

Lydiard Park,
Swindon

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ENGLISH HERITAGE

**LYDIARD PARK,
SWINDON**

ISSN 1478-7008

Archaeological Investigation Report Series AI/27/2003

County: Wiltshire
District: Swindon
Parish: Lydiard Tregoze
NGR: SU 102 848
NMR No: SU 18 SW 71
Date of survey: May -August 2003
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General view of Lydiard Park looking south (NMR23179/15)

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1 INTRODUCTION

Lydiard Park is centred at NGR SU 102 848, on the north-western outskirts of Swindon, approximately 1 kilometre north east from junction 16 of the M4. The area forms part of the parish of Lydiard Tregoze.

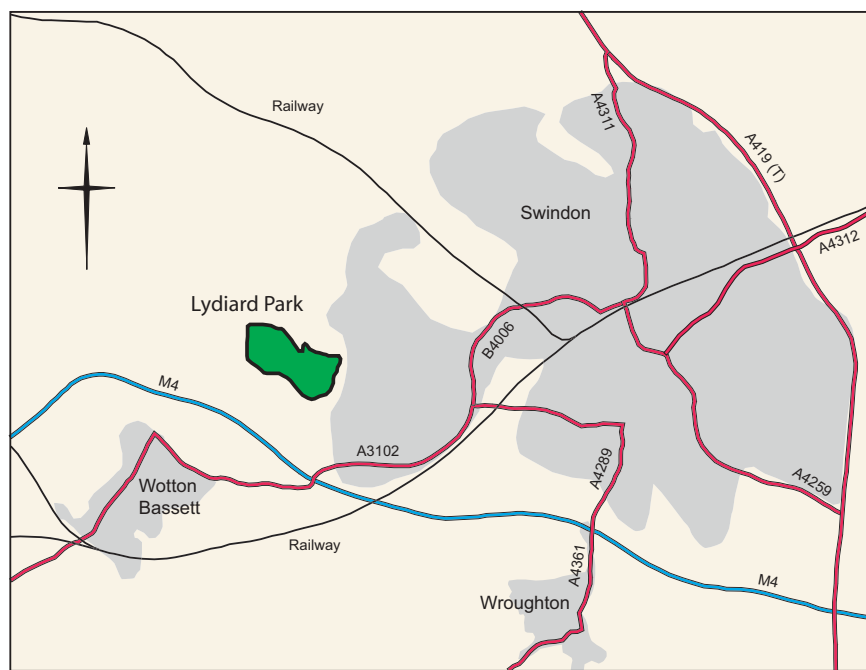


Figure 1 Location of Lydiard Park in relation to Swindon

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The park consists of a multi-period mansion, incorporating components of medieval, 17th century and mid 18th century builds, culminating in a Palladian house, surrounded by gardens and parkland covering an area of approximately 98 hectares. The mansion is listed as a Grade 1 building (DoE, 1955 ref. SU 18 SW 3/42), while the park and gardens are listed in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historical Interest as Grade II (SU 1084/2246). Although there is no surviving associated village within the parish boundaries, the parish church dedicated to St. Mary (Fig 2) is located immediately behind the house to the north. The church is listed as Grade I (DoE, 1955 ref. SU 18 SW 3/32) and it is 13th century in origin, with 15th-and 17th-century additions. Various gravestones and chest tombs within the churchyard are listed as Grade II, as are the 19th-century railings and piers (DoE, 1955 ref. SU 18 SW 3/33-41).

The mansion, park and garden are therefore of immense historical significance. They are owned and managed by Swindon Borough Council, although part of the mansion and associated buildings are used as a Conference Centre and Civil Marriage venue. The Countryside Agency has selected Lydiard Park as a national pilot project for country parks (Nicholas Pearson Associates 2003, 13).



Figure 2 Parish church of St. Mary

An archaeological investigation of the extant earthworks within the park and gardens was carried out by English Heritage (EH) during June-August 2003 in response to a request by Swindon Borough Council. The request resulted from Swindon Borough Council's bid for funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund to carry out a restoration of the park and gardens. Although the earthworks within the park were under no immediate specific threat, a metrically accurate plan was required to assist in the management plan for the park restoration (Bowden & Calladine 2003). Earthworks have been observed in numerous reports, but no accurate plan of the earthworks has been produced of the park in its entirety. The objective of the EH investigation, therefore, was to carry out an analytical survey to provide a hachured earthwork plan of the entire park at 1:2500 scale, with certain areas planned to 1:1000 scale, with an analytical report.

This survey revealed several phases of extant ridge-and-furrow field systems, which extend to the north, beyond the limits of the surveyed area. Almost the entire footprint of the mid-17th century walled garden survives as either earthworks or parch marks visible on aerial photography. The alignments of all the mid-17th century avenues have survived, as well as many of the formal walks and terraces within the garden.

Today the park is used primarily for leisure for the people of Swindon. Various events organised by the Borough Council also take place within the park, and there are facilities for football and cricket. It is also used as an educational resource for the teaching of history and natural history. A small visitor centre exists, which contains a café and toilet facilities. Both the house and park are open to the public.

The church and mansion lie at 112m OD, with the land to the east dropping off fairly steeply down to the former lake at 100m OD. A stream entering the park from the south feeds the former fishpond and lake. Much of the farmland lying to the south, north and west is under pasture, with the outskirts of Swindon being on the eastern side. To the south-west lies the

linear settlement of Hook Street and to the north lies the nucleated settlement of Lydiard Millicent. The geology of the park lies on a Corallian Limestone outcrop that is surrounded by Kimmeridge Clay.

The meaning of the place name Lydiard is somewhat obscure, and a number of alternatives exist. It possibly derives from the Old English, *Lydan-geard*, meaning 'Lyda's girded or enclosed place' (Phillips 2001, 6). Rather than being a personal name, it is feasible that the first element, *Lid* or *Lide* referred to the stream that passes through the park (*ibid*). The Old English *hlýde*, meaning 'loud one' occurs elsewhere in Wiltshire as a stream name, e.g. Liddington (*ibid*), and this could be the origin of the second element of the name. This would give the place the meaning 'the enclosed place near the loud one'. Another meaning put forward in the Old Welsh name of *Ilidiart*, meaning opening, gate or gap, possibly descriptive of an entrance to the forest, which may have once marked the boundary between Welsh and Saxon tribes (*ibid*). An alternative interpretation is that the name has a topographic basis. Arkell (1942, 281) suggests that 'a 6 inch geological survey of the district completed in 1940....[shows] that the hills around both the Lydiards are peculiar in consisting of outliers of Kimmeridge Clay rising from a dry limestone plateau of Coral Rag. The hills are therefore the wettest and muddiest spots in the district....the original Celtic form of Lydiard [may be] *Lutagarth*, meaning 'muddy hill'".



Figure 3 View of Lydiard House

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The area around Lydiard has attracted human activity from at least Roman times, and possibly earlier. As well as Romano-British pottery discovered during the excavations in the walled garden in 2001 (Phillips 2001, 14; Wilts SMR SU 18 SW 452), at least one drainage ditch, which contained Romano-British pottery fragments within its fill, was excavated in 1985 (Wilts SMR SU 18 NW 322). A scatter of Roman ceramic building material and building rubble has been identified in an area to the east of the house (NMR SU 18 SW 148; Wilts SMR SU 18 SW 318; Scott 1993, 204) through field walking, and does imply there was a Romano-British building in the vicinity. An unstratified flint tool and flake was excavated to the west of the house (Wilts SMR SU 08 SE 551). Although these do not have a firm date associated with them, they suggest earlier activity on the site.

The area possibly saw agricultural activity during the medieval period, with ridge-and-furrow field systems visible on aerial photographs and on the ground (Wilts SMR SU 18 NW 608). Also during this period a deer-park was established, which was recorded in 1256 as being established and owned by the Tregoze family (Crittall 1970, 78).

3 BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Pre-17th Century

In 1086, Alfred of Marlborough held the manor at Lydiard. Here, South Lydiard, or *Lidiar* or *Lidiarde* (Thorn and Thorn 1979, 26,7), is listed as a manor of 400 acres of meadow and 30 acres of pasture and woodland 1 league long and ½ a league in breadth, consisting of '8 villagers, 10 cottages with 4 ploughs'. In 1198, the manor had been acquired by the Tregoze family through the marriage of Robert de Tregoze to Sybil, the only surviving heir to the estates of Robert of Ewyas Harold in Herefordshire. This estate consisted of manors in Wiltshire, Herefordshire, Somerset, Hampshire and Surrey. Although the family seat was at the castle of Ewyas Harold, and Lydiard Tregoze was a demesne manor of this, it can be assumed from the records that Lydiard was regarded as the principle residence (Darlington 1955, 110). On the death of Robert, the estate passed to his and Sybil's eldest son, also called Robert. Between 1254 and 1256, 44 deer from the Royal Forest of Braydon were given to Robert by King Henry III specifically to restock the park at Lydiard. This gift was part of a series of gifts of deer, given to Robert between 1235 and 1265 by the King to restock his various parks. This was in addition to various other favours granted to Robert by the Crown, such as timber out of the Royal Forests and wine from the Royal Vineries.

Robert died in 1268, leaving his estates to his son John. In 1270, John was granted a Royal licence to impark and enclose Shortgrove Wood, within the Forest of Braydon. As this was near to Lydiard, it may have been in order to enlarge the park here. In 1274, John was granted right of free warren within this park. In 1280 the advowson of the church was granted to John Tregoze by the Abbot of St Peter's, Gloucester. It is recorded that Lydiard Tregoze was summoned to attend the Forest Inquisitions of the 13th century (Grant 1959, 402), and this may suggest that a settlement did once exist close to the present church. This does not necessarily mean that there was a village in the traditional sense, and is dependent on Grant's reading of the original document. By 1300, the tithings associated with the Manor of Lydiard had been disafforested (Lewis 1999, 90).

On John's death in 1300, the estate was taken into the hands of the king's escheator. Since there were two possible heirs to his estates, his daughter Sybil and his grandson John de Warre, a proposed partition in 1301 gave them two equal shares in eight manors. This pleased neither party, so the final partition was made by award of parliament in 1302. Lydiard went to Sybil, who was then married to William de Grandison. The forest eyre of 1330 shows several woods being disafforested, including de Grandison's at Lydiard, which may be the area now covered by Lydiard Park itself (Grant 1959, 402). In 1348 a wood of 40 a, 'Parkwode', was recorded at Lydiard, although its exact position is unclear. In 1364 the estate was conveyed to Sybil and Roger Beauchamp, and continued in this line until 1420, when Margaret Beauchamp succeeded her brother, John. Through her marriage to Oliver St John, Lydiard came to the St John family.

