

Walled Garden, Rushmore Estate, Tollard Royal, Wiltshire

An archaeological desk-based assessment and photographic Survey



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for

Philip Hughes Associates on behalf of Rushmore Estate

by



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Front cover image: The garden in the early 20th century from the east © Rushmore Estate

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Non-Technical Summary

Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological assessment of the Walled Garden, Rushmore Estate, Tollard Royal, Wiltshire towards the end of 2010. The study comprised an archaeological desk-based assessment and photographic survey. The work was commissioned by Philip Hughes Associates and funded by their client, Rushmore Estate.

The assessment was carried out as part of a multi-disciplinary study as a first stage of works in support of a forthcoming application to Natural England to assess the possibility of restoring the historic structures and the garden.

The garden complex was constructed in classical style in the late 19th century by the estate owner, Lord Pitt-Rivers, as part of a series of parks and pleasure grounds for the recreation of the people on the estate and surrounding villages. Today, the complex comprises a rectangular garden enclosed by walls with three cylindrical corner towers, an observation turret on the south-west corner, large gateways on the north and south sides, a lodge on the north side, summerhouses in the form of temples on the north and west sides and a detached stable range in the yard to the north. A former orchard is situated outside the south wall.

Photographs from the early 20th century capture the complex at its height. The garden was then divided into quarters that were bounded by tall hedges connected by wide paths and ornamented by manicured potted shrubs. Much of the space was cultivated with a wide variety of plants, shrubs and vegetable crops whilst numerous glasshouses contained vines and exotic plants. Perhaps partly due to the death of Pitt-Rivers in 1900, the garden was probably in full operational use for a relatively short time, possibly only 20-30 years, and all the subsequent historical evidence charts a steady decline. The garden was taken over by Sandroyd School in the years following World War Two but they found it to be uneconomic and it was taken back in the hands of the Pitt-Rivers family in the mid-1980s. A number of proposals followed to develop the garden but none came to fruition. Despite suffering years of neglect, the complex is still very much worthy its Grade II listed status and represents an important surviving element of the Victorian pleasure grounds that has helped shaped the modern evolution of the Park.

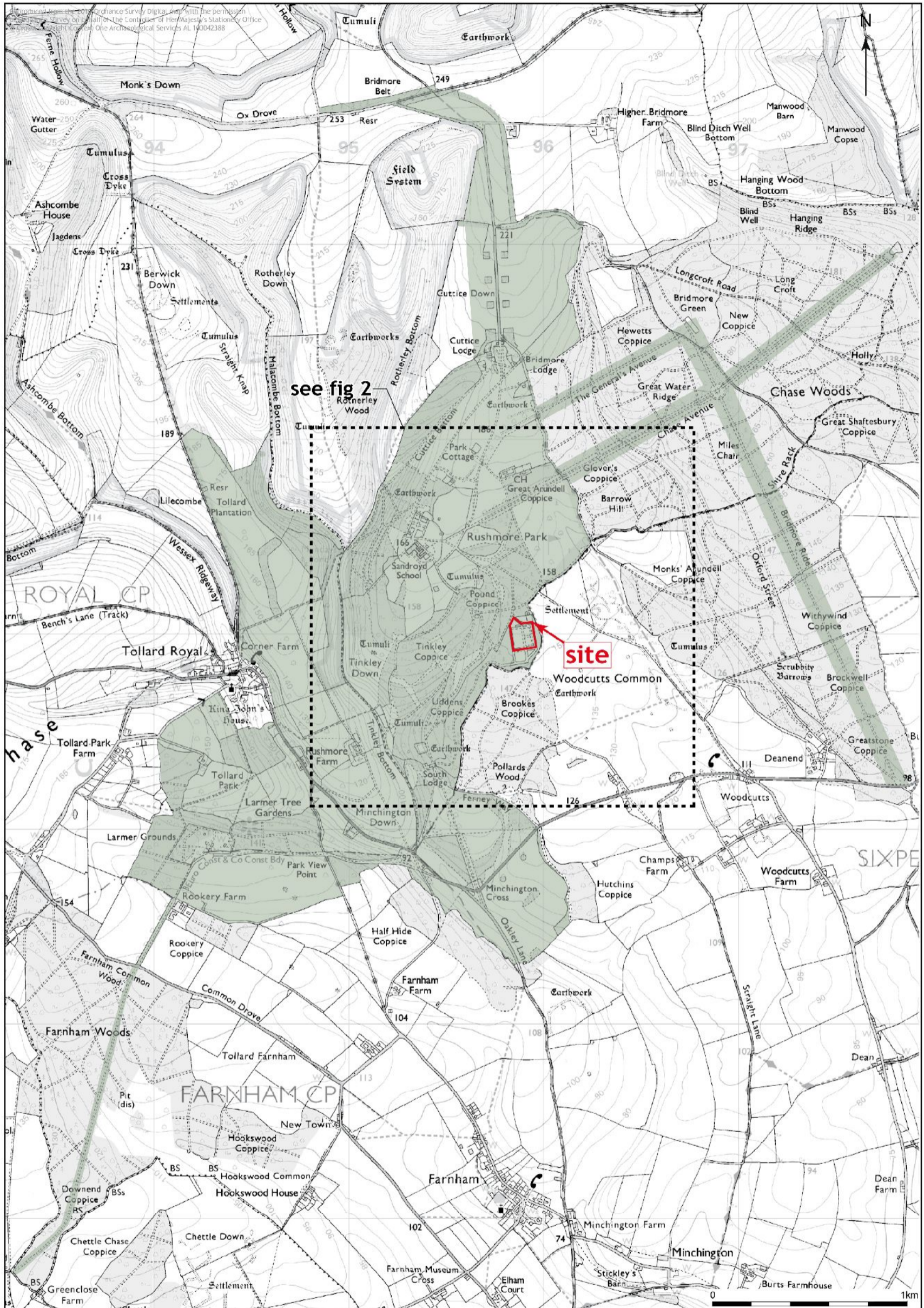
Any future restoration programme should take account of the need for archaeological monitoring and recording of the buildings during refurbishment works, particularly where this might involve the exposure of historic features or fabric. Given the high archaeological potential within the immediate environs of the Site and indeed within the Site itself, monitoring should also be carried out during any groundworks. Archaeological methods such as geophysical survey, test pitting and palaeo-environmental sampling may wished to be considered as methods to assist the possible recreation of its Victorian layout and planting regime.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological assessment of the Walled Garden, Rushmore Estate, Tollard Royal, Wiltshire (centred on NGR SY 07845 90582) towards the end of 2010. The study comprised an archaeological desk-based assessment and photographic survey. The work was commissioned by Philip Hughes Associates (PHA) and funded by their client, Rushmore Estate.
- 1.2 The assessment was carried out as part of a multi-disciplinary study as a first stage of works in support of a forthcoming application to Natural England to assess the possibility of restoring the historic structures and the garden.
- 1.3 The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance as defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and English Heritage (EH). The specific requirements of this project were described in *Guidance for Management Plan and Archaeological Assessment: Rushmore Park Walled Garden, Tollard Royal, Wiltshire* (PHA 2010).
- 1.4 This report summarises the topographical, geological, archaeological and historical background of the Site and presents the results of the photographic survey. Preliminary ideas on mitigation works relating to any future restoration initiatives are also proposed.

2. Site location, topography and geology

- 2.1 Rushmore Estate extends to around 3000 hectares and straddles the Dorset/Wiltshire border. The whole estate is within the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Gready 2004). The nearest settlement is Tollard Royal. The estate includes around 900 hectares of woodland, approximately 600 hectares of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and 75 houses and cottages (Gready 2004). Almost 535 hectares of the estate form Rushmore Park, which is Grade II* on the Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England (**Figure 1**). The Park is managed under a Higher Level Stewardship Agreement (ref. AG00261322). The remains of numerous archaeological monuments are scattered across the estate, a number of which have been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (see **Figure 2** for all archaeological activity within 500m of the Site). The estate also incorporates Larmer Tree Gardens Victorian pleasure grounds that were restored in 1995, that now host large scale outdoor events such as concerts and fairs. The Park is also home to a modern 18 hole competition golf course. The estate has been under the ownership of William Gronow Davis since 1999.
- 2.2 The Site, referred to as the ‘kitchen garden’ in the Victorian period or simply the ‘walled garden’ today is located just within the eastern boundary of the area defined as the Registered Park and Garden and c. 600m south-east of the former Rushmore House, now Sandroyd School. The Site is mostly surrounded by woodland on the western side, and a narrow belt of woodland separates the eastern side from the golf course. The southern flank borders a ‘wedge’ of land that formerly served as an orchard. Vehicular access to the Site is gained by a gravel track leading off the golf course road to the garden lodge situated on the northern side. The Site is generally level and an Ordnance Survey benchmark on the north-east corner of the lodge gives a height of 155.50m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.3 According to the British Geological Survey (2011), the underlying bedrock across the Site and beyond comprises the Seaford Chalk Formation. The bedrock in the south-eastern half of the Site between the south-west corner and north-east corner is overlain by a quaternary deposit of clay-with-flints including clay, silt, sand and gravel.



