
Giggle Alley

Japanese Garden - Feasibility Study



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Section 1 Introduction

The nationally important landscape architect Thomas Mawson was commissioned by James Hall Rea to landscape the gardens for his house at Gate House and it is thought that he subsequently was commissioned to design the Japanese Garden in Giggie Alley (wood) in 1914.

The garden is first described in an article by the Eskdale resident, historian, writer and photographer, Mary Fair. Her 1914 account and photographs show the garden just after it was laid out. She also returned in 1923 and took further photographs as the garden was developing. Marjorie Richards took a photograph that showed the garden at its best.

The estate was sold in 1949 following the need to pay death duties and the gardens fell into disrepair. The land was sold to the Outward Bound Trust, tragically just as the garden was established. The Forestry Commission took over the woodland and took over the garden by default in 1961.

An initial bid for Millennium funding by the Forestry Commission was unsuccessful and a further bid, by Gareth Browning, the then Beat Forester, for capital funding for the centenary of the garden in 2014, was also unsuccessful.

No work was carried out on the Japanese Garden until the garden was rediscovered by local resident Chris Jones. In 2000, he and other volunteers cleared away invasive vegetation, noted existing species and carried out research. He also promoted the special qualities of the garden through publications.

In response to continuing significant local interest in the garden and recent deterioration of the Japanese Garden, Southern Green was commissioned by Forestry England in February 2022 to prepare a feasibility study. This included the preparation of outline management proposals for the garden with a view to Forestry England seeking funding in order to implement restoration proposals.

Southern Green was assisted by:
Harry Beamish, Archaeologist and Garden Historian
Fiona Green, Garden Historian
Alan Clark, Plant Specialist
Ian and Tessa Knott Sinclair, Plant Specialists

Southern Green would also like to thank Nathan Fox of Forestry England who acted as client and contributed to the report.



Section 2

Context and Constraints

Please refer to Drawing Nr. 1347/01 Site Context:

The Giggle Alley Forest Design Plan 2010 records.

Giggle Alley lies on a small knoll adjacent to the village of Eskdale Green on the western edge of the Lake District National Park. The woodland extends to nine hectares and is owned freehold having been purchased from the Outward Bound Trust, the owners of the Gatehouse Estate in 1961.

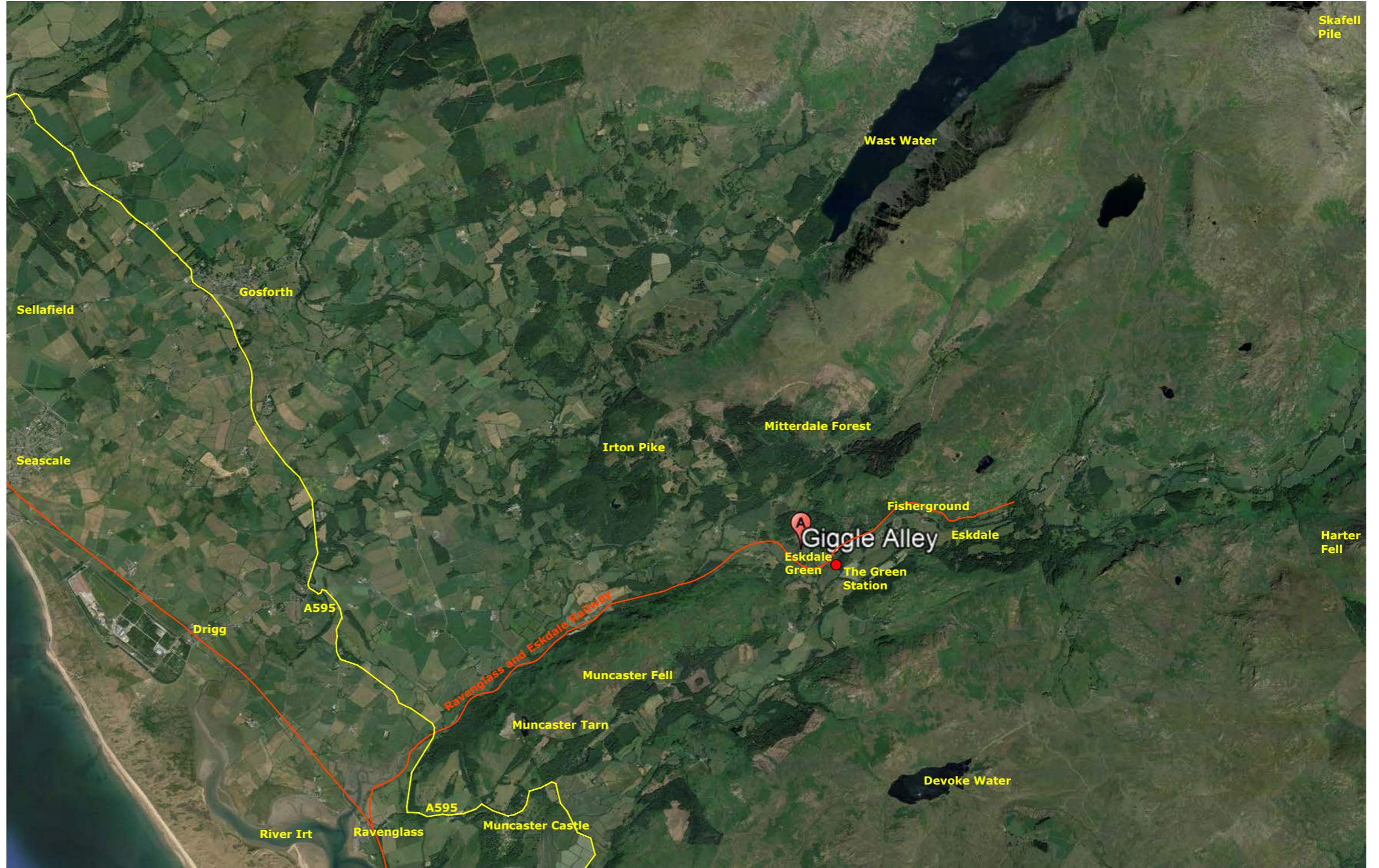
Giggle Alley is valued by the local community and visitors alike who enjoy its diverse woodland character, secluded nature, and Japanese Garden all within a very small area. Its close proximity to the village of Eskdale Green encourages regular visits by local residents. In addition, the gardens growing popularity sees visitors from a much wider catchment area including Gosforth and Seascale as well as visitors from outside Cumbria. The woodland is only a short walk from the Irton Road station of the Ravenglass and Eskdale Railway which is a very popular tourist attraction.

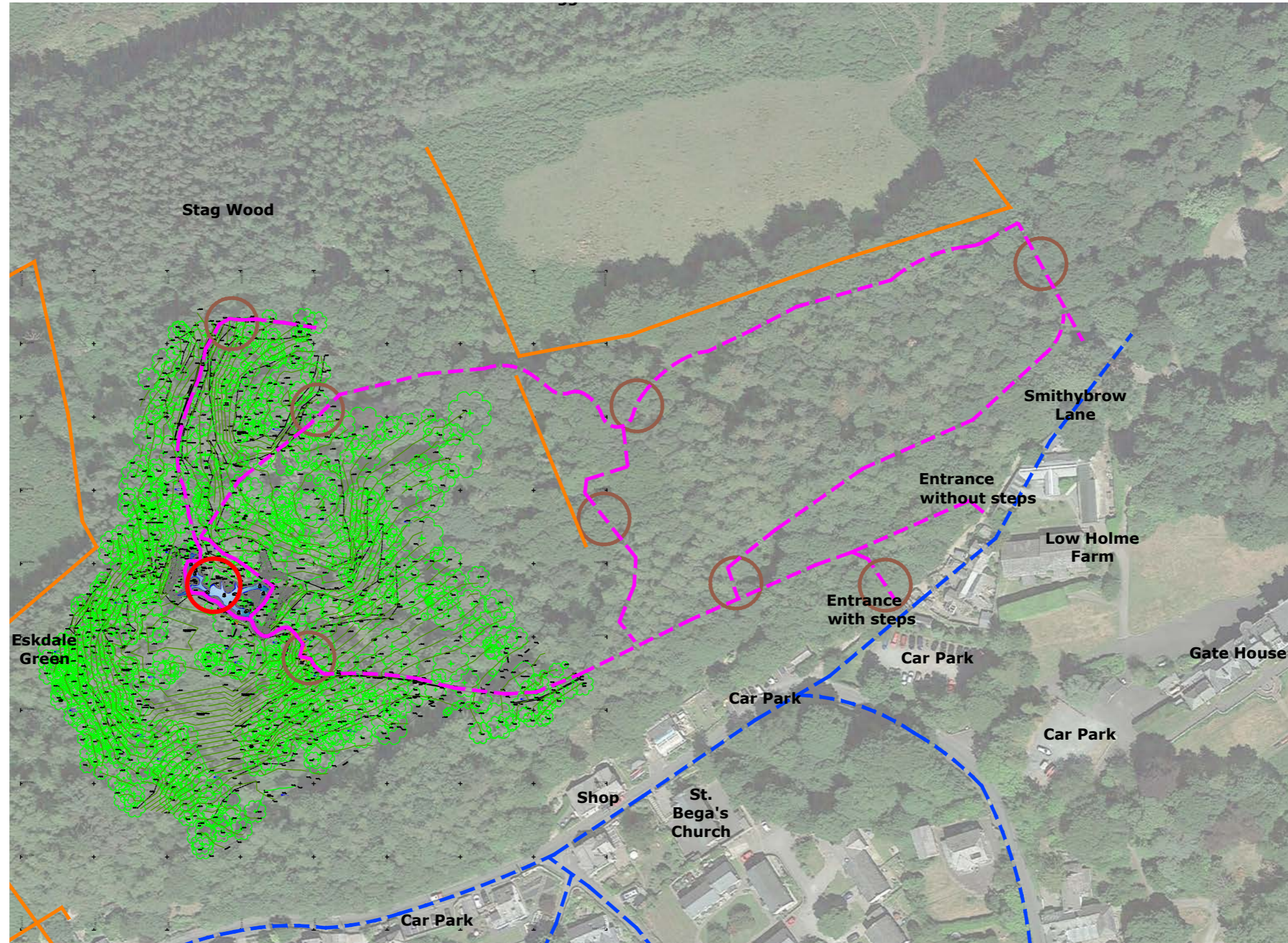
Giggle Alley fits in well within the surrounding landscape from all viewpoints. The scattering of trees outside the Forestry Commission's boundary and links to the Outward Bound owned woodland are all important in tying Giggle Alley into the landscape. For a designed landscape that started out as a Japanese Garden on an open knoll it has become naturalised into the local landscape character.

There are no known designations that would affect the restoration proposals except the site's location within the National Park and potential ecological constraints, which are yet to be determined.

Archaeological surveys by Dr. Harry Beamish have indicated there are not likely to be any planning constraints within the site boundary of the Japanese Garden. Giggle Alley includes 15 features of archaeological interest ranging from a possible although the wood includes prehistoric ring cairn to medieval bloomeries and features associated with charcoal production. However, ash die back and Phytophthora ramorum are increasing issues that need to be addressed by the Forestry England. A programme of removal of larch is due to take place in winter 2022 and ash dieback is being tackled by Forestry England.







LEGEND

	Japanese garden location
	Road
	Existing path
	Existing wall
	Existing steps
	Trees (Area surveyed)

Section 3

Historic Development of Giggle Alley Designed Landscape

The remnants of old field enclosure walls survive in Giggle Alley, to the west of Smithybrow Lane. and are shown on the 1839 Tithe Map ^{1 2}. The larger field is shown on the map as parcel 59 'Smithy Brow' and is just over three acres in size. Further up the lane the adjoining parcel 58 is 'Thorn Garth', which is just over two acres. Both fields are owned and occupied by John Porter of Low Holme farm and are assessed as arable. Below Parcel 59 a small cottage, at the foot of the lane where it meets the road through the hamlet, and its garden enclosure is shown as 'Green', assessed as House and garden, owned and occupied by William Braithwaite ³. The land to the north was part of Low Holme farm, to the NE along Smithybrow Lane. That to the west is shown as Randelhow ground.

The First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 1: 10560 map ⁴, surveyed 1860-62, Figure 1, shows the enclosed fields as improved agricultural land, with the larger enclosure, between the hamlet and Rigg Wood, shown as unimproved land. This larger parcel was destined to become the site of the Japanese garden. Immediately adjacent to the lower part of Smithybrow Lane a series of small garden enclosures are shown, probably associated with the cottage, 'Green' ⁵, at the junction with the road through the hamlet [the cottage site is now the public toilet block]. The boundary and other features associated with these garden plots survive on the ground ⁶.

Rigg Wood on the north side of the hill was probably old established woodland. The LUAU Survey of 2000 ⁷ identified several 'pitsteads' (levelled circular platforms for charcoal burning), suggesting that the woodland

1 Cumbria Archives - Carlisle - DRC/8/72 1-5 (Records of the Diocese of Carlisle) Eskdale, Netherwasdale and Wasdale tithe map and award Tithe map and tithe award St Bees Parish 1839-1840

2 Cumbria Archives - Whitehaven - YPR 4/36 Parish copy of tithe map and award Netherwasdale, Eskdale and Wasdale 1839

3 Probably William Braithwaite, Shoemaker, Gatehouse Green - listed in the St Bees Parish Directory in Parson & White's 1829 History, Topography and Directory for Cumberland and Westmorland, p.238 [see 5 below]

4 [Old Series] Cumberland Sheet LXXIX, published 1867

5 Fanny Braithwaite (aged 60, of Independent means) and a younger William (aged 20, a 'turner, probably at the local bobbin mill) are resident on the 1841 Census

6 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, Archaeological Survey, Miterdale and Giggle Alley Forests. Site Nos.: 182 -184

7 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, Archaeological Survey, Miterdale and Giggle Alley Forests

was intensively managed, perhaps under a coppice regime, in the past. The survey also identified a possible prehistoric site [187] and a possible mediaeval bloomery [early iron making in a small shaft furnace, using charcoal as the fuel] site [186] on the crest of the hill and other bloomery sites have been identified in the valley ⁸.

The Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 1/2500 plan ⁹, revised in 1897, Figure 2, shows 'Smithy Brow' as Parcel 117, assessed as 2.743 acres, and 'Thorn Garth' as Parcel 112, assessed as 1.939 acres. The cottage 'Green' has gone but the garden, Parcel 118, is assessed at 0.717 acres. All three parcels are now shown as mixed woodland, though a small area at the upper end of Parcel 118 is given an orchard convention (in common with the Gate House Garden on the opposite side of the lane). Parcel 46 (7.332 acres), which was to become the Japanese Garden, is still shown as unimproved rough grazing.

