



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

**Archaeological
Building Survey:**

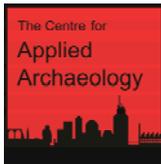
The Kitchen Garden,
Worsley Hall Garden
Centre, Worsley.
Draft

Client: Peel
Investments (North)
Ltd.

Technical Report:
V Nash, M Bishop,
C Vallance & Dr M
Nevell

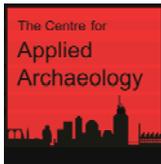
Report No: 9/2012





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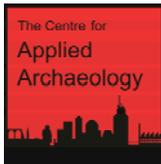
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Summary

The Centre for Applied Archaeology was commissioned by Peel Investments (North) Ltd to undertake a Level 2 Building Survey of the Kitchen Garden at Worsley Hall Garden Centre, Leigh Road, Worsley, M28 2LJ. The survey work was carried out in July 2011 by Vicky Nash and Dr Michael Nevell and formed part of the pre-planning application work as recommended by *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (English Heritage March 2010), paragraphs HE6.1 and HE8.1.

The Kitchen Garden was constructed in the years 1840 to 1842 for the 1st Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Francis Egerton. The Garden produced flowers, fruit, green crops and root crops which were required during the autumn and winter months, when the Ellesmere family were resident at Worsley New Hall. During the Great War the New Hall was used as a British Red Cross Hospital for injured soldiers and during this period the Garden supplied the hospital. In 1923 the Ellesmere family severed their connection to the New Hall and the Estate came into the control of the Bridgewater Estates Ltd, who leased the Garden to a series of tenants who operated a market garden business from the site. In 1949 it appears that the walled garden was sold to Richard and Herbert Cunliffe who operated New Hall Garden Produce Company and later the Worsley Hall Garden Centre from the site until the beginning of the 21st century. In 2008 the site was purchased by Peel Investments (North) Ltd who have continued to lease the site as a Garden Centre.



1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Centre for Applied Archaeology was commissioned by Peel Investments (North) Ltd to undertake a Level 2 Building Survey of the Kitchen Garden at Worsley Hall Garden Centre, Leigh Road, Worsley, M28 2LJ. The survey work was carried out in July 2011 by Vicky Nash and Dr Michael Nevell and formed part of the pre-planning application work as recommended by *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (English Heritage March 2010), paragraphs HE6.1 and HE8.1.

1.2 Location, Topography and Current Land Use

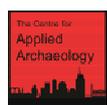
The Kitchen Garden lies within the south-west corner of the Worsley New Hall Estate, approximately 4km west of Salford City centre, 0.5km east of Boothstown and 0.2km north of the Bridgewater Canal (**Fig 1**). The Kitchen Garden is centred at NGR SD 73617 00391 and is bounded to the north, east and west by the Worsley Hall Garden Centre and to the south by a large area of grass land which abuts the northern bank of the Bridgewater Canal (**Fig 1**). The study area lies on a gentle slope which measures 22m AOD at its southern boundary and 30m AOD at its northern boundary.

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There are no designations attached to the Kitchen Garden and it is not currently listed on the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

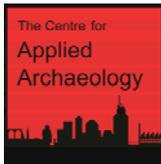
1.3 Methodology

This survey has followed the conventions laid down in *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IFA, Revised Edition 2001).



In brief this work comprised of:

- Historic research including a historic map regression exercise (scaled to a large, uniform size), examination of Census records, Trade Directories and local history sources from Salford Local History Library.
- A photographic survey showing general view of the building's exterior and setting; the overall appearance of the buildings principle rooms and circulation areas; detailed coverage of the buildings external and internal appearance; and architectural and structural features relevant to the building's design. The photographs have been taken as high resolution digital photographs, with the viewpoint directions shown on plans.
- A written report including a description of the structure; a discussion of the site's development and importance; and a photographic catalogue.



2. Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

The background history of the Garden Cottage was mainly uncovered from cartographic evidence although a certain amount of information was obtained from local historical sources taken from Salford University Library, Salford Local History Library, the Bridgewater Estate Archive and Census Returns.

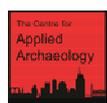
2.2 The Cartographic Evidence

A description of the Worsley New Hall grounds in 1846 described the kitchen gardens as being built in the years 1840-2 (*The Gardeners' Chronicle*, August 20, 1846, p. 867). An undated map from the Worsley Hall estate archives (now held by the Peel Group) show a proposed layout for the kitchen gardens (**Fig 44**). The OS survey of 1849 depicts a large square, walled kitchen garden to the immediate east of the Garden Cottage (**Fig 2**). The garden contained a perimeter path and two main central paths, which ran north-south and east-west, divided the garden into four compartment or 'quarters'. Running the full length of the east-west path was an internal partition wall with a central gateway and along the gardens perimeter wall were a total of eight entrance ways. The map also depicts several lean-to glasshouses positioned along the inner face of the gardens northern perimeter wall and a row of Potting Sheds/ Stores (abutting the outer face of the wall (**Fig 2**). By the OS survey of 1896 a large lean-to glasshouse had been constructed along the southern face of the gardens central partition wall and the OS survey of 1909 shows that the glass house had a boiler pit, centrally located on the north side of the wall (**Fig 3**). During the same period a further glass house had been added along the eastern end of the gardens northern wall (**Fig 3**). The garden appears unaltered on all subsequent mapping up to the OS survey of 1975 which shows that the gardens central glass house had been demolished along with the central section of the gardens western wall(**Figs 4 & 5**). The garden still survives on site today and forms part of the Worsley Hall Garden Centre and Wild Wings Bird of Prey Centre.

2.3 The Documentary Evidence

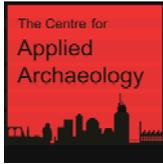
Historical research confirms that after the death of the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater in 1803 the Worsley Estate was passed to a Trust who managed the Estate until 1833, when the Dukes great nephew Lord Francis Leveson Gower took possession, (Thorp, 2009: 4). Shortly after inheriting the Estate Lord Gower made the Brick Hall his main residence and changed his name to Lord Francis Egerton later to be known as the 1st Earl of Ellesmere, (Thorp, 2009: 4). During his occupation at Worsley the Earl was responsible for extensively developing the Estate and one of his first developments was the construction of the Kitchen Gardens around 1840-2. The garden was constructed on the south side of Leigh Road on the margins of Chat Moss and was approximately ten acres in size (Douglas, 1876: 214 – 216).

Historic plans held within the Bridgewater Estate Archives show that the Kitchen Gardens quarters were used to grow flowers, green crops and root crops (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 838). The glass houses along the inner face of the northern wall comprised of a Vinery, two Peach



Houses and Melon and Cucumber pits, whilst the glass house along the gardens central partition wall was used as a Peach and Camellia House (**Fig 7**). Historical records suggest that the perimeter walls of the garden along with their associated glass houses were heated with flues using the 'Trentham' wall case design with the heat being supplied by two boilers housed in the Potting Sheds, (Thorp, 2009: 5 & BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 837). The central Peach / Camellia House had its own flue and brick built stack which was heated by a Whites Boiler (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 837).

Historical research has established that the 'greatest portion of the fruit and vegetables produced in this garden were required during the autumn and winter, when the family were resident at Worsley' (Baines, T. 1875, 71). After the death of the 3rd Earl of Ellesmere in 1914 the gardens produce continued to supply the New Hall which was being used as British Red Cross Hospital for wounded soldiers (Thorp, 2009: 5). In 1923 the Ellesmere family severed their connection to the New Hall and the Estate came into the control of the Bridgewater Estates Ltd, who leased the garden and associates structures to Mr Arthur Upjohn (son of William Upjohn) for use as a market garden venture (Thorp, 2009: 5 & BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 825). In 1933 Arthur Upjohn passed away and the lease of the garden and associated structures was taken over by Wilfred Mather who resided at the Bothy. The walled garden continued to be used as a commercial market garden and nursery throughout the first half of the 20th century and had several tenants; J Edwards, landscape gardener (1938 – 1941), Messrs Foden & Benson (1941 – 1942), Alcock & Hardman (1942 to 1947) and J Barber, market gardener (1947 – 1949). In 1949 it appears that the walled garden was sold to Richard and Herbert Cunliffe who operated New Hall Garden Produce Company and later the Worsley Hall Garden Centre from the site until the beginning of the 21st century. In 2008 the site was purchased by Peel Investments (North) Ltd who have continued to lease the site as a Garden Centre.



3. Building Description

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a description of the garden as visible at the time of the survey. This is not an architectural description, but rather an archaeological assessment of the gardens fabric, space and function as recovered from a photographic survey (**Figs 8 to 43**). The findings of this work will be used to inform an assessment of the gardens date, phasing and importance and will be a key document for informing decisions on preservation, alteration or demolition.

3.2 Exterior Description

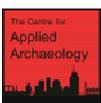
The Kitchen Garden at Worsley occupied the south-western corner of the Worsley Estate, to the immediate east of the Garden Cottage, just north of the Bridgewater Canal. The garden was rectangular in plan and measured approximately 110.0m by 130.0m. The garden was enclosed by four walls, constructed from handmade red bricks laid in Flemish bond with sandstone coping. There were a total of eight entrance ways into the garden and along the northern elevation were a row of mid 19th century, brick built Potting Sheds and a Boiler House.

