

A Local List of Lancashire's Unregistered Historic Designed Landscapes

2013



Lancashire Gardens Trust





A local List of Lancashire's Unregistered Historic Designed Landscapes

Report Authors:

Sue Barker, Ed Bennis, Steven Brereton, Nigel Neil, James Riley, Elaine Taylor, Ruth Thurnhill

Contents

page

2	1. Preface
4	2. Introduction
6	3. Phase 1 ~ Historic Designed Landscapes of Lancashire, Research Report Bennis and Dyke, November 1998, Beginnings - the English Heritage 'Register Review' A New Partnership and Changing Heritage Policy
10	4. Phase 2 ~ Site Survey, Categorisation and Significance Methodology Overview of Findings
17	5. Phase 3 ~ The Next Steps Local Listing Further enhancement of the database of Historic Designed Landscapes in Lancashire Data Access Restoration, Enhancement and Management of Historic Designed Landscapes Site Designation and Protection Spatial planning
22	6. Lancashire's Nationally Important Unregistered Historic Designed Landscapes
41	7. Appendix Appendix 1 ~ Full Local List of Lancashire's Unregistered Historic Designed Landscapes Appendix 2 ~ Example of Completed Validation Form Appendix 3 ~ Initial Questions Developed for Categorisation Appendix 4 ~ Project Team
61	8. Glossary 1 ~ Historic Designed Landscapes Typology 2 ~ Periods 3 ~ Design Styles 4 ~ Chronological Table of Periods and Styles in This report 5 ~ Glossary of Terms 6 ~ Glossary of Significant Designers



1. Preface

1.1

The principal purpose of this report is to provide stakeholders in Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen, particularly local planning authorities, with previously unavailable information for use in developing local lists of currently unregistered **historic designed landscapes**. This report is a key outcome of an ongoing project on Lancashire’s historic designed landscapes led by a partnership comprised of Lancashire County Council, Lancashire Gardens Trust and Manchester Metropolitan University.

1.2

Whilst the term, historic designed landscape, has no universally recognised definition in for example, national planning policy documents, it is nevertheless widely used in relation to heritage assets policy, research, education, etc. For the purposes of this report and the historic designed landscapes project as a whole, a historic designed landscape is considered to be:

Any pre late twentieth century landscape of historic significance which was created with a clear intention to alter or manipulate landscape features for specific aesthetic and/or functional purposes.

This report encompasses historic designed landscapes in a truly broad sense, free from the constraints arising from the popular notion that parks and gardens are the principal forms of this heritage asset worthy of consideration. Thus, a diverse range of extant or lost landscapes including cemeteries, designed communities, institutional landscapes, rural estates and villas, urban parks, urban villas and new towns have been identified, studied and appraised.

1.3

Lancashire has an outstanding and nationally significant ‘collection’ of historic designed landscapes. Regrettably, these important heritage assets face an array of issues which urgently need to be tackled; a lack of recognition and protection, neglect and degradation, loss, and the almost total absence of restoration and enhancement work.

The following figures for example help to illustrate the scale of the problem just in relation to a lack of asset recognition and protection:

- **Lancashire has at least 750 designed landscapes which are known to be historically important. However, just 36 of these historic designed landscapes have been listed by English Heritage on its National Register of Parks and Gardens.**
- **2000 of Lancashire’s historic buildings have been listed by English Heritage.**

It is hoped that this report and associated unregistered historic designed landscapes database will act as a catalyst for stakeholders seeking to reverse the relentless decline and, ultimately, ensure that the status of these heritage assets will finally be placed alongside other key environmental components such as biodiversity and archaeology.

1.4

The diversity of historic designed landscapes in Lancashire, whether extant or lost, is extraordinary. There were at least two dozen medieval deer parks ranging in size from a few tens of acres to several thousand. Besides deer parks, more than a dozen medieval gardens were laid out in Lancaster, Clitheroe, land belonging to Whalley Abbey, Samlesbury and Euxton. Early post-medieval garden features survive in a number of gardens, such as the late seventeenth century ball-topped gate posts and enclosures at Harrop Hall.



Rufford Old Hall



1.5

Delicate garden pavilions existed (but are now lost) at Whalley Abbey in late seventeenth or very early eighteenth century, but there are surviving examples at Stonyhurst. A few gardens have retained some of their seventeenth century features, but evolved with the advent of the eighteenth-century landscape movement in construction of ha-has and parkland. Such a palimpsest is at Browsholme Hall. Whilst the great Lancelot 'Capability' Brown did not work in Lancashire, a contemporary of his, William Emes, created the landscape garden at Claughton Hall.

1.6

Lancashire had its 'Renaissance' in the nineteenth-century when the application of science into industry created the 'manufacturer' some of whom with their considerable wealth created villas on the fringes of towns. Some country estates such as at Wyresdale Park, built by Paley, included a model farm, a parterre with Italianate fountain, a ha-ha and parkland, with later additions including a tennis court and large lake. Within sea-side towns can be found gardens, esplanades and associated features with their wonderful vistas. Dramatic population rises and urban expansion in the first half of the nineteenth-century led to the creation of open spaces, municipal parks and cemeteries.

1.7

Spearheading much of this nineteenth-century landscape renaissance was the Lancashire born and based Landscape Architect and leading practitioner of his time, Thomas Mawson. Lancashire has an internationally significant 'collection' of both private and public historic Mawson landscapes.

1.8

The 20th century saw the creation of more historic designed landscapes than in any preceding period. New landscapes were created that responded to needs never before considered such as shopping centres, motorways, reservoirs, hospices, schools, universities and completely 'new' towns at Skelmersdale and Central Lancashire. Whilst the 20th century holds the largest number of historic designed landscapes, it is actually the least researched and recognised of any period in history.



2. Introduction

2.1

A growing recognition through the 1990s of the fact that so little was known about Lancashire's historic designed landscapes coupled with a commitment by Lancashire County Council to support English Heritage's national review of 'Registered' parks and gardens led in 1998 to the County Council commissioning Ed Bennis and John Dyke of Manchester Metropolitan University to undertake a county wide 'desk top' study of this virtually forgotten resource. The findings of this landmark study were published in November 1998 in a three volume report titled *Historic Designed Landscapes of Lancashire, Research Report*. Whilst supporting English Heritage, the study was also effectively a major part of Phase 1 of a longer term project that focuses on identification, conservation, preservation, restoration and enhancement of historic designed landscapes led by Lancashire County Council.

2.2

This report builds on the study undertaken by Bennis and Dyke and presents some of the main findings of Phase 2 (which commenced in 2008) of the Historic Designed Landscapes in Lancashire project, particularly in relation to categorising and establishing the value of these heritage assets and providing a platform from which local planning authorities can prepare local lists. In order to facilitate this, robust typology, methodology and assessment processes ~ informed by the recent changes to national planning policy ~ have been developed by the project team to enable transparent site categorisation and assessments of the value of Lancashire's most important sites first identified in the 1998 Bennis and Dyke study. Full details of these processes are detailed in this report.

2.3

The significant increase in work on the Historic Designed Landscapes in Lancashire project since Phase 1 was completed has been made possible by the formation in 2008 of a partnership between Lancashire County Council, Lancashire Gardens Trust and Manchester Metropolitan University. Through this partnership, the project has enabled the partners to make significant strides towards meeting their own particular objectives:

- Lancashire County Council ~ site listing and protection, informing minerals and waste policy development and ensuring conformance with planning policy, monitor the impact of planning policies and decisions on the historic environment, meet its obligations under the European Landscape Convention and identify where there are opportunities to utilise the historic environment to achieve economic vitality and sustainable communities;
- Lancashire Gardens Trust ~ creation of a site gazetteer;
- Manchester Metropolitan University ~ aiding research and increasing the level of information.

2.4

The importance of the Phase 2 work carried out by the project team cannot be emphasized enough as there has been a dearth of evidence on, and understanding of, Lancashire's historic designed landscapes and, many of the identified sites are at risk from development which does not take account of the historic interest. Numerous historic designed landscapes have already been lost - forever. Through a desk top and site survey based research and assessment process, 19 sites have recently been identified by the project partners as being of national significance, yet only one of these has been recommended to English Heritage for registration, and that unsuccessfully.



Furthermore, it is unlikely that consideration of the extent and nature of impacts on these nationally important sites would be a material consideration should they be affected by a planning application. Finally, the unavailability of the kind of data provided in this report has made it extremely difficult, particularly in these resource limited times, for local authorities to:

- compile local lists of historic designed landscapes (either extant or lost).
- predict and monitor changes over time.
- develop strategies for responding to change.

2.5

It is worth noting, that whilst significant progress has been made with Phases 1 and 2 of the historic designed landscapes project, such is the wealth of sites in Lancashire, there are still at least 200, and possibly as many as 500 further sites which have yet to be researched, assessed, described and categorised.



Browsholme Hall



3. Phase 1 ~ Historic Designed Landscapes of Lancashire, Research Report, Bennis and Dyke, November 1998

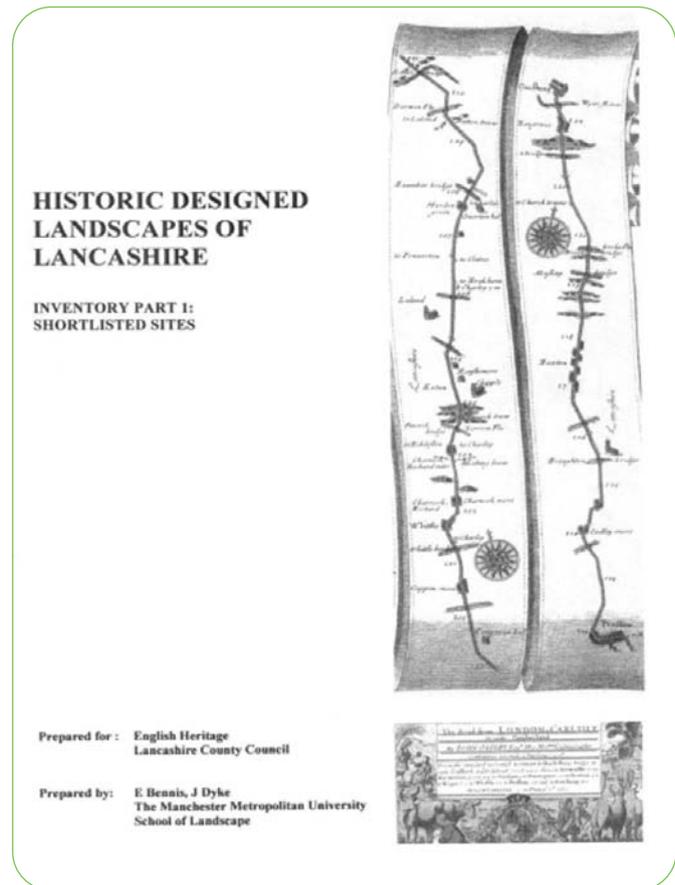
Beginnings ~ the English Heritage 'Register Review'

3.1

The English Heritage 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England' was established in 1983. In the late 1990s, English Heritage commissioned 'Register Review' studies throughout England to identify sites with potential for inclusion on the list. In Lancashire, this study and report called Historic Designed Landscapes of Lancashire, Research Report (referred to as the Bennis and Dyke Report 1998 in this document) was carried out by Ed Bennis and John Dyke of the School of Landscape at Manchester Metropolitan University for Lancashire County Council and English Heritage.

3.2

This Bennis and Dyke Report 1998 was a purely desk-based study using readily available OS maps, earlier historical maps, texts and other published materials. Consultation was carried out with Local Authorities, some specialist organisations and, through district libraries, with local amenity societies and others, but (as was true for all the county studies) no field verification or validation of the dataset was undertaken as part of the study. The sites identified and researched were evaluated, using agreed criteria, and divided into four categories A ~ D. The brief for the study required that 20~25 sites be recommended for detailed investigation, and 30 sites (Category A) were identified. A further 36 sites (Category B) were also found to be worthy of further investigation, and 51 sites (Category C) noted as 'of further interest'. The remaining 173 sites (Category D) and 211 sites picked up from map survey (Appendix sites) are covered in less detail in the report.



3.3

In conclusion the Bennis and Dyke Report 1998 report pointed out that other sites may be identified in the future, and that considerable additional research was required.



3.4

Some local authorities, such as Cheshire County Council, with funding from English Heritage continued to take forward recommendations from their county Register Review reports. This was not the case in Lancashire, but since the Bennis and Dyke Report 1998 report was commissioned (1996/7), thirteen of the sites included have nevertheless been placed on English Heritage's register. These are predominantly public parks and cemeteries, and Registration has resulted from a combination of the efforts of local conservation societies, and English Heritage focussing its attention and diminishing resources on heritage assets identified as being at risk from development or decay from other causes.

3.5

In this respect, the Register Review ~ in Lancashire and elsewhere ~ achieved its stated primary aim, of identifying further historic designed landscapes of 'registerable' quality. Some, but by no means all, of the other park and garden locations identified by the Bennis and Dyke Report 1998 were entered onto the county Sites and Monuments Record (now the Lancashire Historic Environment Record ~ the Lancs HER), which is curated by Lancashire County Archaeology Service. However, no field validation or database enhancement project was initiated until 2008.

A New Partnership and Changing Heritage Policy

3.6

Lancashire Gardens Trust (LGT), founded in 2007 is one of a countrywide network of 37 County Gardens Trusts (CGTs), and one of the last to be established.

Fortuitously, the establishment of LGT coincided with Lancashire County Council's decision to commence Phase 2 of the Historic Designed Landscapes in Lancashire project which aimed to:

- Identify and raise awareness of Lancashire's historic designed landscapes.
- Gather evidence of Lancashire's historic designed landscapes and use it to assess their type(s), numbers, distribution, significance, condition, sensitivity to development, capacity for change and the contribution that they make to the environment and economy.
- Monitor change within historic designed landscapes.
- Encourage the enhancement, restoration, protection, conservation and appropriate management of historic designed landscapes.
- To encourage an integrated approach to historic designed landscapes management, and increase awareness of this great asset and its role in spatial planning through regeneration and infrastructure projects.

In order to achieve this project's aims and objectives and engage the local community wherever possible, the County Council in 2008 entered into a partnership with LGT and the original authors of the 'Phase 1' Bennis and Dyke Report 1998, Manchester Metropolitan University (represented by Ed Bennis).



3.7

Both individually and collectively the Historic Designed Landscapes in Lancashire project partners had recognised that:

- Many landscapes have been lost in part or in full and others were in decline and/or at risk of loss through damage, decay, neglect and little or no management.
- There was an urgent need to raise awareness of Lancashire's historic designed landscapes.
- Little was known about the value and significance of the 500+ recorded sites.
- There was an insufficient evidence base on historic designed landscapes.
- Greater consideration needed to be given to historic designed landscapes in the development management and planning policy making processes.
- National historic environment planning policy was changing.
- With regard to historic designed landscapes, Lancashire was not meeting its obligations under the European Landscape Convention (http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp)
- A significant opportunity to utilise the historic environment to achieve economic vitality and sustainable communities was being wasted.

3.8

In 2008 the newly formed partnership commenced, amongst other things, the 'Phase 2 Survey' of historic designed landscapes ~ principally those identified in the Bennis and Dyke Report 1998 ~ throughout Lancashire and the Unitary Authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool (neither were unitary authorities at the time of the study).

3.9

The Phase 2 survey has taken place against a background of rapidly changing national historic environment and planning policy, the greater recognition of the wider benefits of heritage conservation, and growing acceptance of the importance to communities of unregistered heritage assets. The previous government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England was published in March 2010, alongside Communities and Local Government Planning Policy Statement for the Historic Environment (Planning Policy Statement 5, 'PPS5'), and the accompanying Planning Practice Guide prepared by English Heritage.

PPS5 marked an important step forward in the delivery of the reformed Heritage Protection system. At the heart of PPS5 was a unified approach to the protection and management of the historic environment, promotion of best practice and, crucially, public involvement. The recent radical changes to the planning system and the emergence of the National Planning Policy Framework have not significantly changed the principles that underpinned PPS5. There is still a requirement for local authorities to make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of planmaking or development management publicly accessible. In addition, local planning authorities still have to assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies. Taking these and other policy requirements into account it is clear that the aims and objectives of the historic designed landscapes project are still very relevant and in line with the latest national cultural heritage planning policies.

3.10

As a consequence of this changing heritage policy background, two matters are of growing importance in local authority strategic documents and planning guidance:

- The 'assessment of significance' of historic assets of all categories.
- The recognition in validated and publicly consulted documentation, of heritage assets of regional, sub-regional and local significance, besides those of designated national importance such as 'Registered' Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Protected Wrecks.

Whilst locally designated heritage assets DO NOT have statutory protection, the extent and nature of impacts on them become material considerations when planning decisions are being made.

3.11

In 2011, English Heritage published its Good Practice Guide to Local Listing draft for consultation, and the final document is expected to be published in Spring/Summer 2012.

<http://www.englishheritage.org.uk/caring/listing/local/local-designations/local-list/>

The English Heritage guide is intended to encourage a transparent and consistent approach to the process of creating and managing a local list by:

- Strengthening the role of locally listed heritage assets as material considerations in deciding the outcome of planning decisions.
- Renewing the role of local listing as a means of encouraging communities to identify and manage aspects of their local heritage.
- Improving access to clear and comprehensive information about locally listed heritage assets, including via Historic Environment Records (HER).

In compiling the present report, all three of these points are being addressed.

3.12

For the Phase 2 survey, the remit of the original 'Phase 1 survey' (Bennis and Dyke Report 1998), to suggest sites for potential national designation, was enhanced, in order to validate and begin to research all sites identified by Bennis and Dyke in 1998, with the intention of identifying sites for inclusion in a list of local sites which could be used by Local Planning Authorities in the plan-making and development management processes. It is proposed also to include all sites of heritage significance on the following accessible web based records sites:

a) Lancashire Historic Environment Records,

<http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/view.asp?siteid=4398&pageid=20333&e=e>,

b) Lancashire Environmental Record Network (LeRN)

<http://www.lancspartners.org/learn/>

c) National Parks and Gardens UK online database

<http://www.parksandgardens.ac.uk/>

3.13

Due to the reduction in central government funding, English Heritage have decided that they can no longer respond to planning applications affecting Grade II registered Parks and Gardens (only to Grade I and Grade II* i.e. '2 starred'), making the role of local lists and the Garden History Society, the County Gardens Trusts, local authorities and local communities even more important. (Note: that there are currently no Grade I, and only two Grade II* 'registered' parks in Lancashire; the remaining 35 parks are all Grade II)

3.14

Analysis by Lancashire Gardens Trust of the present state of Local Lists in Lancashire indicates those councils which do have a Local List covers buildings only. Pendle and West Lancashire councils' Core Strategies include commitments to produce local lists, while Chorley, Preston, and South Ribble's joint core strategy ~ which has already been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate ~ contains a policy (16b) 'to identify and adopt a local list of heritage assets for each authority'. The other Lancashire local authority core strategies are understood not to include any mention of local lists. Clearly there is much work that still needs to be done.



Courtyard, Lancaster University



4. Phase 2 ~ Site Survey, Categorisation and Significance

Methodology

4.1

The survey data was gathered primarily for the following purposes:

- Lancashire County Council (LCC) - to gain an understanding of the value and significance of the historic resource.
- Lancashire Gardens Trust (LGT) - to identify and research designed landscapes and to develop a county gazetteer of these landscapes.
- Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU) - to further their research of historic designed landscapes for the northwest of England.

In addition to these users, it was envisaged that the collected data would need to be in a digitised format for access by other local authorities, developers, researchers, amenity societies, non government organisations and government bodies.