The Development of the Gate House Estate

Daniel Key Rea, founder, in 1852, of the Liverpool coal merchants, Rea and Son (later to become R. and J.H. Rae, shipowners and merchants), died at Esk Villa ¹⁰, Eskdale on 18 March 1884. James Hall Rea, his son, is described in Papers concerning a road diversion at Eskdale Green by James Hall Rea, Coal Merchant, of Esk Villa, Eskdale, of January 1894, in the records of Bootle Petty Sessions¹¹. James Hall Rea commissioned the architect Arthur Huddart of Whitehaven to design the initial phase of the mansion at Gate House, which appears on the Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 1/2500 plan ¹², revised in 1897, and by this date the grounds are already, at least partly, laid out. In June 1898 James H. Rea, Gate House, Eskdale is advertising for a Working

8 Transactions of the CWAAS, Series 2, Vol. 22, 1922, p.90 Article VIII Bloomery sites in Eskdale and Wasdale (Part 1) by Dr. Charles A. Parker and Miss Mary C. Fair

9 [Old Series] Cumberland Sheet LXXIX.13, published 1899

10 Esk Villa was built by William Russell in the 1850's [he is listed at the address, as bobbin manufacturer, in Harriet Martineau's A Complete Guide to the English Lakes, 1855]. It appears on the First Edition O.S. at the foot of Smithybrow Lane beside the road through the hamlet. There was a shop at the property and Russell was a draper, grocer, and postmaster [Morris's Commercial Directory of Cumberland 1861]. The property was sold in 1864 and was purchased by Daniel Rea from his wife's relatives (Jones, 2005). Ann Armstrong of Esk Villa, Eskdale dies in 1881 [Probate, Cumbria Archives (Carlisle): PROB/1881/W149(b)]. Esk Villa is gone by the Second Edition O.S. plan, revised 1897, following completion of the initial phase of building of the Gate House residence in 1896

11 Cumbria Archives (Whitehaven): CQPBO/2/1/5

12 [Old Series] Cumberland Sheet LXXIX.13, published 1899

Figure 1 - The First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 1: 10560 map - 1860-62

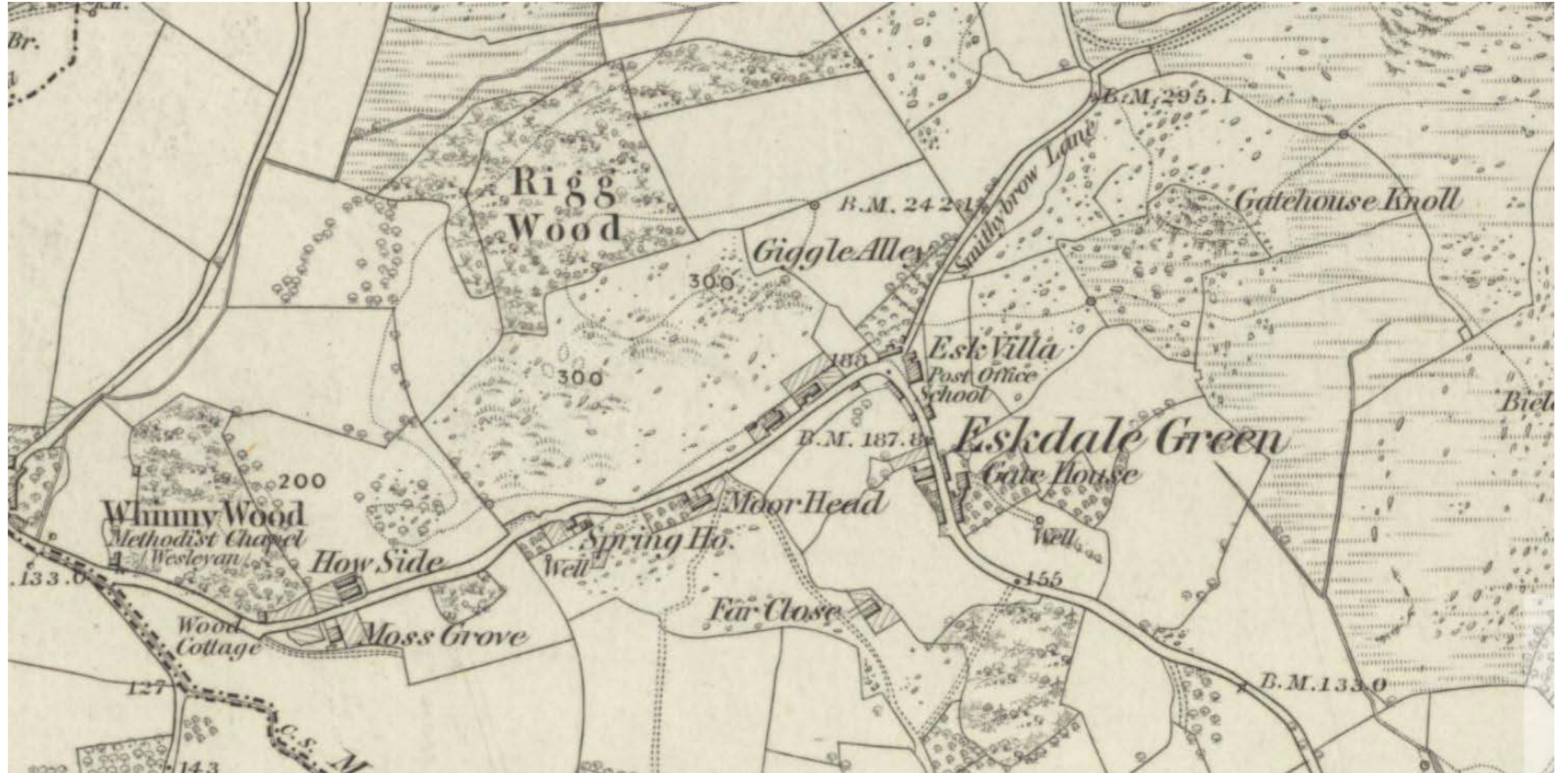
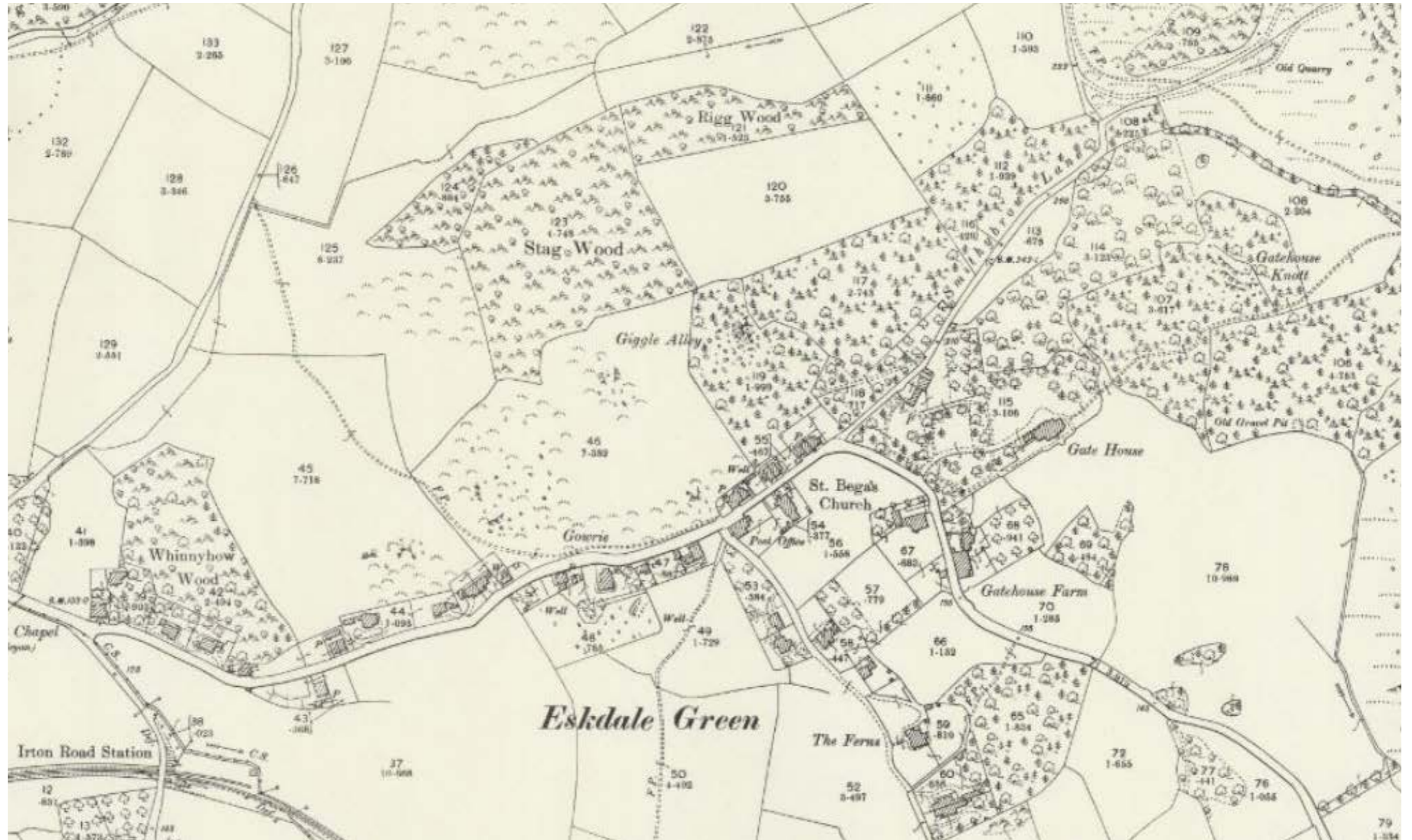


Figure 2 - The Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan - 1897



Gardener¹³. The post seems to have been filled by Leander Burnett, previously at Patterdale Hall, as the notice of his wedding in August 1898 describes him as 'of Eskdale, late of Patterdale' ¹⁴. Bulmer's Cumberland Directory of 1901 lists him as Head Gardener living at Gate House cottage, Eskdale Green¹⁵. He is still at Gate House in 1907 when he is listed as the correspondent for the Meteorological Office's annual British Rainfall publication ¹⁶. In November 1899 the Lakes Chronicle and Reporter reported the tarn created in the grounds below the house filled for the first time ¹⁷.

In addition to the house and grounds at the core of the estate at Gate House, surrounding land was purchased and improvements made at the purchased farms (e.g. the 'model' farmstead at Long Rigg, dated 1903). In 1901 the estates of Mr Richardson Sharpe, of Fisher Ground, Eskdale were purchased ¹⁸. The bobbin mill in Miterdale was converted into a water powered electricity generating station to provide power for the estate¹⁹. Purchases were still being made in 1913 when the two farms, Hollin How and Randle How were added ²⁰. By the time of the sale of the estate in 1949 it extended to some 500 acres²¹. The purchase of the land at Randlehow ²², made the site of what was to become the Japanese garden available to extend the Gate House pleasure grounds.

Some idea of the investment in the gardens at Gate House is given by the description of Lot 1 in the 1949 sale catalogue ²³. The terrace, beside the house, had a herbaceous border below and lawns sloping down to the tarn. On the SE side of the tarn there was a heather garden and above this 'a most beautiful rock garden' with the stream feeding the tarn passing through it. The catalogue describes shaded lawns on the N side of the house, including a putting lawn, with a pleached Beech alley leading to a climb, by woodland and grass walks through the Shrub Garden, 'a mass of flowering Azaleas backed by Rhododendrons' which led to:
The Japanese Garden with its wooden summerhouse, ornamental pools divided by rockeries, wooden bridges, stone lanterns, gods, dragons etc. and other

¹³ Experienced Working Gardener: wages £1 a week and cottage - apply, giving age, family, and references, to James H. Rea, Gatehouse, Eskdale, Cumberland. Saturday 25 June 1898 Westmorland Gazette

¹⁴ 13 August 1898 Cumberland & Westmorland Herald

¹⁵ T. Bulmer History & Directory of West Cumberland 1901

¹⁶ Eskdale Green (Gatehouse) Mr L. Burnett

¹⁷ The new artificial lake which has been made by Mr J.H. Rea, at Gatehouse, Eskdale, ran over at the by wash on Wednesday, the 8th inst. at two o'clock. The water was stopped on Tuesday, the 18th May...[Wednesday 22 November Lakes Chronicle and Reporter]

¹⁸ Mr J.H. Rea of Gatehouse, Eskdale, and of Orton, Birkenhead, and brother of Mr Russell Rea, M.P., has purchased the whole of the estates of Mr Richardson Sharpe, of Fisher Ground, Eskdale. [Saturday 27 April 1901 Maryport Advertiser]

¹⁹ Carlisle Journal 19 August 1903

²⁰ Lancashire Evening Post 1 November 1913

²¹ Forthcoming estates. June 21. Cumberland. Small residential agricultural and sporting estate known as Gatehouse, Eskdale Green. Extending in all to 500 acres. By direction of the Rt Hon. Lord Rea of Eskdale. [Friday 20 May 1949 Northampton Mercury]

²² Saturday 27 April 1901 Maryport Advertiser

²³ Cumbria Archives (Whitehaven). Sale of contents YDX 421/2/1-2; Estate YDSO 41/9/18; also (Kendal) WDBLT/4/2/9 Sale Particulars: Eskdale

ornaments, and its collection of rare trees and shrubs including: Magnolia watsonii, Cupressus, Maple, Japanese Azaleas and other flowering shrubs in luxuriant profusion.

The kitchen gardens on the north side of the house are described as: one with a south facing wall planted with nine plum trees; a small orchard, a walled garden for soft fruit. The glass house provision included a stove house, tomato house, rose house, vinery, plant house, carnation house, and peach house. There was also the necessary potting shed and a frame yard with ten frames, six of which were heated. J.H. Rea Esq., Gate House, Eskdale, appears in the list of contracts undertaken by Mackenzie and Moncur Ltd, Hothouse builders and heating engineers ²⁴. The 1949 sale catalogue states that 'the grounds were landscaped by the late Prof. T.H. Mawson of Windermere'.

Decline of the Japanese Garden

James Hall Rea died at Gate House on February 6th 1918 ²⁵. His wife, Jane, maintained an interest in the estate and the proceeds from the sale of surplus fruit and vegetables contributed to various charities ²⁶. Jane died in 1938 and the estate passed to her nephew²⁷. Following the death of The Rt Hon. Walter Russell, Baron Rea of Gate House, Eskdale, there were substantial death duties (over £200,000) to pay and the estate had to be sold ²⁸.

Papers passed to Cumbria Archives at Whitehaven ²⁹ by the Outward Bound Trust, including the 1949 sale particulars, house plans and ideas for the use of Gate House by the Trust, include notes made by John Gwynne for the Trust, following the sale in 1949. They conclude that:
The Japanese garden must, reluctantly, be abandoned.

Eric Hayes ³⁰, was to be asked to prepare a catalogue of the shrubs which might be sold. Lord Rea, commenting on John Gwynne's report, concurred that the Japanese Garden:
...needed to be highly cultivated and already had deteriorated from its best.

Rediscovery from the Early 2000's

Chris Jones, then a local resident, was the driving force behind the realisation that the garden remained, albeit heavily overgrown, and led both the research into its history and the practical task of making it accessible once more.

²⁴ Gardeners' Magazine Vol.50, p.13, 1907; Gardeners Chronicle and New Horticulturalist, Page x, 1912

²⁵ Saturday 9 February 1918 Liverpool Daily Post

²⁶ Friday 16 August Millom Gazette; Friday 7 March 1919 Millom Gazette

²⁷ Friday 21 October 1938 The Scotsman

²⁸ Thursday 23 September 1948 Yorkshire Evening Post

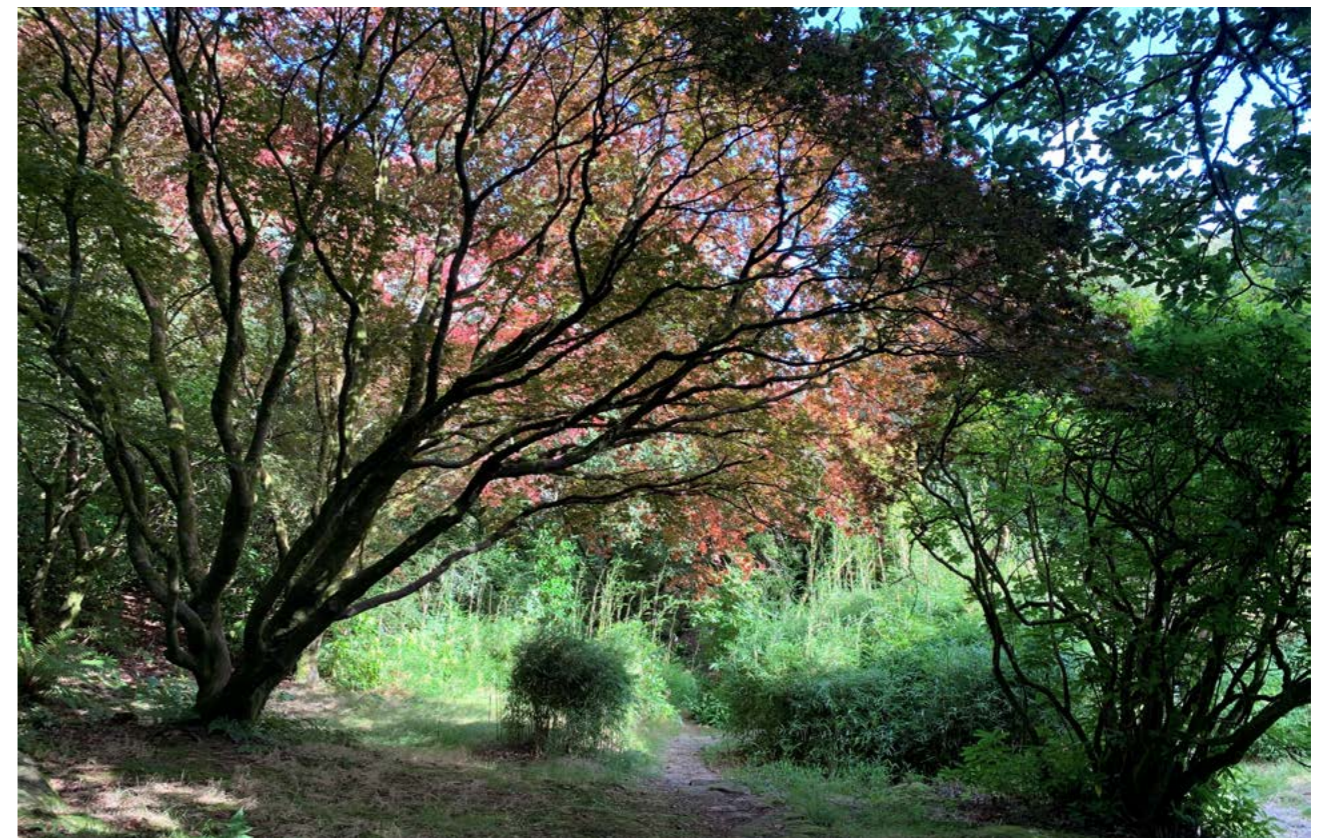
²⁹ Cumbria Archives Service, Ref.: YSDO 41/7/1

³⁰ Eric Hayes succeeded John Rainbow as Head Gardener at Gatehouse in the 1930's. He is listed among the staff receiving payments in the notice of Jane Rea's Will [Thursday 20 October 1938, Lancashire Evening Post] and is recorded as Head Gardener, living at Gatehouse Cottage, Eskdale, in the 1939 Register.

