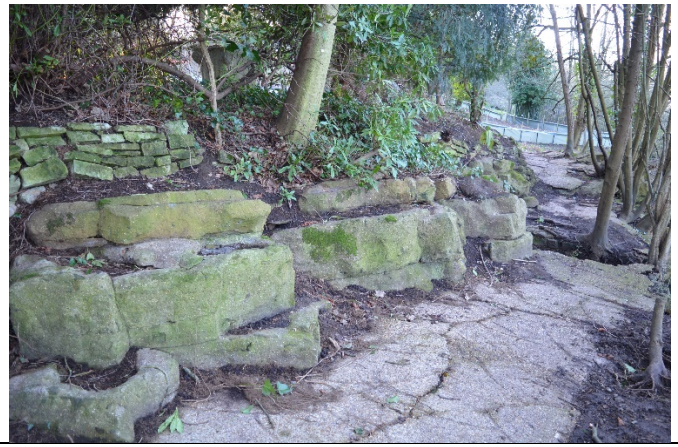
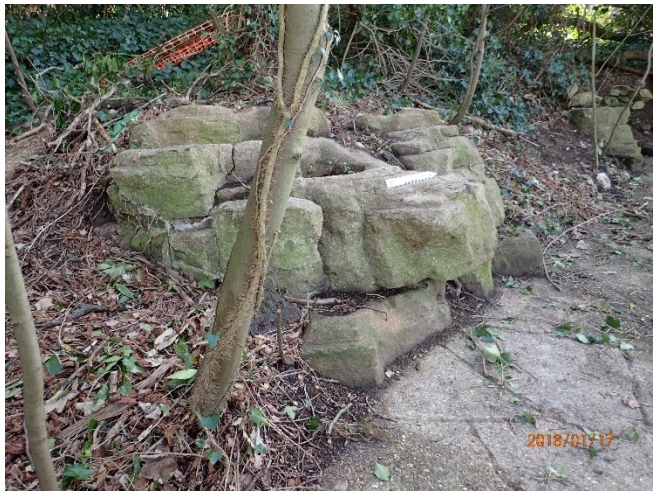
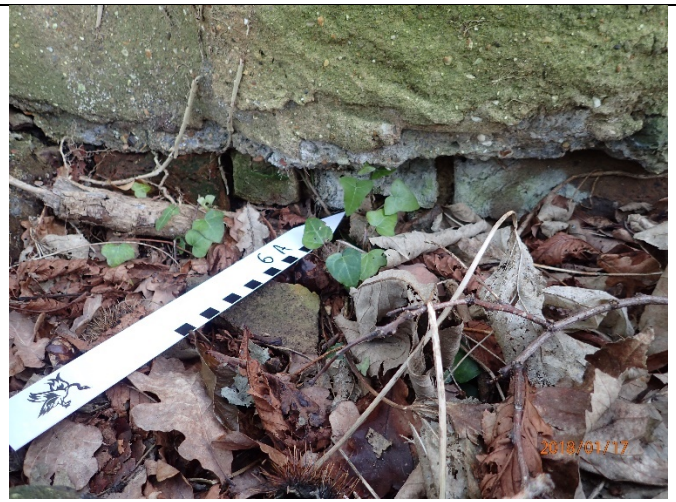
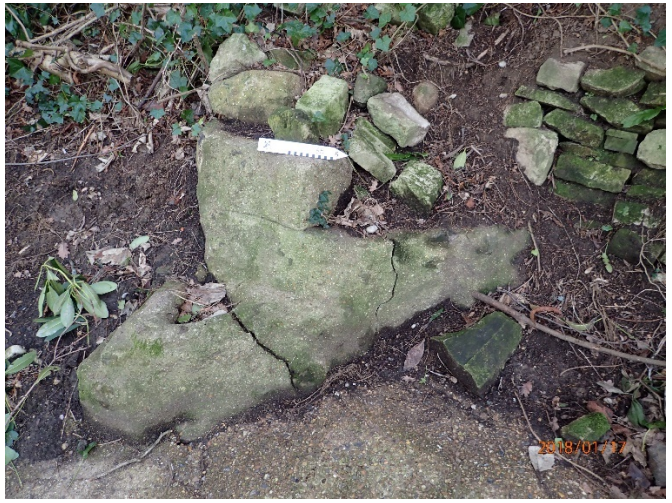
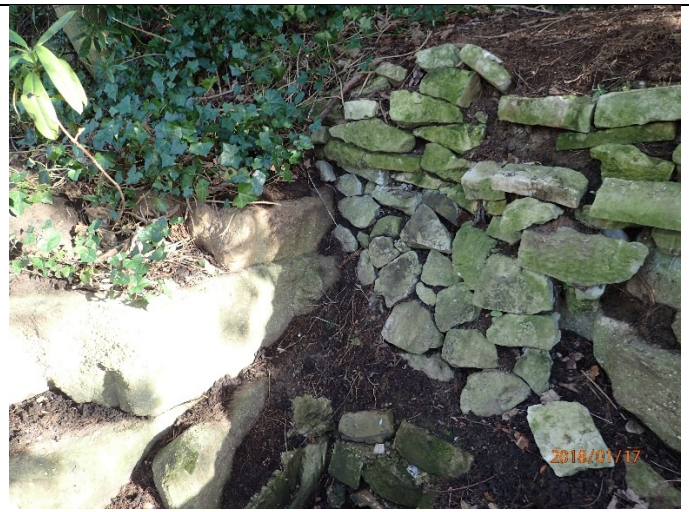