4.2

The development and use of consistent methods for research and recording of historic designed landscapes was considered to be essential to ensure that reliable and useable data would be available to a diverse range of user groups. The starting point for the Phase 2 survey was the Bennis and Dyke Report 1998.

4.3

A Phase 2 Survey project steering group which, was comprised of the Historic Designed Landscapes in Lancashire project partners and led by Steven Brereton of Lancashire County Council, set up and monitored the project. James Riley, Elaine Taylor, and Nigel Neil represented Lancashire Gardens Trust and Ed Bennis represented Manchester Metropolitan University). As a team, they had a variety of expertise in planning, landscape architecture, conservation of historic landscapes, landscape and garden history, and landscape archaeology as well as research, publication and committee experience.

4.4

The steering group identified two areas for initial development that required clear working methods in order to initiate the project:

- Development of a recording form that encapsulated a range of data sufficient to validate the desktop only work undertaken by Bennis and Dyke in 1998 and provide a platform for further more detailed research where necessary.
- Recruitment of volunteers.

4.5

Recording forms from various sources were investigated including County Garden Trusts, County Councils and English Heritage. Discussions were held with the University of York on the Parks and Gardens UK Database ~ a national historic designed landscapes survey funded through the Heritage Lottery funding. It was felt that the Lancashire database, and hence the recording form, should take account of other systems and where possible build in compatibility with them. However, the central purpose was to serve the requirements of Lancashire County Council, hence the recording form was developed for compatibility with existing ones used elsewhere and 'future-proofed' by predicting the type of data that would be useful at later stages in the Historic Designed Landscapes in Lancashire project.

4.6

The form was tested by inputting data from a variety of sites and was evaluated and enhanced in terms of its clarity and ease of use by volunteers. The steering group identified some areas of the pro-forma that could be completed by LCC such as Ordnance Survey (OS) reference, statutory protections/listings, etc. The form went through several modifications prior to reaching the current format (see Appendix 2).



4.7

Lancashire Gardens Trust recruited volunteers via their organisation, primarily members, but non-members were also involved. Numbers were limited to approximately 12 in total. This was considered a manageable number in terms of supervision, on-site visits, and a range of training sessions that would develop. It would also allow for a level of loss should some members withdraw from the project.

4.8

Volunteer selection criteria were relatively simple: availability, interest in the subject, commitment and a moderate level of IT skills. To place too many specifications on selection would likely have resulted in very few volunteers. It was predicted from the outset that the volunteers would have a wide range of existing skills and experience, but the levels would be very variable. There would need to be a substantial level of training from the Steering Group and outside experts which was initially recognised, with additional training identified during the course of the project.

4.9

A training programme was developed and delivered by LCC, MMU and LGT for volunteers. A series of progress review meetings were held with volunteers at approximately six week intervals. This allowed for volunteers to raise any issues that they had and to develop additional training or actions to resolve those issues. The following were some of the topics on which training was provided, either by steering group members or external trainers:

- Completing the pro-forma and how to embed links to folders containing digital images such as maps, and photographs, and previous research by other individuals and organisations.
- Use of cartographic, aerial photographic, and documentary sources.
- Use of Lancashire County Council's Maps and Related Information Online (MARIO) portal.
- Use of Access to Archives (A2A) and other digital archive catalogue portals.
- The use of archive services generically, and of a range of types of original documents in Lancashire Archives, Preston.

- On-site tutorials were held in terms of 'reading a landscape'.
- A history of parks and gardens in Britain and Europe.
- Investigating landscape typologies.
- Text writing and referencing.
- Instructions on issues of confidentiality, copyright and professional ethics.
- Use of photography and how to identify and record the position.
- Health and Safety during field visits.
- Recording information onto the UK Parks and Gardens Database.

4.10

As many of the sites are in private ownership, the brief was to view sites from public places and use available maps and aerial photographs to help assess the landscape. Some of the privately owned sites were accessed by invitation and through known personal contacts. The information provided on validation forms is variable because of this access issue and also because the volunteers were at different skill/experience levels and had varying amounts of available time.

4.11

By November 2012, the project team had completed over 3500 hours of work on 291 of the sites listed in the Bennis and Dyke Report 1998. Some additional sites were also visited and their respective validation forms completed.

4.12

At a minimum level, this validation work confirmed the existence and extent of a site. Volunteers through personal contact and local knowledge also identified other sites within the county that had not been covered by the Bennis and Dyke report. Additionally, volunteers carried out far more extensive research than was initially required giving a more complete picture of the development and condition of the designed landscape and the families that had shaped them.



4.13

A 'Categorisation' Group was formed in November 2011 with the specific purpose of undertaking an ongoing review of all submitted forms from the volunteers/steering group members and place each designed landscape into a ranking of importance similar to that undertaken by Bennis and Dyke in 1998. The group was comprised of Ed Bennis, James Riley (Chairman of LGT), Elaine Taylor (past chair, LGT), Susan Barker, Nigel Neil, and Ruth Thurnhill and contained a mix of disciplines and experience (including garden history, historic landscape design, landscape architecture, archaeology and planning). Steven Brereton of LCC was not directly involved in the review; however, he received detailed findings after each review session by the group.

4.14

The group and the project partners reviewed the processes and methods for classification used by various bodies including English Heritage, UK Parks and Gardens Data Base, CADW (the historic environment service of the Welsh Government), Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Historic Scotland, and Scottish Borders local authority (which had produced a review of its historic designed landscapes resource in 2009). Advice was obtained from a number of English, Scottish, and Northern Irish historic designed landscapes and heritage protection professionals, and particularly from Peter Iles of Lancashire County Archaeology Service.

4.15

There was no specific or singular system that matched the requirements or needs of the project partners. Consequently a system was developed that would be coherent with English Heritage at a national level, but more importantly reflected regional and local importance. Initially a 'rigorous' method was tried by the majority of the volunteer researchers assessing the significance of 50 of the validated Bennis and Dyke 1998 sites, and (as a check) all of the Registered sites in the county. However, this system proved to be overly complex and produced results which were difficult to interpret and the statistical separation of broader qualitative classes of site was less marked than had been hoped. Consequently a simpler, fully transparent and perhaps more publicly comprehensible system was utilised using a methodology developed from that used by Bennis and Dyke.

4.16

The 'rigorous' methodology was the initiative of Nigel Neil, and was then refined by round-table meetings of the steering group and some volunteers. The eventual 14 'questions' (see Appendix 3) were selected from an original list of over 30 possible, by combining the criteria for 'registration' (or its equivalent) of historic designed landscapes used by English Heritage, Historic Scotland, CADW and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency. A 'scoring' system of 1-to-3 was borrowed from English Heritage's successful and long-running Monuments Protection Programme.

4.17

Question 14 was applied as a 'multiplier', to the sum of the scores for Questions 2~13, thus increasing the 'score' for sites which had ongoing development issues, or were 'at risk' of development or severe neglect.

4.18

The rigorous methodology was considered to be worthy of merit as it could permit detailed analysis of the designed landscape database but, overall, a number of flaws limited its use:

- A large number of sites were found to group themselves in the 'middle ground' when all the questions were aggregated. There may be merit in using a smaller number of questions (as was the case with the Monuments Protection Programme [MPP] ~ which utilised only 6 criteria). MPP workers occasionally applied a 'multiplier', but generally to only one or two criteria, rather than to the complete aggregate score (Peter Iles, Lancashire County Archaeology Service, pers comm).
- The method relied on a very high degree of familiarity with the sites, and could only be effectively applied by the volunteer who completed the validation form. Variation in the scoring rigor of volunteers would be difficult to eliminate.
- The method is very time consuming.
- There is no easy way to disregard information that is less reliable, or un-validated.



4.19

The group decided that a more rapid system should be tried, in a 'round table' format, and applying the Bennis and Dyke 1998 criteria, modified and refined to account for sub-dividing the historic designed landscapes into eight types:~

- **c** ~ cemetery. Purpose designed burial ground for industrial town.
- **dc** ~ designed community. Model housing layouts originally part of 19th century 'philanthropic' industrial developments. Later to develop into the new towns of the 20th century.
- **i** ~ institutional. Schools, colleges, hospitals, etc.
- **ml** ~ modern landscape. Significant post Edwardian designs.
- **re** ~ rural estate. To include ornamentally planted agricultural/parkland and extensive gardens; usually retaining 17th/18th/19th century features supported by the estate economy. This listing includes earlier, smaller 16th/17th century layouts (often now only identifiable by enclosure walls/gates) especially associated with listed smaller gentry houses in the hill areas in the north and east of the county. It also includes the 19th century agricultural estates of owners whose fortune was commercial but which enabled them to join the landowners of the county (e.g. the Peeles of Knowlmere and the Ormrods of Wyresdale)
- **rv** ~ rural villa. Smaller 'estate' but entirely supported by commercial fortune of the occupant, located either in open country or the suburbs of an industrial town (e.g. Greenthorne).
- **up** ~ urban park. Originally laid out to improve the living conditions of 19th century industrial towns on new sites (e.g. Corporation Park, Blackburn) but later often created incorporating part or the whole of a former rural estate (e.g. Astley Park, Chorley).
- **v** ~ villa. Urban or suburban garden imitating on a smaller scale 'country in the town' layout of the above.

Subdivision of the historic designed landscapes into categories in this way permits clearer understanding of the respective rarity of such landscapes in the county and districts, and allows the significance hierarchy for each category to be better appreciated. It is accepted that there is overlap between the categories, for example 'rural estate which became an urban park', 'rural estate or villa which became an institution'.

4.20

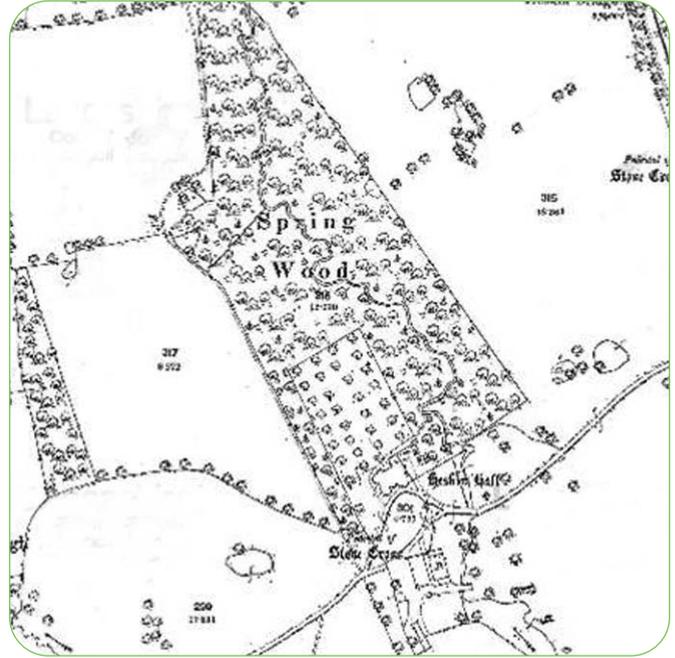
The aim was to identify five categories of significance of site, the first four corresponding to the original Bennis and Dyke A~D categories:

- National (sites with potential to be Registered by English Heritage).
- Regional/county.
- Local/district significance.
- Lost or no significant design element.
- 'Insufficient documentation' (ID) where insufficient information was available. Where possible, these sites will be further researched during 2012~13.



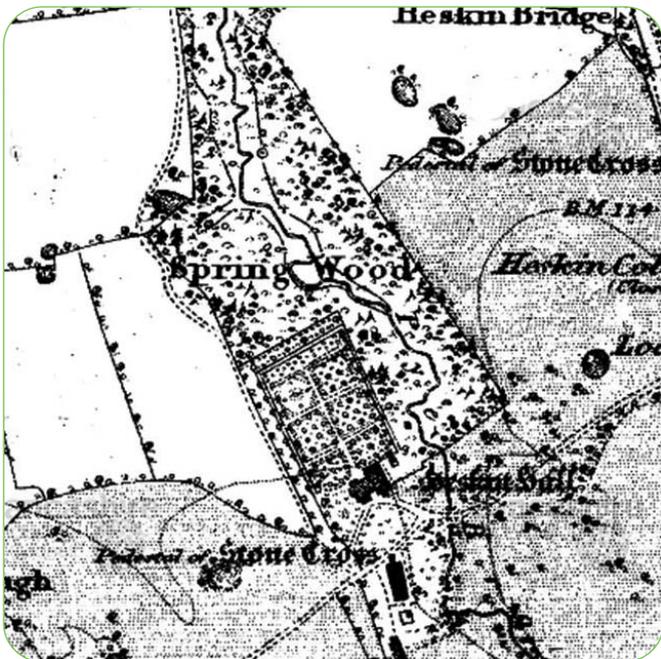
4.21

The Categorisation Group met four times over a period of two months to review and assess all validation forms. Many of the sites (although not all) had been visited and validation forms completed by individual members of the steering group and some sites visited by several/all of the members. Each site was presented via a data projector with its validation form. Where they existed, images including historical and modern site photos and maps (primarily 1840s, 1890s ordnance survey), paintings, engravings, aerial photographs (1940s, 1960s and current) and other historical documents were presented with the validation forms. The site was presented by the individual with the most knowledge. They identified the main components, designer where known, unique features, condition and extent. Where there was insufficient information to place a landscape in a specific Category, it was recorded as ID. Key words were recorded as 'shorthand' reminders. The information was recorded by Susan Barker in an Excel file format and forwarded to all members of the group and to Steven Brereton.

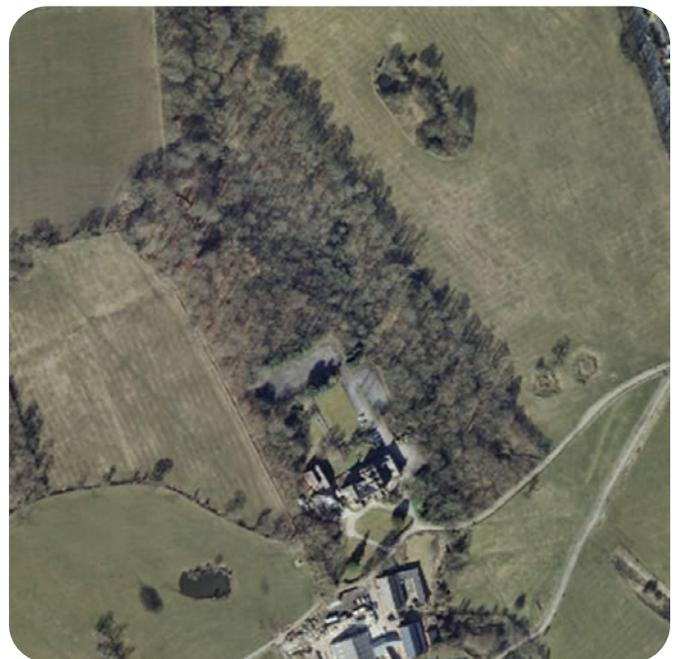


1891 OS

Heskin Hall, Chorley



1841 OS



Current Aerial



4.22

A short reason, encapsulating the significance of each site and its categorisation was recorded. The full local list is provided in Appendix 2.

Overview of Findings (See Table 1 below)

Table 1 ~ Sites by District, Type and Significance

DISTRICT	RURAL ESTATE					VILLA					URBAN PARK					RURAL VILLA					CEMETERY					INSTITUTION					DESIGNED COMMUNITY					TOTALS				
	National	County	Local	Lost	Total	National	County	Local	Lost	Total	National	County	Local	Lost	Total	National	County	Local	Lost	Total	National	County	Local	Lost	Total	National	County	Local	Lost	Total	National	County	Local	Lost	Total					
B'BURN	1	2			3	1	1			2	1	1			2																				8					
B'POOL								1		1																								2						
B'LEY	1	2	6	2	11	3	3			2	2				2																			17						
C'LEY		8	5	7	20										1																			21						
FYLDE			5		5					2	2				2									1	1									9						
H'BURN		1	2		3	2	3	1		2	6	1	9		1																			17						
L'STER	6	8	8	3	25	5	2	7		2	2	4			1																			40						
P'LE			3	3	6			1	2	3			3																					12						
P'TON		3	2	5		2	2	1	5	1	2	1	4		1																			19						
RI'BLE	3	5	11	2	21										2	5	3	10																34						
ROSS		2	2	4		2	3	1	6				5																					17						
SR'BLE		1	1		2			1																										3						
WL'NCS	1	4	4	3	12	2	2	4																										19						
WYRE	2	4	4	5	15	2	2	2	6				2		1	1																		24						
TOTAL	14	35	54	29	132	1	6	22	10	39	2	22	2	34	2	5	4	11	10	1	2	5	2	10	3	2	1	6	19	59	117	47	242							



County Wide

4.23

In all, 242 sites have been re-categorised across the 14 authorities, including Blackburn with Darwen, and Blackpool. The number of sites in each district varies considerably from Lancaster (40) and Ribble Valley (34) with the highest numbers, to South Ribble (3) and Blackpool (2) with the lowest. A further 49 sites (comprising the remainder of the Bennis and Dyke 1998 category A to D sites, and some Appendix and 'new entry' sites) have not been re-categorised at this stage because more information is needed.

4.24

The rural estate is the most prevalent type of site (132), followed by villa (39), urban park (34), rural villa (11), cemetery (10), institution (10), and designed community (6).

4.25

Almost half the sites (117 ~ 48%) have been categorised as of local significance; 59 (24%) of county/regional significance; 19 (8%) of national significance; and 47 (19%) as lost or of no significant design element.

4.26

Designed Community sites (50%~3) have the highest proportion of nationally significant sites, followed by rural estate sites (11%~14), institution (10%~1) and villa (3%~1). No nationally significant Urban Park, cemetery and rural villa sites have been identified by the survey, probably because the most significant sites are already on English Heritage's Register.

4.27

Designed Community (33%~2), urban park (29%~10) and rural estates (27%~35) have the highest proportion of county/regionally significant sites, followed by institution (20%~2), cemetery (20%~2), rural villa (18%~2) and villa (15%~6).

4.28

Cemetery (80%~8) and urban park (65%~22) sites have the highest proportion of locally significant sites, followed by villa (56%~22), institution (50%~2), rural villa (45%~5), rural estate (41%~54), and designed community (17%~1).

As was predicted from the widely~known destruction of country houses and development of and encroachment into their estates, during the second half of the twentieth century, rural villa (36%~4), and villa (26%~10) sites have the highest proportion of lost sites, followed by rural estate (22%~29), institution (20%~2) and urban park (6%~2). No cemetery or designed community sites have been categorised as lost, but the 'lost' category is probably the most likely to expand once the Bennis and Dyke report 1998 'Appendix' sites have all been validated.

District Wide

4.30

As stated in 3.25 above, the number of sites included in the survey varies across the districts. There is also variation in the number of types of sites in each district reflecting the different character of each district.

4.31

Lancaster, Ribble Valley and Chorley have the highest number of rural estate sites and South Ribble, Hyndburn, Blackburn Rossendale and Fylde the least. Almost all the Rural Villa sites are within Ribble Valley. Hyndburn has the highest number of Urban Parks whilst Chorley, Ribble Valley, South Ribble and West Lancashire have none.

4.32

Lancaster has the highest proportion of nationally significant sites and Pendle and Chorley the highest proportion of lost sites.

4.33

Of concern is the absence of any registered historic designed landscapes in Hyndburn and Pendle ~ the only local authorities where this occurs.