Northern Elevation (Figs 9 - 16)

The northern wall of the garden was aligned roughly north-west/south-east and stood to a height of approximately 3.80m. At its western end the elevation was abutted by a small, half storey lean to structure with a corrugated asbestos roof. To the east of the lean to there was a single storey, Boiler House, constructed in handmade bricks, laid in Flemish bond with a single pitch, slate roof. The Boiler House contained a single light timber framed window along its western elevation, and along its northern elevation were four square headed windows with yellow sandstone splayed jambs, lintel and sill, which had been blocked by chipboard panels. Above the roof of the Boiler House, recessed into the coping of the northern elevation of the Kitchen Garden there was a single flue chimney with a common tapered tile pot.

To the immediate east of the Boiler House was a block of four, single storey Potting Sheds which were separated from the Boiler House by a covered passageway. At its northern end the passageway contained a set of double wrought iron gates and at its southern end was a square headed doorway with a yellow sandstone lintel and splayed stone jamb with carved stop chamfer, which led into the north-west quarter of the Kitchen Garden. The eastern and western walls of the passage way comprised of the western elevation of Potting Shed and the eastern elevation of Boiler House. Both elevations contained a single square headed doorway, with a yellow sandstone lintel and splayed stone jamb with carved stop chamfer.

As with the Boiler House the Potting Sheds were constructed from handmade red bricks, laid in Flemish bond and contained a single pitched, slate roof with coping at the gables. As previously described the western elevation of the Potting Sheds was concealed by the covered



passage way which provided access through the northern elevation into the Kitchen Garden. The northern elevation of the Potting Sheds contained a total of eleven, square headed windows with yellow sandstone splayed jambs, lintels and sills, which had been blocked with chipboard panels. At the centre of the elevation was a large square headed doorway with a yellow sandstone splayed jamb, within which was a wooden plank and batten door which contained six lights. At the base of the doorway were two sandstone steps, approximately 0.40m in height. The lintel of the doorway appeared to have been removed and above the doorway the central section of the roof had been damaged and replaced by corrugated sheeting. Flanking the central doorway, were a further two square headed doorways, of the same design, which had sandstone thresholds and timber plank and batten doors and at the eastern end of the elevation there was a fourth, double width doorway of identical design which contained a plank and batten, sliding door which was carried on a metal bracket. The eastern end of the elevation contained a second, later inserted, square headed doorway which had a timber lintel and a timber panelled doorway which had been blocked with chipboard panels.

To the immediate east of the Potting sheds the northern elevation contained a large double width opening containing a set of cast iron gates, which provided access into the north-east quarter of the Kitchen Garden. To the east of this entrance the eastern end of the elevation was abutted by a single pitch, metal framed, lean to structure. The structure was open and contained five stalls which were covered by a corrugated asbestos sheet roof. To the east of the lean to structure the northern elevation contained a later inserted, square headed doorway with a yellow sandstone lintel and splayed stone jamb with carved stop chamfer, and a stone step approximately 0.40m above ground level which led into the north-east quarter of the Kitchen Garden.

Eastern Elevation (Figs 17 - 22)

The eastern wall of the garden was aligned roughly north-east/south-west and stood to a height of approximately 3.80m. The wall was constructed from handmade red bricks laid in Flemish bond and was capped by yellow sandstone coping. Along the northern half of the wall there were two square headed doorways, both with yellow sandstone lintels and splayed jambs with carved stop chamfer, which led into the north-east and south-east quarters of the garden. The most northerly of the doorways contained an elaborate metal turnstile gate. To the immediate south of the doorways, along the southern half of the wall was a later inserted brick built pilaster constructed from machine made bricks laid in Stretcher bond and capped with concrete bricks. To the immediate south of the pilaster the level of the wall dropped to 1.50m above ground level forming a steep sided concave curve within the wall and several metres south of this the level of the wall dropped once again to 1.30m in height, before abutting the brick pilaster as the eastern end of the garden's southern elevation.

Southern Elevation (Figs 23 - 25)

The southern wall of the garden was aligned roughly north-west/south-east and stood to a height of approximately 1.30m. The wall was constructed from handmade red bricks laid in Flemish bond and along its inner face were several brick built piers. The entire wall was capped with yellow sandstone coping stones, which contained the remains of iron fittings, suggesting that the wall would have originally been mounted with railings. At the eastern end of the wall was a sandstone pilaster, which stood to a height of approximately 1.70m and

abuted the southern end of the eastern elevation. At the centre of the wall was a large entrance way into the Kitchen Gardens southern quarters, which contained a set of modern wooden gates. At its western end the wall abuted a second sandstone pilaster, approximately 4.0m in height which formed the southern end of the western elevation.

Western Elevation (Figs 26 - 28)

The western wall of the garden was aligned roughly north-east/south-west and stood to a height of approximately 3.80m. The wall was constructed from handmade red bricks, laid in Flemish bond with yellow sandstone coping. At the northern end of the wall there was a square headed doorway, with a yellow sandstone lintel and splayed stone jamb with carved stop chamfer, which led into the north-west quarter of the garden. To the immediate south of the door, the wall was concealed by the Worsley New Halls Garden Centre shop and as such it was not possible to survey this section. Along the centre of the elevation, within the rear garden of the Garden Cottage was a second square headed doorway with a yellow sandstone lintel and splayed stone jamb, which led into the north-west quarter of the garden. To the immediate south of this doorway the elevation had been partially demolished leaving a large opening which provided access to the south-west quarter of the garden. To the south of the Garden Cottage the wall continued although it appeared to be constructed in machine made bricks and contained two brick pilasters capped with sandstone coping, and at its southern end the wall contained a third, sandstone pilaster which abuted the western end of the southern elevation.

3.3 Interior Description

For ease of description the Kitchen Garden has been divided into two northern and southern sections which reflect the land use at the time of survey. Each section has been named according to its orientation within the garden and this division is depicted in (Figs 7 & 8). With reference to the Potting Sheds along the outer face of the gardens northern elevation, only the most westerly of the sheds was accessible at the time of survey and as such descriptions could not be made all four sheds.

Kitchen Garden (Figs 29 – 42)

The Kitchen Garden was rectangular in plan and was enclosed on all four sides by the northern, eastern, southern and western elevations. At its centre the garden was divided by a partition wall, which was aligned roughly north-west/south-east and ran between the western and eastern elevations of the garden. The wall was constructed from hand made red bricks laid in Flemish bond and was capped with yellow sandstone coping. At its western end the wall stood to a height of approximately 3.80m and contained a single square headed doorway with yellow sandstone lintel and splayed jamb with carved stop chamfer. To the east of the doorway the southern face of the wall contained the remains of four, cast iron fittings, which relating to the workings of the Glass House which formerly abuted the wall. At its centre the wall was a double width opening which was flanked by two, cast iron gate posts between which were a set of cast iron gates. To the east of the gateway the height of the central wall dropped to a height of approximately 2.50m and at the eastern end of the wall was a second square headed doorway with yellow sandstone lintel and splayed jamb with carved stop chamfer.

The northern half of the garden was occupied by the Worsley Hall Garden Centre and was bounded by the inner faces of the northern, eastern and western elevations and the north face of the central partition wall. As previously described within the Exterior Descriptions the northern half of the garden could be accessed via two doorways and a gated entrance way along its northern elevation and a further two doorways within its eastern and western elevations (**Section 3.2**). Along the western elevation of the garden was a large timber framed glass house which housed the Garden Centre Shop and flanking the gateway along the northern elevation were a further two large lean to, timber framed Glass Houses, which were in a state of disrepair. Within its interior the garden was divided by two gravel footpaths; aligned east/west and north/south and a third stone flagged footpath aligned east/west ran across the centre of the garden. In total the garden contained thirty two boxed flower beds of varying sized and twenty seven raised liner beds. A With the exception of the tree linear raised beds, all beds were aligned north/south and were separated by narrow gravel covered pathways.

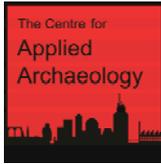
In contrast the southern half of the garden was comprised of open grass land with several tall conifer trees around its borders. The garden was bounded by the inner faces of the southern, eastern and western elevations and the south face of the central partition wall. As previously described within the Exterior Descriptions the southern half of the garden could be accessed via one doorway along its eastern elevation and two double width openings located along the southern and western elevations (**Section 3.2**). The southern garden was divided into two by a rough gravel path, aligned roughly north/south, which ran between the gated openings on the southern and central elevations. To the east of the gravel footpath was the gardens south-east quarter which comprised of over grown, grassland and a row of tall conifer trees, aligned roughly north/south which ran alongside the eastern edge of the gravel footpath. Running alongside the western edge of the gravel footpath was modern metal wire fence with timber post supports which marked the eastern boundary of the gardens south-west quarter. The south-west quarter comprised of mown grass land, with a wooden shed in its north-west corner and several wooden benches and stands at its centre, which were used by the Wild Wings Bird of Prey Centre as a show arena.