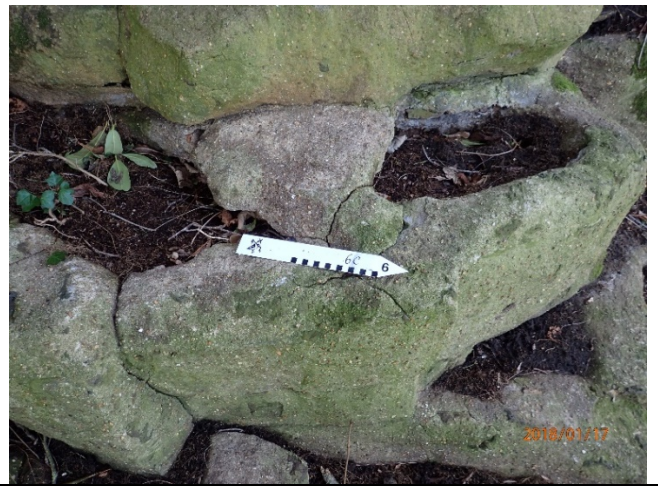
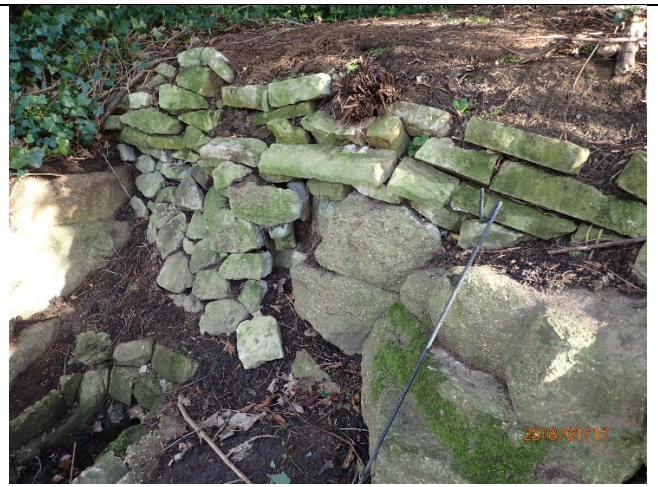
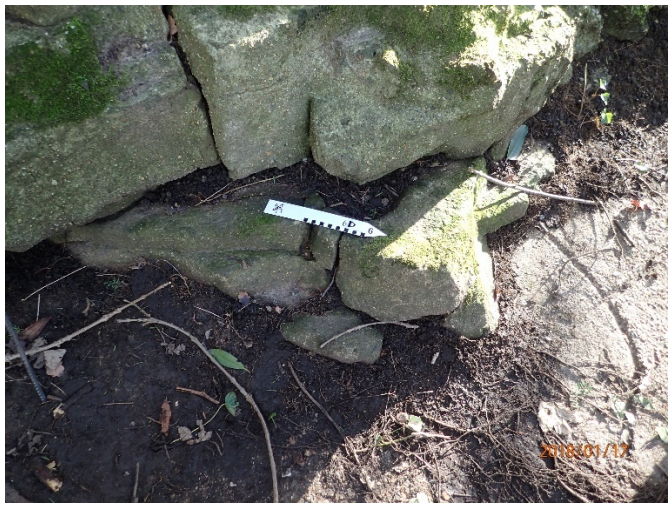
Area 6. PAR area to the east of the concrete path by pond.	Restoration works	
		