In 1583 a park was recorded at Liddiard Tregose, in the ownership of Nicholas St John Esq. (Shirley 1867, 101). During his time, the common fields, commons and marshes of the manor were enclosed (Crittall 1970, 84). Although no parliamentary Act of Enclosure was issued, in many cases at this period where there was no dispute, enclosure was often undertaken by private agreement. This appears to be the case with regard to Lydiard. There is a reference within the records of the *Courts of Requests: Pleadings*, to the common fields, commons and marshes of Lydiard being enclosed by an agreement between the lord, freeholders and tenants. They combined to pay William Garrard of Shaw in Lydiard Millicent and two others to make a survey and award allotments (PRO REQ/2/56/18).

17th and Early 18th Centuries

The initial remodelling of the house and the creating of the formal gardens is generally attributed to the first Baronet, Sir John St. John. To Sir John is also attributed the planting of the three formal avenues of trees. Sir John died in 1648 (Crittall 1970, 79).

Although little is known of the 17th-century garden and parkland, Lady Johanna St John, the wife of Sir Walter St John, the third Baronet, took a keen interest in the garden and estate at Lydiard, and her correspondence between 1659 and 1664, with her steward at Lydiard, Thomas Hardyman, gives some useful insights to the various uses of land (Carne 1994-1996). There are references to 'barbery or goosberry' being grown, along with 'Hors radish' and many other vegetables and fruit. Much produce was sent up from Lydiard to what was at that time the family's principle residence at Battersea. It is likely there was also a thriving deer park. Lady St John wrote: 'I hope when any venison is ready you wil send us up a brace of bucks for we can tell at any time how to bestow them'

There must have been rabbits present in the park as well since 'doe rabbits from lidiard alive [were demanded as] we are storing the warin [at Battersea] again'. There is also mention within the correspondence of a 'bowling green', although the exact location is uncertain, it was probably in the vicinity of the house.

Late 18th and Early 19th Centuries

In 1712, Henry St John was created Viscount Bolingbroke (Crittall 1970, 79). Although the estate at Lydiard was his, he seems to have spent little time there, wishing to devote most of his attentions to his estate at Dawley in Middlesex. In 1738, Henry renounced his interest at Lydiard, passing it to his half-brother, John St John.

By this time, the fashion for the rigidly geometric formality of the 17th and early 18th centuries were beginning to be replaced with the less formal landscape park and garden. Sir John St John is considered to have commissioned the remodelling of the house in the Neo-Palladian style in the early 1740s (DoE, 1955 ref. SU 18 SW 3/42; Crittall 1970, 80) and it is probable

that the grounds were remodelled at this time as well. The view of the house depicted in an engraving of 1808 (Fig 4) probably reflects the views created by this remodelling.



Figure 4 1808 view of the house, lake and grounds (reproduced by kind permission of Nicholas Pearson Associates)

John St John died in 1748 and the estate passed to his son, Frederick, who was fifteen at the time. Frederick also inherited the Viscounty of Bolingbroke in 1751, as second Viscount, and later married Lady Diana Spencer, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

Frederick was a keen gambler and horseman, and commissioned George Stubbs to paint his favourite hunter in 1765. This painting (Fig 5), a copy of which hangs at Lydiard, shows wooden railings around the mansion, the mansion itself, remodelled to its current form, the church, lower pond and part of the parkland with mature trees, painted from the viewpoint of the east side of the lower lake, looking west.

After the break-down of Frederick and Diana's marriage in 1768, the family house at Battersea was sold, and Lydiard became his principal seat; however, due to the debts ratcheted up by his gambling, the house and park were badly neglected.

In 1787, Frederick died and George Richard succeeded to become the Third Viscount Bolingbroke. He let the estate, preferring to live abroad for much of the time.

In 1812 there was an exchange of land between the church and Lord Bolingbroke to enable removal of the parsonage and the building of a stable on the west side of the churchyard. Also constructed at this time were a road to the church from the east and a carriage road from the west for the exclusive use of people going to Church.

Figure 5 1765
Painting by
George Stubbs
of one of
Viscount
Bolingbroke's
hunters, shown
from the east
side of the lower
pond (reproduced
by kind
permission of
Nicholas
Pearson
Associates)



Mid and Late 19th Century

The Third Viscount died in 1824, and was succeeded by Henry, his son. Henry is credited in 1830 with creating a new drive to the north of Church Wood, linking Hay Lane with the church, over former glebe land. Also around this time, the service wing of the mansion depicted in 1700 was demolished, and the western side of the house was remodelled, to provide an entrance and a servants wing (Crittall 1970, 80). The parsonage was also abandoned at this time, when a new rectory was built next to the road to Lydiard Millicent. This appears to be the last major remodelling of the park prior to the mid-20th century.

An early photograph, taken in 1846 by Nevil Story Maskelyne (Fig 6), shows haymaking in front of the house. A line of iron railings separates the area immediately in front of the house from the hay field. This line seems define the area immediately in front of the house that was depicted as being enclosed on the 1766 and 1773 plans. To the west of the house is a glass house.

Records from the 1850s onwards show rabbits and pheasants being shot in the park (Nicholas Pearson Associates 2003, 21). The Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1886 and the 1889 six-inch print show a landscape that was largely unaltered since the Tithe Map, but with a gradual encroachment of individual trees and wooded areas. The only major alteration is that the plantation to the east of the lake has been called the Pheasantry. In 1867, the park was recorded as no longer being a deer park. In 1896 Richard Jefferies suggested that the park had been used for the rearing of cattle, but was now heavily wooded and well stocked with game (*ibid*). Between 1839 and 1895 four different tenants are described as

managing the Park, with hay ricks, staff wages and game sales being amongst entries in a cash book of the 1860s. The general impression given is of an estate in steady decline, particularly in the latter half of the century, with mounting debts leading to heavy mortgaging of the estate by 1899, the year of the death of the fifth Viscount Bolingbroke. Upon his death, the estate passed to his widow, Mary Emily.



Figure 6
Photograph of 1846
by Neville Story
Maskelyne

Early 20th Century

The 1901 Ordnance Survey second edition map again shows little alteration, except that the old upper pond is now depicted as being entirely silted and a path through the Pheasantry is not shown. In 1911 the earthen dam wall burst, leading to the draining of the lower pond. The Ordnance Survey third edition map shows the lake as an area of marsh, with an island approximately where the island on the 1839 Tithe Map was positioned. Between 1920 and Mary Emily's death in 1940, around 2,800 a. of the estate were sold, but the park was retained in the ownership of the Bolingbrokes.

In 1941, the Army requisitioned the estate. The sixth Viscount left the mansion, which was left unoccupied as the Army felt it was unfit for habitation. In 1942 an American Forces camp was established on 80 a. towards the south of the estate, which was converted and expanded in 1944 to house the 302nd Station Hospital, in anticipation of heavy casualties following the D-Day landings. During this time, the 13th Battalion (Great Western Railway) Home Guard was stationed at Lydiard. The remaining 750 a. of the estate were sold in 1943, with the house and parkland amounting to 147 a being sold to Councillor Akers. He

subsequently sold it to the Swindon Corporation, with the intention of establishing a university on the site. As part of the sale process, Lord Bolingbroke sorted his family papers and subsequently sent 2½ tons of material for war salvage (WRSO/2323).

In 1945 the camp became 160 Prisoner of War Camp. When it closed, it was converted into residential housing to help alleviate the chronic post-war housing shortage. It continued in this use until 1960, when the buildings were demolished and the land returned to agricultural use (Nicholas Pearson Associates 2003, 23).

4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

Some archaeological work has been carried out within the park and the gardens at Lydiard, but no accurate and comprehensive plan of the earthworks in the park existed before the present survey. Previous interventions have mainly consisted of excavation, some prior to development. Some of this took place in the mid-to-late 1980s, and primarily consisted of watching briefs, with all the problems of unstratified finds recovery that this method produces. The only recent excavation is the 2000 intervention within the present (post 1700) walled garden. This was carried out as a field evaluation prior to a possible development threat to the archaeology. This excavation reported that much of the early garden layout within the walled garden survives, including bedding trenches, paths and a probable tree planting pit, as well as the remains of a 19th century kitchen garden (Phillips 2001, 14). Earlier remains recorded include a ditch, an horizon interpreted as being an occupation layer relating to a late medieval settlement on the site and a pig burial. It recovered pottery fragments and a limited amount of ceramic building material from all periods, as well as metal work and glass (*ibid.*). Other work, purely for research purposes, has included the excavation of post-medieval fish and oyster breeding tanks in 1980 (Wilts SMR SU 18 SW 526) within the area of the lake immediately behind the dam wall.

In 2000, a Level 1 survey of the park was carried out by English Heritage, to assess the condition of surviving landscape and earthwork features within the Park (Bowden *et al*, 2000; RCHME 1999). The main findings of this work suggest the presence of earthworks relating to various phases of the park development from the medieval period to the early 20th century.

An assessment of the dam wall and the surrounding landscape was carried out in 2001 finding that it was probably constructed in the mid 18th century. The dam was primarily an ornamental structure, serving no structural purpose as far as the retention of water is concerned. This latter structure is likely to predate the construction of the dam wall (Phibbs 2001).



Figure 7
Lydiard Park pre-17th century

5 EARTHWORK DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

General Description

The area to the north west of the park contains the best-preserved part of the pre- mid 17th-century park landscape - reasonably well defined, but low, earthworks of former fields of ridge-and-furrow, and associated features. In this area are quite prominent earthworks associated with the former formal avenues seen on the 1700 plan (Fig 15) of the park. The area to the east of the park, and the area around the house itself, contains the best preserved remains of the 17th-century formal garden, as shown on the 1700 plan (Fig 15), and subsequent phases of remodelling of the park and gardens, but also contains evidence of earlier activity, possibly associated with the medieval deer park. Certain parts of the park were unsurveyable due to the density of vegetation encountered.

Pre-17th Century landscape

The earliest identifiable phase is likely to be associated with medieval agriculture. Although denuded and difficult to define in places, ridge-and-furrow is evident throughout much of the north-west part of the park. Most of it appears to be single phase, but one area, (Fig 7, **a**), may have at least two phases. Although there is other agricultural activity of a similar period in this area, the surviving earthworks have no physical relationship with any of the likely contemporaneous activity, so it is impossible to define with certainty the sequence of the activity within these blocks. Some of the ridge-and-furrow associated with (**a**) is cut by a modern field boundary. Also within this area are two further areas of ridge-and-furrow, (**b** and **c**), although again it is impossible to define the relationships between them because of later activity. Further to the north west beyond Ash Copse, is another block of ridge-and-furrow, (**d**). Within this block the ridge-and-furrow is aligned north to south. To the southern end is a heavily eroded furlong bank, extending approximately east to west. This is truncated in several places across its axis. Within blocks (**a**, **c** and **d**) the furrows are all *c* 10m apart, whilst in block (**b**) the furrows are *c* 8m apart.

Towards the south are three low earthworks that are likely to be the remains of artificial rabbit warrens, or pillow mounds. One of these, (**e**), although now in two parts, was probably one complete structure. It is rectilinear in plan, the scarps are *c* 0.2m high and the total length of the structure is *c* 35m. The other, (**f**), is sub-rectangular in shape, and appears to be more abraded than the other.