Boiler House (Figs 39 & 40)

Located at the western end of the Kitchen Gardens north elevation, the Boiler House was rectangular in plan and could be accessed via a doorway in its eastern elevation. Inside, the Boiler House comprised of a storage room and a small office both of which had painted brick walls, stone flag floors and lath and plastered ceilings which dropped at an oblique angle at the northern end of the building. The storage room was located at the eastern end of the Boiler House and could be accessed via the aforementioned exterior door. The northern wall of the store room contained three, three light, timber framed windows which were blocked by chipboard panels as described on the northern elevation and along the southern wall of the room was a brick chimney breast with a cast iron fire surround (**Section 3.2**). At the western end of the store room were three stone steps approximately 0.50m in height, which led up into the smaller office room at the western end of the Boiler House. The only feature of archaeological interest within the office was a three light, timber framed window, blocked by a chipboard panel.

Potting Shed (Figs 41 & 42)

Located to the immediate east of the Boiler House, the Potting Shed was rectangular in plan and could be accessed via a doorway in its western elevation. Inside, the Potting Shed comprised of two storage rooms which had stone flag floors and lath and plastered ceilings which dropped at an oblique angle at the northern end of the building. All walls within the potting shed were comprised of painted brick work with the exception of the upper section of the walls which were plastered. The larger store room located at the western end of the Potting Shed could be accessed via the aforementioned exterior door. Both the northern and southern walls of the store room were partially concealed by large metal storage shelves however one, three light, timber framed window was visible along the northern wall, which was blocked by chipboard panels as described on the northern elevation. The eastern wall of the larger store room contained a square headed timber doorway with a plank and batten door which led into a smaller store room. The only feature of archaeological interest within the smaller store room was a three light, timber framed window, blocked by a chipboard panel.



4. Discussion

4.1 Introduction

This section deals with the archaeological implications, (if any), of the survey data providing the context within which planning conditions affecting the archaeological resource can be assessed.

4.2 Phasing & Function

Mid 19th Century

The earliest visible fabric within the Kitchen Garden at Worsley, were the remains of gardens exterior walls, the central internal wall and the Potting Sheds (**Figs 2, 7 & 8**). Documentary research has established that the Kitchen Garden was constructed in 1840 for the 1st Earl of Ellesmere (Lord Francis Egerton), (Thorp, 2009: 4). Cartographic sources first depict the garden on the OS survey of 1848, which also confirms that all entrance ways through the aforementioned walls were part of the gardens original construction, with the exception of the double entrance to the rear of the Garden Cottage, which was formerly two single entrance ways and the doorway at the eastern end of the northern wall which was a later insertion (**Figs 2 & 16**). The onsite survey works also confirmed that all walls of Kitchen Gardens and the Potting Sheds were constructed from the same handmade, red bricks, laid in Flemish bond. In addition all of the doorways along the walls and through the Potting Sheds were identical in form and fabric, suggesting that all of the aforementioned structures were contemporary.

Cartographic sources from this period also depict a large lean to glass house, flanked by two smaller glass houses along the inner face of the gardens northern elevation (**Fig 2**). Both the central and western glass houses appear on all subsequent OS mapping and still stand on site today, although both were in a dilapidated. Documents held within the Bridgewater Estate archive confirm that the larger glass house was a Vinery whilst the smaller glasshouse was used as a Peach House (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 833). These documents also confirm that between 1914 and 1948 these glass houses were subject to extensive repairs and as such it is not possible to ascertain how much of the surviving structures belong to the mid 19th century.

Late 19th Century

Cartographic sources show that between 1850 and 1893 the Potting Sheds along the outer face of the gardens north elevation were extended westwards, (**Fig 3**). This phase of redevelopment involved the construction of a fifth shed structure to the immediate west of the Potting Sheds and the addition of a roof over the entrance way at the western end of the Northern Elevation, which was situated between the aforementioned structures. Documentary sources confirm that the new structure was a Boiler House, which housed two boilers used to heat the glass houses along the inner face of the north elevation (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 837). The onsite survey works confirmed the structures function as a Boiler House through the presence



of a chimney breast within its interior which formed part of a single flue chimney visible in the coping of the northern elevation. In addition the onsite survey works revealed that the Boiler House was constructed to compliment the earlier Potting Sheds, through the use of hand made bricks laid in Flemish Bond and windows and entrance way with yellow sandstone lintels and splayed jambs. The expense involved in complimenting the gardens earlier structures would suggest that the Boiler was constructed during the New Halls prosperous years, most likely during the same period Bothy, which was constructed between 1871 and 1881 by Francis Charles Granville Egerton, the Third Earl of Ellesmere, (**Fig 2 & Appendix 3**).

Cartographic sources also confirm that during this period a large lean to glass house was constructed along the southern face of the gardens central wall, (**Fig 3**). The glasshouse no longer stands on site today and cartographic sources suggest a mid 20th century date for its demolition, (**Figs 5 & 6**). Documentary research confirms that the glass house was used for the growth of Peaches and Camellias and was heated by 'Whites' boiler which was housed in a pit on the northern face of the wall (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 837), (**Fig 7**). Although no longer standing the original ventilating apparatus, belonging to this period is still visible along the southern face of the central wall (**Fig 37**). Cartographic and documentary sources during this period also show that the small lean to glass house at the eastern end of the gardens northern elevation was extended eastwards and used as a Peach House (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 837). This glass house appears on all subsequent OS mapping and still stands on site today, however documents held within the Bridgewater Archive suggest that it had been subject to extensive repairs and as such it is not possible to ascertain how much of the surviving structure belongs to the late 19th century.

Mid 20th Century

Documentary and cartographic sources suggest that during the first half of the 20th century the Kitchen Garden remained structurally unaltered, with only minor repairs being done to the gardens existing structures. However between 1956 and 1975, cartographic sources show that the central section of the western elevation, to the rear of the Garden Cottage was demolished. This section of the wall had formerly contained two single entrances into the garden however the demolition had destroyed the southern entrance and in its place was a large opening running the entire width of the Garden Cottages rear garden, (**Figs 5, 6 & 27**). On site survey works also showed that at the eastern end of the gardens northern elevation a doorway had been added. The doorway is not depicted on any cartographic sources and although its sandstone surround appears to belong to the earliest phase of construction at the garden, the modern brick work surrounding the doorway, suggest t it was a later addition (**Fig 16**). Given the presence of original stone work within the doorway it could be suggested that the stonework came from the demolished entrance along the gardens western elevation suggesting that both the doorway and demolished wall were alterations made as part of the development of the Worsley Hall Garden Centre.

The on site survey works also identified that the southern half of the gardens eastern elevation may once have once stood to full height but had been lowered at some point during the 20th century. This was evident by the sudden drop in height along the wall, the use of concrete to cap the walls central brick pilaster and the change in brick work along the southern half of the elevation (**Fig 21**). Although no documentary evidence could be uncovered to confirm or date this alteration, it is worth noting that that documentary sources

from the late 19th century make mention of the fact that the Kitchen Garden at Worsley New Hall had been built on the margins of Chat Moss. It is reported that these insecure foundations had caused the gardens walls to lean outwards and not even the mass of solid concrete underneath the walls had successfully kept them upright (Douglas:1875:214). In light of this information it could be suggested that the lowering of the southern half of the eastern elevation was done to combat the effects of insecure foundations.

Late 20th Century

Cartographic sources show that during the late 20th century the Worsley Hall Garden Centre expanded through the construction of the shop structure which abutted the outer face of the gardens northern elevation (**Fig 6**). In addition to the shop, the onsite survey works established that a glass house had been constructed along the inner face of the gardens western elevation along with a stone flag path which ran eastwards from the glass house to the gardens eastern elevation. In addition it would appear that it was during this period that the gardens interior was substantially altered, with the southern quarters of the garden being neglected whilst the northern quarters of the garden was redeveloped through the addition of concrete boxed, flower beds used by the Worsley Hall Garden Centre.

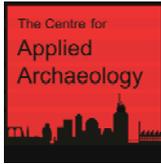
4.3 The Archaeological Context of the Worsley New Hall Kitchen Garde

Walled kitchen gardens were at the top of their productivity between 1800 and 1939, owing to advances in technology and increased wealth. The ability to grow a vast range of plants, flowers, vines and fruits under the artificial climates of glass houses was a necessary addition to the grand Victorian lifestyle of endless entertaining, decoration and exotic foods (Whittle, 1992:69). In England, early kitchen gardens were situated in close proximity to the house they served. However with the advent of the landscaped park and gardens, the position of a high walled kitchen garden was considered to be detrimental to the view and aesthetic of the house and so moved farther away (Campbell, 2010: 8). In addition the kitchen garden would have had an industrial feel, owing to the noise, smoke and constant movement and this may also explain why the kitchen garden at Worsley was constructed away from the house.