● extent of registered park and garden

PROJECT TITLE
Rushmore Park, Tollard Royal, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site setting showing the registered extents of Rushmore Park

SCALE
as shown

PROJECT CODE
COAS/SBR/10/RTW

FIGURE NO.
1

3. Archaeological and Historical Resource

3.1 The archaeological background for the Site and environs has been primarily drawn from the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by English Heritage. The records that are discussed in the following section are referenced against a unique NMR identifier. The location and short description of the recorded archaeological sites and monuments within a 500m radius of the Site are represented in **Figure 2** and are colour coded according to chronological period.

Prehistoric (-AD43)

3.2 Cranbourne Chase is regarded as one of the finest prehistoric landscapes in Britain and is rich in surviving monuments. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the Site is surrounded by numerous extant earthwork remains and sub-surface features from this period as well as records documenting the discovery of various artefacts. This includes finds of worked flint tools from the Mesolithic period, funerary monuments such as Bronze Age bowl barrows, Iron Age coins and cross over sites such as Iron Age/Roman settlement sites and enclosures. The settlement site at Woodcutts Common (NMR: 209777) and the enclosure in Brookes Coppice (NMR: 209785) are both Scheduled Ancient Monuments and protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979.

Roman (AD43-AD450)

3.3 Apart from the settlements sites that span the later prehistoric period into the Roman period, mentioned above, several archaeological records relate exclusively to this period and include a probable barrow and two wells. Significantly, during the laying out of the kitchen garden, Pitt-Rivers recorded the discovery of a ditch with terminal pits containing Romano-British pottery along with a small number of Iron Age and Roman coins, and fragments of querns and animal bones (NMR: 209747). A model of the ditch and the finds were once kept in the former Pitt-Rivers Museum in Farnham, Dorset. The lack of Roman villa sites has led some commentators to hypothesise that Cranborne Chase was then part of an imperial estate, presumably functioning primarily as an agricultural enterprise (Thompson 1977: 76).

Anglo-Saxon (AD450-AD1086)

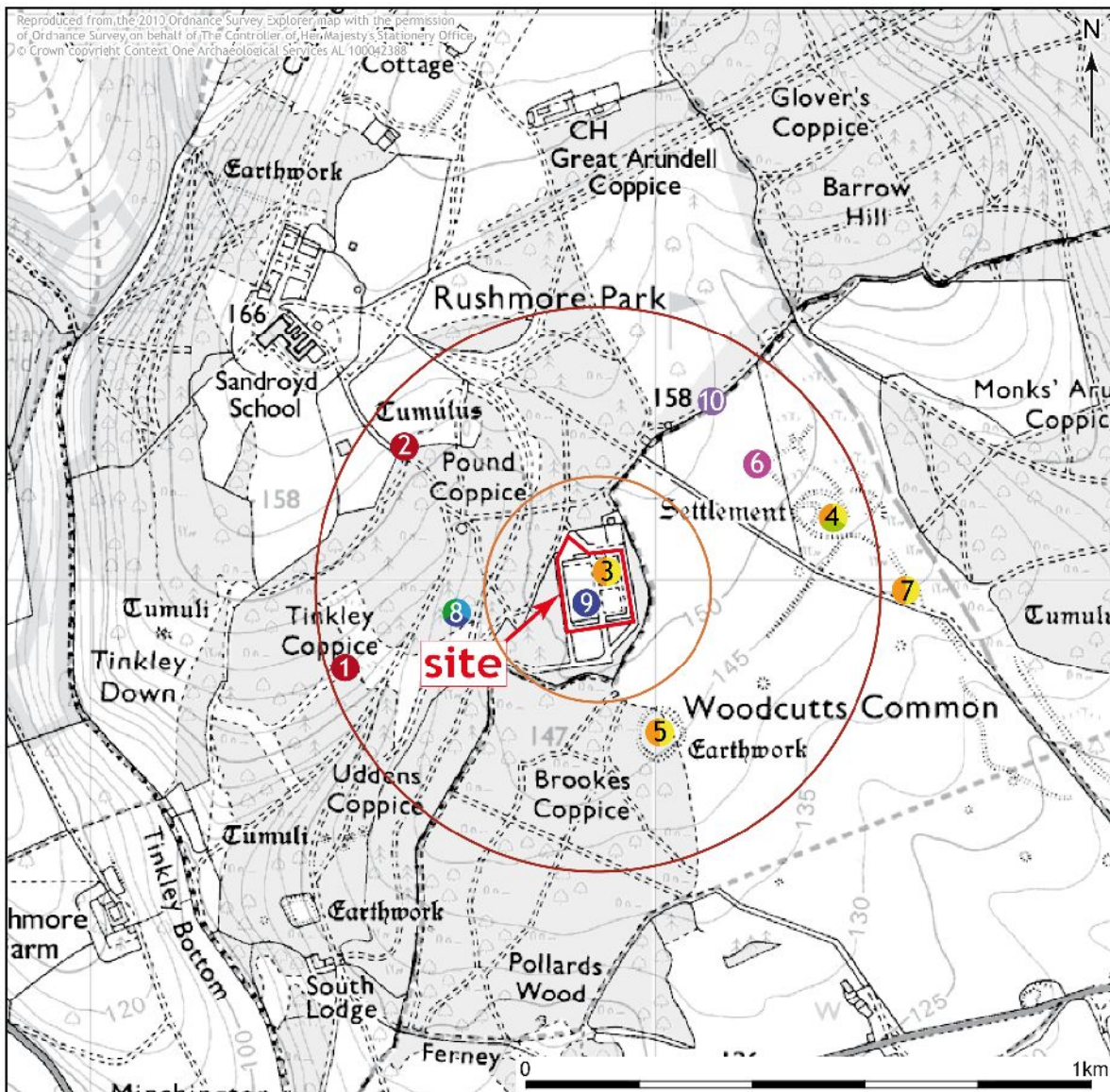
3.4 There is little documentary evidence for the character of Cranborne Chase during the Anglo-Saxon period but as a precursor to its later use as a deer park during the medieval period, it probably served as private hunting grounds. This would be in character with other medieval deer parks in Royal hands such as Clarendon in Wiltshire and Gillingham in Dorset.

Medieval, Post-medieval and Modern (AD1086-present)

3.5 The manor of Cranborne Chase was inherited by King John through marriage with Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of William, Earl of Gloucester (Thompson 1977: 76). John paid fourteen visits to Cranborne and the Pipe Roll in 1207-08 infers that he had a house built that now forms the core of the Manor House at Cranborne (Thompson 1977: 76). Although the manor was held by the King, the Chase was never known as a Royal Forest despite being in Royal hands until 1605 when James 1 handed it to William Cecil and bestowed him the title of Viscount Cranborne. In 1616, the rights of the ancient forest including the Rushmore area were settled in favour of the Viscount, who was also held the title of the 2nd Earl of Salisbury (English Heritage 1990). The extent of Cranborne Chase at that time was probably best defined by Thomas Aldwell's representation of the estate in his map of 1618 which shows that the manor was then divided into an outer Chase extending from Salisbury to Blandford and Wimborne to Shaftesbury, and an inner Chase, measuring roughly 16km by 5.5km. The inner Chase was sub-divided into a number of 'walkes' which, from west to east, included 'West Walke', 'Bursy Walke', 'Rushmore Walke', 'Staplefoote Walke' and 'Cobley Walke'. Combined, these incorporated large tracts of woodland maintained by Stewards, Foresters and Woodwards who lived in the various lodges scattered around the estate including 'Rushmore Lodge' which was originally believed to date to the 15th century (English Heritage 1990, Thompson 1977:

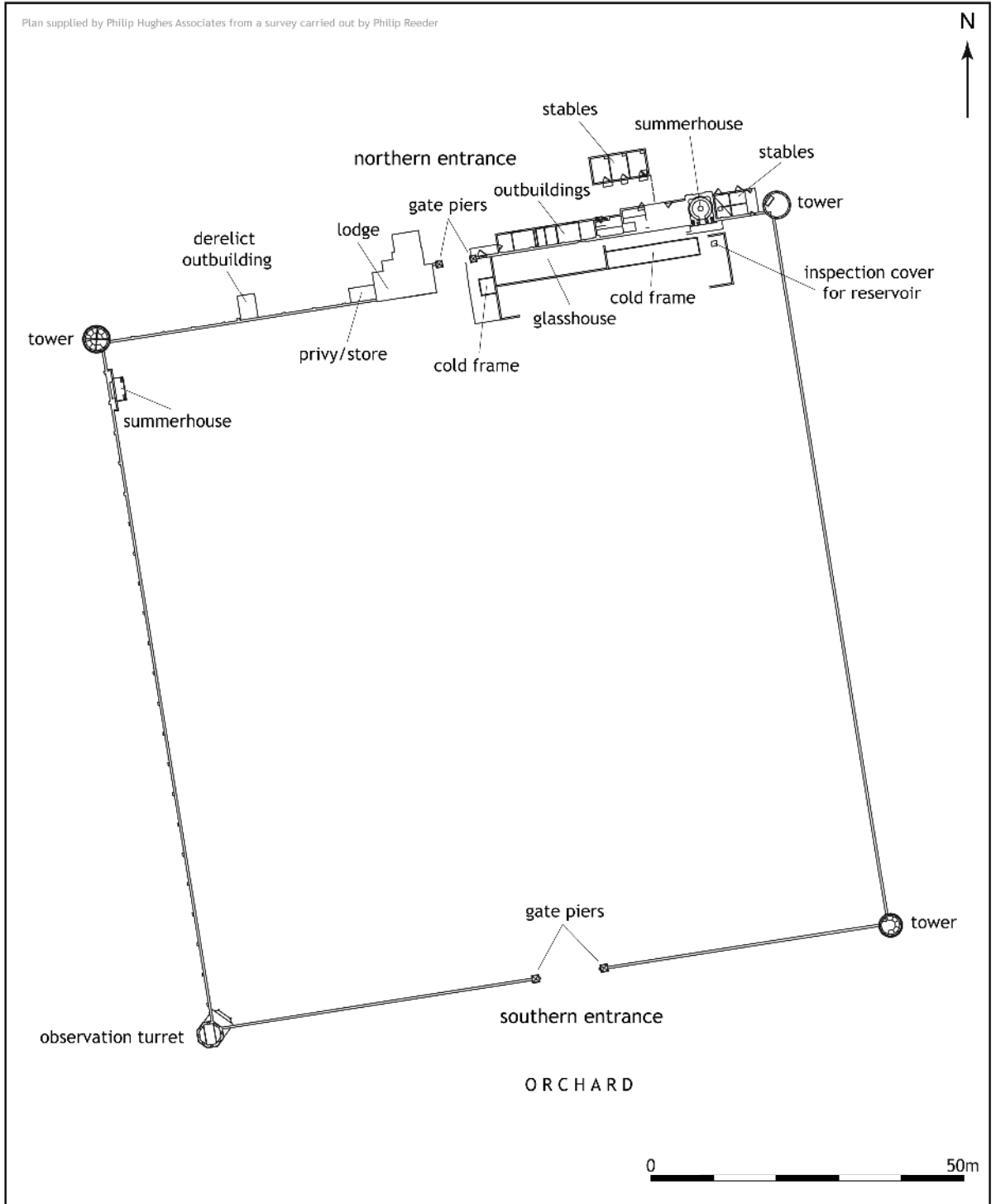
76). Rushmore Walke was one of two Chase walks located in Wiltshire and in c.1650 it was recorded as holding approximately 160 deer (English Heritage 1990). The deer population in 1828 was as many as 2,000 (Thompson 1977: 76).

- 3.6 In 1671 the Chase rights, along with the manors of Berwick St John and Tollard Royal were sold to the Earl of Shaftesbury who held them until 1692 (English Heritage 1990). A succession of owners followed until 1714 when the estate passed to George Pitt of Stratfield Saye in Hampshire (English Heritage 1990). Rushmore Lodge, which was reconstructed in the early 17th century and partly demolished, was replaced by Lord Rivers on a nearby site as Rushmore House in c.1760 (English Heritage 1990). This was re-built by the second Lord Rivers in 1817 and it became the family's summer residence (English Heritage 1990, Savills, 1986). Today, Rushmore House survives as Sandroyd School (Thompson 1977: 76). The disfranchisement of the Chase was granted by an Act of Parliament in 1829 to permit the creation of a park but plans for such work were abandoned (English Heritage 1990).
- 3.7 Following the death of the sixth Lord Rivers in 1880, the property was inherited by Lt-General Augustus Henry Lane Fox, great grandson of the first Lord Rivers, who on his succession added Pitt-Rivers to his name. Between 1880 and his death in 1900, Pitt-Rivers transformed the land around Rushmore House into a series of parks and pleasure grounds for the recreation of the people on the estate and surrounding villages. This included extensive tree-planting schemes, the formation of a deer park, an experimental livestock breeding area, the creation of Larmer Tree Grounds, the construction of a golf course and racecourse, and ornamental kitchen garden (English Heritage 1990). Following the death of Pitt-Rivers, the estate was passed to his eldest son, Alexander until his own death in 1927. Part of the estate, including Rushmore House, around 25 hectares of gardens, playing fields, several cottages and the kitchen garden was first let to Sandroyd School in 1939 and subsequently sold to the School in 1963 (English Heritage 1990).
- 3.8 The kitchen garden created by Pitt-Rivers survives as a Grade II Listed ensemble of buildings and ornamental features c.600m to the south-east of the house on the edge of the park and Woodcuts Common. The Listing (NMR ref. 507-0/9/10002) describes the garden as follows:
- “Rectangular garden enclosed by walls with three cylindrical corner towers, an observation turret on the south west corner, large gateways on the north and south sides, a lodge on the north side, summerhouses in the form of temples on the north and west sides and a detached stable range immediately to the north.”*
- 3.9 Aerial photographs of the garden in the early 1970s show the garden to be well tended with the orchard outside the southern wall being re-planted. However, by the mid 1980s, the School found the gardens impossible to run economically and the complex was re-purchased in 1986 by Michael Pitt-Rivers, the grandson of Augustus. Various proposal documents to restore/develop the Site around this time include a number of photographs that show the garden in severe decline.



- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NMR No. 209729 bowl barrow
NMR No. 643484 Pitt Rivers excavation (1884) 2. NMR No. 209738 bowl barrow
NMR No. 643483 Pitt Rivers excavation (1880) 3. NMR No. 209747 possible iron age/romano-british settlement
NMR No. 643473 Pitt Rivers excavation (1895) 4. NMR No. 209777 iron age/romano-british settlement
NMR No. 209818 four iron age coins find spot
NMR No. 209820 pre iron age find spot
NMR No. 209827 roman barrow
NMR No. 651264 Austen excavation (1863)
NMR No. 651265 Pitt Rivers excavation (1884-1885) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. NMR No. 209785 possible iron age/romano-british settlement 6. NMR No. 209805 mesolithic flint implements find spot 7. NMR No. 209821 iron age/romano-british corn drying kilns
NMR No. 209824 romano-british wells 8. NMR No. 1062024 Rushmore Park C19 park, smaller C17 enclosure, medieval deer park 9. NMR No. 1062681 Rushmore Park C19 walled rectangular garden 10. NMR No. 1343979 fieldwork (1999) flint find spot
NMR No. 1403452 fieldwork (2000 - 2001) prehistoric feature and flint find spot |
|---|---|
- 200m radius
○ 500m radius

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● mesolithic ● bronze age ● iron age ● romano-british ● prehistoric ● med ● post med ● modern ● fieldwork 	<p>PROJECT TITLE</p> <p>Rushmore Park, Tollard Royal, Wiltshire</p> <hr/> <p>FIGURE TITLE</p> <p>The known archaeological landscape within a 500m radius of the Site</p>	
	<p>SCALE</p> <p>as shown</p>	<p>PROJECT CODE</p> <p>COAS/SBR/10/RTW</p>	<p>FIGURE NO.</p> <p style="font-size: 24pt; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">2</p>



<i>PROJECT TITLE</i>		
Rushmore Park, Tollard Royal, Wiltshire		
<i>FIGURE TITLE</i>		
Structures and features within the garden		
<i>SCALE</i>	<i>PROJECT CODE</i>	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
as shown	COAS/SBR/10/RTW	3

Aerial photographs

- 3.10 Aerial photographs of the Site held by English Heritage in Swindon were examined to enhance the cartographic evidence. This set comprises 24 vertical and 113 oblique images and all have been tabulated in **Appendix 2** with supplementary notes on quality, site coverage and any observations. Apart from a very early photograph taken in 1928 and another in 1943 during World War Two, the earliest images in this sequence date to 1947-49 and coincide with the first systematic aerial coverage of the United Kingdom. A further thirteen photographic sorties were flown over Rushmore between 1953 and 2005. Out of a total of 113 images only 25 featured the garden and not all showed it in its entirety or were of sufficient quality/definition to record any meaningful observations. However, a number of photographs were particularly good in terms of their resolution and site coverage and represent nearly every decade since the 1940s.
- 3.11 The earliest of these were taken in 1946 and show the garden divided by a central north to south path between both gates. The eastern half is divided into two equal units with a further path running west to east. Both plots appear to be cultivated in allotment style strips. The western half of the garden appears to have a dividing hedge running lengthways from north to south, with the western half being ‘ploughed’ and the eastern half in cultivation or left as pasture/scrub (RAF/106/G/UK/1654: 4337-8, RAF/CPE/UK/1811: 1071). A similar pattern was noted in images taken in 1948 (RAF/CPE/UK/2621: 4002-03) and 1953 (RAF/58/1/090: 103) although the latter photographs appear to show that the hedge had recently been removed with a ‘chalk’ line marking its former position.
- 3.12 The general layout of the garden prevailed until the early 1970s at least. Photographs from 1973 are taken at low altitude and consequently show the garden in some detail and at a time when it was probably at a post-Victorian high in terms of its organisation (ST 9617/5: 308) (**Plate 1**). The entire garden appears to have been under cultivation with ‘rows’ of crops evident on the eastern half that are orientated north to south. The western half largely appears to be ‘ploughed’ although a number of crops are shown in the south-west corner running from west to east. An orchard outside the southern gate was, at this time, a new plantation.
- 3.13 Commercially available aerial photographs from around 2000 show a very different picture (**Plate 2**). The garden was then laid to grass although it is still possible to detect regular striations through the vegetation that once represented cultivation rows. The remains of the dividing path between the two quarters on the western side and the perimeter path are recognisable. A gravel path is clearly defined running alongside the orchard towards the southern entrance gate and continues into the garden heading north towards the northern gate for approximately 35m before becoming just a grassy line. A dark line in the grass running diagonally from the south-east corner of the garden towards the northern entrance suggests the presence of buried services or a former path. A similar dark line in the grass extends from the central path near the northern gate for a short distance in a south-easterly direction before forming a sub-circular patch. An oval-shaped area measuring approximately 15m x 7m comprising small trees/shrubs appears near the north-east corner may represent an in-filled pond. A number of trees/shrubs obscure a view of the glasshouse near the northern entrance and rough vegetation in the northern half of the garden on the western side may represent a dumping area.

