



County Durham
**Local List of Historic Parks, Gardens
and Designed Landscapes**

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Summary

Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes are an important part of the County's cultural heritage. They encompass a wide range of features including medieval deer parks, the ornamental gardens, grounds and landscape settings of country houses, and municipal landscapes such as public parks and cemeteries.

Our most important historic parks and gardens are identified in *Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England*. A number of parks and gardens of local interest have been identified in the past in some Local Plans, but many remained unidentified. A systematic review was carried out between 2017 and 2019 to develop a Local List of historic parks, gardens and designed landscapes as part of the evidence base of the County Durham Plan.

Government guidance on the historic environment advises that plan-making bodies should make clear and up to date information on non-designated heritage assets accessible to the public to provide greater clarity and certainty for developers and decision-makers. Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.

Local listing is not a form of designation. It does not provide any statutory protection and does not result in any additional legal requirements for owners or occupiers or affect Permitted Development Rights.

While the primary impetus to the production of a local list has been to support the council's planning function, it has wider benefits in raising awareness and understanding of these important components of the County's landscape.

A list of potential sites was drawn up by Durham County Council Landscape, Archaeology and Design specialists. The list was reviewed by a panel of experts, including a representative of the Northumbria Gardens Trust, which produced a list of 109 candidate sites for further assessment. Durham County Council appointed consultant garden historian Fiona Green to undertake an assessment of the significance of each candidate site: 96 were recommended for inclusion in a local list.

Consultation on the findings of the assessment was carried out between January 2019 and March 2019. Residents and landowners were contacted and directed to an online public consultation hosted on the Durham County Council website. Comments were reviewed by the expert panel and by the consultant garden historian. Some changes were recommended to individual sites including changes to boundaries, background information and/or assessments of significance.

The proposed local list includes 96 sites. Following adoption, the list and its supporting information will be publicly available at www.keystothepast.info and www.heritagegateway.org.uk and reviewed on a 5 year cycle.

1 Introduction

Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes are an important part of the County's cultural heritage. They are as much a part of that heritage as historic settlements and buildings. They encompass a wide range of features including medieval deer parks, the ornamental gardens, grounds and landscape settings of country houses, and municipal landscapes such as public parks and cemeteries. These landscapes are also often of nature conservation value because of their age, physical structure, or continuity of management, and contain some of the county's most notable ancient and veteran trees.

Our most important historic parks and gardens are identified in Historic England's *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England* which was established in 1983. A number of parks and gardens of local interest have been identified in the past in some Local Plans, but there has been, until now, no systematic assessment of these features on a county-wide basis.

Work started in 2017 to carry out a review of parks, gardens and designed landscapes to contribute to the evidence base of the County Durham Plan. This was undertaken to provide more consistent information on the location, character and significance of these features across the county, and to support the development of a local list of sites that make a particular contribution to local character and sense of place because of their heritage value.

2 Landscape Heritage Assets

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines a heritage asset as follows.

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing). www.gov.uk NPPF 2-019 Annex 2: Glossary

Designated Heritage Assets

Landscapes identified as Designated Heritage Assets include Registered Parks & Gardens and Registered Battlefields, together with some World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas. Designated Heritage Assets benefit from varying levels of statutory protection.

Registered Parks and Gardens are identified and designated by Historic England. Eighteen of these lie wholly or partly within County Durham. These are shown on Table 1.

Auckland Castle Park (Grade II*)	Lumley Castle (Grade II)
Bowes Museum (Grade II)	Old Durham Gardens (Grade II)
Brancepeth Castle (Grade II)	Pasmore Pavillion (Grade II)
Burn Hall (Grade II)	Raby Castle (Grade II*)
Ceddesfield Hall Gardens (Grade II)	Ramshaw Hall Garden (Grade II)
Croxdale Hall (Grade II*)	Rokeby Park (Grade II*)
Hardwick Park (Grade II)	The Castle, Castle Eden (Grade II)
Lambton Castle (Grade II)	Windlestone Hall (Grade II)
Lartington Hall (Grade II)	

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Government guidance on the historic environment defines non designated heritage assets as follows:

...buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets... www.gov.uk Paragraph: 039

Reference ID: 18a-039-20190723

Non-designated parks and gardens may be identified in development plans or on local lists, many of which in the past were prepared by local garden societies or garden trusts. Local lists are now typically prepared in association with development plans, either as part of their evidence base or as supplementary planning guidance.

Twenty-eight parks and gardens of local interest have been identified in Local Plans in the past in County Durham. These are shown on Table 2.

Table 2: Parks and Gardens of local interest identified in development plans			
Chester-le-Street Local Plan			
None			
Derwentside Local Plan			
Beamish Park	Greencroft	Hamsterley Park	Ushaw College
Broomshiels Hall	Greenwell Ford	Shotley Park	Woodlands Hall
City of Durham Local Plan			
Bearpark	Botanic Gardens	Finchale Priory	Mount Oswald
Cocken Hall	Elemore Hall	Flass Hall	Ramside
Coxhoe Hall	Eshwood Hall	Kepier Hospital	Sherburn Hospital
Crook Hall Gardens	Ushaw College	Sniperley	
Teesdale District Plan			
None			
Wear Valley Local Plan			
Harperley Park	Helme Park		
Sedgefield Local Plan			
Whitworth Park	Windlestone Park	Sands Hall (parts included in Hardwick Park)	

The identification of these parks & gardens was not supported by a detailed evidence base or an assessment of significance of individual assets.

3 Local Lists

Purpose

Government guidance on the historic environment advises that plan-making bodies should make clear and up to date information on non-designated heritage assets accessible to the public to provide greater clarity and certainty for developers and decision-makers. This includes information on the criteria used to select non-designated heritage assets and information about the location of existing assets. It advises that:

It is important that all non-designated heritage assets are clearly identified as such. In this context, it can be helpful if local planning authorities keep a local list of non-designated heritage assets, incorporating any such assets which are identified by neighbourhood planning bodies. They should also ensure that up to date information about non-designated heritage assets is included in the local historic environment record. www.gov.uk Paragraph: 040 Reference ID: 18a-040-20190723

While the primary impetus to the production of a local list of historic parks, gardens and designed landscapes has been to support the council's planning function, it has wider benefits in raising awareness and understanding of these important components of the County's landscape.

Implications

Local listing is not a form of designation. The identification of a landscape on the local list does not provide any statutory protection and does not result in any additional legal requirements for owners or occupiers. Local listing does not affect Permitted Development Rights.

In dealing with planning applications for development affecting Registered Parks and Gardens, local planning authorities must consult Historic England and the local Gardens Trust. This is not the case for features identified on the local list, although in some cases local planning authorities may do so at their discretion.

In considering such planning applications local planning authorities will have regard to the significance of the heritage asset and may require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. NPPF advises that:

...The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary... www.gov.uk NPPF Paragraph: 189

It also advises that in determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- c) *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.* www.gov.uk NPPF Paragraph: 192

In respect of the weight that should be attached to any effects on the significance of the asset in the planning balance NPPF advises that:

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. www.gov.uk NPPF Paragraph: 197

This is closely reflected in the wording of Policy 44 of the County Durham Plan Submission Draft 2019 which states that:

'The effect of development proposals on the significance of non-designated heritage assets will be taken into account in determining applications. In assessing proposals that affect non-designated heritage assets, either directly or indirectly, regard will be given to the significance of the heritage asset and the scale of any harm or loss.'

These considerations apply to all non-designated heritage assets irrespective of whether they are identified on a local list. As Government advice on the historic environment notes:

In some cases, local planning authorities may also identify non-designated heritage assets as part of the decision-making process on planning applications... www.gov.uk Paragraph: 040 Reference ID: 18a-040-20190723

In practice, for the features identified on the local list, it is likely that their heritage value would have been identified during the progress on any planning permission affecting them. The implications of local listing are therefore primarily that it provides information on the significance of an asset which will assist those involved in preparing and evaluating development proposals.

Development proposals requiring planning consent can be beneficial to heritage assets, particularly in respect of restoration and repair of their features and fabric, enhanced management, and the better revealing of significance, for example through the introduction of new viewpoints and access routes. These positive benefits can weigh in the planning balance in support of sensitive development.

4 Methodology

Identification of candidate sites

The approach to local listing was based on that adopted for the national Register. The emphasis of the Register is on the landscape of gardens, grounds and other planned open spaces. The majority of sites registered are, or started life as, the grounds of private houses, but public parks and cemeteries also form important categories. Landscapes associated with institutions such as hospitals, or features such as pumping stations, are included where they demonstrate skilfully-planned surroundings reflecting the landscaping fashions of their day.

In County Durham, one important category included in the list is the medieval deer park. This was included following advice from Historic England. Although the design of medieval deer parks was not in all cases driven primarily by aesthetic considerations, there were often aesthetic dimensions to the way the landscapes were used. They have been included on the list in recognition of their significance as landscape heritage assets, which often isn't captured by other forms of listing or designation.

Another important category in the county is that of ornamental estate farmland. This is often found in association with parklands and typically contains aesthetic interventions including ornamental woodlands, copses and field trees laid out for scenic effect, together with buildings and structures of considered design such as lodges, follies, farm buildings, estate cottages and entrance gates. The distinction between this type of landscape and the more prosaic planned estate farmland landscape beyond it is often a matter of judgement and depends on the level of aesthetically motivated elements of the design.

A list of potential sites was drawn up by Durham County Council Landscape, Archaeology and Design specialists. This included:

- Parks and gardens previously identified in local plans:
- Parks, gardens and designed landscapes identified in the [County Durham Landscape Character Assessment \(2008\)](#):
- Parks, gardens and designed landscapes identified in the [County Durham and Darlington Historic Landscape Characterisation \(2013\)](#):
- Parks, gardens and designed landscapes identified by local experts.

The list was reviewed by a panel of experts including Durham County Council Landscape, Archaeology and Design specialists and a representative of the Northumbria Gardens Trust who produced a list of candidate sites for further assessment. The candidate list, which included 109 sites, is shown in Table 3.

A map of candidate sites is given in **Appendix 1**. In some cases the boundaries of sites were unclear, and particularly in the case of medieval deer parks that have seen subsequent episodes of enclosure. These were mapped as 'uncertain'.

Table 3: Candidate sites

Ref	Name	Ref	Name	Ref	Name
C1	Aldin Grange	C36	Fawnlees Hall	C74	Sherburn Hospital
C2	Auckland Estate	C37	Finchale Abbey	C75	Shotley Park
C3	Barforth Hall	C38	Fir Tree Grange	C76	Sniperley Hall
C4	Barnard Castle Grounds	C39	Flass Hall	C77	Snow Hall
C5	Barningham Park	C40	Gainford Hall	C78	Snow's Green House
C6	Beamish Park	C41	Greencroft	C79	South Hill Park
C7	Bearpark	C42	Greenwell Ford	C80	South Moor memorial Park
C8	Bedburn Park	C43	Hamsterley Park	C81	Spennymoor Jubilee Park
C9	Beechgrove	C44	Harbour House Park	C82	Spring Lodge
C10	Biddick Hall	C45	Hardwicke Hall (Blackhall)	C83	St Helen Hall
C11	Bishop Middleham Park	C46	Harperley Park	C84	St John's Hall
C12	Bishop Oak	C47	Headlam Hall	C85	Stanhope Castle Park
C13	Bradley Hall	C48	Helme Park	C86	Stanhope High House Park
C14	Broadwood	C49	Holmside Hall	C87	Stanhope Park
C15	Broomshiels Hall	C50	Holywell Hall	C88	Streatlam Park
C16	Burnhopeside Hall	C51	Hoppyland Hall	C89	Stubb House
C17	Byer's Green Old Hall	C52	Kepier Hospital	C90	Tanfield Hall
C18	Castle Steads Esh Winning	C53	Lambton Estate	C91	The Flatts Barnard Castle
C19	Chilton Hall	C54	Langton Grange	C92	The Hermitage
C20	Cocken Hall	C55	Marwood	C93	The Lodge Lanchester
C21	Colepike Hall	C56	Middleton Park	C94	Thorpe Hall
C22	Consett Park	C57	Mount Oswald	C95	Thringarth Park
C23	Cotherstone Corn Park	C58	Muggleswick Park	C96	Urpeth Hall
C24	Cotherstone Doe Park	C59	Newsham Hall	C97	Ushaw College
C25	Coxhoe Hall Park	C60	Old Manor House West Auckland	C98	Waskerley Park
C26	Crook Hall Gardens	C61	Old Park, Spennymoor	C99	Westholme Hall
C27	Dalton Pumping Station	C62	Pelton Fell Memorial Park	C100	Wharton Park
C28	Deerbolt Park	C63	Plawsworth Cottage	C101	Whitworth Park
C29	Dryderdale Hall	C64	Quarry Hill Brancepeth	C102	Whorlton Grange
C30	Durham Botanical Gardens	C65	Raby Castle Estate and Designed Parkland	C103	Whorlton Hall
C31	Durham Peninsula 1 - Castle Precincts and Palace Green	C66	Ramside	C104	Windlestone Park West
C31	Durham Peninsula 2 - Cathedral Precincts	C67	Redford Grove	C105	Witton Castle Park
C31	Durham Peninsula 3 - Peninsula Gardens	C68	Rogerley Park	C106	Witton Tower
C31	Durham Peninsula 4 - Riverbanks	C69	Romaldkirk Hall Park	C107	Wolsingham Park
C32	Eastwood Hall	C70	Ruffside Hall	C108	Woodlands Park
C33	Eggleston Hall	C71	Sands Hall	C109	Wycliffe Hall
C34	Elemore	C72	Seaham Hall		
C35	Eshwood Hall	C73	Selaby Park		

Assessment of candidate sites

Durham County Council appointed consultant garden historian Fiona Green to undertake an assessment of the significance of each candidate site on the basis of a desktop review of published evidence, and make recommendations as to whether sites should be included in a local list. The criteria used in the assessment are set out in the assessment form included as **Appendix 2** and reflect Historic England's guidance on Local Listing (Advice Note no. 7, 2016). The assessments in full are given in **Appendix 3**.

The findings of the report were reviewed by the panel of experts. Of the 109 candidate sites, 96 were recommended for inclusion in a local list. The list of candidate sites showing those recommendations is given in **Appendix 4**.

Consultation

Consultation was undertaken on the full list of candidate sites between January 2019 and March 2019. All reasonable efforts were made to identify, and write to, residents and landowners of the land involved and they were directed to an online consultation hosted on the Durham County Council website. This was also open to comment from the wider public and provided opportunities for people to get in touch more directly. The website provided an interactive online GIS map of the candidate sites and downloadable .pdf files of individual site assessments.

A total of 88 responses were received, relating to 35 candidate sites out of the total of 109. All comments were reviewed by the expert panel and by the consultant garden historian. Some changes were recommended to individual sites including changes to boundaries, background information and/or assessments of significance. In some cases the garden historian carried out additional research to inform those decisions. Where further research was required to inform future review of the list this was noted.

A summary of the comments received, the response of the panel to those comments and any actions recommended is given in Appendix 5. Copies of responses to detailed representations made on Biddick Hall, Lambton Estate, Finchale and Middleton House Park are given in Appendices 6, 7 and 8.

5 The County Durham Local List of historic parks gardens and designed landscapes

Following the consultation and review process final changes were made to the boundaries and assessments of individual candidate sites and a final Local List was drawn up. The 96 sites included on the list are shown on Table 4 and mapped in Appendix 9.

Table 4: County Durham Local List of Historic Parks, Gardens & Designed Landscapes

Ref	Name	Ref	Name	Ref	Name
1	Aldin Grange	31	Fir Tree Grange	64	Selaby Park
2	Auckland Estate	32	Flass Hall	65	Sherburn Hospital
3	Barforth Hall	33	Gainford Hall	66	Shotley Park
4	Barnard Castle Grounds	34	Greencroft	67	Sniperley Hall
5	Barningham Park	35	Greenwell Ford	68	Snow Hall
6	Beamish Park	36	Hamsterley Park	69	Snow's Green House
7	Bearpark	37	Harbour House Park	70	South Hill Park
8	Biddick Hall	38	Hardwicke Hall (Blackhall)	71	South Moor memorial
9	Bishop Middleham Park	39	Harperley Park	72	Spennymoor Jubilee
10	Bishop Oak	40	Headlam Hall	73	Spring Lodge
11	Broomshiels Hall	41	Helme Park	74	St John's Hall
12	Burnhopeside Hall	42	Holmside Hall	75	Stanhope Castle Park
13	Byer's Green Old Hall	43	Holywell Hall	76	Stanhope High House
14	Castle Steads Esh	44	Hoppyland Hall	77	Stanhope Park
15	Chilton Hall	45	Kepier Hospital	78	Streatlam Park
16	Cocken Hall	56	Lambton Estate	79	Stubb House
17	Colepike Hall	57	Langton Grange	80	Tanfield Hall
18	Cotherstone Doe Park	58	Middleton Park	81	The Flatts Barnard
19	Coxhoe Hall Park	59	Mount Oswald	82	The Hermitage
20	Crook Hall Gardens	50	Muggleswick Park	83	The Lodge Lanchester
21	Dalton Pumping Station	51	Newsham Hall	84	Thorpe Hall
22	Dryderdale Hall	52	Old Manor House W.Auck'd	85	Thringarth Park
23	Durham Botanical	53	Old Park, Spennymoor	86	Urpeth Hall
24	Durham Peninsula 1	54	Pelton Fell Memorial Park	87	Ushaw College
24	Durham Peninsula 2	55	Plawsworth Cottage	88	Waskerley Park
24	Durham Peninsula 3	56	Raby Park	89	Westholme Hall
24	Durham Peninsula 4	57	Ramside	90	Wharton Park
25	Eastwood Hall	58	Redford Grove	91	Whitworth Park
26	Eggleston Hall	59	Rogerley Park	92	Windlestone Park West
27	Elemore	60	Romaldkirk Hall Park	93	Witton Castle Park
28	Eshwood Hall	61	Ruffside Hall	94	Wolsingham Park
29	Fawnlees Hall	62	Sands Hall	95	Woodlands Park
30	Finchale Abbey	63	Seaham Hall	96	Wycliffe Hall

The assessments of significance and site boundaries for individual sites given in Appendix 3 and Appendix 9 are considered to be informative rather than definitive and may need to be revised as further information comes forward. In some cases the boundaries of sites are still mapped as 'uncertain'. The boundaries shown represent the current understanding of where the main features of the asset are most likely to lie. Unlike statutory or planning designations where very different considerations might apply inside or outside of a designation boundary, the boundaries of these non-designated assets are intended to be indicative.

