



LOWTHER CASTLE GARDENS CUMBRIA

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SUMMARY

The Landscape Agency Commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a landscape survey of the gardens of Lowther Castle, Cumbria (NY 5220 2382; Fig 1), in order to inform a sympathetic restoration of the grounds by Lowther Estates. The work was undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by OA North (*Appendix 1*), which was in accordance with a verbal brief by the Landscape Agency. The study followed on from a documentary study undertaken by the Landscape Agency (2002) and entailed a detailed survey to establish the survival of the garden features in order to determine which periods of development were represented within the surviving remains.

The study entailed compiling all pertinent historic mapping within a Geographic Information System (GIS). The historic maps were then aligned to the modern OS base map using a process called 'Rubber Sheeting' in ArcMap. Following this, a previous topographic survey of the gardens, undertaken by Survey and Engineering Projects (2007), was then enhanced by an additional field survey (undertaken at the end of April 2007), to identify all extant garden features. The survey results were superimposed onto the adjusted historic mapping to allow an assessment of the chronology of the garden remains, and to produce phased plans of the garden layout.

Analysis of the survey results identified six phases of development, each corresponding to a 'snap shot' of the gardens provided by a series of historic maps and engravings. Phase 1 was defined by a Knyff and Kip engraving of 1707. This depicts the landscape before a major fire destroyed the early eighteenth century castle, Lowther II. None of the maps were old enough to record the earlier castle, Lowther I, with its narrow central range flanked by a pair of square towers (Landscape Agency 2002)

The Phase 1 gardens were divided into multiple plots, which were laid out in a highly regimented way, with extensive use of the *parterre* garden design. The plan form of the Phase 1 formal garden has been structured in later phases of development, with the perimeter curtain wall at the north of the inner gardens surviving. The internal divisions depicted by Knyff and Kip survive remarkably well in the current garden layout. The anonymous intervening plan of 1732 was found to be highly schematic and contained elements of proposals for landscaping, it was therefore not thought to be reliable enough for phasing purposes.

Phase 2 was defined by Richardson's plan of 1754, which depicts the basic layout of the gardens following the fire in 1718 which destroyed Lowther II. The elaborate Phase 1 *parterres* have been removed and replaced with less formal planting schemes of large trees. Several banks, paths and avenues are depicted on this map which can be confidently matched to features surviving today.

Phase 3 was defined by the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The sunken garden, known as the 'Countess's Garden', first appears here, along with Peg Huck Well and the reservoir at 'Hugh's Garden'. Two paths or avenues appear during this phase, the former is subsequently named on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1915 as 'Emperors Drive', and runs the entire length of the eastern side of the castle gardens.

Phase 4 was defined by the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898, which reflects the early landscaping of the fifth Earl of Lonsdale, known as the Yellow Earl. The fountain and pool, in the centre of the Fountain Garden is shown, and the summer house, named 'Jubilee Hall', first appears on this map.

Phase 5 was defined by the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1915 which depicts the culmination of the extensive landscaping carried out by Hugh Lowther, the 'Yellow Earl', who had considerably enhanced the gardens. These were for the most part set piece, elaborate ornamental gardens, with the addition of footpaths and adoption of garden furniture. However, despite considerable landscaping, the original eighteenth century layout of the gardens still survives. The Yellow Earl constructed the 'Japanese Garden', the 'Rock Garden', the 'Lily Garden', and the 'Alpine Garden'. The area of the 'Alpine Garden' was in use as a quarry on the First Edition OS map and an ice house was also present there at that time. The 'Scented Garden' is not marked on the 1915 map, but it is believed to date from this period. In the area around Jack Croft Pond there was a significant amount of development first appearing on the 1915 map, with the construction of a summer house and viewing platforms, as well as avenues which radiate from the hill top reservoir in Hugh's Garden.

Phase 6 (post-1915) the 'Countess's Garden' displays the most evidence of post-1915 reworking including viewing and platforms, pathways, steps, alcoves and a tennis court. Elsewhere in the gardens numerous features were found during the enhanced survey that either because of their limited size or late construction were not depicted on the earlier mapping of the gardens.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Patrick James, of the Landscape Agency, for commissioning the project, and for his considerable support and advice. We would also like to thank Jia Xie for providing a tour of the gardens at the outset of the project. Thanks are due to Camilla Beresford for making available the results of her exhaustive documentary study into the history of the castle and gardens. We would also like to thank Ellie Finch of the County Record Office in Carlisle for her assistance, and to Master Photographic for undertaking the photography of the large-scale historic plans. Thanks are also due to Survey and Engineering Projects, and the Landscape Agency for providing the base survey data.

The historic map regression analysis, GIS processing, and phasing were undertaken by Rebecca Briscoe and Neil Wearing. The garden survey was carried out by Rebecca Briscoe, Marc Storey, Peter Schofield and Neil Wearing. Anne Dunkley produced the drawings and Neil Wearing wrote the report. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 The Landscape Agency Commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a landscape survey of the gardens of Lowther Castle, Cumbria (NY 5220 2382; Fig 1) in order to inform a sympathetic restoration of the grounds by Lowther Estates. The project was undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by OA North (*Appendix 1*), which was in accordance with a verbal brief by The Landscape Agency.
- 1.1.2 The study followed on from a documentary study undertaken by The Landscape Agency (2002). The earlier study had identified that there was a rich cartographic record defining the development of the castle and gardens, but there was a need for a detailed survey to establish the survival of garden features and to determine which periods of development are represented within the surviving remains.
- 1.1.3 The study entailed assimilating and geo-referencing all pertinent historic mapping within a GIS to provide an indication of the development of the gardens. A survey of the gardens, undertaken by Survey and Engineering Projects (2007), was then enhanced by additional field survey to identify all extant garden features. The extant features and the original survey results were superimposed over the historic maps to produce an assessment of the chronology of the garden remains and to produce phased plans of the garden layout.
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork was undertaken at the end of April 2007. The present report sets out the results of the survey followed by an assessment of the landscape chronology.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North in response to a verbal brief by The Landscape Agency. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 HISTORIC MAPPING PROCESSING

- 2.2.1 A detailed documentary study had previously been undertaken by The Landscape Agency (2002) and there was no need to repeat this work. There was, however, a need to create a GIS-based collation of geo-referenced historic mapping to inform the landscape analysis. To this end it was necessary to obtain accurate digital copies of the following maps.

Map Title	Cartographer	Date
<i>Lowther in the county of Westmorland. Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Landsdale</i>	Knyffe and Kip	c 1707
<i>Survey of Lowther and lands adjoining</i>	Anon	1732
<i>Survey of the Park and gardens at Lowther the seat of Sir James Lowther, in the County of Westmorland</i>	F. Richardson	1754
<i>Architectural plans of the gardens and terrace</i>	Robert Smirke	Nd (pre-1807)
<i>Lowther Estate plan</i>	Robert Smirke	Nd (pre-1807)
<i>Plan of the Park and Demesne lands at Lowther, the seat of the Right Honorable Earl of Lonsdale</i>	John Webb	1807
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:2500 mapping</i>		1856-59
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1:2500 Mapping</i>		1896-98
<i>Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1:2500 Mapping</i>		1912-1916
<i>Lowther Castle with a route for guided parties</i>	Anon	1937

- 2.2.2 These were for the most part held in the County Record Office (CRO) in Carlisle, but they were extremely large, and the only way that they could be copied was by high resolution medium format photography. The resultant images were scanned and incorporated into the GIS. The Ordnance Survey mapping was, for the most part, of sufficient quality and scale to only require scanning.
- 2.2.3 **Rubber Sheeting of Historic Maps:** the scans of the historic maps were spatially adjusted using a process called ‘Rubber Sheeting’ in ArcMap. This method of transformation is most suitable when the area in question is relatively small, for example, an archaeological site or a park or garden, as opposed to transforming an historic map of a whole town. In a smaller area, local accuracy is required, as opposed to geo-referencing a large area map, where local accuracy is sacrificed for global accuracy. The former was achieved by identifying multiple control

points extant on both the historic scans and current mapping. Most notably the terrace and garden walls provided a degree of constancy on all the historic maps and were used to provide the reference control points.

- 2.2.4 Once transformed the historic mapping was overlain with a digitised hachure plan of all features identified during the enhanced survey. These features were compared to those shown on the historic mapping to identify their first depiction date.

2.3 GARDEN SURVEY

- 2.3.1 The field survey examined the full extent of the study area and was undertaken in three stages: reconnaissance, mapping and description. It examined and recorded all designed elements and any archaeological monuments within the landscape. The detailed topographic survey of the gardens, previously undertaken by Survey and Engineering Projects (2007), was enhanced with additional detail.
- 2.3.2 **Reconnaissance:** the first stage of reconnaissance was undertaken by close field walking, which varied from 10m - 20m line intervals depending on visibility (as affected by tree density), terrain and safety considerations. Care was taken to identify all designed elements of the landscape, including avenues, vistas and formal plantings.
- 2.3.3 **Mapping:** the earlier topographic survey by Site Survey and Engineering Projects, provided an accurate framework across the whole of the study area, but omitted subtle features and provided insufficient accuracy of the key garden features. The survey was therefore enhanced by manual survey techniques, which entailed using taped measurements to nearby existing detail and the manual drawing of additional detail. The survey recorded all detailed garden elements such as paths, beds, benches, earthworks and boundaries. It recorded substantial trees that formed part of a deliberate planting scheme, and also substantial stumps. The results of the new survey and the earlier topographic survey were combined within a CAD system (AutoCAD map).
- 2.3.4 **Instrument Survey:** in two areas - the Rock and Alpine Gardens, the detail from the earlier survey was insufficient for the current purposes and a new instrument survey was therefore undertaken. The survey control was established by closed traverse using a Carl Zeiss Elta 3 total station. The main horizontal control network was coordinated to the Ordnance Survey grid by measurement from known topography. The detail survey was generated by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a logger, and the digital data was transferred to a portable computer. The archaeological detail was subsequently drawn up in the field as a dimensioned drawing on to field plots with respect to survey markers.
- 2.3.5 **Photography:** in conjunction with the archaeological survey a photographic archive was generated, which recorded significant features as well as aspects of the general landscape. The photographic record was created using a digital camera with 8.0 mega pixel resolution.
- 2.3.6 **Description:** a descriptive record of all garden features was created. The data was input on site into a palm computer, and was then transferred into an Access 97 compatible database. The description incorporated a provisional interpretation of each feature's function and a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology.

2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.4.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites within the assessed area has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 2*), which provides details of their location, period, character and significance. Locations are given as ten-figure National Grid References where possible, and the position of each site is indicated on maps of the study area (Figs 4 – 10 inclusive).

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in Cumbria Record Office (Carlisle).

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 Lowther Castle is located to the south of Penrith, and lies between the villages of Great Strickland to the east and Askham to the west. The study area lies on the hillside characterised by the Countryside Agency (Countryside Commission 1998) as the Orton Fells (Fig 2), which form a distinctive block of limestone uplands, between 180m and 300m AOD, located to the south-east of Penrith and to the north-west of Kirkby Stephen. In contrast to the Cumbria High Fells to the west, the Eden Valley to the east and the Howgill Fells to the south, the area consists of a central core of upland limestone farmland. There are also areas of open moorland and commons, at elevations up to some 400m AOD (Countryside Commission 1998, 58).
- 3.1.1 The solid geology of the study area is complex, with numerous overlying sedimentary rock formations in the region; the principle geology is Dinantian sedimentary of the Carboniferous period, but there are also sequential deposits of Orton Group limestones (British Geological Survey 1982). The drift geology is largely a product of glacial activity, comprising mostly till (boulder clay) that was deposited in the post-glacial period, with occasional glacial erratics of pink Shap granite (Countryside Commission 1998, 58). The thin overlying soils are predominately calcareous in origin and were largely formed from the erosion of the limestone plateau. In areas where the drift deposits have been eroded, wide areas of limestone are exposed as pavements and crags.
- 3.1.3 **Topography of the Gardens:** the garden area covers some 0.4km², and is bounded to the west by the large limestone outcrop of Burtree Scar, which gives way sharply to the fertile valley bottom fields of the Lowther River terraces. To the north, south and west are the gently sloping mixed deciduous woodland and conifer plantations of Lowther Park. The garden study area is roughly divided into three areas: the western gardens, the central garden area and the eastern outer garden. The western gardens taper from the north to the south, and are almost a kilometre in length, and up to 0.35km at their maximum width. They are divided into several terraces, being defined by a series of wide paths and avenues, all of which rise towards the south and west, creating a low, wide rectilinearly-terraced landscape. The former lawns and beds in the area of the central gardens have, for the most part, been given over to poultry sheds, the construction of which involved the reduction of the natural slope of the land to create a wide level area. This central garden area would have originally formed the principal southern vista from all three phases of Lowther Castle. The eastern outer garden is mainly plantation, although the presence of large landscaped features such as 'Jack Croft Pond' with its viewing platforms and walkways, clearly shows the role the area played as an ornamental and later public garden.

3.2 BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Timeline of Principal Events:** a comprehensive historical study of Lowther Castle and gardens has previously been undertaken by The Landscape Agency (2002) and it is not considered necessary to repeat this valuable work or to reprint it. However,

the principal historic events are pertinent to the present archaeological study of the extant garden remains, and therefore a timeline of the key events for the development of the castle gardens is reproduced below. The information for this is derived from The Landscape Agency report (2002) and further information can be obtained from this source.

Date	Event	Comment
1337	Hugh Lowther was granted permission to enclose 200 acres of land for a park	No precise date is available for the construction of the first house at Lowther but its characteristic North Country plan of a narrow central range flanked by a pair of square towers (cf Levens,Sizergh, Hutton-in-the-Forest, Blencow) is indicative of a later medieval date (Landscape Agency 2002)
1570's	The remodelling and extension of Lowther I	Improvement of the buildings dating from the later Middle Ages
1637	The estate was inherited by Sir John Lowther, first Baronet	The first Baronet began a building programme adding stables, offices and an inner and outer courtyard to the north of the house
1683	A survey and plan of the gardens produced	This earlier plan was not made available during the enhanced survey. But the description of the layout of the gardens on this layout drawing were largely as they were on the 1707 engraving (Beresford 2007)
1675	Sir John Lowther 2nd Baronet, 1st Viscount inherits the estate	In the period to 1700, the re-building of the house and an extensive and elaborate alteration and expansion of the gardens was recorded.
1677-1692	Lowther II was constructed	
1707	An engraving was made by Kip and Kniff of the gardens of Lowther Castle	This shows in exacting detail, albeit in oblique perspective, the garden only a few years before the fire which burnt down Lowther II. It provides a record of the gardens in the complex style of landscape gardening which held fashion until the later naturalistic English landscape garden becomes more popular.
1718	Fire of Lowther II	Lowther II was gutted by fire
1751	Sir James Lowther, 1st Earl of Lonsdale, inherits the estate	The title of Earl of Lonsdale expired after James Lowthers death as there was no legitimate heir.
1754	Francis Richardson was commissioned to produce survey and proposals for the redevelopment of the gardens	Richardson's plan shows the remains of the house and the planting scheme to its immediate south. Plan shows that the formal planting of gardens had begun to be removed in favour of a more naturalistic less formal planting style, typical of the fashion of the time.
1754-5	Selected proposals of Richardson's plans were implemented	Jack Croft Pond area was landscaped and large numbers of new trees were planted; the pond itself was built at the very end of the eighteenth century
1802	Sir William Lonsdale inherits the estate; he becomes the first Earl of Lonsdale (2nd creation) in 1807	This was the second creation of the title and William becomes the first Earl again

1806-1814	Lowther III was constructed	
1807	John Webb draws up a plan for Lowther gardens	The plan proposed maintaining the structure of the formal garden but creating shrubberies on the south lawn and a kitchen garden.
1830's	Work to the gardens was carried out under John Webb and William Gilpin	The views to north and south were opened up by the removal of trees and hedges, the removal of a kiln from the south lawn and the planting of flowerbeds in this area along with the creation of Jack Croft's Pond. An avenue of beech trees running east/west across the end of the gardens was also planted.
1844-1882	Improvements were made to the Castle and gardens	A new entrance drive to the north-west and Emperor's Drive to the south were created during this period. The sunken or Countess's garden was created and a fountain was constructed in the south lawn area.
1882	Hugh Lowther, "The Yellow Earl" inherits the estate	Extensive work was undertaken in the gardens including the planting of the Rose Garden, and the construction of Jubilee Hall in 1887
1882-1913	Individual gardens were created to Thomas H Mawson's designs	The Rose Garden, Lily Garden (1907), Scented Garden and Japanese Garden were all laid out in this period. Landscaping was also undertaken around Jack Croft Pond and walks were laid out throughout the garden area.
1912-13	The creation of Hugh's Garden	Hugh's Garden was newly laid out in the image of the gardens at Versailles centring on the covered reservoir.
1935	Castle was closed	The gardens remained open until 1939
1939-1945	Castle and grounds were requisitioned during WWII	The park was used for night-time tank training.
1946-47	The castle was closed and the contents were auctioned	'Outdoor Effects' were sold from throughout the gardens and included seats, sundials and statues along with ornamental plants.

4 GARDEN SURVEY DESCRIPTION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The survey enabled the identification of the formal garden features at Lowther Castle which have survived to the present day (Fig 4). More specifically, the work allowed an understanding of the modifications that had taken place (particularly the major change in character in the early eighteenth century) since the establishment of the gardens and provided an insight into the character of the garden landscape. For descriptive purposes the gardens have been divided into areas, based on their names as depicted on the 1939 tourist map (Plate 24). The descriptions are based on the field survey, with additional information from the summary landscape history provided by Camilla Beresford (Beresford 2007).

4.2 THE COUNTESS'S GARDEN

- 4.2.1 The Countess's Garden area (Fig 3) is the northernmost plot of the inner gardens, located adjacent to the west wing of Lowther III. For the purpose of this survey the name refers to not only the easterly flower garden but also to the western plantation area, which extends across to the north and west perimeter walls (Site 76).
- 4.2.2 This area is accessed by a 14m long flight of stone steps descending west from an ornamental rectangular stone stairwell with stone pillars at each corner (Site 57, Fig 5, Plate 1). The stairwell itself is located at the south elevation of the west wing of the castle, at the west end of the former winter gardens (Site 115). Immediately north of this is a possible building / viewing platform (Site 1), which is approximately 7m long by 3m wide with a retaining wall that stands up to 0.75m in height. The platform consists mostly of dressed angular stones but has several dressed stones, including stone ceiling bosses and carvings, which were possibly derived from the demolition of Lowther II. No obvious features or structures are present within the platform area, indicating that it is most probably a former viewing platform. The area has mouldings at the edges, and below it down the slope near path 2, is part of a stone column with an iron balustrade attached, which appears to have been displaced from the platform. Three steps lead down to a pathway (Site 2) that is present to the north of platform 1.
- 4.2.3 A concrete slab-constructed pathway (Site 8) runs beneath viewing platform Site 1, parallel to the western edge of the West Wing of Lowther III, and is up to 3.2m wide and 0.1m high. It changes just south of a building platform (Site 5) to continue northwards as a flat earthen path. The concrete section of the path contains a manhole drain (Site 3) (1.1m x 0.75m) consisting of a concrete slab on a brick superstructure. A second manhole drain (Site 4) is located 17m north, to the east of which is a building platform (Site 5) 4.5m wide by 5.5m long with a brick retaining wall, standing up to 0.65m high on the west bank. It has stone rubble footings and internally there is a concrete floor, the wall is of single skin thickness and has bolts on the outer edge suggesting that it originally had a wooden or metal superstructure.
- 4.2.4 Moving further north along the western wall of the castle there is a worked masonry wall (Site 7), which retains the path 8, it is approximately 10m long and

0.3m wide. It is initially a single course of end-on, thick dressed masonry blocks in a herringbone pattern with angular coping slabs. An area of partially buried, curved concrete masonry (Site **6**) measuring 1.15m x 0.5m was also noted, at the northern end of path **8**, and is thought to be collapse from the surrounding wall (Site **7**). The wall terminates at its southern end as a ruined column standing to a height of 1.3m, where it appears that there were once steps descending into the Countess's Garden. The northern part of the sunken garden is now covered with a spoil heap (Site **16**), which now covers most of the north-east corner of the Countess's Garden. The spoil heap is presumed to be a post-1915 map event.

- 4.2.5 Extending west from path **8**, and close to drain **4**, is a decorative alcove and steps (Site **9**, Plate 2) are cut into the eastern bank of the sunken garden. The semi-circular stone-built alcove is 3m long, 1.9m wide and 1m deep; it has a large, re-used semi-circular quern stone at its base. The flight of six steps is 1.5m wide and descends into the Countess's Garden. On either side of the alcove are two sets of split steps constructed from stone blocks, which connect to path **8**.
- 4.2.6 Two sets of stone access steps are located in the south-east (Site **10**) and south-west (Site **11**) corners of the sunken garden respectively. A section of retaining wall (Site **12**) that forms the southern side of the Countess's Garden is located between these steps. A third set of steps (Site **13**) is located on the central western bank, some 25m north of steps **11**, and opposite Site **9**.
- 4.2.7 The southern half of the Countess's Garden is dominated by a large rectangular, level topped platform (Site **14**, Fig 5, Plate 3), which is not shown on the 1915 map (presumably its construction post-dates that map). The platform was edged by a mortared retaining wall of rustic dressed stone, which is still evident on the north, east and west sides of the platform but not to the south, where it was slightly cut into the slope. The surface of the platform was gravel and clinker and the level area is 39m x 16m in extent (and 1.3m high to the north). It is conjectured that it was possibly a tennis court, which were typically 36m x 14m in size. A square-shaped water housing of stone with a standpipe was located in the north-east corner of the platform, possibly a disused drinking fountain. The northern side was a sloped retaining wall, roughly 2m wide with small abutting end walls and two flights of steps providing access on to the structure. Immediately north of this was a small, two-celled earthwork (Site **15**), which was a sub-rectangular feature with low, barely perceptible, earthen banks that were seen to contain some stone and corrugated iron.
- 4.2.8 A semi-circular area of verdant undergrowth (Site **17**) is located at the north end of the Countess's Garden which appears to correspond to an area where a curving pathway is shown on the 1898 OS map. The path may have bounded a pond, which would account for the area appearing to be wetter than its surrounding landscape. Immediately south of this is a small spoil heap or clearance cairn (Site **18**), which is 16m long and between 2m and 3m wide and stands to a maximum height of 0.3m.
- 4.2.9 To the west of possible pond **17** there is a short return in the garden perimeter wall (Site **76**). At this point there is a small hand-made brick-built platform (Site **19**), which may be the remains of a lean-to structure.
- 4.2.10 Located 17m west of the small earthwork site (Site **15**) is a rectilinear earthwork (Site **72**), aligned east/west that has some masonry exposed at its north-east corner; it is a platform of some type but has no obvious function. A building is marked

(Site **75**) on the current 1:10,000 map, but not on earlier mapping; the only feature visible in this location is a corner defined by a narrow line of stones which may possibly correspond with the mapped structure, and a slight indication of a platform.

- 4.2.11 The western part of the Countess's Garden area is plantation woodland, with several stretches of path running through the area (Sites **71**, **74**, **81**), of which path **71** is a stretch of terraced path which runs diagonally across the south-eastern part of this area. A raised terrace edge to the west and a reduced terrace edge to the east define it. Site **74** is a 3m wide path with a raised embanked edge to west and a lower terrace edge to east. Site **74** is a very substantial access route to the main gate (Site **114**, Plate 5) through the northern garden wall and is the principal north/south division in this northernmost garden area. Site **81** is a curving path with a substantial break of slope dropping away from its northern side, which connects the southern ends of the above two paths.
- 4.2.12 The northern garden wall (Site **76**) has two entrances through it, one in the centre (Site **114**), which is a service entrance large enough for a cart and a western pedestrian entrance (Site **78**, Plate 6). The eastern section of wall is built in stone but has a repair to the lower part of the wall in hand-made brick. The westernmost section is again in stone, but there are two rebuilt sections, one in hand-made brick and the other in modern brick; overall it is 2.5m - 3m high. There is an embankment (Site **82**) running parallel to the central section of wall **76**, to the west of entrance **114**, which is 1.5m wide and 0.5m high; it appears to have edged pathway **97** that extended against the wall. The pedestrian entrance (Site **78**), has a wooden door and a plain internal face, but the external side is very ornate and has two columns on either side each with Corinthian capitals. There are steps leading up to it from the outside and the path (Site **97**) leading south into the garden is wide and runs along the top of the perimeter retaining wall (Site **79**, Plate 4), which extends along the western perimeter of the garden. The northern section of this perimeter wall survives as a well-built, upstanding mortared wall with scarring evidence suggesting a former building, running south for 7m, from the perimeter wall return. A lower and thinner dry stone wall butted up against the southern end of the building, and continued south for c 30m. Thereafter, it continues as a very substantial terraced retaining wall. The path is defined between this and a 46m long section of earthen embankment (Site **77**), which has a hedge planted on top.