The kitchen garden at Worsley was constructed around 1840 and was approximately ten acres in size. The garden would have produced enough produce for one hundred and twenty people and would have required around twenty gardeners to maintain. When the kitchen garden was constructed the traditional 'four-square' layout was followed. This was a cross-shaped arrangement creating four distinct sections, dissected by central paths running north-south and east-west. This design can be traced back to the ancient gardens of Greece and Rome, for practical reasons, but also emulation, as so much else in Victorian England (Campbell, 2010: 13). Walled gardens were primarily used for culinary purposes but it was common for owners to take walks around the gardens given that the main paths were gravel and wide enough for several people to walk abreast (Campbell, 2010: 12). The family were present at the house during the autumn and winter months and so required produce from the kitchen garden in the coldest months. Exotic fruits like pineapples, and tropical plants, required a certain amount of heat to be grown and the innovative heating system provided this. The majority of glasshouses at Worsley were constructed after the repeal of the Glass Tax in 1845. Glasshouses are one of the least durable of garden structures and very few survive. This is true at Worsley. Some of the framing remained for the glasshouses but they had been heavily repaired.

One of the greatest assets of a kitchen garden was its perimeter walls, which were used to protect the produce from thieves, create a warmer micro- climate and provide support for lean to buildings and plants (Campbell, 2010: 21). The perimeter walls of the Worsley kitchen garden, and the glasshouses were heated by flues using the 'Trentham' method. This supplied heat via two boilers and moved through the flue system to heat the brick walls. Brick was used as it was strong, dry and heat retaining. The walls and glasshouses were heated to enable the gardeners to grow fruit and vegetables all year round. The warmth and support of the walls was used to maximum effect with the sunniest sides being devoted to glasshouses. The glasshouses were constructed on the inner, south facing side of the northern wall. In English

Thompsons 'Gardener's Assistant' of 1925 showed a typical kitchen garden layout of the time. This common design included wide borders bounded by a perimeter path within the walls and two main central paths, one running north-south and one east-west, dividing the ground into four quarters (Campbell: 2010: 9). Also illustrated were a collection of outbuildings and work sheds north of the north wall, with the longest wall facing south furnished with glasshouses. This design was exactly the same as the kitchen garden at Worsley. It exhibits that Worsley shared characteristics with typical kitchen garden designs of the time and was carefully laid out for maximum efficiency. Sugnall Hall in Staffordshire shared this typical style with Worsley (Campbell, 2010: 25). The kitchen garden was screened from the house by large trees and had a walled, four quarter style. The longest wall also contained the glasshouses, facing south. These glasshouses were added towards the end of the nineteenth century, as the majority were at Worsley. The same style and layout can also be seen at Calke Abbey in Derbyshire (Cambell, 2010: 15). As at Worsley, the kitchen garden is located away from the main house. The garden is divided by two main central paths but then subdivided further as this plot is larger than Worsley. The south facing, northern wall contained the glasshouses at Calke Abbey too, with the work sheds and outbuildings north of this wall. Worsley was a typical walled kitchen garden of the time. It adopted new technology, employed efficient uses of natural advantages and embraced innovations.



5. Sources

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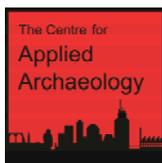


Maps

John Foulkes Plan of the Worsley Estate, 1799.
OS 1" to 6 Mile, Edition 1849, Lancashire Sheet 103.
OS 1" to 6 Mile, Coloured Edition 1896, Lancashire Sheet 103.
OS 1:2500 Edition 1908, Lancashire Sheet 103.2.
OS 1" to 6 Mile, Quarter Sheet1 1909, Lancashire Sheet 103 NW.
OS 1:2500, Country Series Edition 1928, Lancashire Sheet 103.2.
OS 1" to 6 Mile, Quarter Sheet1 1929, Lancashire Sheet 103 NW.
OS 1" to 6 Mile, Country Series Provisional Edition 1949, Lancashire Sheet 103 NW.
OS 1:10,560, National Grid Series 1956, Sheet SD 70 SW.
OS 1:10,000, National Grid Series 1975, Sheet SD 70 SW.
OS 1:10,000, National Grid Series 1991, Sheet SD 70 SW.
OS 1:10,000, National Grid Series 1999, Sheet SD 70 SW.

Trade Directories

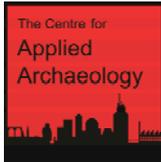
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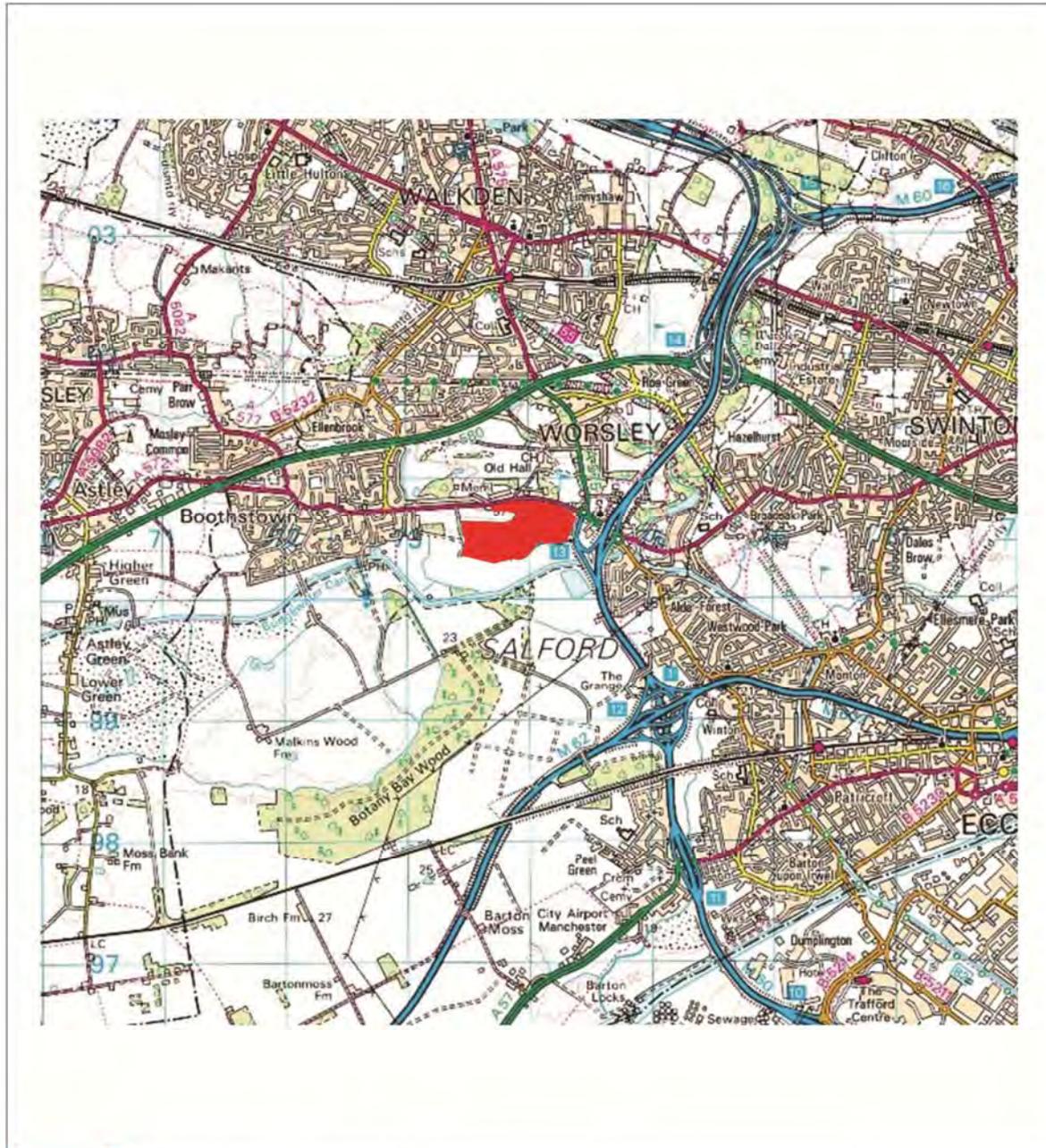
6. Archive

The archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology and a copy of this report will be forwarded to the client and deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.

The archive consists of annotated field drawings, digital photographs, historic and modern mapping, census and trade directory entries along with photocopies of supporting historical documentary material.