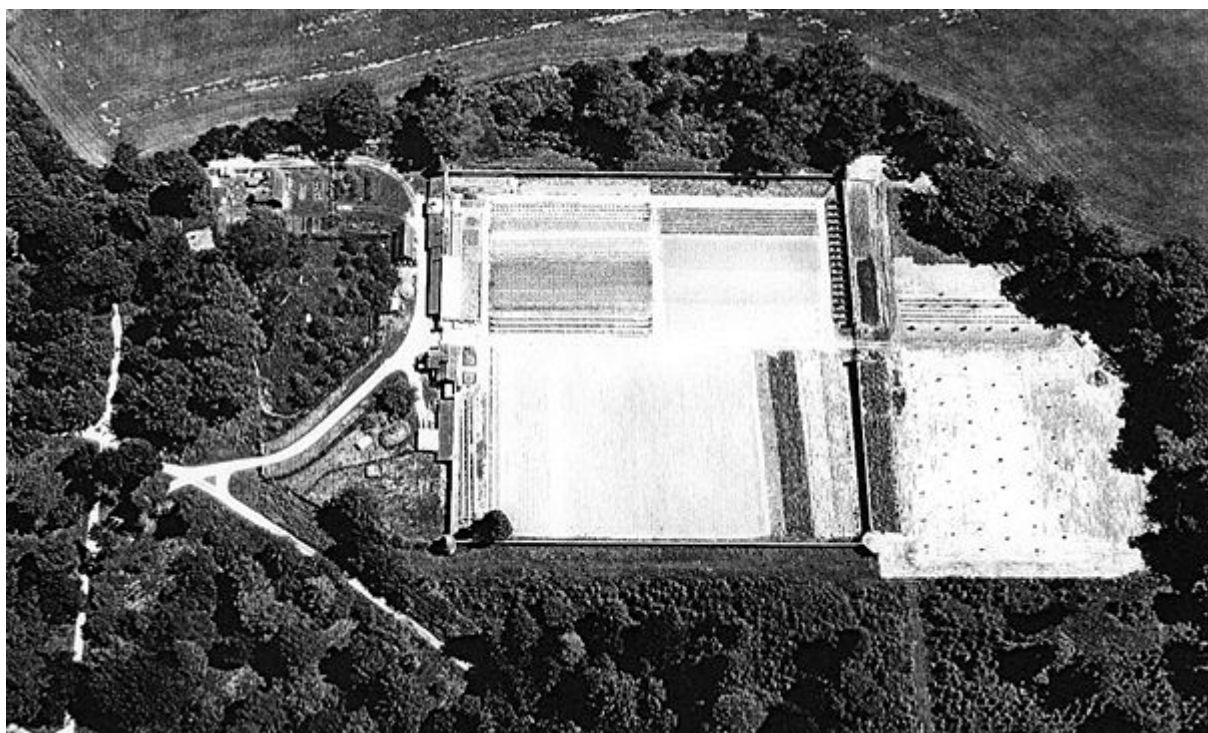


Plate 1. Aerial photograph from 1973 from the west (ST 9617/5: 308) © National Monuments Records Centre



Plate 2. Aerial photograph from c. 2000 © Google Maps

Map Regression Analysis

- 3.14 Given that the kitchen garden and associated buildings are known to have been constructed in the late Victorian period, the maps used to examine the development of the Site exclusively derive from editions of Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. There were four editions of the largest scale 25 inch maps available and these are dated 1887, 1901, 1925 and 1955.
- 3.15 The first edition OS map from 1887 appears to have captured the garden in the fledgling years of

development (**Figure 4**). By this date, the range of buildings adjoining the north wall, the lodge and the observation turret in the south-west corner had been built although the remaining towers and southern wall and gate are absent. This mostly corresponds to the numerous date stones around the Site. The date given for the lodge and north wall is 1883 whilst the western and eastern wall is ascribed to 1884. The tower in the south-east corner, dated 1885 and the southern wall, dated 1886, do not appear on the 1887 map. However, the map date often reflects the release date and not the survey date which is often 1 to 3 years earlier and probably the reason why these elements are not represented. Three glasshouses are also represented; two adjoining the northern wall and one outside of the garden to the north. The garden itself is laid out in equal quarters with paths crossing from west to east and north to south, all connecting to a perimeter path.

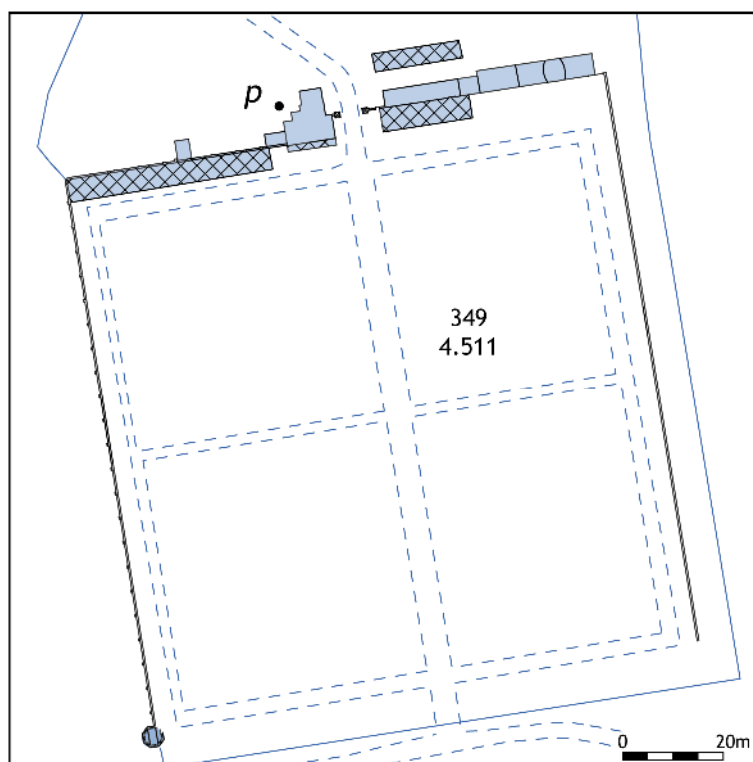


Figure 4. Transcription of 1887 25" OS map

- 3.16 By 1901, and the production of the second edition OS map, much of the Site had been laid out including the remaining three towers and the southern wall. The date stone for the north-western tower is given as 1895. The same date is ascribed to the gate piers on the southern wall which would place their construction some years after the wall itself. Additional glasshouses are shown in the north-east corner of the Site along with a range of 'ancillary' buildings ranged along the northern wall to the west of the lodge and outside of the garden. A separate stable block is shown in the yard outside the northern wall. An 'L'-shaped 'fixture' against the observation turret walls in the south-west corner may represent opposing flights of steps leading up to the observation deck. The garden divisions appear to have become more formalised with perimeter lines that probably represent hedge boundaries. The 'summerhouse' near the north-west corner is notably absent despite being inscribed with a date of 1897. Water pumps marked with the letter 'P' are located on the north-western side of the lodge and adjacent to the north-eastern turret.
- 3.17 The 1925 map edition shows no significant change to the Site layout although the summerhouse near the north-western corner is now shown.