6a. Tree no 2960 (at the north end of area 6). Pulhamite outcrop is built into the bank with plant pockets with natural vertical fissure through the centre of the out crop. There is a loose lump of brick burr sitting adjacent to outcrop.	*The edges of the PAR will be defined by drawing back soil that covers the top and edges.* *Loss of PAR to the north end, due to cracking and surface loss, will be consolidated.* *Ivy growth is evident and will be treated with herbicide. Local trees will be managed for root growth control.* *Retain and store loose burr section unless an area of missing material is found.*	

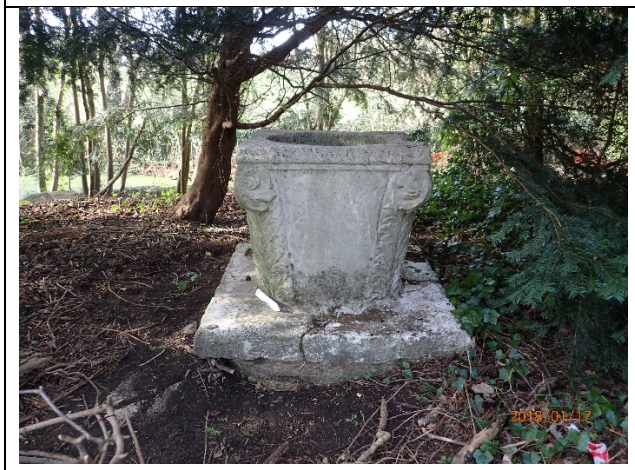
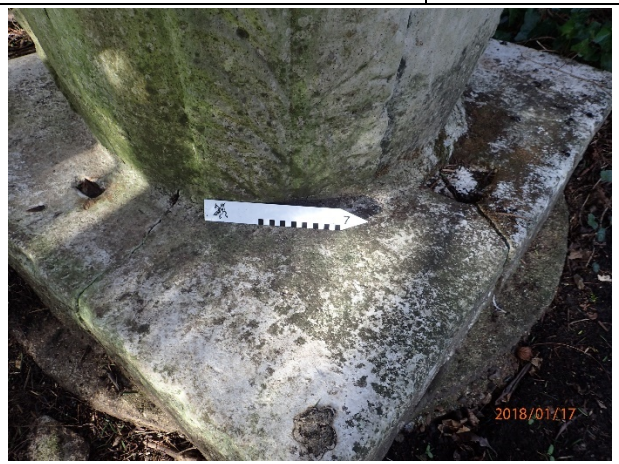
		
6b. PAR outcrop, This is a small intermediate section between 6a and 6c. It may be connected to 6b but the area is extensively covered with soil and the partially collapsed dry rubble retaining wall. This will be cleared for further examination.	*The retaining wall on the top will be removed and carefully excavated to the top and sides.* *2 major cracks are evident but it is difficult to determine the full extent of the condition due to the collapse of the wall on top.* *Management of ivy growth and tree roots will be undertaken.* *Plant pockets will be emptied.*	
6c. Pulhamite outcrop running south to Ravine/Waterfall. This outcrop has extensive smaller plants pocket, and	*Several areas of fine cracking and*	

many are extensively cracked. The complete outcrop needs to be defined.	*partially loose and detached PAR will be consolidated.* *Soil and the retaining wall over the top will be cleared and the full extent of the PAR will be defined. Note also that the retaining wall and soil over the adjacent "source" will be carefully excavated to reveal the extent of Pulhamite in this area.* *Plants pockets will be carefully emptied and tree and other growth restricted to stop damage by roots. (large trees, rhododendron, ivy growth).*	 
6d. Pulhamite outcrop leading to a section of concrete rubble formed as a plant pocket. The PAR may extend behind the retaining wall over the "source" (of the ravine). This area will be uncovered and	*See advice in adjacent column about uncovering extent of original*	

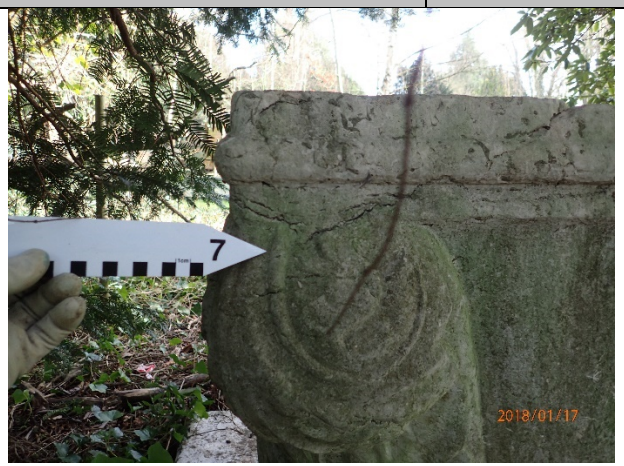
investigated to see if some original detailing survives. The retaining wall over this PAR appears to cover the PAR and will be excavated back to reveal the full extent of the PAR. The plant pocket to the south formed in lumps of concrete will be removed to allow inspection of the extent of the original PAR.	*PAR, and defining the limits of the original PAR.* *There is one principle crack. In the lower section there are some small areas of PAR that may be lost if not consolidated urgently.* *Management of root growth, ivy and trees is urgently needed.*	 

