“I grew accustomed to wide horizons and to an unimpeded view of the sunset. I have never since been able to live happily without both.”

BERTRAND RUSSELL

PARK MANAGER’S FOREWORD

Richmond Park extends to over 1,000 hectares and represents a significant natural and cultural treasure as both a historic park and a city park. It forms part of a network of great green open spaces and historic parks and gardens that make up a significant part of London’s green infrastructure. The park is characterised by its mosaic of habitats containing rare and threatened species, and is an important and accessible Space and worthy of the prominent role that Charles I, his 16th and 17th century – and numerous later – rulers have given it.

I am delighted to introduce this, the third iteration of the Richmond Park: A Modern Plan. The last two have been re-wrote in a new format which will hopefully reflect the importance that we place in creating a wonderful and thoughtful plan for our parks to satisfy their needs in the short and medium term and deliver a vision for future centuries. In looking back at the achievements of the last 25 years, it is amazing to reflect how many positive change have taken place and particularly the deep engagement and passionate interest of the many people who have participated in all aspects of our work. It is amazing to reflect how many positive changes have taken place and particularly the deep engagement and passionate interest of the many people who have participated in all aspects of our work. Richmond Park Management Plan. The plan has been re-written in a new format which we hope will reflect the importance that we place on creating robust and thoughtful plans for our parks to satisfy their needs in the short and medium term yet also reflecting a vision for future centuries. I am delighted to introduce this, the third iteration of the Richmond Park: A Modern Plan. The last two have been re-written in a new format which will hopefully reflect the importance that we place in creating a wonderful and thoughtful plan for our parks to satisfy their needs in the short and medium term and deliver a vision for future centuries.

In the last 10 years we have delivered a wide range of projects and introduced new ways of managing the Park: a completely restructured golf course with an improved experience for both players and spectators, £40 million has been invested on our historic buildings and the animal collection, an entirely new rose garden, perennial borders and mass planting, Rhododendron ponticum which had become widespread has been transformed using HLF funding to provide modern, historic park and a city park. It forms part of a network of great green open spaces and historic parks and gardens that make up a significant part of London’s green infrastructure. The park is characterised by its mosaic of habitats containing rare and threatened species, and is an important and accessible Space and worthy of the prominent role that Charles I, his 16th and 17th century – and numerous later – rulers have given it.

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We are indebted to all those who have supported these projects through grant aid and local fundraising. Of all the Royal Parks, Richmond Park is perhaps the one that has the most difficult balance to find as in satisfying the needs and wishes of our millions of visitors annually with our duty to conserve and manage biodiversity, high use and previous management. In looking back at the achievements of the last 25 years, it is amazing to reflect how many positive changes have taken place and particularly the deep engagement and passionate interest of the many people who have participated in all aspects of our work. It is amazing to reflect how many positive changes have taken place and particularly the deep engagement and passionate interest of the many people who have participated in all aspects of our work.

In reading this plan, my team managing this wonderful park, will be pleased to work with those who wish to contribute their constructive thoughts and wishes to us.

SIMON RICHARDS

Richmond Park Manager
PART 1. CONTEXT

ECOLOGICAL
Geology and Soil
Hydrology and Drainage
Habitat
Species

MANAGEMENT
The Royal Parks Context
Park Management
Authority to Manage
The Royal Parks Charitable Object

PREFACE
The Royal Parks Landscape Documents
Structure of the Plan
Process, Guidance & Acknowledgements

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PART 2. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
PART 3. MANAGEMENT
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Implementation of the Management Plan
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TRP LANDSCAPE DOCUMENTS

TRP LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

‘Who’ are we... ‘why’ we manage the way we do

The Landscape Strategy is a public document which sets out The Royal Park’s (TRP) overarching ethos and principles regarding landscape management. It sets the parks within their London context and presents their importance.

PARK MANAGEMENT PLANS

‘What’ we will do... ‘what’ we want to do

The Management Plan is a 10 year plan which directs effective park management. The plan is strategic in nature setting out the 100 year vision for the parks and the broad objectives which will guide its management.

PARK OPERATIONS PLANS

‘What we deliver... ‘when’, ‘who’ and ‘how’

The Operations Plan is prepared every year as the working document for the management of the parks. It contains the parks annual Action Plan and Business Plan while it also records progress made in the previous year.
STRUCTURE OF THIS PLAN

PART 1 - CONTEXT

The Royal Parks view the park’s landscape as one which has been developed over countless years by natural processes and now incorporates consultation responses from Natural England and Historic England.

PART 2 - LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The park is recognised as an entity in its own right with its own character. In this part the park is broken down into landscape character areas. These character areas are a tool for understanding and subsequently helping to determine the management priorities for each distinctive area of the park.

PART 3 - OUR POLICIES

This part describes the main mechanisms for recording, monitoring and reviewing the delivery of the Management Plan and articulating policies for the park’s management as a whole.

PART 4 - IMPLEMENTATION

This part builds on the identification of opportunities and priorities set out in part 2. It brings these together to articulate policies for the park’s management as a whole.

GUIDANCE

The development of the Management Plan was guided by current best practice and by expertise within The Royal Parks.

The Richmond Management Plan has been prepared by The Royal Parks, namely:

Samantha Wilkinson - Assistant Park Manager
Simon Richards - Park Manager
Adam Curtis - Assistant Risk Manager
Alister Hayes - Assistant Head of Landscape
Max Rush - Photographer
Claudia Watts - Land Use Consultant
Richard Flenley - Consultant
Max Lankester - Richmond Park Historian

We would like to thank Daniel Hearsum for his contributions and the use of material from The Isokern Collection to this report.
PART 1
CONTEXT

The Royal Parks view the park’s landscape as one which has been developed over countless years by natural processes and layers of human interaction. In this part we bring together key information required to understand the shaping of the park we manage today.

OUR PARKS

1. KENSINGTON GARDENS
   “To protect and enhance Kensington Gardens’ rich landscape heritage, its royal associations, its connections with children, with wildlife and with the creative culture of the city.”

2. HYDE PARK
   “To balance the need for enjoyment of the historic landscape and meeting the demands of modern and sporting recreation and popular events. To respect the momentum of both and natural heritage, keep the horticulture and let a variety for a diverse and well protected wildlife.”

3. THE REGENT’S PARK
   “To conserve the historic patterned with its unique setting offering a broad range of opportunities for sport, well being and culture while enhancing the quality and diversity of wildlife habitats.”

4. ST JAMES’S PARK
   “To respect the historic heritage of the formal eighteenth century layout that characterises the entire park. Conserve the distinctive character of the park, providing for national ceremonial events and live in a green haven in the heart of London.”

5. BRIMPTON CEMETERY
   “To celebrate one of the great and most intact Garden Cemeteries of the mid-19th Century. To conserve its environment and build heritage while providing much needed facilities and improving public access.”

6. BUSHY PARK
   “To protect and conserve the historic landscape heritage, its royal associations, its connections with children, with wildlife and with the creative culture of the city.”

7. BROMPTON CEMETERY
   “To celebrate one of the great and most intact Garden Cemeteries of the mid-19th Century. To conserve its environment and build heritage while providing much needed facilities and improving public access.”

8. BLUNSHIPTON PARK
   “To protect and conserve the historic landscape heritage, its royal associations, its connections with children, with wildlife and with the creative culture of the city.”

9. GREENWICH PARK
   “To protect and conserve the historic landscape heritage, its royal associations, its connections with children, with wildlife and with the creative culture of the city.”

10. WE ALSO MANAGE:
    A. VICTORIA TOWER GARDENS
    B. THE LONGFORD RIVER

WE ALSO MANAGE:
A. VICTORIA TOWER GARDENS
B. THE LONGFORD RIVER
THE ROYAL PARKS CONTEXT

Richmond Park is the largest Royal Park covering an area of 25,360 hectares. It is situated in south-west London in the Borough of Richmond upon Thames.

The Royal Parks comprise 55 parks. The Green Park, Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park and The Regent’s Park with Primrose Hill is in inner London. Richmond Parks, Bushy Park and Greenwich Park are linked to historic royal river palaces along the Thames in outer London.

PARK MANAGEMENT

Park management for a big multifaceted site like Richmond Park is complex. It concerns the organisational structures of different authorities and systems it requires creating and allocating increasing scarce resources from a number of bodies with ever changing demands and expectations.

AUTHORITY TO MANAGE

The Royal Parks charity manages the parks on behalf of the Government for day to day management. They have been delegated to the Board of Trustees offering the Government. Powers for day to day management are required, then it is the role of Parliament to consider and that determines the parks management. If legislative changes approval/instruction and may require changes to the legislation and national level.

Other important contracts include the gate locking and toilet areas of the park, services and buildings maintenance. Routine Park Services Team, Ecology Team and Other Directorates are responsible for the maintenance of the hard landscape implemented to the highest quality and sensitivity. The various directorates provide technical and specialist skills closely together to ensure that any actions within the parks are implemented with the highest quality and safety.

The various directorates provide technical and specialist skills working closely together to ensure that any actions within the parks are implemented with the highest quality and safety. They play an important role in identifying projects and potential developments/needs. In the budgeting process, they are asked as required from internal Royal Parks funds and from external funding agencies.

RICHMOND PARK MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Park Manager is responsible for the overall strategic and operational management of the parks. They are responsible for managing stakeholder relationships, approving all commercial and non-commercial endeavors, including the selection and appointment of managing authority. They play an important role in identifying projects and potential developments/needs. In the budgeting process, they are asked as required from internal Royal Parks funds and from external funding agencies.

Assistance Park Managers: provide support for the Park Manager and are in regular direct communication with the maintenance contractors, pre-planning and adjusting programmes of work. They are involved in building relationships with stakeholders and working with volunteers. They oversee practical implementation of management projects, maintenance works and carry out inspections, quality checks and assess the service levels of the maintenance contractors.

Landscape & Tree Maintenance Contractors: Landscape and Tree Maintenance is undertaken by contractors closely together to ensure that any actions within the parks are implemented with the highest quality and safety.

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RESOURCES
Government funding for TRP over the last 25 years has seen the proportion of expenditure paid for by the Public Sector reduce from 80% in 1985 to 50% in 2010 with the remainder being earned to be spent managing, sustaining and expanding these resources. As a result of this change in funding, TRP have had to be creative in managing their resources, often using the park as a location and locating unit bases in the park or directly with Government.

In addition, TRP have developed partnerships with the Metropolitan Police in 2005 and at that time 19 police officers were employed at Roehampton Gate car park. The police officers employed by TRP hold both Richmond and Roehampton responsibilities. The police officers are employed by and under the control of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and work as part of a joint venture with TRP. The Police Officers are employed under the Royal Parks Regulations and are not considered as crime in terms of standard MPS statistics. There is now considered to be one borne by the charity.

There are a number of stakeholders who seek to exploit the Parks as a perceived solution to external needs and pressures. There are a number of stakeholder groups who represent their interest or sector of the community through a variety of means and arrangements. The formation of the Royal Parks Panel provides a forum for this consultation and is a key part of TRP’s stakeholder management strategy.

Main Challenges:
• The on-going pressures cause concerns shared by managers, visitors and staff dedicated to Richmond Park when the park received around 1 million visitors a year. Today there are 8 police officers dedicated to Richmond Park and the number of car park spaces and over 8 miles of roads used by commuters is over 400 and 300 respectively. The number of patrols needed to maintain TRP fall from 600 to 400 in the last 5 years. The MPS and TRP which might affect the weather park not only help keep visitors and employees on site can be critical in managing the number of patrols needed to maintain the park.

PRESSURES
Visitors to the park have increased 2.5 fold in the past 15 years and 4.5 fold in the past 25 years. The park is highly valued for the loneliness it provides for both nature and for the public. The park is the best place for the public to enjoy nature.

To effectively maintain parks that are self-funded the public needs to be charged to maintain TRP. With ever increasing visitor numbers, Park Managers need to proactively seek ways of communicating Park Regulations as well as actively find ways of communicating what the park will be for the next generations.

The on-going challenges can change dramatically from year to year based on many factors including, but not limited to, the weather and visitor numbers. The on-going pressures cause concerns shared by the public, staff dedicated to Richmond Park and frustration with limited resources could cause the issues to become divisive between different parties.

The key risks which need to be addressed so that negative impact is within acceptable limits are:
• The Park Management Team review risk as part of its annual business planning cycle.
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PUBLIC SECTOR
To work to retain at least the current levels of policing going forward the public service agreements must be aligned to the challenges of policing in the park.

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1. CONTEXT
2. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
3. OUR POLICIES
4. IMPLEMENTATION
5. LEASING AND CONCESSIONS
6. RESOURCES
7. PRESSURES
8. SAFETY AND SECURITY
9. BEST PRACTICE
10. CONCLUSIONS

1. CONTEXT

In Richmond are generally beyond the reach of land based activity and directly with Government.

To be able to respond effectively to single interest driven proposals so that negative impact is within acceptable limits is to be able to work to retain at least the current levels of policing going forward the public service agreements must be aligned to the challenges of policing in the park.

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The MPS and TRP which might affect the weather park not only help keep visitors and employees on site can be critical in managing the number of patrols needed to maintain the park.

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8. SAFETY AND SECURITY
9. BEST PRACTICE
10. CONCLUSIONS
Effective management of the park is increasingly reliant on having an up-to-date database to enable work programmes to be undertaken.

• Landscape maintenance data (primarily an inventory of land use and rates for scheduled work) is held in the ‘CONFIRM’ database.
• The ‘Arbortrack’ database is TRP’s arboricultural management system. The system allows tree data to be held electronically and linked to a mapping system which is compatible with geographical information systems (GIS).
• The Royal Parks works in partnership with Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL), to set up and manage a biological recording system which holds accurate and validated data on species and habitats and environmental information for all of the Royal Parks.
• The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) is a thorough resource and tool used for heritage assets within the park.

Until 2017, The Royal Parks was part of central government and its records were subject to the Public Records Acts. Because of this, most of the historical records of The Royal Parks are deposited at The National Archives in Kew and records created up to the time at which The Royal Parks became a charity, will remain subject to the Public Records Acts. All other physical records, including various photographs, maps and some artefacts, are held centrally at the Parks headquarters building in Hyde Park. Since 2004, The Royal Parks has been using an electronic records management system (EDRMS) to store and manage most of its archived records that have been created in electronic formats. These are managed in the same way as physical records.

The Hearsum Family Ltd, based in Pembroke Lodge, has accumulated a large collection of historic material related to the Royal Parks. In 2007 TRP in partnership with the Friends and Hearsum Family opened a small visitor centre at Pembroke Lodge.
**Richmond Park's Importance**

Richmond Park is a site of both national and international significance, listed as a National Nature Reserve (NNR) by Natural England. This section describes the key national, regional and local designations, policies and strategies which provide the framework for the management of Richmond Park.

**Designations and Designation**

Richmond Park is one of the 10 largest NNR’s in the country, which means the Park is protected at a national level. The Park has a variety of important habitats and species. It is an important site for conservation and is a protected species. If a plan or project which is not connected with or necessary for the management of the Park is proposed, an appropriate assessment must be carried out to determine whether it will have an adverse effect on the integrity of the SSSI. The operation can only be carried out with the consent of Natural England and the other NNR managing partners.

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**Designations and Designation**

Richmond Park is one of the 10 largest NNR’s in the country, which means the Park is protected at a national level. The Park has a variety of important habitats and species. It is an important site for conservation and is a protected species. If a plan or project which is not connected with or necessary for the management of the Park is proposed, an appropriate assessment must be carried out to determine whether it will have an adverse effect on the integrity of the SSSI. The operation can only be carried out with the consent of Natural England and the other NNR managing partners.

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'A keen frost and a grey hanging fog have numbed and silenced all life within the park. Not a sound trembles through the heavy air.'

EDWARD THOMAS
1878–1917
illustrates its relationship between design and function.

Historically appropriate continuing use of a place which
literature, art, music, film, scientific or technological discoveries.

Associative historical values are made through people
observable; it gains in value by depth and completeness.

understanding that comes from ‘reading’ the landscape that is
connected through a place to the present. Historical

The ways in which past people, events and aspects of life
Historic Value:

contained in the Richmond Park Historical Survey 1984.

A more detailed analysis of the history of Richmond Park is

PRE-1637

PRE-EMPARKMENT

The varied geology and undulating topography
have always influenced the area’s land use.

From at least 6000 BC onwards there has been
human occupation and management in the area,
primarily by prehistoric farmers within the
landscape changes since the park’s emparkment. Below
This section presents a visual timeline of prominent

CONTENTS

CONTEXT 2: LANDSCAPE CHARACTER 3: OUR POLICIES 4: IMPLEMENTATION

1: CONTEXT

1637

THE EMPIRKMENT

Charles I (1600-1649) envisaged Richmond
New Park, as it was called, introducing a new
sophisticated hunting concept from the continent,
known as the Royal Forest. This was a defined
enclosed tract of land within which a particularly
valued hunting ground was set aside with the
right of preserving certain wild animals for hunting.

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1649 - 1660

THE PARK UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH

After the execution of Charles I Act of
Parliament passed for the sake of all Crown land
except, among other buildings and fields, the Swan
park, near Richmond. A following Act gifted the
park to the Corporation of the City of London.

The varied geology and undulating topography
have always influenced the area’s land use.

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primarily by prehistoric farmers within the
landscape changes since the park’s emparkment. Below
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1660 - 1727

THE RESTORATION

The Park was returned to Charles II upon his
restoration to the throne in 1660. Like his father,
he used it as a hunting park although for some
years thereafter there was still not a strong royal
preference.

Some planting activities in this period focused
on Petersham Lodge creating the formal and
terraced garden depicted by Kip (c. 1710), but the
gardens appear to have lasted no later than 1750.
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The Rangership of the Earl of Bute, 1761-92, and then George III, 1792-1814, brought extensive repairs, additions of lodges and replanting of woodlands. During these periods the park was managed increasingly for the purpose of venison production and game preservation.

Under Viscount Sidmouth there was considerable change in the appearance of the park with the establishment of new plantations. The first new woods, planted in 1819 were Sheen Wood, Sheen Cross Wood and part of Spanker’s Hill, followed by the largest, Sidmouth Wood (1822-23). Over 30 years Viscount Sidmouth undertook a systematic programme of plantations covering 300 acres. The other aspects of the old royal hunting ground were disappearing as the park was transformed into a game preserve.

During the mid 19th century deer farming was the dominant activity in Richmond Park. The requirements of deer management and game preservation had in effect restricted public access to the park just at the time when an expanding urban population was demanding more access to parks and open spaces. By the mid of the 19th century it was clear that the provisions of the 1872 Royal Parks and Gardens Regulations Act had not been put into effect and in the face of rising public discontent, the continuation of the park as an exclusive game reserve was untenable.

Edward VII was pleased to command that steps be taken to render all parts of Richmond Park more accessible to the public than heretofore. With this object His Majesty has given directions that the preservation of game in the park shall be discontinued and that the woods hitherto closed shall be thrown open where possible without injury to the timber or without detriment to the preservation of the order in the park.

In the years before WWI there was increasing pressure on the park for other activities and demands for ‘public recreation’. Wildlife conservation had taken over from game preservation. During the war years considerable areas of the park were put to special uses. Nearly 100 acres near Sheen Gate were used for growing oats and potatoes while garden allotments were established in the north west corner.

During the inter-war years a new set of demands were made on the park, revolving around the increasing demand for public recreation. Parallel with the responses to these demands were changes in the status and importance attached to wildlife conservation and the management of the park. Both the deer herds and the wildlife of the park were now regarded as part of the character of the place and provided an essential ingredient to ‘public amenity and recreation’.
During WWII almost one third of Richmond Park, in the north east section, was under the plough (c250 hectares). Pen Ponds were drained in case they were used as landmarks by enemy aircraft and the deer herd was reduced to below 100. In the 1950's the Superintendent, Joseph Fisher began the creation of the woodland gardens in the Isabella Plantation and a significant amount of replanting of trees was carried out by George Thomson in the 1960's and 70's. New measures were taken to meet the visitor pressure with more and better facilities. 

**The Second World War and Recovery**

During the Second World War, Pembroke Lodge became the base for a military unit, the GHQ Liaison Regiment, known as 'Phantom Squad'. It undertook rigorous training in wireless communication and cipher, often in Richmond Park.

Richmond Park (including the golf course) was registered in October 1987 as a Grade 1 listed landscape on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, highlighting the park's exceptional historic value.

During this time detailed historic record mapping and tree and artefact surveys were carried out. In October 1987 hurricane force winds - The Great Storm - resulted in the loss of many hundreds of trees.

**National and International Designations to Present Day**

In 1992 Richmond Park was designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest giving it legal protection ensuring that the nationally important diverse deadwood beetle fauna, associated with the ancient trees found throughout the parkland was recognised.

The park was designated as a National Nature Reserve in 2000, for its habitats and in recognition of its importance as a recreational resource for the London area. In 2005 Richmond Park was designated as a Special Area of Conservation for its assemblage of invertebrates associated with dead and decaying wood.

During these years there was a focus on conservation and the refurbishment of Pembroke Lodge and its Gardens for public enjoyment as well as an HLF Lottery funded restoration and public access project of the Isabella Plantation.

Richmond Park emerges from its historical record as a place whose character is semi-natural, managed, arranged and, to some degree, designed - albeit with a strong response to and expression of nature. The challenge for the future is to maintain the park’s essential character with its managed deer herds, its ancient and successional trees, its extensive open ground and biodiversity, whilst responding to the reasonable demands and pressures of public access.
The locations of the bins are constantly reviewed. They are concentrated around Pembroke Lodge, gates and in car parks.

