


**Appendix 2**  
**Ilam Parkland and Garden History – Gazetteer**  
January 2017



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ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY – FORMAT OF GAZETTEER			
NAME	Summary Description or feature name	No:	Numerical order (apart from summary entry) corresponding to location drawing.
NT HBSMR	Taken from the NT HBSMR (National Heritage List No:).		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		1-19 consistent with the compartments in the NT Ilam Park, Conservation Plan 2010-16	
Current photograph of feature(s).  Historic images where relevant with key features identified by: 		DESCRIPTION	
		A summary description of the character area or of key features within it. Character-area wide features such as earthworks or tree planting are addressed in single entries.  The description is followed by a summary history illustrated by maps, surveys and other images in the opposite column in the order they appear in the text.	
DESIGNATIONS		Peak District National Park (PDNP) Conservation Area (CA) Scheduled Monument (SM) Listed Building (LB) Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Special Area of Conservation Area (SAC)	
CONDITION		<b>Good:</b> The feature survives in a condition with sufficient fabric and stability to allow clear identify and recognition of its significance <b>Fair:</b> The feature survives in a condition that allows recognition of its significance but with a greater risk of deterioration <b>Poor:</b> The condition of the feature is contributing to the erosion of its significance.	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out key recommendations for the future conservation and management of the feature.</li> </ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>National:</b> Features sufficiently unique and important to be of country-wide interest; Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments are by default of national significance on account of their statutory designation; <b>Regional:</b> Features of importance and rarity at a county/regional level; <b>Local:</b> Feature of important and rarity at a local level; <b>Minimal:</b> Features recorded by are of little inherent interest or importance of themselves.	
NOTES	Included only where necessary.		



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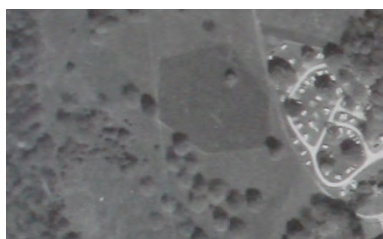


ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	The Park: Summary Entry	No:	
NT HBSMR	64314 Trough; 64313 Retaining wall & culvert; 60069, 64312, 64310, 64309, 64315, 64316, 64319, 64324 Ridge & furrow; 64311 Lynchets/trackway; 64301 tree planting; 64308 Ridge & furrow, lynchets; 64307 Building platform; 60160 Trackway; 64279 Driveway; 64304 Trackway; 64303 Ha ha; 64317 Dewpond; 64318 Cricket pitch; 64321 Quarry; 64320 Possible Medieval village; 64323 Building platform; 64322 Terraced trackway; 64325 Plantation and trackway		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Park (1)	
		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The Park is the largest character area in Ilam Park. It extends in a triangular form to the west and north of the hall over ground which rises to the southwest and northeast respectively. A further extension of land falls to the north, lying between the west boundary of the area, Paradise Woods North (Character Area 2) and Lodge Lane, which runs northwest from the village. A mixed holly and hawthorn hedge, together with short lengths of drystone wall, associated with private properties, forms the park boundary along the lane. To the south, the park is bound by the steep slopes of Paradise Woods South (Character Area 3), the site of the C19 kitchen garden (character areas 14 and 13) and the main drive (Character Area 11).</p> <p>The main entrance to the park is an old drive that enters from the village in the east. The drive runs parallel to the main drive before heading west in a deep curve to return towards the hall from the north.</p> <p>The park is notable for the high presence and good preservation/quality of earthworks within it. Ridge and furrow, lynchets and building platforms survive throughout. Even where the soil is thin in the southwest, and around a rock outcrop known as the Reef in the west, there are earthworks.</p> <p>Some old ash and hawthorn trees survive on field boundaries and headlands within the later mid – late C19 parkland planting, which evidence this earlier land use.</p> <p>Further evidence of previous land use is found in the route of an old footpath, which connects the drive to the river in the west, and a dewpond.</p> <p>The park originates in the common fields of Ilam recorded on the Mapp of Ilam of the mid C17. Despite the schematic nature of this drawing, the general area and arrangement of at least part of Ilam Field survives.</p> <p>Greenwood, 1818 records an early park associated with the Port house, while in 1839 Cobb records the park extended to the north. The general arrangement of the character area has remained largely unchanged since 1839 with the notable exception of an increase in tree planting in the late C19.</p>	
			
			
			
View east from the Reef			
View north showing northwest park extension			
Mapp of Ilam mid C17			
Greenwood, 1818			





Cobb survey, 1839



Aerial photograph showing cricket pitch c.1960

A more recent addition was a cricket pitch c1960, which lay to the west of the caravan park (Character Area 14). This pitch is no longer in use.

#### DESIGNATIONS

PDNP, CA (part of – southeast corner)

#### CONDITION

Good



#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to maintain the park as a pastoral picturesque landscape;
- Continue to manage earthworks under grass, monitoring stocking densities and areas of erosion and poaching;
- Continue to investigate earthworks, particularly the potential site of the village/houses, and interpret;
- Retain historic features such as the line of the old drive, the footpath and dewpond and interpret;
- Enhance the route of the historic footpath to the west which links to the Swing Bridge;
- Continue to manage the parkland trees, undertaking replacement and replication as necessary.
- Undertake a targeted programme of tree works to reduce overcrowding of clumps and to help restore view lines throughout the landscape;
- Manage deadwood within the park in line with an agreed site-wide policy;
- Better interpret the natural viewing stations within the park to help visitors relate the designed landscape to its wider landscape setting;
- Conserve and repair the Ha ha ditch as necessary (as part of a joint programme of repair of the Ha ha in Character Area 11).

#### SIGNIFICANCE

**Regional** Of potentially **National** significance the park completes the C19 landscape composition balancing the enclosed and enhanced river valley and the formal gardens and pleasure grounds around the hall. The park contains highly significant evidence of pre park land use in the surviving earthworks, the ridge and furrow recording the old common

	fields of llam.
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ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Earthworks	No:	1
NT HBSMR	60069, 64312, 64310, 64309, 64315, 64316, 64319, 64324 Ridge & furrow; 64311 Lynchets/trackway; 64308 Ridge & furrow, lynchets; 64307 Building platform; 60160 Trackway; 64304 Trackway; 64303 Ha ha; 64317 Dewpond; 64318 Cricket pitch; 64321 Quarry; 64320 Possible Medieval village; 64323 Building platform; 64322 Terraced trackway; 64325 Plantation and trackway		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Park (1)	
 <p>Bisected ridge and furrow along the Lodge Lane boundary</p>  <p>View south from the Reef showing ridge and furrow</p>  <p>Area of potential buildings in southwest of Park</p>  <p>The old footpath near the Swing Bridge</p>		<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b></p> <p>The Park contains numerous earthworks of good quality with ridge and furrow being particularly legible. Among the most distinctive is the ridge and furrow near the northeast boundary where Lodge Lane cuts across it and in the central area of the park when viewed from the Reef. Building platforms survive in the southwest and tracks in the southeast and west (the old footpath to the Swing Bridge).</p> <p>The earthworks evidence pre and post land use in the park being recorded on the mid C17 Mapp of Ilam, Cobb's survey of 1839 (not shown here) and by recent archaeological survey (Ullathorne, 2005/06). The 1<sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey provides a good record of the tracks and paths within the area, of which some date from at least the early C19. An undated aerial also provides a good record of the earthworks particularly ridge and furrow in the northwest of the character area.</p>	






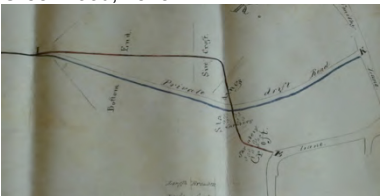

Mapp of Ilam mid C17

1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS 1884






Aerial showing earthworks in park c.1990

DESIGNATIONS	PDNP, CA (part of)
CONDITION	Good
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to manage under grass, monitor stocking densities and areas of erosion or poaching;</li> <li>• Continue to accommodate archaeology in any future tree replanting programme;</li> <li>• Consult the NT Archaeologist ahead of any large scale event or project that may risk damage to the earthworks;</li> <li>• Undertake further investigation of specific areas such as the building platforms to aid understanding and interpretation;</li> <li>• Consider reinstating the cricket pitch for occasional events but without the installation of any fixed features or ground works beyond the mowing of the square with light equipment.</li> </ul>	
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Regional</b> of potential <b>National</b> interest. Earthworks such as ridge and furrow are an increasingly valuable resource in the Midlands. The rich archaeology of the park also evidences parkland expansion, which incorporated earlier land use.

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Line of Drive	No:	2
NT HBSMR	64279 Driveway		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Park (1)	
 <p>The relic drive in the east park</p>  <p>The short drive from the southeast</p>  <p>Greenwood, 1818</p>  <p>Footpath diversion order 1828</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>A relic drive enters the park to the west of the village where it initially runs parallel to the main drive to the south. The north bank of the shrubbery and the Ha ha separate the two drives. The drive is c3m wide and has a distinct camber. It is surfaced in rough stone. The drive curves west in an elegant line, which cuts across earlier ridge and furrow, before heading south towards the house. This feature is now a service drive and a public footpath.</p>	
		<p>The first evidence for this drive is found on Greenwood, 1818 which clearly records it as a principal drive to the Port house. However, by 1828 it is described as a 'Private Drift Road' (Footpath Diversion orders 1828) before attaining its service status by 1839 when Cobb records it running around the west side of the new kitchen gardens.</p>	
		<p>A second odd piece of drive ( ↗ ) also survives in the character area on the far west. A short length of drive descends from the park to the river along the north boundary of Paradise Woods South (Character Area 3). This drive is clearly recorded by Cobb but its origins are unclear. It potentially provided carriage access from the park to the riverside paths/drives but there is no formal connection to it within the park itself. By 1884 it is shown connecting to a footpath across the southern part of the character area, which survives today.</p>	



 <p>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS 1884</p>		
DESIGNATIONS	PDNP, CA (part of)	
CONDITION	Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Retain features within the landscape undertaking repair as required;</li><li>• Conserve the character of the features, the historic dimensions, camber and lack of formal edging etc. when undertaking any repair or improvement works;</li><li>• Undertake further investigation of the short drive/path to better understand its purpose;</li><li>• Interpret the features to enhance understanding of the development of the park.</li></ul>		
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Regional/Local</b> Important circulatory route dating from the early landscape park. Potentially important secondary route connecting the park to the river.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Dew Pond	No:	3
NT HBSMR	64317 Dewpond		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Park (1)	
 <p>The pond from the southeast</p>  <p>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		A circular dewpond survives near the centre of the character area within a square enclosure of modern park rail. The pond is presented as a wildlife area with a broadwalk. Reedmace and other common wetland plants grow within the enclosure around the pond.	
		The date of the dewpond is unclear. It does not appear on Cobb (1839) but is recorded on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey of 1884.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of)	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Retain as a useful landscape feature within the park which evidences C19 expansion and consolidation;</li><li>Remove the railed enclosures, returning the pond to its historic form, to allow livestock to use the pond again for drinking, but monitor for poaching.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Evidence of the continued agricultural use of the park.	



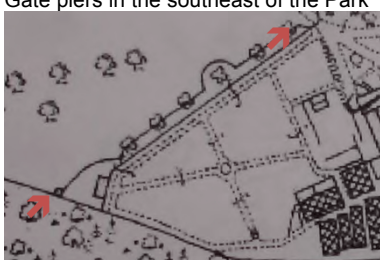
ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Planting	No:	4
NT HBSMR	64301 Tree planting		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Park (1)	
 <p>Relic field trees in central area of the Park</p>  <p>C19 ornamentals</p>  <p>A failing young tree in the northern Park extension</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>  <p>OS, 1922</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The tree planting within The Park has three distinct phases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre park trees, which include ash and hawthorn surviving on earthwork boundaries or close to the site of building platforms. Some of the ash trees evidence pollarding, similar to those in Home Farm (Character Area 17).</li> <li>2. The second phase of planting are trees dating from the mid C19 planted by the Watts-Russell's during their first phase of landscape improvements. Cobb records these trees in 1839, which shows a sparse parkland planting with many of the earlier field trees still apparent as broken lines.</li> <li>3. The third phase of planting dates from the late C19 and may be the work of the Hanburys. This planting includes the clumps and the use of exotics such as Purple beech and cedar. The 1922 Ordnance Survey records an increase in planting particularly in the south and southwest of the park, which included the area of the first kitchen garden.</li> </ol> <p>Examples of recent replanting are also present in the character area, particularly in the north extension of the park. The success of this replanting is, however, variable on account of local ground conditions, livestock and vermin damage.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of)	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to maintain the parkland conserving the three key phases of planting where possible while seeking to reduce the overall population to prevent overcrowding;
- Replicate key features such as the clumps, while allowing for the parallel conservation of earthworks;
- Continue to maintain and manage the pre-park trees (ash and hawthorn) within the landscape and use these trees to better link new generations of trees;
- Continue to include a percentage of ornamental trees, such as Purple beech within the park;
- Consider reintroducing pockets of conifers, such as Scots pine, in elevated areas such as the Reef;
- Monitor trees for signs of plant disease.

## SIGNIFICANCE

**Regional** Significant contribution to the overall landscape composition of Ilam Park, the tree planting evidences three key phases of planting: pre-park, c1839, c1875.




ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Gateways	No:	5
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Park (1)	
 <p>Gate to Park from the southeast</p>  <p>Gate piers in the southeast of the Park</p>  <p>OS, 1922</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>A formal access to the park is found to the northwest of the stables at the south end of the park drive. A fine example of an ornamental C19 field gate stands between two robust stone gate piers. The piers are of ashlar with flat dressed coping stones. To the southwest the pier connects to the wall of the late C19 kitchen garden (Character Area 7). To the northeast the pier attaches to some odd stonework close to the ground, which may evidence part of the early C19 kitchen garden and service complex recorded by Cobb in 1839.</p>	
		<p>The date of the gate way is unknown. The design of the piers and the gate are, however, unique within the park and this may make them pre-date the Watts-Russell improvements c1820 onwards.</p>	
		<p>To the southwest of the gates a second pair of detached gate piers stand within the park adjacent to a blocked up but high status entrance into the kitchen garden. The origin of these piers is unclear. It appears that they have been dumped from elsewhere on site together with piles of rubble near the kitchen garden wall. The rectangular stone blocks with chamfered detail are of the same style to piers found in the Italian Garden (Character Area 8) and near Wood Lodge (Character Area 5). However, while iron gate pins survive in situ, neither pier has retained its ornamental cap.</p>	
		<p>The only evidence for any form of structure here is found on the 1922 Ordnance Survey. This records a curving extension to the kitchen garden wall with a structure linking it to the boundary (a possible drystone wall) along the north edge of Paradise Woods South (Character Area 3). If these piers were part of a structure, their architectural style, and the association with the entrance into the kitchen garden, suggests a high status use i.e. family use, which would also suggest a footpath into the park at this point.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Good/Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain historic fabric undertaking conservation repairs as required;</li><li>Undertake further investigation of the stonework to the north of the park gate to determine any connection with the first kitchen garden;</li><li>Undertake further investigation of the gate piers to the southwest to determine if they formed part of a structure recorded in c1922. Include an assessment of the ground around to identify</li></ul>			



the line of any boundary of associated footpath.

**SIGNIFICANCE**


**Local** Good and interesting example of a C19 park gate.


ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Summary Entry: Paradise Woods North		No:
NT HBSMR	64268 Carriageway; 64326 Possible charcoal platform; waste tip at southern end		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Paradise Woods North (2)	
 <p>Footpath from the south</p>  <p>NT property boundary from the south</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Paradise Woods North is a linear strip of woodland, which lies on falling ground between the northwest extension of The Park (Character Area 1) and the old channel of the River Manifold (Character Area 19). A c2-3m wide footpath follows the line of an older path/carriage drive along a terrace above the riverbank, along the west boundary of the wood, and continues across a narrow meadow to reach River Lodge and Lodge Lane. Evidence of stone foundations for a wall or railings survives at intervals along the west side of the path. The land between the path and the river besides the wood is now generally overgrown with alder, ash, hazel and hawthorn occurring besides the river. As the path travels north, the woodland increasingly encloses it. The wooded bank includes outcrops of rock visible beneath an understory of box, laurel, holly and some rhododendron. Yew dominates the woodland, which also includes some notable ornamental trees.</p>	
		<p>The path continues to River Lodge and Lodge Lane beyond the NT property boundary, marked by a fence and gate with the lodge and its grounds now being private property.</p>	
		<p>Cobb records the wood and path in 1839, which provides the earliest known record of this Character Area. To the south (Character Area 3) the path is bound by a line of dots, which may represent railings and it is therefore likely that this form of boundary continued along this stretch too. The form of the woodland has remained generally unchanged.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain the present extent of woodland cover;</li><li>Continue to maintain ornamentals, such as Purple Beech and box, within the woodland to contribute to its ornamental character;</li><li>Continue to monitor and manage rhododendron within the wood;</li><li>Investigate the stone footings to determine whether a wall or railings once enclosed the path;</li></ul>			

- Continue to encourage visitors to walk the whole length of the path to reach River Lodge and Lodge Lane to better understand the overall landscape composition of Ilam Park.

#### SIGNIFICANCE

**Regional/Local** Evidence of two phases of landscape improvement c1839 and c1850 which contribute to the overall landscape composition of Ilam Hall


ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Planting	No:	6
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Paradise Woods North (2)	
 Woodland on the sloping bank		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The woodland established on the sloping bank above the river dominates the planting within the Character Area. The woodland is mature and dense with a high percentage of yew, with laurel, holly, box, snowberry and rhododendron occurring as understorey. Fine examples of mature or semi-mature beech and lime are also present close to the western edge of the woodland, which overhang the footpath/carriage drive. Younger larch and Scots pine also occur.</p> <p>Natural regeneration has occurred alongside the river corridor with ash, sycamore and alder now developing into a ribbon of woodland. This planting is beginning to erode the visual connections of the path/carriageway to the river and the landscape to its west as well as the ornamental context of Paradise Woods North.</p> <p>The mature trees within this woodland possibly date from the mid C19 and are therefore broadly contemporary with the planting recorded by Cobb in 1839.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continue to perpetuate the existing extent of the woodland;</li><li>• Continue to manage the woodland to balance ecological and landscape considerations including archaeology;</li><li>• Plan to replicate the ornamental trees, such as the beech and lime to retain and enhance the ornamental character;</li><li>• Continue to manage the woodland understory to reduce the impact of potentially invasive rhododendron and snowberry to favour evergreen shrubs as used historically;</li><li>• Continue to manage planting alongside the river to retain openness to the path/carriage way as recorded historically and to enhance the landscape context of the woodland.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Small woodland component as part of wider landscape composition of Ilam Park.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Gates and Railings		No: 7
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Paradise Woods North (2)	
 <p>Gates and railings at the south entrance of the Character Area seen from the south</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The south entrance to the Character Area is defined by a pair of simple wrought iron gates, with a side panel of railings to the west, set between cast iron gateposts, which stand c1.2m high. The gateposts are hexagonal with decorative detailing and finials. To the east, a 'Dog Stile' is fixed to the gateway with an iron 'stoop' providing access from a raised stone step. A third cast iron post, of a different style, stands to the east of this. This post is cylindrical with an 'onion' finial. The position and stylistic difference of this post suggests it is a later addition. The lack of any supporting railings (now post and wire fence) supporting this post may also evidence the loss of railings from this ornamental boundary. No maker's marks have been found on any of this ironwork.</p> <p>The date of this feature is unclear but it is suggested it is contemporary with the erection of River Lodge c1840 -50, marking a transition between areas of the landscape, while clearly identifying a carriage drive through the width of the gateway, which extended up to River Lodge and Lodge Lane.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Retain in situ and repair as necessary as part of the overall design composition of Ilam Park;</li><li>Consider replicating the railings to the west to replace the post and wire fence to enhance the feature;</li><li>Remove the 'temporary' timber 'Dog Stile' notice to the east of the feature and replace with a more sympathetic boundary.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Local</b> Important survivor of the C19 designed landscape improvements at Ilam Hall which evidences a conscious design approach to the footpath/carriageway and associated woodland.	



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		River Lodge (context only)	No: 8
NT HBSMR		National Heritage List No: 1038118	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)			
 <p>East elevation of River Lodge as seen from the public footpath</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		River Lodge is the most northerly lodge at Ilam Park. It stands besides Lodge Lane at the north end of the footpath/carriage way, which extends from the Boil Holes in the southeast.	
		The lodge is a pretty ornée building, which has recently undergone extensive renovation. It is a single storey L-shaped building with ornamental detailing such as a point arch door, deep stone mullion windows and clay and slate tile roof. It is executed in a style similar to Gate Lodge and to other houses in Ilam village, which would date it to c1840-50 and the possible attribution of George Gilbert-Scott. The lodge does not appear on Cobb c1839.	
		A stone tablet above the door records the laying of the foundation stone of the lodge by Jemima, Countess of Montcelas but no date is provided.	
		The lodge is in private ownership.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, LB Grade II	
CONDITION		Good – recently restored	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To continue to engage with the owners of River Lodge as part of the holistic management of Ilam Park.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Regional Evidence of the second phase of C19 landscape improvement and the possible involvement of George Gilbert Scott.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Paradise Woods South: Summary Entry	No:	
NT HBSMR	60092 Battle Stone; 64268 Paradise Walk and pleasure grounds		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Paradise Woods South (3)	
 <p>The walk from the north</p>  <p>Woodland on the sloping bank</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Paradise Woods South forms a band of woodland along the steep rocky slope between Target Meadow (Character Area 4) and The Park (Character Area 1). The mixed wood has a high ratio of yew and holly to lime, coppiced hazel, sycamore and ash and standard beech with an understory including box and shooting cover such as Butcher's broom, lilac and False Nutmeg (<i>Leycesteria</i>). In the Spring a fine display of wild garlic was noted together with some bluebells, Dog's Mercury and Yellow Archangel. Informal paths criss-cross the wooded slope, some made by animals and now used by visitors. The northern area of the woodland has recently been thinned. The exposed rocks within the woodland suggest some evidencing of previous quarrying but this is unsubstantiated. Relic drystone walls survive along the north and east boundary of the woodland, augmented by post and wire fence.</p>	
		<p>A wide terraced path separates the bottom of the wood from the meadow to the south and west. This path extends along the east side of the valley to finally leave Ilam Park at River Lodge on Lodge Lane. The path is raised above the meadow and affords wonderful views of Hinkley and Musden woods as you pass along it. At the eastern end of the character area the path becomes a formal tree-lined walk, Paradise Walk. A second formal path survives in the woodland to the north of Paradise Walk. This cuts diagonally uphill towards the hall. The Battle Stone (No.11) stands near its south-western end.</p>	
		<p>The first known record of the woods appears on Cobb in 1839, which also records the main surviving path/carriage drive. However, the topography suggests that these slopes would have been at wooded before that as part of the wider woodland/scrub of the Manifold valley. This older woodland may be evidenced by the presence of ancient woodland indicators such as Dog's Mercury and bluebells. Cobb records dense woodland here but with an area of open plantation or even orchard on the slope above the line of Paradise Walk. This suggests that views from The Park (Character Area 1) towards the river would have been limited with the exception of the area of more open tree-planted ground. Following further landscape improvements in c1840 the Battle Stone was erected and a new diagonal path created through the wood. This arrangement is recorded by the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey and has remained largely unchanged.</p>	

 <p>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884</p>		
DESIGNATIONS	PDNP, CA (part of), SM (Battle Stone), SSSI, SAC	
CONDITION	Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain the present extent of the woodland and manage to sustain diversity in landscape character through areas of plantation, specimen trees and coppicing;</li><li>• Undertake a programme of replication of specimen trees, such as the limes, to conserve the ornamental landscape character;</li><li>• Undertaken conservation repairs to the built features and monument as required;</li><li>• Work to replace existing post and wire fencing with drystone walls around the boundaries of the woodland where evidence has presented itself;</li><li>• Work to limit the formation of informal paths through the woods by using dead hedges or equivalent to stop up gaps and prevent visitor access;</li><li>• Refrain from establishing more seating along the paths, instead open up areas of rock work near the path as 'perches'.</li></ul>		
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Regional/Local</b> Important component of the core of the designed landscape at Ilam Park which extends the experience of the rock cliff and Boil Holes into the wider landscape by the main path/carriage drive.	