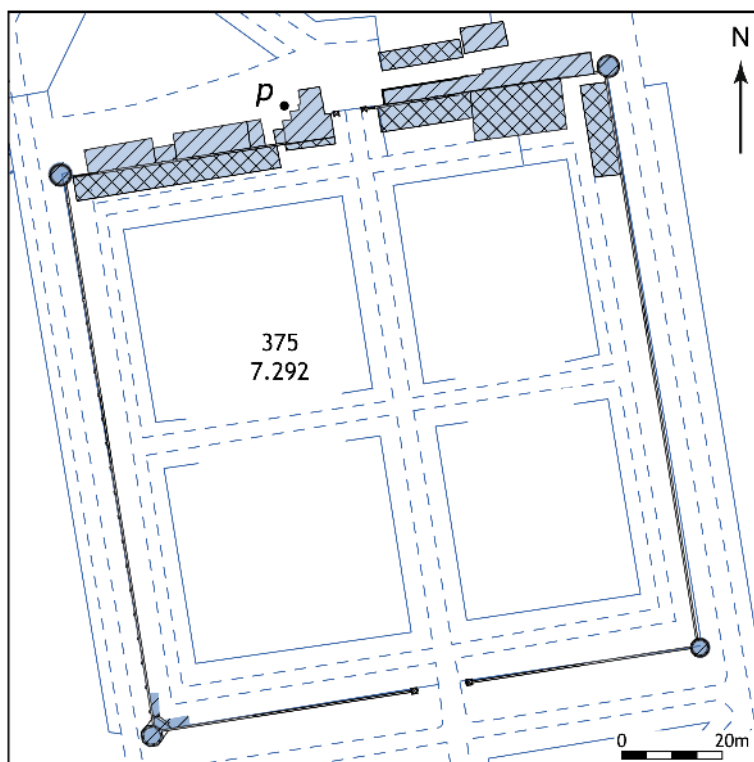


Figure 5. Transcription of 1901 25" OS map

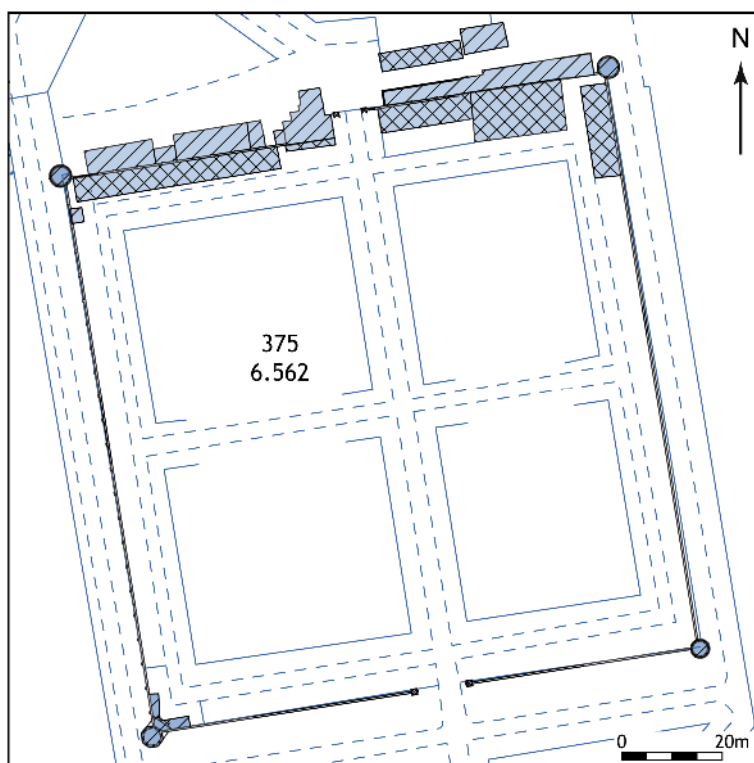


Figure 6. Transcription of 1925 25" OS map

- 3.18 Atypically, there is no map for the 1930s and it is not until the 1955 edition that the Site is represented again. Despite the continuing presence of the main structural elements and features, the intervening years had clearly been a time of change. For example, most of the glasshouses are

no longer shown save for a brief appearance of a 'double' glasshouse near the lodge and the garden appears to have lost the formal appearance that was once exhibited on earlier maps. None of the 'hedge' boundaries are now evident around the divisions and the western 'quarters' have been amalgamated to form a single area. The range of ancillary buildings/outhouses behind the northern wall and to the west of the lodge had clearly contracted to form a smaller run of buildings although there is new adjoining building set perpendicular to them. With the exception of some formal 'borders' behind the southern wall, there appears to be no further change to the Site. Curiously, the summerhouse near the north-west corner is not shown despite its survival to this day.

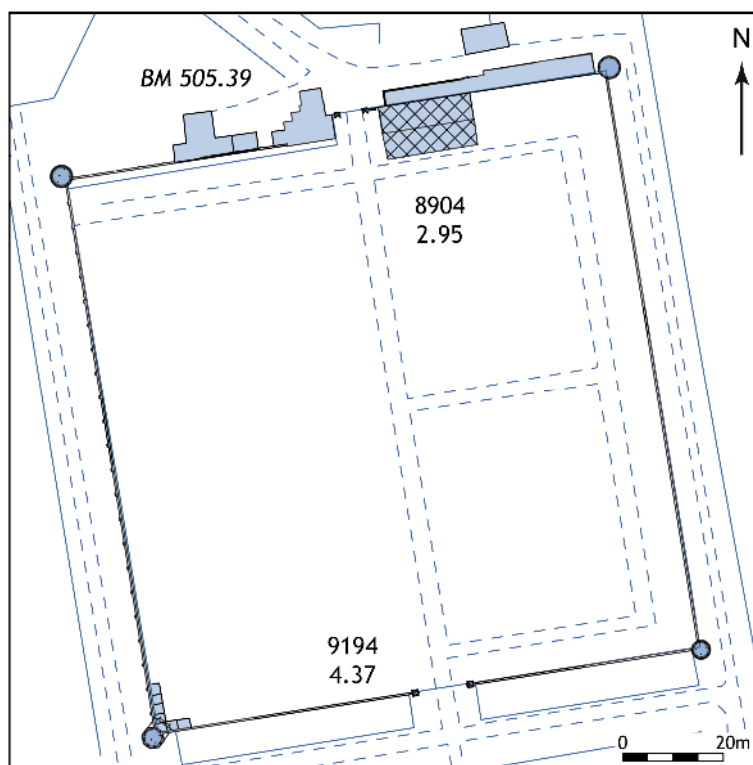


Figure 7. Transcription of 1955 25" OS map

Photo regression

- 3.19 A number of early photographs of the Site are held in the Rushmore Estate archive and these have proved to be a particularly valuable resource in showing the garden at its height in the early 20th century and again, much later through its decline in the 1980s. None of the photographs are dated although by comparison with the cartographic evidence, the early set are likely to have been taken at the turn of the 20th century and the later images were probably taken around 1985 onwards when a number of development proposals and management plans were initiated.
- 3.20 Combined, the Victorian photographs very much depict the garden complex as the model enterprise that Pitt-Rivers wished it to be. The garden itself is divided into four quarters as shown on the early maps with tall hedges marking the boundaries between each division (**Plates 3 & 15**). Much of the garden space appears to be cultivated and interspersed with lines of young shrubs/trees (**Plates 3 & 15**). Of particular note is the scale of the glasshouses that are ranged along the northern wall. No less than six glasshouses are shown here, two are 'single' storey and mono-pitched, one is double-pitched and the remaining three are adjoining 'two' storey gable-pitched that are set perpendicular to the wall (**Plates 3 & 15**). One of these encloses the temple summerhouse. A separate mono-pitched glasshouse outside the northern wall is partially set into the ground (**Plate 13**). A series of apertures in the walls of two of the single-storey glasshouses show vines being trained into the buildings (**Plate 5**) whilst exotic plants appear to adorn the glasshouse covering the temple

summerhouse (**Plate 9**). A view of the observation turret in the south-west corner from the orchard is the only known image of this feature and shows the superstructure to comprise a conical roof formed from polygonal flanks supported by eight decorative wooden posts and enclosed by a balustrade. One of two opposing flights of steps is shown leading down to ground level (**Plate 11**). The stable block and ancillary buildings outside the garden on the northern side show the same structures that survive today (**Plate 13**). An ornamental bird ‘turret’ is shown on the ridgeline of the lodge (**Plate 5**).

- 3.21 Most of the photographs taken from the 1980s depict the garden complex in much the same layout as today and similar to that represented in the 1955 map. The scene is very much one of abandonment and dereliction. By this time, Sandroyd School staff and pupils had ceased cultivating the garden and the last vestige of their work can be seen through the developing scrub. In other images, the garden is being grazed by sheep. A number of abandoned cold frames are shown near the temple summerhouse and a small tended lawn area is evident alongside the northern wall to the west of the lodge. The superstructure of the observation turret is missing leaving only a series of metal stanchions that once supported the wooden turret posts. The ancillary buildings to the west of the lodge outside the garden wall are shown for the first time in photographs and comprise a flat roof, brick built privy/coal store, a wooden framed store with mono-pitched slate roof and an adjoining open fronted tin store which probably served as vehicle storage.

4. Photographic survey methodology

- 4.1 The survey was carried out to Level 2 as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage, 2006). This states;

“Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building’s development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.”