There are a number of litter bins present in the park, mostly in and around the gate gardens. Rustic benches are found elsewhere in the park, keeping with the informal and semi-natural character of the park. Road engineering

Due to its ageing and declining structural integrity and a lack of funding, the old brick wall has not been designed or engineered to accommodate the necessary traffic in the park.

The boundary wall is Grade II listed as it is of special architectural and historic interest. The boundary wall is 5 m (16'6") wide, running around most of the external perimeter of the park, the main function of which is to allow access to the outside of the boundary wall for inspection and repairs it is licensed for an annual fee to adjoining property owners who wish to use the land. The Landowners have a number of restrictions and property owners are not allowed to erect any buildings on the land or have any trees or hedges in their gardens. The landowners' management of the Freebord can significantly impact the direction of any park management. The landowners' management of the Freebord can significantly affect the setting of the park.

Main Challenges:

- Sponsored/Commemorative or Legacy furniture creates high maintenance challenges.
- Maintenance and vintage signage requires a great deal of work and budgeting has been difficult.
- The park has been programmed as required.
- Considerable work has been done recently to enhance the horse ride network, adding new route to the north of Gibbet Wood allowing landscape restoration to take place.
- The current condition of unsurfaced car parks leave much room for improvement and are a significant source of complaints.
- The lack of formal drainage, lateral support (kerbs) and substructure leads to the need for more frequent repairs.
- There is a growing backlog of maintenance requirements for the service paths and the road network as usage increases.
- There is a growing backlog of maintenance requirements for the road networks.
- Walking and cycling links to the wider London cycle network, as part of National Cycle Route 8.
- The traffic free cycle Quietway runs from Roehampton Gate creating connections within the park but also as a diversionary route to the north of Gibbet Wood was opened in 2008 enabling the permanent closure of the Broomfield Gate creating connections within the park but also as a diversionary route to the north. There are 12 km of riding tracks throughout the park. A horse ride network was opened in 1997 enabling the permanent closure of the Broomfield Gate creating connections within the park but also as a diversionary route to the north. There are 12 km of riding tracks throughout the park. A horse ride network was opened in 2008 enabling the permanent closure of the Broomfield Gate creating connections within the park but also as a diversionary route to the north.

The 12 km Tamsin Trail leisure path, opened in 1997, runs along the 5 m (16'6") wide, running around most of the external perimeter of the park, the main function of which is to allow access to the outside of the boundary wall for inspection and repairs it is licensed for an annual fee to adjoining property owners who wish to use the land. The Landowners have a number of restrictions and property owners are not allowed to erect any buildings on the land or have any trees or hedges in their gardens. The landowners' management of the Freebord can significantly affect the setting of the park.

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**Main Challenges:**

To identify the cultural value of known and unknown features within the park, and to provide useful income generation, with the impact on the landscape character of the park.

**Main Challenges:**

To carefully balance the management requirements of the park with the pressure of development, in the establishment of plans and strategies to achieve the following expectations linked to any potential sites for new artefacts.

**Main Challenges:**

To critically assess the impacts and carefully manage any changes to their setting in particular considering how such changes may reduce the cultural value of the assets.

**Significant Areas of the Park**

The Royal Parks are currently developing an Archaeological Management Strategy which seeks to identify the location and likely archaeological potential of the park and the relative value or importance of its measured assets. The assessment will establish the cultural value of protected designated and land designated heritage assets within the park, including both on and off contributions to that value made by the park and its user. The strategy also aims to establish the cultural value of protected assets to changes to their setting in particular considering how such changes may reduce the cultural value of the assets.

**Significant Areas of the Park**

With the support of English Heritage, in 1992 it provided a record of the most sensitive areas of Richmond Park.

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OUR VISION FOR RICHMOND PARK

'To protect, conserve and enhance the deer park's significant landscape; stewarding the balance between its wildlife, history and visitor enjoyment.'

THE ROYAL PARKS
Richmond Park Management Plan 2018 - 2028

"Any landscape is composed not only of what lies before our eyes but what lies within our heads."

MEINIG, D. & JACKSON, J
The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes
1979

"Landscape provides the context and consequence for all decisions. It's not enough to simply have a good landscape policy; this understanding must be fully integrated throughout all aspects of the plan and policies. Landscape is an essential part of a sustainable future and is strongly interrelated to all social, economic and environmental policies."

NATURAL ENGLAND

"Any landscape is composed not only of what lies before our eyes but what lies within our heads."

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NATURAL ENGLAND
Eccological Value:

The ecological value of Richmond Park is based on the understanding that these different living elements are found across the landscape, providing cultural, social (health and well-being) and economic benefits.

Richmond Park is nationally designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for its diverse deciduous woodland fauna associated with the ancient trees found throughout the parkland. The park supports the most extensive area of nationally important lowland heath and grassland in Greater London (Natural History Association, 1995). It is London’s largest notified nature conservation site, and is of international importance as a recreational resource, its geology, and to provide ‘outdoor laboratories’ for research.

Locally, the park offers opportunities for schools, specialist interest groups and visitors to experience wildlife at first hand and to learn more about nature conservation. The park is owned by the Greater London Authority (GLA) and managed by the Trust in partnership with the GLA.

Eccological Context

Richmond Park forms part of a network of green and blue spaces across London, linking landscapes and acting as stepping stones for the movement of wildlife. The park is also part of a series of parks and commons which extend along the Thames and its tributaries, and eventually reach the sea at Richmond. Richmond Park forms part of a network of green and blue spaces across London, linking landscapes and acting as stepping stones for the movement of wildlife. The park is also part of a series of parks and commons which extend along the Thames and its tributaries, and eventually reach the sea at Richmond.

Richmond Park is one of the biggest urban parks in the country and is an oasis of nature in the heart of south west London. It offers opportunities for research, learning and enjoyment for a wide range of people. It is home to a rich diversity of wildlife, including 242 species of birds, 30 species of mammals and 19 species of reptiles and amphibians. The park is also home to a number of rare and endangered species, including the stag beetle, which is found in the park’s meadows and grasslands.

GEOLOGY

The geological history of Richmond Park is complex and varies across the park. The oldest rocks are the London Clay Formation, which is the oldest part of the park and is made up of clay and siltstone. The London Clay Formation is underlain by the Thames series of terraces, which are the result of erosion by the River Thames. The terraces are made up of a series of gravel deposits, which were deposited by the River Thames as it eroded the London Clay Formation.

The Thames series of terraces are divided into four main series: the Black Park Gravel, the Pembroke Lodge, the Old River Terrace and the New River Terrace. The Black Park Gravel is the oldest series and is made up of gravel deposits. The Pembroke Lodge series is younger and is made up of gravel and sand deposits. The Old River Terrace series is the youngest and is made up of sand and gravel deposits. The New River Terrace series is the most recent and is made up of sand and gravel deposits.

The geology of Richmond Park is also influenced by the presence of the River Thames and its tributaries. The River Thames runs through the park and has shaped the landscape, with the Clapham Common area being the most flooded area. The river has also created a network of ponds and streams, which are home to a variety of fish and other aquatic life.

Soils

The soils of Richmond Park are mainly of low fertility and the resulting vegetation is characterised by a mosaic of grassland, woodland and open parkland. The soils are characterised by a fine sandy loam, which is the most common soil type across the park. The soils are also influenced by the presence of the River Thames and its tributaries, which have shaped the landscape and created a network of ponds and streams.

Main Challenges:

Because of the high value of the landscape, the results of ecological surveys are vulnerable to soil enrichment and the resulting impacts on the landscape. The park’s soils are mainly of low fertility and the resulting vegetation is characterised by a mosaic of grassland, woodland and open parkland. The soils are characterised by a fine sandy loam, which is the most common soil type across the park. The soils are also influenced by the presence of the River Thames and its tributaries, which have shaped the landscape and created a network of ponds and streams.

The high footfall can quickly lead to rapid erosion. This is particularly important in areas where the landscape is vulnerable to soil enrichment and the resulting impacts on the landscape. The park’s soils are mainly of low fertility and the resulting vegetation is characterised by a mosaic of grassland, woodland and open parkland. The soils are characterised by a fine sandy loam, which is the most common soil type across the park. The soils are also influenced by the presence of the River Thames and its tributaries, which have shaped the landscape and created a network of ponds and streams.

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A comprehensive drainage scheme was implemented between 1856 and 1861 covering at least 80% of the park's area, with only the larger woodland areas remaining undrained. The current condition of this man-made drainage network is poor and deteriorating, along small pockets of slug, dampened grass and wildlife; restorative measures to drain and boggy areas are desirable for wildlife but provide an excellent means of creating new areas and controlling the further spread of bracken which would descend conditions. The current condition of the water cohesion and it is desirable to maintain much loved water features with an improved 'natural' approach to 're-wet' the park, enhance water retention and habitat development and management.

HABITATS

The park can be described as broadleaf deciduous woodland, pasture and meadow. A condition assessment undertaken by Natural England (2010) concluded that the frequency of positive indicator species in the park and a grassland is relatively low and height is above the large rangy includes smaller, more natural communities. The WRG has developed a grassland management strategy which, as it is being implemented gradually will be an improvement of bracken to reduce dominance and sapropel WRG has targeted a long term goal of grassland over a number of years which has resulted in increases in both cover and frequency of positive plant indicator in addition to other species.

Grassland management is intended to balance the need to conserve and enhance grassland biodiversity, recreation and to meet the needs of the grazing, the park's large area of previously artificially improved grassland are cut annually and the grass is removed from the site to remove unwanted nutrients. Smaller cuts are cut annually for hay in order to promote growth of the grass to provide grazing for the deer they are a by-product in selecting the site bred in winter.

HYDROLOGY AND DRAINAGE

The present-day drainage pattern within the park is predominantly determined by topography, while the former surface drainage pattern is preserved as linear features such as ditches and banks. A comprehensive drainage scheme was implemented between 1856 and 1861 covering at least 80% of the park's area, with only the larger woodland areas remaining undrained. The current condition of this man-made drainage network is poor and deteriorating, along small pockets of slug, dampened grass and wildlife; restorative measures to drain and boggy areas are desirable for wildlife but provide an excellent means of creating new areas and controlling the further spread of bracken which would descend conditions. The current condition of the water cohesion and it is desirable to

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with the herbicide Asulox. There are two small stands of tormentil in a mosaic, particularly where bracken had been treated. It also occurred in the centre of the park close to Pen Ponds. It also occurred in Pen Ponds Valley with other smaller stands in the Flying Field, Flansham Field, Petersham Park, and Lambeth Dell. 

These are the species occurring on swards characterised by the abundance of perennial ryegrass but have a mixture of overall dog’s tooth violets distributed across the park, principally along road verges, paths, ditches and other fairly even land. These are typically very species-poor verges with perennial ryegrass overwhelmingly dominant. Other species are present but these include coarse sward dominated by tufted hair-grass accompanied by red fescue, common bent and Yorkshire fog. A number of herbs are also under-represented in these areas, particularly those with positive contributions to the qualities of the park and providing a valuable source of food for many birds and invertebrates. Native nectar and berry-bearing shrubs can be protected such that it does not threaten areas of open grassland. Some of these stands are within areas treated with the herbicide Asulox including within the Flying Field, Flansham Field and Farm Buildings. Petersham Park also has been treated with the herbicide Asulox including within the Flying Field, Squirrels’ Hill Wood and opposite the Pembroke Lodge car park in the 171ha and it appears throughout many of the woodlands. It is primarily associated with the sandy drift and clay loam soils, albeit within these areas it also waterlogged conditions and has highly elevated areas. 

The significant threats to acid grassland are the spread of bracken and herbicide spraying. Protection of Adder’s tongue fern and other fern species from further spread and density of bracken, therefore, needs to be considered such that it does not threaten areas of open grassland. Some of these stands are within areas treated with the herbicide Asulox including within the Flying Field, Flansham Field and Farm Buildings. Petersham Park also has been treated with the herbicide Asulox including within the Flying Field, Squirrels’ Hill Wood and opposite the Pembroke Lodge car park in the 171ha and it appears throughout many of the woodlands. It is primarily associated with the sandy drift and clay loam soils, although within these areas it also waterlogged conditions and has highly elevated areas. 

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The variety of habitats and landscape features where trees grow support a wide range of flora and fauna. Ancient and veteran trees, predominantly oak and new plantings of potentially Dutch Elm Disease-resistant pine, field maple, red oak and the ornamentals and exotics that are planted in the park.

The dominant species is English oak, followed by hawthorn, and these and other areas of the park provide a range of opportunities for wildlife. It is estimated there are around 120,000 trees in the park.

**TREES AND WOODLAND**

Forestry Commission guidance highlights the potential to create a diverse scrub/shrub layer in areas of lowophilous woodland and its replacement in places where natural regeneration is occurring. This includes sites such as Prince Charles’s Spinney, Storm Wood, and those near the south boundary line being planted with a mix of native and non-native species.

Other woodland blocks include the smaller Teck Wood planted in 1973 and surrounding areas of woods which are currently being managed as a mix of coppice and continuous cover to establish native shrub layers in the previous management plan period to establish native shrub layers in areas of open woodland. Trees are also being managed in these and other areas of the park to ensure continuity of habitat, and to identify potential areas for the regeneration of native shrub layers.

The targeted, large-scale removal of the non-native invasive species, natural regeneration and a shrub/scrub layer often of rhododendron is being maintained in Fenced/Enclosed Woodland areas. Fencing is being replaced in places where it is likely to be in place for many years.

There is an increasing need to treat trees in some parts of the park which are developing into veteran features as a result of damage without being very old although the older it is the more likely it is to have developed veteran features. In such cases, any remaining live wood and bark of woodland management is needed in the standing and thinning for further Amphibianides determinations.

Shelterbelts Planning

Shelterbelts and young trees in the park which act as a protective screen, both for the park and the outside world. This varies between the mixed-aged boundary plantings of fencing between Knight’s Gate and Cranbrook Hill in the park, the Sycamore plantation on the south oak trees, the Sycamore plantation on the south oak trees, and the need to maintain the shelterbelt to screen the park from the outside world. This varies between the mixed-aged boundary plantings of fencing between Knight’s Gate and Cranbrook Hill in the park, the Sycamore plantation on the south oak trees, and the need to maintain the shelterbelt to screen the park from the outside world.
is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age, size or condition. Richmond Park is home to a large population of both veteran and ancient trees.

The 2017 veteran tree survey recorded 1,163 veteran trees (not including hawthorn), 923 long and 143 dead trees. There are 1,111 oak, 1,101 holly, 493 ash, 201 beech, 159 maple and birch. The total includes 37 species of non-native poplar, which are primarily rare and unusual trees and are the result of planted Historical Sites of Special Educational Value in their own right.

Pollarding is an historic method of management where large, mature trees are kept alive the more decaying wood it will generate. Prolonging the life of a veteran tree and preventing the tree from re-sprouting is achieved by cutting and managing a limited number of branches. Over time a larger volume of branches will be removed in a cyclical pruning programme, which is led by the conservation management department. Pollarding helps ensure continuity of the veteran tree population. Pollarding is an important part of the park’s cultural and historic landscape.

Many of the veteran trees pre-date enclosure and are an important part of the park’s cultural and historic landscape. With their associated decay hollows and other features so valuable for biodiversity, pollarding kept the size of the crown small, the trees became animal fodder, firewood, fencing. Because these trees being originally treated as “working trees” – from its age, size or condition. Richmond Park has a population of over one thousand veteran trees in the park.

As important as conserving the existing veterans in the park is the sustainability of the population and the creation and provision of replacements. This is essential to provide a continuum of environmental biodiversity for the local landscape. Arboriculture management teams work to ensure that riparian woodland is a vital part of the park’s cultural and historic landscape.

Over the past two hundred years, as pollarding for the above purposes declined, many of the protected oak links have become large and heavy while growing from decayed and structurally compromised trunks. Management today requires skilled tree work involving specific techniques, including pollarding, shape retention, sapsuckers, pruning, trenching and collapse and encourage vigour. An equally important aspect of veteran tree management is their reuse from competition and overshadowing by adjacent younger more virginal trees. Care must be taken to carry out pollarding gradually to prevent damage to the tree and its biodiversity from sudden exposure and dessication.

In an increasingly busy park, where risk management continues to be an important part of the park’s cultural and historic landscape, it is estimated that most of the veteran trees are at risk from increasing visitor numbers resulting in compaction and seed damage. A small number of veteran trees are exhibiting the symptoms of Route One Decay in 2017.

Managing the balance between public safety and the long-term sustainability of the veteran tree population and its associated habitats.

Deadwood Habitat

Veteran trees, with their standing deadwood and associated fallen timber, provide a variety of habitats for biodiversity, supporting a wide range of flora and fauna. Woodland plants associate with the ancient trees include an estimated number of dead or decaying wood for at least part of their lifecycle.

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Managing the balance between public safety and the long-term sustainability of the veteran tree population and its associated habitats.
Management of the deadwood resource in the park involves both retention and removal strategies including the retention of the supply of deadwood and including the following:

- Sensitive management of veteran trees using specialist techniques including careful selection of access and removal routes and /or alternative planting placement using spades which is often necessary to enable the tree to be safely topped and removed. Alternatively, some species are less likely to fall due to over-crowding.

- Retention of aerial deadwood where risk management will not allow its safe removal. This can be managed through technical techniques rather than complete deadwood removal.

- Retention of standing deadwood that is “non-toxic” - the retention of the material's structural stability, reducing the height and spreading and issuing two-yearly reports on its condition.

- Retention of fallen deadwood in situ in large pieces close to active footpath networks.

Where veteran trees represent a risk safety, rather than removing or mortising them the tree can be felled or given a new increase management role in order to mitigate the risks.

- Sawmill: Timber for re-use by the Agency and specified local organisations, or processing of volumes of deadwood on site as habitat, the sawmill will be managed by the historically significant local company, Kilburn & Sons, in association with a group of veterans. Retention of standing deadwood in public areas by significantly reducing the amount of deadwood in the park and their varying conditions support a diverse range of invertebrates including the provision of feeding/substrate and over-wintering sites.

- Freshwater specialists were commissioned by TRP to monitor the quality of larger waterbodies across the estate. The data collected provided an understanding of the water chemistry and biological data. Over the last five years, the Tram Road and Ham Gate ponds have shown a significant increase in the diversity and abundance of invertebrates, as well as an increase in the range of fish species. The ponds continue to receive high levels of water quality due to the implemented catchment riparian and invertebrate treatments.

- The woodland of Richmond Park represents a significant area of woodland and wildlife habitat. While the priority for the SSSI is the retaining of standing non-native aquatic plants in Ham Dip Pond, Ham Gate Pond and Ham Pond. A proposal to widen the lower section of the Pen Ponds stream to create a backwater is being considered (subject to consent and funding). Following the end of the project, an important habitat for a range of aquatic species but would provide a wide range of invertebrates, fish and macrophytes which may be contaminated with OPM material, but this should be balanced with the risks of importing litter from elsewhere.

Risk Tree Management

Applies only to trees in the park urbanisation of The Royal Fox Tree Risk Management Strategy – the project’s registered clinical opinion of trees for risk management purposes. The frequency of inspection and amount of detail recorded for each tree is based on its risk category, the scale of the risk and its location. This is a risk based system which considers the potential for damage to people, structures, wildlife and the park environment. The system is designed to be flexible enough to respond to changing circumstances and to prioritize tree maintenance activities. The system is based on the risk assessment which is a systematic and structured process of identifying and analysing potential hazards and the associated events that could result in a particular event that is capable of causing death, injury or damage to the park or the community. The system is used to prioritize tree maintenance activities, including inspection, maintenance and removal of trees to minimize the risk of injury to people, damage to property, and loss of amenity. The system is based on a risk assessment matrix which is used to prioritize tree maintenance activities, including inspection, maintenance and removal of trees to minimize the risk of injury to people, damage to property, and loss of amenity.
The visitor experience and stimulate interest in wildlife-friendly features such as hedging, seasonal bedding and mixed borders. As part of standard management deer are culled to maintain a ratio of no more than two and a half deer per 10 hectares of land. This culling can be detected through a process of weighing, tagging or changing deer collars. Four rugby pitches remain near Steel Cross. Public and school children have access to these pitches to場合はフィールド for free. The next time the deer are very active and so vulnerable to being run over. Five of the 150 deer since the mid 1980s, when the policy was changed to allow foraging and roosting bats in London. A further survey carried out in 2017 showed small mammal populations rose as a result of bracken clearance. As a result deer are becoming increasingly socalised and no longer fearful of humans. Feeding and close contact for photography. As a result deer are...
It is widely acknowledged that Richmond Park supports a stronghold for the UK BAP priority species the double-line bee moth (Mythimna turca) and a protected species listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Richmond Park, alongside the nearby Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew, is of great importance for the survival of this species.

Stag Beetle

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bracken, boader and overgraze nature environment. Species with a high risk of predation and disturbance include deadwood that is likely to support the growth of insect pests and diseases. The pest and disease is an increasing and high priority because it has a significant and long-term impact on tree management in the park. It has the potential to impact the way people and animals use the park - the long-term landscape and biodiversity of the site.

OPM has been managed in Richmond Park through contract services, including woodpigeon shooting and cat-proof netting, and this has reduced the numbers of OPM found in the park. However, the costs of this approach are high and it is not effective in controlling the pest. The OPM is an increasing problem in Richmond Park where the caterpillars carry toxic hairs which can pose a significant risk to human and animal health from OPM arises as much from old and insufficient grazing pressure. Resources will be required to manage the pest are infestation in the park combined with high visitor numbers – many of these are new in the UK, so there is a need to have a robust and sustainable approach.