Following adoption, the list and its supporting information will be publicly available at www.keystothepast.info and www.heritagegateway.org.uk

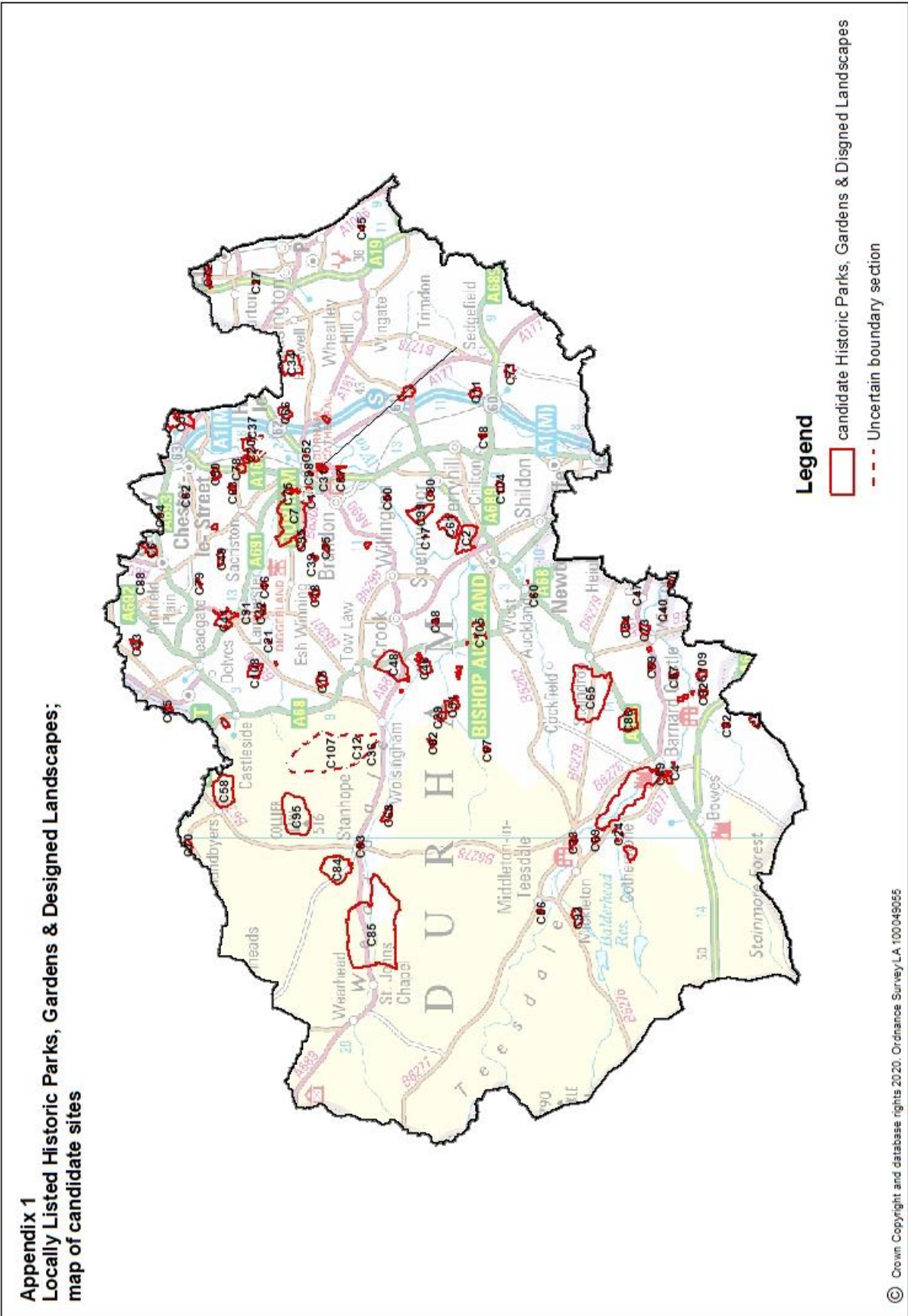
6 Future review

The review process identified some areas where further research was required to inform the boundaries and/or assessments of listed sites, or in respect of candidate sites that were not listed due to lack of information. The consultation exercise identified some additional sites for consideration and it anticipated that other sites will come forward in the future.

It is therefore proposed to carry out a review of the list on a 5 year cycle at which time the list will be updated to include additional information and any additional sites that have been assessed as suitable. Additional sites can be proposed and should be submitted to the County Council's Landscape & Arboriculture Team. These will be assessed against the selection criteria, and a similar assessment process will be undertaken to determine their suitability for local listing.

The first review is scheduled for 2025. In exceptional cases, a nomination may be considered ahead of the 5 year cycle if the need to do so can be clearly demonstrated.

Appendix 1: Map of Candidate Sites



Appendix 2: Assessment Forms

Site Name

Grid Reference

Date

Author

Planning Status

Site Designations

History

Description

Recommendation



Significance

Factor

Commentary

Local

Regional

Interest

National

International

Age

Complex sites may meet more than one criterion, and dates should not be too rigidly interpreted. Interest may derive from a single period or from a series of phases of development varying in their impact on the landscape and in their degree of interest. With sites of multiple phases, it is the sum of the developments as seen in the landscape today which is considered. The value of a site can rest in the fact that its present form is the outcome of a series of phases of development or of a more or less continuous sequence of change.

- a. Sites formed before about 1750 where at least a proportion of the original layout is evident
- b. Sites laid out between about 1750 and about 1840 where enough of the layout survives to reflect the original design
- c. Sites with a significant phase of development dating from after about 1840 which are of interest and which are relatively intact, the degree of interest and integrity needing to be greater as the site becomes closer in time
- d. Careful selection of sites from the period after 1945
- e. Sites less than 30 years old, normally only where they are of special quality or interest

Aesthetic Value

The intrinsic design value of the park or garden relating to local styles or any other distinctive local characteristics

Landscape or Horticultural Interest

- a. Parks and gardens which are of importance locally for the interest of their landscape or garden design, or style, including layout and form
- b. Parks and gardens which include designed associated structures (such as ha-has, statuary, follies etc.)
- c. Woodland, tree belts, stands, clumps or landscape features identified as part of the wider designed historic estate setting of a park or garden
- d. Parks and gardens which are important locally for their tradition of planting or plantsmanship
- e. Locally important examples of parks or gardens of a particular type or having a particular function
- f. Parks or gardens displaying interesting or unusual trees or plants

Designer

Parks or gardens laid out by landscape architects, designers, gardeners or plantsmen of national or local renown with their original form surviving to an extent which makes them of interest

Group Value

Parks and gardens which are important to the setting of Listed buildings, buildings of local historic interest, or Scheduled Monuments, or which form a wider part of a Registered Park or Garden, or which contribute positively to the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, having a clear visual, design or historic relationship.

Rarity

As judged against local characteristics

Historic Interest

Parks or gardens which illustrate or commemorate important aspects of local economic, cultural, social or military history (e.g. public parks, town squares, cemeteries, parks incorporating public memorials, grounds of institutions).

Historical Association

Parks and gardens having strong associations with nationally or locally important figures or events. The links will need to be documented or supported by a strong local tradition.

Social and Communal Value

Parks and gardens perceived as a source of local identity, distinctiveness, social interaction or coherence; often residing in intangible aspects of heritage contributing to the "collective memory" of a place

Evidential Value

The significance of a park or garden may be enhanced by a significant contemporary or historic written, drawn or photographic record.

Overall significance

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches

Principal Buildings

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds

References

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Further Research

Appendix 3: Site Assessments

Aldin Grange

Grid Reference	NZ 248428	Date	April 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Aldin Grange Bridge (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323214 Aldin Grange Scheduled Ancient Monument List Entry Number 1000235				
History	Manor owned by Durham Priory. Coal pit sunk by the priory in 1398. Land used to graze the Priory bursar's meat stock. Reference to house in late 18th-century.				
Description	<p>Aldernage House, now Aldin Grange, stands low and retired, close to the water of the river Browney. Half a mile down the stream are the evident vestiges of Henry Pudsey's foundation of Bacstaneford, which was soon surrendered to the jealous feelings of the convent, and the endowment transferred to Finchale. Aldernage was the estate and residence of John Bedford, M.D., who died here in the year 1775. Aldin Grange was sold in 1781 to Thomas Gibbon. It was then conveyed to Mr. Francis Taylor. The estate was held by lease under the dean and chapter of Durham. (Fordyce 1857)</p> <p>Mackenzie mentions that great improvements were made by the coal owner Francis Brashaw Taylor (1834)</p> <p>The study area is comprised of land which belonged to Aldin Grange. The 1869 OS shows the grounds adjacent to an L shaped house next to the public road. A lodge is shown east of the house. The house overlooks a garden to the south and east which include lawns and pleasure grounds, dotted with coniferous and deciduous trees, leading to the river banks. A ha-ha separates the gardens from pasture. Outside the study area a walled garden lies to the west of the house with an orchard on the south side. The 1898 OS shows the field south of the ha-ha divided and with the addition of small buildings. The 1923 OS marks the introduction of sewage works in the south east section of the site with a small area of woodland to the north west. The sewage works were removed by the time of the 1969 OS.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Multiple phases. Medieval (1066-1540) land holding belonging to Durham Priory Estate. Aldin Grange Post Medieval (1541-1900)	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Not of local interest as a designed landscape	N			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Medieval coal mining Modest Victorian garden with ha-ha, pleasure grounds, coniferous and deciduous ornamental woodland.	Y			
Designer	N/A	N			
Group Value	Site contemporary with Beaurepaire	Y			
Rarity	Of no local interest	N			
Historic Interest	Coal owners house with garden of limited size.	N			
Historical Association	Of local interest due to association with Durham Priory.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	May have connections to local mining community	Y			
Evidential Value	Durham Priory Burser's Accounts		Y		
Overall significance	The residual features of this modest 19th-century landscaped garden are of sufficient significance to be of local historic interest	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance at lodge from road to north end of the grounds.

Principal Buildings Two buildings shown by Greenwood Map of the County Palatine of Durham 1820.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Gardens and pleasure grounds of limited size, comparable to a town garden.

References

Dobson R B (2005) Durham Priory 1400 - 1450

Fordyce W (1857 ed.) The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham vol.1 p.382

Mackenzie, E (1834) The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham vol.2 p. 438

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Deeds, papers, accounts and correspondence relating to Aldin Grange

Greenwood Map of the County Palatine of Durham 1820.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Designed parkland



Further Research

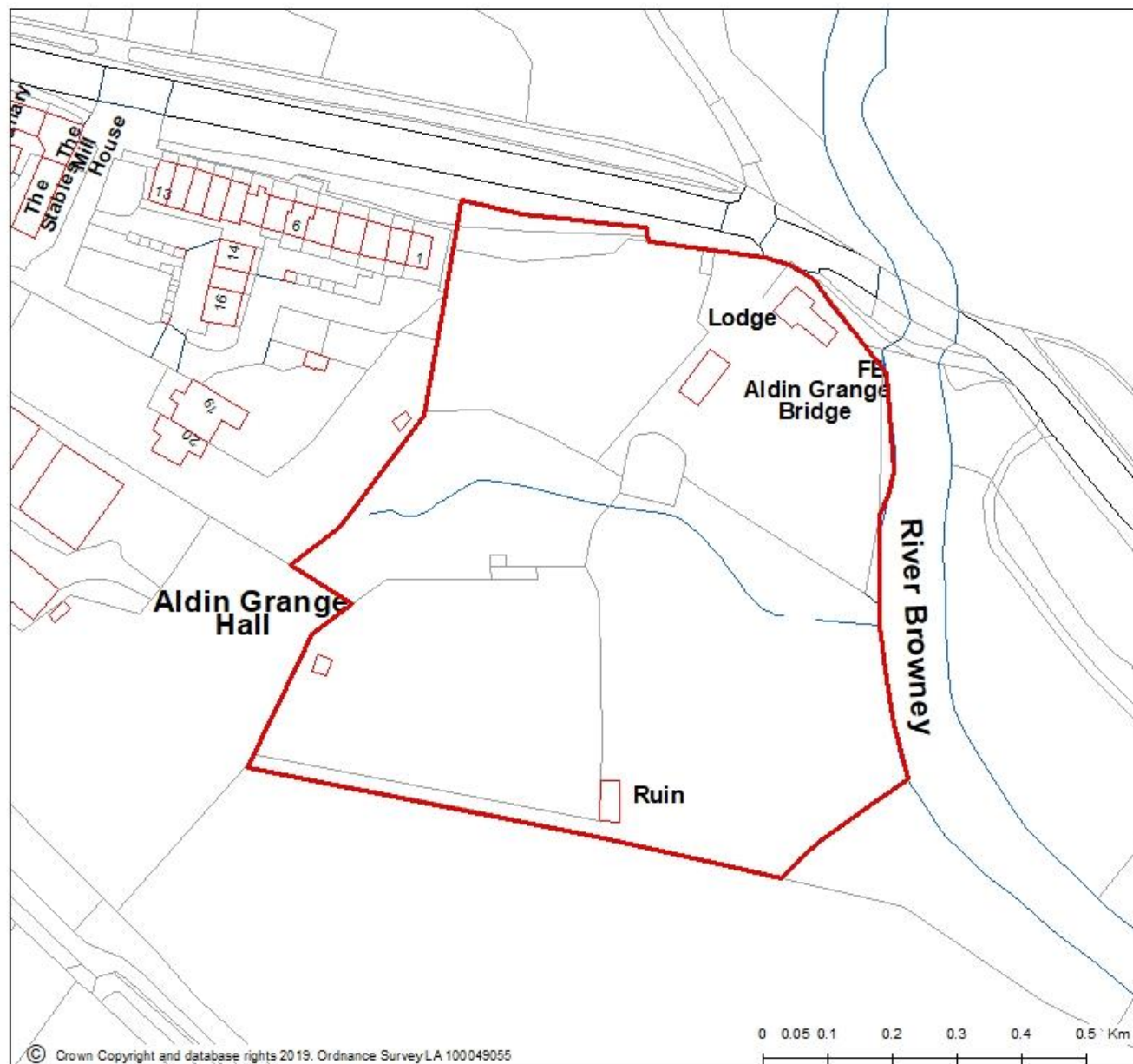
Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

001 Aldin Grange

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



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Auckland Castle Park North (assessed as Auckland Estate)

Grid Reference

NZ 216307

Date

October 2017

Author

Fiona Green

Revised May 2019

Planning Status

Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden

Not within Conservation Area

Site Designations

Park Head Farm Cattle Shelter in Auckland Park (Grade II) List Entry No 385627

Park Head Farmhouse (Grade II) List Entry No 385622

Pate Gates and Screen Walls to Park Head Farm (Grade II) List Entry No 385628

Well Head in High Park (Grade II) List Entry No 385615

History

Auckland Park is included in the Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England. List Entry No 1000727 (Grade II*). However, the boundary of the designed parkland clearly extends beyond the area shown in the register description and this report provides additional information in order to discuss whether the boundary may be extended.

Bishop Trevor (1752-1771) commissioned Trevor's Bridge (Grade II) in 1757 which takes the main approach from Park Head to the Castle across the river Gaunless.

Bishop Egerton (1771-1787) commissioned an estate plan by Jeremiah Dixon dated 1772 (Auckland Castle Archive). The plan provides the first detailed view of the park and records improvements made by Bishop Trevor. The plan shows avenues, semi-natural woodland, clumps, boundary planting, belts and rides in 'High Park' north of an area marked 'The Park' with a second area in Fox Rush Wood and Bellburn Wood (north of The Wood Field, Cow Pasture and White Oak Pasture). Park Head and Road Field accommodated Bishop Trevor's approach to Auckland Castle. Bishop Egerton extended the park wall, he also improved the land drainage and established plantations.

Bishop Shute Barrington (1734-1826) employed James Wyatt to make improvements to the route from Bishop Auckland into the castle and state rooms. The processional route from Park Head to the castle was further improved by him during the late 18th century.

Description

The earliest known map of County Durham c.1569 (Durham University Library Special Collections) shows Auckland Park paled, whether this depiction actually extended across the study area is unclear. Armstrong's depiction of the park in 1769 shows Park Head outside the paling. However, Dixon's 1772 plan and Greenwood's 1820 map of County Durham shows the study area within the boundary of the parkland. Greenwood's plan is schematic but the 1869 OS clearly indicates features in the study area. Park Head is located in the north east corner of the park flanked by woodland belts to the north and south. The park is shown with a scatter of single trees and clumps on either side of the approach to Middle Lodge. The southern section of the park is divided into fields whereas the northern half is open. The well head (Grade II) also acts as an eye catcher from a ride to the south (within the registered parkland). The 1898 OS shows the introduction of the Bishop Auckland and Ferryhill Branch Railway crosses the study area.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900			Y	
Aesthetic Value	Of National Interest			Y	
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Ceremonial approach to Auckland Castle Parkland laid out by Bishop Trevor c.1757			Y	
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Auckland Castle.			Y	
Rarity	Park to Episcopal Palace			Y	
Historic Interest	Bishopric of Durham			Y	
Historical Association	Bishop Trevor, Bishop Egerton, Auckland Castle.			Y	
Social and Communal Value	PROWS			Y	
Evidential Value	High			Y	
Overall significance	The study area constitutes the wider setting to Auckland Castle. This component of designed parkland forms a setting to the ceremonial entrance from Park Head (Grade II) taking the approach to Auckland Castle and includes open groups of trees, shelter belts, ancient hawthorns and a feature well head. The designed landscape within the proposed extension to the HE register boundary and is likely to be national historic interest.			Y	

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from Park Head gates and screen walls. (Grade II)

Principal Buildings Park Head Farm Cattle Shelter in Auckland Park (Grade II)
Park Head Farmhouse (Grade II)
Pate Gates and Screen Walls to Park Head Farm (Grade II)

Park 18th century parkland including feature pyramidal well head (Grade II)

Other Land Auckland Castle (Grade I) List Entry Number 1196444
Chapel of St. Peter at Auckland Castle (Grade I) List Entry Number 1196446
Auckland Castle Entrance Gateway (Grade I) List Entry Number 1297645
Deer Shelter in Auckland Castle Deer Park Grade not currently available (2017) List Entry Number 1011641
Deer Shelter in Auckland Castle Park (Grade I) List Entry Number 1297608
Garden and Drive Walls and Railings South of Auckland Castle Drive (Grade II) List Entry Number 1297647
Screen Wall and Garden Walls to South and East of Auckland Castle (Grade I) List Entry Number 1196448
Milestone on Castle Drive at NZ 222310 (Grade II) List Entry Number 1208844
Drive Bridge over Coundon Burn (Grade II) List Entry Number 1292957
Drive Bridge over River Gaunless (Grade II) List Entry Number 1196449
Footbridge over Coundon Burn (Grade II) List Entry Number 1297609
Footbridge over Coundon Burn (Grade II) List Entry Number 1292964
Jock's Bridge over Rive Gaunless Near Confluence with River Wear (Grade II) List Entry Number 1208804
Ice House to South of Coundon Burn (Grade II) List Entry Number 1196451

References Durham University Library and Special Collections -
Map of County Durham Ye Bishoprick 1569
The county palatine of Durham survey'd by Capt. Armstrong and engraved by Thomas Jefferys geographer to his Majesty. MDCCLXVIII

Map of the county palatine of Durham, from actual survey made in the years 1818 & 1819 by C. Greenwood. Dedicated to the nobility, clergy & Accounts for the park (DUL AUC/1/Box 31).

(DUL CCB MIP 92 /7479).

Published Sources

Boldron Buke survey of 1183 (Raine 1852).

Raine Rev. J (1852) A Brief Historical Account of the Episcopal Castle, or Palace of Auckland.