Since (**k**), a substantial scarp *c* 0.5 m high and *c* 140m long with a smaller back scarp *c* 0.1m high, and (**l**), another substantial scarp *c* 0.8m high and *c* 100m long are not aligned

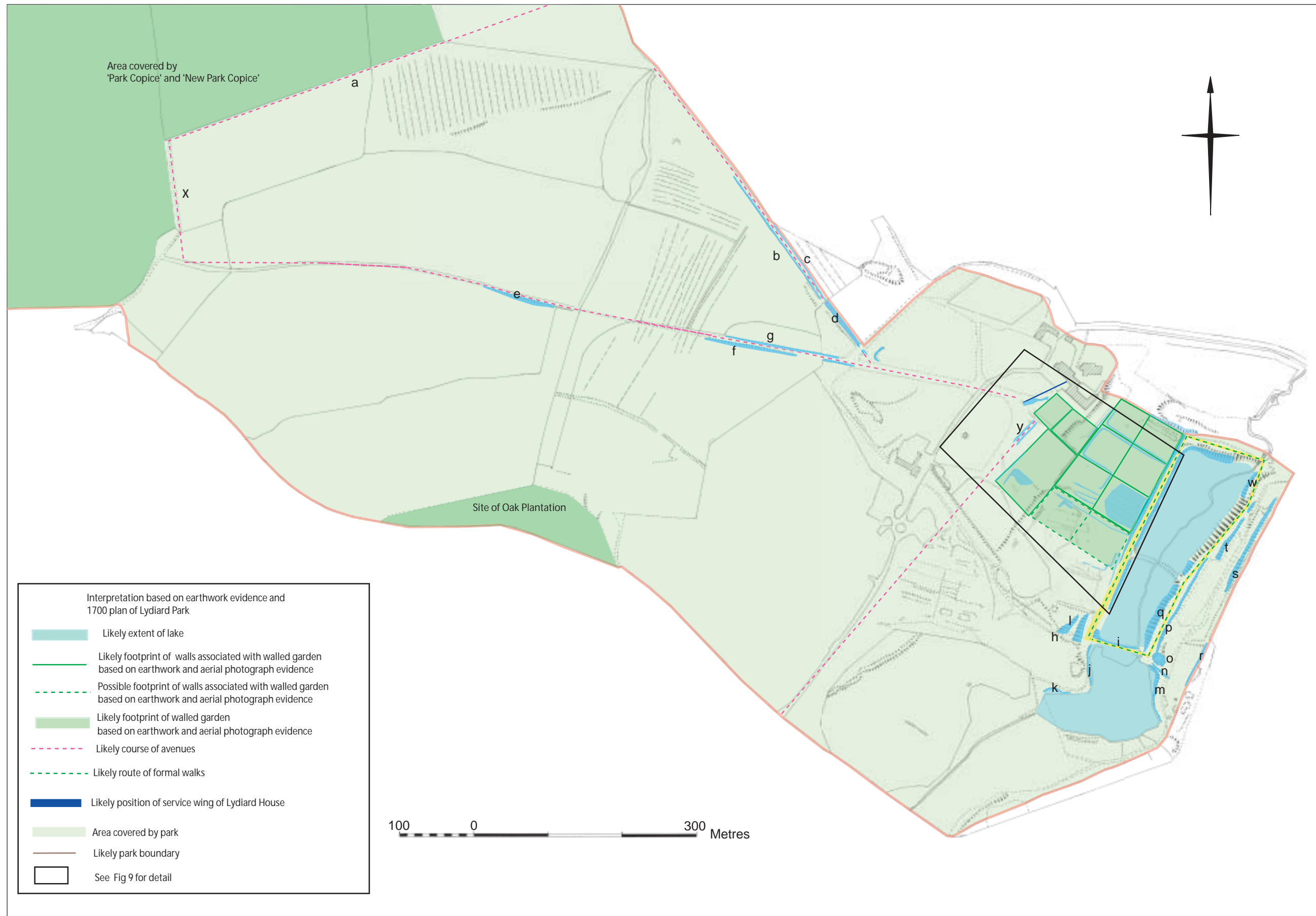


Figure 8
Lydiard Park in the 17th and early 18th centuries



Interpretation based on earthwork evidence and 1700 plan of Lydiard Park

- Area covered by park
- Likely extent of lake
- Likely footprint of walled garden based on earthwork and aerial photograph evidence
- Likely footprint of walls associated with walled garden based on earthwork and aerial photograph evidence
- Possible footprint of walls associated with walled garden based on earthwork and aerial photograph evidence
- Likely route of formal walk
- Likely position of service wing of Lydiard House
- Likely course of avenues



Figure 9
The area around the house at Lydiard Park in the 17th and early 18th centuries

with the house, they are probably associated with the pre-parkland landscape and may have been either a property boundary or a track linking the settlement and associated buildings that may have existed in the vicinity of the manor to Hook Street. They were almost certainly the same feature originally, as air photographs suggest (e.g. NMR SU 1084/56-7), but have been truncated by later activity.

Along the eastern limit of the park the remains of a substantial ditch (**h**), c 2m deep and c 180m long, can be seen, which then becomes a low bank, c 0.3m high and c 270m long, (**i** and **g**). The ditch is likely to be the remains of the park boundary. Although (**h**) is now retained by a coursed stone wall on its eastern side, this is unlikely to be contemporary with the original build of the ditch. It is similar in appearance to the bottom two courses of the ha-ha (see below), and is therefore likely to have been revetted later. Since most of the length of this wall is depicted as being unfenced on all the plans up to the present day, it is likely that the ditch existed prior to the creation of the park pale. The modern fence line to the park has been moved by up to 11m to the east at its furthest point from the south-east corner of the park. This equates to approximately 6 degrees east from the origin point of the two lines, which is the south-eastern limit of the present park.

In the area of the dam wall, a low scarp (**j**), running east to west at the northern base of the dam wall, is likely to be all that remains of a hollow way running up to the church. Although not a public right of way now, this route is depicted on later plans of the area as being a pathway leading to the south-eastern corner of the church yard.

17th and Early 18th Century Landscape

The earliest plan of the park that survives is one dating to c 1700. This depicts the 17th-century park and garden (Fig 15)

The main features from this period are the alignments of five avenues. Although not all of these have earthworks along their length, and in one case none at all, other features within the landscape indicate their position.

The first of these features, (Fig 8, **a**), is the avenue that on the 1700 plan of the park is depicted as running to the south of 'New Copice' and into 'Park Copice' (Warks RO CR162/714). Although no earthworks are evident, the alignment survives along part of its length in the modern field boundary. Also evident are areas of discolouration of the grass and areas of roughly worked stone, following the same alignment as the fence.

The second avenue is defined by three long, low scarps, forming an embankment, (**b**, **c** and **d**) c 0.4m high, running approximately north west to south east for c 280m along the eastern boundary of the park. The alignment of the scarp, although truncated, continues into the tree line until it reaches a modern pathway. The present fence at the north-western extremity of this avenue now overlies the northern bank, making survey impossible, but the

bank is still just visible. Aerial photographs (NMR 18003/28 and 29) show that this embankment appears to overlie the ridge-and-furrow. This relationship is less clear on the ground, though. Further to the north-west, where the modern path crosses a small stream, several large fragments of dressed stone can be seen. This was probably a bridge.

The best-preserved earthworks forming an embankment that follow the alignment of an avenue (**e**, **f** and **g**), lie to the south of (**a**, **b**, **c** and **d**). From the western end of this feature, a very low earthwork, c 0.1m high can be traced on either side of a modern farm track running for c 400m, following the current fence. This earthwork is too small to be able to plan effectively at 1:2500, but it is evident on the ground. Although heavily truncated along its length, its line clearly truncates or overlies the ridge-and-furrow (Fig 7, **a**). Towards the eastern end of (Fig 8, **e**), the natural ground surface starts to slope away to the south and east. The southern part of this earthwork reflects this by increasing in size to c 0.6m for c 100m. The point at which this feature crosses the stream is also notable for the presence of large pieces of dressed stone, built in courses but now in a semi-collapsed state. The stream itself appears to have been canalised for approximately 190m. Scarps (**f**) and (**g**) are much smaller, both being c 0.1m in height.

On the 1766 plan (Fig 22), a line of trees is depicted extending north to south along the eastern border of Park Coppice. This same line is seen on the 1700 plan as a short avenue linking features (**a**) and (**e**) above. Although no earthworks now remain of this avenue, its line is followed by a reinforced concrete farm track (**x**).

The modern main vehicular entrance from Hook Street probably still follows the line of an avenue for approximately 70m, where it now diverges to the west from its original line. The building of the ha-ha and field hospital probably obliterated much of the remains of any earthworks associated with this avenue, although a few traces of it may still survive, namely, (**y**) and (Fig 9, **j**) given that the avenue is depicted as running on an alignment with the west side of the mansion, where the main entrance way is shown. This is a low ditch, approximately 0.1m deep and running for c 40m.

The area in front of and to the east of the mansion contains a substantial number of earthworks that can be associated with the plan of 1700. The most prominent of these are associated with the walled garden, (Fig 9, **a-i**). The footprint of the garden is still largely evident, particularly to the northern end of the area. Earthworks (**a**) and (**b**) are long, low banks, c 0.1m high and totalling c 305m in length, forming an embankment, that correlate with the northerly four compartments and pathways of the walled garden. Part of the line of the boundary wall of the garden also survives as a shallow ditch, possibly a robber trench (**c**), towards the house, c 0.1m deep and c 50m in length. Another, heavily denuded, low earthwork bank and shallow ditch (**d** and **e**), survive, indicating the line of the boundary between the middle two compartments. Although (**d**) is likely to be a later drain, it certainly respects the alignment of the pre-1700 garden. The compartments within the boundary formed by scarps (**b**, **d** and **e**) contain straight, shallow ditches c 8m apart, similar in appearance to the ridge-and-furrow outlined above. However, these features respect the

alignment of the remaining garden features and are likely to be the remains of planting beds. Beyond the limits of (d and e), the remains of the garden become less apparent, probably due to later disturbance. However, there are two small scarps (h and i), with (h) likely to be the north-western corner of the final compartment, and (i) likely to be the remains of the southern extreme of the walled garden. The collection of small scarps at (o), although not appearing on the 1700 plan, do respect the alignment of the rest of the garden, and are therefore likely to be part of it. No earthwork evidence has survived of the two enclosed areas immediately in front of the house, although a low scarp (k) is likely to be the remains of the boundary wall of the bowling green shown on the 1700 plan. A number of scarps (j), a low bank and shallow ditch, although not appearing on the 1700 plan, do respect the alignment of the remainder of the garden.