The pest and diseases listed below are the most prevalent in the midlands and south-east England. It is particularly veterans, following pruning works. Parakeets are particularly damaging to hornbeam, horse chestnut and other plants from the spread of pest and disease. Global traffic and high visitor numbers are particularly damaging to hornbeam, horse chestnut and other species.

Do not source trees from unknown suppliers.

Main Challenges
Crowns are a focus for researchers and conservationists across the country and have been for over a year and are important part of the diet of the deer herds. The pest and diseases given in the midlands and south-east England.

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Main Challenges

Ongoing resource requirement to monitor distribution and impact on tree management in the park. It has the potential to impact the way people and animals use the park - the long-term landscape and biodiversity of the site.

OPM has been managed in Richmond Park through contract services, including woodpigeon shooting and cat-proof netting, and this has reduced the numbers of OPM found in the park. However, the costs of this approach are high and it is not effective in controlling the pest. The OPM is an increasing problem in Richmond Park where the caterpillars carry toxic hairs which can pose a significant risk to human and animal health from OPM arises as much from old and insufficient grazing pressure. Resources will be required to manage the pest are infestation in the park combined with high visitor numbers – many of these are new in the UK, so there is a need to have a robust and sustainable approach.

The pest and diseases listed below are the most prevalent in the midlands and south-east England. It is particularly veterans, following pruning works. Parakeets are particularly damaging to hornbeam, horse chestnut and other species.

Do not source trees from unknown suppliers.

Main Challenges
Crowns are a focus for researchers and conservationists across the country and have been for over a year and are important part of the diet of the deer herds. The pest and diseases given in the midlands and south-east England.

Ongoing resource requirement to monitor distribution and impact on tree management in the park.
CLIMATE CHANGE
As Climate Change impacts are becoming more evident, urban parks play an increasingly critical role in adapting and mitigating TRP acknowledges the need to adopt sustainable systems to further improve air quality and temperature by creating cooling effects and reducing carbon emissions. Urban areas experience higher average temperatures because they absorb more heat, use more energy and have lower vegetation capacity. Urban Trees can help to reduce this effect and thus reduce the burden of heat stress. Heat waves are the result of prolonged periods of elevated temperatures. The overall contribution of urban parks to the reduction of peak temperatures is monetised through the value of avoiding premature death. Richmond Park also stores carbon dioxide in the growth of trees and organic matter in cooler peak temperatures, which is monetised through the value of cooling. The economic value of avoiding premature death is estimated by Doick & Hutchings (2013) who assume that all purchased timber from a sustainable source such as Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification. In turn, there is scope for TRP to apply for full FSC certification for the timber products arising from the woodland areas in the park. To date, Lower Sidmouth Wood at Richmond Park has achieved certification.

Main Challenges:
- Managing the lead time required to deliver planting schemes from design to completion.
- Biosecurity Policy and identifying suitable quarantine areas.
- Securing resources and carrying out the implementation of the Biosecurity Policy and ensuring the implementation of the Biosecurity Policy.
- Plants should be grown on in a strictly managed quarantine area for one growing season before being planted out in the park.

SUSTAINABILITY
In our approach to sustainability, TRP strives to balance economic, environmental and social factors in a way that improves the quality of life for the people who use the urban parks environment now and for future generations. TRP recognises that with increased population density, more pressure will be placed on our parks. We are actively aware that the relationship of Richmond Parks to the surrounding areas also raises wider sustainability issues, including increased traffic in and around the park, with a need for reconfiguration and investment in existing infrastructure including improved public transport links and a need to reduce the impacts of road traffic.

Since 2014, accreditation to the ISO Environmental Management standard, IS0 14001 has existed. TRP is striving to minimise and eliminate environmental impacts, both direct and indirect to Richmond Park, reducing our impact on natural resources such as water, land and biodiversity. As Climate Change impacts are becoming more evident, urban parks will play an increasing role in adaptation and mitigation. TRP acknowledges the need to adapt, existing infrastructure including improved public transport links and a need to reduce the impacts of road traffic.

Our 10-year Sustainability Strategy 2015-2025 has four fundamental pillars:

1. Ensure preservation and protection of our unique landscape;
2. Mitigate and adapt the impacts of climate change;
3. Provide environmental excellence and economically viable parks to the public;
4. Continue to improve well-being and education across all the communities we serve.

As an urban park, we play a significant role in providing a variety of benefits and values related to public health; the improvement in wellbeing, healthcare savings and business productivity.
1 see Richmond Park as integral to my well being. My husband and I walk often together and when my children are home from university they often come for a walk with the dog too. (especially if a bacon roll at Pen Ponds cafe is on offer!)’

\[\text{In terms of a complex phenomenon like landscape we need these multiple perspectives. We must be able to combine objective information with lived experience of human subjects. We need both the insiders and the outsiders. Both, in their own way, are experts.}\]

\[\text{We need both the empirical science with lived experience perspectives. We must be able to combine objective information from insiders and the outsiders. Both, in their own way, are experts.}\]

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In order to assess the impacts of dog walking in the park, a survey of local residents was conducted. The survey was distributed through the park and online, and respondents were asked to rate the impact of dogs on various aspects of the park, including wildlife, the landscape, and visitors. The results showed that the majority of respondents believed that dog walking had a negative impact on the park, with the most common concerns being the disturbance to wildlife and the destruction of vegetation.

This section describes the informal and organised social actions and interactions that occur within Richmond Park.

\[\text{Public value is associated with places that people perceive as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and emotional links with it.} \]

\[\text{Social value is associated with places that people perceive as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and emotional links with it.} \]

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Richmond Park receives approximately 5.5 million visitors every year (2014) - not including the millions who simply drive through the park. The visitor numbers have more than doubled since the 1995 survey. If this number continues to grow, it could have a severe impact on the facilities which have not changed in extent. The café at Ham Gate car park is in particular is in a half finished state which plays a significant role in the current level of visitor satisfaction. The toilet provision is seen as an essential park service by visitors and yet they are in poor condition. Wear and tear as a consequence of rising visitor numbers could severely threaten the park’s protected status, wildlife, historical, fire and safety and landscape characteristics.

The Ipsos MORI survey, commissioned by TRP in 2018, indicated that although the majority of visitors are from London, since 2006 the proportion of overseas and UK non-regular visitors has increased from 46% to 74% in 2018.

The Holly Lodge Centre organise occasional events during the year as well as running courses and holding activities.

The Holly Lodge Centre

An international clientele using the wedding venue.

The Centre consists of TRP staff and volunteers who meet quarterly to discuss a range of issues concerning the development of the park and enhance visitor experiences but provide the capacity of our contractors. These not only benefit the Royal Parks but also enable us to develop long-term relationships with other similar organisations – (excluding local authorities).

Richmond Park is not suitable for major events: most car parks (Pembroke Lodge, Robin Hood Gate, Roehampton, Kingston Gate, Sheen Gate, Petersham Gate (all with access for less able), and Ham Gate.

Main Challenges:

Due to increased visitor numbers and visitor expectations there are concerns that the scale of the park is severely outstripped by visitor demand. This is exacerbated by the ease of access to the park which makes it a convenient destination for leisure activities.

Other areas are concerned by a lack of powers which would allow the organisation to prevent inappropriate or commercial activities and facilities outside the park and the scale of the park is also inadequate to forestall disruptive activities. Existing landfill in central areas in London is contaminated when compared with other similar organisations – (excluding local authorities).

Failing to ensure payment services prove difficult to continue to be of high quality if visitor numbers continue to grow.

Most visitors (95%) do so for an average of 1 2 hours.

The percentage of visitors who particpated in the survey was 98% aged between 16-24, 23% aged 17-44, 15% aged 45-54, 14% aged 55-64, 14% aged 65-74, 13% aged 75+.

Visitors come to the park for a range of reasons. Around 32% come to walk, 26% come to cycle and 13% come to watch their dogs.

In the survey, 99% of respondents said they felt ‘Very Safe’ or ‘Quite Safe’ and 4% felt ‘Quite Safe’.

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Cycle Hire

Car parks

Car parks are managed free of charge across four free. 7000 car parks (Pembroke Lodge, Robin Hood Gate, Roehampton, Kingston Gate, Sheen Gate, Petersham Gate (all with access for less able), and Ham Gate.

Camping

Car parks

Car parks are managed free of charge across four free.

Bicycles can be hired from the seasonal Parkcycle concession at Pembroke Lodge car park, where users can hire a bike for a few hours and return it to the same place. No booking is required.

Cycling in the park

The tarmac and off road cycling facilities are open to all for non competitive fun.

The Richmond Park Wildlife Group

The Group consists of TRP staff, volunteers, commercial and political associates and partners who give support to the TRP biodiversity and landscape projects, carrying out historical park research and promoting the park as a place for conservation volunteers and occasional visiting corporate groups. TRP volunteers, delivering events, operating the Visitor Centre and other sub groups organise a weekly walk for amateur ornithologists. The sub group organises a weekly walk for amateur ornithologists.

The Tamsin Trail - shared pedestrian and cycle - 12km

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Volunteer Surveyors, wildlife surveyors, horticultural and conservation volunteers and occasional visiting corporate groups.

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The programme will be an opportunity to engage a broad events designed to explore the park’s history and highlight the Richmond Park will be playing host to a number of free relating to the First World War across the Royal Parks.

The Royal Parks secured nearly £2 million from the Heritage Lottery (HLF) and Big Lottery Funds Parks for People award. The Royal Palaces. Operation Centaur are highly valued for their by delivering projects for other organisations such as Historic Royal Palaces. They work across our other parks and reinforce their work as bracken control.

The Holly Lodge Centre is currently working with TRP in the Holly Lodge Complex.

TRP Survey

TRP was awarded a £100,000 grant by the Heritage Lottery Fund in 2017 to deliver a 20-month programme of activities relating to the First World War across the Royal Parks. Richmond Park will be playing host to a number of free events designed to explore the park’s history and highlight the First World War in conjunction with TRP produced a leaflet in 2017 that promoted the tag line ‘Tread Lightly in Richmond Park’. This leaflet was closely followed by a film called ‘Richmond Park National Nature Reserve’ presented by Sir David Attenborough.

There are a number of visitor behaviours experienced by increasing visitor numbers that are increasingly impacting on the park infrastructure, wildlife, habitats, and the enjoyment of the park by other visitors. These include, cyclists who do not make way for pedestrians, people who get too close and worry the deer dwelling who do not keep their dogs under control or on a lead when directed to and do not place it in the bins provided or take it home with them.

The most successful campaign that has influenced visitor behaviour positive actions has been TRP’s push for actions to weed dogs under control or on a lead when directed to and do not place it in the bins provided or take it home with them.

The programme will be an opportunity to engage a broad audience with the way the park has played a central role in national history and in people’s lives, both those living locally and from across the world. The programme also offers a chance to draw together and develop a working partnership between the Isabella Lodge Centre, the Richmond Collection, the Holly Lodge Centre, and the Friends of Richmond Park.

The legacy of this project will be the sharing of information and learning resources focused on Richmond Park in WW1, awareness, understanding, and celebrating the First World War across the Royal Parks.

The Friends are a network of community engagement activities which include leading guided walks, family events, specialist history and nature courses for members and carry out fund raising activities for the Richmond Park Trust. The Percey Lodge Visitor Centre since 2007, participate in practical conservation activities, write leaflets for public and support school and group-oriental sites. TRP acknowledges the Friends as one of the largest, most active and supportive Friends group in the country.

Main Challenges:

To ensure that statutory compliance issues such as safeguarding is delivered seamlessly.

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Views from and into Richmond Park are critical to the perception and character of the park. Some views within the park are unimpaired and unobstructed from one end to the other, while others are restricted by immediate conditions. Where views are obstructed, the traveller may not, unless otherwise indicated, be able to appreciate the extent or significance of the views that would be possible had unimpeded views existed.

Aesthetic value: the extent to which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Sensitivity to aesthetic value has little or no physical or social value change or develop. A full spectrum of sensory and cognitive perceptions and associations with its unique sense characteristics. Aesthetic value:

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Aesthetic context

The section describes the elements found within Richmond Park that people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from. It explores the aspects that lead visitors to form cognitive perceptions and associations with its unique sense characteristics. Aesthetic context

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risks in regards to hydrology and drainage. In heavy downpours and long wet periods there are increased

minimising restrictions on visitor access which are required to

To maintain the character of the park, whilst at the same time

tend to carry water on a seasonal basis.

about three kilometres. These valleys, an essential element in

London. Its varied geology and undulating topography has

resulted in a mosaic of habitats which include fragments of

ancient, ornamental and open and closed woodland, many

individual native oak and beech trees, stands of birch and

extensive areas of both dry and wet acid grassland, ponds and

and improved grasslands and gardens.

The park is managed by the Royal Parks Foundation and the

the highest point lies to the west near Pembroke Lodge, some 50 metres above sea level compared with about

10 metres in Sudbrook Park almost immediately below. On

To actively engage with planning officers and committees in the

enforce a clear policy for minimising light pollution on the park.

To be aware of changes to the surrounding built fabric and

Main Challenges:

enforce TRP policies for existing

on any proposed development within half a mile of the

park creating light spill.

on wildlife. Increasingly residential properties on the park

light pollution on the park.

To constantly monitor and enforce TRP policies for existing

An important development of a continuing theme in visitor

numbers who compromise the character and ambience of a

mannered areas within the Landscape Character sections of

this plan. Although very different in style, the standard of

Isabella Plantation, at 40 acres is the largest ornamental

A three year course which offers students the opportunity to

and acts as a draw for the public restaurant and functions

bedding and mixed borders containing ornamental shrubs

popular public restaurant and private functions business that

To support the park’s Royal Parks Apprentice scheme a three

plants are managed organically, with nature in mind and with native

in the height of azalea flowering in April/May and in October

Isabella Plantation. The plantation is classified as part of the

the Lodge with features such as a parterre, hedging, seasonal

The Park also has a three gate gardens at Kingston Gate,

profitable public restaurant and functions business that

For these reasons the park is often referred to as a ‘car free’

in particular extreme weather events such as flooding, high winds and extremes in

weather events such as flooding, high winds and extremes in

Increase resilience for climate change: in particular extreme

To support a more sustainable use of water

To initiate work with other gardens and collection holders on

To use new planting schemes within garden areas to directly

to gates and perimeter car parks to visit, with tree planted

The Park also has some 200,000 visitor admissions per year, which

support the garden team in delivering a range of tasks and

to gates and perimeter car parks to visit, with tree planted

is managed as a Site of Special Scientific interest (SSSI) and the gardens

The plantation is classified as part of the park’s designation

and herbs are removed to extend the seasons of interest.

and to make these areas appear more attractive within the

which include internationally important collections of

As well as many rare and unusual trees and shrubs.

The plantation is classified as part of the park’s designation

Arts and Crafts inspiration and is maintained by dedicated

its collection of floribunda and hybrid tea roses has been

and improved. Most recently the original rose garden with

At Pembroke Lodge Gardens and the Isabella Plantation the opportunity to

its own nursery which acts as a quarantine area for bought

and has improved gardens and grasslands.

and its Estates section which are responsible for grounds

Pembroke Lodge Garden and the Isabella Plantation are the

As well as many rare and unusual trees and shrubs.

The plantation is classified as part of the park’s designation

Another important development is the identification and addition of plants to the Isabella Plantation

including those with learning difficulties, the opportunity to

planting to mix a wider range of roses in with other shrubs

replaced with a more contemporary offer, which uses

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To support the park’s Royal Parks Apprentice scheme a three

plants are managed organically, with nature in mind and with native

in the height of azalea flowering in April/May and in October

Isabella Plantation. The plantation is classified as part of the park’s designation

as a Site of Special Scientific interest (SSSI) and the gardens

The plantation is classified as part of the park’s designation

As well as many rare and unusual trees and shrubs.

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Another important development is the identification and addition of plants to the Isabella Plantation

including those with learning difficulties, the opportunity to

planting to mix a wider range of roses in with other shrubs

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Sustaining a viable workforce – nurturing skills levels and experience against the continual increase in the cost of living and low wages offered within the horticultural industry. The introduction of the National Living wage has eroded pay living and low wages offered within the horticultural industry.

To continue to think creatively about the use of green space there are opportunities to improve the public offer: what visitor activity is/should be, enhancing visitor experience through improved horticulture. To find funding and resources to support volunteer opportunities within the park.

LAND USE

To foster links to secure more resources, to pilot and showcase new technologies, and to share research findings and good practice.

Main Challenges:

- To maintain partnerships with national and regional strategic agencies and organisations with complementary aims.
- To make and sustain partnerships with national and regional strategic agencies and organisations with complementary aims.
- To foster links to secure more resources, to pilot and showcase new technologies, and to share research findings and good practice.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

- Through careful management the park has retained the essence of an ancient deer park, making a valuable contribution to the surrounding environment. When first visited in 1844, Sir John Lavery remarked “I grew accustomed to wide horizons and to an unimpeded view of the sunset. I have never since been able to live happily without both”.

Thomson. Artists find interest in both the obvious aspects of the park setting including Sir Edwin Landseer, Sir John Lavery, David Attenborough, Ludwig Karl Koch to keen amateur photographers.

Notable artists who have captured images of the deer include Sir Edwin Landseer, Sir John Lavery, Thomas Roddewijk, Spencer Gore and James Lewis. White Lodge has been the home of the Royal Ballet School since 1955 where it provides dance and academic facilities and accommodation for students.

Richmond Park's 2,500 acres of open green space is a vital resource that benefits the health and well-being of people of all ages.

Richmond Park provides one of the largest green spaces within the London borough of Richmond upon Thames.

WELL-BEING

The introduction of the National Living wage has eroded pay living and low wages offered within the horticultural industry.

Finding ways of managing increasing visitor pressure and usage of greater size and volume with additional pressures for plant damage and plant drought.

To continue to think creatively about the use of green space there are opportunities to improve the public offer: what visitor activity is/should be, enhancing visitor experience through improved horticulture.

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Richmond Park provides one of the largest green spaces within the London borough of Richmond upon Thames.
The park is recognised as an entity in its own right with its own character. In part 2 the park is broken down into Landscape Character Areas. These character areas are a tool for understanding and subsequently helping to determine the management priorities for each distinctive area of the park.

**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RICHMOND PARK**

Richmond Park is an important and significant example of a Royal Deer Park. It exudes an unmistakable landscape character which is in great contrast to most other open spaces in the London area. This is largely due to it being emplaced and managed throughout the centuries principally as a deer park. Its large and relatively uninterrupted scale, its well-developed riders and rich ecological heritage of ancient trees, rough grassland textures and associated wildlife and a continuous history of public access and all elements which add to its unique character.

Richmond Park embodies the rich mosaic of a medieval deer park. Found within its boundary wall are grazing herds of deer, an ancient tree population with its browsed tree lines, rolling topography with its extensive grasslands and stands of bracken, waterbodies and boggy grounds as well as its buildings and artefacts.

Despite its ‘pre’ history as an agricultural landscape and extensive periods of cultivation, remnants of these activities have over time softened and fused into the ‘designed’ landscape, gardens/horticultural areas (such as Isabella Plantation and around the Lodges) which were driven by Royal associations and patronage.

Over 480 years of continuous, if locally interrupted, parkland and deer park management has resulted in a park character which is one of fluidity, informality and semi-naturalness. This has contributed to Richmond Park’s significance for nature today as it is recognised by its status as a European Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR) and its inclusion on the Nature Conservation Review (NCR) list, placing it amongst the top nature conservation sites in the country. It is also of international importance, since Britain possesses more and larger oak pasture woodland sites than any other country in Europe and as such Richmond Park is one of the premier sites for this habitat in Britain.

This statement of significance is the starting point for developing our policies and management principles which ensure that the significant values and elements of Richmond Park are restored, conserved, reinforced and/or new ones created.

**LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS**

We recognise that Richmond Park as an entity in its own right, its overall character exudes throughout the park landscape. On a finer grain the park contains an extraordinary wealth of natural, ecological and human elements that create a unique landscape Character Area which host particular identities, each with a unique sense of place.

In this section of the plan we have subdivided Richmond Park into Character Areas allowing us to identify and describe the unique combinations of values and elements which contribute to the variations in character of the park landscape.

Assessing the distinct Landscape Character Areas of the park helps us to identify and understand the management challenges of each particular area.
LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE

TRP understands that any landscape is formed by a unique set of natural processes and human interactions. By using historic England’s articulation of significance as a guide we have expanded the definition to create our own set of values that allow us to understand, interpret and devise a set of priorities that help us achieve a holistic approach to managing our extraordinary park landscapes.

These are our definitions of our possible actions:

- **Create**: to construct or form a new attribute within a place to strengthen a value, or to support a particular element.
- **Restore**: to return a place to a known earlier state, on the basis of compelling evidence, without conjecture.
- **Conserve**: the process of managing change to a significant place in its present form that still seeks to safeguard values, while recognising opportunities to modify or reinforce those values for present and future generations.

We set the Significance of an area against an assessment of its Character as a guide to highlight the appropriate management Actions for each Landscape Character Area.

We use a simple traffic light system to visually correlate each Character Areas significance and condition. This allows us to identify the most significant and critical areas as highly significant character areas in poor condition should be addressed as a priority where as all other areas of the landscape require a less immediate response.

In response to the Significance and therefore the sensitivity of Australian landscapes we refer to a Condition as a way to quickly identify the most significant and critical areas. We set the Condition as a tool to highlight the appropriate Actions and therefore the Sensitivity to reinforce those values.

With regard to component landscape elements TRP has published a wide range of surveys, maintenance and health and safety inspection regimes that help us to assess the condition of our landscape elements.

