

October 1999

**RECTORY WOODS,
HEYSHAM
LANCASHIRE**

Garden Survey Report

Rectory Woods, Heysham
Lancashire

Archaeological Survey Report

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LUAU gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Robert Maxwell of the National Trust, who commissioned the project. The documentary research for the study was undertaken by Robert Maxwell and Hilary Broadley, a National Trust volunteer.

The survey was undertaken by Mark Tidmarsh, Chris Scurfield and Neil Wearing. The CAD draughting was undertaken by Mark Tidmarsh. The gazetteer was compiled and the report written by Jo Bell. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Rachel Newman. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

SUMMARY

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) was invited by The National Trust to conduct a survey of the Rectory Woods gardens, at Heysham (SD 4105 6152) in order to record their form and character. The programme was intended to inform the consolidation and restoration of the gardens.

The gardens are situated on Heysham Head, a promontory immediately adjacent to the important early medieval ecclesiastical complex of the chapel St Patrick and the church of St Peter.

A documentary survey was undertaken by the National Trust. This established that a rectory for St Peter's Church was in place by 1593, but this was not necessarily the rectory to which the gardens belonged. The first reference to a garden dates to 1753 (PR 2823/3) and seemingly refers to terraces which may correspond to those identified at the southern end of the garden. A terrier from 1778 (DRB 3/15) confirms that the walls of the garden were in place by that date. Tithe and Ordnance Survey cartographic sources show that the principal character of the garden was established by the time of the tithe map (1838) and that only minor changes were made subsequently.

A topographic survey was undertaken which recorded the detailed extant character of the gardens. The observed evidence suggests that many of the features, and the terraces in particular, were established in the course of a single episode of garden design. The subsequent alterations and maintenance was relatively minor, and did not significantly affect the overall character of the garden.

The designed landscape features are generally low-key, comprising mainly revetted paths and steps, but there has been a certain amount of landscaping intended to make the sandstone outcrops more imposing, principally by quarrying crag faces and building up the crags with retaining walls. The design of the garden was clearly intended to create a tamed wilderness.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) was asked by The National Trust to conduct a survey of the Rectory Woods gardens, at Heysham (SD 4105 6152) in order to record their form and character. The programme was intended to inform the consolidation and restoration of the gardens in conjunction with the management of the overall Heysham Head estate.
- 1.1.2 A project design was produced by LUAU in accordance with a verbal brief by Robert Maxwell of the National Trust. The programme involved the implementation of a topographic survey of the gardens and analysis in conjunction with a search of limited documentary information undertaken by The National Trust.

1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1 Rectory Woods gardens are located on the north-eastern side of Heysham Head, a promontory which extends into Morecambe Bay. The western side of the gardens occupies the top of the ridge and to the west of the gardens is an area of unimproved hummocky ground, which falls away towards a craggy coastline. The northern end of the gardens extends up towards St Patrick's chapel, which is a standing building, though ruinous, dating from the early medieval period. To the north-east of the gardens is the churchyard of St Peter's, which also contains early medieval architecture as well as elements of an early medieval cross and hogback stones (Taylor and Taylor 1965, 312). Together these form elements of an important early medieval ecclesiastical complex which has similarities to documented monastic establishments in the North-West such as Jarrow and Monkwearmouth, and has also been interpreted as such, despite the lack of confirmatory documentation (Newman 1996).
- 1.2.2 The eastern side of the gardens falls away towards the backs of plots that front onto the western side of the main street of Heysham Village and also the site of the former rectory, which was burned down in the latter part of this century.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 The survey was carried out in accordance with a project design (*Appendix 1*) prepared by LUAU, which responded to a verbal brief from Robert Maxwell (National Trust), and was submitted in March 1999. The programme consisted of a limited documentary study, undertaken by The National Trust, and a topographic survey to record the extant elements of the garden. The present analytical report was compiled on the basis of the survey results and the documentary material.

2.2 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

- 2.2.1 A desktop survey was undertaken by Robert Maxwell of The National Trust, and Hilary Broadley, a National Trust volunteer. The study consulted the Lancashire Record Office, Preston and obtained copies of documentary and map evidence including copies of Ordnance Survey and tithe maps and extracts from local histories. These documents were used by LUAU in tandem with the survey results to produce a chronology for the garden's development.

2.3 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

- 2.3.1 **Survey Control:** the control for the survey was established by closed traverse using a Zeiss ELTA3 total station, and was able to maintain an internal control accuracy of better than $\pm 0.05\text{m}$. The control was locally orientated and the final map was located onto the Ordnance Survey National Grid by the subsequent superimposition of the CAD map onto a digital Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 base map.
- 2.3.2 **Detailed survey:** the topographic survey was undertaken to LUAU's Level 3 (LUAU 1996), which is the most detailed level of purely interpretative survey undertaken by LUAU and is equivalent to the RCHM(E) Level 3 survey. It involves very detailed interpretative hachure draughting of surface features and is intended for output at scales of up to 1:100. Textually, the relationship between individual features is contextually assessed and provides for detailed, internal analysis of a complex site.
- 2.3.3 The archaeological detail and significant topographic detail was surveyed using the total station and data-logger. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system (AutoCAD14). The archaeological detail was drawn up in the field with respect to plots of the survey data and these edits were then transferred onto the raw survey data within the CAD system. The archaeological digital data was subsequently superimposed onto base topography which was digitised from an Ordnance Survey 1:500 Superplan, supplied under licence by The National Trust.
- 2.3.4 **Photographic Recording:** a photographic survey was carried out in tandem to record general and detailed views of the garden and its features. This was undertaken principally using a 35mm camera in black and white, colour slide, but some photography was also undertaken using a digital camera.
- 2.3.5 **Gazetteer:** a gazetteer of individual mapped features was compiled, with reference to the completed LUAU survey drawings, and this gazetteer is incorporated as

Appendix 2. It should be noted that overgrowth was very dense at the time of the field visit and obscured, or rendered inaccessible, some details important for phasing, such as the junctions between walls. The gazetteer numbers individual components of the garden and clarifies the relationships between them.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full archive of the desktop survey and the field inspection has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991). The archive will be deposited with The National Trust and a copy will be submitted to the Lancashire Record Office (Preston). A copy of the report will be given to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record.

3. SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1.1 The results of the topographic survey are best expressed in the plan of the gardens (Fig 2) and in the gazetteer (*Appendix 2*). A brief description of the terrain and landscape design is presented here to help with the interpretation of the principal sources.
- 3.1.2 The survey shows the garden as two enclosures, a smaller one (hereafter Enclosure 1) to the west and a larger one (Enclosure 2) to its east and north. Both are contained by large boundary walls (01A, 03, 03A, 04, 08 and 10) which are typically of rough dry-stone construction to a maximum height of 4m in places (01A) and has rounded capstones.
- 3.1.3 **Enclosure 1:** the ground in enclosure 1 is generally level, and, by comparison with the adjacent Enclosure 2, has a fairly featureless interior, apart from two relict boundaries (55 and 56). The observed physical evidence coupled with the cartographic evidence (*Section 3.2.11*) indicates that the enclosure was a product of more than one phase of construction. The earliest wall was wall 03A, at the southern end of the enclosure, which was butted onto by both walls 04 and 03, and was part of an earlier allotment to the south of Enclosure 1. The enclosure is crossed by a pair of banks (55 and 56), which are perpendicular to the principal enclosure boundaries (03, 03A and 04) and were clearly relict field boundaries. They reflect the progressive expansion of the plot southwards; boundary 56 was clearly abandoned, and wall 03 was extended southwards up to wall 03A, so that wall 03A became the southern boundary of the enclosure. In the north-western corner of the enclosure is a small decayed structure (01), formerly accessed at first-storey level by stone steps. It is inserted into the enclosure wall to the north, and clearly post-dates the wall. Wall 04 butts this structure and by implication also post-dates wall 03.
- 3.1.4 **Enclosure 2:** this comprises the main area of the pleasure ground and is situated on the steep craggy slopes on the east side of the promontory. The landscaping is designed around the natural topography, and the crags / outcrops in particular. Enclosure 2 is defined is edged by walls 03A, 08 and 10 to the south, modern fencing to the east and a high crenellated wall (01A) to the north, and Enclosure 1 to the west. Wall 08 butts wall 03A and a partly dressed outcrop (09) which divides walls 08 and 10. Wall 05, which is an earth retaining wall edging a path, is partly overlain by wall 04 of Enclosure 1 and was possibly the fore-runner of wall 04.
- 3.1.5 There are two key areas: one of relatively unlandscaped 'wilderness' area over the northern and western part of the enclosure, and at the south-eastern corner of the garden are a series of linear terraces (20-29) set into the slope, and defined by retaining walls. These were constructed in an area of steep slope between the walled base of the garden and the line of a prominent crag. This division is reflected in the tithe map (DRB 1838) and the OS first edition map (*Section 3.2.10*) which shows that the terraces were within a series of burgage plots extending out from the houses on the High Street, which were edged to the west by the crags. The area between these plots and Enclosure 1 was rough, partly wooded ground and even now this area clearly contrasts with the well constructed formalised design of the terraces.

- 3.1.6 *Paths*: the paths some with kerbs or retaining walls (06, 35, 36, 38, 39, 43, 44, 49) or incorporating steps (02, 07, 32, 33, 37, 40, 45, 47, 50) were principally designed to run along the line of slope and lead out from the site of the former rectory. Surviving paths, not including path 67 and aperture 31 which were thought to be modern insertions, form part of a network giving access to interesting or picturesque features such as a pair of rock cut features (41 and 42), in the northern part of Enclosure 2, which were possibly created to emulate the graves of St Patrick's Chapel (*Section 3.1.11*). Also they appear to have linked the predominantly natural 'amphitheatre' area (57), in the centre of Enclosure 2 with the terraces in the south (*Section 3.2.4*). The present paths are simple earthen tracks, with no surfacing or clearly-defined edges, and it is thought that no such surfacing or edging was ever used.
- 3.1.7 The route of the original paths through the garden has been deduced from the locations of steps, banks and retaining walls which formerly connected or supported them. Two roughly parallel tracks lay on a main north/south axis. The first, and higher path (63) ran north from steps 19, via steps 45, which took it below the imposing crags (46) and past the pseudo graves 41 and 42 (*Section 3.1.11*), to converge with a second path near rock seat 34. The second, parallel path (62) ran on a lower level near the foot of the steeply sloping hillside. Its route led north from the terrace above wall 24, past steps 48 giving access to lower terraces and steps 40 giving access to the Rectory, before meeting the higher path near seat 34. From this point the single path ran for a short distance to the north-west, into the north corner of Enclosure 2, where it meets stepway 02. Both of these parallel routes are still in use as unsurfaced tracks, with narrow paths occasionally joining into them. Stepway 2 is judged to be a later addition, as its unusual form and its terminus at an inserted gateway suggest a late date. However, it may have had a predecessor on roughly the same alignment connecting the northern part of the enclosure with a third north/south path (64), and indirectly with Enclosure 1. Path 64 follows the line of wall 04 which divides Enclosures 1 and 2, running along its east side. It is edged by retaining wall 05, which is overlain by wall 04 and was clearly an early feature. The construction of path 64 has also involved the truncation of an area of outcrop (58) in order to provide a level surface for the path. Facing out from this path (64) and inserted into wall 04 are a pair of alcoves (53 and 54) which were probably intended to accommodate seats.
- 3.1.8 A further system of three paths runs on an east/west axis. These include the path (68) whose route is clearly shown by the positioning of stairs such as 15 and 13, and which connects the terraces and their associated stairways to the north/south paths. It terminates in the west near a gateway through wall 04, which divides Enclosures 1 and 2. A similar arrangement is shown in path 65 which likewise connects north/south paths to a gateway in wall 04 but also draws the visitor past the semi-natural 'amphitheatre' or focal point (57). A narrow third path (66) is also thought to be original to the landscaping programme, connecting higher and lower areas via steps (37) and allowing access to craggy outcrops from main path 63. Paths 60 and 61 take diverging routes through the southern part of Enclosure 1, giving access to the main network of paths in the larger enclosure and meeting at a gateway through outer wall 03.
- 3.1.9 The path network, therefore, is arranged around a framework of three north/south paths exploiting different levels of the hillside, connected by three main east/west paths at roughly equal intervals. The visitor is thus able to combine the low-level