Chris also made use of his research to publicise the garden both nationally ³¹, and by producing locally available information, via leaflets and a display in the church at Eskdale Green, followed by a more substantial booklet, published in 2005 ³². 2007 saw articles on the garden published in Cumbria magazine ³³ and Country Life ³⁴. The 2005 booklet in particular describes 'A walk round the garden in 1920' which describes the layout and to some extent the plantings, as seen in the old photographs and which remained on the site.

Chris wrote in Shakkei in 2001 that the clearing of the most overgrown areas, by volunteers, started in October 2000, aiming to uncover the paths and redefine the lake edges and rock features. An initial bid for Millennium funding was unsuccessful and a further bid, by Gareth Browning, then the Beat Forester, for capital funding for the centenary of the garden in 2014 ³⁵ did not succeed but facsimiles of two of the wooden bridges were installed and a timber seat placed where the pavilion had stood. These elements are very useful in allowing the visitor to orientate themselves with the historic viewpoints and the old photographs of the garden.

Giggle Alley was badly affected by a storm in January 2005 ³⁶ (and again by Storm Arwen in late November 2021) resulting in the loss of a number of trees in the wider woodland. The Forest Design Plan review of Spring 2010 includes two annotated plans illustrating proposals for Maintaining the Japanese Garden and Extending the Japanese Garden. In recent years local volunteers have continued to keep the paths open and the web presence of the garden continues to attract visitors.



³¹ Chris Jones, Cumbria's forgotten Japanese Garden, in Shakkei (the Journal of the Japanese Garden Society) Vol.7, No.3, 2001; leaflet: 'The Japanese Garden, Eskdale Green - A Guide to the Garden's History, Planting and Restoration' 2001

³² Chris Jones 'The Japanese Garden, Giggle Alley Forest - Eskdale Green', 2005

³³ Terry Fletcher., 'The lost garden at Giggle Alley', 'Cumbria' magazine October 2007

³⁴ Country Life, Vol. 201, p.75 (01/11/2007)

³⁵ Gareth Browning, 'Giggle Alley Japanese Garden Centenary 2014' [FC internal document]

³⁶ Giggle Alley Forest Design Plan, Forestry Commission NW England Forest District, 2010

Section 4

Giggle Alley and its Horticultural Heritage

Thomas Mawson & Sons

The gardens at Gate House were designed by Thomas Hayter Mawson's (1861-1933) practice. Mawson was born near Lancaster, after marrying Anna Prentice in 1884 and visiting the Lake District, they set up a nursery business in Windemere. The Mawson Brothers established offices, the Lakeland Nurseries, propagating houses and frame yards and took commissions for landscape gardening. The business grew rapidly and for a short time Mawson worked in partnership with an architect, Dan Gibson (1865-1907).¹ Mawson published his influential book 'The Art and Craft of Garden Making' in 1900.² By the time the practice became involved at Gate House, Thomas Mawson was working around the world designing civic schemes as well as private gardens. In 1908, he was invited to represent Britain at an international competition to design the gardens for the Peace Palace at the Hague, which he won.³ In 1910 he was awarded a medal from the International Horticultural Exhibition in London.⁴

Japanese Gardens in Britain

Initially Japanese gardens were influenced by ideas from Korea and China. The choice of location for a garden was key and the incorporation of water, rocks, plants and ornaments were intrinsic to the design. Religious aspects were also of major significance drawing on Shinto and later Buddhism, an aspect which was lost in western interpretations.⁵ In his highly influential book 'Landscape Gardening in Japan' (1893), Joseph Conder wrote 'A Garden in Japan is a representation of the scenery of the country'.⁶

Mawson's portfolio of Japanese gardens developed when the style in England had already evolved from an amalgamation of Japanese and English garden aesthetics which had spread in Europe and America. The vogue for Japanese gardens developed during the Meiji era (1868-1912). This was a period of restoration in Japan when Emperor Meiji, the 122nd Emperor of Japan, took the throne in 1868 after Tokugawa shōgun, the 'great general' of the Edo Dynasty lost power and the emperor was restored to the supreme position. As

¹ Subsequently, Mawson continued to provide work for Gibson.

² Visual Arts Centre University of Lancaster (1976) Thomas H Mawson. A Northern Landscape Architect.

³ Edward W. Leeuw (2000) 'The Arts of Peace': Thomas H. Mawson's Gardens at the Peace Palace, the Hague Garden History Vol. 28, No. 2 (Winter, 2000), pp. 262-276

⁴ Mawson, D Thomas Mawson (1861-1933) Landscape Architect and Town Planner Journal of the Royal Society of Arts Vol. 132, No. 5331 (FEBRUARY 1984), pp. 184-199

⁵ Herries, A. (2001) Japanese Gardens in Britain Shire p. 6

⁶ op.cit. p.4

a result, Japan sought to build links with the wider world in order to modernise the country. As well as holding industrial exhibitions to promote business, Japan exhibited abroad at exhibitions such as the Second Paris International Exhibition of 1867 and the Japan - British Exhibition in London in 1910.^{7,8} A fascination with Japanese culture developed in the west. In France the painter Claude Monet collected Japanese prints and introduced a Japanese style footbridge in his garden. Firms such as Pulham & Sons built Japanese gardens incorporating their trademark rockwork, bridges, stone lanterns and other ornaments.

These 'stroll gardens' were a novelty, offering completely different aesthetics to European gardens and designed landscapes. In 'The Art and Craft of Garden Making' Mawson remarked 'The Japanese cunningly contrive their streamlets and ponds in every garden with water-worn stepping stones and rocks interspersed with their miniature aged pine trees. Their gardens, which are wholly artificial, conform to one of several national conventions, and they, along with their planting and equipment, have a religio-natural significance. We can borrow ideas from their art and their simulation of nature'.⁹

Design of the Gardens at Gate House

The Japanese garden at Gate House was constructed for James Hall Rea from 1913, after additional land was purchased at Randlehow to extend the pleasure grounds. James Rea collected plants and seeds in Asia and the Far East and like many wealthy estate owners was eager to follow the fashion for creating Japanese gardens in Europe.

The 1949 sale catalogue states that 'the grounds were landscaped by the late Prof. T.H. Mawson of Windemere' but does not mention the Japanese garden which was laid out later, from 1913. To date there is no clear evidence that Thomas Mawson himself designed the grounds at Gate House and it may have been the work of other members of the practice.

Giggle Alley was a superb site for a Japanese garden as it provided the opportunity for the concept of borrowed scenery, called shakkei. This was incorporated in the design by giving views to Harter Fell from the top of a flight of steps which are shown in a photograph of c.1920.¹⁰

⁷ Schoppler p.83

⁸ Taylor et al. (2006) The Oxford Companion to the Garden p. 252

⁹ Mawson, T. H. 1926, The Art and Craft of Garden Making (5th Edition), London: B.T. Batsford Ltd., p. 211.

¹⁰ Jones, C (2005) The Japanese Garden - Giggle Alley Forest - Eskdale Green

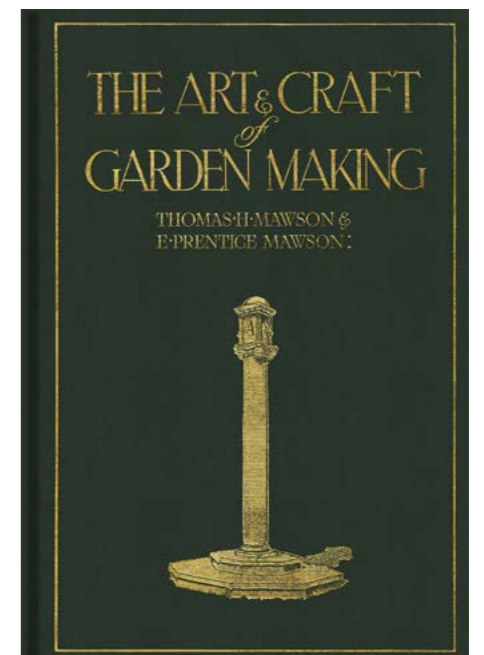


Figure 3 - The Art and Craft of Garden Making by Thomas Mawson

Giggle Alley Japanese Garden

The garden is first described in an article by the Eskdale resident, historian, writer and photographer, Mary Fair.¹¹ Her 1914 account and photographs (a series were produced a little later as postcards) are invaluable to gain an idea of the garden in its heyday, when it was fully furnished and the plantings were just becoming established.

The Graphic, May 30 1914, p. 978:

A Japanese Garden on the Fells
Written and pictured by Mary C. Fair

There is, perhaps, no more beautiful spot in all England than the valley of the Esk, which stretches from the sea to beneath the heights of grim Scafell. The Gate House estate midway up this valley possesses beautiful gardens and a glorious view. On an outlying spur of fell above the grounds a Japanese garden has lately been called into being as by a magician's wand.

The site is ideal: a cup on the hill top, which was formerly a peaty swamp dotted with great boulders and slopes of grey granite, has been transformed into a quaint and beautiful garden. The bog, skilfully drained and utilised, has formed a chain of tiny lakes, spanned here and there by humpbacked bridges.

In the still waters of one pool a tea-house is reflected; there is a pergola which will presently be a dream of delight with wisteria and climbing roses; beds of irises and water plants fringe the pools, masses of azalea give a wealth of very rich colour, and a big magnolia in full bloom testifies to the climate of the Dale. In pockets among the great boulders grow many rare plants, and cherry and flowering trees are planted with a lavish hand. Bamboo flourishes, and curious evergreen trees and shrubs are everywhere.

Here and there are quaint old Japanese temple stones, brought from Japan. They are ancient, and the weathered grey granite of which they are made harmonises well with their new home. The hollow of the fell top is sheltered from the winds which sweep over the mountains. It is a beautiful spot. Behind rises the gloomy bulk of the Screes, that line of inhospitable mountain rising sheer from the black depths of Lake Wast Water, the deepest of the English lakes. To the north lies Scafell, though it is just hidden from the Japanese garden by other lesser heights. To the west is the sea, beyond a majestic mountain known as Muncaster Fell. On clear days the Isle of Man is plainly visible, a fairy isle with a blue line of distant mountains on the far horizon. To the south are more mountains. It is a wonderful achievement, this little oasis

¹¹ Mary Fair was a resident of Eskdale, living at 2 Rigg Cottages from the mid 1930's. She wrote extensively on Cumbrian subjects and her photography forms a significant record of the period between the Wars. In addition to the photography for the 1914 article, She took a series of further photographs of the garden in the early 1920's, reproduced on the Cumbria Image Bank.] A good account of her life and work is given at: <http://www.pastpresented.ukart.com/eskdale/mfair.htm>

of the mountains, for the soil for planting had to be brought from below. Great ingenuity has been shown in the working out of its original conception, and it is a valuable addition to already beautiful gardens. It is also an object-lesson in an art which the Chelsea Flower Show has shown us is flourishing very healthily.



Figure 4 - Giggle Alley 1914, Mary Fair

Japanese Gardens in North West England

Wealthy landowners were eager to demonstrate their taste for the Japanese style in gardens particularly after the Japan-Britain Exhibition in 1910.¹² This was held at White City near London and included Japanese Gardens 'The Garden of Peace' and 'The Garden of Floating Islands', both gardens included tea houses.

In north west England the Mawson practice were commissioned to design gardens for Lord Leverhulme in 1905 at Rivington near Bolton in Lancashire. Mawson was involved with the garden until 1925 and during that time he worked with James Pulham & Son who developed extensive rockwork for the garden.

Although Thomas Mawson designed the Rose Garden at Lowther Castle his involvement with the Japanese Garden is not recorded.^{13, 14} The garden was commissioned by Lord and Lady Lonsdale after they completed a tour of East Asia.¹⁵ Features included Shinto temples, pools, bridges, a tea house as well as Japanese dwarf trees; cupressus, junipers, retinospora and stone pines. The earl also added a bronze cascade fountain decorated with figures of

¹² Herries, A (2001) Japanese Gardens in Britain p.20

¹³ Fairburn, C (n.d.) The Gardens of Lowther p. 43

¹⁴ Hardman states it is attributed to Mawson but does not provide a reference. The implementation was carried out by Thomas Richard Hayes a local contractor known for his expertise in design of rock and water gardens. www.hayesgardenworld.co.uk

¹⁵ Nash, T (2019/2020) An Update of Japanese Features within the grounds of Lowther Castle Shakkei Vol. 26. No.3 pp. 6-10

fighting dragons from the Paris exhibition.¹⁶

Thomas Mawson designed extensive terraced gardens on a moorland hillside for Lord Leverhulme (1851-1925) at Rivington Pike, Lancashire between 1905 and 1925. The gardens were one of three private commissions for Lord Leverhulme's homes and were a setting for Roynton Cottage, used for weekend parties and as a venue for shooting. A large Japanese lake was set in rock-work by James Pulham & Sons. The gardens have extensive views to the west taking in the coast, the mountains of North Wales to the south-west and towards the Lake District to the north-west. 'Of all the gardens which have ministered to my professional satisfaction, none come into comparison with Roynton; the reason is simple, everyone prophesied failure. We established a nursery and trialled every kind of peat-loving tree and shrub, and many more; once established, we planted by the thousand.'¹⁷

The fashion for Japanese Gardens was also interpreted in Public Parks. Following the end of the First World War the government embarked on a phase of building new public parks. By this time Thomas Mawson had become well respected as a designer of civic spaces and was invited to submit plans for Fairhaven, Lytham St. Annes, where he enlarged a marine lake. He also extended the existing Promenade Gardens, built a cave and waterfall, added buildings and a Japanese Garden.¹⁸

In Preston, Japanese Rock Gardens were added to Avenham Park in the 1930s. They were completed by 1936 and included a large assemblage of white waterworn limestone laid across a hillside, the alterations also included a curved lake and ornamental bridge.¹⁹

Compton Acres a series of private gardens in Bournemouth were opened to the public for charity in 1952.^{20, 21} The Japanese Garden was built for Thomas William Simpson by a 'Japanese Architect and workmen' c.1920. Simpson chartered a ship in Japan and transported everything to England. A guide to Compton Acres writes appreciatively of the unique qualities of Japanese gardens 'Here is a subtle change of atmosphere - we have stepped into a world of Oriental mysticism. The Japanese believe devoutly in the life after

¹⁶ The cascade and other features were sold off when the estate was dispersed in 1947. Fairburn p. 44

¹⁷ Mawson, T (1925) *The Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect*

¹⁸ Hardman (2019/20)

¹⁹ op.cit.

²⁰ Historic England Registered Park and Garden Grade II* List Entry Number 1000714

²¹ The gardens survive today and are described by Historic England (see above) 'The Japanese Garden is the final element of the garden circuit. An irregularly shaped pool is surrounded by winding stone-edged paths and luxuriant oriental-style planting including bamboos, maples, and azaleas. A collection of oriental artefacts including stone pagodas, figures, and snow lanterns is distributed around the pool, while a thatched Japanese-style summerhouse stands at the head of a flight of stone steps at the southern end of the pool. A further Japanese tea house stands on the east bank of the pool, which is fed at its northern end by a stepped stone cascade. The Japanese Garden was constructed by Thomas Simpson following a visit to the gardens at Kyoto, Japan, using buildings, artefacts, plants, and even fish for the pool, exported from Japan under licence (CL 1966).'

death and the possibility of communication of the so-called 'dead'. To them the garden is hallowed ground whereon they tread reverently to worship and communicate with their ancestors. Each stone and ornament, and every detail of the design has a special traditional significance.'²²

A description of the garden provides a helpful insight to the principles of the Japanese garden, albeit transported to Europe, 'Just inside the gate is a well, with a lantern nearby, from which the Japanese draws a bucket of water to wash his feet out of deference to his ancestors'. Observe the God of punishment to keep away evil spirits. A flight of steps leads up to the Temple of Rest House, of authentic and unusual construction, and the full beauty of the garden with its sunken lake, cascade, stepping-stones and bridges, suddenly appears before us - it is an unforgettable sight. Stepping stones are provided as evil spirits are reputed to be unable to cross water, and the traditional 'broken bridge' is a trap, with a toad carved in stone laughing at their discomfort.



Figure 5 - Giggle Alley 1923

As we descend the steps, we come to the Summer House with its bronze incense burner. Nearby is the Goddess who protects little children, and we pass an iron-stone Buddha which is reputed to be three thousand years old. Fresh surprises and treasures greet us at every turn. The Sewing Bower covered in Wisteria has a charming view of the imperial re Tea House, framed in Wisteria and Weeping Willows, poised over the lake. The bronze Torre Gate, embellished with two dragons attempting (and failing) to reach the two pigeons perched above, symbolises the constant fight between good and evil. There are two granite pagodas, several sacred red-crested cranes in bronze and

²² anon. (n.d) *The Gardens of Compton Acres A Series of Seven Unique Private Gardens*

placed at strategic points, each with its own name and special significance, fourteen carved granite lanterns, many very old; several stone figures of Gods and Goddesses; and carved animals lurk in unexpected corners. The golden tench in the lake were brought from Japan when the garden was made. The Azalias, Lilies, Aralias, Maples, flowering Cherries and Peaches, Hydrangeas and many other plants are all Japanese varieties...