4.3 THE ROCK GARDEN AREA

- 4.3.1 Located in the next plot south of the above plantation is a trapezoidal Rock Garden area (Site **48**, Fig 4, Plate 7), roughly 70m x 45m, enclosed by a bank (Site **84**, Fig 6) upon which sit four buildings (Sites **85-88**, Plate 17). Each of these is a shelter built in the same style, they are stone-built and seem to be rusticated. They have wooden roofs and are open to face into the gardens and would presumably have contained benches and been viewing platform and/or shelters for garden visitors. They are in varying states of repair, ranging from intact to fully collapsed roofs.
- 4.3.2 The interior of the Rock Garden is defined by series of rockeries and paths, with a central ornamental pond feature measuring 27m x 8m at its widest point. The pond is bridged twice, firstly at its western extent with a single slab bridge and, secondly, just east of its centre by two columns that may have originally had a slab on top of

them. Two rough stone features are extant in the centre of the pond area and may possibly have been used for planting.

- 4.3.3 In the south-west corner of the Rock Garden is a roughly circular pond feature and two stone troughs roughly 2m x 0.5m in size. The garden also contains two stone benches, one cut into the rockery area below shelter **87**, the other lying to the south-east of the central pond.
- 4.3.4 The area is bounded to the west by an earth bank (Site **91**) which is the edge of a broad path (Site **97**) that runs north/south along the western perimeter wall (Site **79**) of the garden. Moving north, Site **91** forms a junction with an east/west bank (Site **89**) and then continues north towards bank **77**, though does not meet it.

4.4 THE SUMMER HOUSE AND YEW GROVE AREA

- 4.4.1 The 'Yew Grove' area (Fig 3) is the eastern plot of the gardens directly south of the Countess's Garden. It is defined by three long straight avenues (**68**, **92/119** and **106**) which converge slightly as they head south. These avenues are thought to be part of the earliest garden layout. On either side of path **68** is a series of rectilinear garden plots which are differentially landscaped. The northernmost plots, to the east of the Rockery Garden have been landscaped as garden features and include the sunken Summer House garden, while those to the south have little extant evidence for the former gardens that they once contained.
- 4.4.2 The avenue, which formerly marked the eastern edge of this area, has been mostly lost due to the extensive ground works undertaken to level out the area where the modern chicken sheds are located. As a result, a bank (Site **106**) and small stretch of kerbed path (Site **26**) at its extreme south would appear to be all that is left of the former route.
- 4.4.3 The central avenue (Site **68**, Plate 9) running through this area is marked on the 1939 tourist guide map (D/LonsL5/3/2/Low10/1939) as 'Yew Grove'. It is a wide avenue extending from the south-western corner of the 'Countess's Garden', at the junction with path **71**, and runs south for approximately 360m. The avenue is partly defined by the banks of the surrounding plots and gardens (Sites **63**, **104**, **105**, Figs 5 and 6) mainly on the western side, whilst to the east, it is defined simply by a line of planting.
- 4.4.4 Believed to be another early feature is a long, dry-stone-built, retaining wall (Site **22**, Fig 6 Plate 10), which is roughly 200m long, running parallel to 'Yew Grove' (Site **68**). It marks the centre line of a two-lane, split-level avenue (Site **92/119**), along the length of the eastern edge the 'Rock Garden' (Site **48**, Plate 7). The western lane (Site **92**) is raised above the wall with the eastern lane (Site **119**) being below it. The wall itself continues south for 130m, but the definition of the twin lanes of the avenue is now lost to the south of the 'Rock Garden' (Site **48**, Plate 7).
- 4.4.5 At the northern end of wall **22**, on the lower lane (Site **119**), is a substantial building platform (Site **83**, Fig 5), which has considerable amounts of building collapse. The outlines of the outer building foundations survive and there is a single internal divider along the long axis. It is constructed on a larger terrace platform and there is evidence of a terrace wall along and below its eastern side (Site **83**). On the upper lane, and to the south of platform **83**, is a single-skin, brick-built single storey structure (Site **90**, Fig 6), which has a series of small apertures (measuring

0.45m x 0.25m each) equally spaced along all its sides, and an entrance at the west corner. To the south of it lay an ornate bath constructed in granite and purportedly brought back from Egypt.

- 4.4.6 Revetment wall **22** is broken in two places by earthen ramps (Site **107** and Site **109**). Site **107** is located opposite the centre of the eastern bank of the 'Rock Garden' (Site **48**, Plate 7, fig 6), with Site **109** (fig 6) being 100m to the south. The ramps appear to have broken the wall and are assumed to be later additions, which gave access up onto the raised western lane of the avenue (Site **92**), and into the Rock Garden and the Japanese Garden (*Section 4.5*).
- 4.4.7 Located 5m east of Site **107**, on the eastern side of the lower lane of the avenue (Site **119**), is a set of stone steps and pillars (Site **49**, Plate 8), which are contemporary with wall **22**. The pillars are damaged showing them to be constructed of brick cores with decorative stone cladding, not solid pieces of stone. This feature marks the western end of an east/west aligned avenue (Site **60**) which is approximately 4m in width and is confidently thought to be part of the earliest garden layout. The avenue extends to connect to garden entrance stairwell **59**. It continued 20m east from here as a shallow, slightly sunken, linear feature, which is seen to extend east towards the present day chicken sheds.
- 4.4.8 Stairwell **59** is identical to its counterpart **57**, which is 40m to the north, but in a poorer state of repair and only having a short flight of five steps descending into the garden. The south-east pillar has been knocked over, and there was an *ex-situ* stone capital in the vicinity, which would suggest that both this and Site **57** would have had stone capitals on all the pillars. Immediately north of this stairwell is an *ex-situ* block of masonry (Site **61**) (0.5m square) with the remains of iron connection bolts, on its upper surface, which is likely to be displaced from the damaged stairwell.
- 4.4.9 The two stairwells are connected by a retaining wall (Site **58**, fig 5), which has a 1m drop to the western side, and is topped by a gothic style iron railing standing to 1m in height. The railings and wall continue south beyond southern stairwell **59** for a further 20m.
- 4.4.10 Retaining wall **58** edges a second sunken garden area defined by a substantial earth bank (Site **104**), immediately south of the Countess's Garden, in which there is a summer house (Site **64**, Plate 11). This is an ornamental structure of rough stone construction, rectangular in plan, and single story with a north-facing door and a wooden veranda; windows are located on the north, east and west elevations. The roof is tiled with decorative ceramic tiles and, internally, the summer house is wood-panelled. The northern entrance is accessed via three stone steps, and a shallow stone trough (0.7m wide and 1.22m long) is part-buried in front of the entrance. The trough is very shallow, has no drainage hole, and may have been a bird bath. Along the south edge of this sunken garden area is a centrally-located flight of stone steps to provided secondary access (Site **95**), and the primary access is via stairwell **57**.
- 4.4.11 At the southern extant of retaining wall **58**, is a possible viewing platform (Site **62**, Fig 7), which also appears to have afforded access into the garden from the east. This is stone built and has a retaining wall along its eastern edge with a stone column at the north end; the column stands 3m high and is constructed of three 1m stone segments, each 0.5m in diameter. The south end has three stone steps leading into a three-sided platform, with railings on each side. Ten metres south-west of

this structure is a section of cast concrete steps (Site **23**) which are *ex situ*, and were presumably part of this structure but, given that they were made of concrete, were not necessarily contemporary with its original construction. Opposite and to the west of platform **62** is a low earth bank along the top of which stand three stone pillars (Site **65**), which were made up of four drums, each 1m high and 0.5m in diameter; this would suggest that the pillar attached to Site **62** also formerly comprised four drums.

- 4.4.12 The northern and southernmost edges of the plot of this area is defined by bank **24**, which runs east/west for 50m then at the western edge returns south for a further 50m, whilst rising to a height of no more than 0.5m. This bank defines the southern edge of an east/west avenue (Site **51**), which runs across the southern end of this area, from the western perimeter wall **79** to the west, past the junction with path **67**, down the steps 109 and then along the northern side of bank **24**.
- 4.4.13 At the south-western corner of this area are two garden features (Sites **25** and **26**, Figs 6 and 7); Site **25** comprises two stone pillars, 3m apart, of similar style to those found in stairwells **57** and **59**. This probably marks the location of a former flight of steps, which has since been cleared. A large pile of debris was observed in the bank to the east of the columns. To the west of these pillars, and in line with their outer edges, a pair of pad stones (Site **26**) were recorded at ground level, both of which had their western faces sloped towards the pillars.

4.5 THE JAPANESE GARDEN AREA

- 4.5.1 This is an ornamental garden area lying to the south of the Rock Garden and west of the Yew Grove area (Fig 3 and 6, Plate 11), comprising a central pond area and surrounding embankments. The eastern part of the site is roughly oval and runs 40m north/south and 20m east/west. The main pond area (Site **21**) is 0.5m deep and irregular in shape; it is lined with concrete, with some capping stones *in situ*. Several structures are set within the pond that may have originally been stepping stones or bridge piers, but there is no definite evidence for their function. On the western side of the pool is a gothic arch-shaped enclave, but with no obvious water feature. In the south-west corner of the pond is a 'waterfall effect' fountain consisting of a stone 'beehive'-shaped structure 1.5m high and built of irregular, rusticated, stone blocks. The water would have discharged from near the top of the fountain down its eastern face into a water channel leading to the main pool. This channel is stone-lined and is crossed by a bridge or capstone at the edge of the pool.
- 4.5.2 To the south-east of the main pool is a fountain base, 3m in diameter and standing to a height of 1m, it is enclosed within the gardens embankments, and appears to be constructed out of pre-cast concrete. A reverse 'S' shaped path runs for 10m east/west from the northern end of the Japanese Garden (Site **21**); it has a stone kerb and is only approximately 0.5-0.6m wide.
- 4.5.3 Moving west of the actual ornamental garden, there are two features thought to be contemporary, an avenue (Site **67**), aligned north/south and a shelter (Site **66**) at the north end of the avenue. The latter is a stone-built rectangular shelter with an open elevation to the south, constructed in the same style as the shelters in the Rock Garden to the north (Sites **85-88**). The shelter faces south, down the vista created by open avenue 67 and was accessed by a short flight of stone steps, its wooden roof is still mainly intact.

- 4.5.4 Immediately north of the shelter (Site 66) is an east/west avenue (Site 50) which separates the Rock Garden (Site 48) and the Japanese Garden (Site 21). It is defined on its southern side by a low, gently sloping, bank dropping down onto the avenue. Then on the northern side of the avenue the break of slope drops down again into the Rock Garden (Site 48). Running across the south bank of the avenue, approximately 30m west of the shelter structure (Site 66) is a short run of extant stone kerbing (Site 70).

4.6 SCENTED GARDEN AREA

- 4.6.1 This is an ornamental garden to the south of the Japanese Garden and east of the Yew Grove area, and is sat in the centre of a slight raised terrace surrounded by a bank (Site 29); it is named as the Scented Garden (Site 27, Figs 3 and 7, Plates 13 and 24) on the tourist map of 1939 (D/LonsL5/3/2/Low10/1939). It consists of six 'bee-hive'-shaped, rough-faced dry-stone fountains, standing to a height of 1.5m. A group of four fountains are arranged at the north end in a rough semi-circle and two stand opposite each other 12m to the south. Between these groups are two opposing rectangular recesses that would appear to be former bench platforms. At the base of each fountain is a 0.5m deep, semi-circular pool, edged in stone. At the north and south ends of the bench platforms there are disused water (or gas?) pipes, which were upstanding to a height of c0.2m.
- 4.6.2 The survey found little trace of the path running through the garden that is shown on the 1939 map (D/LonsL5/3/2/Low10/1939, Plate 25). No evidence was found to the eastern centre of the fountains, or at the southern exit from the fountains. There was, however, a short stretch of kerbed pathway (Site 28), running close to the southern centre of bank 29, which may be a remnant of the depicted path. A series of irregular earthworks (Site 30) ran from the kerbed path (Site 28) east along the bank (Site 29).
- 4.6.3 West of the ornamental fountains, the north/south avenue (Site 67), seen in the Japanese Garden area to the north, continues through this area for a further 60m and bisects it. In the central point of the western half of the garden two small square structures are marked on the Third Edition OS 1915 map. Today, they remain as a rubble spread (Site 38), consisting of a low mound (3m x 7m) of stone and earth probably representing a building platform. Several masonry blocks were noted stacked up loosely immediately next to the platform.

4.7 SOUTHERN LAWN AREA

- 4.7.1 This former area of lawns to the south of Lowther III (Figs 3, 9,10) has now largely been given over to the chicken sheds. At the southernmost extent are two modern sheds aligned north/ south, which appear to have been cut into the slope of the former lawn area, and have generated two large spoil heaps which lie next to each shed. The remaining sheds, to the north, are aligned east/west and are of slightly older construction. Various tanks and feeders have been installed, and the majority of the area is covered in concrete hard standing or tarmac. There is a small square area of plantation on the central-eastern edge of this area. The only features recorded within this area were two identical sets of square stone pillars (Site 36, Figs 8 and 10) at the southern end of the area, along with two modern concrete

water management features (Site **41**, Fig 9) in the centre of each section of plantation directly in front of the current standing castle.

4.8 JUBILEE HALL AREA

- 4.8.1 This is an area of deciduous planting running parallel to the perimeter wall (Site **79**) to the south of the western half of Scented Garden (Site **27**) (Fig 3 and 8). It was walked systematically but revealed little in the way of new sites or extra detail. A set of six stone steps (Site **32**) were recorded, which are 3m wide and are fronted with octagonal piers 0.7m wide. The retaining wall in this area is winged and stands to a height of 0.7m. Very dense planting prevented field survey continuing on south beyond this area.
- 4.8.2 At the bottom south-west corner of this area is 'Jubilee Hall' summer house (Site **33**, Plate 14) and is roughly 5m x 3m and built in red brick with a wooden trellis cover. The roof is single pitched and tiled with red ceramic tile. The windows in the north and south elevations appear to be original, although the front south-west-facing window is clearly a later insertion. A veranda has been added to the front of the building, with a porch roof edged in a white decorative covering. This is supported on wooden poles and was floored with rubble overlaid by paving slabs. The steps leading off the veranda to the north-west were constructed of re-used masonry and appear to be of some antiquity.

4.9 FOUNTAIN / ROSE GARDEN AREA

- 4.9.1 This area is very densely planted conifer plantation (Figs 3, 7) located to the south-east of the Scented Garden (Site **27**) and east of the Jubilee Hall area, where visual inspection was not possible. However, a drainage ditch, with radiating feeders runs centrally through the area, and was evidently related to the later planting. The centre-piece of the Garden is a large disused fountain and pool (Site **31**, Plate 15), which is roughly oval in shape and approximately 12m x 8m, in extent. The central fountain is constructed of large boulders, roughly 2m high, and arranged in five tiers. The fountain is a concrete pool 0.5m thick, and the lip of this pool still has some decorative capping stones *in situ*.

4.10 THE LILY GARDEN

- 4.10.1 An ornamental garden (Site **35**, Figs 3 and 8, Plate 16) is located to the south of the Fountain / Rose Garden and Jubilee Hall areas, and is typified by sunken concrete ponds and shelters, and is marked as the 'Lily Garden' on the 1939 tourist plan (D/LonsL5/3/2/Low10/1939). The garden appears to have been enclosed by a single bank, roughly ovoid in shape (4-6m wide) and curbed on the interior edge with large reused blocks of masonry, including pieces of mullion and tracery, possibly of some antiquity and most probably deriving from Lowther 2 castle. The perimeter bank to the north-west of the site was less well-defined, particularly on its outer break of slope. There is no evidence of the path shown on the 1939 map entering the garden at the north-east corner, other than a break in the perimeter bank.

- 4.10.2 The eastern part of this bank contains the remains of two three-sided, randomly-coursed dry-stone shelters (2m x 3m), which have two-three steps up onto a 'viewing platform'. The southernmost shelter is in generally poor repair and is mostly collapsed, remaining as little more than a pile of stones. The northern shelter is in better condition, but is still heavily overgrown.
- 4.10.3 To the west of the garden area is a third shelter, which is in better repair than the others. This is of a similar dry stone construction, standing up to 2.5m on three sides with the rear (western) wall higher than the others and the original pitched roof line is visible. At the front of the shelter are two large sandstone gate pillars, 2m high by 0.4m square, with protruding metal hinge pins. In front of these were two ornate capitals, possibly carved in stone (rather than moulded in concrete). Within the garden are four ornamental concrete-lined ponds (between 0.5 and 0.75m deep), which have no coping stones.
- 4.10.4 West and south of the Lily Garden is a kerbed path (3m wide) (Site **37**, Plate 18, Fig 8) marked on the 1915 OS mapping as leading from the avenue to the north (Site **52**), which separates the Jubilee Hall and the Lily Garden Area, and into the Lily Garden at its south-western corner.
- 4.10.5 At the eastern edge of this area is a small but distinct return in the line of the large perimeter wall (Site **79**, Plate 4), and at this point there is a staircase (Site **34**) permitting access to the terrace from the fields below; it is 30m south of 'Jubilee Hall' summer house. It is a spiralled staircase (roughly 4m in height) built into the revetted terrace wall, and is constructed from large blocks of roughly-faced quarry stone. The foot of the stairs is closed with a wrought iron gate (1.75m tall). A cast iron planter was recorded on the wider fifth step down from the top of the stairs.

4.11 TERRACE STRIP AREA

- 4.11.1 In addition to the path **37** west of the Lily Garden, a southern fork, which was not mapped on any of the earlier cartographic sources, was recorded (Figs 3, 8). This branch of the path extended southwards towards a wooden hut (Site **112**) (marked on the 1915 OS map) where it widens and curves sharply westwards to meet the perimeter wall across the Terrace Strip area. There is a break in the paths eastern kerb around the area of the hut (Site **112**), however, south of the hut it continues again, heading south through the woodland, defined on both sides by kerb stones for a further 250m.

4.12 HUGH'S GARDEN AREA

- 4.12.1 Hugh's Garden is an area of outer plantation (Figs 3, 11), on an east / west-facing slope that rises up to the east of the chicken sheds and Jack Croft Pond (Site **42**) leading up to a covered reservoir (Site **45**) on the summit of the glacial hill. Four large wide avenues (Sites **53-56**) divide the plantation, and cut through the trees, converging on the summit reservoir; as such, these are still clearly depicted on the modern map. The avenues, though, are no longer maintained with the most southeasterly no longer visible, the area having been given over to new planting. The reservoir (Site **45**, Plate 19) is covered and marked on the OS Second Edition (1898) mapping. It survives as an extant roughly oval mound (50m x 30m).

- 4.12.2 Reservoir **45** has four sets of steps, kerbed with scalloped concrete blocks, leading to the top, and the west-facing stairs still have an iron balustrade. Otherwise, there are few features that would indicate that it may have functioned as a viewing platform. Immediately west is a disused fountain and pool (Site **44**), the base of which marks the area between the steps of the reservoir to the east and the large east / west orientated avenue (Site **54**) that leads down to Jack Croft Pond (Site **42**). The fountain comprises two large concrete slabs, the lower of which is circular with scalloped edges and measures approximately 4m in diameter; the upper one is 1.8m in diameter with a 0.8m cylindrical cavity in the centre.
- 4.12.3 A derelict modern wooden hut (Site **47**, Fig 12) is located near to the northern avenue (Site **56**). Otherwise, intensive field walking failed to locate any other garden-related sites. It is not evident, however, if this reflects that there were no other formal garden features across the area, or they have been lost to the landscaping associated with the plantation. It is apparent that the area is still in use for plantation and is accessed by heavy vehicles, reflected in many fresh deep tyre ruts across the area.

4.13 JACK CROFT AREA

- 4.13.1 The Jack Croft Area (Figs 3, 10, 11 and 12) is plantation on the lower slopes to the west of Hugh's Garden. The most evident feature is 'Jack Croft Pond' (Site **42**), which is a terraced area of the hillside comprising a large artificial pond (140m long and between 20-25m wide). It was first shown on an anonymous late eighteenth century map of the estate (D/LonsL5/3/2/Low35). A retaining wall of faced stone, raging from three to four courses high, can be seen extending the length of the eastern edge of the pond. A timber summer house (Site **118**), with natural wood decoration, stands at the southern extent of the pond and is heavily overgrown with holly obscuring all but the lowest features.
- 4.13.2 Cut into the eastern hillside above the southern and northern ends of the pond are two viewing terraces (Sites **116** and **117** respectively, Plate 20), accessed via two sets of curving stone stairs, which are now much overgrown and in disrepair. The platforms of these terraces are rectangular, (3m x 6m in size) and have low stone walls and iron balustrades. The southern viewing platform (Site **116**) is adjacent to a trackway (Site **54**) running east/west, and is accessed from it by three wide stone steps. The northern platform (Site **117**) lies at the end of a wide avenue (Site **55**) running north-west/south-east down the hillside from the reservoir (Site **45**). To the west and down the slope from the pond is a smaller levelled area, bounded by two flights of steps (Site **113**), leading down to the current path, that forms the eastern side of the southern lawn area. To the south end of Jack Croft Pond is a well (Site **43**) marked on the current mapping as 'Peg Huck Well' and also named as such on the OS First Edition mapping. The well consists of a subterranean brick-lined vaulted water tank (6m long and 2m wide) accessed through a low 'doorway' recessed into the hillside. To the south of the well was a pink-marble marker stone inscribed with 'PEG HUCK WELL'. To the north-west corner of the Jack Croft area, some 30m south of the modern access road to the castle gardens, is a small cast iron commemorative plaque (Site **40**) on a cherry tree, the oval metal plaque states 'Planted 1955'.

- 4.13.3 **Alpine Garden Area** (Site 46, Figs 3, 12, Plates 21 and 22): this is located at the northern end of avenue 56 which runs north/south from the covered reservoir (Site 45) at the top of Hugh's Garden. It is a much overgrown and disused rockery garden consisting of two sunken garden areas cut into the bedrock, on either side of a large 'balk' of unexcavated land, creating a raised walkway between the two gardens. The northern garden consists of two main internal rockeries and a disused fountain. It is accessed via three points at the western edge and one, possibly two, at the east. The larger, southern garden contains at least eleven areas of rockery, varying in size and is now heavily overgrown; at its centre is a disused fountain. At the eastern end of this garden is a shelter of brick construction with an outer skin of rusticated stone work. Its former single pitch roof is now collapsed, and the windows are devoid of lights, with just the outer frame still loosely fastened to the window reveals. The door faces to the west, with a vista into the southern garden. The Alpine Garden appears to have been an alteration or embellishment of earlier gardens / features in the area. On the First Edition OS map the area is depicted as a quarry and an ice house. The Third Edition 1915 OS map shows the ice house, a fountain and a single structure inside the southern garden. By the time of the tourist map of 1939, this rockery is marked as the 'Alpine Garden' but is not depicted in detail.

5. MAP ANALYSIS AND PHASING

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 An assessment has been undertaken of the development of the surviving remains of the Lowther historic gardens, and is based upon the comparison of the surveyed garden features with the historic mapping. Many of the features, particularly the paths and avenues, have had a long development and their final form has been enhanced by later landscaping. However, for the purposes of the present study, they are phased on the basis of when they first appear on an historic map (Fig 13), and later improvements and enhancements of the features are essentially ignored. For example, Yew Grove is one of the earliest components of the landscape, being shown on the Knyff and Kip engraving (1707 (D/Lons/L11/4/3/1707)) and is defined as a Phase 1 feature. However, the banks and planting lines that have demarcated and enhanced the avenue were undoubtedly of a later, and unspecific date. Some of the maps are of indifferent quality, and do not show all contemporary garden features, and some features are not shown on any of the maps. In these instances, a judgement has been made, on the basis of the archaeological form of the feature as to their phasing.