and formerly domesticated, horticultural terrace area in the south-west of the garden with the central, wooded and craggy 'wilderness' zone, and the westernmost pleasure-garden or sea-view enclosure.

- 3.1.10 In very localised areas crags (17, 57 and 58) have been modified; crag 58 has been reduced to provide access for path 64, there is evidence of the carving of a bench (16) from crag 17. Similarly, there has been a bench carved from a boulder at site 34, and finally there has been limited working of the rock around the southern side of the predominantly natural bowl (57). Walls 46 have been constructed on top of the line of the crags, in order to raise their apparent height, to make a level viewing platform at the top.
- 3.1.11 It is evident that a principal element of the basic design was the creation of a 'tamed wilderness' effect. Landscape features were deliberately of a subdued and non-intrusive nature, so as not to detract from the wild character. There is a convergence of paths to the immediate north of the main crag, where there is a natural bowl (57) formed by the rising ground to the west, the outcrop to the south, and large detached boulders to the east. This creates an effect of a natural auditorium, and there is the possibility that surreptitious landscaping to the northern slope has been undertaken in order to enhance the dramatic impact of the topography. Additional features of interest included two carved stones (41 and 42), and these have similarities with the early medieval graves and sockets for grave markers at St Patrick's Chapel. A number of anomalous stone features (09, 30, 51 and 52) can be explained either as isolated chunks of bedrock or as architectural features.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY SURVEY

- 3.2.1 Documentary evidence was collected by The National Trust and supplied as transcripts and notes to LUAU, who conducted a brief analysis in conjunction with the survey. LUAU did not access the original documents.
- 3.2.2 **The Rectory:** Selections from the Clifton papers (DDCL) show that a 'parsonage' existed at Heysham by 1569 (DDCL/166).
- 3.2.3 The *Victoria County History* (Farrer and Brownbill 1911) and a *Guide to Heysham* (Tomlinson 1923) suggest that a rectory for St Peter's church was in existence by 1593, and this may have been the Greese House which was recorded as having been used by the rectors (*ibid*). The first purpose-built rectory, however, was constructed between 1698 and 1735, when William Bushell was rector (Tomlinson 1923, 9). Before that date no mention is made of a garden associated with either building.
- 3.2.4 **The Garden:** a document (PR 2823/3), dated 1 November 1753, lists fruit trees planted by the then rector, James Fenton. It refers to four rows of fruit trees, apparently in terraces since they are described as the '*Lowermost Row Pears*', '*Next row above*', '*Highest row but one*' and '*The uppermost row*'. The lowest row carried five pear trees: a Citer de Carmas, a Jargonel, an autumn Borgomot [sic], a Gross Russolet and a Cusa Madame. The next row up included two apples (a Golden Pippin and Wheelers Russet), a Green Gage Plum and an Orleans Plum, and a May Dukes Cherry. The next row had five apple: a Jennetting Apple, a Summer Pearmain, two Non-Parrels and a Golden Pippin. The last and uppermost row had five more apples: a French Rennet, a Kentish Codling, a Green Soldier, a Kentish

Pippin and a Margaret Apple, with an additional cherry tree '*at the entrance of ye Garden*'.

- 3.2.5 These terraces are thought to correspond to those seen in the south-eastern corner of Enclosure 2 (19-29), as they are the only such terraces located by the survey. The difficult, craggy topography does not favour other sites in the garden for the construction of terraces, and there is no reason to doubt that the surviving terraces represent the site of Reverend Fenton's planting. It is not known whether the terraces were new in 1753 or whether Fenton was planting on well-established terraces, but the construction of terraces for fruit cultivation was a tried and tested horticultural practice in the eighteenth century (R Newman pers comm).
- 3.2.6 Notes taken from a terrier of 30th June, 1778 (DRB 3/15) refer to '*the Barrows Garden Orchard and Outlets fenced with stone walls abutting in ye N and W to the sea...and on E to several gardens all enclosed*'. The name 'Barrows' relates to a series of natural mounds on the coastal fields to the north-west of the garden; the name now refers to the general locale which includes the area of the gardens. This brief description of the garden confirms that it was already bounded by stone walls in 1778. The reference to an orchard suggests that Mr Fenton's plantings were thriving in 1778, only 25 years after they were planted.
- 3.2.7 Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire* suggests that the terraced orchard was still in use at the time of its publication in c 1820, mentioning that at Heysham rectory '*fruit trees and garden vegetables are seen to thrive on platforms won out of the rock*' (Whitaker 1820, 2, 323).
- 3.2.8 The tithe map (DRB) of 1838 was seen as a photocopied tracing, with some additional information supplied from the tithe apportionment. It shows that the present garden was then divided between several enclosures or lots, whose boundaries can still be traced in Enclosures 1 and 2. Enclosure 1, shown as lot 383, did not extend quite so far to the south as at present. It was then called 'Pye Crag Field', and was used as meadow land. The wall which then defined its southern extent survives as a low earthwork and retaining wall (56). A small structure shown in its north-western corner was probably the same building that stands there now (01). A small semi-circular structure shown to its north does not survive and its function is not known.
- 3.2.9 A larger lot, 389, corresponding to the northern part of Enclosure 2, was described in the apportionment as 'Rectory House and Garden - Meadow'. A wall in the centre partially separated it from lot 382 to the south, now the south-western part of Enclosure 2. The northern part, 389, was shown to include trees, whilst lot 382 was not shown to contain trees or any structures.
- 3.2.10 Parts of lots numbered 390, 391 and 394 on the tithe map were also included in the present Enclosure 2. Their western boundaries were largely determined by the shape of rock outcrops, particularly the curving edge of lot 394, which is visible on the LUAU survey and is partly preserved by a wall (14). The terraces recorded by the present survey seem to have fallen within these lots, but are not recorded on the tithe map. Transcribed notes from the tithe apportionment do not give details of lot 390, but show 391 as 'Garden (to house and barn)' and 394, in which most terraces would lie, as 'House, barn and garden'. Neither was apparently associated with the Rectory, at this time occupied by the Reverend Thomas Yates Ridley. However, no trees are shown on the map in this area either.

- 3.2.11 The First Edition (1891) Ordnance Survey 25" map is the next available historic map. By this date Enclosure 1 had been extended to the south, with the removal of a wall (56) and the adoption of the earlier wall 03A, as the southern boundary of the enclosure. This was probably the second extension to the enclosure, as the map shows a line corresponding to the position of earthwork 55, which is suggestive of a still earlier wall. A series of similar lines is shown on the same alignment as earthwork 55, extending into Enclosure 2; however, these were within an area of dense vegetation and no surface features were identified. The cartographic evidence would suggest that a remnant of wall 55, shown on the 1838 map, survived in 1891. The small structure (01) in the north-west corner of Enclosure 1, seen on the tithe map, remained in place. The junction of walls to its west was clearly shown as it survives at present, the straight west wall of Enclosure 1 seemingly abutting a pre-existing corner of Enclosure 2.
- 3.2.12 Enclosure 2 was dominated by deciduous trees and undergrowth in the northern and central parts, with some conifers also in a fenced area to the south-west. In the south-eastern part (corresponding to enclosures 394 and 391 on the tithe map) a series of small enclosures and a row of steps were shown. A comparison with the present survey shows that these steps survive in places (13, 18, 25 and 29), and establishes that the enclosures largely coincide with surviving walled terraces.
- 3.2.13 There were three sets of terraces shown, of which the central and southern sets largely survive. The northernmost, upon which trees were shown, has left little trace, surviving only as fragmentary walls to the north of stairs 48. Wall 12, south-west of the terraces, was not in place at this date.
- 3.2.14 The north-west part of the gardens, immediately west of the Rectory itself, was shown as an apparently unoccupied space. The boundary walls all around the Rectory Wood gardens were as at present, with the exception of a wall which no longer survives, formerly running east/west at the northern extremity of the terrace system, and a further wall running north-west to south-east, south of the Rectory.
- 3.2.15 The Second Edition (1913) Ordnance Survey 25" map shows a slightly simplified plan of the gardens. This may be in part a result of simplified map conventions (paths, for instance, were no longer shown). The outer boundaries of the garden remained as they were in 1891. Deciduous trees remained in evidence in the north of Enclosure 2, but the mixed trees to the south of the fence (now extended) had been removed. The central and northern terraces had been amalgamated to form a single long terrace system north of stairs 13, and trees had apparently been removed from the terraces. A further small rectangular enclosure had been built at the south-eastern corner of Enclosure 2.
- 3.2.16 The 1913 map also shows that a single semi-circular protrusion (54) had been built into the western boundary wall (4) of Enclosure 2. This was the northern of the two such features (Fig 3) the southern (53) is apparently a later addition. The east/west wall at the northern edge of terraces, and the north-west to south-east wall south of the Rectory, remained in place. Wall 12 was shown for the first time on this map.
- 3.2.17 The Third Edition (1939) Ordnance Survey 25" map shows a garden little altered from that of 1913. However, trees had reappeared in the southern part of Enclosure 2. An appraisal of the trees currently growing here would suggest that they may indeed have been planted at this time, or that inter-war neglect of the garden might have allowed them to grow. No further alterations to the garden were noticeable.