- 4.2 Plans provided by PHA were used as a basis for the survey. These were supplied as digital AutoCad drawings that have subsequently been annotated for inclusion in this report.
- 4.3 The photographic survey consisted of 136 digital images taken with a Nikon D40X 10.1 megapixel digital SLR camera fitted with a 18-55mm lens. High level photographs were taken from an extendable pole and taken using an infra red remote control. Images were captured on a 4GB SD card in the field and were subsequently transferred to the COAS server for storage. For archival purposes, selected digital images will be printed by a photographic laboratory as 18cm x 13cm prints.

5. Results

- 5.1 The tables below summarise the results of the survey with cross-referencing to photographs that were selected for inclusion in this report (see **Figure 3** site map for feature locations).

Element	Observations	Plate(s)
The Garden	The garden (approximately 110m x 110m) is laid almost exclusively to grass with a number of shrubs and fruit trees espaliered against the walls, especially along the eastern wall. Most of the former paths, although now grassed over, are still evident. The garden walls are brick built, largely in English bond, with terracotta coping stones and narrow buttresses on the outside. Opposing entrances on the northern and southern walls, each	4, 16

	comprising two iron gates supported on large brick piers with masonry bands, decorative stone dressing and topped with ball finials. The piers on the southern gateway have a date stone '1895' and the initials 'A.P.R'.	
Towers	All four towers are still extant although the superstructure of the observation turret in the south-west corner is missing along with both flights of steps. The observation deck is laid with terracotta tiles over a concrete floor which overhangs on the garden side. All the towers are brick built cylindrical structures in header bond with stone dressings. The towers incorporate ventilation slits on the external faces, conical tiled roofs and a single door opening facing the garden. The north-west tower has a date stone inscribed '1895' and internal wooden racking. The north-east tower has a shingle roof and a gothic window looking out over the garden. A date stone showing '1895' is set above the window. The internal space of this tower has been re-modelled in recent years to accommodate a small gymnasium on the ground floor and office space on a modern first floor. The south-east tower has a date stone above the door inscribed '1895'.	12, 20, 22, 29-34
Glasshouse	Only one glasshouse survives and this is located immediately east of the lodge and against the northern wall. The structure comprises a mono-pitch roof supported on a wooden frame over a dwarf brick wall. Most of the glass is absent and the rafters are in a weak condition. The internal space is divided into two bays. Heating pipes run along the southern wall of the glasshouse and the winding mechanism for the roof windows is still in place. Several vines still grow into the building at the western end.	4, 6, 16-17, 19
Summerhouses	Two summerhouses. The summerhouse towards the north-east corner incorporates Ionic columns to portico and flanking niches. A frieze above is inscribed 'APR' and '1897'. The masonry is in poor condition. The temple summerhouse comprises an Ionic stone colonnade of four columns in antis with entablature with strapwork frieze. The interior is constructed of stone with niches, colonnade and coffered dome. Externally, the dome is situated behind the garden wall and is lead covered with a cupola.	8, 10, 14, 22, 35
The lodge	The lodge is situated on the north side immediately west of the northern gates and incorporates one storey and attic. Externally, the building has a verandah with iron posts and glass canopy facing the garden. Two half-dormers with ornate pierced bargeboards.	4, 6, 16, 21
Stable	Detached brick built former stable block, largely in Flemish bond, beyond the northern garden wall. Three plank doors and three windows on the south front and timber-framed end gables with ornate pierced bargeboards with finials and pendants. The roof has recently been re-covered with permeable membrane underfelt and re-claimed clay plain tiles.	24, 36
Yard buildings	A series of former stables and outbuildings facing into the yard against the northern garden wall. Separate, single storey, former stable between the north-east tower and summerhouse. Brick built, largely in Flemish bond, with single-hipped roof, slate covering with two roof windows. Three sets of plank doors and two small windows. Two adjoining outbuildings between summerhouse and gates. Brick built, largely in Flemish bond, with mono-pitch slate roofs. Eastern building with one roof window, single chimney stack, two sets of plank doors and three windows. Westernmost building with single chimney stack, two sets of plank doors and three windows. Timber-framed end gables with ornate pierced bargeboards on both buildings.	14, 22-23,

Outbuildings	A small derelict and roofless brick outbuilding is situated against the northern wall outside of the garden mid-way between the north-west tower and the lodge. A brick privy/store with concrete flat roof adjoining the western side of the lodge divided into two equal bays with two door openings.	25
Miscellaneous	The wall remains of two modern concrete brick cold frames survive immediately west and east of the glasshouse. An inspection cover in front of the summerhouse on the northern wall leads to a large underground water reservoir. An old orchard occupying a wedge-shaped area of land is situated outside the southern wall	26, 28



Plate 3. Looking north-east across the garden from the observation turret in the early 20th century (© Rushmore Estate)



Plate 4. View from the back of the observation turret in 2011



Plate 5. The northern range from the garden looking north-west in the early 20th century (© Rushmore Estate)



Plate 6. The northern range in 2011



Plate 7. The summerhouse on the west wall in the early 20th century (© Rushmore Estate)



Plate 8. The summerhouse in 2011



Plate 9. The 'temple' summerhouse within one of the glasshouses in the early 20th century (© Rushmore Estate)



Plate 10. The 'temple' summerhouse in 2011



Plate 11. The observation turret in the south-west corner from the orchard in the early 20th century (© Rushmore Estate)



Plate 12. The observation turret in 2011



Plate 13. The stable yard in the early 20th century (© Rushmore Estate)



Plate 14. The Stable yard in 2011 from the north-west



Plate 15. View into the garden from the southern gate in the early 20th century (© Rushmore Estate)



Plate 16. View into the garden from the southern gate in 2011



Plate 17. Glasshouse and northern gate pier from the south-west



Plate 18. Southern entrance and gate piers from the north



Plate 19. Interior of glasshouse from the east



Plate 20. Observation turret from the north-east



Plate 21. The lodge from the south-west



Plate 22. North-east tower, stables and summerhouse from stable yard



Plate 23. End of outbuilding and northern gate pier from the yard



Plate 24. Stables from the south-west



Plate 25. Outbuildings and north-west tower from the north-east



Plate 26. Concrete cold frame, glasshouse and lodge from the east



Plate 27. The approach to the garden along the golf course road from the south-west



Plate 28. The orchard beyond the southern wall from the north-east



Plate 29. North-west tower from the south-east (garden)



Plate 30. South-east tower from the north-west (garden)



Plate 31. South-east tower from the south-west (orchard)



Plate 32. North-east tower from the south-west (garden)



Plate 33. North-east tower from the north-west (stables)



Plate 34. Racking inside north-east tower



Plate 35. Interior of 'temple' summerhouse



Plate 36. Gable end of stables from the west

6. Discussion and Conclusions

- 6.1 The garden complex was constructed on a new site in a woodland setting during the late Victorian period as part of a grand plan to transform the land around Rushmore House into a series of parks and pleasure grounds for the recreation of the people on the estate and surrounding villages. The scheme was the brain child of Lt General Augustus Henry Lane Fox who inherited the estate and the title of Lord Pitt-Rivers in 1880. Pitt-Rivers was a philanthropist and renowned archaeologist and devoted his later years to re-modelling the estate and indulging a long standing involvement with archaeology. Professionally, Pitt-Rivers became the first Inspector of Ancient Monuments in England and Wales in 1882 following the introduction of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act in the same year, a title that he held until his death in 1900. A wealth of prehistoric sites across Cranborne Chase make up some of the most important archaeological landscapes in the country and Pitt-Rivers' interest in archaeology found new levels during his tenure of Rushmore. Pitt-Rivers explored and excavated a number of important archaeological sites on the estate and this is attested by the numerous publications that he produced during this time. The garden itself is surrounded by a number of prehistoric and Roman sites, indeed when the garden was laid out, several Roman ditches and pits, containing Iron Age and Roman material, thought to relate to a series of latrines, were discovered in the north-east corner of the Site.
- 6.2 If the date stones around the various walls are to be believed, the first phase of the garden complex was completed in 1883 with the construction of the lodge, stable block and north wall. The west and east walls followed in 1884 and the south wall in the following year. Historic map evidence indicates that an observation turret was completed around 1884/5 and according to the date stone, the tower in the south-east corner is ascribed to 1885. The gateway at the northern entrance appears to have been formalised in 1891 and the southern gate piers were inserted in 1895. Corner towers in the north-west and north-east corners were added in 1895 and the summerhouse near the north-west corner is dated to 1897. No date is given for the temple summerhouse on the northern wall although historic maps appear to indicate that it was conceived as part of the original design and was probably built along with the stables and northern wall in 1883. Three glasshouses appear on the 1887 map of the Site and this had increased to seven by 1901. A separate stable block outside of the garden to the north was also constructed by this date. A wedge-shaped orchard beyond the southern wall was certainly established by 1901.
- 6.3 Early photographs of the Site thought to date to the turn of the 20th century capture the garden at its height and testify to the grandeur of Pitt-Rivers' vision. The garden is divided into quarters that are bounded by tall hedges connected by wide paths and ornamented by manicured potted shrubs. Much of the space appears cultivated with a wide variety of plants, shrubs and vegetable crops whilst the glasshouses contained vines and exotic plants. Both summerhouses, built in classical style, suitably amplified a sense of romanticism. Visitors could gaze upon the entire complex from a panoramic observation turret situated to maximise the visual splendour of the garden.
- 6.4 Following Pitt-Rivers' death in 1900, the estate was passed to his eldest son, Alexander until his own death in 1927. Historical maps from 1925 paint a similar picture of the Site in terms of its arrangement of buildings and features although it is unclear whether the garden was managed and tended to the same high standards that Pitt-Rivers senior appeared to demand. The garden was first let to Sandroyd School in 1939 as part of a lease that included Rushmore House and then sold to the School shortly after. The fate of the garden during the pre-War years is unclear and there is precious little historical information to enhance an understanding. Aerial photographs from 1946, although taken at high altitude and small scale, appear to show the garden in decline with all but one of the glasshouses gone and the garden laid out in a much simpler style, perhaps reflecting a shift to a more practical use. A similar layout is represented in the map of 1955. Aerial photographs of the garden in the early 1970s show the garden to be well tended and a re-planting of the orchard

outside the southern wall. However, by the mid 1980s, the School found the gardens impossible to run economically and the complex was re-purchased in 1986 by Michael Pitt-Rivers, the grandson of Augustus. Various proposal documents to restore/develop the Site around this time include a number of photographs that show the garden in severe decline.