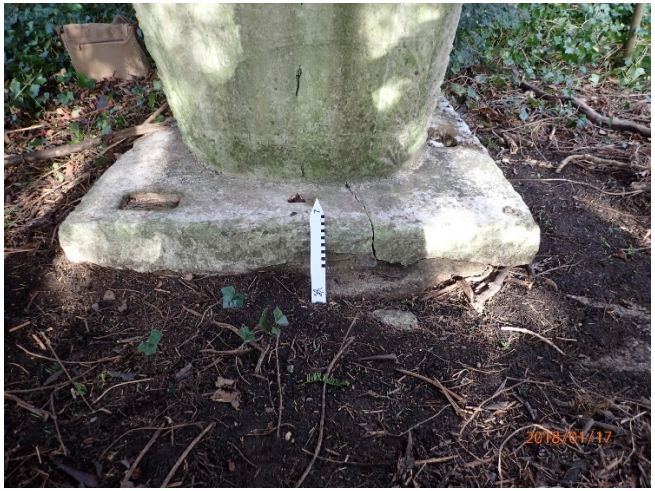
7. Dropping Well/Well head.

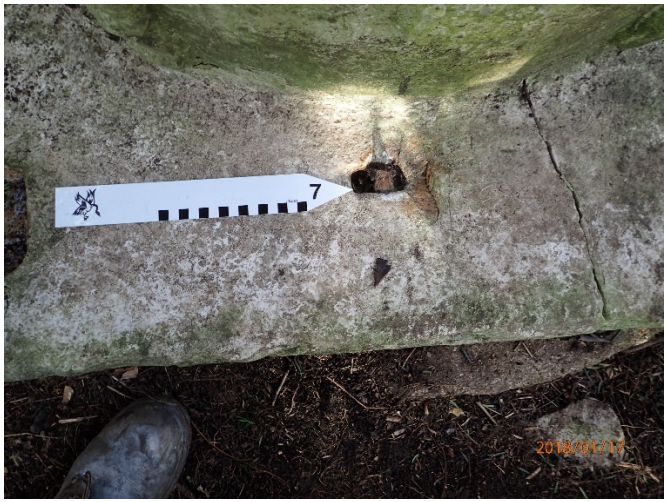
Item	Description	Condition and Restoration works
	Dimensions: well head, 920mm high by 1000mm wide/ 920mm high by 1090mm wide (width measured at top). Base stone, 1440mm x 1380mm by 150mm deep. The dropping well is located east of the ravine/water fall of the Pulhamite scheme. It has a ferrous metal superstructure which has been removed and is in storage (this was not inspected on this visit). The well head is situated over a well and there is a concrete capping to the well which is just visible above ground level at present. This is probably C19th concrete and may bear some similarities to the materials used in the Pulhamite rockwork (though further inspection would be required to determine this). Over the concrete is a square stone base for the well head. The well head itself is circular in plan with carvings to the sides. It appears to be mortar bedded onto the stone base. The well head was most probably produced by J.P. White &Co. (see Garden Ornament, John Davis, published 1991). It appears to be a stone type that is generally referred to as Istrian Marble; the following comments were offered by Dr Tim Palmer (geologist) on the well head at Swiss Garden: *The well-head in the Well Glade of the Quarry Garden is described as being of Istrian Stone and was presumably imported as a finished product. Istrian Stone is a hard, fine-grained limestone from modern north-west Croatia, extensively used in north-east Italy. Though not a marble, it has hard marble properties and was used as a marble substitute. A horizontal crack in the upper rim appears to be a stylolite (a solution seam that is a natural feature of the stone) and is not a sign of impending cracking (Picture 8, following). The identification of the stone has not been confirmed because the lichen*	Well head: There is some visible cracking that appears to be stylolite related and probably requires no action unless elements are threatened i.e. there is a potential for sections to be lost. The ferrous metal (remnant) fixings in the upper surface of the well head, will be carefully drilled out, (as they may cause cracking). If the subsequent holes are not filled during the re-fixing of the conserved metal superstructure, then they will be filled in a colour matched hydraulic lime mortar (NHL 3.5 binder; 1 vol. binder 2 vol. sands and 1 vol. appropriate limestone dust such as Portland stone, or similar subject to trials). If there is a desire to clean the well head this will be done with soft fibre brushes and water. Square base stone: The square base is badly cracked in places, and some further investigation will be carried out to see if there is any embedded iron in this stone (causing the cracking). Otherwise the cracks will be consolidated by drilling and inserting stainless steel pins across the crack (as previously specified for Pulhamite Rockwork). Raking out the cracks, inserting a suitable hydraulic lime grout and packing the open face of the crack with mortar, similar to the above specified

