




FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL: SETTING & SENTIMENT</p>	<p>It is not unusual to find a statue or other memorial to Queen Victoria in the nation's public spaces, and buildings, parks, cathedrals and churches. For example, there are ten substantial statues of Victoria in the North-west of England alone¹.</p> <p>It is unusual that this memorial, its sentiment & setting, were conceived, designed & constructed at the same time - an opportunity which Mrs. Florence Anne Upton-Cottrell-Dormer and Thomas Mawson exploited to great effect, to create dramatic landscape theatre (albeit one that the instigator could never have seen reach maturity²). This composition remains substantially intact.</p> <p>The superbly-carved cross, some sixteen feet tall, stands on the highest point of the site and is approached from the principal entrance, through the 'dark vale', before ascending via the broad processional steps to the memorial bathed in light.</p> <p>It is for these reasons that we consider the extant memorial and its designed setting to be of major significance.</p>	<p>1</p>		<p>Interpretation The memorial itself, its character & the quality of its setting, invites many lines of enquiry, incl.: links with a major British designer, of international repute, who transformed the professional practice of landscape architecture and town planning; Arts & Crafts activity in the North, from new types of house to styles of carving & garden design; the reign of Queen Victoria & changing perceptions of British identity, especially as it affected Sedbergh & locality.</p> <p>Management of processional approach needs to be sensitive to requirements of formality, framed views, management of light etc.</p>	

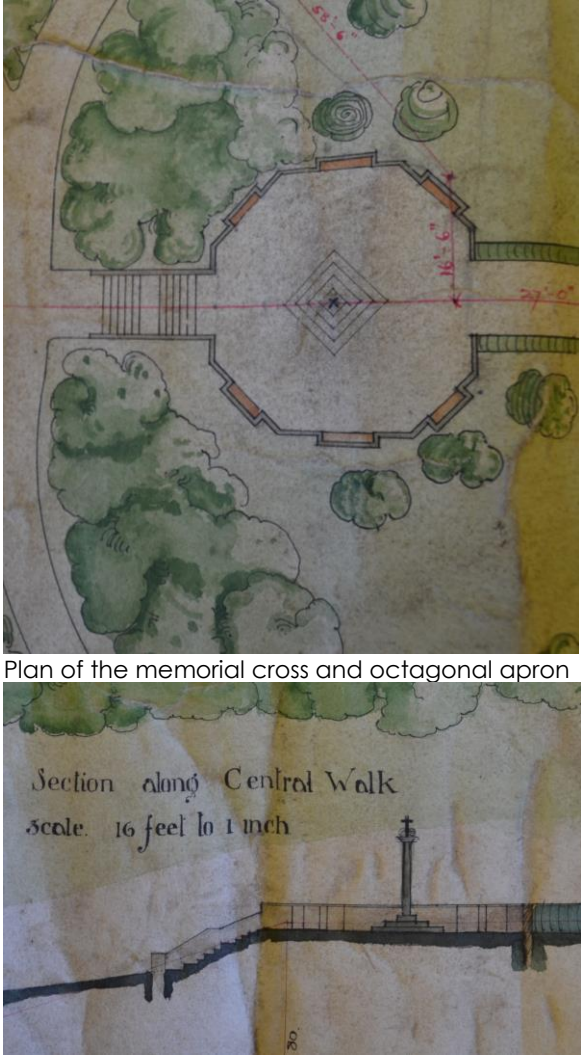
¹ These are located at: Blackburn Cathedral; Bitts Park, Carlisle; Chester Castle; Dalton Square, Lancaster; St. George's Hall, Liverpool; Derby Square, Liverpool; Piccadilly Gardens, Manchester; Victoria Square St. Helens; Peel Park, Stafford; Neville Street, Southport - to the best of our knowledge all of these memorials / statues were placed in pre-existing settings.



² Mrs. Florence Anne Upton-Cottrell-Dormer was born 1827 and died in 1907

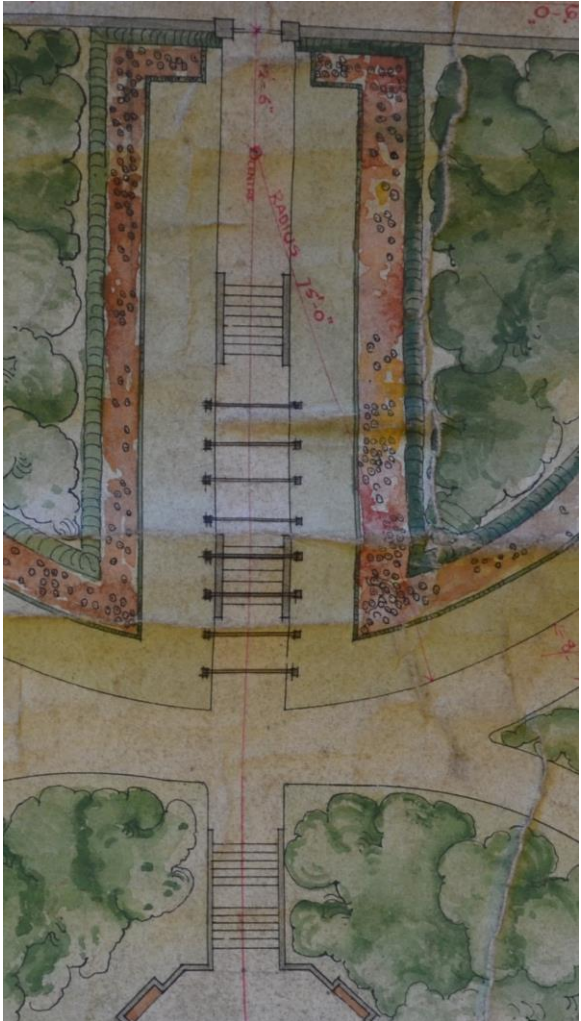
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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL CROSS</p> <p><i>The Anglo-Celtic Memorial Cross</i></p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p>	<p>The Memorial Cross commissioned by Mrs. Florence Anne Upton-Cottrell-Dormer is listed by Historic England as Grade II - List Entry Number 1400656</p> <p>The Listing summarises the feature as: "A memorial Anglo-celtic cross, erected at the centre of a public garden in 1902. The cross was designed by Hicks and Charlewood with Sculptural work by H T Miles, and the garden designed by Thomas Mawson."</p> <p>In more detail: "a tall Anglo-Celtic cross standing 5m high. Slightly tapering rectangular shaft on a shaped plinth bearing the words H T MILES, ULVERSTON. The cross head has bosses with crosshatch decoration and interlace decoration to all sides. The front and rear have elaborate carving of carved interlace and strap work with a central panel of foliate decoration."</p> <p>Inscription on the south face reads: THESE GROUNDS WERE LAID OUT AND PRESENTED TO THE TOWN OF SEDBERGH AS A LASTING MEMORIAL OF THE GLORIOUS REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA BY HER FAITHFUL SUBJECT FLORENCE ANNE UPTON-COTTRELL-DORMER</p>	<p>2</p>	 <p>The Memorial Anglo-Celtic Cross</p>	<p>Interpretation Cumbria has a number of the most important Celtic / Anglo-Saxon crosses in the country, as well as Ruskin's cross at Coniston; both the latter & Queen's Gardens' cross were carved by H.T. Miles. These form a fascinating theme in wider Arts & Crafts / Northern English Identity trails</p>	<p>Consider whether more information can be found about H.T. Miles, of Ulverston.</p>




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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>The Anglo-Celtic Memorial Cross</i></p>	<p>Inscription on the north face reads: VICTORIA, QUEEN, EMPRESS 1837 – 1901 REVERED, BELOVED, REMEMBERED</p> <p>It is interesting to note that the cross was carved by H. T. Miles, the sculptor who was also responsible for carving the even more intricate Anglo-Celtic memorial cross to John Ruskin. Designed by his friend W. G. Collingwood, an expert in ancient crosses, Ruskin's cross in Coniston churchyard predates the Queen's Garden cross by no more than a year.³</p> <p>The Historic England Listing states that the cross is sandstone. The crisp definition of the carving after over one hundred years' exposure to hill weather suggests perhaps a hard millstone grit or similar type of sandstone was used.</p>		 <p>Elaborate carving of carved interlace and strap work with a central panel of foliate decoration</p>		<p>Research & compile information about Anglo-Saxon crosses in the area, & anything further about Ruskin's cross & other Anglo-Celtic pieces of ornament executed in c.1900.</p>



³ John Ruskin died on the 20th. January 1900, Queen Victoria on 22nd January 1901




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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL – WIDER SETTING</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p>	<p>Mawson's coloured (undated) plan shows the Memorial Cross as the central and principal feature in the Gardens and much of what he illustrated appears to have been built and remains today. Principal features include the formal Octagon area around the memorial and the backdrop of trees to the north (left on the adjacent drawing detail) which frames and presents the Memorial – this is discussed in more detail below.</p> <p>The built scheme differs only in matters of detail including for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mawson draws a column memorial on a three tiered plinth - the simpler Celtic Cross that was built is presented on an simple tapered plinth that is an integral element of the cross. • Mawson indicated a waist height wall enclosing the Octagon – a low coping wall similar to that flanking the steps is extant. 	<p>2</p>	 <p>Plan of the memorial cross and octagonal apron</p> <p>Section along Central Walk scale. 16 feet to 1 inch</p> <p>Section along the principal axis (Central Walk)</p>	<p>Interpretation</p> <p>The Mawson plan – held by Sedbergh History Society – offers an engaging vehicle for facilitating enhanced understanding & enjoyment of the Gardens, as well as lessons in the process of design.</p>	