- 3.2.18 References from a 1934 *History of Heysham* (Whelwell Hogarth 1934) mention Roman querns and a 'Druidical Altar' seen in the garden. The 'querns' are thought to have been used as plant-pots in the small garden attached to the Rectory building, or in that of the Greese House nearby. A photograph of the putative 'Druidical Altar' was illustrated in the book, and would appear to correspond to the stone carved 'grave' (41) (Maxwell pers comm).
- 3.2.19 A report of a site inspection made on 28 July 1997 discusses the possibility that the terraces in the south-eastern corner of the study area were remnants of the eighteenth century landscaping programme. Reference is also made to three *prunus* trees seen in the garden with a suggestion that these might be descendants of the plums planted in 1753.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 HISTORY OF THE GARDEN

- 4.1.1 The history of the garden has been divided into periods which reflect the dates of major sources, such as documentary references and maps.
- 4.1.2 **1735 – 1838:** a rectory building existed by 1735. It is likely that land to its south and west was attached to it from that date, but nothing is known about the form or character of the garden until 1753. At that date the rector, James Fenton, planted fruit trees on terraces at four levels. It is not known whether the terraces, with their associated retaining walls and steps (18, 25, 29, 48), were purpose-built by Fenton or whether they existed already. Boundary walls 03, 08 and 10 were probably in existence by 1753, and were certainly in place before 1778. The extent of the present garden was divided into three areas, by the time of the 1838 tithe map (LRO/DRB), comprising the area of terraces within burgage plots, an area of rough, wooded ground (Plot 382) and Enclosure 1 (Plot 383), albeit of reduced extent. It is probable that this general arrangement extends back to a considerably earlier period, and perhaps even as early as 1753.
- 4.1.3 The relationship between the enclosures is unclear; wall 04 butts onto structure 01, which itself butts onto wall 03 and therefore is by implication a later wall; however, wall 04 also overlies an earth retaining wall (05) which extends for most of the length of the eastern side of Enclosure 1 and may have been an earlier boundary of Enclosure 1. There is no extant relationship between wall 05 and walls 03 or 03A, hence a degree of uncertainty. The southern boundary of Enclosure 1 has progressively extended south. Before 1838 the southern wall of Enclosure 1 (55) was removed and a new boundary wall (56) was built, extending the enclosure to the south.
- 4.1.4 **1838-1891:** Enclosure 1 was again extended to the south by the removal of wall 56 and the construction of wall 03A, bringing its southernmost wall into alignment with that of Enclosure 2. Wall 05 had decayed considerably since its construction in the mid-eighteenth century or earlier. It was now reinforced by the erection of wall 04 on top of it, incorporating a semi-circular protrusion in its northern section (*Section 3.2.16*). Wall 12 was also built, presumably to reinforce the boundary between the terraces and other areas of the garden to their west.
- 4.1.5 The absence on maps of any tree symbols or other indications of use for Enclosure 1, in this period and all others, may suggest that this was the area used at the 1838 tithe collection and after as 'pasture' and that the small structure at its north-west corner was built for storage or harvest.
- 4.1.6 **1891-1939:** the terraces were reorganised, with the northern terraces falling out of use by the time of the First Edition OS 25" map. The terraces were apparently stripped of their remaining trees, as was a neighbouring area above crags to the west. Beyond this, few changes were made to the garden itself. Anecdotal evidence suggests that a house or building stood atop the platform defined by retaining wall 20 in the later nineteenth century. By 1939 trees had again encroached on the area west of the terraces. In the early years of the century a tennis court was laid out in Enclosure 1 (J Clark, pers comm) but no trace of this remains.

4.1.7 1939-Present: throughout the remainder of the twentieth century the history of the garden has apparently been characterised by slow structural decay, and by an absence of horticultural management or a deliberate strategy of allowing woodland and wild growth to take over. The exception to this was a programme of clearance in the 1970s and 1980s, after public access was allowed (J Clark, pers comm). Undergrowth currently obscures much of the structural detail which would add to an understanding of the garden's development. However, it is possible to say that no major alterations have been made to the boundary walls, internal walls, terraces or stairs. The southern of the two semi-circular projections (53) in wall 4 was probably added during this period.

4.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 4.2.1 The archaeological evidence in the garden generally serves to establish or confirm the relationship between components, such as walls and steps, and thereby to establish the sequence in which they were built. For example, the low earthwork (56) represents a defunct boundary wall, shown on the tithe map of 1838 but absent by the time of the 1891 OS map. The similar earthwork (55) represents an earlier wall still, which was defunct even by the time of the tithe map and is shown on the 1891 map as a mark or earthwork.
- 4.2.2 The structural relationships of surviving terraces with their retaining walls and neighbouring steps demonstrate that the terraces were built in a single episode. Surviving terraces have been little disturbed since, but a northern suite of terraces has been largely removed. A single (now interrupted) set of steps (13/25) divided the southern and central banks of terraces: another staircase, of which (48) is thought to be a remnant, may have divided the central and northern banks of terraces. Further steps (11 and 15) connect the terraces to the path network above.
- 4.2.3 No fruit trees were seen. The vegetation is now dominated by sycamores in various stages of maturity, and by undergrowth including brambles and perennial weeds. Although there has been a suggestion that *prunus* trees in the garden may be descended from Fenton's 1753 planting, there is no clear evidence of this. It is believed that none of the original trees or their descendants survive in the garden.

4.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE

- 4.3.1 The site is significant in North Lancashire as a fine abandoned example of a landscaped private garden of the eighteenth century. It is extremely unusual in that at least one early planting, that of James Fenton, was recorded along with the names of fruit varieties planted at the time. Enough survives to allow the establishment of a basic chronology for the garden's construction, although, the fabric of the garden is in a state of some decay, and the original planting does not survive either as original trees or their scions.
- 4.3.2 The Rectory Wood gardens represent a period in the mid eighteenth century when it was fashionable to design private gardens so that regulated planting in the orchard or kitchen garden was presented alongside rough or 'romantic' landscape. The tamed and fruitful garden thus contrasted with a semi-structured wilderness. Paths, borders and stairs directed the visitor towards picturesque features, or to

viewpoints from which nearby natural landscapes could be seen to advantage, effectively making them an extension to the garden.

- 4.3.3 Rectorry Wood draws on this tradition. The former orchard, probably laid out and planted in 1753 by Reverend Fenton, lies below an area of less structured growth enclosed by high walls, which border on the coast and on the picturesque ruin of St Patrick's chapel. The low-key, rustic paths and steps (eg 15, 13 and 19) connecting the different areas of the garden pass by features such as the rock-cut 'graves' (41 and 42) and artificially-enhanced craggy outcrops. Retaining walls (46) atop the crags may be interpreted as providing a semi-natural viewing platform which overlooked Heysham Village.
- 4.3.4 However, by comparison with other gardens of similar type, Rectorry Wood is relatively small and its distinctive features are relatively few. Most of the gardens included by English Heritage in the *Registers of Parks and Gardens* (RPG) for Cumbria and Lancashire are designed on the same principles, but are either built on a grander scale, with features such as statuary and ice houses varying the interest of the garden, or are of a much earlier date, usually with medieval antecedents. Several were developed in the grounds of former medieval halls or religious houses, and are considered more significant by association with such a site. The RPG also includes the larger public parks which characterised civic or philanthropic amenity programmes of the later nineteenth century.
- 4.3.5 By comparison with the gardens considered fit for inclusion in the RPG, therefore, the Rectorry Wood site is relatively unimportant in archaeological terms. Its primary value is as an illustration of contemporary garden design, as applied in a private garden of modest size and in a part of the country where formally designed gardens were not commonplace.

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APPENDIX 1 PROJECT DESIGN

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

March 1999

RECTORY WOOD, HEYSHAM LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request by Robert Maxwell of the National Trust, for an archaeological survey of the Rectory Wood, Heysham, Lancashire.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Robert Maxwell of The National Trust, has requested an archaeological survey of the Rectory Wood, Heysham, which is intended inform a programme of consolidation and restoration. The survey will follow on from a documentary study being undertaken by the National Trust, and provide a record of the gardens prior to any consolidation. It will also seek to provide an interpretation of the original form of the gardens, and its subsequent development.
- 1.2 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) 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 18 years. LUAU has particular experience in the recording and analysis of park landscapes and formal gardens. Of most relevance, in 1996, an extensive archaeological study was undertaken of the formal and nursery gardens of Lyme Park, Cheshire for the National Trust. In 1995 a survey and evaluation was undertaken of the walled garden at Bostock Hall, in Cheshire. Archaeological surveys and evaluations of parks include those at Lyme Park, Cheshire, Lowther Park, Cumbria and Lathom Hall, Lancashire. LUAU is presently undertaking a survey of Eller How gardens in Ambleside, for Channel 4 television.
- 1.3 Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives are to identify the form and character of the gardens and their development; the survey programme is intended to inform the design of the restoration programme. The first element of the programme will be a desk-top study which will be undertaken in house by The National Trust, and would seek to identify cartographic and pictorial evidence for the gardens. The second element would be by LUAU and will involve the implementation of a topographic survey of the extent of the gardens, which will examine the survival of extant surface features.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 DOCUMENTARY STUDY (TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE NATIONAL TRUST)

- 3.1.1 The documentary research will involve examination of written, cartographic and pictorial sources. The most useful source information would be cartographic as this will have the potential to inform the development of the garden. At the worst there will be only OS 1st and 2nd edition maps, at best there may be extant landscape or garden mapping from the nineteenth century. The study will examine a range of possible sources, that would include the Lancashire Record Office, Lancaster City Museum, Heysham Historical Society, Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, Lancaster City Library.
- 3.1.2 The documentary study is intended to inform the survey programme and also the proposed programme of restoration of the Rectory Wood gardens. The scope of the study will be restricted to specific research questions of relevance to the project, which will be as follows:
 - i) The form and character of the original gardens.
 - ii) The development date of renovation and the changes which have occurred over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

3.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

- 3.2.1 It is proposed to undertake a level three survey (see LUAU survey levels, Appendix 1) of the study area. The survey will involve the detailed mapping of all surface features within the survey area, and will include all pertinent topographic detail. Although the survey data will include altitude information this will not be used for the production of the level two survey. The survey will investigate all extant surface features, including large or distinct trees. This will attempt to reconstruct as much as is possible of the original layout of the garden and will enable the correlation between the physical evidence and any early mapping.

- 3.2.2 Survey control will be established over the site by closed traverse and internally will be accurate to $\pm 15\text{mm}$; the control network will be located with respect to field boundaries. The surface features will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a data logger; the accuracy of detail generation will be appropriate for a 1:250 output. The digital data is transferred onto a portable computer for manipulation and transfer to other digital or hard mediums. The archaeological detail is drawn up in the field as a dimensioned drawing on film plots with respect to survey markers. The survey drawings will be generated within a CAD system and can be output at any appropriate scale. The survey would be generated using RCHM(E) draughting conventions.
- 3.2.3 The survey CAD drawing will be superimposed onto topographic detail digitised (under license) from OS mapping to provide the context of the garden within the park and local topography. It will also be superimposed, as a selectable layer, with historic cartographic representations of the garden, which will be corrected to eliminate historic survey inaccuracies and paper distortion and thereby provide a best fit with the survey results.
- 3.2.4 **Photographic Survey:** a photographic archive will be generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs will be taken of the principle features using a scale bar. All photography will be recorded on photographic *pro-forma* sheets which will show the subject, orientation and date. The photography will be primarily undertaken with black and white 35mm format for archival purposes and will be maintained to archival standards. Photography will also be undertaken with digital and transparency formats for presentation purposes.
- 3.2.5 **Recording:** the principle features will be described and recorded on landscape survey *pro forma* sheets, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.