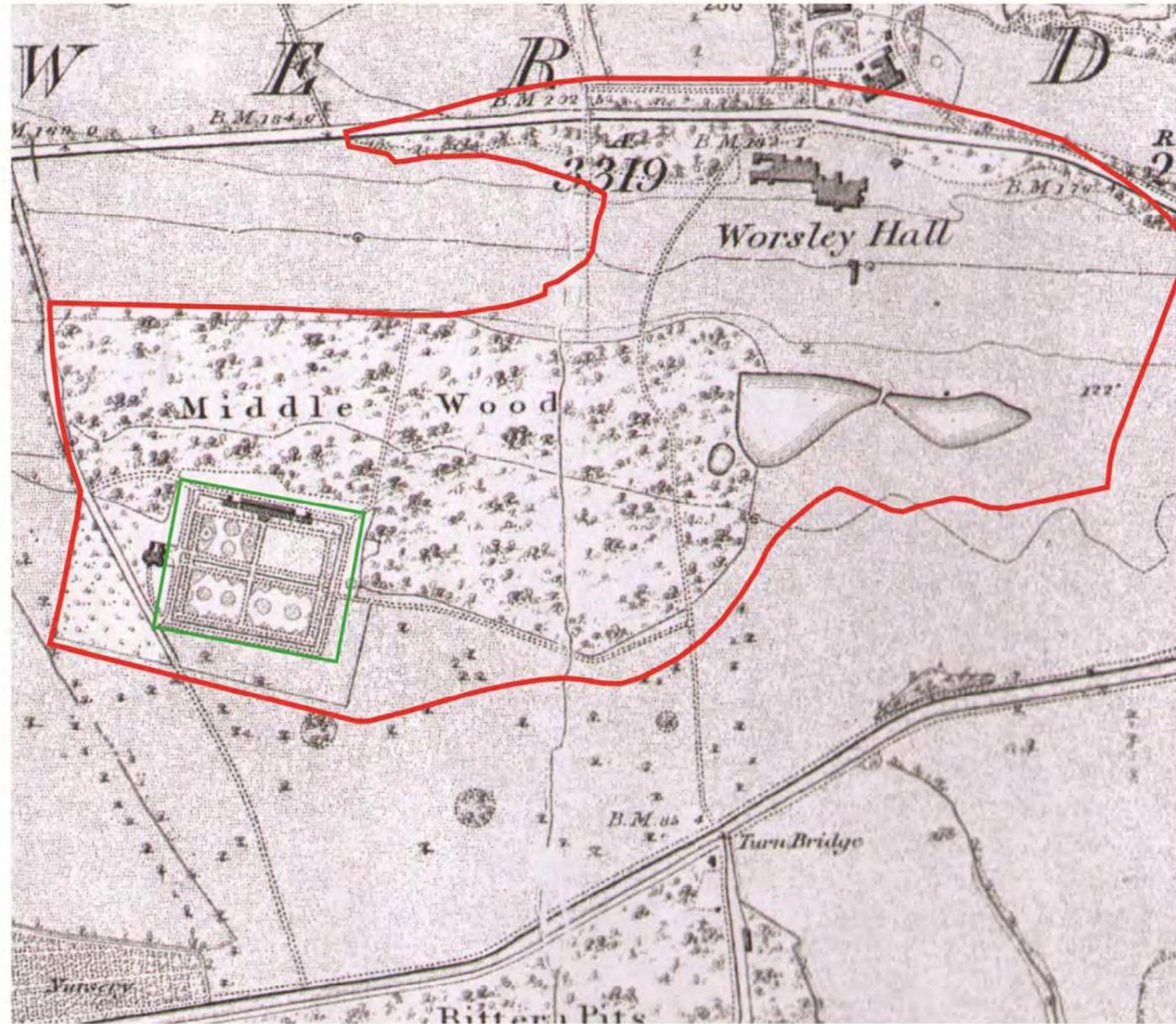


Appendix 1: Figures

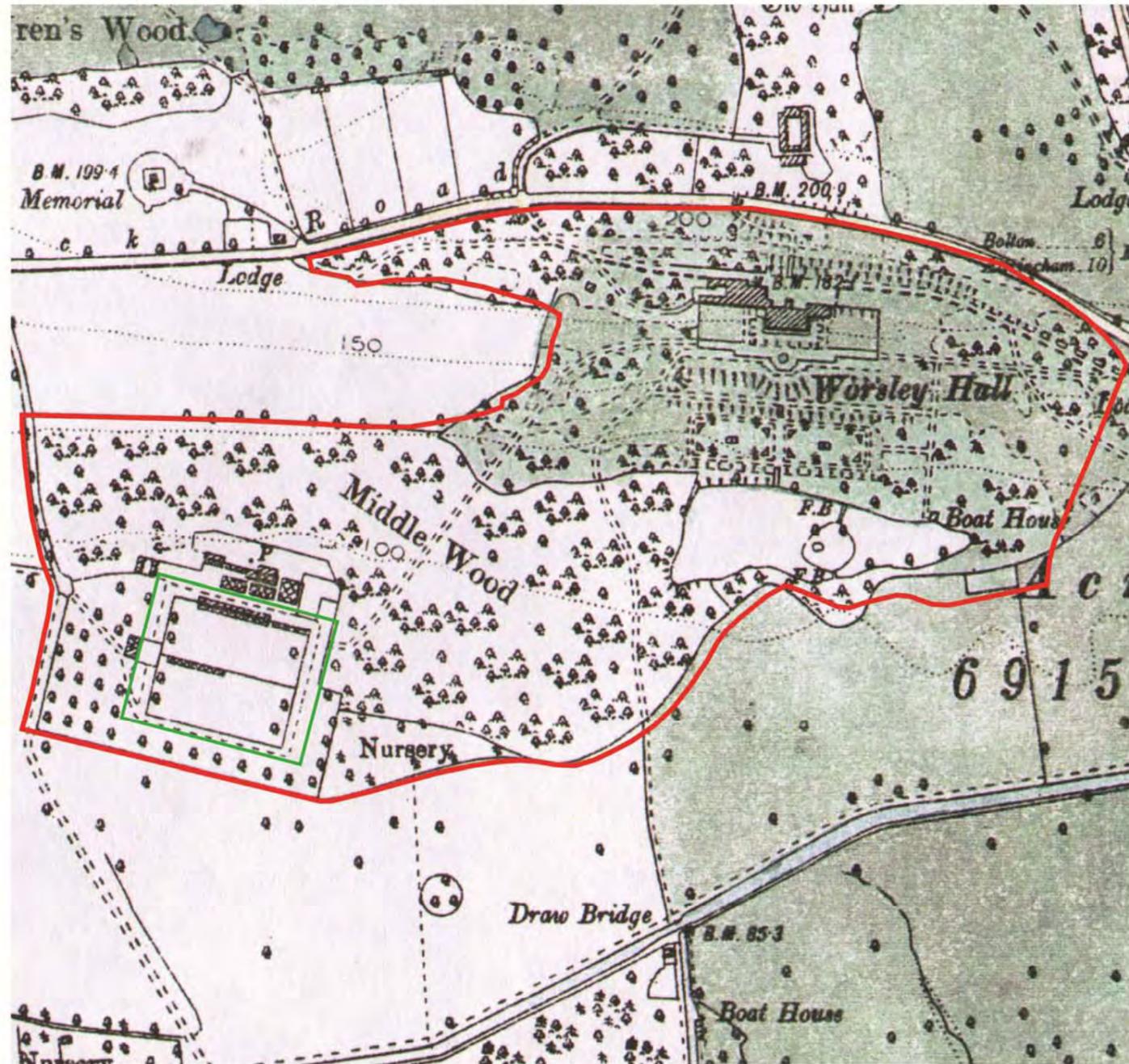


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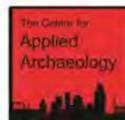
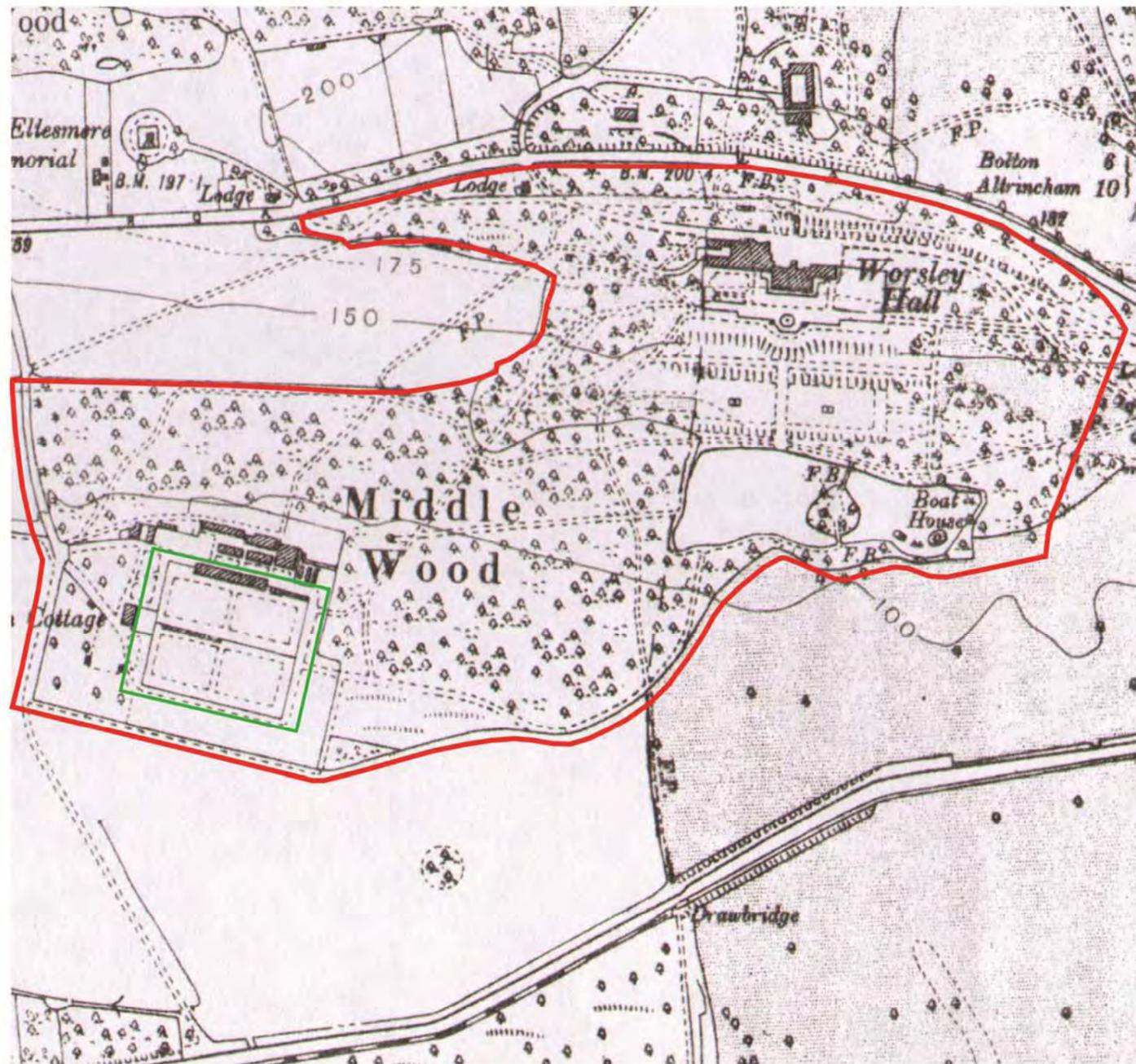