Broadoak, Accrington



5. Phase 3 ~ The Next Steps

5.1

It is anticipated that the project work, growth of volunteer numbers and forging of new partnerships will continue to raise the profile of historic designed landscapes across Lancashire, not only as cultural heritage resource of high intrinsic value for communities but also as a significant tourism and education asset, an important issue in spatial planning, a provider of meaningful volunteer opportunities for local people and a generator of wealth through regeneration and infrastructure projects. Under the direction of the Historic Designed Landscapes in Lancashire project business plan for 2010 ~ 2016, the project partners will continue working in a number of important areas to ensure that these outcomes are achieved:

- Further enhancement of the database of Historic Designed Landscapes in Lancashire and enhanced data accessibility.
- Local Listing
- Improved data access.
- Restoration, enhancement and management of historic designed landscapes.
- Site designation and preservation.
- Spatial planning.
- Enable decision makers to make informed judgements on acceptability of the impacts of development on historic designed landscapes.

Local Listing

5.2

To date the partners have determined the historical significance of 242 historic designed landscapes. 32% of these sites are judged to be heritage assets of at least county/regional importance. There are of course another 500+ known sites of historical interest which have yet to be categorised and in many cases even researched.

Of great concern to the project partners is the stark reality that none of these sites have any formal recognition as heritage assets. Right across Lancashire these sites are largely unknown, unrecognised and unprotected and as such are at risk of inappropriate change or worse still, total and irreversible loss.

5.3

Great progress has been made in Lancashire with identifying, recognising, documenting, assessing, etc. building and archaeological heritage assets but historic designed landscapes continue to remain a largely overlooked resource. Clearly there is now an urgent need for local authorities to create lists of historic designed landscapes in their administrative area so that planning policy formulation, environmental strategies, assessment of development proposals, green infrastructure projects, environmental impact assessment, etc. can all be informed by consideration of their effects on these important heritage assets. This report is considered to be an important step towards achieving these outcomes by providing local authorities with the data, methodology and processes that they need to create lists of historic designed landscapes deemed to be of historic interest and importance.

Phase 1 ~ Bennis and Dyke Report 1998

Further enhancement of the database of Historic Designed Landscapes in Lancashire

5.4

There are a number of further important avenues of research into historic designed landscapes in Lancashire. In the first instance, in addition to the category A to D significant sites which the Bennis and Dyke 1998 report identified, a further **c. 250** sites were listed very briefly in their **Appendix**. Only a handful of these sites have so far been validated by the Historic Designed Landscapes Phase 2 project.

5.5

In addition to the Appendix sites, there are at least another 200 further sites in the county which merit investigation. These include a significant 'lost' urban park in Morecambe (The Summer Gardens, now Regent Park recreation ground), several extant twentieth-century urban parks, and a number of seventeenth and eighteenth-century townhouse gardens of which at least remnant features survive.



5.6

The Bennis and Dyke 1998 report (para 5.2) also identified a number of **specific topics** which merited in depth assessment:

a) Villa Landscapes

Published information is rarely available for individual units, although Hartwell and Pevsner do identify some, particularly in Burnley. Developments were occasionally planned e.g. Rosehill, Burnley, but normally they were individually or speculatively developed. This questions the approach to this type of landscape which is perhaps firstly about group value, and secondly, about individual value. It may be reasonable to consider a single and selected area as a test case to research.

b) Institutional Landscapes

Mostly 19th and early 20th century and often much altered by later 20th century development.

c) Industrial Landscapes

Small industrial complexes, such as Calder Vale in Wyre district, would be worthy of further investigation, and the relationship between industrialists'/magnates' houses and the factory and workers' housing communities which they established is of importance at a national level.

d) Thomas Mawson (1861 ~1933)

One of the country's most important and influential Landscape Architects, Thomas Mawson undoubtedly has the greatest reputation of any Lancashire Landscape Architect; <http://www.thomasmawson.co.uk/the-life-of-mawson.htm> The Bennis and Dyke 1998 report, and Historic Designed Landscapes Phase 2 project have validated several sites, and some ~ like Memorial Park, Great Harwood ~ have been suggested for further investigation. Additional sites with no further information such as Marlie Park in Lytham St. Annes (1923), and Hest Bank in Morecambe (1901) have been identified. A broader and more detailed research study to be carried out on the work of T. H. Mawson in Lancashire is considered to be essential.

e) Promenades

The development of promenades and public gardens in the coastal towns of Lytham St. Annes, Morecambe, Fleetwood, and Blackpool require further study as they are significant places in terms of the regional tourism economy, and are thus vulnerable to large-scale regeneration developments.

f) Planned Communities

Skelmersdale New Town and the 19th century planned town of Fleetwood are two good examples of major landscape/urban design developments, but there are also smaller-scale developments which include an appreciable element of landscape design.

g) Cemeteries

There are many 19th century planned burial grounds in Lancashire which are of regional and local significance.

h) 'Modern' landscapes

A few very recent landscapes stand out as being significant, such as The Old Zoo, at Old Langho, Ribble Valley, designed by the late Gerald Hitman. The sculpture works have been sold, so some of the original concept has already been lost, highlighting the dilemma that such sites present for Local Listing.

Phase 2 ~ Historic Designed Landscapes in Lancashire Project Team

5.7

The project partners, in liaison with other bodies, are currently developing a project on Lancashire's historic cemeteries which, later this year, will be the subject of an application for Heritage Lottery Funding (under the 'Our Heritage' fund). This innovative project ~ Lancashire's cemeteries have seen little research ~ will look at the development history, design styles, influences, condition and restoration issues associated with this significant heritage asset. Through detailed research and the collection of photographs, plans, records and aural histories an assessment will be made of the significance of the cemeteries, pressures for change and opportunities for restoration, enhancement, recreation and the establishment of linkages with local authorities and organisations undertaking cemetery based biodiversity projects. Information will be collated into a publication (hard copy and web/social media based) and County wide workshops will be provided.



5.8

The Lancashire Historic Cemeteries project is the first stage of what will be a rolling programme of ~ hopefully ~ Heritage Lottery funded historic designed landscapes projects undertaken by the partners. Aside from the cemeteries project, the partners have been engaged in initial bid-development research and liaison with other bodies concerning the following projects which should form the basis of future applications from 2014 onwards:

a) Thomas H Mawson ~ A Digital Album

A digital freely accessible web based album featuring examples of Mawson's work in Lancashire illustrated through photographs, plans, maps and extracts from books and other documents. All pictures fully supported with a commentary.

b) The Reign of Nature ~ the Evolution of the Art of Landscape

A research project aiming to preserve evidence of past design landscapes and gain an understanding of the history of ownership, sources of inspiration and other cultural associations. Information would be presented in a report documenting sites in detail.

c) Memories of East Lancashire's Parks

Capturing through visual and audio media, local people's memories of east Lancashire's parks. Recordings of interviews about the way the parks were used, how they influenced and brought together communities, what was the users perception and understanding of the design processes that shaped the parks and how communities valued them. The recorded information would be viewable through a freely accessible web based audio/visual album.

5.9

Enhancement of the historic designed landscapes database is already underway. In November 2011, the Forest of Bowland AONB team commissioned Ruth Thurnhill and Nigel Neil from LGT and the historic designed landscapes steering group to assemble a small volunteer team to undertake desk-based assessment and field validation of two medieval deerparks - Leagram and Radholme - near Chipping. A Heritage Lottery Fund 'All Our Stories' bid was successfully made, and the project 'A Leap in the Park' commenced in January 2013. This project includes commissioning reconstruction interpretative paintings from a respected artist, talks and guided walks, and educational outreach including self-guided walking routes through the historic landscape, linked to mobile 'phone apps.

<http://www.forestofbowland.com/aleapinthepark>

5.10

In addition to Deer Park work, the project steering group in conjunction with LGT's Research and Recording Group are undertaking detailed research of a further 19 sites (see Table 2, page 21) considered to be of national importance and it seems, worthy of inclusion on the National Register of Parks and Gardens. Once armed with sufficient information, these sites will be the subject of registration applications made by the partners.

Data Access

5.11

A rolling programme of uploading data of the recorded historic designed landscapes onto the UK-wide Parks and Gardens Database <http://www.parksandgardens.ac.uk/>, launched by the Association of Garden Trusts with English Heritage and Heritage Lottery Fund support, and now administered by Parks and Gardens Data Services. In addition, there are also plans to upload site data onto Lancashire County Council's Historic Environment Record and the Maps and Related Information Online (MARIO) GIS based website.



Restoration, enhancement and management of historic designed landscapes

5.12

One of the key indicators of the historic designed landscapes project's value and success is the implementation of actual schemes 'on the ground' whether they be a simple restoration of a small structure or the restoration/enhancement of a whole estate or public park. Phases 1 and 2 of the Historic Designed Landscapes in Lancashire project have identified a substantial number of opportunities for restoration, enhancement and management schemes, many of which, due to the existence of sources of grant aid could be implemented. As the knowledge of sites expands, and partnerships are formed with both public and private land owners, a rolling programme of restoration and enhancement work will be developed by the project partners.

Site Designation and Protection

5.13

A planned rolling programme of registration applications to English Heritage for Lancashire's nationally important sites (Table 2) to be 'listed' on the National Register of Parks and Gardens commenced in 2013.

This work is essential to:

- a) establish a degree of site recognition and 'protection' .
- b) ensure that impacts on the setting and character of these sites is a material consideration when planning applications are being determined and inform the siting, spacing, scale and design of new development.
- c) inform planning policies at strategic and local level.
- d) provide an input into environmental impact assessment.
- e) inform studies of development potential.

With regard to modern landscapes, which are particularly at risk due to rapidly changing fashion in urban design, English Heritage notes that, for Registration purposes:

- Particularly careful selection is required for sites from the period after 1945.
- Sites of less than 30 years old are normally registered only if they are of outstanding quality and under threat, <http://www.englishheritage.org.uk/caring/listing/criteria-for-protection/pag-criteria/> and the same should broadly be true for Local List designation.

Spatial planning

5.14

Much of the work of the project partners has been guided by the need to raise awareness of Lancashire's historic designed landscapes and ensure that these heritage assets are placed alongside other key components of the environmental such as biodiversity and archaeology. One way in which these aims can be met is through greater consideration of historic designed landscapes in spatial planning. Aside from the issues identified in paragraphs 4.3 and 4.11, it is hoped that local planning authorities will consider historic designed landscapes when making judgements and development proposals for:

- a) studies of development potential.
- b) landscape capacity studies.
- c) landscape management strategies.
- d) work in 'special areas' such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- e) wider environmental initiatives such as renewable energy development.
- f) land use change.

Table 2: Lancashire's Nationally Significant Unregistered Historic Designed Landscapes

Site	Grid ref	District (See Appendix 8)	Type
Turton Tower	373048 415207	Blackburn	Rural estate
Greenthorne	374399 417165	Blackburn	Rural estate
The Holme	387824 428360	Burnley	Rural estate
Broadoak	376804 428198	Hyndburn	Villa
Westfield Memorial Village	347030 461741	Lancaster	Cemetery
University of Lancaster	348484 457481	Lancaster	Institutional
Bailrigg House	348487 457915	Lancaster	Rural estate
Gresgarth Hall	353283 463317	Lancaster	Rural estate
Leighton Hall	349427 474388	Lancaster	Rural estate
Quernmore Park	351663 462758	Lancaster	Rural estate
Hornby Castle	358754 468560	Lancaster	Rural estate
Hazelwood	346694 474426	Lancaster	Rural estate
Browsholme Hall	368408 445236	Ribble Valley	Rural estate
Knowlmerre Manor	367877 449737	Ribble Valley	Rural estate
Skelmersdale	348750 406250	West Lancs	Designed community
Rufford New Hall	346000 416250	West Lancs	Rural estate
Calder Vale	353330 445798	Wyre	Designed community
Wyresdale Park	350750 449230	Wyre	Rural estate
Claughton Hall	352257 442404	Wyre	Rural estate

5.15

The historic designed landscapes project has enabled Lancashire Gardens Trust to build on its already extensive skills base provided by its members whose specialisms include landscape architecture, archaeology, garden history and planning. Extensive training has been provided in, amongst other things, garden history, data recording and research, photography, IT, health and safety and the UK Parks and Gardens Project.

As a result of this the Gardens Trust is now in a position where it can provide specialist advice to local authorities, history societies and other community groups on historic designed landscape identification, conservation, protection, restoration and management. It is hoped that local planning authorities in particular will work in partnership with the Gardens Trust on matters relating to historic designed landscapes particularly with regard to the work identified in paragraphs 4.11 and 4.12 above. Such an approach would dovetail well with the intent of the Localism Act 2011.



6. Lancashire's Nationally Important Unregistered Historic Designed Landscapes

6.1

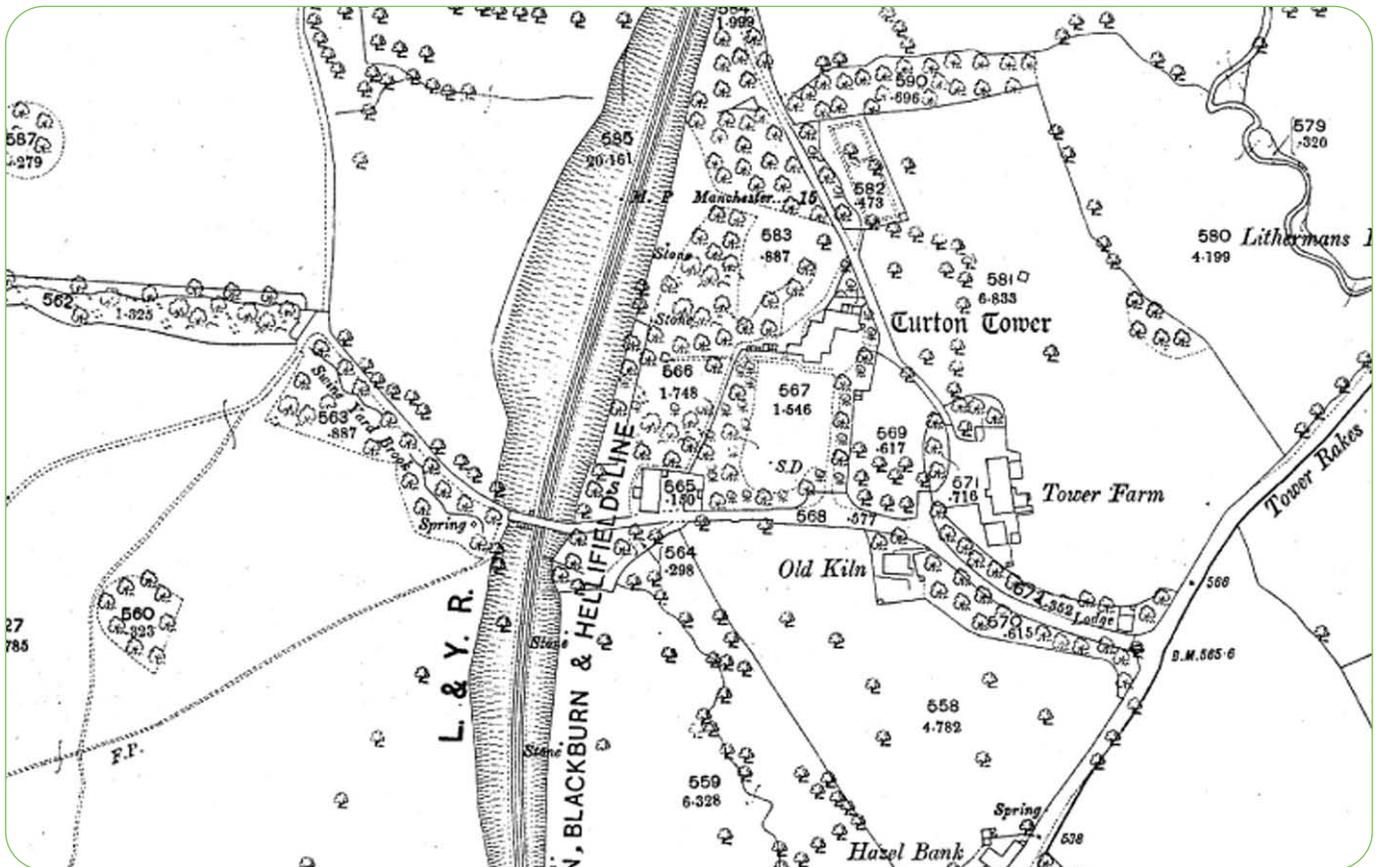
This section provides a brief overview of Lancashire's nationally significant historic designed landscapes 'discovered' during phases 1 and 2 of the project. Registration of these sites by English Heritage (National Register of Parks and Gardens) is a key priority for the project partners. Since there are over 500 more sites yet to be fully evaluated, there may well be further additions to this list.

Turton Tower, Blackburn

6.2

Turton Tower is one of Lancashire's most interesting houses. The manor passed by marriage from the de Torbocs to the Orrells in 1431 and soon after the Tower (Pele) and two farmhouses which, later became part of the house, were thought to have been built.

No early garden is known but there may have been defensive enclosures which serve doubly as wind breaks for a garden. The clues as to the origins on the present garden lie in the 1835 Indenture of sale map showing the house with walled enclosures containing very formal grassed plats (lawns), statues and topiary. Of particular interest is the carriage-drive entrance which was a walled allee possibly of 17th century or early 18th century origin. One rebuilt wall remains. Next to this wall was the enclosed orchard: now the car park. There is a relict summer house to the west of the tower which was embellished by the antiquarian James Kay after 1835, the original use of this building being a dovecote. The railway cuts through the estate in 1847 ~ 48 and Kay made turrets a feature of the two railway bridges, one of which has seating. A serpentine wooded walk links the two railway bridges.



1st Edition Ordnance Survey



Greenthorne, Blackburn

6.3

Extract from Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect:

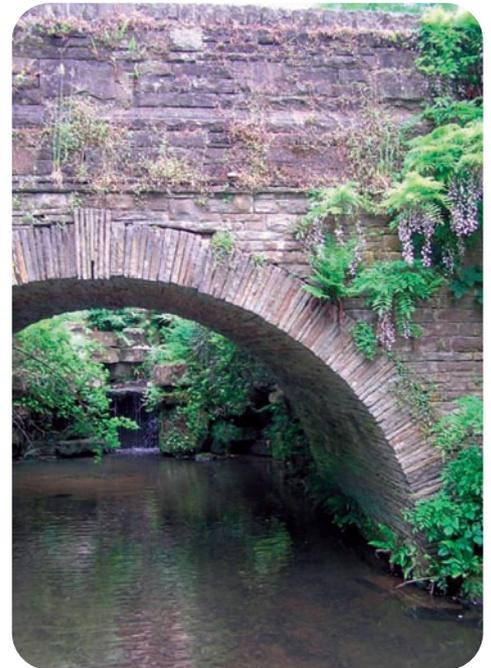
"One of the most successful bits of work in this garden was the conversion of a formal stream, hemmed in between irregularly built walls, into a series of rocky cascades... the chief attractions of the garden are the cascaded stream and the stone-built bridge."

6.4

In 1912 John R. Barlow, head of Barlow & Jones, cotton manufacturers in Bolton, commissioned Thomas Mawson to build the entire garden on a site which had been farmland; it was to complement the stone-built house steeply gabled in gothic style. The stream forms a winding gully along the eastern perimeter, gushes over rocks and under a bridge to enter a small lake. The skillful design manages to merge this with a formal, layered terrace by combining the east end of the terrace with the bridge, so that we leave the formal lawns and flower beds and arrive to look down on the cascading stream and lake beneath.

6.5

Although the roses have died, the beds of a large circular rose garden remain in the lawn below the terrace; an amazing survivor is the thatched rustic tennis pavilion. All stone structures remain including the carriage turn, and only the kitchen garden has changed hands; one of the most complete Mawson sites, well cared for by private owners.