To quickly identify the most significant and critical areas we use a simple traffic light system to visually correlate each Character Areas significance and condition. This allows us to identify the most significant and critical areas and compare significance to condition. Significant areas of a high condition to low priority, whereas a character area of low significance in poor condition should be addressed as a priority.

We use a simple traffic light system to visually correlate each Character Areas significance and condition. This allows us to identify the most significant and critical areas.

Aesthetic Value:

Aesthetic value is based on the understanding that landscape is a component of all our landscapes and that people (which) tend to look at, enjoy and appreciate the landscape from a place. Aesthetic value is made through people identifying and connecting place with cultural heritage; which is observable and gains in value by completeness.

Ecological Value:

Ecological value is made through people understanding that biodiversity encompasses all the plants and animals that are present within a given place the habitat they need to survive, and the processes that operate in the natural environment in which they exist. For humans, biodiversity is our natural heritage and it is what we interact with and enjoy. Those larger scale, providing cultural, social, (health and well being) and economic benefits.

By using Historic England’s articulation of significance as guidance TRP understands that any landscape is formed by a unique set of natural processes and human interactions.

Historic Value:

Historic value is made through people understanding that historic value is evidential of the past in the form of tangible things that can be inspected. It is observable and gains in value by completeness.

Historic Value comes from ‘reading’ the landscape, to the present (tends to be illustrative or associative)... events and aspects of life can be connected through a place.

For present and future generations.

Biodiversity encompasses all the plants and animals that are present within a given place; the habitat they need to survive, and the processes that operate in the natural environment. In terms of overall landscape condition we refer to Natural England’s Landscape Character Analysis as a tool to highlight the appropriate Actions and therefore the Sensitivity to reinforce those values.

We use a simple traffic light system to visually correlate each Character Areas significance and condition. This allows us to identify the most significant and critical areas.

We refer to Natural England’s Landscape Character Analysis as a tool to highlight the appropriate Actions and therefore the Sensitivity to reinforce those values.
Exploring and understanding the landscape character of any area requires systematic investigation of the many different factors that have helped to create and influence that location. They include geology and landform, the natural attributes of soils and the vegetation associated with them, and both the historical and current influences of human land use and settlement.

The interactions between all these factors create the character of the landscape.
The Kingston Slopes lie west of the park road forming a corridor into the park. Boundary trees form the southwest continuation of the Pembroke Ridge/Ramsem Stream banks below to Kingston Gate.

There are generally well-wooded scarp slopes with open tracks of grassland, a mix of bracken and smaller clumps of bramble. The scarp slopes create opportunities for extensive westward views across the wooded landscape of the Thames Valley with the urban centres of Teddington, Twickenham, Feltham and Hounslow. From the top of the Kingston Slopes there are extensive views westwards from numerous vantage points.

Aesthetic Elements
The declining population of Horse Chestnuts detract from the park views and alternative replacements are needed.

Communal Elements
The Tamsin Trail requires on-going maintenance as it is intensively used by cyclists traveling between Pembroke Lodge and Kingston Gate along with those completing a loop of the park. It would benefit from the provision of appropriate signage to increase its capacity for wildlife.

Ecological Elements
We will explore opportunities to reduce surface wear and erosion in areas immediately south of Pembroke Lodge and the area immediately south of Petersham Lodge. We will work to enhance the acid grassland as the soil in the area currently has a pH level between 4.0-6.0 and a 0 on the phosphorus index.

Communal
Martin’s Oak is now fenced to keep visitors safe from potential branch failures and to protect the health of this important tree by preventing compaction of the root zone.

Historic
Ham Gate Lodge is the oldest gate lodge in the park and is in good condition. Ham Gate Lodge is in good condition.

Grade II listed (Entry Number:1263362).

Historic Elements
Ham Gate Lodge is in good condition.

Condition
Maintain and enhance the shelter belt to restrict light spill from adjacent properties.

We will explore opportunities to reduce surface wear and erosion in areas immediately south of Pembroke Lodge and the area immediately south of Petersham Lodge.

Aesthetic
The directional qualities of Horse Chestnuts derive from park views and alternative replacements are needed.

Restoration
The Kingston Slopes are a strong coherent character with opportunities to enhance biodiversity through habitat creation.

Aesthetic
The Tamsin Trail requires on-going maintenance as it is intensively used by cyclists traveling between Pembroke Lodge and Kingston Gate along with those completing a loop of the park.

Ecological
We will explore opportunities to reduce surface wear and erosion in areas immediately south of Pembroke Lodge and the area immediately south of Petersham Lodge.
The enclosure of Pembroke Lodge Gardens covers some 4.5ha, and extends along the crest of the Richmond Park’s westward facing escarpment commanding magnificent panoramic views across the Thames Valley.

Originally named as a Molecatcher’s Cottage, the residence became known as Hill Lodge and was subsequently renamed Pembroke Lodge after the Countess Elizabeth of Pembroke, who lived there until her death in 1831. The cottage itself was altered and extended under the direction of the famous architect Sir John Soane between 1788 and 1796.

In 1847, Queen Victoria granted tenure of the Lodge to Lord John Russell the Prime Minister at the time. During Russell’s stay, Pembroke Lodge became a hub of social activity with visitors from the worlds of politics and literature, including the Prince Consort, Palmerston, Gladstone, MacAulay, Thackeray, Dickens, Browning, Wordsworth, Tennyson and Lewis Caroll. Bertrand Russell, the famous philosopher, mathematician, writer, Nobel Laureate and grandson of Lord John Russell also lived there as a child.

Much of the garden’s layout seen today evolved under the direction of Lord John Russell during the period of 1846-78. At this time it was essentially a woodland garden with carpets of daffodils and bluebells and even then was noted for its old oak trees.

During World War II the Lodge was requisitioned by the RAF and used as headquarters for the Phantom Squadron, which included David Doel, actor, historian and novelist.

In the 1960s the Lodge was opened as a public tea room but in the late 1990s the Park’s then Head Gardener determined that the Lodge and its surroundings would benefit from a thorough garden renewal. Pembroke Lodge was purchased by The Royal Parks Foundation in 2004 and the Lodge was put in the hands of the Victorian Tower Ltd, a family business who restored the Lodge to its former glory and continues to work in partnership with TRP to ensure that Pembroke Lodge and its surroundings continue to provide a valuable visitor destination.

Today the gardens’ characteristic woodland areas with wonderful veteran trees are still present to the north and south of the Lodge. Over time formal additions have been made such as pathways, hedging, bedding and mixed borders containing ornamental shrubs and perennials, which have allowed for exceptional views including the protected view through to St Paul’s Cathedral from King Henry’s Mound and facilities such as tea rooms, adjacent car park and public conveniences. The Lodge has been expanded and refurbished to include facilities for private events, and is now an important wedding and functions business, generating income for TRP.

The Hearsum family continue to work in partnership with TRP to improve the Lodge and its surrounding area. Improvements have included re-landscaping on the main approach to Pembroke Lodge from the car park with the creation of a catering kiosk, the renovation of an existing toilet block to include accessible facilities, and the addition of a Visitor Centre staffed by volunteers. More recently TRP has also resurfaced and landscaped the southern section of the car park.

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A Royal Parks Guild apprentice masterclass workshop took place to help shape the Pembroke Lodge Site Analysis & Landscape Strategy. Over recent years the gardens have been updated and improved following many of the principles laid out in these documents. This has included path realignment and resurfacing; real-landscaping at Poet’s Corner and King Henry’s Mound; the addition of seats and heritage/secret locations; improvements to the Dell area and more recently the addition of a new Rose Garden. This phased improvement will continue with the aim of further improving the gardens and the visitor experience.
SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Value

Peribone Lodge is a Grade II listed Georgian mansion. At the north end of the gardens stands a picturesque burial chamber from the Bronze Age known as King Henry's Mound, an extraordinary viewpoint and landmark with a protected view to St Paul's Cathedral (listed in the London View Management Framework 2012).

A large collection of veteran trees are found on the North and South Lawns, a number of which pre-date the park's enclosure.

Ecological Value

The shelterbelt include a wide mix of exotic and native tree and shrub species that provide food and shelter for birds and for insects.

There has been a deliberate move to add and protect more meadow areas to the garden and increase the range of flowering plants over the seasons to diversify planting for the benefit of pollinators.

Aesthetic Value

The unique views out of the Lodge gardens will be protected view to St Paul’s Cathedral. (Listed in the London View Management Framework 2012).

CONDITION

Historic Features

The continued protection and celebration of the protected views from King Henry’s Mound is of great importance.

Peribone Lodge has been fully restored and the license is in place for determining an annual planned programme of building maintenance both internally and externally.

Ecological Features

All trees within Pembroke Lodge Gardens are maintained to a high standard.

Lawns have been enclosed with estate rail fencing in order to mitigate risk to the public and to improve tree health by reducing root compaction. Enclosure will also allow the total grass area to be managed more similarly as woodland meadow incorporating mowing and parking.

The new meadow areas of annual and perennial wildflowers at Dorset Corner highlight an opportunity for the garden to be used to promote and educate visitors about the benefits of wildlife friendly gardening.

Community Elements

As a very popular visitor attraction the Lodge and its garden provides free parking for the Lodge and Public catering facility.

Aesthetic Elements

The evocative setting of the Lodge and gardens provides a unique setting for weddings and events as well as a busy café open to the public.

Peribone Lodge currently houses the Hearsum Collection which has a diverse range of heritage material, with over 5,000 items relating to ‘The Royal Parks’. Pembroke Lodge currently houses the Hearsum Collection which has a diverse range of heritage material, with over 5,000 items relating to ‘The Royal Parks’.

REINFORCE

Pembroke Lodge’s North and South Lawns have been enclosed with estate rail fencing in order to mitigate risk to the public and reduce tree health by reducing root compaction. Enclosure will also allow the total grass area to be managed more similarly as woodland meadow incorporating mowing and parking.

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REMEMBER

A large collection of veteran trees are found on the North and South Lawns, a number of which pre-date the park’s enclosure.

High Priority

Continue with efforts to maintain and improve views from the north of the garden, with a particular focus on the setting of King Henry’s Mound.

Aesthetics

Peribone Lodge currently houses the Hearsum Collection which has a diverse range of heritage material, with over 5,000 items relating to ‘The Royal Parks’.

CONSERVE

Continue striving to achieve high horticultural standards in the upkeep and presentation of Pembroke Lodge gardens.

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the public outside of use for private events.

Continue with efforts to maintain and improve views from the north of the garden, with a particular focus on the setting of King Henry’s Mound.

Continue strengthening the dynamic nature of the gardens by continuing to implement the garden’s purpose as a public garden, restaurant and private functions business.

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COMMUNAL

As a very popular visitor attraction the Lodge and its garden is maintained to high standards.

Continue with the phased removal of Rhododendron ponticum.

Create a wide variety of roses in with other shrubs and herbaceous planting for a more contemporary offer, which uses traditional cottage garden and more modern naturalistic styles of planting to the wide range of roses in with other shrubs and herbaceous perennials to extend the garden seasons of interest.

The South Lawn garden has created additional outdoor space for weddings and private events and increased potential for income generation. It has also added attractive planting to the gardens and additional alight dining space for the public outside of use for private events.

The Park Management Team is constantly striving for the gardens to be of exemplar status and keen to progress planned improvements to the gardens as and when funds and resources allow.

Continue to promote opportunities for education of the public on wildlife friendly gardening.

High Priority

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PETERSHAM PARK

Petersham Park is an area of some 25ha lying below the Pembroke Terrace, some 500m north-west of Richmond Park. It was established at the behest of the Earl of Pembroke, Sir Henry Bulteel, in 1692, when he decided to replace the old village of Petersham with a new, more desirable estate.

The park was designed by Thomas Hare, a landscape architect, with the assistance of the influential garden writer and designer Arthur Rackham. It was laid out in a series of terraces, with a central avenue running from the park entrance to the house, and a series of smaller avenues on either side. The park was landscaped with a mixture of formal and natural elements, with a series of lakes and ponds, and a variety of trees and shrubs.

In the 18th century, the park was enlarged and developed further, with the addition of new avenues and the planting of a number of rare and exotic trees. Peterham Lodge was rebuilt in 1720, and the park was further expanded, with the addition of a new avenue and the planting of a number of rare and exotic trees.

In the 19th century, the park was again developed, with the addition of new avenues and the planting of a number of rare and exotic trees. Peterham Lodge was again rebuilt, and the park was further expanded, with the addition of a new avenue and the planting of a number of rare and exotic trees.

The park was again developed in the 20th century, with the addition of new avenues and the planting of a number of rare and exotic trees. Peterham Lodge was again rebuilt, and the park was further expanded, with the addition of a new avenue and the planting of a number of rare and exotic trees.

In the 21st century, the park is again being developed, with the addition of new avenues and the planting of a number of rare and exotic trees. Peterham Lodge is again being rebuilt, and the park is again being expanded, with the addition of a new avenue and the planting of a number of rare and exotic trees.

The park is now owned by the National Trust, and is open to the public for recreation and enjoyment.

CONDITION

Historic Elements
- The historic estate house of Pembroke Lodge is a Grade II* listed building, and is an important part of the park's historic character.
- The park's historic landscape features, including the terraces, avenues, and lakes, are also important.

Aesthetic Elements
- The park's natural and landscaped areas provide a range of aesthetic experiences, from the formal terraces and avenues to the more natural areas.
- The park's varied topography, with its series of terraces and hills, provides a range of scenic views.

Ecological Elements
- The park's diverse range of habitats, including grasslands, wetlands, and woodlands, provide a range of ecological experiences.
- The park's varied climate and topography, with its range of microclimates, provides a range of conditions for plants and animals.

CREATE
- Seek to create ‘viewing windows’ through the vegetation on the north section of the shelterbelt.

CONSERVE
- Ensure that the distinct formal parkland character of Petersham Park is retained and promoted.

RESTORE
- Create opportunities to diversify the tree species within the character area.

PETERSHAM PARK PRIORITIES

HISTORIC
- Preserve the historic estate house of Pembroke Lodge.
- Preserve the historic landscape features.

AESTHETIC
- Enhance the scenic views from the park.
- Enhance the aesthetic appeal of the various areas within the park.

ECOLOGICAL
- Enhance the ecological diversity of the park.
- Enhance the ecological value of the various areas within the park.

OVERALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION

Excellent
Good
Moderate
Poor

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Value
- Petersham Park is an important example of an early 18th century landscape garden, and is an important part of the history of landscape architecture in the UK.
- The park's historic landscape features, including the terraces, avenues, and lakes, are also important.

Aesthetic Value
- The park's natural and landscaped areas provide a range of aesthetic experiences, from the formal terraces and avenues to the more natural areas.
- The park's varied topography, with its series of terraces and hills, provides a range of scenic views.

Ecological Value
- The park's diverse range of habitats, including grasslands, wetlands, and woodlands, provide a range of ecological experiences.
- The park's varied climate and topography, with its range of microclimates, provides a range of conditions for plants and animals.

THAMES VALLEY

There is an important connection to the Thames Path and the west end of Pembroke Gardens. The park provides a good opportunity to enhance views of the river and of the Thames Valley.

Landscape Character

In 1834, Edward Jesse, a landscape architect, purchased Petersham Park. He was a well-known figure in the world of landscape architecture, and had a reputation for creating beautiful gardens and landscapes.

Edwards Jesse

The park was purchased by Edward Jesse in 1834, and he immediately set about creating a beautiful landscape garden. He was a well-known figure in the world of landscape architecture, and had a reputation for creating beautiful gardens and landscapes.

The park's landscape features were designed to echo the natural topography of the area, with a series of terraces and hills providing a range of scenic views. The park was also designed to be a place of relaxation, with a series of lakes and ponds providing a range of activities for visitors.

Today, Petersham Park is a popular place for recreation and enjoyment, with a range of facilities for visitors, including a playground, a refreshment kiosk, and a series of paths and trails.
The Conduit area is formed of a mosaic of habitats including grassland (brown, orange and grass tree line) and woodland (light grey valley at the heart of the area). It contains a series of gateways and arches, including one to the west of the area, with doors into the woods. The area is characterised by its steepness, with a mixture of grassland and woodland.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic Value**

The Conduit is a conduit, likely to be one of the conduits which supplied water to Richmond Palace. It is marked on the 1637 plan of Richmond. The conduits are marked on the plan of Richmond Park, with one marked as the White Conduit.

**Environment**

The area contains a series of ponds within the character area, which provide vital habitat for wetland flora and fauna.

**Condition**

Historic Field and Parish Boundary trees have been protected by timber fencing, and are regularly monitored.

**The Conduit Priorities**

**Historic Elements**

- Continue to maintain and monitor the condition of the conduit.
- Work closely with ‘Park Run’ to reduce the impact of weekly events.
- Support increasing biodiversity and maintaining water quality in the streams, waterbodies, and natural heritage areas.
- Continue to maintain the natural grassland habitat which provides vital nesting habitat for birds.

**Ecological Elements**

- Support increasing biodiversity and maintaining water quality in the streams, waterbodies, and natural heritage areas.
- Continue to maintain the natural grassland habitat which provides vital nesting habitat for birds.
- Continue to manage the fenced scrub while seeking ways to link them in order to extend and enhance the habitat for biodiversity.

**Communal Elements**

- Richmond Park supports the considerate use of the park for small and informal sporting events, such as ‘Park Run’.
- Continue monitoring Bishops Pond and work to improve water quality.

**Aesthetic Elements**

- There are important views North East towards central and north London from Sawyers Hill, the highest point on the northern edge of the park.
- Continue to maintain and enhance the dense boundary screening.

**OVERALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION: GOOD**

A contained landscape to the northern edge of the park offering undulating topography with sheltered valley rising towards open higher ground.
The Bog is named after the gate which is sited on the north-western edge of the park. A large area of this character area was for many years very poorly drained, and was in effect a bog. It was not drained until 1855. For a few years the gate was known as Queen's Gate as it was created in 1736 for Queen Caroline, who would use her private right of way across East Sheen Common (north of the gate) to approach the Queen’s Ride on her way from Richmond Lodge to White Lodge. Caroline died in 1737, and some time later the gate acquired its current name.

The area is characterised by open grassland species, notably Festuca ovina, Lathyrus nissolia and Spergularia rubra as well as large groupings of ant hills. The Bog has poor drainage and boasts open views from higher ground to the east and beyond the park.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic Value**

Sheen Wood was planted in 1819 and continues to dominate the northern boundary.

Records of Bog Gate date from 1736 when Queen Caroline was issued with a licence to make a road across Sheen Common to a new gate into the park. The gate remained private until 1894 when it was opened as a response to public pressure.

Teck Plantation was planted in 1905 and remains a fenced woodland to the eastern edge of the character area adjacent to Bog Gate.

**Ecological Value**

There is distinct boundary planting along the northern boundary wall. It is a very linear ecological corridor which presents a strong textural contrast with the grassland.

Teck Plantation contains a number of trees that fell in the 1987 storm and are regenerating as ‘phoenix’ trees.

**Communal Value**

There is a distinct informal path network within the Bog Gate area and is heavily used by dog walkers who enjoy the opportunity to allow dogs to exercise freely in this area.

**Aesthetic Value**

There is a distinct feature red oak (Quercus rubra) which is framed between Sheen Wood and Two Storm Wood.

The Bog Gate area has a distinct dialogue with spaces outside the park, including Richmond Cemetery and East Sheen Common.

**CONDITION**

**Historic Elements**

Bog Plantation requires minimal intervention. However, continued work is required to protect the boundary wall and the drains that pass through it.

Teck Plantation should be managed with the privacy of the neighbouring properties in mind.

**Ecological Elements**

We will work to protect, enhance and where possible increase the existing acid grassland in this character area.

Work to remove Rhododendron ponticum from Teck Plantation whilst conserving the valuable ‘phoenix’ trees.

**Communal Elements**

Increasing usage results in more ‘desire’ lines being created across the park. This reduces continuity of habitat and in time degrade grassland leading to erosion and compaction. The Bog is heavily used by dog walkers.

**Aesthetic Elements**

The Bog provides a sense of space and open sky valued by city dwellers. However, this space is compromised at times by the noise and visual intrusion of air traffic passing by on the approach to Heathrow airport.

**THE BOG PRIORITIES**

- High Priority
- Medium Priority
- Low Priority

**RESTORE**

Work to enhance and extend the acid grassland habitat where possible within the character area.

**CREATE**

Explore potential for re-wetting areas seeking to encourage the storing and slow releasing of surface water run-off.

Explore possibilities of allowing and encouraging watercourses within the area.

Work to enhance and diversify the shelterbelt along the park boundary.

**CONSERVE**

Maintain the Bog and Teck Plantation as no access areas.

Work to minimise the impact of air traffic.

**THE BOG**

5

**THE BOG PRIORITIES**
SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Value

The boundary wall is an exceptional and visible element which forms the northern edge of the character area. It is a constant reminder and evidential connection to the park's emparkment and long history.

Evidence of a field boundary, which pre-dates the park's enclosure, exists as an important tangible historical landmark.

The historic and cultural significance Shrew Ash once stood here, it was believed to have curative properties.

Sheen Wood, planted in 1819, is an open woodland located to the western edge of Sheen Plain adjacent Sheen car park.

Ecological Value

Acid grassland communities occur in this character area and the presence of ant hills is considered indicative of a lack of disturbance since many years.

There is a grouping of black poplars, Populus nigra, which is the rarest native timber tree in Britain.

Communal Value

Sheen Gate car park is an important access point into the park.

Aesthetic Value

There is a feeling of openness in Sheen Plain enhanced by extensive views across the park and out towards Roehampton.