Hutchinson (1794) The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham V3

Leland J (1993 ed) Itinerary

Camden W (1701 ed) Camden's Britannia abridged with Improvements and Continuations

Horsely J (1732) Britannia Romana, Hutchinson (1794) History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham

Designed parkland

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**



Further Research

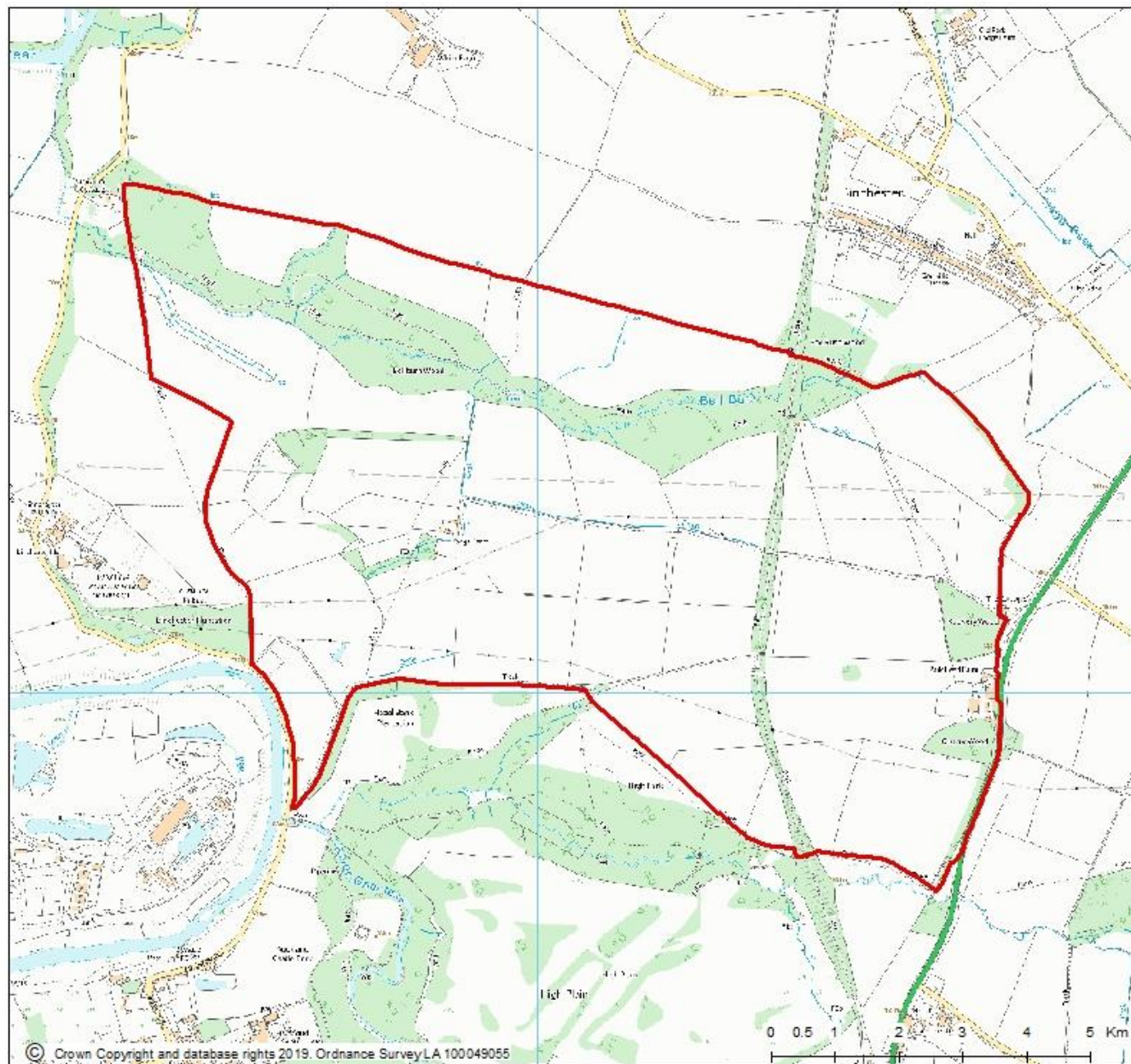
Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

002 Auckland Castle Park North

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Barforth Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 163167	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Barforth Hall (Grade II*) List Entry Number. 1121707 Farm building group north of Barforth Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121708 Garden walls west of Barforth Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1338633				
History	The estate belonged to the Pudsey family until 1659 when it was sold to Barrington Bouchier of Benningbrough. The garden is enclosed by 17th century walls. The estate was owned by the Earl of Harewood in 1840. (White)				
Description	The Ordnance Survey Plan of 1898 shows Barforth Hall with a large walled garden on the west side. A summerhouse is also marked in the south west corner of the walled garden, which is planted with orchard trees. An aerial photograph (2015) shows that the summerhouse is no longer there.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

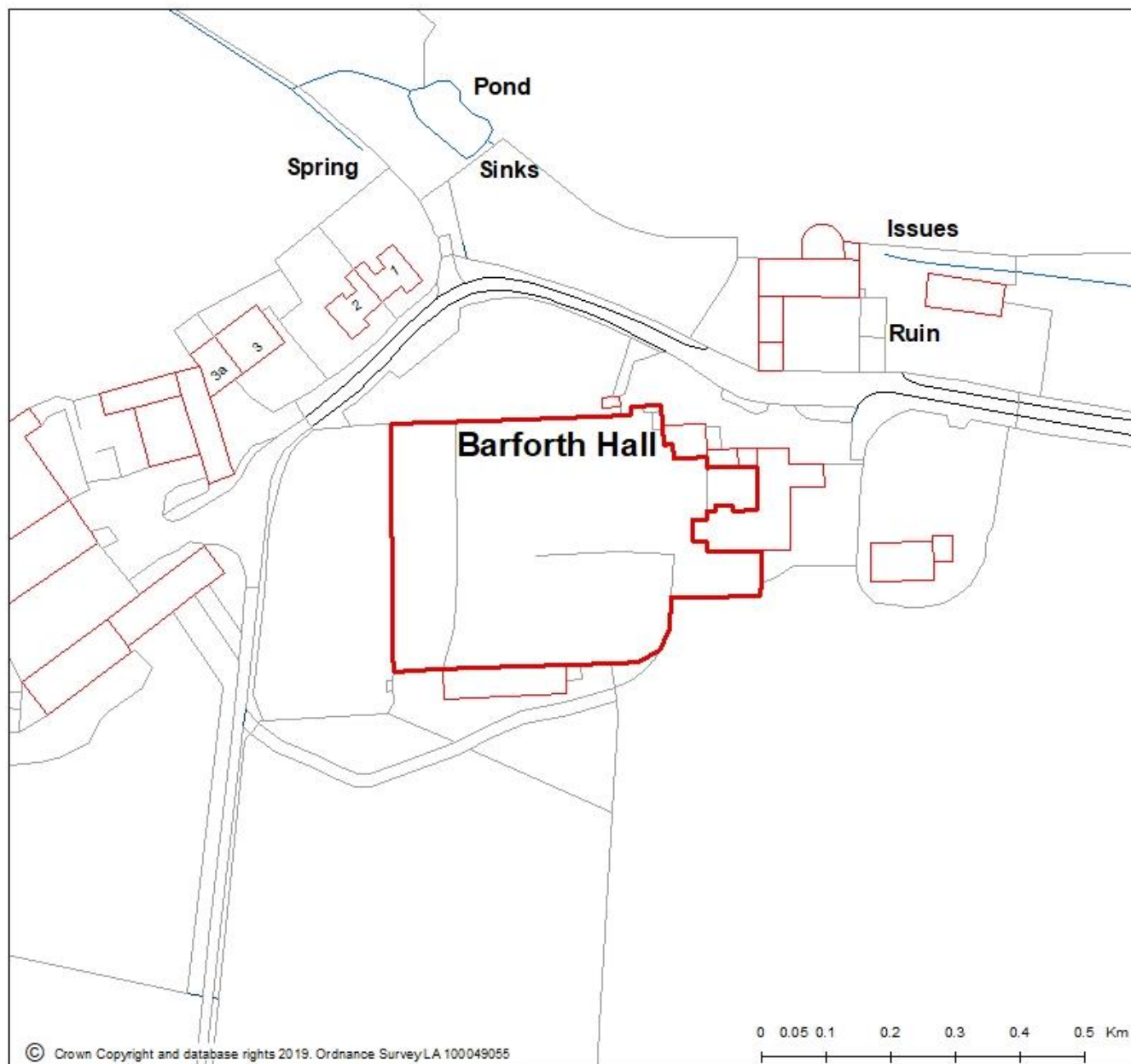
Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066-1540	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Poor, not of local interest	N			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	17th-century walled garden.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Barforth Hall (Grade II*) Farm building group north of Barforth Hall (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest potential for remains of 17th century gentry gardens	Y			
Historic Interest	Medieval manor house	Y			
Historical Association	Pudsey family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	N/A				
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The walled gardens are part of the immediate setting to Barforth Hall and included a summerhouse (not extant). Map evidence shows the designed landscape was not extended beyond the garden during the 18th and 19th-centuries. However, the garden walls reflect a period during which the garden was of high status and this is of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information



Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches	The hall is approached via a track from the south.
Principal Buildings	Barforth Hall (Grade II*)
Gardens & Pleasure Grounds	17th-century walled garden probably used as an ornamental pleasure ground.
Kitchen Garden	Walled garden more likely to have been used for productive gardening during mid to late 18th-century and 19th-century
Historic Landscape Characterisation	Country house (manor/estate)
Further Research	Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

003 Barforth Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Barnard Castle Grounds

Grid Reference	NZ 048164	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Barnard Castle Conservation Area.				
Site Designations	Barnard Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument. List Entry Number 1007505				
History	11th-century castle. In c.1535 John Leland noted, ' <i>The castelle of Barnard stonidith stately upon Tese</i> '. He also commented that the castle had two hunting parks which were divided by a hill, Marwood and Langley.				
Description	<p>The ruins of Barnard Castle were described in 1833 as occupying;</p> <p><i>'a space of nearly seven acres, lying between the market-place and the river'. The usual access to them is by a short lane between the inns referred to above, which leads to the ruins of one of the castle gates. This opens to a spacious green, bordered towards the south end by small gardens and the imperfect ruins of part of the castle walls, while in front and towards the north-west appear more extensive and important remains. Interesting from their antiquity and history, these walls, now so desolated, present a few details of architectural interest. This part of the castle area is separated from the green by a fosse, and is thrown into gardens, occupied by different individuals. Into one of these gardens the western port or gate of the castle opens, and in another is a fine window.'</i> (Sopwith)</p> <p>Wood's plan of Barnard Castle (1827) identifies the grounds of the castle as Castle Garden and shows the area planted with a variety of trees. An enclosure on the west of the garden is planted with orchard trees and a compartment east of this is identified as belonging to L.B. Bowes. Grounds south of these enclosures are marked Castle Garth. The castle was visited by William Wordsworth '<i>The Castle like a stately crown On the steep rocks of winding Tees</i>' (1866 ed.) The woodland west of the castle planted at The Flatts would be a contributory factor in providing a picturesque setting to the monument.</p> <p>The inner bailey is shown on the 1869 OS divided into a number of garden areas. The east side of the enclosure is laid out with orchard trees with a small pond shown in the south corner. West of the moat the motte is planted with a ring of trees and a circular flower bed is shown in the centre. A garden associated and with a building in Market Place forms a division almost completely across the centre of the site. South of this an Ice house and Trough are marked. The grounds are devoid of vegetation in the southern section.</p>				

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066-1540. 11th-century site with gardens shown in the grounds. Post medieval gardens 1541-1901. Although town allotment plots are likely to have existed there earlier than this.	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate value landscape setting to interior of Barnard Castle. The castle is of exceptional landscape interest when viewed from the south bank of the river Tees and the maintenance of the banks below the castle could be construed as enhancement of the castle.	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Moderate within the Bailey. The castle is of exceptional landscape interest when viewed from adjacent environs such as The Flatts.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Barnard Castle, River Tees, The Flatts	Y			
Rarity	See also Durham Castle, Raby Castle, Brancepeth Castle	Y			
Historic Interest	Potential for evidence of earlier gardens.	Y			
Historical Association	Picturesque association. JMW Turner, John Sell Cotman, Birkett Foster Walter Scott, Wordsworth.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	High, accessible to the public. The gardens are now contemporary.	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The garden setting to the castle incorporated detached town gardens during the 19th century. By the 20th and 21st-centuries the interior of the castle was enhanced with ornamental civic planting for the benefit of the public. This is of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Via an alley from The Market Place, now (2017) via an entrance from Flatts Road.

Principal Buildings The Castle. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Gardens and pleasure grounds

Other Land Land west of the castle, The Flatts, was laid out with public walks which commands several delightful views of that venerable ruin, the church and town, the village of Startforth, and the fields and pastures on the Yorkshire side of the river has already been alluded to. The walks were formerly almost impassable, till the late Dr. Edwards, having obtained permission from the Earl of Darlington, planned and carried out at his own expense, a series of meandering footpaths, adapted to the surrounding scenery, and leading to a sulphurous spring about 2 miles north west from the town. "The walks through wild Marwood" says Mr Surtees "were planned with admirable simplicity-threading the thicket, crossing the raving, scaling the cliff, and again descending to the shelving margin of the river, with all the effect of natural forest tracks.' (1857 Fordyce) The walks are shown on the 1869 OS among mixed woodland.

References Archive material is likely to be in the collections at Raby Castle

Archives and Special Collections University of Durham

Woods Plan of Barnard Castle from actual survey 1827 Town Atlas of Northumberland and Durham 1820-1827

Published sources

Fordyce, W (1857) The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham

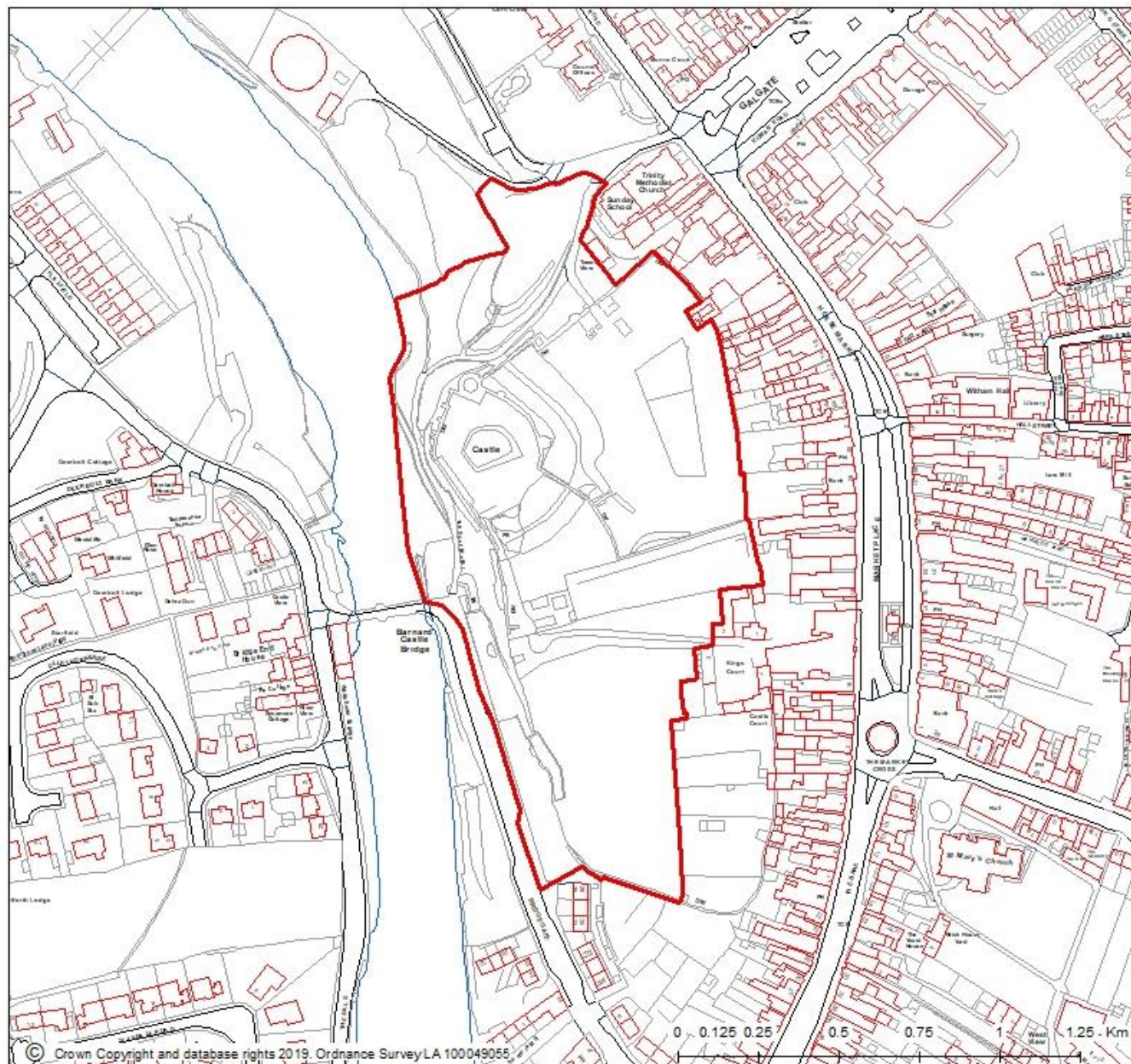
Rudd, M (2007) The Discovery of Teesdale

Sopwith, T (1833) An Account of the Mining Districts of Alston Moor, Weardale & Teesdale

Wordsworth, W (1866) The White Doe of Rylestone Fourth Canto Collected Works



Historic Landscape Characterisation Not identified

Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

004 Barnard Castle Grounds

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Barningham Park

Grid Reference	NZ 086101	Date	October 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden				
Site Designations	<p>Partly within Barningham Conservation Area. Site of Ancient Woodland.</p> <p>Barningham Park (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1338635 Gate Piers at Main Entrance to Barningham Park (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121713 Ice House 250 m south east of Barningham Park (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121715 Garden Wall and attached buildings to west of Barningham Park (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121710 Monument on Adam Hill south east of Barningham Park (Grade II) List Entry Number 1159690. Stable Block to north west of Barningham Park (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1121712. Ha-ha wall and Gates, East and South East of Barningham Park (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121714</p>				
History	<p>The site was first mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086 (historically located in North Yorkshire until 1974). The country house is of 16th, 17th-century origin and was remodelled in 1720, mid 18th-century and early 19th-century. The property has belonged to the Milbank family since 1690. The Tunstall family (see Wycliffe Hall) owned the property before this period may have created the wide lower grassed terraces south east of the hall and made use of mounts in woodland south of the gardens. A canal is located west of the hall and is referred to as a 'skating pond' although it is likely to have earlier origins. The main house belonging to the family was at Thorpe Perrow until the 19th-century. The terraced ornamental flower gardens were commissioned after the First World War by Sir Frederick Milbank and include a fast flowing stream and rock garden (Truscott 1980). These gardens are highly acclaimed and were enhanced with further planting during the late 20th-century. The site also includes an unusually late deer park which was enclosed during the 16th to 18th century and still occupied by deer in the late 19th-century (Durham HER D1694).</p>				
Description	<p>The 1857 OS (Library of Scotland not illustrated) shows an arrangement of terraces south east of the hall. The east, south and west boundary of the rectangular area in which they are contained, is formed by a ha-ha. A pair of steep descending terraces at the north end (Aerial Photographs 2015) are surmounted by a semi-circular terrace, with the appearance of an amphitheatre. Another linear terrace is evident above this. To the west the OS shows a rectangular area of park with formal gardens to the north, adjacent to the hall. A long canal with rounded ends, embanked on the north side, lies further west. Parkland is shown east of the hall dotted with trees and bordered by gardens to The Royal Oak P.H., which are screened by park plantations. A pair</p>				

of farm buildings are depicted in the park. A large tract of woodland is shown south of the formal gardens and this is crossed by numerous walks and rides. The north east section is bordered by Raspberry Lane, with Adam Hill and an ice-house to the south. A quarry is depicted to the south east. On the west side of the woodland Lady Walk overlooks the formal gardens. A variety of routes lead south to a seat, depicted as a small building. East of the seat a rectangular shaped area is marked Crannick Garden. Summerhouse Hill lies south of this with Cowclose Bottom to the west. Bleaberry Hill is shown to the south east and Deer Pond is marked further south east. East Birk Hill is marked beyond to the south east with Beech Walk shown to the south. Park House is depicted south west of the woodland and a large fish pond and dam are also shown.

