --> 01:02:51.000

Um.

01:02:51.000 --> 01:02:52.000

Yeah.

01:02:52.000 --> 01:02:57.000

Um, I call myself Program Director, but I'm not altogether sure I meant to. I probably am course director. I just tend to call myself garden historian, actually, which is... Fine. So yeah, and we are... I've just posted it up. Of course, it...

01:02:57.000 --> 01:03:08.000

Probably got buried in loads of wonderful questions from loads of other people, but I did actually just post up our link on, um, Eventbrite for.

01:03:08.000 --> 01:03:13.000

The open evening for prospective MA and PhD students, so they can grill us on.

01:03:13.000 --> 01:03:18.000

Um, well, EMA and the PhD is all about. So, yeah.

01:03:18.000 --> 01:03:21.000

That... that was great. Thank you for giving us a mention, Sally. Um... And indeed, Frankie as well, nice to see you. We've been chatting behind the scenes as well.

01:03:21.000 --> 01:03:27.000

That's okay, it's good to see you.

01:03:27.000 --> 01:03:34.000

Well, I popped in, Sally, because I... well, popped in, I saved the whole hour, it was riveting. I've never had so much information.

01:03:34.000 --> 01:03:35.000

Ooh, that was... that was the condensed version, Twigs. That was the condensed...

01:03:35.000 --> 01:03:49.000

Um, in such a package... I know! Well, I know, but that was... it was just amazing, and I thought, if I'd delivered this much information in an hour, which Sally has just done in a most structured, wonderful way.

01:03:49.000 --> 01:03:56.000

Mine would have been delivered at about 300 miles an hour, and everybody would have been totally lost, and yours was so wonderful and so structured, and so clear.

01:03:56.000 --> 01:03:58.000

Oh, well, thank you.

01:03:58.000 --> 01:04:08.000

I'm really, really impressed, so... and I was thinking. How can I get this woman to come and talk for an hour to the students as she has an introduction, so I don't have to do it!

01:04:08.000 --> 01:04:09.000

So, that would be great, because you're far clearer than I am, so that's... that's really good.

01:04:09.000 --> 01:04:14.000

Oh, okay. Okay. Yeah, okay.

01:04:14.000 --> 01:04:15.000

Thanks very much for coming, Twigs. It's great that you're here.

01:04:15.000 --> 01:04:20.000

Thank you. I think some of my students might be here as well, actually. I can see a couple of my students are on here.

01:04:20.000 --> 01:04:23.000

Oh, excellent!

01:04:23.000 --> 01:04:25.000

Excellent. No, that's good. Good to see.

01:04:25.000 --> 01:04:26.000

Nice.

01:04:26.000 --> 01:04:32.000

So yeah, obviously I haven't covered it as well as you have, because they're on here, so that's... that's great.

01:04:32.000 --> 01:04:33.000

You can't get too much information, can you? No. No.

01:04:33.000 --> 01:04:34.000

That is brilliant.

01:04:34.000 --> 01:04:41.000

You can't get too much information. I know. They're all saying they want to revisit the first year's lectures all over again.

01:04:41.000 --> 01:04:42.000

If they want to do it again! So, yeah. It's great.

01:04:42.000 --> 01:04:45.000

Yeah, exactly. Yes. Okay, and there was one other... I did see somebody about a metropolitan, I can't find it. Can you find it? Yes.

01:04:45.000 --> 01:04:50.000

No. Yes. Yes, I just had it.

01:04:50.000 --> 01:04:57.000

I'm not quite sure about the question, so whether that lady would like to just unmute and just... ask. I can perhaps answer it.

01:04:57.000 --> 01:05:00.000

It might have been relating to research, or possibly visiting archives.

01:05:00.000 --> 01:05:03.000

Research in metropolitan areas. I mean, basically, use all the information I've... I've given you. Oh, hi, Jackie, that's it.

01:05:03.000 --> 01:05:11.000

So, it... That's me, I think. It's just that... it's just that it, um... I'm in Greater Manchester, and in town died.

01:05:11.000 --> 01:05:17.000

Okay.

01:05:17.000 --> 01:05:18.000

Right. No.