Figure 10
Aerial
Photograph
showing
parch marks
related to 17th
century walled
garden (NMR
23243/3)

To the east of the remains of the earthworks is a flattened area between two substantial scarps (m and n) forming the western bank of the lake. These are both well-defined scarps, (m) being c 0.3m high, (n) being between c 0.8m and c 1.1m in height. Although this former scarp is partly truncated by the addition of a low dam wall in the 1970s that split the lower lake into two, it can still be traced for c 250m, until it eventually disappears into thick vegetation. Scarp (m) extends for c 200m, and can be traced as a continuous line round to the base of the earlier dam wall, where it forms the earthen bank of the wall itself. Scarp (n) turns and joins (m). Scarp (m) is truncated just after it turns by a ruined rectilinear stone built feature, which contains a set of steps. This has been interpreted as either a boathouse (Bowden *et al* 2000), or a fernery. These two scarps are likely to be the boundary of the

tree-lined formal walk depicted on the 1700 plan that separated the walled garden from the lake, with the flat area that separates the two scarps being the walk.



Figure 11 View of boat house/ fernery on the west side of the lower lake

Although no mention is made of terracing on the strip of land between the lake and the eastern boundary of the park in the surviving documentation, portions of what appear to be terrace-retaining banks (Fig 8, **p**, **s**, **t**, **u** and **v**) exist. Scarp (**p**) probably formed the up slope boundary of a path that may have run along the edge of the lake when it was the sub-rectangular shape depicted on the 1700 plan, and would have been the lake-side boundary of the plantation also shown on this plan. It is c 130m long, and c 0.3m high at its northern end, rising to c.1m high at its southern end. To the west of these features is a scarp (**q**), c 1m high and c 100m long, that now forms the eastern bank of the lower lake. This is likely to have been the same bank depicted on the 1700 plan of the park. At the southern end of



Figure 12 View along the formal walk next to the lower lake, looking south

(p) is a large sub-circular quarry, (o), cut into the natural slope, which is probably the remains of a grotto. This is c 3m deep at its highest point, c 1m deep at its lowest and c 10m in diameter. This area is shown as being a plantation on both the 1700 and 1766 plans of the park, which may account for the absence of this feature in the documentary evidence. It is certainly in a prominent position, being at the end of the crossing point between the two lakes, particularly if approached in an anti-clockwise direction from the house and being roughly halfway round any perambulation from the house around the lake. Dividing the upper and lower lakes on the 1700 plan is what appears to be a land bridge. This still survives in part (i). This then turns and disappears into heavy vegetation cover, to re-emerge again (Fig 9, m). The scarp that forms the boundary of the walled garden (Fig 9, n) disappears to reappear again as (Fig 8, h). This only runs a short distance before being truncated by the ha-ha to the north and by a substantial scarp forming a platform to the south. This latter scarp will be discussed below.



Figure 13 Likely location of the grotto

The outline of the upper lake has not altered, and although it was not possible to trace the entire outline of this feature during the course of the survey due to dense vegetation, it was possible to trace parts of the bank of the upper lake as scarps (Fig 8, k, j and m).

Much of the earthwork evidence described above, but not all, is depicted as features on a plan of Lydiard Park produced in 1700 (Fig 15), and thus probably belong to the 17th century garden. In summary; the main features of the formal garden area immediately adjacent to the house were the walled garden and the parterre. Immediately in front of the parterre, to the east side, is an enclosed area that could be a lawn, reached by a gate in the railings. The walled garden appears from the plan to have a number of separate areas, separated by low walls, hedges, fencing or trellises, as illustrated in the part of the vignette illustration that has survived. Plants are shown as being trained along the inside wall. The wider parkland itself consists of a formal sub-rectangular canal immediately in front of the house, which seems to have been surrounded by a formal walk or carriage drive, and four

tree lined formal avenues. The canal is generally considered to have been created from the fishponds that would have been associated with the medieval manor house (Lambert 1993, 29). The upper pond doesn't appear to differ much in shape from later depictions. On the east side of the pond, two sub-rectangular plantations of trees are shown. Although Sir John died in 1648, it is unclear from the sparse documentary evidence whether the garden was completed by this time, or whether he simply initiated its development.



Figure 14 Top
lake looking
south

Late 18th and Early 19th Century Landscape

By 1766, and probably in the mid-1740s, a major remodelling of the park and gardens and of the mansion had taken place, and was depicted in 1766 in a plan of the park produced by Francis Howard Willington (Fig 22, below).



Figure 16 The
Walled Garden

The entire walled garden to the east of the house was demolished, and another, smaller one, rhomboid in plan, was built to the north-west of the house. This survives to this day. The red bricks that make up the majority of the wall on all four sides are 22 cms long, 10

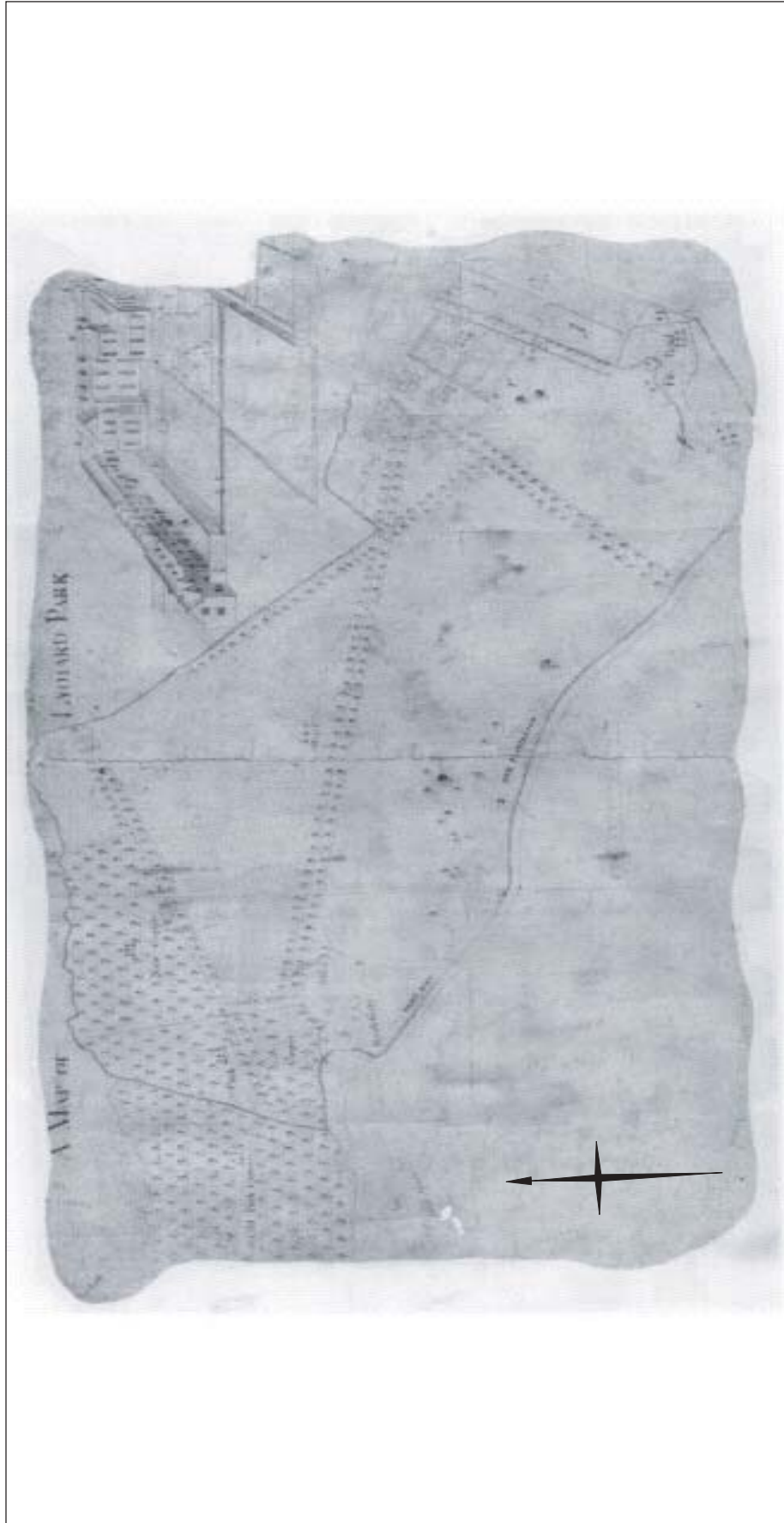


Figure 15 1700 'Map of Lydiard Park', surveyor unknown (North arrow has been added by the author) (By kind permission of Nicholas Pearson Associates)

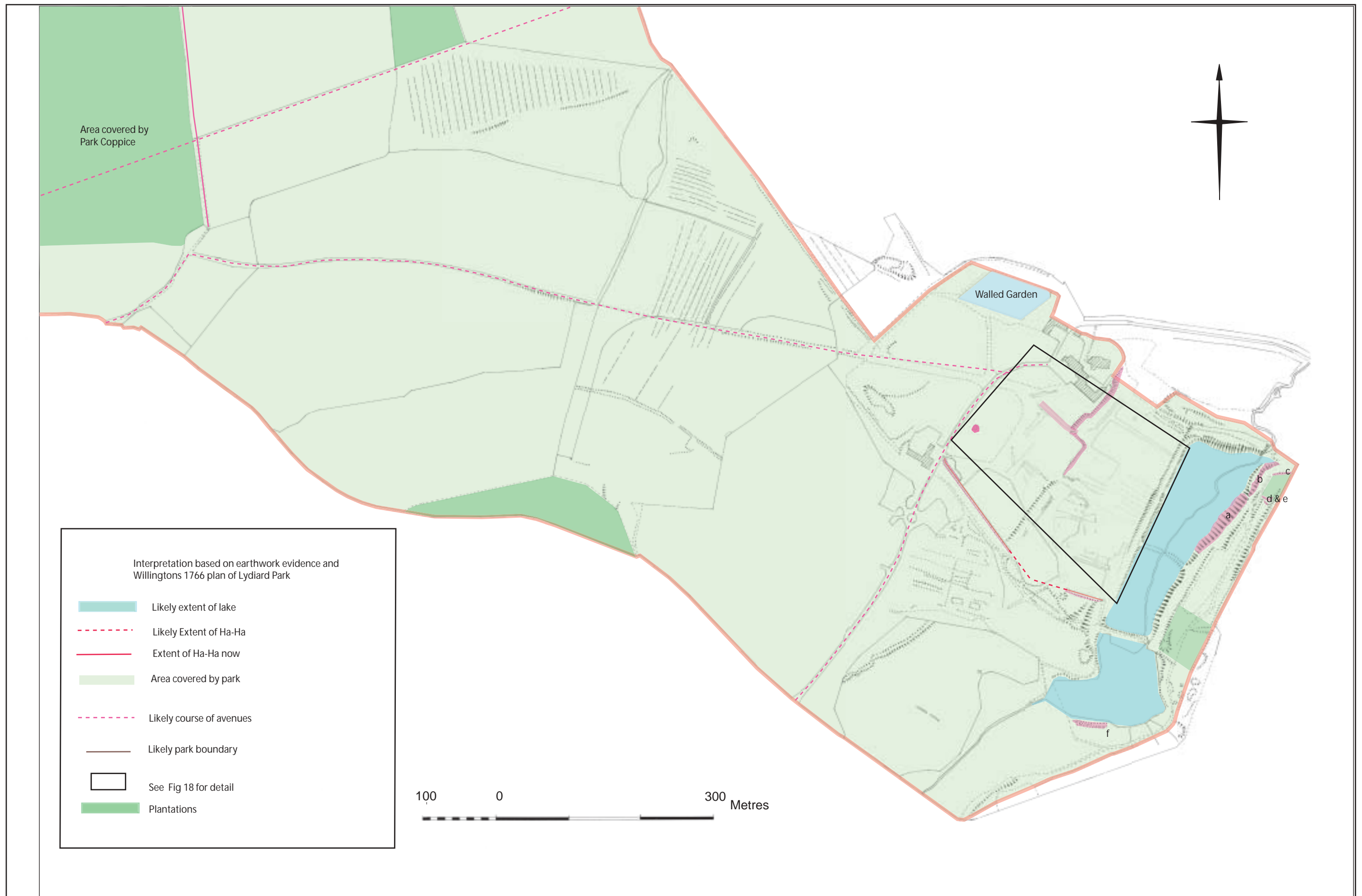


Figure 17
Lydiard Park in the late 18th and early 19th centuries



Figure 18
The area around the house at Lydiard Park in the late 18th and early 19th centuries