Finally, we leave this paradise by a thatched roof gate with a sigh of regret, for surely, the Japanese Garden is something 2out of this world'.

Introduction of Japanese Plants to Europe

Japanese plants were introduced in Europe during the 17th, 18th and 19th-centuries. The numerous plant hunters of the 19th-century included John Gould Veitch (1839-1870) and Robert Fortune (1813-1880). From 1860 Veitch imported many trees, such as, the umbrella pine (*Sciadopitys verticillata*), white and black pines (*Pinus pentaphylla*, *Pinus thunbergii*), and Japanese larch (*Larix kaempferi*). He was also responsible for introducing the golden ray lily (*Lilium auratum*) which instigated a craze for lilies.²³ Robert Fortune was less successful in Japan than Veitch, but introduced Japanese cedar (*Cryptomaria japonica*), Bleeding heart *Dicentra spectabilis*, a range of chrysanthemums and a variegated bamboo *Plaeioblastus variegatus* from Japan.²⁴

Gardening magazines were greatly enthused by new plant introductions and published lavish illustrations of shrubs such as quince and camellias. The 1907 Mawson Brothers nursery catalogue advertised Japanese Flag Iris (*Iris kaempferi*) 'This is one of the most charming classes of plants with which we are acquainted, the flowers being of immense size and of exceptional beauty, embracing all the shades of colour generally found in Iris. For damp patches of ground, they are invaluable and even grown in moderately dry borders they are very effective. They are of strong vigorous growth and with their broad and graceful foliage form bushes 2-3 feet high, the branching flower stems often 3 to 4 feet high bearing numerous large flowers of exquisite beauty. We strongly recommend our customers to give them a trial, planting them on the margins of streams or ponds for the best results.'²⁵

Gardeners at Giggle Alley

Head Gardener John William Rainbow

John was born in Northamptonshire in 1858. The 1881 Census shows him at Silkstone in Yorkshire. Aged 22, his occupation is Gardener. His career progressed with a move in 1887 from his position as Foreman at Jodrell Hall near Crewe in Cheshire to be Head Gardener at Sir Charles Tempest's estate at Broughton Hall, Skipton²⁶. He was still Head Gardener at Broughton Hall,

²³ Herries p.18

²⁴ Musgrave, T. Gardner, D. and Musgrave, W (1998) *The Plant Hunters* p.127

²⁵ Mawson Brothers (1907) *Catalogue of Hardy Plants* Mawson & Bros. Windemere Edinburgh Botanic Garden Library

²⁶ Gardening Appointment - Mr John Rainbow, late Foreman at Jodrell Hall, has been appointed Head Gardener to Sir Charles H. Tempest at Broughton Hall, Skipton-in-Craven Yorkshire. *The Gardeners' Chronicle* August 20 1887

age 42, at the time of the 1901 Census. A move to Gate House shortly after this would have been an opportunity to work on the evolving landscape setting for the mansion, finally completed in 1901, and the addition to the pleasure grounds of the Japanese Garden in the following decade. John Rainbow laid out the water courses in the gardens with the assistance of his son Frederick. The water supply came from Fell End.²⁷

The estate contributed rainfall statistics to the Meteorological Office's annual publication, *British Rainfall* during the 1920's. Mr J.W. Rainbow's last contribution of statistics, for Eskdale Green (Gate House), seems to be that published in 1930, so he may have retired or moved away at this time.

Jane Rea made a provision in her will for an annuity of £40 to her former gardener John W. Rainbow²⁸. John Rainbow was succeeded by Eric Hayes - whether he was related to the family who developed a garden business in Ambleside during the 19th-century is not known.

Image collections - Mary Fair's photographs of the garden and later Sankey postcards

A series of photographs of the garden were taken by Mary Fair and several were produced as postcards in the 1920's under Silverpoint Copyright²⁹. Sankeys of Barrow also produced postcards³⁰ of the area, including views to and from Gate House.

Chris Jones identified some 50 photographs of the site including 'early photographs from family albums, a handful of photo-postcards, and a hand-coloured glass plate from a dusty shoe box'³¹. (Some are reproduced in his 2001 leaflet and 2005 booklet on the garden) from the early days of the garden up to just before the sale in the 1940's, some half dozen of which appear on the Cumbria Image Bank.

Please refer to Drawing Nr. 1347/03 Site Photographs in Section 6.

²⁷ op.cit. Jones, C (2005)

²⁸ Thursday 20 October 1938 *Lancashire Evening Post*

²⁹ Cumbria Image Bank, Reference: ct13047; ct13049 (titled and Silverpoint Copyright); ct 22887; 22891; 22892; 22889 (duplicates ct13049, without the postcard title and copyright)

³⁰ 'D' Series, D 878/204 'Eskdale from Gatehouse'; 'E' Series, E713/205/, E744/204/, E747/204, E748/204; '5000' Series, 5786 (or 5788?)/205 - this shows the view from the area of the Japanese garden back towards the house and tarn

³¹ Chris Jones, *The Japanese Garden...*, 2005



Figure 6 - Compton Acres - The Japanese garden showing the temple, summer house and sewing bower clustered around the lake



Figure 7 - Compton Acres - Rock and water garden

Section 5

Statement of Significance

Giggle Alley Japanese Garden is not registered by Historic England as being of Special historic interest in England.

The garden is among a number of private gardens produced by Mawson Brothers in collaboration with the owner James Rea, himself a plant collector.

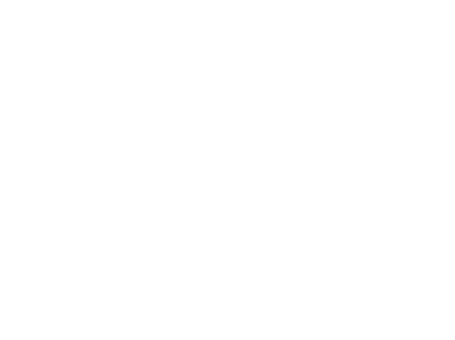
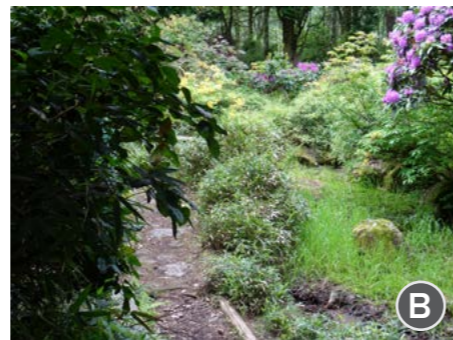
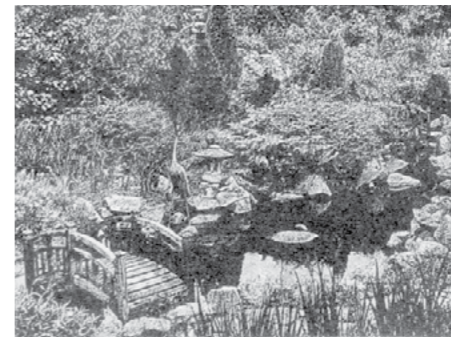
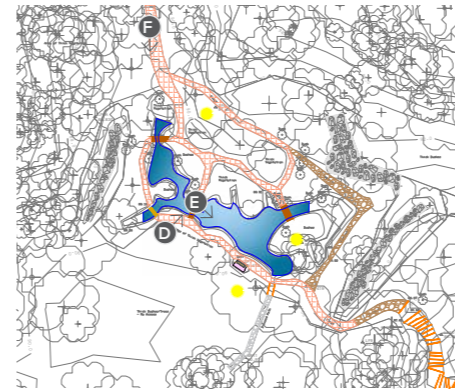
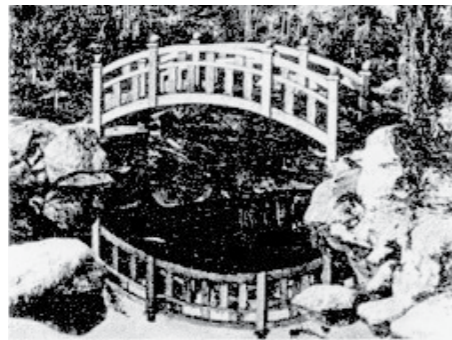
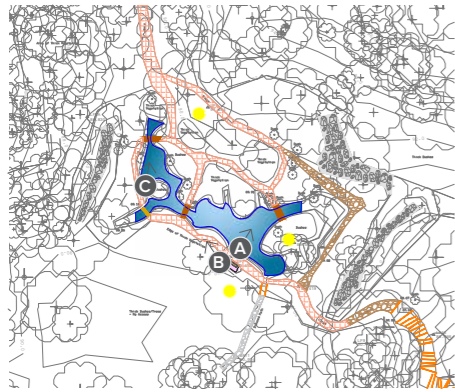
The garden is significant for the following reasons:

- Designers: for the involvement of leading designers Thomas Mawson and possibly landscape designers James Pulham & Son and Hayes Nurseries
- Japanese garden: it retains a relatively unusual Japanese-style garden reflecting a relatively short-lived fashion. There are few Japanese Gardens in the UK and it is significant in its geographical location in the Western Lakes.
- Survival: Much of the physical aspects of the garden are still present, indeed quite a good number of the original plants still remain.
- Group value: despite the losses, it retains several well-designed features.
- Landscape: the garden is situated and designed deliberately to exploit the natural environment and engage with the wider landscape including extensive views over adjacent fells.
- Visitor attraction: the garden is part of the NW Cumbria tourist trail and is included on their website. It receives good feedback on Tripadvisor but restoration of the gardens could generate a great deal more visitors.
- Community: the work by Chris Jones to document, promote, and work with volunteers in the early 2000s to uncover the garden and this has continued today, albeit to a less degree. Demonstrates a significant amount of community involvement.
- Scale of the construction work: the job of constructing the garden was a huge feat as this meant significant earthworks to create a flat garden on a steep slope, movement of granite rocks on a large scale, harnessing the water supply and the establishment of plants and an wind swept, inhospitable fell.
- Forestry England: the garden is the only historic designed garden within the ownership of the Forestry England.



Section 6 Historic Views and Views Today

The following sheets show Mary Fair's photographs, illustrated from Chris Jones' Booklet - Japanese Garden, Giggle Alley, 2005, juxtaposed with the same view today.



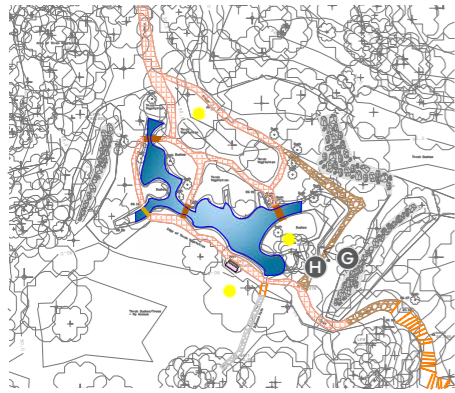
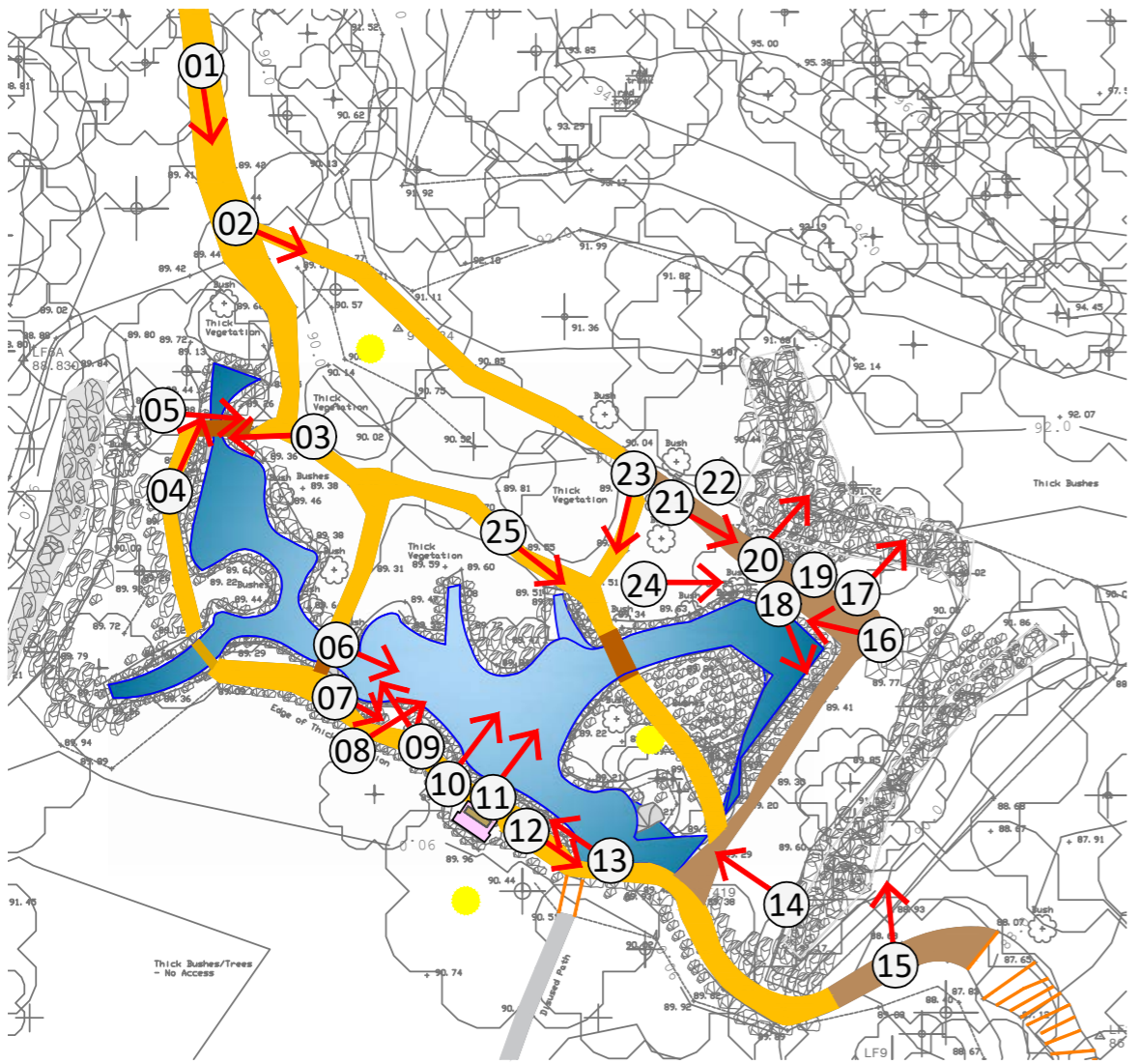


Figure 8 - Giggle Alley - photograph by Marjorie Richards, 1940



Drawing Nr. 1347/03 Site Photographs

Section 7

Existing Conditions

Existing Conditions Please refer to Drawing Nr. 1347/03 Site Photographs

Chris Jones booklet of 2005³² is a detailed and lyrical account of the garden layout, its development and the issues that were faced in the clearance work undertaken by him and volunteers over the preceding 5 years. The booklet includes photographs taken from 1913, 1920, 1923 and in 1940, drawn from a collection of over 50 photographs. The combination of the clearance work and the photographs enabled him to piece together the design of the garden, as he says, like putting together a zig-saw, piece by piece.

The photos of the 1913 are particularly interesting as they show the garden partly under and shortly after construction with the James and Jane Rea and family. The photos from 1923 taken by Mary Fair show the garden, just 10 years after it was first laid out. These show a developing garden with a very open views punctuated by small cypress and juniper trees, the bridges and special features including the lantern, pagoda and pergola as well as the rocky outcrops and stone edging being strong visual features.

A photograph taken in 1940 by Marjorie Richards, Figure 8, some 27 years after the garden was laid out, perhaps shows the garden at its best - see Figure 8 overleaf. Chris Jones comments *....All the early planting have achieved a balance between height and form. The garden is bordered by maturing woodland that creates the sense of secluded glade, yet the centre of garden remains open and light. There is a balance between the natural forms and the introductions between the granite outcrops and the mossy lakeside rocks. It is a great shame that the garden was abandoned shortly after in 1949?*

It took Chris Jones and his volunteers 5 years to clear and uncover the lost Japanese Garden by 2005. Since then, maintenance work has been sporadic.

The 2010 Forest Plan records the following works over the preceding 10 years:

- *The garden has been managed and improved with the addition of 3 new bridges. (With funding from Eskdale Parish Council three bridges were constructed and erected by a local joiner to restore routes across the water feature.)*
- *Access to the garden has been improved with new steps and the ramp being strimmed to keep it accessible.*
- *The garden and paths have been incorporated into a facility Inspection regime meaning that they are formally inspected and any problems repaired/made safe every 3 months.*

³² The Japanese Garden, Giggle Alley Forest - Eskdale Green

The Plan outlines proposed work over the next 5 years:

The Next 5 years (to 2015)

- *In the Japanese Garden investigate options to restore water to the ponds, control Gaultheria and Sasa Grass and continue shrub planting.*
- *Complete a thinning of the woodland including creating gaps in Stag Wood and opening up views from Castle Rock east of the Japanese Garden.*
- *Start a process of rhododendron control in Stag Wood*
- *Continue to involve the local community and work with the Parish Council to maximise benefits to the local area.*
- *Improve signing and information provision around and about the Garden.*

Although safety inspections have been made, very little of this work has been carried out. However, volunteers continue to carry out work in the garden but there does not seem to be any organisation to this and there is little or no liaison with Forestry England. This ramped access has been improved and is maintained annually for people who find the steeped access difficult.