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<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: OS Edition of 1896</p>	<p>Key:  Site boundary  Survey area</p>	
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OS Revision of 1929

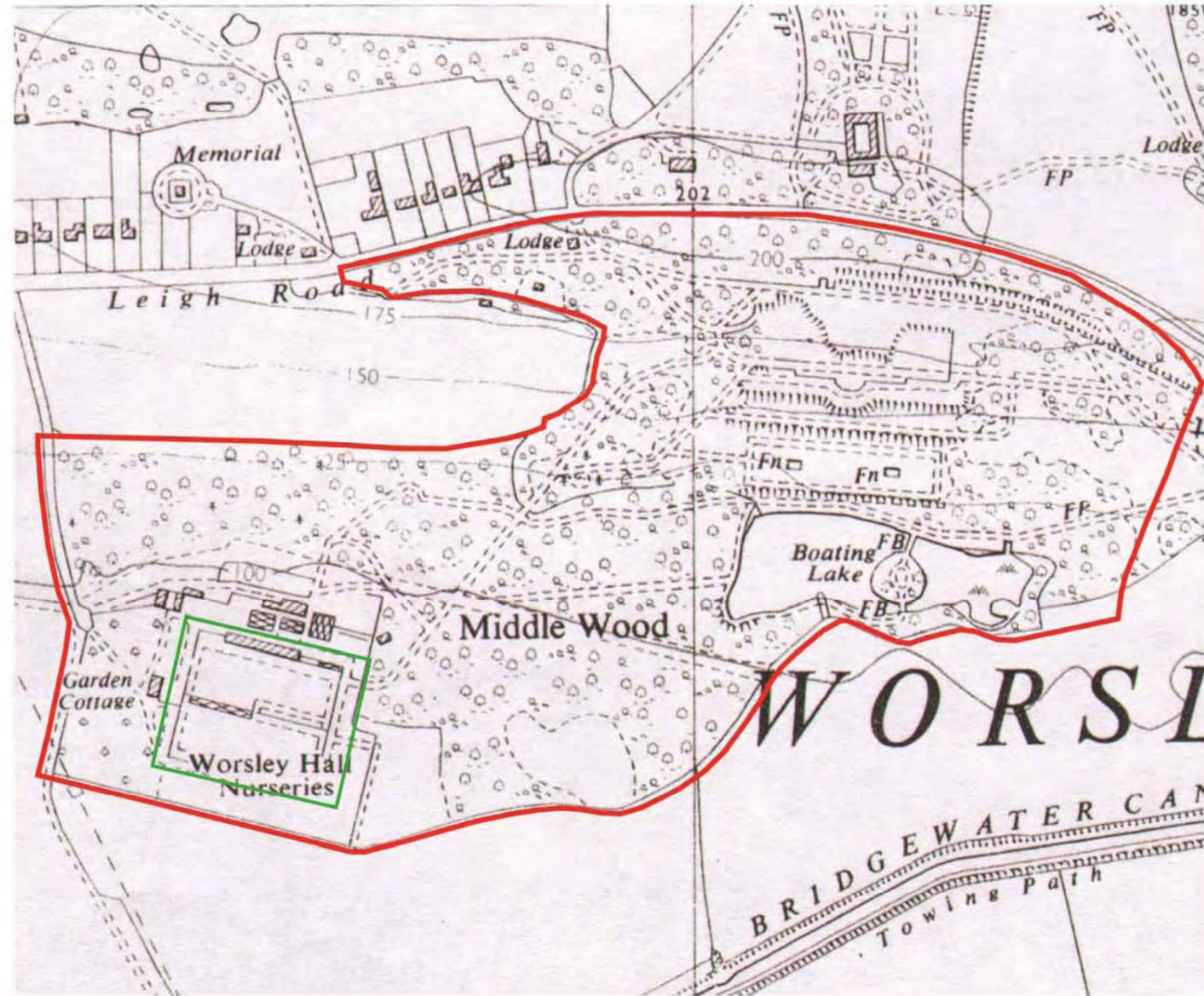
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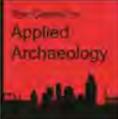
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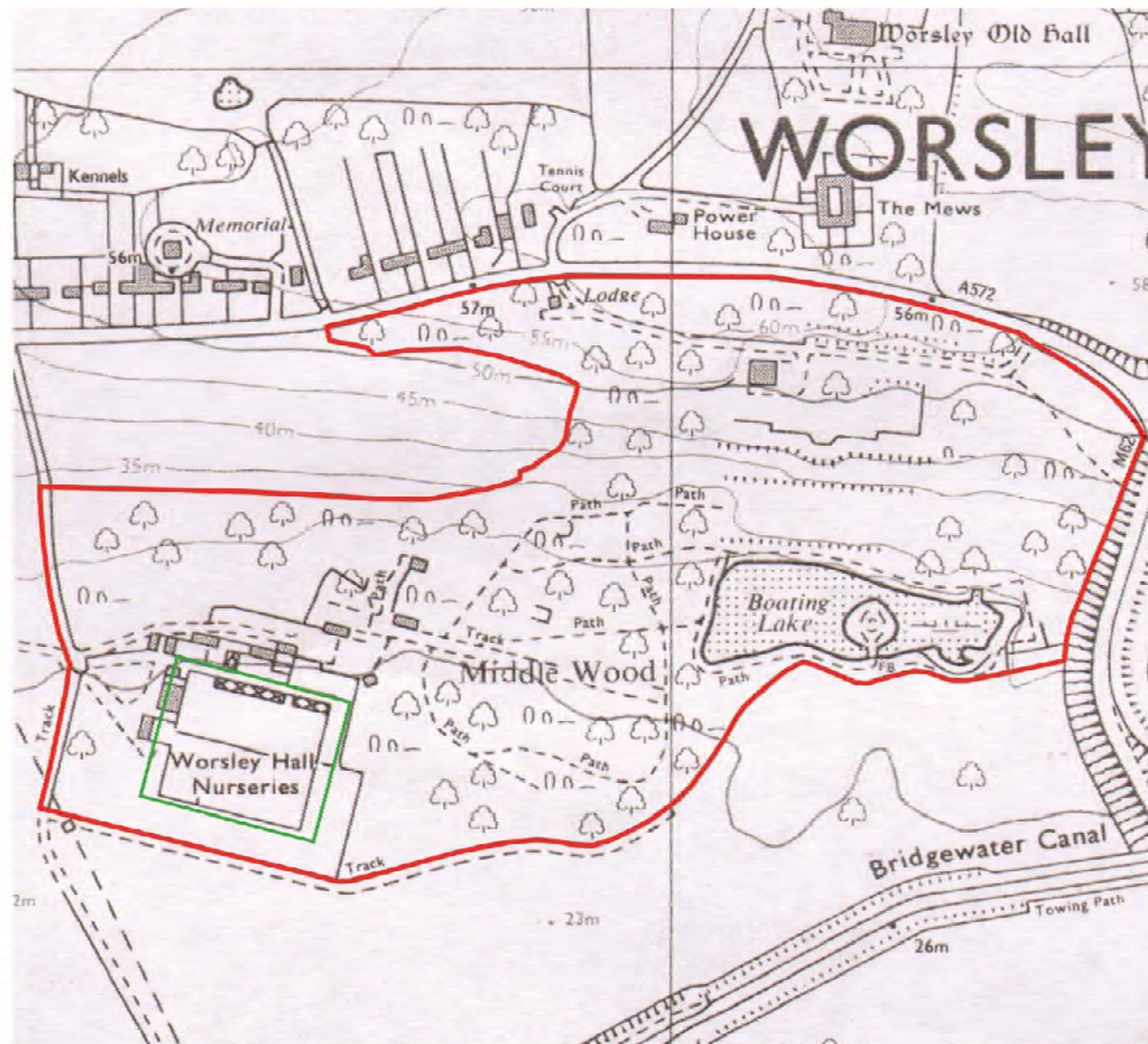
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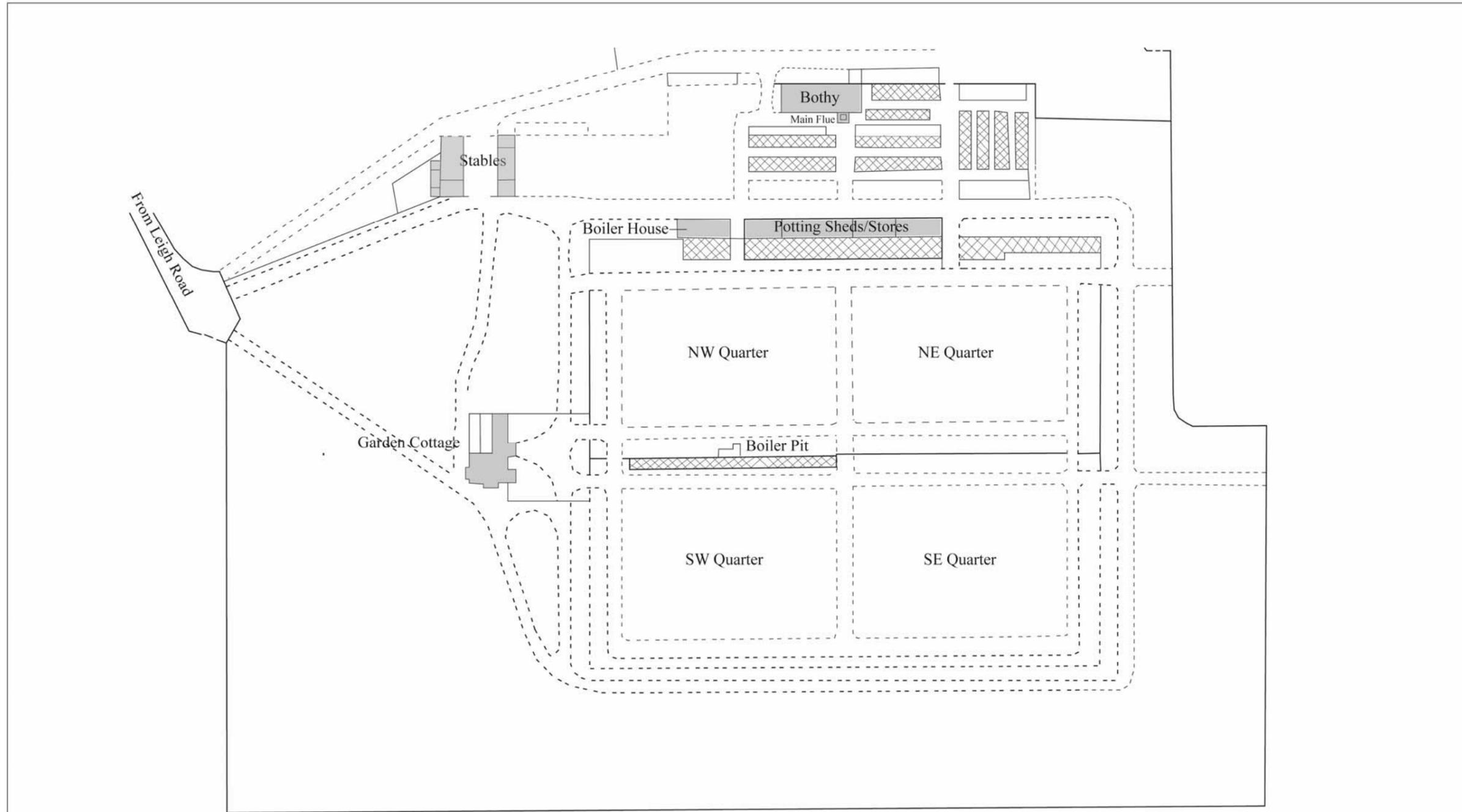