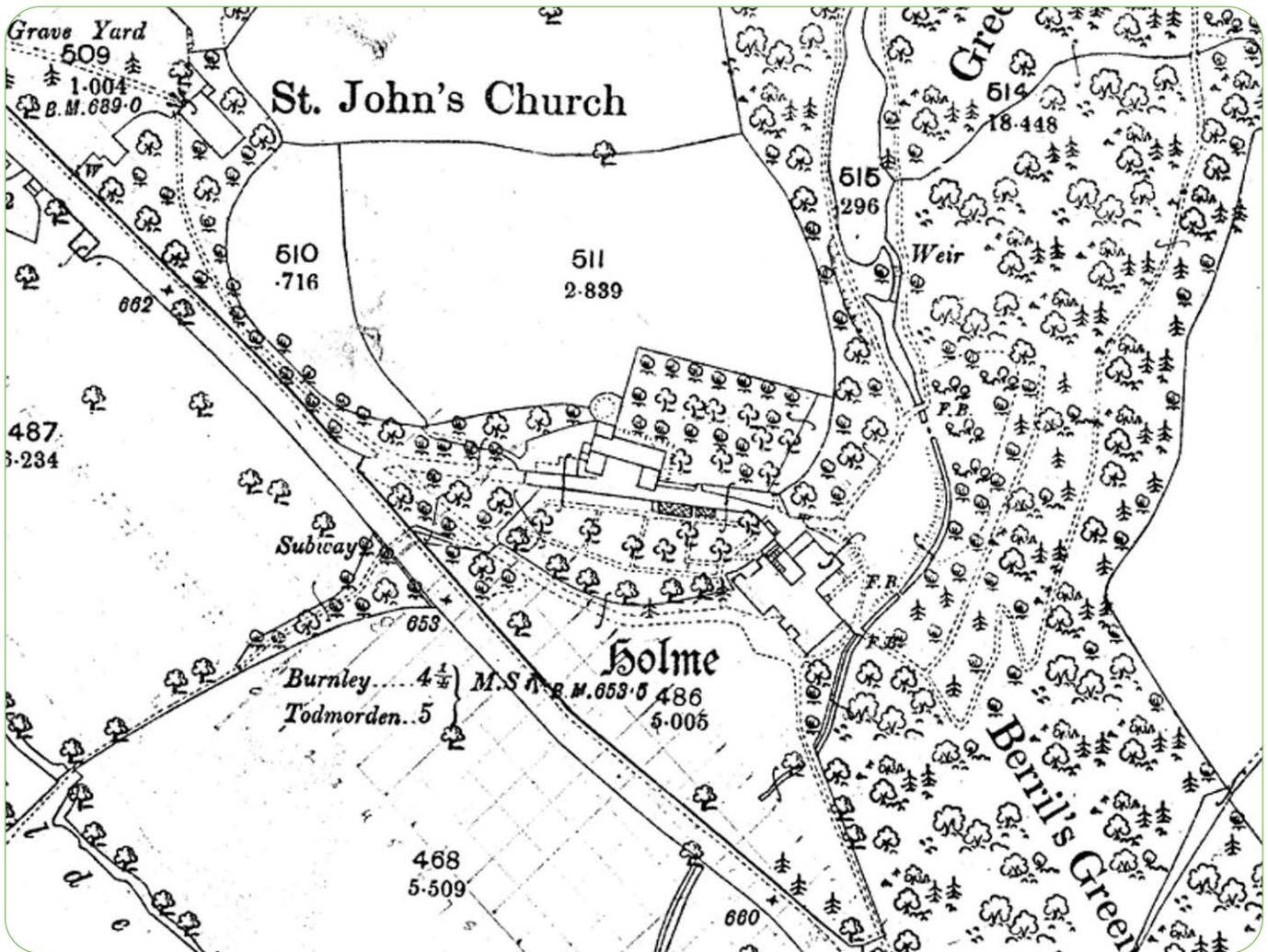
The Holme, Cliviger, Burnley

6.6

Situated in the Cliviger gorge, the ancestral home of the Whitaker family from at least the 15th century, the landscape that we see around the Holme today (informal gardens, parkland, woodland gardens, water gardens, kitchen gardens) was created by Dr. Thomas Dunham Whitaker (1759~1821) antiquarian, vicar and author of the histories of Whalley, Craven and Richmondshire.

6.7

Perhaps best described in his own words, the Holme's designed landscape has *"The bare and rocky brows, the glens and gullies upon the Estate of Holme, have, in the interval betwixt the years 1784 and 1799, been filled with trees of various species,...and though the owner consulting at once his own resources and the genius of the place, rejected every temptation to minute and expensive decoration, he has cut in various directions simple pathways along the plantations several miles in circuit, which exhibit many home and distant views by no means uninteresting."* (History of the Parish of Whalley Vol.1)



1st Edition Ordnance Survey



Broadoak, Accrington

6.8

Extract from Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect:

"I was asked by Mr G. Macalpine, later Sir George, to lay out the grounds round a new house which he was erecting to the designs of a well-known Glasgow architect. This work gave me new experience of the needs of suburban gardens near Lancashire manufacturing towns, where the soil was on a stiff clay, and the atmosphere more or less laden with smoke. It was of course rather distressing to be so strictly limited in regard to the trees and shrubs which could be relied upon to flourish, but what we lost in this respect was made up for by terraces and other architectural features which relieved the monotony of the shrubberies, and we also succeeded admirably with our herbaceous borders and rose gardens."

6.9

Sir George came from Paisley to found the Accrington Brick and Tile company which operated until recently; he was a magistrate, President of the Baptist Union and chair of council of John Rylands Library, Manchester.

His son succeeded him and lived at Broad Oak until 1948. Sir George commissioned a new house and garden in 1900, and the architect and Thomas Mawson worked together to provide complementary styles in Arts and Crafts tradition. The fall in the ground averaged 1 in 15, and was used to create a layered terrace on two sides of the house, the carriage drive taking up the third. Finials for the terrace are a pointed obelisk and harmonise with the period details on the house; balustrading and bastions mark the perimeter, whilst the interior is divided into geometric lawns and flower beds. A full description is given in *The Art and Craft of Garden Making*, and emphasises the walk from the terrace which continues through a wrought iron arch into the kitchen garden, to be decorated with espalier fruit and herbaceous borders. Previously, the kitchen garden was banished to a far-off corner of a site, so this is a pioneering design.

6.10

The site is at risk; occupied by a private school since 1994, it has already been extended with a new wing built on the side lawn, shown empty in 2006 and bounded by old holly trees. The kitchen garden was sold in 1994, and the fields reaching to the town are now the site of Accrington and Rossendale college.



Westfield Memorial Village, Lancaster

6.11

Extract from Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect (by Thomas H Mawson):

"I regard the organisation of disabled service men into self-supporting communities as the best piece of constructive policy I have promoted."

6.12

This policy was the fervent aim of Thomas Mawson together with several of his clients who made generous donations to start the process. Herbert Storey gave his town house in Lancaster with its land, and money was raised by public subscriptions and fund-raising; the Mawson practice drew the plans for the layout, the houses and their hand-made fittings, in true Arts and Crafts tradition. The village was opened in 1924, to house and give work to ex-servicemen; it continues to be home to 189 ex-service residents, and since 1987 it has been owned by a charitable trust with a management committee.

6.13

The entrance is through stone gateposts, along a straight avenue lined with pollarded lime trees, in the style of a French village; in the centre of the site is the memorial statue in bronze, a soldier giving water to another crouched beside him. From this, three straight avenues radiate, each lined with more pollarded limes and cottages on either side; these are in a variety of styles, built of local stone with harled sections. Plaques commemorate some of the battles; each garden is hedged with privet and there are flowering shrubs and trees.

6.14

The Storey house is a social club and there is a bowling green; all is maintained to a high standard by the management, and the village is now a Conservation Area.





University of Lancaster

6.15

Part of the government's expansion of higher education in the 1960s, this is a rare combination of landscape and buildings that dispels current prejudices about the period. An integrated and planned campus that is based on the concept of an Italian hill town, Bridgewater, Shepherd and Epstein created a series of partly covered linked courtyards and spaces. Shepherd and Epstein were responsible for the concept and layout, while Shepherd dealt with the planting and Epstein with the buildings. Most spaces retain their original hard materials and minimalist planting, although steps have been removed to allow for disabled access yet the original concepts remain clear. Later expansion of the university has not carried through with the original concept.



Bailtigg House, Lancaster

6.16

Excerpt from Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect:

"I was commissioned to extend the gardens at Bailrigg, Scotforth, near Lancaster, the principal home of Herbert Storey, J.P., D.L. Originally the gardens at Bailrigg were laid out by my friend Mr. H. Ernest Milner in his well-known landscape manner. On the north, south, and east fronts this treatment was excellent, but on the west or main front it appeared too weak for the aesthetic support of the elevation of the house, and as foreground for the panorama."

6.17

Bailrigg was farmed by Norsemen, its woodland planted as a sporting estate, its lake and parkland created in the late 19th Century. From 1887 it was owned by the Storey family, linoleum manufacturers of Lancaster, and in 1906 Herbert Storey commissioned Thomas Mawson to build a terrace to complement his new Arts and Crafts house.

Mawson used to great advantage the terrain and the views to sea and mountains; he raised a two-tier platform on an embankment supported by a high wall, to create a stepped terrace. To accord with the brick house he used brick and terra cotta for the retaining walls and balusters, the few occasions he used these materials. The low stone balustrade along the edge of the terrace means that the farmland, the bay and the mountains are brought into the garden scene, to stunning effect.

6.18

Within the campus of the University of Lancaster, the site is conserved as the Pharmacy without alteration. It is however at risk from the continual expansion of the university.





Gresgarth Hall, Lancaster

6.19

Gresgarth Hall, formerly 'Grassyard', lies to the south of Caton. This private garden landscape comprised of terraces, a pleasure ground and woodland garden, water gardens, small parkland and a kitchen garden has its origins in the work of Thomas Edmondson, a mill-owner of Mytholmroyd, near Halifax. He created the garden between 1805 and 1810. Edmondson Gothicised the house and may have been responsible for dismantling the enclosures which existed in the late eighteenth-century. He created his garden in the Picturesque style with formal terracing around the house. The landscape park to the north-west was bisected by a carriage drive from the lodge. In the late twentieth-century Arabella Lady Lennox-Boyd used the structure of Edmondson's garden to create a 'plant person's garden'. The restoration of the corn mill, ice-house, walks, kitchen-garden, and remodelling of Edmondson's serpentine pond are of the highest quality. The plants and the structure of the garden give the unity of vision which is critical here.

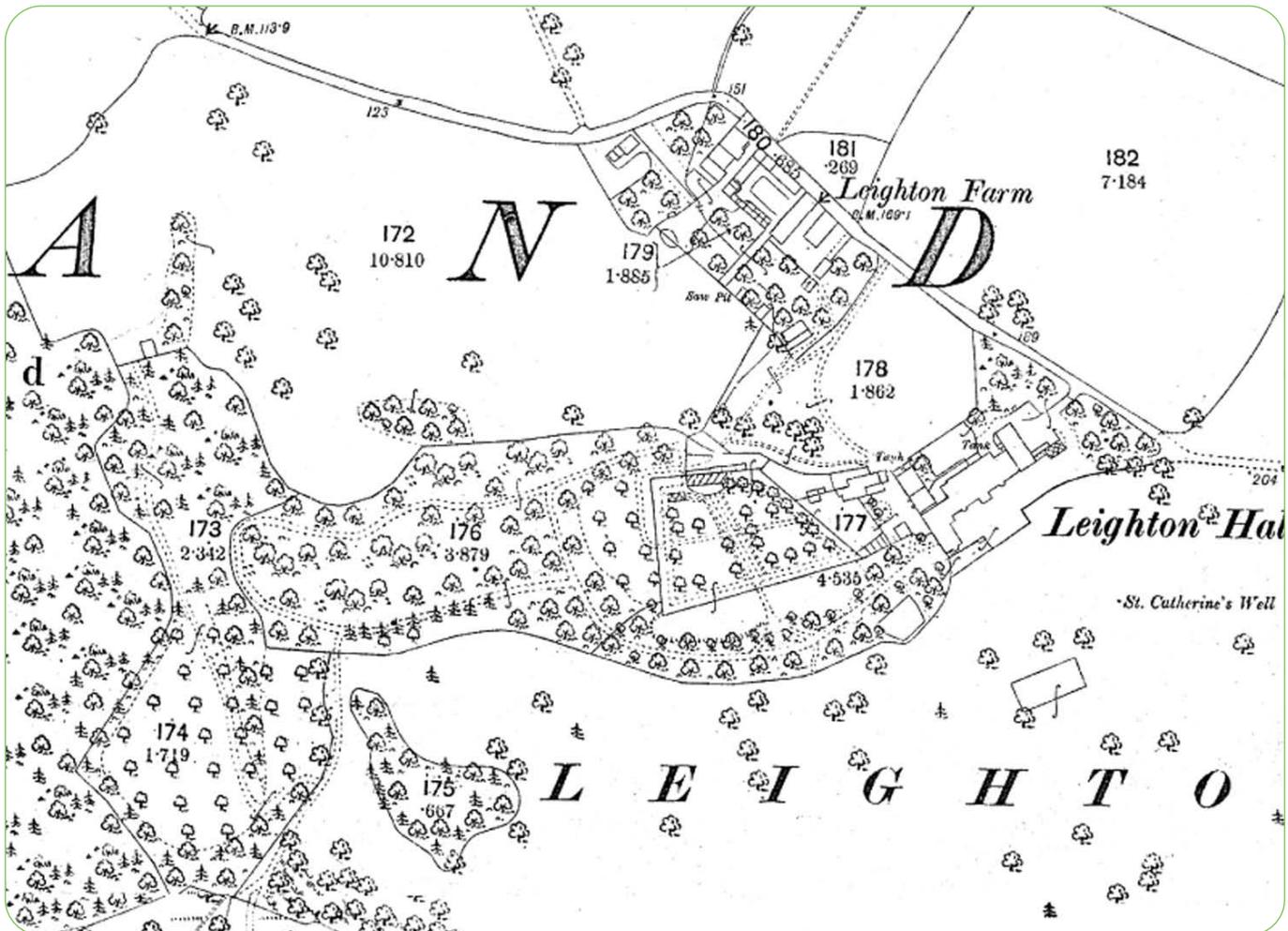


Leighton Hall, Lancaster

6.20

Leighton Hall, with its facade of white limestone, sits in parkland framed by views of the Lakeland Mountains. Early records show a fortified manor on this site in 1246. The Hall was burned during the Jacobite Rising of 1715. George Townley rebuilt it in 1763, when he also replanted the woods and laid out the park.

By 1822 the Hall belonged to Richard Gillow, from the Lancaster furniture-making firm, and he is responsible for re-facing the house in neo-Gothic style. Steps lead from a terrace to a long lawn and herbaceous border, which extends the full length of the walled kitchen garden. The sundial on the rose lawn is a pre-Jacobite relic, inscribed and dated 1647. The estate is in excellent condition, and not at risk. Leighton Hall is open to the public, with the grounds occasionally used for special events, and is still lived in by ancestors of the Gillow family.



1st Edition Ordnance Survey



Quernmore Park, Lancaster

6.21

There was a deer park at Quernmore by 1287, though predominantly used as a horse stud, and possibly pre-Conquest. As part of the Duchy of Lancaster, the park came into Crown ownership in the fifteenth century. In 1630, Charles I sold Quernmore to John Preston, from whom it passed by marriage to the Cliffords, who increased the size of the park, and rebuilt Park Hall in the early 1700s and again in the 1760s. Textile magnate Charles Gibson of Preston bought the estate in 1793, and contracted Thomas Harrison to rebuild the Hall in classical style on a new site in Postern Park, south of the old hall. The park was landscaped by John Webb of Staffordshire. William Garnett of Manchester bought the estate in 1842, but by the mid twentieth century the wooded park had been allowed to fall into disrepair. Maintenance of the park now suffers from it being in much sub-divided ownership.



Hornby Castle, Lancaster

6.22

Hornby Castle occupies a commanding position on a hill surrounded by woodland. An early 16th century medieval castle, was constructed over the foundations of a 12th century building, by Sir Edward Stanley. Subsequent owners rebuilt or remodelled the Castle during the 18th and 19th century using the Lancaster firm of Paley and Austin. In 1726 Walter Foulmer, gardener at Catt Holleys in Sedburgh, was contracted to landscape the gardens, creating lawns, flower borders and gravel paths. The productive walled kitchen garden contains an impressive 19th century glasshouse. Fronting the castle is a formal balustrade terrace, with feature planting, and lawns sweeping down to the River Wenning. The site is well maintained, and not at risk, with the grounds occasionally open for specific events. Surviving Manor Court records reveal the Castle's importance as the seat of the Lords of the Manor of Hornby and Tatham from the 12th to 20th century.





Hazelwood, Silverdale

6.23

Constructed in 1920 this is one of the most lavish examples of the Mawson layered terrace, wrapping two sides of the house and featuring several levels. The long side has a double flight of steps leading down to the middle level where a shell fountain and pool is set in the wall, and the lower level reveals a triple-arch loggia in Italian style. The short side has a wide semi-circular flight of steps leading down to a paved level, with a semi-circular rose garden, enclosed by a hedge, integrated with it. On the top level on the third side of the house, a stone pergola in an L shape encloses another paved garden area.

6.24

In 2006, all this was extant and the hard limestone structures were still in fair condition. Since then, Pringle Homes have carefully restored all this, using photographs originally taken by Thomas Mawson. The house has been turned into private apartments with an owners' management team which maintains the garden. New apartments have been built away from the terrace.



Browsholme Hall, Clitheroe

6.25

The Parkers have lived in the Forest of Bowland since the Middle Ages. Edmund Parker built the house in 1507. In 1603, 1711, and 1804 the house was remodelled but has changed little since 1807. An earlier garden can be identified in a drawing by Samuel Buck, c.1720 and by a 1765 survey plan. The plan shows a wilderness area the outline of which is still evident.

The garden front was dismantled in 1750 when coach-house and stables in the Palladian style were built. The coach-house was dismantled in c.1804 when Thomas Lister Parker commissioned Jeffry Wyatt (later Sir Jeffry Wyatville) to alter gardens and woods, and create a lake in the style of Brown. Turner immortalised the garden in his late eighteenth-century watercolour. The house was described by Hugh Massingberd as having 'perhaps the earliest and finest antiquarian interior in England'. The garden is endearingly provincial but of national importance.





Knowlmere Manor, Ribble Valley

6.26

In 1805 Jonathan Peel of Accrington bought the estate of Knowlmere, and in 1810 he improved the farm track with 7 or 8 gates from Fouliscales to Thorneyholme, and built the picturesque Giddy Bridge. In 1845 the estate came into possession of his grandson, William who built a new house incorporating stone from the former house which was close by and was known as Hodder Bank. The stables, possibly built by Jonathan, are to the rear close to the walled kitchen garden. The house is situated amongst stunning scenery with sinuous walks, rocks and shrubberies, and sublime picturesque views of the River Hodder. Views of the knoll and the sublime River Hodder give this house perhaps one of the finest of Picturesque situations in the county.



Skelmersdale, West Lancashire

6.27

Skelmersdale, a mid 19th Century coal mining village, was designated (1961) as a New Town (4,200 acres) to relieve overcrowding in North Merseyside. It was the first of five designations in the 1960's that were to be more compact to prevent urban sprawl.

6.29

Scenically, the masterplan works well, especially after 50 years when vigorous young woodland and sensitive use of the land form of the lower slopes of Ashurst Beacon combine to create a largely rural framework for the separate parts of the town.

6.28

The masterplan (1966) by Sir L. Hugh Wilson proposed a compact urban area with surrounding recreational areas, dispersed industrial areas and a separate footpath system to allow movement without crossing traffic, with amenities along pedestrian routes. The countryside was to be preserved, Ashurst Beacon protected for recreation and the River Tawd form a parkway through the town. The Development Corporation had its own nursery (70 acres) to carry out a massive tree and shrub planting scheme.