As a result of the lack of maintenance, the garden has once more become overgrown in places and has lost its clarity. Please refer to Drawing Nrs. 1347/03 Site Layout and 1347/04 Site Photographs.

Today the delicate balance, referred to by Chris Jones has been lost, the garden has a closed in appearance with few views across the garden and no views out to the fells. The key issues that have had a detrimental effect on the garden are:

- The dense head high planting forming significant visual barriers
- Invasive Sasa grass covering the rock edges to the pool and
- encroaching vigorous shrubs such as Gaultheria around the periphery of the garden
- Large overshadowing trees within and adjacent to the garden, reducing light levels
- The main features such as the pavilion, pergola, pagoda, lanterns and seats are missing and the bridges will need to be replaced soon
- The stepped access is the main access point to the woodland and is not in good condition and the path is falling down the slope
- Lack of signing continues to be a problem and needs addressing.

Despite, the number of factors that have detracted from the garden the overall structure of the garden is still apparent and the stone paving is in reasonable condition.



Figure 9 - Chris Jones booklet 2005

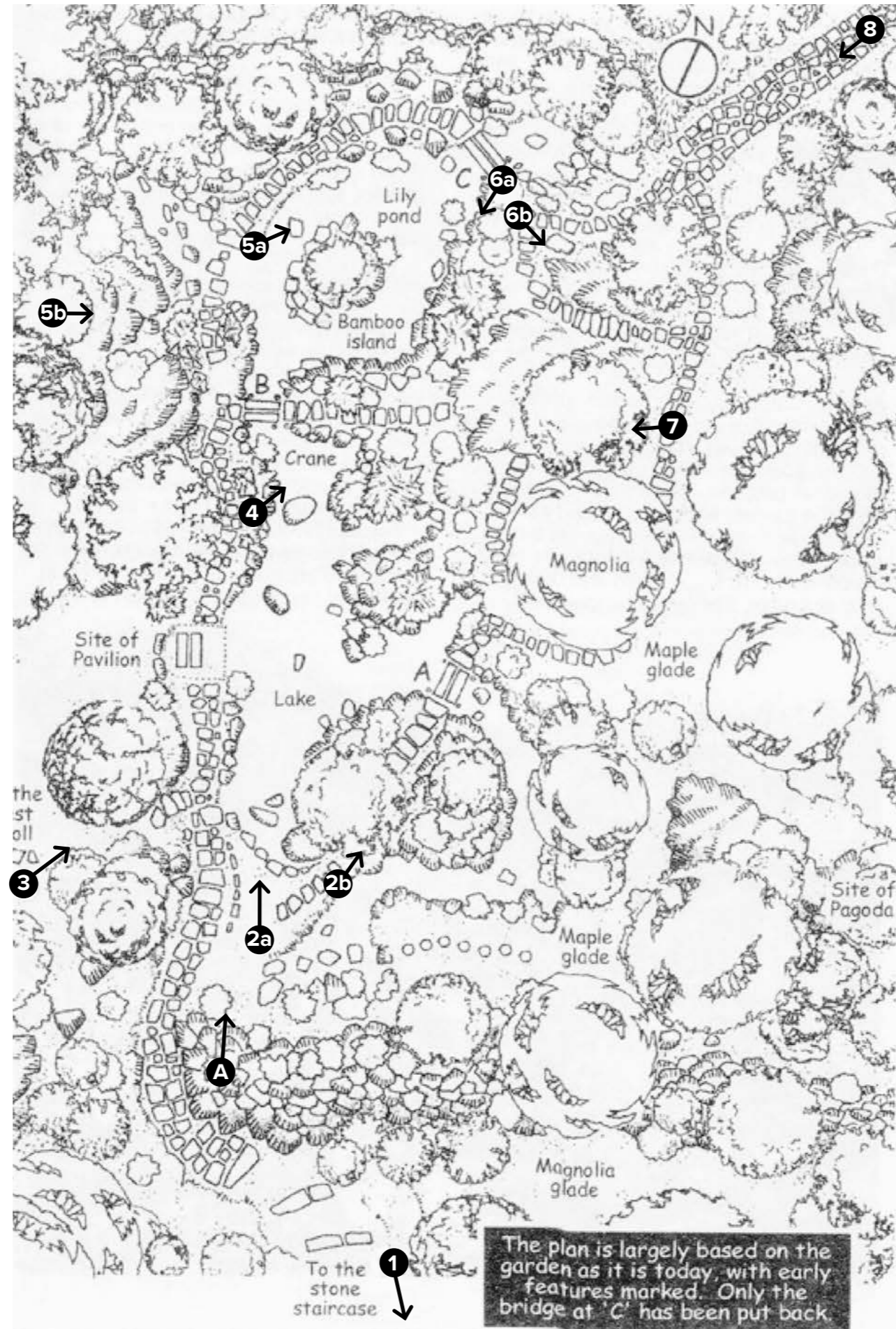
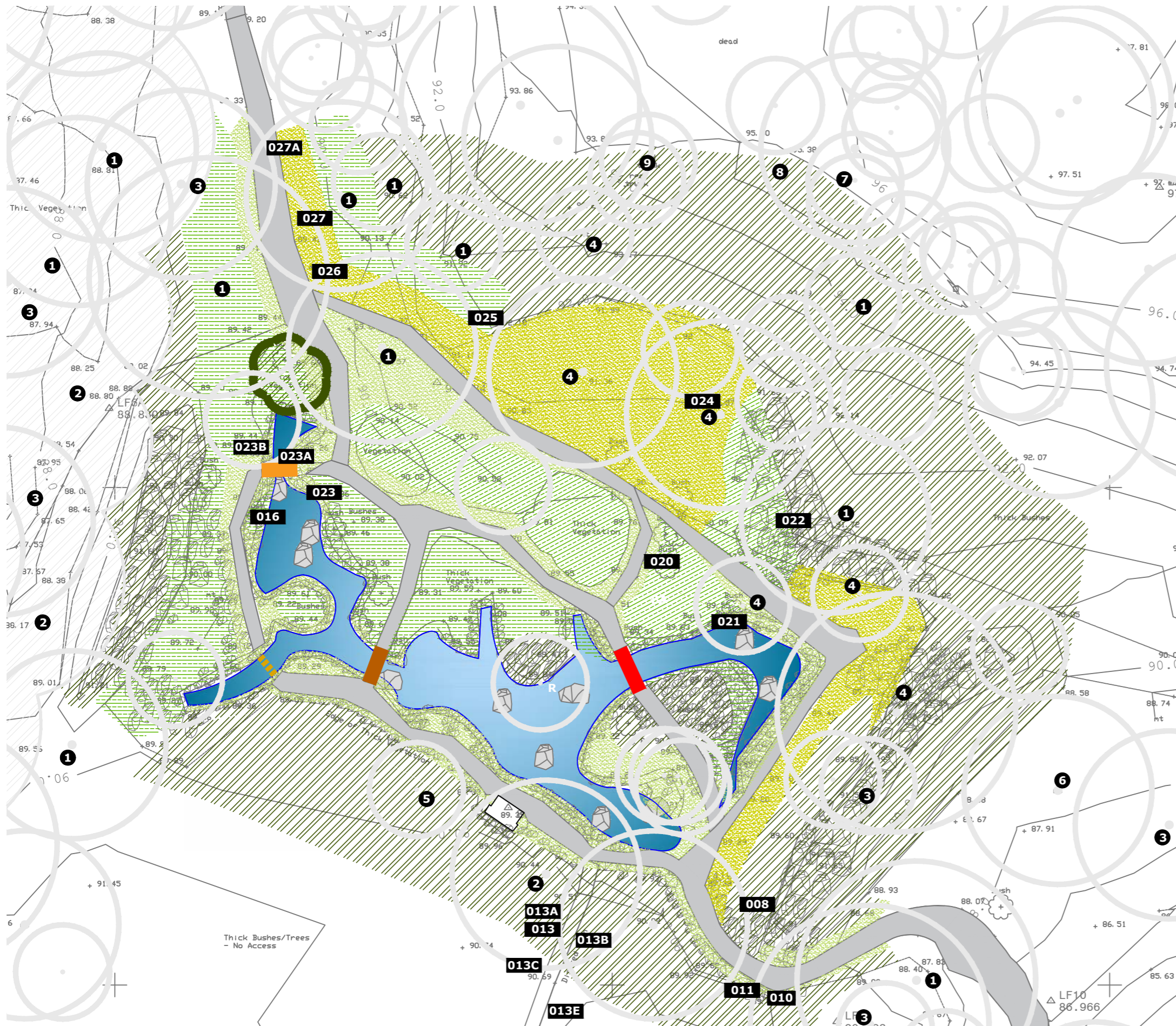


Figure 10 - Extract from Chris Jones' booklet The Japanese Garden



LEGEND - 1:200

	Existing Trees		Feature
	Tall shrubs - 2-5m		Rocks
	Medium shrubs - 1-2m		Bridge existing handra
	Groundcover shrubs - less than 1m		Bridge former handra
	Earth		Bridge handra
	Formal Pond		Steppir

Trees

1 - Oak	4 - Maple	7 - Pines
2 - Cypress	5 - Cherry	8 - Rowan
3 - Birch	6 - Magnolia	9 - Japanese Cedar

Plant Surveys
Alan Clark 30th May 2022, Ian & Tess
Knott Sinclair 2nd & 3rd December 2022

- 008** - Magnolia fraseri / Magnolia campbellii
- 010** - Rhododendron decorum
- 011** - Ghent deciduous Azalea
- 013** - Rhododendron decorum
- 013A** - Pieris formosa
- 013B** - Rhododendron obtusum var amoenum
- 013C** - Rhododendron williamsianum X
- 013E** - Camellia sp
- 016** - Rhododendron obtusum var amoenum
- 020** - Deciduous Azalea
- 021** - Acer palmatum 'Albo Marginatum'
- 022** - Berberis darwinii
- 023** - Pieris formosa var forrestii
- 023A** - Rhododendron s.sect Heliolepidia
- 023B** - Gaultheria mucronata
- 024** - Berberis julianae
- 025** - Magnolia campbellii
- 026** - Pieris formosa var forrestii
- 027** - Skimmia japonica
- 027A** - Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)
- 028** - Rhododendron arboreum
- 028A** - Rhododendron arboreum
- 029** - Rhododendron rubiginosum

See full plant list in table below

Nr	Plant Name	Comment
001*	Rhododendron decorum	
002*	Ghent deciduous Azalea	
003*	Rhododendron luteum	
004	Ghent deciduous Azalea	
005	Rhododendron vernicosum	
006	Rhododendron hybrid	
007	Rhododendron 'Lady Eleanor'	
008	Magnolia fraseri Aff AC	Definitely not fraseri. No sign of auriculated leaf bases.
008*	Magnolia campbellii aff I&TKS	
009*	Evergreen Kurume Azalea	
010*	Deciduous azalea	
011*	Rhododendron yunnanense	
012A*	Rhododendron obtusum var amoenum	
012B	Ghent Azalea	
013*	Rhododendron 'Daviesii' Ghent Azalea	
013A*	Pieris formosa	
013B*	Rhododendron obtusum var amoenum	
013C*	Rhododendron williamsianum X	
013D*	Pieris sp	
013E*	Camellia sp	
014	Rhododendron 'Roseum Elegans'	
015*	Pieris japonica	
016*	Rhododendron obtusum var amoenum	
016A*	Rhododendron obtusum var amoenum	

Nr	Plant Name	Comment
017	Leucothoe keiskei	
018*	Rhododendron degronianum ssp yakushimanum	
019	Rhododendrons 'Cynthia'	
020*	Deciduous Azalea	
021*	Acer palmatum 'Albo Marginatum'	
022*	Berberis darwinii	We recommend removal as in our report.
023*	Pieris formosa var forrestii	
023A*	Rhododendron s.sect Heliolepidia	
023B*	Gaultheria mucronata	
024*	Berberis julianae	
025*	Magnolia fraseri Aff AC	Definitely not fraseri. No sign of auriculated leaf bases.
025*	Magnolia campbellii aff I&TKS	
026*	Pieris formosa var forrestii. 'Wakehurst'	
027*	Skimmia japonica	
027A*	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	
028*	Rhododendron arboreum	
028A*	Rhododendron arboreum	
029	Rhododendron rubiginosum	
029A*	Rhododendron rubiginosum (layer probably)	
030*	Rhododendron Waterer's Hybrid	
031*	Gaultheria mucronata	
032*	Gaultheria mucronata	

Plant Surveys

Two plant surveys were carried out. Firstly by Alan Clark on 30 May and secondly by Ian & Tessa Knott Sinclair 2/3 December 2022, plants surveyed by the latter are marked with a * - they have also supplied comments. Please refer to drawing for location

Section 8 Options

The Giggle Alley Forest Design Plan - Japanese Garden Plan First Review 2010, produced by Gareth Browning (Beat Forester) and Chris Jones, (Volunteer Garden Warden) identified works under two categories:

- Maintaining the Japanese Garden within a distinct compact area
- Extending the Japanese Garden across the adjacent woodland

This study only addresses the 'Maintaining the Japanese Garden'.

Given that the very little work has been carried out in the garden over the last 12 years or so, the task to restore the garden is now grown into a considerable task.

However Forestry England recognises that the garden has value across a number of areas:

- Heritage
- Landscape Design
- Health and wellbeing – free resource
- Potential work for volunteers
- Social prescribing work
- Community / partnerships

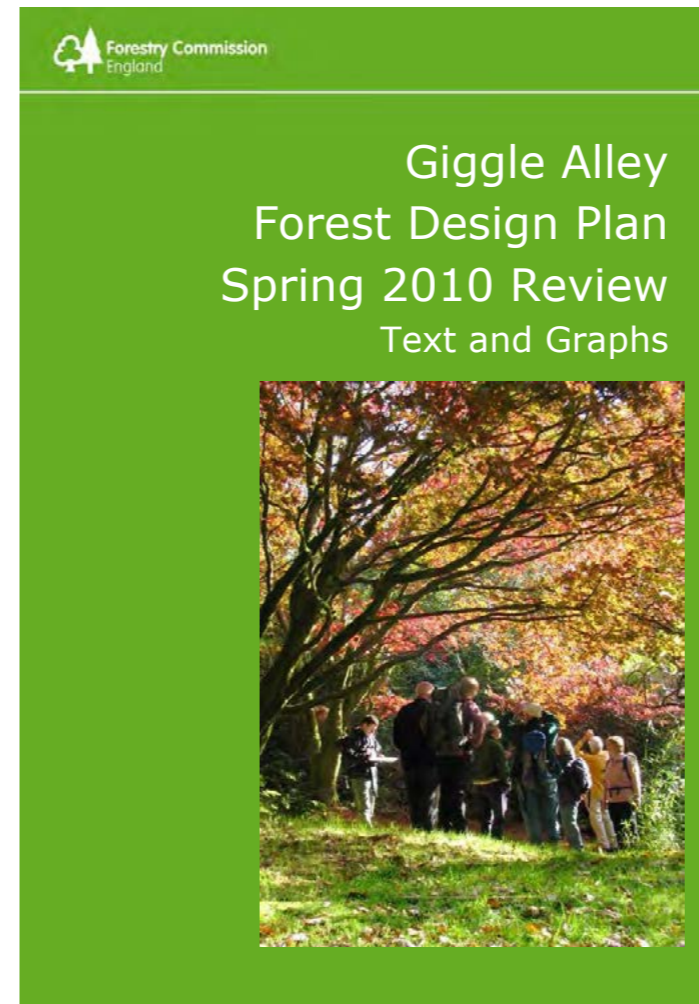
We have outlined three main options and their objectives with regard to the future management of the Japanese Garden for consideration by Forestry England.

1. Carry out a full restoration of the garden including hard and soft landscape works, carried out as a single project in order to restore the character and detail of the gardens with the aim that new plants would establish and grow over 5 years and combine with existing plants to achieve a mature garden. It is essential that the capital works is followed by a programme of maintenance whose responsibilities would be split between Forestry England and other stakeholders, like the Parish Council and volunteers. This option may be justified if the gardens formed a valued community garden and if Forestry England promoted as a garden visit, perhaps linked with other gardens in West Cumbria such Muncaster Castle, Graythwaite Hall and Rydal Manor. It is assumed that visitors would pay entry via an honesty box, for non-residents of Eskdale Green.
2. Carry out essential structural works to make the garden safe, carry out management works to ensure invasive vegetation is dealt with, trees are pruned and selective felling carried out to improve light levels and avoid

the gardens being totally overshadowed.

3. No work at all. The result of this would be take the gardens in perhaps 5 years back to a similar state when Chris Jones and volunteers 'found' the garden and started clearance work in 2000, with the added complication that trees adjacent to the garden have now grown much larger. The abandonment of the garden would quickly discourage visitors, resulting in the loss of an important Japanese Garden within a decade or so.