Site boundary



Survey area

Ordnance Survey data
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	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: Sketch plan of the Kitchen Gardens</p>	<p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glass Houses Timber Sheds Brick Structures Brick Walls Footpath 	
<p>Site Name: Worsley New Hall Site Code: WNH-11 Drawing Ref: BS-WNH-11-7 Date Drawn: 14/12/11 Drawn By: CV</p>	<p>Scale: Not scaled Based on a drawing held in Bridgewater Estates archive</p>			



Fig 8: Aerial photograph of Worsley New Hall Kitchen Garden, courtesy of Peel Investments (North) Ltd.



Fig 9: View of Boiler House and Potting Sheds along the North Elevation of the garden, looking SE



Fig 10: Window on North Elevation of the Boiler House, looking S.



Fig 11: Western doorway along Northern Elevation of the Potting Sheds, looking SW.



Fig 12: Central doorway along North Elevation of the Potting Sheds, looking S.



Fig 13: Sliding double door at eastern end of the Potting Sheds North Elevation, looking SW.



Fig 14: Blocked doorway on Eastern Elevation of the Potting Sheds, looking S.



Fig 15: Lean to Shed at eastern end of the gardens North Elevation, looking SE.



Fig 16: Later inserted doorway at eastern end of the gardens Northern Elevation, looking SW.



Fig 17: Doorway with a turnstile at the northern end of the gardens Eastern Elevation, looking W.



Fig 18: Northern end of the gardens Eastern Elevation, looking S.



Fig 19: Southern half of gardens Eastern Elevation, looking SW.



Fig 20: Central doorway along gardens Eastern Elevation, looking W.



Fig 21: Central doorway along North Elevation of the Potting Sheds, looking S.



Fig 22: Central doorway along North Elevation of the Potting Sheds, looking S.



Fig 23: Stone pilaster at the south-east corner of the garden, looking NW



Fig 24: View of double entrance at centre of the gardens Southern Elevation, looking NW.



Fig 25: View of sandstone pilaster at southern end of the gardens Western Elevation, looking W



Fig 26: View of southern end of gardens Western Elevation, looking NE.



Fig 27: View of break in gardens Western Elevation, to the rear of the Garden Cottage, looking NE.



Fig 28: View of northern end of the gardens Western Elevation, looking NE.



Fig 29: View of doorway at the northern end of the Western Elevation, looking W.



Fig 30: View of boxed flower beds in the north-west quarter of the gardens, looking NW.



Fig 32: View of inner face of the gardens Northern Elevation, looking NE.



Fig 33: View of doorway at the western end of the gardens central wall, looking NE.



Fig 34: View of the gardens South-West Quarter, looking NW.



Fig 35: View of the inner face of the gardens Western Elevation, looking W.



Fig 36: View of the western end of the gardens central wall, looking NW.



Fig 37: View of the entrance way at the centre of the gardens central wall, looking NW.



Fig 38: View of ventilation apparatus along the southern face of the gardens central wall, looking N.



Fig 39: South-East quarter of the garden, looking E.



Fig 40: Interior view of the Boiler House along the gardens Northern Elevation, looking W.



Fig 41: Interior view of the Boiler House along the gardens Northern Elevation, looking E.



Fig 42: Interior view of the Potting Shed along the gardens Northern Elevation, looking E.



Fig 43: Interior view of the Potting Shed along the gardens Northern Elevation, looking W.