5.2 PHASE 1 (1707)

- 5.2.1 *D/Lons/L11/4/3, 1707: Lowther in the County of Westmorland, the Seat of the Rt Honble the Ld Viscount Lonsdale, Ld Privy Seal, and one of his Majts Most Honble Privy Council C Knyff del I Kip Sculp:* (Fig 14). This highly detailed perspective copper plate engraving (Plate 23) shows the gardens as they were before the fire of Lowther II in 1718. It clearly shows the considerable difference in the nature of the planting between then and the present time. The gardens were divided into multiple plots, which were laid out in a highly regimented way and, in particular, there was extensive use of the *parterre* garden design. This was a formal garden design, whereby the garden was established on a level surface, and entailed the establishment of regularly planted beds edged with stone or tightly clipped hedges and gravel paths usually arranged in a symmetrical pattern. The *parterre* style fell from fashion during the eighteenth century, yielding favour to the development of the naturalistic English landscape garden.
- 5.2.2 It can be said that the plan form of a town is often the element that is most resistant to change, and in this case the statement can be extended to the layout of the formal gardens at Lowther. The northern section of the perimeter curtain wall (Site 76) is clearly depicted along with the entrance (Site 78) shown at the north-west corner of the perimeter. The entrance has been rebuilt and includes a wooden door and some rebuilt brick sections; however, the northern elevation still retains four decorative pillars (Plate 6) and may be related to the two entrance pillars that are depicted on the early Knyff and Kip engraving. As the perimeter wall returns to the south, the upstanding wall stops and the continued perimeter is defined by the retaining wall (Site 79) which has been created by 'cladding' the exposed face of 'Burtree Scar' limestone outcrop (Plate 25).

5.2.3 The internal divisions depicted by Kip and Knyff survive remarkably well in the current garden layout, and the following sites are confidently considered to be the surviving remains of avenues, paths and plot boundaries depicted in 1707:

- North/south aligned bank - Site **91** - formed the western boundary of a plot which now contains the 'Rock Garden', though it can be seen to run further to the north-west of the 'Rock Garden' for some 33m as a free standing bank;
- Wide path - Site **97** - skirts the perimeter wall of the gardens and runs from the entrance (Site **78**), along to the area of the later 'Jubilee Hall' (Site **33**);
- Bank - Site **110** - defines the western edge of the plantation along the current 'Terrace Walk' area;
- Bank - Site **111** - defines the boundaries of the plot containing the current 'Japanese Garden', are shown at 1707.

5.2.4 The 1707 engraving depicts an east/west avenue (Site **98**) that extends from the east wing of Lowther II castle, and can be traced today in the line of a fence. Along this avenue are steps **49**, that take the path up to the lower level of the twin-lane north/south aligned avenue (Site **119**) from the western end the avenue (Site **60**) and seems to have been the earlier main access to the garden. This avenue (Site **60**) is not depicted on the later map of 1754, but reappears on the OS First Edition and stays depicted until the 1915 map; it can therefore be assumed that it was intact in 1754, but not depicted on the map of that date.

5.2.5 Site **119/92** appears to have two lanes, on split-levels, divided by a possible hedge line or planting on the 1707 engraving, which thanks to the perspective allows the different levels of the lanes to be seen. It is seen again on the later Richardson map (1754), again seemingly showing planting between the lanes (the OS First Edition map of 1857 shows this avenue as having a wall between the lanes, which is still standing today).

5.2.6 A building is shown on the 1707 engraving in the location of building platform **83**. Two widely spaced banks (Site **103**) run from building platform **83** to the western edge of the garden, and are thought to be remnants of the avenue depicted on the 1707 engraving.

5.2.7 Additionally, 'Yew Grove' (Site **68**), which is named as such on the 1939 tourist map, is a large avenue running north/south through the eastern half of the gardens. Two further avenues (Sites **50** and **51**) are orientated east/west; the former is immediately south of the Rock Garden and the latter is south of the Japanese Garden.

5.3 PHASE 2 (1754)

5.3.1 *D/Lons/L5/3/2Low27, 1754 'General Plan of the Park and Garden' Francis Richardson*: (Fig 14). This map shows that the basic layout of the gardens depicted on the earlier engraving of Kip and Knyff continues into the post-1718 fire gardens. The elaborate *parterres* have been removed and replaced with less formal planting schemes of large trees. Again, several banks, paths and avenues are depicted on this which can be confidently matched to features surviving today. There are six banks (Sites **24, 77, 80, 82, 89, 105**) which define areas of paths and terrace plots, often marked by lines of old large trees or tree stumps which are

thought to be the remains of this first development of the English Landscape Garden style within the gardens. Another bank (Site 29) is shown as a boundary on the 1754 map, it follows the alignment of the earlier plots shown on the 1707 engraving but cannot be positively identified as the same feature.

5.4 PHASE 3 (1859)

- 5.4.1 **Ordnance Survey First Edition map, 1859 25 inch:** (Fig 15a and 15b) the line of the retaining wall (Site 22), is shown on the 1754 map and the 1707 engraving, but cannot be proved to be a wall at that time. It is likely that it was a hedge line or planting, it is not until the OS First Edition 1857 map that it is depicted as a solid structure. This highlights the influence of the original plan form on the garden, with later developments structured by the earlier layout.
- 5.4.2 The sunken garden, known as the Countess's Garden (Site 20), first appears on this map, and it contains a retaining wall (Site 7) for the path (Site 8), on the eastern side of the garden. The area of dark wet ground (Site 17), at the north of the former Countess's Garden, corresponds to the area of a semi-circular path that was first shown on this map, and the residual, wet topography would appear to be the last vestiges of a pond in this location. Site 12 is a section of retaining wall that is clearly depicted as being separate from the semi-circular pathway on the 1859 mapping
- 5.4.3 Peg Huck Well (Site 43) and the reservoir at Hugh's Garden (Site 45), appear at this time. The area which was to become the 'Alpine Garden' (Site 46) was in use as a quarry on the OS First Edition mapping and an ice house was also present here at this same time. Jack Croft Pond (Site 42) was also depicted, but this was of post-1754 late eighteenth century construction.
- 5.4.4 'Beech Avenue' (Site 52; Beresford 2007) is shown as a distinct line of planting. A bank (Site 63) defining the terraces east of the Rock Garden, may be an earlier feature but first appears with a good definition at this time. Several paths at the north end of the gardens (Sites 74, 81 and 71) form a triangle of paths first shown here, with Site 74 leading to a gate through the northern garden wall (Site 114), which is wide enough to allow vehicle access.
- 5.4.5 Two paths or avenues that appear for the first time on the OS First Edition mapping are Sites 93 and 102; the former is subsequently named on the 1915 Third Edition as Emperors Drive. A stairwell (Site 59) at the earlier garden entrance is depicted on this map and a displaced block (Site 61) was probably from this feature, and is therefore attributed this date. The original access to the garden from Lowther II would have extended along path 60 and down stairwell 59, with the movement of the castle to the Lowther III position, the garden principal garden access moved north, and was accessed down stairwell 57. However, the earlier access would have continued to be used in the later period. Site 104 is the embankment for a sunken garden which appears at this date. A central avenue (Site 96) is shown on the First Edition map, and must post-date the construction of Smirke's Castle (1806-1814) as it leads directly to its main entrance. The remains of this can still be seen, defined by the gaps in the areas of plantation, directly south of the castle.

5.5 PHASE 4 (1898)

- 5.5.1 **Ordnance Survey Second Edition map, 1898 25 inch:** (Fig 16) this map shows the first appearance of new garden features and paths which culminate in the garden as depicted by 1915, and reflects the early stages of the Yellow Earls landscaping works. The fountain and pool (Site 31), in the centre of the fountain garden are shown. A set of stone steps and a retaining wall (Site 32) appear to the west of this feature at the same time. The summer house named Jubilee Hall (Site 33) first appears, as does the summer house (Site 64) in the sunken garden plot to the south of the Countess's Garden. The old entrance (Site 59) appears to have the steps and stairwell rebuilt at this point, as they appear on the second but not the first edition mapping. The sunken garden itself has a gate marked at the location of an extant set of stone steps (Site 98).
- 5.5.2 The long flight of stone steps (Site 57) which provides access down to the gardens at the south-east corner of the Countess's Garden area is shown on the 1898 map. The actual stairwell is not shown on any maps, though it is assumed that the steps and stairwell are contemporary. The steps and stairwell (Site 59) to the south is not shown on the 1898 map, but the retaining wall (Site 58) between 57 and 59 has been constructed at this point. It is assumed that these features must have been contemporary with each other and have been allocated to this Phase of development.

5.6 PHASE 5 (1915)

- 5.6.1 **Ordnance Survey Third Edition map, 1915 25 inch:** (Fig 17) the 1915 mapping provides the best depiction of the results of the extensive garden landscaping of the Yellow Earl, although it is evident that he was still developing the garden at the time of the survey. While it is apparent that the Yellow Earl had made considerable enhancements, these were for the most part set piece, elaborate ornamental gardens, the addition of footpaths, and adoption of garden furniture rather than altering the overall layout of the gardens. Indeed, despite considerable landscaping by him the original eighteenth layout of the gardens still provides the overall framework for his design.
- 5.6.2 The Yellow Earl's elaborate ornamental gardens (the Japanese Garden, the Rock Garden and the Lily Garden Sites 21, 48 and 35), all appear by the time of this map. The later Alpine Garden (Site 46) is no longer depicted as a quarry, but is not depicted in its fully developed form, and was evidently still being developed at the time of the OS survey. (It is though named and fully developed by the time of the tourist map of 1939). Its design is very similar to other set piece gardens put in by the Yellow Earl, and it can be concluded that it belongs to this period of garden development. The Scented Garden (Site 27) is not marked on the 1915 map, but all the ornamental gardens appear to be of very similar construction, design and materials and it is a reasonable assumption that they were all constructed either just before or after the 1915 mapping.
- 5.6.3 The spiral staircase (Site 34) in the perimeter wall is first shown on this mapping. Sites 25 and 26 are not explicitly depicted, but they are located at the junction of two pathways, which are shown on the 1915 map, and are of the same build and style as the mapped steps to the north (Sites 59) (Phase 3). Steps 23, now displaced, probably belong to the platform and stairwell (Site 62) that are also

first shown at this time. A pair of stone pillars (Site **36**) were shown on the OS 1915 map, to the east of the Lily Gardens and a section of trackway can be seen running south from the Lily Gardens as well (Site **37**).

- 5.6.4 In the area around Jack Croft Pond there was a significant amount of development first appearing on the 1915 map. The summer house (Site **118**) was first shown, as were the two viewing platforms (Sites **116** and **117**) and the flight of steps to the west of the pond (Site **113**).
- 5.6.5 The small brick building and bath (Site **90**) first appear on this map, along with avenues **53**, **54**, **55** and **56**, which radiate from the hill top reservoir in Hughs' Garden. Avenue **67**, shelters **66**, **85-88** and **101** and paths **99** and **100**, all appear for the first time on this map.

5.7 PHASE 6 (POST-1915)

- 5.7.1 *Features which appear on none of the historic map sequence:* (Fig 18) given that there is a notable gap in the cartographic sequence after the 1915 mapping, the absence of recorded features on this, and earlier, maps is taken as an indication that such features were of later date.
- 5.7.2 The 'Countess's Garden' displays the most evidence of post 1915 reworking and the following sites are located here:
- Site **1**: viewing platform;
 - Site **2**: pathway at the south-east corner of the garden;
 - Sites **3**: and **4**: two drains;
 - Site **5**: building platform;
 - Site **6**: a large fragment of a concrete structure (*ex situ*);
 - Site **9**: an 'alcove' and steps;
 - Sites **10** and **11**: two sets of steps, one in the south-east and one in the south-west corners of the Countess's Garden. These are not mapped and may be later access routes which have replaced the steps shown on the Second and Third Edition OS mapping, at the south end of the central path;
 - Site **14**: a rectangular platform area is located at the south centre of the garden and may have been a tennis court;
 - Site **13**: a second alcove and steps opposite (Site **9**);
 - Site **15**: a small area of slight earthworks (Site **15**);
 - Site **16**: and a large spoil heap or earthwork (Site **16**).
- 5.7.3 Other features from elsewhere in the garden, and which have not been depicted on the 1915, or earlier, maps are:
- Site **28**: a short stretch of kerb was found at the south of the Scented Garden, close to a line of small semi-regular earth works (Site **30**) which may be the remains of a pheasantry that was shown on the 1898 OS map, if so they are to be allocated Phase 4 dating

- Site **39**: a second pair of stone pillars (Site **39**), located to the north of Site **36**. Although not depicted on any map its similarity of design to features of the 'Yellow Earl's' design suggest that they were broadly contemporary, if so they are to be allocated Phase 5 dating.
- Site **44**: a fountain, which although not depicted on any of the historic mapping is identical in design with the other garden features shown on the 1915 map and is again presumed to be broadly contemporary, albeit later than 1915. If so they are to be allocated Phase 5 dating.
- Site **41**: a pair of concrete troughs, which are not shown on any map
- Site **112**: an unmapped hut on Terrace Walk
- Site **47**: a disused wooded hut south of the Alpine Garden.
- Site **65**: a line of stone columns not mapped, but again due to the similarity with the viewing platform (Site **62**), it is considered that they were broadly contemporary and belong to the Yellow Earl period. If so they are to be allocated Phase 5 dating.
- Sites **69** and **70**: two stretches of kerb
- Site **73**: a limestone border
- Site **94**: the statue base at Jack Croft Pond
- Site **107**: the ramp breaching wall **22**
- Site **19**: a lean-to structure on the northern wall of the garden, which is not depicted on any map.

5.7.4 A plaque (Site **40**) adjacent to Emperors Drive is dated to 1955 and indicates that the gardens were being maintained to some extent after they had been closed to the public. Additionally, a building is shown on the modern map, in the area to the west of the Countess's Garden, and which would appear to correspond with a shallow foundation wall (Site **75**) noted in this area.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

6.1.1 *Cumbria County Record Office, Carlisle (CRO/C)*

D/Lons/L11/4/3/1707: *Lowther in the County of Westmorland, the Seat of the Rt Honble the Ld Viscount Lonsdale, Ld Privy Seal, and one of his Majts Most Honble Privy Council C Knyff del I Kip Sculp*

D/Lons L5/3/2/Low31/1732: *Survey of Lowther and lands adjoining, July 1732, scale 40 chains:5"*

D/Lons L5/3/2/Low27/1754: *Francis Richardson's 'General Plan of the Park and Garden'*

D/LonsL5/3/2/Low10/1939: *Lowther Castle, a route for guided parties, 1939*

D/LonsL5/3/2/Low35/: *Detailed but undated map of the gardens*

6.1.2 *Published Cartographic Sources*

British Geological Survey 1982 1:50,000 Solid Geological Map

Ordnance Survey First Edition 25' to 1 mile (1857), Westmorland Sheets 7/8

Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25' to 1 mile (1898), Westmorland Sheets 7/8

Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25' to 1 mile (1915), Westmorland Sheets 7/8

6.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Beresford, C, 2007 *A summary landscape history of Lowther*, unpubl rep

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Vol 2: North West*, Cheltenham

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

Landscape Agency, 2002 *The castle and gardens of Lowther, Cumbria: Conservation Plan*, unpubl rep

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 The Landscape Agency has invited Oxford Archaeology North to submit proposals for an historic landscape survey of the gardens at Lowther Castle to inform a proposed restoration by the Lowther Estates of the gardens. This project follows on from earlier studies which have examined the archaeological landscape, the development of the park and a conservation plan.

1.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The site of Lowther Castle has been occupied since at least the early Norman period, and there is a timber ringwork castle at Castlesteads, which was referred to in a 1174 document as a '*castellum de Laudre*' (Perriam and Robinson 1996). In c 1350 a pele tower was built on the site of the present castle (*ibid*), and the castle was then subject to repeated expansion, demolition and rebuilding on this site over the next 600 years. The castle was extended by the construction of a second tower and the construction of a central range from the 1570s to 1630 (Landscape Agency 2002). From 1692 the central wing was replaced by a larger and more palatial hall (Lowther II). However, the house was subsequently gutted by fire in 1718. There was then a considerable gap before the present castle (Lowther III), built by Smirke was constructed between 1806 and 1814, in a new location set slightly to the north of the earlier halls (*ibid*).

- 1.2.2 From the mid seventeenth century the gardens were developed so as to compliment the grandeur of the house, and from this period onwards was constructed the large terrace wall that defines the western limit of the gardens. The extent of these designs is reflected in a remarkable engraving of 1707 by Knyff and Kip. Remarkably, although there were numerous improvements and developments to the garden in the subsequent centuries the basic layout of the gardens was not significantly changed (*ibid*). The area to the east was developed, with the establishment of the planting associated with Jack Croft Pond, but generally there was a steady but development of the garden through to the period of the Yellow Earl (1882-1944). He implemented numerous changes to the garden, albeit within the overall established layout. Incorporating the scented garden, Hughes Garden, the Japanese Iris Garden and the Rock Garden (*ibid*). This is encapsulated in the detailed 1915 third edition OS map. Ultimately the first world war put paid to further development.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, has considerable experience of the archaeological survey of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 20 years. OA North employs a qualified archaeological and landscape surveyor (Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv MIFA) who has over 19 years experience of surveying buildings and landscapes, having worked closely with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and the Lake District National Park Authority on numerous projects. OA North has particular experience in the recording and analysis of park landscapes and formal gardens. Garden surveys of most relevance include an extensive archaeological study was undertaken of the formal and nursery gardens of Lyme Park, Cheshire, for the National Trust (LUAU 1996a and 1997a), in 1996 a survey and evaluation was undertaken of the walled garden at Bostock Hall, in Cheshire (LUAU 1996b) and in 1999 an evaluation and survey was undertaken of the Astley Hall Gardens. OA North has also undertaken a detailed survey of a complex garden at Rectory Wood Gardens Heysham Head again for the National Trust, and has undertaken the survey and excavation of a fernery at Eller How gardens in Ambleside, Cumbria, for Channel 4 Television (Lost Gardens Series, broadcast 25/11/99). OA North undertook a major survey of the park and gardens at St Catherine's, Windermere, on behalf of the National Trust.

- 1.3.2 Archaeological surveys and archaeological studies of parklands include those at Lyme Park, Cheshire, Lowther Park, Cumbria, Lathom Park and Rufford Park, both Lancashire. The Lyme Park programme involved a comprehensive documentary and archaeological survey of all elements of the large (6 sqkm) parkland, looking at the formative processes of the park and its

buildings which was intended to provide the basis for the restoration and management of this extremely important site. Lowther Park involved a detailed documentary and surface survey of one of the more significant and sizeable parks in Cumbria, and examined both the development of the park and its associated deer park, but also recorded the extensive Roman and prehistoric pre-park remains. Lathom Park, was the seat of the Stanley family, and was at one time the most powerful seat in the North-West. OA North is involved in an on-going programme of excavation, survey, documentary study, and fabric survey intended to identify the evidence for the fourteenth century palace and investigate the development of the park.

- 1.3.3 Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. OA North is accustomed to undertaking projects to strict timetables, and to fulfil a wide variety of requirements. OA North is one of the bodies endorsed by the IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) (No. 17) and has both the expertise and resources to undertake this project to the highest standards

2. AIMS

- 2.1 The primary aim of the project is to inform the proposed regeneration of the gardens, and to this end it is intended that the survey establish to what extent the physical remains of the earlier gardens survive. The proposed aims of the project are as follows:

- To incorporate all historic mapping of the gardens georeferenced within a GIS
- To undertake a survey of the extent of the gardens identifying all features pertaining to the designed layout of the garden. The information will be superimposed onto the recent topographic survey of the gardens. This will entail providing additional detail in most areas of the garden, including those already recorded by the survey.
- To provide a basic photographic survey of the garden design, primarily intended to inform the analysis of the garden design.
- To redraw / revise the existing survey to bring out the key elements of the extant garden design.
- To undertake a programme of analysis in conjunction with the historical mapping to establish the basic phasing of the extant elements of the garden. This will define the original foundation dates for all the key elements of the extant gardens, based on the interpretation of the physical remains and the cartographic analysis.
- Produce a phased plan of the gardens layout
- Produce a brief report outlining the survival of the garden design.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

3.2 PROCESSING HISTORIC MAPPING

- 3.2.1 An extensive documentary study of the gardens has been undertaken by The Landscape Agency (2002) and it is not intended to repeat this work. However, in order to facilitate the analysis it is intended to incorporate the historic cartographic mapping into a GIS, to geo-reference them to a consistent scale and where possible correct any original distortions in the original survey so that all surveys can be reliably superimposed and therefore enable the analysis of the gardens development. It may even be possible to remove the oblique distortion of the 1707 Knyff and Kip engraving; however, this will be subject to a trial. The pre Ordnance Survey mapping is held at Cumbria County Record Office, Carlisle Headquarters, these maps will be professionally photographed using medium format vertical photography, and high resolution scans will be made for use in the GIS. The Ordnance Survey mapping is of sufficient quality and scale to require scanning only.

- 3.2.2 **Cartographic sources:** the principal maps and plans that will be consulted as part of the survey are listed below (Table 1). A rapid assessment of these plans will be made to confirm their suitability

for use within the GIS. The most detailed maps of the grounds are likely to be the Ordnance survey 1:2500 maps.

Map Title	Cartographer	_____	Photograph copy	Rubbersheet within GIS?
<i>Lowther in the county of Westmorland. Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Landsdale</i>	Knyffe and Kip	C1707	Photograph res scan	high- Yes?
<i>Survey of Lowther and lands adjoining</i>	Anon	1732	Photograph res scan	high- Yes
<i>Survey of the Park and gardens at Lowther the seat of Sir James Lowther, in the County of Westmorland</i>	F. Richardson	1754	Photograph res scan	high- Yes
<i>Architectural plans of the gardens and terrace</i>	Robert Smirke	Nd (pre 1807)	Photograph res scan	high- Yes
<i>Lowther Estate plan</i>	Robert Smirke	Nd (pre 1807)	Photograph res scan	high- Yes
<i>Plan of the Park and Demesne lands at Lowther, the seat of the Right Honorable Earl of Lonsdale</i>	John Webb	1807	Photograph res scan	high- Yes
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:10560 mapping</i>		1856-59	Photocopy, res scan	high- Yes
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1:2500 Mapping</i>		1896-98	Photocopy, res scan	high- Yes
<i>Ordnance Survey third Edition 1:2500 Mapping</i>		1912-1916	Photocopy, res scan	high- Yes
<i>Lowther Castle with a route for guided parties</i>	anon	1937	Photocopy, res scan	high- Yes

Table 1: Historic cartographic sources

- 3.2.3 The base mapping will be the current Ordnance Survey vector mapping, it is the most accurate modern mapping available and will provide the base to which the historic mapping will be transformed (Section 3.2.4). The modern mapping will also provide the base for the field survey. Suitable scale print outs of the garden area will be hand annotated in the field using metric survey techniques (hand measured survey). These annotated maps will then be digitised in AutoCAD to create a hachure model of the current garden features.
- 3.2.4 **Rubber Sheeting Historic Maps:** the scans of the historic maps will be spatially adjusted using a process called 'Rubber Sheeting' in ArcMap. This method of transformation is most suitable when the area in question is smaller and local accuracy is required (as opposed to geo-referencing where local is sacrificed for global accuracy). This is achieved by identifying multiple control points extant on both the historic scans and current mapping. Buildings and field boundary junctions have proved the most reliable reference points. ArcMap allows experimentation with a number of different transformation methods to achieve an optimal fit with minimal distortion.
- 3.2.5 Once transformed the historic mapping can be overlain with the digitised hachure model and direct comparison of surveyed features and those depicted on the historic mapping can be made. By being able to switch rapidly between the modern maps, the hachure model and the historic maps it is possible to determine form and character of the original gardens and create a broad sequence of developmental stages based upon the map/ plan dates.