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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL – WIDER SETTING</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p>	<p>Mawson's drawing shows a grouping of mature trees / shrubs flanking the Memorial and, notwithstanding that there is no indication of tree and/or shrub selection on the drawing, one must assume that the mature and fine collection of Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) is part of his original vision. They are arguably at their peak now and they serve to present and frame the Memorial – & expand the symbolic narrative – as no doubt originally intended.</p> <p>We have noted that Mawson's drawing indicated a higher wall on the section drawing, however there is no indication on the ground (or in the very few earlier photographs) that the higher wall was ever built. The extant coping stone used to mark out the area around the cross and seat positions is similar in material, design and detailing to the coping stones that are used on the low walls flanking the principal steps.</p>		 <p>Fine group of Scots pine flanking the Memorial</p>  <p>West side of the stone Octagon</p>	<p>Interpretation</p> <p>The contribution to the poetic narrative made by trees selected & composed by Mawson is a key element of this layout. Discussion of the symbol & poetry in the Gardens, & how this may contribute to our understanding of the nature of design, & local & British history, would be productive.</p> <p>Informed management of compositional motifs is essential.</p>	



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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>PROCESSIONAL FLIGHT OF STEPS TO THE MEMORIAL</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p>	<p>The Queens Memorial is approached and accessed from the Gardens' central, northern, entrance via three flights of steps. This is shown on the Mawson Plan, which differs from what was built in only two ways namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the steps' middle section is shown immediately to the north of the intersection between the central path and the perimeter path; this does not precisely describe the flight of steps as built. the drawing shows what appears to be a pergola or other structure which spans the path - and we have found no evidence that this feature was constructed. 	2	 <p>Detail of Mawson plan showing the formal flight of steps from the central gate to the Memorial</p>	<p>Interpretation The idea that paths & steps – here Mawson's 'straight up' steps – can be designed to shape the way we walk through and experience our environment is an important lesson in architecture & design.</p> <p>Informed management of this formal approach is essential.</p>	




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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>PROCESSIONAL FLIIGHT OF STEPS TO THE MEMORIAL</p> <p>(continued)</p> <p>Bottom Steps Flanking Walls</p>	<p>The bottom section of steps comprises seven risers / treads flanked by the low walls - all of which appear to be present, albeit in a various states of repair.</p> <p>The low flanking walls have considerable moss growth and indication of bramble, some of which may well have been cleared by volunteers, although the presence of invasive plant growth will have contributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the displacement of the bottom stone on the east flanking wall; areas of exposed and eroded footings. 		 <p>Bottom section of the steps</p>  <p>Displaced bottom stone of east flanking wall</p>  <p>Example of exposed and eroded footings</p>	<p>Remove the bramble and other invasive plants adjacent to the steps.</p> <p>If and where possible identify, save and /or remove and save well-established ferns</p> <p>With care clean the moss from the steps and low wall without damaging any of the coping stone details and/or tool marks. If in doubt ask.</p> <p>Reveal as much of the stone work as possible to facilitate a detailed assessment of condition.</p> <p>Retain as much of the original fabric as possible and re-bed the flanking wall stones <i>in-situ</i> if possible.</p> <p>Re-bed displaced flanking wall's bottom stone.</p>	



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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>PROCESSIONAL FLIIGHT OF STEPS TO THE MEMORIAL</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>Bottom Steps Risers & Treads</i></p>	<p>The treads are showing signs of age and two of them have started to delaminate - the top step is the worst. The bottom step is flaking along the front edge.</p>		 <p>Top tread showing delamination</p>  <p>Bottom step showing initial signs of flaking and delamination.</p>	<p>With care clean steps to facilitate full assessment of condition</p> <p>Assess the soundness and health and safety implications of the flaking / delaminated stone. Wherever possible retain original fabric and insert new stone only as required to address any agreed health and safety issues (reversing the stones might prove beneficial in places).</p>	



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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>PROCESSIONAL FLIIGHT OF STEPS TO THE MEMORIAL</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>Middle Steps Introduction</i></p>	<p>The central section of the steps serves as an intersection between the central axial path with five risers and the perimeter path with three risers on either side of the central landing.</p> <p>Mawson paid great attention to ways in which formal / informal walks and circuits met one another.</p> <p>“Another difficulty occurs where a wild garden or wilderness [walk] adjoins and is connected with a formal scheme, the transition at the point of connection between the two usually being anything but happy. To conceal the point of transition is usually hopeless, and it is far better to mark it definitely either with a fence and simple gate, or a pergola, summer house or arbour, placed across the path..., or a little gatehouse or an arch of Yew..”⁴</p> <p>In this instance, Mawson employed the 4-flights of steps round central platform to negotiate the shift between formal & informal.</p>		 <p>The intersection of the perimeter and axial paths</p>  <p>The three risers on the perimeter path steps</p>  <p>Five risers on the central path steps</p>	<p>Remove the bramble and other invasive plants adjacent to the steps.</p> <p>With care clean the moss from the steps and low walls without damaging any of the coping stone details and/or tool marks. If in doubt ask.</p> <p>Reveal as much of the stone work as possible to facilitate a detailed assessment of condition.</p>	


⁴ *The Art & Craft of Garden Making*, Thomas H Mawson & Prentice E Mawson, Fifth Edition, 1926, p138




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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>PROCESSIONAL FLIIGHT OF STEPS TO THE MEMORIAL</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>Middle Steps Flanking Walls</i></p>	<p>All three sets of N/S steps have the same low flanking walls - and the majority of the dressed stone copings appear to be bedded on exposed rough stone bases which are, in many places, partially eroded, only loosely compacted and structurally unsound.</p> <p>As a result, the individual dressed stone copings are out of alignment and susceptible to damage and loss.</p> <p>At this intersection over half of the bottom stones have been secured effectively, albeit temporarily, by a metal stake driven into the ground to prevent forward movement.</p>		 <p>Roughly bedded flanking wall stones at the intersection between the axial path and the west path</p>  <p>Low flanking wall bottom stone retained in place by metal stake</p>	<p>After careful cleaning, record (photograph and mark) all of the flanking wall top stones and store securely whilst supporting wall / new footings are re-built to conservation standard.</p> <p>Re-bed all the top stones.</p>	



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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>PROCESSIONAL FLIGHT OF STEPS TO THE MEMORIAL</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>Middle Steps</i> <i>4 sets of Risers & Treads, meeting at central platform</i></p>	<p>The N/S axial steps / treads: These are in fair condition. The bottom step shows signs of spalling and flaking.</p> <p>The perimeter path east steps /treads: The three steps appear in good condition with no significant signs of spalling or delamination.</p> <p>The perimeter path west steps/treads: The surface of the bottom two steps is starting to fail with some flaking and delaminating.</p>		 <p>Axial steps at the intersection</p>  <p>East steps at the intersection with the axial path</p>  <p>West steps at the intersection with the axial path</p>	<p>With care clean steps to facilitate full assessment of condition.</p> <p>Assess the soundness and health and safety implications of the flaking / delaminated stone. Wherever possible retain original fabric and insert new stone only as required to address any agreed health and safety issues.</p> <p>Protect all the steps throughout the works on the flanking walls.</p>	



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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>PROCESSIONAL FLIGHT OF STEPS TO THE MEMORIAL</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>Top Steps</i></p>	<p>The top section comprises two flights of six risers/treads with a central platform and low flanking walls to the same design as the lower flights.</p> <p>The only difference in design is the central paved stone platform. This comprises two stone slabs & the stone tread of lower steps.</p> <p>The condition of the remainder of the steps and flanking walls is similar to the lower flights.</p>		 <p>Top section of steps</p>  <p>Central paved platform</p>	<p>Remove any bramble and other invasive plants adjacent to the steps.</p> <p>With care clean the moss from the steps and low walls without damaging any of the coping stone details and/or tool marks. If in doubt ask.</p> <p>Reveal as much of the stone work as possible to facilitate a detailed assessment of condition.</p>	



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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>PROCESSIONAL FLIGHT OF STEPS TO THE MEMORIAL</p> <p>(continued)</p> <p>Top Steps Flanking Walls</p>	<p>As elsewhere on the steps, the flanking coping walls are set on a partially exposed coarse stone base. In parts this remains <i>in situ</i> whilst in others the base has been eroded.</p> <p>As a consequence the copings on the flanking walls have moved although it is not as severe as the movement displayed in the steps' central section.</p>		 <p>Top section – settlement on the east flanking wall</p>  <p>Top section – stone base of east flanking wall</p>	<p>After careful cleaning, record (photograph and mark) all of the flanking wall top stones and assess the possibility of renewing / patching the stone base with the coping stones remaining <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>If not feasible, with care remove and store securely whilst supporting wall / new footings are re-built to conservation standard.</p> <p>Re-bed all the top stones.</p>	