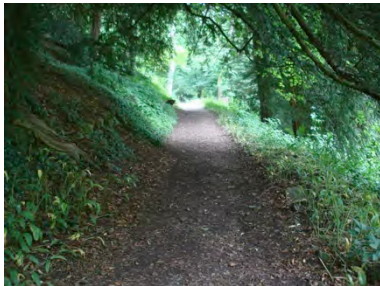
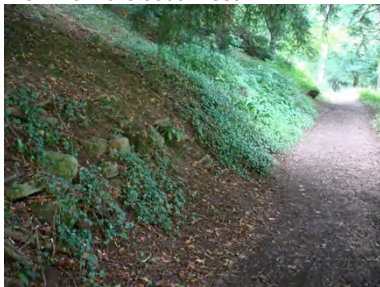
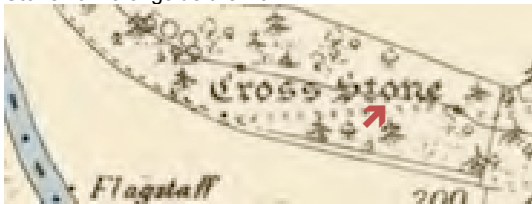
ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Main Path	No:	9
NT HBSMR	64268 Paradise Walk and pleasure grounds		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Paradise Woods South (3)	
 <p>Path from the north</p>  <p>Footings of railings</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>  <p>Detail of Cobb showing railings</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		The main path forms part of an extended path/carriage drive, which runs from the Boil Holes northwest to exit the site at River Lodge.	
		The metalled path c2-3m wide runs along a terrace, which stands about 0.5m above the level of the meadow to the south and west (Character Area 4). A post and wire fence separates the two areas but evidence of stone bases set with sawn off iron posts suggests the presence of an earlier boundary of iron railings. These railings appear to be recorded on the Cobb survey of 1839 as a line of dots. However, no other evidence, such as photographs, of them has yet been found. Railings would have formed a high status and relatively open boundary to the meadow.	
		To the east the path merges into the ground cover of the wooded slope. It is possible that some rockwork contributes to an ornamental edging in places.	
		The path is first recorded on Cobb, 1839 and has remained largely unchanged since that time.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of), SSSI, SAC	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			

- Retain the historic dimensions of the path;
- Undertake further investigation to determine the original surfacing with a view to future restoration;
- Undertake further investigation of the railing bases with a view to their future replication on the removal of the post and wire fencing;
- Undertake further investigation of the path side rockwork to determine any evidence of an ornamental edging to the woodland.

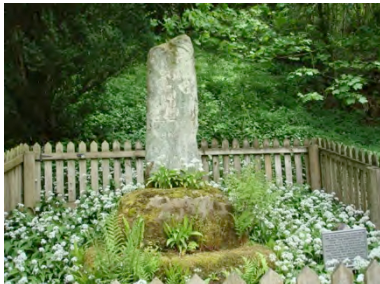
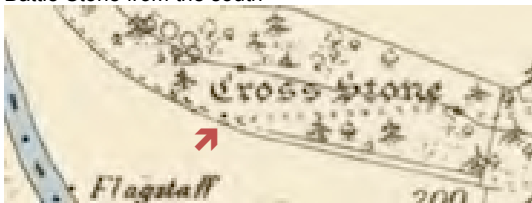
#### SIGNIFICANCE






**Local** Evidence of C19 landscape improvements including high status iron railing boundary to path.



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Diagonal Walk		No: 10
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Paradise Woods South (3)	
 <p>Walk from the southwest</p>  <p>Stonework alongside the walk</p>  <p>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>A broad straight path c2 wide returns uphill from the Battle Stone to the site of the late Victorian Glass Yard (Character Area 6). As it approaches the garden area the path passes through a notably rocky outcrop The path is cut into the slope as a distinct terrace. Near the southwestern end of the path the remains of a stone retaining wall is clearly visible in the bank above the path. The path is surfaced in gravel but evidently suffers from erosion with water and soil being brought down from the bank above it.</p>	
		<p>As the path rises, it moves from a dense, dark yew woodland to a more open area with beech and oak. Large tree stumps and trunks evidence recent losses. The opening out of the woodland also allows filtered views of the path below and the meadow beyond (Character Area 4). A simple timber bench stands to the north of the path part way along its length while odd bits of architectural salvage (presumably from the demolished hall) are found near its north-eastern end.</p>	
		<p>This path dates from c1840 and was completed as part of the second phase of Watts-Russell landscape improvements. It is clearly recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of), SSSI, SAC	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain the historic dimensions of the path;</li><li>• Undertake further investigation of the path's original surfacing and of the retaining wall with a view of restoring both at a future date;</li><li>• Continue to manage the woodland to retain a sense of enclosure and gradual opening out as the path rises to the northeast;</li><li>• Explore the gradual opening out of more view corridors to provide filtered views of the landscape below;</li><li>• Undertake replication of the broadleaf trees where site conditions allow;</li><li>• Refrain from adding more seats to the path;</li><li>• Record and possibly remove the architectural salvage to store.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Evidence of refinement of the early C19 landscape improvements	



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Battle Stone		No: 11
NT HBSMR	60092 Battle Stone (National Heritage List No: 1012655)		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Paradise Woods South (3)	
 <p>Battle Stone from the south</p>  <p>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The Battle Stone stands to the north of the main path at the west end of Paradise Walk (Character Area 6) and at the southwest end of the Dog-leg path.</p> <p>The broken shaft of an Anglo-Saxon stone cross stands on a stone plinth, covered with moss and ferns, within a square enclosure defined by picket fencing. Feint traces of carved detail survive on the south face of the shaft. A cast NT interpretation sign is also found within the enclosure. Behind and to the west of the enclosure are four mature Irish Yew.</p> <p>The cross shaft is one of three scheduled monuments found at Ilam Park (the others being St. Bertram's Bridge and similar stone crosses within Ilam churchyard). The stone is named in associated with the long-term conflict between the Anglo Saxons and Vikings in this part of Staffordshire. It was moved from a village house to this site c1840. In the village it had served as a foundation stone and its relocation was part of the village improvements associated with George Gilbert Scott. The stone is recorded in its present position in 1884. The yew trees are believed to be contemporary with its relocation.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of), SM, SSSI, SAC	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create detailed record of stone as current using photographic/laser scan to monitor the condition of the stone and its plinth undertaking conservation repair as required;</li><li>• Plan to replicate the Irish yew as part of the mid Victorian landscape composition;</li><li>• Undertake further investigation of the picket fence to identify any evidence of earlier railings, which would have formed a more typical enclosure for an object of this type. If evidence is found consider reinstating railings, if no evidence is found consider removing the fence to better integrate the feature into the landscape.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		High Scheduled Monument and late picturesque addition to the overall landscape composition of Ilam Park.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Planting	No:	12
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Paradise Woods South (3)	
 <p>Planting along the slope looking south towards Paradise Walk</p>  <p>A more open section of the path</p>  <p>Large trunks evidence mature broadleaf planting</p>  <p>Sycamore mark the northeast end of the walk</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839 recording open planting in the area</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The planting in the Character Area is influenced by the steep rocky ground. Yew and shrub dominate in the southwest area with younger broadleaves (beech, sycamore and lime) occurring in the more open areas to the northeast, which also provide filtered views to the path and meadow below. Trunks and stumps of mature beech are also found in this area evidencing previous planting.</p>	
		<p>The most notable ornamental planting is Paradise Walk. However, a pair of sycamores frame the northeast end of the Dog-leg path.</p>	
		<p>The shade of the trees limits ground cover but ivy and ferns occur throughout the area and Wild garlic makes a splendid display on the lower slopes in Spring.</p>	
		<p>The earliest record of this area is Cobb who, in 1839, recorded a strange open arrangement of trees, which resemble orchard. By 1884 the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey recorded established woodland, which has largely survived.</p>	

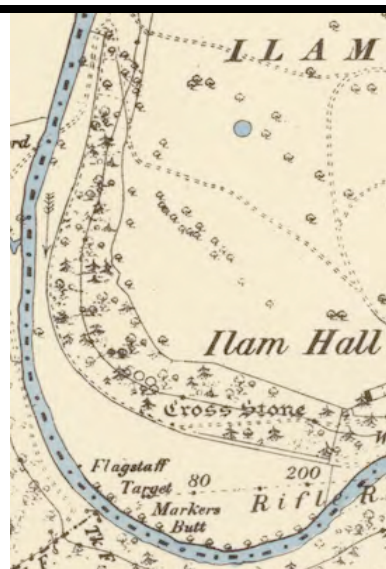


1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884

DESIGNATIONS	PDNP, CA (part of), SSSI, SAC
CONDITION	Good
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to manage the planting retaining areas of enclosure and openness with filtered views to Target Meadow and the path below;</li> <li>• Plan to replicate beech and other broadleaves as part of the mid Victorian landscape composition, together with key trees such as the sycamore, while also retaining the historic and prominent yew and box understorey;</li> <li>• Encourage a greater community of wildflowers through selective management of the open areas.</li> </ul>	
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Local</b> Evidence of woodland augmented with ornaments as part of the refined mid C19 landscape composition.

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Target Meadow: Summary Entry	No:	
NT HBSMR	64299 Hollow Way; 64271 Ha ha		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Target Meadow (4)	
 Target Meadow from the southeast  The north end of the narrow meadow from the south  Cobb survey, 1839  Smith/Mason view of Thorpe Cloud from Target Meadow c1750		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Target Meadow forms one of the more distinctive character areas in Ilam Park as a crescent shaped meadow between the original course of the River Manifold (Character Area 19) and Paradise Woods South (Character Area 3).</p> <p>To the southwest of the hall the grazing meadow forms a broad level terrace above the river with planting confined to regenerated alder and willow along the riverbank. A post and wire fence provides an additional boundary alongside the river while a distinct bank rises from the fence onto the main area of the meadow. It is unclear if this bank is a natural feature associated with the river or a man-made flood defence. The river bank shows no sign of reinforcement similar to that which occurs downstream in Wheel Orchard (Character Area 10). To the north the meadow lies about 0.5m below the level of the path, which continues from the area of the Boil Holes to River Lodge and which includes Paradise Walk. Post and wire fencing is also found here but so is evidence of earlier path-side railings in the remains of stone bases and the stumps of cut off posts (Character Area 3).</p> <p>About half way along its length Target Meadow contracts to a narrow pinch point from where it opens out again into a narrow meadow, which continues to the northern boundary of the character area.</p> <p>A derelict timber Forestry Commission style bridge survives on the line of Paradise Walk, which links the meadow and Hinkley Wood (Character Area 5) together. This bridge dates from c1990. Historically the only other bridge that crossed the river from Target Meadow was a white Chinese lattice style bridge that stood near the Ha ha. That structure is understood to date from c1900 and was lost by c1950.</p> <p>Target Meadow is clearly recorded on Cobb, 1839, which also records a circuit walk near its eastern end possibly fenced off from the meadow to the west. The date of this walk is unknown but it may be associated with tourists who had been visiting the site since at least the late C18 to appreciate a particular view of Thorpe Cloud recorded by Thomas Smith and James Mason c1750.</p> <p>However, the meadow is recorded as Cow Close Lay on the title of 1844 (not shown), which may be its original name.</p> <p>By 1884 the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed. Ordnance Survey recorded the</p>	





1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884



Detail of photograph c. 1920 showing lattice bridge

loss of the circuit path but the addition of a rifle range with a 500-yard shot from St. Bertram's Bridge. The range had also been lost c1922. The general arrangement of the meadow has not changed c1839.

#### DESIGNATIONS

PDNP, CA (part of)

#### CONDITION



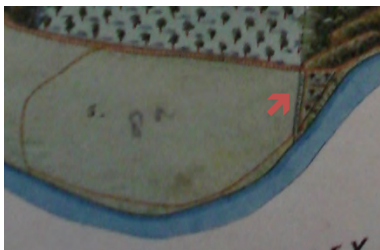

Good

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to manage as grazing monitoring stocking densities and relocating water bowsers on rotation to prevent poaching;
- Reduce riverside vegetation and trees to better connect the meadow to the water and Hinkley Wood;
- Undertaken investigations to determine if any of the circuit walk and/or rifle range survives and consider reinstatement or interpretation;
- Consider the reinstatement of railings alongside the north boundary of the meadow over the long term (also Character Area 3);
- Restore views to the east to better connect the meadow with the rock outcrop below the house, the area of The Terraces (Character Area 9) and distant views of Bunster and Thorpe Cloud;
- Repair/replace the existing bridge to create an additional visitor circuit through Hinkley Wood to the meadow and investigate the potential to reinstate the lattice bridge to provide an additional crossing point.




#### SIGNIFICANCE



**Regional/Local** An intrinsic part of the picturesque composition of Ilam Park focussed on the Boil Holes and the contrast of meadow and woodland in the Manifold valley.



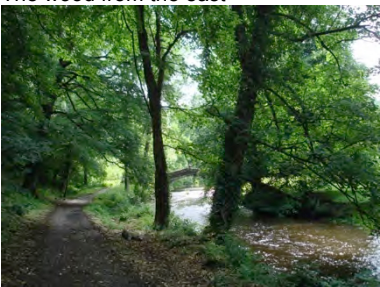


ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Ha ha	No: 13
NT HBSMR		64271 Ha ha	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Target Meadow (4)	
 <p>Ha ha from the west</p>  <p>Possible line of walk at south end of Ha ha</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839 showing the Ha ha and circuit walk</p>  <p>Smith/Mason view c1750</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>A low rubble stone Ha ha forms the eastern boundary of the character area. The Ha ha stands about 0.7m with a wide, shallow ditch rising to the level of the meadow. A raised area of ground near its south end may indicate an access to the circuit path recorded by Cobb in 1839. A post and wire fence reinforces the feature and the stumps of two large dead trees survive in situ within it.</p>	
		<p>While Cobb offers the first record of the feature it is probable that the Ha ha pre dates 1839 as a mechanism to prevent livestock from entering the garden area. Even allowing for artistic licence, the Smith/Mason view would have necessitated some form of boundary.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of)	
CONDITION		Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Remove tree stumps and repair feature including ditch, undertaking further investigation as required;</li><li>If restored ditch is unsuitable for livestock management, consider replacing post and wire fence with park rail as a more historically sympathetic boundary to the meadow;</li><li>Undertake further investigation of the raised bank to establish if it was part of the circuit walk and restore/reinterpret.</li></ul>			



SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Regional/Local</b> An intrinsic element of the picturesque landscape composition of Ilam Park
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ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Hollow Way and potential wall foundations		No: 14
NT HBSMR	64299 Hollow Way		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Target Meadow (4)	
 <p>Stone footings from the south</p>  <p>Line of Hollow Way approaching gateway, viewed from south</p>  <p>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		To the south of the pinch point a line of stone footings shows through the turf in the meadow which suggest the foundations of a wall. No map evidence survives to confirm this.	
		However, a hollow way does survive as an earthwork, which cuts diagonally across the meadow to the north of the pinch point. This route becomes a path, which leads to a gate in the north boundary of the character area. A mature hawthorn to the east of the gate possibly records the original position of a gateway here.	
		The hollow way is recorded as a path on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey 1884 that led to a ford on the river. The ford has since been lost.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of)	
CONDITION		Fair/Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to manage under grass and monitor stocking densities;</li><li>Investigate the possibility of reinstating the ford as an additional crossing point on the river (in agreement with neighbouring landowners);</li><li>Undertake further investigation to the stone work to determine any boundary;</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Evidencing historic riverside land use within the designed landscape	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Relic Park Rail	No:	15
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Target Meadow (4)	
 <p>Rail grown into hawthorn</p>  <p>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>A small section of C19 iron park rail survives embedded in the mature hawthorn, which stands to the east of the existing gateway at the northern end of the character area. That the tree has grown over the ironwork suggests that the two are broadly contemporary in date.</p> <p>The north boundary of the character area is clearly recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey of 1884.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of)	
CONDITION		Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Leave iron work in tree;</li><li>• Use park rail as a model to replace existing timber and post and wire boundary along the north boundary of the character area.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Evidence of C19 designed landscape	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Hinkley Wood: Summary Entry		No:
NT HBSMR	64297 Hollow Way; 64296 Trackway; 64295, 64289 Charcoal burning platforms; 64287 Ram pump system; 64288 Drain; 64290 Quarry; 64291 Trackway; 64292 Wood Lodge; 64294 Gateways; 64293 Trackway		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Hinkley Wood (5)	
 <p>The wood from the north</p>  <p>The wood from the east</p>  <p>Carriage drive from the east on the south bank of the river</p>  <p>Mapp of Ilam, mid C17</p>  <p>Greenwood, 1818</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Hinkley Wood is one of the defining landscape character areas of Ilam Park. The dense wood wraps around the south and west side of the Manifold valley with lime, ash, beech, Wych elm and yew clothing the steep rocky ground. A few conifers also occur in the woodland. The lime trees are particularly significant and evidence possible planting and natural regeneration (layering).</p>	
		<p>To the west Hinkley Wood gives way to Musden Wood, which changes to a more open character and shrubby edge as it runs north. Young ash trees dominate Musden Wood.</p>	
		<p>The eastern end of Hinkley Wood has a distinctly ornamental character in the area of Wood Lodge, which provides a high status entrance to the park from the Blore road. Notable specimens of beech are found here and continue around the south boundary of the wood.</p>	
		<p>The drive from Wood Lodge continues as a wide earthen track on a terrace above the river and at the base of the rocky slope. Some quarrying is evident in the rock banks as seen from the path (other archaeological evidence as recorded by Ullathorne c2005/06 has not been resurveyed as part of this present study). The drive continues to St. Bertram's Bridge where it enters the Terraces (Character Area 9) on the north bank of the river.</p>	
		<p>On the south bank of the river a footpath continues the line of the drive to the west. This path appears to be on a causeway on account of a deep ditch on its south side and the lower natural ground level to its north. The path leads to a steep flight of stone and concrete steps, which ascend the hillside almost opposite the Boil Holes. This path continues at a high level through the woodland before descending to a timber 'Forestry Commission' style bridge, which crosses the river into Target Meadow (Character Area 4). The bridge is almost on line with Paradise Walk (Character Area 6).</p>	



Cobb survey, 1839



1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS

The bridge marks the end of the established public access to the wood but the bridge itself is presently closed.

Beyond the bridge the woodland becomes almost impassable with very steep slopes with evidence of historic and recent coppicing (hazel) and large areas of failing ash plantation (squirrel and deer damage). The north and west/south ends of the woodlands, and the NT property boundary, are marked by a partly collapsed drystone wall reinforced by post and wire fencing.


Hinkley and Musden woods are indicated on the early map and survey record such as the mid C17 Mapp of Ilam and Greenwood, 1818. However these suggest that the woodland was much smaller than its present extent. Indeed, in 1839 Cobb appears to record quite sparse planting, with open land to the south of the Boil Holes, which only attains its present character on the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed. Ordnance Survey, 1884.

However contemporary C18 and early C19 sources suggest that Ilam was well wooded which also suggests that some trees may have been felled to pay off the Port's debts in the early C19.

Cobb also records Wood Lodge and the carriage drive, which formalised an earlier route towards the Port House over St. Bertram's Bridge.

The south path is a relatively recent addition, dating from c1900 when it led to a white footbridge, which linked to Target Meadow (Character Area 4). The steps and hillside path date from 2000.

The ditch beside the path is understood to date from 1900 when it was dug out as part of a hydro- electric scheme for Robert Hanbury. However, his death in 1903 meant that the scheme was never implemented despite a ram pump being installed to the south of St. Bertram's Bridge, the chamber surviving under a timber cover.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey does record a probable service path  in the northern area of the woods, which linked to a hollow way in Target Meadow (Character Area 4) by a river ford.




This path ran up a steep gully to exit the woods to the south.

DESIGNATIONS

PDNP, CA (part of), SSSI, SAC

CONDITION	Good
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to manage the woodland to balance ecological and landscape interests, maintaining a mixed woodland structure;</li> <li>• Continue to investigate and manage the limes as part of the distinct landscape character of Hinkley Wood;</li> <li>• Continue to include a small ratio of ornamentals, such as Purple beech, beech and conifers, in future replanting to sustain the ornamental character;</li> <li>• Continue to practice traditional woodland management such as coppicing to contribute to landscape character;</li> <li>• Repair drystone walls along the south and north boundaries of the character area;</li> <li>• Maintain historic built features within character area undertaking conservation repair as required;</li> <li>• Undertake further investigation of the carriage drive to identify its original dimensions and surfacing to inform its future conservation and management;</li> <li>• Undertake further investigation into the archaeological resource of Hinkley Wood to better inform its management and interpretation;</li> <li>• Undertake further investigation into the proposed hydro electric scheme for the purposes of interpretation and explore the potential of integrating the restored ram pump into the scheme;</li> <li>• Repair/replace bridge to reopen footpath along south side of river.</li> </ul>	
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>National/Regional</b> Significant contribution to the picturesque design composition of Ilam Park which encouraged major landscape improvements c1750 on.





ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Woodland	No:	16
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Hinkley Wood (5)	
 <p>Wood seen from Target Meadow</p>  <p>Trees within the wood and above the river</p>  <p>Young ash and coppice in the northwest of the wood</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The woodland of Hinkley (and Musden) woods is characterised by broadleaf trees, most notably lime and ash. The lime trees are identifiable within the canopy often appearing as groups, which stand above the surrounding trees. Ash dominates the woodland to the west and north of the river.</p>	
		<p>The woodland also contains a good percentage of beech, particularly towards its eastern end, with yew, birch, wych elm, oak and holly occurring. To the west, the area of Musden Wood is notable for coppiced hazel, alder along the river corridor and young ash plantation.</p>	
		<p>The public are generally confined to the river and hillside path in Hinkley Wood; there is no public access to the woodland north of the footbridge.</p>	
		<p>The woodlands evidence the presence of squirrel and deer (through damage) and badgers. Ranging rods in the western end of Hinkley Wood mark out monitoring plots for Ash die-back.</p>	
		<p>The woodland is recognised as Tilio-Acerion forest, which informs its high ecological status. This ash/lime woodland is also highly ornamental and appears to have been used and encouraged as part of the landscape composition of Ilam Park. The lime trees have partly layered across the ground on the steep slopes. They have retained their natural form with no evidence of pollarding occurring. Planting post 1839, many of the beech dating to that period, augmented the woodland.</p>	
		<p>The woodland makes a critical contribution to the landscape at Ilam being the backdrop of the rock cliff/Boil Holes (Character Area 6) and Target Meadow (Character Area 4).</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of), SSSI, SAC	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to manage the woodland to balance the requirements of Tilio-Acerion forests with the wider picturesque landscape composition;</li><li>Continue to investigate the lime trees to identify what if any planting took place c1839 as part of an ornamental landscape composition, or if the limes have been protected as part of the landscape composition;</li><li>Retain a balance between native broadleaves, ornamental species and evergreens within the woodland for historic and aesthetic purposes;</li><li>Monitor and manage vermin to prevent tree loss and damage;</li><li>Monitor and manage potential tree health issues such as Ash Dieback, which may have a</li></ul>			

substantial impact upon the woodland character;


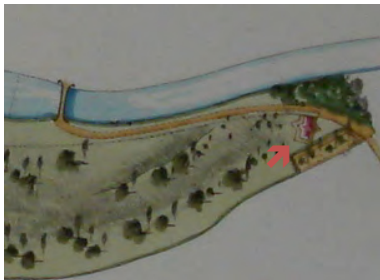
- Continue to practice traditional woodland management such as coppicing where beneficial to both the ecological and historic interest of the woodland.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**National/Regional** As a woodland of high ecological importance which underpins an increasingly important example of a picturesque landscape composition.

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Ornamental Planting		No: 17
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Hinkley Wood (5)	
 <p>Bamboo near St Bertram's Bridge</p>  <p>Rhododendrons and Purple-leaved plum to the south of the path</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		A few examples of ornamental planting survive along the path on the south bank of the river. These include a stand of bamboo to the west of St. Bertram's Bridge, Purple-leaved plum and rhododendrons. It is possible that other ornamentals survive in the area. These plants are understood to date from c1930 on when Ilam Hall became a hotel.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, SSSI, SAC	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Retain planting as part of the historic evolution of the woodland landscape so long as it does not conflict with the SSSI or SAC;</li><li>Undertake further investigation of the rhododendrons to identify their species/hybrids to inform future conservation and management options.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local/Minimal Evidence of C20 designed landscape within the woodland.	



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Wood Lodge	No:	18
NT HBSMR	64292 Wood Lodge (National Heritage List: 1037901)		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Hinkley Wood (5)	
 The lodge from the northwest		DESCRIPTION	
		Wood Lodge stands above the carriage drive on the south side of the river. The building has an irregular plan form, which presents a northeast and northwest elevation to the drive in addition to a projected lobby with stairs. The building is of stone with decorative quoins, gables and windows and a replaced tile roof. A small range of service buildings stands to its west side while a small area of historic private garden is set out on the rising ground behind it. The garden is now woodland and shrubbery. A septic tank is located to the north and set into the riverbank below the level of the drive.	
		Wood Lodge was empty at the time of this survey.	
		Wood Lodge is recorded on Cobb's survey of 1839 and is understood to be contemporary to the Shaw/Trubshaw house. The building provided a high status entrance to the site via the old road from Blore, which was embellished by new gates and railings at this time. The orientation and associated planting of the lodge meant that while it was visible from the hall to the northwest, it was not visible from the extension of the park in Wheel Orchard (Character Area 10) or Ilam village. It is understood that St Bertram's well to the north of the river supplied the water to Wood Lodge.	
 Cobb survey, 1839			
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of), LB Grade II, SSSI, SAC	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Undertake any outstanding repairs/renovations to help return the lodge to use to aid the security of the buildings as part of a site-wide QQ approach at Ilam;</li><li>Re-establish planting to the northeast to recreate the c1839 arrangement blocking views of the lodge from the park and village;</li><li>Undertake selective thinning to reinstate clear views of the lodge from the hall and Terraces (Character Area 9).</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Regional/ Local Potentially underappreciated lodge created as part of the first phase of landscape improvements by Jesse Watts-Russell c1839. The building is possibly by John Shaw and James Trubshaw.	