We have prepared proposals based on Option 1.



Section 9

Option 1 - Full Restoration of the Garden

We outline works to fully restore the garden.

Table B Schedule of Works, at the end of the report, outlines the components of the garden indicate:

- If the element was part of the original design
- Whether it is existing or not
- Condition of the element, it exists
- Proposals to restore the element or if there are any other proposals
- The approximate cost in carrying out the works by a contractor within a range of 4 cost bands

We outline below descriptions and proposals for clearance and pruning, hard landscape and planting works. The works are concentrated within the main garden, but some essential access improvements are proposed too.

Vegetation Clearance and Pruning

Please refer to Drawing Nrs. 1347/04 Existing Planting and 1347/05 Vegetation Clearance and Pruning.

The following works are proposed to allow for the restoration of the garden and make the future maintenance requirements as simple and as light touch as possible.

The garden is now surrounded by mixed woodland, which was not the original intention. The woodland includes spruce, larch and pine as well as oaks and birch. The effect of this is that it is more sheltered and less susceptible to winds and cold weather and that the long views in several directions that were shown on old photographs and admired by Mary Fair have now been lost. Most importantly the garden itself is overshadowed by tree canopies. The immediate surrounds of the garden include oak, birch and cypress, the latter which is likely to originate from when the garden was laid out. Some of these trees, should be felled or pruned to allow more light underneath for the benefits of the ornamental shrubs, but this work should be undertaken following the advice from an arborist to ensure that any tree works do not have a negative impact on the shelter of the garden

The following works have been identified:

- The small relatively recently planted (2005?) dead and dying trees, the cherry near the pavilion and the magnolia on the north side of the pond, should be felled
- Some inappropriate, self-seeded trees have been allowed to establish over the years including oak and birch. These trees now overshadow areas of the garden and, if not removed, will make the establishment of

the rich shrub and herbaceous planting very difficult. In addition, the two cypress trees to the west of the Lily Pond, although part of the original planting, should be removed for the same reason. It is possible that when planted, that its eventual size was underestimated. The trees further to the west should largely be retained to maintain shelter from the prevailing winds within the garden.

- The restoration of views from the garden over the nearby Fells was a key feature of the design. Rather than clear felling areas, which would leave the garden open to winds, it is proposed to cut 'windows' in the woodland to provide framed views. The retention of oak and pine trees should be favoured.
- The view point to the south of the site of the former pavilion is a particularly important view point. A number of original shrub plantings exist in the area including Camelia and Azaleia and these should be retained but other more invasive shrubs should be removed.
- Some of the Japanese Maples should have their crowns raised to 4m height or so to improve light levels and views
- Horticultural pruning is required for the choice shrub planting to be retained such as the Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Pieris, etc
- The bulk of the work consists of the clearance of invasive shrubs such as the relatively recently established Gaultheria and the Bamboo and Sasa grass which although original plantings have spread out of control. These plants should be cut back and then dug out, a massive task. Chris Jones recommends that some Bamboo and Sasa grass should be retained. In order to control future growth, the Bamboo and Sasa should be retained or replanted in large pots or within root barriers. See below for proposed measures to control invasive species.

Measures to Control Invasive Species

- Gaultheria shallon. Spray May / June with triclopyr or glyphosate – should be effective within two seasons. Alternative treatment - Timbrel.
- Bamboos. Both the dwarf and the tall are rampant invaders. Brush cut to ground level and spray with Roundup Stump Killer. All regrowth to be sprayed at 600mm to a metre with glyphosate.
- Common Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasis*). Cut back and stump treat. If possible use Ecoplug Max (glyphosate based) - the best stump killer.
- Rhododendron ponticum. Cut to the ground and stump treat as above. Respray any regrowth with Timbrel or glyphosate.
- Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). Spotted near the high point. Spray with Asulam or Roundup Proactive.
- Rhododendron Powdery Mildew. This was noted on a number of the rhododendrons. Various fungicides are suitable. If a plant is badly affected and is an important species keep, if not remove.

- Vine Weevil. Removing the *R. ponticum* will greatly reduce the presence of this disfiguring pest. *R. ponticum* removal will also greatly reduce the presence of Rhododendron Powdery Mildew (RPM)
- Eliminate American Skunk Cabbage. A few were noted in the water garden. Simply dig up
- Grasses removal. Amongst the attractive mosses are invasive grasses. These can easily be killed using Laser.

The Pond

The pond is the main feature of the garden around which the elements play their part - the planting, features and the paving. The pond does not hold water all year round, it is silted up and looks unattractive.

The top priority for the full restoration of the garden should be works to the pond. The former water supply should be reconnected or other field drains laid to ensure good a flow of water into the pond. New inlets should be installed, an outlet to ensure the pond does not overflow, and drainage laid to take the water away.

Subject to an ecological survey, the silt from the pond should be dug out and a new liner installed. Expert advice would be needed to design and specify this work, and to confirm if a butyl liner or clay liner is used, taking account of the difficulties of bringing materials to site. Ideally the installation of the liner would not require the removal of the bank and rock edge to the pond, as well as the boulders within the pond, as this would considerably to the work and cost. The work would require feature boulders to be photographed, removed and reinstated in the same position with great care so as not to damage the newly laid liner. The use of clay maybe a better long term solution than a butyl liner and be less susceptible to damage. Water weeds should be eliminated Roundup Pro Active.

Reestablishment of the water would greatly improve the central feature of the garden, reflect the planting and features, such as the crane and the bridges and improve the biodiversity in the garden.

Hard Landscape

Please refer to Drawing Nrs. 1347/06 Existing Hard Landscape and 1347/07 Hard Landscape Proposals.

The hard landscape features contribute to the structure of the garden and provide points of incidents around the garden in the Japanese tradition.

Paving

The paving areas within the garden are generally in good condition due to the strength of the granite and the excellent craftsmanship in laying out the garden, despite the immense effort involved. However, some localised work is required for example to reduce trips especially at the south-west corner of the

pond approaching the bridge. Minor works are required to 'right' the stepping stones and improve the beaten earth paths. In addition, two lost paths need to be uncovered - one linking the pond with the Maple Grove and the other leading south towards the location of a lantern.

The path requiring the greatest amount of remedial work is the stone access path which is slipping down the hill in places. It is critical that this path is re-laid and a stone edge introduced to make it more stable and safer. In addition, the steps leading from the village should be improved by relaying some risers where they have slipped and it may be beneficial to add risers may be required.

Handrails should also be provided for all the steps- these could be made out of large diameter bamboo to ensure they are in keeping with the garden.

The path leading into the garden from higher up the track, should be signposted as the most accessible route as it avoids these steps.

Features

The garden was furnished with a large number of features that punctuated views and added to create a classic Japanese Garden scene. Unfortunately, most of the features have now gone, many sold off in 1949 when the estate was sold including the granite lanterns- the 2 Nigatsu-do lanterns and the 3 Ogi-gata lanterns. In addition, the tiered pagoda was sold. As well as the features being lost in many instances their settings have been compromised by encroaching planting. If there was funding to replace the lanterns in some form or other, they should be robustly fixed to the ground and shrub areas cleared around the spaces and on view lines to allow them to play their original role in the garden.

The rustic pergola provided an impressive entrance at the north-west end of the garden. Although this feature could be relatively easily rebuilt, the original Wisteria is unlikely to flower, but this should not negate the reinstatement of this feature as honeysuckle would be good alternative, although not authentically Japanese.

The rustic pavilion in the centre of the garden was the main viewpoint and landmark in the garden. Like the rustic pergola, it too would be relatively easier to rebuild in an authentic manner. A bench marks the spot today where the pavilion stood. The only other seat that Chris Jones indicated existed in the garden was on the rocky outcrop near the lantern in the north west corner of the garden. He suggested that views of Miterdale were possible from this seat, but even if those views existed, the forest precludes these views today, however the reinstatement of the seat in this position is proposed as it would give good views down and across the garden.

Three bridges remain, having been repaired or rebuilt by volunteers in recent years with funding from Eskdale Parish Council. There were two Agon-shu bridges (arched bridge with ballustrades) but one has been converted into a

single span bridge with no balustrading, matching the other one in the garden.

There are a number feature rocks located within the pool. Most of these are still in place. However, if a liner was installed, the rocks would have to be reinstalled in the same place and in the same orientation – photographs would have to be taken to assist this. There are a few boulders that that also need to be discovered, perhaps hidden in the mud, and reinstated.

Finally, Chris Jones suggests the inclusion of traditional Japanese gateways at either end of the main path to act as garden entrances, although not shown on any of the photographs. The location in the south east corner is relatively easily to define but the one in the north west corner and its relationship to the pergola is more debatable. In addition, temporary structures such as bamboo fencing could be used to protect and identify new areas of planting.

The bamboo fencing was an interesting feature although its use as protection against animals was questionable. The bamboo could be recycled from site and good work by volunteers. The proposed bamboo fencing, although not providing protection against animals, is a classic feature of Japanese gardens. The bamboo (the larger growing species) could be recycled from site and the fencing constructed by volunteers.

Planting

Please see refer to Ian Sinclair Knox and Alan Clark plant lists on page 24

Trees

Generally, the garden retains important remnants of its original planting which is now 100 years old and approaching over maturity. The garden includes some fine species and also some rare ones including:

- Japanese Maples
- Magnolia
- Japanese Cedar
- Cypress and Thuya

Over the last century the garden has lost several Cherry trees, at least one Magnolia and perhaps some Maples, as Chris Jones suggested that there was an avenue and only remain.

In addition, a major feature of the gardens as illustrated by Mary Fair's photographs is the use of dwarf Cyprresses and Junipers. It is not clear what happened to them. They might have been sold off when the estate was sold or if they may have simply grown too big and were not as dwarf as they were thought to be when the garden was laid out, as the planting of dwarf conifers was largely experimental at this time. They were used to punctuate and soften the appearance the bridges and lanterns, especially as they were evergreen. Their loss has been to the detriment to the garden.

Ground Cover Shrubs and Herbaceous

Chris Jones notes a wide range of plants, all of which enjoy partial shade and moist, well-drained soil. None of these now remain, largely due to the invasive Sasa grass and the increasing shade cover of the trees:

- Ferns - including the iconic Japanese fern, probably planted under Maple Grove
- Hostas - probably planted under Maple Grove
- Iris – the photos clearly show the Iris bed in the north east corner of the garden
- Astilbe – Chris Jones suggested this was likely to have been planted in the bog garden
- Candelabra Primulas – also to be planted in bog garden
- Sacred bamboo - a plant that Chris Jones suggests was also planted in the bog garden, liking moist but well drained soil in full sun or partial shade
- Japanese Anemone - a plant that also enjoys partial shade and lights up a garden in early autumn, not included on Chris Jones plan, but suitable for the drier areas of the garden such in Maple Grove
- Tree Peony - a Japanese plant that may have been part of the original plantings but which is not noted by Chris Jones
- Wisteria – was planted on the pergola but which would not thrive now due to the lack of sun
- Roses – these are mentioned by Mary Fair, but would not thrive today due to the lack of sun
- 'Japanese alpine plants' – these would have been planted in the rockeries but today would not survive due to the lack of sun
- Water lilies – these are clearly visible in Mary Fair's photographs and could potentially be re-established should the pond consistently hold water throughout the year
- Lotus flowers – the climate is unlikely to allow this plant to survive, although James Rea and John Rainbow may have tried!
- Miscanthus – a tall grass that is shown on a photograph in Chris Jones booklet, located adjacent to pond adjacent to the arched bridge
- Two species of bamboo exist – Low Sasa grass, (*Sasa veitchii*) and high Phyllostachys species. Sasa grass provides a green carpet in the woodland as seen from the path approaching the garden as well as within the garden, in particular around the edge of the pond.
- Moss – weed kill invasive grasses in moss area under the Maple Grove by treating with Laser

Medium Growing Shrubs

These plants are generally ornamental plants that define spaces and views within the garden. Again original plantings detected by Chris Jones from the photographs include:

- Azaleas / Rhododendrons – a number of plants have survived, although it is likely that some have been planted as part of Chris Jones' restoration proposal

- Berberis – Berberis julianae and darwinii are present in the garden and likely to be original plantings. Despite this Ian Sinclair suggests Berberis darwinii is too invasive and should be removed.
- Skimmia – few survive but this could be replanted and would look appropriate in the garden
- Pieris – there are several Pieris which thrive but need pruning
- Leucothoe – present in the garden
- Camellia – a classic Japanese plant that is not mentioned by Chris Jones but which would have grown well in the garden
- Hydrangea – Chris Jones suggests this Japanese plant and it would fit well within the garden as it enjoys partial shade
- Phyllostachys species – part of original plantings but now very invasive. Largely to be dug out but some areas to be maintained within root barriers or replanted in pots

Replanting suggestions for the Garden by Ian & Tessa Knott Sinclair

Few plants completely look after themselves, but all our suggestions are plants that will require minimal maintenance.

Trees

Japanese Cherries are vital for a Japanese Garden, therefore we suggest 'The Great White Cherry' Prunus serrulata 'Tai Huku', on the path leading to the step in the group of plants including the Gunnera manicata. We also recommend Prunus 'Kojo-No-Mai', Prunus 'Shogetsu' and the weeping Prunus 'Snow Showers'. We also recommend the Tibetan Cherry (Prunus serrula var thibetica). Styx japonicus, another native of Japan, should be planted above any path as the scented flowers hang below the branches. It's excellent in partial shade. Cercidiphyllum japonicum, Japanese name Katsura. Simply one of the most stunning trees in the world, and obviously a native of Japan. Beautiful autumn colour with the burnt toffee scent of the leaves literally hanging in the air.

Shrubs

Hydrangea paniculata is a native of Japan, however a number of its cultivars would be appropriate to the Japanese Garden. We suggest H. paniculata 'Vanille Fraise', 'Limelight' & 'Pinky Winky'. From N. America Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle' with its huge white heads. Deutzia x rosea 'Yuki Cherry Blossom' is stunning and late flowering.

Herbaceous Plants

Primulas planted along with irises around the water margins. We suggest Primula japonica, 'Millers Crimson', Apple Blossom', 'Postford White', sieboldii, denticulata, polyantha, beesiana & pulverulenta. We suggest Iris ensata, ensata 'Alba', ensata 'Rose Queen' which will actually grow in the water, Iris 'Black Gamecock', Iris 'Ann Chowning'

Bulbs & Tubers

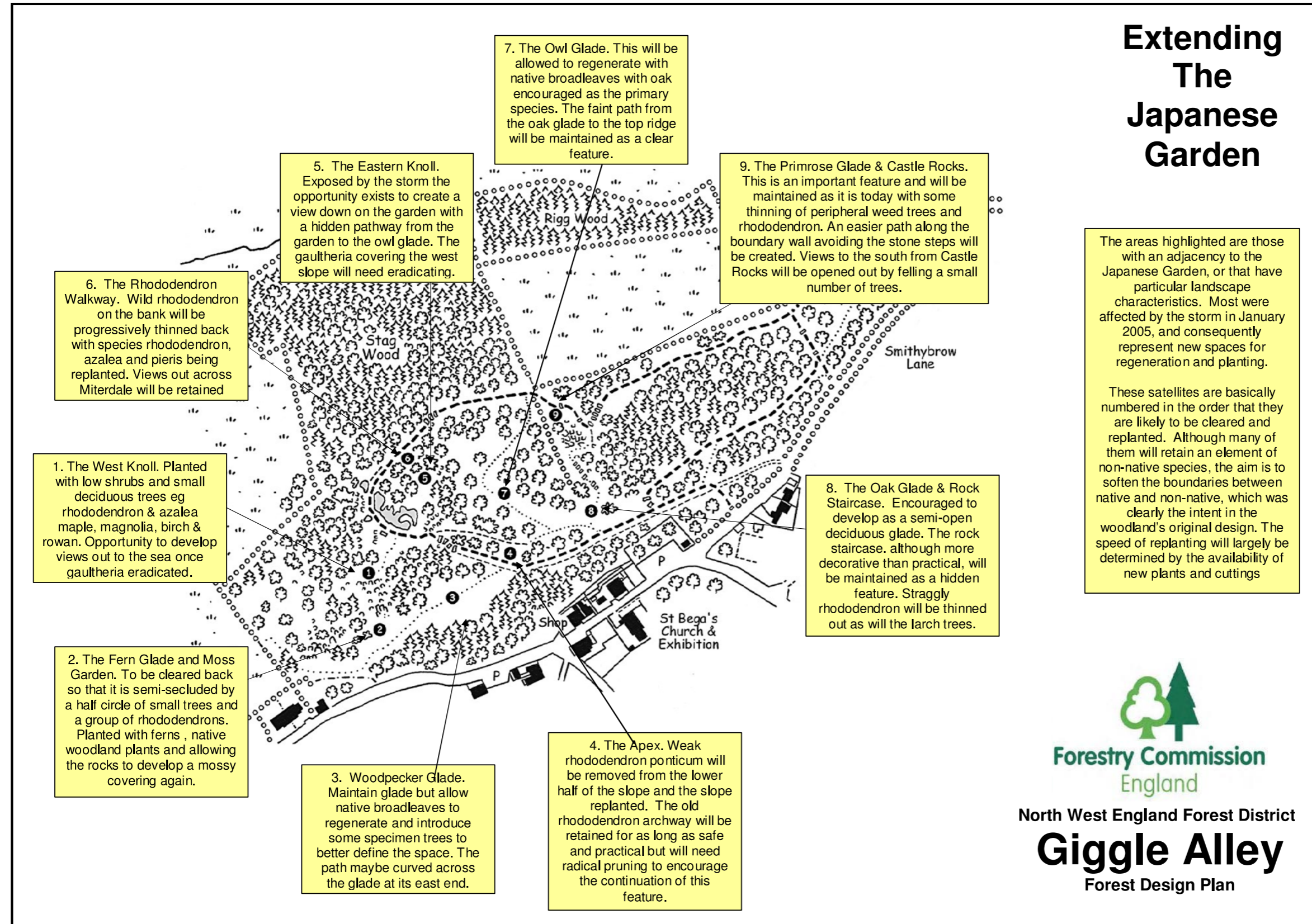
The garden needs to be visited in spring and what bulbs emerge noted. We would suggest Erythronium japonicum, the Asian FawnLily would look delightful by the waters edge and is Japanese.