The 1893 OS (Library of Scotland not illustrated) shows the terracing on the east side of the formal gardens has less definition. The deer park is labelled and shown to extend south on the east side of the woodland. The 1913 OS (Library of Scotland not illustrated) depicts the parkland east of the terraces as enclosed in line with the gardens west of the hall and planted with trees. The Seat is no longer depicted in the wood and the farm buildings have been removed from the park. Monument Plantation has been added east of the hall. The layout park appears unchanged during the 20th-century although it is known the rockery and stream garden were developed during this period. An aerial view (2015) indicates earth works west of the rock and stream garden but the date is unclear. A large area of ridge and furrow is evident in the park.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900			Y	
Aesthetic Value	Of National Interest			Y	
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Unusual terraced garden on hillside possibly dating from 17th-century. Extensive ornamental gardens with renowned shrub and perennial collections. Deer park. Woodland gardens.			Y	
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Barningham Park (Grade II*)			Y	
Rarity	Of National Interest			Y	
Historic Interest	c. 17th-century terraced garden, Deer Park, 1920s rock garden			Y	
Historical Association	Tunstall family (see Wycliffe Hall), Milbank family (see Thorpe Perrow)			Y	
Social and Communal Value	Private grounds			Y	
Evidential Value	Moderate			Y	
Overall significance	The setting of Barningham Park is comprised of designed parkland and garden features which include c. 17th century terracing and a 1920s Rock Garden which are likely to be of sufficient significance to be of National Interest			Y	

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from Barningham village north of the hall.

Principal Buildings Barningham Park (Grade II*).

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds c. 17th-century terraced garden. Early 20th century rock and stream garden. Woodland pleasure grounds

Park Deer Park, in use as ornamental deer park until late 19th-century.

Other Land Well Head 80 m East of Barningham Park (Grade II) List Entry Number 1310922

Grouse obelisk (Grade II) List Entry Number 1322716. Removed to moor gate by Sir Frederick Milbank when he moved his shoot from Wemmergill to Barningham. Pink granite obelisk which commemorated his bag of 190 grouse shot during a 20 minute drive in August 1872.

References

North Yorkshire Record Office

ZBW Milbank of Thorpe Perrow and Barningham

Published sources

Headley and Meulenkamp (1986) Follies

Truscott, J (1980) Tapestry for Autumn Country Life September 1980

Journals

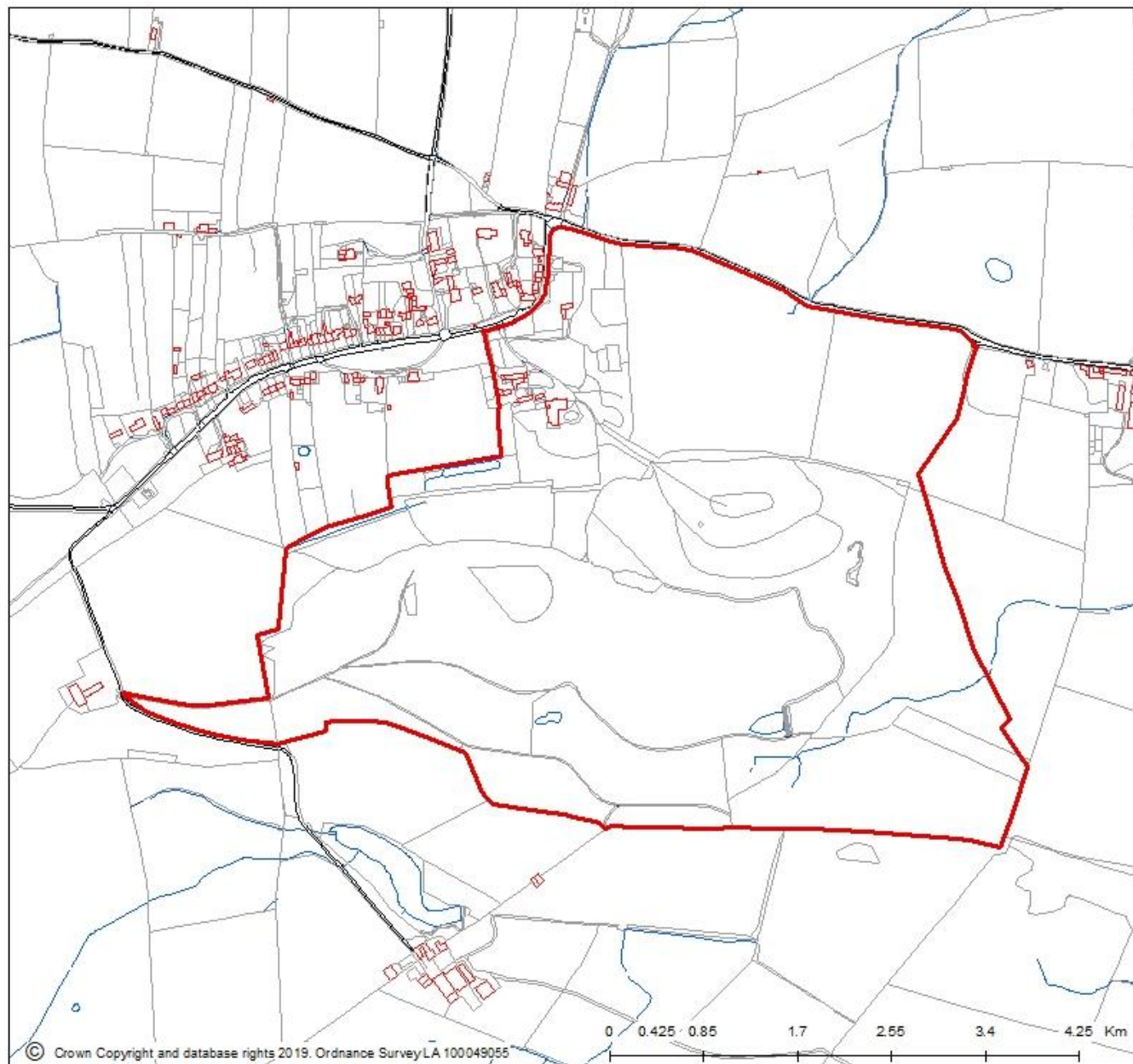
Barker, E (2011) Barningham Park (includes detailed description of planting)

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Designed parkland; Deer Park



Further research

Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

005 Barningham Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Beamish Park

Grid Reference	NZ 213549	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Previously identified in Derwentside Local Plan Within Beamish Burn Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Sites of Ancient Woodland Beamish Hall (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1260862 Stables north of Beamish Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1260855 Fountain about 100 m east of Beamish Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1240800 Garden walls, pier and gates and house attached to Beamish Hall Gardens (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1240739 Sundial, lawn to east of Beamish Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1240740				
History	<p>The manor was first owned by Guiscard de Charon, Lord of Beamish in 1268. The lands passed to the Harbotel family. In 1572 the estate was forfeited by the crown and granted to Sir Henry Gate in 1572. Just over a century later, in 1683, the estate was acquired by Timothy Davidson and his son William probably commissioned a plan of the manor of Beamish in 1739 (Durham Record Office). William Davidson married into the Eden family and the family names were interchanged until 1904 when a relative, Slingsby Duncombe Shafto, inherited the estate. The hall was enlarged in 1897 and 1904 when the Winter Garden was added. The Deer Park was altered to become a golf course in 1906.</p>				
Description	<p>The Saxton map of Durham dated 1576 shows an empaled park. A plan of 1739 shows an approach from the north, where Beamish Hall stables are now located. Additional access was provided from the north, east, and western boundaries of the estate. A plantation is shown north and west of the hall. Two rectangular areas west of the hall are divided by an avenue in the region of the existing walled garden. An additional enclosure planted with rows of trees is shown east of the hall. A description of Beamish Estate dated 1796 records 559 acres of ground, probably including the deer park. (University of Durham Archives and Special Collections) A water colour of the late 18th-century shows the park viewed from the south west (Beamish Collections).</p>				

Surtees described Beamish Park in 1820;

'Beamish stands in the deep wooded vale of the Tea, which expands itself near the house into a fine level flat or strath, bordered on every side by rising grounds of irregular form, richly clothed with luxuriant forest trees; a profusion of lofty thriving evergreens are interspersed amongst the nearer plantations. The old park of Beamish lies on upland ground to the south of the Team.'

Surtees added a note; 'The descent into the vale of Beamish is peculiarly striking, whether from the pit-country to the South and East, or from the dreary heights of Blackburn Fell, now much improved in a picturesque view by recent inclosure. The house of Beamish in its present improved state, is one of the finest mansions in the country.'

A plan of 1836 shows the gardens after alterations which included a woodland walk, including a fountain, to the west of the hall. A garden building adjacent to the walled garden overlooks a walk between the garden wall and pleasure grounds. A walk outside the south boundary of the walled garden overlooked the burn and deer park. Two circular clumps of trees stand on the lawns, where a sundial is also shown. During this period Beamish Burn was improved with a waterfall and cascades.

The 1869 OS shows Beamish Park and East Park as a long thin tract along the north floor of the valley. The Deer Park and South Park sloped down the south of the valley side. The deer park was dotted with clumps of trees and groves of trees. A ha-ha runs alongside the burn allowing views across from the hall. Carrickshill Wood and Hellhole Wood were connected by a ride. The boundary plantations screened Beamish Colliery. In contrast to the wooded pleasure grounds sheltering the hall East Park had an open aspect with views of the surrounding wooded slopes. The newly added Starling Bridge provided a link to a new approach to the hall. The walled garden is shown with glasshouses. A fountain is shown in the stable courtyard and an ice house is marked in Peacock Wood.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900. Park first recorded in 1572	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High value 18th, 19th century parkland and gardens	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Designed landscape	Y			
Designer	Unknown but of high quality design	Y			
Group Value	Beamish Hall. (Grade II) Stables north of Beamish Hall (Grade II) Fountain about 100 m east of Beamish Hall (Grade II) Garden walls, pier and gates and house attached to Beamish Hall Gardens (Grade II) Sundial, lawn to east of Beamish Hall (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	High status landscaped estate	Y			
Historic Interest	17th, 18th-century gardens and parkland, 19th-century gardens and parkland. Winter Garden.	Y			
Historical Association	Timothy Davidson, Eden family, Shafto family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	High, the hall is a commercial hotel with limited access but the landscape continues to have an impact on the surrounding area.	Y			
Evidential Value	High local interest	Y			

Overall significance

Beamish Park constituted the setting of a high status residence, Beamish Hall. The park was first recorded in 1572 but a large area is now fragmented from the estate having been incorporated into a golf course. The walled garden is in different ownership and part of the east section of park is occupied by the North of England Open Air Museum. The woodland walk in the garden west of the hall has been developed as a tree top adventure course (21st-century). The structure of the park is discernible and garden features can be appreciated, albeit incompletely. Therefore it is considered to be a park and garden of local historic interest.

Y

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from the east and entrance from the north.

Principal Buildings Beamish Hall (Grade II*)
Stables north of Beamish Hall (Grade II)
Garden walls, pier and gates and house attached to Beamish Hall Gardens (Grade II*)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds To east, south and west of the hall. Circuit walk into walled garden through ornate gates and along riverside by walk south of walled garden.

Park Parkland improved during late 18th century by addition of 'show' deer park.

Kitchen Garden Large walled garden which had extensive ranges of glasshouses.

Other Land West Lodge, Beamishburn (Grade II). List Entry Number 1240812
Ice House - Peacock Wood recorded on Durham HER

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Beamish Collections

Beamish Hall and Gardens watercolour Acc.no. 1995.117.1

There are numerous photographs in the collections, the museum was based at Beamish Hall for many years.

Shafto Papers 544

Shafto Papers 680 1836 plan

Saxton, C 1576map of County Durham. Dunelmensis episcopatus. Qui comitatus est palatinus vera et accurata descripto.

Durham County Record Office

Plan of the manor of Beamish 1739 D/XP.1

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Part: Designed parkland

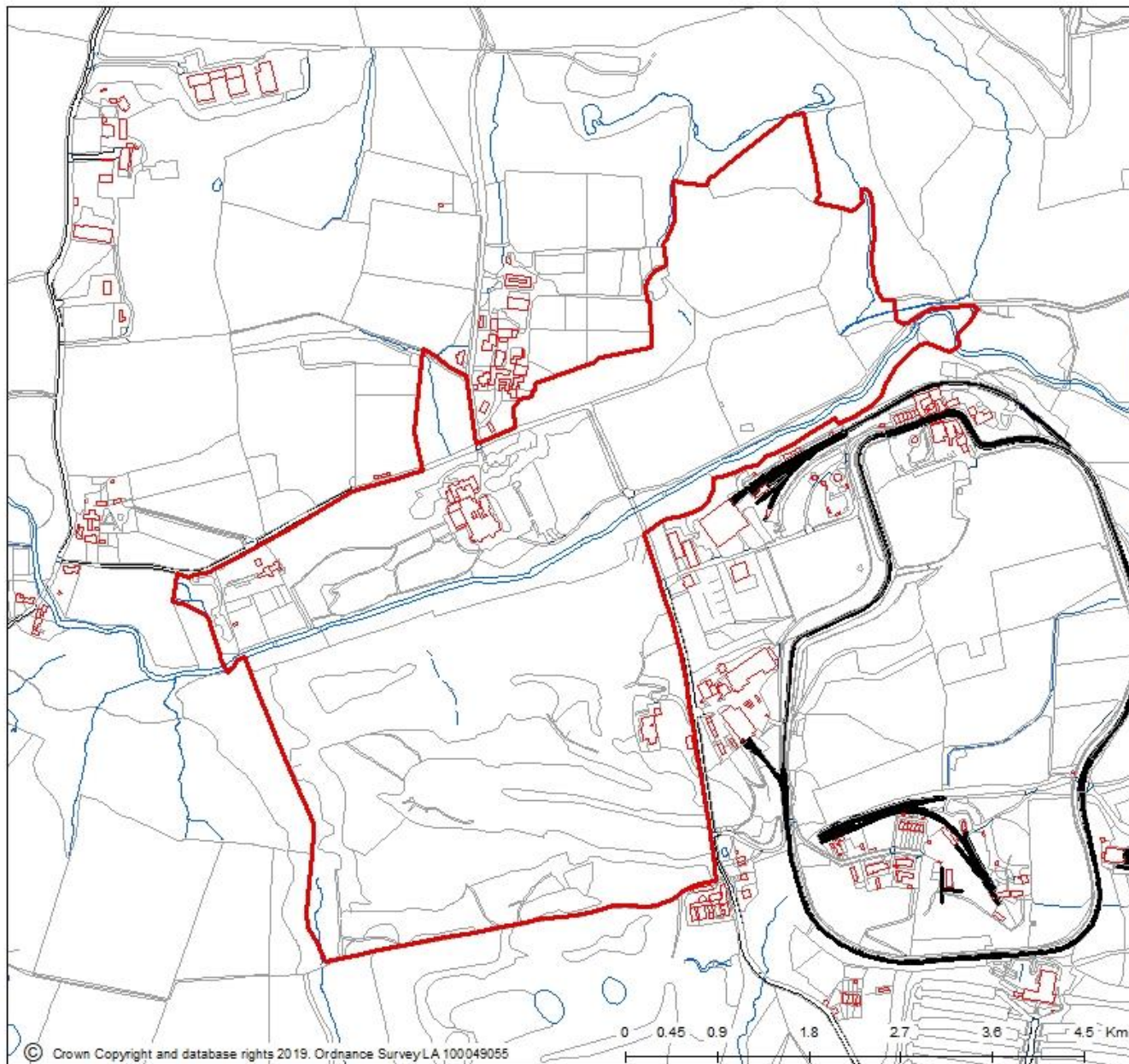
Further Research



Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

006 Beamish Park



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Beaurepaire (assessed as Bearpark)

Grid Reference	NZ 243439	Date	October 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Previously identified in City of Durham Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Boundary wall c.200 m north of Beaurepaire (Grade II) List entry Number 1323213 Grange and Chapel Bear Park (Scheduled Monument) List Entry Number 1002346 Bearpark Farmhouse (Grade II) List Entry Number 1271967 Beaurepaire Manor House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120721 Features recorded by Durham HER include; Priory of Beaurepaire D4354 Fishpond Beaurepaire Priory D1312				
History	Beaurepaire - Beautiful retreat The Beaurepaire estate which subsequently became known as Bear Park, once amounted to 400 acres (Dobson 2005). The lodge and chapel were established by Prior Bertram (1244-1258) as a <i>refugium</i> , or country seat and used for recreation. Beaurepaire came to be highly valued by members of the convent despite numerous depredations from the Scots and the proximity of the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, after which it was rebuilt by Prior Fossour. The retreat at Beaurepaire was less than three miles from Durham City which enabled compliance with the requirement for daily attendance of High Mass or one of the Hours. It is thought that the land around the manor was important grazing pasture and Prior Wessington (d.1451) ensured that it was not claimed as common land by local residents. The accounts also show that Beaurepaire provided accommodation for the prior's stud horses, and the bursar's reserves of cattle and sheep. Day to day management was carried out by the keeper or forester. (Dobson p.96) There is evidence of a fishpond but it has been ploughed up (pastscape.org). The land also included farmland belonging to the hospital at Witton Gilbert.				

An inventory of 1464 reveals that Beaurepaire was a large establishment including a hall with five dining tables, a buttery, a kitchen and two other chambers. In 1684 an inquisition recorded;

'a hall, two passages near the hall, one large kitchen and oven in it, a back room adjoining on the west end of the kitchen, a dining room, a great room leading to the chapel called a dormitory, some arches, and two rooms above the arches, a chapel and a room under it, three rooms or two at least called the prior's chamber, and the western room thereof called the prior's lodgings, a little room adjoining the prior's chamber, a staircase, and vaults under all and every lower or floor rooms of the said mansion house, excepting the hall and or floor rooms of the said mansion house, excepting the hall and kitchen, and the room aforesaid adjoining the kitchen. And at Bearpark aforesaid, there formerly have been belonging to the said manor house, several courts and gardens that were walled about; and also sundry outhouses.' (cited Hutchinson p.428)

Beaurepaire is located on the crest of a hill overlooking the Browney Valley and remains a secluded spot today. Richard Eedes (1555 - 1604) described Beaurepaire as a charming place with meadows, peaceful river and groves of oak trees and a noble house. A summary of 1915 reported;

'the visitor can please himself whether he prefers the music of the springhead, or to survey the rich grassy meads, or to smell the sweetly scented air, or to ramble through the woods, or to climb the hills. Alas the glories of Bearpark have departed. Its trees are attenuated, its green meadows are smirched with coal dust, its river is polluted. Eighty years ago it was the chief asset in the gift made by the dean and chapter for the endowment of the University of Durham, and it today the scene of the activities of the Bearpark Colliery Company.' (Gee 1915)

Deer Park

In 1267 Bishop Robert de Stichill gave permission for the emparkment of Beaurepaire and in 1311 the park was walled, having been fenced previously.

Park Woodland

The Durham convent was famous for its woods. The rafters of Durham Cathedral Library were made from oak grown in the Prior's woods at Beaurepaire (Falkner 1925)

Park Walls

In 1846 parts of the park wall were evident. Considerable portions of the park wall are still in existence, skirting the road from Durham to Ushaw near Auton Style, and again stretching towards the north west near Hill Top. (Ormsby 1846)

Occupation

After the dissolution, Beaurepaire became attached to the Deanery and was much neglected, although occasionally inhabited in the summer down to Dean Hunt's time, who died in 1638. The Great Rebellion completed its decay. The estate is now the property of the University of Durham. (Ormsby 1846)

Artistic connections

The attractive ruins of Beaurepaire, in close proximity to Durham city inspired Samuel Hieronymus Grimm 1783, a topographical artist whose main patron was Durham prebend Richard Kaye.

Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832) mentioned Beaurepaire in *Harold the Dauntless Canto III*, his last narrative poem which was inspired by a Norse Saga but also depicted a conversion to Christianity;

*'To paint the beauties of thy dawning fair,
When Harold, gazing from its lofty stand
Upon the western heights of Beaurepaire,
Saw Saxon Eadmer's towers begirt by winding Wear.'*

Description

The 1861 OS (National Library of Scotland not illustrated) shows Bearpark located in the Browney Valley west of Durham City. The ruined priory buildings are positioned on a group of embankments close to the river Browney. A ford is shown north of the complex. Fishponds lie to the south east. The site is crossed by paths, one leads to a footbridge which provides access to uncultivated land west of the Browney, which is crossed by the North Eastern Railway line. By the time of the 1898 OS a woodland plantation is depicted along the north side of the priory ruins. Bearpark Colliery has developed along with railway lines and terraced housing.

Bearpark Colliery opened in 1872 and closed in 1984. Today the land is in mixed agricultural use as arable and pasture. Field boundaries reflect post-medieval enclosures but also include the boundary of the medieval deer park.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066-1540	Y			
Aesthetic Value	The open, tranquil setting to the ruined priory has returned to a great extent after the demise and reclamation of the colliery grounds	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Parts of the medieval deer park are obliterated by settlements but there are areas of open land which remain	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Finchale Priory, Wolsingham Park	Y			
Rarity	There are 26 sites recorded as Deer Parks in County Durham.	Y			
Historic Interest	The deer park provided a living larder and reflects a complex system of land management and high status ownership	Y			
Historical Association	Durham Priory	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Public Right of Way	Y			
Evidential Value	High	Y			
Overall significance	Of High Local Interest	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches From Club Lane

Principal Buildings Boundary wall c.200 m north of Beaurepaire (Grade II)
Grange and Chapel Bear Park (Scheduled Monument)
Bearpark Farmhouse (Grade II)
Beaurepaire Manor House (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Not extant

Park See boundary defined Durham County Council Enclosure Map of 2010

References **Durham County Record Office**

Published Sources

Dobson R B (2005) Durham Priory 1400 - 1450
Falkner J M (1925) A History of Durham Cathedral Library
Gee Rev. H (1915) A 16th-century journey to Durham Archaeologia Aeliana 3rd Series Vol XIII



**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Not identified

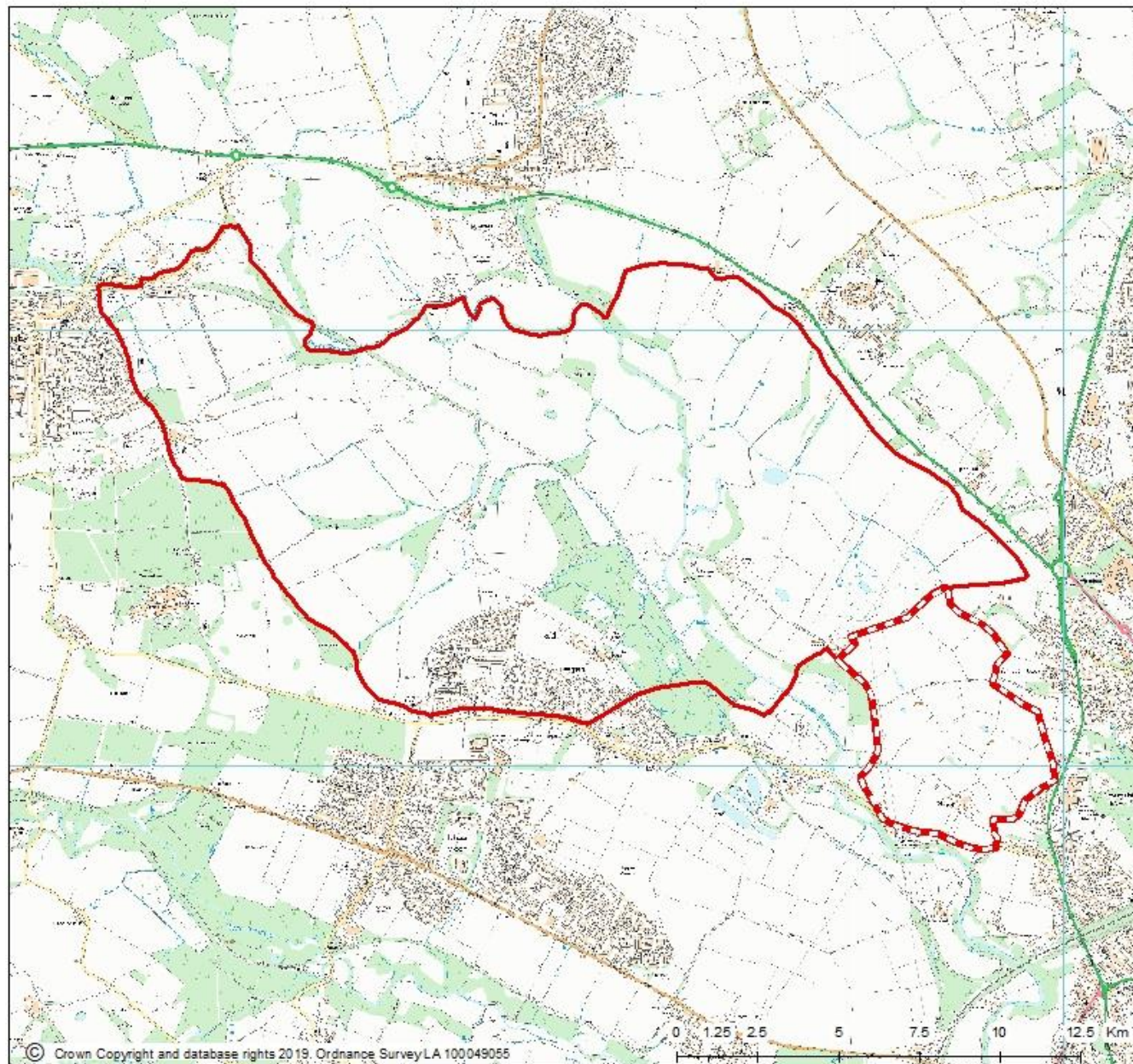
Further Research Further research on boundary of Deer Park in south east



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

007 Bearpark

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Name	Biddick Hall				
Grid Reference	NZ313527	Date	February 2017 Revised May 2019	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden				
Site Designations	Biddick Hall (Grade I) List Entry Number 1120989 Fountain 160m west of Biddick Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120992 Garden Wall and Gates, West of Biddick Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323068 Garden wall and gates and two statues south west of Biddick Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1158879 Dovecote 150 m south west of Biddick Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1158900 4 stone urns 50m west of Biddick Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323067 Detached Pair of Gates, 45 m South-West of Biddick Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120990 Pair of Vases at Ends of Terrace on West Front of Biddick Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120991 Marble Bench Against West Front of Biddick Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1158893 Piers, Wall, Gate and Railings South of Biddick Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323066 Garden Wall and Gates, West of Biddick Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323068 Statue of Mercury north west of Biddick Hall (Grade II) List Entry number 1158910				
History	The estate has been owned by the Lambton family since at least the 12th-century. Biddick Hall was built in the early 18th century for the Lambton family in Baroque style and incorporating earlier building possibly by the Bowes family who sold estate to Sir William Lambton (d.1644) in 1610. The main block is described as perhaps being influenced by Sir John Vanbrugh (1664-1726) who worked at Lumley in 1721. Lord and Lady Lambton took up residence in 1948 and found remains of aircraft batteries, a tennis court built on the site of a former lake (marked as fishpond 1860s OS). The building is of brick and set in woodland and approached via a dramatic lime avenue. The east bay was added in 1859. The north wing and additions to rear of east bay were added between 1954-5 by E.M. Lawson and Partners.				

Description

The 1860s OS shows evidence of late 17th/early 18th century gardens. The Avenue forms an approach from the south leading directly to the south front of the hall. The site of a long narrow fish pond is marked on the east side of the hall. An arrangement of enclosed formal gardens stand to the west. These are backed by woodland at the west end and lie on either side of a truncated, oval shaped, fish pond. The west end of the fish pond overlooks a curved embankment which allows views across parkland. An enclosed walk leads west to a mound which, if it still survives, would be a highly unusual garden feature in County Durham.

Formal gardens developed to the west of the hall during late 1960s including apiary with Chippendale style hives. A hawthorn and yew avenue beyond lead to an Italian fountain from which walks radiate into avenues and among woodland that has since more than doubled in area. The walled garden north of the hall remained in productive use and included a rose and clematis walk. The south walled garden is an orchard which is under-planted with spring bulbs. An Italian garden was developed as a series of yew hedged 'rooms' south of this garden during the 1960s.

Of the two statues located south west of Biddick Hall, one depicts man slaying the Lambton Worm.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 - 1900.			Y	
Aesthetic Value	18th, 19th, 20th-century landscape. The garden compartments are maintained to a high standard. The Avenue remains as an imposing approach and setting to the hall.			Y	
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Clipped hedge compartments on layout of previous gardens. Apiary			Y	
Designer	Lord Lambton during 20th century.			Y	
Group Value	Relationship with neighbouring Lambton Castle Park & Garden (Grade II) List Entry Number 1001438 and Fenton House, Northumberland. See also neighbouring Lumley Castle Park & Garden (Grade II) List Entry Number 1001395 and Harraton Hall (not extant). Earl of Durham's Monument (Grade I) List entry Number 1354965 (formerly listed as Penshaw Monument) also Bedick site of the earliest part of the estate.			Y	
Rarity	The Apiary is possibly unique.			Y	
Historic Interest	High status 20th century gardens with evidence of late 17th- early 18th century layouts Garden figures from Lambton Hall (Pevsner 1985)			Y	
Historical Association	The Lambton dynasty have owned the Lambton estate since the 12th-century.			Y	
Social and Communal Value	Distinctive to the Lambton family and their 'story'. No public access.			Y	
Evidential Value	Private archive			Y	

Overall significance

The gardens at Biddick Hall incorporate significant features which reflect the prestigious Lambton family. The gardens include formal compartments, unusual bee hives, a ceremonial approach, walled gardens, woodland, an orchard with statuary, an Italian Garden, an ornamental basin with fountain, and a long vista west of the hall. Biddick Hall gardens are considered to be of high significance and of national historic interest.

Y

Background Information



Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

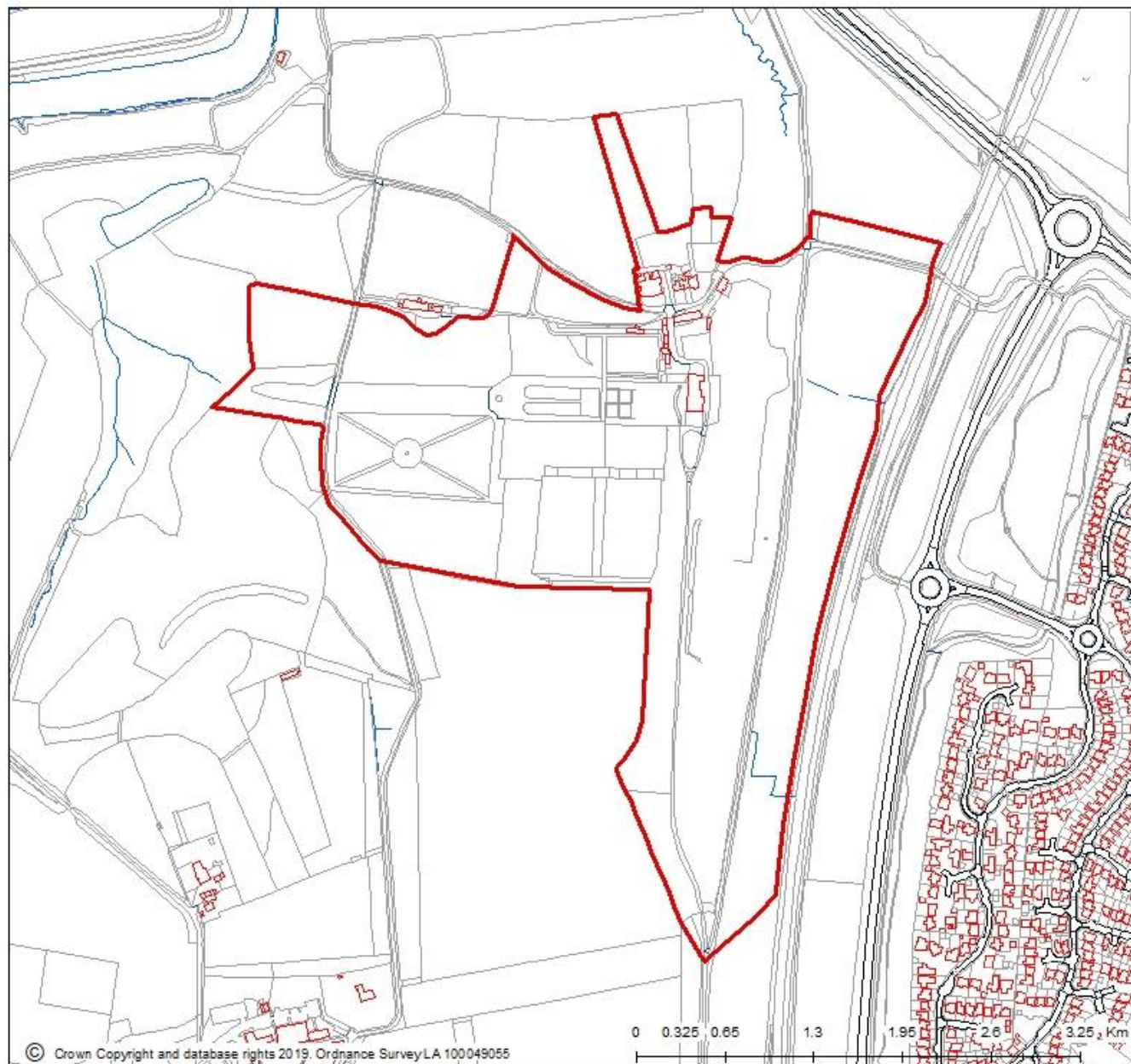
Entrances and approaches	Main approach from the east along The Avenue (lime trees). Connection to Lambton Park & Castle via the Lion Bridge.
Gardens & Pleasure Grounds	Gardens west of hall divided into compartments which appear to reflect late 17th/early 18th century layout. Southern walled garden now occupied by orchard.
Park	Early 20th century dovecote in woodland south west of Biddick Hall.
Kitchen Garden	North Kitchen Garden used for productive purposes until early 21st century.
Other Land	The Lambton estate.
References	Sunderland City Museum - Tyne & Wear Museums Service A plan of North Biddick Estate (1750) SCM TWCMS B8183 Printed Sources Hussey C. (1966) <i>Biddick Hall - Durham Country Life</i> V.139 Jamieson (1906) Durham at the opening of the 20th century. Lambton (1987) House and Garden (U.S.A) November Mackenzie & Ross (1834) An Historical, Topographical View of the County of Durham Vol 1 p.78 Milne & Verrey (1982) The Englishman's Garden Truscott, James (1990) Country Life V.184 p.126 Truscott, James (1987) Garden History Society Newsletter
Historic Landscape Characterisation	Designed parkland; Ornamental garden
Further Research	Not required as part of this review. However, priorities for future research include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

008 Biddick Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Bishop Middleham Park

Grid Reference	NZ329306	Date	February 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan Partly within Bishop Middleham Conservation Area. Bishop Middleham CA amended in 2012 to include Causeway, Deer Park wall, site of fishponds and swannery				
Site Designations	None				
History	<p>Deer park belonging to Bishop's Castle (earthwork remains) one of the principle residences of the Bishops of Durham. Surveyed in 1183 in the 'Boldron Book' and included as land owned by the Bishop of Durham.</p> <p>The castle fell out of use and was let out by the late 14th-century.</p> <p>The park was surrounded by a wall, probably late medieval and recorded by Hatfield surrounding Middleham Manor in 1349 (<i>Page 1928</i>) In 1649 the area of the park amounted to approximately 70 acres (Close, 1649, pt. xii, no. 15.). The park was a walled inclosure in Surtees' day.(fn. 23). There are still some fragments of walls and an entrance gate.(Surtees)</p> <p>The bishops also had a fish-pond at Middleham. In 1313 Bishop Kellaw ordered his bailiff to deliver to Robert de Hilton two cygnets from his vivary (swannery) to Middleham (<i>Reg. Palat. Dunelm.</i> (Rolls Ser.), i, 480). The 'Viver banks' are mentioned in 1349–50.</p> <p>The fishponds are recorded in Durham HER (D1119), also the Deer Park wall Durham HER (D1116).</p>				
Description	<p>The Lidar imagery of the site shows detail of the fishponds and quarries on the west side. Some of the surrounding fields are under arable cultivation and remaining areas are used as pasture. A sewage works is located on the west side of the main water body.</p> <p>The landscape was once waterlogged but there is no suggestion, despite an advantageous viewpoint from the site of the castle, in records that it was adapted as ornamental water gardens.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066-1540		Y		
Aesthetic Value	Of high local interest. Deliberately designed deer hunting park, medieval fishponds and swannery	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	There is high value in the layout of the site and its relationship to Bishop Middleham village.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	There are two other Swannerys in County Durham at Auckland Castle and Swan House, Ferryhill	Y			
	There are 12 sites with Medieval (1066-1540) deer parks in County Durham				
	There are 7 sites with Medieval (1066-1540) fishponds in County Durham				
	There are 17 Medieval (1066-1540) fishponds in Northumberland				
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
	Swannery of Regional interest?				
Historic Interest	High status deer park, fishpond and vivary provided a living larder and reflect a complex system of land management.	Y			
Historical Association	Association with the Bishops of Durham	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Public Right of Way to village.	Y			

Evidential Value	High local value	Y
Overall significance	It is unclear whether swannerys were designed for ornamental as well as practical purposes. The deer park was a landscape designed for the aesthetic pursuit of hunting deer and is of local historic interest.	Y

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approached by public footpath from Bishop Middleham village

Principal Buildings Middleham Castle List entry Number: 1002330

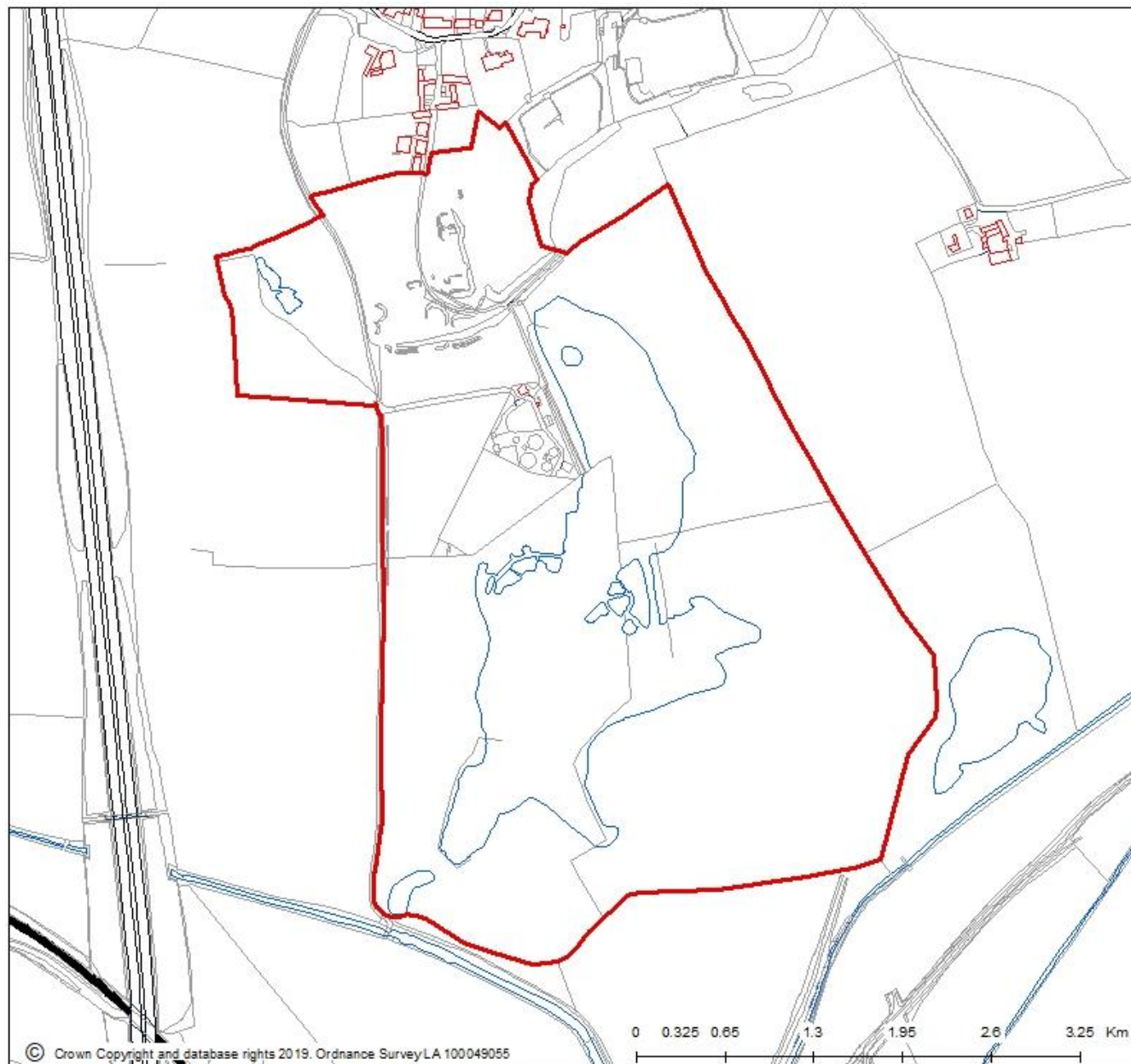
Park Deer Park

Other Land The deer park would have covered a greater area as it was recorded as extending to 70 acres in 1649.