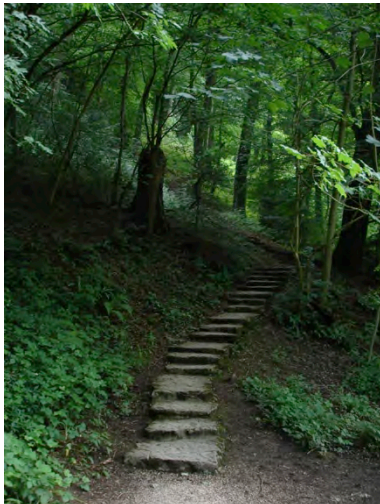

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Wood Lodge Gate and Railings	No:	19
NT HBSMR	64294 Gateways (National Heritage List No: 119144, 1374719)		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Hinkley Wood (5)	
 <p>Gateway, railings and drive from the west</p>  <p>Outer gateway from the northwest</p>  <p>Inner gateway from the west</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The section of the carriage drive to the west of Wood Lodge is the most ornamental entrance to Ilam Park after the gateway and gate screen on the main drive. The National Trust with the permission of the neighbouring landowner maintains the entrance/drive as a service access.</p>	
		<p>The entrance to the carriage drive lies to the east of the lodge where the line of the old road from Blore is evident in the farmland. A pair of square, chamfered, ashlar stone gate piers stand on either side of a fine C19 estate field gate, similar to that found at the entrance to The Croft (Character Area 15). The piers also have the same gabled coping stone detail to those found in that character area. To the south, the pier is attached to a drystone wall, which extends around the south boundary of Hinkley Wood. To the north a gap between the north pier and a taller square ashlar end pier of the railings, suggests a lost wicket gate.</p>	
		<p>Iron railings set in a dressed stone bed run from the end pier along the north edge of the drive to a second set of stone gate piers immediately northeast of the lodge. These piers are executed in a different architectural style, which suggests a different date. Similar gate piers survive in the southwest of the Italian Garden (Character Area 8) and in the southeast corner of The Park (Character Area 1). The chamfered solid stone square piers are topped by ornamental moulding and a semi-spherical cap. No gate survives between them. The north pier is attached to a small section of stone screen wall which connects it to the railings. To the south the pier is attached to the lodge by a rubble stone wall, which infilled a previous ‘pedestrian’ gateway.</p>	
		<p>The eastern piers and the railings are understood to be contemporary with the c1839 landscape improvements of Jesse Watts-Russell. The inner piers may be earlier and date from the Port house, having an arguably more simple and elegant Georgian form (this Georgian approach was superseded as a public road following the building of the new river bridge in the village by Trubshaw c1828).</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of), LB Grade II, SSSI, SAC	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain the structures undertaking conservation repair to stone work and iron work as required;</li><li>Consider replacing the timber wicket gate at the outer gateway with a more sympathetic solution</li></ul>			


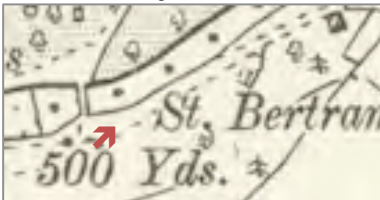

- and rehang a gate at the inner piers based on other on-site examples;
- Consider increasing the promotion of the entrance way as a footpath to link with the higher ground to the southeast.



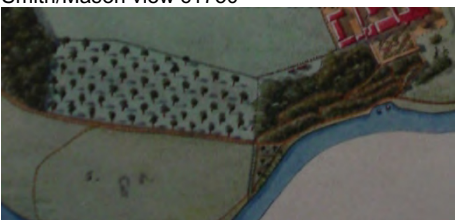

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Regional/Local** good examples of two phases of development within the landscape evidencing the transition of an earlier carriage drive/road to a formal private carriage drive c1839.




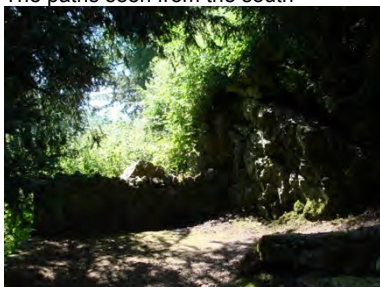

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Elevated Woodland Path and Bridge		No: 20
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Hinkley Wood (5)	
<div></div> <div>Steps and elevated path from the northeast</div> <div></div> <div>The footbridge from the southeast</div>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The line of the carriage drive continues west of St. Bertram's Bridge as a footpath along a raised causeway. The path leads to a steep flight of stone steps opposite the Boil Holes, which climb the hillside in a walk before descending to a 'Forestry Commission' style footbridge opposite Target Meadow (Character Area 4). Many of the stone steps contain good simple fossils. Filtered views of the river are possible from the footpath along its length. The bridge is presently out of use.</p>	
		<p>The steps, elevated path and bridge are recent additions to Ilam, dating from c2000 with the intention of making an alternate visitor circuit. The path extension from St. Bertram's Bridge is possibly older, dating from c1930.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, SSSI, SAC	
CONDITION		Good/Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Retain footpath, steps and bridge as an alternate visitor circulation through the landscape;</li><li>Continue to monitor trees along the footpath seeking opportunities to increase views towards the river and landscape features on its north bank;</li><li>Replace/repair footbridge.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Low/Minimal New but useful interventions in the landscape which aid its interpretation and appreciation.	



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Ram Pump	No: 21
NT HBSMR		64287 Ram pump system	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Hinkley Wood (5)	
<div></div> <div>Site of ram pump underneath a timber cover on the south side of the carriage drive/walk</div> <div></div> <div>2<sup>nd</sup> Ed OS, c1900</div> <div></div> <div>The C19 Blakes Hydram which survives within the tank to the south of the river</div>		DESCRIPTION	
		A timber cover secures a stone-lined tank on the south side of the carriage drive/path. The tank contains a C19 Blakes Hydram ram pump that once pumped river water up to the Hall. It connects to a header tank and then a slate-lined, small brick filter tank. These connect to a stoneware buried pipe that fed river water to the ram pump. This runs along the south side of the western extension of the carriage drive/walk, which continues along the south side of the river.	
		Alongside the pipe is a 0.5m deep ditch that is understood to date from 1900 when constructed as part of a hydro- electric scheme for Robert Hanbury. However, his death in 1903 meant that the scheme was never implemented. A hydro generator was also delivered to the south side of St. Bertram's Bridge as part of this scheme. This was never fitted and was removed after c10 years.	
		No pump is recorded on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey c1900.	
		DESIGNATIONS	
CONDITION		Fair (The tank was not inspected as part of this survey).	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Undertake further investigation of the structures associated with the ram pump to inform future conservation and repair;</li><li>Consider restoring the ram pump;</li><li>Interpret the surviving structures as part of the country house technology of Ilam Park.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Potential late C19 example of country house technology.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Zig-Zag Paths: Summary Entry		No:
NT HBSMR	60158 Congreve's grotto; 64268 Paradise Walk & pleasure grounds; 64270 the Boil Holes; 64269 Congreve's writing desk; 64265 Glasshouses		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Zig-Zag Paths (6)	
		DESCRIPTION	
 <p>Area of the Boil Holes from the east</p>  <p>The rock work and path from the south</p>  <p>Smith/Mason view c1750</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>  <p>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884</p>		<p>The zig-zag paths form a linear character area between The Park (Character Area 1), Target Meadow (Character Area 4) and the River Manifold (Character Area 19). The eastern end of the character area is composed of a large rock outcrop, which descends from the house terrace to the river around the emergence of the underground rivers at the Boil Holes. This rock face is criss-crossed by a network of narrow paths, which have been cut into the rock. The rock face shows some evidence of embellishment particularly around the key features of the Boil Holes, Grotto and Congreve's Seat. Planting on the rock face, and within the zig-zag paths, is generally confined to yew with ivy occurring as the principal groundcover. This area has undergone extensive restoration over the past c7 years.</p> <p>To the west more paths and terraces are understood to continue along an extension of the rock face but this area is presently too overgrown to allow inspection.</p> <p>Further to the west the character area becomes sloping woodland. It concludes at the Battle Stone (Paradise Woods South, Character Area 3) and is bound along the north by a diagonal walk, which returns towards the house from the river.</p> <p>The south boundary of the character area is defined by one of Ilam's key landscape features, Paradise Walk.</p> <p>To the south of the paths a triangular area of ground separates the river from the adjacent Target Meadow. A rubble stone Ha ha forms the west boundary of this area (Target Meadow Character Area 4) while modern iron park rail separates the river from the adjacent walks, which connect Paradise Walk with The Terraces (Character Area 9) to the east.</p> <p>This Character Area forms the key designed landscape feature of Ilam Park, which is centred on the key natural feature of the landscape, the Boil Holes. The first association of this area with riverside walks is understood to date from the time of William Congreve c1700 but the extent and sophistication of these features is unknown.</p> <p>The first recorded intention for a designed landscape in this area dates from c1751 and the illustration/engraving by Thomas Smith and James Mason which promoted George Port's landscape</p>	


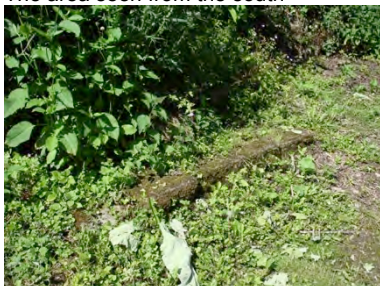
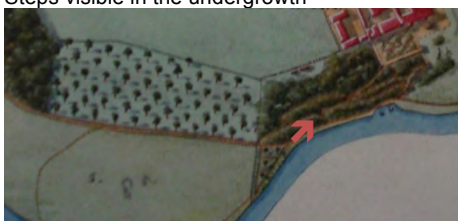


		<p>proposals. These proposals involved realigning the river north to meet the Boil Holes and enhance the view of Thorpe Cloud to the east. However, the degree to which the landscape was cut back is unknown although it is apparent that some did take place to form associated features such as the Grotto.</p> <p>The first known 'landscape' experience in this area dates to c1770 and the accounts of tourists such as Thomas Whately and William Gilpin who recorded criss-cross paths ascending from the river to the house. In c1772-74 John Port carried out the proposed landscape improvements. Between c1774 – 1813 Ilam became a destination for notable Picturesque tourists, who continued to comment on the Boil Holes and the paths. Different accounts offer evidence of the visitor circuit in effect being reversed to travel from the house towards the river and taking in a circuit in Target Meadow (Character Area 4).</p> <p>Little is known of the planting around the paths but an account of 1796 records the presence of wild flowers such as scabious and Herb Robert growing on the slopes.</p> <p>Cobb's survey of 1839 records much of the existing layout of the paths and woodland, although woodland to the north of Paradise Walk is shown, rather peculiarly, as orchard or well-spaced planting. This survey also records a strange formal arrangement of paths and apparent planting beds in the triangular piece of ground to the east of the Ha ha, about which nothing more is known.</p> <p>Improvements c1840 -50 saw the creation of the diagonal walk (Character Area 3) following the erection of the Battle Stone.</p>
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI (part of)
CONDITION		Good
RECOMMENDATIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to maintain existing paths;</li> <li>• Undertake clearance and repair of overgrown paths;</li> <li>• Continue to maintain existing planting with targeted replanting of yew and an increase in wildflowers;</li> <li>• Continue to maintain built structures;</li> <li>• Plan for the succession planting of key features such as Paradise Walk.</li> </ul>		
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>National/Regional</b> An increasingly important early exponent of the Picturesque which involved the realignment of the River Manifold. High associative value with notable personalities of the C17 – C19.
NOTES	The Smith/Mason view was included on the Green Frog dinner service of Catherine the Great of Russia c1774.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	The Paths		No: 22
NT HBSMR	64268 Paradise Walk & pleasure grounds		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Zig-Zag Paths (6)	
 <p>The paths seen from the south</p>  <p>An alcove on the paths</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The paths have been cut into the rock and are supported by low drystone retaining walls of which some are set with simple iron railings. The paths are generally about 1m wide and are surfaced with gravel. Stone steps link the different levels with a flight of fine dressed stone steps occurring at the west end of the exposed path network. Small terraces or view points occur at path junctions which allow for features, such as Congreve’s Desk, and views towards Hinkley Wood or over the meadows to the west and east.</p>	
		<p>Planting on the terraces is dominated by yew trees of various ages. Low growing evergreen shrubs such as mahonia is also in evidence.</p>	
		<p>The features have been subject to a major restoration programme undertaken by the National Trust over the past c7 years.</p>	
		<p>These paths are first recorded by Cobb in 1839 but descriptions of paths in this area date from at least c1770. The present arrangement is generally unchanged since 1839.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI (part of)	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain paths, retaining walls and associated railings;</li><li>Continue to maintain planting seeking to increase yew and wildflowers;</li><li>Consider resurfacing the paths following historic investigation into their historic surface treatment.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		National/Regional Key components of an early and influential Picturesque landscape	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Stone Steps		No: 23
NT HBSMR	64268 Paradise Walk & pleasure grounds		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Zig-Zag Paths (6)	
 <p>The steps seen from the west</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		A flight of dressed stone steps is found at the west end of the rock outcrop and the main area of paths.	
		The 33 steps, some with bull-nosed edging, rise from near the riverside to the area of Congreve's Seat. The steps run between rubble stonewalls with a finely wrought iron hand rail along the north side. The ends of the rail are formed into open scrolls (examples of this distinctive style are also found elsewhere in the character area).	
		These steps are understood to be recorded on the Cobb survey of 1839. While purely speculative it is possible that the bull-nosed steps came from an earlier garden feature or even the Port house.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI (part of)	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Undertake small stone repairs to steps and retaining walls in a timely manner;</li><li>Continue to monitor the surrounding vegetation.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Regional/Local</b> A component of the key designed landscape feature of the gardens which may evidence early C19 redesign or addition.	




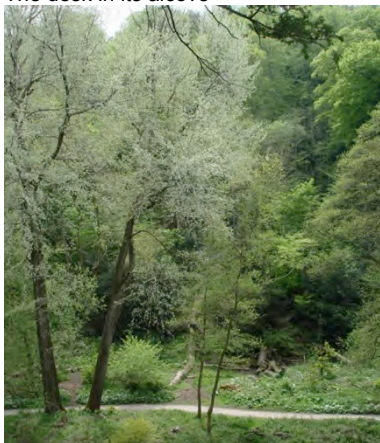

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Extended Path Area		No: 24
NT HBSMR	64268 Paradise Walk & pleasure grounds		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Zig-Zag Paths (6)	
<div><p>The area seen from the south</p><p>Steps visible in the undergrowth</p><p>Cobb survey, 1839</p></div>		DESCRIPTION	
		The rock outcrop continues to the west of the Boil Holes gradually decreasing in height to peter out behind Paradise Walk. The area is presently overgrown.	
		The bottom of a set of stone steps is visible at the edge of the verge between the path leading to Paradise Walk and the rock face. It is understood that these steps lead up onto a flat terrace with further steps leading up the hillside behind.	
		This feature corresponds with two distinct terraces shown by Cobb in 1839, which formed part of the overall zig-zag walks. The survey suggests that the lower terrace extended across the presently open area of land to the south of the feature. However it is unclear if these paths formed part of the C18 tourist circuit or if Jesse Watts-Russell, as part of his own landscape improvements, added them.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI (part of)	
CONDITION		Poor (Unknown)	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Undertake removal of undergrowth to reveal feature;</li><li>Draw up prioritised list of repair/conservation actions for feature;</li><li>Aim to reconnect feature as part of the overall path system.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>National/Regional</b> Possible key component of an early and influential Picturesque landscape or a mid C19 addition to original feature.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Paradise Walk	No: 25
NT HBSMR		64268 Paradise Walk & pleasure grounds	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Zig-Zag Paths (6)	
<div><p>Paradise Walk from the east</p><p>Recent walling and integrated seat</p><p>South wall and Walk seen from Target Meadow</p><p>Cobb survey, 1839</p><p>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884</p></div>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Paradise Walk is one of the key landscape features of Ilam Park. The broad walk, which is about 3m wide runs along the south boundary of the character area along a terrace that stands about 0.5m above the level of Target Meadow (Character Area 4). A rubble stone retaining wall bounds the walk to the north while a brick and concrete rendered wall, which stands about 1m high, bounds it to the south. On the south side of the wall (Character Area 4) lower courses of brick and stone are visible which suggests the possibility of an older structure. A line of mature lime trees grows along the north side of the path and overhangs it. In places timber seats c. 2015 have been set into the wall and some are cut around the trunks of the lime trees.</p>	
		<p>The line of Paradise Walk is recorded on the Cobb survey of 1839, bound by railings (dots) on its south side, which may explain the un-rendered base of the wall. However, no avenue of trees is shown along this walk until after 1922, when the Ordnance Survey records a few specimens, even though the trees, described as ‘An Avenue of Stately Lime Trees’ are recorded in the sales particulars of 1910. From their size the trees are understood to date from the mid C19. The south wall is also understood to date from this time as part of the second Watts-Russell phase of landscaping. The retaining wall on the north side of the walk is much more recent having been built c2000.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI (part of)	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			



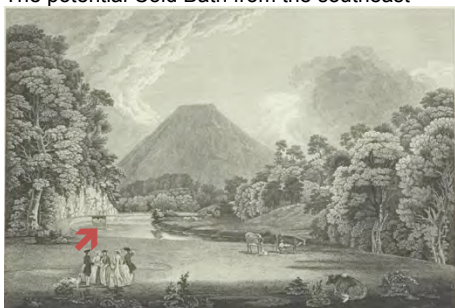
- Continue to maintain the built and planted features;
- Undertake further investigation of the south wall of the walk to determine evidence of an earlier structure;
- Prepare a programme of succession planting for the lime trees.

#### SIGNIFICANCE

**Regional/Local** An unusually fine example of a mid C19 formal path designed to compliment a predominantly natural setting.

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Congreve's Seat		No: 26
NT HBSMR	64269 Congreve's writing desk		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Zig-Zag Paths (6)	
 The desk in its alcove  View to the south from the desk  Cobb survey, 1839,		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>This feature stands on a sheltered terrace within the path system above the Boil Holes and near the top of the slope. The terrace is enclosed on the west by a stone retaining wall.</p> <p>The 'seat' is composed of a large carved stone book (a desk), which rests on a simple, rustic stone plinth. A low stone bench sits behind it. The seat looks out over the river and towards Hinkley Wood although no obvious feature/structure has been identified on the opposite hillside [some large beech have fallen into the southern river channel (Character Area 19)].</p> <p>This feature is associated with late C17/early C18 playwright, William Congreve, who appears to have had family connections with Ilam Park. Congreve is understood to have written part of his play, 'The Old Bachelor' at Ilam. Tourist accounts c1770 on record this feature. A watercolour by John Buckler of 1847 (not included here) records the desk in the grotto at the foot of the slope overlooking the Boil Holes. At that time a long timber bench stood along the inside wall of the grotto with the desk on a different alignment i.e. narrow end on.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI (part of)	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The desk has been damaged (although some graffiti is undoubtedly historic) and requires monitoring and targeted conservation, including the recording of the historic graffiti;</li><li>Consideration could be given to returning the desk to the Grotto as recorded in 1847 by John Buckler.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Regional Interesting example of a landscape feature with associations with leading C17 playwright William Congreve and a feature of the Picturesque landscape c1700 on.	
NOTES	'Congrave's Retreat' J. Buckler, 1847. WSL: SV-V.16		







ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Boil Holes	No: 27
NT HBSMR		64270 the Boil Holes	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Zig-Zag Paths (6)	
 <p>Boil Holes viewed from the south</p>  <p>The potential Cold Bath from the southeast</p>  <p>Smith/Mason view c1750</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The Boil Holes are the most remarkable feature of Ilam Park. The Rivers Manifold and Hamps emerge into the secondary course of the Manifold underneath the rock cliff and the site of the house. When the river is high the water appears to boil, hence the name. The rivers emerge through stone arched culverts set into a stone retaining wall along the north bank of the river. A path, which runs across the culverts, is separated from the river by iron railings. The path links The Terraces (Character Area 9) to the Zig-zag paths.</p>	
		<p>A rectangular basin is set into the rock face on the north side of the path. Iron railings separate the basin from the footpath. This basin is associated with the Boil Holes with water also rising within it. It is used as a wishing well. There is a small cave behind the basin and block work on its east side, which suggests that this may have been used as a Cold Bath, a popular feature in C18 landscapes.</p>	
		<p>The rivers emerged and ran over ground to reach the river until c1772. This is when John Port realigned the river, moving it north to reach the Boil Holes as recorded by Thomas Smith/James Mason in the mid C18. The holes were then confirmed as the principal feature of the designed landscape at Ilam.</p> <p>The existing arrangement is believed to be largely unchanged since the late C18.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI (part of)	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain existing paths, railings and rock work;</li><li>Investigate the stone work along the river (culverts, retaining wall and possible steps) and programme for repair as necessary;</li><li>Continue to manage ivy and other planting to prevent overgrown or damaged features;</li><li>Undertake further investigation of the basin to see if there is other evidence for its use as a Cold Bath, or similar landscape feature, and restore steps.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>National/Regional</b> An unusually ambitious example of Picturesque landscaping and key to the landscape experience of Ilam Park.	



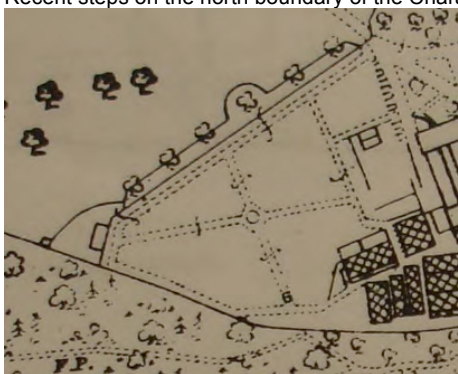
ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	The Grotto	No:	28
NT HBSMR	60158 Congreve's grotto		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Zig-Zag Paths (6)	
 <p>The Grotto from the east</p>  <p>View southeast from the Grotto</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>  <p>1709 portrait of Congreve possibly set within the Grotto</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The Grotto is a small semi-circular rock alcove, which has been partly carved out. It stands to the northwest of the Boil Holes and north of the main garden path, facing south and southeast. The floor of the Grotto is paved with small stone flags.</p>	
		<p>There are references to this feature from c1770 on which suggest that it was formed as part of John Port's landscape improvements. However, the Grotto also resembles the background of Godfrey Kneller's portrait of William Congreve of 1709.</p>	
		<p>Late C18 visitors including Mrs Delany described fish fossils here but no such evidence was found during the present survey. In 1847 John Buckler painted the Grotto containing the desk at Congreve's Seat together with a timber bench against the back wall (not included here).</p>	

DESIGNATIONS	PDNP, CA, SSSI (part of)
CONDITION	Good
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to monitor and remove any damaging vegetation in the surrounding rockwork;</li> <li>• Continue to monitor the rock work and stone paving for any signs of movement or deterioration and conserve/repair as appropriate;</li> <li>• Undertake further investigation of the stonework to determine the presence of any fossils;</li> <li>• Consider relocating Congreve's writing desk to this location, as recorded by Buckler, or introducing a simple seat.</li> </ul>	
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>National/Regional</b> A key component of the character area and of the early Picturesque landscape.
NOTES	'Congrave's Retreat' J. Buckler, 1847. WSL: SV-V.16

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Planting	No: 29
NT HBSMR		Paradise Walk & pleasure grounds	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Zig-Zag Paths (6)	
 Sycamore near the north end of the Character Area  Evergreen shrubs on the zig-zag paths  Cobb survey, 1839		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Yew dominates the planting in the character area being well suited to the rocky banks and steep slopes. While much of this yew is undoubtedly natural some does appear to have been deliberately planted, such as the yew on the rocky outcrop to the west of the site of the kitchen garden. Relic beech, which occur alongside the Diagonal Path, were also probably planted.</p>	
		<p>The lime trees along Paradise Walk, and the limes set back behind the walk in the woodland, are the most distinctive planted feature of the character area. However, interest is also provided by Irish yew in the area of the kitchen garden and beech in the eastern area of the paths. A pair of large sycamore also provides interest near the northeast end of the Diagonal Path, which can be seen from the riverside below.</p>	
		<p>Shrub planting is generally confined to laurel and box with small areas of leycesteria, mahonia and ferns also occurring. In spring the lower slopes of the woodland are covered with wild garlic.</p>	
		<p>The planting is a combination of natural regeneration and designed planting. The recent clearance of some of the paths shows how the area may have looked in the late C18 when wildflowers such as scabious and Herb Robert were recorded here. Cobb records a mix of trees and dense shrubbery, in 1839 and this has remained the dominant landscape character of the area. Cobb also records a peculiar triangle of land on the boundary with Target Meadow (Character Area 4), which appears to be laid out in strips of planting. Nothing more is known of this feature and no evidence for it survives apart from the potential of the southern path linking from the meadow to this character area.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI (part of)	
CONDITION		Good – Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to manage ivy as ground cover and to remove self-set tree and shrub saplings as they appear;</li><li>Undertake targeted thinning of yew to increase broadleaf tree where possible;</li><li>Undertake replication of yew where it appears the trees were actively planted;</li><li>Prepare succession planting of the limes on Paradise Walk and of other notable trees within the woodlands and walks;</li><li>Experiment with establishing wild flowers in more exposed areas of the walks;</li><li>Investigate triangular area of planting adjacent to the Ha ha as indicated by Cobb.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Elements of historic planting dating from at least 1839, which contribute to the wider landscape character of Ilam Park.	