3.3 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

- 3.3.1 **Archive:** The results of the survey and research will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*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. The deposition of a properly quantified, ordered, and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in that organisation's Code of Conduct. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project's cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total. The archive will be lodged with the National Trust.
- 3.3.2 All drawings will be produced on dimensionally stable drafting film on standard 'A' size sheets and in metric format. Each sheet will be fully titled. Line thicknesses will be chosen to allow for ease of duplication and/or reduction. Particular attention will be paid to achieving drawings of the highest quality and accuracy.
- 3.3.3 The textual archive will be provided both as a printed document and on computer disks as required. The data will be transferred in a compatible format for import into the overall survey report. As well as hard copy drawings, the graphical data can also be supplied in digital form, formatted and layered for use in an industry standard CAD format to be agreed.
- 3.3.4 **Report:** four copies of the report and a set of survey drawings will be provided to the client within six weeks of the completion of the site survey. The report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above, and will include an index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations. The report will summarise the history of the gardens, and will record the significance of the archaeological evidence. It will also make an assessment and statement of the significance of the site. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design. Copies of the brief, project design, project management records will be included. Copies of the drawings, together with a catalogue of photographs and a set of negatives will be included. A copy of the report will be provided on 3.5" IBM compatible disk in either ASCII or Word for Windows format.

3.4 PROJECT MONITORING

- 3.4.1 Any proposed changes to this project design will be agreed with Robert Maxwell, of The National Trust. A preliminary meeting will be established with Robert Maxwell and at the outset of the project to discuss the results of the documentary study and the programme of survey work.

4. **WORK TIMETABLE**

- 4.1 The area presently has considerable vegetation growth, which will impede the progress of the survey and this will deteriorate if the project is delayed into summer. It is therefore recommended that the survey be undertaken at the earliest opportunity during the spring months. The client will be warned of the impending start at least one week prior to the start.

- 4.2 It is envisaged that the various stages of the project outlined above will fall into three distinct phases, which would comprise:

i **Documentary Study**

10 days (desk-based; to be undertaken by The National Trust)

ii **Topographic Survey**

10 days

iii **Archive, Report and Draughting**

3 weeks (desk-based).

5. **OUTLINE RESOURCES**

- 5.1 The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above and comprises only those elements being undertaken by LUAU.

5.2 **Topographic Survey**

10 days Project Supervisor

10 days Project Assistant

5.3 **Archive, report and draughting**

6 days Project Supervisor

9 days Draughtsman

6 days Project Assistant

- 5.4 The project will be under the management of **Jamie Quartermaine BA Surv Dip MIFA** (LUAU Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, each with several years appropriate professional expertise.

APPENDIX 2 SITE GAZETTEER

The assumed date of all features is post-medieval unless given otherwise. See gazetteer map, Figs 3-5 for locations of the features.

Site number 01
Site type Building
NGR SD 40982 61547
Location Enclosure 1

A single-chambered stone structure, standing up to 2m in height, comprises rough-coursed sandstone and sandstone with concrete mortaring. There is some collapse within it. There were steps at the south corner leading to a doorway at first floor level. There was no evidence of openings at ground-floor level, but there were extant remnants of a window in the centre of the west wall, although there was no evidence of glazing. The north wall of the structure, and a short stretch of wall to the west of the staircase, were apparently insertions into earlier boundary walls, suggesting that the structure was a later addition. A structure is shown at this location on the tithe map of 1838.

Site number 01A
Site type Wall
NGR SD 40981 61560
Location Enclosure 2

The north-western wall of Enclosure 2 is a rough-coursed sandstone construction to a maximum height of 4m, with rounded capstones. In places it is heavily consolidated or rebuilt with modern mortar. It includes (at the extreme north-western corner of Enclosure 2) a blocked gateway, itself including a later blocked window, associated with an external stone structure.

Site number 02
Site type Steps
NGR SD 40986 61585
Location Enclosure 2

A set of stone steps leads roughly north/south, down to the north. The northernmost form of the steps is a depression cut into a piece of bedrock, but the remainder are individual setts or blocks standing proud of the dirt track, like a series of stepping stones rather than a staircase. This staircase has been substantially renovated or replaced within recent years, and in its present form is not thought to be a component of the eighteenth-century garden designed by James Fenton. However, its function as a connecting route between tracks 62, 63 and 64 is an important one and an earlier track probably lay on a similar alignment.

Site number 03
Site type Wall
NGR SD 40996 61466 to 41026 61609
Location Enclosure 1

The outer boundary wall of Enclosure 1 is mortared and built of rough-coursed sandstone and sandstone blocks c0.3 x 0.25m, standing to a maximum height of approximately 2.5m. It has been well maintained, and includes at least three phases of construction. The central section of the wall is deeply crenellated, and apparently rebuilt as it is very heavily mortared. The southern section is likewise rebuilt, but in a slightly different style as it is topped by flat capstones rather than crenellations. The northernmost section is formed by the west wall of feature 01, which was inserted into the existing boundary wall before 1838 when it is shown on the tithe map.

Site number 03A

Site type Wall

NGR SD 40996 61466 to 41024 61451

Location Enclosure 1/2

This wall was part of an earlier enclosure and was used as the southern boundary of Enclosure 1 when it was extended south between 1838 and 1891, to replace former wall 56 which had previously formed the southern boundary.

Site number 04

Site type Wall

NGR SD 40984 61549 to 41024 61451

Location Enclosure 1

The inner boundary wall of the garden abuts 03A in the south and therefore post-dates it. It stands to a maximum height of 1.2m, comprising rough-coursed mortared masonry in rubble-filled construction, with blocks typically 0.6 x 0.3 x 0.2m.

Site number 05

Site type Wall

NGR SD 41011 61527 to 41025 61461

Location Enclosure 1/2

A drystone retaining wall apparently lies underneath 04 and therefore predates it. It is 0.4m in height, with blocks c0.25 x 0.25 x 0.1m. This wall is very overgrown with vegetation including mature trees.

Site number 06

Site type Wall

NGR SD 41018 61494 to 41024 61466

Location Enclosure 2

A drystone retaining wall at the path 64) side. It was barely visible and was c 0.15m high and very much decayed. It was similar to wall 05 to the west, with blocks c 0.25 x 0.25 x 0.1m.

Site number 07

Site type Steps

NGR SD 41044 61449 to 41049 61447

Location Enclosure 2

Sandstone steps run down-slope to the east alongside wall 03A. The bottom step is cut from bedrock and runs under wall 03A, suggesting that it was contemporary with or earlier than the wall. The others run up to the wall but seem to be replacements for older steps, whose stubs project from the wall.

Site number 08**Site type** Wall**NGR** SD 41054 61445 to 41057 61461**Location** Enclosure 2

A stretch of boundary wall at the southern corner of Enclosure 2, runs roughly east/west. It abuts 03A to the west, and 09 to the north. It is composed of more regular stones than 03 and 03A, typically *c* 0.4 x 0.2m in size. It has been heavily consolidated and is now partly obscured. A wall on this line was in place by 1838, when it was shown on the tithe map as the boundary between enclosures 381 and 382.

Site number 09**Site type** Stone**NGR** SD 41058 61462**Location** Enclosure 2

A substantial block of sandstone, approximately 3m high, forms a junction between walls 08 and 10. 'Worm holes' made by boring with rock-cutting tools are visible on the south side. Some of these are much more worn than others, suggesting two phases of cutting.

Site number 10**Site type** Wall**NGR** SD 41059 61463 to 41090 61468**Location** Enclosure 2

A stretch of wall at the southern extent of Enclosure 2, which is very regular in its masonry. It is made up of rectangular sandstone blocks in regular courses, typically 0.25 x 0.15m. Rubble core is exposed at the west end.

Site number 11**Site type** Steps**NGR** SD 41055, 61463 to 41056 61469**Location** Enclosure 2

A set of sandstone steps at the southern end of Enclosure 2, typically 0.7 x 0.4 x 0.2m; it was obscured by undergrowth at the junction with the bank to the west, so the relationship between the two is unclear.

Site number 12**Site type** Wall**NGR** SD 41054 61471 to 41057 61471**Location** Enclosure 2

A drystone retaining wall, with large rectangular blocks of c0.4 x 0.3m face (the depth is not visible). It appears for the first time on the 1891 OS map.

Site number 13

Site type Steps

NGR SD 41053 61478 to 41058 61480

Location Enclosure 2

A set of sandstone steps, typically 0.7 x 0.4 x 0.2m; they are apparently contemporary with neighbouring wall 12. Part of the stepway is shown on the 1891 OS map dividing the southern and central banks of terracing.

Site number 14

Site type Wall

NGR SD 41049 61471 to 41049 61479

Location Enclosure 2

A drystone wall of fairly regular blocks, 0.3 x 0.25m (depth not visible), is very overgrown, with vegetation including very mature trees, one with a trunk of 3.5m diameter, growing into the wall. It is possibly a surviving part of enclosure 394 as shown on the tithe map of 1838.

Site number 15

Site type Steps

NGR SD 41049 61480 to 41051 61477

Location Enclosure 2

A set of steps run down to the south and are similar to wall 13. They are less worn than steps 13, and possibly abut wall 14.

Site number 16

Site type Stone seat

NGR SD 41053 61488

Location Enclosure 2

A rock-cut slab, at the foot of outcrop 17, serving as a seat.

Site number 17

Site type Outcrop

NGR SD 41049 61502 to 41050 61480

This outcrop had sheer vertical faces but no obvious tool marks, although round piton-marks suggest that it has been used by climbers. It has been enhanced in order to create a dramatic crag face.

Site number 18

Site type Steps

NGR SD 41062 61481 to 41067 61483

Location Enclosure 2

A regular set of steps (*c* 0.8 x 0.3 x 0.2), is apparently contemporary with or predates wall 19. Part of the staircase is shown on the 1891 OS map dividing the southern and central banks of terracing.

Site number 19**Site type** Wall**NGR** SD 41051 61521 to 41065 61482**Location** Enclosure 2

A retaining wall on the uppermost terrace and was originally of drystone construction with a rubble core, but now has some modern mortar. The stones are typically 0.35 x 0.2 x 0.25m in size.