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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>CIRCULAR LOOKOUT BASTION</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p>	<p>This feature is located at the south end of the central axial walk and is on the Mawson plan, although with two semi-circular seats. We have not found any evidence that the seats were built.</p> <p>The lookout, from which to survey the wider landscape, was a design device much favoured by Mawson and is a distinctive element in his work. Similar features can be found in the North-West, for example, at Brockhole, where the main terrace terminates in a semi-circular viewing platform overlooking Lake Windermere and a much less well known garden in Grasmere, described, in his book <i>The Art and Craft of Garden Making</i>, as belonging to W. H. Hoyle Esq. A photograph showing the lookout was used to illustrate the Chapter, <i>Rock, Wall & Bog Gardens</i> with the caption 'Rock Garden Merging into the Mountain Side at Grasmere'.</p>	<p>2</p>	 <p>Circular lookout shown on Mawson Plan</p>  <p>Section of the lookout shown on Mawson Plan</p>  <p>A lookout in a garden at Grasmere</p>	<p>Interpretation The circular or semi-circular lookout bastion is a device employed by other, 17th - 19th C designers (Vanbrugh, for eg), where the wider landscape is 'invited' to form part of the visitors' experience. It is probably a device initially employed in the theatre (including masques etc. in 16th C). It also has military precedent.</p> <p>Repairing & rebuilding this bastion will require careful understanding of how to build a wall which appears to be (but is probably not) dry-stone. Laying slate-stone walls, with 'water-shot' tilting towards outer face - & attending to local patterns of dry-stone walling – could offer opportunities to local people, including apprentices, to work with master craftsmen from Dry Stone Walling Association.</p>	<p>Commission Conservation Engineer</p> <p>https://www.istructe.org/about-us/organisation-structure/subsidiary-organisations/conservation-accreditation-register-for-engineers</p> <p>Contact Dry Stone Walling Association http://www.dswa.org.uk/</p> <p>Locally, Cumbria's Drystone walling Association - www.dswa.org.uk/cumbria.asp</p>



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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>CIRCULAR LOOKOUT BASTION</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>The East Wall</i></p>	<p>The two stone curved walls which articulate the lookout platform are extant, although in need of repair/restoration. There is also evidence that <i>ad hoc</i> repairs have been undertaken over a period of time - not all is to conservation standard. Some of the repairs have included the application of cementitious mortar which has compromised the dry-stone wall character.</p> <p>The feature is typical of Mawson's designs in that the walls reflect and respond both to the rugged fell setting and the formality of the Gardens' layout, through the play of 'artisan' slate-stone & the beautifully dressed and detailed coping stones.</p> <p>This detailing is particularly delightful at the junction of the coping stone where the wall adjacent to the steps meets the curved wall.</p>		 <p>The Circular Lookout - east wall</p>  <p>Coping stone detail at junction between steps and curved walls</p>	<p>This feature is an important, built structure, playing a central – formal – role in the whole composition.</p> <p>The walls should be cleared of ivy & bramble etc., which is undermining the wall in various places. This will assist assessment by conservation engineer. The walls will require extensive rebuilding & advice will inform how this can be done without compromising extant, structurally sound, areas of historic building.</p> <p>Great care must be taken to record & conserve / reinstate some of Mawson's refined details.</p> <p>The immediate setting of the wall must be well-maintained & key views identified / maintained.</p>	



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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>CIRCULAR LOOKOUT BASTION</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>The West Wall</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the different (and sometimes inappropriate) materials used to patch and repair the wall including what appears to be a quarry tile, broken pre-cast concrete pavers and pieces of broken brick. 		 <p>West wall inner face patched with quarry tile</p>  <p>West wall patched with broken pre-cast concrete pavers</p>  <p>West wall patched with broken pieces of brick</p>		

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<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>CIRCULAR LOOKOUT BASTION - FLIGHT OF STEPS</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p>	<p>The steps are shown on the Mawson plan (see above). The stone steps comprise eight risers and are flanked on both sides by rough stone walls capped with dressed stone copings similar to those used on the circular lookout structure.</p> <p>Again, the feature has the strong and robust character that is associated with Thomas Mawson's public and private commissions.</p> <p>The step treads show some signs of use however they appear to be well bedded and in good condition with little evidence of the stone delaminating.</p> <p>Both the flanking walls appear to be leaning outwards although the west wall (left on the photograph) is the most out of true. This seems to have been acknowledged by the heavy repointing and general application of cementitious mortar – refer to photograph on following page.</p> <p>There is no handrail and there no indication that one was ever installed.</p>	<p>2</p>	 <p>Steps to the south of the Circular Lookout – note the lean on the flanking walls</p>  <p>Detail of stone steps</p>	<p>The walls should be cleared of ivy & bramble etc., which is undermining the wall in various places. This will assist assessment by conservation engineer. The walls will require extensive rebuilding & advice will inform how this can be done without compromising extant, structurally sound, areas of historic building.</p> <p>Great care must be taken to record & conserve / reinstate some of Mawson's refined details.</p>	<p>Commission Conservation Engineer https://www.istructe.org/about-us/organisation-structure/subsidiary-organisations/conservation-accreditation-register-for-engineers</p> <p>Contact Dry Stone Walling Association http://www.dswa.org.uk/</p> <p>Locally, Cumbria's Drystone walling Association - www.dswa.org.uk/cumbria.asp</p>

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>CIRCULR LOOKOUT BASTION - FLIGHT OF STEPS</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p>			 <p>Detail of the repairs on the west flanking wall</p>		


FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>STRUCTURES</p> <p>RETAINING & ORNAMENTAL ROCKWORK</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p>	<p>The perimeter path that runs at the base of the memorial knoll is cut into the bank which, in parts, is faced with rockwork. This is particularly distinctive to the west of central path. The photograph shows the rockwork providing stability to the slope and planting opportunities.</p> <p>To the east of the central path the slopes are less steep and inevitably the rock work is less striking.</p> <p>Both areas of rockworks are shown on early (1903) photographs and, notwithstanding the spread of undergrowth, it is important to note that much of Mawson's original structural work is extant.</p>	<p>2</p>	 <p>Retaining rockwork on the bank to the west of the central path</p> 	<p>Careful clearing of invasive vegetation – including some of ivy and any bramble – will help to reveal how much is intact & what requires repair. Note that, to build a rockery with such a steep profile is a major undertaking - the degree of survival is a reflection of excellence of infrastructure; <u>no</u> careless weeding / cutting / cleaning, which might cause further damage & destabilise banks.</p> <p>Evidence that original planting included rhododendrons & azaleas. Remove/cut these back (if they have become too large), to improve management, <u>only</u> after monitoring for 1-2 years, to ascertain whether these are flowering, to inform identification.</p> <p>Take care not to dislodge any of shrubs / trees on top of banks.</p>	<p>Advice from Conservation Engineer would be useful.</p>


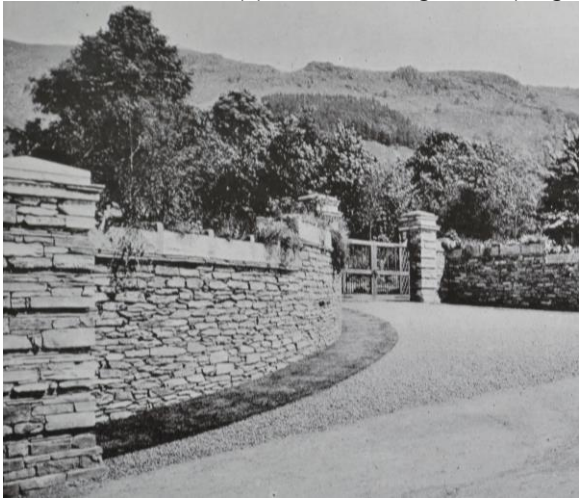
FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>BOUNDARIES</p> <p>NORTH BOUNDARY</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p>	<p>Mawson's plan is shown with the N boundary wall next to Station Road without footpath or pavement. This situation remains the same today & traffic on the A648 passes very close to the N boundary wall, making the gates unsafe to use (all three are fastened shut). This configuration is untypical of Mawson, who only allowed gates to be placed on the same line as the boundary in exceptional cases:</p> <p>"Frequently effect may be obtained by simply arranging the gate piers in a line with the boundary fences and not recessing the gate. This only applies where there is no cross traffic, as for instance where the gate entrance stands at the end of a street or lane."⁵</p> <p>Wherever an entrance fronted onto a busy road, Mawson stressed the importance of placing the main gates back from the road:</p> <p>"If the public road be narrow in proportion to the amount of traffic upon it, it becomes all the more necessary to have some form of deeply recessed wing walls."</p> <p>Clearly, Mawson's usual practice was not followed here.</p>	<p>2 & 5</p> <p>design / condition</p>	 <p>Mawson plan showing close relationship between the Gardens' boundary and the road.</p>	<p>The impossibility of using the proper entrance gates along the northern front of the Gardens is a major problem. It does more than anything else to undermine both the accessibility of the Gardens & the way in which the visitor was intended to experience a walk through the Gardens.</p> <p>Ultimately, the only satisfactory answer is to build a footpath &/or to have a zebra crossing, leading to the central gate. To do this by setting the original wall back – which is an inventive idea & may be a last resort – would do damage to the Mawson wall & his planting.</p>	<p>Discuss with Highways how this problem might be addressed, especially in light of field opposite being designated for residential building in the Local Plan.</p>

⁵ *The Art & Craft of Garden Making*, Thomas H Mawson & Prentice E Mawson, Fifth Edition, 1926, p 63


FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>BOUNDARIES</p> <p>NORTH BOUNDARY</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p>Central Entrance</p>	<p>Notwithstanding Mawson's plan showing the entrance on the same line as the wall, it would seem that he managed to build a very modest ogee curve, which sets the gate back about 85 centimetres from the wall and the road (the ogee curve to the flanking walls of an entrance was a device much favoured by Mawson).</p> <p>The central entrance provides access to the processional walk through the dark conifers and to the steps and memorial and is, therefore, the most formal of the three entrances on the north boundary. As such, it conforms to Mawson's guidance on the location and character of gates:</p> <p>"As to the character and design of individual gates, everything depends on the position and importance of the walks to which they give access and the style of residence to which they lead."⁶</p> <p>The gate piers are formal in character and comprise eight courses of ashlar sandstone with ornamental caps and stone ball finials - the wrought iron gate is a handsome example of an Arts and Crafts gate where the making process is reflected in the ornamental details.</p>		 <p>Central entrance to the Queen's Gardens Showing the piers set back on the ogee curve</p>  <p>Central entrance - Ashlar sandstone gate piers</p>	<p>Interpretation The gates are all modest, but refined examples of Arts & Crafts gates. The attention to detail & the deliberate display of craftsmanship in the working of the wrought iron offers a good lesson in how manual craft skills can lead to very creative results.</p> <p>Consider school / craft apprentices' trips to forges / iron workshops which can accommodate visitors.</p> <p>Maintain the gates carefully.</p>	<p>Consult The Heritage Directory for a list of those who work with wrought- and cast-iron. http://www.theheritagedirectory.co.uk/product.asp?prodid=124</p> <p>Note that there is a fairly-new body, the National Heritage Ironwork Group (NHIG), with an informative website. Includes information about Blacksmiths' Bursary. http://nhig.org.uk/</p>



⁶ *The Art & Craft of Garden Making*, Thomas H Mawson & Prentice E Mawson, Fifth Edition, 1926, p 63



FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>BOUNDARIES</p> <p>NORTH BOUNDARY</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p>Side Entrances</p>	<p>The north boundary's principal gate is flanked on either side by two, more modest, secondary gates, which, if they were open would provide access to the perimeter path – but like the principal gate they are fastened shut to stop direct access on to the A648 carriageway.</p> <p>Both entrances have five course sandstone ashlar piers finished with a simple ball finial set on a coping stone with mitred corners (the latter a design detail used throughout the Gardens, as on flanking wall to the central steps).</p> <p>The gate is delightfully crafted using wrought iron techniques to flatten and rotate the detail on the central vertical bar and the top ornamental band, which has something of the quality of the Celtic cross's carved strap work and foliate decoration.</p> <p>We understand that the wrought iron gate was removed and repainted in 2016.</p>			<p>We note that, when repaired / restored, the side gate on the NW corner was rehung so that it does not quite shut.</p> <p>When the gate is next painted / repaired - & assuming the stone piers do not need to be rebuilt – this gate should be modified, so that it fits properly, without damaging the pier.</p>	

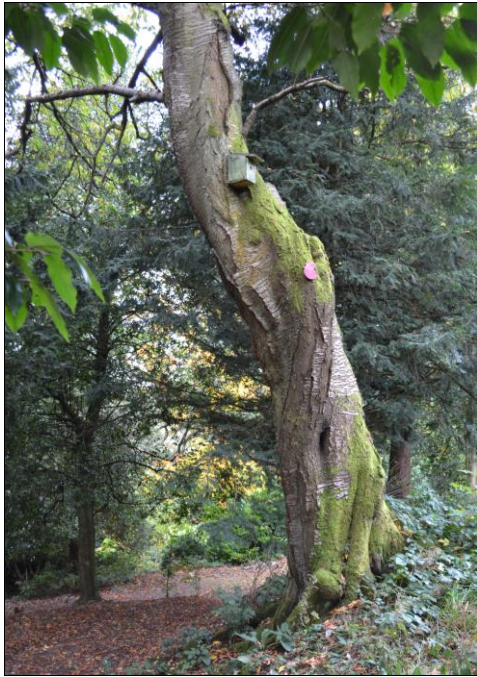

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>BOUNDARIES</p> <p>NORTH BOUNDARY</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>The Wall</i></p>	<p>The north boundary dry stone wall is distinguished by projecting flat stone course topped by a triangular coping.</p> <p>This feature is very typical of Mawson's work, as he championed the use of the vernacular wherever possible:</p> <p>"A well-constructed dry wall is always pleasing and each district has its own mode of building to suit the character of the local stone, whether quarried stone slate, cobbles, rubble or flints or a combination of any of these, with or without bricks or tiles."⁷</p> <p>Mawson illustrates this with a number of drawings showing slates or tiles used as a projecting bedding course for copings – a device also illustrated with photographs of a wall and entrance at the Mawson designed garden, Above Beck, north of Grassmere village.</p> <p>The wall and entrance at Above Beck are extant, in good condition and visible from the public road just north of the Kendal / Keswick Road (A591), although the gardens are not open to the public.</p>		 <p>Distinctive top course comprising projecting horizontal course capped with triangular coping</p>  <p>Mawson's entrance wall, Above Beck, Grassmere</p>	<p>The walls are in generally good condition. There are areas, however, where there is a heavy cover of ivy & this is threatening the stability of the wall in some places.</p> <p>Ensure than any on-going repairs echo the character & quality of the original wall.</p>	



⁷ *The Art & Craft of Garden Making*, Thomas H Mawson & Prentice E Mawson, Fifth Edition, 1926, p 60

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>BOUNDARIES</p> <p>WEST, EAST & SOUTH BOUNDARY</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p> <p><i>The Walls</i></p>	<p>The east and west boundaries are marked by dry stone walls. To the east the Gardens are set against houses and gardens on Queen's Drive and to the west the boundary is shared with the grounds of Randall Hill.</p> <p>At the moment it is difficult to assess the walls' condition, as much is covered by heavy growths of ivy and/or dense shrub/tree regeneration. This obviously makes a management regime of monitoring and repairing difficult to maintain.</p> <p>In places where the walls were accessible it was noted the dry stone construction had not been augmented with surface applications of mortar – the original character remains substantially intact.</p> <p>It was also noted, however, that, in many places, there was not an effective coping course, as there is on the north boundary. Even in dry wall construction, the coping course serves to restrict water ingress and re-inforce / conserve the integrity of the structure</p> <p>The south boundary (rebuilt further south, after addition of Bowling Green, in 1909/10) runs against fields and the well maintained dry stone wall is an appropriate and efficient boundary.</p>	<p>3</p>		<p>It is essential that access to the walls should be secured and maintained. Keeping these in good condition is a necessary task & will require regular revisiting.</p> <p>With care, any lengths of wall which might be original (if it can be ascertained, perhaps by examining the wall on the outer, western side, for example), should be carefully documented (photographed & drawn, as required). In particular, if there is a distinctive style of walling, this should be recorded.</p> <p>The whole wall should be surveyed, to identify areas which require repair / rebuild. Ensure coping stones are employed.</p>	<p>Contact Dry Stone Walling Association for any necessary advice, or to undertake survey, or to discuss whether wall repairs / rebuilding might offer opportunities for apprentices / volunteers.</p> <p>http://www.dswa.org.uk/</p> <p>Locally, Cumbria's Drystone walling Association - www.dswa.org.uk/cumbria.asp</p>



FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>TREES & PLANTING</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p>	<p>Despite the century and more that has elapsed since the planting of the Gardens, and the periods of neglect that the site has suffered, there is a surprising number of design features which are still very legible - & these include some of the 'set piece', often theatrical, compositions of trees, including: avenue of 'funereal' thuyas at northern entrance; also deodar cedar (weeping cedar – note that, after a century or so, these cedars become less obviously weeping!); Scots pines as setting for cross; partnered by group of fern leafed beech (see Historical Analysis for further discussion of this theme).</p> <p>Also evident throughout the Gardens (even in winter) one can see plants which hint at what might have been planted originally. These include a range of ferns, some early-flowering <i>Prunus</i>, one or two small trees with notable bark, many silver and downy birch, box, <i>Berberis</i>, etc. Later in the year, there are rhododendrons & azaleas. All these should be a model for what to introduce / augment, once there has been sufficient clearance of scrub etc. to allow for new planting.</p>	<p>2/ 5 desi gn / con diti on</p>	 <p>Scots pines with cross & fern leafed beech adjacent – statuesque & symbolic.</p> 	<p>Interpret dramatic narrative articulated by these plantings.</p> <p>Sheer range of plants also deserves to be explored & promoted.</p> <p>Monitor & manage designed groups of trees, including entrance conifers, Scots pines around cross & fern leafed beech, especially after storm events. Ensure scrub growth around the trees does not become too vigorous.</p>	



FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>TREES & PLANTING</p> <p>(continued)</p> <p>The Evergreens</p>	<p>The Gardens have a wide collection of evergreens, which Mawson always employed to provide background and frame to more floriferous plantings, & structures & views. These include yews, hollies, Portugal laurel and cherry laurel. Many of these trees / shrubs are in overgrown state and display etiolated form, deadwood and etc., signs of lack of light and too much competition. Some have been harshly cut back (by neighbours, in places).</p> <p>There are several select & rather unusual conifers in the Gardens, some post-dating Mawson. They include 2 <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>, on NE side. Of this Mawson noted it grew in 'Lakeland', 'to an enormous size, is a useful & beautiful specimen for the pinetum'.</p> <p>Mawson also enjoyed planting a variety of cultivars of one species. It is apparent that, in the Gardens, there is a variety of different forms of holly. This tends to be most evident where hollies have access to space & light & do not become too drawn up.</p>		 <p>Yew, with spreading branches & little leaf, showing results of lack of light.</p>  <p>?<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Hodginsii' This cultivar rasied in early 1800s.</p>	<p>Assess condition and take all evergreens. Selectively and over time reduce &/or undertake formative pruning to better specimens. If plants appear self-seeded, too crowded or are too poor to flourish, remove.</p> <p>Use these plants to provide suitable backdrops / setting / frames for structural motifs – steps & lookout bastion, for example – and for views & more floriferous planting.</p> <p>Over time, study hollies in Gardens & try & identify different forms. New plantings should reflect this variety. Note that, if too dark or etiolated, plant growth is poor - & it is very hard to discern different varieties.</p>	<p>Consider arranging visits to National collection of holly – RHS Garden, Rosemoor, Devon, to aid identification & inform future planting plans.</p> <p>https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/plantmanship/national-plant-collections/comus/ilex</p>



FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>TREES & PLANTING</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>The Broadleaf trees</i></p>	<p>Forest trees are important to the Gardens - including some good beeches, sycamores & oak. Mawson also greatly valued elms & the occasional young growth demonstrates that it was once here in number. Mawson by no means favoured just natives: the tulip tree, <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> also admired & employed. Good to note young specimen thriving near top walk (though lesion indicates damage).</p> <p>Many of the trees favoured by Mawson are highly ornamental in flower or form. He insisted that, 'Flowering trees & shrubs deserve to be much more widely planted than they are at present'. Amongst those he mentions are horse chestnut & lime. Of smaller ornamentals he lists: <i>Laburnum</i> (remnants incl. in NE corner, near wall); several selections of hawthorn, incl. scarlet & pink flower; <i>Amelanchier</i>; <i>Prunus</i> in variety (& several examples survive, incl. large cherry on SW side of Gardens); Mountain ash; <i>Liquidambar</i>; Lilac & <i>Philadelphus</i>.</p> <p>There are large areas of scrubby growth & regeneration. In some places, there are several good beech saplings (which can thrive in shady condition, unlike almost all other self-seeded trees). Select specimens can be singled out & replanted, where appropriate.</p>		 <p>Veteran cherry, almost certainly planted by Mawson.</p>  <p>One of many groups of self-seeded beeches.</p>	<p>Extensive tree works are necessary. Some work will be pruning, reshaping etc., as described above, but there will also be a need for considerable thinning-out, if existing mature trees and desirable juvenile ones are to thrive. Some of the work will also be required after a proper Health & Safety survey of the trees.</p> <p>If these works are undertaken over one or two winter seasons, thought should be given to clearing areas suitable for replanting. As noted, there are several good saplings of self-seeded beech which can be singled out, grown on and used <i>in situ</i> or transplanted, as desired.</p>	<p>Initiate public consultation / information about need for tree works.</p>



FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>TREES & PLANTING (continued) Shrubs & Hedges</p>	<p>There are several flowering shrubs in the Gardens, notably the rhododendrons which Mawson certainly would have planted. Unfortunately – rhodos. have got such a bad press – there has been extensive cutting back. This may well have meant that choice hybrids, grafted onto <i>R. ponticum</i>, have been chopped back below the grafting union & lost. Note that <i>R. ponticum</i> itself is very various & particularly floriferous forms might have been planted. No maiden rhodos. have been found in the Gardens.</p> <p>'The hybrids of some of the hardy species are .. exceedingly striking when planted in groups & masses in the woodlands bounding the gardens'⁸.</p> <p>Yew hedges which Mawson clearly indicated on his plan survive only along the top path. They are important, as they establish the formal setting; but they are in poor condition, overhanging (& narrowing) the path & irregular in finish; also very broad along the top, so easily damaged by snow etc. There is also a partial hedge, of yew, flanking the southern steps.</p>	<p>2/5 desi gn / con diti on</p>	 <p>Hybrid Rhododendron in July, ?R. 'Cynthia', 1870, a favourite of Mawson's</p>  <p>Yew hedges in Nov: broad top – vulnerable to damage</p>	<p>Good rhododendrons & azaleas, well-managed, would have been planted in number. Likewise, formal, well-trimmed, yew hedges were vital, to help articulate distinction between formal / informal. Replanting / reinstating / formative pruning & management necessary.</p> <p>Plant groups of rhododendrons (not singly) along front of tree groups (but with access to light). Also along the N. margin of the Gardens, as visible signal that here are ornamental public Gardens. If desired, select forms listed by Mawson (add this to interpretation).</p> <p>Over 2-3 years, hard prune hedge to create taller, thicker, battered profile. Feed & water.</p>	<p>Over a season, record & compile list of all flowering <i>Rhododendron</i> in Gardens (avoid cutting back any more rhodos. in gardens until this survey complete).</p> <p>Advice & assistance in identifying, see <i>Rhododendron Society UK</i>, http://www.rhodogroup-rhs.org/</p>


⁸ *The Art & Craft of Garden Making*, Thomas H Mawson & Prentice E Mawson, Fifth Edition, 1926, p.325.




FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>ACCESS & CIRCULATION</p> <p>ACCESS & SAFETY</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p> <p><i>Pedestrian Access and the A684</i></p>	<p>As noted above, the Gardens' north wall is set against the major trunk road, the A648. There is no pavement, or even verge between the wall & the carriageway &, as residents of Sedbergh are well aware, this road is busy with a high number of traffic incidents.</p> <p>In 2010 the Road Safety Foundation labelled the A684 – which runs between Kendal and the village of Ellerbeck in North Yorkshire – as “high risk”. The road, which is predominantly single carriageway & passes through Sedbergh, saw 30 serious accidents between 2006 and 2008, of which five proved fatal.</p> <p>The “high risk” classification signifies that it is in the top 10 per cent of the most dangerous roads in the country, &, notwithstanding that the Gardens lie within the 30mph zone, access through the 3 gates directly onto the carriageway is not acceptable – all three gates fastened shut.</p> <p>The Parish Council arrived at an excellent, but partial, solution when they purchased a strip of land from No. 1 Queens Drive and created a dedicated footpath to the Gardens via a new entrance, furnished with a modest gate which reflects, but does not replicate, the historic wrought iron model - see below.</p>	<p>5</p>	 <p>New footpath giving access to the Gardens from Queens Drive and the footpath on the A648,</p>  <p>New (and only) access from the main road.</p>	<p>The entrance sign is suitably modest – but it might be designed to do more to signify the quality of the Gardens beyond the gate.</p> <p>Maintain the entrance sign.</p> <p>The dry-stone wall into which the gate has been inserted and where the latch now sits, should be monitored and repaired as required.</p>	<p>Discuss with Highways how access problem might be addressed, especially in light of field opposite being designated for residential building in the Local Plan.</p> <p>Also discuss whether some relocation of highway signs – so they do not obscure Gardens – might be possible.</p>

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>ACCESS & CIRCULATION</p> <p>ACCESS & SAFETY</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>The revised pedestrian access entrance and gate</i></p>	<p>A comparison between the historic side entrance gates and the new, modest pedestrian gate is interesting and illustrates the Parish Council's intention to maintain and reflect the visual language of the site.</p> <p>Visitors in cars to the Gardens and the Bowling Green access the site from the south end where a narrow concrete surfaced drive runs from the east, between two houses on Queens Drive, to an open area adjacent to the bowls club.</p>		 <p>Historic arts and crafts wrought iron gate</p>  <p>New gate using the historic gate as a pattern</p>		




FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>ACCESS & CIRCULATION</p> <p>ACCESS, NARRATIVE & SEQUENCE</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p> <p><i>The Gardens and the A684</i></p>	<p>Despite improvements, the problems in gaining access to the Gardens remain severe. The Gardens were designed to be entered from the principal central gate, in order fully to experience the narrative of loss, grief, struggle and redemption.</p> <p>As already noted, with the current relationship between the road and the Gardens, this approach is not possible to achieve.</p> <p>Adding to the difficulty in gaining access to and 'reading' the Gardens, is the fact that it is not even – despite the speed limit – very easy to understand what one is approaching or driving past, so dark & dense is the tree cover, and so insignificant is the signage – which must not, of course, compete with road signage. There is very little evidence of the Gardens' being open at all. There must be many people who drive past regularly, without any idea of what they are missing.</p>	<p>5</p>	 <p>The A684 driving into Sedbergh with the Garden on the right</p>  <p>The A684 driving from Sedbergh with the Garden on the left</p>	<p>As above, consideration may be given to possible (perhaps interim) solutions to the immediate access issues, including the following.</p> <p>Re-locate the existing north wall, piers & gates within the Gardens' boundary, to provide space for footpath from Queens Drive to central gate: this would inevitably be a major & very costly intervention.</p> <p>Remodel the current central entrance with a more exaggerated ogee curve, to set the gate further back in the garden & provide a safety apron off the carriage way. This would not only be a significant intervention but would also require provision of a zebra crossing to link the Gardens to the pavement on the opposite side of the road.</p>	



FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>ACCESS & CIRCULATION</p> <p>ACCESS, NARRATIVE & SEQUENCE</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>The Gardens and the A684</i></p>			 <p>One-way traffic on the A684 at Lincoln's Inn Bridge</p>  <p>One-way traffic on the A684 where Station Road narrows to Main Street</p>	<p>Reduce width of the highway, to make a single-width length of carriageway, to allow space for footpath to be extended from Queens Drive to the central gate. Users of the A684 will be familiar with driver-managed single lane traffic over Lincoln's Inn Bridge (less than two miles to the west of Sedbergh) and at the point where Station Road narrows to meet Main Street in Sedbergh itself. This would be a major and expensive highway intervention.</p> <p>Create an informal path inside Gardens' wall to provide marked route from the new entrance to a point inside the central gate. This solution would necessitate tree works, including removals of some significant trees (see further discussion below).</p>	

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<p>ACCESS & CIRCULATION</p> <p>ACCESS</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p>	<p>The site is small for a public garden of the time and quite narrow - it is approximately 68 metres at the north and narrows slightly to c.65.5 metres at the south. In length it is c.138 metres. As originally drawn and laid out, access was through the north boundary wall via a principal central gate which introduced the visitor immediately to the axial path, formal steps and memorial - two secondary gates to the west and east linked with the perimeter path.</p> <p>Perhaps inevitably, the constraints of the site determined the circulation layout and, although on plan the perimeter path around the knoll appears formal – set out with two radii of a true circle – the topography necessarily lends the path around the knoll a more informal character, in places not very accessible to anyone with wheelchair or push-chair.</p> <p>Attractive as they are - & could be more so if better maintained - the Gardens do not provide access for all and there is no provision for a circular walk for the wheelchair / pushchair users or the less able. The gradients on the paths north of the knoll are less steep than those on the south, although the flights of steps at the junction with the central path / steps (see above) make it impossible for some to use.</p>	<p>3/5 desi gn / con diti on</p>		<p>Identify a walk – which need not be circular - which offers opportunities for better access. Provide a plan on the noticeboard.</p> <p>Suggested new footpath (discussed below) would help to augment accessible route in Gardens.</p>	



FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>ACCESS & CIRCULATION</p> <p>CIRCULATION</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>Junctions</i></p>	<p>Although not always very accessible, there is no doubt that the circulation & the various junctions, are always inviting. Mawson carefully designed junctions between paths. He recommended the study of, "Repton on Garden Walks"⁹.</p> <p>"Repton, who must have had a keen appreciation for beauty of line, laid down certain rules for walks passing through a garden laid out in the landscape style. The first and most important was that, when two walks diverged, they should not appear as though intended to join again ... but rather as though they led to different points far apart... Another rule was that curves should not be too small or unnecessarily repeated. They should instead be blended into long sweeping lines. A third rule, ... is that where anything approaching a network of walks is necessary, they should not all be seen at once."</p> <p>Mawson illustrated bad / good intersections; the latter with broad sweeping lines, eliminating any hint that the parting walk might rejoin – so both forks offer an enticing prospect.</p>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>FIG. 182.</p> <p>Poor junction design</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>FIG. 183.</p> <p>Inviting junction design</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <p>Broad sweeping lines at the intersections of walks</p> </div>	<p>Note that junctions between paths are very important to the quality of the designed Gardens. They require informed management, to ensure that the edges do not get lost beneath vegetation, eroded, etc.</p> <p>Prepare simple plan of Gardens, highlighting key junctions, so maintenance is straightforward.</p> <p>In addition to maintaining junctions as designed, ensure surfaces of footpaths are well-maintained.</p>	




⁹ *The Art & Craft of Garden Making*, Thomas H Mawson & Prentice E Mawson, Fifth Edition, 1926, p 139




FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>ACCESS & CIRCULATION</p> <p>CIRCULATION</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>Path hierarchy</i></p>	<p>In many gardens and parks of this period it is customary for drives and paths to be laid out with a clear hierarchy of widths and treatments etc. - but on his plan for Queen's Gardens, Mawson shows virtually all the formal paths dimensioned as eight foot in width, thus emphasising that, in this small park, all of the paths were of equal importance.</p> <p>Many of the paths have lost their definite edges, although there are enough edging stones remaining at the base of banked areas & at path junctions to indicate that it is more than likely that the paths were, indeed, originally laid out at eight foot as shown on the plan.</p> <p>The principal exception is, however, the central path between the Memorial and the circular lookout, which is dimensioned at nine foot. This principal path now measures approximately 7' in width (partly because of overgrown yew).</p>		 <p>West path dimensioned at 8'</p>  <p>Perimeter paths dimensioned at 8'</p>  <p>Edging stones at the base of the knoll</p>	<p>Refine & maintain all the edges of the paths - including revealing / reinstating stone edging, especially where the adjacent ground is banked or where there are forks in the path. Making these small changes will enormously enhance the accessibility and the inviting quality of the paths.</p> <p>It is important to recover the sense that the central and highest N/S path – between cross and lookout – is the most important in the Gardens. Improvements may be made by reshaping - by degrees - the yew hedge, to minimise its overhang onto the path.</p>	



FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>ACCESS & CIRCULATION</p> <p>(continued)</p> <p>MORIBUND PATHS</p> <p>The west path to and from the closed gate</p>	<p>The enforced closure of the three gates on the North boundary (see above) has inevitably had a major impact on the circulation within the Gardens - the two arms of the perimeter path that led to and from the entrances are now obviously barely used. They are now what Mawson would call, "stop-end walks", about which he cautions in <i>The Art & Craft of Garden Making</i>:</p> <p>"To be compelled to return by the same route is undesirable, therefore stop-end walks should only be made when there are strong reasons for so doing, as when leading to a particularly pleasing view, a rocky eminence for instance, ascended by solid hewn steps, or a rounded knoll surmounted by a patriarchal tree, and so forth."¹⁰</p> <p>The path to the shut NW gate is now little used - it has lost its formal garden character and is being overwhelmed by scrub growth.</p>		 <p>View of the overgrown path from the west gate</p>  <p>Eight foot wide path to the west gate as drawn and constructed by Mawson</p>	<p>Consider introducing a new W/E path close to the northern boundary. We suggest that this might be south of the first two <i>Thuja plicata</i>, rather than hard against the wall, as this would allow the retention of the thuyas close to the wall. It would necessitate constructing the path so that there would be minimal digging within the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of the thuyas. Lifting the canopies of the thuyas (mostly by removing dead wood) and removing the Douglas fir and a good holly would be required. But this would recreate a circular walk, lend some function to the path on the NW in particular, and allow visitors to enter from the NE side & still approach the steps & cross as intended. See Masterplan.</p>	



¹⁰ *The Art & Craft of Garden Making*, Thomas H Mawson & Prentice E Mawson, Fifth Edition, 1926, p138



FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>ACCESS & CIRCULATION</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p>MORIBUND PATHS</p> <p><i>The east path to and from the closed gate</i></p>	<p>The historic circulation to and from the NE gate has also been compromised by the permanent gate closure and the <i>ad hoc</i> path to and from the new safe entrance.</p> <p>The visual impact, however, on historic path layout is much less noticeable when the path is viewed through the east gate and the view much less compromised than that offered by the overgrown path at the west gate.</p>		 <p>New ad hoc path to new safe entrance</p>  <p>Historic path layout viewed through east gate</p>	<p>Refining and confirming the route and character of the new path already giving access into the Gardens from the NE would form part of the modification / introduction of paths described above. Rough, informal paths – especially at the entrance – contradict the character of these Gardens.</p>	



FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>FURNITURE & SIGNAGE</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p> <p>FURNITURE</p> <p><i>Seats</i></p>	<p>The Mawson plan indicated a number of places designed to accommodate seating including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • six bays in the Octagon around the memorial – none exists currently although early photographs (see History section) indicate that they were present in the early days of the Gardens; • two bays opposite each other in the yew hedge on the central walk between the memorial and the lookout – currently one of these is taken with a timber bench which is of a reasonably robust character; • associated with the circular lookout - although we have no evidence that benches were ever installed at this location. <p>Other benches have been added, in <i>ad hoc</i> fashion, to take advantage of views. These include two (one is broken) on the open space to the SE of the circular lookout (the site of the shelter / bandstand which was translated from Ingmire Hall) & a single (broken) bench to the east of the memorial looking NE – towards Winder, now lost to vegetation. None of the benches has heritage interest.</p>	<p>3/5 desi gn / con diti on</p>	 <p>Bench in the yew hedge bay on the axial walk</p>  <p>Benches to south east of circular lookout</p>  <p>Benches looking over towards Holme Knott</p>	<p>All locations designed for seats - round the cross & on principal N/S walk - should have new benches: timber benches, of substantial weight & character. All renewals (including memorial benches) in same style.</p> <p>In key places, where views are obtainable, new benches could be introduced, but never in <i>ad hoc</i> fashion. Any new benches - along the paths for example - should be located in well-designed recesses, constructed adjacent to, and not on, the line of the paths.</p> <p>Consider whether SE corner of the Gardens, which once accommodated shelter / bandstand, might be modified so that new seats could be laid out here to command outstanding views, & a simple shelter or similar, might be introduced to accommodate small events.</p>	


FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>FURNITURE & SIGNAGE</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p>SIGNAGE</p>	<p>The signage for the Gardens is modest and comprises two signs placed inside the north wall adjacent to the east and west gates. Both are relatively small, tired in appearance and do not encourage potential visitors, be they either local residents, school visitors or holiday makers passing by. The signs do not communicate that the Gardens have a fascinating heritage or that they are even open.</p> <p>We understand that the bowls club is active and thriving and we presume that guest teams and players know where the club is and how to access it.</p> <p>These two signs are supplemented by a small timber notice on the new side entrance gate.</p> <p>Inside the Gardens there are a number of signs informing visitors about matters of ecological interest and red squirrels in particular.</p>		 <p>Queen's Gardens sign at the west gate</p>  <p>Queen's Gardens sign at the east gate</p>  <p>Modest sign on the side entrance</p>	<p>Note discussion about signage above.</p> <p>Design new 'house-style' signs for the Gardens, intended to be more visible where it is necessary, and more inviting to read. These should not be over-elaborate, but high-quality & well-maintained.</p> <p>Update & maintain interpretation board within the Gardens.</p>	

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>VIEWS & VISTAS</p> <p>VIEWS OF THE MEMORIAL</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p> <p><i>Views along the central axial path</i></p>	<p>The Anglo-Celtic Cross is the emotional and visual focus of the Gardens - set in the very heart of the site, and towering above the processional steps when approached from the north, it dominates views along the Gardens' central axis.</p> <p>Early photographs (refer to the History Section) show that it was visible from around the site and beyond, however Mawson's use of tall straight pines and other conifers ensures that planned views of it in a mature setting are concentrated, focused and framed.</p> <p>In many places tree and shrub growth is encroaching on the views.</p>	<p>1/4</p> <p>design / condition</p>	 <p>View of the cross from the base of the steps</p>  <p>View of the cross from the circular lookout</p>	<p>It is important to undertake judicious tree / shrub management on a regular basis to ensure that the views of the memorial along the central axis are maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>Photographic record should be maintained to inform the work programme.</p>	

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>VEWS & VISTAS</p> <p>VEWS FROM THE MEMORIAL</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p><i>Views along the central axial path</i></p>	<p>The views from the cross and the octagon along the central axis are also important.</p> <p>The view from the top of the steps northwards would, at one time, have offered views of Winder, the southernmost peak of the Howgill Fells. This is now lost, concealed by the thuya and other conifers that flank the enclosed walk from the gate to the base of the steps. In different circumstances, a case could be made for re-opening the long views of the fells; however, it is our opinion that the more important views here are those immediate ones which provide the setting for the cross. Some localised, judicious lifting of branches might create valuable glimpses northwards from top of steps.</p> <p>Views southwards from the memorial, on the other hand, we believe were intended to be more open with views of the fells to the south available from the central walk; however these are now impeded by shrub and tree growth.</p>		 <p>View of the Howgills to the north of the Gardens hidden by the mature thuya and other conifers</p>  <p>View of the hills to the south of the Gardens impeded by shrub and tree growth</p>	<p>Prepare simple plan of all key views, which will require to be monitored and managed on a regular basis.</p> <p>With care, study whether it would be possible to open 'keyhole' views northwards, towards the fells from the top of the steps – without damaging setting of and approach to the cross.</p>	

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>VEWS & VISTAS</p> <p>VEWS FROM THE CIRCULAR LOOKOUT</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p>	<p>The semi-circular, lookout is a device much loved by Mawson, who employed it in various forms and materials to relate the designed garden to the broader landscape.</p> <p>In this instance the lookout affords views of the fells to the south of Sedbergh, although views to the south-west are truncated by the copse of trees, primarily beech and yew on the bank below the lookout.</p> <p>Several of these trees and shrubs have sought the light of the open ground and are now impeding views along the path.</p>		 <p>View from the circular lookout southwards</p>  <p>View from the circular lookout to the south-east</p>	<p>With care, reopen & frame views southwards, especially from the lookout bastion.</p>	

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>VIEWS & VISTAS</p> <p>SW - SE OF THE MEMORIAL</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p>	<p>Mawson shows the area from SW to SE of the cross as being at least partially open, so as to afford an exchange of close views to and from the memorial. It may even be that some of this area was laid to lawn (we know that a lawnmower was a necessary tool in the early years).</p> <p>The extent of the designed views is perhaps debatable as Mawson gives no information (except context) as to whether or not the pictorial representation indicates large trees or small flowering shrubs (probably mainly the latter in this area).</p> <p>This area has nevertheless retained a semi-open character, and, notwithstanding the presence of mature tree canopies and scrub growth (& bramble & brash), reasonable views from and to the cross set against the Scots pines are present.</p>		 <p>Mawson Plan showing glade to south of the cross</p>  <p>View of the cross from east glade</p>	<p>The glades which are setting for the cross and principal walk should be treated as garden. Remove all cuttings, brash & other unwanted vegetation. Maintain maximum control over bramble.</p> <p>On W & E of main path, consider groundcover planting (some of which is already there). Always plant in spreading, rhythmic, groups: bluebells & other bulbs, woodruff, vinca, foxgloves, various umbellifers, hypericum etc., as well as grasses. This would be managed by mowing and removing arisings 2 or 3 times in late summer. Around the outer edges, small ornamental trees & flowering shrubs, as recommended by Mawson: pink hawthorn, Deutzia, Amelanchier, Berberis darwinii. Azaleas & Rhododendrons are key plants for Mawson, in this kind of setting.</p>	

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>VIEWS & VISTAS</p> <p>SW - SE OF THE MEMORIAL</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p>	<p>It is acknowledged that the SW glade has been cleared of bramble and other scrub growth to provide long views of the cross against the dark backdrop of Scots pines and yew. The open glade importantly also offers views of the veteran cherry on the glade's south bank.</p> <p>Overgrown / etiolated hollies & yews – as well as rough scrubby growth – in both SW & SE side of cross do not provide effective back-drops to either the cross or any flowering / ornamental plants.</p>		 <p>View of the cross over the west glade</p>	<p>Selectively, and by degrees, reduce some hollies & yews to promote thicker growth. These will then provide better setting for the open glades & any ornamental plants growing therein.</p>	

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>ECOLOGY</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p>	<p>It should be noted that our site research was restricted to the winter months and consequently we have had little opportunity to observe migratory woodland birds, moths, butterflies, herbaceous plants and ferns etc.</p> <p>We have not been able to locate any ecological surveys pertaining specifically to the Gardens although conservation of the red squirrel in the area is promoted by local ecological groups and in the Gardens with signage and 'I-spy' games.</p> <p>We have researched other historic woodland/pleasure ground sites where ecological surveys have indicated that open glades, rides and diverse vegetation structures are beneficial. The Queen's Gardens has potential for appropriate management.</p> <p>Organisations such as The Cumbria Wildlife Trust¹¹, the Woodland Trust and Butterfly Conservation provide advice on good management practices (we have quoted {see adjacent column} a paragraph from one of the Butterfly Conservation's booklets, <i>Managing Woodland for Butterflies and Moths</i>).</p>	<p>3/ 2</p> <p>act ual / pot enti al</p>		<p>Undertake Ecological Survey, to assess current status & potential of the site. This should inform future monitoring, interpretation etc.</p> <p>"The single most important factor that makes a woodland good for butterflies and moths is a diverse, uneven structure .. mature or tall trees, some dense regrowth, numerous sunny rides & glades (both large and small) & patches of recently cleared and regenerating open areas with sparse ground vegetation and warm unshaded conditions. This diverse woodland structure creates a variety of habitats necessary for the various life stages of Lepidoptera..."</p>	<p>Contact Cumbria Wildlife Trust http://www.cumbriawildlifetrust.org.uk/</p> <p>Butterfly Conservation http://butterfly-conservation.org/</p>



¹¹ Cumbria Wildlife Trust is a voluntary organisation for raising environmental awareness and the conservation of the wildlife and wildplaces of Cumbria. It campaigns for the protection of endangered habitats and species such as limestone pavements and red squirrels.