Rufford New Hall, West Lancashire

6.30

There was a medieval deer park, to the west of the present park, on the mossland margins. A formal geometric designed landscape, with axial avenues forming a *pattie d'oie*, was created in or before 1735, in the area of Spring Wood and the 1990s housing. The hall and park planned in 1735 (drawings survive) had been completed by 1763, but were heavily modified by Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh after 1798. Elements of the 1735 scheme survive, above ground or archaeologically ~ the kitchen gardens, two ponds north of the hall, the western boundary of Spring Wood, and the ha-ha.

In the south of the park, crofts within Rufford village were demolished between 1816 and 1839 to make way for the extension of the park, but survive as earthworks. The park lacked focal points during the nineteenth century ~ apart from a fishpond and icehouse. Spring Wood allowed the hall to appear to walkers as if in a woodland glade. The hall and park were used as a hospital during the twentieth century. The part of the park owned by the Greenbelt Group is only a remnant of the nineteenth century maximum extent.



Calder Vale, Wyre

6.31

Calder Vale was founded by Quaker brothers Richard and Jonathan Jackson in 1835 as a model textile community. Set in the steep sided wooded valley of the river Calder downstream from Oakenclough Mill it was an ideal site for providing power.

A four storey building called Lappet Mill is still producing 'shemaghs' the checked cloth worn in Arab countries. Originally it produced cottons, linens, voiles and later nylons. A second mill, Low Mill, now a ruin, was located downstream. The mill pond above the village still exists. Terraced stone houses each fronted by a garden are still lived in today ~ Victoria Terrace, Primrose Cottages and Long Row. There was a Temperance hotel but no pub. Outside the village, the 1863 church of St John the Evangelist and a school continue to serve both Calder Vale and Oakenclough.





Wyresdale Park, Wyre

6.32

Wyresdale Park lies to the east of Scorton.

The Wyresdale estate descended with the Dukes of Hamilton until 1853 when it was purchased by Peter Ormrod a cotton spinner from Bolton. Ormrod commissioned Edward Paley to design a house in the Gothic style, the Home Farm (faced in polygonal masonry) and probably the garden. There is parkland and a ha-ha to the west; terrace, parterre with working fountain in the Italianate style to the south; remains of peach house, vineries and apple store to the east; and kitchen garden and Home Farm to the north.

There is a fine collection of conifers, former tennis court with rustic pavilion, serpentine woodland walks within the garden and large lake beyond the garden's boundary. A small fell, Nicky Nook has a Victoria Jubilee Monument erected by the Ormrods. The house and garden are seemingly in a time warp and a good example of an estate created mid-nineteenth century by money from 'manufactures'. In a wider context there is a group value derived from the combination Wyresdale Park with other Sharp and Paley, Paley and Austin and Paley houses and gardens in Lancashire. Sadly the M6 motorway has cut through the parkland.



Cloughton Hall, Wyre

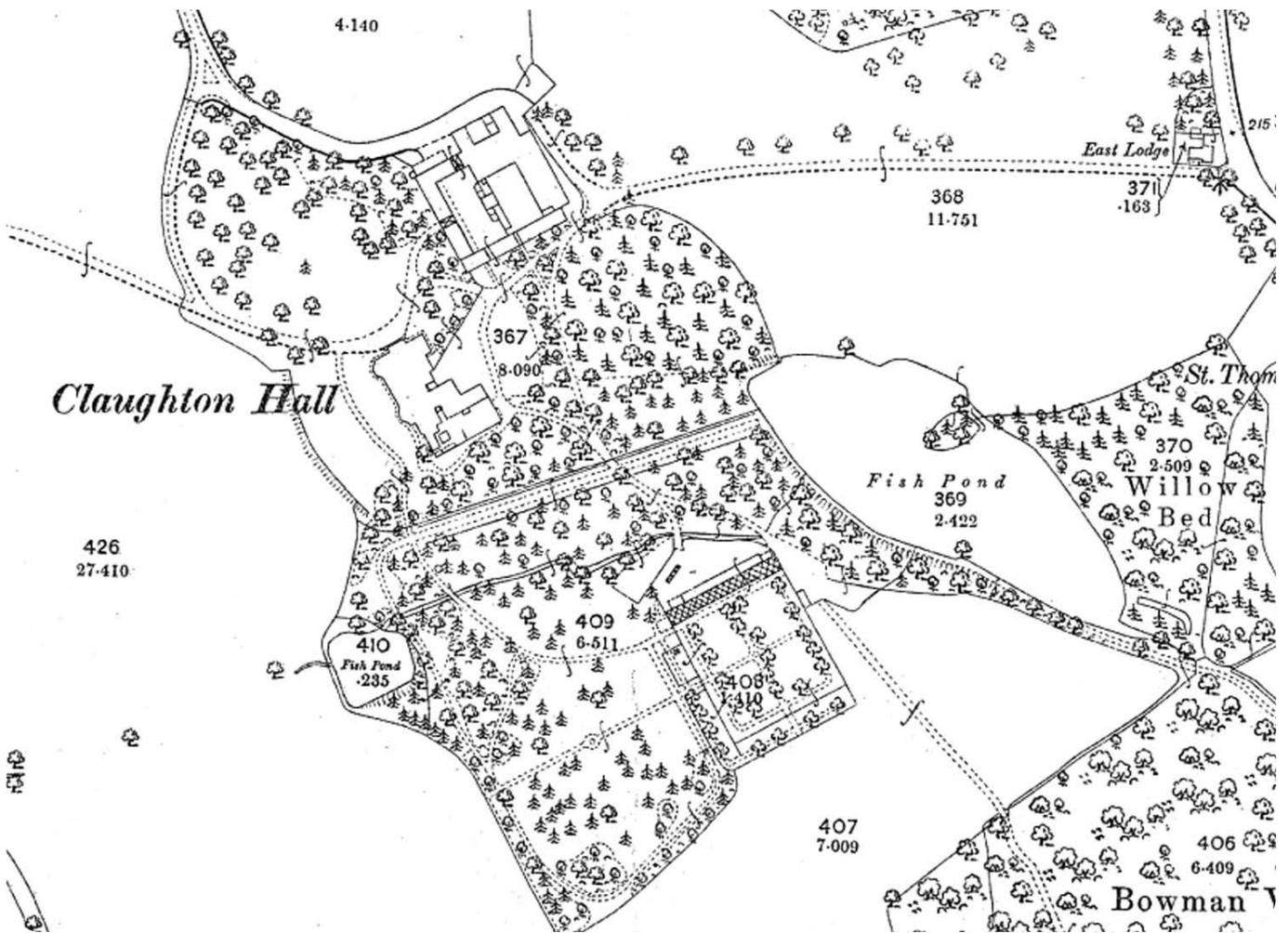
6.33

Cloughton Hall was purchased by Roger of Brockholes in 1338. The estate eventually went to William Fitzherbert in 1783 and his son succeeded taking the name of Fitzherbert-Brockholes. Francis and Jenny Fitzherbert Brockholes are the present owners. The house was built in 1956, replacing the earlier house of 1816~17.

There are several plans which show development of the garden from c1700 to the nineteenth century. Strong evidence suggests that part of the garden was designed by William Emes (1730~1803) and one of the plans (which may be by Emes) shows the newly created lake, known as the Long Water, and ornamented bridge.

The garden has ha-ha, parkland, carriage drives with Tuscan Lodge at a former entrance.

There are two 'Fish Ponds' with a series of cascades and old yew walk. The large walled kitchen garden is in good condition and still productive. The Pinetum is not as apparent as on 1893 OS Map, but there is an interesting collection of monkey puzzles, Araucaria araucana. A shrubbery walk leads to the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. The view across the ha-ha to the Long Water is exceedingly good.





7. Appendix 1 ~ Full Local List of Lancashire's Unregistered Historic Designed Landscapes

Categories: 1~ National; 2~ Regional/County; 3~ Local; ID~ Insufficient data

Types of designed landscape: c-cemetery; dc-designed community; i-institutional; ml-modern; re-rural estate; rv-rural villa; up-urban park; v-villa
 Note: the 'Category' column below is subdivided into two columns. The column on the left is the category letter from the *Bennis and Dyke Report* (where applicable) and the column on the right is the level of significance i.e. National, Local, etc. determined by the historic designed landscapes project team.

Name of Site	Grid Ref	District	Category	Type	Main Date(s)	Notes
Blackburn Infirmary	367952 426684	Blackburn	ID	i	1865	Public institution building with formal grounds
Darwen Cemetery	369871 420275	Blackburn	D 3	cem	1861	Average only
Turton Tower	373048 415207	Blackburn	A 1,	re	Various	Regional importance
Feniscowles New Hall	364190 425432	Blackburn	B 2	re	1808	Multi-layered landscape history
Greenthorne	374399 417165	Blackburn	D 1	re	1912	Lancashire's most complete Mawson landscape
Witton Park	365891 427353	Blackburn	A 2	up	1800's	Complete, horticultural interest
Roe Lee Park	368708 430806	Blackburn	B 3	up	1923	Sport and recreation facilities
Hill Top	367107 415475	Blackburn	D 3	v	1790's	Typical Victorian villa
Livesey Hall	365238 426153	Blackburn	D ID	v	C17	House and grounds
Pleasington Old Hall	364564 426887	Blackburn	B ID	re	1587	Lost landscape
Carleton Cemetery	332765 439648	Blackpool	C 3	cem	1935	Local interest only
North Shore Cliffs	331233 442276	Blackpool	A 3	up	1920's possible later Mawson redesign	Significant alterations
Burnley Cemetery	381201 431701	Burnley	B 2	cem	1856	Retains original layout
Extwistle Hall	387602 433795	Burnley	D 3	re	C16 - C17	Country house, courtyard garden
Castle Clough	379038 431352	Burnley	D ID	re	C16	Deer park
The Holme	387824 428360	Burnley	A 1	re	C17 - C18	Significant C18 landscape
Ormerod Hall	387516 431503	Burnley	C 2	re	1800's	Complete landscape
Royle Hall	382942 434434	Burnley	D 2	re	C18 - C19	Greenbelt on full site
Barcroft Hall	386556 430411	Burnley	D 3	re	C16 - C17	Significant setting



A Local List of Lancashire's Unregistered Historic Designed Landscapes

Hargrove Hall	379630 434839	Burnley	D 3	re	C17	Greenbelt on full site
Hollins Hall	386819 432053	Burnley	D 3	re	1818	Country house in small parkland
Hurstwood Hall	388111 431339	Burnley	D 3	re	1580's	Conservation area on full site
Shuttleworth Hall	378299 432254	Burnley	D 3	re	C17	Greenbelt on full site
Jacksons Farm	387647 432435	Burnley	D ID	re	C17	Conservation area on full site
Stockbridge Hall	379838 433563	Burnley	D ID	re	C17	House and small walled grounds
Ightenhill Park	382309 433379	Burnley	C 3	up	1912	Public Park
Memorial Park	378980 433739	Burnley	B 3	up	1920	No evidence of Mawson design
Ivy Bank	381113 433027	Burnley	D 3	v	1836	Country house, lodge and parkland
Rosehill Villas	383424 431543	Burnley	A 3	v	1950 - 80's	Group value
The Castle	383248 430974	Burnley	B 3	v	1908	Arts and Crafts house in small grounds
Adlington Park	358780 411856	Chorley	B ID	up	C17	Greenbelt on site
Chorley Cemetery	357473 417798	Chorley	D 3	cem	1856	Horticultural interest
Parbold Hall	351173 410715	Chorley	C ID	re		Modern overlay
Ollerton Hall	361966 423484	Chorley	D ID	re		Greenbelt on site
Runshaw Hall	354047 420152	Chorley	D ID	re	Late C19	Greenbelt on site
Mawdesley Hall	349758 415101	Chorley	D ID	re	C17	Enclosed Garden
Newlands	352083 416762	Chorley	D ID	v		Lost
Claytonfield	357724 422164	Chorley	D ID	re		Greenbelt on site
Prospect House	356534 418819	Chorley	D ID	v		
Withnell Fold/Withnell Hospital	362152 423113	Chorley	A 2	re	Mid C19	Complete landscape and horticultural interest
Brindle Lodge	360355 426693	Chorley	B 2	re	1820	Complete without later alterations
Heskin Hall	352550 415750	Chorley	B 2	re	C16	Pre 1800 - gardens of interest
Bank Hall	346262 420326	Chorley	D 2	re		Map evidence of significant landscape
Croston Hall	349479 417862	Chorley	C 2	re	1857	
Duxbury Park	358781 415148	Chorley	C 2	re	Early C19	Substantial gardens
Euxton Hall	355418 418524	Chorley	C 2	re	C18 - C19	Substantial gardens including earlier features
Burgh Hall	357663 415406	Chorley	D 2	re	C19	Greenbelt on part of the site, estate garden
Anderton Park	362000 138000	Chorley	C 3	re	1860's	Remnant C19 landscape and contemporary landscape
Shaw Hill	357680 420829	Chorley	C 3	re	C18 - C19	Horticultural interest
Carr House	346277 421470	Chorley	D 3	re	C17	Pre 1650 enclosed garden
Hall O' T' Hill	360329 414947	Chorley	D 3	re	Early C17	Early golf course 1898
Gillibrand Hall	357379 416742	Chorley	C ID	re	1807	Private garden, parkland and woodland

Crooke Hall (now known as Lisieux Hall)	357276 421497	Chorley	D	ID	re	Greenbelt on site
Healey	360626 418791	Chorley	D	ID	re	Former deer park
Heapey	360250 420500	Chorley	D	ID	re	Deer park
Park Hall	354123 415511	Chorley	D	ID	re	Possibly medieval
Withnell Hall	362616 423159	Chorley	D	ID	re	Possibly C18
Charnock House	355500 416300	Chorley	D	3	re	1897
Ellerbeck Hall	359321 413941	Chorley	D	ID	re	Greenbelt on full site
Singleton Hall	338000 439000	Fylde	B	2	dc	Woodland
King Edward VII, Queen Mary	333553 427610	Fylde	D	ID	i	Model village and house
Clifton Hall	347000 430450	Fylde	B	3	re	Independent school, playing fields, garden areas
Ribby Hall	341244 431755	Fylde	C	3	re	Potential horticultural interest
Bankfield House	338588 439602	Fylde	D	3	re	Former country house with parkland, now liesure village
Elswick Manor	343500 438506	Fylde	D	3	re	Country house with private garden
Thistleton Lodge	340250 437730	Fylde	D	3	re	Country house with small parkland
Lowther Gardens	335961 426981	Fylde	B	3	up	Country house with small parkland
Lytham Park Cemetery & Crematorium	335510 429061	Fylde	D	ID	cem	Conservation area on full site
Kirkham Memorial Gardens	342616 432324	Fylde	3	3	up	Lost
Accrington Cemetery	376940 429600	Hyndburn	D	3	cem	War memorial with recreation ground
Dunkenhalgh	373882 430194	Hyndburn	A	2	re	Burial ground
Church Cemetery	375110 429465	Hyndburn	D	ID	cem	Significant landscape
Huncote Hall	378025 430054	Hyndburn	D	ID	re	Public burial ground
Great Harwood Cemetery	373161 431531	Hyndburn	D	ID	cem	Lost
Clayton Hall	375242 431992	Hyndburn	D	ID	re	Cemetery with gatehouse
New High Riley	377729 428416	Hyndburn	D	ID	re	Country house and gardens
Martholme	375250 433802	Hyndburn	D	3	re	Private garden to farm
Oak Hill Park	376555 427762	Hyndburn	A	2	up	Relic only
Rhyddings Park	374459 427433	Hyndburn	B	2	up	Public park (former mansion and garden)
Memorial Park	373420 433018	Hyndburn	A	3	up	Conservation Area on site
Cut Wood Park	371817 429999	Hyndburn	C	3	up	No evidence of Mawson design
						Greenbelt on site



A Local List of Lancashire's Unregistered Historic Designed Landscapes

Gatty Park	375001 429008	Hyndburn	C 3	up	1860, park 1928	Mansion and grounds bequeathed as public park
Mercer Park	374363 431087	Hyndburn	C 3	up	1802, park 1913	Conservation Area on site
Milnshaw Park	375256 429171	Hyndburn	C 3	up	1880	Urban park
Peel Park	376937 429229	Hyndburn	C 3	up	1909	Formal park, open moorland
Woodlands Park	374806 431470	Hyndburn	D ID	re	1925	Greenbelt on site
Broad oak	376804 428198	Hyndburn	C 1	v	1900 Mawson design	Intact Mawson landscape
Dyke Nook Lodge	375665 429718	Hyndburn	A 3	v		Lost
Haworth Park	376724 427184	Hyndburn	A 3	v	1909 - 20	Conservation Area on site
Arden Hall	377198 428520	Hyndburn	D ID	rv		Lost
Lancaster War Memorial	34689 46169	Lancaster	2	cem		Significant Mawson monument
Westfield Memorial Village	347016 461743	Lancaster	1	dc	1919 Mawson	
Claughton Hall	357217 466069	Lancaster	C ID	re	Late C16, early C17	Country house and private garden
Lindeth Tower	346125 474240	Lancaster	D ID	v	1850's	Private garden with tall trees
Abbeystead House	356753 454538	Lancaster	A ID	re	1886	Courtyard
Claughton Hall Farm	358000 466334	Lancaster	C ID	re	1570 and 1932	Principal house with wooded valley
University of Lancaster	348484 457481	Lancaster	A 1	i	1960's incorporating earlier	Woodland, courtyards, lake, nature area
Bank House	352507 473095	Lancaster	D ID	v	C19 - 20	Conservation Area on full site
Moor Hospital	349558 461747	Lancaster	D ID	i	C19	Institutional site disused
Gresgarth Hall	353248 463325	Lancaster	A 1	re	1805	Design and horticulture contemporary with developing tree collection
Leighton Hall	349427 474388	Lancaster	A 1	re	1763	Surviving major designer
Quernmore Park	351663 462758	Lancaster	A 1	re	Medieval and 1795	Forest of Bowland AONB
Hornby Castle	358754 468560	Lancaster	B 1	re	Various	Conservation Area, Forest of Bowland AONB
Hazelwood	346694 474426	Lancaster	C 1	re	Late C19 Mawson	Mansion and garden
Ashton Hall	346192 457271	Lancaster	A 2	re	Medieval to C19	Possible significant golf course designer
Borwick Hall	352508 473000	Lancaster	B 2	re	C14 - 15	Conservation Area on site
Burrow Hall	361635 475896	Lancaster	B 2	re	C17	Parkland, woodland and private garden
Ellel Grange	348114 453771	Lancaster	B 2	re	1859	Former country house, parkland
Leck Hall	365197 476789	Lancaster	B 2	re	C19	Complete landscape of the period
Thurland Castle	361069 473049	Lancaster	C 2	re	Medieval and C19	Historical depth
Wennington Hall	361516 470483	Lancaster	C 2	re	1855	C19 Paley design, significant parts survive