01:05:18.000 --> 01:05:25.000

Half of it was Lancashire, half of it was Cheshire. Uh, there isn't a garden trust for Greater Manchester, as far as I know. We don't fit into a county system.

01:05:25.000 --> 01:05:26.000

So...

01:05:26.000 --> 01:05:32.000

No, okay. You'd have to talk to your... both the others, you'd have to talk to Lancashire and to, um.

01:05:32.000 --> 01:05:43.000

So it would be Barbara, Barbara and Cheshire, and... Um, oh, Elaine, Laksh.

01:05:43.000 --> 01:05:44.000

Yes?

01:05:44.000 --> 01:05:54.000

But surely, Greater Manchester is a large area with... significant parks, so there... there ought to be something within it, but I... The frustrating thing with... or someone, perhaps, who... has a responsibility, but it's never something that sort of comes up in these sort of talks. It's very...

01:05:54.000 --> 01:05:56.000

No, no. Manchester has come up in the past. Yeah, Manchester has... Manchester has come up with due to the fact that there perhaps ought to be a Manchester.

01:05:56.000 --> 01:06:03.000

Counting Bangs!

01:06:03.000 --> 01:06:06.000

Um, Gordon's Trust, in the same way that London has one.

01:06:06.000 --> 01:06:07.000

Yeah.

01:06:07.000 --> 01:06:09.000

The trouble is, we just need someone to run it. So, if you know of anybody.

01:06:09.000 --> 01:06:12.000

Yes.

01:06:12.000 --> 01:06:13.000

Well, if there's a group of people who'd like. To set one up.

01:06:13.000 --> 01:06:21.000

Money, isn't it? But... But I mean, it's searching for information is a bit of a nightmare, if you see what I mean, because you don't know.

01:06:21.000 --> 01:06:22.000

Which way to go? No.

01:06:22.000 --> 01:06:28.000

Whether you go to your metropolitan Borough Resources to Churchill, or Lancashire, or wherever.

01:06:28.000 --> 01:06:29.000

And it shows them...

01:06:29.000 --> 01:06:33.000

Well, that's... that's where A... A2A might help you. So if you put in what you're looking for into A2A.

01:06:33.000 --> 01:06:35.000

Yeah.

01:06:35.000 --> 01:06:40.000

That may then point you in the right archives, in the right direction to go and have a look in, so I would try that first.

01:06:40.000 --> 01:06:51.000

Yeah, and it's very difficult to know if anyone's ever. Try... I mean, I'm interested in a site that is now a... Um, a cemetery.

01:06:51.000 --> 01:06:55.000

But I don't know if it's ever been registered. In the way that your children triggered.

01:06:55.000 --> 01:06:59.000

Uh, well, it'll be on the... look on... look on Historic England's map, search the map, find Manchester, zoom into that area. If it's shaded green, it's on the register.

01:06:59.000 --> 01:07:05.000

Right.

01:07:05.000 --> 01:07:06.000

So some... quite a few cemeteries are, if they're older ones, particularly.

01:07:06.000 --> 01:07:10.000

Right, okay.

01:07:10.000 --> 01:07:11.000

Yeah.

01:07:11.000 --> 01:07:16.000

Um, and others, of course, will be... there'll be conservation areas, they'll be protected by all sorts of other things. There'll be scheduled monuments, maybe, so...

01:07:16.000 --> 01:07:20.000

I mean, this started as a park for a... And...

01:07:20.000 --> 01:07:28.000

Okay. Yes, well, hold on, have a look at the old maps, see what... see how... see how the changes and when it all happens.

01:07:28.000 --> 01:07:29.000

But do get in touch if you need some more help.

01:07:29.000 --> 01:07:32.000

Yeah, right. Okay, Andrew. Okay.

01:07:32.000 --> 01:07:41.000

Thanks very much for your question, Jackie, and thank you to everyone for coming today. I know we've overrun slightly, but it's because we've had such a brilliant session, so thank you again, Sally.

01:07:41.000 --> 01:07:45.000

Um, and we hope to see you next time at Sally's next.

01:07:45.000 --> 01:07:57.000

Webinar, um, on the 21st of August, where we will learn how to go out there and actually record historic parks and gardens. So, we will see you all there. Thanks very much, everybody.

01:07:57.000 --> 01:08:14.000

See you soon.