Sheen Plain

Sheen Plain is essentially the northern perimeter between Sheen Gate and the Beverley Brook, bounded by the Richmond to Roehampton Road to the south, but showing the contrasts of the dry gravelly plateau to the north of Holly Lodge, and the “bog” to the north west. The area contains several important tree belts and clumps including Sheen Cross Wood planted in 1819. It also includes Adam’s Pond excavated in 1754 and desilted 10 years ago.

Sheen Plain is an area of particular archaeological significance with the sites of the former 148 Farm with walls marking the lines of ancient hedgerows, and the medieval treelaw of the Village Way.

CONDITION

Historic Elements

Sheen Wood requires constant monitoring as it has high levels of Acute Oak Decline.

The boundary wall is in a favourable condition. However we will continue to protect and monitor the health of the shelter belt.

A modern replacement of the Shrew Ash has been planted to echo this historically significant tree.

Ecological Elements

We will review the continued need for hay cutting within the improved grassland areas to reduce the fertility of the ground.

Ant hills are present but often not flourishing due to human trampling and disturbance.

This is a hotspot for Acute Oak Decline, especially within Sheen Wood.

The condition of Sheen Gate car park is poor and will be resurfaced when funds permit.

Communal Elements

The constant use of informal path networks, produced by desire lines, has led to a great disturbance of the character area's biodiversity elements and increased pH levels of the grassland areas due to dog fouling.

Visitors are able to sail model boats on Adam’s Pond.

Aesthetic Elements

Maintain the sense of openness, regularly review to assess any encroachment or disturbance to views.

The condition of the fencing that encloses Adam’s Pond is deteriorating and requires permanent replacement.

OVERALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION: MODERATE

A large scale wood-pasture landscape which incorporates elements that require attention.

SHEEN PLAIN PRIORITIES

HISTORIC

RESTORE

Carry out an assessment of the area, soil quality tests to review hay making as a management method.

CONSERVE

Continue to review and monitor the views out across Roehampton.

AESTHETIC

Continue to monitor and review the views out across Roehampton.

ECOLOGICAL

Ensure that the sense of openness, distinct to Sheen Plain is retained.

COMMUNAL

Seek to install a permanent fence to protect the western end of Adam’s Pond.

Maintain Sheen Gate car park’s accessibility. Seek to resurface when funds permit.

High Priority

Medium Priority

Low Priority

 HIGH

MEDIUM

LOW
SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Value
The Beverley Brook lies from the north to the east near the Thames, and is one of the Thames Catchment’s key ‘Beaver’s Streams’. Its banks were straightened in the early 20th century, and some sections have been newly constructed to re-naturalise its flow.

The Beverley Plain used to form part of the boundaries between the Parishes of North Woolwich and Ham.

The Beverley Brook is one of south London’s five tributary boundary rivers.

Ecological Value
The Beverley Brook is of local importance to the Thames. However, its source is now a sewage treatment plant and the Brook suffers from urban catchment run-off.

Recent efforts to boost its value for biodiversity, particularly for fish and bat populations (such as kingfisher and heron) are improving water quality and show the potential the river has.

The Beverley Brook is one of five London’s five tributary boundary rivers.

Common Value
The north section of the Beverley Plain is intensely used as a car park.

The Brook’s willow pollards delineate and create a buffer zone along the vital links.

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Aesthetic Value
The Beverley Plain is the narrow, mostly open flood plain area on the west bank of the Beverley Brook, punctuated by Killcat Wood and running south from Roehampton Gate and Robin Hood car park.

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Aesthetic Elements
Robin Hood car park and toilets are located to the south of the Beverley Brook Walk.

There are great opportunities for creating off-channel water features.

Communal Elements
The existing cafe was envisaged to be a temporary facility with enhancements the Plain can become more visually appealing.

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There are great opportunities for creating off-channel water features.
The Ladderstile Belt runs from Kingston Gate to Robin Hood Gate. It is a relatively narrow band of well wooded ground mainly at plateau level, with a valley down to Kingston Gate, and one at Broomfield Hill that descends into the Beverley Plain at Robin Hood Gate.

Ladderstile Gate was one of the six original gates installed when the park wall was completed in 1637. It had a gate and a step ladder which was called a ‘ladder stile’; it retained the name ‘ladderstile’ since it was the last gate to lose its stile around 1884.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic Value**
Kingston Gate Lodge dates from 1906 replacing an earlier building shown on Roque’s Plan of 1741/5.

**Ecological Value**

The wooded nature of the belt is dominated by oak and pine with bracken and grass understorey.

**Communal Value**

The enclosed Kingston Gate Playground, located adjacent to Kingston Gate car park, is well used by families.

**Aesthetic Value**

The Ladderstile Belt is a narrow linear undulating landscape. There are distinct desire lines; the Tamsin Trail and a horse ride, which follow the topography and allow visitors to have a sense of progression through the cathedral-like column of pine trees.

**CONDITION**

**Historic Elements**
The area’s name alone tells us something about the history of the park and provides opportunities to develop the history and interpretation which would inform visitors about the historic confrontations which revolved around public access to the park.

- Continue to monitor and conserve the integrity of the hillfort remains.
- Continue to maintain and diversify the boundary screening to reduce overlooking and light spill from outside the park.

**Ecological Elements**

- Continue measures to monitor and manage bramble cover across Dark Hill.

**Communal Elements**

- The location of the playground, adjacent to the busy Kingston car park, is not ideal and is under review.
- A reassessment of access to the car park at Kingston Gate should be carried out to enhance its value to park visitors.

**Aesthetic Elements**

- Maintain the views out towards Roehampton and the views in to Spanker’s Hill.
- Light spill along the boundary detracts from landscape character and impacts negatively on species that depend on darkness.

**OVERALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION:**

- **Good**: A coherent dense pine woodland which has tightly framed linear corridors giving a clear sense of place.
Broomfield Plain is an undulating area which wraps around the south side of the Isabella Plantation and up to the crestline of Broomfield Hill.

It forms the springline for the Isabella stream. Richardson’s plan of 1771 shows this area as Black Heath and on maps of 1843 and 1851 it is shown as Broom Hill. There are two theories as to the derivation of the area’s current name: (i) Broom (Cytisus scoparius) used to grow here or (ii) it used to be called Bloomfield because of the variety of spring flowers which used to appear here.

There were already several trees in this area, but Prince Charles’s Spinney was re-planted in 1951, when Prince Charles was three years old.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic Value**

Broom Wood, declared its name from there being a gibbet at one time on this area. It is possible the gibbet was left to mark the route of the main road from London to Portsmouth. A gibbet consisted of a wooden or metal frame in which to display the corpse of someone who had been hanged or beheaded.

The site of Prince Charles’s Spinney has continuously been wooded on most, if not all, historic maps.

**Ecological Value**

To the north of the area there is the Prince Charles’s Spinney, which is enclosed, and Gibbet Wood which is open. Throughout the parkland landscape there are significant veteran oak, field maple, sweet chestnut and ash trees.

**Climatic Value**

Broomfield Plain is mostly used as a thoroughfare with desire lines made by visitors who walk between the car parks and Ladderstile Belt to the Isabella Plantation.

The area forms part of the well used walking ‘Circuit of Isabella’ which rings the Isabella Plantation.

**Aesthetic Value**

Broomfield Plain is an area of rolling open parkland which is used as a transitional space by visitors. There is a strong contrast between its expanses of grassland and dense woodland.

**CONDITION**

**Historic Elements**

There is a need for continual monitoring and sensitive management of the veteran trees within Gibbet Wood and Prince Charles’s Spinney.

**Ecological Elements**

The structure of Prince Charles’s Spinney could be improved.

**Communal Elements**

Throughout the parkland landscape there are significant veteran oak, field maple, sweet chestnut and ash trees.

**Aesthetic Elements**

Broomfield Plain is an area of rolling open parkland which is used as a transitional space by visitors. There is a strong contrast between its expanses of grassland and dense woodland.
Dann’s Valley follows a defining linear geological fault that creates a distinct character area. Strong deer browsed clumps of beech provide seasonal leaf colour and dark shade. The understorey is heavily dominated by bracken that contributes to feelings of remoteness and containment within the valley.

To the west of Dann’s Valley the ground drops away and its geology is exposed through slumping and erosion on the scarp slope.

The area to the south of Thatched House Lodge contains a plateau, known as the Camp Site, where the former WWII military camp was located and was subsequently used as athletes accommodation for the 1948 Olympics, prior to its removal in the late 1950s.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic Value**

High Wood has the highest population of veteran trees within Richmond Park. It dates from pre-1637 with later additions and has been an important part of the park’s ecosystem.

A WWII military camp site was located on the plateau around Dann’s Valley.

A circular mound with a diameter of 10 metres and a height of up to 1 metre is located on the western side of the camp with a post position in 1915/1918 to mark the top of the slope.

**Ecological Value**

The topographical and geological feature of the fault line, which forms the centre of the Dann’s Valley defines and determines its ecological character.

Dann’s Pond first appears on maps of 1754; it is named after Alfred Dann, a Gamekeeper in the 1870s. There is a presence of great crested newts which breed in Dann’s Pond and hibernate in the surrounding woodland.

Dark Hill has a significant collection of veteran trees and is impacted by visitor footfall coming into the park from Kingston Gate.

**Communal Value**

Most of the area is hidden and its relative quietness is valued by regular local visitors, however the plateau is known for informal picnics and gatherings as it is easily accessible from Kingston Gate car park.

**Aesthetic Value**

Dann’s Valley has distinct undulations and there are numerous gravel pits within the area which are physical remnants of the past land use of the park.

**CONDITION**

**Historic Elements**

We will continue the monitoring and sensitive management of the veteran trees within High Wood and on Dann’s Hill.

The remains of the WWII military camp should be conserved.

**Ecological Elements**

Bracken rolling has been occurring to contain bracken and an assessment on whether more should be done should be completed.

There is a need to strengthen and enhance the ecological attributes of Dann’s Valley as a wildlife corridor.

Dann’s Pond is in its final phase of management to improve its condition and aesthetic character.

The mire contains rare liverworts.

**Communal Elements**

The poor structure of the Sugar Maple Plantation (Acer saccharum) group needs to be addressed to reinforce the original design intent and enhance the impact of the feature.

**Aesthetic Elements**

The area is heavily dominated by bracken which helps to reinforce its remoteness and less traversed character.

There are distant views north west to the gilded temple Gurdwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha in Southall. There are also wide views to the west from the top of the scarp immediately north of Thatched House Lodge future tree planting needs to be planned in such a way to conserve the views.

**OVERALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION:**

**Good**

An undulating, in places steeply undulating topography with interlinking small scale valley and woodland landscapes.

**DANN’S VALLEY PRIORITIES**

**HISTORIC**

Continue the monitoring and sensitive management of the veteran trees within the area.

Complete the restructuring of vegetation in the Dann’s Pond enclosure.

**ECOLOGICAL**

Take steps to protect the physical remains of the WWII Camp Site and consider interpreting its history.

**COMMUNAL**

Enhance existing footpaths and create new paths to link the campsite to the main visitor facilities.

**AESTHETIC**

Seek to enhance watercourses and waterbodies throughout this area for biodiversity and water attenuation.

**CREATE**

Seek to enhance watercourses and waterbodies throughout this area for biodiversity and water attenuation.

**REINFORCE**

Complete the restructuring of vegetation in the Dann’s Pond enclosure.

Seek to maintain and enhance the Canadian sugar maple plantation’s structure and form.

**CONSERVE**

Seek to enhance watercourses and waterbodies throughout this area for biodiversity and water attenuation.

Ensure future tree planting strategy does not compromise the views from this area.

**RESTORE**

Seek to enhance watercourses and waterbodies throughout this area for biodiversity and water attenuation.
**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic Value**

White Ash Lodge is a Grade II listed building which first appears on plans in 1754 and is one of the oldest buildings in the park.

Ham Cross Plantation was planted in 1829 by Viscount Sidmouth who was the Deputy Ranger of the park at the time. Ham Cross Plantation is an important refuge for the deer population.

**Ecological Value**

White Ash Pond first appears on maps in 1861. It was one of nine new ponds constructed in the mid-19th century as watering places for deer and cattle.

The waterways and ditches which transverse the area are being managed to provide ephemeral and diverse wetland habitats.

Young oak pollards that were planted in 2002 are being maintained.

**Communal Value**

Middle Road is closed to vehicular traffic making it highly valued by riders, walkers and cyclists. It is heavily used by cyclists at peak commuter times and is the access road to the Isabella Plantation car park.

**Aesthetic Value**

Due to the wet conditions and deep ditches within Ham Cross Plantation visitors tend to observe deer from the fringes of the wood. It is popular with photographers and inquisitive visitors who make their way off Middle Path.

**CONDITION**

**Historic Elements**

White Ash Lodge is in very good condition, last refurbished in 2016. Recent additional buildings negatively impact on the setting of the Lodge, as seen from the south.

**Ecological Elements**

We will work to protect, enhance and where possible increase the existing grassland in this character area.

There has been a loss of trees within Ham Cross Plantation from Acute Oak Decline and elsewhere from horse chestnut bleeding canker.

Bracken control will continue to be undertaken in this area by rolling and spraying along the roadsides to increase visibility and control bracken spread.

**Communal Elements**

Middle Path, the closed road through the area, has had safety and signage improvements to enhance access for cyclists and walkers and the path’s relationship with the adjoining horse ride.

**Aesthetic Elements**

Due to the wet conditions and deep ditches within Ham Cross Plantation visitors tend to observe deer from the fringes of the wood.

Ham Cross is characterised by Ham Cross Plantation at its southern end, an open oak woodland with a bracken dominated damp understorey. To the north the area opens out into a parkland landscape with clusters of mature trees leading up to White Ash Lodge enclosure.

The wooded area are used as a nursery for the deer herd and is home to flocks of birds particularly wood pigeons and crows.

The area encloses the western boundary of Pond Slade and creates an effective filter to the visual intrusion of traffic.

Ham Cross Plantation is an important refuge for the deer population.

There has been a loss of trees within Ham Cross Plantation from Acute Oak Decline and elsewhere from horse chestnut bleeding canker.

Bracken control will continue to be undertaken in this area by rolling and spraying along the roadsides to increase visibility and control bracken spread.

Middle Path, the closed road through the area, has had safety and signage improvements to enhance access for cyclists and walkers and the path’s relationship with the adjoining horse ride.

This area suffers from little visual intrusion with Ham Cross Plantation acting as an effective buffer to road traffic.

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Sidmouth Wood is part of the regular programme of preventing the view being encroached.

Aesthetic Value

The nearly 180 degree views from Sawyers Hill allows visitors to see distant views across Brentford, Harrow, Hampstead, and Wimbledon Common as well as the panoramic view between King Henry’s Mound and St Paul’s Cathedral.

Ecological Value

Sidmouth Wood provides preferential feeding and maternity sites for bats. Brown Long Eared bats favour the birch in this area.

Nesting birds, such as buzzard and hobby and other visitors use the woodland as roosting areas for bats. Brown Long Eared bats favour the birch in this area.

In the area opposite Pembroke Lodge car park - Sidmouth Fields - there is presence of ridge and furrow that reveal the park’s historic land use.

Rhododendron ponticum

We will continue the work being carried out to clear Rhododendron ponticum and diversify the woodland age structure.

We will work to protect enhance and where possible increase the existing solid woodgerd in this character area.

Sidmouth Wood is a bat maternity area and the protection and conservation is important. There is also a need to enhance the habitat corridor between Sidmouth Wood Triangle and Queen’s Ride as bats and other species use this link to navigate the park.

Conservation Value

The walk which encircles Sidmouth Wood is very popular and is susceptible to erosion, the path networks must be maintained to reduce risk for visitors.

Due to its proximity to Pembroke Lodge car park, Sidmouth Field is very popular for family picnics and viewing the deer, which frequently congregates here.

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COMMUNAL ELEMENTS

A large scale closed canopy plantation with a single aged structure with opportunities for habitat enhancement.

Overall Landscape Condition

MODERATE

A large scale closed canopy plantation with a single aged structure with opportunities for habitat enhancement.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Value

A meadow is located just within Sidmouth Wood to the east of Sawyers Hill and the road between Richmond Gate and Kingston Gate.

From 1813 until his death in 1844 Henry Addington, who was ennobled in 1805 as Viscount Sidmouth, was the Deputy Ranger of the park. He occupied White Lodge from as early as 1802, having become Prime Minister in 1801. He enclosed and planted many of the plantations which exist today but is famously linked to Sidmouth Wood.

Sidmouth Wood was laid out, enclosed and planted in 1819 (extended 1830), it was planted to incorporate the vista line from King Henry’s Mound to St Paul’s and the Driftway.

From 1813 until his death in 1844 Henry Addington, who was ennobled in 1805 as Viscount Sidmouth, was the Deputy Ranger of the park. He occupied White Lodge from as early as 1802, having become Prime Minister in 1801. He enclosed and planted many of the plantations which exist today but is famously linked to Sidmouth Wood.

Sidmouth Wood was laid out, enclosed and planted in 1819 (extended 1830), it was planted to incorporate the vista line from King Henry’s Mound to St Paul’s and the Driftway.

Aesthetic Value

A notion of a visual corridor which allows the uninterrupted view between King Henry’s Mound and St Paul’s Cathedral is shown on maps dating from 1754. This visual corridor is of great importance not only locally, but nationally.

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Aesthetic Elements

The Way Gates (St Pauls Tercentenary gates) were installed in 2011 to celebrate 300 years of the St Paul’s vista from King Henry’s Mound.

Due to its proximity to Pembroke Lodge car park, Sidmouth Field is very popular for family picnics and viewing the deer, which frequently congregates here.

Conservation Value

The walk which encircles Sidmouth Wood is very popular and is susceptible to erosion, the path networks must be maintained to reduce risk for visitors.

Due to its proximity to Pembroke Lodge car park, Sidmouth Field is very popular for family picnics and viewing the deer, which frequently congregates here.

Conservation Value

The walk which encircles Sidmouth Wood is very popular and is susceptible to erosion, the path networks must be maintained to reduce risk for visitors.

Due to its proximity to Pembroke Lodge car park, Sidmouth Field is very popular for family picnics and viewing the deer, which frequently congregates here.
The Flying Field forms the largest expanse of open gently sloping and level ground within the park, it not only incorporates the Flying Field but also Crown Field and the rugby pitches. It was cultivated during WWII and during earlier times. The Field is crossed by straight drainage channels leading east to the Beverley Brook (marked by occasional willow trees along the banks). The open ground provides views across the park to the woodlands on the slopes of Duchess Wood on one side and Barn Wood and Two Storm Wood on the other. The towers of the Alton Estate dominate the skyline beyond the park boundary.

The open ground continues to be used for sporting activities although these have been limited in recent years. The biodiversity of the grassland is poor having been ‘improved’ to increase grassland productivity for the deer as well as for sports with fertiliser up to the 1980’s. Hay cutting has been used to reduce the fertility of the grassland in recent years and Crown Field is home to the largest population of skylark in the park.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Value
The continued occasional use of the polo field contributes to the long history of polo being played in Richmond Park.

Ecological Value
Crown Field is recognised to have a particular value to skylark within the park. The conservation of the skylark habitat is important in the area and measures will continue to be taken to minimise visitor impact.

Commercial Value
Rugby is played on the polo field and the Flying Field is the only area where the flying of model airplanes, drones and kites is allowed.

Aesthetic Value
The Flying Field is the most expansive area within Richmond Park with an unmistakable sense of openness and long views across gently sloping slopes that are unique to this part of the park.

CONDITION

Historic Elements
The formal sporting activities of rugby and polo have long been associated with this area. Demand for these activities will be kept under review; it is anticipated that provision will remain at current levels.

Ecological Elements
Grassed recovery will be prioritised in this area and bracken will be kept under control. Efforts will continue to enhance the recovery of the acid grassland. We will assess the current status of the grasslands to inform future management practices.

Communal Elements
Walkers desire lines leading through to Pen Ponds will be monitored and when erosion or habitat degradation is evident, action will be taken to divert users.

The high numbers of visitors in this easily accessible area can cause issues between the grazing deer and dog walkers. We will continue to promote considerate behaviour around deer and use positive enforcement where necessary to protect them.

The recently introduced Volunteer Community Ranger trial service will support future engagement.

Aesthetic Elements
The feeling of openness and the expanse of the fields are valued by visitors. These open prospects will be maintained as well as views out of the park to the east.

FLYING FIELD PRIORITIES

REINFORCE

Historic

High Priority

Low Priority

ECOLOGICAL

Low

MEDIUM

AESTHETIC

MEDIUM

COMMUNAL

MEDIUM

The Flying Field forms the largest expanse of open gently sloping and level ground within the park and is not only incorporated in the Flying Field but also Crown Field and the rugby pitches. It was cultivated during WWII and during earlier times. The Field is crossed by straight drainage channels leading east to the Beverley Brook (marked by occasional willow trees along the banks). The open ground provides views across the park to the woodlands on the slopes of Duchess Wood on one side and Barn Wood and Two Storm Wood on the other. The towers of the Alton Estate dominate the skyline beyond the park boundary.
Spankers Hill is crowned by the Palladian villa known as White Lodge which, viewed from the road, is dominated by dense bracken. Its slopes, encircled by the wooded Duchess Wood and Spankers Hill Wood, feature beyond the park boundary, expansive views of the golf course, Roehampton and the prominent towers of the Alton Estate. From the top of the hill there is an extensive view westward across Pen Ponds, reminiscent of a wild landscape with mature trees, bracken and glimpses of open water.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic Value**
There is a significant view to the east facade of White Lodge.