3.3 GARDEN SURVEY

- 3.3.1 It is proposed that a detailed survey of the gardens be undertaken. A detailed topographic survey has been undertaken of the site and has been provided by The Landscape Agency, and it is therefore intended to enhance this existing survey rather than undertake new survey work. Where there are additional features that need to be recorded they will be taped in with respect to features already depicted rather than undertake new instrument survey. Because of the extensive tree cover GPS survey will be ineffective. The results of the new survey and the earlier topographic survey will be combined within a CAD system (AutoCAD map).
- 3.3.2 **Garden Survey:** the survey will examine the full extent of the study area, where access is available, and it will be undertaken in three stages: reconnaissance, mapping and description. The survey would be intended to examine and record all designed elements and any archaeological monuments within the landscape.
- 3.3.3 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance will consist of close field walking, varying from 10m - 20m line intervals dependant on visibility (as affected by tree density), terrain and safety considerations. All sites noted will be recorded. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record all designed elements of the landscape. The potential for avenues, vistas and formal planting will be investigated.
- 3.3.4 **Mapping:** the intention is to implement a rapid survey of the study area and to this extent full use will be made of the earlier topographic survey. From a brief examination of the topographic survey it is evident that it has covered the whole of the study area, but records only limited detail of the designed components. The new survey will provide additional detail and which will be incorporated by means of manual survey, using taped measurements to nearby existing detail and the manual drawing of additional detail. On completion of the field survey the drawings will be enhanced within a CAD environment. The topographic survey will record all principal surface features and all trees exceeding a critical girth (0.4m diam), it will be undertaken to a level of accuracy consistent with that of the earlier topographic survey and will be appropriate for defining the development of the landscape proposals.
- 3.3.5 The survey will record all detailed garden elements such as paths, beds, benches earthworks and boundaries. It will record substantial trees that form part of a deliberate planting, and will also include stumps and tree throws. The survey will, where possible, also record the extent of the primary growth of shrubs, rhododendrons etc that formed part of the design history. The new archaeological sites will be described within the CAD system as either polygons, linear features or spot data.
- 3.3.6 **Photography:** in conjunction with the archaeological survey a photographic archive will be generated, which will record significant features as well as aspects of the general landscapes. It will record all principal vistas. This photographic archive will be maintained using a digital camera with 8.0mega pixel resolution. The use of a digital camera provides very effective manipulation of photographic images, which can seamlessly be incorporated within reports. The use of photography greatly assists the analysis of the landscape.
- 3.3.7 **Description:** the key to economy of survey is being able to compile a descriptive record for each designed component in a fast and accurate manner, which can be implemented in all weather conditions. It is proposed that the data be directly input on site into a palm computer, within a weatherproof case. The data will be incorporated into an Access 97 compatible database. The data will form the basis for implementing the analysis of the garden features. The description will incorporate a provisional interpretation of the function of a site, where possible, and similarly will provide a provisional interpretation of the site's chronology where possible. The descriptions will be linked in with the historical records for individual features obtained as part of the documentary review.

3.4 LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

- 3.4.1 **Enhancing the Mapping:** on completion of the survey the modified CAD drawing of the gardens will be further enhanced by digital redrafting, which will entail highlighting the significant elements of the designed landscape. Once the CAD drawing has been completed it will be transferred into the GIS system and superimposed with the historical mapping. Thereafter all analysis will be undertaken within a GIS environment.

- 3.4.2 **Analysis:** a programme of landscape assessment will be undertaken, drawing together the results of the survey work and the earlier cartographic sources. The assessment will examine the chronological development of the gardens, and will identify on which historic map specific elements of the designed landscape first appear, and will included the residual elements of the historic planting schemes. The extant garden / designed features will be categorised against period, and a series of phased maps of the gardens will be produced. The character of the original garden elements will be presented in conjunction with their present form to identify the changing landscape and to inform the future restoration proposals.

3.5 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

- 3.5.1 **Archive:** the results of the management programme will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format. A synopsis (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Lake District Sites and Monuments Record. It is normal OA North practice to make a copy of the archive available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in Swindon. The archive will include the raw survey digital data in AutoCAD 14 format.
- 3.5.2 **Report:** A brief report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed in Stages 3.1-3.4 above, and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project. The reports will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them. As the study is following on from the conservation plan (The Landscape Agency 2002), which has an in depth historical study, it is considered that there is no need to compile an historical background for the site. Instead, the emphasis will be on presenting the physical remains and defining them within the context of the historical mapping.
- 3.5.3 The report will identify the significance of the archaeological and architectural evidence and will include the following:
- Results of the archaeological survey, presented in conjunction with the historic mapping.
 - An interpretative account of the development of the designed landscape from its inception to the present. The report will highlight those elements of the original design that have either been lost or severely degraded.
 - The report will examine the formal plantings, the extent to which they have developed and an assessment of the form of the original plantings based upon the documentary sources, observed evidence and contemporary fashions.
- 3.5.3 The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work.
- 3.5.4 The report will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans, landscape survey mapping, all reduced to an appropriate scale. The site mapping will be based upon the GIS and CAD base. The report will be accompanied by photographs and historic illustrations illustrating the principal elements of the landscape. Four bound and one unbound copies of the report will be submitted. In addition to the paper copies of the report digital copies of the report and drawings will be submitted. The final drawings will be in ArcView and/or AutoCAD Map 2004 formats.

4. OTHER MATTERS

4.1 ACCESS

- 4.1.1 It is assumed that the Lowther Estates will enable access to the full extent of the study area.

4.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.2.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The OA North Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects, and will anticipate the

potential hazards arising from the project. In particular action will be taken to protect against eye injury from working in low, dense woodland undergrowth.

4.3 INSURANCE

- 4.3.1 The insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the Unit and arising in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees there applies the insurance cover of £10m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event. The insurance will provide cover for volunteers working under the direct supervision of OA North staff.

4.4 CONFIDENTIALITY

- 4.4.1 The report is designed as a document for the specific use of Lowther Estates and The Landscape Agency, for the particular purpose as defined in this project design, and should be treated as such. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The phases of work will comprise the following elements. The days quoted are the duration for each individual task

i) ***Processing Historic Maps***

4 days

ii) ***Garden Survey***

8 days - field work

6 days - Office

iii) ***Landscape Assessment***

7 days

iv) ***Report Production***

10 days

5.2 TIMETABLE

- 5.2.2 The processing of cartographic sources can be implemented as soon as the project is commissioned and the copies of the mapping are provided by The Landscape Agency. The field survey will need to wait until the base topographic survey has been completed and submitted.

6. RESOURCES

6.1 PROJECT TEAM

- 6.1.1 The survey will be undertaken by Peter Schofield (Project Supervisor), under the close guidance of the project manager, Jamie Quartermaine. The report writing and analysis will primarily be split between Peter and Jamie; Peter will prepare the gazetteer, the survey mapping, and the descriptive results. Jamie and Peter will prepare the narrative account of the landscape development, and the sections setting the site within a wider context.
- 6.1.2 ***Project Management:*** the project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Jamie is a very experienced landscape surveyor, who has undertaken or managed literally hundreds of surveys throughout Northern England since 1984, and has considerable experience of working on similar projects to that proposed. He has managed a major recording programme of Lyme Park, Cheshire, and also a survey of the Rectory Wood Gardens, Heysham Head, both for the National Trust. He has also undertaken surveys of Lowther Park, Cumbria, Rufford Park, Lancashire and also a structural survey of Rufford Old Hall, he has also managed

the recording programme of Lathom Hall and Park, Lancashire. He has been a project manager since 1995 and has managed over 250 very diverse projects since then, which are predominantly survey orientated, but of all periods from Palaeolithic to twentieth century.

- 6.1.3 **Project Director:** the survey will be directed by **Peter Schofield** (OA North Project Supervisor) who presently works full time on landscape surveys across the north-west. He has undertaken surveys at Hardknott Forest, Cumbria, Hartley Fold Estate, Cumbria, Ennerdale Valley, West Cumbria, a major programme of landscape survey across six upland areas in North Wales, Little Asby Common for the Friends of the Lake District, and a survey at Lowther Park. With the exception of Jamie Quartermaine, he is our most experienced landscape archaeologist.
- 6.1.4 **Processing Historic Mapping and Landscape Assessment:** the GIS based mapping and assessment will be undertaken by **Neil Wearing BA (Hons) MA** (OA North Project Officer Geomatics) who presently works full time on GIS intensive archaeological and landscape survey projects. He has undertaken surveys at Hartley Fold Estate, Cumbria, Ennerdale Valley, West Cumbria, and Rectory Wood Gardens, Heysham Head. He supervised three of six areas during a major programme of landscape survey across the uplands of North Wales. He undertook a GIS based cartographic regression of the formal gardens and grounds of Gisburne Park, Lancashire and recently completed an 18 month GIS based landscape survey of the Ribble Valley, Lancashire. He is an experienced landscape archaeologist, specialising in the use of GIS analysis.

APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER

Site Number	1
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Building / Viewing Platform
NGR	NY 52142 23749
Site Type	Building / Viewing Platform
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Building / viewing platform to the north of main steps, abutting the curtain wall, approximately 7m long by 3m wide with a retaining wall extant to up to 0.75m. Three steps down to pathway Site 2 are evident to the north of the platform. The retaining wall consists mostly of dressed angular stones but has several detailed stones, including stone ceiling bosses and carvings. No obvious features or structures were present within the platform area, indicating that it was most probably a viewing platform. The area has moulding at the edges and down slope near the path is part of a stone column with an iron viewing balustrade.
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Site Number	2
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Path
NGR	NY 52137 23759
Site Type	Path
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Concrete slab pathway runs beneath the retaining wall of the viewing platform (Site 1), up to 3.2m wide and 0.1m high. The path ceases to be a concrete structure to the south of building platform (Site 5) but continues as a flat earthen path, adjacent to the retaining wall, to the folly turret at the western corner of Lowther 3. The concrete section of the path contains a manhole drain.
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Site Number	3
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Drain
NGR	NY 52133 23755
Site Type	Drain
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Drain / manhole cover, 1.1m x 0.75m consisting of a concrete tombstone slab on a brick superstructure. One of three visible in the garden.
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Site Number	4
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Drain
NGR	NY 52123 23769
Site Type	Drain
Period	Late Nineteenth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Drain / manhole cover as Site 3 but ruinous with the slab cracked to the side and has been filled in.

Site Number	5
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Platform
NGR	NY 52126 23775
Site Type	Building Platform
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Building platform, 4.5m wide by 5.5m long and with a retaining wall standing up to 0.65m high on the west side, holding in stone rubble footings. Internally, there is a concrete floor. The brick retaining wall is of single thickness and has bolts on the outer edge suggesting a wooden or metal original superstructure.

Site Number	6
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Displaced Concrete
NGR	NY 52115 23810
Site Type	Displaced Concrete
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Curved, displaced and mostly buried masonry, 1.15m x 0.5m in extent, appears to be cast concrete.

Site Number	7
Site Name	Lowther Castle Countess's Garden, Retaining Wall
NGR	NY 52111 23807
Site Type	Retaining Wall
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Worked masonry retaining wall for path Site 8 , approximately 10m long and 0.3m wide and stands to a height of 1.3m. It is a single course of end-on, thick dressed masonry blocks in a herringbone pattern with angular coping slabs, its southern end is marked as a column terminal. At this point there were once steps into the Countess' Garden (Site 20) the site now covered by the spoil heap Site 16

Site Number	8
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Path
NGR	NY 52119 23786
Site Type	Path
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Pathway on eastern side of the sunken garden (Site 20), 3.5m wide with no obvious metalling. The pathway is covered by spoil heap Site 16 on the northern end.

Site Number	9
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Alcove and Access Steps
NGR	NY 52118 23769
Site Type	Steps
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Decorative alcove and steps located centrally on the south-eastern bank of the Countess's Garden (Site 20) Semi-circular alcove and stone retaining wall 3m long, 1.9m wide and 1m

deep running north/south. A flight of seven steps descends from it measuring 1.5m wide. A large semi-circular quern stone has been used as the bottom step of the flight. On either side of the alcove there are also flights of stone steps leading from the base of the alcove to the top of the bank.

Site Number	10
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Access Steps
NGR	NY 52126 23746
Site Type	Steps
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Narrow flight of access steps into Countess's Garden on the east side (Site20). The steps are of dressed masonry, 1m wide with a kerbed edge

Site Number	11
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Access Steps
NGR	NY 52100 23739
Site Type	Steps
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Narrow flight of access steps into Countess's Garden (Site20) on south-west corner. The steps are of dressed masonry, 1m wide with curbing as Site 10.

Site Number	12
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden Retaining Wall
NGR	NY 52112 23740
Site Type	Retaining Wall
Period	Mid Eighteenth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Retaining wall of terrace / pathway (Site 18) where it edges the sunken garden (Site 20). The wall is of rustic, angular, dry-stone construction with up to 0.5m visible to ground surface.

Site Number	13
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden Alcove
NGR	NY 52090 23761
Site Type	Alcove
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Trapezoidal alcove in Countess's Garden (Site20) in line with the alcove and steps (Site9). Alcove measures 3.5m x 2.5m x 0.5m with a rough stone retaining wall and flat base, with a of steps up to it approx. 1.6m wide.

Site Number	14
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden Platform
NGR	NY 52100 23773
Site Type	Platform
Period	Early Twentieth Century

Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Rectangular platform area within the sunken garden area, post-1915 - possibly a tennis court? The mortared retaining walls of rustic dressed stone are visible on the north, east and east sides but not to the south. The platform is 27m long, running north/south, 17m wide and up to 1.3m high. The interior of the platform is surfaced in gravel and clinker. A square water housing of stone with a standpipe in the north-east corner of the platform, possibly providing refreshment for the players? The northern side is encased in a sloping retaining wall, 2m wide with small abutting end walls and two flights of steps leading on to the structure.

Site Number	15
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, ruined structure
NGR	NY 52083 23794
Site Type	Bank
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A 4m long and 5m wide low earthwork which appears to be the vestigial remains of a building. Some stones, which may be possible foundation remains, can be seen in the feature, and a rusted sheet of corrugated iron protrudes vertically.

Site Number	16
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Landscape Feature / Spoil heap?
NGR	NY 52096 23813
Site Type	Landscape Feature / Spoil heap?
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Large post-1915 earth landscape feature or demolition spoil heap at the north-east corner of the countess's Garden approximately 60m north/south by 30m east/west at its widest point

Site Number	17
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Pond Feature
NGR	NY 52075 23835
Site Type	Vegetation (Pond Feature)
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A patch of verdant undergrowth which approximates in location with a pond shown on the OS second Edition mapping. It is 11m long by 6-7m wide.

Site Number	18
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Clearance Cairn
NGR	NY 52081 23832
Site Type	Clearance Cairn
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Curving clearance cairn up to 16m long by 2-3m wide with a maximum height of 0.3m. It is a rubble pile / spoil heap possibly from the clearance of at the semi-circular feature (Site 17) at the end of the Countess's Garden (Site 20). It appears to have been deposited on top of the northern edge of the spoil heap (Site 16).

Site Number	19
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden, Platform
NGR	NY 52055 23829
Site Type	Platform
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Platform, 1.9m wide, that is constructed of hand-made bricks and is located at the dog-leg of the northern wall in the Countess's Garden (Site 20).

Site Number	20
Site Name	Lowther Castle, Countess's Garden
NGR	NY 52109 23752
Site Type	Sunken Garden
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Sunken garden known as the Countess Garden approximately 110m x 40m, overlain by several post-1915 features sites 9 and sites 13 to 16 . The garden survives as a retained terrace and embankments (c2m deep). Access steps remain to the south (Site 10) and (Site 11), with other possible structures represented by a former pond (Site 17).

Site Number	21
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, The Japanese Garden
NGR	NY 52113 23598
Site Type	Japanese Garden
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Ornamental garden area comprising water features, a pond area and surrounding embankments, extending approximately 40m north/south and 20m east/west. A reverse 'S' shaped path, 1.5m wide and kerbed in stone at its southern extent, leads into the garden from the direction of the shelter to the north (Site 66). The main pond area is 0.5m deep and irregular in shape. It is lined with concrete, with some capping stones <i>in situ</i> . Several structures are in place in the pond which may have originally been stepping stones or bridge piers but there was no definite evidence for their function. On the western side of the pool is a pointed arch-shaped enclave with no obvious water feature. In the south-west corner of the pond stands a 'waterfall effect' fountain consisting of a cairn structure 1.5m high and built on top of the embankment in irregular stone similar to those found in the Scented Garden (Site 27). The water would have disgorged from near the top of the cairn down its eastern face into a water channel leading to the main pool. This channel is stone-lined and is crossed by a bridge / capstone at the edge of the pool. To the south-east of the main pool is a stone-built fountain base approximately 3m diameter and standing to a height of 1m, enclosed within the surveyed embankments.

Site Number	22
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Wall
NGR	NY 52125 23620
Site Type	Wall
Period	Mid Eighteenth Century
Condition	Good

Source	Garden Survey
Description	Dry-stone wall 200m long, running north-west/south-east and revets the eastern edge of the Japanese Garden (Site 21), Rock Garden (Site 48) and Scented Garden (Site 27). The roughly-coursed wall of unfaced stone varies in height from approximately 1m at its northern extent to approximately 0.5m parallel to the small Japanese Garden and returns to a height of approximately 1.5m at its southern end. It leads directly into a banked ditch feature (Site 25). The wall is broken in two places by earthen ramps, possibly indicating the location of stairways, although no structural evidence for these was observed.

Site Number	23
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Stairs
NGR	NY 52172 23667
Site Type	Stairs
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A damaged piece of a set of cast concrete steps (three steps) probably displaced from the walkway/platform to the north (Site 62)

Site Number	24
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank, southern end of Yew Grove
NGR	NY 52175 23585
Site Type	Bank
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (post-1718 fire)
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Plot boundary bank, located to the east of the Scented Garden running roughly 50m east/west. Stands to approximately 0.5m high and 5m wide

Site Number	25
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Steps, southern end of Yew Grove
NGR	NY 52227 23558
Site Type	Stairs
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Two stone pillars, 3m apart, of similar style to those found in stairways Site 57 and Site 59 and probably marking the location of a flight of steps which has since been cleared. Large pile of debris was observed in the bank to the east of the columns. To the west of the columns, and in line with their outer edges, a pair of pad stones were recorded at ground level, both of which had a sloping face pointing towards the stairs. Running South of these padstones is a short stretch of kerbed path (Site 26).

Site Number	26
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Path
NGR	NY 52230 23552
Site Type	Path
Period	Mid Eighteenth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	An avenue is shown on the OS 1915 map running the length of the eastern edge of the Yew Grove area, the area has been remodelled by the building of the chicken sheds. A short stretch of kerb runs south from Site 25 for approx. 6m, marking a break of slope in a bank. This Possibly all that remains of the avenue now.

Site Number	27
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, The Scented Garden
NGR	NY 52145 23551
Site Type	Formal Garden
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Scented garden marked on the tourist map of 1939. Consists of six bee-hive-shaped rough-faced dry-stone fountains, standing to a height of 1.5m and arranged in a roughly ovoid shape (20m north-west/south-east x 15m north-east/south-west). At the base of each fountain is a semi-circular pool 0.5m deep and edged in stone. Two kerbed, recessed areas were observed one on the east, one on the west of the oval area. The areas measured 2m wide x 1m deep and are kerbed on three sides with the fourth open to the centre of the garden. It is suggested that these may have been seating areas and there was evidence of severed water (or gas) pipes either side of each recessed area, upstanding to approximately 0.2m. No evidence of the path shown on the 1939 map was seen in, or to the north of, the garden and there was no break in the embankment surrounding the plot to the north-east (Site 29), although there was slight evidence of a path to the south (Site 28).

Site Number	28
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Path
NGR	NY 52162 23520
Site Type	Path
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Path 1m wide and 4m long, curbed in stone. Heavily overgrown but could be part of the path to the south of the Scented Garden shown on the 1939 plan.

Site Number	29
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank
NGR	NY 52164 23547
Site Type	Bank
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Bank recorded during the topographic survey, marks the south, east and north boundary of the terraced plot containing the Scented Garden (Site 27).

Site Number	30
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Tree Bowls
NGR	NY 52173 23523
Site Type	Tree Bowls
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A row of four sub circular depressions roughly 1.5m in diameter and 0.25m deep that possibly represent the location of the large trees which originally lined an east/west avenue on the south side of the scented garden, or alternatively may have been associated with the pheasantry structures marked on the 1898 OS mapping.

Site Number	31
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Fountain, Fountain Garden
NGR	NY 52214 23478
Site Type	Fountain
Period	Late Nineteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A large fountain, roughly oval in shape 12m x c 8m, forming the centrepiece of the now conifer-planted Fountain Garden. The centrepiece is constructed of large boulders c 2m high, and arranged in five tiers. The fountain has a concrete basin, 0.5m thick at the rim with some capping stones <i>in situ</i> .

Site Number	32
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Retaining Wall and Steps
NGR	NY 52172 23449
Site Type	Retaining Wall and Steps
Period	Late Nineteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Retaining wall and steps marked on the 1915 map at the western centre of the Fountain Garden area. The six stone steps are 3m wide and are fronted with octagonal piers 0.7m wide. The retaining wall in this area is winged and stands to a height of 0.7m. The revetment could be seen extending to the south of the steps for approximately 25m, following the line shown on the 1915 map, however dense planting prevented the recording of its full extent and survival.

Site Number	33
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Jubilee Hall, Summer House
NGR	NY 52184 23368
Site Type	Summer House
Period	Late Nineteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A summer house located at the south-east extent of woodland, roughly 5m x 3m and built in red brick with a wooden trellis cover. The roof is single pitched and tiled with red ceramic tiles. The windows in the north and south elevations appear to be original, with the front south-west facing windows a later installation. A veranda has been added to the south-west face of the building, with a porch roof edged in white decorative coving. This is supported on wooden poles and floored with rubble overlaid by paving slabs. The steps leading off the veranda to the north-west are constructed of re-used masonry, which appears to be of some antiquity.

Site Number	34
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Stairs
NGR	NY 52190 23333
Site Type	Stairs
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A spiralled staircase (total height c 4m), built into the revetted terrace wall 30m south of 'Jubilee Hall' summer house (Site 33), constructed using large blocks of roughly-faced quarry stone. The foot of the stairs is closed with a wrought iron gate approximately 1.75m tall. A cast iron planter was recorded on the wider fifth step from the top of the stairs.

Site Number	35
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, The Lily Gardens
NGR	NY 52284 23376
Site Type	Formal Garden
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Garden typified by sunken concrete ponds and shelters between, marked as the Lily Garden on the 1939 plan. The garden appears to have been enclosed by a single bank, roughly ovoid in shape, 4-6m wide and curbed on the interior edge with large blocks of masonry, apparently of some antiquity. There is no evidence of the path shown on the 1939 map entering the garden at the north-east corner other than a break in the perimeter bank. At two places along the eastern flank of this bank are the remains of three-sided, randomly-coursed dry-stone shelters, 2m x 3m, with 2/3 steps up onto their respective viewing platforms. The southernmost shelter is in poor repair and mostly collapsed. Within the garden are four ornamental concrete-lined ponds roughly 0.5 - 0.75m deep with no coping stones. The perimeter bank to the north-west of the site was less well-defined particularly on its outer break of slope. To the west of the garden area on the line of the bank is a third shelter, in better repair than the others although of a similar dry-stone construction, standing up to 2.5m on three sides with the rear (western) wall higher than the others and the original pitched roof line visible. At the front of the shelter are two large sandstone gate pillars (Site 36), 2m high by 0.4m square, with protruding metal hinge pins. In front of these were two ornate capitals, possibly carved in stone (rather than moulded in concrete).

Site Number	36
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Stone Pillars
NGR	NY 52297 23428
Site Type	Stone Pillars
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A pair of stone pillars 0.5m x 0.5 x 0.5, similar in style to Site 25 spaced 3m apart marking either side of the avenue (Site 52) to the north of the Lily Garden.

Site Number	37
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Kerbed Path
NGR	NY 52253 23320
Site Type	Kerbed Path
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A path 3m wide and kerbed with rough stone on both edges for most of its length runs the length of the wooded area to the west of the Lily Garden (Site 35). The northern 75m of the path is marked on the 1915 OS mapping leading from the east/west orientated avenue and into the Lily Garden at its south-west corner. However the path was found to have a southern fork which was not mapped, which extended southwards towards a disused hut (marked on the 1915 OS map) (Site 112) where it widens and curves sharply westwards towards the western terrace wall (Site 79). Around the hut the kerb stones stop on the eastern side of the path, they start again approximately 20m south of the hut, and continue through the woodland for roughly 250m.

Site Number	38
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Structures

NGR	NY 52105 23505
Site Type	Structures
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Site of two small square structures, marked on the OS 1915, now visible only as a rubble spread, with a low mound (3m x7m) of stone and earth representing the building platform.

Site Number	39
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Stone Pillars
NGR	NY 52268 23499
Site Type	Stone Pillars
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A further pair of stone pillars 0.5m x 0.5m x 0.5m, identical in style to Site 36 and 25 but with extant capitals, spaced 3m apart marking an eastern entrance to the Fountain garden area.