Whittington Hall	359618 476234	Lancaster	C 2	re	C17 and C19	C19 significant parts survive
Carus Lodge	348875 464498	Lancaster	C 3	re	1832	Example of small estate
Crookhey Hall	347000 451270	Lancaster	C 3	re	1874	Principal house, parkland, woodland
Gressingham Hall	357304 469901	Lancaster	D 3	re	C17	C20 landscape, horticultural interest
Greywalls	346091 473932	Lancaster	C 3	re	1925 Mawson	Degraded
Storrs Hall	357612 471358	Lancaster	C 3	re	1848	Country house with parkland and woodland
Hyning Park	350750 473250	Lancaster	D 3	re	C18 and C19	
Newlands Hall, Ellel	350412 454030	Lancaster	D 3	re		Private formal and informal gardens
Thurnham Hall	346350 454540	Lancaster	D 3	re		Part redeveloped, part survives including key features
Beaumont Grange	348602 465135	Lancaster	D ID	re	Medieval	No significant landscape, possibly monastery
Heysham Tower	341379 461112	Lancaster	C ID	re	C19	Lost
Tower House	349953 464695	Lancaster	D ID	re	Early C19	Little remains
Dalton Square	347866 461566	Lancaster	D 2	up	C18 and C19	Late Georgian square
Marine Promenade	344000 465000	Lancaster	D 2	up	Mid C19	C20 substantial interest
Ryelands Park	347744 462543	Lancaster	D 3	up	C19	Former country house, parkland, public park
Queen's Square	347636 461465	Lancaster	D 3	up	Mid C18	Conservation Area on site
Halton Hall	349875 464670	Lancaster	D 3	v		Degraded but some important remnant features
Heysham House	341405 460745	Lancaster	3	v	1810	Group value
Heysham Head Hall	340947 461256	Lancaster	3	v	1826 and C20	Group value. Holiday garden
Hawkshead	353594 462988	Lancaster	3	v		
Linden Hall	352750 473250	Lancaster	D 3	v	1839	C20 overlay
Foxholes	349428 452581	Lancaster	D ID	v	1929 Mawson	Landscape highly degraded
Newlands House/Farm	349085 460055	Lancaster	D ID	v		Lost
Bracewell (Old Park Laithe)	386266 448397	Pendle	C 3	re		Parkland
Emmott Hall	392906 440550	Pendle	C 3	re	Early C18	Country house, woodland area, lake
Sabden Great Hall	381047 438326	Pendle	3	re	Early C17	Conservation Area, Forest of Bowland AONB
Carr Hall	384625 438646	Pendle	D ID	re	C16	Conservation Area on site
Roughlee Old Hall	384477 440440	Pendle	D ID	re	Late C16	Degraded by C20 development
Sabden Hall	381131 438531	Pendle	D ID	re	C16	Country house
Marsden Park	387349 437992	Pendle	A 2	up	Mid C18, park 1912	Significant Mawson monument
Alkincoat	387860 440957	Pendle	D 3	up	C18 house, park 1921	Pleasure gardens, parkland, formal gardens



A Local List of Lancashire's Unregistered Historic Designed Landscapes

Letcliffe Park	387853 446019	Pendle	D	3	up	1902 on earlier Deer Park	Conservation Area on site
Craigmore	390750 440200	Pendle		3	v	C20	Minor Mawson landscape needs further investigation
Carr Laund	384390 438430	Pendle	D	ID	v	Late C19	Degraded
Oak Leigh	384678 435587	Pendle	D	ID	v	1883	
Preston Crematorium	358500 432450	Preston	D	3	cem	1962 incorporating earlier parkland of Red Scar	Crematorium and parkland grounds, including woodlands
Nookland	353198 431902	Preston	C	3	dc	1880's	Conservation Area on site
Whittingham Hospital	356752 435888	Preston	A	2	i	1869	Orchard, footpaths, lawned areas
Larches House	350508 430014	Preston	D	3	i	C19	Country house, woodland area
Ashley Hall	346103 440517	Preston	D	ID	re		
Preston Civic Hostel	354047 431644	Preston	D	3	i		Conservation Area on site
Deepdale Enclosure	354473 430034	Preston	C	3	re	1892	Conservation Area on site
Bank Parade	354312 428843	Preston	C				
Barton Hall	352190 436180	Preston	D	3	re	Medieval, C17 and early C19	Significant ha-ha and walled garden
Hollowforth Hall	350325 436568	Preston	D	3	re		Country house, tannery
Chingle Hall	355688 435800	Preston	D	ID	re	Medieval and C17	Academic interest
Fulwood Hall	354836 432255	Preston	D	ID	re		Lost to golf course
Winckley Square	353883 429081	Preston	C	2	up	Early C19	Conservation area on site
Ashton Park	351132 430381	Preston	D	3	up	Early and late C19, park mid C20	Parkland recreation
Allotment Gardens	353982 431262	Preston	D	3	up	Early C20	Listed landscape, full extent of gardens
Ribbleton Park	356009 430250	Preston	D	ID	up	1915	Public park
Bartle Hall	348608 433204	Preston	C	2	v	Late C18, early C19 with parkland	Principal house, parkland, formal garden, woodland garden
Westliegh	349520 431510	Preston	D	2	v	1860's	Milner landscape, framework remains
Broughton Park	352890 434700	Preston	C	3	v	1891	Horticultural interest
Newman College/Larkhill	354750 429199	Preston	B	3	v	1796	Private garden
Catforth Hall	348500 435750	Preston	D	ID	v	1847	Farm house with small garden
The Mill, Clitheroe (Low moor)	373015 441728	Ribble Valley	C	2	dc	1728 and 1799	Rarity
Clitheroe Hospital	375467 443050	Ribble Valley	C	3	i	1837	Workhouse, garden orchard



A Local List of Lancashire's Unregistered Historic Designed Landscapes

Almshouses	365379 435797	Ribble Valley	D	ID	i	1728	Conservation Area on whole site
Browsholme Hall	368408 445236	Ribble Valley	B	1	re	Medieval to early C19	
Gisburne Park	382523 449697	Ribble Valley	A	1	re	1750's	Now a registered landscape
Knowlmere Manor	367877 449737	Ribble Valley	C	1	re	1849 and earlier	C19 industrialists house
Bolton Hall/Park	378292 448547	Ribble Valley	A	2	re	Medieval	Significant C19 quality landscape
Dutton Manor	365230 438603	Ribble Valley	D	ID	re	1872	Forest of Bowland AONB
Dutton Hall	366230 436750	Ribble Valley	D	ID	re	1872	Garden
Downham Hall	378301 444312	Ribble Valley	A	2	re	1788	Significant C19 landscape with C20 improvements
Eaves Hall	373782 444854	Ribble Valley	C	2	re	Med C17 and 1867	Forest of Bowland AONB
Read Hall and Park	375700 434759	Ribble Valley	A	2	re	C14 and C19	Hall and gardens
Cuncliffe House	369250 434250	Ribble Valley	D	3	re	1763	Woodland
Whalley Abbey	373100 436101	Ribble Valley	D	2	re	Medieval and others	Conservation Area on site
Bank Hall	377210 446346	Ribble Valley	C	3	re	1780 and 1822	Conservation Area on site
Dunnow Hall	370567 451195	Ribble Valley	C	3	re	Medieval and 1840's	Setting, scenic
Aiston Old Hall	360859 433925	Ribble Valley	D	ID	re	Medieval and 1876	Farm, private garden, woods
Clayton Manor	368484 432576	Ribble Valley	D	ID	re	Medieval	Ornamental, small manor
Hammerton Hall	347340 463902	Ribble Valley	D	3	re	Elizabethan	Slaiburn group value
Little Mearley Hall	377534 441609	Ribble Valley	D	3	re	1590	Forest of Bowland AONB
Bell Sykes	371995 452784	Ribble Valley	D	3	re	1787	Slaiburn group value
Cuncliffe House	369250 434250	Ribble Valley	D	3	re	1763	Woodland
Hacking Hall	370947 436908	Ribble Valley	D	ID	re	1607	Walled garden
Harrow Hall	373457 451103	Ribble Valley	D	3	re	1719	Forest of Bowland AONB
Huntingdon Hall	366060 438894	Ribble Valley	D	3	re	Late C17	Forest of Bowland AONB
Huntroyde Demesne	378500 434900	Ribble Valley	A	3	re	C16 and mid C19	Walled garden
Bashall Hall	371094 442349	Ribble Valley	B	2	re	1800 - 1835	Ornamental gardens
Standen Hall	386672 421821	Ribble Valley	B	2	re	Medieval, 1757	Substantial multi-layered
Clerk Hill	374815 436275	Ribble Valley	D	ID	re	1615 - 1857	Parkland, walled garden
Leagram Hall	362426 444147	Ribble Valley	D	3	re	Deerpark, C18 & C20	Forest of Bowland AONB
Moreton Hall	374016 434564	Ribble Valley	C	3	re	1490 and 1834	Greenbelt on site
Salesbury Deer Park	367343 435669	Ribble Valley	B	3	re		New hall gardens
Townhead	371038 452624	Ribble Valley	B	3	re	1730 and 1838	Group value
Waddow Hall	371038 452624	Ribble Valley	B	3	re	Medieval & various	Country house with parkland



Hesketh End	361330	441043	Ribble Valley	D	ID	re	1582	Forest of Bowland AONB
Osbaldeston Hall	364412	434405	Ribble Valley	D	ID	re	1600's	Country house informal garden
Higher Trap	377642	435647	Ribble Valley	C	2	rv	C18	Lost
Milton Hall	371540	438924	Ribble valley	D	2	rv	1500, 1844, 1875	Country house with small garden
Alston New Hall	360859	433925	Ribble Valley	D	3	rv	1876	Walled garden
Bramley Meade	373745	436988	Ribble Valley	D	3	rv	1885	House parkland
Chaigley Manor	369497	441508	Ribble Valley	D	3	rv	1615 and 1857	Forest of Bowland AONB
Waddington Old Hall	372931	443786	Ribble Valley	C	3	rv	Medieval and 1900	Conservation Area on site
Whins	377222	437480	Ribble Valley	D	3	rv	C18 and C19	Forest of Bowland AONB
Arnott House	377321	445222	Ribble Valley	D	ID	rv	1677	Nothing of value
Balderstone Grange	363210	432010	Ribble Valley	D	ID	rv	1890's	Orchid house, orangery, greenhouse
Winckley Hall	370709	438608	Ribble Valley	C	ID	rv		Remnant landscape feature
Bacup Cemetery	385898	421603	Rossendale	D	3	cem	Mid - late C19	Fountain, woodland planting
Rawtenstall Cemetery	381287	423243	Rossendale	D	3	cem	1887	Conservation Area on site
Musbury Park	377336	420561	Rossendale	C	3	re	Medieval	Deer park
Swinshaw Hall	381424	427034	Rossendale	D	3	re	1847 and 1883	Hall with pleasure gardens
Carter Place Hall	378462	424851	Rossendale	D	ID	re	1770 and late C19	Greenbelt on whole site
Fearn's Hall	384389	421925	Rossendale	D	ID	re	C16	Greenbelt on whole site
Crawshaw Hall	380777	424750	Rossendale	C	ID	re	1831	Wooded parkland
Whitaker Park	380477	422693	Rossendale	A	2	up	1840's, park 1890's	Horticultural interest, known design company
Stubbylee Park	386672	421820	Rossendale	B	2	up	1808 & 1869, park 1914	Country house in small parkland
Victoria Park	378557	422401	Rossendale	C	3	up	1901	Public park
Heimshore Park	378194	420851	Rossendale	D	3	up	1922	Greenbelt on site
Haslingden War Memorial Park	378704	422963	Rossendale	3	up	up	1924 (Mawson)	Public park, bowling green, war memorial
Ashlands	383505	422522	Rossendale	D	2	v	1863	Villa and gardens
Height Side House	383086	422791	Rossendale	D	2	v	1780's and 1870's	Pre - 1840 house with parkland
Forest House	386748	422782	Rossendale	D	3	v	1820's	Conservation Area on site
Lea Bank	382592	422540	Rossendale	D	3	v	1850 and 1890	House, woodland, pleasure gardens
Manchester Diocesan Conf.	380921	425155	Rossendale	D	3	v		House with parkland
Vine House	377950	422529	Rossendale	D	ID	v	Late C19	Late C19 Villa
Samesbury Hall	362383	430461	South Ribble	D	2	re	C14	Greenbelt on site
Walton Hall	355304	427868	South Ribble	D	3	re	Medieval, 1869	Country house, kitchen and pleasure gardens

Lostock Hall	354550 425239	South Ribble	D	ID	re	Medieval, 1764	Formal grounds and woodland area
Broadfield	353405 421932	South Ribble	D	3	v	1891	Country mansion with greenhouses
Skelmersdale	348735 406187	West Lancs	D	1	dc	1960's	New town
Edge Hill College of Education	342250 407498	West Lancs	D	2	l	1933 onwards	Rock Garden, water gardens
St. Josephs College	351555 406500	West Lancs	D	3	i	1880 onwards	Greenbelt on site
Rufford New Hall	346000 416250	West Lancs	A	1	re	1760's and C19	Conservation Area and Greenbelt on site
Lathom House and Park	346000 409222	West Lancs	A	2	re		Conservation Area and Greenbelt on site
Rufford Old Hall	346288 416000	West Lancs	A	2	re	Medieval and C19	Conservation Area and Greenbelt on site
Harrook Hall	350750 412500	West Lancs	B	2	re	Medieval to early C19	Greenbelt on site
Wrightington Hall	353250 410698	West Lancs	B	2	re	C16, 1748 and C19	Greenbelt on site
La Mancha	336698 412750	West Lancs	A	3	re	1714 and possibly 1880's	Greenbelt on site
Bickerstaffe Hall	344475 404090	West Lancs	C	3	re	Medieval, C19	Greenbelt on site
Moor Hall	341200 405300	West Lancs	C	3	re	Medieval and C18	Greenbelt on site
Asmall House	339779 409168	West Lancs	D	ID	v	C17	Greenbelt on site
Blythe Hall	343850 410000	West Lancs	D	3	re	Medieval to 1918	Greenbelt on site
Crawford Manor	350098 403111	West Lancs	C	ID	re	Baroque	Greenbelt on site
Altcar Hall	332000 406488	West Lancs	D	ID	re	Medieval	Conservation Area and Greenbelt on site
Ashurst Hall	349588 408199	West Lancs	D	ID	re	C13 and 1649	Greenbelt on site
Cranford	338957 406412	West Lancs	D	3	v	C20	Greenbelt on site
Halsall House	337332 410552	West Lancs	D	3	v	Medieval, 1844	Conservation Area and Greenbelt on site
Greaves Hall	339500 420300	West Lancs	D	ID	v	1900	Country house with parkland
Holy Trinity Parsonage	344688 404298	West Lancs	D	ID	v	1843 and 1860	Greenbelt on site
Calder Vale	353330 445798	Wyre	C	1	dc	1830's	Conservation Area & Forest of Bowland AONB
Wyresdale Park	350750 449230	Wyre	A	1	re	1850's	Forest of Bowland AONB
Claughton Hall	352257 442404	Wyre	B	1	re	C17, C19 and C20	Country house with parkland
Wimmarleigh Hall	347000 447500	Wyre	B	2	re	Medieval and 1871	Parkland and pleasure ground
Barnacre Lodge	351499 446550	Wyre	D	2	re	1876	Country house, parkland and private garden
Hackensall Hall	334780 447670	Wyre	D	2	re	Medieval, 1656, 1800's	Formal and woodland gardens
Myerscough House	348750 441250	Wyre	D	2	re	Pre 1631, 1716-1830 and late C19	Woodland
Bleasdale Tower	355877 446258	Wyre	B	3	re	1830's and 1936 (Mawson)	Forest of Bowland AONB



A Local List of Lancashire's Unregistered Historic Designed Landscapes

Kirkland Hall	348005 443565	Wyre	D 3	re	1668 and 1760	Private garden
Parrox Hall	336000 447750	Wyre	D 3	re	Early C17	Country house, private garden and parkland
Rawcliffe Hall	341590 441750	Wyre	D 3	re	Medieval, C17 & C19	Country house, remains of former garden
Greenhaugh Castle	350030 445101	Wyre	D ID	re	1490	Ruin of castle
Kenlis Arms Hotel	351000 444090	Wyre	D ID	re	1871	Small garden
Myerscough Hall	350000 439890	Wyre	D ID	re	Medieval, 1729	Agricultural, horticultural
Myerscough Lodge	349000 439750	Wyre	D ID	re	Medieval, early C17 late C19	Lost
The Bowers	347000 445495	Wyre	D ID	re	1627	Country house, small private garden
Euston Gardens	333896 448414	Wyre	D 2	up		Group Value
Promenade Gardens	332857 448114	Wyre	D 3	up		Local open space
The Old House	346525 441078	Wyre	C 2	v		Pleasure gardens
Bilsborough Hall	352314 440101	Wyre	D 2	v	Likely Medieval to Mawson plan 1932	Principle house, formal garden, orderly outbuildings
Brooklands	350330 443820	Wyre	D 3	v	1890's	
Clifton Hill	348000 451240	Wyre	D 3	v	1820 and 1877	Country house and private garden
The Manor	335460 439870	Wyre	D ID	v	1895	Late Victorian house and garden
Ashley House	335300 441240	Wyre	B ID	v	Early C20	Greenbelt on site



Appendix 2 ~ Example of a Completed Validation Form

A significant task within Phase 2 of the historic designed landscapes project was the validation through desktop and site survey work of the most significant sites identified by the Bennis and Dyke 1998 study (which was desktop only due to time/budget constraints). The information gathered which was not intended to be a detailed in depth study - this will be currently being undertaken in Phase 3 on selected important sites - was recorded on a proforma designed by the project team. An example of a completed form from the Phase 2 study is provided below:

(PLEASE NOTE: the hyperlinks in the document connect to folders on Lancashire County Council's network and as such are not accessible to external organisations)



HISTORIC DESIGNED LANDSCAPES IN LANCASHIRE PROJECT ~ PHASE 2

STAGE 1 STUDY SITE'S VALIDATION:
RESEARCH AND SITE SURVEY RECORDING FORM

The University of Lancaster

Report Status: Public

1. Completion

		Volunteer	Trainer
Research and survey completed by:		E Bennis	
Date of form completion:		26 Feb 2009	
Handed to:		Steve Brereton (emailed)	
Date:		26 Feb 2009	
Site visit: Please tick box		Date	By Whom
Yes ✓	No	23 Feb 2009	E Bennis (met with Marion McClintock, honorary archivist tel: 01524 594 672)



2. Basic site details

Sections highlighted in black to be completed by Lancashire County Council

Name of site: (include all names known by)	The University of Lancaster, aka Lancaster University
Type of Site/Components: (eg: country house, parkland, private garden, public park, industrial, commercial, institutional, country park, commercial, industrial, institutional, educational, etc)	Educational: Planned 1960s university campus
Site postal address:	The University of Lancaster, Lancaster LA1 4YW
(describe what this relates to)	348484 457481
	NW to main reception building
	Lancaster CC

3. Ownership

Category of ownership: (please tick the appropriate box below)			
Private	Public	Institutional	Other
		✓	
Area of Ownership: (indicate/outline on plan)			
Name of owner(s) and/or occupier:	The University of Lancaster		
Owner's address:	The University of Lancaster, Lancaster LA1 4YW		
Telephone number:	01524 65201 (switchboard)		
Email:			
Private	Public	Institutional	Other
Area of Ownership: (indicate/outline on plan)			
Name of owner(s) and/or occupier:			
Owner's address:			
Telephone number:			
Email:			
Private	Public	Institutional	Other
Area of Ownership: (indicate/outline on plan)			
Name of owner(s) and/or occupier:			
Owner's address:			
Telephone number:			
Email:			

Note: add or delete ownership sections according to number of owners



4. Type of Landscape

Phase 1 survey record:	
Principal type(s) of landscape observed: (principle house/mansion; pleasure grounds; parkland; formal gardens; woodland gardens; water gardens; productive or kitchen garden; informal gardens)	<p>University campus: includes woodland (earlier estate pleasure ground or woodland belt); courtyards; lake; sports fields; central plaza; small pond/nature area.</p> <p>Earlier estate landscape not inspected but much of the woodland is from that estate. Understand there are Mawson gardens, but not inspected. House proposed as a conference centre.</p>
Current use(s):	As a university campus

5. Landscape Condition

Condition:	Notes:
Extant: (80% or more of historic features in a satisfactory state)	<p>A good 80% of the original spatial layout by Bridgewater, Shepheard and Epstein remain intact. This consists of central plaza, numerous courtyards and the central spine. Substantial woodland belts surround the site.</p> <p>Well maintained with some courtyards retaining original design features/fabric. Others have been redesigned fairly simply with new paving and planting.</p> <p>Occasional evidence of Shepheard type planting; older style courtyards have one or two trees, or small clumps of birch as originally planned. Likely to be original planting.</p>
Part: ground/below level remains	
Part: Standing remains (less than 80% but more than 20% of historic features in a satisfactory state)	
Lost: (less than 20% of the historic features remain)	<p>Steps along central spine have been lost in most cases. Planting has been lost/altered in some areas.</p>
Reconstructed: (please give details)	
Unknown: (please give details)	



6. Designations

Sections highlighted in black to be completed by Lancashire County Council

Listed: Yes/No	No
English Heritage file reference	
Listed Grade	
Extent of listed area	
Conservation Area(s): (provide name of Conservation Area(s) that site is situated in wholly or in part in within)	No
Designated Landscape(s): (provide details, e.g. Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty that site is situated in wholly or in part in within)	No
Listed structures: (please provide details of listed buildings ON SITE only)	

7. Accessibility/Visibility

Public rights of way through site (provide details of type e.g. footpath, bridleway, and condition)	Visible from several roads and train line. Public have access to site with pay & display. Public rights of way not investigated.
Site visible from public rights of way and public places (give details of suitable locations, extent of visibility, suitability for detailed survey work)	Pay and display: consult university web site for details. See: http://www.lancs.ac.uk/undergraduate/uk/visit.htm
Parking facilities (provide address of car park, limitations of use, capacity, facilities)	Generally good through the site. Original steps have been replaced with ramps along the central spine for disabled access. One space retains steps due to site levels and a lift is available.
Disabled accessibility (provide brief details)	Various open days and tours for applicants; see web link for details: http://www.lancs.ac.uk/undergraduate/uk/visit.htm
Public access arrangements (provide details of owner's requirements, limitations, etc.)	