Site number 20**Site type** Wall**NGR** SD 41061 61480 to 41069 61465**Location** Enclosure 2

A retaining wall on the uppermost terrace, which was originally of drystone construction with a rubble core, but now has some modern mortar. The stones are typically 0.35 x 0.2 x 0.25m in size. It is very overgrown, but defines the eastern edge of a platform at the top of a range of terraces, on which a house or other building stood into the late nineteenth century (J Clark, pers comm).

Site number 21**Site type** Wall**NGR** SD 41066 61481 to 41073 61466**Location** Enclosure 2

A retaining wall at the southern end of the terraces; it was originally drystone with rubble core, but now has some modern mortar. Stones are typically 0.35 x 0.2 x 0.25m in size.

Site number 22**Site type** Wall**NGR** SD 41062 61481 to 41069 61484**Location** Enclosure 2

A retaining wall defining one of the terraces; it was originally drystone with rubble core, but now has some modern mortar. The stones are typically 0.35 x 0.2 x 0.25m size.

Site number 23**Site type** Wall**NGR** SD 41067 61482 to 41072 61472**Location** Enclosure 2

A retaining wall, on the south side of the terraces; it was originally drystone with rubble core, but now has some modern mortar. The stones are typically 0.35 x 0.2 x 0.25m in size.

Site number 24

Site type Wall

NGR SD 41060 61510 to 41069 61484

Location Enclosure 2

A retaining wall, in the centre of the terraces; it was originally of drystone construction with a rubble core, but now has some modern mortar. The stones are typically *c* 0.65 x 0.2 x 0.3m in size. It is very overgrown with mature trees at the northern end.

Site number 25

Site type Steps

NGR SD 41068 61483 to 41073 61486

Location Enclosure 2

A set of stone steps are rather irregular in size but generally 0.8 x 0.3 x 0.2m. It is apparently contemporary with walls 23 and 24, at its western end. At the bottom (east) is a stone 0.3 x 0.3 x 0.15m in size, which bears a carved elongated X. Part of the steps are shown on the 1891 OS map dividing the southern and central banks of terracing.

Site number 26

Site type Wall

NGR SD 41072 61484 to 41076 61475

Location Enclosure 2

A retaining wall at the southern side of the terraces. It was originally of drystone construction with a rubble core, but now has some modern mortar. The stones are typically 0.35 x 0.2 x 0.25m in size. It is now collapsing and overgrown.

Site number 27

Site type Wall

NGR SD 41060 61521 to 41073 61486

Location Enclosure 2

A retaining wall at the base of the terraces. It was originally of drystone construction with a rubble core, but now has some modern mortar. The stones are typically 0.35 x 0.2 x 0.25m in size. It has a large block, 0.8m x 0.8m, at the southern end. It is overgrown, with vegetation including mature sycamore trees.

Site number 28

Site type Wall

NGR SD 41075 61485 to 41079 61476

Location Enclosure 2

A retaining wall at the base of the southern terraces. It was originally of drystone construction with a rubble core, but now has some modern mortar. The stones are typically 0.35 x 0.2 x 0.25m in size. It has regular stones at the southern end which show tooling, and one bears the legend 'LH' carved in the centre of the face. This is thought to be a graffito.

Site number 29

Site type Steps

NGR SD 41077 61487 to 41078 61488

Location Enclosure 2

A regular set of steps (c 0.8 x 0.3 x 0.2), which are similar to 18. It is heavily silted and overgrown. Part of the steps are shown on the 1891 OS map dividing the southern and central banks of terracing.

Site number 30

Site type Stone

NGR SD 41086 61474

Location Enclosure 2

Description

A single, large earthfast stone, which is c1m high, is irregular in shape. It is an isolated piece of sandstone bedrock.

Site number 31

Site type Gateway

NGR SD 41087 61466 to 41088 61467

Location Enclosure 2

A gateway in wall 10, which is now blocked with modern breeze blocks.

Site number 32

Site type Steps

NGR SD 41080 61479 to 41081 61479

Location Enclosure 2

This comprises two steps, 0.4 x 0.15m, descending to the south on path 67.

Site number 33

Site type Steps

NGR SD 41075 61488 to 41076 61488

Location Enclosure 2

This comprises two steps, 0.4 x 0.15m, descending to the south which is on path 67.

Site number 34

Site type Stone roofed bench

NGR SD 41009 61582

Location Enclosure 2

A large block of sandstone outcrop, adjacent to path 63; it has been carved to create a large overhang, and beneath this is a 1.75m long stone bench. The overhang is up to 3m long by 1.25m deep. The feature has been cut back following the lines of natural bedding planes.

Site number 35

Site type Wall
NGR SD 40999 61555 to 41007 61551
Location Enclosure 2

A retaining wall, standing up to 1.2 height, is of drystone rough-coursed construction. The stones are typically 0.25 x 0.15m in size. It has been breached by the modern, unsurfaced path 64.

Site number 36
Site type Wall
NGR SD 41005 61551 to 41007 61544
Location Enclosure 2

A retaining wall, edging path 64. It stands up to 1.2 height, is of drystone rough-coursed construction. The stones are typically 0.25 x 0.15m in size.

Site number 37
Site type Steps
NGR SD 41029 61565 to 41032 61566
Location Enclosure 2

A regular set of steps (c 0.8 x 0.3 x 0.2) at the base of path 66.

Site number 38
Site type Wall
NGR SD 41018 61576 to 41031 61567
Location Enclosure 2

A retaining wall, up to 2m in height, consists of faced blocks typically 0.3 x 0.3m in size, on a bedrock footing at the northern end of Enclosure 2.

Site number 39
Site type Wall
NGR SD 40987 61603 to 41037 61558
Location Enclosure 2

A retaining wall, at the northern end of Enclosure 2. It was originally of drystone construction with a rubble core, but now has some modern mortar. The stones are typically 0.35 x 0.2 x 0.25m in size. It is up to 2m high and with a regular curve at the south end.

Site number 40
Site type Steps
NGR SD 41038 61557 to 41040 61560
Location Enclosure 2

A regular set of steps (c 0.8 x 0.3 x 0.2) extending east from path 62. These are rather irregular and worn, with no retaining wall in association.

Site number 41
Site type Stone
NGR SD 41031 61546
Location Enclosure 2

A large piece of bedrock, which is standing proud of the ground and is approximately 2 x 2.5m, has a central rectangular hollow cut into it whose dimensions are 1.2 x 0.7 x 0.15m deep, tapering slightly to south end. It is similar to those seen at St Patrick's Chapel to the north, and has been interpreted as a garden feature.

Site number 42
Site type Stone
NGR SD 41031 61552
Location Enclosure 2

Immediately to the north of 41 is a smaller rock-cut depression. The rock in this case is 1.5 x 1m, the depression 0.6 x 0.4 x 0.15m deep. It too has similarities to features associated with St Patrick's Chapel, and may have been cut in likeness to the sockets for grave markers there.

Site number 43
Site type Wall
NGR SD 41043 61530 to 41052 61508
Location Enclosure 2

A retaining wall at the northern end of the terraces. It was originally of drystone construction with a rubble core, but now has some modern mortar. The stones are typically 0.35 x 0.2 x 0.25m in size.

Site number 44
Site type Wall
NGR SD 41050 61516 to 41052 61518
Location Enclosure 2

A retaining wall originally was of drystone construction with a rubble core, but now has some modern mortar. The stones are typically 0.35 x 0.2 x 0.25m in size. It is too overgrown to see structural detail. It is possibly a remnant of the division between enclosures 390 and 391 seen on the 1838 tithe map.

Site number 45
Site type Steps
NGR SD 41052 61507 to 41054 61504
Location Enclosure 2

A regular set of steps (c 0.8 x 0.3 x 0.2), are free-standing (ie, not built between retaining walls) and located at the southern end of path 62.

Site number 46
Site type Wall
NGR SD 41045 61509 to 41052 61499

Location Enclosure 2

A retaining wall atop stone outcrop, comprises stones typically 0.35 x 0.2 x 0.25m in size. It is partly mortared, but overgrown with vegetation including mature trees. It was intended to create a viewing platform on top of the crag outcrop.

Site number 47**Site type** Step**NGR** SD 41057, 61496 to 41058 61496**Location** Enclosure 2

A small rise in a path at the top of the terraces, formed by setting a row of five stone setts across the dirt track.

Site number 48**Site type** Steps**NGR** SD 41059 61510 to 41062 61511**Location** Enclosure 2

A set of free-standing steps, 0.8 x 0.3 x 0.3m, were contemporary with walls 49 and 24, between which they descend. There is, however, no opening in wall 27 immediately below the steps. This suggests that they gave access to the very lowest of several available routes at the time of their construction.

Site number 49**Site type** Wall**NGR** SD 41047 61529 to 41060 61511**Location** Enclosure 2

This is a continuation of wall 24, on the northern side of steps 48. It is very overgrown with mature sycamores.

Site number 50**Site type** Steps**NGR** SD 41014 61512 to 41015 61512**Location** Enclosure 2

A set of steps rise to the west, c 1.2 x 0.25m and is to the east of wall 04.

Site number 51**Site type** Stone**NGR** SD 41014 61533**Location** Enclosure 2

A rock-cut depression is irregular in shape (c 1 x 1.2 x 0.15m) and located to the east of Enclosure 1.

Site number 52

Site type Carved stone
NGR SD 41014 61534
Location Enclosure 2

A rectangular stone, c 1 x 0.6 x 0.10m, has a central rectangular recess, it is located to the east of Enclosure 1. The stone may be a former architectural fixture such as a gatepost footing.

Site number 53
Site type Wall / Recess
NGR SD 41012 61502
Location Enclosure 1

A semi-circular recess in wall 04 projects to the west. Like 54 to the north, it stands to the full height of the wall (c 0.7m at this point) and is of unknown function. It is now overgrown. was built after 1838 as it is not shown on the tithe map.

Site number 54
Site type Wall / Recess
NGR SD 41007 61529
Location Enclosure 1

Like 53 to the south, this is a semi-circular recess in wall 04, projecting to the west. It stands to the full height of the wall (c 0.7m at this point) and is of unknown function. It is now overgrown. It was shown for the first time on the OS map of 1913.

Site number 55
Site type Earthwork
NGR SD 40990 61494 to 41014 61497
Location Enclosure 1

A slight rise of slope (0.2m) in Enclosure 1, runs east/west between walls 03 and 04. It would appear to be the remnant of a boundary, part of which is seen on the same alignment, though to the east of wall 04, on the tithe map of 1838.

Site number 56
Site type Earthwork
NGR SD 40996 61467 to 41019 61471
Location Enclosure 1

A slight lynchet bank (0.2m high) extends across Enclosure 1, with fragmentary and overgrown retaining wall surviving at its west end. It would appear to be the remnant of an earlier boundary wall seen on the tithe map of 1838. Before 1891 the enclosure was extended to the south by the removal of this wall and the adoption of a new one (03A).