References Page (ed.) (1928) A History of the County of Durham V.3



**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Part: Country house (manor/estate)

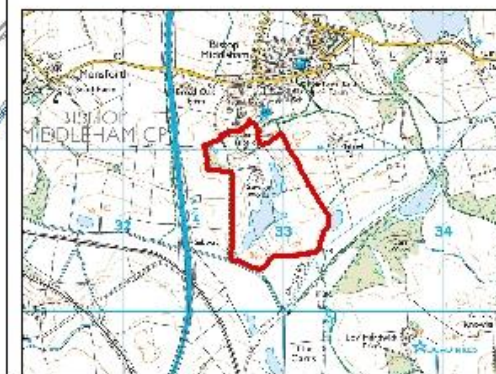
Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

009 Bishop Middleham Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Bishop Oak

Grid Reference	NZo66391	Date	February 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Bishop Oak (Grade II) List entry Number 1233201 Outbuilding to east of Bishop Oak (Grade I) List entry Number 1233210 Gazebo / Dovecote in garden of Bishop Oak (Grade II*) List entry Number 1276768				
History	Gentry house owned by the Curry family from reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) until 1890. Bishop Oak is an early 18th-century mansion house. Bishops Oak Quarter was part of Wolsingham Park (Conyers Surtees 1929). The house is located within the broad boundary of the Bishop's Park at Wolsingham shown by Saxton in 1607. An 18th-century gazebo/dovecote stands south-east of the house.				
Description	The modest rectangular shaped garden lies south of the house and is screened by woodland on the east side. The gazebo is located half way down the lawn south east of the house. The garden is divided in smaller compartments east of the lawn. Today the east side of the garden is occupied by dense woodland while the lawn remains open and unchanged.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of high local interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	N/A				
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Bishop Oak (Grade II) Outbuilding to east of Bishop Oak Grade I Gazebo / Dovecote in garden of Bishop Oak (Grade II*)	Y			
Rarity	17 gazebos recorded in County Durham HER	Y			
Historic Interest	Small garden owned by minor gentry. Connection with Wolsingham Deer Park	Y			
Historical Association	See gazebo at Fawnlees to south of Bishop Oak	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Landmark on road to Tunstall reservoir	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The house belonged to a gentry family and the garden which includes a gazebo/dovecote reflects the design of gentry gardens. Therefore it is a garden of local historical interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches The principal entrance to the mansion is from the south (1869 OS). By the 1923 OS the road was public although this does not coincide with the construction of Tunstall Reservoir which was completed in 1879.

Principal Buildings

Bishop Oak house (Grade II)

Early 18th-century house with later additions.

Outbuilding to east of Bishop Oak (Grade I)

A privy house.

Gazebo / Dovecote in garden of Bishop Oak (Grade II*)

Mid 18th -century, 2nd floor and attic with nesting boxes.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Small gardens, the layout remains unchanged

Kitchen Garden

Walled garden located across road, west of Low Jofless Farm

References

Published sources

Conyers Surtees, H. (1929) The History of the Parish of Wolsingham

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate)

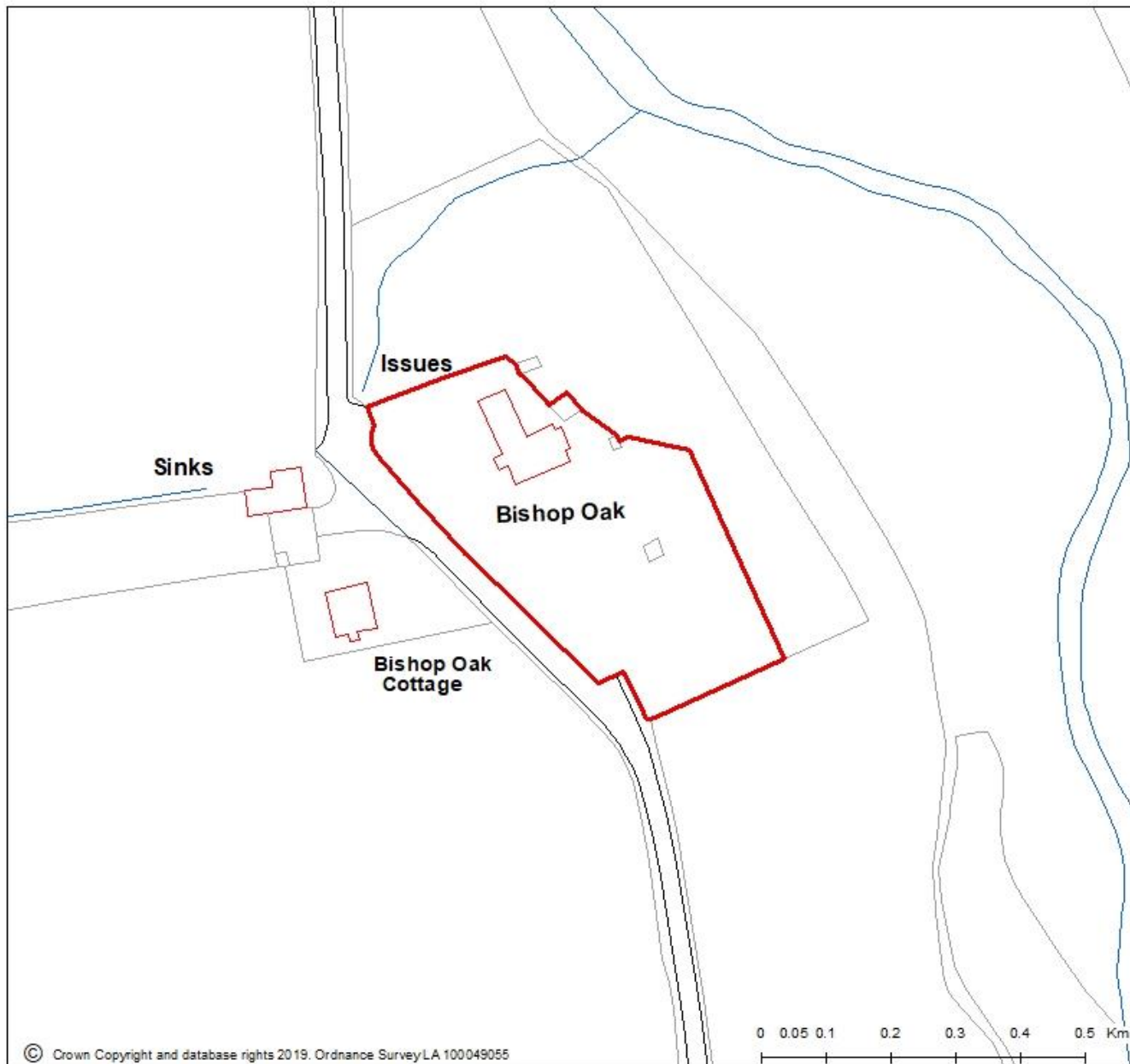
Further Research

Not required as part of this review

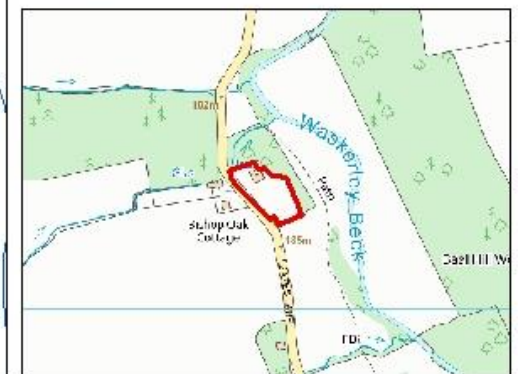


Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

010 Bishop Oak



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Broomshiels Hall

Grid Reference	NZ114422	Date	February 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Previously identified in Derwentside Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Broomshiels Hall 1,2,3 (Grade II) List Entry Number 1185998 Roman alter in garden of Broomshiels Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1347940 Well Head and Canopy in garden of Broomshiels Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1299414 Lodge, Wall and Piers at entrance to Broomshiels Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1185999 Garden and Yard Steps Walls and Piers East of Broomshiels Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1101531				
History	The Broomshiels (later called Broomshiels) estate was recorded in Hatfield's survey as divided into parcels owned by the Greenwell family to whom it belonged since the 15th-century (Surtees). The hall is early 18th-century with a door lintel dated 1723 and altered c.1850. 'Rising plantations' described by Surtees in 1820 There was a connection between the Greenwell family at The Ford, Lanchester and Thomas White at Woodlands Hall, nearby (Turnbull 1990). Whether this extended to the Greenwell family at Satley is not known, however the landscape has a strong resemblance to White's designs.				
Description	Screened from the road by dense plantations, Broomshiels Hall is set back from the road and approached by a serpentine drive which leads south. The designed landscape is imposing with plantations defining the perimeter of the park. The 1869 OS shows the parkland is crossed by an approach leading to a belt of trees which hide Broomshiels until it breaks into view across a field further south. There do not appear to be ornamental gardens. The 1898 OS shows gardens on the west side of Broomshiels Hall. The shelter belt east of the hall includes a fish pond. The fields south of the hall have become parkland with two shaped plantations added, presumably to frame a view to				

the Browney Valley and Waskerley Fell. A Home Farm has been added on the west of the estate with a large walled garden to the north.

The gardens and pleasure grounds have developed during the twentieth century and include formal gardens within courts west and south west of the hall, a potager, lawns and shrubberies and twentieth century tree and shrub planting around a tennis court.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High. The estate woodland is a landmark on the B6296. The estate is well maintained including the gardens and pleasure grounds	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Parkland, woodland plantations and gardens. Strong design, possible association with Thomas White. 20th-century potager.	Y			
Designer	Possibly Thomas White elder or his son	Y			
Group Value	Broomshiels Hall 1,2,3 (Grade II) Roman alter in garden of Broomshiels Hall (Grade II) Well Head and Canopy in garden of Broomshiels Hall (Grade II) Lodge, Wall and Piers at entrance to Broomshiels Hall (Grade II) Garden and Yard Steps Walls and Piers East of Broomshiels Hall (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	Moderate	Y			
Historic Interest	18th-century landscaped park. 20th-century gardens. Roman alter in garden.		Y		
Historical Association	Greenwell family. See Thomas White, Woodlands Hall, Knitsley	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private estate	N			
Evidential Value	Private archive?	N			
Overall significance	The setting to Broomshiels Hall includes formal garden features as well as designed late 18th-century parkland, lodge, pond,	Y			

plantations and woodland. These features are significant and contribute to this site being a park and garden of local interest.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches A single approach from the north.

Principal Buildings Broomshields Hall

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Whether the fish pond first shown on the 1898 OS gives the impression of being a larger body of water when viewed from the house is not known.

Park The 'rising plantations' mentioned by Surtees in 1820 may have been designed by Thomas White (1736-1811) or his son Thomas White Junior (1764-1836) who lived at neighbouring Woodland Hall. The design is evocative of Thomas White although not listed among his commissions.

Kitchen Garden Possibly designed by Thomas White (1736-1811) or his son Thomas White Junior (1764-1836) who lived at neighbouring Woodland Hall. Kitchen gardens were generally included with their designs.

References

Printed sources

Surtees, R (1820) *Durham, History and Antiquities*. Vol. 2

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

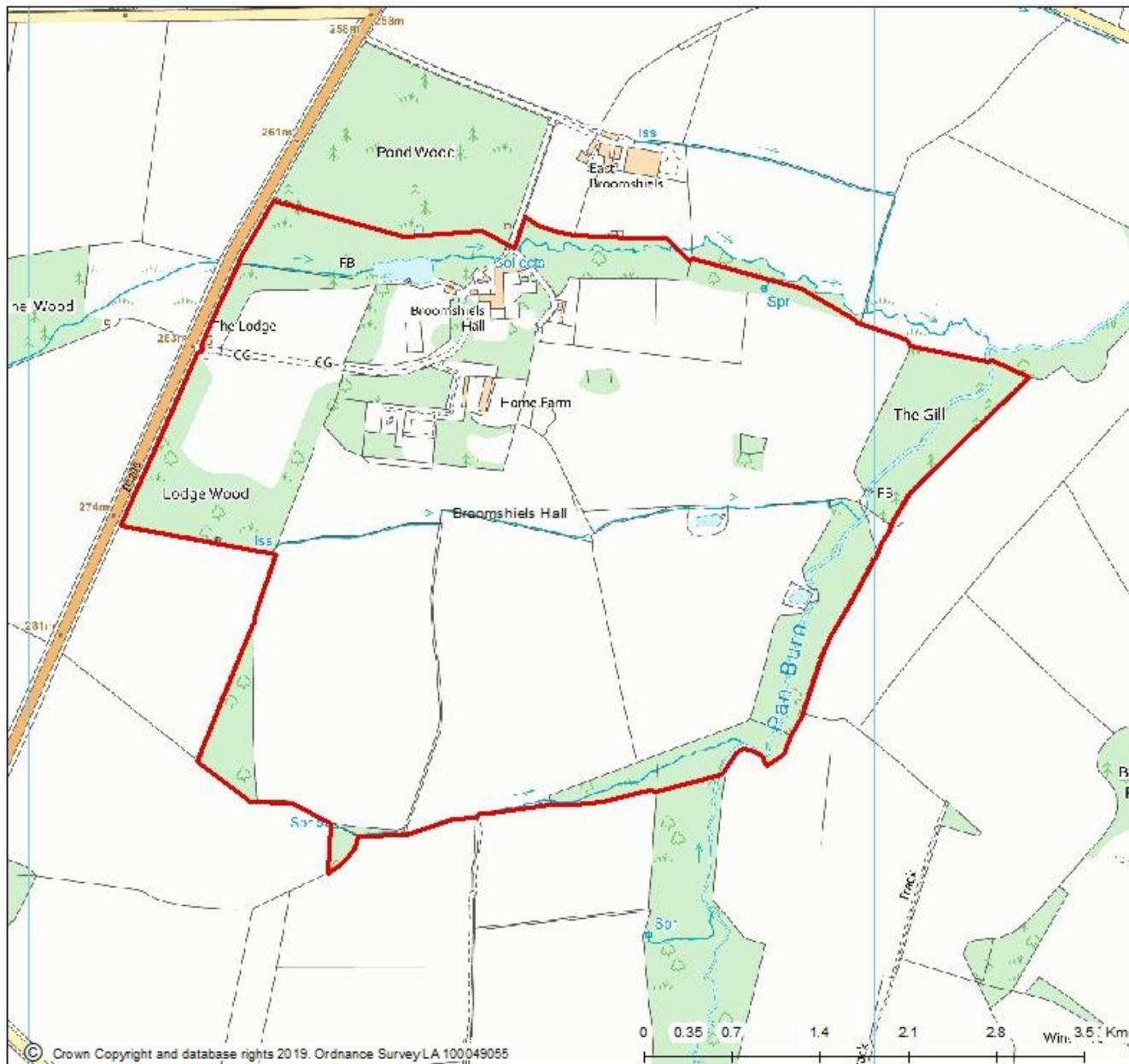
Further Research


Not required as part of this research

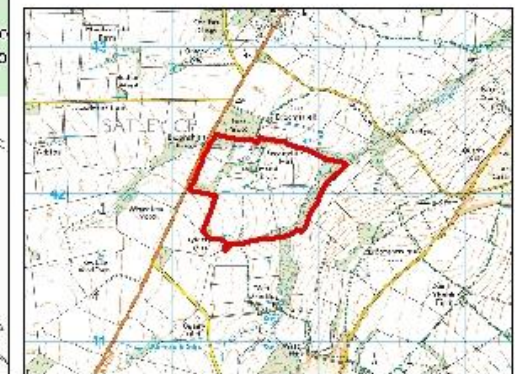


Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

011 Broomshiels Hall



 Parks & Gardens final working list



Burnhopeside Hall

Grid Reference	NZ186461	Date	February 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in local plans Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Burnhopeside Hall and Farm Buildings (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1299442 Ancient Woodland to south of hall (out of study area)				
History	<p>18th-century house altered early 19th-century for William Hedley (1779-1843) designer of the locomotive Puffing Billy. Burnhopeside Hall has a high listing evaluation due to its historical connection with William Hedley who worked for the Wylam Colliery 1813-1815 with Timothy Hackworth, the foreman smith; Jonathan Foster, Wright and Christopher Blakett, the owner of the colliery.</p> <p>The hall is said to have similarities to John Dobson's house in Newcastle (Pevsner 1985 ed.) but is not confirmed as a commission (Faulkner & Greg 2001).</p> <p>There are planned farm buildings adjacent to the hall.</p>				
Description	<p>Burnhopeside Hall is sheltered from the west by a shelter belt which is shown on the 1869 OS. The wooded pleasure grounds are divided by walks. A lawn is shown south of the hall planted with orchard trees. Another orchard is marked east of the drive. Two ranges of farm buildings are shown east of the hall. The railway is screened from view by a belt of trees planted along the river.</p> <p>The 1898 OS shows the addition of a walled garden with glasshouse and lawns opened out to the south and west. Circular clumps of trees have also been introduced in the north and west sections of the park. Specimen trees survive in the pleasure gardens.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1540 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Good example of a small, landscaped 19th century estate.	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Small 19th parkland with gardens and woodland plantations.	Y			
Designer	Possible input from John Dobson architect and landscaper	Y			
Group Value	Burnhopeside Hall and Farm Buildings (Grade II*)	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	House improved by industrialists house with parkland and gardens	Y			
Historical Association	William Hedley. See also Beech Grove Farm, Newfield House (The Ford), Lanchester, Woodlands Hall, Lanchester	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Of local interest	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	N			
Overall significance	The parkland and gardens at Burnhopeside Hall form a significant setting with surviving structure planting, ornamental trees and a walled garden and in conjunction with the prominence of the former owner William Hedley are of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from the Durham/Lanchester road into the north of the estate.