8. Available Information

Provide details of the following items if known to be available at this stage (include location details):

Maps	Mapzone ..\Lancaster Images\University of Lancaster\map.jpg
Plans	
Photographs	Aerial shot ..\Lancaster Images\University of Lancaster\airail shot.jpg Air photos (3 pics) ..\Lancaster Images\University of Lancaster\Airphotos c1961 002.jpg ..\Lancaster Images\University of Lancaster\Airphotos c1961 004.jpg ..\Lancaster Images\University of Lancaster\Airphotos c1970s 002.jpg Photos of campus (13 pics) ..\Lancaster Images\University of Lancaster\Campus Jan 2009 002.jpg ..\Lancaster Images\University of Lancaster\Campus Jan 2009 003.jpg ..\Lancaster Images\University of Lancaster\Campus Jan 2009 006.jpg
Guide books	
Illustrations	
Photocopies	Article: Exclusive John O'Gauntlet Interview with Peter Shepheard...No4, March 1965 (UA.1/9/3/1)
Sketches	
Other (e.g. management plan, documents)	Muthesius, Stefan The Postwar University Campus: Utopianist Campus and College Yale University Press 2000; pp161-170; ISBN 0 300 08717 9; Downs, A (Ed) Peter Shepheard LDT Monograph No 4 Landscape Design Trust, London, April 2004, ISBN 0 951 83777X



9. Site Wide Issues

<p>Planning applications (provide details of recent approved applications and those awaiting determination)</p>	
<p>Site management (provide details of any site management either ongoing, recent or discontinued)</p>	<p>Constant changes and building programme. Generally a high level of landscape maintenance.</p>
<p>Significant ecological features (provide details of potentially significant features e.g. very old trees, ponds, species rich grasslands)</p>	<p>Carter Lake near the entrance; mature woodland; small wetland habitat area.</p>
<p>Context Related structures off site such as village, church, farms; distant views; connecting footpaths, bridleways, etc</p>	<p>Most views are internal which was the intention of original design. Only real long distance views are from the tower block which is currently empty and awaiting remodelling.</p>
<p>Site History & Description (maximum 500 words)</p>	<p>The University is a rare example of integrated landscape, architecture and planning from the 1960's. Based very much on the Garden City and later New Town movement, Lancaster was one of several new universities supported by central government in the early 1960s. The University was located on an earlier parkland estate and some distance from Lancaster itself. This meant that the University needed to provide housing as well as supporting facilities for students and staff.</p> <p>Planned by Bridgewater, Shepheard and Epstein, there was a strong philosophy based on the idea of a hilltop town, with a central spine and protective /enclosed courtyards. At the centre is the main space, Alexandra Square, on an east-west axis. Students and staff live on the site and move through a series of partially covered outdoor corridors running north south. These link buildings and external spaces as a 'high street' with supporting shopping areas along with food outlets and bars. Buildings were mix use from the start and based on collegiate system.</p> <p>Buildings are simple in form and detail as is the landscape. These are a cream/yellow colour brick with white timber trim. Interesting features include a 'roofscape' of structures which are rendered and painted white. These are generally used for student and staff housing. A nine foot grid system formed the basis for easy expansion, although later developments do not adhere to this.</p> <p>There is a perimeter service road which takes parking to the outside of the site leaving the central area as a pedestrian zone. An underpass runs under Alexandra Square, which is at the centre of the site.</p>



	<p>It would appear that here was little involvement, if any, by Derek Bridgewater. Gabby Epstein seems to have been involved in designing many of the buildings, while Peter Shephard probably dealt with landscape detail. There are certain details which are indicative of Shephard's work and style. It is likely that both Shephard and Epstein are responsible for the planning and the underlying design and planning philosophy. Further research is required but it might not be resolved.</p>
<p>Other Comments or Information (e.g. any detractors?)</p>	<p>Sources/references not examined: Downs, A (Ed) <i>Peter Shephard</i> LDT Monograph, Landscape Design Trust, 2004 There are references to Lancaster in more than one chapter. From S Muthesius <i>The Postwar University</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brosan, G, Carter, C & oth. <i>Patterns and Policies in Higher Education Hamondsworth</i>, 1971, p113• McClintock, M E <i>University of Lancaster: Quest for innovation</i> (Univ. of Lancaster) 1972• McClintock, M E <i>The First Thirty Years, A Lecture</i> ... (publ. Univ. of Lancaster) 1994• Driver, C <i>The Exploding University</i> 1971, p172-185• <i>Times Education Supplement</i> 'held together by an unconscious...' 25-11-1966; p1292• Carter, C Measuring Productivity of Universities <i>The Times</i> 17-5-1966, p13• Laubinger, H.-D (Ed) Hommage a Epstein (publ. Institut fur offentliches Bauen und Hochschulplanung, Universitat Stuttgart) 1987, p13, 19, 48-49, 62• <i>Architects Journal</i> 11-8-1971, p295-308; m 27-5-1964, pp1206-8; 26-7-1967, p208; 12-2-1969, pp429-40; 21-5-1969, pp1379-85;• Public Records Office (London) & University Grants Committee (London) 7 456, 2-8-1967; 7 455, 6-11-1963;• <i>Architectural Association Journal</i> vol. 80, no.888 1-1965, p167• <i>Listener</i> 5-5-1966, pp645-6• 'Fruitsalad of Functions': G Epstein, 'Die Universtat Lancaster...' pp37-47 in <i>Information</i> 37 (pub. By Zentralarchiv fur Hochschulblau Stuttgart) (year 9), 1976• 'The village street...' <i>The builder</i> 24-4-1964, pp862-3• Explanatory Memorandum 'vast echoing...' University Grants Commission 7 455 5-11-1963• 'Meet at the bars...' G Epstein, 'Die Universtat Lancaster...' pp39-47 in <i>Information</i> 37 (pub. By Zentralarchiv fur Hochschulblau Stuttgart) (year 9), 1976• 'University is lit up until midnight...': Epstein in 'Germainesames Gutachten fur die Universitat Konstanz' [Protokoll], Konstanz 13-2-1968 (Archives Universitat Konstanz)• There are substantial more references in this publication given on pp314-315; there are also references to other universities of the same period in the UK



Further Investigation

Does this site warrant further detailed research?
Please state reasons.

Yes

Site has a very strong underlying design philosophy. Recent expansion schemes do not always reflect this. Suspect there is more information at Univ. as well as the Shephard files in the Landscape Institute. A fuller investigation could raise the understanding within the university that they have a unique piece of 1960s design and how to deal with it. Site retains the fabric and character of a 1960-70s design.

Consideration should be given to recommend the site for inclusion on the English Heritage register. It may be suitable for both buildings/structures and landscape to be included.



Appendix 3 ~ Initial Questions Developed for Categorisation

Question 1 was used as a means of grouping sites, 'like with like':

1.
The historic age of Site:
 - Sites with a main phase of development before 1750.
 - Sites with a main phase of development laid out between 1750 and 1840.
 - Sites with a main phase of development between 1840 and 1890.
 - Sites with a main phase of development between 1890 and 1939.
 - Sites with a main phase of development laid out post-war.
 - Multi-period sites (where 2 or more periods are considered to be of equal importance).
2.
Completeness of site
3.
Archaeological interest and importance of the site. For example, evidence (e.g. from aerial photos) for parchmarks, cropmarks, earthworks relating to below-ground features.
4.
The architectural interest of buildings and structures on the site in relation to the designed landscape. Consider steps, boundary walls, gates, urns on plinths, etc., as well as more substantial buildings.
5.
Sites that are representative examples of a style of layout, or a type of site, or the work of a significant designer (amateur or professional).
6.
Sites having an association with significant persons or historical events
7.
Rarity
8.
Sites with strong group or setting value. Parks/gardens of the same or other periods in the vicinity.
9.
Contribution to local landscape character. This might include visibility of all or surviving part of garden/park from adjacent locations, especially from public footpaths or roads, forming a significant vista.
10.
Nature conservation/scientific/geological interest of the site. SSSI and/or local nature reserve status, significant exposed geological or geomorphological (e.g. glacial moraine, drumlin, etc) feature(s), important wildlife habitats.
11.
Horticultural, Arboricultural and Silvicultural interest and importance of the site including veteran trees. Tree Preservation Orders, other specimen trees - whether veteran or not. Significant early plant introductions; national plant collections, etc.
12.
Amenity Value. High recreational/educational potential of site.
13.
Documentation, original or other
14.
'At risk' status.



Appendix 4 ~ Project Team

Project Team Steering Group:

Sue Barker ~ Lancashire Gardens Trust
Ed Bennis ~ Manchester Metropolitan University
Steven Brereton ~ Lancashire County Council
Richard Jenison ~ Lancashire Gardens Trust
Faiyaz Laly ~ Lancashire County Council
Nigel Neil ~ Lancashire Gardens Trust
James Riley ~ Lancashire Gardens Trust
Elaine Taylor ~ Lancashire Gardens Trust
Ruth Thurnhill ~ Lancashire Gardens Trust

Project Volunteers

(All Lancashire Gardens Trust members)

Mary Bishop
Kate Cartmell
Gill Crook
Audrey Dawson
Barbara Demaine
Anna Harvey
Julia Hawkins
Lynn Hitch
Kirsteen McGlashan~Hansen
Irena Preston
Di Stenson
Mike Topping
Trish Wilkinson



8. Glossary

This glossary explains the 8 definitions given in the full list of Lancashire's unregistered historic designed landscapes (Appendix 1).

1 ~ Historic Designed Landscapes Typology

C~Cemetery

These mostly date from the early 19th century. The Victorian designers used various garden styles: informal with winding paths, more formal with straight paths and completely symmetrical with a grid layout. John Loudon favoured conifers, but later these were thought too sombre and there was a change towards deciduous trees and flower beds. An early arboretum style (a tree collection) was created in 1840. A cemetery is usually attached to a church and had chapels for three denominations. A Garden of Rest is attached to a crematorium.

DC~Designed Community

Also known as a Model Settlement. A group of buildings with different purposes which serve various needs of a community. One example is a mill or factory with its workers' cottages, the owner's house, a chapel and school, and facilities for sport and leisure such as a cricket pitch or bowling green. There is often a war memorial on such a site, and the whole can be bound together by a designed layout such as avenue trees. Other examples are a holiday resort, a religious community and a village for war-wounded.

I~Institutional

This type of site includes hospitals, large schools, universities, colleges and almshouses.

M~Modern Landscapes

These include gardens, town~planning schemes, landscaping to public utilities, commercial, educational and industrial sites and, new towns.

RE~Rural Estate

A large area of rural land and the buildings within it, usually owned by one person, trust or a company. This is usually an ancient site and can include areas for agriculture and managed woodland, areas for hunting, shooting and/or fishing as well as designed garden areas associated with a large house.

RV~Rural Villa

A smaller area of land surrounding a large house and its attendant buildings including gardens and, occasionally, kitchen gardens. In single ownership, many of these exist in the county and were often the homes of wealthy industrialists.

UP~Urban Park

The concept of a purpose-designed public park dates from the 19th century. These were areas for public recreation and accessible to all; they were created to be the green 'lungs' of an industrial town and can offer facilities for open-air concerts, picnics, boating and games. Sports grounds were a later addition to parks. Within this type there are also parks which have been converted from the mansion and grounds of a private owner. Seaside promenades and a public spa are included here.

V~Villa

A type of house with varying definitions according to the period. Georgian and later villas were often detached or semi-detached town houses with designed gardens, small stables and kitchen gardens.



2 ~ Periods

i) Up to 17th century ~ Roman; Medieval; Tudor; Elizabethan; Stuart

ii) 18th century ~ Georgian; 'Picturesque'

iii) 19th century ~ Victorian

iv) Late 19th to early 20th century ~ Edwardian, Arts and Crafts

v) Mid 20th century onwards ~ Modernism, Minimalist, Abstract, Arts and Crafts Revival

3 ~ Design Styles

Practiced in periods i) ~ v) above.

i) Pre 17th century

A 'formal' geometric layout was used throughout this long period.

There are no known examples of Roman gardens in Lancashire.

There are four types of Medieval landscapes in Lancashire: deer parks, abbeys, castles and farmhouse/halls. Deer parks are particularly well represented here and display an oval shape; they are identified also by place-names such as Park Lane, Buck Banks, Laund and Hey. Abbeys show evidence of the cloister garth and orchards; castles had a private garden within the walled enclosure and halls also had a walled garden attached.

Good examples: Sawley Abbey, Clitheroe Castle, Samlesbury Hall, Chipping deer park.

Tudor gardens form a square, walled enclosure in front of the house and normally have either a tall gateway or an elaborate gatehouse leading to the front door. There can be an outer court, with a gazebo built into the corner, and an inner court: there are several Tudor farmsteads with a simple attached walled square. Gardens were used for food and medicine as well as for aesthetic pleasure.

Good examples: Houghton Tower, Borwick Hall.

Key designers in Lancashire: Smythson

Stuart landscapes are more extensive and start to take advantage of views outwards. Walled enclosures and hedged avenues continue, symmetry is used to lay out beds for grass or precious 'florist' flowers, classical statuary and fountains are placed in central positions. In gentry gardens, a simple layout of 4, 6 or 9 squares (parterres) supplied all the household's needs, overlooked by a raised walk, and sometimes bounded by a mediaeval moat.

Good examples: Stonyhurst, Heskin Hall.

Key designers: Henry Wise, John Perfect

Key plants to survive: Holly, Yew.

ii) Georgian: the English Landscape Park.

Walls, hedges and parterres have been swept away, grass is brought near to the house, long straight avenues are replaced by curved ones; trees are arranged in clumps, specimens and perimeter belts.

The inclusion of a winding stream or river, or even better, an S-shaped lake, is evidence of a high quality Georgian landscape. Buildings preferred within it are a bridge, a folly and gatehouses in classical or gothic style, an obelisk or tower, and a ha-ha (a deep ditch revetted on one side by a wall to keep animals away from the house, also known as a 'sunk fence'). A most Romantic inclusion is a ruin, real or fabricated. An Orangery is introduced, to house precious shrubs in winter.

The kitchen garden is banished to a place out of sight of the house, and it may have a wall heated by fires and flues to ripen fruit. Not all geometric features were replaced, and straight avenues of trees can remain from i)

Good examples: Woodfold Park, Feniscowles New Hall.

Key designers: L. 'Capability' Brown, William Emes, Humphry Repton, John Webb.

Key plants to survive: Cedar of Lebanon.



iii)

Victorian gardens display a return of the formal layout, near the house, termed 'Italianate'. This is often inserted into a park from the former period, and even overlaid on one from period i). A terrace round the house has balustrades, steps and vases and leads down to levelled lawns with elaborate flower beds shaped into scrolls; these accommodated colourful bedding plants. Stone, lead or bronze fountains and statuary punctuate the parterre. Collections are kept of conifers, roses, American shrubs (calcifuges, acid-lovers), ferns, rock plants, orchids. Hybridisation develops, to produce a plethora of flora. The kitchen garden is often doubled in capacity, and the many glasshouses are heated by boiler and pipes.

Parks, cemeteries, and institutions for education and health, display a mixture of natural and geometric (informal and formal) styles; these large sites are complemented by majestic gateposts and boundary walls in gothic or classical style.

Good examples: Wyresdale Hall, Miller Park, Accrington Cemetery, Whittingham Hospital, Withnell Fold Village.

Key designers: Joseph Paxton, Edward Kemp, Edward Milner, William Henderson, architects Sharp and Paley, rockery builders J. Pulham & Son.

Key plants to survive: Araucaria (Monkey Puzzle), Wellingtonia (Giant Redwood).

iv)

The Edwardian or Arts and Crafts style displays a revival of the Tudor 'Golden Age'; it also interprets the concept of the Unity of House and Garden, where rooms inside lead to rooms outside. The house, in 'Tudorbethan' style bears features of Elizabethan or Jacobean origin. The most well-known protagonist is Edwin Lutyens, but in Lancashire almost all examples are the work of Lancaster-born Thomas H Mawson.

An elaborate, raised terrace, usually stone, runs along 1 or 2 sides of the house, with balustrade, finials, bastions and steps; in 2 sites a stone pergola leads from one side of the house. The geometric lawns are divided by walls or hedges and are bordered by herbaceous perennials, walls are clothed by climbing plants; fountains and statuary form focal points. Lawns accommodate tennis or croquet and a pavilion may take the form of a colonnaded loggia; essential artefacts are the sundial and dovecote.

A large kitchen garden is now incorporated into the design.

Further away from the house are 'wild' areas echoing William Robinson's ideas; a rock garden to geological principles; a pond surrounded by Japanese flora; a streamside or woodland walk to display newly-introduced plants such as rhododendrons and primulas. Good examples: Bailrigg, Broadoak, Greenthorne, Hazelwood, Roynton.

Key designers: Thomas Mawson, Gertrude Jekyll for planting.

Key plants to survive: rhododendrons, Japanese maples.

v)

Early C20: public landscapes: town planning schemes, social housing, landscaping in public utility sites, commercial sites and transport networks.

Domestic landscapes: the Windsor period, from 1950s onwards has seen the emergence of a variety of styles, from minimalist and abstract featuring the use of concrete, to a re-interpretation of Arts and Crafts ideas. Owners of large gardens tend to favour the latter treatment, whereas in smaller gardens such as those in the National Gardens Scheme, a 'cottage garden' layout of curving island beds and paths prevails. The Southport Flower Show continues to provide inspiration to Lancashire gardeners.

Good examples: University of Lancaster, Gresgarth Hall.