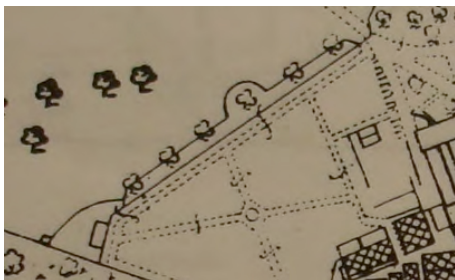


ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Glasshouse Bases	No: 30
NT HBSMR		64265 Glasshouses	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Zig-Zag Paths (6)	
 <p>Glasshouse base from the south</p>  <p>Glasshouse steps from the west</p>  <p>Entrance and retaining wall to the glassyard</p>  <p>OS 1922</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>A triangular piece of land to the southwest of the Stables contains evidence of a productive garden. The northwest boundary of the area is composed of a high red brick wall with stone detailing and stone coping. On the south side of this wall are the brick footings of a large glasshouse, approximately 10mx30m. The footprint of the building is now presented as a simple fruit garden.</p>	
		<p>To the east and south of this building are the footings of other buildings set in grass. The area is now part of the Manifold Tea Garden. At the east end of the garden is a set of four particularly fine dressed stone steps, which rise onto a large level terrace. The eastern boundary of the area is formed by a brick retaining wall with ornamental stone coping and dressed stone gate piers with pyramidal coping stones.</p>	
		<p>This area was developed post 1884 having previously been part of the Zig-zag paths and a service area (Cobb, 1839). It was developed as a smaller kitchen garden by the Hanbury family following the removal of the much larger garden made in The Park (character areas 1, 13, 14) by the Watts-Russells. The 1910 sales particulars recorded a 'Range of Glasshouses' with early and late vineries, a peach house a stove house and 'Greenhouses, etc.' which are all clearly recorded on the 1922 Ordnance Survey. The stone steps led to a substantial three bay range on the terrace.</p>	
		<p>The glasshouses are understood to have been removed c1950.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI (part of)	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to conserve surviving built fabric in area;</li><li>Continue to develop interpretation of glasshouses through productive use;</li><li>Record glasshouses and walls.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Relatively late example of a gentry kitchen garden glass yard.	


ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		The Oaks: Summary Entry	
NT HBSMR		64280 Garden wall; 64266 Gas tanks, service yard; 64267 Orchard	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Oaks (7)	
<div><p>Woodland within the Character Area</p><p>Recent steps on the north boundary of the Character Area</p><p>OS, 1922</p></div>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The Oaks is a roughly rectangular piece of terraced ground, which lies to the west of the stables. At its northern most corner the area stands above the path, which links the car park (Character Area 13) to the Stables (Character Area 8), by about 3m. A set of reclaimed stone steps has recently been installed here to provided access between the two areas. The Oaks is bound to the northwest by the remains of a high brick wall, to the south by a mix of dead hedge and drystone wall, to the east by a snowberry hedge and to the southeast by a mix of drystone and red brick walls. The centre of the area is open with young oak woodland and shrub occurring. The area is used for informal activities such as story telling and den building.</p>	
		<p>In 1839 Cobb recorded this area as part of the park. The 1st Ed Ordnance Survey also recorded this arrangement in 1884. However, by c1900 a new kitchen garden had been established here, The Oaks formed the main growing area, with an internal path system around a central dipping pool, with a separate glass yard to the southeast (Character Area 6). This was the Hanbury's kitchen garden, which although extensive, was much smaller than the earlier garden created by the Watts-Russell's in the areas of the car and caravan parks (Character Areas 13, 14). The reduction in size may evidence the continued use of a secondary C19 garden at Garden House Farm (see character areas 14/15), or an increased use of goods delivered from other properties or local businesses when the family were in residence. This garden remained in use until at least 1922 although the affects of the subsequent decline of Ilam Hall saw the area redundant by c1960. More recently the National Trust has experimented with camping here. The new stone steps date from c2010.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain existing structures with a view to future conservation;</li><li>Undertake further investigation to identify the site of the dipping pool, internal path system and steps, which are recorded close to the south boundary of the growing area on the 1922 Ordnance Survey;</li><li>Continue to monitor oak woodland with a view to removal to reinstate a more authentic interpretation of the growing area in the future.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Regional/Local</b> A good example of a relatively late gentry kitchen garden. The glass yard (Character Area 6) was particularly impressive.	

## NOTES

Ullathorne described the area as an orchard, perhaps mistaking the line of fruit trees alongside the internal face of the northwest wall. A battery house is also described although the location of this building is unclear. Two buildings appear within the garden area independent of the bothies, which stood on the north side of a glasshouse to the southeast, which may have housed the batteries. Boilers associated with the glasshouses would have been installed in the service buildings to their rear.


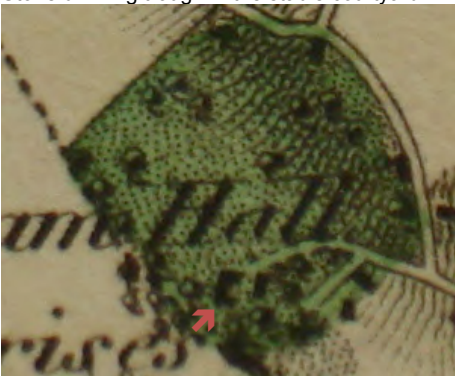
ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Kitchen Garden Walls	No: 31
NT HBSMR		64280 Garden wall	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Oaks (7)	
 <p>The north end of the kitchen garden wall</p>  <p>A service doorway in the wall</p>  <p>A higher status gateway near the southwest end of the garden wall</p>  <p>OS, 1922</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>A high brick and rubble stonewall forms the northwest boundary of the Character Area. The wall rises from c1.5m to 2.5m beneath a flat stone coping. The wall is deteriorating with copings missing, pointing failing and a collapse at the southwest end. The northeast end of the wall has been cut back.</p>	
		<p>Two service entrances occur along the wall, one with a timber door surviving in situ and a second blocked up gateway near the southwest end. This gateway is notable for the fine chamfered stone gate piers, which define it, suggesting this was a higher status entrance for the family from The Park (Character Area 1).</p>	
		<p>A semi circular alcove also occurs part way along the wall.</p>	
		<p>The drystone walls in the area appear to date to different periods and may evidence the walls which bound the woodlands along their north side.</p> <p>The brick walls and bases of the glasshouses are addressed in Character Area 6.</p> <p>This wall is contemporary with the kitchen garden. It is clearly recorded on the 1922 Ordnance Survey. The northeast and southwest ends of the walls suggest a different alignment, which would make sense of the subsequent cutting back and possible collapse. The southeast aspect of the wall would have helped the cultivation of wall fruit.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Undertake further survey of the walls to inform repair, potentially as part of a site-wide QQ approach to buildings at Ilam Park;</li><li>• Undertake repair of feature, opening up gateway in southwest to connect to The Park;</li><li>• Investigate the drystone walls to identify boundary features c1839.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local A defining feature of the Hanbury's kitchen garden.	



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Planting	No:	32
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Oaks (7)	
 <p>Relic fruit trees within the site of the kitchen garden</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The only evidence of planting associated with the kitchen garden is a few outgrown plums, growing against the garden wall.</p> <p>These trees may well be one of those recorded on the 1922 Ordnance Survey, which showed a line of fruit trees growing along the inside face of the wall in the traditional manner.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Poor	
RECOMMENDATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record and, ideally, propagate to conserve plant material;</li> <li>Remove ahead of repairs to the wall and replant with new stock;</li> <li>Reintroduce other ornamental plums and pears along the wall as part of new presentation and interpretation of the area.</li> </ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Local/Minimal</b> Evidence of productive horticulture c1900	

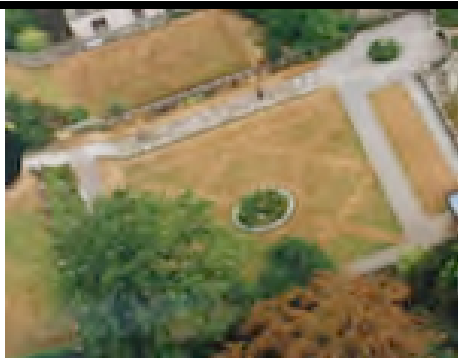
ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Stable Block & Italian Garden: Summary Entry	No:	
NT HBSMR	60159 Stable Block; 60079 Italian Gardens		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Stable Block & Italian Gardens (8)	
 <p>The Stables from the southeast</p>  <p>The Italian Garden looking northeast</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>  <p>Painting of the new house, conservatory and Italian Garden c.1840</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>This character area forms the core of the C19 formal gardens. It is approached from the car park in the northwest on footpaths laid across an earlier service court to reach the stables. This large C-shaped building has been converted to hold a bunkhouse, toilets and showers in the north wing, an exhibition and store area in the central range and the National Trust shop and Manifold Tea Room in the south wing.</p>	
		<p>To the southeast the paths opens out onto an ornate terraced garden, The Italian Garden, which is accessed by a flight of stone steps in the northwest corner. This is composed of a lawn with a large, central stone fountain basin, surrounded by wide perimeter walks, which are enclosed by ornamental stone balustrading on the south and east. In the southeast corner a square tower containing a spiral staircase, links to The Terraces (Character Area 9) below. To the north of the Italian Garden, and separated from it by the north walk, is a rockery bank planted up with modern perennials in an attractive year-round display. The north walk leads southeast to a formal stone gateway, set with a fine wrought iron gate, which leads onto the Zig-zag Paths (Character Area 6). To the north of the rock bank, another footpath also leads into Character Area 6 besides the entrance to the Manifold Tea Garden, historically the site of the late C19 productive glass yard.</p>	
		<p>On the north side of the Italian Garden the path appears out of alignment on account of a reconfiguration of the area following the demolition of part of the hall c1934. A peculiar screen wall, apparently made of stone window mullions, separates the garden area from the site of a conservatory. Other bits of architectural salvage such as chimneys are incorporated into the path as garden features. At the northeast end of the path a dramatic flight of stone steps leads down to The Terraces below. Large beds of cotoneaster on either side enclose these steps.</p>	
		<p>The form of the character area dates from the c1839 improvements made by the Watts-Russell's. However, the Stables are understood to be older. In architectural design and construction it is quite different and is likely to be the Stables of the Port house (correspondence c.1934 appears to identify the stables as the Port house, part of the justification for demolition of the hall being their enhancement).</p>	
		<p>Cobb offers a useful plan view of the area in 1839, which shows the later lost service buildings to the</p>	

		<p>southeast of the stables that would have screened this area from the Italian Garden. The garden itself is shown with a lattice layout, which is echoed in fencing, which survives along its western boundary, and recorded in a painting c1840. The lattice pattern emerges in the lawn as parch marks in dry summers.</p> <p>A key development was the erection of a large conservatory, or Winter Garden, on the south side of the house. This feature is understood to date from c1839. Even though glass is not recorded by Cobb (or the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed. Ordnance Survey) it shown in a painting c1840. This building was removed as part of the demolition. A small ornamental 'stoup' to the south of the top of the steps to The Terrace may survive from this feature. The steps are also an addition post-demolition of the hall.</p>
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II (Stable Block, Italian Gardens)
CONDITION		Good
RECOMMENDATIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain the historic fabric undertaking conservation repairs to stonework and iron as required;</li><li>Consider restoring the lattice design of the mid C19 to enhance other surviving features such as the lattice fence and fountain basin;</li><li>Provide greater interpretation of the conservatory and associated changes to the landscape following the demolition of the hall, possibly through the depiction of this feature on the ground;</li><li>Continue to promote the key view from the gardens of Thorpe Cloud and the church as part of a greater and enhanced understanding of the picturesque landscape of Ilam Hall.</li></ul>		
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>National/Regional</b> Designated heritage assets. A good example of a high status Victorian formal garden with much of the original fabric surviving intact, which relates to earlier picturesque landscape improvements to the southwest.

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Stable Block		No: 33
NT HBSMR	60159 Stable Block (National Heritage List Entry No: 1374598)		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Stable Block & Italian Gardens (8)	
<div>The Stable Block from the southeast</div>  <div>Stone drinking trough in the stable courtyard</div>  <div>Greenwood, 1818</div>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The C-shaped shape and coach house range stands above and to the southwest of Ilam Hall. The coursed rubble stone building with ornamental quoins, stone mullion windows and gables, is understood to be contemporary with the ownership of Ilam by the Ports. The building may date to at least c1600. It is clearly recorded by Greenwood in 1818. It is suggested in the list description that Trubshaw remodelled the building as part of the improvements recorded by Cobb in 1839. In c1934 the origins of the building appeared confused when it was identified as the previous house, the planned demolition of the Victorian hall intending to reveal it.</p>	
		<p>A pair of deep C18 stone drinking troughs survives one on either side of the courtyard, which are now used as planters.</p>	
		<p>The cobbled courtyard has been partly re-laid.</p>	
		<p>The present internal arrangements date from c1938 and made in association with the YHA and National Trust.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain undertaking conservation repairs to historic built fabric as required;</li><li>Undertake a detailed historic building and archaeological survey of the stables to determine its date, phases of construction and relationship to the earlier Port house;</li><li>Continue to interpret the building as an essential ancillary service to the hall(s) and to connect it to the wider ornamental and agricultural landscape of Ilam Park.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Regional</b> A good example of a potentially improved vernacular estate building directly linked to the experience of the designed landscape.	








ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	The Italian Garden	No:	34
NT HBSMR	60079 Italian Gardens (National Heritage List Entry No: 1188747)		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Stable Block & Italian Gardens (8)	
		DESCRIPTION	
 <p>North walk of the Italian Garden</p>  <p>South Walk of the Italian Garden</p>  <p>Gates leading from the Italian Garden onto the Zig-zag steps</p>  <p>View towards Thorpe Cloud from the Italian Garden</p>  <p>Cobb survey. 1839</p>		<p>The Italian Garden is composed of a level terrace, laid to lawn, surrounded by perimeter paths. A large, round stone fountain basin stands in the centre of the lawn while recently planted Italian cypress around the perimeter of the lawn contribute an air of formality. The fountain basin is now planted up as a rose border. To the east of the lawn lies a second strip of grass, where a line of modern composite stone planters creates a symmetrical and formal arrangement. A narrow border of low growing shrubs bounds the lawn to the north.</p> <p>To the west of the lawn a terraced bank rises to a formal walk, which leads to a stone gateway accessing the Zig-zag Steps (Character Area 6). This gate way is similar to that found near Wood Lodge and in the southeast of The Park (character area 5 and 1) and is likely to be contemporary to them. Above the path, a further terrace is set out as an ornamental rock bank but with modern perennial planting. A delicate iron lattice fence supported by stone piers bounds the area to the west.</p> <p>An ornamental pierced stone balustrade binds the south and east sides the terrace while solid stone screen walls support the gate piers.</p> <p>The garden provides some of the key ornamental views of Ilam Hall, those to the east towards the church and Thorpe Cloud.</p> <p>The Italian Garden dates from at least 1839 when Cobb records it. It is possible that an earlier garden stood on this site as terraces and planting was recorded around the Port house. The key changes since 1839 is the loss of the conservatory on the north side of the garden and the addition of the fountain basin (probably late C19 even though it is not shown on the Ordnance Survey). In dry weather the c1839 lattice design appears as a scorch mark.</p>	



Aerial showing parch marks in lawn c1990


DESIGNATIONS	PDNP, CA, LB Grade II (Turret, Steps and Parapet)
CONDITION	Good
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to maintain as a formal garden, conserving historic fabric and undertaking conservation repairs as required;</li> <li>Undertake further investigation of the lattice work design with a view for a possible future restoration;</li> <li>Consider repairing the fountain as the only 'formal' water feature at Ilam Park.</li> </ul>	
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>National/Regional</b> Important part of the C19 designed landscape at Ilam Hall, which connects (physically and aesthetically) to the earlier C18 landscape improvements. The formal garden provides a striking contrast with the generally informal landscaping around it (similar to Paradise Walk).

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Site of the Conservatory	No: 35
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Stable Block & Italian Gardens (8)	
 <p>The site of the conservatory which extended across the existing path, seen from the west</p>  <p>The site of the associated service buildings, seen from the west</p>  <p>The Hanbury's inside the conservatory c1880</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The site of the conservatory, and associated service buildings, is now partly laid to grass with a simple shrub edging and box-edged bed. The area is bound along its south side by a parapet made of recycled stone mullions. To the south, the conservatory extended across the existing north walk of the Italian Garden (No. 34).</p>	
		<p>The conservatory was a large ornate building, described as a Winter Garden or Conservatory in the late C19 and early C20 sales catalogues. It would have provided an ornamental display for the family's choice plant collections, supplemented on an almost daily basis from the hothouses in the kitchen garden(s), as well as an additional entertainment space within the house. A gallery stood alongside the conservatory, which screened an open yard with an octagonal game larder near its west end.</p>	
		<p>The one surviving internal photograph records ornate cast iron work with Minton tile flooring.</p>	
		<p>Interestingly the building is shown with a solid roof on Cobb, 1839 and the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey, 1884 yet clearly had a partially glazed roof. The glazed structure is shown on a painting c.1840. The architect of the building is unknown and may have been purchased direct from one of the specialist companies established by the mid C19.</p> <p>The conservatory was demolished c1934.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Good (as part of the garden)	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Interpret the site of the conservatory using surviving floor plans and other archive information to explore its contribution to the gardens as a whole;</li><li>Explore opportunities for depicting the outline of the building within the existing garden area.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Minimal Site of lost building	
NOTES		Minton tiles survive on gravestones in the churchyard which may be related either to the erection of this feature or to its later demolition. Minton tiles are also found within the church itself, installed as part of George Gilbert's Scott's reordering c.1840.	

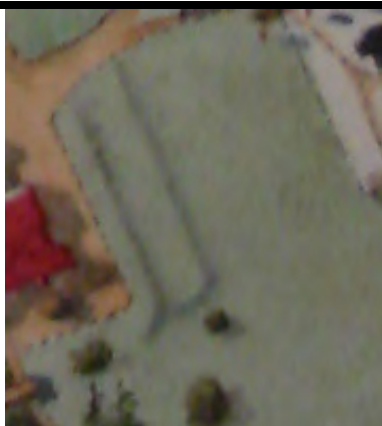
ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY				
NAME	Stone Steps		No:	36
NT HBSMR	64272 pedestal			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Stable Block & Italian Gardens (8)		
 <p>Stone steps from the west, showing the approximate extent of the conservatory to the south side of the path within the Italian Garden</p>  <p>c. 1934 flight of steps from the east</p>		DESCRIPTION		
		<p>A flight of stone steps links the level of the stables with the main garden area of the Italian Garden. These steps are on alignment with the north path of the garden, which leads to a dramatic flight of steps descending to The Terraces (Character Area 9) below. The south elevation of the conservatory extended to the south side of this path. The flight of steps forms part of a projecting bastion with a curved balustrade and deep sloping beds of low growing cotoneaster and privet. At the bottom of the steps two recycled chimneys topped with ball finials mark the entrances to the parking apron and south terrace respectively.</p> <p>The west steps are understood to have been within the conservatory. The east steps evidence post 1934 developments in the garden when the demolition of the southern range of the hall required extensive remodelling. The west steps are a combination of historic and recent fabric; they include different materials, rough retaining walls and planting at odds with the dominant character of the garden to the south. The east flight of steps is wholly new, the building scars clearly visible to the north of the loggia.</p>		
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA		
CONDITION		Good/Fair		
RECOMMENDATIONS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Enhance the interpretation of these features to convey the substantial changes, which took place in the landscape c1938.</li></ul>				
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Evidence of later and substantial change to the designed landscape of Ilam Hall.		



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	The Terraces: Summary Entry		No:
NT HBSMR	60111 St Bertram's Bridge; 64286 St. Bertrams' Well; 64274 Bandstand; 64286b culverts and pipes; 60097 footings of old hall; 64278 Stone pillar; 64276 Terraces; 64277 Pinnacle base		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Terraces (9)	
 <p>The Terraces from the southeast</p>  <p>View across the Character Area to the southeast</p>  <p>Greenwood, 1818</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The Terraces form the entrance front to Ilam Hall. Here the wide house terrace descends to a sweeping lawn in a series of narrow engineered landscape terraces. The northern part of the area to the west of the churchyard is also terraced, used as a croquet lawn and tennis courts from the late C19. A park rail forms the boundary along the north side of the character area.</p>	
		<p>To the south the ground falls steeply to the river as tree-planted lawn. A set of stone steps on the southeast corner of the house terrace leads down towards the river and provides an access to the Zig-zag Paths (Character Area 6) to the west.</p>	
		<p>A few architectural details from the demolished hall are found in the area and used to orientate visitors.</p>	
		<p>To the south of the churchyard there is a more informal area of ground where a meadow and native shrub planting has been development. Archaeological investigation in this area has detected possible burn sites (or the dumping of slag from the church boiler). This area extends to the boundary with Wheel Orchard (Character Area 10). A post and wire fence defines the boundary.</p>	
		<p>Close to the boundary is a low rubble-walled enclosure, St. Bertram's Well or Pool. A number of timber and iron covers evidence other service chambers associated with a ram pump that pushed water up hill to the house, and another smaller well (the coffin well). The Well is understood to be a part of this system while the principal pump is located just within Wheel Orchard (Character Area 10) on the other side of the fence.</p>	
		<p>To the south of the well is a stone, single arch river bridge, St. Bertram's Bridge. This carried a road from Blore to the village and Port house ahead of the Watts-Russell's extension of the park and construction of a new bridge in the village. The bridge was reduced to little more than a picturesque feature within the landscape. The line of the earlier road was retained as a footpath into the C20 and is still discernable beneath the turf along the eastern boundary of the character area.</p>	
		<p>The earliest known record of this area is found on Greenwood, 1818, as an indistinct area of park between the church and the Port house. This</p>	

		<p>landscape was recorded by Mrs Delany c1750 (see 43) who captured an iconic view of the church and Thorpe Cloud, which is becoming eroded by planting within the churchyard. The present form of the character area dates from 1839 when Cobb recorded it. The main difference being the loss of the footpaths northeast from the bridge and west along the north bank of the river, which has also since been lost but survives under grass. The 1<sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey of 1884 confirms the layout and the relegation of the old road/drive to a path inside the east boundary of the character area.</p>
1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884		
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, SM (St. Bertram's Bridge), LB Grade II (St. Bertram's Bridge)
CONDITION		Good
RECOMMENDATIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Retain the distinct earthworks and sloping lawn as the key landscape characteristics of the area;</li><li>• Monitor erosion on the grass, particularly along the terraces;</li><li>• Continue to maintain the built features undertaking conservation repairs as required;</li><li>• Monitor the health of trees on the slopes and undertake targeted tree works to sustain their character and contribution to the landscape;</li><li>• Work to create a more open landscape character to re establish clearer views between the terraces and the river;</li><li>• Work to reduce/remove tree planting within the churchyard, which is compromising an iconic view to the east towards Dovedale;</li><li>• Consider revealing and reinstating lost footpaths to aid visitor circulation.</li></ul>		
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>National – Local</b> The Terraces reflect many levels of significance on account of highly designated heritage assets within it and the combined contribution of the features to the development of the designed landscape at Ilam Park.