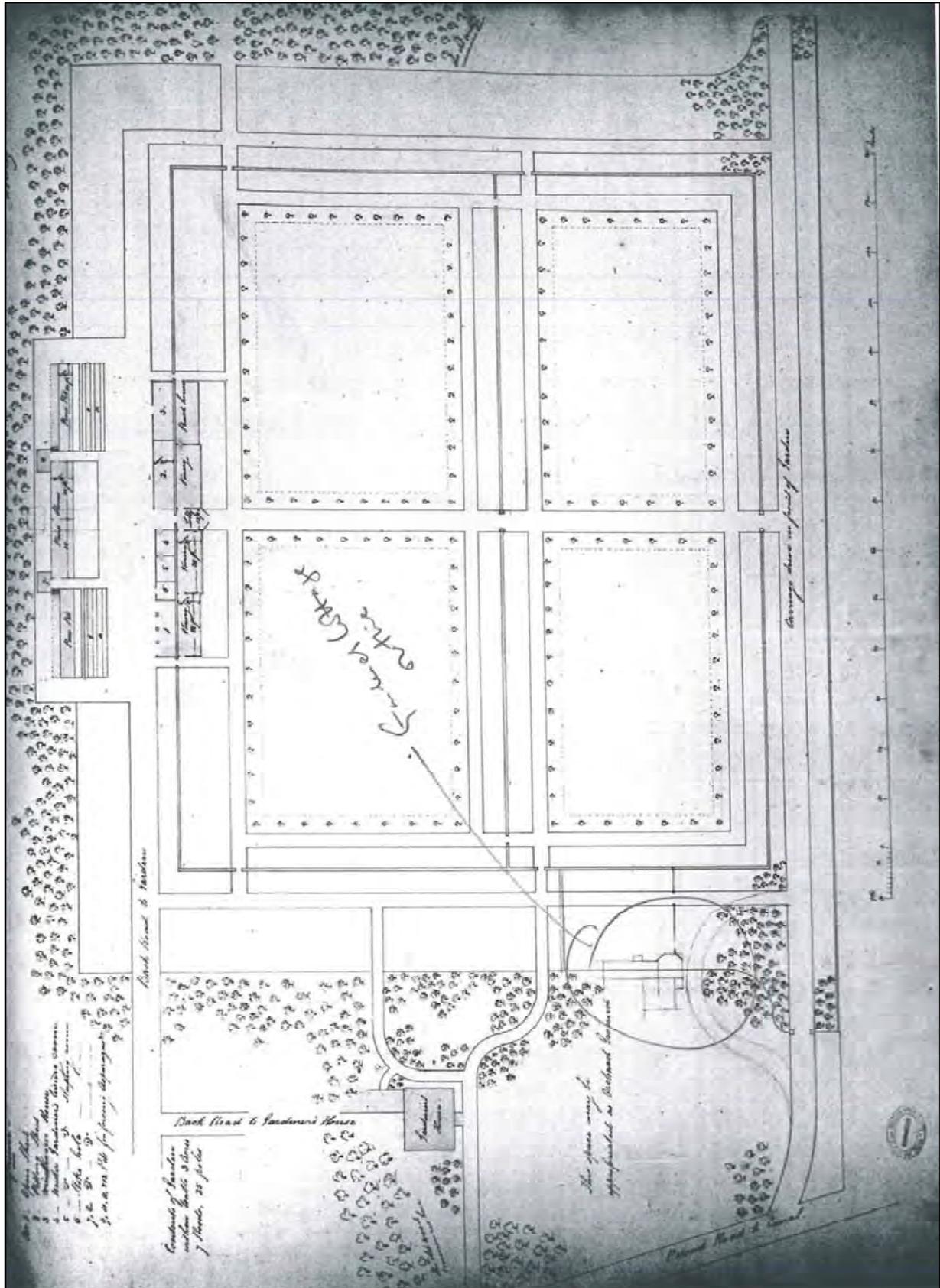
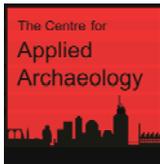
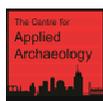


Fig 44: Undated plan of the kitchen gardens showing two possible locations for the Garden Cottage, c. 1840-2 (Worsley New Hall Archive, Peel Group).



Appendix 2: Photograph Catalogue

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Fig No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Orientation (looking)</i>
1		Doorway at the northern end of the Walled Gardens western elevation.	E
2		Northern end of Walled Gardens western elevation.	NE
3		Detail of stone jamb on doorway at the northern end of the Walled Gardens western elevation.	NE
4		Detail of stone jamb on doorway at the northern end of the Walled Gardens western elevation.	NE
5		Inner face of doorway at northern end of the Walled Gardens western elevation.	NW
6		Inner face of the northern end of the Walled Garden western elevation.	NW
7		Inner face of the Walled Gardens northern elevation.	NE
8		Detail of stone jamb on doorway at the northern end of the Walled Gardens western elevation.	SW
9		North-west corner of the Walled Garden.	SE
10		Western end of Walled Gardens northern elevation showing western end of the potting sheds/stores.	SE
11		Northern elevation of Garden Wall showing potting sheds/stores.	SE
12		Western elevation of potting sheds/stores.	E
13		Detail of window at the western end of the potting sheds/stores northern elevation.	SW
14		Detail of doorway at western end of Walled Gardens northern elevation.	SW
15		Detail of stone jamb on doorway at western end of Walled Gardens northern elevation.	SW
16		Entrance gates to passage way between potting sheds/stores.	NW
17		View of green houses and Bothe to the north of the Walled Garden potting sheds/stores.	NE
18		Detail of doorway into the potting sheds/stores at the western end of the Walled Gardens northern elevation.	W
19		Detail of doorway into the potting sheds/stores at the centre of the Walled Gardens northern elevation.	E
20		Detail of stone jamb on potting sheds/stores doorway.	E
21		Interior view of potting sheds/stores at the western end of the Walled Gardens northern elevation.	W
22		Inner face of potting sheds/stores door at the western end of the Walled Gardens northern elevation.	E



23		Interior of potting sheds/stores at the western end of the Wall Gardens northern elevation.	E
24		Interior of potting sheds/stores at the western end of the Wall Gardens northern elevation.	SE
25		View of doorway into the potting sheds/stores at the western end of the Walled Gardens northern elevation.	W
26		Interior of potting sheds/stores at the centre of the Wall Gardens northern elevation.	E
27		Interior of potting sheds/stores at the centre of the Wall Gardens northern elevation.	E
28		Detail of small room at eastern end of the central potting sheds/stores.	E
29		Interior of potting sheds/stores at the centre of the Wall Gardens northern elevation.	W
30		Inner face of potting sheds/stores door at the centre of the Walled Gardens northern elevation.	W
31		View of doorway on the northern elevation of the central potting sheds/stores.	SW
32		Detail or doorway on the northern elevation of the central potting sheds/stores.	SW
33		View of the western end of the potting sheds/stores northern elevation.	SW
34		View of the eastern end of the potting sheds/stores northern elevation.	E
35		Detail of doorway on the northern elevation of the central potting sheds/stores.	S
36		View of access tunnel to the Walled Garden boiler and cellars of the Bothy.	N
37		Detail of access tunnel to the Walled Garden boiler and cellars of the Bothy.	N
38		View of access tunnel to the Walled Garden boiler and cellars of the Bothy.	N
39		Detail of access tunnel to the Walled Garden boiler and cellars of the Bothy.	N
40		View of the eastern end of the potting sheds/stores northern elevation.	SE
41		View of double doors and window at the eastern end of the potting sheds/stores northern elevation.	SE
42		View of double doors and window at the eastern end of the potting sheds/stores northern elevation.	SW
43		Gateway into garden at the eastern end of the Walled Gardens northern elevation.	S
44		Detail of join between the Walled Gardens northern elevation and the potting sheds/stores.	SW
45		View of sheds at the eastern end of the Walled Gardens northern elevation.	SE

46		View of surviving green houses in the yard between the Walled Gardens northern elevation and the southern elevation of the Bothy.	NW
47		Garden entrance at the eastern end of the Walled Gardens northern elevation.	S
48		Garden entrance at the eastern end of the Walled Gardens northern elevation.	SW
49		View of the Walled Gardens northern elevation showing potting sheds/stores.	SW
50		View of the north-east corner of the Walled Gardens outer wall.	NE
51		Garden entrance at the northern end of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	NW
52		The northern half of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	SW
53		Garden entrance at the centre of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	SW
54		The northern half of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	NW
55		Garden entrance at the centre of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	SW
56		Detail of the entranceway at the centre of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	W
57		Detail of stone jamb on the outer face of the entrance at the centre of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	NW
58		Inner face of the southern end of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	SE
59		Inner face of the southern end of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	SE
60		View of lowered section at the southern end of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	NW
61		Detail of lowered section at the southern end of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	NW
62		View of the south-east corner of the Walled Gardens outer wall.	SE
63		View of the southern elevation of the Walled Gardens outer wall.	S
64		View of the southern end of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	NW
65		Detail of the southern end of the Walled Gardens eastern elevation.	NW
66		Detail of stone pillar at the south-east corner of the Walled Garden.	NW
67		View of the south-east quadrant of the Walled Garden and its southern elevation.	N
68		View of central gateway entrance on the southern elevation of the Walled Garden.	NW

69		South-west quadrant of the Walled Garden showing central partition wall which formal housed the peach house.	NW
70		South-west quadrant of the Walled Garden showing central partition wall the inner face of the Gardens western elevation.	NW
71		South-west quadrant of the Walled Garden showing the inner face of the Gardens western elevation.	NW
72		South-west quadrant of the Walled Garden showing the inner face of the Gardens western elevation.	W
73		View of the western end of the Walled Gardens southern elevation.	NW
74		View of the western end of the Walled Gardens southern elevation.	NW
75		Detail of joint between the western and southern elevations of the Walled Garden.	NW
76		Detail of the stone pillar at the southern end of the Walled Gardens western elevation.	NE
77		View of the entrance to the garden of the Garden Cottage, showing large central entrance through the western elevation of the Walled Garden.	NE
78		View of the entrance to the garden of the Garden Cottage, showing large central entrance through the western elevation of the Walled Garden.	NE
79		Detail of central entrance through the Walled Gardens western elevation.	NE
80		Entrance way at western end of Walled Gardens central partition wall.	NE
81		View of the Walled Gardens central partition wall.	NE
82		Entrance way at the centre of the Walled Gardens central partition wall.	NW
83		North-east corner of the Walled Gardens south-east quadrant.	NE
84		Western end of the Walled Gardens central partition wall, showing metal fittings of the former peach house.	NW
85		Central entrance through the Walled Gardens central partition wall.	N
86		Detail of the western end of the Walled Gardens central partition wall, showing metal fittings of the former peach house.	NW
87		Detail of metal fitting from former peach house, at the western end of Walled Gardens central partition wall.	NW
88		Eastern end of Walled Gardens central partition wall.	NE
89		Detail of entrance way at the eastern end of the Walled Gardens central partition wall.	NE