Figure 19 Detail of the walled garden, showing some of the builds



cms wide and 5.5 cms thick (Phillips 2001, 8). They are laid in English Garden Wall bond. This pattern is repeated for 34 courses. An offset exists for four courses above the foundation level. All the corners are angled, except for the north-eastern one, which is rounded. The original angled corner may have been truncated by the modern car park (Bowden *et al*

2000). Certainly on the plan of 1766 this corner is depicted as being angled rather than rounded. The rebuilding appears to have taken place between 1839 and 1886, as depicted on the Tithe Map OS first edition 1:25". The longer sides are made up of 21 bays, the shorter of 13 bays. The build is likely to be primarily of 18th-century date, with 19th- and 20th-century repairs and alterations, primarily the doorways and main gateway. This latter feature has either been inserted or entirely rebuilt. No earthwork survey was carried out within the garden as the area was entirely levelled.

The parterre and the other two enclosed areas in front of the house were removed, and a substantial scarp (Fig 17, a), which is c 0.9m in height and c 190m in length, was constructed probably to create a more even slope leading away from the house towards the lakes. The southern part of this (ai) may be part of the bowling green depicted on the 1700 plan, but since the scarp appears to be continuous to the north (aii), it is most likely that it represents one event.



Figure 20 The ice house as seen from the nearby drive way

Situated approximately 110m south-west of the house lies the ice house (b). The external appearance of it is as a modern concrete and brick dome with its entrance facing north. Although not specifically mentioned, it has been considered likely that it was also built

during the remodelling of the house and parkland (Beamon and Roaf 1990, 450). Although it has been heavily repaired, with the addition of two concrete lintels set over the opening, and the entire structure being encased in concrete with a modern brick entranceway being constructed, the interior remains unaltered (*ibid*).

The bank on the east side of the New Pond saw some alterations, probably contemporaneous with the remodelling of the rest of the landscape. The eastern bank was extended eastwards and became more sinuous, giving the rest of the lake a more serpentine appearance. This redesign can still be seen in the line of this bank from approximately half way along the lake (Fig 16, **a**) to the dam. This scarp is the same height as the earlier lake bank (Fig 8, **q**, above), and is c 100m in length. Also built around this time was a small building, possibly a boat house, on the eastern side of the lake, adjacent to the dam wall. Although no remains of the structure itself remains the bend in which it sat can still be traced (Fig 17, **b**). This obviously entailed some other remodelling of the lake bank at this point, as can be seen by the double scarp. The lower of these two scarps is likely to follow the original line of the bank of the lake, the upper the post-remodelling. As the present path bisecting these two scarps runs downward to the north, this may have been used as a slipway for launching small vessels into the lake.

Further east is the boundary of the park itself, which is not likely to have altered since the establishment of the medieval deer park. This is now defined by a massive ditch and revetting wall, discussed above, and a larger freestanding wall at the northern end of the park. This free-standing wall is likely to date from the remodelling of the park, as the 1766 plan does show a small enclosed area filled with either trees or bushes, that does not appear on the 1700 plan, although this area is particularly unclear on this plan. The northern and southern boundaries of this area still survive as scarps (**c**) and (**d**), and the wall in question encloses this area exactly. It is likely that the ditch here was back filled and levelled to create the reasonably flat ground seen today. Also in this area on the 1766 plan is a small building and two parallel lines, possible fences. This may have been a small folly or summer house. Not much evidence of it survives on the ground now, apart from a small scarp (**e**).

On Willington's 1766 plan the area along the south-eastern side of the Old Pond appears to be a walk lined with either trees or low bushes. Part of this walk survives today as a pair of low earth banks with a hollow way going through the middle of it (Fig 17, **f**), although the *Rhododendron ponticum* bushes that line the walk are now very mature and overgrown. These look like *Rhododendron ponticum*, a species introduced to Britain in 1763 (Garden History Society, pers comm), thus potentially dating this part of the park to between 1763-1766. The original walk is depicted as continuing the line of the pond round to the south, where it terminates at the southern boundary of the park. Although no earthworks remain of this walk, apart from those already mentioned, the line of the modern path appears to follow the line of this walk.

The most significant and obvious feature surviving from this period is the ha-ha. Although the ha-ha itself does not appear in the documentary record until the tithe map of 1839, it is likely that it was constructed in the late 18th-century, probably after the Willington plan had been produced. Its bottom two courses consist of irregular stone bonded with lime mortar, pointed in cement. These are capped by 11 courses of Flemish bond brickwork with modern cement. There is evidence for a number of different builds along its length, suggesting that the retaining wall has been rebuilt several times. The last build appears to be of 19th-century date. The lowest two courses are of a similar appearance and have the same mortar type as the retaining wall running along the outside of the ditch that defines the eastern boundary of the park (Fig 7, h) in the pre-parkland section above.



Figure 21 The ha-ha and associated bank and ditch, looking east

This evidence is supported by the Willington plan (Fig 22), which shows the relocation of the walled garden to behind the stable block, following contemporary fashions (Williamson 1995, 73). This garden, parallelogram in plan, appears to be much smaller than the one it replaced. The formal gardens in front and to the east of the house were removed and the area landscaped, sweeping down to the pond. The pond has also possibly been remodelled; compared to the one shown on the 1700 plan, it is more serpentine in appearance, which again would fit with the fashions of the time, influenced by Kent in the 1730s and 40s (*ibid*). Although the majority of the tree-lined avenues appear to have been removed, their alignment survives in three approaches to the mansion; one from Hook Street that follows the line of the most easterly avenue shown on the 1700 plan, but following a more sinuous route; another from Hook Street that follows the line of the western avenue on the 1700 plan; and a new one that extends from the present Hay Lane, to the north of the dam wall. The two tree-lined avenues that appear to have survived are the one at the north-eastern edge of the park, and the one that on the 1700 plan runs north-east out of 'Park Copice', to the south of

'New Copice'. This latter plantation is also depicted as being removed. The alignment of the castellated dam wall is depicted, although the plan makes it unclear whether the castellated wall itself has been built at this stage. There appears to be access across the top of the dam wall, and a pathway extending along the northern base of the dam wall. An avenue of what appears to be low bushes links the end of the dam wall with the church. A large informal clump of trees has been planted to the west of the mansion. There is also a building on the east side of the lake, next to the dam wall, and another sited to the eastern extremity of the park. The latter of these has been interpreted by Bruce Hedge (pers comm) as a temple with a row of trees on either side. The other two sub-rectangular plantations of trees shown on the 1700 plan seem to have survived. Along the eastern bank of the Old Pond there appears to be a walk lined with either trees or low bushes. The limit of the park pale is defined by what appears to be a wooden fence. The line of the pale has been altered slightly from the 1700 plan only in the areas of the Alder Plantation and Park Copse.

Mid - Late 19th Century Landscape

Not much change to the overall landscape of Lydiard occurred during the 170 years between Willington's estate map and the beginning of the Second World War. Changes that did occur however, appear to have largely been related to the boundaries of the park and internal divisions within the park. The most significant of these changes relates to the acquirement of glebe land by Lord Bolingbroke in 1830, which enlarged the park westwards. The pre-1830 boundary of the park is still reflected in the line of the pathway (Fig 23, **a**), that now extends round the northern side of the walled garden and in effect links the playing fields with the church car park. The land to the west of this point, and to the north of (Fig 8, **d**) is the parcel of land referred to as A9 on Willington's 1766 plan. Within this parcel is an area of quarrying, (Fig 23, **b**). Although no specific mention of this is made, it was probably excavated post-1830, as A9 is referred to as pastureland in the records that accompany the Willington plan. This suggests too that the woodland that now occupies this area is post-1830 in origin.

A substantial ditch and bank, (**c**), extends east-west, in alignment with the dam wall and terminating just before the modern path from the lawns to the top of the dam wall, is likely to be the remains of the field boundary depicted on the Tithe Map that encloses the area of the lower lawns. The western part of this is now probably backfilled.

The 1839 Tithe Apportionment Map of Lydiard (Fig 24) shows that the house, lawns, plantations and much of the park was being let to Orby Hunter, but the estate was still owned by the Bolingbrokes. Several plantations were retained by Lord Bolingbroke, whilst the park was tenanted, and much was under pasture. The map also shows that parts of the park had been enclosed, including the area in front of the house (WRSO 305/14).