**Ecological Value**
The area is heavily covered by bracken and enclosed by mature open woodlands with important veteran trees creating an important area for deer refuge.

**Communal Value**
It is one of the quietest and least busy areas within the park but is used by dog walkers and offers peace and tranquillity to visitors.

**Aesthetic Value**
The plateau at the top of the hill provides extensive views of the golf course, Roehampton and the prominent towers of the Alton Estate.

**CONDITION**

**Historic Elements**
Work with the Royal Ballet School to reduce the visual impact of vehicles parked in front of the White Lodge.

**Ecological Elements**
There is a need to continue controlling bracken by rolling. Continue to cut and mulch the bracken for use within the Isabella Plantation.

**Communal Elements**
The condition of the horse ride that crosses this area would benefit from improvement.

**Aesthetic Elements**
Maintain the character by retaining views from and into the park.

**SPANKERS HILL PRIORITIES**

**HISTORIC**
High Priority
Medium Priority
Low Priority

**COMMUNAL**
High Priority
Medium Priority
Low Priority

**AESTHETIC**
High Priority
Medium Priority
Low Priority

**ECOLOGICAL**
High Priority
Medium Priority
Low Priority

**OVERALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION:**
GOOD

A sloped landscape with views out of the park which is dominated by dense bracken.
### Significance

#### Historic Value

Sparkers Hill Wood is dominated by oaks but was likely embellished with exotic species due to its proximity to the Lodge. Its southern perimeter is lit up with pine trees. The woodland's name, much like its character, is alluring and its origin is unknown.

The mature woodland cloaks the steep shoulder of Spankers Hill forming a backdrop to the gentle slopes of Spankers Field. Spankers Hill Wood contains many unique mature specimens of trees such as London plane, sequoia and cedar. Their grouping, along with the wood's proximity to White Lodge, suggests that part at least was planted as ornamental woodland to be viewed from the Lodge.

#### Ecological Value

Due to the proximity and assembly of the woods from the car parks at Pen Ponds and Robin Hood Gate there is a high risk of contamination of the woodland with evidence of tree clumping and den building.

The concentration of sweet chestnuts on the north eastern side of the wood are in poor condition and subject to regular monitoring and tree work intervention. Acute oak decline is also present in the wood.

#### Aesthetic Value

The ornamental trees provide a distinct dimension to the woodland character.

#### Historically

The historic parish boundary lines can be traced in this area and would benefit from interpretation and celebration.

#### Ecologically

Extensive clearance of Rhododendron ponticum has taken place with partial cover remaining which limits the biodiversity of the woodland understory.

#### Communal

There is a popular walk along the Southern perimeter of the woods that begins at the Pen Ponds car park. The large veteran cedar will continue to be fenced off to provide protection and reduce compaction.

#### Aesthetically

Maintain and enhance the exotic trees.

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### Spankers Hill Wood Priorities

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**CONSERVE**

Continue minimal intervention and management of the area.

**EXPLORE**

Explore interpretation of past land uses e.g. Hartleton Farm and parish boundaries.

**RESTORE**

Continue the removal of **Rhododendron ponticum** and allow natural regeneration of native understorey.

**CREATE**

Look to create additional enclosures where dead wood can be stacked to decay undisturbed.

---

**OverALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION: GOOD**

A distinct mature mixed woodland on sloping ground.
SPANKERS FIELD

16

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Value
No significant evidence.

Ecological Value
Established scrub enclosures have been planted around Spanker’s Wood which have added diversity to the woodland structure.

The southern perimeter of the area is lined with significant veteran trees.

Commercial Value
Due to the distinct topography the field is used by the public for picnics and kite flying.

Aesthetic Value
There are expansive views out over the adjacent Wimbledon Common, its windmill and across Roehampton.

CONDITION

Historic Elements
No significant elements.

Ecological Elements
An annual crop of grass is removed in order to lower nutrient levels created by past sewage sludge treatment of this area.

We will assess the current status of the grasslands to inform future management practices.

More structure is required at the woodland edge.

Additional scrub enclosures can be located along the perimeter of Spanker’s Wood.

Communal Elements
There is the opportunity to increase habitat for biodiversity through the creation of interesting woodland edge backdrops.

Aesthetic Elements
Maintain the vast skyscape and views out of the park across a wooded landscape.

SPANKERS FIELD PRIORITIES

HISTORIC

COMMUNAL

AESTHETIC

ECOLOGICAL

CONSERVE

Work to enhance the woodland edges and scrub interfaces with the grassland areas.

Continue to review and where possible add native scrub enclosures.

OVERALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION:
GOOD

A sweeping curved topography of expansive grassland cover with vistas beyond the park with a strong periphery line of parkland trees.
The Mire contains a patchwork of marshland and rough textured grassland that is dominated by dense stands of bracken. The area has an open aspect and is bounded by the Isabella Mire, Prince Charles’s Spinney, Tercentenary Plantation and Gibbet Woods to the south and the Pen Ponds Plantation and refuge area to the north. There are views out from a concave slope along a strong axial view east between Spankers Wood, Prince Charles’s Spinney and Gibbet Woods. This provides the opportunity to appreciate the relationship between the park, the sky and distant tree line.

At the centre there is an area of open woodland pasture with bracken understorey adjacent to a significant expanse of lowland acid grassland.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic Value**

Tercentenary Plantation was enclosed and planted in 1937, mostly with beech trees, to commemorate the Coronation of George VI, and the 300th anniversary of the enclosure of the park by Charles I. George VI planted the 100th tree - an oak.

**Ecological Value**

Due to wet ground conditions there is low visitor footfall which has allowed this area to evolve into a significant area of wetland habitat. At the same time the dense stands of bracken are important to the deer population especially during the birthing season. The Pen Ponds Plantation is recognised as a vital deer refuge area.

**Communal Value**

There are quiet long distance dog walking and horse riding routes that traverse this area.

**Aesthetic Value**

Tercentenary Plantation stands as a prominent landscape feature within the bracken dominated area. Due to the topography of the Mire there are a number of different experiences within its landscape that are joined by distinctive recurring eastward views.

**CONDITION**

**Historic Elements**

The Tercentenary Plantation is in generally good condition and we will continue to monitor its structure and form.

**Ecological Elements**

There is potential to enhance the condition of existing lowland acid grassland through bracken control and grassland restoration.

**Communal Elements**

The horse ride which transects this character has recently been restored and drainage problems were successfully resolved.

**Aesthetic Elements**

Ensure distinctive tree planting is retained to reinforce woodland pasture effect between the small plantations.

**THE MIRE PRIORITIES**

**Histric**

- Continue bracken control, specifically throughout the grassland mosaic
- Continue the character of bracken-dominated areas within the Tercentenary Plantation and the Pen Ponds Plantation

**Ecological**

- Work to enhance the marshland habitats for biodiversity
- Continue the character of bracken-dominated areas throughout the Pen Ponds Plantation

**Communal**

- Maintain the new and improved open ditches and promote water retention to create opportunities for water attenuation in other areas
- Continue to enhance the character of bracken and other vegetation

**Aesthetic**

- Continue bracken control specifically throughout the grassland mosaic
- Continue the character of bracken-dominated areas within the Tercentenary Plantation and the Pen Ponds Plantation
- Work to enhance the marshland habitats for biodiversity

**OVERALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION:**

GOOD

A dynamic landscape comprising of extensive mosaic of ephemeral marsh, dense bracken and low lying acid grassland habitats. It is generally less disturbed by human activity and with some areas of tree pasture.

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**OVERALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION:**

GOOD

A dynamic landscape comprising of extensive mosaic of ephemeral marsh, dense bracken and low lying acid grassland habitats. It is generally less disturbed by human activity and with some areas of tree pasture.
Located in the central southern section of Richmond Park, the Isabella Plantation is a winding woodland area originally enclosed and fenced with length in the 18th and 19th centuries, with the site of the woodland garden can be traced back to initiatives by Joseph D'Ewes in the 18th century, to supply timber to the Royal Parks. The gardens were first opened to the public in 1939 and are divided into the forest, the woodland, the cultivated garden, the ponds and ditches, and the wildflower meadows. The Plantation has a varied and important collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, many of which are rarely seen in public gardens.

Isabella Plantation organizes a varied and important collection of ornamental trees and shrubs dominated by the genus Rhododendron. Many of the trees and shrubs are native to their internationally important plant collection is similar in quality to other prestigious British woodland gardens including Savill Garden, Anglesey Abbey, Wakehurst Place, and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

The Plantation contains more than 3,000 tree species and cultivars. However, native canopy trees should remain dominant to maintain the appropriate levels of shade under which the ornamental garden and wildlife are sustained. The perimeter and shelterbelt areas are planted with native species and shrubs, such as Rhododendron ponticum, to locate missing Wilson’s. Propagation and identification. Wherever possible exploit existing and new connections and find new ways to deliver more for less. New tree planting aims to provide a spectacular display of autumn foliage.

The communities around the park have built strong emotional links with this garden since the Plantation was established. Public engagement projects have revealed that there are communities living here and a very strong local interest in the Plantation. The ponds and ditches within the Plantation are abound with nectar and berry bearing trees and shrubs to provide food and shelter for birds, bats and invertebrates. Ponds and streams are planted with native aquatic and water-side plants.

Native plants are commonly grown alongside exotics, but the Plantation has a varied and important collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, many of which are rarely seen in public gardens.


**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE**

**Heritage Value**

The “Wilson 50” is a selection of 50 evergreen Kurume azaleas, many of which are unique and rare, evergreen Kurume azaleas flower with bluebells and primroses. It’s peak period for colour is between late April and early May when evergreen Kurume azaleas flower with Isabella and May flowers emerging alongside in ponds and streams. It has a varied and important collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, many of which are rarely seen in public gardens.

The Plantation contains more than 3,000 Rhododendrons which include over 50 different species and about 120 known hybrids many of which are old cultivars. It also has a large collection of Camellia which includes many old Camellia japonica cultivars, some Camellia x williamsii in fringes and shelterbelt areas to provide valuable habitat, in fringe and shelterbelt areas to provide valuable habitat, the ponds and ditches within the Plantation.

**Ecological Value**

Isabella Plantation is part of Richmond Park’s conservation designation as a SSSI; the site is managed very much with nature in mind and the gardens are run on organic principles. Native plants are commonly grown alongside exotics, but the Plantation has a varied and important collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, many of which are rarely seen in public gardens.

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**Aesthetic Value**

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**ISABELLA PLANTATION PRIORITIES**

- Review current pruning regimes to ensure that areas of the Plantation do not become overgrown.
- Improve levels of shade under which the ornamental garden and wildlife are sustained.
- Select areas of the Plantation cleared of Rhododendron ponticum to locate missing Wilson’s.
- Wherever possible exploit existing and new connections and find new ways to deliver more for less.
- New tree planting aims to provide a spectacular display of autumn foliage.
The project delivered a range of physical access improvements. These improvements included new surfacing and railings of the Pegs Pond disabled user’s car park; a new fully accessible toilet block; a new fully accessible entrance facilities; a new fully accessible minibus; new accessible paths; and a range of new interpretative signage along with improved seating, waymarking and signage.

Aesthetic Elements

The removal of Rhododendron ponticum has provided an opportunity to open up the plantation to create areas of lawn, glades and has introduced new views within the Plantation. Additional lawns have added further structural and visual diversity to the Plantation and also help reduce visitor impact on previously limited open space.

Rhododendron ponticum removal has allowed planting of more native and exotics trees and shrubs within the Plantation. There has been a deliberate effort to extend the range of native and unusual trees and shrubs to extend the garden range of seasonal interest adding plants that provide autumn colour, winter fruit and flower and late summer interest. The work undertaken above has set the scene for public enjoyment for the next fifty years.

Review the existing Isabella Plantation Conservation Management Plan on a 5 year cycle.

Continue to promote opportunities for and education of the public on wildlife friendly gardening.

Continue to support the education and development of horticultural apprentices and staff.

Hold regular talks and guided tours on the conservation management and also extend and reed beds, a nationally scarce and priority habitat for London, were added. Funding also allowed for the installation of a non-mains reliant irrigation system which requires water from the parks natural supply at the Peg's Pond.

Funding was provided for a new fully accessible toilet block at the Pegs Pond Gate entrance to the Plantation that was completed in August 2014. The building is energy efficient and has been built using sustainable materials. No flush, low water flush toilets and large underground tanks provide a low carbon solution to waste emptying. Power is provided by a trickle charge of electricity that charges a bank of batteries, providing power for lighting and a solar heated boiler that creates heat for hot water.

Aesthetic Elements

Funding allowed ST to establish a range of community focused initiatives; these initiatives are an important legacy of the project. These include regular garden volunteering opportunities for able bodied groups and a group consisting mainly of young adults with learning disabilities making the transition from adolescence into adulthood.

Aesthetic Elements

The Isabella Plantation is a 40 acre woodland garden set within a Victorian woodland plantation planted in the 1830’s.

During the recent refurbishment, the Plantation’s ponds and streams were opened up to allow light in stream channels and water was held back to create a diversity of habitats. The Plantation’s 3 ponds were tied under the Pegs Pond was also extended and rectified both on safety and priority habitat for frogs were added. Funding also allowed for the installation of a rain water harvesting system which harvests water from the parks natural supply at the Peg’s Pond.

Communal Elements

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Pond Slade consists of an open landscape bowl characterised by tussocky wet grassland; drainage channels fall gently northwards to Pen Ponds. An almost complete backdrop of woodland hugs the skyline encircling this open bowl creating a coherent and contained landscape with a sense of tranquility and serenity.

Queen Elizabeth Plantation is located to the northern end of the area. Middle Road runs along its southern edge which is closed to vehicular traffic and provides access to the Isabella Plantation, allowing quiet oversight from passing cyclists, riders and walkers at a distance.

A distinctive clump of veteran trees marks the way north towards Pen Ponds. The distinctive glazing stems of the heathers of the Pen Ponds Plantation give a hint of the watery landscape beyond.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Value
Queen Elizabeth Plantation was planted in 1947.

Ecological Value
The area is characterised by its mosaic of habitats including purple moor-grass, rush pasture and bracken expanses. Long and short eared owls have been recorded hunting in the area.

Pond Slade is one of the most intensive rutting areas and so is highly significant to the deer population.

Pond Slade is one of the most intensive rutting areas and so is highly significant to the deer population.

Architectural Value
The Pond Slade is dominated by a tree lined horizon with no views out of the park giving its remote character.

The grove of heathers bring with them seasonal variations in colour and texture.

 CONDITIONS

Historic Elements
Queen Elizabeth Plantation contains a number of veteran trees and ‘haloing’ is required to ensure their longevity.

Ecological Elements
We will work to protect, enhance and where possible increase the existing wetland grassland in this character area.

We will work to enhance the condition of the existing purple moor-grass and rush pasture habitats.

This area is the most likely to have optimum benefits from extensive cattle grazing.

The continuation of bracken control by rolling and spraying will continue on higher ground.

The stream that returns water to Pen Ponds from the Isabella Plantation should be regularly monitored for the presence of garden plants. These should be removed if found.

Minimal intervention with the network of drainage ditches will continue to enhance wetland habitats.

Communal Elements
The path that transects the Pond Slade to the south of Queen Elizabeth Plantation has notable erosion caused by high visitor numbers moving between Pen Ponds and Pembroke Lodge.

Aesthetic Elements
A beautiful coherent gently contoured landscape protected from external intrusions.

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Aesthetic Elements
A beautiful coherent gently contoured landscape protected from external intrusions.

POND SLADE PRIORITIES

HISTORIC

COMMUNAL

AESTHETIC

ECOLOGICAL

High Priority

Medium Priority

Low Priority

OVERALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION:

GODD

An expansive wetland landscape with complex expanses of boggy ground with clustered heather areas and an uninterrupted woodland periphery.
Pen Ponds are a popular destination for visitors, a short accessible walk from the car park that provides dedicated parking for disabled badge holders and a bustling kiosk. Looking down across the ponds from White Lodge, the valley forms a coherent whole but contains a number of disparate habitats. The man-made ponds have softened over time the roads leading from the car park.

Historic Value
The origins of Upper Pen Pond was probably a smaller pond dug at the beginning of the 18th century, when known as "The Canals". Lower Pen Pond was probably dug for its gravel as were several other ponds in the park.

Ecological Value
A proportion of Upper Pen Pond is a flooded field to provide a valuable wildlife sanctuary whilst the open slopes are important for nesting skylark. Open water and marginal habitats are of importance to the wildlife of Pen Ponds. Willow and hawthorn survive. However the impacts of visitor pressure are evident with erosion and compaction around the pond margins and scarring of the open bracken and scrub, with open grassland on higher ground.

Human Elements
The origins of Upper Pen Pond were many in the park. “Pen” in the name is a reference to a deer pen, of which there were many in the park. The Leg of Mutton Pond is designated as a ‘sacrificial’ pond for the introduction of fish and water and wildfowl highly valued by visitors.

Aesthetic Elements
A series of significant waterbodies set in a shallow valley landscape with occasional trees and scrub, with open grassland on higher ground. A core area of the park is significant as it is of visual interest and provides a quietly beautified setting. Water quantity is monitored as well as the integrity of the banks. There is an obligation to monitor overflows at the threshold of the embankment according to the Reservoir Act. Work to maintain and enhance the distinct matrix of habitats found within the valley and monitor bracken encroachment.

Condition
The Pen Ponds are categorised as wetland by the Environment Agency. The condition of their water quality and water quantity is monitored as well as the length of the banks. There is an obligation to monitor overflows at the threshold of the embankment according to the Reservoir Act. We are also obliged to keep the overflow clear of obstructions. Inappropriate public behaviours are causing significant negative impacts on both habitats and species around Pen Ponds. Fishing is an occasional activity in a small specific controlled zone.

Significance
The Pen Ponds are a popular destination for visitors, a short accessible walk from the car park that provides dedicated parking for disabled badge holders and a bustling kiosk.

Restore
Monitor and maintain views to White Lodge.

Pen Pond Valley
We will continue to coordinate with the Ballet School to maintain Humphry Repton’s views across the park from White Lodge.

Conservare
We are also obliged to keep the overflow clear of obstructions.

Pen Pond Valley PRIORITIES
Continue to monitor the skylark nesting habitat found in Lawn Field.

Garden
PEN POND VALLEY
PEN POND VALLEY PRIORITIES
Continued
Continue to monitor and manage views of Humphry Repton’s work from White Lodge.

Historic
Continue to monitor and manage views of Humphry Repton’s work from White Lodge.

Create
Continue to monitor and manage views of Humphry Repton’s work from White Lodge.

Communal
Continue to influence and manage visitor behaviour through information and interpretation.

Restore
Monitor and maintain views to White Lodge.

Conserve
Seek to enhance existing and create new waterside, island and aquatic habitats and refuge areas.

Ecological
Monitor and maintain views to White Lodge.

Conserve
Work to enhance the water quality of Pen Ponds will continue.

Aesthetic
Monitor and maintain views to White Lodge.

Conserve
Continue to influence and manage visitor behaviour through information and interpretation.

Economical
Monitor and maintain views to White Lodge.

Conserve
Seek to enhance existing and create new waterside, island and aquatic habitats and refuge areas.

Communal
Monitor and maintain views to White Lodge.

Conserve
Work to restore and minimise erosion of the footpaths, causeway and upper slopes.

Communal
Monitor and maintain views to White Lodge.

Conserve
Work to maintain and enhance the distinct matrix of habitats found within the valley and monitor bracken encroachment.

Aesthetic
Monitor and maintain views to White Lodge.

Conserve
Maintain the wildlife sanctuary of Upper Pen Ponds.

Communal
Monitor and maintain views to White Lodge.

Conserve
Work to maintain and enhance the distinct matrix of habitats found within the valley and monitor bracken encroachment.

Aesthetic
Monitor and maintain views to White Lodge.
White Lodge was conceived as a hunting lodge for George I. He died in 1727, while it was under construction, and the project was taken over by George II and Caroline of Ansbach.

The Queen's Ride was created in 1736 for Queen Caroline, as part of a series of largely private roads en route to Richmond Lodge located on the site of the present Kew Gardens. The framed view down the ride provides an uninterrupted view of White Lodge from the high ground of Sawyers Hill. It is the only accessible vista within Richmond Park, making it a unique and unexpected landscape feature (the other, the enclosed Sidmouth Wood/St Paul’s vista). The ride creates a formal setting to the Lodge and eludes to its historic grandeur as a home for Queen Caroline.

The dense mature woodland, which forms the edges of the ride, creates a strong contrast with the open linear nature of the ride. It links Sawpit Plantation to Duchess Wood bisected halfway by the stream leading out of Pen Ponds.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic Value**
- The Queen Mother’s Copse, located behind the White Lodge, was planted in 1980, the year of the Queen Mother’s 80th birthday.
- Duchess Wood is one of the oldest woodlands within the park with many significant veteran trees.

**Ecological Value**
- White Lodge is an example of a mixed woodland found in South Britain which was planted between 1773 and 1784. Habitats here are known to fly from Duchess Wood to Queen’s Ride illustrating the importance of these connected woodlands.

**Communal Value**
- The Queen’s Ride is a significant cultural landscape feature that provides a setting for leisurely walks.

**Aesthetic Value**
- The undulating topography tricks the eye when looking down the ride, shortening the distance, making the journey along it a revealing and an elongated one.

**CONDITION**

**Historic Elements**
- The linear nature of the ride will be maintained and any further encroachment of woodland on the view will be prevented.
- The tree population that defines the Queen’s Ride is of an even age and there is a need to plan for successional planting.

**Ecological Elements**
- We will work to protect, enhance and where possible increase the existing lowland purple moor-grass and rush grassland in this character area.