Site Number	40
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Tree
NGR	NY 52319 23708
Site Type	Dated Tree
Period	Mid Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A cherry tree to the east of the chicken sheds, marked with an oval metal plaque stating 'Planted 1955' indicating that the ornamental aspect of the garden continued well into the twentieth century.

Site Number	41
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Concrete Troughs
NGR	NY 52227 23791 and NY 52195 23782
Site Type	Concrete Troughs
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A pair of modern concrete troughs, 3m x 5m, origin and function uncertain are located in the northern part of the southern lawn. The eastern trough is badly broken up, but the western one remains intact.

Site Number	42
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Jack Croft's Pond Area
NGR	NY 52409 23510
Site Type	Pond
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A terraced area of the hillside with a large artificial pond 140m long by c 20-25m wide first shown on the 1859 mapping. A retaining wall of faced stone, 3-4 courses high can be seen running the length of the eastern edge of the pond. A timber summer house (118), with natural wood decoration stands at the southern extent of the pond and is heavily overgrown with holly obscuring all but the lowest features. Cut into the hillside above the southern and northern ends of the pond are two viewing terraces (116 and 117), accessed via two sets of

overgrown, curving stone stairs. The platforms of these terraces are rectangular, 3m x 6m with low stone walls and iron balustrades. The southern viewing platform is adjacent to a trackway (54) running north/south towards Peg Huck Well (Site 43), and is accessed from it by three wide stone steps. The northern platform lies at the base of a wide avenue running down the hillside (Site 55) from the reservoir (Site 48). To the east and downslope from the pond is a smaller levelled area bounded by two flights of steps leading down to Emperor's Drive (Site 93).

Site Number	43
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Peg Huck Well
NGR	NY 52434 23421
Site Type	Well
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Well named on the First Edition OS mapping. The well itself consists of a subterranean brick-lined vaulted water tank accessed through a low 'doorway' recessed into the hillside. The vault appeared to be 6m long and roughly 2m wide. To the south of the well was a pink-marble marker stone inscribed with 'PEG HUCK WELL'.
Site Number	44
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Fountain, Hugh's Garden
NGR	NY 52569 23466
Site Type	Fountain
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A fountain base marking the area between the steps of the reservoir (Site 45) to the east and the main east/west avenue (Site 54) leading down the slope toward Jack Croft's Pond (Site 42). The fountain comprises two large concrete platforms, the lower one circular with scalloped edges and measuring c 4m in diameter, the upper one 1.8m in diameter with a 0.8m cylindrical cavity in the centre.
Site Number	45
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Reservoir
NGR	NY 52590 23467
Site Type	Reservoir
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Covered reservoir, marked on the Second Edition (1898) OS mapping extant as a roughly oval mound 50m x 30m. The reservoir has four sets of steps kerbed in scalloped concrete blocks leading to the top of the reservoir, but few other features, indicating that it may have functioned as a viewing platform. The west-facing stairs still have an iron balustrade.
Site Number	46
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, The Alpine Garden
NGR	NY 52597 23698
Site Type	Alpine Garden
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	An overgrown and disused rockery garden consisting of two sunken garden areas cut into the bedrock, either side of a large 'balk' of unexcavated land creating a raised walkway

between the two gardens. the northern garden consists of two main internal rockeries and a disused fountain. It is accessed via three points at the western edge and one, possibly two, at the east. The larger southern garden contains at least eleven areas of rockery, varying in size and heavily overgrown. At its centre again there is a disused fountain. At the eastern end of this garden there stands a shelter of brick construction with an outer skin of rusticated stone work. Its former single pitch roof is now collapsed, the windows are devoid of lights, with just the outer frame still loosely fastened to the window reveals. The door faces to the west looking into the southern garden. The Alpine garden appears to have been an alteration or embellishment to earlier gardens / features in the area. On the First Edition OS the area is depicted as a quarry and an ice house, the 1915 Third Edition OS shows the ice house, a fountain and a single structure inside the second garden. By the tourist map of 1939 this area is marked as the Alpine Garden but is not depicted in detail

Site Number	47
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Hut
NGR	NY 52553 23574
Site Type	Hut
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A derelict modern wooden hut to the west of the northern avenue out from the reservoir with no obvious vehicular access. Six metres to the west is a rectangular, brick-lined well, approx 1m x 0.75m

Site Number	48
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, The Rock Garden
NGR	NY 52069 23650
Site Type	Rock Garden
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A trapezoidal rock garden area, roughly 70m x 45m, enclosed by bank Site 84 on which sit four buildings (Sites 85-88). The interior of the garden is defined by distinct rockeries with a central pond feature, 27m x 8m at its widest point. The pond is bridged at its western extent with a single slab bridge, with two supporting columns providing evidence of a further bridge in the centre of the pond. Two rocky features akin to those observed in the Japanese Garden and possibly used for planting are extant in the centre of the pond area. In the south-west corner of the garden is a further roughly circular pond feature and two stone troughs roughly 2m x 0.5m in size. The garden also contains two stone benches, one cut into the rockery area below a building (Site 87), the other lying to the south-east of the central pond.

Site Number	49
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Stairs
NGR	NY 52105 23669
Site Type	Steps
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A set of six steps leading up to the Rock Garden (Site 48) from Yew Grove (Site 68). The steps have piers mounted with columns on either side which appear to have been constructed in brick and faced in stone. Although of the same style, the columns are more decoratively carved than others in the garden area and their brick interior construction, location on the main avenue, and apparent depiction of a feature in this location on Richardson's 1754 map, indicates that these are early features, the style of which has been

replicated throughout later stair features in the gardens.

Site Number	50
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Avenue
NGR	NY 52023 23597 to NY 52112 23639
Site Type	Avenue
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	East/west aligned avenue leading between embankment 79 and wall 22 . It is depicted on the 1707 engraving and was a feature of the original design.

Site Number	51
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Avenue
NGR	NY 52062 23535 to NY 52153 23579
Site Type	Avenue
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (post-1718 fire)
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	East/west aligned avenue leading between wall 79 and steps 109 . The feature forms part of the garden layout from an early stage (108m long x c3m wide).

Site Number	52
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Avenue
NGR	NY 52182 23357 to NY 52368 23474
Site Type	Trackway / Avenue
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	East/west aligned avenue, described as Beech Avenue by Beresford (2007). It forms a part of the garden layout from an early stage (c219m long). It separates the Fountains and Lily gardens.

Site Number	53
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Avenue
NGR	NY 52496 23334 to NY 52580 23466
Site Type	Avenue
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	South-east/north-west aligned avenue. Feature forms part of original layout of Hugh's Garden. No longer maintained as an avenue and, as such, is overgrown (c 159m long).

Site Number	54
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Avenue
NGR	NY 52464 23459 to NY 52580 23466
Site Type	Avenue
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	East/west aligned avenue (c 128m long) between the covered reservoir and steps 117 . Feature forms part of original layout of Hugh's Garden. It is no longer maintained as an

avenue and, as such, is overgrown.

Site Number	55
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Avenue
NGR	NY 52449 23575 to NY 52580 23466
Site Type	Avenue
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	South-east/north-west aligned avenue (c 185m long). Feature forms part of original layout of Hugh's Garden. No longer maintained as an avenue and as such is overgrown.

Site Number	56
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Avenue
NGR	NY 52581 23500 to NY 52556 23735
Site Type	Avenue
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	North/south aligned avenue (232m long) between the covered reservoir and the Alpine Garden. Feature forms part of original layout of Hugh's Garden. No longer maintained as an avenue, heavily used by logging vehicles.

Site Number	57
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Stairwell and Steps
NGR	NY 52148 23746
Site Type	Steps
Period	Late Nineteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Ornamental stairwell and steps located at the south corner of the west wing of the Lowther III castle and adjacent to the Winter Garden (Site 115). It leads to a long stone staircase running west down into the gardens and shown on the 1915 map. The stairs are 3.5m square with decorative iron hand railings on steps. Each corner of the stairwell has a small square stone pillar.

Site Number	58
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Retaining Wall
NGR	NY 52150 23735
Site Type	Retaining Wall
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Retaining wall and decorative iron railing. The wall drops approximately 1m to the west, and the railing stands 1m on top of the wall. The railings run along a north/south aligned footpath and are interspersed with stone pillars. The path is shown on the 1915 map.

Site Number	59
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Stairs
NGR	NY 52163 23703
Site Type	Stairwell
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth

Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Ornamental stairwell. The same dimensions as Site 57 , but in worse repair. The south-east pillar has been knocked over, and an <i>ex situ</i> stone capital was seen, this would suggest that both this and Site 57 would have had stone capitals on all the pillars.

Site Number	60
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Path
NGR	NY 52155 23748
Site Type	Path / Avenue
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	East/west aligned path shown on the 1915 map. All that remains is a low level linear feature suggesting a disused path, which peters out before reaching the current chicken shacks to the east (width 2.9m). No sign of kerb stones could be seen at the time of inspection. This feature forms the eastern part of an avenue / path which continues to the west of the stairwell (Site 59), running as far west as the stairs (Site 49)

Site Number	61
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Masonry Block
NGR	NY 52172 23701
Site Type	Masonry Block
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Architectural masonry block. A 0.5m square stone block, 0.3m deep with three remnants of connecting iron bolts, now <i>ex situ</i> .

Site Number	62
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Platform
NGR	NY 52173 23681
Site Type	Viewing Platform
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Stone-built viewing platform retaining wall with decorative column at the north end. The column stands 3m high and is constructed of three 1m stone segments 0.5m in diameter. Three stone steps lead into a three-sided platform with railings on each side, located at the southern end of the wall.

Site Number	63
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank
NGR	NY 52107 23700
Site Type	Bank
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Terrace edging, which is equivalent to Site 105 to the south. Low earth banks either side of a 4m wide level path (Site 68). The bank is a gentle slope rising between 0.4m and 0.5m, and is more marked to the east of the path. The bank creates the edge of two large terraced areas immediately east of the Rock Garden (Site 48).

Site Number	64
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Summer House
NGR	NY 52125 23720
Site Type	Summer House
Period	Late Nineteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Ornamental summer house of rough stone construction, rectangular in plan, single story with north-facing door and wooden veranda. It is in the Sunken Garden and is accessed by steps 95 . Windows are located to the north and on the east and west elevations. The roof is tiled with decorative ceramic tiles, and, internally, the summer house is wood panelled. The entrance is located to the north and is accessed via three stone steps. A shallow stone trough is part buried in front of the entrance. It is 0.7m wide and 1.22m long, but is very shallow and has no drainage hole, it may have been a bird bath.

Site Number	65
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Stone Columns
NGR	NY 52158 23665
Site Type	Stone Columns
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Three east/west aligned stone columns stand in a line defining the southern extent of a garden plot in the Yew Grove Area . They are 4m high and 0.5m in diameter, and are constructed using 1m long segments. They suggest that the 3m high column associated with viewing platform 106 is missing its top section.

Site Number	66
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Shelter
NGR	NY 52083 23610
Site Type	Shelter
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Shelter at the north end of the avenue (Site 67) defining the western side of the Japanese Gardens. A stone-built rectangular shelter with open elevation to the south looking down a disused avenue (Site 67). The shelter is accessed by a short flight of stone steps and the wooden roof is still mainly intact.

Site Number	67
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Avenue
NGR	NY 52092 23601 to NY52153 25071
Site Type	Avenue
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (post-1718 fire)
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A large wide avenue (c 120m long) running north/south at the western half of the garden; Site 66 sits at the northern end, whilst the south part of the avenue is partially lost in the current plantation in the Fountain/Rose Garden.

Site Number	68
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Avenue - Yew Grove

NGR	NY 52080 23748 to NY 52289 23427
Site Type	Avenue
Period	Mid Eighteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Eastern avenue, marked as Yew Grove on the 1939 map (c 434m long) and runs down to the junction with Site 52 . A second large avenue running north/south through the eastern half of the gardens.

Site Number	69
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Kerbed Path
NGR	NY 52105 23553
Site Type	Kerbing
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A short stretch of kerb runs over the banking of the path that bisects the western avenue (Site 67).

Site Number	70
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Kerbed Path
NGR	NY 52049 23607
Site Type	Kerbing
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A short stretch of kerb runs over the banking of the path (Site 50) that runs east/west to the south of the Rock Garden (Site 48).

Site Number	71
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Path
NGR	NY 52056 23764
Site Type	Path
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A not particularly well marked path, with a raised terrace edge to the west and a reduced terrace edge to the east. It is aligned north-west/south-east. It merges with paths Site 74 and Site 81 and leads directly onto the 'Yew Grove' avenue (Site 68).

Site Number	72
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Earthwork
NGR	NY 52067 23787
Site Type	Earthwork
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A rectilinear earthwork aligned east/west which has some masonry exposed at its north-east corner. It is some form of platform, but beyond that it has no obvious function.

Site Number	73
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Limestone Border

NGR	NY 52020 23811
Site Type	Limestone Border
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A line of rough and irregular limestone blocks that are set 2m out from wall Site 76 . It is probable that this is a border for former beds along the wall; it comprises only a single coarse.
Site Number	74
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Path
NGR	NY 52048 23741
Site Type	Path
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (post-1718 fire)
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	An embanked path that is north/south aligned, 3m wide and has a raised embanked edge to west and a lower terrace edge to east. Very obvious earthwork feature that converges on the main gate (Site 114) through the northern garden wall (Site 76).
Site Number	75
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Structure
NGR	NY 52039 23732
Site Type	Structure
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A building is marked on the current 1:10,000 map, but not on earlier mapping. The only feature in this location is a corner defined by a narrow line of stones which may possibly correspond with a structure noted on the mapping. There is also a slight indication of a platform.
Site Number	76
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Garden Wall
NGR	NY 52009 23812
Site Type	Garden Wall
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	The northern section of enclosing garden wall. There are two entrances through it, one in the centre, which is a service entrance, large enough for a cart, and an eastern pedestrian entrance (Site 78). The eastern section is built in stone but has a repair to the lower part of the wall in hand-made brick. The westernmost section is again in stone, but there are two rebuilt sections, one in hand-made brick and the other modern brick.
Site Number	77
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank
NGR	NY 51978 23769
Site Type	Bank
Period	Mid Eighteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A substantial earthen bank, orientated north-north-west/south-south-east, which is 3m wide and 0.75m high. It edges the broad pathway (Site 97) that is parallel to terrace wall Site 79 . A substantial number of very large and old trees were set along the line, and survive as

broad standing trees, or very large tree stumps. It is evident that it was a lined avenue. Most of the trees are now modern re-growth. To the south of this earthwork the line is continued by several large tree stumps, but there is no marked earthwork.

Site Number	78
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Entrance
NGR	NY 51966 23798
Site Type	Entrance
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	The garden entrance has a wooden door and a plain internal face, but the external is very ornate and has two columns on either side with Corinthian capitals. There are steps leading up to it from the outside. The entrance leads onto the wide path (Site 97) edging the terrace wall (Site 79).

Site Number	79
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Wall
NGR	NY 51989 23692
Site Type	Wall
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	This is the large terraced wall that extends along the western side of the garden. The northern section of this survives as a well-built, mortared wall, evidently the survival of a former building in this location. After 7m the wall is butted by a lower and thinner dry-stone wall, the former garden wall. This continues for about 30m, thereafter there is no wall atop the terraced wall. In-between this and Site 77 is pathway 97 .

Site Number	80
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank Defining Terrace Edge
NGR	NY 52013 23706
Site Type	Bank
Period	Mid Eighteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A large embanked terrace bank extending east/west (1.5m - 2m wide and up to 1.5m high) between Sites 91 and 83 . It would appear to define areas of garden, but is not depicted on the 1915 map. At its western end it curves away to the south but otherwise extends right across the garden plot. It is terminated to the east at path Site 74 .

Site Number	81
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Path
NGR	NY 52070 23731
Site Type	Path
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A path extending out from the southern side of the sunken garden (Site 20) and links into paths 68 , 71 and 74 . It extends up to the large building platform (Site 83). It is a raised terraced path with a substantial drop away from it to the north.

Site Number	82
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank
NGR	NY 52011 23804
Site Type	Bank
Period	Mid Eighteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	An embankment extending parallel to wall 76 . It is 1.5m wide and 0.5m high. It edged a pathway that extended against the wall.

Site Number	83
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Building
NGR	NY 52069 23710
Site Type	Building Platform
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A substantial building platform, with considerable amounts of building collapse. The outlines of the outer building foundations survive and there is a single internal divider along the long north/south axis. It is constructed on a larger terrace platform and there is the evidence for a terrace wall along and below the eastern side.

Site Number	84
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank
NGR	NY 52082 23666
Site Type	Bank
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	The large external surrounding bank of the Rock Garden (Site 48). It is up to 1.75m high and approximately 4m across. It has a regular shape and defines the western edge of a terrace line (Site 92)

Site Number	85
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Building
NGR	NY 52096 23644
Site Type	Building
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	One of a series of four three-sided buildings (Sites 85-88), which have splayed side walls facing into the Rock Garden (Site 48). Building 85 (3.1m x 2.8m) has sustained substantial collapse, but the others are in good condition. They originally had timbers and slate roofs, but most of the roofs are in a state of decay. They would have had seats and served as view platforms.

Site Number	86
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Building
NGR	NY 52050 23631
Site Type	Building
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good

Source	Garden Survey
Description	One of four three-sided buildings (Sites 85-88), which have splayed side walls facing into the Rock Garden (Site 48).
Site Number	87
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Building
NGR	NY 52049 23660
Site Type	Building
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	One of four three-sided buildings (Sites 85-88), which have splayed side walls facing into the Rock Garden (Site 48) (3.1m x 2.8m). This building has a series of steps leading down into the garden.
Site Number	88
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Building
NGR	NY 52062 23685
Site Type	Building
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	One of four three-sided buildings, (Sites 85-88) which have splayed side walls facing into the Rock Garden (Site 48) (3.1m x 2.8m).
Site Number	89
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank Defining Terrace Edge
NGR	NY 52042 23692
Site Type	Bank
Period	Mid Eighteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A terrace bank, orientated east/west that extends from structure Site 90 towards the western terrace edge of the garden. It served as a delimiter of a garden block. It was <i>c</i> 2m wide and 1.m in height, dropping away to the north.
Site Number	90
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Structure
NGR	NY 52072 23693
Site Type	Structure
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A single-skin brick-built single storey structure at the northern end of a terrace / path (Site 92). It has a series of small apertures 45cm x 25cm through it and an entrance at the south-west corner. To the south of it is an ornate bath constructed in granite and purportedly brought back from Egypt.
Site Number	91
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank
NGR	NY 52002 23661
Site Type	Bank
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)

Condition Moderate

Source	Garden Survey
Description	A section of the bank that edges the broad path (Site 97) that extends north/south against the terrace wall edge of the garden (Site 79). To the north of the junction with bank Site 89 it is a free standing earthen bank, standing 0.75m high, and 2m wide, to the south it is a terraced break of slope, only 1m wide and dropping away to the west, onto the path (Site 50). It became indistinct further to the south.
Site Number	92
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Path
NGR	NY 52086 23673
Site Type	Path
Period	Mid Eighteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	The line of a broad path, on a raised terrace extending south from structure (Site 90), and immediately west of and above, a further terraced path. It marks the eastern edge of the Rock Garden (Site 48).
Site Number	93
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Emperor's Drive
NGR	NY 52285 23792 to NY 52564 22965
Site Type	Trackway
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A north-south aligned avenue which forms part of the garden layout from an early stage.
Site Number	94
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Statue Base
NGR	NY 52375 23516
Site Type	Statue Base
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Large square sandstone block, remains <i>in situ</i> in an cut into the hill slope below Jack Croft Pond (Site 42), with a small pile of large, worked masonry pieces, including a capital to the east.
Site Number	95
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Access Steps
NGR	NY52141 23697
Site Type	Access steps
Period	Late Nineteenth Century
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Access steps leading into the Sunken Garden (Site 20) containing the summer house (Site 64) at the north end of Yew Grove (Site 68)
Site Number	96
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, South Lawn Central Path
NGR	NY 52208 23807 to NY 52385 23289
Site Type	Path
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Poor

Source	Garden Survey
Description	A central path marked from the 1707 engraving onwards, completely removed for the construction of the modern chicken sheds. No evidence of the path to the south of avenue Site 52 was observed.

Site Number	97
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Terrace Walk
NGR	NY 51969 23791 to NY 52183 23341
Site Type	Path
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A path skirting the western edge of the garden beside / on top of the retaining wall (Site 79) leading from the entrance Site 78 to Jubilee Hall summer house (Site 33). Path returns along the northern edge of the garden towards the castle, and is demarcated on its eastern / southern side by low earth banks (Sites 77 , 82 , and 91)

Site Number	98
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Avenue
NGR	NY 52317 23819 to NY 52531 23882
Site Type	Avenue
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	An avenue marked on the 1707 etching and on Richardson's 1754 mapping extending north-east from the castle buildings. Although the modern fence line follows the same route, no evidence of the avenue remains. It appears that it was disused as an avenue by the 1859 mapping where although two rows large trees marking the edge of the avenue can be seen, a fence line has been erected between them

Site Number	99
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Path
NGR	NY 52412 23598
Site Type	Path
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A path noted as Lady Mary's Walk, marked on the 1915 mapping skirting the eastern edge of Jack Croft's Pond (Site 42)

Site Number	100
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Path
NGR	NY 52630 23514
Site Type	Path
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A path, aligned north-east/south-west, marked on the 1915 mapping to the east of the reservoir (Site 45). Currently used as a track for forestry vehicles.

Site Number	101
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Structure
NGR	NY 52387 23284
Site Type	Structure
Period	Early Twentieth Century

Condition	Poor
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A three-sided ruined structure similar to those observed in the Lily Garden (Site 35) and first marked on the 1915 OS mapping.

Site Number	102
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Avenue
NGR	NY 52457 23740 to NY 52652 23723
Site Type	Avenue
Period	Late Eighteenth Century / Early Nineteenth
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	An avenue marked as a path on the First Edition OS mapping but was planted by 1915. The route is still extant as a trackway whose northern extent is used as access for forestry vehicles.

Site Number	103
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Avenue
NGR	NY 52027 23697
Site Type	Avenue
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	East/west aligned avenue (c 73m long) leading from path 97 to building platform Site 83 North of the Rock Garden (Site 48).

Site Number	104
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Embankment
NGR	NY 52126 23691
Site Type	Embankment
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Embankment (c 45m x 48m) defining the south, east and west sides of the plot containing the Summer house (Site 64)

Site Number	105
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank
NGR	NY 52126 23671
Site Type	Bank
Period	Mid Eighteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Bank west of Yew Grove (Site 68) which defines the edge of the central terraces (c 105m long).

Site Number	106
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank
NGR	NY 52170 23675
Site Type	Bank
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Bank defining the southern edge of a terrace immediately south of avenue Site 60 , and also forms the eastern edge of the Yew Grove area.

Site Number	107
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Ramp
NGR	NY 52101 23663
Site Type	Ramp
Period	Uncertain
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A ramp breaching the embanked terrace and wall (Site 22) east of the Rock Garden (Site 48) (9m x 4.5m).

Site Number	108
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Path
NGR	NY 52299 23340
Site Type	Path
Period	Early Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A roughly north/south aligned path bisecting the Lily Garden (Site 35)

Site Number	109
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Ramp
NGR	NY 52152 23584
Site Type	Ramp
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A ramp breaching the embanked terrace and wall (Site 22), immediately south-east of the Japanese Garden (Site 21)

Site Number	110
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank
NGR	NY 52127 23435
Site Type	Bank
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A bank defining the eastern edge of the avenue (Site 97) in the area to the south of the Japanese Garden (Site 21) (c 210m long).

Site Number	111
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Bank
NGR	NY 52042 23567
Site Type	Bank
Period	Early Eighteenth Century (pre-1718 fire)
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Bank defining the north, west and southern extents of the terrace containing the Japanese Garden (Site 21) (c 66m long)

Site Number	112
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Hut
NGR	NY 52268 23300
Site Type	Hut

Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	A small, modern garage, not marked on the modern OS mapping (c 6.7m x 3.5m). With a corrugated iron roof and wooden walls the building is in some disrepair but appears to have been used recently for storage / working of large masonry blocks.