Principal Buildings Burnhopeside Hall and planned farm buildings.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds To the west and south of the hall.

Park Parkland to east, west and south of the hall.

Kitchen Garden Large walled garden built during the mid 19th century.

References

Printed material

Faulkner and Greg (2001) John Dobson Architect of the North East

Pevsner et al (1985) The Buildings of England - County Durham

Online references

Puffing Billy - National Railway Museum

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland



Further Research

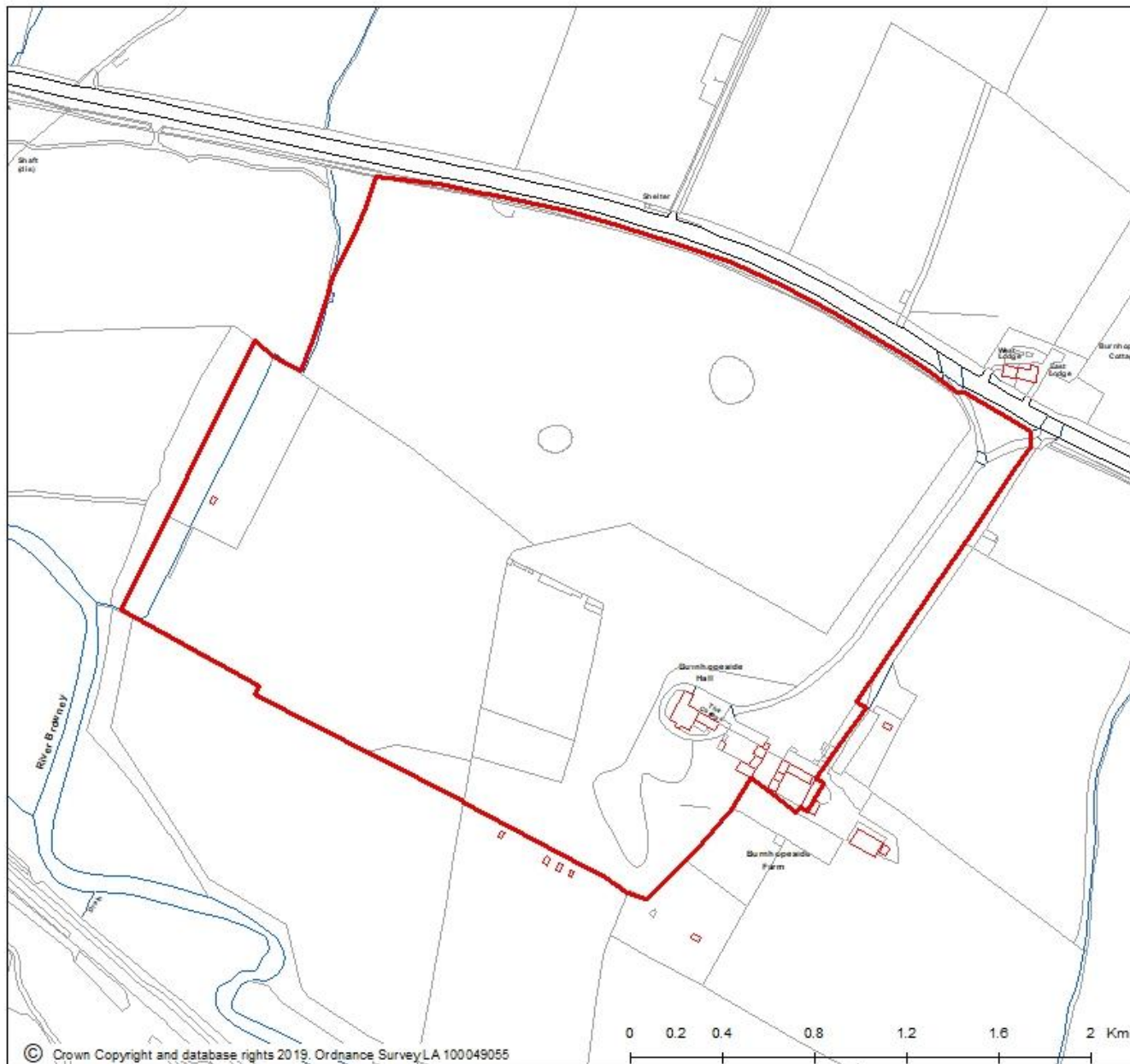
Not required as part of this research



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

012 Burnhopeside Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Byers Green Old Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 223344	Date	February 2017 Revised May 2019	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Garden Wall to north of the Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1322857 The Hall with Outbuilding and Piers and Wall attached (Grade II) List Entry Number 1159929				
History	<p>The property was recorded in Hatfield Survey 1345-1381. Rogerus Trotter rented the land as an Exchequer tenant. The building was known as Byers Green Hall from mid 1500s. By the 17th-century the hall had a garden wall, piers and an outbuilding. The hall was altered in the early 18th-century.</p> <p>In 1713 William Trotter, one of the owners, was buried in the garden; the stone commemorating his death has since vanished, having been used to block a window in a nearby building.</p> <p>1834 residence of Thomas Shafto (Mackenzie 1834) who may have rented the property as it sold from the Trotter family ownership until 1940s.</p>				
Description	<p>The hall is enclosed by a rectangular walled garden which covers a large area. This is a very interesting site given the date of the hall. The spatial relationship between the garden walls and hall suggests this was a manor house garden. The Lidar image shows what may be the divisions of historic garden compartments west of the hall.</p> <p>The 1869 OS shows a lawn south of the hall, crossed by a path which continues to a section of garden at the north end which is divided from the rest. The west side of the garden is dotted with trees and shrubs. The 1898 OS shows reduced tree cover west of the hall. A rectangular area of ground adjacent to the west wall and opposite the hall has been defined. The layout of the garden has remained unchanged however the tree cover has increased.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Surviving 17th century garden walls	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Structural remains of gentry garden	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	See also Barforth Hall	N			
Rarity	There are 150 garden walls recorded in County Durham. Byers Green Old Hall is of local interest	N			
Historic Interest	Potential remains of 17th-century garden. Burial in the garden of owner William Trotter 1713	Y			
Historical Association	Trotter family Shafto family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private grounds	N			
Evidential Value	Lidar imagery suggests potential earlier layouts	Y			
Overall significance	Byers Green Hall is of local historic interest because the 17th-century garden walls which form a setting to the hall have survived, reflecting the design of enclosed gentry gardens of that period.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches The hall is within the garden walls and is approached by a short drive.

Principal Buildings Byers Green Old Hall

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Enclosed garden.

References Mackenzie & Ross (1834) An historical, topographical, and descriptive view of the County of Durham Volume 2

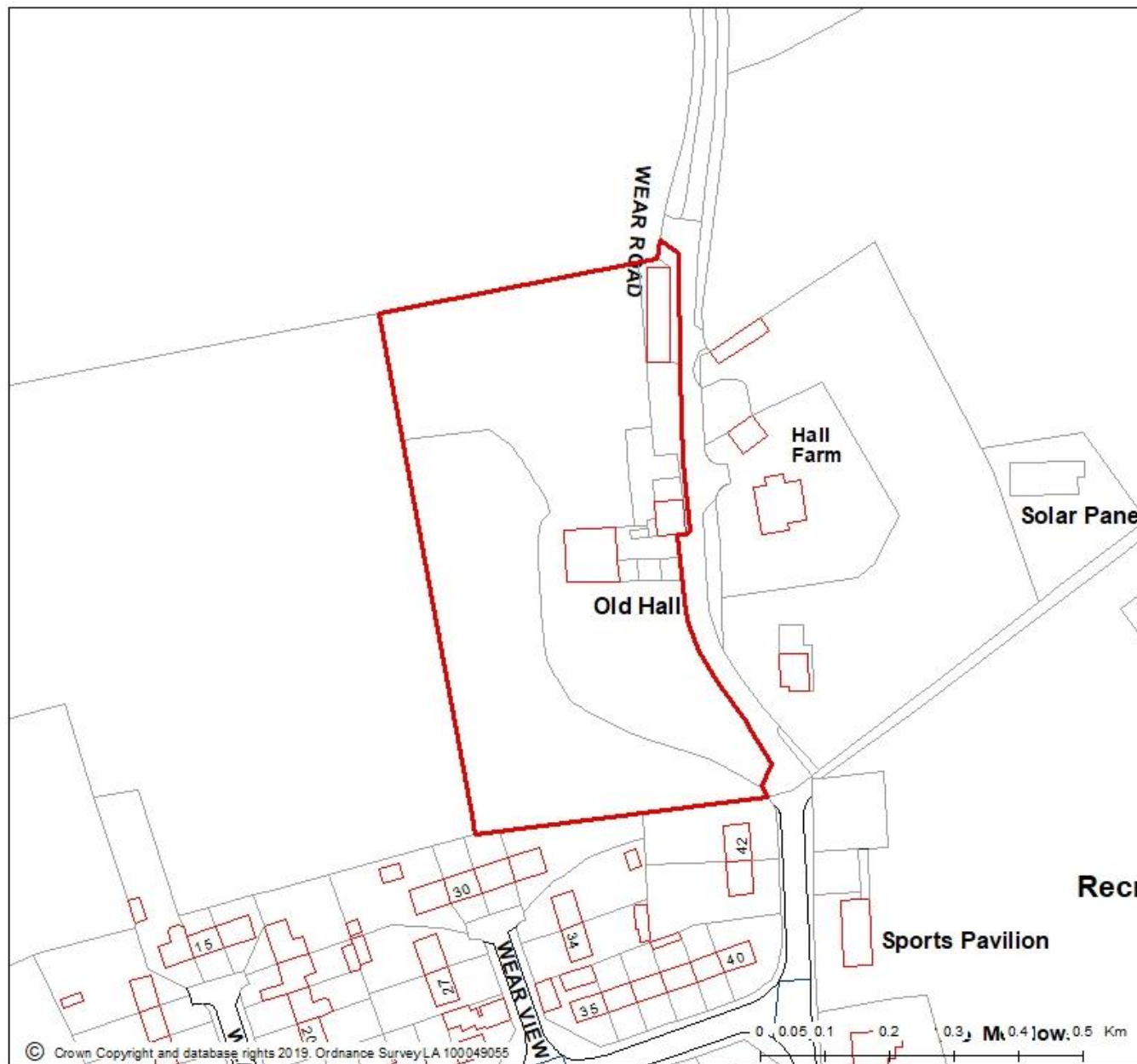
**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Country house (manor/estate)

Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

013 Byer's Green Old Hall



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Castle Steads Esh Winning

Grid Reference	NZ 178428	Date	February 2018	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Castle Steads Camp (Scheduled Monument) List Entry Number 1002356				
History	<p>Rowley belonged to Hugh le Puiset in 1153 (Emery 1999). He granted 'waste' at Rowley to Peter the Parson of Sedgefield who built a church and farmed there (ibid). Large areas of land were subsequently cleared and by the 12th- century some land was leased by William de Howden to Hugh de Coeus and part of the early 13th-century agreement reads 'all the land which Hugh de Coeus (thew Cook) held of my father in the vill of Rulee, that is twenty acres, namely in on croft and one toft next to Longian nearest to the house of Walter of Ivesley, two acres, and beside my garden, three acres ... (ibid.) The manor house stood near the church within a moated enclosure. The manor house seems to have fallen into decline by the 16th-century although the farm continued in use. The garden is not specifically mentioned again (ibid.).</p>				
Description	<p>'Rawley' is shown on Armstrong's (1768) and Greenwood's (1820) maps of county Durham. The 1857 OS depicts a complex site with a rectangular fortification north of farm buildings. The location of a former chapel is marked in Chapel Garth north east of the farm. Further north east Castle Steads Castle is marked enclosed by an almost rectangular moat. No gardens are depicted.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066-1540	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Low	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Reference to garden at manor house/castle, since lost.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Castle Steads Camp Scheduled Monument.	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest, potential for below surface remains of 12th century gentry garden.	Y			
Historic Interest	Reference to garden during 12th-century. Possible remains of fishpond.	Y			
Historical Association	Land owned by Prior of Durham, Greenwell, Smythes and Stocks families.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private land	Y			
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	Earthworks of local interest. Reference to garden associated with manor during 12th century.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches

N/A

Principal Buildings

Rowley Farm, not listed

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds

Defensible earthworks which may include remains of gardens.

References

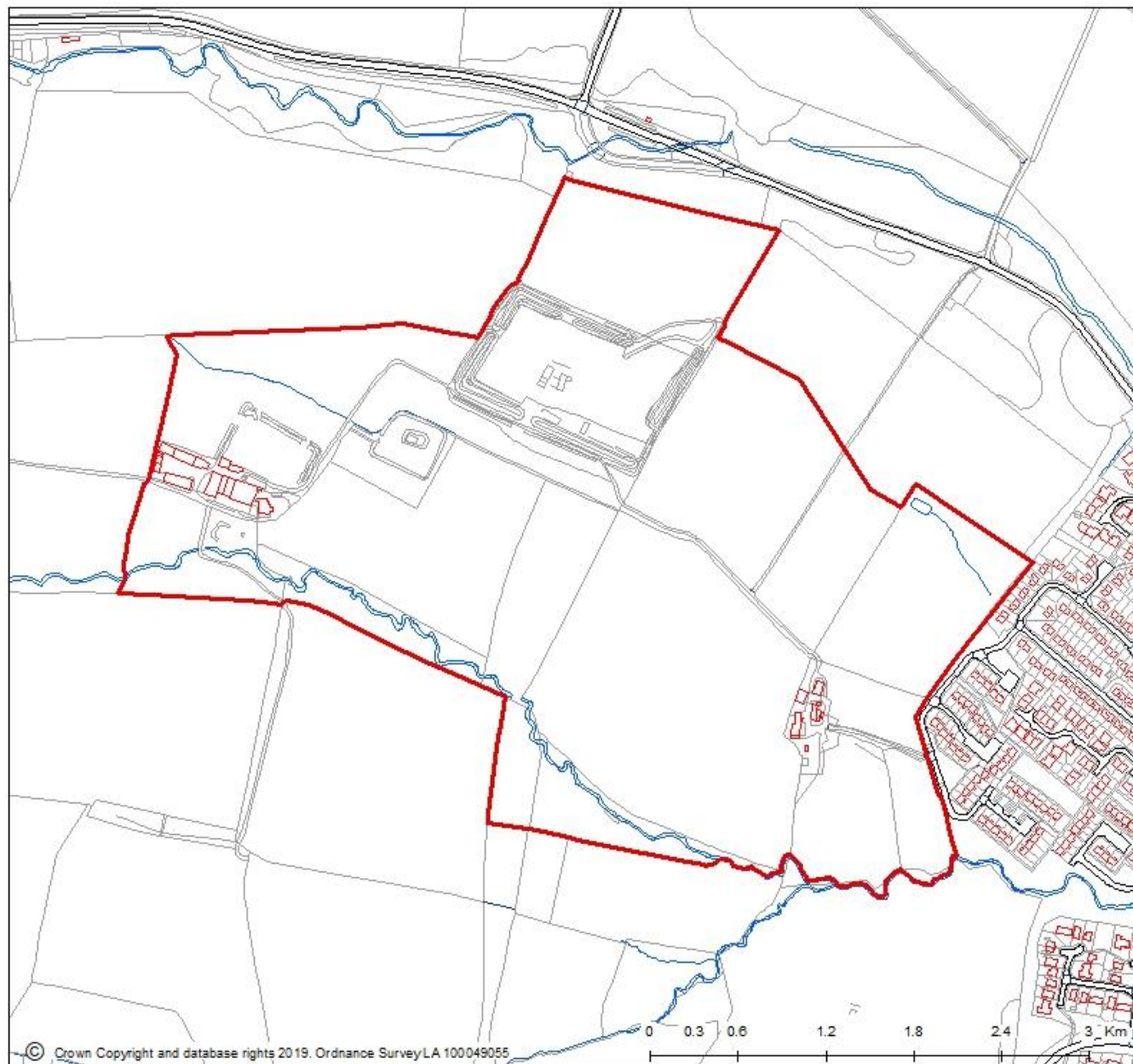
Emery, N (1999) *The Earthworks at Rowley Farm, County Durham*. Durham Archaeological Journal 14-15 pp. 161-177

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate)



Further Research

Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

014 Castle Steads Esh Winning

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Chilton Hall

Grid Reference	NZ297302	Date	February 2018	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	None				
History	Chilton Hall replaced an earlier building during the 16th-century (Durham HER D1332). Christopher Mason was described as having a large estate there in 1828, he was also a coal owner (Parson & White).				
Description	<p>Chilton Hall is shown on the 1869 Ordnance Survey with large gardens to the north, west and south. A shelter belt of mixed woodland separates the house from the north lawn. A lodge marks the main approach from the west. The southern lawn overlooks Park Hill and a large pond is marked at the west end close to the drive. A range of kitchen gardens and outbuildings are shown east of the hall. On Park Hill trees marking field boundaries are shown although the fence is not, indicating the intent for the field to appear as parkland. The West Hartlepool Railway line is screened from the hall by a rectangular plantation. The 1898 OS depicts little change apart from the extension of the shelter belt south towards the drive. A curved embankment is shown directly west of the hall. The plantation screening the railway has been removed.</p> <p>A street view of 2016 shows c.19th-century wrought iron entrance gates (not listed). The aerial view shows residential development east of the garden boundary.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541-1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	19th-century gardens with woodland plantations, lawns, grass terrace and pond.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	N/A				
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Incorporates 16th century building	Y			
Historical Association	Christopher Mason, coal owner.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private grounds	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	Of local interest	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches

Principal Buildings

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds

References

University of Durham Archives and Special Collections

Chilton Tithe Plan. Ref: DDR/EA/TTH/1/42

Published sources

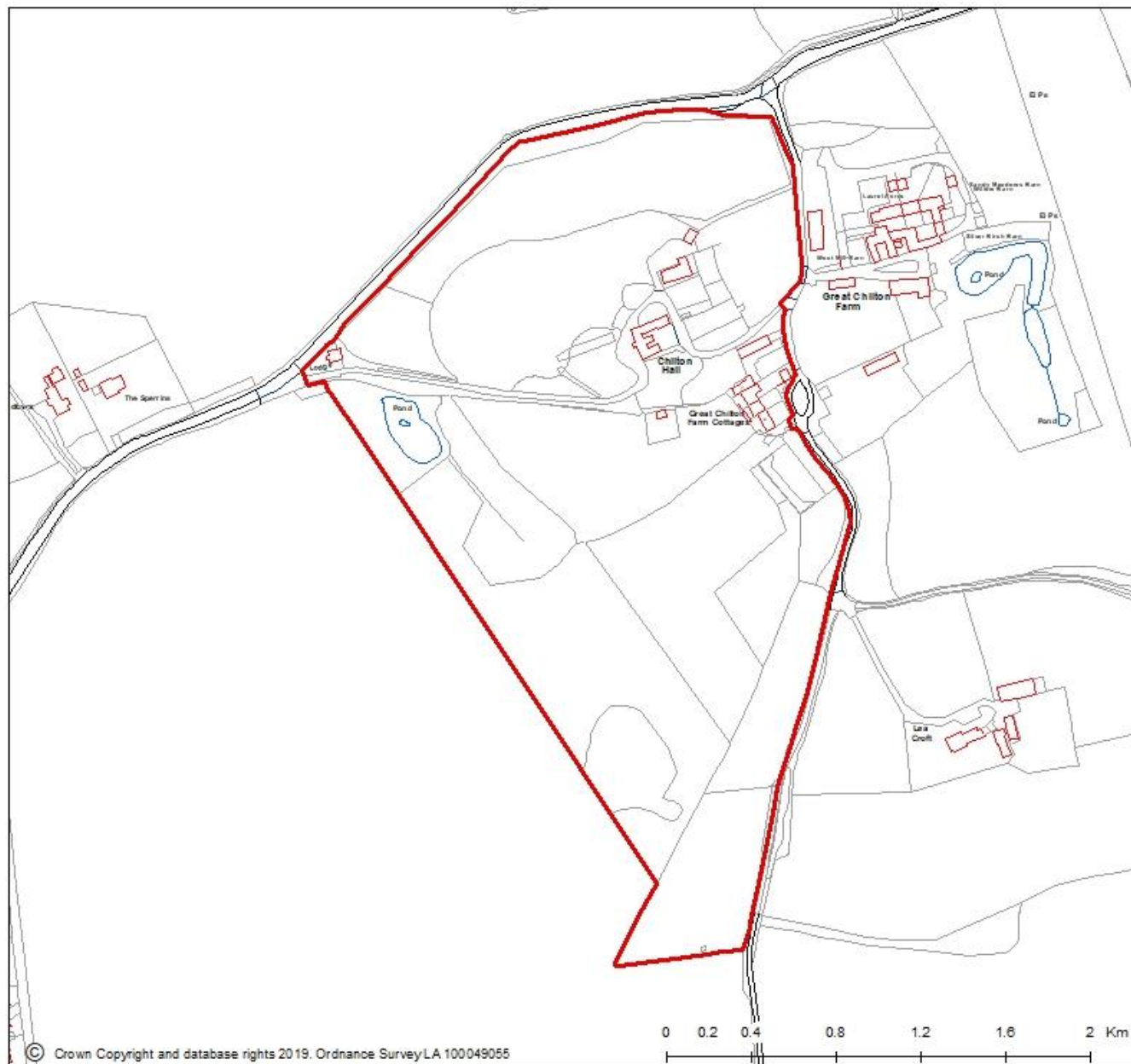
Parson & White (1828) *History, Directory and Gazetteer of the counties of Durham and Northumberland*

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**

Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland



Further Research

Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

015 Chilton Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Cocken Hall

Grid Reference

NZ 285472

Date

June 2017

Author

Fiona Green

Revised May 2019

Planning Status

Identified in City of Durham Local Plan

Not within Conservation Area

Site Designations

None

History

Cocken and Finchale belonged to Durham Priory in medieval times. A symbol for a large house is shown at 'Coken' on the first printed map of County Durham, by Christopher Saxton, and dated 1576. By the end of the 16th century the whole manor belonged to Ralph Carr. The estate continued in the hands of the Carr family until 1804 when Teresian sisters from Belgium moved from the Carr house at St Helen Auckland to Cocken Hall. William Standish Carr (1807-1856) moved to Cocken in 1844 and reduced the size of the house considerably. The seat was subsequently the seat of John Gully (1783-1863) prize fighter and entrepreneur, the Ralph Milbanke Hudson (1849-1938). Cocken Hall was used as a military camp during World War I.

