

## 1

William III (1689-1702) and Mary II (1689-94)

## 2

palace shops in late August. The area outside

## 3

display Andrea Mantegna's

summer only. There is a separate admission

## 4

Antonio Verrio who executed many wall and ceiling

*Open summer months only. May close at short notice for functions.*

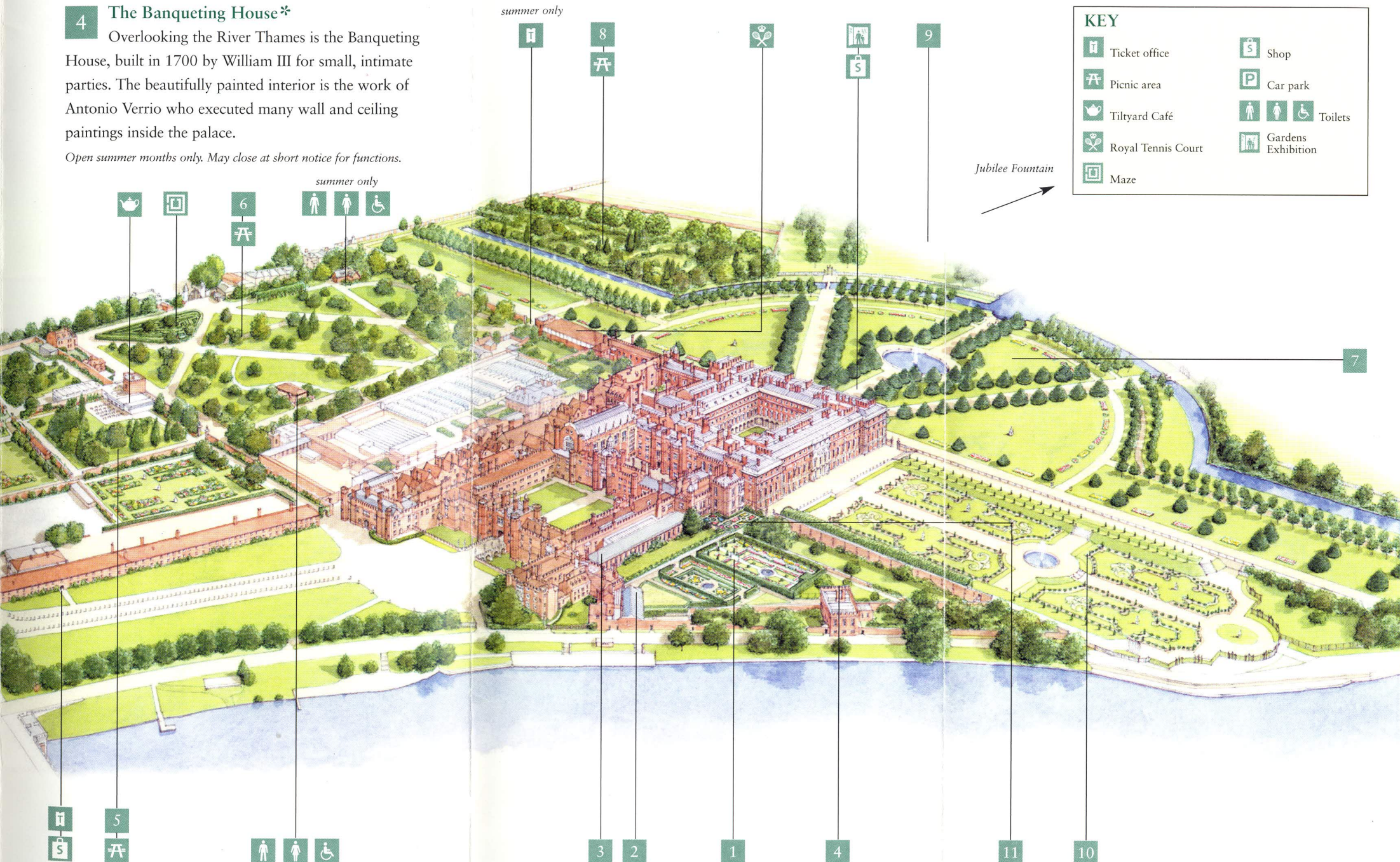




#### 4 The Banqueting House\*

Overlooking the River Thames is the Banqueting House, built in 1700 by William III for small, intimate parties. The beautifully painted interior is the work of Antonio Verrio who executed many wall and ceiling paintings inside the palace.

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#### KEY

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Ticket office      | Shop               |
| Picnic area        | Car park           |
| Tiltyard Café      | Toilets            |
| Royal Tennis Court | Gardens Exhibition |
| Maze               |                    |





# HAMPTON COURT PALACE GARDENS



5

## The Tiltyard

This area was laid out for tournaments during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47). Jousting, wrestling and other sports would have been watched by the King from one of five towers, of which only one survives today. This now houses the Tiltyard Café. In the 17th century the area was used as kitchen gardens, supplying the palace with fresh produce. Today it is divided into a series of smaller gardens including the Rose Garden and Herbaceous Garden.

6

## The Wilderness

Originally an orchard in the 16th century, this entire area was laid out as a wilderness in the late 17th century, with tall clipped hedges in geometric patterns and intertwining paths. The Maze is the only remaining part of this layout. Today the Wilderness is famous for its splendid display of naturalized spring bulbs.

7

## The Great Fountain Garden\*

Originally parkland, this area was brought into the palace gardens by William III and laid out as a great semi-circular parterre with 13 fountains, only one of which survives. The large Yew trees were planted by Queen Anne (1702-14) but were originally small clipped specimens, 6-8ft high. The herbaceous border against the Broad Walk wall, introduced in the 1920s, is the longest in the world. The flowerbeds on the lawn date from the Victorian period when carpet bedding was popular. The two great marble urns close to the palace date from 1690 and were moved here from the Privy Garden in 1700.



8

## The 20th-Century Garden\*

This quiet and secluded garden was originally a horse paddock. In the 1970s it was transformed into a garden for training apprentices. Today it is planted with ornamental trees, shrubs and a series of hornbeam hedges. There are plenty of seats and this is a good place to relax away from the crowds.



9

## Home Park

Home Park was enclosed by Henry VIII in the mid-16th century for hunting. In the 17th century the Long Water was dug for Charles II (1660-85) and the park was planted with large radiating avenues of trees, which still survive. Today, this 750-acre park is home to 350 fallow deer, a golf course and is the setting for the annual Hampton Court Palace Flower Show.

10

## The Privy Garden\*

The Privy Garden, the king's private garden, has been restored to the way it was when it was completed for William III in 1702, using the same varieties of plants that were originally in the garden. The hornbeam bower, wrought iron screens (by Jean Tijou) and the statuary were all part of the original 1702 garden. The statues have been recarved; the originals are now on display in the Orangery (King's Apartments).

11

## The Knot Garden\*

The Knot Garden was laid out in 1924 to show the sort of garden that might have been at Hampton Court Palace in the 16th century. It was designed by Ernest Law, a historian and palace resident who showed an immense interest in the building and gardens.