**Communal Elements**
- The condition of the horse ride that transects this area is in poor condition.

**Aesthetic Elements**
- Although hidden and no longer open to vehicles, the Queen’s Ride is the most formal element within Richmond Park.

The Queen's Ride was created in 1736 for Queen Caroline, as part of a series of largely private roads en route to Richmond Lodge located on the site of the present Kew Gardens. The framed view down the ride provides an uninterrupted view of White Lodge from the high ground of Sawyers Hill. It is the only accessible vista within Richmond Park, making it a unique and unexpected landscape feature (the other, the enclosed Sidmouth Wood/St Paul’s vista). The ride creates a formal setting to the Lodge and eludes to its historic grandeur as a home for Queen Caroline.

The dense mature woodland, which forms the edges of the ride, creates a strong contrast with the open linear nature of the ride. It links Sawpit Plantation to Duchess Wood bisected halfway by the stream leading out of Pen Ponds.
Even though the two woods blend at canopy level they have distinct structural and ecological characteristics. 

Barn Wood existed pre-1637 and has remained a woodland since this time. An oak dominated open woodland with established veteran trees and a diverse understorey.

Two Storm Wood was named following the great losses the park sustained during the storms of 1987 and 1990. It was replanted and enclosed as a commemorative woodland in 1993. Its eastern part consists of relatively young dedicated trees while the western side contains many longer established trees.

Two Storm Wood is encircled by a railed metal fence that excludes deer allowing it to have a dense woodland structure, with a young tree and bramble filled understorey. In contrast Barn Wood is an open woodland with predominantly large veteran trees and significant quantities of dead wood.

SIGNIFICANCE
Historic Value
This area is of archaeological significance with the site of the former Hill Farm with oaks marking the lines of ancient hedgerows and the Mediaeval trackways of Deane’s Lane and Warple Way.

Ecological Value
The veteran trees and associated deadwood habitats are of high importance.

Cultural Value
The Prince of Wales funded the new plantings within Two Storm Wood. In order to commemorate the event the Prince of Wales’s feathers were incorporated at the gates of the wood.

Aesthetic Value
The numerous veteran trees are highly evocative of the character of the park and their pre-emparkment origins provide a significant physical link to the past.

CONDITION
Historic Elements
The maintenance of the Warple Way will continue in order to preserve a reminder of the historic trackway. The remaining of hedge banks marking Dean’s Lane should be protected.

Ecological Elements
The veteran trees will be monitored and sensitively managed.

Two Storm Wood is in poor condition due to over planting and under thinning. The trees suffer from etiolation. There will be a new approach to the management and maintenance of Two Storm Wood to enhance conditions for the development of veteran trees and the diversity of the woodland understorey. There is a need to control dog walkers.

Cultural Elements
Two Storm Wood provides a distinct experience as one of the few fenced woodlands where visitors are permitted to walk. It is popular with visitors that seek quiet, enclosure and shelter.

Aesthetic Elements
The contrast between the two woodlands will be maintained with management actions focusing on habitat enhancement.

BARN AND TWO STORM WOOD PRIORITIES

CONSERVE
Maintain the Warple Way and Dean’s Lane through Two Storm Wood.

Monitor and sensitively manage the veteran trees of both woodlands.

RESTORE
Work to enhance conditions for the development of veteran trees and the diversity of the woodland understorey within Two Storm Wood.

OVERALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION:
GOOD
An impressive area of woodland that creates a series of different spaces and scale due to its high volume of large veteran trees.

REINFORCE AND CREATE
CONSERVE AND CREATE
The Richmond Park Golf Courses are managed under contract by Glendale Golf on a 25 year license which started in 2007. During their tenure Glendale Golf have worked with The Royal Parks to alter the design and layout of the Princes and Dukes Golf Courses, so that the entrance and parking for the golf course is no longer within the park and is now at the southern end of the course directly off the A3.

The club house is energy efficient and built to BREEAM standards and utilises ground source heating provided by the adjacent club house pond. A new driving range and academy course, designed for use by schools and those wishing to try golf have been built on the original site of The Royal Parks Chohole tree and shrub nursery in the south east corner of the site.

The golf courses are not included within the Richmond Park SSSI but contain many of the attributes of the main park.

The golf courses were created in the mid 1920s when the park usage was far lower than it is now. The Royal Parks will consider whether it remains appropriate for nearly 20% of the park to be allocated to this single user group.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic Value**

Historic Common land and remnants of ridge and furrow.

The park wall is listed but has been replaced by railings along most of the eastern boundary.

**Ecological Value**

One of two sites in Richmond Park where Great Crested Newt are present.

Mixed native hedgerow provides habitat value along the Beverley Bush boundary.

Vegetation and hedgerow are scattered across the Golf Courses and are managed directly by The Royal Parks.

**Veteran oak and hawthorn are scattered across the Golf Courses and are managed directly by The Royal Parks.**

Road and ditches cross the golf course act as important corridors and habitat for wildlife.

Some areas of grassland away from areas of play are important due to the absence of deer and dogs.

**Commercial Value**

The ‘Pay and Play’ golf course with a ‘welcome all’ attitude to golf offers a range of rates and initiatives to attract a diverse range of golfers of differing ability and experience.

The academy course and driving range offer those of all abilities including schools and local community groups the opportunity to try golf.

The Chohole shared access path along the southern boundary of the Golf Course has opened up access for cyclists and pedestrians and provides a much needed link into the park from the Roehampton area.

**Aesthetic Value**

The clubhouse is a landmark building for the park, which uses natural and sustainable building materials and is designed to sit comfortably within the landscape. The outlook of the building makes the most of views across the golf course and wider parkland.

In some areas the golf course confines views from the park, and vice versa. It is therefore important that the planting on the course is preserved and maintained and that there continues to be a similarity in the style and type of native tree and shrub planting on the course as in the wider parkland for the purposes of both biodiversity and aesthetics.

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**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic Value**

Historic Common land and remnants of ridge and furrow.

The park wall is listed but has been replaced by railings along most of the eastern boundary.

**Ecological Value**

One of two sites in Richmond Park where Great Crested Newt are present.

Mixed native hedgerow provides habitat value along the Beverley Bush boundary.

Vegetation and hedgerow are scattered across the Golf Courses and are managed directly by The Royal Parks.

**Veteran oak and hawthorn are scattered across the Golf Courses and are managed directly by The Royal Parks.**

Road and ditches cross the golf course act as important corridors and habitat for wildlife.

Some areas of grassland away from areas of play are important due to the absence of deer and dogs.

**Commercial Value**

The ‘Pay and Play’ golf course with a ‘welcome all’ attitude to golf offers a range of rates and initiatives to attract a diverse range of golfers of differing ability and experience.

The academy course and driving range offer those of all abilities including schools and local community groups the opportunity to try golf.

The Chohole shared access path along the southern boundary of the Golf Course has opened up access for cyclists and pedestrians and provides a much needed link into the park from the Roehampton area.

**Aesthetic Value**

The clubhouse is a landmark building for the park, which uses natural and sustainable building materials and is designed to sit comfortably within the landscape. The outlook of the building makes the most of views across the golf course and wider parkland.

In some areas the golf course confines views from the park, and vice versa. It is therefore important that the planting on the course is preserved and maintained and that there continues to be a similarity in the style and type of native tree and shrub planting on the course as in the wider parkland for the purposes of both biodiversity and aesthetics.
Golf and should be carried out in line with the agreed Tree
exception of veteran trees is the responsibility of Glendale
All tree and scrub management on the Golf Course with the
intervention unless it is needed for safety management.
providing a refuge for wildlife with a presumption of non
and Kings Farm Plantation are managed as non public areas
boundary adjacent to the Chohole Shared Access Path
Woodland areas such as along the southern golf course
be addressed by planting with native hedgerow species.
Where opportunity allows, gaps in boundary screening could

Rough and semi rough should continue to be useful to add
more natural look to the courses. Fairways should avoid being
put up to edges of woodland or under individual or groups of
trees to avoid compaction and add further refuge for wildlife.

There are opportunities outside of play to link areas of rough
gress to ditches, ponds and hedgerows to create wildlife
corridors with continuous links through the course.

Throughout the Courses old field boundaries and Veteran
trees to avoid compaction and add further refuge for wildlife.

The Royal Parks understands the need for the golf courses to
have speed and ease of play but work to establish a balance
between the clipped and manicured play areas and the
more natural elements such as rough grassland, semi rough,
groupach.

Ditches outside of play should also not be cut grass up to
the water but rough grass should be allowed to develop to
provide increased refuge for wildlife.

There is a requirement to improve habitats by adding native
endangered and aquatic plants to planting and managing tree
and scrub around ponds to improve light levels.

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gress to ditches, ponds and hedgerows to create wildlife
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be addressed by planting with native hedge/wood species.
Woodland areas such as along the southern golf course
boundary adjacent to the Chohole Shared Access Path
and Kings Farm Plantation are managed as non public areas
providing a refuge for wildlife with a presumption of non-
intervention unless it is needed for safety management.
All trees and scrub management on the Golf Course with the
exception of veteran trees is the responsibility of Glendale
Golf and should be carried out in line with the agreed Tree

Given the established pond and ditch network are maintained and
management for conservation upon following

The underlying archaeology of this area of the park, with
clearly defined mediaeval ridge and furrow evident, means this is a general precaution against excavation and
intrusion of these areas.

Kings Farm Plantation clearly marks the boundary of the
former site of Kingsfarm Lodge and should be retained.
The new clubhouse café is an important draw for the local
community with meeting room facilities for local community
groups.
The responsibility for the maintenance and upkeep of the
Chohole Path lies with the licensee, Glendale Golf

Aesthetic Elements
The upkeep and maintenance of the clubhouse, surrounding
landscapes, the new clubhouse café and engagement with the
local community particularly the

There is a general presumption against excavation and
intrusion of these areas.

Aesthetic Elements
The upkeep and maintenance of the clubhouse, surrounding
landscapes, the new clubhouse café and engagement with the
local community particularly the

High Priority
Medium Priority
Low Priority

The established pond and ditch network are maintained and
management for conservation upon following

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have speed and ease of play but work to establish a balance
between the clipped and manicured play areas and the
more natural elements such as rough grassland, semi rough,
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All trees and scrub management on the Golf Course with the
exception of veteran trees is the responsibility of Glendale
Golf and should be carried out in line with the agreed Tree
HOLLY LODGE

Holly Lodge is the administrative headquarters of the park comprising offices for The Royal Parks' management team, wildlife officers, arboricultural officer and ecology team. The associated buildings accommodate the works maintenance contract staff, The Metropolitan Police Operation Command Unit and a group of separate buildings/facilities used by partners.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Value

Holly Lodge is on the site of Hill Farm, which is shown on Rocque's plan of 1741-5. The lodge was known as Coopers Lodge (on Rocque's plan), Lucas's Lodge (on Richardson's plan of 1771) and by the early 18th century was referred to as Bag Lodge or Head Keeper's Lodge. The name of Bag Lodge came from the Bag to the south of the lodge which was drained in 1855.

The old Venison House is a 2-storey stock brick building with tiled roof (appears on the 1850 plans) and is a Grade II listed building. The stables accommodate the Shire Horse Team which carry out conservation work in the park as well as working with community groups.

The sawmill is located within the yard and has historically cut and used timber for a limited range of in-park uses.

Ecological Value

The new orchard will introduce a range of flowering fruit trees which will provide value to invertebrates and birds. The nature trail, which includes dipping ponds, are home to a wide range of wildlife. The perimeters are planted with hedges of mixed native species providing continuity of habitat.

Communal Value

The Holly Lodge Centre has a specialised sensory garden, working allotment, adventurous nature trail, Victorian classroom and Pharmacy all used to provide a range of educational activities.

Holly Lodge provides meeting facilities for internal and external stakeholders, particularly focused on nature conservation activities and disabled community groups. TRP has provided office space on the Thames Landscape Strategy community partnership for 25 years. Holly Lodge is also the base for the new Community Ranger Volunteer service.

Aesthetic Value

Holly Lodge retains the feel of a working farm albeit with a 21st Century community focus. It is the beating heart of the Park.

CONDITION

Historic Elements

The existing Holly Lodge probably dates from the late 18th century and was for many years the home of the headkeeper. It is built of bricks and has a tiled roof and is a Grade II listed building.

Overall in good condition, but some building maintenance required or requiring re-tiewing, management requirements.

Ecological Elements

The landscape surrounding Holly Lodge has mostly been planted in the last 25 years and is rapidly providing a significant contribution to a range of species and habitats not commonly found elsewhere.

Communal Elements

The accommodation at Holly Lodge is increasingly pressured by demands for new uses and services. Buildings will need to be adapted to reflect these new demands.

Aesthetic Elements

The Holly Lodge complex is well screened, confined and will continue to have a minimal impact on its surroundings.

HOLLY LODGE PRIORITIES

HISTORIC

CONSERVE

Create

REINFORCE

Reinforce and create

CREATE

Conserve the newly established orchard and encourage community engagement.

AESTHETIC

CONSERVE

CONSERVE

REINFORCE

REINFORCE

AND

CREATE

AND

CREATE

AND

CREATE

AND

RESTORE

CREATE

AND

RESTORE

AND

RESTORE

OVERALL LANDSCAPE CONDITION

GOOD

A cluster of buildings concentrated around a yard area which have a distinct sense of continuity.

HISTORIC

ARTISTIC

COMMUNITY

ECOLOGICAL

EXCELLENT

GOOD

MEDIUM

POOR

LOW

SIGNIFICANCE

CONDITION

HOLLY LODGE PRIORITIES
White Lodge is not part of TRP’s jurisdiction but is an important Grade I listed building, historical feature and landscape element. It has been the home of the junior section of The Royal Ballet School since 1955. Ongoing dialogue will continue as TRP monitors usage and the link between the building and the wider park.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic Value**

White Lodge is a Grade I listed building. By the reign of George I, the Ranger’s Lodge (Old Lodge) was falling into disrepair. The King therefore had no suitable base for hunting in the Park and ordered that a new lodge be built. In 1726-27 the design was approved and expenditure authorised. The lodge was originally known as Stone Lodge and subsequently called New Lodge to distinguish it from the neighbouring Old Lodge. Between 1744-58 the two flanking brick pavilions, known as the Queen’s and King’s Pavilions were added.

Henry Addington, later Viscount Sidmouth, was Prime Minister from 1801 to 1804. He lived at White Lodge from 1802 until his death in 1844. In 1805 the Lodge was given its own private gardens, later to be landscaped by Humphry Repton, a leading landscape designer of the time. Repton sketched out ‘Before’ and ‘After’ images of the gardens and advocated “a decided artificial Character... boldly reverting to the ancient formal style...[which is preferable to] the uncleanly, pathless grass of a forest, filled with troublesome animals of every kind, and some occasionally dangerous.” Not all of his formal proposals appear to have been adopted.

**Ecological Value**

The boundary screen planting provides a varied and dense refuge for a variety of fauna.

**Communal Value**

The Royal Ballet School holds at least one public open day annually.

**Aesthetic Value**

The view along Queen’s Ride to the western facade of White Lodge is a unique element of formality in the Richmond Park landscape.

**CONDITION**

**Historic Elements**

White Lodge is managed and used by the Royal Ballet School with a collection of adapted classrooms and later additions.

**Ecological Elements**

TRP will work with the Royal Ballet School to ensure that the boundary screens are managed in the optimum way for nature conservation.

**Communal Elements**

TRP will support endeavours by the Royal Ballet School to promote wider community activity.

**Aesthetic Elements**

The view to White Lodge at the end of Queen’s Ride will be maintained and the impact of vehicles on the east façade as seen from the park will continue to be considered.

**CONSERVE**

Continue to work with the Royal Ballet School to maintain the relationship between White Lodge and the park.

Work with the Royal Ballet School to maintain adequate boundary screening that allows for the historic views, reduces light spillage and provides habitat.

**WHITE LODGE PRIORITIES**

**HISTORIC**

**COMMUNAL**

**AESTHETIC**

**ECOLOGICAL**

**CONDITION**

**Historic Elements**

White Lodge is managed and used by the Royal Ballet School with a collection of adapted classrooms and later additions.

**Ecological Elements**

TRP will work with the Royal Ballet School to ensure that the boundary screens are managed in the optimum way for nature conservation.

**Communal Elements**

TRP will support endeavours by the Royal Ballet School to promote wider community activity.

**Aesthetic Elements**

The view to White Lodge at the end of Queen’s Ride will be maintained and the impact of vehicles on the east façade as seen from the park will continue to be considered.

**CONSERVE**

Continue to work with the Royal Ballet School to maintain the relationship between White Lodge and the park.

Work with the Royal Ballet School to maintain adequate boundary screening that allows for the historic views, reduces light spillage and provides habitat.
MANAGEMENT

MNG.1 PARK MANAGEMENT
TRP will strive to promote, lead and deliver best practice in park management.

We will encourage and support research and share results with partner organisations, interest groups and professionals.

MNG.2 DESIGNATIONS AND COMPLIANCE
TRP will continue to carry out its statutory duties.

We will continue to be informed by strategic and local planning documents.

MNG.3 RESOURCES
TRP will seek to identify and manage economic, social and cultural opportunities presented through our commercial contracts.

We will develop new income streams that reflect the intrinsic qualities of the parks.

MNG.4 INFLUENCES
TRP will manage the Park consistent with the requirements of its Charitable Objects.

TRP will seek grant funding where possible to create, maintain and implement the Operational Command Unit (TRP OCU).

MNG.5 PRESSURES
TRP will continue to promote and deliver best practice in park management, particularly in relation to tree-related risks by using a risk zone approach.

TRP will continue to deliver robust health and safety management.

MNG.6 RISKS
TRP will continue to deliver robust health and safety management, particularly in relation to tree-related risks by using a risk zone approach.

TRP will continue to deliver robust health and safety management, particularly in relation to tree-related risks by using a risk zone approach.

MNG.7 SAFETY AND SECURITY
TRP will continue to deliver robust health and safety management, particularly in relation to tree-related risks by using a risk zone approach.

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MNG.8 MAIN LEASES, LICENCES AND CONCESSIONS
TRP will continue to balance revenue generation providing the best visitor experience, ensuring that where appropriate, licences and concessions are let through an open competitive tender process and are monitored throughout its duration.

TRP will continue to store and manage our electronic and physical archived records in accordance with best practice.

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MNG.9 PARTNER ORGANISATIONS
TRP will continue to collaborate with key stakeholders when necessary.

TRP will continue to store and manage our electronic and physical archived records in accordance with best practice.

MNG.10 DATABASE AND ARCHIVE
TRP will continue to store and manage our electronic and physical archived records in accordance with best practice.

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HISTORIC

HE.1 BOUNDARIES AND GATES
TRP will protect and conserve the historically and architecturally important park boundary wall and associated gateways.

TRP will continue to enforce and monitor the condition of the park boundaries.

As statutory consultees we will participate in and advise on planning applications for developments adjacent to the park to ensure that proposals avoid detrimental impacts on the park.

HE.2 FURNITURE AND SIGNAGE
TRP will work towards the provision of consistent style and form of signage that reflect the rural character of the park.

Signage will generally be kept to a minimum, informing as opposed to restricting visitors, with a presumption against provision within the core area of the park.

HE.3 ROAD, PATH NETWORK AND CAR PARKING
TRP will resist any further increase in the extent of hard surfacing.

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TRP will resist any further increase in the extent of hard surfacing.
Centre to be located near Pembroke Lodge and for which building can be re-purposed. Improvements will be made to buildings or of physical repair and visual quality, in a manner appropriate to the park. We will promote the use of public transport and explore, in consultation with the community, means to encourage as much structural and cultural landscape features such as parish boundaries, hedgebanks and ridge and furrow features.

TRP will maintain, a Tree Strategy will be produced for the park which includes a management plan for veteran trees and the main native tree species. A Tree Strategy will be produced for the park which includes a management plan for veteran trees and the main native tree species. We will continue to work towards reducing the impacts of habitats and wildlife will be designed as part of the People’s Greenway. We will work with our statutory partners and other organisations to support the production of a Richmond Park Biodiversity Action Plan. We will continue to make every effort to protect the park from the introduction of any new pests, diseases and invasive species.

We will strive to embed a sustainable approach into our communities. We will continue to monitor noise levels and seek to ensure that all car parks are kept clean and tidy. We will continue to maintain the floristic diversity of the grasslands through learning and interpretation. We will work with statutory partners and other organisations to support the production of a Richmond Park Biodiversity Action Plan. We will continue to make every effort to protect the park from the introduction of any new pests, diseases and invasive species. We will seek to enforce park Regulations and other legislation to ensure that trees and other plant material are not damaged or defaced.

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There will be restricted access to areas of the park to fulfil conditions under represented.

We will continue to promote the use and enjoyment of Richmond Park for public recreation, health and well-being.

• Education: The Royal Parks will seek to improve and reinforce the provision of education opportunities to the park.

• St. Paul’s Cathedral (including its immediate skyspace and surrounding buildings).

• We will continue to pro-actively seek to minimise external influences that would dominate the landscape, e.g. extensive advertising and billboards.

• The Isabella Plantation will be designed and are appropriate to the wider park.

• The Isabella Plantation will be maintained as long as demand exists. Should demand for golf course be managed as semi-natural grassland.

• We will seek to promote the use and enjoyment of the park in accordance with the Major Events Strategy.

• Any provision of learning and interpretation will be appropriate to the landscape character of the park.

• The Isabella Plantation will be developed as the new Learning and Development Centre.