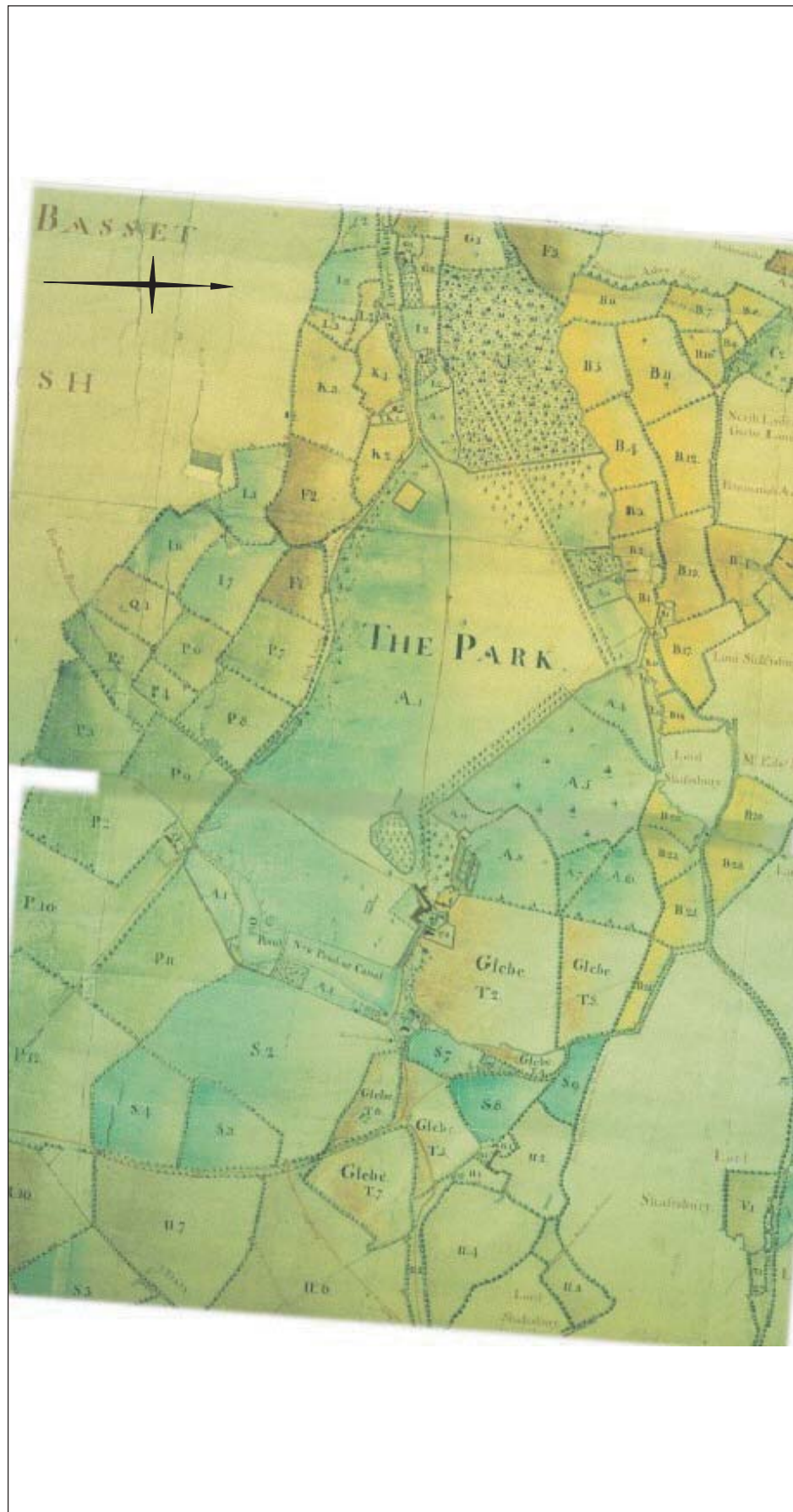
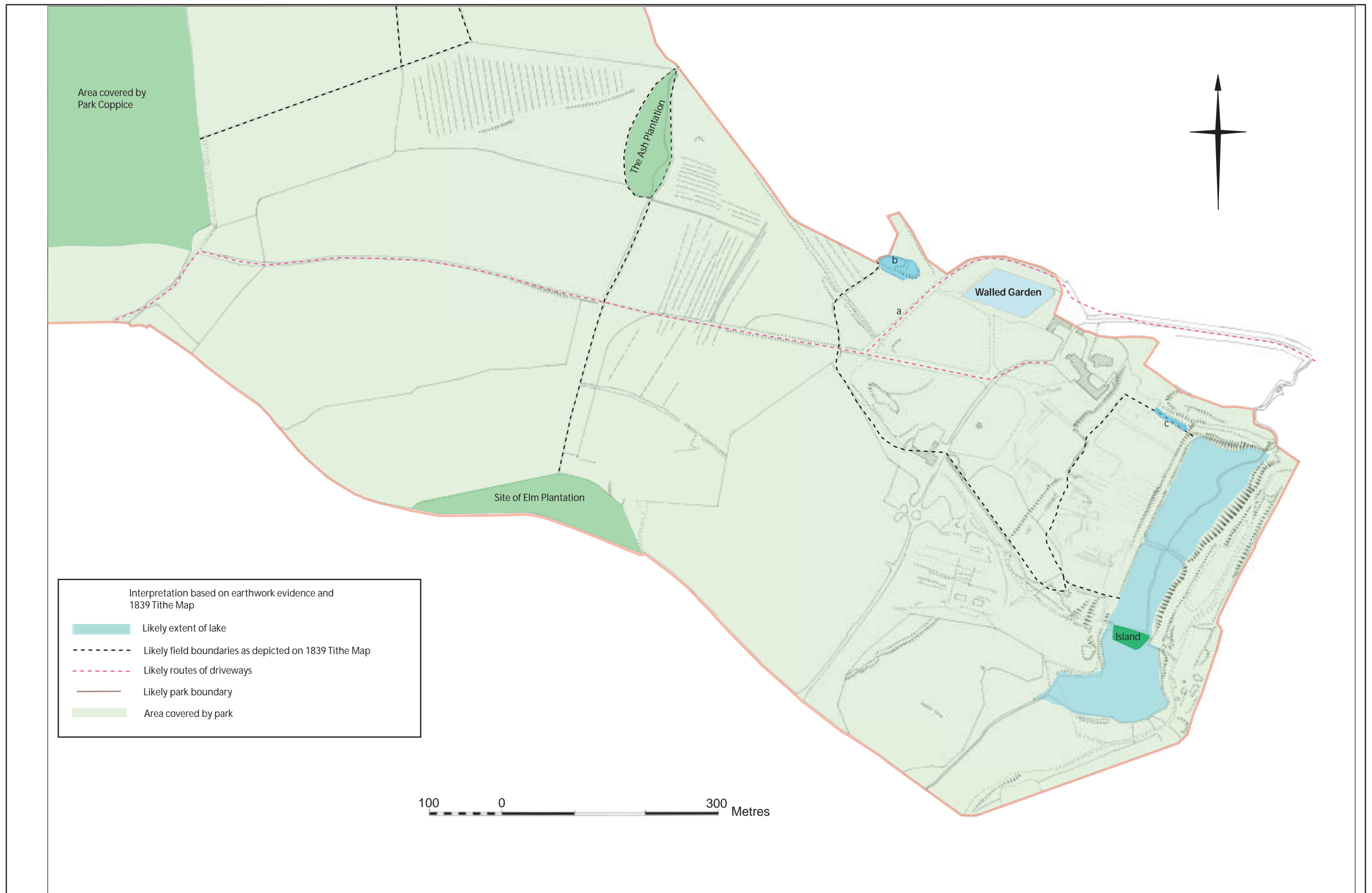


Figure 22 Detail of Willington's 1766 estate plan (North arrow has been added by the author) (By kind permission of Nicholas Pearson Associates)



The lakes are depicted as being a single sheet of water, separated only by a small sub-circular island. The entirety of the east side of the lake is listed as being a plantation. There is also a slight alteration to the boundary of the park at its eastern edge, more or less in line with the boundary between the upper and lower lakes. The park boundary has moved away from the original alignment as depicted on the 1766 Wellington plan.

A plan of 1812 (Fig 25) shows the layout of the old Parsonage and its garden, the church and the mansion. Also shown is an access route to the church that seems to follow the course of the castellated dam wall, probably passing along the same route as the access way depicted on the 1766 plan. The route of the 'Horse Road' is probably depicted in the Ordnance Survey Old Series map of 1828, as leaving the main avenue and following the line of the park pale depicted on all earlier plans.

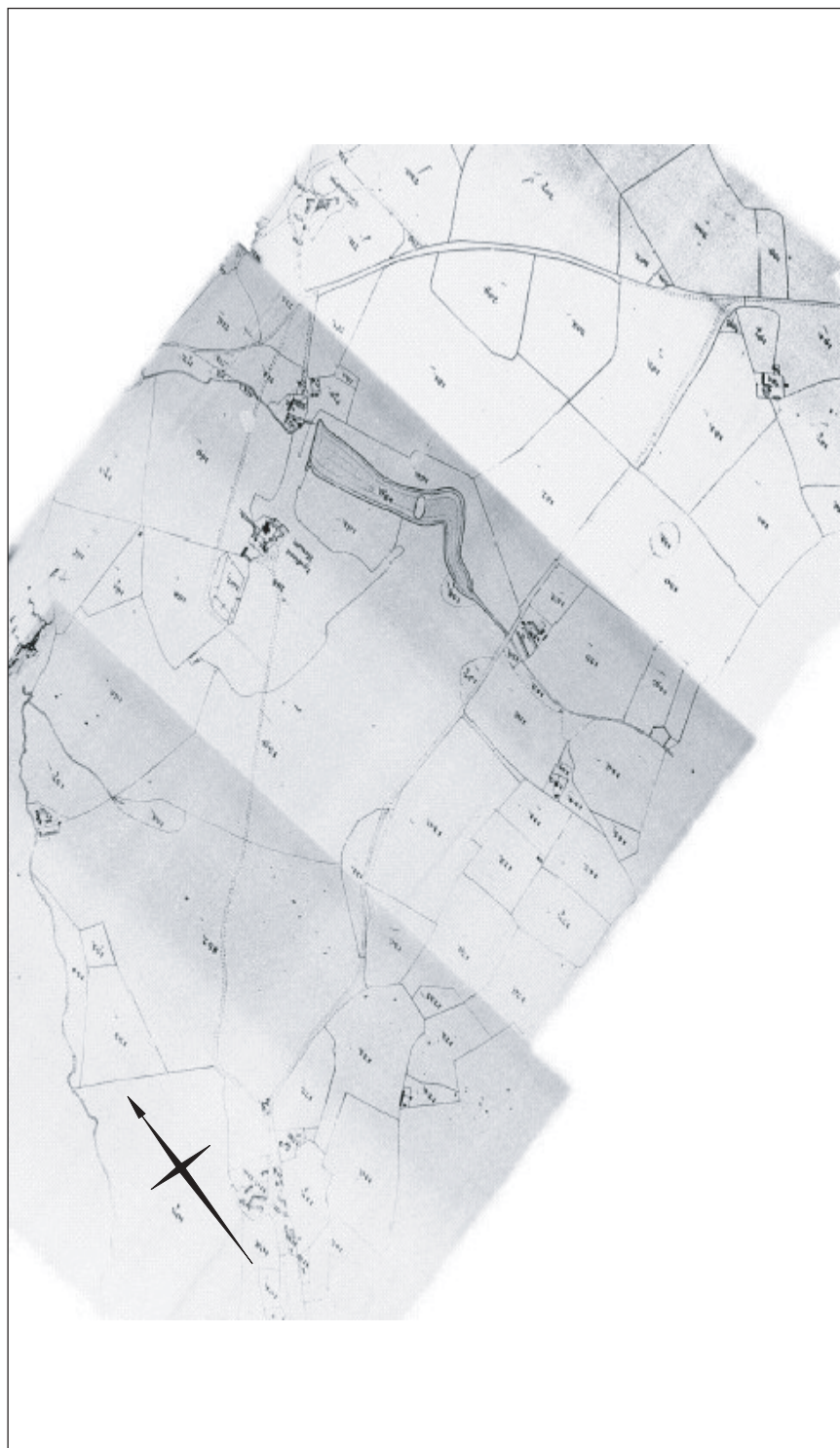


Figure 24 Detail of 1839 Tithing Map of Lydiard Tregoze (North arrow has been added by the author)
(By kind permission of Nicholas Pearson Associates)

