

Post War Decline & current reduction in resources
 Railings not replaced. Attree Villa demolished 1970's. Spa Drinks
 Factory closed 1967. Storm in 1987 - 100 mature trees lost

ISSUES



- 1. Illogical layout of fences
- 2. Fences hug the path edges
- 3. Cascade not working
- 4. Toilets and compound not well used
- 5. Erosion in woodland



Railings removed



Constant need to refurbish play equipment



View towards sea interrupted by high rise buildings



Island edge exposed



Maintenance by weed killer



Footprint of bowling green



gap in fencing



fencing hugging path edge



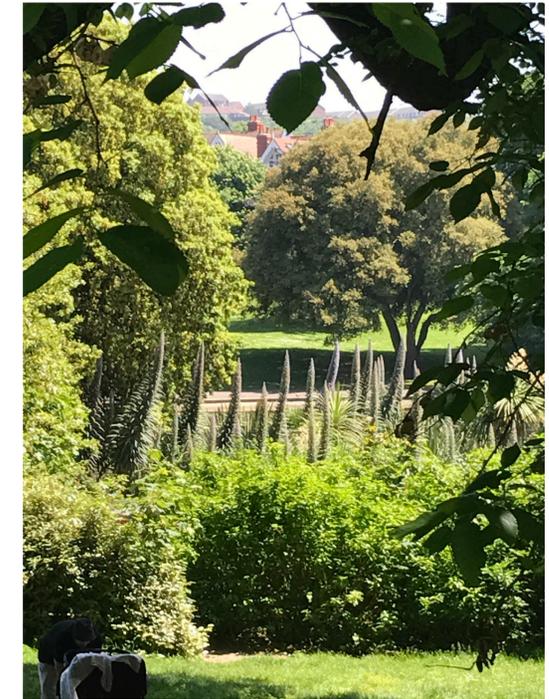
erosion on west woodland bank



underused maintenance area



collection of Elm trees to be maintained



exotic planting



occasional views out to downland setting



SIGNIFICANCES

SIGNIFICANCE – The Park and its setting are a good example of places where private developers established a layout of residential plots arranged around a central green space. The green space: ‘park’ was initially only accessible to residents and the whole arrangement gave residents a premium location and facilities near the main city centre. Sale of residential plots generated the funds to create the extensive landscape setting. Other national examples are Birkenhead Park, Liverpool and Regent’s Park, London. In all three the central green space became a public park in the nineteenth century and remain high quality, well designed green space. Queen’s Park is also special as a local park.

The park layout, topography and facilities have changed a number of times



This plan shows Armstrong’s concept for the central private park surrounded by Villa plots

1. Site of Attrees Villa
2. Designed park
3. Villa plots
4. Possible nursery beds

By 1830 the estate was owned by Thomas Armstrong who commissioned architect Charles Barry to design his villa and gardens.

The Critic Loudon admired the park but noted the lack of single species trees (1842)

1. Site of Attrees Villa
2. Park
3. Archery ground
4. Villa plots around the park
5. East Drive lower down the slope than now
6. Road on curved alignment

Some of the block planting removed. Drives lined with trees paths added.

1. Pepper pot
2. New paths
3. Skating rink
4. East Drive lower down the east slope

The Park was bought into public ownership in 1890. The Borough Engineer and surveyor made a sketch plan 1891 to show proposed changes.

1. Pushing the east boundary further east allowing space to layout tennis courts
2. Conversion of skating rink into lake with two islands
3. The rivulet and cascades
4. Introduction of 900 new trees and flowering shrubs
5. The original blocks of planting were thinned, including relocating 6000 existing trees and shrubs. Extensive flower beds

There were further developments up until the second world war:

- 1915 Clock Tower
 1909 Bowling green and shelter
 1911 Childrens play area
 1915 Clock Tower
 1930’s Toilets at Egremont Gate & Pepper Pot
 1931 Tennis pavilion
 1938 Perimeter shrubberies removed
 1942 Railings removed
1. Bowling Green and Pavilion
 2. Childrens play area
 3. Drinking fountain
 4. Clock Tower
 5. Tennis courts
 6. 1932 Bowling green & pavilion



Allom watercolour 1820’s



Barry's surviving garden pavilion



Pepper Pot



Park Street gate



Tennis court pavilion and Clock Tower

MASTERPLAN PROPOSALS



hazel coppice



understand historic features



restore cascade and rivulet



a 'local park'



cafe at Egremont Gate

VISION continue to enjoy Queen's Park as a local park with diversity of spaces, facilities, trees, planting and wildlife. Encourage understanding of the parks history and how it has hosted numerous different uses and experienced physical changes in landform, layout and planting.



UNDERSTANDING

maintain and develop historical interpretation including :

- Armstrong's proposed subscription garden and villas with sea views
- Attree's villa and garden designed by Charles Barry
- The Pepper Pot
- The Clocktower and Drinking Fountain
- The lake and its former uses
- The Spa
- The Parks name - Queen Adelaide 1836

Review cafe and toilets locations - solar panels to generate energy for water pump (See 17.)

2. Restore to original use as a shelter
3. Continue to manage as mixed exotics - Echimium, Euphobia and cordylines
4. Play Area - develop more Natural Play as recommended in B&H Open Spaces Strategy
5. Island - add cornus and willow
6. Create small amount of marginal / water edge planting to help water quality and increase wildlife diversity
7. No change
8. Disused toilets and maintenance compound - consider new uses
9. Retain views of the spa
- 10 & 11. Rethink the layout and use of the Scented Garden - e.g.:
 - o More views in to the park
 - o Replant some scented shrubs - e.g. philadelphus (easy to maintain)
 - o create better setting around the Clock Tower base
12. Connecting path to Clock Tower
13. Main Events Area - no change
14. Re locate fence away from path edge to east side
15. Develop as more open south facing coppice with fruit trees as a community orchard. Brighton has UNESCO Biosphere designation: connecting people with nature and promoting health and wellbeing
16. Create a new Woodland Glade garden with, say birch / hazel coppice around the edge and wildflower meadow inside. Fencing hidden in coppice area.
17. Restore cascade and rivulet to working order - fun for play and good for water quality
18. Remove shrubs etc off rockwork to reveal the rock garden
19. Remove cross path
20. Woodland - no change - (consider simple oak post and galvanized rail at top)
21. View of drinking fountain from the woodland glade. Consider the setting of the drinking fountain
22. No change
23. Maintain / improve plant screening of the tennis courts
24. Introduce a new path to enable DDA access to the pavilion. Consider joint use of the pavilion - e.g. for community use and need for storage, e.g. goal posts
25. Develop wildflower meadows
26. Main dog exercising area - slight increase in area by moving fence (14.)
27. This area generally dog free- involves removal or relocation of fences and gates as shown. Remove unnecessary fences from bowling green
28. Retain level area and remove fence (it is already inside the dog-free zone.)

GENERAL (not related to numbers on plan)

- Continue to manage and preserve the Elm tree collection
- Encourage 'take your litter home' - 20-30% of garden staff time in summer is used on litter - picking and not gardening
- Maintain vigilance on proposed planning developments outside the park boundary which may affect its setting or outward views