- 6.5 With the exception of the lodge which is currently occupied, the Site is in a dilapidated condition. The garden is laid to rough grass, the superstructure of the observation turret has long since gone and unsafe, the summerhouse masonry on the western wall is suffering badly from years of water ingress, the one remaining glasshouse has lost most of its glass and the rafters are weak, the roofs of the towers and stable block have not been replaced in some years, and the orchard is now largely wild. Despite the survival of some vines and fruit trees variously espaliered against the walls, none of these are managed and much of the shrubbery is overgrown.

Conclusions

- 6.6 Despite years of neglect, the complex of buildings and garden features would undoubtedly still accept restoration and for this reason, is still worthy of its listing as Grade II, a designation that recognises its architectural and historical merits in national terms. A separate condition study will no doubt provide the basis for the challenges that lay and the cost of a restoration programme that may determine its future in the longer term. Notwithstanding its own architectural merits, it is important to recognise the garden complex as a significant element in a series of initiatives that helped shape the estate that exists today. This importance is perhaps augmented by the association of Augustus Henry Lane Pitt Rivers who orchestrated these initiatives and who is widely regarded as the father of modern archaeology.
- 6.7 Any future restoration programme should take account of the need for archaeological monitoring and recording of the buildings during refurbishment works, particularly where this might involve the exposure of historic features or fabric. Given the high archaeological potential within the immediate environs of the Site and indeed within the Site itself, monitoring should also be carried out during any groundworks. Archaeological methods such as geophysical survey, test pitting and palaeo-environmental sampling may wished to be considered as methods to assist the recreation of its Victorian layout and planting regime.

7. Archive

- 7.1 The archive will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC 1990)/ Standards in the Museums Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992)/ Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991).
- 7.2 Copies of this report in both printed and digital format will be deposited with:

Philip Hughes Associates Building Conservation
 Old Manor Stables
 Tout Hill
 Wincanton
 Somerset
 BA9 9DL

8. COAS Acknowledgements

- 8.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank Nichola Burley (Heritage Vision) for her contribution in setting up the project; Meriel O'Dowd of Philip Hughes Associates Building Conservation for her kind assistance throughout the course of this investigation and arranging

access permission for the photographic survey; Ruth Mason and colleagues (Estate Office, Rushmore Park) for locating historic photographs and permitting them to be copied for this report; Liz Jenkins and Angharad Wicks (NMRC Enquiry & Research Services - Archaeology & Aerial Photography, National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon); and Clare Broomfield (NMRC Enquiry & Research Services - Buildings, National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon).

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Appendix 2. Historic maps and air photos

Historic maps

Map date	Type	Comments
1618	Thomas Aldwell's Map of Cranborne Chase	
1811	<i>The Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales, Scale: 1" to 1 mile</i>	
1887	Ordnance Survey: 1 st edition, 25" scale	
1901	Ordnance Survey: 2 nd edition, 25" scale	
1925	Ordnance Survey: 2 nd edition revised, 25" scale	
1955	Ordnance Survey: scale 25" scale	

Air photos - oblique

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number	Original number	Date	Film type	Map reference	Comments
ST 9517 / 1	NMR 24129 / 15		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 954174	Site not shown
ST 9517 / 2	NMR 24129 / 16		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 954174	Site not shown
ST 9517 / 3	NMR 24129 / 17		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 953174	Site not shown
ST 9517 / 4	NMR 24129 / 18		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 954174	Site not shown
ST 9517 / 5	NMR 24129 / 19		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 953172	Site not shown
ST 9517 / 6	NMR 24129 / 32		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 950178	Site not shown
ST 9517 / 7	NMR 24122 / 01		17 NOV 2005	Black& white 70mm,120,220	ST 954174	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 1	CAP 8072 / 89	SEE PRINTS	25 JUN 1952	Black& white Unknown	ST 953184	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 2	CAP 8072 / 90	SEE PRINTS	25 JUN 1952	Black& white Unknown	ST 953184	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 3	NMR 24129 / 20		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 956182	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 4	NMR 24129 / 30		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 956185	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 5	NMR 24129 / 31		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 954184	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 6	NMR 24129 / 33		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 953184	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 7	NMR 24129 / 34		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 954184	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 8	NMR 24129 / 35		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 959180	Centred on walled garden. 'Green' paths dividing the interior into four equal squares with a further green path crossing the north-eastern and south-eastern quadrants extending near the gardener's cottage to the south-east corner. Garden dominated by 'scrub' vegetation with the vestige of an ordered layout in the south-west quadrant showing through. A green path starting near the glasshouses appears to lead to a pond before meandering further south and terminating at the path between the north-eastern and south-eastern quadrants. Tall scrub vegetation/young trees evident in a small cluster in the north-eastern quadrant and over the site of the reservoir in the north-east corner.
ST 9518 / 9	NMR 24119 / 02		17 NOV 2005	Colour neg 70mm,120,220	ST 955180	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 10	NMR 24119 / 03		17 NOV 2005	Colour neg 70mm,120,220	ST 957183	Site shown to the far left of the image and at relatively small scale. Site layout similar to image NMR 24129/35.
ST 9518 / 11	NMR 24119 / 09		17 NOV 2005	Colour neg 70mm,120,220	ST 957188	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 12	NMR 24119 / 10		17 NOV 2005	Colour neg 70mm,120,220	ST 957188	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 13	NMR 24119 / 11		17 NOV 2005	Colour neg 70mm,120,220	ST 951182	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 14	NMR 24119 / 12		17 NOV 2005	Colour neg 70mm,120,220	ST 953184	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 15	NMR 24119 / 13		17 NOV 2005	Colour neg 70mm,120,220	ST 954184	Site not shown

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number		Original number	Date	Film type		Map reference	Comments
ST 9518 / 16	NMR 24119	/ 14		17 NOV 2005	Colour neg	70mm,120,220	ST 954184	Site not shown
ST 9518 / 17	NMR 24119	/ 15		17 NOV 2005	Colour neg	70mm,120,220	ST 959180	As image 24129/35.
ST 9617 / 1	JRB 10	/ 3		APR 1966	Black& white	5x5"	ST 965179	Site not shown
ST 9617 / 2	CCC 8837	/ 397	SEE PRINTS	17 JUL 1928	Black& white	Unknown	ST 960172	Site not shown
ST 9617 / 3	NMR 10206	/ 192-206		04 MAR 1970	Black& white	Unknown	ST 965175	Site not shown
ST 9617 / 4	NMR 169	/ 209-215		04 MAR 1970	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 965174	Site not shown
ST 9617 / 5	NMR 497	/ 308-315		04 JUL 1973	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 960177	Image 308 largely centred on site. Garden divided by 'path' running from north to south between the main gates to form a single plot on the western half and two equal units on the eastern half with a path running west to east dividing the two. Garden under cultivation in allotment style strips particularly concentrated in the north-east quadrant. Much of the western half of the garden appears to be 'ploughed' with a number of cultivation strips running west to east in the southern quarter of this plot. A path runs alongside the north-eastern quadrant and down the eastern wall returning to meet the main north-south path near the southern gate. The clearance of land and tree planting regime appears to be caught in the process of being carried out immediately outside the southern end of the garden.
ST 9617 / 6	NMR 10340	/ 184-185	SEE PRINTS	29 JUL 1975	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 966179	No image
ST 9617 / 7	NMR 2114	/ 1169		22 APR 1982	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 961172	Site not shown
ST 9617 / 8	NMR 2114	/ 1170		22 APR 1982	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 961172	Site not shown
ST 9617 / 9	NMR 2114	/ 1171		22 APR 1982	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 961172	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 1	JRB 9713	/ 1 34	SEE PRINTS	APR 1966	Black& white	Unknown	ST 962181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 2	JRB 9713	/ 1 35	SEE PRINTS	APR 1966	Black& white	Unknown	ST 962181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 3	JRB 9713	/ 1 36	SEE PRINTS	APR 1966	Black& white	Unknown	ST 962181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 4	JRB 9713	/ 1 37	SEE PRINTS	APR 1966	Black& white	Unknown	ST 962181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 5	JRB 10	/ 1		APR 1966	Black& white	5x5"	ST 962181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 6	JRB 10	/ 2		APR 1966	Black& white	5x5"	ST 962181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 7	NMR 65	/ 012		26 MAR 1968	Black& white	5x5"	ST 962181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 8	NMR 65	/ 011		26 MAR 1968	Black& white	5x5"	ST 962181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 9	NMR 65	/ 010		26 MAR 1968	Black& white	5x5"	ST 962181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 10	NMR 65	/ 009		26 MAR 1968	Black& white	5x5"	ST 962181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 11	NMR 65	/ 008		26 MAR 1968	Black& white	5x5"	ST 962181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 12	NMR 10398	/ 15	SEE PRINTS	26 MAR 1968	Colour slide	Unknown	ST 963180	Site not shown

