

1783

George, Prince of Wales, first visits Brighton, staying with his Uncle the Duke of Cumberland

1784

George rented Grove house (the site is later covered by the north end of the Pavilion)



1801-03

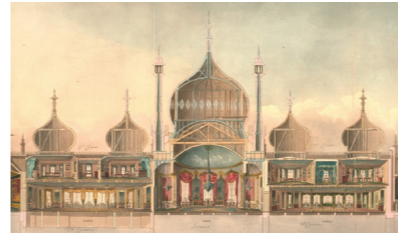
Samuel Lapidge (Surveyor and pupil of Capability Brown) plants the garden. Informal gardens created and circuit walk around East Lawn next to Old Steine surrounded by trees for privacy.

Before 1815

High flint boundary wall with small run of railings on top built garden.

1815-18

Marine Pavilion enlarged in Indian style externally by John Nash and decorated internally in Chinese style by firm of Crace.

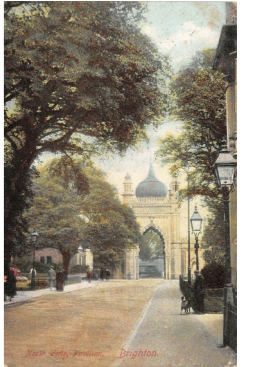


1830

Death of George IV. William IV succeeds. Layout of garden simplified. More evergreens, conifers, rhododendrons and laurels. William IV recommends replacing the high estate wall with an open iron railing. Part of this may have been carried out but the high wall seems to have remained.

1831-32

William IV builds North and South gates. Carriage drive past Pavilion straight to porte cochere replaced curved drive and turning circle. North Gate House orientalised. Dormitories for servants built between Pavilion Buildings and Prince's Place.



1837

Death of William IV. Victoria becomes Queen. Dislikes the Pavilion as too public for her growing family.

C18

C18

The fishing town of Brighton became popular as a fashionable resort for the wealthy.

1787

Marine Pavilion designed by Henry Holland for George.

1793

Promenade Grove opened on land opposite the Pavilion. Parts survive in front of Garden Café.

1808

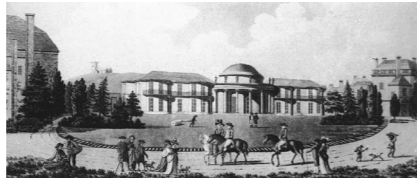
Humphrey Repton's plans for the garden not executed.

1792

Garden expanded. Still formal.

1788

Modest garden created for the Marine Pavilion. Circular east lawn fronting the Steine. At this time George enjoyed the visibility of the Pavilion to outsiders.



1785

George rented the house adjacent to the south of Grove House which became the nucleus of the Royal Pavilion. It had a small garden and the surrounding area which was united for Nash's scheme by 1815 was in multiple ownership including as a pleasure garden, Promenade Grove.



1804-08

Stables and Riding School built by William Porden in Indian style. Now the Dome and Corn Exchange

1813-15

John Nash, and the royal gardener William Aiton of Kew plan the new garden in informal Picturesque style. First trees and shrubs arrive. Greenhouse built on former Promenade Grove.

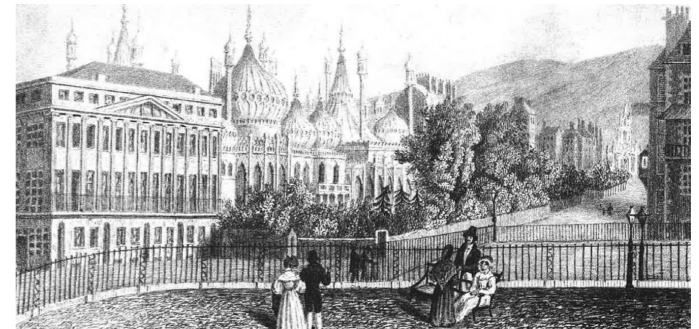


1810

George became Prince Regent, with an influx of funds to enable his grand plans for the Pavilion. He was able to buy the remaining nearby plots to unite them in the present garden.

1826

Garden largely completed although more plants received until 1831. Garden plan and views of the principle fronts of the Pavilion published in Nash's Views. Garden about 7 acres planted by John Furner of Brighton. A picturesque garden with irregular shrubberies projecting into the lawns, forming changing patterns and views. Combination of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, bulbs and annuals for year round interest. Very few ornaments or garden buildings.



1837