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	The Lawn and Terraces	No:	37
NT HBSMR	64276 Terraces		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Terraces (9)	
 <p>Terraces from the north</p>  <p>The Lawn/tennis courts from the southwest</p>  <p>Modern steps from the south</p>  <p>The house c1807</p>  <p>Glebe Map, 1824</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The reduced Ilam Hall faces onto a wide terrace c80m x 70m, which is composed of a broad parking apron and grass verge. This falls c2m to a second terrace on the east c50m x15m which falls again down a steep slope onto a wide area of lawn in which at least one broad level terrace is discernable before the church.</p>	
		<p>To the south the steep top terrace falls as a slope to the riverside. A flight of stone and gravel steps has recently been repaired to provide access from the terrace to the Zig-zag Paths (Character Area 6) below. No steps link the hall to the lawn in the east.</p>	
		<p>Bits of architectural salvage from the demolished building mark the edges of the south terrace.</p>	
		<p>These terraces are the second evocation of this landscape feature at Ilam. The Port house stood on a platform above the river with three, narrower terraces connecting it to the land to the east. William Gilpin recorded flower parterres on the terraces in 1772. These terraces, recorded in a sketch by Fanny de Bunsen c1807, were removed by the building of the new hall c1824 (Glebe Map) and reconfigured into two larger terraces and a new as shown by Cobb in 1839. The only changes to the area came in the late C19 with the creation of a croquet lawn/tennis courts on the lawn, which were retained into the C20 by a hotel and the creation of the south steps post c1960.</p>	
		<p>However archaeological investigation suggests that aspects of the earlier terraces survive within the existing arrangement, showing up as parch marks in dry summers.</p>	





Detail from Cobb, 1839







Aerial showing parch marks of lost terraces c1990




DESIGNATIONS	PDNP, CA
CONDITION	Good
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to manage as areas of open grass monitoring wear on the terraces and undertaking repair as required;</li> <li>Continue to manage the south steps as a recent addition to the landscape. Refrain from creating any further accesses;</li> <li>Undertake further investigation of the site of the previous terraces to better understand their arrangement and the site of the earlier house.</li> </ul>	
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Regional/Local</b> Muscular example of terraced earthworks as part of a wider architectural and landscape composition of the early C19.




ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	The Loggia		No: 38
NT HBSMR	National Heritage List Entry No: 1188747		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Terraces (9)	
 <p>Loggia from the east</p>  <p>View towards Thorpe Cloud from the Loggia</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The Loggia is a seven bay shelter created beneath the Italian Garden (Character Area 8) and linked to it by steps in the southeast tower. The loggia is set on the southwest corner of the top terrace looking east towards the church and Thorpe Cloud. It continues to serve as a useful shelter within the gardens.</p> <p>The Loggia was created as part of the new build undertaken by the Watts-Russell's c1826. It has survived largely unchanged although the demolition of the hall resulted in the blocking up of a service entrance at its north end and the slight compromise of its setting through the creation of a new set of formal stone steps, linking the Italian Garden to the Terraces, to the northeast.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II (listed as part of Italian Garden)	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain the fabric of the feature undertaking conservation repair as required;</li><li>Continue to use for its original function, do not screen in or add electric light, which would change its character could remove it from the garden experience;</li><li>Continue to engage with the church authorities about the future management of trees within the churchyard (with a view to removal), which are eroding the views to the east of the gardens.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Regional/Local Important component of the overall landscape composition of Ilam Hall.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Bandstand	No:	39
NT HBSMR	64274 Bandstand		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Terraces (9)	
 <p>Bandstand from the west</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The Bandstand is a peculiar feature, which sits below the terraces at the north edge of the sloping ground to the river. A raised circular bed bound by a stone retaining wall surrounds a semi-mature Silver-Leaved lime. The drystone wall stands to c0.5m and is topped with flags, which provide informal seating.</p> <p>The feature is understood to date from the C20, the date of the tree suggesting a mid century planting.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Retain while the tree is in good health but remove on loss of tree to restore the more open historic character of the area and views between the hall and the river.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Minimal Late addition to the designed landscape.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	St. Bertram's Well (St. Bertram's Pool)	No:	40
NT HBSMR	64286 St. Bertrams' Well; 64286b culverts and pipes		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Terraces (9)	
 <p>The Well or Pool from the southwest</p>  <p>Cover of inspection chamber</p>  <p>OS, 1922</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>St. Bertram's Well is a square, rubble walled enclosure, which stands to the north of St. Bertram's Bridge. A simple wrought iron screen prevents access. Inside is a shallow well lined on the west by coursed stone for access or for sitting. The well is used as a wishing well.</p>	
		<p>To the northwest of and east of the well are four timber or stone covers to inspection chambers associated with the historic and modern water supply to the house, which is understood to include the well. The most significant of these is the stone-lined Coffin Well near the Purple beech, which is understood to feed the well.</p>	
		<p>These chambers are not interpreted, the weight of the covers preventing access.</p>	
		<p>The origins of the well are unclear but it is likely that the spring is a long-established domestic water supply. Ullathorne (2005/06) dates the present structure to c1540 which would make it contemporary to the Port's purchase of Ilam. The first known record of the feature appears on the 1922 Ordnance Survey, which records it without its enclosure; the internal well structure does appear much older. In appearance the well could be interpreted as a cold bath, a popular addition to landscapes of the C18 and early C19.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to monitor feature undertaking conservation repair to the built fabric as required;</li><li>Monitor levels of coin within 'wishing well' to deter damage;</li><li>Undertake further investigation of this feature in regard of its origins and possible use as an additional/alternate Cold Bath to that potentially at the Boil Holes;</li><li>Undertake further investigation of this feature in regard of its connection with the surrounding water system;</li><li>Undertake regular monitoring of the associated chambers to ensure structural safety and to prevent unauthorised access;</li><li>Seek to designate the well on account of its historic interest.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Undesignated service feature associated with the medieval history of Ilam Park possibly reworked as a picturesque landscape feature C18.	
NOTES	The well is undesignated.		

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	St. Bertram's Bridge		No: 41
NT HBSMR	60111 St Bertram's Bridge (National Heritage List Entry No: 1374599, 1006109 (SM))		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Terraces (9)	
<div></div> <div>The bridge from the northwest</div> <div></div> <div>Line of lost drive to the northeast of the bridge</div> <div></div> <div>Cobb survey, 1839</div>		DESCRIPTION	
		St. Bertram's Bridge is the principal crossing point of the Manifold within Ilam Park. The coursed rubble stone, hump-back single arch bridge with its steeply pitched deck is enclosed by high ashlar parapets. The remains of a finely worked iron screen and gateposts survive on its south side. The bridge is tarmacked in sections with stone detailing to prevent visitors slipping on the inclines.	
		This bridge dates from at least 1800. It carried a road/drive from Blore into the early park and towards the village. By 1839 the bridge had become part of the designed landscape of the extended park, the drive towards the village being downgraded to a footpath, which survived into the C20 but is now only an earthwork.	
		The bridge carries an inscription 'Restored 1839', which more correctly refers to repairs as the bridge was structurally damaged by the weight of stone brought across it to build the new Watts-Russell house.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SM, LB Grade II	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to monitor the structure and fabric of the bridge undertaking timely repair as required, ideally as part of a site-wide QQ approach for Ilam Park;</li><li>Undertake further investigations of the associated drive to better understand the route and construction of the historic road;</li><li>Undertake targeted tree removal and thinning to the north and south of the river to increase the picturesque qualities of the bridge when seen from terraces, formal gardens or from the vicinity of Wood Lodge.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		National Highly designated feature evidencing an historic route to Ilam Hall and Ilam village, retained as a picturesque element in the landscape composition.	





ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Planting	No: 42
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Terraces (9)	
<div></div> <div>Purple beech from the west</div> <div></div> <div>Cobb survey, 1839</div> <div></div> <div>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884</div> <div></div> <div>Photograph of area from south c.1900</div>		<div>DESCRIPTION</div> <p>Mature specimen trees growing in grass define the planting in the character area. The most notable trees include a fine Purple beech to the southeast of the terraces and the Silver-Leaved lime of the 'Bandstand'.</p> <p>However, C20 planting in the area has created overcrowding with trees including a Holm oak, Purple beech (possibly planted to replicate the mature specimen) and beech, clumped together to the north of the specimen tree. To the southwest at the base of the Zig-zag Steps (Character Area 6) is another semi-mature beech. Ground depressions around this tree evidence other lost planting.</p> <p>Historically this was a more open area with Cobb recording specimen trees below the terraces and a small area of planting northwest of St. Bertram's Bridge. However by the late C19 shrubbery and further tree planting had developed in the present area of the Bandstand and to the southwest, which began to compromise both the historic character and views from the hall.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Undertake further refinement of the existing tree planting to restore the open character recorded</li></ul>			

by Cobb. This work may include removing over crowded specimens having taken a view on future replication (young Purple beech);




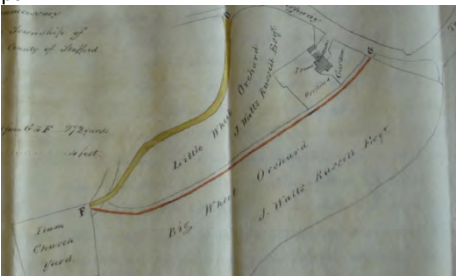
- Undertake targeted tree work where canopy thinning or raising would help restore views between the hall and the river in the short term;
- Continue to monitor and manage the mature Purple beech as the principal planting within the character area;
- Plan to remove the Bandstand on the loss of the existing lime tree;
- Use the evidence of planting holes to the southwest to discretely sustain the overall landscape character of the area without compromising views.

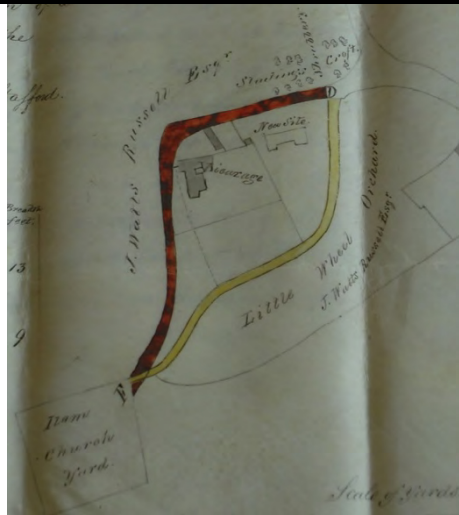
<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>Local</b> Evidence of C19 landscape improvements augmented during the C20.
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ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY				
NAME	Church and church yard (context only)		No:	43
NT HBSMR	National Heritage List Entry No: 1038155 (Church of the Holy Cross), 1012654, 1012653 (church yard crosses), 1188671 (church yard cross), 1188679 (grave cover)			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)				
<div>The church from the west</div>  <div>Delany's view of the church from the west c1750</div>		DESCRIPTION		
		<p>The Church of the Holy Cross, Ilam is the oldest building within the designed landscape at Ilam Park and continues to make an important contribution to the character and experience of the landscape.</p> <p>The church dates from the Anglo-Saxon period and retains fabric and features from that time. During the Medieval period it gained prominence as a pilgrimage site for St. Bertram, one of the oldest English Saints. His tomb/shrine survives in the south chapel. The unusually attractive relationship of the church to Thorpe Cloud formed one of the key views from the Port house, which was recorded by Mrs Delany c1750. This view was maintained after the house was rebuilt by the Watts-Russell's in the 1820s. The family added the octagonal Pike-Watt's Chapel on the north side of the church at that time. C1840 the church was further enhanced by George Gilbert Scott who 'scotted' the tower, adding a ridged tower cap and extensively re ordering the interior as part of his general improvements at Ilam. The ornamental trees in the churchyard date from the mid – late C19 and have grown to erode the view of the mountains from the hall. The churchyard was extended south c1950.</p>		
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SM (church yard crosses), LB Grade I (church, church yard cross), Grade II* (grave cover), SSSI, ProW		
CONDITION		Good/Fair		
RECOMMENDATIONS (CONTEXT ONLY)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to manage, with a view for removal, exotic trees within the church yard which are gradually compromising the view east from Ilam Hall towards Thorpe Cloud and Bunster;</li><li>Continue to maintain the churchyard railings in partnership with the church authorities as a boundary to the pleasure grounds and park.</li></ul>				
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>National</b> Ensemble of highly designated buildings which make an important contribution to the picturesque landscape composition of Ilam Park.		

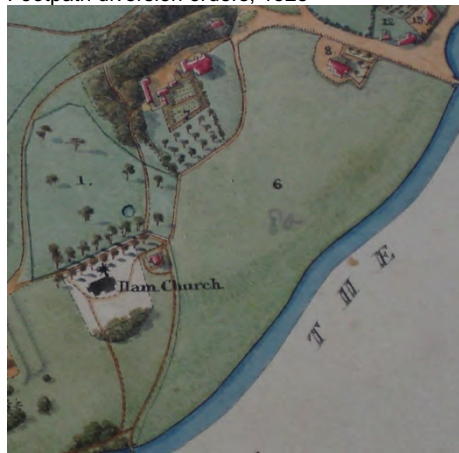
ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Church Lodge	No:	44
NT HBSMR	National Heritage List Entry No: 1374597		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)			
<div>Church Lodge from the north</div>  <div>Cobb survey, 1839</div>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Church Lodge stands to the east of the church and churchyard in its own grounds bound by a post and wire fence. It is a single-storey lodge of stone with a stone slate roof, which faces east over Wheel Orchard. The lodge is a residential let owned by the National Trust. A large and reduced blue cedar stands to the east of the building within its garden. This tree is one of a pair; the other stood to the south of the lodge and was felled c2014.</p> <p>Cobb first records Church Lodge in 1839, it does not appear on the footpath closure drawings of 1828. This makes the lodge contemporary with the first phase of improvements undertaken by Watts-Russell. The architect is unknown but it is likely Trubshaw built the simple lodge.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to work with the present tenants to present a holistic approach to the presentation and maintenance of the designed landscape of Ilam Park;</li><li>Undertake regular tree inspections to monitor the health and stability of the blue cedar.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Regional/Local</b> Possible building constructed by Trubshaw which makes a contribution to the designed landscape and the setting of the church.	
NOTES	The Listed Building entry incorrectly attributes this lodge to George Gilbert Scott but the building predates his involvement at Ilam Park.		



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Wheel Orchard & Fred's Field: Summary Entry		No:
NT HBSMR	64283 School site; 64285 Gateway; 64284 Lynchets, ridge & furrow; 64301 tree planting; 64286 ram pump; 64282 pond and footpath		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Wheel Orchard & Fred's Field (10)	
 <p>View across the Character Area from the east</p>  <p>View towards Fred's Field from the southeast</p>  <p>Greenwood, 1818 showing character area outside earlier park</p>  <p>Footpath diversion orders, 1828</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Wheel Orchard &amp; Fred's Field form the parkland extension from the east of the church to the village. This part of the landscape plays an important role in establishing the gentry/designed landscape of the hall and the village within the wider agricultural landscape.</p>	
		<p>The river bounds the area to the south while the entrance drive (Character Area 11) and the grounds of Dovedale House (outside National Trust ownership) creates its northern boundary. A park rail to the village street forms the east boundary of the area with a stone gateway adjacent to the river bridge.</p>	
		<p>The land within the character area falls gently to the south. Earthworks are evident in the pasture and include a raised linear bank across the centre of the area and a building platform near the northeast boundary. Some old hawthorns survive close to the northeast boundary in association with an earthwork – a possible early field boundary. A drive to the church enters the character area to the south of the main entrance (Character Area 11) and follows the drystone wall boundary of Dovedale House to approach the church and Church Lodge (Character Area 9) from the northeast. The drive continues as a straight walk from the church towards the hall along the boundary of the character area. The walk is separated from the pasture to the north by park rail and from the churchyard to the south (Character Area 9) by iron railings.</p>	
		<p>Mature specimen limes along the north bank of the river with lime, Horse chestnut, Turkey oak, oak and sycamore occurring elsewhere dominate tree planting in the centre and eastern area of the character area. The lime trees are fine mid C19 plantings but they are compromising views to the east towards Dovedale from the area of the Boil Holes (Character Area 6), which constitutes the most famous landscape 'view' of Ilam Park. The northwest area within the orchard is known as 'Fred's Field' where, to the south and east of the drive fine specimens of ornamental trees such as cedar, Purple beech and variegated sycamore grown close together.</p>	
		<p>The first clear record of this area appears on Greenwood 1818 when it was recorded as pasture but outside the park. By 1828 Jesse Watts-Russell was actively emparking this land, successfully petitioning for the removal of old footpaths in the areas of Little and Big Wheel Orchard(s) and the realignment of the drive/road which had approached the village and the</p>	



Footpath diversion orders, 1828



Cobb survey, 1839



View of Character Area, Thomas Peploe Wood, c1836






1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884



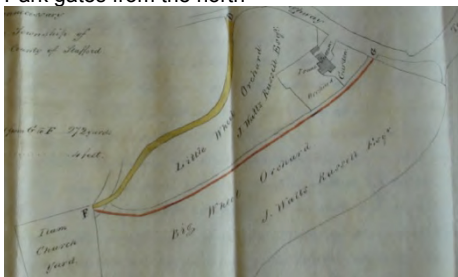
Port's house via St. Bertram's Bridge. This road was replaced by the new drives to the new house and to the church, which were recorded on the Glebe Map of 1824 and Cobb survey 1839. The line of the road to the north of the church survives in part in the straight walk and in a serpentine path, which was recorded by Cobb linking the walk to the drive to the north. The name Fred's Field appears to be a relatively recent name as it is recorded as 'Pleasure Ground' in 1824. In c1840 the old vicarage was replaced by a new Rectory, which is attributed to Edward Blore. The post 1839 improvements also saw the removal of the old village school, which stood in the northeast of the area. Painter Thomas Peploe Wood captured the character of this area ahead of these losses in c1836. The 1<sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey of 1884 records much of the existing arrangement of the character area.


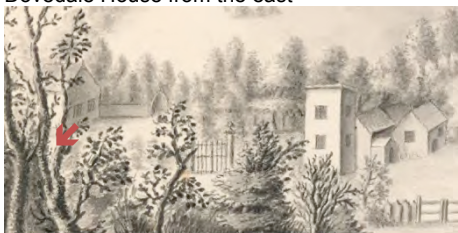

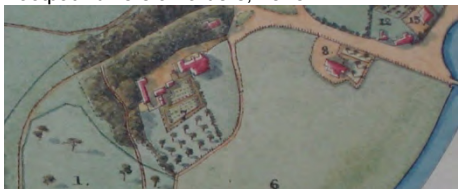
The railings along the northeast and east boundaries are understood to be replacements dating from the late C20.


DESIGNATIONS	PDNP, CA, SSSI, ProW
CONDITION	Good
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to manage the earthworks under grass, monitoring stocking densities and any indications of erosion or poaching;</li> <li>• Continue to maintain existing boundaries undertaking timely repair to stone walls and iron railings and gates as required;</li> <li>• Continue to maintain existing tree stock with a view of not replacing all of the lime trees as they are lost to improve the view corridor along the river;</li> <li>• Make provision for the replication of other important C19 ornamental trees such as the cedar and Purple beech.</li> </ul>	
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Regional/Local</b> Evidence of the eastern extension of the designed landscape c1839 which concluded the picturesque landscape of Ilam Hall.




ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Earthworks	No:	45
NT HBSMR	64283 School site; 64284 Lychets, ridge & furrow; 64282 pond and footpath		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Wheel Orchard & Fred's Field (10)	
 <p>Site of the school near the park boundary</p>  <p>Raised path line within the Character Area</p>  <p>Map of Ilam mid C17</p>		<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
		Earthworks occur across the character area and include the platform of the old school near the northeast boundary and a dry dewpond in the area of Fred's Field. A ridge, marking the line of a lost footpath, crosses the centre of the field while ridge and furrow is evident in the southeast and western areas.	
		These earthworks trace the history of Ilam from the medieval period and may include parts of the common fields, Ilam Field and Elm Field recorded on the mid C17 Mapp of Ilam. The date of transition of the area from pasture to orchard is unknown but the name Wheel Orchard is used from at least 1828.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI, ProW	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to manage under grass monitoring stocking densities and preventing areas of erosion and poaching;</li><li>Consider earthworks in any tree replanting programme to prevent further damage to archaeology;</li><li>Consult the NT archaeologist a head of any large scale events held in this character area;</li><li>Provide better interpretation of these features to tie the park better into the surrounding agricultural landscape.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Local</b> Evidence of pre park land use and activity to create the park extension c.1828 – 39.	




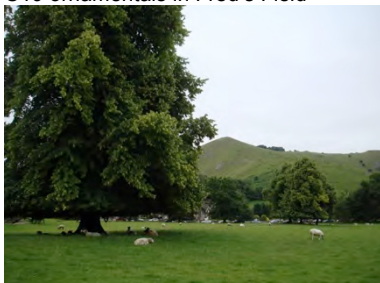

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Gateway and Church Drive	No: 46
NT HBSMR		64285 Gateway	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Wheel Orchard & Fred's Field (10)	
<div><p>Church Drive from the east</p><p>Park gates from the north</p><p>Footpath diversion orders 1828</p></div>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The drive to the church leads southwest out of Character Area 12. The drive retains much of its C19 form being a terrace c2m wide with simple grass verges and set between park rails.</p> <p>At the entrance to Dovedale House the drive turns south where a fine example of an early C19 wrought iron gate and cast iron gate piers secures the approach to the church through Wheel Orchard. The gate is tied to the drystone wall boundary of Dovedale House to the west and to iron hoop-top park rail, which quickly gives way to replacement horizontal barred park rail to the east.</p> <p>The drive follows the boundary of Dovedale House before curving southwest towards Church Lodge and the Church.</p> <p>This drive (shaded yellow on the drawing) dates from 1828 when it replaced an earlier arrangement of roads and paths.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI, ProW	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain the historic dimensions and character of the drive;</li><li>• Undertake conservation repair to the historic ironwork as required;</li><li>• Undertake paint analysis on the gate to determine its historic/original colour;</li><li>• Undertake repair to the replacement rail as required.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Regional/Local Important addition to the evolving C19 landscape composition of Ilam Hall. Good examples of historic ironwork.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Dovedale House (context only)	No: 47
NT HBSMR		National Heritage List Entry No: 1188530	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)			
 <p>Dovedale House from the east</p>  <p>The previous vicarage recorded c1750</p>  <p>Footpath diversion orders, 1828</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Dovedale House stands within its own walled grounds to the north of the church. The Diocese of Lichfield owns it. A drystone wall with a holly hedge forms the boundary. The large building dates from c1830 and is attributed to Edward Blore. The house is executed in a robust Tudor Gothic style in ashlar with ornamental stone detailing and a slate roof.</p>	
		<p>Dovedale House was built as a new Rectory to replace an earlier Vicarage, which lay to its west. The vicarage is recorded in a sketch by Mrs Delany c1750 and in the footpath diversion drawings of 1828 where Dovedale House is described as 'New Site'. Cobb records the new building in 1839.</p>	
		<p>Dovedale House was built to contribute to the overall landscape composition of Ilam Park.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II, SSSI, ProW	
CONDITION		Good (inspected from park only)	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to engage with the present owners of Dovedale House to ensure an holistic response to any changes in landscape management within and without its grounds;</li><li>Provide new interpretation for visitors to better understand the role of the buildings within the development of the designed landscape.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>National/Regional</b> Listed building which makes an important contribution to the landscape character of the parkland.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Railings	No: 48
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Wheel Orchard & Fred's Field (10)	
 <p>Railings along the south boundary of Fred's Field</p>  <p>Gateways north of the church</p>  <p>Park rail along the east boundary of the Character Area</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		A variety of iron park rail survives within the character area of different styles and dates. The oldest rail survives close to the church in the simple wicket gate set between cast iron gateposts of a similar design to those found at the carriage gate in Character Area 2. The cylindrical posts with onions finials are marked 'Johnson Bros. & Co. Ltd. Walsall'.	
		A straight length of rail along the north side of the path helps evidence the formal walk recorded here by Cobb in 1839 where previous lanes had been adapted into the walk and serpentine walk along the east boundary of the pleasure ground to the north i.e. now adjacent to the west boundary of Dovedale House.	
		New park rail c2000 forms the northeast and east boundary of the character area, however the southwest boundary is presently a post and wire fence.	
		The park rail and gates evidence the development of the parkland in this area c1828 on.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI, ProW	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain historic and modern ironwork in an appropriate manner;</li><li>Replace post and wire fence with park rail along south west boundary;</li><li>Consider undertaking archaeological investigation in this area to determine the routes of the older lanes/paths removed c1828.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Good examples of C19 ironwork tracing the emparkment of the character area.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY				
NAME		Site of Pump	No: 49	
NT HBSMR		64286 ram pump		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Wheel Orchard & Fred's Field (10)		
<div></div> <div>Site of pump from the north</div> <div></div> <div>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884</div> <div></div> <div>The Green &amp; Carter pump c1935</div>		<div>DESCRIPTION</div> <div>A timber cover marks the position of an historic ramp pump in the southwest corner of the character area. It is understood that this pump helped pump spring water to Ilam Hall.</div> <div>The existing Green &amp; Carter pump is understood to date from 1935 and connects to a header tank northwest towards the hall (Character Area 9). However, records survive of a much older 'engine' in this area installed by John Port c1770 to help pump water to the house, the brick lining of the chamber appears to be at least contemporary with the Victorian hall.</div>		
		DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI, ProW
		CONDITION		Unknown
		RECOMMENDATIONS		<div><div><div>•</div><div>Maintain secure cover to prevent accidents;</div></div><div><div>•</div><div>Undertake further investigation of any surviving plant and of the (probable) brick lined chamber with reference to the improvements of c1770 and the late C19.</div></div></div>
SIGNIFICANCE		<div><div>Regional/Local</div><div>The engine attributed to John Port is potentially of regional significance. The existing structure is of <b>Local</b> significance in evidencing country house technology.</div></div>		