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>USE & MANAGEMENT</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p>	<p>It is our understanding that the Gardens have been maintained by one gardener who reports to the Queen's Gardens Committee and Sedbergh Parish Council – minutes of whose meetings include intermittent references regarding issues in the Gardens¹².</p> <p>The current gardener, Mike Hinson, also contributes regularly to the Sedbergh & District <i>Lookaround</i> monthly magazine with information about activities and volunteer work etc. - examples of which are shown in the adjacent column.</p>	<p>2/4</p>	<p>“Six explorer scouts have taken on volunteer work in Queens Garden, for three months. As part of this they are going to lead some activities for younger children. On Saturday 7th December from 11-12.30 children can come and make some natural Christmas decorations. Then on Saturday 11th January 11-12.30 they can come and help make bird boxes. All are welcome but children must be accompanied. Look forward to seeing you there – Mike Hinson ”¹³</p> <p>“As part of their Duke Of Edinburgh Award, six explorer scouts (Thomas and George Hinson, Will and Alex Inman, Robbie Sproul and Eddie Lomax) have been working in Queens Garden for one morning over the last four months. there is great scope for work to be done and whilst there is a grand plan in the pipeline, the boys just wanted to get stuck into making the gardens more appealing. This month they made and put up new bird boxes, cleared some of the invasive plants and reduced some of the overgrown shrubs to more manageable size. Whilst there is still a great deal of work to do the boys contribution has been exceptional. Knowing how conscientious and hard working they are helps plan for next months tasks and is a credit to the boys and the explorer unit. Thanks to them all. We would like to appeal for any historical photos of the gardens. They may be family photos, with the gardens in the background, but will help us with the restoration/ development - Mike Hinson”¹⁴</p>	<p>Building on the excellent beginnings, prepare simple management plan, to guide future care & management.</p> <p>Continue to engage local children & other interest groups.</p> <p>Liaise with the Bowls Club (always appears well-cared for) over management of shared areas.</p> <p>Promote interpretation of the Gardens. Given that the Queen's Gardens seems to benefit from excellent internet access, engage interest with downloads available – for birdsong, identification of trees & shrubs, accounts of history of the Gardens, links to trails which bring in a range of other visits around the area, & etc.</p>	

¹² The Sedbergh Parish Council Minutes are made available and very accessible in the densely packed monthly newsletter / magazine - *Sedbergh & District Lookaround* – available as both hard copy in the town and surrounding area and on its web site <http://www.sedberghlookaround.org.uk/>

¹³ Sedbergh & District Lookaround Issue 317, December 2013/ January 2014 , Page 86

¹⁴ Sedbergh & District Lookaround Issue 320, April 2014, Page 66

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>USE & MANAGEMENT</p> <p>CHRONIC ISSUES</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p>Green Waste</p>	<p>The site is small, and has no sort of depot facility and, while it can be argued that pruning, cutting and mowing equipment can be brought in as required, by a small van, the disposal of green waste remains a real and problematic issue.</p> <p>Mike Hinson reported (above) that the explorer scouts had cleared invasive plants etc. and quite probably the biggest job on the site is the pruning, cutting and collecting of unwanted scrub, shrub, tree arisings and leaf litter.</p> <p>At the moment, arisings are distributed throughout the Gardens including the scrub/shrubberies to the south-east of the circular lookout and inside the west and, more noticeably, the east boundary wall - it may be that residents in the houses adjoining the Gardens undertake their own pruning of overhanging branches and leave the arisings in the Gardens.</p> <p>There are indications that attempts have been made to manage the problem in the past as can be seen by the remnants of a leaf litter basket against the west wall near the car park – but the problem is of a greater order.</p>		 <p>Arisings by the east wall</p> 	<p>It is <u>essential</u> that the problem of managing green waste and other arisings is resolved. Given the limitations of the site, we believe that the only option is regularly & frequently to remove all the waste from Queen's Gardens & store / compost / recycle it elsewhere.</p>	

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>USE & MANAGEMENT</p> <p>CHRONIC ISSUES</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p>Green Waste</p>	<p>The distribution of arisings throughout the gardens inevitably enriches soil, encourages bramble growth and generally lends an air of neglect. This will have been an issue for many years and it is interesting to note at the turn of the new millennium the area at the south end of the Gardens was not only used to compost green waste generated from the site but also residents' garden refuse.</p> <p>Whilst admirable in principle it is hard to envisage how the small car park area could accommodate such a facility for the town; a concern that was articulated by the very active members of the Sedbergh Cumbria in Bloom Committee and the Parish Council as illustrated by the two articles from the <i>Sedbergh & District Lookaround</i> dating from 2003 and 2004 respectively.</p> <p>The use of the skip to facilitate the clearing of rubbish from round the car park area as agreed in the March 2004 Meeting was not in the end feasible because of access problems – the drive between the two bungalows on Queens Drive is very tight indeed.</p>		<p>“Cumbria in BloomP.S. There a few problems with our compost site at the rear of Queens Gardens. Only small soft garden refuse which will break down into compost can be placed in the bins AND emptied out of the bags in which it has been transported (please take your containers/bags home). NO LARGE PIECES OF GARDEN REFUSE CAN BE LEFT EVEN FOR BURNING. Only large pieces from Queens Gardens itself can be dealt with in the garden. So Please Remember - only soft garden refuse or vegetable peelings can be put in the bins. If you are unsure just what can be placed in the bins either contact one of our committee members or the new gardener at Queens Gardens - Steve Teal, or the Parish Council. We thank you for your assistance in this matter.”¹⁵</p> <p>Sedbergh Parish Council Meeting Minutes of 31st March 2004 “In the recent storms a large branch came off one of the trees, this has now been removed with the help of Sedbergh School, for which they were thanked. It will probably be necessary to remove this whole tree. It was agreed that a skip could be hired to clear the rubbish round the car park area. People are still using the compost bins for inappropriate materials.”¹⁶</p>		

¹⁵ Sedbergh & District Lookaround Issue 205, October 2003 Page 11

¹⁶ Sedbergh & District Lookaround Issue 212, June 2004 Page 23

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>USE & MANAGEMENT</p> <p>INCREASED INTEREST & INVOLVEMENT</p> <p><i>Introduction</i></p>	<p>It should be acknowledged that we have not had the opportunity to observe the Gardens and their use in the Spring, Summer and early Autumn months and we are relying, to some extent, on anecdotes given by local people.</p> <p>We do understand, however, that the Gardens are used by local people for dog walking and general exercise, although Sedbergh residents are not short of outdoor walking opportunities in wonderful surroundings.</p> <p>Families, we are also told, enjoy the Gardens as an area for safe play and picnics with or without adult supervision and without the need to drive or walk a long distances.</p> <p>It is also clear that, in the last two/three years, there has been a resurgence in interest in the Gardens and this is reflected in the Minutes of the Parish Council meetings and the increased presence of articles in the monthly <i>Lookaround</i> newsletter /magazine – refer to articles and minutes in the adjacent column.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>“The gardens are bursting with life at this time of year. A pure cacophony of bird song, a great place to get away from the busyness and immerse yourself in the sights and sounds of nature. Obviously we are spoilt for such areas in Sedbergh. But the gardens offer a rare woodland experience. With some impressive trees and shrubs accessible along wide, flat paths, parking off Queens Drive. Laid out by Thomas Mawson, an eminent garden designer of last century particularly in Cumbria, where he was responsible for many other gardens, our little gem has suffered some neglect and nature has taken full advantage. The Parish Council have decided we need to decide what is the future for the gardens and will be discussing this at their meeting on 10th May. They were gifted to the people of Sedbergh, to celebrate the reign of Queen Victoria, so you should have a say in their future. A valuable wildlife haven, a great tourist asset, a quiet place, it’s up to us to decide - Mike Hinson.”¹⁸</p> <p>The Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Parish held in the People’s Hall on 10th May 2016 recorded that:</p> <p>“The Queen’s Garden had been the main topic for this annual public meeting for residents of Sedbergh Parish. Various suggestions about the future of the Gardens, including a formal restoration, natural managed woodland or a combination of both were noted.”¹⁹</p>	<p>Mike Hinson is, clearly, taking on a whole range of tasks to help support & promote the Gardens. Despite their small size, however (& in the short term, at least), the role of a head gardener / Gardens curator is separate from that of a Ranger / engagement officer. Consideration should be given to how these distinct roles might be fulfilled.</p>	

¹⁸ Sedbergh & District *Lookaround* Issue 343, May 2016, Page 77

¹⁹ Sedbergh & District *Lookaround* Issue 344, June 2016 Page 16

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	SIG	QUEENS GARDENS SEDBERGH GAZETTEER	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION NOTES
<p>USE & MANAGEMENT</p> <p>INCREASED INTEREST & INVOLVEMENT</p> <p><i>(continued)</i></p>	<p>The interest in extending the use of the Gardens continued throughout 2016 and proposals to hold a music event in September 2016 were presented – the Minutes are shown on the adjacent column.</p> <p>The proposals were viewed favourably although the plans are now to hold it in the summer of 2017.</p> <p>The Sedbergh Parish Council Minutes for the February 2017 also noted the support being shown for a 'Friends of Queen's Gardens' group.</p> <p>In the meantime, the Bowls Club, formed in 1911, and located at the south end of the Gardens, continues to thrive with an active campaign to attract new members. Various competitions are held during the year for Club members. There is an annual competition open to all registered Crown Green Bowling Association members. Sunday and Wednesday afternoons are reserved for Club members only. Teams are entered in various local leagues.</p> <p>Visitors are welcome on non-Club days for a fee of £1 per session for which there an honesty slot in the Clubhouse wall.¹⁷</p>		<p>Queen's Garden Committee Meeting Minutes of 20th June 2016.</p> <p>"George Hinson attended the meeting for this item and outlined his proposal for a music event he hoped to organise for Saturday 3 September. In brief, the event would comprise a small number of local bands playing a variety of music, probably from 2.00pm to 8.00pm. The stage and speakers would be arranged to face into the gardens away from Queen's Drive so as to lessen noise disturbance. No alcohol would be sold although those attending could bring drinks if they so wished. Any food sold would be at a stall operated by a local business. There would be a small entry charge with rates set to encourage family groups. 'Portaloo' toilets would be provided.</p> <p>Those attending would be encouraged to walk to the gardens in order that the limited parking on site was available for the less able and stewards would be present to ensure safe entry and to deal with any parking issues (and any problems with behaviour that might arise)."</p>		

¹⁷ <http://www.sedbergh.org.uk/community/local-groups-clubs/sedbergh-bowling-club/>