Key designers: Sir P. Sheppard, Lady A Lennox-Boyd.

Key planting: Colour-themed borders influenced by Sissinghurst.



4 ~ Chronological Table of Periods and Styles in this Report

Title Used	Dates	Architecture	Landscape
ROMAN	To approx. 400 AD when Romans left	Greco-roman	Geometric
MEDIAEVAL	To approx. 1500 Norman, Plantagenet, York and Lancaster monarchs	Romanesque, Early English, Decorated Perpendicular	Styles influenced by France, in abbey and castle
TUDOR Early post-mediaeval	To approx. 1600 From Henry VII to the death of Elizabeth I in 1603	Transition to Renaissance	Style influenced by the Italian Renaissance geometric and enclosed
STUART Post-mediaeval	To approx. 1700 From James I to the death of Queen Anne in 1714	Jacobean Carolean Baroque	Expansive, geometric style influenced by French Renaissance
GEORGIAN Hanoverian	To approx. 1800 From George I to end of George III’s reign in 1811	Adam Palladian	The English Landscape Garden, inspired by Italian countryside but an English creation in natural forms
REGENCY & VICTORIAN Hanoverian	To approx. 1900 From George IV to death of Queen Victoria in 1901	Regency Gothic Revival Italianate Revival	Picturesque and Gardenesque styles; Elaborate geometry later
EDWARDIAN Arts & Crafts	From 1880s to approx. 1950 Edward VII to death of King George VI in 1952	Art Nouveau Beaux Arts	A return to Tudor-type enclosures Public landscapes and town-planning
EARLY C20, WINDSOR	From 1952 Elizabeth II	Post-modern	Abstract forms; revival of Arts & Crafts, Industrial and commercial landscapes



5 ~ Glossary of Terms

These terms are used throughout the report

Alpine Garden

A garden which features rocks and plants which require little water: the rock may occur naturally or be brought in. Alpine plants may come from any mountainous regions.

American Garden

A garden planted with species native to north America; Humphry Repton (1725~1818) planted here the calcifuges (lime-hating plants) such as rhododendrons and liquidambar.

Approach

Humphry Repton's style of winding drive, leading from the estate entrance to the house; it affords views of places of interest en route, and reveals the house on several occasions.

Arboretum

A collection of different trees of different sorts. The principal interest is botanical, but it can be laid out artistically with regard to groupings and walks.

Arts & Crafts

A movement initiated by John Ruskin (1819~1900) and William Morris (1834~1896) which in gardens led to the use of traditional skills and materials for structures. The design principles harked back to the Elizabethan 'Golden Age' of formality and enclosure, using topiary and 'old-English' flowers. A reaction against gaudy bedding schemes.

Avenue

A tree-lined approach, usually long and broad; it can be inside the garden or outside, where it takes the eye through and beyond a park. In a formal design it is usually straight.

Balustrade

A row of balusters (little pillars) with a coping rail forming a parapet, often on a terrace. They are commonly found in Italian or Italianate gardens.

Bastion

In gardens, a projecting bay or corner vantage point; this can be the shape of an arrow-head, a semi-circle or section of a square, and is usually incorporated into a built terrace. Large military-style layouts featured many bastions.

Beautiful

The later C18 was a time for argument about aesthetics, and landscapes were categorised into the Beautiful, the Picturesque and the Sublime. The first type had a smooth, undulating appearance, with no harshness, surprise or broken lines, as encapsulated by L. Brown in his serene parks. Edmund Burke first described these in *The Sublime and the Beautiful*, (1757).

Bedding Out

The practice of planting flowers (usually annuals or tender perennials) in beds after first growing them in pots in a greenhouse. In this way displays can be changed two or three times a year, as in public parks. Popularised in Victorian gardens and parks.

Belt

- 1) A row of trees round the perimeter of an estate, with or without a drive, developed in the late-Stuart and Georgian landscapes; often planted to obscure a new turnpike road.
- 2) The perimeter drive, from which the visitor could look continually into and across the grounds.

Border

A long bed, usually alongside a wall or hedge; herbaceous borders were developed to hold the vast array of perennials coming from abroad and hybridised here from late Victorian times onwards.

Cascade

A fall of water, natural or artificial; magnificent examples in Italian Renaissance gardens were copied in European ones: in the Picturesque movement these were made to resemble wild, natural waterfalls and chasms.



Castle

A castle became a romantic and desirable object in a landscape design, along with ruined abbeys; where none existed, a sham castle could be built to provide an eyecatcher.

Classical

A term usually applied to buildings (especially temples) in a Greek or Roman style.

Cloister Garden

An ornamental garden within the cloisters of mediaeval monasteries.

Clump

A number of trees planted closely together to form a group. Brown liked to plant clumps of beech on top of hills and slopes as at Petworth. Clumps could also serve as cover on shooting estates.

Colonnade

A row of columns, or of plant material to achieve the same effect.

Compartment

A distinct area within a garden, sometimes fenced or hedged; a room.

Coniferous

Cone-bearing, especially evergreens (pines, firs), often contrasted with deciduous.

Conservatory

A glasshouse for the protection of tender plants, usually free-standing in C17 and C18. In C19 it was usually attached to the house and became an entertaining room.

Cottage Garden

A garden attached to a cottage where the planting is informal, crowded with flowers, vegetables and fruit trees, with climbing and trailing plants on trellis or fence.

Courtyard Garden

A garden within surrounding walls or buildings. Some date from mediaeval or Tudor times, and can be grand or modest. They were revived in the Arts and Crafts period.

Deer Park

A large park for keeping deer; in mediaeval times the prime purpose was hunting and the park would be surrounded by a ditch and high fence; entrances known as 'deer leaps' allowed animals to enter but not leave.

Dutch

The elements of the traditional Dutch style (C17) follow French ideas but are adapted to flat and compact sites, with an emphasis on small canals, hedges, topiary and bulbs. A Dutch garden was revived by the Arts and Crafts movement as a clipped box parterre for bulbs.

Earthwork

In gardens, an embankment or work of excavation in earth, often the spoil from making a lake.

Esplanade

A walk bordering the sea and laid out with ornamental gardens.

Exotic

A species which originates in another country, ie) not a native plant.

Eyecatcher

A feature placed on a distant eminence (but not necessarily on the owner's property). New High Riley, Accrington is a tower built over a farm to be seen from a house on the edge of town.

Fernery

- 1) An outdoor collection of ferns or the area where they are grown.
- 2) A glasshouse built to house and protect ferns imported from warm countries; a product of the Victorian 'fern fever' (pteridomania).



Finial

An ornament placed on top of a roof, pinnacle, pediment, arch or column. It is a very common decoration in gardens ~ on gate piers, arches, columns, balustrades, garden buildings, walls and pedestals. Popular forms are the pineapple, the obelisk and the ball (pommel). Vases and urns may serve the same function as finials.

Fishpond

A pond in which fish are stocked; it may vary from a formal stone basin to a pool sometimes derived from an old stewpond.

Florists' Flowers

8 flowers which are capable of much variation: tulips, auriculas, hyacinths, primulas, carnations, pinks and ranunculus; they were grown and exhibited by amateurs. A passion in C18 and C19.

Folly

In gardens a structure with no practical purpose intended to impress, puzzle or entertain; they flourished in the landscape garden.

Formal

Regular, linear, geometrical in design; formality is closely associated with the French, Italian and Dutch styles.

Fountain

This may consist of simple jets of water sent into the air, or of structures combining elaborate groupings of figures which eject water from many spouts. They reached their zenith in Renaissance Italy and included fine sculpture, hydraulic engineering and iconography such as the array of fountains at the Villa d'Este. Many group sculpture fountains were made in Britain in the Victorian period.

French Style

It has much in common with the Italian style of C15 and C16; hallmarks are a parterre or series of these adjacent to the house with flowers in regular beds, and fountains; stonework, balustrades and statuary; formal basins and canals with cascades; away from the house a bosquet with walks cut through it, and long broad avenues forming a grid pattern, with straight or diagonal axes leading back to the house.

Gardenesque

A term coined by J.C. Loudon (1783~1843) in 1832 for a style that allowed each plant to develop naturally and be displayed to its best advantage. It was later modified by Edward Kemp in 1850 who defined it as showing beauty of lines and variety.

Gatehouse (Mediaeval to Tudor)

An ornamental structure over a gate leading into a courtyard.

Gate Pier, Gate Post

The upright at each side of an entrance gate, often in keeping with the architecture of the house, park lodge or cemetery lodge.

Gazebo

Historically a small, sometimes two-storey, garden pavilion which affords good views over the garden; it was often placed at a corner of a courtyard.

Geometrical

A geometrical layout is one where straight lines and circles form a pattern for paths, rows of trees or statuary, beds and water. Also known as regular, formal.

Glasshouse

A building with extensive use of glass to protect plants (originally 'greens') from cold; it was greatly developed in C19 with new technology in glass, iron and heating methods.

Gothic

The Gothic Revival in gardens in C18 Britain saw the return of mediaeval features such as pointed arches, battlements, buttresses and the ogee curve; a gothic garden building was a contrast to the prevailing classical style then.

Ha-Ha

A sunk ditch, invisible from more than a few yards away, which divides the garden from pasture land beyond; a retaining wall of brick or stone is on the garden side and a sloping bank on the pasture side. The purpose of the designer was to call in the country and make the wider landscape seem part of the garden. Also termed a sunk fence.



Heated Wall

Also known as a flued wall, this contains conduits or pipes to carry the warm air from a fire or boiler, and serves to protect and ripen fruit.

Hedge

A living boundary which can be functional and ornamental. Popular evergreens used are yew, box, holly, laurel, privet and laurustinus; popular deciduous plants are hawthorn, beech, hornbeam and lime.

Herb Garden

A garden for the cultivation of herbs, primarily for medicinal or culinary uses.

Herbaceous Perennial

A plant which dies down and comes up again every year.

Hybrid

A plant that is the result of uniting two different genera, species or varieties.

Improver

One who 'improved' a garden by landscaping in the natural style, eg Brown, Emes

Informal

Design or planting without regularity or geometry.

Italian

The greatest are the elaborate gardens of the Renaissance, C15 and C16. Formal, geometric layouts of paths, stone steps, balustrades, statuary, fountains, terraces and ingenious water effects using hydraulics.

Italianate

The term used for gardens which copy this style in a later period.

Kitchen Garden

An area, often walled, for the cultivation of fruit, vegetables and herbs for culinary use. In mediaeval, Tudor and Stuart periods these were close to the house. In large Georgian and Victorian gardens they were out of sight of the house; in Arts & Crafts gardens they were incorporated in the whole scheme around the house.

Knot Garden

A garden plot which contains intricate designs resembling knots; these are clipped evergreens such as thyme, santolina and box; the spaces are filled either with flowers or coloured gravel. They were common in English gardens in C16 and C17.

Landscape Garden

A garden on a large scale, naturalistic in appearance and having no regularity of design; the concept was developed in England from early in C18, and spread throughout Europe. It could embrace both the temple-filled garden such as Stourhead, and the pared-down one such as Blenheim, and although appearing quite natural it was the result of much artistic planning. Often the surrounding countryside is brought into the view.

Loggia

A covered cloister or arcade, open at the front, free-standing or attached to a wall.

Mediaeval Garden

Although surviving evidence in Britain is lacking, paintings and written works tell us much; there were kitchen, herb, fruit and physic gardens often laid out geometrically within walls and hedges. The more opulent ones had pools and fountains.

Natural

A style of garden design intended to resemble nature, without geometry or straight lines; trees were allowed to grow to their own shape without clipping.

Obelisk

A tall pillar that tapers towards the top, made of stone, granite or even in topiary.



Orangery

A house for the protection of orange trees in winter, popular in C17 and C18; it had glazed sides and usually a tiled roof.

Park

An enclosed piece of land. A mediaeval park was for hunting game; in C18 it was developed into an area for enjoyment, and designed with great care to appear 'natural'.

Parterre

A flat terrace usually adjacent or near to the house and laid out with flower beds, best seen from above.

The beds can be in geometric patterns or in elaborate scroll shapes.

Pavilion

A garden building, often light, airy and open, as the word comes from Eastern tents.

Pergola

A structure of uprights and connecting horizontal joists to support climbing plants.

Picturesque

A movement in garden design which caused much discussion in late C18 and early C19; guide books describing mountainous regions in Britain instructed tourists on how to view the landscape to 'Picturesque' principals, and these were applied to garden design. 'Beautiful' attributes ~ a smooth appearance as in a Brown design;

'Picturesque' attributes ~ a design including surprises and jagged, rough outlines;

'Sublime' attributes ~ a design to inspire awe and terror, with chasms and cataracts of water.

Pleasure Ground

The area cultivated with lawns, ornamental planting and garden buildings, to distinguish this from the wider park.

Public Park

Although the royal parks had been open to the public by grace and favour for centuries, the concept of the purposely-designed public park dates only from C19.

It was an instrument for public health and social reform and early examples were in Liverpool (1842), Birkenhead (1844), Manchester and Salford (1846). The pioneering designers were Sir Joseph Paxton and J.C Loudon.

Regency

Popular features in gardens of early C19 were shrubberies, sometimes in island beds, where evergreen and flowering shrubs made a lavish display. Serpentine paths and mounded lawns gave a 'semi-natural' appearance and the style was termed 'Gardenesque'.

Rock Garden

From late C19 plants started to arrive from mountainous regions, and the rock garden was developed to display them in well-drained conditions; it could also be an area devoted to the growing of hardy ferns, a Victorian passion.

Romantic

The movement in art and literature which corresponds to the period of Picturesque garden-making.

Sundial

A structure either free-standing or attached to a building for telling the time, and traditionally shown on early maps. Revivalists loved to include one in an Arts & Crafts design in a show of nostalgia.

Terrace

A flat level area, sometimes raised. Terrace garden: one with one or more platforms with walks, which can be on different levels, usually close to the house. The great Renaissance gardens in Italy and France feature designs with many levels joined by curved and straight staircases.



Topiary

The cutting and shaping of trees or hedges into various forms. The forms may be abstract or geometrical (globe, pyramid) or represent birds, animals, crowns or tiers. Popular materials are yew, box, privet, cypress, Portugal laurel and juniper. Derision of some of the more outlandish shapes in Stuart gardens led to the demise of the fashion in C18.

Town Garden

These tend to be regular (geometric) in layout whatever the period because of their smallness of scale.



6 ~ Glossary of Significant Designers

Please note ~ not all these designers worked in Lancashire

Brown, Lancelot 1716~1783

He is known as 'Capability' from his distinctive comment that an estate had capabilities for improvement, but this term aptly describes his skills in becoming the foremost builder of the C18 English Landscape Garden/Park. Having risen to be head gardener for Lord Cobham at Stowe, Bucks, he established his own practice and went on to design over 100 parks for the aristocracy. The hallmarks of his parks are a serpentine lake or river within sight of the house, a fine bridge, trees arranged in specimens, clumps and perimeter belts, a ha-ha to keep grazing animals away from the house, and distant vistas where possible. Many of his parks survive in recognisable form to this day.

Emes, William 1730~1803

He worked in the style of Brown, mostly in the Midlands and N Wales, also at Heaton Park, Manchester and Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

Henderson, William 1805~72

He was an architect and park designer from Birkenhead, who created parks in Bolton, Blackburn, Oldham and Farnworth, as well as private gardens.

Kemp, Edward 1817~91

He was a garden apprentice at Chatsworth with Sir Joseph Paxton, and in 1843 was appointed superintendent of Birkenhead Park. As a freelance designer he took commissions in Cheshire and Lancashire for private gardens, public parks and cemeteries. Examples are in Chester, Southport, Congleton, Crewe and Liverpool.

Arabella Lennox-Boyd b. 1938

She is an Italian-born designer in the English traditional style, who has won 5 Gold Medals at Chelsea and a Best-in-Show in 1998. In a career spanning 30 years she has undertaken commissions all over the world, from small town gardens to large historic landscapes. She opens her own garden at Gresgarth Hall, near Lancaster.

Loudon, J C 1783~1843

A Scottish botanist, designer of gardens and cemeteries and prolific author of gardening books and magazines. He was a pioneer of city planning and championed the inclusion of city squares and green belts. His designs for town villas displayed the curving lines of the Regency Gardenesque within the straight confines of urban plots.

Mawson, T H 1861~1933

He first used the term landscape architect and built up a practice with offices in Lancaster, London, New York and Vancouver. He created lavish gardens for wealthy clients, parks for towns and seaside, and town planning schemes. He became the first President of the Landscape Institute. There are many examples of his work in Lancashire, early ones in the Arts & Crafts style, later ones in a more grandiose Italianate style.

Milner, Edward 1819~84

He was an apprentice at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, then assistant to Sir Joseph Paxton at Chatsworth; he laid out parks in Liverpool, Buxton and Halifax, and built the parterre at Tatton Park. As a freelance designer he created private gardens and cemeteries; his firm Milner, White survived until 1995.

Milner, E H 1845~1906

The son of Edward became a landscape gardener and civil engineer, and worked in England, Scotland, Denmark and Sweden. His parks include Preston. He followed his father's style but removed the formality of areas near the house.



Paxton, Sir Joseph 1803~65

He was head gardener at Chatsworth, there he created an arboretum, rock garden, the Emperor fountain which was until recently the tallest jet in Europe, and the Great Conservatory. It was designed on the basis of the Victoria regia leaf, and the pioneering use of glass, iron and wood led to the model for his design for the Crystal Palace, 1851. He designed parks in Birkenhead (the first public park), Glasgow, Halifax and Scarborough. He was also an architect, author and MP.

Perfect, J and W

John and William were nurserymen in Pontefract in C18 and C19; they supplied gardens throughout the north of England, and provided designs in the late Stuart style.

Pulham, James & Son

A firm of rockery builders, terra cotta manufacturers and landscape gardeners through three generations, from the Regency period until 1940s. They built rock gardens in the Picturesque and Sublime styles in the grounds of large country houses and in several urban parks including Preston, Wigan and St. Anne's. Where there was no local stone they used Pulhamite, their own invention which was a very good reproduction.

Repton, Humphry 1752~1818

The last great designer of the C18, and regarded as the successor to Lancelot Brown, he progressed towards the more intricate and eclectic styles of the C19. A talented artist, he produced a book of paintings and sketches for each client and devised an ingenious and appealing way of displaying his ideas. He added a folding flap showing the present view, and this was opened to reveal the improved landscape. The plans were bound in red leather, and are known as Red Books. Two were produced in Lancashire, for Lathom House and Scarisbrick Hall.

Sharpe, Paley & Austin

Edmund Sharpe 1809-77, Edward Graham Paley 1823-95, and Hubert James Austin 1841-1915

A Victorian firm of architects practising in Lancaster who designed many churches and also several country houses, for which it is thought they also provided garden walls and terraces.

Shepherd, Sir Peter 1913~2002

The firm Shepherd and Epstein worked on post-war town planning and built new universities such as Lancaster. They were keen on the preservation of green spaces.

Smythson, Robert 1535~1614

An architect astride the mediaeval and Renaissance styles, known as a master mason, who designed Hardwick Hall, Longleat and Woollaton Hall. It is thought that he also built Gawthorpe Hall; at each site the garden enclosures were built to complement the house.

Webb, John 1754~1828

He trained as an architect and worked for William Emes until 1793, when he set up his own landscape gardening practice, in the north west of England. At Heaton Hall he worked with Emes, then returned to add flower beds, rockery and ponds in the Regency gardenesque style.

Wise, Henry 1653~1738

He and his partner, George London brought the French Renaissance style of Andre le Notre to Stuart England; they designed gardens for the great country houses and the royal palaces, supplying them from their own Brompton nursery. They built canals, long avenues, parterres filled with topiary and extensive vistas.