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Tree Planting	No: 50
NT HBSMR		64301 tree planting	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Wheel Orchard & Fred's Field (10)	
 <p>C19 ornamentals in Fred's Field</p>  <p>C19 parkland planting</p>  <p>Weeping elm</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		Tree planting in the character area is composed of the wider area of Wheel Orchard having dispersed specimen or groups of trees, notably lime, sycamore, Horse chestnut and oak, with Fred's Field being more densely planted by pairs of cedar, beech and variegated sycamore. The pairing of the trees is unusual and may have been intended to frame specific views seen from the drive. Historic hawthorn is also found in north -eastern area of the orchard while a Weeping elm grows near the west boundary of Dovedale House.	
		The hawthorn is the oldest tree growing in the area and appears to mark a pre-park field boundary or lynchet. The limes appear to date to c1839, while the Horse chestnuts, oaks and sycamores are late C19 or early C20. The Weeping elm is only about 30 years old.	
		Recent tree planting has also taken place in the character area with lime being planted and protected by robust tree guards.	
		Significantly, the artist Peplow Wood appears to have recorded elm in the area in 1836. Ilam Hall lost many mature elms in its landscape c1960 with the arrival of Dutch elm disease.	
		The most significant absentee from the character area is fruit trees. Presumably any such surviving trees were grubbed out by Watts-Russell in pursuit of his park.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI, ProW	
CONDITION		Good - Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain the character of a landscape park while also accommodating earlier trees, such as hawthorn which evidence the pre park land use, as part of a long-term replanting programme;</li><li>• Continue to protect the archaeology in any replanting programme;</li><li>• Continue to monitor trees against livestock damage and protect where possible;</li><li>• Continue to monitor trees against signs of plant disease, particularly the Horse chestnuts;</li><li>• Undertake targeted thinning of the trees in Fred's Field to reduce the affects of overcrowding. Increase planting distances in any replication programme;</li><li>• Do not replace all of the limes in the southwest of the character area to improve views to the east towards Dovedale;</li><li>• Do not replace the Weeping elm but retain at present as an example of an unusual ornamental tree.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Regional/Local An important component of both the pre park and parkland landscape at Ilam Hall.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Drive Entrance to Hall: Summary Entry	No:	
NT HBSMR	64303 Ha ha, 60094 Gate Lodge; 60097 Hall; 60098 Pepperpot; 64302 Garden earthworks; 64279 Drive		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Drive Entrance to Hall (11)	
 <p>The drive from the east</p>  <p>The drive approaching the hall</p>  <p>View of Thorpe Cloud on exiting the drive</p>  <p>Proposal for new drive c.1828</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The area of the drive entrance at Ilam Hall forms an elongated T-shape as the sinuous but linear drive opens out to include Dovecote Wood to the north of the hall. The drive was designed to allow a series of views across the landscape cumulating in the reveal of the hall. On the return, the entrance gates would have framed a view of Thorpe Cloud.</p>	
		<p>The drive retains much of the character of a carriage drive, being about 3m wide and surfaced in tar and chip. Passing places have been created using modular concrete blocks for reinforcement along the northern edge of the drive.</p>	
		<p>The drive passes between the gateways and screen walls (Character Area 12) to enter an enclosed area of shrubbery and tree planting dominated by yew, holly, sycamore and beech. Two notable Purple beech stand on the north boundary of the shrubbery overlooking The Park (Character Area 1). At this point the drive is cut into the land as a terrace on account of the fall of the ground to the south.</p>	
		<p>Inside the gate to the north stands Gate Lodge with a later service building opposite on the south side of the drive. A redundant security barrier also survives to the south of the entrance gate.</p>	
		<p>As the drive exits the shrubbery the land opens up with views to the parkland north and south, including views towards the church across the early C19 pleasure grounds. A wide grass verge bounds the drive which is itself bound to the south by replacement park rail, which extends almost to the forecourt of the hall and to the north by a low rubble-stone Ha ha.</p>	
		<p>As the drive approaches the house, Dovecote Wood effectively becomes the northern boundary of the Character Area. This prominent woodland is composed primarily of sycamore but notable Purple beech, yew and clipped evergreens create an ornamental edge. An informal line of large stone blocks stands on the grass verge besides the wood, presumably to stop people driving onto the grass. This masonry may come from the demolished hall.</p>	
		<p>The drive concludes before the Porte-Cochère on the north elevation of the hall. A simple arrangement of lawn and shrub planting create a boundary with the area of the car park (Character Area 13) while the octagonal Pepperpot Tower creates an unusual eyecatcher to the south of the car park entrance.</p>	



Cobb survey, 1839

The drive and its associated landscaping are understood to date from the early C19 being part of the landscape improvements of the Watts-Russells. It replaced an earlier approach to the previous house, which came from the north. The line of the drive is first recorded on footpath diversion maps of c1828 before being properly recorded by Cobb in 1839. Gate Lodge is later, being part of the c1840 improvements, which also saw the removal of an earlier and unidentified building to the south of the drive.

The form of the drive has remained unaltered apart from the addition of passing places c2000 and periodic resurfacing which may have resulted in a slight widening of the feature.

#### DESIGNATIONS

PDNP, CA, LB Grade II\* (Ilam Hall), Grade II (Gate Lodge, Pepperpot Tower)

#### CONDITION


Good

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to maintain drive undertaking repairs to the surfacing and associated drainage as necessary;
- Continue to cut the grass verges as at present to conserve a different, more ornamental character, from the surrounding parkland;
- Refrain from adding any further passing places along the drive to conserve its character;
- Undertake repairs to the Ha ha, Gate Lodge, Dovecote and railings as required;
- Retain a predominantly evergreen understory to the shrubbery to retain the enclosed and dark character;
- Aim to remove building to the south of the drive if possible or screen more effectively from view;
- Remove sapling ash and sycamore from the shrubbery and make allowance for the replication of specimen trees such as the Purple beech;
- Increase public access into Dovecote Wood.

#### SIGNIFICANCE

**Local** Evidence of C19 landscape improvements as a new drive with subsequent tree planting creating picturesque approach to Ilam Hall.

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Gate Lodge	No:	51
NT HBSMR	60094 Gate Lodge (National Heritage List No: 1038114)		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Drive Entrance to Hall (11)	
 <p>Gate Lodge from the southeast</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Gate Lodge stands to the north of the drive inside the entrance gate. The lodge is owned by the National Trust and is rented.</p> <p>The south front of the originally single storey lodge is executed in an ornate Gothic Revival style with ornamental stonework chimneys and stone mullion windows with leaded lights, ornate timberwork gables, a pointed arch door and ornamental clay tile and slate roof. A narrow front garden is separated from the drive by a raised boundary wall and stone entrance steps, while a larger rear garden is screened from view by the shrubbery along the drive and the screen wall/yew hedge in Character Area 12.</p> <p>The lodge is attributed to George Gilbert Scott who re designed the village for Jesse Watts-Russell c.1840 in a similar architectural style.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain the building (south elevation) to conserve its architectural interest and contribution to the design of the drive;</li><li>Continue to maintain the front garden favouring evergreen shrubs and simple planting to compliment the character of the shrubbery;</li><li>Keep modern interventions such as parking bays, communications infrastructure, wheelie bins to a minimum in the area of the lodge and drive.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		National/Regional Work of George Gilbert Scott as part of the redesign of Ilam village c1840.	



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Ha ha	No:	52
NT HBSMR	64303 Ha ha		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Drive Entrance to Hall (11)	
 <p>Ha ha from the east</p>  <p>Ha ha ditch near the north end of Dovecote Wood</p>  <p>Glebe Map, 1824</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>A rubble stone Ha ha forms the north boundary of the Character Area running from the entrance to The Park (Character Area 1) north of Gate Lodge to the northwest corner of Dovecote Wood.</p>	
		<p>The Ha ha stands about 1m high beneath remnant rough stone coping and turf. A post and wire fence has been installed on the park side of the feature to prevent livestock accessing the drive. A timber gate stands on a ramped access point partway along the Ha ha providing additional farm access to The Park (Character Area 1). There is a wide ditch on the park side of the feature which expands into a distinct bank and ditch besides the Ha ha around Dovecote Wood. In places the bank extends c10m into the park.</p>	
		<p>The Ha ha is part of the early C19 landscape improvements of the Watts-Russell's completed as part of the new drive. The Glebe Map of 1824 records the Ha ha along the drive, which appears to have been reduced and extended around Dovecote Wood by the time of Cobb's survey of 1839. The feature has remained largely unchanged since that time apart from the creation of the gate since c1900.</p>	




Cobb survey, 1839


DESIGNATIONS	PDNP, CA
CONDITION	Good/Fair
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake repair, ideally full restoration, of Ha ha and associated ditch and bank to enhance landscape character and assist landscape management (also character area 1);</li> <li>• Remove gate and causeway and restore Ha ha and ditch (other access to the park is available);</li> <li>• Consider removing post and wire fence and replacing with a tall form of park rail if restoration of ditch proves an ineffective livestock barrier.</li> </ul>	
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Local</b> Interesting form of Ha ha evidencing extensive landscape improvements c1839


ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Dovecote Wood	No: 53
NT HBSMR		64302 Garden earthworks	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Drive Entrance to Hall (11)	
 <p>The wood from the south</p>  <p>Greenwood, 1818</p>  <p>Glebe Map, 1824</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		<b>DESCRIPTION</b> <p>Dovecote Wood forms one of the principal woodland within the pleasure grounds of Ilam Hall. It is broadly triangular in shape and lies on ground, which rises to the north. The northeast and north boundaries of the wood are formed by a continuation of the Ha ha along the drive. Around the wood this boundary is augmented by a deep raised earth bank. The southwest boundary of the wood is formed by a simple post and wire fence set in a relic hedgerow. This boundary separates the wood from the car park (Character Area 13) although at least one footpath gate survives within it.</p> <p>The interior of the woodland contains evidence of much ground disturbance, which includes C19/C20 waste dumps. The wood is predominantly yew with later sycamore and ornamentals such as Irish yew, Atlas cedar and bronze forms of sycamore. Hawthorn, elm and snowberry occur near the woodland edges. An informal group of clipped evergreens stands along the southeast edge of the wood close to the drive. These plants are understood to have been planted as a boundary c2000 and have since become topaized.</p> <p>The earliest possible record of Dovecote Wood is found on Greenwood 1818, which suggests tree planting between the areas of the two older drives northeast of the Port house. However the Glebe Map of 1824 records only schematic planting of conifers in the area before Cobb shows the woodland much in its present form in 1839 planted as part of the consolidation of the kitchen garden.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Good-Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to manage the woodland within its present extent;</li><li>Undertake selective thinning within the woodland removing sapling sycamore and ash, while</li></ul>			


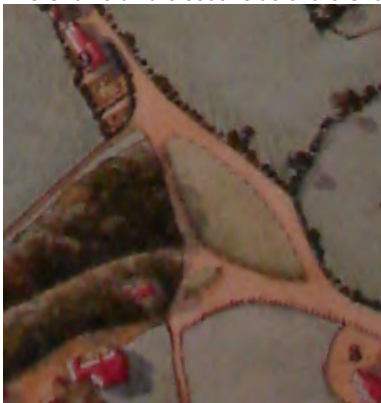
<p>creating more space for specimen trees;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate the waste dumps and apparent earthworks within the wood to inform its conservation and future management;</li> <li>• Undertake replication of key trees such as the Irish yew and cedars near the south boundary of the wood;</li> <li>• Restore hedgerow and fence on west boundary;</li> <li>• Restore wicket gate on west boundary and restore/create footpath within the wood;</li> <li>• Consider infilling the topiarized evergreens to create a boundary hedge to the wood besides the drive.</li> </ul>	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>Local</b> Important designed woodland evidencing landscape improvements c1839
<b>NOTES</b>	Ullathorne's archaeological survey of Ilam Park speculates that Tudor garden earthworks survive within the area of Dovecote Wood but these are unsubstantiated and no further evidence (site or archive) has been found to support this theory as part of this present study.



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Pepperpot Tower		No: 54
NT HBSMR	60098 Pepperpot (National Heritage List No: 1038115)		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Drive Entrance to Hall (11)	
<div>Pepperpot Tower from the southeast</div>  <div>Tower as part of kitchen garden wall, c1840</div>		DESCRIPTION	
		The octagonal Pepperpot Tower stands to the south of the entrance to the car park. It is executed in stone ashlar with ornamental stone detailing, including arrow loops and frieze, underneath a tiled cupola with a ball finial detail. Stone steps lead to a raised timber door on its south side. The Pepperpot Tower is generally closed to the public.	
		<p>This feature now stands independently in the grounds to the north of the hall. It dates from c1839 when it formed part of the boundary wall of the kitchen garden being recorded in a sketch by John Buckler c1840. The tower does not appear either on Cobb or the tithe map. It is understood that the walls were demolished, together with the kitchen garden, by the Hanbury family post 1875.</p> <p>The purpose of the tower is unclear. It has been suggested (Ullathorne 2005/06) that it was a dovecote but this is unsubstantiated even though it would make sense of the name of the adjacent woodland.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain feature undertaking conservation repair in a timely fashion, ideally as part of a site-wide QQ for Ilam Park;</li><li>Explore a new use for the feature to allow access.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Regional/ Local</b> An interesting ornamental feature retained from earlier kitchen garden. The designer is unknown but it is likely John Shaw and built by Trubshaw as part of the wider commission for Ilam Hall.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Ilam Hall		No: 55
NT HBSMR	60097 Hall (National Heritage List No: 1188713)		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Drive Entrance to Hall (11)	
 <p>The hall from the southeast</p>  <p>The hall, c.1850</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Ilam Hall forms the focus of the designed landscape at Ilam. The robust Tudor Gothic house was executed in ashlar with ornamental stone detailing. The original Porte-Cochère stands on the north elevation while the south elevation was substantially re worked following demolition c1934. Parts of the service range also survive to the northwest of the house, which includes the Gardener's Cottage executed in a similar, albeit domestic, architectural style. This building stands to the south of the present car park within the site of the early C19 kitchen garden.</p> <p>The hall was built c1828 by Jesse Watts-Russell, replacing an earlier house built by the Port family. The architect was John Shaw and the builder James Trubshaw. It was reduced in c1934 the surviving portions becoming a youth hostel and service buildings for the National Trust. The YHA continues to lease part of the hall as a youth hostel, the present lease runs until 2030.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II* (Ilam Hall and Gardener's Cottage)	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain existing structures undertaking timely conservation repairs as required, ideally as part of a site-wide QQ for Ilam Park.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>National</b> Despite the loss of much of the hall, the surviving building is designated as a work by the architect John Shaw and builder/engineer James Trubshaw.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Drive Entrance, Including The Chains: Summary Entry		No:
NT HBSMR	60122 Gateway; 64306 Bollards (National Heritage List Entry No: 1294616)		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Drive Entrance, Including The Chains (12)	
 <p>The entrance from the southeast</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>  <p>Footpath diversion orders, 1828 showing line of proposed drive</p>		<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
		<p>The Chains forms the approach to Ilam Hall and the entrance to the drive, separating the park and garden from the village.</p> <p>A large elongated grassed oval extends north of the park entrance along the west side of Ilam Moor Lane. Long lengths of iron chain, supported by ornamental iron bollards, enclose the grass on the east and south to prevent livestock and vehicle access. The area has the character of a village green. To the north of the drive, a screen wall and a yew hedge form the west boundary of the area. Planting is restricted here to a young sycamore at the northern end of the 'Green'.</p> <p>To the south of the drive a smaller triangle of land falls to the southeast separating the main drive from Church Drive. This area is also laid to grass with a few evergreen shrubs enclosed by short lengths of park rail. A lot of visitor signage is concentrated here too.</p> <p>The drive is c3m wide as it passes through this area. It is surfaced in tar and chip and is without any form of formal edging.</p> <p>This arrangement dates from c1839 being part of the first landscape improvements of the Watts-Russell's. It has survived largely unchanged. Cobb records the scheme in 1839, while the beginning of the work is shown by the footpath diversion orders c.1828.</p>	
<b>DESIGNATIONS</b>		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II (gate and gate screen), ProW	
<b>CONDITION</b>		Good	
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Maintain entrance and The Chains in the manner appropriate to the entrance of Ilam Hall;</li><li>Work to reduce/rationalise signage around entrance.</li></ul>			
<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>Local</b> Historic entrance to Ilam Hall since c1839. Ties area of park and village together.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Bollards and Chains		No: 56
NT HBSMR	64306 Bollards		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Drive Entrance, Including The Chains (12)	
 <p>The Chains on the south side of the Character Area</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>18 cylindrical stone bollards, which stand about 0.6m high, stand about 0.5m inside the east boundary of the ‘village green’ to the north of the drive. Each bollard is fitted with a cast iron spherical finial, which carries heavy cast iron chains suspended between each bollard. 14 further bollards and chains stand inside the southern boundary of the same area. All of the bollards stand about 2m apart.</p> <p>The Chains are understood to be part of the landscape improvements c1839 and may be indicated by a broken line surrounding the area on the survey.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, ProW	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to monitor bollards and associated iron work and undertake conservation repairs as required;</li><li>Monitor lichen communities on stonework (which may inform its future care).</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Part of ornamental entrance composition to Ilam Hall.	



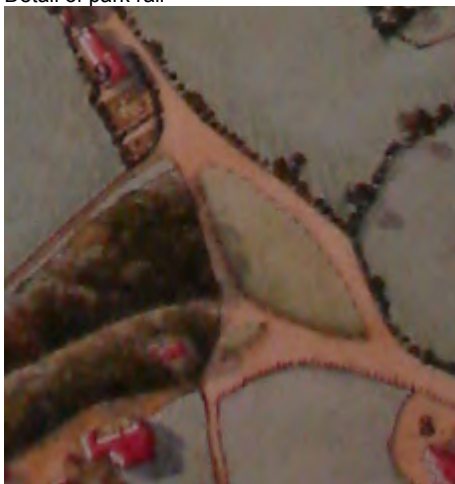



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Gateway and screen wall	No:	57
NT HBSMR	60122 Gateway (National Heritage List Entry No: 1294616)		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Drive Entrance, Including The Chains (12)	
 <p>The gateway from the east</p>  <p>The reduced south side of the gateway</p>  <p>Edward Blore's proposal c1800</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>An ashlar gate screen composed of two octagonal towers and one square tower linked by a screen wall links to a lower extension of the screen wall, which extends north for about 50m. The taller part of the screen is decorated with crenelated copings and a prominent drip mould while the wall extension has a double ridge coping. A pointed arch doorway is cut through the taller screen and holds a cast iron, Gothic pedestrian gate with cruciform detail.</p>	
		<p>This arrangement forms the north side of the early C19 entrance to Ilam Hall. The original iron gate pin also survives in situ on the south side of the outer gate tower.</p>	
		<p>On the south side of the drive the arrangement would have been repeated but the octagonal towers and pedestrian gate have been removed and replaced by a rendered block of masonry. However, an extension of the lower screen wall continues to the southwest towards Dovedale House.</p>	
		<p>On the west side of the screen (Character Area 11) are two half-sphere drain covers, one set on either side of the drive, which are contemporary with the gates.</p>	
		<p>The date of the screen is unclear but it is understood to be broadly contemporary with the landscape improvements c1839. The Cobb survey records a line across the drive and around the adjacent woodland but no further detail (see 56). A sketch by the architect Edward Blore survives for a variation of this screen in the RIBA archives. This sketch is confusingly dated c1800 but probably dates from the late 1820s when Blore drew up plans for the rebuilding of the Rectory, now Dovedale House, which was executed in a similar Gothic style.</p>	
		<p>The reduction of the gates dates occurred c1960 to allow larger vehicles to approach the hall (YHA). It is unknown if the second pedestrian gate survives or, indeed, the carriage gates.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II, ProW	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Undertake further investigation to inform the potential reinstatement of the south side of the gate screen to allow for the removal the unsightly masonry block;</li><li>Undertake regular inspections of the stone work carrying out conservation repair as necessary, ideally as part of a site-wide QQ for Ilam Park;</li></ul>			

- Maintain the pedestrian gate, securing and conserving as necessary;
- Maintain the drainage covers as part of the gateway composition.



**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Regional** Part of the entrance composition for llam Park c1839, possible attribution to Edward Blore

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Park Rail	No: 58
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Drive Entrance, Including The Chains (12)	
 <p>Park rail from the east</p>  <p>Detail of park rail</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Iron park railings bind the triangular piece of ground between the main drive and Church Drive. Those on the east and north of the area are partly set in concrete foundations and appear, in style and condition, to be C20 replacements. In contrast those on the south and west side have more delicate uprights that are more widely spaced. These railings appear wrought, have been repaired but are damaged along their lower rails due to people standing on them. In style these railings appear older, at least c1850.</p>	
		<p>The triangular island is shown on Cobb in 1839 but the scale of the drawing provides no detail on any boundary treatment – although it does appear to record a feature at the eastern tip of the area.</p>	
		<p>It is likely that the replacement railings are associated with the reduction of the gate screen c1960.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, ProW	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain the railings undertaking repair as necessary.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Local</b> Good examples of C19 park rail of two styles which contribute to the overall landscape character and significance of Ilam Park.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Iron Post		No: 59
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Drive Entrance, Including The Chains (12)	
 <p>Iron post from the north</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>An unidentified cylindrical cast iron column stands close the wall to the north of the entrance. The column stands c1.2m high and appears to have a broken fixing on top. The column is set in stonework.</p> <p>The date and purpose of this column is unknown but it is likely C19.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, ProW	
CONDITION		Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the feature is properly recorded, maintained and secured as part of the historic landscape of Ilam Park.</li> </ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Minimal</b> A small but useful record of the landscape showing a form of C19 boundary treatment.	



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Planting	No:	60
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Drive Entrance, Including The Chains (12)	
 <p>Planting from the east</p>  <p>The Chains from the southeast</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Planting in the area of the entrance is limited, the majority of ground being laid to grass. A few mature, clipped evergreen shrubs, such as holly grow on the triangle to the south of the entrance while a young sycamore stands near the northern end of the 'green'. The only other significant planting is a yew hedge, which continues the boundary to the north of the screen wall besides Gate Lodge.</p> <p>In 1839 the entrance was recorded as unplanted, being laid to grass. The holly to the south of the entrance is mature, possibly dating from the early C20. The yew hedge is probably contemporary to Gate Lodge, which was built c1840 as it forms the eastern boundary of the lodge's garden. The sycamore is less than 30 years old.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, ProW	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain prioritising the yew hedge and holly shrubs;</li><li>Do not replant the holly shrubs when lost to regain the open landscape approach c1839.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Low</b> Notable examples of ornamental planting which evidences the development of the landscape.	

## ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY

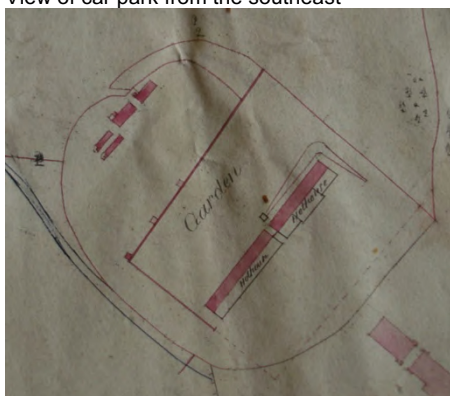
NAME	Car Park: Summary Entry	No:	
NT HBSMR	64300 site of kitchen gardens		

### CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)

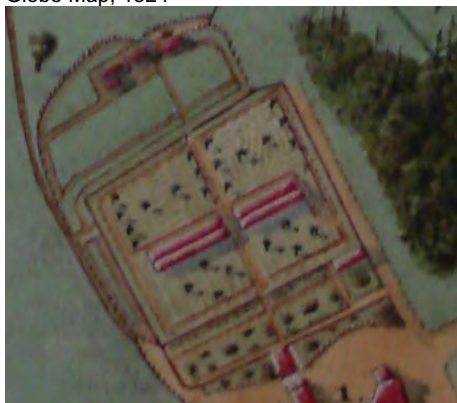
### Car Park (13)



View of car park from the southeast



Glebe Map, 1824



Cobb survey, 1839



1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884

### DESCRIPTION

The c2 acre car park is bound by hedges: On the northwest and southeast by a high beech hedge, on the southwest by a mixed hedgerow, which has recently been laid and is reinforced by a timber fence, and to the northeast by a post and wire fence set against a relic hedgerow along Dovecote Wood (Character Area 11).