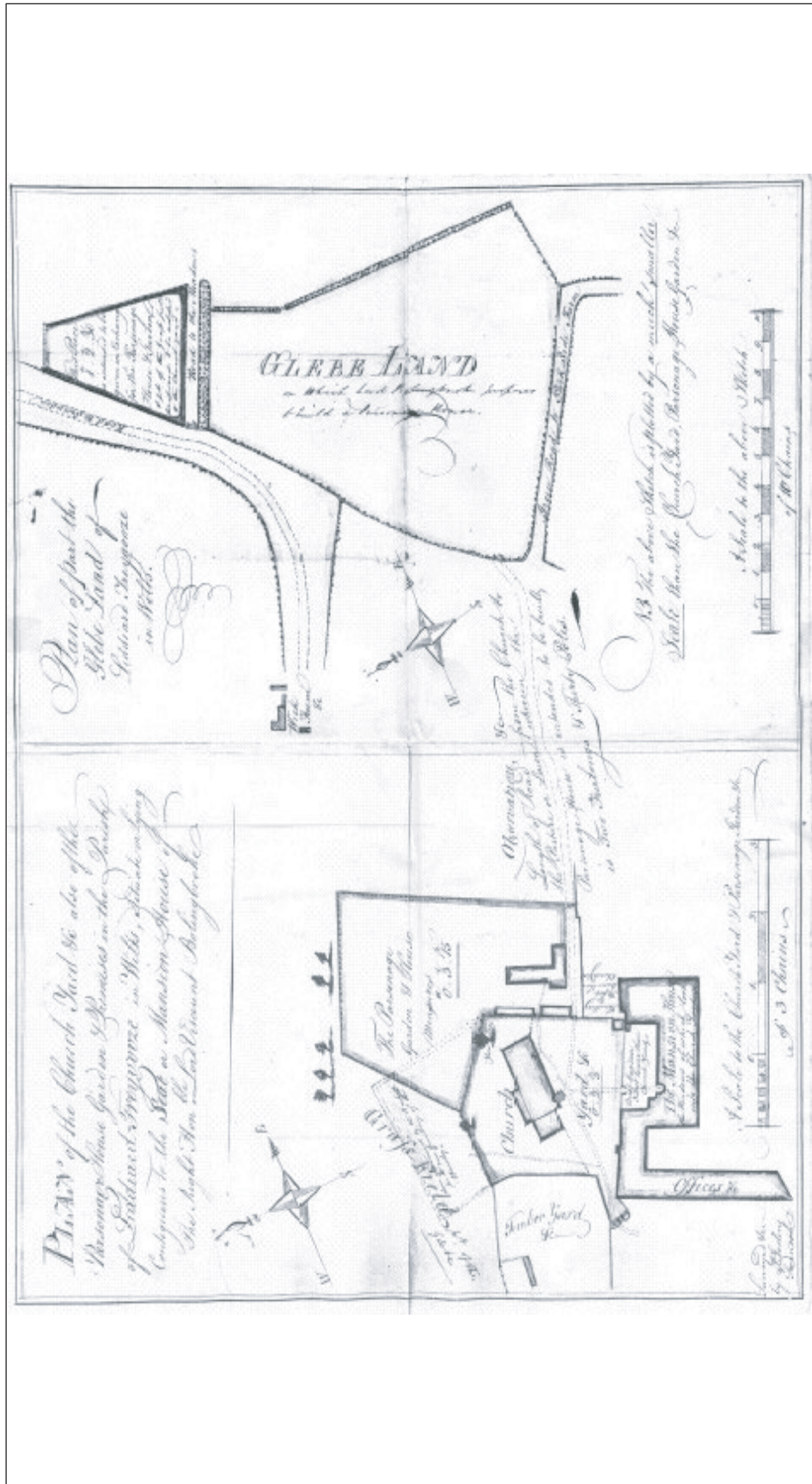
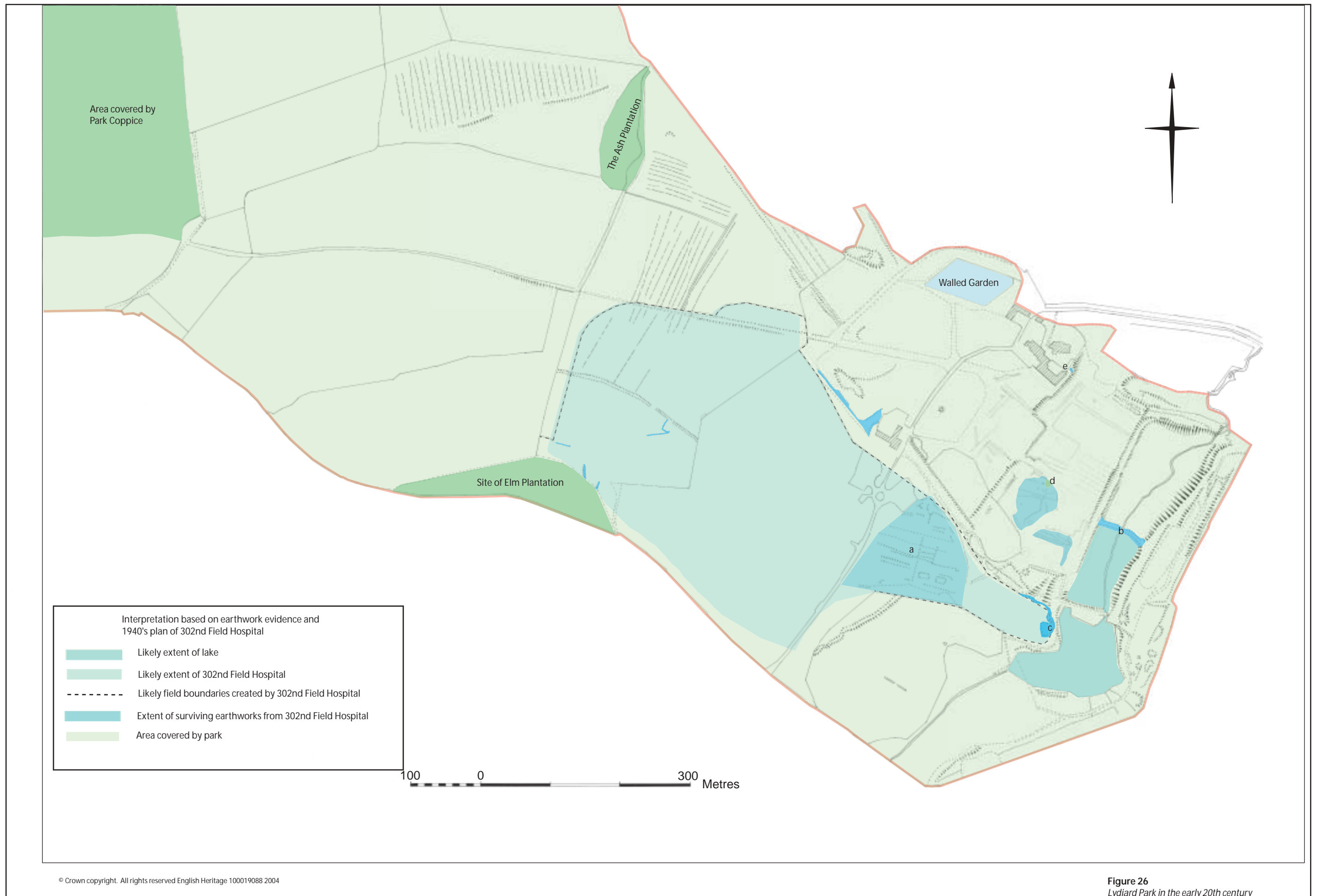


Figure 25 1812 plan of the area around the church (By kind permission of Nicholas Pearson Associates)



Early 20th Century Landscape

Little alteration was carried out to the estate prior to the start of the Second World War, and its subsequent requisitioning by the Army in 1941. Although in the early part of the military occupation few permanent alterations appear to have been made to the park, there is evidence of some works in the form of reinforced concrete plinths. Given that the Army occupied the park, and given its position within Swindon, relative to the strategic target of the railway works, some of these concrete plinths may have been used as bases for searchlight batteries and anti aircraft gun emplacements. Certainly their position as planned does not correspond to any structures or features noted on contemporary plans or aerial photographs. Given that this early occupation was a tented camp, the only likely features to survive would be pathways around the camp.



Figure 27
*Aerial
Photograph
showing the
extent of the
1950's
residential
complex*

What is evident in the area to the south of the ha-ha, and to a lesser extent on the area of the playing fields are earthworks, in places slightly amorphous, that are associated with the 302nd Field Hospital and the subsequent residential complex (Fig 26, a). Although they are present on the current playing field, they have been denuded to such an extent that they are unsurveyable at 1:2500. This is because the area has been graded to create a flat surface suitable for ball games. The fence that encloses the western field in this area is a post-1960 arrangement. It follows the line of the perimeter roadway or pathway (AP RAF/58/3612 20 June 1960, Fig 27). This photograph also shows the layout of the hospital during its latest phase as housing, and correlates with the earthworks observed on the ground. The fence to the west that encloses the playing field is a later addition to the landscape, constructed after the demolition of the hospital and residential buildings.

The only substantial relict feature of this period within the park is the substantial scarp (Fig 26, c), to the east of the hospital, near to the upper lake, which can be interpreted as the

remains of the sewage works associated with the hospital, and depicted on the plan of the 1940s (Fig 30). Also evident in this area are several large pieces of concrete, some still



Figure 28 Early 20th century photograph of the lower lake (By kind permission of Nicholas Pearson Associates)

retaining the bases of the metal posts to carry the 'post and wire fence', as described on the plan of the 1940s.

Other features on the lawn immediately in front of and to the east of the house may be attributable to the military activity of the Home Guard during this period. Feature (Fig 26, d)



Figure 29 The lower lake today

is a shallow hole, c 0.2m deep and c 3m in diameter, on top of a fairly substantial bank, and gives the impression of being a machine-gun pit. Other features here may be filled in trenches used for exercises.

The lower lake appears to have been dammed approximately half way along its length, possibly in the 1970s (Sarah Finch-Crisp, pers comm; NMR SU 18 SW 71). This earthen dam wall (Fig 26 b) is still in existence, and contains a sluice constructed of railway sleepers approximately half way along its length.