Site Number	113
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Landscape features, Jack Croft Pond
NGR	NY 52382 23482
Site Type	Steps
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Twin flight or curving steps set into the slope at the west of Jack Croft Pond (Site 39) leading down to the path. Stone steps set into the bank with iron handrail partially intact

Site Number	114
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Countess's Garden, northern gate
NGR	NY 52017 23813
Site Type	Entrance gate
Period	Mid Eighteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Central gate through the northern garden wall (Site 76). It is a double gate suitable for a cart, and although it is not depicted on the early mapping it is assumed to be contemporary with the appearance of the pathway which leads to it, and is first depicted on the 1859 map.

Site Number	115
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Winter Garden
NGR	NY 52182 23753
Site Type	Winter Garden
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Moderate
Source	Garden Survey
Description	The stone foundation for a former Winter Garden. First depicted on the 1915 mapping, it comprises a lean-to structure butting against the castle wall and with access doors inserted to breach the external castle wall. It measures 7m x 20m and was once a glazed extension, similar to a conservatory/orangery. The floor is covered in tiles which have been textured so as to create the impression of a mosaic floor, they are still <i>in situ</i> , though overgrown and damaged in places.

Site Number	116
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Landscape features, Jack Croft Pond
NGR	NY 52423 23458
Site Type	Viewing platform
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Landscape features around Jack Croft's Pond (Site 42), comprising a viewing platform located to the south-east end of the pond, twin flights of stone steps create a semi-circular staircase down to the waters edge. The steps have cast iron balustrades.

Site Number	117
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Landscape features, Jack Croft Pond

NGR	NY 52508 23436
Site Type	Viewing platform
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Landscape features around Jack Croft's Pond, a viewing platform located to the north-east end of the pond, twin flights of stone steps create a semi-circular stair case down to the waters edge. The steps have cast iron balustrades.

Site Number	118
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Landscape features, Jack Croft Pond
NGR	NY 52413 23441
Site Type	Summer house
Period	Twentieth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Small wooden summer house 5m x 2.2m. Ornate wooden panelling in an organic pattern which mimics branches. The house is very overgrown and the whole roof is obscured by tree growth.

Site Number	119
Site Name	Lowther Castle Gardens, Wall
NGR	NY 52125 23620
Site Type	Wall
Period	Mid Eighteenth Century
Condition	Good
Source	Garden Survey
Description	Dry-stone wall 200m long, running north-west/south-east and revets the eastern edge of the Japanese Garden (Site 21), Rock Garden (Site 48) and Scented Garden (Site 27). The roughly-coursed wall of unfaced stone varies in height from approximately 1m at its northern extent to approximately 0.5m parallel to the small Japanese Garden and returns to a height of approximately 1.5m at its southern end. It leads directly into a banked ditch feature (Site 25). The wall is broken in two places by earthen ramps, possibly indicating the location of stairways, although no structural evidence for these was observed.

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- Plate 17: Two examples of shelters in the castle's landscaped grounds, illustrating their various states of repair.
- Plate 18: Site **37**, the kerbed path discovered in the wooded area to the west of the Lily Gardens, looking south.
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- Plate 23: Copper plate engraving of the gardens of Lowther Castle, by Johannes Kip after Leonard Knyff, published in *Britannica*, 1707.
- Plate 24: Extract from the tourist guide map of 1939, the names depicted on here have been used throughout the report for descriptions
- Plate 25: 'Burtree Scar' looking south-east. The natural outcrop has been enhanced to form the perimeter wall of the gardens.

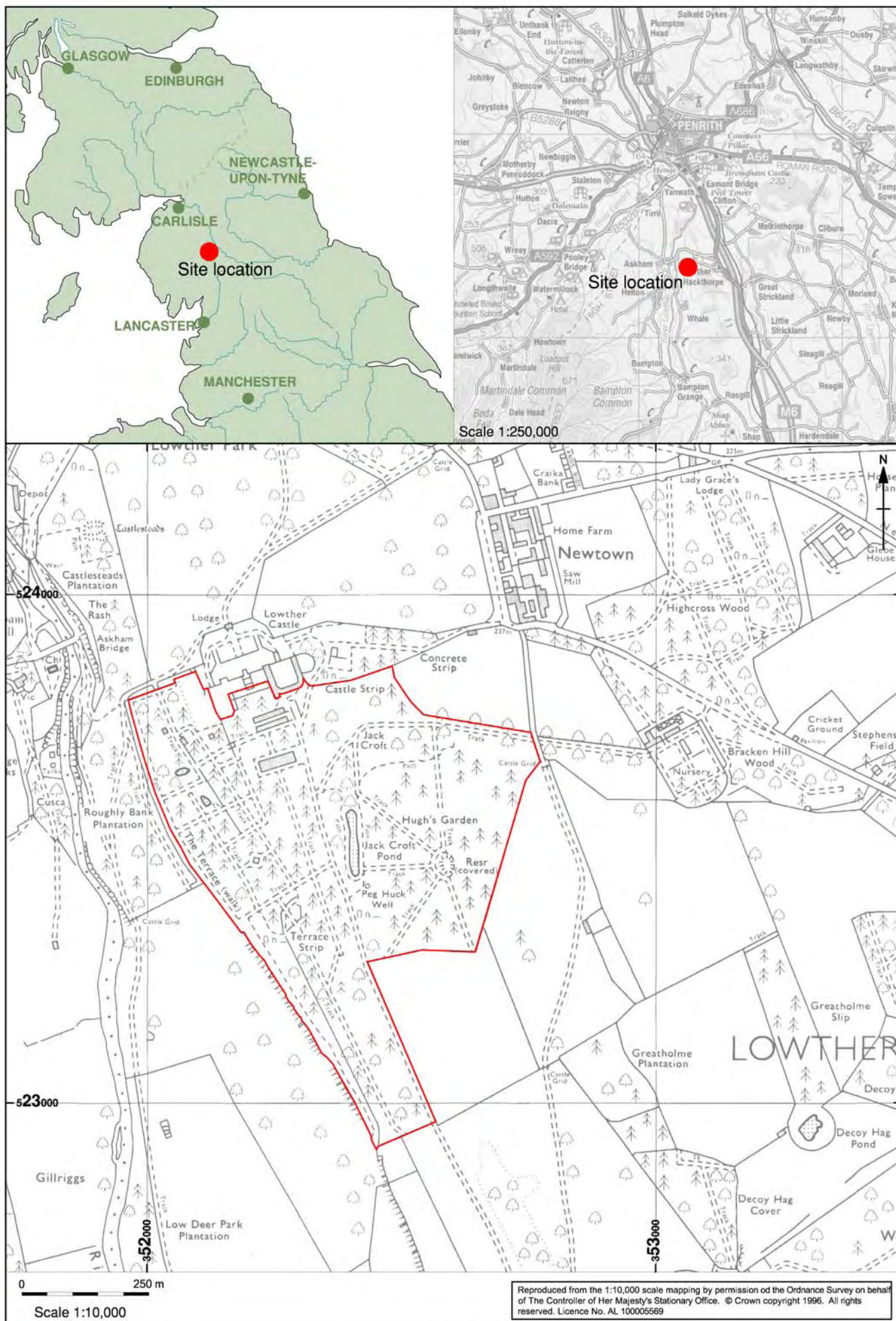


Figure 1: Site location

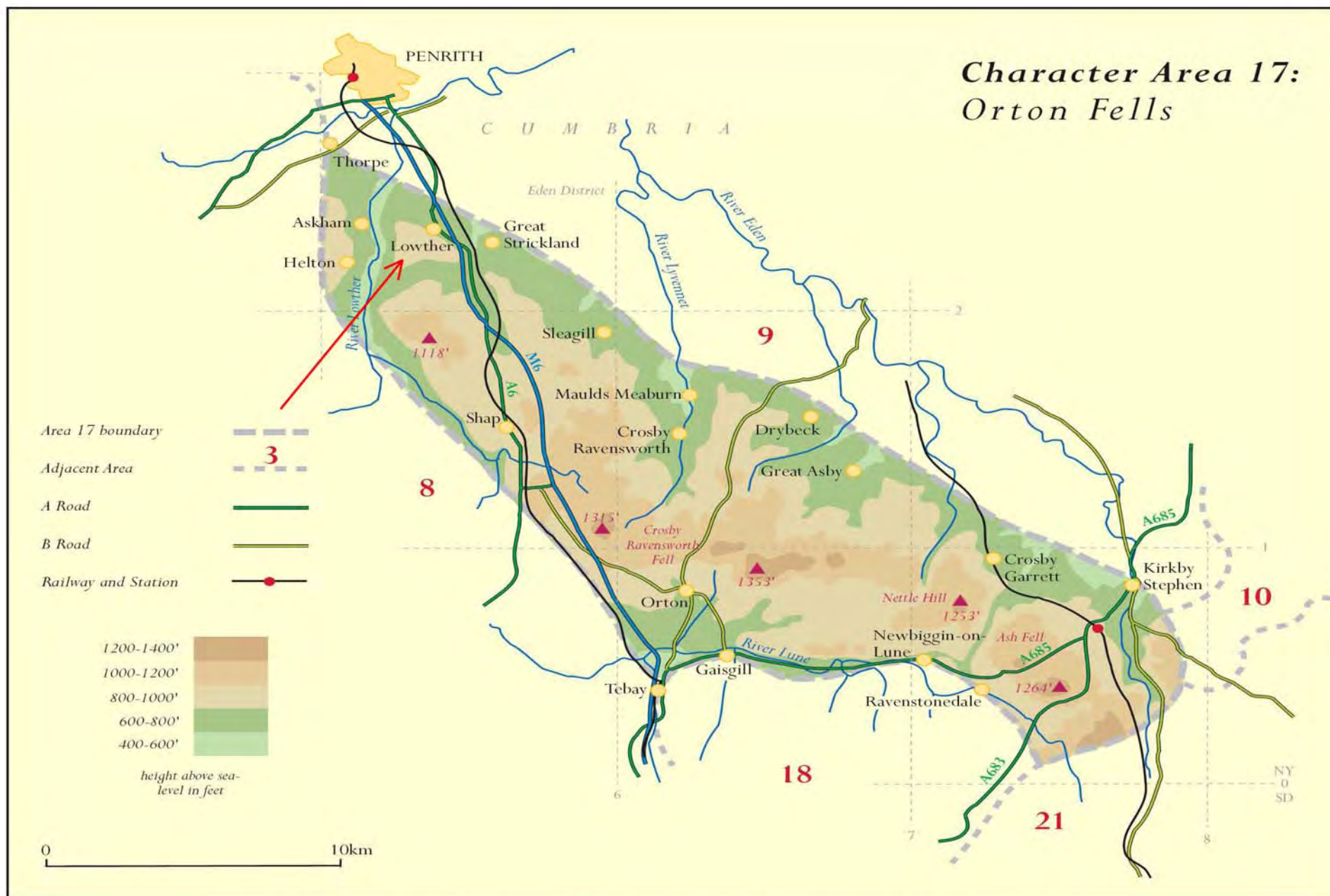


Fig 2: The Orton Fells, Countryside Character Area17 (After Natural England 2007)

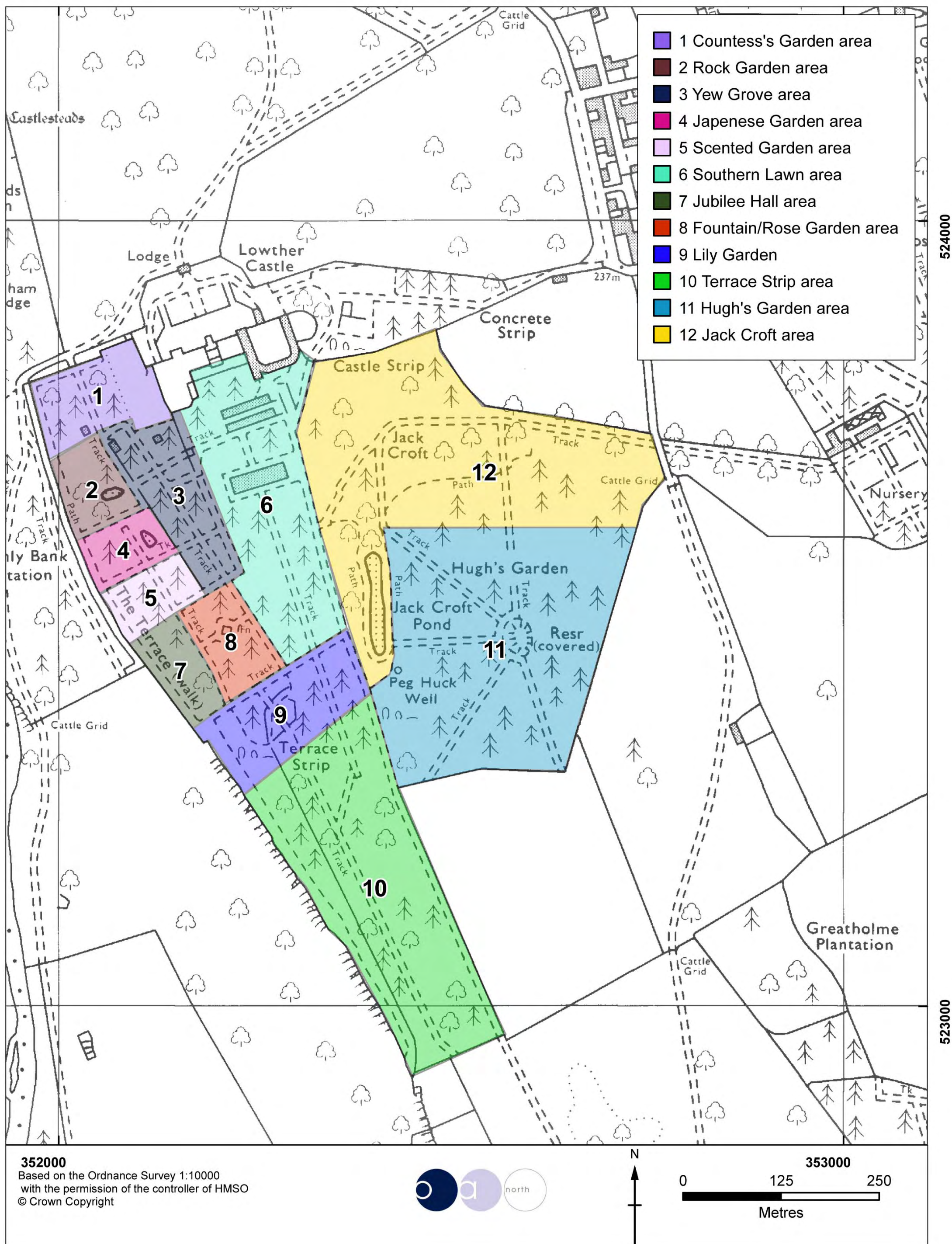


Figure 3: Area divisions

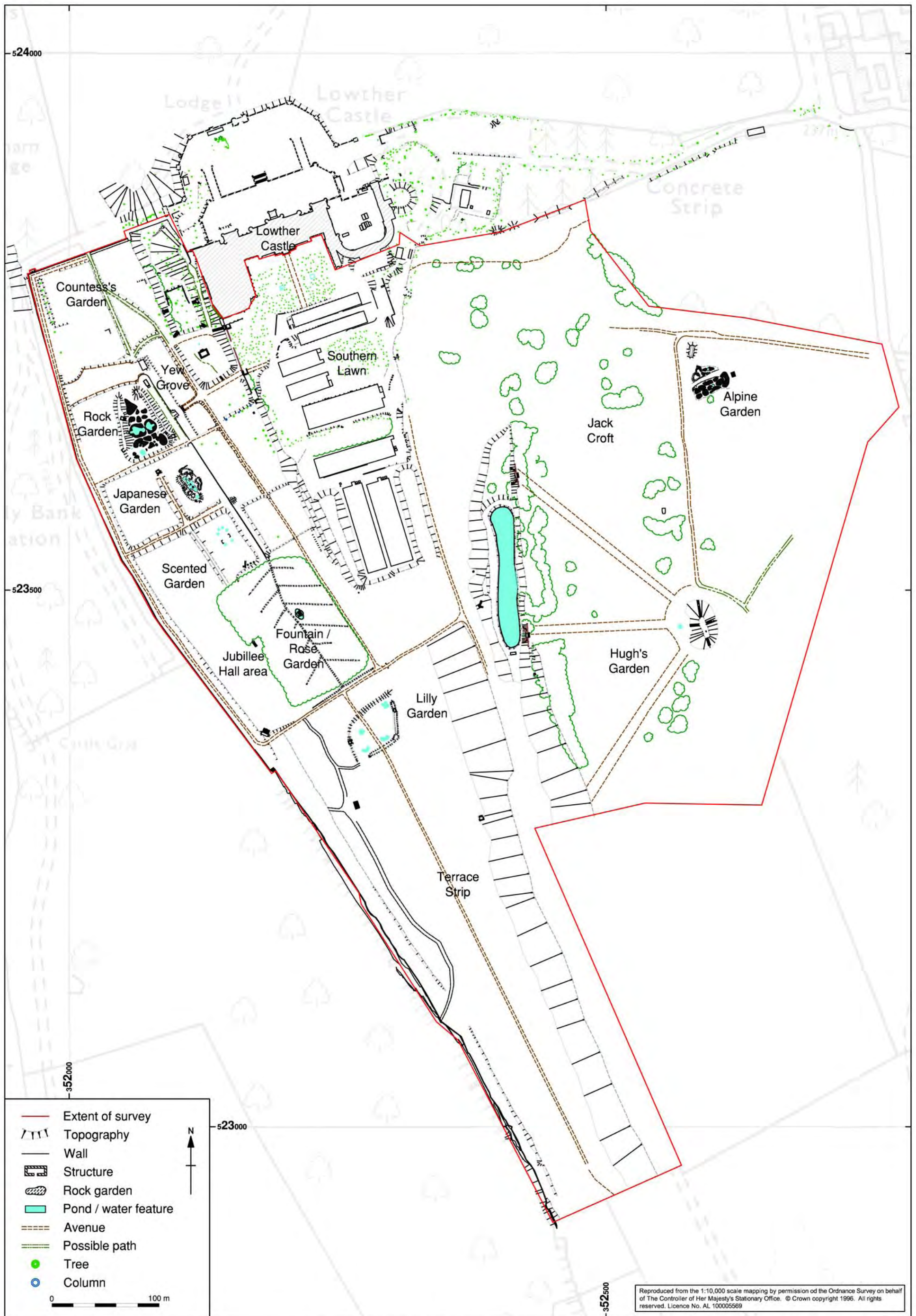


Figure 4: Lowther Garden Survey - overall topography

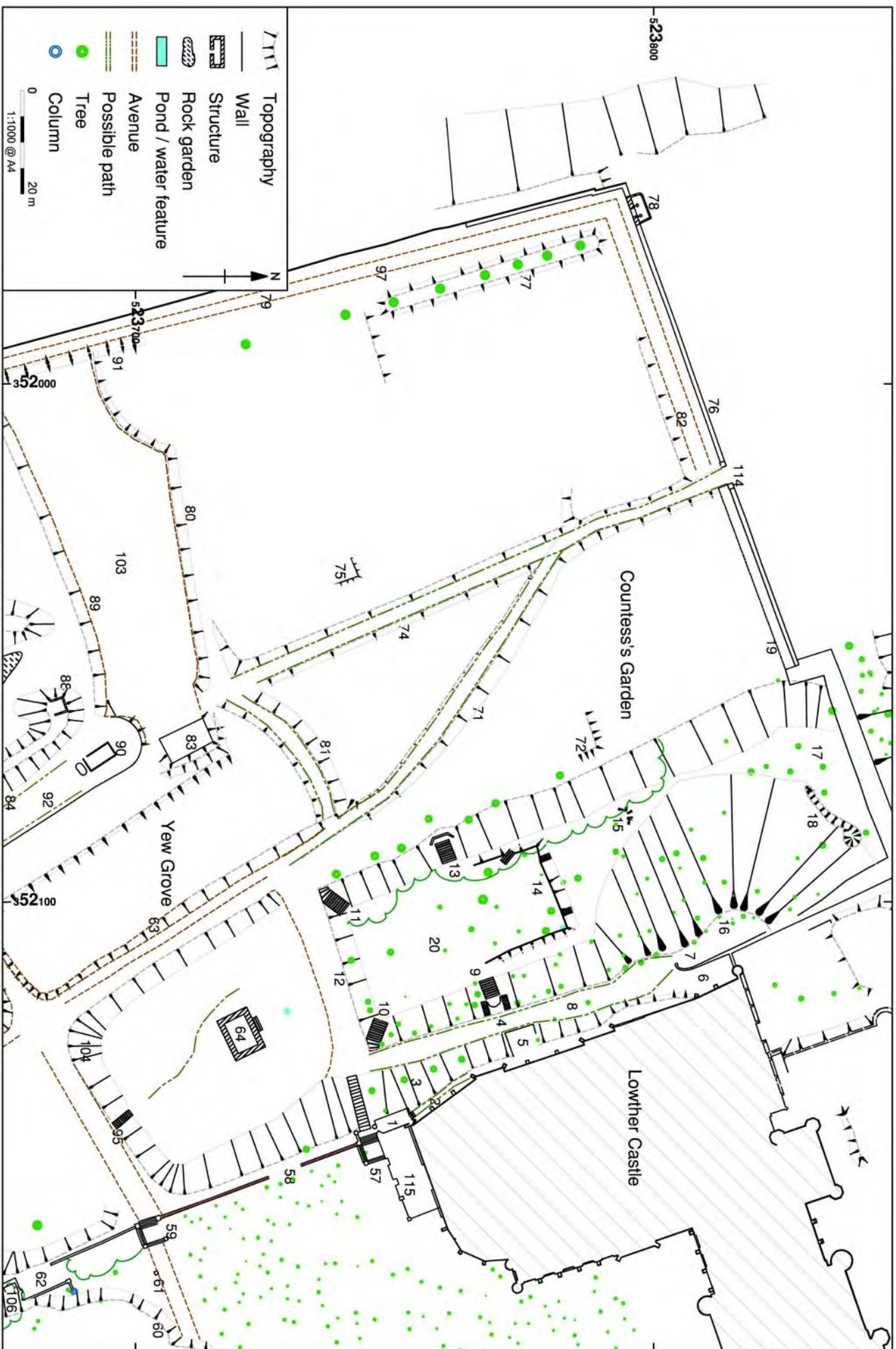
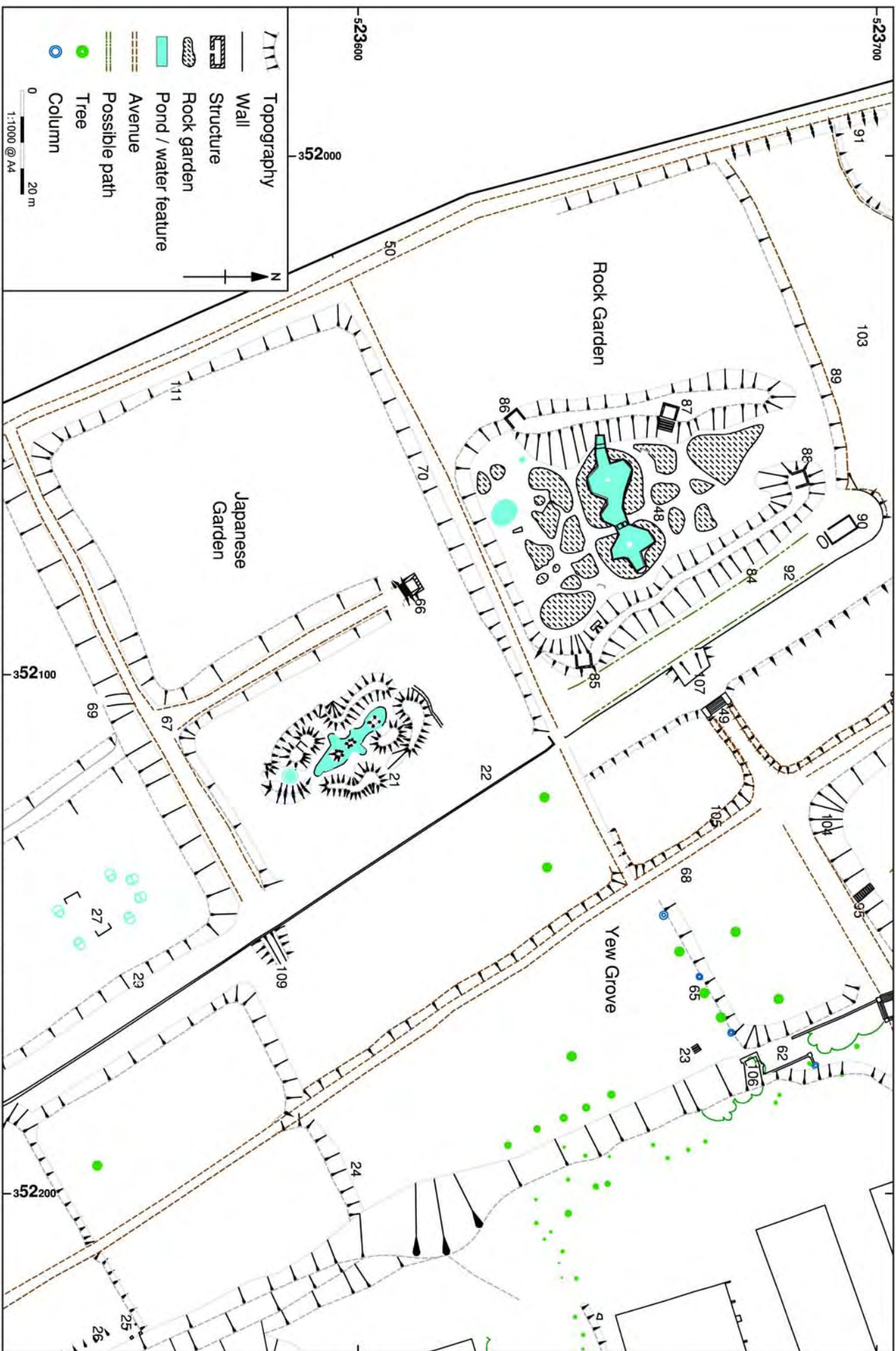