Bamboos

The following species are clump forming, attractive and non-invasive. Thamnocalamus crassinodus 'Kew Beauty' to be planted to the back of the mound. Its delightful pale blue young culms mature to reddish brown. Fargesia jiuzhaigou (Red Stemmed Bamboo), Fargesia murielae, Fargesia nitida. Chris Jones recommended that some Bamboo and Sasa grass should be retained. However In order to control future growth, the Bamboo and Sasa should be replanted in large pots or within root barriers.

Proposals for the wider landscape

The Giggle Alley Forest Design Plan Spring 2010 Review included wider proposals across the woodland, developed through liaison with Chris Jones . These included proposed clearance of invasive shrubs, identifying areas which could be allowed to regenerate, new planting areas with the aim to soften the boundaries between native and non-native, which was clearly the intent in the woodland's original design and restoring some of the long views such as to Miterdale, as well as views down into the garden from the knoll.



Extending The Japanese Garden

The areas highlighted are those with an adjacency to the Japanese Garden, or that have particular landscape characteristics. Most were affected by the storm in January 2005, and consequently represent new spaces for regeneration and planting.

These satellites are basically numbered in the order that they are likely to be cleared and replanted. Although many of them will retain an element of non-native species, the aim is to soften the boundaries between native and non-native, which was clearly the intent in the woodland's original design. The speed of replanting will largely be determined by the availability of new plants and cuttings

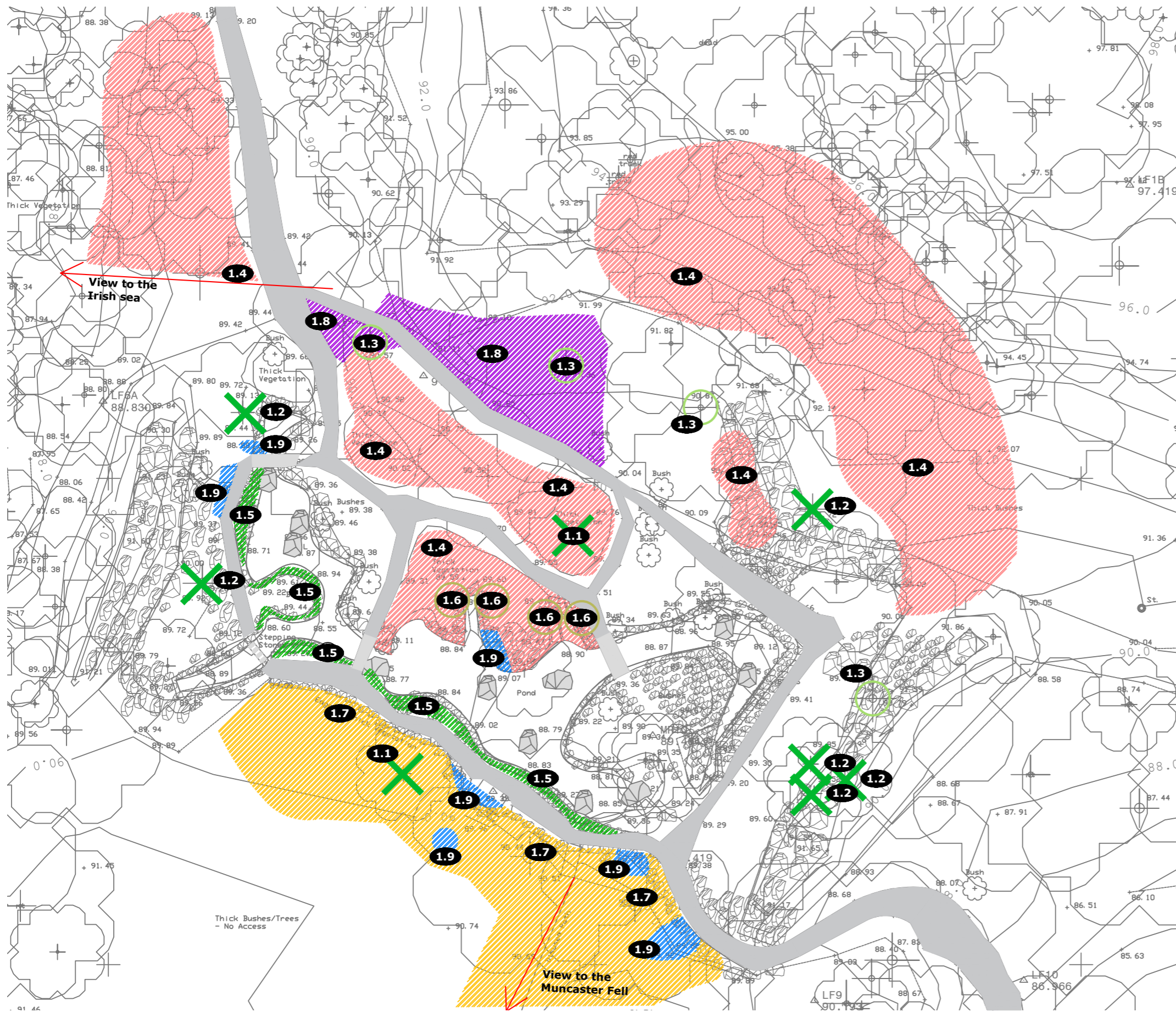


Forestry Commission
England








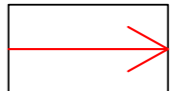
North West England Forest District

Giggle Alley

Forest Design Plan

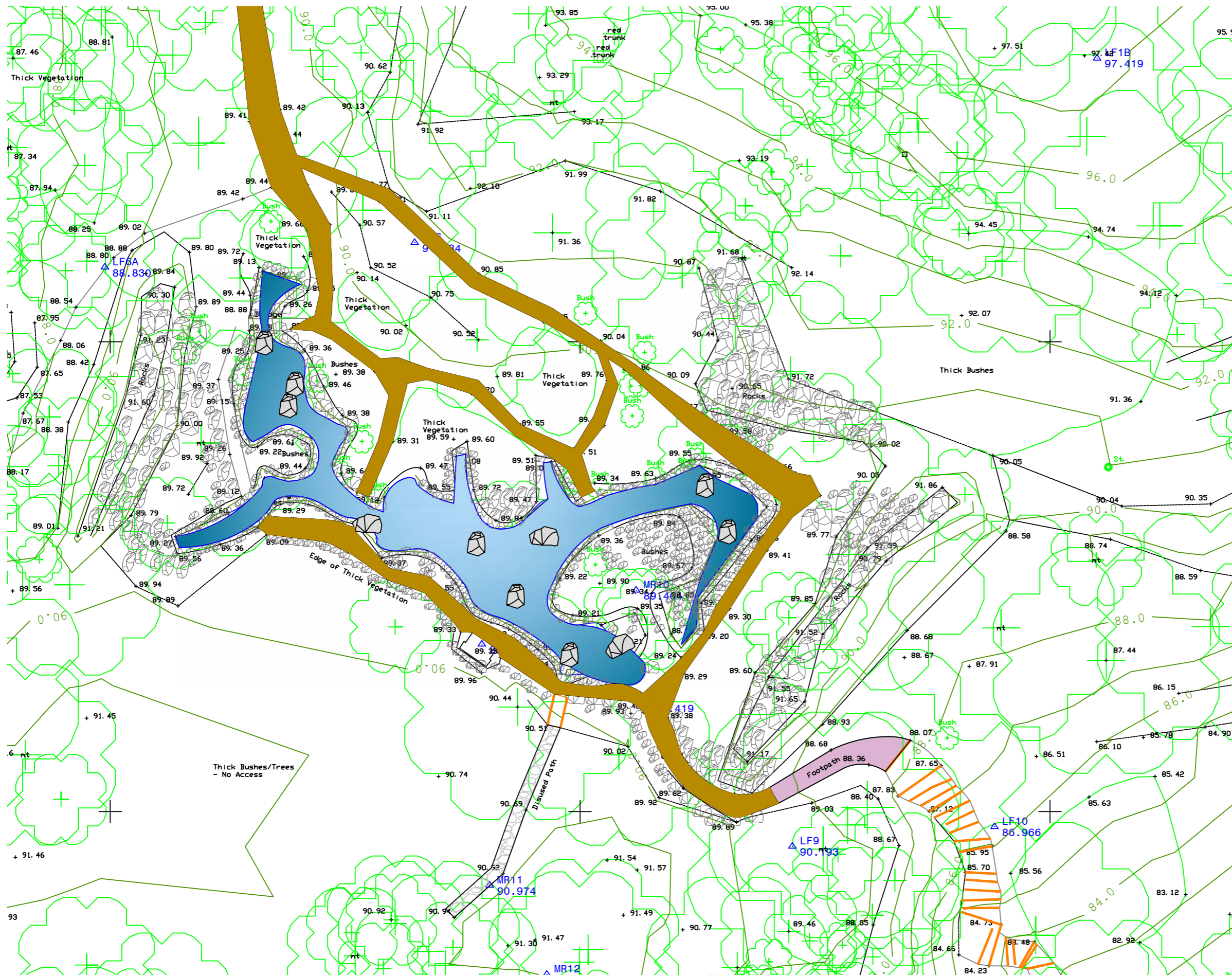


LEGEND - 1:200


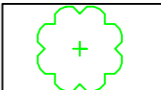
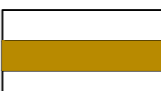
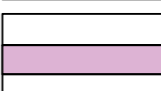
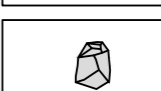
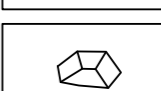

-  1.1 Fell dead and dying trees - 5m high approx.
1.2 Fell inappropriate trees -10m high approx. - cypress, birch and oak
-  1.3 Raise crowns to 4m height to improve light levels and views
-  1.4 Carry out clearance of invasive shrubs 1-3m high approx.
-  1.5 Carry out clearance of invasive shrubs by cutting and spraying with Round up stump killer and regrowth and re-spray with glyphosate
-  1.6 Add root barriers to existing bamboo to be retained or replant bamboo in pots to prevent spread
-  1.7 Prune shrubs as directed
-  1.8 Weed kill invasive grasses in moss area by treating with Laser
-  1.9 Spray Gaultheria shallon with glyphosate or Timbrel
-  Restoration of views

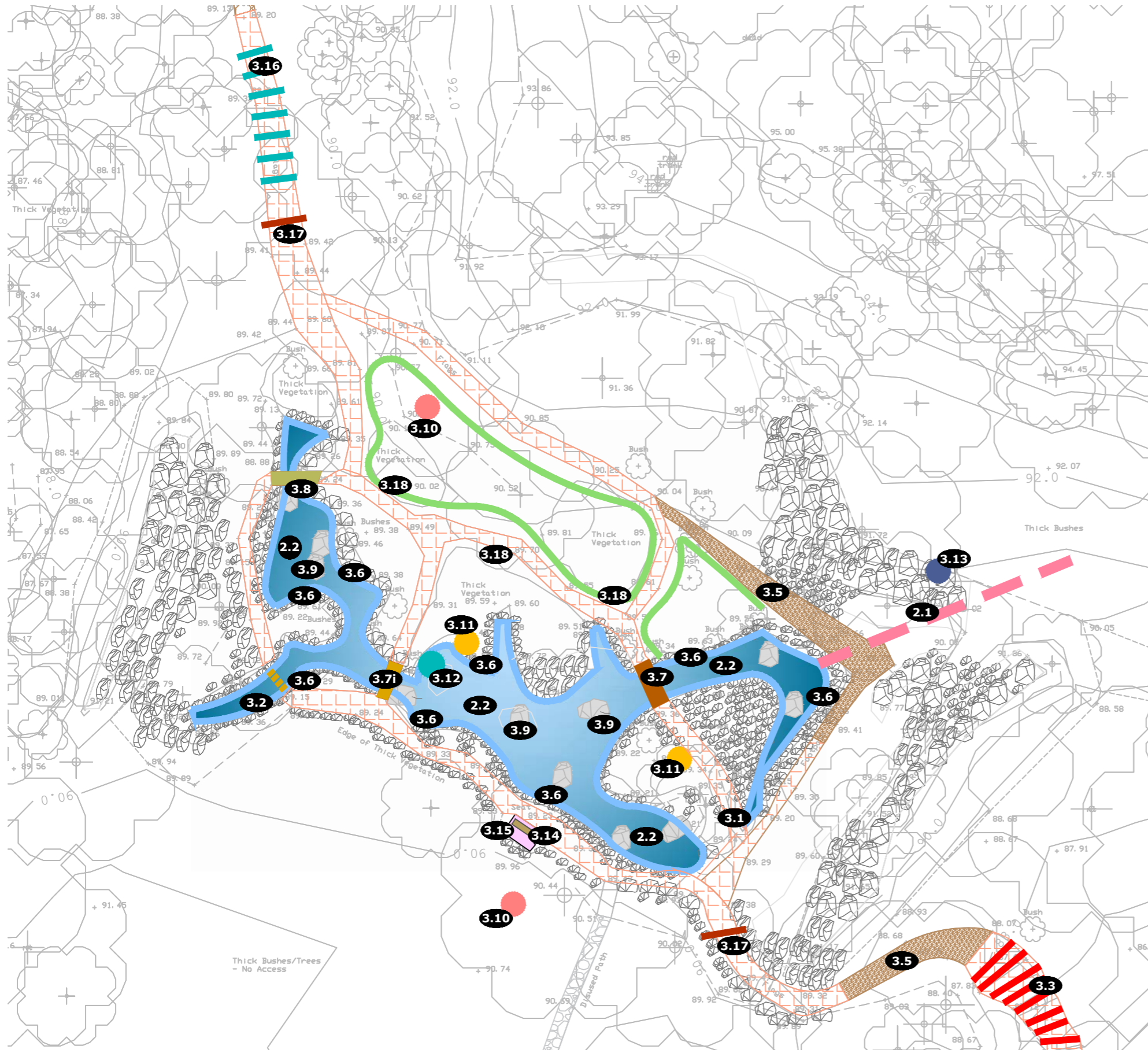
NOTE:
All works are to be confirmed on site before commencement
Refer to work schedule for details

Drawing Nr. 1347/05 Vegetation Clearance and Pruning



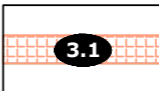


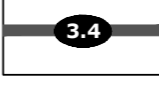
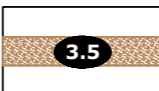
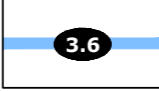




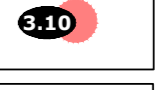







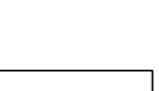


LEGEND - 1:200

-  Formal Pond
-  Trees (Area surveyed)
-  1:21 or less gradient
-  1:8 - 1:12
-  Feature Rocks
-  Rocks
-  Steps



LEGEND - 1:200








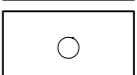

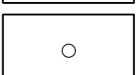

-  **2.1 Pond has lost its water supply**
Reconnect water supply to pond, including new drains and run water into existing inlets
-  **2.2 Pond**
Excavate silt, and add liner as specified by hydrologist - Brush cut to ground level and spray with Roundup Stump Killer. All regrowth to be sprayed at 600mm to a metre with glyphosate or dig out. If boulders need to be removed photograph and relay as is existing
-  **3.1 Stone paving**
Carry out repairs to paving, remove trips at southern west end of pond lifting flags and rebedding and uncover lost paths
-  **3.2 Stepping stones**
Minor works to ensure stability
-  **3.3 Stone steps**
Relay unsafe steps from village and entrance to garden, adding bamboo handrails
-  **3.4 Access path**
Carry out works to the access path where path has slipped down hill, making it unsafe - including a new stone edge
-  **3.5 Bark / Earth**
Minor works - topping up earth and hammering it down
-  **3.6 Rock edging to pool**
If required to install liner, excavate down 75mm, lay a liner and reinstall the rock edge
-  **3.7 Agon-shu bridge**
Rebuild bridge to original design
-  **3.7i Agon-shu bridge**
Replace arch bridge -1
-  **3.8 Arch bridge**
No work
-  **3.9 Feature Rocks**
Reinstate rocks in previous locations
-  **3.10 Tall pedestals lanterns**
Reinstate - 2
-  **3.11 Smaller lanterns**
Reinstate - 2, 1 missing from the photos
-  **3.12 Feature Rocks**
Reinstate rocks in previous locations
-  **3.13 Pagoda**
Reinstate - 1
-  **3.14 Pavilion**
Reinstate - 1
-  **3.15 Seat**
Reinstate - 1
-  **3.16 Pergola**
Reinstate - 1
-  **3.17 Traditional Japanese gateways**
at either end of the main path to act as garden entrances.
-  **3.18 Temporary structures**
In addition temporary structures such as bamboo fencing to be used to protect and identify new areas of planting