The car park is laid out with an internal entrance and exit circulation and a mix of hard and grass parking areas separated by low earth banks. The drives and hard parking areas are surfaced in tar and chip. The ground rises to the northeast where it is screened from the park by Dovecote Wood. The northern area of the car park is set out on broad, distinct terraces, which rise towards the post and wire boundary of the woodland.

A laurel roundel inside the car park entrance helps orientate and manage traffic.

The car park is ornamented with by tree growing in mown grass. Mature trees such as sycamore and lime date from c1900 and c1950. Younger planting c. 1990 includes hornbeam and sorbus.


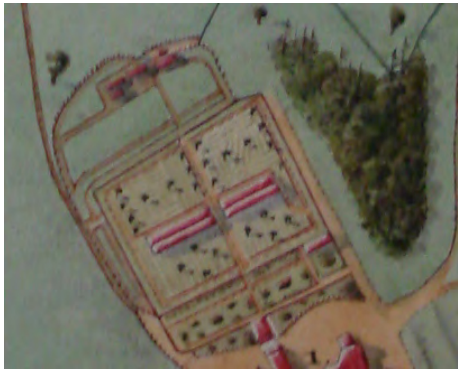
The car park formed part of an elaborate kitchen garden created by the Watts-Russell's from 1824 when the Glebe Map recorded its first phase. By 1839 Cobb records a double range of hothouses standing across the centre of the area with growing grounds to the north and south and more houses or frames, to the south. Cobb also recorded interior perimeter paths and slips to the north and west. Further service buildings were recorded to the north, which were possibly the bothies and potting sheds.

By 1884 the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey records the virtual removal of the garden except for structures to the east and south. These had been removed by 1922 with the exception of the Pepperpot Tower, which still survives (Character Area 11).



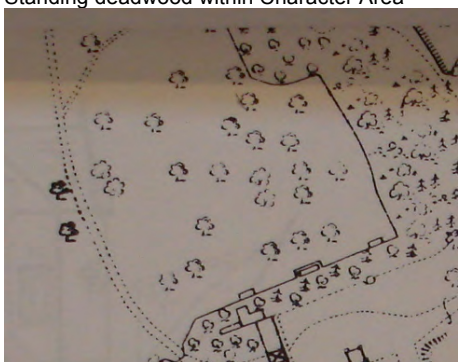
The reasons for this removal are unknown but it is apparent that some form of productive garden had been established at Garden House Farm, outside the park to the north, by the late nineteenth century, which may have replaced this feature ahead of a second productive garden being established close to the hall by the Hanbury's c1900 (Character Area 7).

The older trees in the car park are contemporary with

		the final removal of the kitchen garden when the area was taken back into the park. The car park in its present form dates from c1980.
DESIGNATIONS	PDNP	
CONDITION	Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain in present form but enhance interpretation of lost kitchen garden;</li><li>• Retain established hedge laying regime instigated on southwest boundary;</li><li>• Undertake archaeological investigations ahead of any redevelopment of the area to investigate the potential of below ground archaeology, such as the hothouses;</li><li>• Seek to replace amenity trees (sorbus etc.) with more appropriate parkland broadleaves such as lime, over time;</li><li>• Plan for the future removal of the car park from the site and the restoration of the area to parkland, or to create an evocation of the lost C19 productive gardens.</li></ul>		
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Minimal</b> Evidence of the site and approximate footprint of the early C19 kitchen garden. The car park in itself is arguably of <b>Intrusive</b> significance.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Caravan Site: Summary Entry		No:
NT HBSMR	64300 site of kitchen gardens		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Caravan Site (14)	
 <p>View across the Character Area from the south</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The caravan site lies to the northwest of the car park sharing part of the area of the early C19 kitchen garden recorded by Cobb in 1839. The caravan park is triangular in shape and accessed from the car park by a gated entrance. It is mainly laid to grass with pitches well spaced around a central circulation, which is surfaced in tar and chip. The southeast boundary is the beech hedge, shared with the car park, while the west a recently laid young hawthorn hedge defines the boundary with The Park (Character Area 1). The northeast boundary is defined by a thin belt of scrub and tree planting including beech, sycamore and ash, along a low raised bank, which also separates it from The Park. A post and wire fence augments the tree planting.</p>	
		<p>A simple timber shed serves as an office in the southwest corner of the site near the entrance. A second store stands to the south where maintenance equipment is stored.</p>	
		<p>The caravan park is fairly open with a few notably large dead trees and a large maple near the northeast boundary.</p> <p>The caravan park dates from c1960.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Maintain as discrete an addition to the historic landscape as possible by enhancing or increasing existing hedged boundaries;</li><li>Plan to remove facility from parkland and restore either to pre 1839 or to retain an evocation of the footprint of the C19 kitchen garden in planting/planted boundaries.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Minimal</b> Evidences the site of the early C19 kitchen garden. The caravan site in itself is arguably of <b>Intrusive</b> significance.	





ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Veteran Trees	No: 61
NT HBSMR		64300 site of kitchen gardens	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Caravan Site (14)	
 <p>Veteran tree within Character Area</p>  <p>Standing deadwood within Character Area</p>  <p>OS, 1922</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		Veteran trees survive in the area of the caravan site. These include three dead beech in the central area and a mature maple in the northeast.	
		The trees probably date from the late C19 and record the removal of the kitchen garden by the Hanbury family. The 1922 Ordnance Survey records the area as tree-planted ground.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP	
CONDITION		Fair/Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Retain and manage as dead wood;</li><li>• Consider replanting as part of a new arrangement of the landscape should the caravan park be removed;</li><li>• Consider replanting if the caravan park is retained to create shade and to break up the impact of the area in the wider landscape.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Minimal Evidence of landscape restoration following the removal of the kitchen garden.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		The Croft: Summary Entry	
		No:	
NT HBSMR		60091 Croft Cottage, 64053 Garden plot; 64054 Building and gas holder location; 60093 Farm buildings; 60096 Farm buildings; 60095 Home Farm house; 60121 Gateway	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Croft (15)	
<div></div> <div>View towards Home Farm house from the east</div> <div></div> <div>View across Character Area looking south towards the village</div> <div></div> <div>Cobb survey, 1839</div> <div></div> <div>2<sup>nd</sup> Ed OS, c1900</div>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The Croft stands to the east of the main village street, set back behind the cottages. It is a large open area of land with few internal boundaries. A picket fence marks the east boundary of the village cottages where they back onto The Croft.</p>	
		<p>Croft Cottage stands within its own garden enclosure in the north of the area while the Home Farm house stands in the pasture with a small garden to the south. The area is bound to the east by farm buildings, which include the White Peak National Trust office. A relic orchard stands on a terrace above the farm buildings to the northeast while informal car parking takes place to the west of these buildings within the pasture. To the northeast a dense wood belt screens the existing farmyard from view (this area is not included within the study area boundary and has not been surveyed as part of this present survey). A drystone wall forms the west boundary of this woodland. At the time of this survey a ditch had recently been dug alongside this boundary in the north of the Character Area. To the north of Croft Cottage the land opens onto Home Farm (Character Area 17), while the south boundary of the Character Area is formed by a stone gateway and boundary wall to the Thorpe road.</p>	
		<p>The Croft is partially recorded on Cobb c1839 but the Home Farm house dates from 1888 when it was built as the Bailiff's house. By 1900 additional farm buildings had been established and extended to the northwest of the farm buildings. These included a gasometer and an ornamental cowshed.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II (Home Farm House, Croft Cottage, Gate way and screen walls, Farm buildings to northwest of Townend Farm)	
CONDITION		Good – Fair (working area)	
RECOMMENDATIONS			

- Repair and maintain south boundary wall and gateway;
- Repair and maintain buildings in National Trust ownership;
- Replant orchard to northeast of offices;
- Consider ground reinforcement where cars continue to park on grass.





#### SIGNIFICANCE

**Local** Continued development of a working landscape.

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Home Farm House	No: 62
NT HBSMR		60095 Home Farm house (National Heritage List No: 1188538)	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Croft (15)	
 <p>Home Farm house from the southeast</p>  <p>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Home Farm farmhouse stands to the west of the farm buildings. Built of stone the L-shaped two- storey house stands below the deep eaves of its high ornamental slate roof. Ornamental bargeboards decorate the gable ends of the house, while unusually deep windows enhance its south front. A single storey extension on the west of the house links to a second, smaller two storey building which may have been converted from an earlier ancillary use.</p> <p>To the south, the farmhouse stands in its own garden, which is simple fenced off from the wider Croft by a picket fence. The property boundary to the north is generally open.</p> <p>It is understood that the Hanbury's erected this building in the 1880s for their Bailiff. The building is recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey. However, the west service wing is earlier possibly dating to as early as 1839 (National Trust vernacular building survey 1997) even though it is not clearly recorded by Cobb in 1839.</p> <p>Home Farm farmhouse is the home of the National Trust tenant farmer at Ilam.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to maintain the building to enhance its ornamental contribution to the village and landscape;</li><li>Consider installing park rail as an alternate boundary to the south garden to retain a separation of use between the character of the working farm and the village cottages.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Evidence of late C19 development of the estate.	



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY				
NAME	Croft Cottage		No:	63
NT HBSMR	60091 Croft Cottage (National Heritage List No: 1188521)			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)				
<div><p>Croft Cottage from the northwest</p><p>1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884</p></div>		<div>DESCRIPTION</div> <p>Croft Cottage stands within its own grounds near the north boundary of the Character Area. The small two-storey cottage has a full height rear extension and is built of stone, with dressed quoins and an ornamental clay tile roof. Simple ornamental bargeboards add to its picturesque qualities. The cottage is understood to date c1840 when it was built, possibly to the designs of George Gilbert Scott, as part of the Watts-Russell's second phase of improvement at Ilam. The cottage is recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey of 1884.</p> <p>Croft Cottage is let by the National Trust.</p>		
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II		
CONDITION		Good/Fair		
RECOMMENDATIONS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Encourage a more sympathetic boundary treatment with the present tenants to enhance the overall landscape character of the area.</li></ul>				
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Part of the development of the working landscape		

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Farm Buildings	No:	64
NT HBSMR	60093 Farm buildings; 60096 Farm buildings (National Heritage List No: 1188569, 1188538)		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Croft (15)	
 <p>The historic farm buildings of Townend Farm from the northwest</p>  <p>The detached stable/store from the southwest</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>  <p>New building to the northwest c1884 (1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS)</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>An L-shape range of farm buildings, now converted to office and warden use by the National Trust, stands close to the east boundary of the Character Area. The rubble stone buildings have dressed stone quoins and gables with (main range) a new slate roof. Historic openings for haylofts etc. survive, as do some old timber doors and associated features.</p>	
		<p>To the east of the range stands a stable/store of a similar construction. All of the buildings are built into the slope of the land. Other features in the immediate area such as drystone walls and grit stone gate piers also survive in association with the buildings.</p>	
		<p>An unusual Weeping ash grows on the bank to the east of the second building and south of the orchard. The tree is much reduced but possibly dates to 1900 being a popular ornamental of the late Victorian/Edwardian age.</p>	
		<p>These buildings formed the working buildings of Townend Farm, which stands to the south (now in private ownership). They are clearly recorded by Cobb in 1839 and survive relatively unchanged.</p>	

A second yard lies to the northwest of Townsend Farm. This yard dates from c1884 when a long range was recorded south of the pond (Character Area 16) in the area of smaller water bodies recorded by Cobb. By c1900 these buildings had been extended to the north and south, the southern range being decorated by stone and brick detailing. These buildings form the farmyard of Home Farm, a central yard now covered by a modern Dutch barn.





Extension of northwest buildings in relation to the older farmyard. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed OS c1900






Ornamental detailing on the south elevation of the northwest buildings, c1997 (NT vernacular building survey)


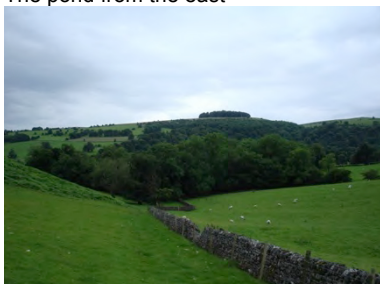

DESIGNATIONS	PDNP, CA, LB Grade II
CONDITION	Good
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain as working buildings undertaking repair work as necessary, ideally as part of a site-wide QQ for Ilam Park;</li> <li>• Retain distinct historic features such as doors, guttering, down pipes, gate piers, walls and ironwork (tethering rings etc.) as part of the interest and significance of the buildings.</li> </ul>	
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Local</b> Good collection of vernacular buildings despite later partial conversion to office use.

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Orchard	No: 65
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Croft (15)	
 <p>The orchard from the southeast</p>  <p>Tithe map, 1844</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		A small area of relic orchard lies on a terrace to the north of the farm buildings. The enclosure is bound by a dry stonewall to the east and northwest and a post and wire fence to the south.	
		Two mature apples (c.1950) stand in the east of the area with younger walnuts having been planted to the southeast.	
		The orchard also contains a mature oak and beech in the northwest corner.	
		This area is recorded as pasture by Cobb in 1839 but by 1844 the Tithe recorded this land as 'homestead yard, garden and orchard', the area remaining as orchard well into the C20. Today it is known as the Tup Orchard.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Replant historic orchard favouring local varieties of apple where practical;</li><li>• Do not replant walnut or broadleaf trees once lost.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Local</b> A common but important feature of the working landscape with some apparently ornamental planting.	





ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Woodland Belt	No:	66
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Croft (15)	
 <p>Woodland from the east</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>A dense screen of woodland bounds the northeast of the character area and surrounds the existing farm yard. A drystone wall encloses it with some supporting fencing near its northern boundary with Home Farm (Character Area 17). Mature ash and good examples of young elm stand close to this north boundary with the woodland also containing ash and holly. Unusually, overgrown Irish yew occurs on its east side near the farmyard.</p> <p>Cobb records this woodland in 1839 growing around three smaller water bodies now lost. The origins of these features are unclear but they are associated with a later ice well, which survives. The inclusion of ornamentals in the woodland may be contemporary with the development of the Fish Pond (Character Area 16) as an area of relaxation by the late C19. This use may also explain the presence of the Weeping ash close to the National Trust office.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Good-Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to manage as woodland while accommodating a percentage of ornamental trees, such as Irish Yew to maintain landscape character and amenity.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Evidence of ornamental planting within the wider landscape.	



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Entrance Gates and Walls		No: 67
NT HBSMR	60121 Gateway (National Heritage List No: 1188595)		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Croft (15)	
 <p>Gate way and walls from the north</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		Two fine dressed and chamfered stone gate piers mark the entrance to the character area with ornamental gabled stone coping. To the west of the gateway the style of coping extends along the village wall fronting the cottages. A good, C19 ornamental wrought iron gate with scrollwork survives in situ.	
		<p>The copings are partly cut back which, together with their peculiar alignment, suggests they might have been moved from elsewhere in the village (although this arrangement is similar to gates to the east of Wood Lodge – Character Area 5). Both have numerous small areas of damage to the stonework, which may also evidence relocation.</p> <p>The entrance is understood to be contemporary with the village improvements c1840.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, LB Grade II	
CONDITION		Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Undertake conservation repair to the stonework and ironwork as required;</li><li>• Investigate the origins of the coping with a view of reinstating any original design;</li><li>• Retain and secure gate in-situ.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Evidence of village improvements c1840	


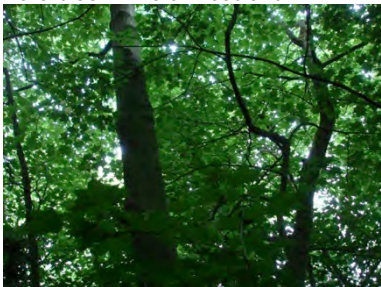
ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Home Farm Pond: Summary Entry	
NT HBSMR		64057 Pond; 64055 ice well	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Home Farm Pond (16)	
 <p>The pond from the east</p>  <p>View towards the pond/woodland from the north</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Home Farm Pond is a large pear-shaped water body, which lies to the north of Townend Farm and below the western slopes of Bunster Hill. The pond is fed by springs from the northeast and northwest, which enter the area through distinct channels, but it is badly silted up with willow carr developing in the northeast and southern areas.</p>	
		<p>The pond is surrounded by dense woodland and scrub, which contains elements of ornamental planting. The woodland was very overgrown at the time of this survey but nettle, coltsfoot, rose bay willow herb, sapling willow, ash and elm was noted. Japanese knotweed is also present in the southeast area. A stonewall encloses the area separating it from the farmyards to the south and pasture to the north, west and east.</p>	
		<p>The north bank of the pond rises steeply to the boundary wall. This area includes derelict features such a possible boathouse, bridges over deep culverts and ornamental planting.</p>	
		<p>An icehouse or store is understood to survive in the southern area of the woodland but the area was too overgrown to allow access at the time of the survey.</p>	
		<p>Access into the area is from a gateway in the southeast, which leads onto an overgrown track, and via a stile in the northeast.</p>	
		<p>An active badger sett was recorded by this survey in the northern part of the area.</p>	
		<p>In 1839 Cobb recorded Home Farm Pond in much its present form. The northwest channel is particularly notable on the historic map record being shown as a distinct triangular indentation cut into the bank. It has been speculated (Ullathorne 2005/06) that the pond may originate in earlier water features such as fishponds but no evidence for this has been found.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Repair water supply and install silt trap;</li><li>• Undertake de-silting of the pond;</li><li>• Undertake a programme of thinning to reduce scrub and naturally regenerated woodland;</li><li>• Halo thin around specimen trees in north of area;</li><li>• Undertake further survey of surviving structures and record with a possible view of restoration;</li><li>• Manage/remove Japanese knotweed.</li></ul>			




SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Local</b> Possible evidence of pre park land use and dual amenity/landscape feature c1839 on.
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ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Relic structures		No: 68
NT HBSMR	64057 Pond; 64055 ice well		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Home Farm Pond (16)	
 <p>Relic stone work along the north bank of the pond</p>  <p>Rotten timber bridge within north woodland</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Derelict structures are found in woodland to the north of the pond. Simple timber plank bridges cross deep culverts, which channel water from the fields to the north. Two possible structures survive close to the water, one near the centre of the north bank and one to the west. The origins of these structures are unclear but a 'timber-built hut' was recorded in the sales particulars of 1926 when the pond was stocked with perch.</p> <p>[A bird hide is recorded on map included in the 2010 conservation plan but no access was possible to that area during this survey as the woodland and scrub was very overgrown. This structure no longer survives.]</p> <p>An ice well/house survives to the south of the pond, which retains a brick lined chamber. This feature, which was not inspected during the present survey, is understood to date from the late C19 even though it is not clearly recorded on the map record. Cobb did record a number of smaller water bodies in this location in 1839 described as 'plantation around Fish Pond' in the accompanying description.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Unknown (ice well/house), Poor (Derelict structures)	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake further investigation to determine if structures are worthy of recording and possible restoration;</li> <li>Continue to maintain ice well undertaking further survey as necessary to inform its potential future conservation and interpretation for visitors.</li> </ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Minimal/Local</b> Evidence of the ornamental/amenity use of the pond, the ice well being of Local significance as an example of a country house ancillary structure.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Water supply	No: 69
NT HBSMR		64057 Pond; 64055 ice well	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Home Farm Pond (16)	
 <p>Piped water supply from the west</p>  <p>Springs feeding pond in Home Farm</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		A large rusted pipe channels water from springs on Bunster Hill (Character Area 18) and Home Farm (Character Area 17) into the northeast of the pond. The flow from the pipe to the main water body is badly silted.	
		A second water supply enters the pond from a spring in Home Farm (Character Area 17) where deteriorated stonework suggests a pond or culvert. This water enters the pond via a deep ditch crossed by derelict plank 'bridges'.	
		The dates of these features are unknown although the pipe is almost certainly post 1900. The form of the water channels along the north bank of the pond is clearly recorded from 1839.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Consider undergrounding pipe as part of larger conservation project of the pond to enhance local landscape character;</li><li>Repair pond/spring in Home Farm to improve water supply to pond, improve drainage around this feature and allow for enhanced interpretation of property water supply as part of the C18/C19 improvements;</li><li>Undertake de silting of pond.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local. Evidence of water management post 1839 and 1900.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Ornamental Planting	No:	70
NT HBSMR	64057 Pond; 64055 ice well		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Home Farm Pond (16)	
 Pollard ash in north woodland  Ornamental maple in woodland		DESCRIPTION	
		The ground between the northern bank of the pond and the boundary wall contains evidence of ornamental planting. Yew, Irish yew, possibly Cappadocian maple, holly, a large pollarded ash, lilac, laurel and some rhododendron survive. Privet also occurs but it is likely that this is later shooting cover.	
		Planting is clearly recorded around the pond on the Cobb survey 1839 and the tithe map 1844. Cobb shows mixed woodland but this may have included shrubs such as laurel. The large pollarded ash tree may date from this period.	
		The majority of the ornamental planting appears to date c1900.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA	
CONDITION		Fair- poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Halo thin around key trees;</li><li>• Thin out sapling growth to regain a better sense of ornamental planting;</li><li>• Undertake targeted replanting of the ornamental shrub layer.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		<b>Local/minimal</b> Evidence of ornamental planting probably c1900 undertaken in association with the increased amenity use of the pond. Part of the wider designed landscape of Ilam Park.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Home Farm: Summary Entry		No:
NT HBSMR	60162, 64060, 64066, 64058 ridge & furrow and field boundaries; 64067 sheep fold; 64068 Trackway/hollow way; 60074 Bronze axe find; 64069 Lead mining trial; 64065 Plantation boundary; 60080 site of kennels; 64064 spring; 64063 strip lynchet; 64062 dewpond, 64061 hollow way; 64059 tree planting		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Home Farm (17)	
 <p>View north across Character Area</p>  <p>View south from north boundary of Character Area</p>  <p>Map of Ilam mid C17</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Home Farm is characterised by six large roughly rectangular fields, which rise to the northeast of Ilam village. Drystone walls, hedgerows and post and wire fencing, all in variable condition enclose the fields. Planting in the fields is generally sparse and confined to the boundaries. There is a notable exception in the southwest where clumps of trees perpetuate a parkland character beyond the historic park. Drains and springs occur in the area; there is a notable area of springs just to the northwest of the pond where a broken clay pipe also survives. A drain also occurs along the southeast boundary of the character area, which continues above ground across Bunster to Home Farm Pond (Character Area 16).</p>	
		<p>The elevation of the landscape allows good views to the southwest over the park and Hinkley Wood and to the south towards the village. Views from the northern boundary of the character area take in much of the surrounding landscape to the south and west of Ilam Park.</p>	
		<p>The area is maintained as pasture, sheep and cattle were grazing at the time of this survey.</p>	
		<p>The landscape may contain evidence of the old common fields of Ilam recorded on the mid C17 Mapp of Ilam. Ridge and furrow and other earthworks (tracks, ditches etc.) occur across the area.</p>	
		<p>The present layout of the landscape dates from c1839 when it was recorded on the Cobb survey. The 1844 tithe recorded the fields (clockwise from the north) as Lees, Little Pasture, Lamber Close, Lond Lands, Fish Pond Field and Nether Field. The Cobb survey recorded a circular kennels near the east boundary of Lamber Close but no evidence of this structure survives. The parkland planting dates from the later nineteenth century, it is recorded as actual parkland on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey c1900.</p>	







Cobb survey, 1839






2<sup>nd</sup> Ed OS c1909 showing part of Home Farm as parkland




DESIGNATIONS	PDNP
CONDITION	Good
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boundaries and drains require repair;</li> <li>• Historic trees would benefit from replication;</li> <li>• Formally recognise Nether Field as part of the park and manage accordingly;</li> <li>• Identification and interpretation of the kennel site.</li> </ul>	
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Regional/Local</b> as part of wider designed landscape of Ilam Park, which included a recognised extension to the parkland c1900.




ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Earthworks	No:	71
NT HBSMR	60162, 64060, 64066, 64058 ridge & furrow and field boundaries; 64067 sheep fold; 64068 Trackway/hollow way; 64069 Lead mining trial; 64063 strip lynchet; 64061 hollow way		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Home Farm (17)	
 Trackways within Character Area  Ridge and furrow in Character Area		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The fields within the character area are notable for their surviving earthworks. Good examples of ridge and furrow survive in the north and west of the area with evidence of many other tracks, hollows and headlands throughout and particularly in the southwest field with its parkland planting. A distinct platform also appears to survive to the northwest of the Home Farm Pond close to an area of springs where a relic spring/dewpond is also found.</p> <p>The earthworks evidence pre park land use, the earliest known record being the mid C17 Mapp of Ilam.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP	
CONDITION		Good	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to manage under grass;</li><li>Monitor stocking densities.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Regional/Local. Evidence of pre park land use including extensive areas of ridge and furrow which are increasingly scarce nationally and regionally.	
NOTES	A dewpond (SMR: 64062) was identified near the centre of the area in the 2005/06 surveys, which corresponds with Cobb c1839. No evidence of this feature was found during this present survey.		