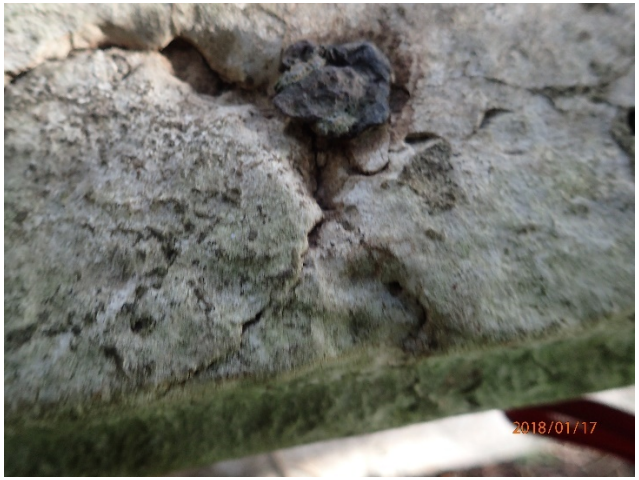
Item	Description	Condition and Restoration works
	patina on the surface covers all the geological features, but there is no reason to doubt the identification. The proposal to create a new water supply to the pond ravine/waterfall, must not interfere with the well head or the stone base with the works kept below ground level and the structural stability (unassessed) of the well walls maintained.	for the well head is required. (And colour matching to the stone by necessary trial work). Open voided hollows in the stone surface, if these are not filled by the re-fixing of the metal super structure, should be filled with mortar as indicated above. Suitable preparation should be made to ensure the mortar is well keyed. Metal super structure: The conservation of the metal work will be carried out by an accredited metals conservator: e.g. Hall Conservation Ltd; who can make an assessment, report. One should avoid re-fixing the ends of the super structure into the stone well head with ferrous metal, such end sections may need to be fixed with stainless steel or lead tips.
 		

Item	Description	Condition and Restoration works







Item	Description	Condition and Restoration works
 		

8. The Gertrude Jekyll/Guthrie stone steps from the Sunk Garden.	Restoration works

The steps are in a variable condition with much surface disruption and movement due to root growth. Inevitably some of the steps will have to be re-laid, however a full study of the design and careful recording of the detail (for archive) will be carried out prior to this work being undertaken so that the detailing and character of the steps can be understood before works commence.
The areas that are lifted and worked upon will be re-built to match the original design/materials and workmanship. Some of the more stable areas of better survival will be maintained and conserved as appropriate (typically lower two steps and upper step). The intervention to the remaining area will be carefully executed so as not to disturb these areas, using hand digging and excavation as far as possible.

Some of the design aspects that are important to record (and for archive) and understand are:

How the riser sections of each step are formed in neatly laid and regularly coursed stone slips. Many of these have now been poorly repaired but it is possible to observe this on the upper most steps (although it is possible sections may have been rebuilt).
At the lower end of the steps i.e. the west end, the risers appear to be laid in more “random rubble built to course”. That masonry (stone slips) here appear to have a recessed joint to emphasize each individual stone, and its coursing and bonding.
The ‘nosing’ of the treads can be seen on the lower steps to project beyond the risers, and that the tread flags on each step are arranged to “break joint” with those above and below.
These flags are laid with tight joints, unlike the ones that have been disturbed and rebuilt.

These characteristics, and other more obvious ones such as the alternating convex and then concave plan to the lower steps, are important elements of the historic and design of the Jekyll/Guthrie steps. A detailed record (drawn and photographic(for archive)) of the most intact steps will be made, and a plan carefully prepared for the sections which are to be lifted and re-laid to match the design of the original plan.
The re-use and accurate matching of the historic materials is also a requirement. Re-use will include marking and labelling each stone lifted so it can be returned to its original position.