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number		Original number	Date	Film type		Map reference	Comments
ST 9618 / 13	JRB 109	/ 15		JAN 1969	Black& white	5x5"	ST 963182	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 14	JRB 109	/ 16		JAN 1969	Black& white	5x5"	ST 963182	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 15	JRB 109	/ 17		JAN 1969	Black& white	5x5"	ST 963182	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 16	JRB 109	/ 18		JAN 1969	Black& white	5x5"	ST 963182	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 17	JRB 109	/ 19		JAN 1969	Black& white	5x5"	ST 963182	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 18	NMR 169	/ 207-208		04 MAR 1970	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 963180	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 19	JRB 544	/ 5696		12 MAR 1971	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 963181	Site shown but small scale and very oblique view. Very limited use.
ST 9618 / 20	JRB 544	/ 5697		12 MAR 1971	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 963181	Site mostly shown on far left of image. Appears to be a similar layout to ST 9617/5: 308 but in 'dormant' late winter state.
ST 9618 / 21	NMR 497	/ 304-307		04 JUL 1973	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 963181	Site shown in images 306-307 and similar to ST 9617/5: 308.
ST 9618 / 22	CCC 8837	/ 398-399	SEE PRINTS	17 JUL 1928	Black& white	Unknown	ST 963181	Images not available
ST 9618 / 23	NMR 10340	/ 186-190	SEE PRINTS	29 JUL 1975	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 963180	Images not available
ST 9618 / 24	NMR 10671	/ 31	SEE PRINTS	14 APR 1978	Colour slide	70mm,120,220	ST 962181	Images not available
ST 9618 / 25	CAP 7942	/ 88	SEE PRINTS	08 APR 1949	Black& white	Unknown	ST 964182	North-east quadrant of garden shown in corner of image. Allotment style cultivation plots evident on the eastern side of this square with a regular layout of ?shrubs lining one side of the central north-south path.
ST 9618 / 26	CAP 7942	/ 89	SEE PRINTS	08 APR 1949	Black& white	Unknown	ST 964182	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 27	CAP 7942	/ 90	SEE PRINTS	08 APR 1949	Black& white	Unknown	ST 964182	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 28	CAP 7942	/ 91	SEE PRINTS	08 APR 1949	Black& white	Unknown	ST 964182	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 29	RXP 1506	/ 01	APR1373	08 APR 1979	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 962181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 30	NMR 15804	/ 32		22 SEP 1997	Colour slide	35 mm	ST 963181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 31	NMR 15804	/ 33		22 SEP 1997	Colour slide	35 mm	ST 964180	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 32	NMR 15804	/ 34		22 SEP 1997	Colour slide	35 mm	ST 964180	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 33	NMR 15818	/ 08		22 SEP 1997	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 963181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 34	NMR 15818	/ 09		22 SEP 1997	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 963181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 35	CAP 19402	/ 104	BOY	17 OCT 1973	Black& white	Unknown	ST 963181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 36	NMR 24121	/ 21		17 NOV 2005	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 963182	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 37	NMR 24121	/ 22		17 NOV 2005	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 964181	Site shown near edge of image, relatively small scale but in neglected condition as ST 9518/8.
ST 9618 / 38	NMR 24121	/ 23		17 NOV 2005	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 963181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 39	NMR 24121	/ 24		17 NOV 2005	Black& white	70mm,120,220	ST 963181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 40	NMR 24129	/ 09		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour	35 mm	ST 964183	Site not shown

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number	Original number	Date	Film type	Map reference	Comments
ST 9618 / 41	NMR 24129 / 10		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 963181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 42	NMR 24129 / 11		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 963180	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 43	NMR 24129 / 12		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 963180	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 44	NMR 24129 / 13		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 963181	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 45	NMR 24129 / 14		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 963180	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 46	NMR 24129 / 21		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 961187	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 47	NMR 24129 / 22		17 NOV 2005	Digital colour 35 mm	ST 961187	Site not shown
ST 9618 / 48	NMR 24119 / 04		17 NOV 2005	Colour neg 70mm,120,220	ST 962187	Site not shown

Air photos - vertical

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length	Film details (in inches)	Film held by	Comments
RAF/106G/UK/1654	436	RS	4337	P	ST 957 185	34	11 JUL 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD	Site shown at small scale. Garden is divided in two halves either side of the central north-south path between both gates. The eastern half is subdivided into two halves with a dividing path running west-east. Both plots appear to be cultivated in allotment style strips. The western half is divided lengthways from north-south, the western portion appears to be 'ploughed' and the eastern half is either cultivated or left as scrub/pasture.
RAF/106G/UK/1654	436	RS	4338	P	ST 964 186	34	11 JUL 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD	As image 4337.
RAF/CPE/UK/1811	517	FP	1071	P	ST 960 180	2	29 OCT 1946	AC	9840	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	As image 4337 but evidence of a dividing 'hedge' between the two plots on the western half.
RAF/CPE/UK/2038	620	RP	3063	P	ST 963 172	5	27 APR 1947	A	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	Site not shown
RAF/CPE/UK/2038	620	RP	3064	P	ST 958 171	5	27 APR 1947	A	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	Site not shown
RAF/CPE/UK/2621	837	RS	4002	P	ST 958 172	16	27 APR 1948	AB	9600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD	As image 1071
RAF/CPE/UK/2621	837	RS	4003	P	ST 951 173	16	27 APR 1948	AB	9600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD	As image 1071
RAF/58/1 090	1446	F21	103	P	ST 966 176	9	20 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	As image 1071 but dividing hedge appears to have been recently removed? Evidence of a ?chalk line that formerly marked the hedge line.
RAF/58/1 212	1484	F21	173	N	ST 959 178	7	14 AUG 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/58/1 212	1484	F22	9	N	ST 958 182	8	14 AUG 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/58/1 212	1484	F22	10	N	ST 954 176	8	14 AUG 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/HLA/651	8583	FP	1009	P	ST 962 174	7	13 JAN 1943	AC	14000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM	As image 1071.
RAF/HLA/	8583	FP	1061	P	ST 964 173	1	13 JAN	AC	14000	20	Black and White	FDM	Partial view of site in bottom edge of

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length	Film details (in inches)	Film held by	Comments
651							1943				8.25 x 7.5		image.
RAF/HLA/651	8583	FS	2061	P	ST 961 195	9	13 JAN 1943	AC	14000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM	
FSL/71220	12524	V	220100	P	ST 950 180	2	08 SEP 1971	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF	Site shown at small scale. Garden is divided in two halves either side of the central north-south path between both gates. The eastern half is subdivided into two halves with a dividing path running west-east. Both plots appear to cultivated in allotment style strips worked west-east. The western half appears to be cultivated in west-east strips throughout.
FSL/71220	12524	V	220251	P	ST 967 178	3	08 SEP 1971	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF	As image 220100
OS/82203	12986	V	106	P	ST 961 179	4	13 SEP 1982	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR	As image 220100 although the eastern half strips appear to be worked in a west-east direction.
OS/82203	12986	V	107	P	ST 961 172	4	13 SEP 1982	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR	As image 106.
OS/82203	12986	V	161	P	ST 949 173	5	13 SEP 1982	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR	Site not shown.
OS/82203	12986	V	162	P	ST 949 179	5	13 SEP 1982	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR	Site not shown.
OS/88055	13236	V	49	P	ST 969 181	2	24 APR 1988	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR	Site not shown.
OS/88055	13236	V	201	P	ST 954 179	5	24 APR 1988	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR	Site shown as uncultivated garden with evidence of the central north-south path and the vestige of some cultivation strips as cropmarks.
CAP/RC8/BH	14820	V	9	P	ST 951 170	2	28 APR 1976	A	10200	6	Black and White 9 x 9	CAP	Site largely as image 220100
CAP/RC8/BH	14820	V	17	P	ST 962 189	3	28 APR 1976	A	10200	6	Black and White 9 x 9	CAP	Site largely as image 220100