• The Isabella Plantation will be fostered and maintained as one of the finest woodland gardens in the country, as a resource for learning. We will provide an appropriate level of interpretation to enhance visitor enjoyment and understanding of the park.

• Before the completion of the current contract.

• We will continue to initiate citizen surveys, involving local communities, as well as encourage engagement with the local and wider public.

• We will provide an appropriate level of interpretation to enhance visitor enjoyment and understanding of the park.

• We will continue to seek greater engagement with the local and wider public, including the commercial requirements of Pembroke Lodge.

• The Isabella Plantation is known for its rural and semi-natural qualities. It is also of national importance for nature conservation.

• The future development of the gardens will meet the commercial requirements of Pembroke Lodge.

• The Isabella Plantation will be maintained and internal visual connections will be conserved and reinforced through appropriate management.

• The natural landform of the park is essential to the character of the park and will be conserved and celebrated.

• We will provide an appropriate level of interpretation to enhance visitor enjoyment and understanding of the park.

• We will seek to provide advice and our policies for dogs within the park regulations.

• The unique Isabella Lodge Centre, will be fostered and maintained as long as demand exists. Should demand for golf course be managed as semi-natural grassland.

• We will continue to support the TRP Guild, a voluntary group with no road lighting or reflective markings.

• We will continue to monitor and manage the increasing numbers of sport cyclists to reduce conflicts with other park users.

• We will monitor speed and behaviour, improve signage, continue to enforce Park Regulations and seek feedback on the park's use.

• We will seek to work collectively with educational and other partners to develop, design and implement new learning activities and well-being opportunities.

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• We will continue to promote the use of sport cyclists to reduce conflicts with other park users.

• We will continue to provide advice and our policies for dogs within the park regulations.

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• We will seek to provide advice and our policies for dogs within the park regulations.

• The unique Isabella Lodge Centre, will be fostered and maintained as long as demand exists. Should demand for golf course be managed as semi-natural grassland.

• We will continue to support the TRP Guild, a voluntary group

• The Royal Parks is aware that potential conflicts exist between different user groups, the park environment, and the management processes.

• We will continue to initiate citizen surveys, involving local communities, as well as encourage engagement with the local and wider public.

• We will continue to pro-actively seek to minimise external influences that would dominate the landscape, e.g. extensive advertising and billboards.

• The Isabella Plantation is known for its rural and semi-natural qualities. It is also of national importance for nature conservation.

• The future development of the gardens will meet the commercial requirements of Pembroke Lodge.

• The Isabella Plantation will be maintained and internal visual connections will be conserved and reinforced through appropriate management.

• The natural landform of the park is essential to the character of the park and will be conserved and celebrated.

• We will provide an appropriate level of interpretation to enhance visitor enjoyment and understanding of the park.

• We will seek to provide advice and our policies for dogs within the park regulations.

• The unique Isabella Lodge Centre, will be fostered and maintained as long as demand exists. Should demand for golf course be maintained as long as demand exists. Should demand for golf course be managed as semi-natural grassland.

• We will continue to support the TRP Guild, a voluntary group with no road lighting or reflective markings.

• We will continue to monitor and manage the increasing numbers of sport cyclists to reduce conflicts with other park users.

• We will monitor speed and behaviour, improve signage, continue to enforce Park Regulations and seek feedback on the park's use.

• We will seek to work collectively with educational and other partners to develop, design and implement new learning activities and well-being opportunities.

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• We will monitor speed and behaviour, improve signage, continue to enforce Park Regulations and seek feedback on the park's use.
1. **CONTEXT**

Photograph of road users on a busy weekend
Courtesy of Richard Flenley
^ fig 31.

Historical image of road usage
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
^ fig 32.

Photograph of Leg of Mutton Pond on a busy weekend
Courtesy of Richard Flenley
fig 33.

Photograph of East Sheen showing livestock grazing
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 34.

Photograph of deer in the park on open parkland
Courtesy of Max A Rush
fig 35.

Historical image of deer
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
^ fig 36.

Visitors taking selfies in close proximity to the deer
Photograph by Max Rush
fig 37.

A visitor feeding deer from a car, dated 1934
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 38.

2. **LANDSCAPE CHARACTER**

Photograph of deer in the park
Courtesy of Max A Rush
fig 39.

Photograph of deer in the field
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 40.

Photograph of deer in the park
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 41.

Photograph of deer in the field
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 42.

Photograph of deer in the park
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 43.

Photograph of deer in the field
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 44.

Photograph of deer in the park
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 45.

Photograph of deer in the field
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 46.

Photograph of deer in the park
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 47.

Photograph of deer in the field
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 48.

Photograph of deer in the park
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fig 49.

Photograph of deer in the field
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 50.

Photograph of deer in the park
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 51.

Photograph of deer in the field
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 52.

Photograph of deer in the park
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 53.

Photograph of deer in the field
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 54.

Photograph of deer in the park
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 55.

Photograph of deer in the field
Courtesy of The Hearsum Collection
fig 56.

3. **OUR POLICIES**

4. **IMPLEMENTATION**
Part 4 describes the main mechanisms for recording, monitoring and reviewing the delivery of the Management Plan’s priorities and policies. It includes the Project Register, a dynamic and active component, that combines the Character Area Priorities, developed in part 2, and the park wide policies, developed in part 3.

The Project Register identifies and lists potential projects which TRP aim to develop and deliver over the next decade subject to the availability of resources.

Monitoring of the park’s stated management aims and policies may be applied at two distinct levels:
1. General approaches and focus for priorities,
2. Specific application through projects.

A few key areas for monitoring at Richmond Park are:
- Trees: risk management and tree health
- Landscape: 10 year rolling Character Area Assessments
- Condition: quality of presentation in ornamental gardens, hard surfaces, buildings and monuments, furniture and water infrastructure
- Park Community: social inclusiveness and accessibility
- Views: protection and management of views and skyspace
- Ecology: continual enhancements to biodiversity
- Presentation: quality and effectiveness of cleansing operations
- Events: location, frequency and scale of events in relation to the park
- Archaeology: presentation, protection, conservation, management and interpretation
REVIEW

The Management Plan will be reviewed at the end of the first five year period. The purpose of this review is specifically to incorporate information newly available (e.g., visitor surveys, ecological surveys, tree surveys), take changing circumstances into account (security, traffic movements), and assess achievements over the first five years in terms of (a) policy and (b) projects. The review should set out further aspirations for park management and a schedule for future plan review.

It is important that this Management Plan is seen as a ‘dynamic’ document that is flexible and responsive to change. As new information becomes available, considerable consideration may need to be given to modifying or changing prescriptions. Such changes should always be assessed in the light of the Management Plan framework and should not have an adverse impact upon the essential spirit of place (genius loci) of the park. In keeping with best practice, changes in direction should be widely consulted to gain consensus before adoption.

SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Play Equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visitor Relations</td>
<td>Friends of Richmond Park</td>
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</table>

THE PROJECT REGISTER

The Project Register is a dynamic component of the Management Plan and sets out potential projects and management actions for The Royal Parks over the next 10 years.

The implementation of all future projects and the timescales of delivery are dependent on funding and resources.
1. CONTEXT

2. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

3. OUR POLICIES

4. IMPLEMENTATION

---

RICHMOND PARK PROJECT REGISTER 19-29

**PROJECT**

**CHARACTER AREA**

**SIGNIFICANCE VALUE**

**ACTION**

**PARK WIDE POLICY**

**TIMESCALE**

---

**Elm Avenue**

Work to establish a new avenue of elm trees in Pembroke Park and monitor their resistance.

Pembroke Park

Aesthetic

Ecological

Create

ECO2
ECO4

---

**Beverley Brook and Tributaries Enhancements**

Seeks to improve water flow and habitat opportunities by exploring in-channeling and re-profiling Beverley Plain Golf Courses

Beverley Plan

Ecological

Aesthetic

Create

ECO2
ECO3

---

**Horsemouth Collection**

Work with the Horsemouth Collection Chatsworth Trust to develop opportunities for the education and preservation of park heritage.

Renbrone Lodge

Historic

Communal

Create

Conserve

Reinforce

HIS.1

---

**Nursery and Welfare Facilities**

Review the staff welfare facilities with a view to statutory compliance and adequate provision. Create areas to quarantine incoming plants in line with the requirements of the TRP Biosecurity Strategy.

Isabella Plantation

Salthouse Wood

Communal

Aesthetic

Ecological

Create

Restore

Reinforce

MV1
MV3

---

**Suitable Timber Production**

Review the most effective way of converting park timber to usable products for reuse within the park.

Holly Lodge

Ecological

Aesthetic

Conserv

ECO1

---

**Pen Ronds Pump**

Assess and replace the Pen Ronds Pump and irrigation system that feeds the Isabella Plantation.

Pen Ronds Valley

Aesthetic

Ecological

Restore

ECO2

---

**Penrith Piggard and Facilities**

Explore opportunities of aligned refurbishment and the re-purposing of the toilet block to provide better catering experiences.

Penrith Park

Communal

Aesthetic

Create

Reinforce

AES.1
ECO2
ECO4

---

RICHMOND PARK PROJECT REGISTER 19-29

**PROJECT**

**CHARACTER AREA**

**SIGNIFICANCE VALUE**

**ACTION**

**PARK WIDE POLICY**

**TIMESCALE**

---

**Roehampton Improvements**

Work with Wandsworth Council and others to develop positive communal, ecological and aesthetically pleasing improvements to visitor facilities.

Beverley Plan

Communal

Aesthetic

Create

ECO2
ECO4

---

**Spanker’s Hill Wood Pond**

Work to enhance pond and surrounding habitats.

Spanker’s Hill Wood

Ecological

Aesthetic

Create

Reinforce

ECO2
ECO3

---

**Pen Ronds Island and Bankside Restoration**

Work to improve the conditions on existing islands and banks.

Pen Ronds Valley

Ecological

Aesthetic

Restore

ECO2
ECO3

---

**Two Storm Wood Improvements**

Bring the wood back in line with current best management practices.

Barn Wood & Two Storm Wood

Ecological

Aesthetic

Create

ECO2
ECO4

---

**King Henry’s Mound**

Assess and formulate a design for the re-landscaping of the mound.

Renbrone Lodge

Historic

Communal

Conserve

Reinforce

Reinforce

HIS.1

---

**Pembroke Lodge Gardens**

Implement the phased landscape re-design work and community enhancements within the Gardens in line with the developed Masterplan.

Renbrone Lodge

Historic

Aesthetic

Create

Conserv

Reinforce

ECO1
ECO4

---

**Extensive Grazing**

Seek to reduce areas of grassland in certain areas of the park in order to enhance biodiversity.

Pond Slade

Ecological

Create

REINFORCE

AES.2
ECO3

---
| PROJECT |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Ground Maintenance Mapping |
| Notable Species List |
| Water Leak Programme |
| Richmond Park Tree Strategy |
| Play Condition Assessment |
| Open-Day |
| Waste Management Information Sharing |
| Volunteer Community Ranger Service |
| Deer Management Review |
| Historical Survey |
| Conduit Houses Project |
| Richmond Park Scrub and Hedgerow Strategy |
| Richmond Park Project Register 19-29 |

**PROJECT**

- 15 Richmond Park Tree Strategy
- 16 Water Leak Programme
- 17 Ground Maintenance Mapping
- 18 Notable Species List
- 19 Entry Point Signage
- 20 Waste Management Information Sharing
- 21 Volunteer Community Ranger Service
- 22 Play Condition Assessment

**CHARACTER AREA**

- Park Wide
- Ecological
- Historic
- Aesthetic
- Communal

**SIGNIFICANCE VALUE**

- Ecological
- Historic
- Aesthetic
- Communal

**ACTION**

- Create
- Conserve
- Restore
- Reinforce

**PARK WIDE POLICY**

- ECO.6
- ECO.8
- MAN.6
- HIS.4
- COM.1
- HIS.5
- HIS.6
- HIS.7
- HIS.8

**TIMESCALE**

- Park Wide
- Communal
- Aesthetic
- Historic

**RICHMOND PARK PROJECT REGISTER 19-29**

| PROJECT |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sponsorship/Legacy/Commemorative Strategy |
| Sponsorship/Legacy/Commemorative Strategy |
| Open-Day |
| Public Transport Review |
| Historical Survey |
| Richmond Park Scrub and Hedgerow Strategy |
| Conduit Houses Project |
| Deer Management Review |
| Review of Road Use |

**PROJECT**

- 23 Sponsorship/Legacy/Commemorative Strategy
- 24 Open-Day
- 25 Public Transport Review
- 26 Historical Survey
- 27 Richmond Park Scrub and Hedgerow Strategy
- 28 Conduit Houses Project
- 29 Deer Management Review
- 30 Review of Road Use

**CHARACTER AREA**

- Park Wide
- Historic
- Communal
- Ecological

**SIGNIFICANCE VALUE**

- Aesthetic
- Historic

**ACTION**

- Conserve
- Restore
- Reinforce

**PARK WIDE POLICY**

- HIS.4
- HIS.6
- HIS.8
- ECO.3
- ECO.4

**TIMESCALE**

- Park Wide
- Communal
- Aesthetic
- Historic

**RICHMOND PARK PROJECT REGISTER 19-29**

| PROJECT |
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**CHARACTER AREA**

- Park Wide
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- Ecological

**SIGNIFICANCE VALUE**

- Aesthetic
- Historic

**ACTION**

- Conserve
- Restore
- Reinforce

**PARK WIDE POLICY**

- HIS.4
- HIS.6
- HIS.8
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- ECO.4

**TIMESCALE**

- Park Wide
- Communal
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- Historic

**RICHMOND PARK PROJECT REGISTER 19-29**

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**CHARACTER AREA**

- Park Wide
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**SIGNIFICANCE VALUE**

- Aesthetic
- Historic

**ACTION**

- Conserve
- Restore
- Reinforce

**PARK WIDE POLICY**

- HIS.4
- HIS.6
- HIS.8
- ECO.3
- ECO.4

**TIMESCALE**

- Park Wide
- Communal
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- Historic

**RICHMOND PARK PROJECT REGISTER 19-29**
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<th>Park Wide Policy Timescale</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Park Wide</td>
<td>Ecological, Historic</td>
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<td>Water Quality Survey</td>
<td>Park Wide</td>
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<td>Horse-Ride Restoration and Maintenance</td>
<td>Park Wide</td>
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<td>Reinforce</td>
<td>HIS.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>Park Wide</td>
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<td>Reinforce</td>
<td>ECO 1</td>
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<td>Reinforce</td>
<td>HIS.2, HIS.3, ECO 3</td>
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<td>Reinforce</td>
<td>HIS.4, ECO 3, ECO 9</td>
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<td>HIS.2, HIS.3, ECO 3</td>
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<td>External Review</td>
<td>Park Wide</td>
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<td>ECO 3, ECO 9</td>
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<td>Re-wetting Programme</td>
<td>Park Wide</td>
<td>Ecological</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>ECO 3, ECO 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Car Parks</td>
<td>Park Wide</td>
<td>Communal</td>
<td>Restore</td>
<td>HIS.4</td>
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**RICHMOND PARK PROJECT REGISTER 19-29**

**PROJECT CHARACTER AREA SIGNIFICANCE VALUE ACTION PARK WIDE POLICY TIMESCALE**

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<th>Project Area</th>
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<td>ECO 1, ECO 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitats Management Programmes</td>
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<td>Communal</td>
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<td>HIS.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
“The metaphor of the palimpsest can be useful in explaining how to read a landscape. A palimpsest was a piece of goat’s hide on which medieval scribes wrote. When they needed to reuse the valuable skin, they would scrape away the original text with a knife before writing over the traces. As a result, a palimpsest would come to hold traces of earlier layers of writing. This is comparable to the way many landscapes have developed.”

ROBERT HOLDEN & JAMIE LIVERSEDGE
Landscape Architecture
2014

REFERENCES

pg47 - Council of Europe Landscape Convention
pg79 - A Woodland Life by Edward Thomas

PHOTO CREDITS

Max Rush - www.maxarush.com
pg 74 - Darren Williams
pg 54, 80, 82, 87 - Alex Ioannou
pg 32/33, 110 (below), 121 (top) - Mark Laing
pg 53, 128 - Gillian Jonusas
pg 59 - Richard Flenley
pg17 - Council of Europe Landscape Convention
http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape
pg21 - A Woodland Life by Edward Thomas
pg32 - Integrating the European Landscape Convention: part 2. (Natural England 2009)
APPENDIX 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Natural England Condition Assessment 2010


APPENDIX 2

EXTRACT FROM NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD

APPENDIX 3

REGISTER OF PARKS AND GARDENS OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST
Royal deer park and public open space, with woodland, gardens, water features and various residences. Park developed from C17 onwards, c.540ha.

The 'New Park' (to distinguish it from the Old Deer Park) to west, beside the Thames was first enclosed 1657 by Charles I, with a wall c.1.1km in length. The area of the park has not changed appreciably since then. A total of 486 trees, all English oak, have been identified as ancient trees, present when Richmond Park was first enclosed.

The 24ha of Pennineum Park, to west of Pembroke Lodge, was originally part of Richmond Park, and was leased to the Holte in 1684, and then returned to Richmond Park in 1823. The surface is undulating, with high areas to west (by Henry VIII's Moat), to east (by White Lodge and Speakers Hill) Wood, and to south-east (by Brownfield Hill). Water features include the Pen Ponds, in the center of the park, and Beverley Brook, which runs south-south-southern to the eastern corner of the park. Many Lesser streams or ditches, generally flowing to north-east to the Pen Ponds, and beyond to the Beverley Brook.

Numerous avenues, with lodges, gates, or both, along boundaries, including Bag Gate to north, Richmond Park Gate to north-east, Richmond Park Gate to south-east, Ladlestone Gate to south-south-east and Kingston Gate to south. Hen Gate Lodge to south-west, Richmond Gate Lodge to north-west. Within the park, lodges and residences include Bag Lodge to north, White Lodge to east, Thatched House Lodge to south, White Ash Lodge in centre west, and Pembroke Lodge to west. Pembroke Lodge was originally a race-horse trainer's cottage, and was developed for the Countess of Pembroke by George III, the architect being Sir John Soane. White Lodge (since 1955 the Royal Bacter School) began c.1727-29 by Roger Morris for George I, enlarged 1751-52 by Stephen Wright, with further additions 1811. by James Wyatt. Extensions in later C20 for Royal Bacter School. In 1801 Humphrey Repton was called in to lay out c.2ha of grounds round the house. Thatched House Lodge began mid C17, enlarged by 1776, when it was known at Abbe's Lodge; and again considerably c.1772, possibly by William Kent for Sir Robert Walpole. The thatched house which gives the lodge its present name is a summerhouse, c.1772, in the c.2ha of grounds of the Lodge.

The Queen's Ride, from White Lodge to Sawyers Hill (east and sweet chestnut avenue), and the Horseman Walk from Pembroke Lodge, were developed in mid C18. In the 1840s the 34ha Isabella Plantation was planted by Lord Rothschild. Within the Isabella Plantation, the 17ha Woodland Garden was redeveloped from 1950 onwards, begun by J M Fisher (who had also begun the Waterhouse Plantation at Bushy Park in 1940), and principally from 1951 by George Thomson, as ornamental woodland and water gardens. An additional water supply is pumped from the Thames.

Public access to Richmond park was secured by early C20, and in mid- and late-C20 some public recreational facilities have been developed, including two golf courses, football and rugby pitches, and a polo field. Wildlife protection areas have been declared in all the enclosed plantations within Richmond Park.

Coastline Date, 21 Apr 1923, 526-527; 27 Nov 1958, 1249-41; 2 May 1963, 974-975; 1 May 1969, 1000-101; 11 Dec 1969, 1574-75. The Garden, Sep

Date of Print: 19 MAY 1999

Date Registered: 81 OCT 1987

Site Reference Number: 1823

RICHMOND PARK

GREAT RUN LONDON

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

NG5: TQ 0293

Date of Print: 19 MAY 1999

REGISTRER OF PARKS AND GARDENS OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST


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REGISTRER OF PARKS AND GARDENS OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST


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<td>Richmond Park. Mediæval deer Park</td>
<td>TQ 19 73</td>
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<tr>
<td>TQ 17 SE 12</td>
<td>Kings Clump. Mound, possibly a round barrow</td>
<td>TQ 192 708R</td>
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<tr>
<td>TQ 17 SE 19</td>
<td>Oliver's Mound, site of mound, possibly a round barrow</td>
<td>TQ 192 735</td>
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<td>TQ 17 SE 21</td>
<td>King Henry's Mound. Park Mediæval prospect mound, possibly an earlier standing or belvedere, allegedly a prehistoric round barrow</td>
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<td>Not named. Mound</td>
<td>TQ 1892 721I</td>
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<td>TQ 17 SE 33</td>
<td>Not named. Mediæval field boundaries in Petersham Park</td>
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<td>TQ 1869 716B</td>
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<td>TQ 17 SE 40</td>
<td>Not named. World War II mobile radar control units for anti aircraft guns in Petersham Park</td>
<td>TQ 183 730</td>
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<td>TQ 17 SE 41</td>
<td>Not named. Site of avenue between King Henry's Mound and Oliver's Mound</td>
<td>TQ 1860 713S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TQ 17 SE 62</td>
<td>Petersham Park. Post Mediæval Park and gardens</td>
<td>TQ 185 730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TQ 17 SW 33</td>
<td>White Lodge Gardens. Post Mediæval garden designed by Humphry Repton c. 1805</td>
<td>TQ 187 713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TQ 17 SW 10</td>
<td>White Lodge Gardens. Post Mediæval garden designed by Humphry Repton c. 1805</td>
<td>TQ 206 732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