Site number 57
Site type Enhanced natural feature
NGR SD 41034 61514
Location Enclosure 2

A natural bowl is formed between an area of crag outcrop to the south, some detached boulders to the east, and a natural rising slope to the west. The natural feature has been enhanced by landscaping / terracing into the slope to the west; the crag to the south has been cut back to create a steeper, stepped edge to the area and sections of walling have been constructed on top of the crag to enhance its impact further. Similarly the detached boulders to the east have been slightly cut back. The effect of the landscaping is to create a apparently natural bowl / auditorium feature within the garden. The paths converge and pass through this feature, emphasising its importance within the overall designed landscape. There is a series of steps cut into the large boulders at the eastern edge of the area, which were intended to allow access onto the tops of the boulders.

Site number 58
Site type Quarried Outcrop
NGR SD 40996 61467 to 41019 61471
Location Enclosure 2

Several large outcrops were levelled to provide for the passage of a principal path (64) that ran along the western edge of Enclosure 2, adjacent to wall (04). There was no sign of tooling marks. The flat top created a firm surface for the adjacent alcove (54) which was set into wall 04.

Site number 60
Site type Path
NGR SD 40993 61479 – 41021 61466
Location Enclosure 1

An unsurfaced path runs north/west to south/east across Enclosure 1 to join path 64 and the network of routes in Enclosure 2.

Site number 61
Site type Path
NGR SD 40994 61480 – 41015 61494
Location Enclosure 1

An unsurfaced path runs south-west to north-east across Enclosure 1 from a gateway in wall 03 to meet the network of tracks in Enclosure 2. It is thought to be a component of the eighteenth-century garden designed by James Fenton.

Site number 62
Site type Path
NGR SD 40988 61601 – 41066 61484
Location Enclosure 2

An unsurfaced dirt-track forms the lowest of the main north-south routes through Enclosure 2 and gives access to terraces in the south corner of the garden. It is thought to be a component of the eighteenth-century garden designed by James Fenton.

Site number 63
Site type Path
NGR SD 41015 61582 – 41061 61481

Location Enclosure 2

An unsurfaced dirt-track, similar to track 62, constitutes the main spinal route running through the north-south central axis of Enclosure 2. It connects picturesque or focal points in the garden, such as crags 46 and 'graves' 41 and 42. It is thought to be a component of the eighteenth-century garden designed by James Fenton.

Site number 64**Site type** Path**NGR** SD 41006 61552 – 41026 61462**Location** Enclosure 2

A north/south path is unsurfaced but has occasional sections of worn bedrock exposed in the surface. The path runs immediately east of wall 04. It is thought to be a component of the eighteenth-century garden designed by James Fenton.

Site number 65**Site type** Path**NGR** SD 41018 61496 – 41033 61521**Location** Enclosure 2

An unsurfaced path runs from a gateway in the dividing wall 04, between Enclosures 1 and 2 and curving east around crags 57, to meet path 63. It is thought to be a component of the eighteenth-century garden designed by James Fenton.

Site number 66**Site type** Path**NGR** SD 41007 61553 – 41032 61566**Location** Enclosure 2

A narrow, unsurfaced path incorporates steps 37 and connects paths 62, in the lowest part of the garden, with path 64, in the highest part. It is thought to be a component of the eighteenth-century garden designed by James Fenton.

Site number 67**Site type** Path**NGR** SD 41015 61591 – 41088 61467**Location** Enclosure 2

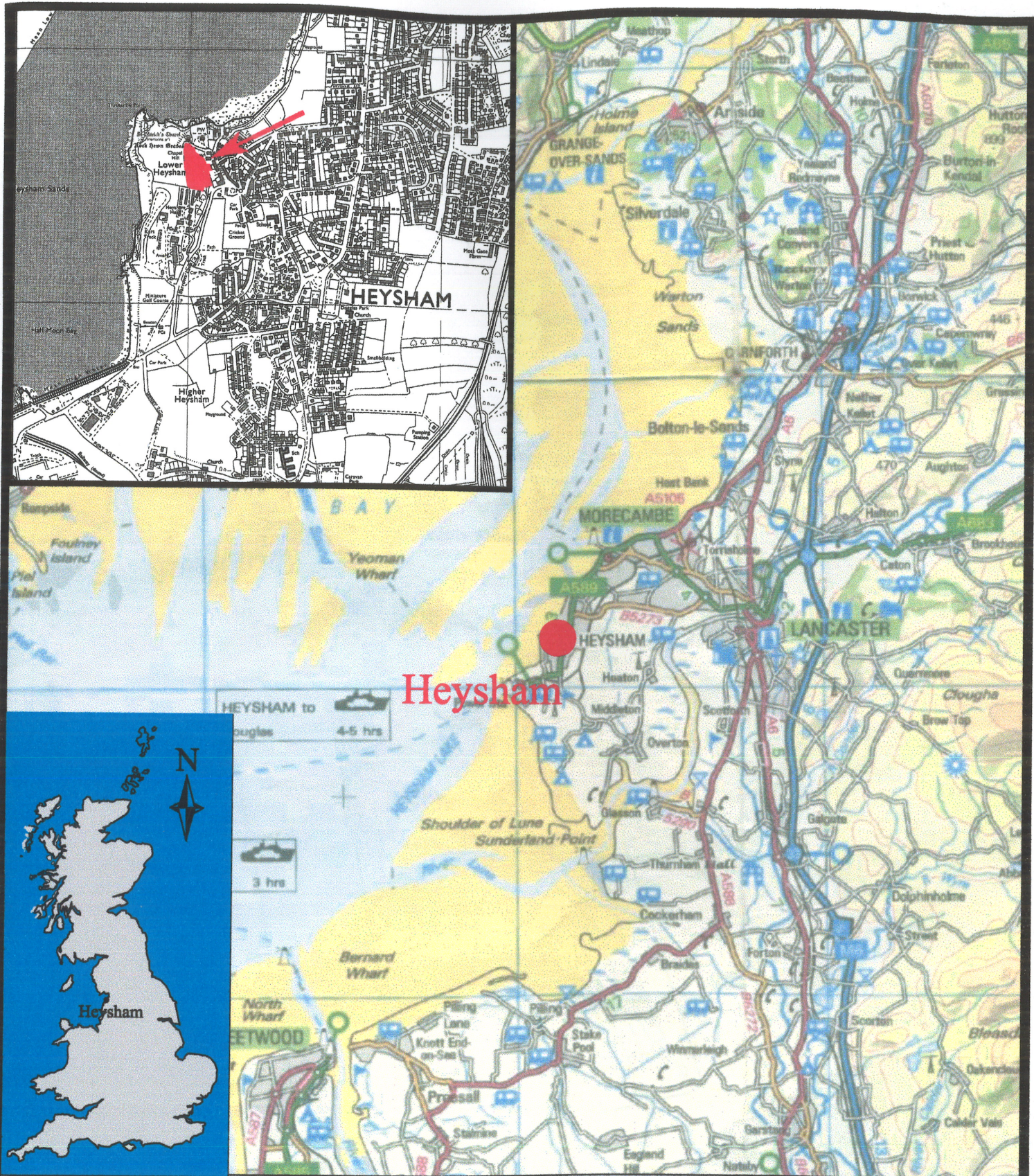
A path extends along the base of the garden slope, and follows the line of a modern fence, extending from a modern sub-rectangular area of garden landscaping at its northern end. It has no kerbing. It leads through a kissing gate to an aperture (31) through the garden wall (10). It would appear to be a late feature of the garden.

Site number 68**Site type** Path**NGR** SD 41025 61464 – 41078 61488**Location** Enclosure 2

An original east/west path extends from the top of the slope at path 64 to the base of the terraces via a series of steps (13, 15, 18 and 25). It follows a sinuous path at the western, higher end.

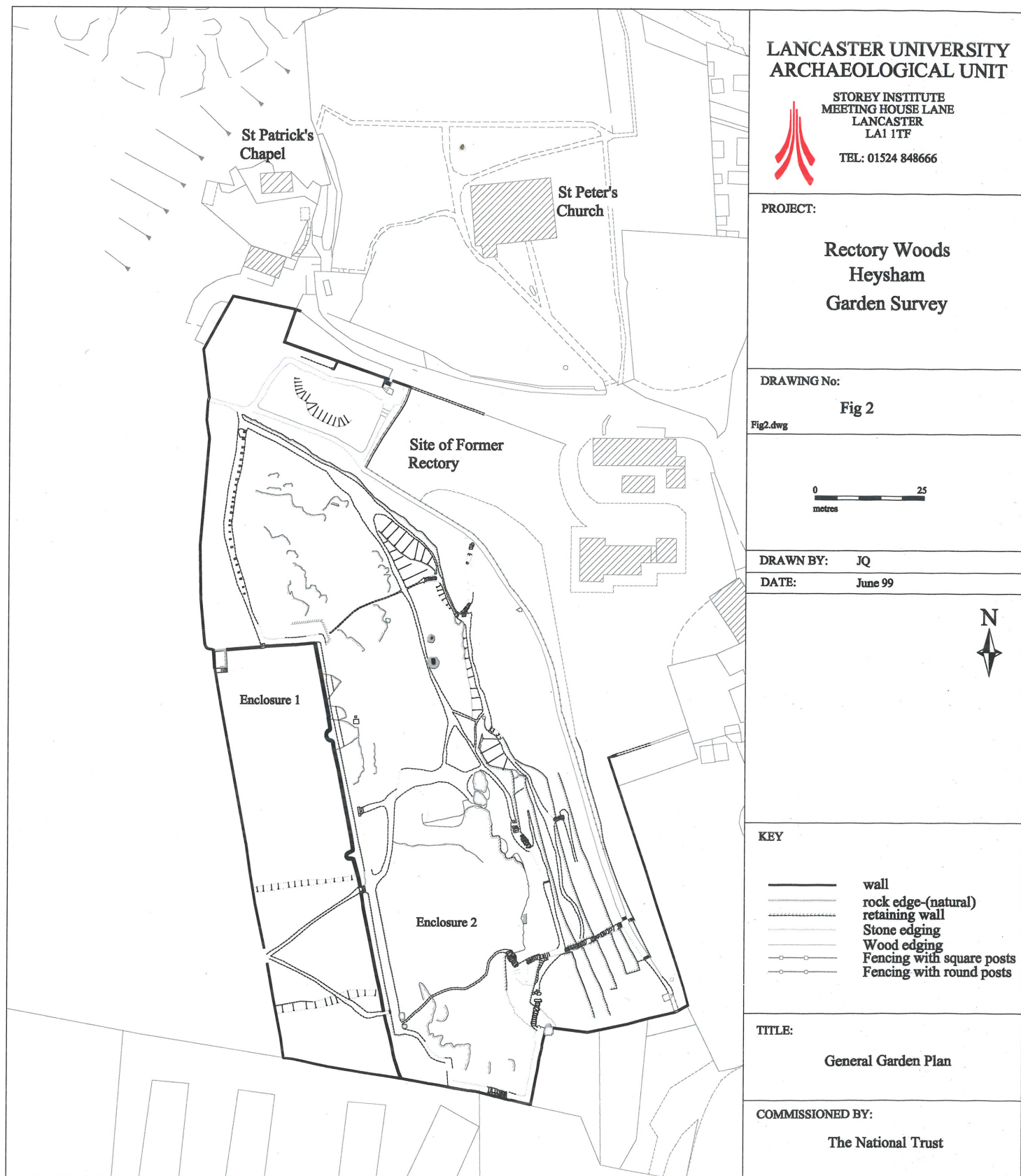
ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig 1 Rectory Woods, Heysham: Location Map
- Fig 2 General plan of Rectory gardens
- Fig 3 Rectory Gardens Plan
- Fig 4 Survey Plan - North
- Fig 5 Survey Plan - South
- Fig 6 Extract from 1891 Ordnance Survey map
- Fig 7 Extract from 1913 Ordnance Survey map