Drawing Nr. 1347/07 Hard Landscape Proposals



LEGEND - 1:200

-  Formal Pond
-  Existing trees
-  Proposed Tree Planting
Plant Schedule Codes
4.1 - 4.5
-  Proposed Dwarf
Conifers
Plant Schedule Codes
4.7 - 4.8
-  Proposed Tall Shrub
Planting (2-5m ht.)
Plant Schedule Codes
4.9 - 4.18
-  Proposed Medium Tall
Shrub Planting (1-2m ht.)
Plant Schedule Codes 4.17
- 4.19
-  Proposed Shrubs /
Herbaceous Planting (less
than 1m ht.) Plant Schedule
Codes 4.20 - 4.27
-  Proposed Bamboos
and Grasses
Plant Schedule Codes
4.28 - 4.30
-  Proposed Climbers
Plant Schedule
Code 4.31
-  Proposed Water Lilies
Plant Schedule Code 4.33
-  Removal Shrub
Planting

Proposed Works Schedule Table A	Original Layout?	Extant	Conditon	Proposals	Key	Planting Code
Japanese Maple	8?	5	Good	Replant missing ones - 3	4.1	A
Cherries	6	0	n/a	Replant missing ones - 4	4.2	A
Magnolia	5	4	Good	Replant missing one and prune around remaining trees	4.3	A
Katsura	?	0	n/a	Plant specimen	4.4	A
Japanese snowbell	?	0	n/a	Plant specimen	4.5	A
Japanese Cedar	1	1	Poor	Requires pruning of adjacent shrubs and plant Cryptomeria Japonica Globosa Nana	4.6	n/a
Dwarf Cypress	Several	0	n/a	Replant including Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Chirimen', Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Tsukumo,	4.7	B
Juniper	?	0	n/a	Replant including Juniperus Procumbens 'Nana', Juniperus squamata 'Blue Carpet	4.8	B
Camelia	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.9	C
Deutzia x rosea 'Yuki Cherry Blossom'	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.10	C
Hydrangea	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.11	C
Berberis	Several	Few left	Loss in diversity of species	Replant missing ones	4.12	C
Skimmia	Several	0	None	Replant missing ones	4.13	C
Pieris	Several	5	Need pruning	Replant missing ones	4.14	C
Roses	Several	0	n/a	Replant more shade tolerant species	4.15	C
Pernettya	?	Several	Need pruning	Not Japanese - don't replace	4.16	-
Rhododendrons	Several	Few left	Loss in diversity of species	Replant missing ones including Rhododendron obtusum f. japonicum	4.17	C/D
Azalias	Several	Few left	Loss in diversity of species	Replant missing ones including kurume azaleas	4.18	C/D
Leucothoe	Several	5	Need pruning	Replant missing ones	4.19	D
Ferns	Several	0	n/a	Replant	4.20	E
Hostas	Several	0	n/a	Replant	4.21	E
Iris	Several	0	n/a	Replant	4.22	E
Erythronium japonicum	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.23	E
Astilbe	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.24	E
Primula	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.25	E
Anemone	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.26	E
Peony	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.27	E
Bamboo	Several	Several	n/a	Replant with non-invasive species	4.28	F
Sacred bamboo	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.29	F
Miscanthus	Several	0	n/a	Replant	4.30	F
Wisteria	Several	0	n/a	Plant honeysuckle instead	4.31	G
Japanese alpine plants	Several	0	n/a	Unrealistic to reestablish alpine due to shade from woodland	4.32	n/a
Water lilies	Several	0	n/a	Assuming reconnection of water supply is possible restore planting	4.33	H
Lotus	?	0	n/a	Climate is unlikely to allow establishment - no work	4.34	n/a
Moss Lawn	?	Yes	Poor	Keep fine festuca grass area - may have been a cut lawn in original design	4.35	n/a

Planting Code

- A - Tree
- B - Dwarf Conifers
- C - Tall Shrub 2-5m high
- D - Medium Tall Shrub 1-2m high
- E - Groundcover Shrubs and Herbaceous
- F - Bamboos and Grasses
- G - Climber
- H - Water lilies

Section 10

Guideline Costs

Option 1 – Full Restoration of the Japanese Garden

At this stage the costs can only be vague as further surveys and design development work are required. However, we have provided guideline costs based on a contractor carrying out the works.

Table A Schedule of Works outlines proposed works and provides a coding, over 5 grades, as to the cost for each item.

The works within each grade are characterised as follows:

- 0-1k – minor works, largely pruning and the planting of small plants
- 1-2k – more expensive and planting of shrubs
- 2-5k – tree works, paving and features
- 5k-10k – the access path
- 10-50k – desilting of the pond, restoring the rock edge and the water supply
- 50k – tree felling by helicopter

Of the 60 items of works, the majority (45) fall within £0-1k and £1-2k, with 10 items costing £2-5k, 1 item costing £5k-£10K and 3 items £10k-50K and 1 item of £50k.

The total approximate works costs are £207k + Prelims + Contingency + Fees. Obviously, costs could be reduced if Forestry England or volunteers assisted with the works.

The greatest cost is related to the pond – desilting of the pond, restoring the rock edge and the water supply comes to about half the total. However, the pond is the main feature and it is critical that if any sort of restoration of work is to be achieved, at least the desilting, the laying of the liner and the restoration of stone edge is carried out after the Sasa grass is removed completely.

Option 2 – Essential Works and Management of Invasive Vegetation

This option would still require dealing with the Sasa grass (and relaying the stone edge but not installing a liner or desilting) and the Gaultheria, as well as tree felling and pruning. The cost of this work is still likely to cost around £50k, although this could be reduced by works being carried out by Forestry England and volunteers. It should be noted that the rock edge would have to come up again to lay a liner for the pond if funding in future became available.

Proposed Works Schedule Table B	Original Layout?	Extant	Conditon	Proposals	Key	Planting Code	Cost Band
1.0 Site Clearance							
Fell dead and dying trees - 5m high	?	2	Dead	Fell	1.1		1
Fell inappropriate trees -10m high - cypress, birch and oak	No	2	Good	Fell	1.2		3
Tree pruning works to 4m height to improve light levels and views	Yes	10	Good	Prune	1.3		2
Carry out clearance of invasive shrubs 1-3m	No	m2	Good	Prune back	1.4		1
Carry out clearance - digging out Sasa grass and bamboo 0-1m	Yes	m2	Good	Clearance	1.5		3
Add root barriers to be retained / replant bamboo in pots to be prevent spread	Yes	m2	Good	Retain bamboo in a controlled way	1.6		2
Pruning of shrubs to be retained	Yes	m2	Good	Prune	1.7		1
Weed kill invasive grasses in moss area by treating with Laser	Yes	m2	Good	Herbicide	1.8		1
Spray Gaultheria shallon with glyphosate or Timbrel	Yes	m2	Good	Herbicide	1.9		1
2.0 The Pond							
Pond has lost its water supply	Yes		n/a	Reconnect water supply to pond, including new drains and run water into existing inlets	2.1		5
Pond - silted up and losing water, with encroaching plants	Yes	m2	Very poor	Excavate silt	2.2		5
3.0 Hard Landscape							
Paving							
Stone paving	Yes	Largely	Good	Carry out repairs to paving, remove trips at southern west end of pond lifting flags and rebedding and uncover lost paths	3.1		3
Stepping stones	Yes	Yes	Good	Minor works to ensure stability	3.2		1
Stone steps	Yes	Yes	Good	Relay unsafe steps from village and steps at entrance to garden, and bamboo handrails	3.3		2
Access path	Yes	Yes		Carry out works to the access path where path has slipped down hill, making it unsafe- including a new stone edge	3.4		4
Bark/Earth path	Yes	Yes	Good	Minor works - topping up earth and hammering it down	3.5		1
Rock edging to pool	Yes	Yes	Good	Excavate down 75mm, lay a liner and reinstall the rock edge and adjacent paving	3.6		5
Rock outcrop	Yes	Yes	Good	No works			n/a
Focal Features							
Agon-shu bridge	1	1	Reasonable	Retain	3.7		n/a
Agon-shu bridge	1	1	Reasonable	Replace arch bridge -1	3.7i		3
Arch bridge	1	1	Reasonable	No work	3.8		n/a
Feature rocks	Yes	Yes	Reasonable	Reinstate rocks in previous locations	3.9		2
Tall pedestals lanterns	2	0	n/a	Reinstate - 2	3.10		3
Smaller lanterns	3	0	n/a	Reinstate - 2, 1 missing from the photos	3.11		3
Bronze crane	1	0	n/a	Reinstate	3.12		2
Pagoda	1	0	n/a	Reinstate - 1	3.13		3
Pavilion	1	0	n/a	Reinstate - 1	3.14		3
Seat	2	0	n/a	Reinstate - 2	3.15		3
Pergola	1	0	n/a	Reinstate - 1	3.16		3
Traditional Japanese gateways	?			Traditional Japanese gateways at either end of the main path to act as garden entrances.	3.17		3
Temporary structures				In addition temporary structures such as bamboo fencing to be used to protect and identify new areas of planting	3.18		2
4.0 Soft Landscape							

	Japanese Maple	8?	5	Good	Replant missing ones - 3	4.1	A	2
	Cherries	6	0	n/a	Replant missing ones - 6	4.2	A	2
	Magnolia	5	4	Good	Replant missing one and prune around remaining trees	4.3	A	1
	Katsura Tree	?	1	n/a	Plant specimen	4.4	A	1
	Japanese Snowbell	?	1	n/a	Plant specimen	4.5	A	1
	Japanese Cedar	1	1	Poor	Requires pruning of adjacent shrubs and plant Cryptomeria Japonica Globosa Nana	4.6	n/a	1
	Dwarf Cypress	Several	0	n/a	Replant including Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Chirimen', Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Tsukumo,	4.7	B	1
	Juniper	?	0	n/a	Replant including Juniperus Procumbens 'Nana', Juniperus squamata 'Blue Carpet	4.8	B	1
	Camelia	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.9	C	1
	Deutzia x rosea 'Yuki Cherry Blossom'	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.10	C	
	Hydrangea	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.11	C	1
	Berberis	Several	Few left	Loss in diversity of species	Replant missing ones	4.12	C	1
	Skimmia	Several	0	None	Replant missing ones	4.13	C	1
	Pieris	Several	5	Need pruning	Replant missing ones	4.14	C	1
	Roses	Several	0	n/a	Replant more shade tolerant species	4.15	C	1
	Pernettya	?	Several	Need pruning	Not Japanese - don't replace	4.16		n/a
	Rhododendrons	Several	Few left	Loss in diversity of species	Replant missing ones including Rhododendron obtusum f. japonicum	4.17	C/D	2
	Azalias	Several	Few left	Loss in diversity of species	Replant missing ones including kurume azaleas	4.18	C/D	2
	Leucothoe	Several	5	Need pruning	Replant missing ones	4.19	D	1
	Ferns	Several	0	n/a	Replant	4.20	E	1
	Hostas	Several	0	n/a	Replant	4.21	E	1
	Iris	Several	0	n/a	Replant	4.22	E	1
	Erythronium japonicum	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.23	E	1
	Astilbe	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.24	E	1
	Primula	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.25	E	1
	Anemone	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.26	E	1
	Peony	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.27	E	1
	Bamboo	Several	Several	n/a	Replant with non-invasive species	4.28	F	1
	Sacred bamboo	?	0	n/a	Replant	4.29	F	1
	Miscanthus	Several	0	n/a	Replant	4.30	F	1
	Wisteria	Several	0	n/a	Plant honeysuckle instead	4.31	G	1
	Japanese alpine plants	Several	0	n/a	Unrealistic to reestablish alpine plants due to shade from woodland	4.32	n/a	n/a
	Water lilies	Several	0	n/a	Assuming reconnection of water supply is possible restore planting	4.33	H	1
	Lotus	?	0	n/a	Climate is unlikely to allow establishment - no work	4.34	n/a	n/a
	Moss Lawn	?	0		Keep fine festuca grass area - may have been a cut lawn in original design	4.35	n/a	n/a
Cost Band		Ave	Nr	K				
1	0-1k	0.5	32	16				
2	1-2k	1	13	13				
3	2-5k	3.5	10	30.5				
4	5-10k	7.5	1	7.5				
5	10-50k	50	3	90				
6	50k	1	1	50				
Sum				207k				

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Section 12

Appendix A: Plant Survey by Alan Clark – 30 May 2022

001 *Rhododendron decorum* Franch Sub-section *Fortunea*.

Collected and introduced by E.H. Wilson 1901 from Sichuan Province of China. Has also been found in N.E. Myanmar, Laos , Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces of China.

002 Ghent deciduous *Azalea*. Flowers needed for identification. This group of *Azaleas* are known to have been created by unknown Belgian merchants living around Ghent, circa 1812.

003 *Rhododendron luteum* (*Azalea pontica*) Believed to have been collected by an unknown person around 1799, in the Pontic area of N.E. Turkey. Also found in the caucasus and E. Europe.

004 Ghent deciduous *Azalea*. Flowers needed for identification

005 *Rhododendron vernicosum* Franch Sub-section *Fortunea*, collected in Sichuan province of China in 1904 by E.H. Wilson also found in Yunnan province.

006 *Rhododendron* Hybrid, Probably produced at Waterers nursery near Bagshot circa 1850. Flowers needed for identification

007 *Rhododendron* Lady Eleanor Cathcart. (*R. arboreum* X *R. maximum*. Said to have originated at Sandford Park near Oxford before 1844 or raised at Waterers and named at Sandford.

008 *Magnolia fraserii* Aff. Flowers pink and white open flowers, distinct auriculated leaf bases

009 Evergreen *Azalea* Kerume Group. Obtained by C.B. Van Ness Boskoop, Holland from the Japanese Emperor's garden around 1910.

010 Deciduous *Azalea*, flowers needed for identification.

011 *Rhododendron yunnanense* Franch, collected and introduced by George Forrest from N.W. Yunnan Province, China in 1912.

012 A *Rhododendron obtusum* var. *amoenum* introduced from Japan around 1850, Award of Merit 1898 to Basing Park, Alton , UK.

012B *Azalea rustica floreplena narcissiflorum* regarded by some authorities as a Ghent Hybrid. Raised before 1871.

013 Ghent *Azalea* *Daviesii* introduced around 1840 from Ghent Belgium.

014 *Rhododendron roseum elegans*, raised and introduced in 1851 by A. Waterer, Bagshot, UK.

015 *Pieris japonica* D.Don. Introduced from Japan around 1870, collector unknown.

016 As 012.

017 *Leucothoe keiskii*, D.Don, introduced by E.H. Wilson in 1918 from Japan.

018 *Rhododendron degronianum* subspecies *Yakshimanum*, Wada. introduced by Wada in 1934 to Exbury Gardens , Hampshire. Endemic to Yakushima Island, Japan.

019 *Rhododendron cynthia* (*R. catabiense* X *R. griffithianum*), raised and introduced by Standish and Noble Bagshot before 1870.

020 Deciduous *Azalea*, flowers needed for identification.

021 *Acer palmatum albo-marginatum*, introduced from Japan before 1882, collector unknown.

022 *Berberis darwinii* Hook, first discovered by Charles Darwin in 1835 on the voyage of the Beagle, introduced by William Lobb in 1849 from Chile and Argentina.

023 *Pieris formosa forrestii* Group, D.Don. Found in Myanmar S.W. and central China, introduced by George Forrest in 1905 from N.W. Yunnan Province of China.

024 *Berberis juliane* C.k.Shneid. Introduced by E.H. Wilson in 1900 from Sichuan Province of China.

025 *Magnolia* Sp. as 008.

026 *Pieris formosa* Wakehurst, a selection from seed collected by George Forrest in S.W. China in 1905.

027 *Skimmia japonica* Thumb Subsp, *reevesiana* (*fortunei*), originally collected and introduced by George Fortune in 1849 from S.E. China.

028 *Rhododendron arboreum* W.W. Sim, subsection *arborea* from the Himalayas ,and in 1958 by Joseph Hooker from Sikkim, very variable in flower colour from pure white to deep red.

029 *Rhododendron rubiginosum* Franch subsection *heliopoda*, collected and introduced by the Abbe Delavay in 1889, occurs in Sechwan , S.W. Tibet and Myanmar.

030 *Rhododendron* Waterers Hybrid, flowers needed for identification.