Figure 5: Lowther Garden Survey - Detail of Countess's Garden, and the area to the south-west



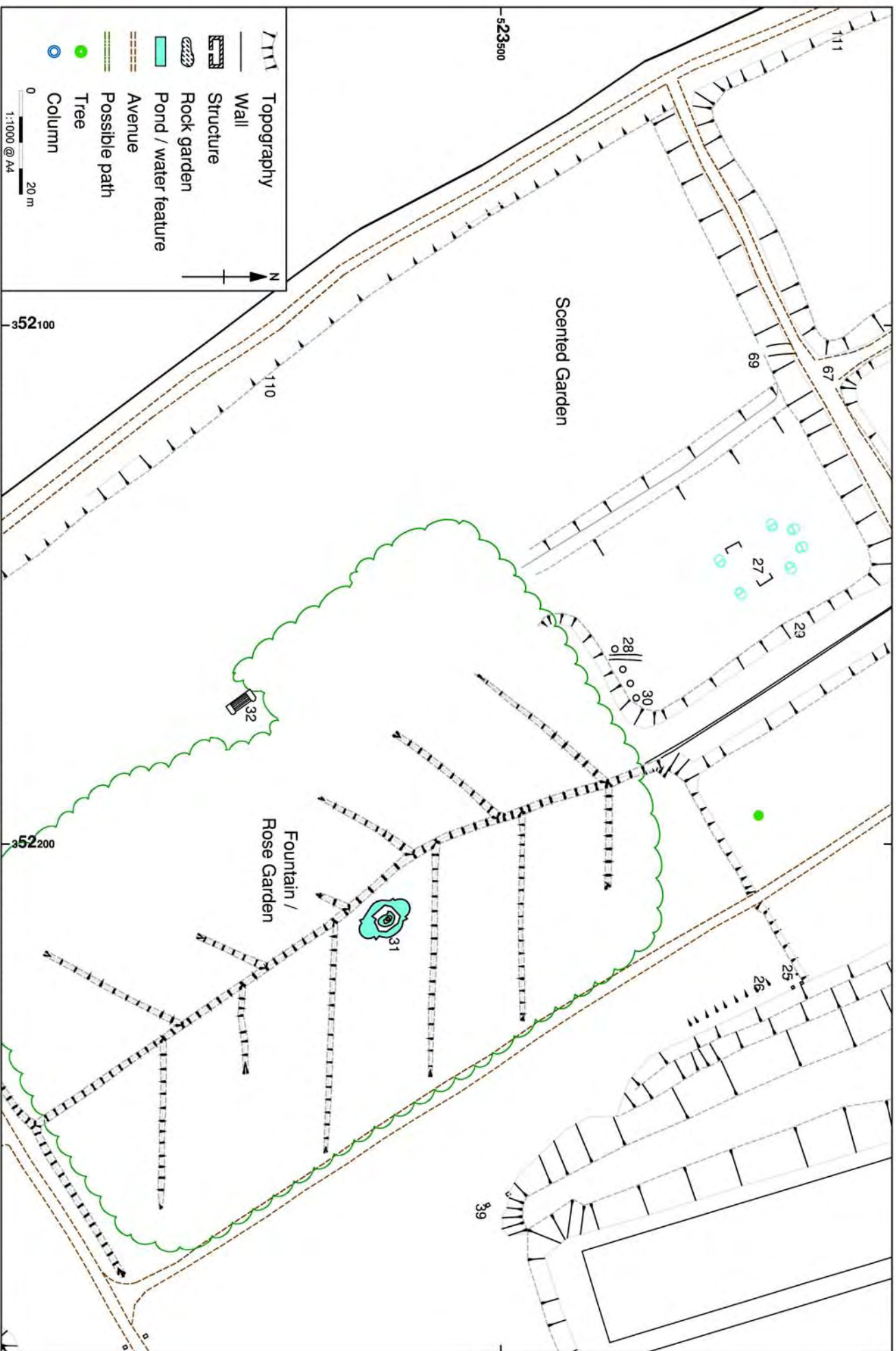


Figure 7: Lowther Garden Survey - Detail of the Scented Garden and Fountain / Rose Garden areas

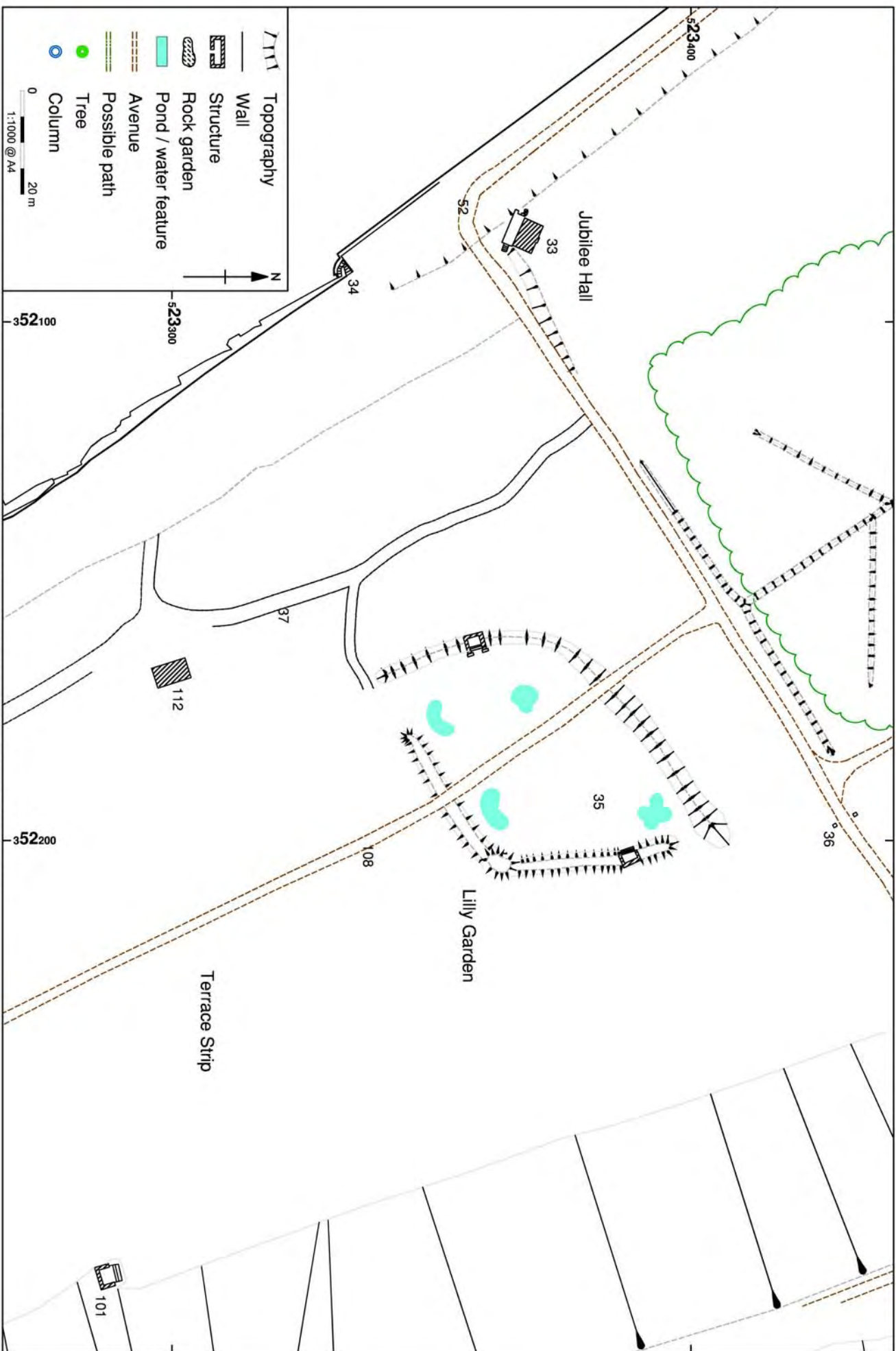


Figure 8: Lowther Garden Survey - Detail of Lilly Garden



Figure 10: Lower garden Survey - Detail of Southern Lawn and Jack Croft areas

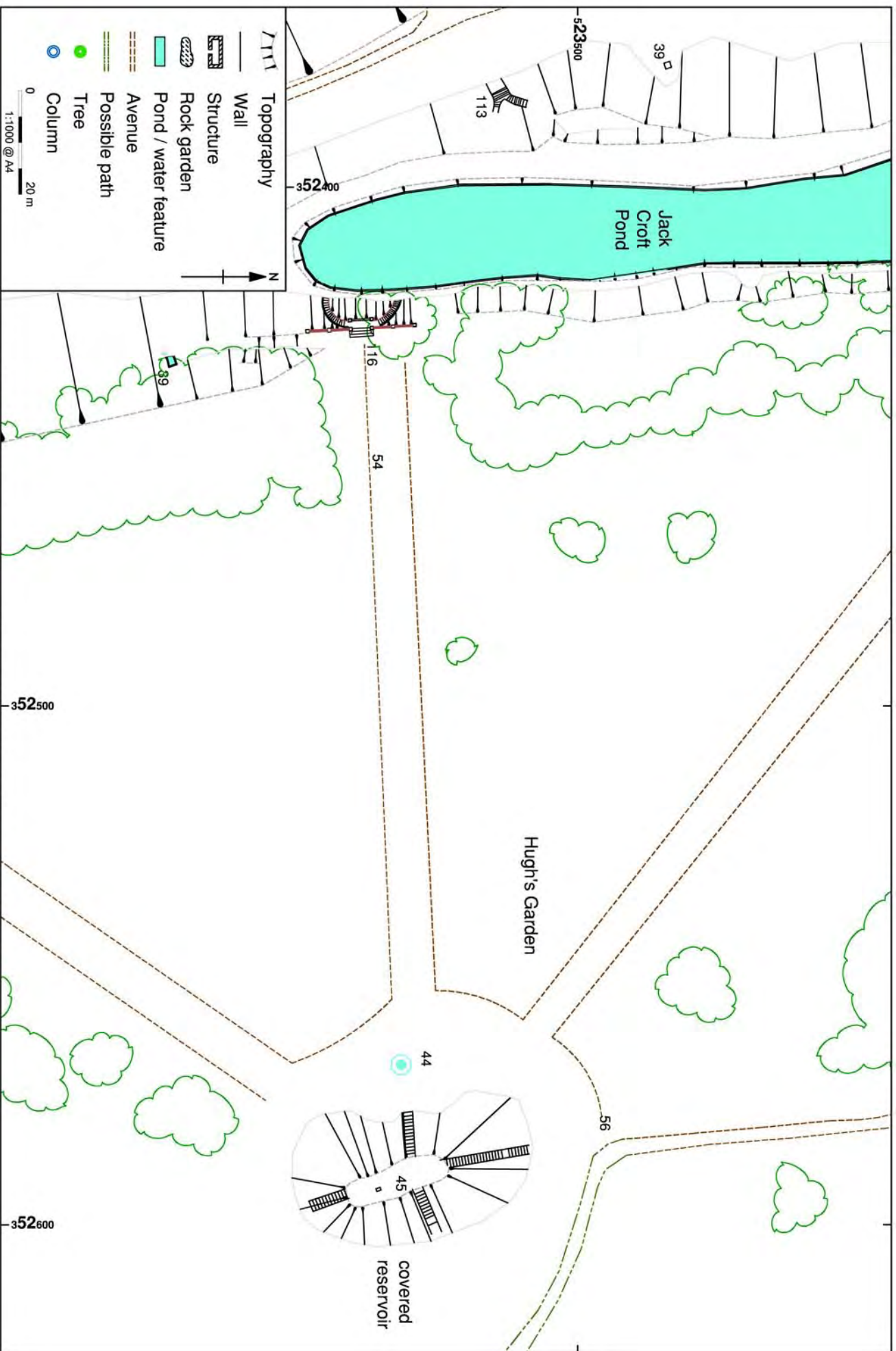
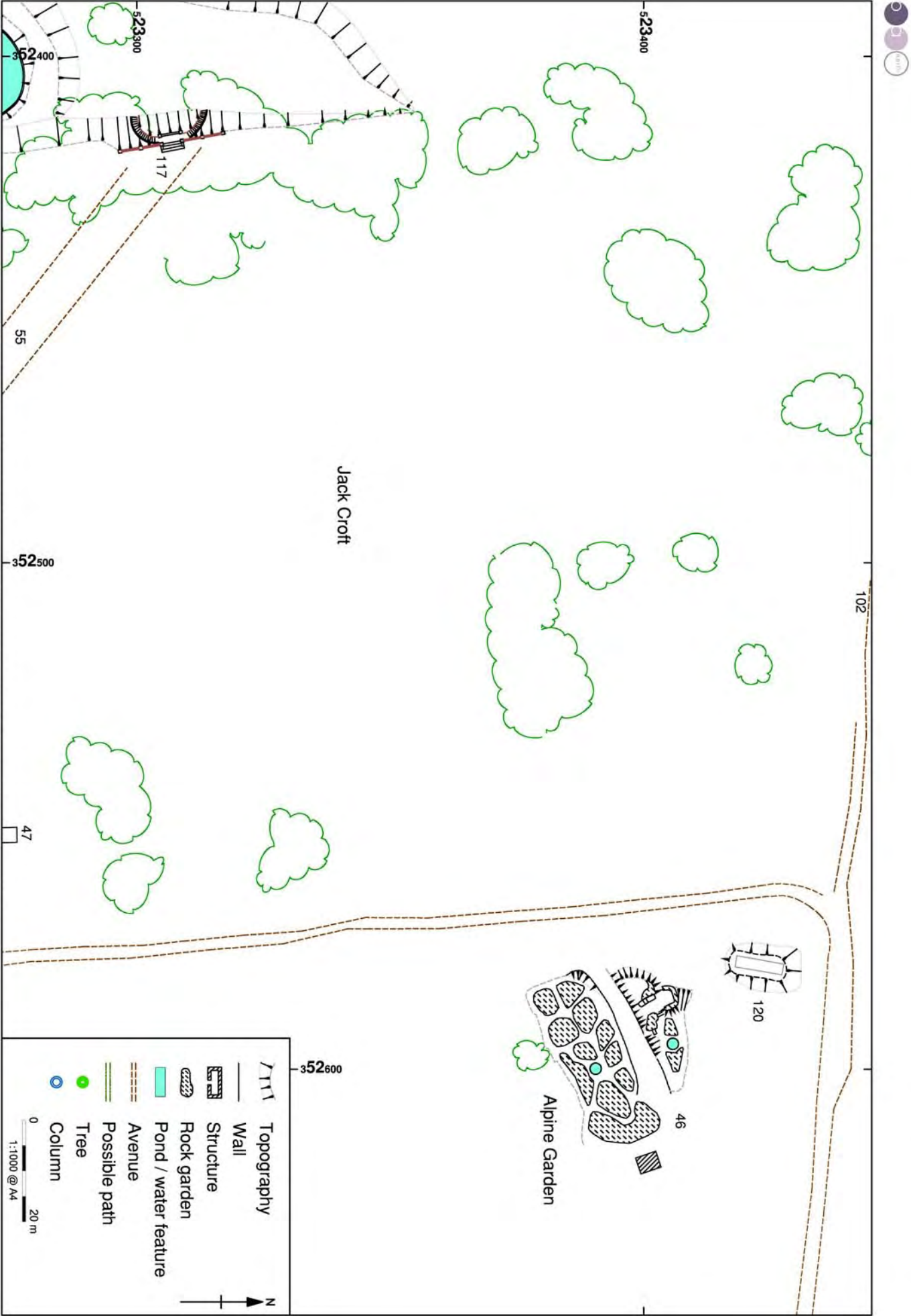


Figure 11: Lowther Garden Survey - Detail of Hugh's Garden and Jack Croft Pond



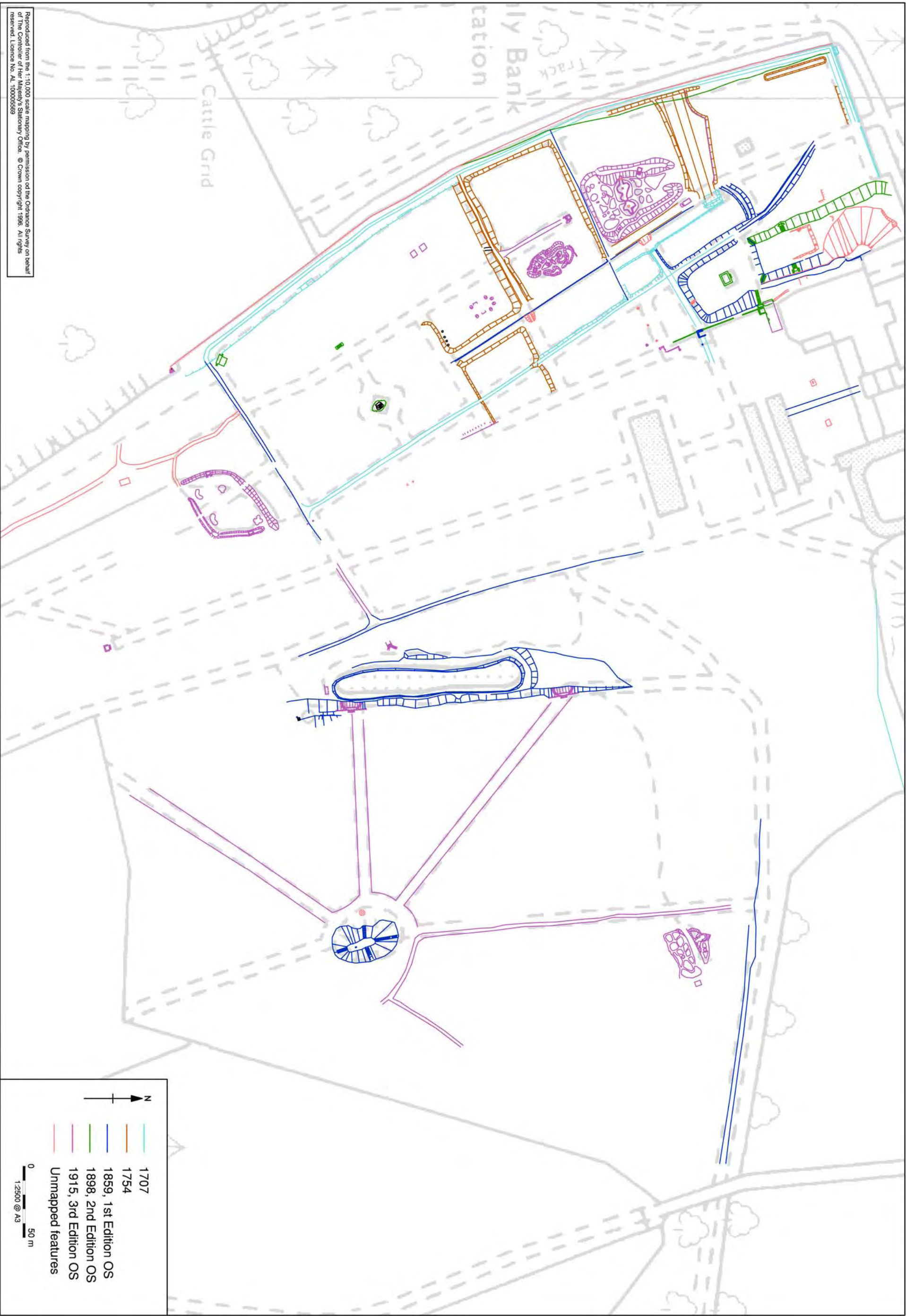


Figure 13: Lowther Garden Survey - all features

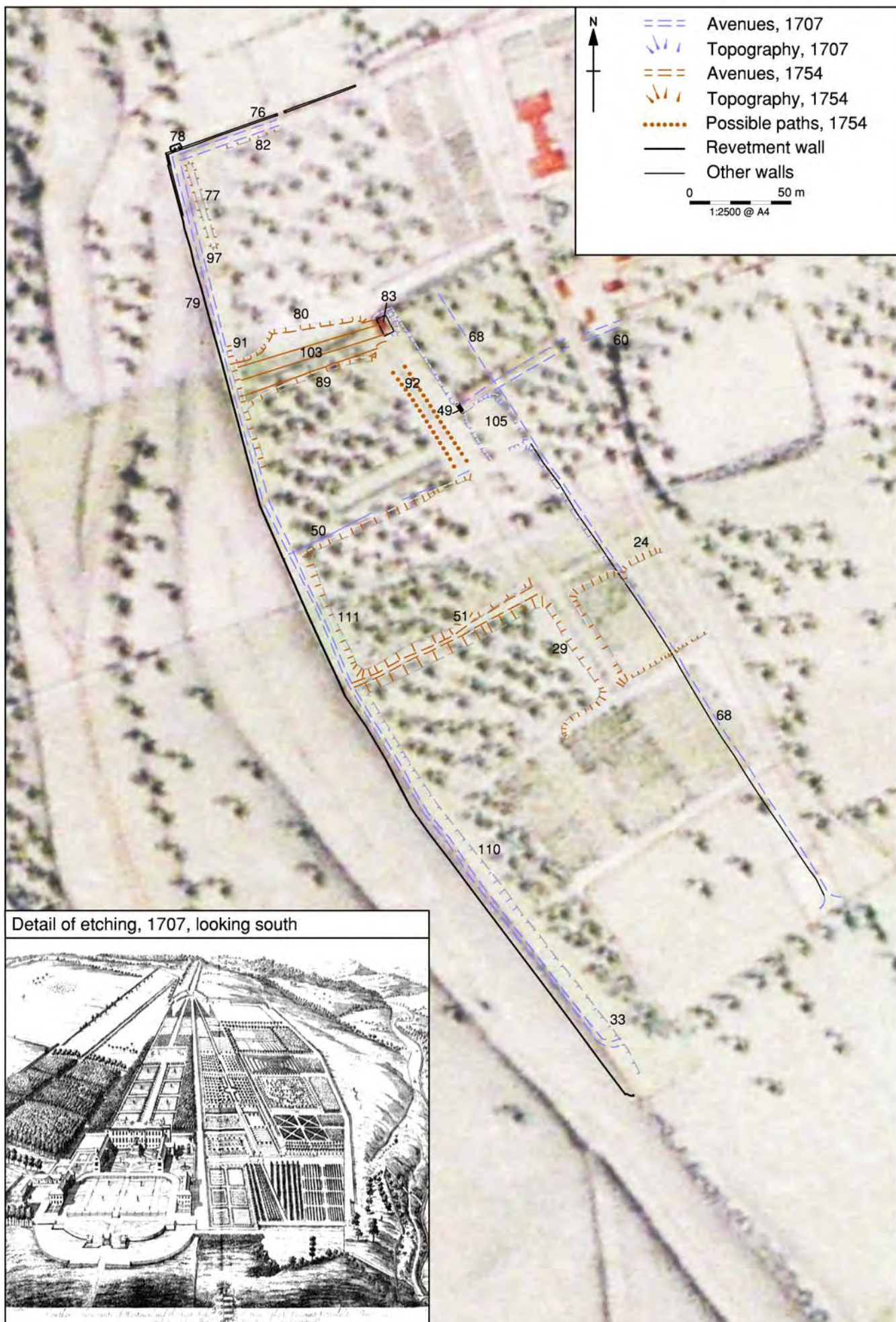


Figure 14: Lowther garden Survey - features from 1707 and 1754 map, overlaid on Ridchardson, 1754