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000
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Fig 1: Rectory Woods, Heysham Location Map



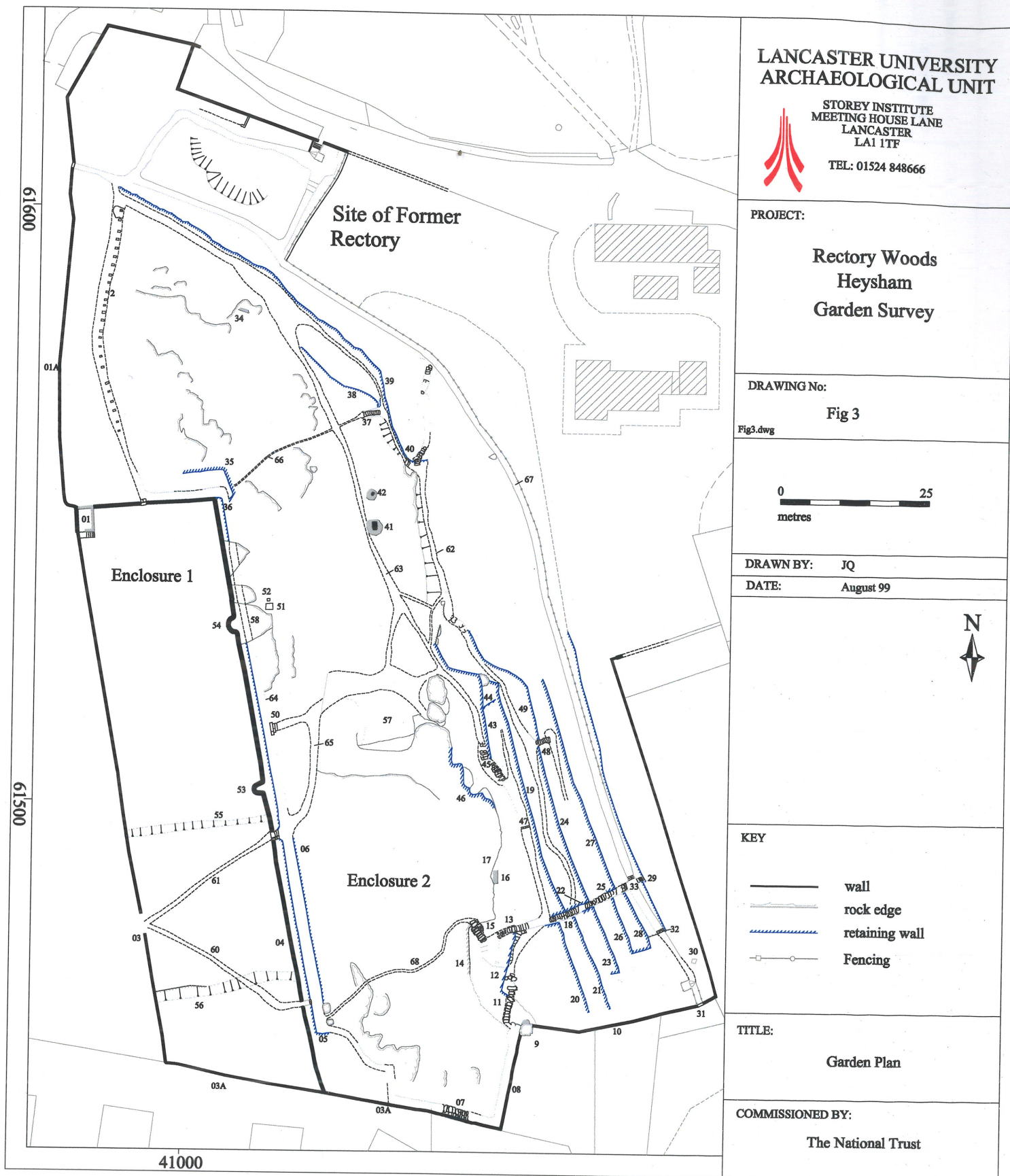


Fig 3 Rectory Gardens plan



PROJECT:

Rectory Woods
Heysham
Garden Survey

DRAWING No:

Fig 4

Fig3.dwg



DRAWN BY: JQ

DATE: August 99



KEY



TITLE:

Survey plan north

COMMISSIONED BY:

The National Trust

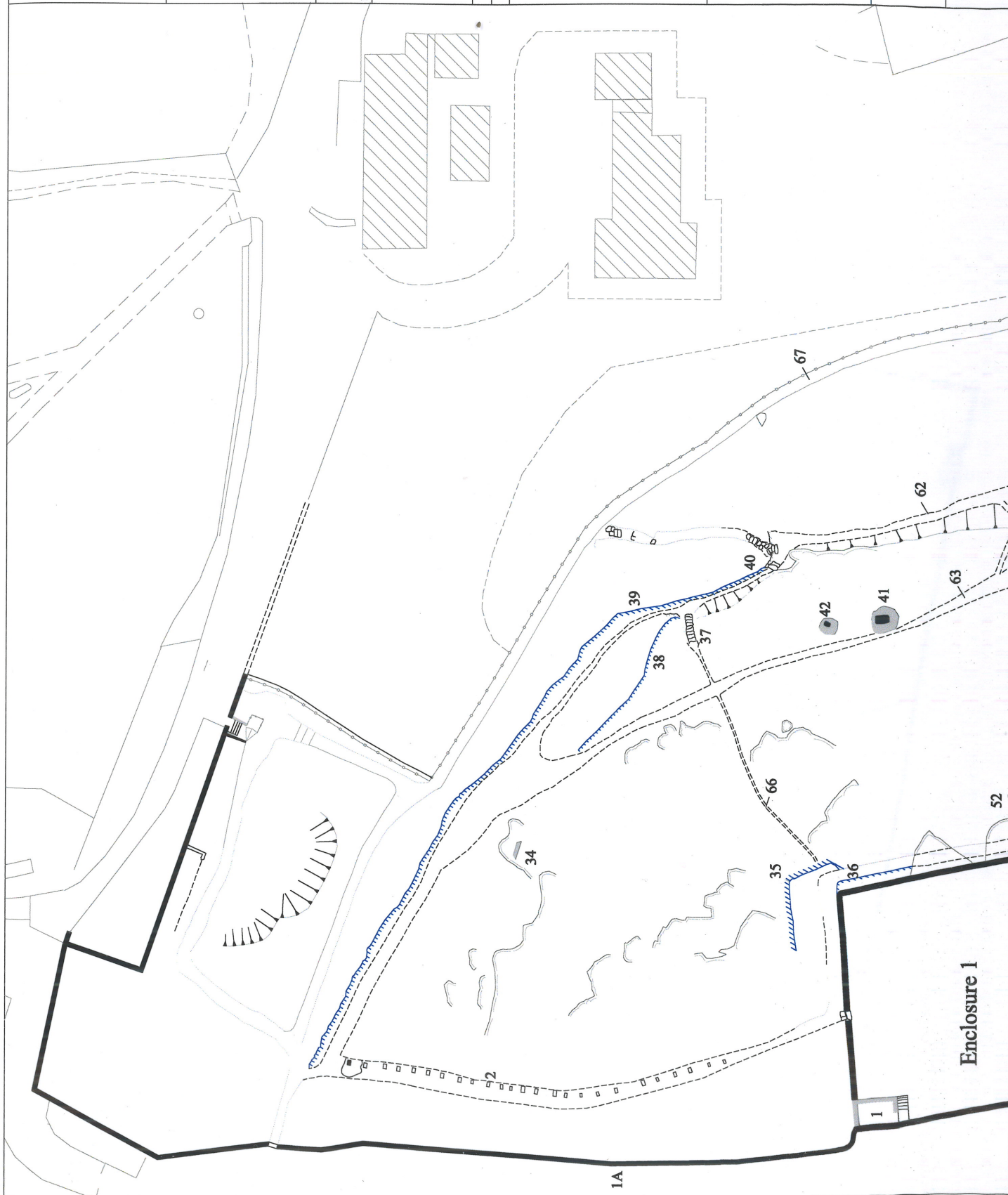


Fig 4 Survey plan north

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PROJECT:

Rectory Woods
Heysham
Garden Survey

DRAWING No:

Fig 5

Fig.dwg



DRAWN BY: JQ

DATE: August 99



KEY

- wall
- rock edge
- retaining wall
- Fencing

TITLE:

Survey plan south

COMMISSIONED BY:

The National Trust

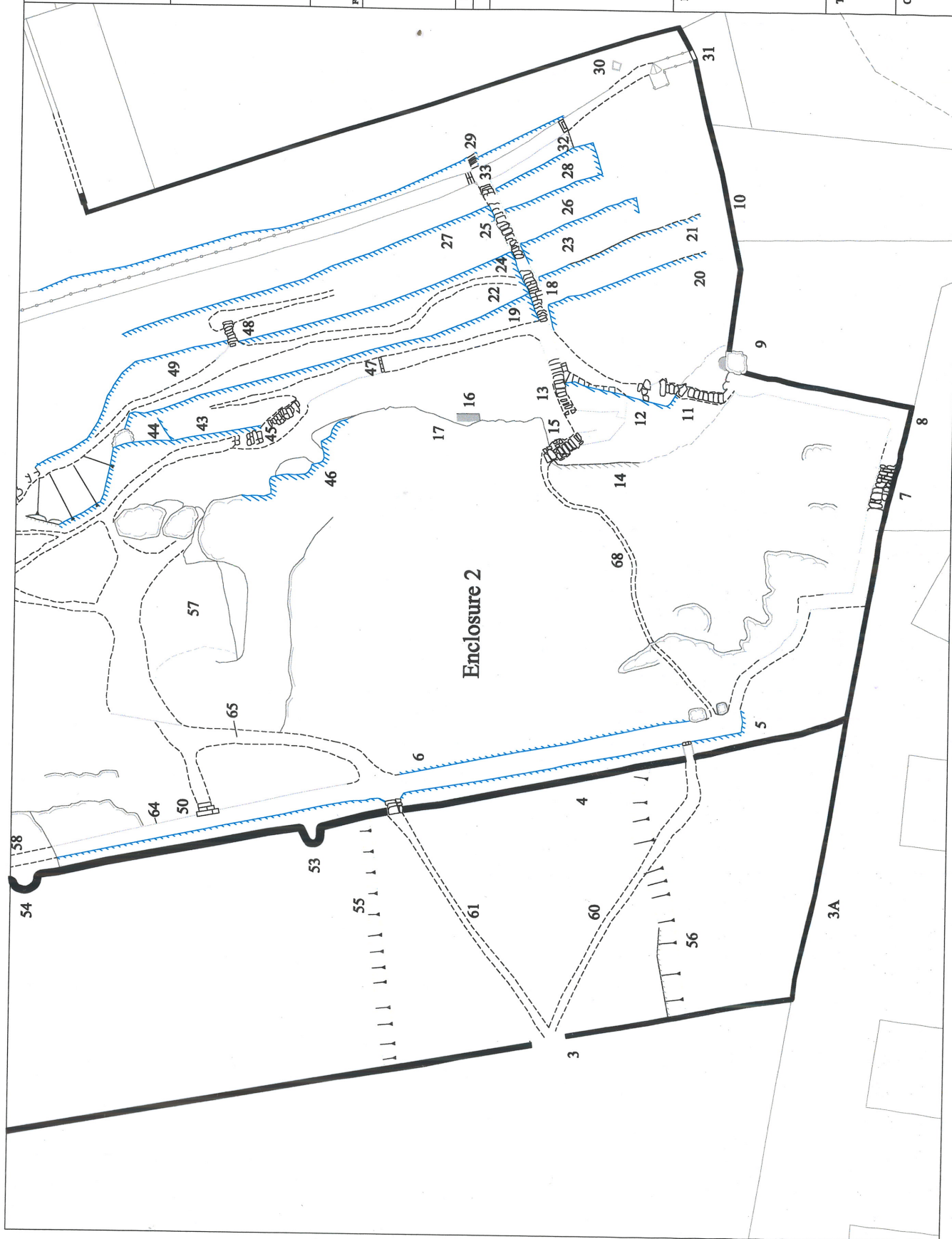


Fig 5 Survey plan south

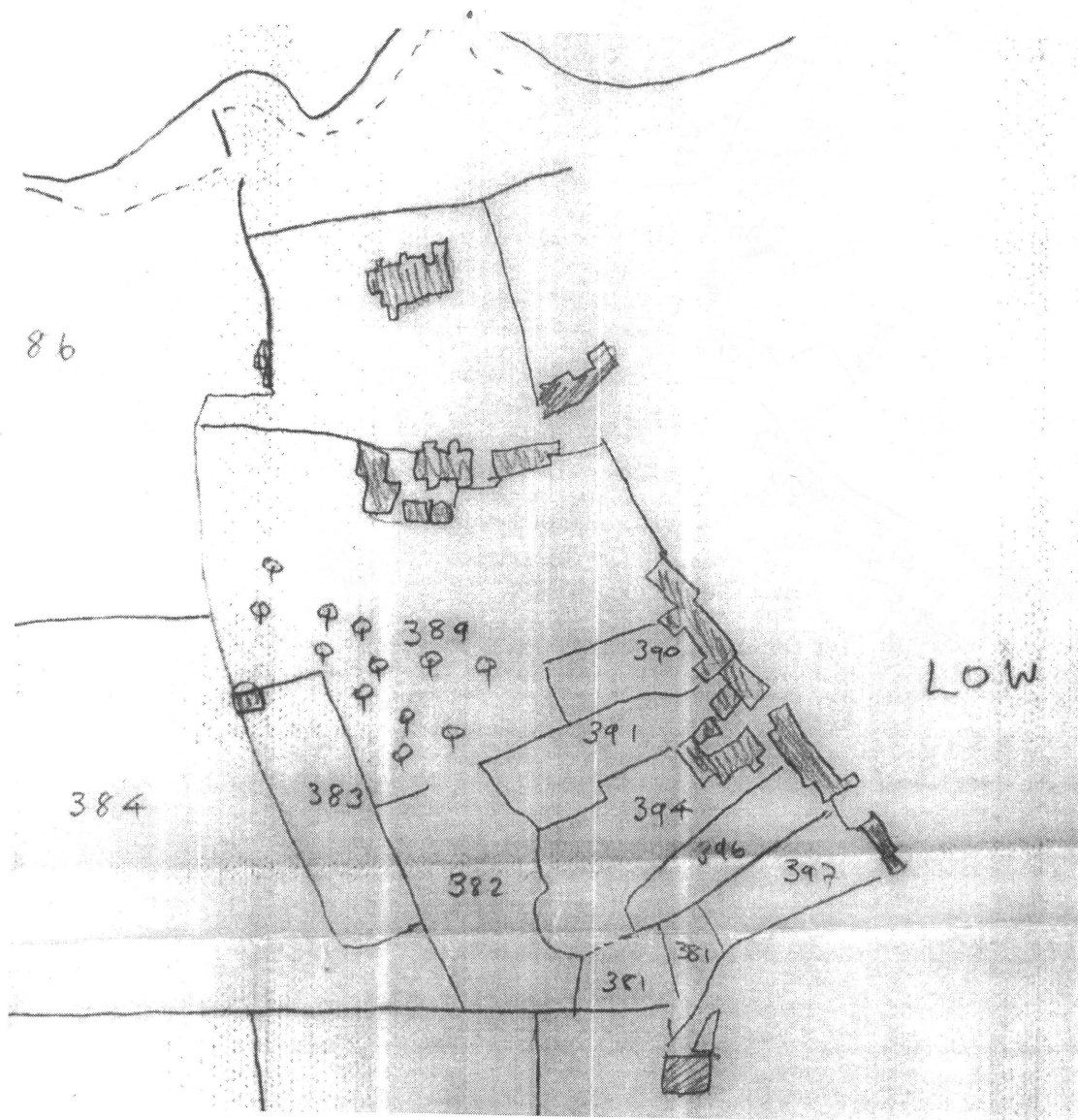


Fig 6 Tithe map (1838) (LRO/DRB)

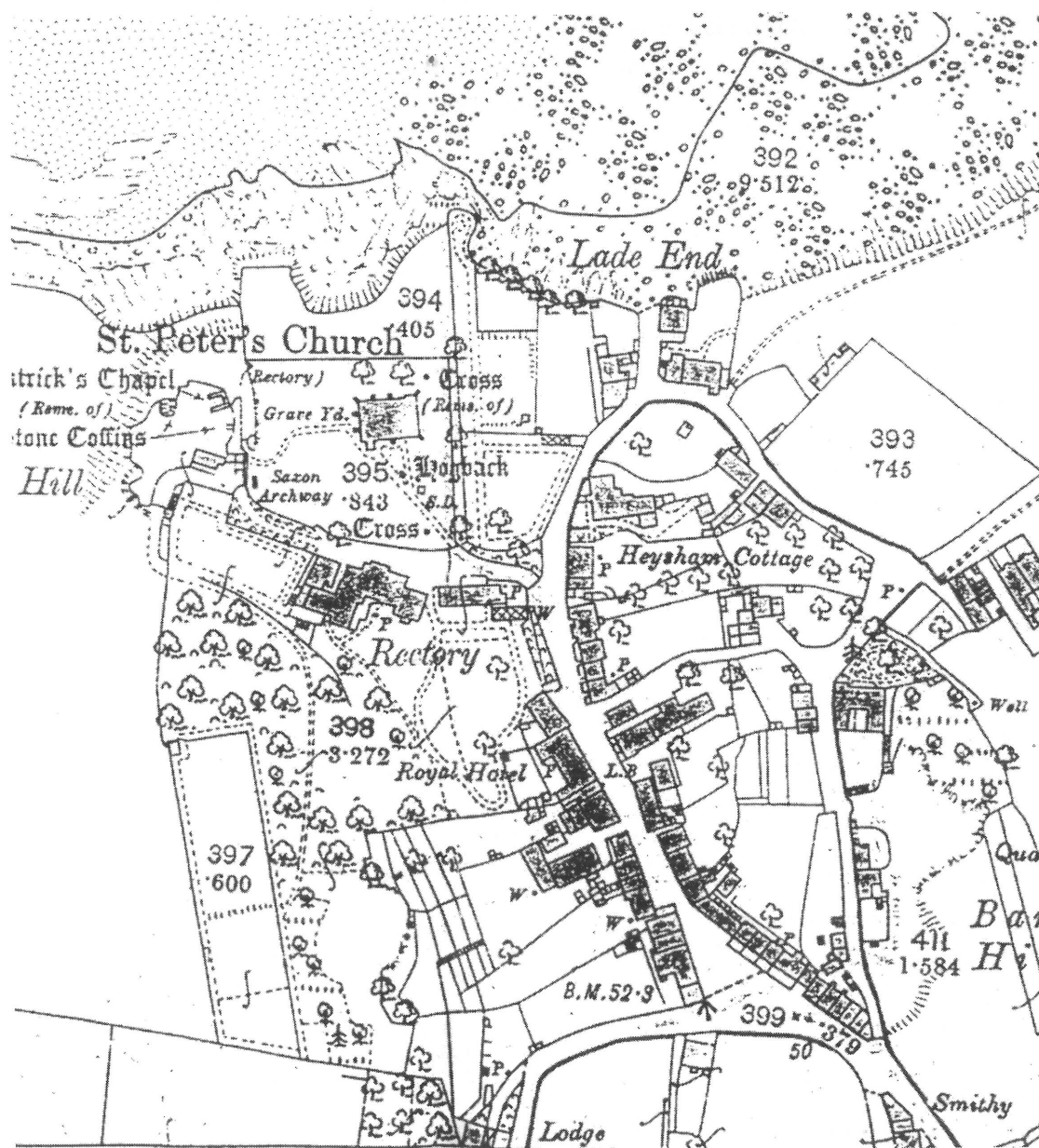


Fig 7 Extract from 1891 Ordnance Survey first edition map

PLATES

- Plate 1 Steps (02) providing access through the northern part of the garden
Plate 2 Steps (07) and path adjacent to garden wall (08) at the southern
end of the garden
Plate 3 Bench (34) carved out of a sandstone block
Plate 4 Steps 13/ 18 leading up between south and central terraces
Plate 5 Pseudo 'grave' carved stone (41) > north
Plate 6 Carved stone (42) > north-east



Plate 1 Steps (02) providing access through the northern
Part of the garden > South



Plate 2 Steps (07) and path leading adjacent to garden wall (08)
at the southern end of the garden > West



Plate 3 Bench (34) carved out of a sandstone block



Plate 4 Steps 13 / 18 leading up between south and central terraces



Plate 5 Pseudo 'grave' carved stone (41) > North



Plate 6 Carved stone (42) > north-east