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Boundaries	No: 72
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Home Farm (17)	
 <p>Depleted hedgerow in Character Area</p>  <p>Relic park rail in Character Area</p>  <p>Boundary drystone walls in Character Area</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		The fields within the character area are enclosed by a variety of boundary treatments with drystone walls generally occurring along the north and east sides and mixed hedgerows (hawthorn, holly, blackthorn and some elm) appearing as internal boundaries and along Ilam Moor Lane. This lane forms the majority of the west boundary of the character area. Modern post and wire fencing has been used to infill the hedgerows where they are failing. This fencing also forms the boundary along the south side of the character area above Croft Cottage.	
		A short length of broken nineteenth century iron park rails survives besides the overgrown hedgerow in the southern section of the central field boundary.	
		A pair of grit stone gate piers marks a field entrance in the lower southeast corner of the character area.	
		The existing field boundaries appear contemporary to those recorded by Cobb in 1839.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP	
CONDITION		Good/Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hedgerows require replanting or gapping up;</li><li>Drystone walls require repair;</li><li>Remove iron railings to store for later repair or use as a model for restoration.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local field pattern survives from early nineteenth century with evidence of original boundary treatments.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Planting General	No: 73
NT HBSMR		64059 tree planting	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Home Farm (17)	
 Ash tree on field boundary  Field tree evidencing lost field boundary  Coppice hazel		DESCRIPTION	
		The following types of tree planting occurs within the character area:  Boundary trees: These are predominately ash and grow along the external and internal field boundaries. The trees appear to be of a similar age, dating from the early C19. Stumps also occur evidencing lost trees. Some of these trees appear to evidence historic pollarding.  Field trees: Mature ash and some oak occur within the fields in addition to the C19 parkland planting. These trees often appear on old ridge and furrow or lost field boundaries.  Hedgerow trees: These include large clumps of hazel, which appear in the hedgerows in the north and west of the area. These clumps are differentiated from the general mix of the hedge (hawthorn, blackthorn) having been allowed to grow tall for use as bean sticks or other timber products.  The trees generally appear to be C19 in origin and may include boundary and field trees recorded by Cobb in 1839.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP	
CONDITION		Good/Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Trees require replication to retain landscape character sustaining their contribution to the setting of Ilam park and the conservation area;</li><li>Continuation of pollarding and hazel coppice to maintain historic land management practices and landscape character.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Evidence early C19 landscape improvements.	

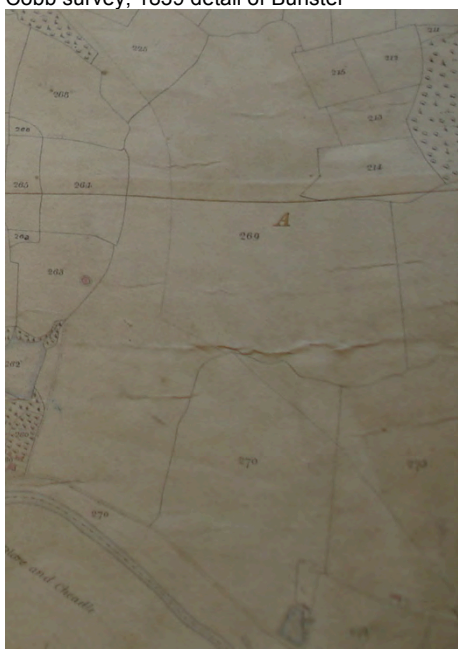


ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Parkland Planting		No: 74
NT HBSMR	64059 tree planting		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Home Farm (17)	
 <p>Parkland clumps in the southwest of the Character Area</p>  <p>Older field trees incorporated into parkland planting</p>  <p>View from Character Area towards the drive in the Park</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		The southwest field in the character area was effectively incorporated into the park by the late nineteenth century. The field contains three distinct circular clumps of trees of 11 (sycamore and lime), 17 (Horse chestnut, lime and sycamore) and 14 (Horse chestnut, lime and sycamore) trees respectively. A pair of Horse chestnuts also stands near the boundary in the southwest area of this field.	
		This planting arrangement is recorded on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ed Ordnance Survey when the field was also recorded as parkland.	
		Important designed views connect the two areas of parkland.	
		This arrangement is augmented by some older field trees, ash and hawthorn, which survive on old field boundaries or headlands within the area of the planting.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP	
CONDITION		Good/Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monitor stock impact around clumps – evidence of poaching and compaction;</li><li>• Undertake replication of parkland clumps, considering archaeology;</li><li>• Retain views from area towards the house.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Late nineteenth century extension to park contributing to the wider setting of the parkland and conservation area.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Bunster: Summary Entry		No:
NT HBSMR	64076 sheep fold; 60077 ridge & furrow, lynchet; 64071 lynchets & cairns; 64072 lead mining trial; 64075 field boundary; 64073 field boundary; 64074 lead mining trial; 64056 trackway; 64079 trackway; 64078 holloway; 64080 trough; ? St. Bertram's Well; ? burial mounds on top of hill		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Bunster (18)	
 <p>View towards Bunster from the village</p>  <p>View from Bunster looking southeast over Hainley Field</p>  <p>View from Bunster looking towards the Park</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>Bunster rises above the village to the northeast with pasture on its southeast side, which becomes rougher grazing closer to the summit. Drystone walls and hedges in various states of repair subdivide the lower slopes of the area, with well-worn footpaths and sheep tracks providing access to the summit. Young oak, together with some mature ash, field maple and hawthorn grow in the hedgerows. Single ash, hawthorn and elm also occur on the west side of the hill and mark relic field boundaries/trackways in the southeast pasture. A small group of ornamental trees also occur along the southwest boundary of the area and northeast of Home Farm Pond (Character Area 16).</p>	
		<p>Views from the summit of Bunster, and from along the west side path, offer expansive views over Ilam Park and the surrounding countryside.</p>	
		<p>The field pattern on Bunster dates from at least c1844 when Bunster and Hainley Field (the southeast pasture) were recorded on the tithe. The surviving enclosures date from c1839 with other C19 maps tracing the gradual loss of and reconfiguration of tracks and lanes associated with the village.</p>	
		<p>The sward appears unimproved on the higher ground with harebell, wild thyme and Ladies Bedstraw noted at the time of this survey. Grassland fungi were also present. In the fields, the pasture appears semi-improved. Areas of bracken area also present on Bunster including a large monitoring plot on its west side.</p>	







Cobb survey, 1839 detail of Bunster





Tithe map, 1844



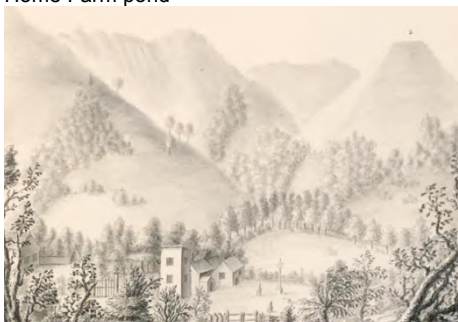
DESIGNATIONS	PDNP, CA (part of)
CONDITION	Generally good
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bracken requires on-going monitoring;</li> <li>• Built structures need repair and greater interpretation;</li> <li>• Trees and hedgerows require management and replication to sustain landscape character.</li> </ul>	
SIGNIFICANCE	<b>Local</b> as record of pre park landscape and as part of wider setting of park


ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Tracks and Earthworks	No: 75
NT HBSMR		60077 ridge & furrow, lynchet; 64071 lynchets & cairns; 64072 lead mining trial; 64075 field boundary; 64073 field boundary; 64074 lead mining trial; 64056 trackway; 64079 trackway; 64078 holloway	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Bunster (18)	
 <p>Trackways across Hainley Field</p>  <p>Hollow way in the southeast of the Character Area</p>  <p>Line of old lane to Thorpe</p>  <p>Map of Ilam, mid C17</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		Bunster and the area of Hainley Field both contain numerous earthworks such as ridge and furrow, the line of an old lane and a distinct hollow way (Hainley Field) with relic field boundaries, trackways and cairns occurring on Bunster itself.	
		One historic track, which connects the area of The Croft (Character Area 15) to Home Farm (Character Area 17), survives as a metalled farm track.	
		The earthworks evidence both pre and post medieval land use, the landscape most associated with the parkland probably dating from the late C18 early C19.	
		The earthworks may include some shown on the mid C17 Mapp of Ilam.	
		Agricultural improver William Pitt recorded 'long woolled' sheep grazing in this area when he visited Ilam in 1794.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of)	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continue to manage earthworks under grass;</li><li>Continue to monitor stocking levels;</li><li>Monitor paths for erosion and undertake seasonal repair.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Regional as record of pre park landscape with a high percentage of	






	ridge and furrow which is an increasingly scarce regional and national feature.
NOTES	See Ullathorne's 2005/06 archaeological surveys for further details on specific earthworks.

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	Built Structures	No:	76
NT HBSMR	64076 sheep fold; 64080 trough;		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Bunster (18)	
 <p>Damaged drystone wall in Character Area</p>  <p>Integrated wall steps in Character Area</p>  <p>Grit stone gate posts and stoop in Character Area</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		Drystone walls occur within the Character Area marking parts of the east, north and west boundaries. The walls stand about 1.5m high with some cock and hen coping remaining. An integral stone step stile survives in the north wall. Walls in the southern part of the character area have been recently repaired, while those in the north are in poorer condition with areas of partial collapse and a reliance on post and wire fence for security.	
		Grit stone gateposts and stoops occur along the field boundaries while relic cairns, and other possible features, are found close to the summit. (A good example of a circular sheepfold survives just outside the northeast boundary of the character area).	
		These stone walls and their associated gateways and stiles are probably those recorded c1839 by Cobb although they may be older in origin. The relic cairns evidence pre medieval land use.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of)	
CONDITION		Good/Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Walls repairs required to sustain landscape character;</li><li>Conservation and interpretation of cairns.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local as record of ancient landscape settlement, improved landscape and continued land use and as a part of the wider setting of the park	
NOTES	Ullathorne's 2005/06 archaeological surveys contain further information on specific built features.		

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		Tree planting and hedgerows	No: 77
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Bunster (18)	
 <p>Field and hedgerow trees in Character Area</p>  <p>Ornamental planting in southwest of Character Area near Home Farm pond</p>  <p>Delany view c1750 recording woodland on the slopes of Bunster</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The pasture on the lower slopes of Bunster is enclosed by predominantly hawthorn hedgerow, which includes young oak, some mature ash. Field maple and elm. The hedgerows date from c1839 when they were recorded on the Cobb survey. The hedgerows are reinforced by post and wire fencing.</p>	
		<p>The character area also includes field trees such as mature ash and hawthorn, which occur on the west side of the hill and along the southern edge of Hainley pasture. Some of these trees mark relic field boundaries/trackways while others appear to be naturally regenerated. Some of the tree also evidence historic pollarding.</p>	
		<p>A small arrangement of ornamental trees including beech and Sweet chestnut is found in a sheltered dell to the north of the Home Farm Pond (Character Area 16) which contribute a different and more domestic character to the immediate landscape. This planting occurs alongside a drain, which flows from Home Farm (Character Area 17) to Home Farm Pond (Character Area 16).</p>	
		<p>Evidence for tree planting pre 1839 is limited although a sketch by Mrs Delany c. 1750 recorded woodland on the lower slopes of Bunster and William Pitt noted large ash trees sawn down in the area in 1794.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of)	
CONDITION		Good-/Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hedgerows require gapping and laying;</li><li>Field tree may benefit from a programme of re pollarding;</li><li>Field trees and ornamental trees could be considered for replication.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local as record of pre park landscape and improvements c1839	

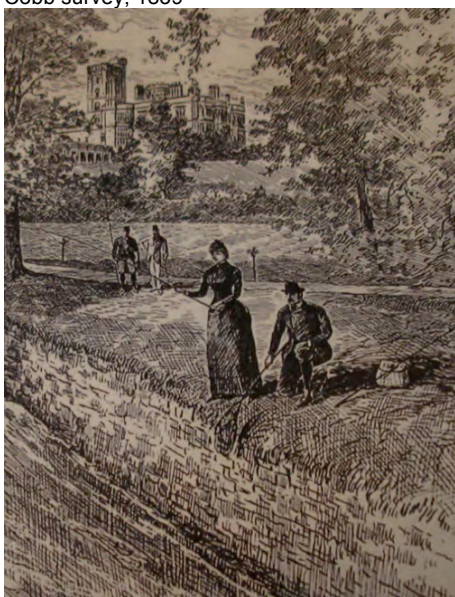
ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	St Bertram's Well		No: 78
NT HBSMR	St. Bertram's Well		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		Bunster (18)	
 <p>St. Bertram's Well from the west</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>St. Bertram's Well is found on the lower west face of Bunster Hill. The well provided water for the hermit saint and was believed to hold healing powers, becoming part of the pilgrimage site for St. Bertram during the medieval period. It is reduced to an informal arrangement of stone around the spring, which flows over ground to the southwest. Evidence of a built structure, a possible culvert, survives. An ash tree has been recently planted to the north of the well. Traditionally an ash tree, which grew by the well, shared its healing powers, which resulted in pilgrims pulling off parts of the tree as relics.</p>	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of)	
CONDITION		Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair stonework;</li> <li>• Provide better interpretation of feature.</li> </ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local as record of pre park landscape and association with St. Bertram, one of the earliest English Saints	
NOTES		Undesignated feature. Not recorded in Ullathorne.	



ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	The Manifold: Summary Entry		No:
NT HBSMR	64275, Weirs and Retained Banks		
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Manifold (19)	
 <p>The river channel near the northern property boundary of the National Trust in Ilam Park</p>  <p>The river near the Boil Holes looking west</p>  <p>The river in the meadows to the east of the hall</p>  <p>William Gilpin's sketch of the river(s) before improvement c1772</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		<p>The Manifold is the heart of the designed landscape at Ilam Park. The river ties together the key elements of the landscape composition, its corridor being central to those improvements.</p> <p>At the river approaches from the north it flows through a narrow, rough channel, which is seasonally drive. However, even here a retaining wall is evident on the east side of the river close to its upstream crossing point (with the present study area), the Swing Bridge.</p> <p>The river broadens out as it progresses around the deep bend in the valley below Hinkley Wood (Character Area 5) and besides Target Meadow (Character Area 4). A weir to the southeast of the Boil Holes (which supplement the flow of the river) changes the character of the water to create a smooth pool. This pool is concluded at a second weir to the west of St. Bertram's Bridge, the principal river crossing within the study area (Character Area 9). Beyond the bridge the river continues either as a smooth flow, or a series of rough cascades and riffles depending on the seasonal rainfall, to the south of Wheel Orchard (Character Area 10). The river passes out of the park beneath Ilam Bridge in the village. The north bank of the river between the Boil Holes and the village bridge evidence substantial stone retaining walls.</p> <p>The river forms a key part of the amenity of Ilam Park. Fly fishing is also leased between Ilam Bridge and St. Bertram's Bridge.</p> <p>Between the Swing Bridge and Target Meadow the river is understood to have retained its natural and historic form and becomes dry in periods of low rainfall. However, from the east end of Target Meadow the course of the river has been altered to move the river north to meet the Boil Holes. This impressive piece of engineering took place c1770 by the Port family. Prior to this, water from the Boil Holes ran over ground to meet the river. This arrangement was recorded by William Gilpin in 1772 and described by many other visitors. However, Thomas Smith created a virtual impression of the improvements as early as c1751. The old river channel survives along the foot of Hinkley Wood, separated from the present channel by a wide area of made up ground. Cobb makes the first clear survey of the landscape improvements in 1839. The course of the river to the east of the Boil Holes is understood to be broadly in accordance with its natural and historic flow.</p>	



Cobb survey, 1839



Cartoon, 1886

The river was also a key amenity in the C19 providing fly-fishing, evidenced by a magazine cartoon of 1886. By 1920 a 'pool' between the two weirs was also used for bathing.

#### DESIGNATIONS

PDNP, CA (part of), SSSI, SAC

#### CONDITION

Good

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Maintain the existing river channel and interpret as the key component of the designed landscape c1750 on;
- Monitor bank erosion;
- Remove fallen trees from the river to retain an ornamental landscape character;
- Undertake targeted repairs to the stone retaining walls and reveted banks between the Swing Bridge and the Boil Holes;
- Plan for the phased repair of the higher status stone retaining walls along the north side of the river between the Boil Holes and Ilam Bridge;
- Undertake phased repair to the weirs;
- Undertake further investigation of the swimming pool and the possibility of fly-fishing pegs on notable rocks within the course of the river.

#### SIGNIFICANCE

**National** The contribution of the Manifold to the designed landscape at Ilam Park is highly significant being the purpose and the backdrop of the most ambitious landscape improvements c1770. The natural beauty and ecological importance of the river similarly contributes to its historic significance.




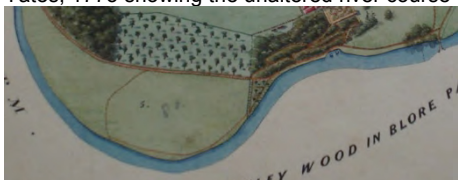
ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		River Retaining Walls	No: 79
NT HBSMR		64275,Weirs and Retained Banks	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Manifold (19)	
 <p>Retaining wall near the Swing Bridge</p>  <p>Retaining wall near the Boil Holes</p>  <p>Collapsed retaining wall in Wheel Orchard</p>  <p>Detail from the Smith/Mason view c1750</p>		DESCRIPTION	
		As the river travels through Ilam Park its respective east and north banks evidence stone retaining walls and revetments. This extensive work is part to control seasonal flow of the river, to reinforce the banks and to add to the overall ornamental landscape composition of the grounds.	
		Walling is evident close to the Swing Bridge near the north boundary of the present study area. Walling is also evident beneath ivy, and other undergrowth, in the area of the Boil Holes, where it incorporates the stone and brick-arched culverts of the Manifold and Hamps rivers. To the east the wall continues, composed of large pieces of masonry, along the bank of Wheel Orchard (Character Area 10). This stretch of the wall is particularly poor, the majority having collapsed into the river.	
		It is notable that this formal treatment is only applied to the north bank of the river, the southern and western banks having retained much of their natural form.	
		The earliest evidence for these walls comes on the John Smith/James Mason engraving c1750, which shows a wall, with steps to the water, besides the Boil Holes. A dark line on Cobb possibly records the extension of the walls c1839.	
		The only pictorial evidence for the walls is found on a cartoon of 1886 (see summary entry).	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of), SSSI, SAC	
CONDITION		Fair/Poor	
RECOMMENDATIONS			

- Undertake further survey work to determine the extent and age of the different areas of riverside wall, paying particular attention to the wall near the Boil Holes which may be part of the c1770 landscape improvements;
- Undertake phased repair of the retaining walls, prioritising the stretch from the Boil Holes to llam Bridge.

#### SIGNIFICANCE

**Regional/Local** Important components of the designed landscape formalising the river and contributing to its aesthetic contribution to the overall landscape composition.


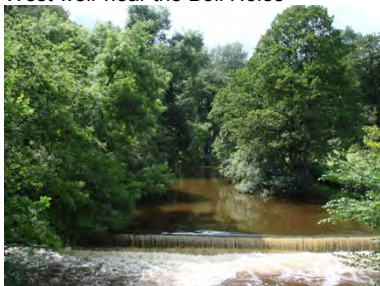
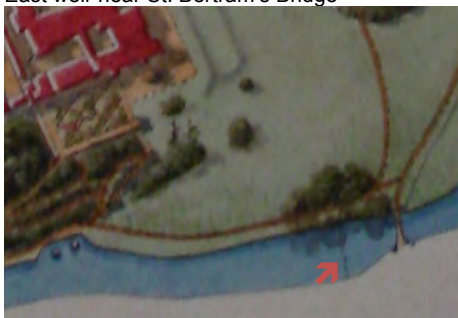
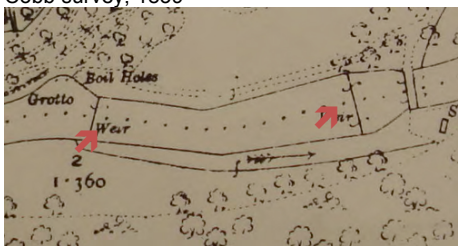



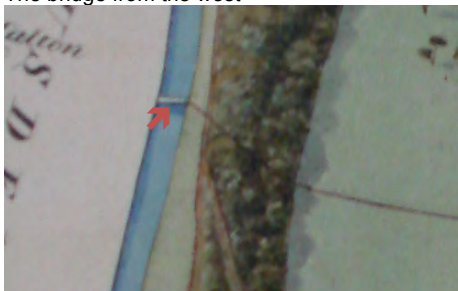
ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME	The Southern River Channel		No: 80
NT HBSMR			
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Manifold (19)	
<div></div> <div>Surface rock along the south side of the original river channel</div> <div></div> <div>View north towards the Boil Holes from the south side of the original river channel</div> <div></div> <div>Yates, 1775 showing the unaltered river course</div> <div></div> <div>Cobb survey, 1839 showing the realignment of the river</div>		DESCRIPTION	
		The original south bank of the river survives opposite the Boil Holes as a steep rock bank below Hinkley Wood (Character Area 5). A wide bank, presumably of made up ground, lies to its north, blocking off the river and hiding this bank from view. There is a distance of c60m between the original south bank and the Boil Holes, which indicates the degree of engineering required to move it north c1772.	
		The original course of the river is recorded on early county maps such as Yates, 1775, which even allowing for their schematic nature show a more gentle course. In 1839 Cobb records the improvements of c1772 - 74.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA (part of), SSSI, SAC	
CONDITION		Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<div><div></div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Instigate a programme of targeted clearance to better reveal the rock face of the south bank. This may require the removal of the recently fallen mature beech trees;</li><li>• Undertake a programme of targeted thinning to visually connect the south bank to the Boil Holes;</li><li>• Interpret the ambition and engineering achievements of the Port family as part of the</li></ul></div></div>			

appreciation of the designed (and natural) landscape of Ilam Park.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Regional** A very important example of picturesque landscape improvements recording unusually ambitious and expensive undertakings, while retaining the 'naturalness' of the landscape. Part of a wider sophisticated landscape design arguably of **National** significance.

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY			
NAME		The Weirs	No: 81
NT HBSMR		64275, Weirs and Retained Banks	
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Manifold (19)	
 West weir near the Boil Holes  East weir near St. Bertram's Bridge  Cobb survey, 1839  1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS, 1884		DESCRIPTION	
		Two sandstone weirs occur along the Manifold within the study area, the first to the southeast of the Boil Holes, the second to the west of St. Bertram's Bridge. The weirs are made from large blocks of stone set across the river. The weir near the Boil Holes is breaking apart.	
		The oldest weir is that closest to St. Bertram's Bridge which is recorded by Cobb in 1839. This weir would have created an attractive feature when viewed from the bridge and riverside, enhancing the setting of the hall. The weir near the Boil Holes is much later c1900 and possibly created to help slow the water down to allow river bathing, as recorded pre 1930. The 1922 Ordnance Survey records the weir.	
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, CA, SSSI, SAC	
CONDITION		Good/Fair	
RECOMMENDATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Undertake further survey of both structures with a view to repair but prioritising the west weir;</li><li>• Undertake further research on the use of the river as a bathing pool and interpret.</li></ul>			
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Important aspect of a picturesque addition to the landscape c1839 and the later use of the river.	

ILAM PARKLAND AND GARDEN HISTORY				
NAME	Swing Bridge		No:	82
NT HBSMR				
CHARACTER AREA (COMPARTMENT)		The Manifold (19)		
 <p>The bridge from the west</p>  <p>Cobb survey, 1839</p>		DESCRIPTION		
		A footbridge, known as the ‘Swing Bridge’ carries a footpath from The Park (Character Area 1) towards Musden Grange and Calton. The bridge has a cast iron superstructure with a timber deck. Large stones provide access at either end. A stile is also found at the east end.		
		The date of this bridge is unknown but the crossing point is long established. Cobb records it in 1839.		
		The bridge is owned and maintained by Staffordshire County Council.		
DESIGNATIONS		PDNP, SSSI, SAC, PRoW		
CONDITION		Good		
RECOMMENDATIONS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Retain as important crossing point on the upper reaches of the Manifold within Ilam Park and continue to liaise with SCC regarding its maintenance.</li></ul>				
SIGNIFICANCE		Local Bridge evidencing historic footpath		