Figure 15a: Lowther Garden Survey - features from 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, 1859

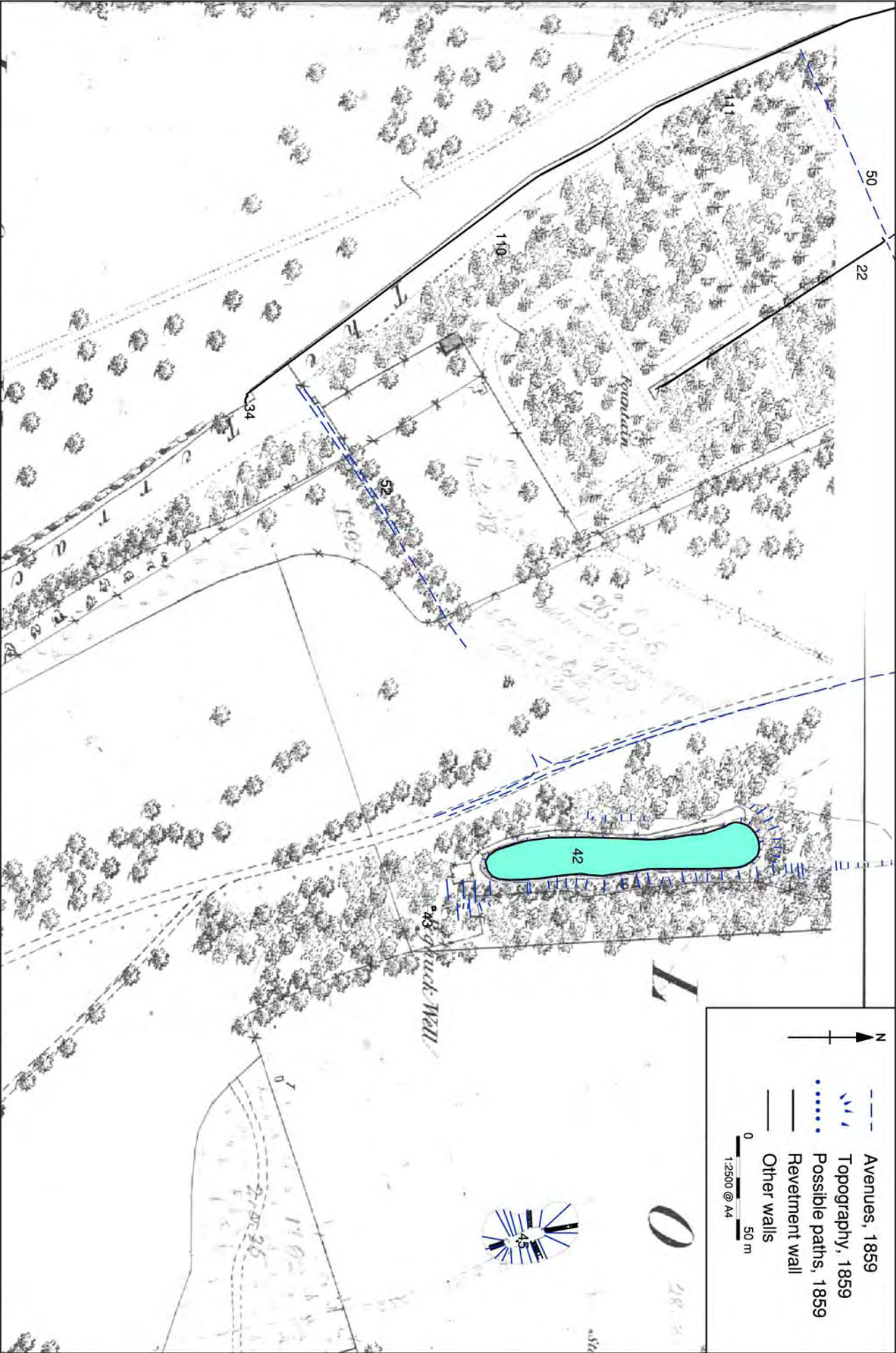


Figure 15b: Lowther Garden Survey - features from 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, 1859



Figure 16a: Lowther Garden Survey - features from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, 1898

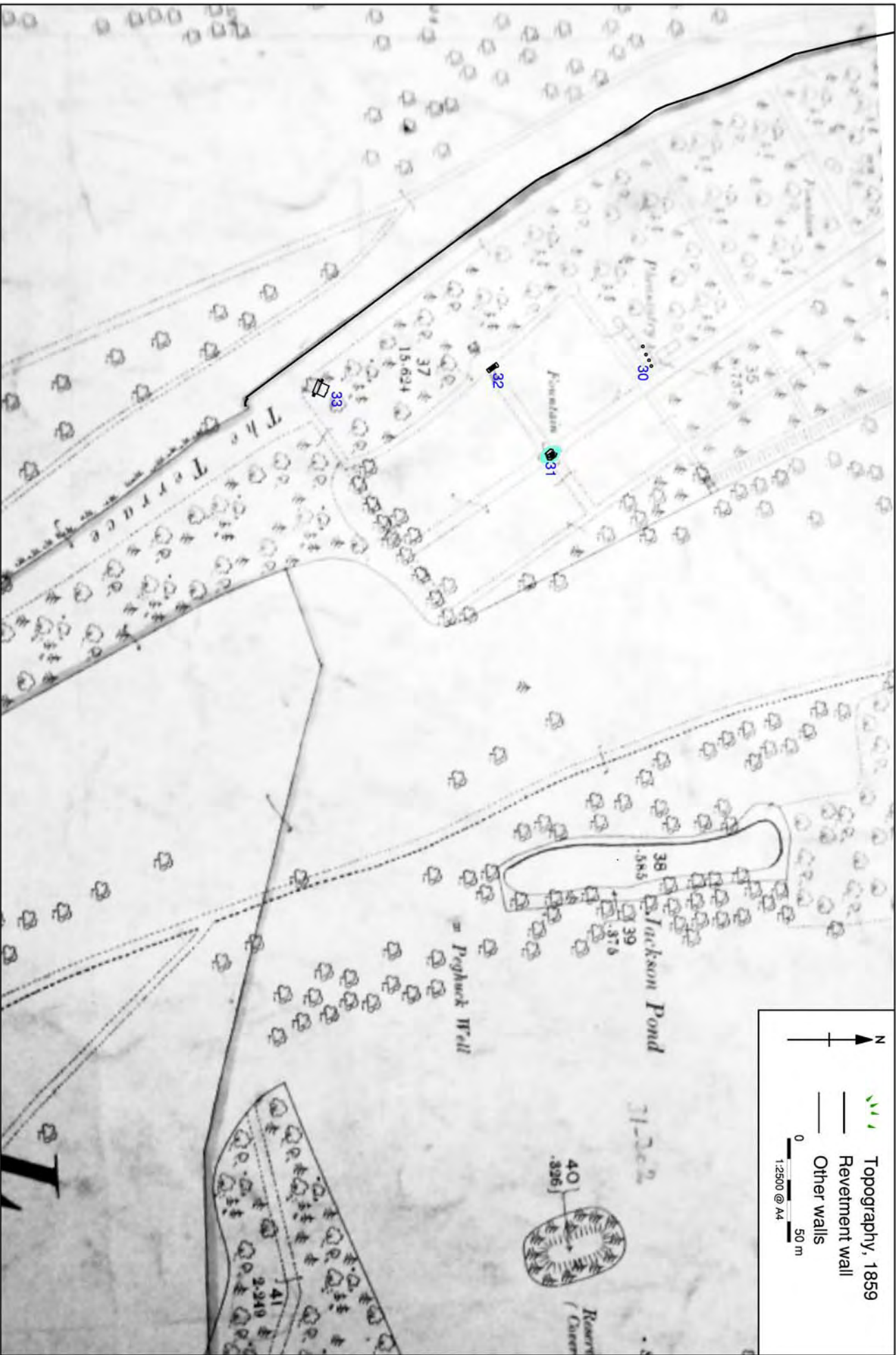


Figure 16b: Lowther Garden Survey - features from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, 1898

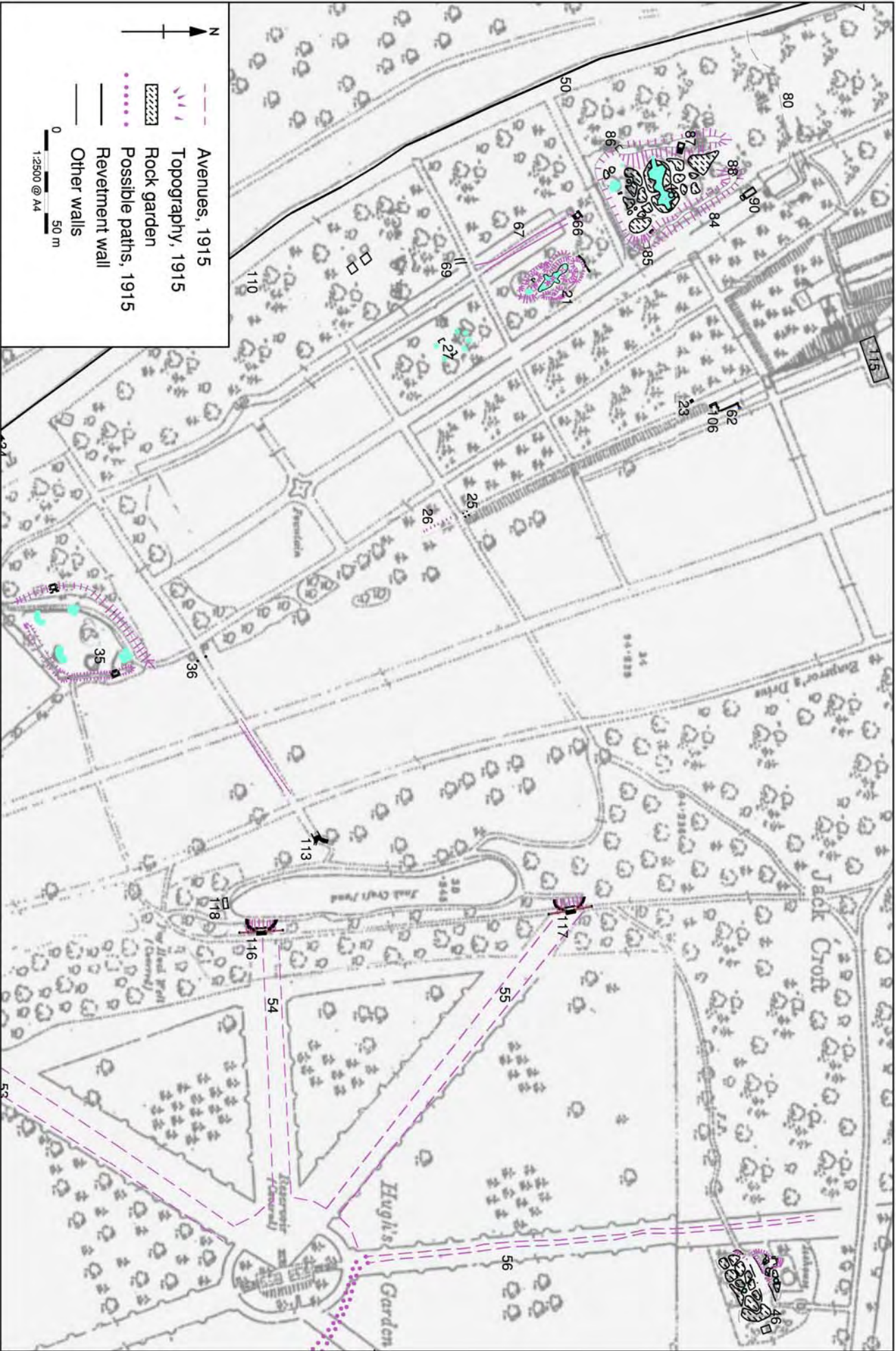
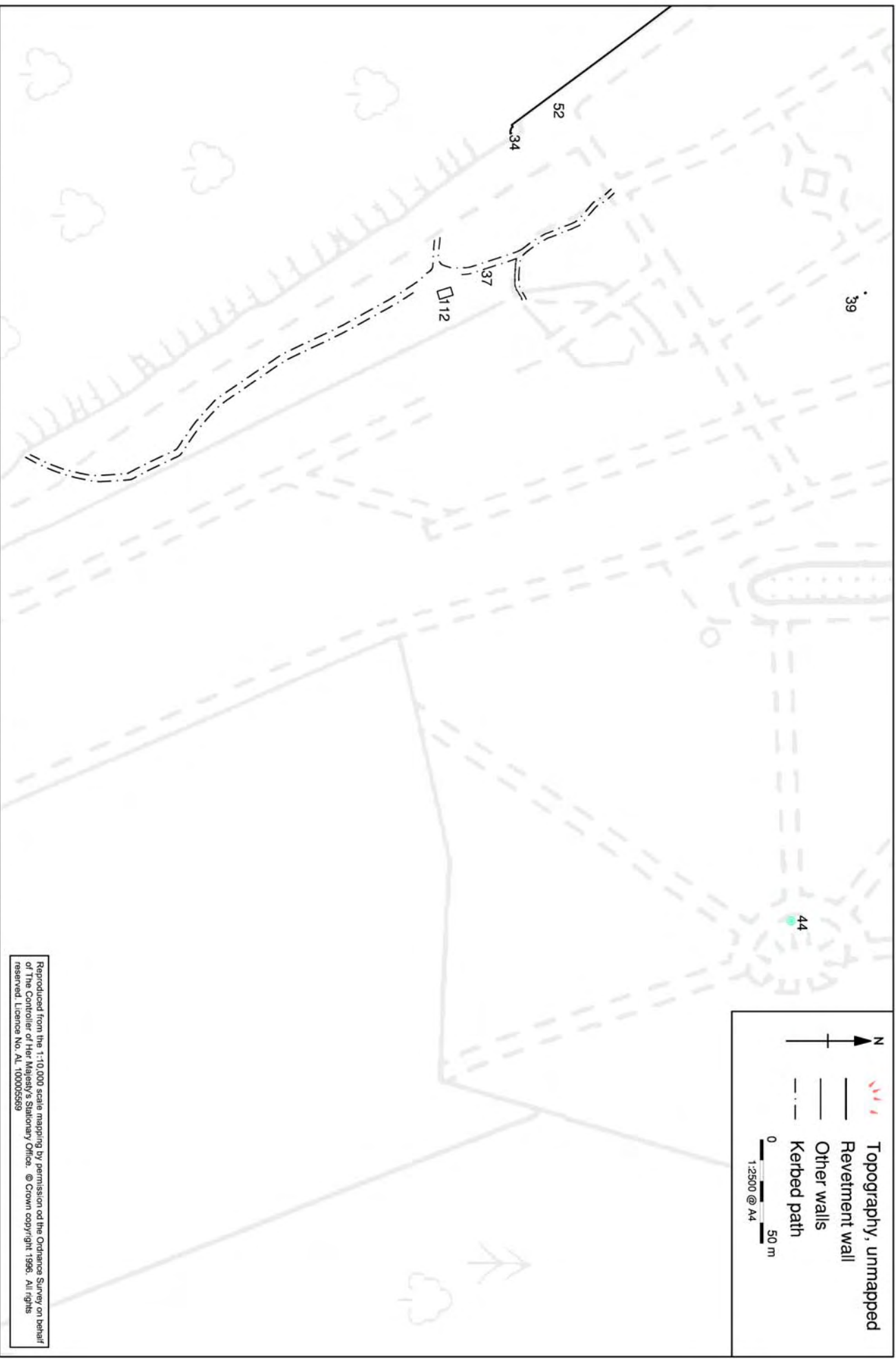


Figure 17: Lowther Garden Survey - features from 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1915



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Figure 18b: Lowther Garden Survey -features not depicted on any mapping (Shown over current OS base map)



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Plate 3: Site **14**, the raised platform in the Countess's Garden, believed to be a tennis court



Plate 4: Site **79**, the perimeter wall created to enhance the limestone outcrop 'Burtree Scar', looking south



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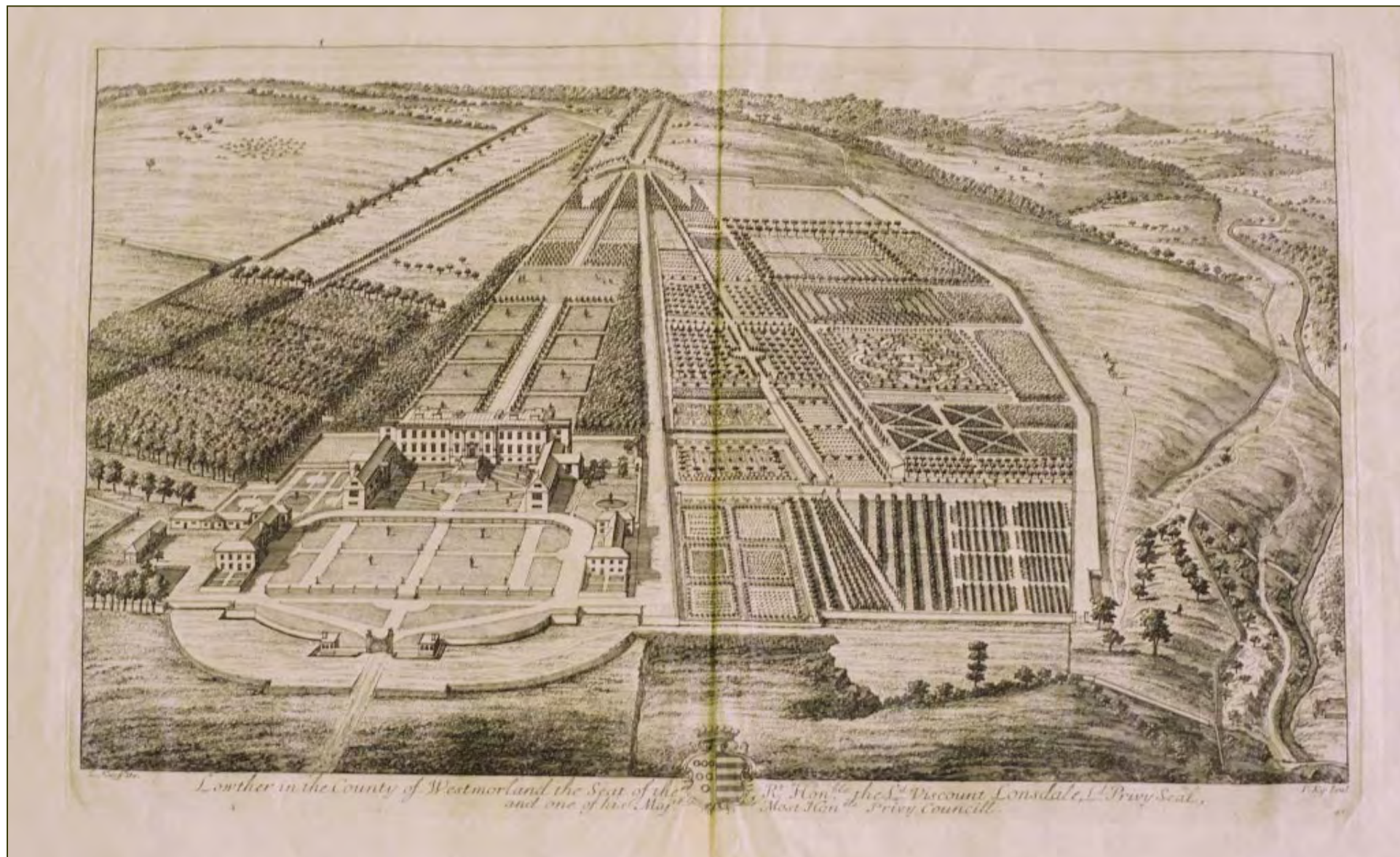


Plate23: Copper plate engraving of the gardens of Lowther Castle, by Johannes Kip after Leonard Knyff, published in *Britannica*, 1707.

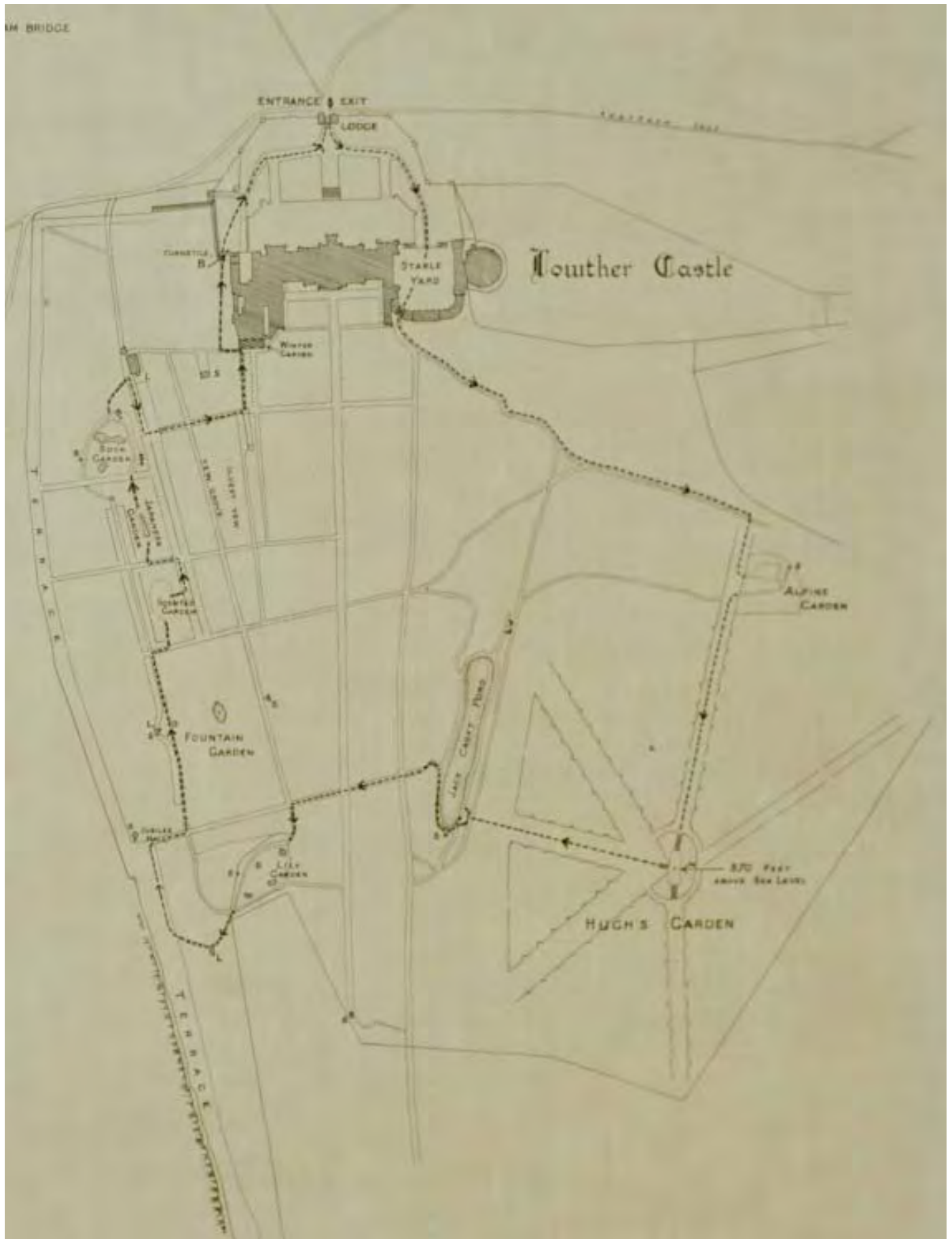


Plate 24: Extract from the tourist guide map of 1939, the names depicted on here have been used throughout the report for descriptions



Plate 25: 'Burtree Scar' looking south-east. The natural outcrop has been enhanced to form the perimeter wall of the gardens.