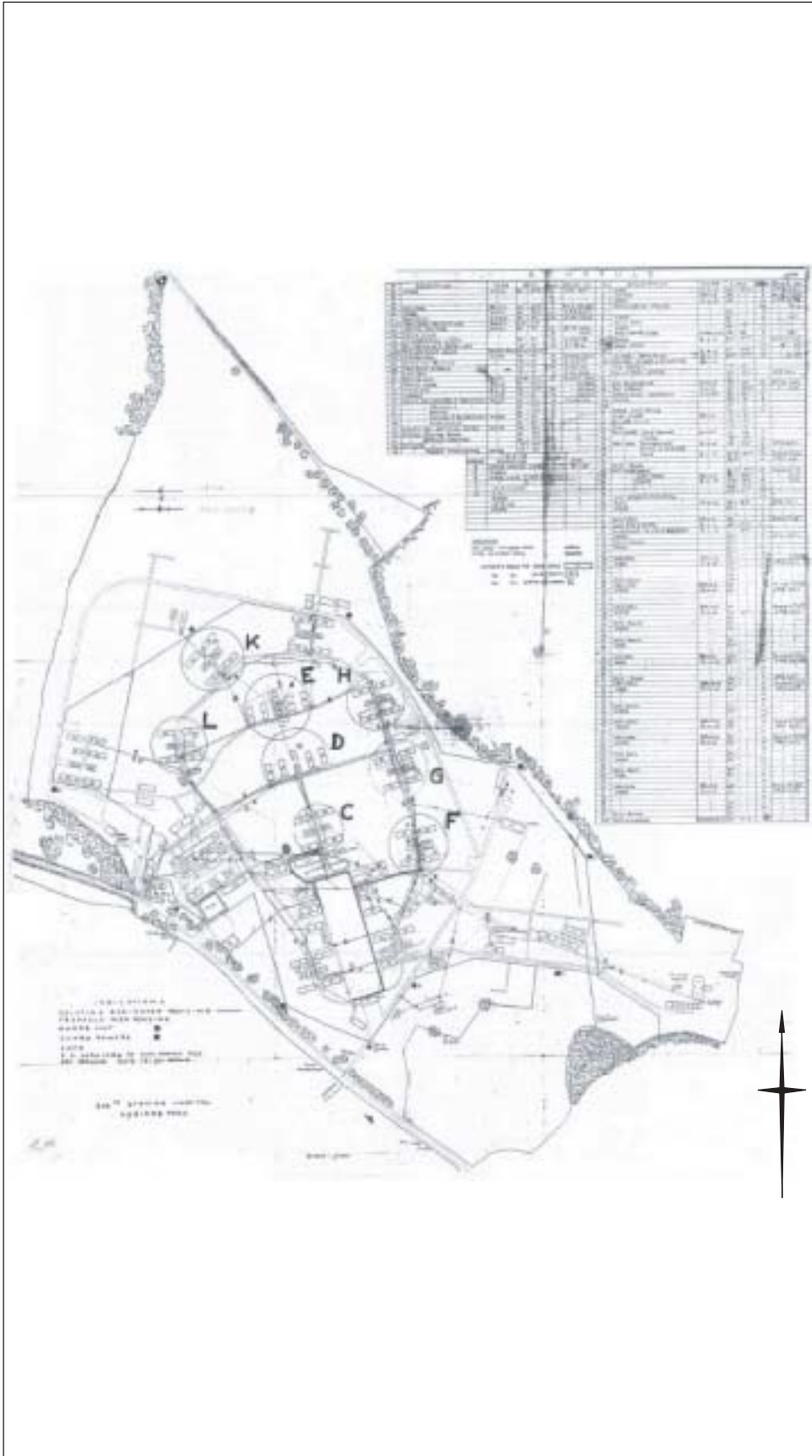


Figure 30 1940s plan of 302nd Station Hospital (North arrow has been added by the author) (By kind permission of Nicholas Pearson Associates)

A small scarp (Fig 26, e) that cuts into the major remodelling scarp of the mid-18th century near the house, has resulted from the installation of a manhole cover to serve a drain next to the house.

6 DISCUSSION

The state of preservation of archaeological features that can be seen in both the earthworks and in the parch marks shows that there is good potential for the survival of additional buried features relating to both earlier phases and the phases mentioned in some detail in this report. Although the documentary record is incomplete, the surviving plans help to build up a coherent picture of the development of the park. The oldest visible features within the park today probably date from the medieval period, and relate to two activities. The first is arable agriculture. Much of the north-west of the park and surrounding area is covered with reasonably well preserved ridge-and-furrow that has escaped ploughing out, due to the use of the area for grazing rather than arable agriculture, particularly since the Second World War. The remains of much of the open field system can still be defined from aerial photographs and ground survey. This was probably associated with the settlement of Lydiard Millicent. The surviving medieval feature that did dictate the later park boundary is the deer park boundary ditch to the east of the park. Although the park boundary itself was altered slightly in the early 19th-century, this feature still delineates the boundary along a significant proportion of its length. It is also interesting to note that the park boundary itself has not changed significantly since at least 1700, and probably dates to an earlier period.

No evidence has been found of the medieval village of Lydiard Tregoze. It may be that any settlement here was so comprehensively removed with the redevelopment of the park in the 17th century that all evidence has been obliterated. However, given the number of rights of way shown on archive plans of the area and on modern maps, that lead to the church of St Mary, thought should be given to the notion that the medieval parish of Lydiard Tregoze was made up of dispersed settlements. This type of settlement pattern would follow that suggested for the rest of the area covered by Braydon Forest during the medieval period, and that observed in the post-medieval period (Lewis 1999, 91).

Much of the rest of the modern park can trace its origins back to the park and garden constructed by Sir John St John. Certainly the boundaries of the park itself have not changed significantly since the earliest surviving plan of the park in 1700. Although the exact footprint of the 17th-century walled garden is unclear from the earthworks, parch marks showing on aerial photography give a good indication as to the survival below surface, and both sources together show that almost the entire garden, apart from the two most southerly compartments which are likely to have truncated by later activity, is visible to some extent. The archaeological survey has recovered features that probably belong to the 17th century garden, but which do not appear on the 1700 plan, and the plan depicts features that are not visible today. In either case, it may be that the cartographer was using some artistic licence, and features either never existed in reality, or were simply not depicted.

The remodelling of the house and park in the 1740s radically altered the views of the house from the surrounding parkland. Most of the tree cover obscuring the views now is as a result of 19th-century planting. What is clear is that the house at this stage in its development was only meant to be viewed from the south and east, as these are the only sides of the house to have been given a Palladian façade. However, it is equally certain that the intention was to continue with the palladianisation of the other two sides of the house, because as it stands now, the house doesn't work architecturally (Robert Hook, pers com). This would have required the demolition of the rest of the house and probably the church. It is likely that the somewhat parlous state of the family finances at this time prevented the St. Johns from having this work carried out.

Although the park is now sometimes described as being neglected, it is probably this neglect that has preserved it to the extent that we see today. Since the plan of 1700 only two major phases of activity – the remodelling of the park in the 1740s, and the occupation of the park by the military in the 1940s – have had any lasting and major impact on the archaeology of the park.

7 MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

The state of preservation of archaeological features that can be seen in both the earthworks and in the parch marks at Lydiard is good. The earthwork evidence suggests a good level of preservation below ground. Clearly more archaeological work needs to be carried out. This work should, however be targeted at certain areas that still have unresolved questions as to their significance. Below are outlined some proposals for future work. These are in addition to those already outlined in the Nicholas Pearson Associates Restoration and Development Plan for Lydiard and the proposals suggested by Phibbs (2001). They are proposed as a result of specific questions that this report has highlighted. In the light of the findings of this report, those works suggested within the Nicholas Pearson and Phibbs reports are still entirely valid.

- The area around the wall that now forms the eastern boundary to the park still has a number of unresolved sequencing issues. It is unclear from the earthworks whether the ditch that is formed by scarp (Fig 6, **h**) as described in the pre-parkland section above, is back-filled or has been cut into the surface that now abuts the base of the wall. A small trench dug at 90 degrees to the wall should resolve this.
- The area to the south of the 1700 walled garden is heavily disturbed, to such an extent that it is the author's opinion that the two most southerly compartments of this feature have been lost as significant earthworks. However, it may be possible to resolve their position by geophysical survey, specifically by magnetometer survey.
- Those areas identified as not being attributable to any plan, such as those possibly associated with the 17th century walled garden, should be investigated further, in order to recover dating evidence.

8 METHOD OF SURVEY

The field investigation was carried out by John Lord and Graham Brown. Due to extensive tree cover, survey control and much of the archaeological and topographical detail was recorded using a Trimble 5600 Total Station Theodolite, and the survey data processed using Trimble GeoSite and AutoCAD 2000i software. In areas of the park where it was possible to use it, a Trimble 5700 Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to survey the topographical and archaeological detail, with the data processed in the same way as described above. In areas where ephemeral earthworks were noted, or areas of very dense vegetation, archaeological detail was recorded from known points using taped offsets. Two original archive plans were produced, one at 1:2500 scale (Fig 31) showing the entire park, and another at 1:1000 scale (Fig 32) showing the earthworks and associated features immediately in front of and to the east of the house. The 1:1000 plan was then digitally reduced to 1:2500 and inserted into this plan for the purposes of this report, although in some cases where increased clarity is required, a separate plan at the larger scale has been included. Where possible the earthwork features have been depicted on the survey plan using hachures. Solid lines depict earthwork features, which were too narrow to be depicted as hachured features at 1:2500 scale. Some back scarps have also been omitted for reasons of scale on both the 1:2500 and 1:1000 scale plans. Where slight features have not been recorded, this has been noted both on the relevant plan and within the text of this report.

The hand-drawn archive plans were produced by John Lord. Site photography was taken by John Lord and Graham Brown. Aerial photography was taken by Damian Grady and Bob Bewley. This report was researched and written by John Lord and was edited by Mark Bowden. Graham Brown commented on the text.

The project archive has been deposited in English Heritage's National Monuments Record, Great Western Village, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ, where it can be consulted.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

English Heritage wishes to thank the following who assisted with various elements of the survey:

Swindon Borough Council for commissioning the survey and report

Sarah Finch-Crisp, keeper of Lydiard House, and her staff

David Neal of Swindon Borough Council

Bruce Hedge

Bob Hook

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SU 08 SE 551

SU 18 NW 322

SU 18 NW 471

SU 18 SW 315

SU 18 SW 316

SU 18 SW 317

SU 18 SW 318

SU 18 SW 452

SU 18 SW 461

SU 18 SW 525

SU 18 SW 526

SU 18 SW 527

SU 18 SW 608

SU 18 SW 610

SU 18 SW 620

Warwickshire Record Office

CR162: 1700 Plan of Lydiard Park