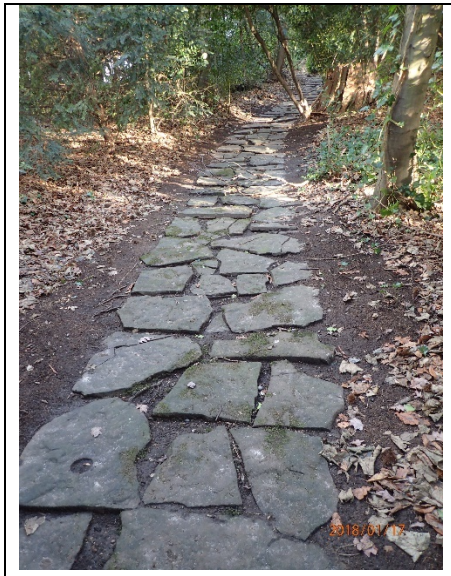

2018/01/17

11.	**Woodland paths**	Condition and restoration works
	The woodland paths are located in the wood to the north of the garden and form a pathway through the woods (generally downhill) towards the pond. The paths are formed in sandstone flags of irregular shape and are carefully laid in the soil. In places the soil has been washed away by water running down the path, leading to the stones becoming dislodged. In other places steps have become unsafe, and saplings have sprouted up in the middle of the path. The paths have a good appearance and interesting qualities such as the very pleasing division of the path where one leads to the sunken garden. There is also a short retaining wall here constructed in brick burr and tufa which will be retained and consolidated if necessary. There is clear evidence that some of the stone flags have been re-used and performed other functions prior to their use here; this is most clearly evidenced by the circular stone toward the west end of the path towards the pond. The erosion of the earth forming the joints between the flags may be due partially to the lack of vegetation growing in the joints. It may be possible to establish a suitable low growing plant to colonise such areas to help stabilise the path fabric. Water will be discouraged from flowing directly down the path if possible, by “side shooting” it in appropriate places and allowing it to drain by other routes. Some areas will need to be rebuilt or re-instated in matching materials and style. Cleaning will be relatively pointless because algal	Localised repairs and the rebuilding of lost areas will be trialled initially, so that a method can be established. • Trial bedding of the stones onto a ‘soft’ mortar bed (a possible mortar bed may be made of 1NHL 3.5 lime to 5-6 parts of aggregate of which at least 50% may be limestone dust, or alternatively blends of hot mixed cl90 lime mortar and hydraulic lime mortars may also be appropriate and may provide more bonding adhesion). Such mortar beds will probably be 100-150 mm deep and may include some broken brick rubble in the base. • Where re-bedding flag stones is trialled, it is important to keep the dominant visual jointing material as earth. • Trial growing low level plants in-between the paving slabs to help stabilise the earth joints and reduce erosion of the earth around the slabs. • Find means to encourage the flow away of rain water from the path.

	growth will quickly re-establish. However, no form of pressure washing will be used, as this is likely to further destabilise the earth around the flags.	



12.	**Parish boundary markers, three in cast iron and one in stone (assumed).**	Restoration works
	Two are in good condition and need minimal if any intervention with the eastern most partially fallen and will be gently raised upright retaining its current position. The cast iron markers must be retained in their present positions with associated tree stumps. A further marker post shown on historic mapping may be present/ buried at the western end of the wood and if found will be retained. The markers will be accurately recorded photographically (for archieve) and with drawing and dimensions, in case they are lost in the future.	The stone marker will be re-set in the original location shown on early editions of OS mapping.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