Description

An engraving published in 1724 of Cocken Hall shows a 17th-century house set in a formal landscape with avenues, groves and trees defining the estate along the banks of the river Wear.

When Thomas Pennant visited in 1769 the designed landscape was appreciated as a picturesque landscape 'a most romantic situation laid out with great judgement: The walks are very extensive, principally along the sides or at the bottom of great dells, bounded with vast precipices, finely wooded; and many parts of the rocks are planted with vines and other fruit trees, which I was told bore well but late'.

Arthur Young visited in 1770 and noted a large collection of landscape paintings in the hall including two by Salvator Rosa and a large landscape by Poussin '*in a fine but gloomy style*'. Young provided a very detailed description of features in the Cocken landscape which included a view to the steeple of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert's church, a tour of The Dairy, picturesque views along the River Wear, fine trees;

'opposite the Abbey [Finchale] the rocks give a fine curve, and under them the river and terrass wind in the most beautiful manner; It is here quite an amphitheatre of wood and rock, wild, romantic and sublime', and 'an extensive distant prospect'.

The culmination of the circuit walk was a view to the gothic ruin, Finchale Priory. A feature which was an inspirational to 18th-century landscapers at sites such as Rievaulx, North Yorkshire.

Richard Warner was '*unspeakably disappointed*' with his visit in 1802 as the collection of paintings had been removed, '*the groves had been cut down, the paths neglected and all the elegancies of the place destroyed* although the landscape by the river Wear retained its wide-ranging picturesque qualities.

The 1861 OS shows Cocken Hall lying within a loop of the river Wear. Dairy Wood lies north of the hall with Old Mill Wood shown to the north east, the two are connected and negotiated via Lady Mary's Drive. A belt of woodland, Bowburn Wood, runs north-south enclosing the parkland east of the hall. At the south end of Bowburn wood a cistern and waterfall are marked adjacent to a fishpond. Cocken Lane, also south of Bowburn Wood, is screened from the park by a belt of woodland. South of the lane, Cocken Rock, The Rock Walk, The Slide and the location of a Summerhouse by the riverbank are marked. Pleasure grounds are shown south of the hall with a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees. South of the hall the approach cuts across a lawn which borders Terrace Wood to the south. Terrace Wood incorporates Terrace Walk and Nun's Walk which leads west. Cocken Boat House is marked near the western edge of the estate close to Cocken Ford. Additional lawns are shown west of the hall. Wooded pleasure grounds extend north and east to Dairy Wood, which shelters two ice houses, kitchen gardens and service buildings. Cocken Pit is shown east of Cocken Wood and the Keeper's Lodge. Cocken Lodge is marked south east of the pit. There is little change in the landscape until the 1946 OS shows the hall, kitchen gardens and ancillary buildings had gone.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900. 17th century house with formal landscape, replaced by informal landscaping enhancing picturesque qualities of the estate.	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of high value	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Of high local interest. Landscape enhanced to exploit Picturesque qualities.	Y			
Designer	Not known but high quality layout overlaid on earlier formal landscape	N			
Group Value	N/A				
Rarity	Of moderate local interest. Lower rating owing to decline of designed landscape.	Y			
Historic Interest	Relic of picturesque designed landscape. High status estate developed at a similar time to estates such as Lambton Park, Auckland Castle, Castle Eden Dene. Historic walks in Picturesque landscape described by tourists in search of the picturesque, Thomas Pennant, Arthur Young and local historian and topographer William Hutchinson.	Y			
Historical Association	The Carrs were a wealthy and distinguished family of the region.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Communal value for families associated with employment at the hall. Also value in connections with the World War I military training grounds.	Y			
Evidential Value	High	Y			
Overall significance	The park and gardens at Cocken Hall were among the most spectacular gardens of the county. An eighteenth century view of the estate showed	Y			

a formal landscape with avenues, grove and trees bordering the river Wear. This was cleared but vestiges of the spectacular Picturesque landscape have survived and this is of local historic interest.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from Cocken Lane or by ferry across the river Wear.

Principal Buildings All estate buildings were demolished during the 1920s.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Some features are interpretable. Such as the plateau facing west which allows views to Chester le Street parish church and the Rock Walk.

Park The parkland is currently under arable cultivation.

Kitchen Garden Vestigial remains within woodland

References

Durham University Library

(1724) Cocken near Durham the seat of Ralph Carr Esq. From Nouveau theatre de la Grande Bretagne... vol.2 (London, 1724), plate 13

Durham County Libraries

(18--) Cocken Hall, Durham, the seat of Will[ia]m Standish Esq. Mounted in album (accession number C27366) with binding title 'Views in the Co. Durham.'

Durham County Record Office

Photographs

Numerous images of 18th Battalion DLI
Cocken Hall entrance gate (DRO 1346)1910-20
Cocken Hall 1915 (DR20110)

Printed sources

Meadows & Waterson (1993) Lost Houses of County Durham
Mackenzie E & Ross (1834) An Historical, Topographical and Descriptive View of the County of Durham Vol. 1
Pennant, T (1772) A Tour in Scotland and a voyage to the Hebrides

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**

Young, A (1769) A six months Tour through the North of England
Designed parkland



Further Research

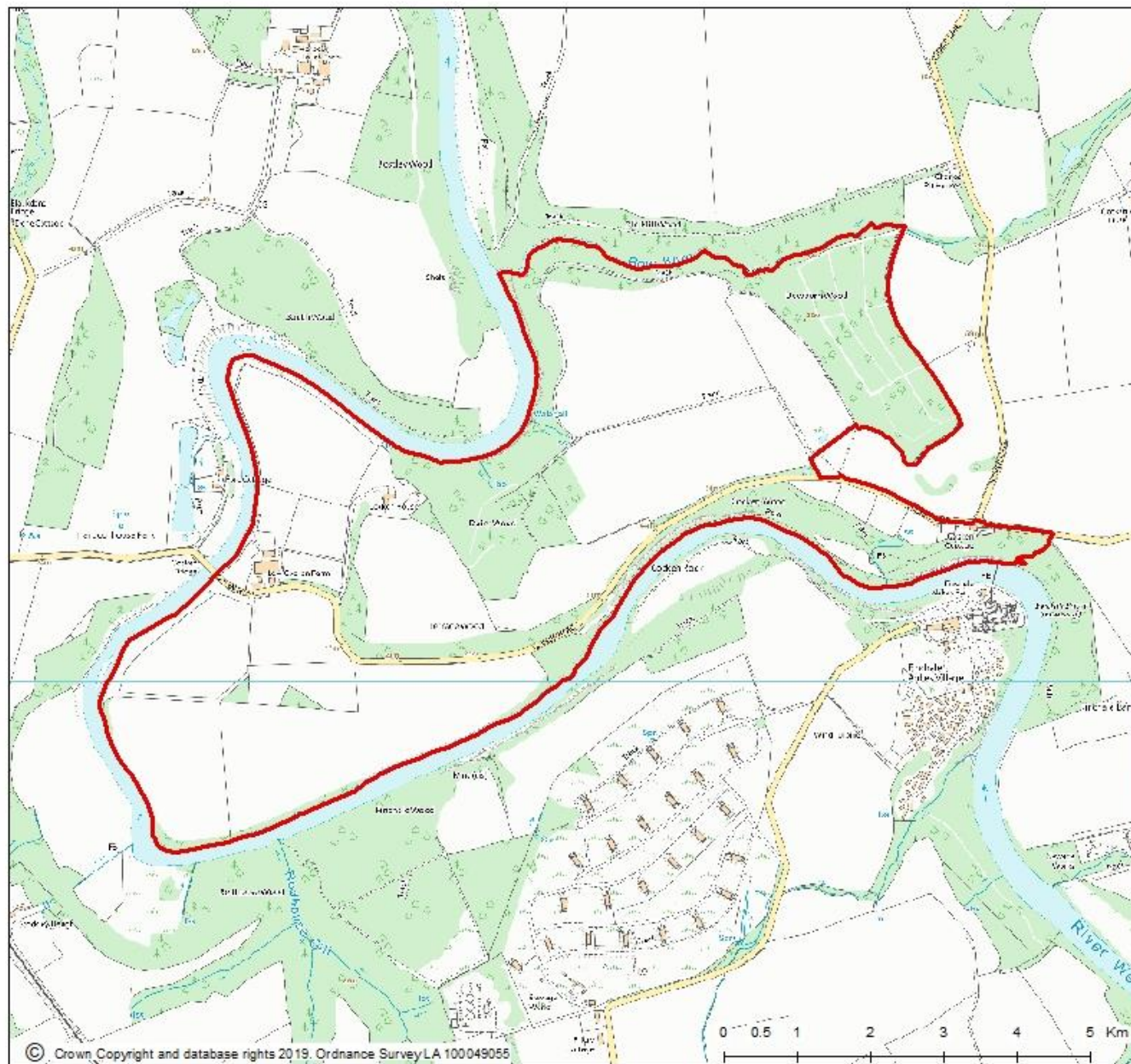
No further research required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

016 Cocken Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Colepike Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 145459	Date	June 2017 Revised May 2019	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Colepike Hall and attached wall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1116083 Terrace Wall and Piers in front of Colepike Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1185978 Walls and Gate Piers in front of Garden of Colepike Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1116052				
History	Noted in Durham HER as Deserted Settlement D 1876. In 1388 John Neville of Raby purchased land at Colepike Hall from the Bishop of Durham to add to his mining interests (Liddy). The old Colepike Hall was purchased in 1763 by Andrew Robinson Stoney, of notorious fame due to the ill treatment of his wives (Foot 1810). During the nineteenth century the hall was occupied by the Taylor Smith family who made improvements to the buildings in 1859 (Wade 2008). Pevsner describes Colepike Hall as Regency dating from 1856 (1985 ed.)				
Description	Armstrong's 1768 plan of County Durham and Greenwood's 1826 plan of County Durham show Cold Pig Hill. The notation for Coldpike Hall on Greenwood's plan appears to be a more accurate location. The 1869 OS continues to mark the hall 'Coldpike'. An oval turning circle planted with shrubs is shown south of the hall. Further south, lawns divided by paths, are planted with deciduous trees and conifers. A belt of conifers separates this area from the wall which screens the public road. A lawn is shown on the east side and an 'L' shaped wall to the west provides shelter for a productive garden. The field across the road and further south is indicated as parkland and dotted with individual and clumps of trees, the boundary is planted with trees and a belt of woodland screens Fine House. An orchard is marked west of the home farm drive. North of the hall the land is connected to the farm and not laid out as garden.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Woodland belts including mature conifers (<i>Araucaria araucana</i>) and beech trees. Ornate patterned beds edged with box hedges.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Colepike Hall and attached wall (Grade II) Terrace Wall and Piers in front of Colepike Hall (Grade II) Walls and Gate Piers in front of Garden of Colepike Hall (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	N/A				
Historic Interest	Victorian garden layout	Y			
Historical Association	18th century connection to Andrew Robinson Stoney Taylor Smiths a County Durham coal owning family. See also Taylor Smith family, Broadwood Hall	Y			
Social and Communal Value	N/A				
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	Despite division into three properties in 1987, Colepike Hall garden continues to reflect a phase of 19th-century design laid out by the Taylor-Smith family after their improvements to an older house. A par-terre, specimen trees, terrace wall and piers,	Y			

garden walls, boundary wall and gate piers have survived and are an unusual surviving example of garden design from this period. The garden is of sufficient significance to be of local historic interest.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Curved approach from two entrances which lead in from the south.

Principal Buildings Colepike Hall. (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Victorian pleasure grounds

Park Farmland across road, to the south of the hall, appears to have been appropriated as parkland and includes specimen trees.

Kitchen Garden Wall on west side of house

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Durham County Record Office

D/X 821/1'A Survey of Colpighill Estate... n.d. [c.1800] Shows field names, acreages and occupiers Scale: 8 chains to 1 inch [l:6336]
(l plan, 72cm x 75cm)

Printed sources

Foot, J (1810) The Lives of Andrew Robinson Bowes
Liddy, C.D (2008) The Bishopric of Durham in the Late Middle Ages
Wade, F.J (2008 reprint) The Story of Lanchester and Satley

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

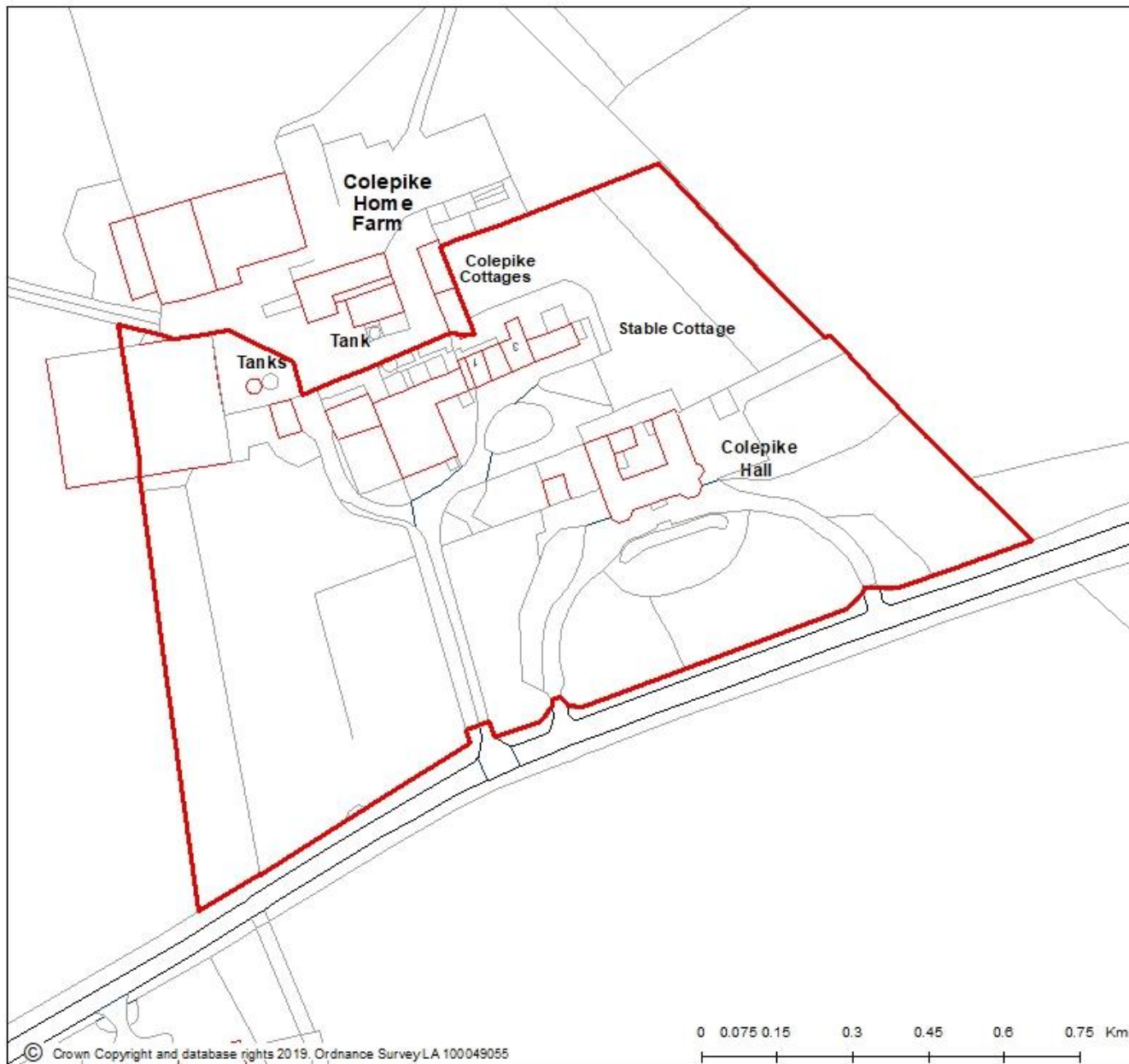
Further Research



Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

017 Colepike Hall



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Cotherstone Doe Park

Grid Reference	NZ 005203	Date	2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Doe Park (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1323079 Doe Park Cross Base (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121015 Stable Block and Byres 150m north of Doe Park (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121014				
History	<p>Noted in Durham HER as Deer Park D2020. Doe Park house is c.1700.</p> <p>A John Cradock who made his will in Baldersdale and died in 1604 lived at Doe Park (Walbran 1846) The will of John Lax of Doe Park was recorded in 1816 (University of Durham Archives and Special Collections) William Hutchinson is recorded as owner in 1826 in the Gentleman's Magazine.</p>				
Description	<p>Doe Park is shown on the 1856 OS (Library of Scotland) adjacent to a public road north of Cotherstone. A small walled garden and building are depicted south-west of the main house. The grounds around the house are not laid out to an ornamental design. The layout of the site remained unchanged until the addition of a caravan park.</p> <p>Despite the strong connotation to the name Doe Park no records have come to light which confirm the reasoning behind it.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Low	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Enclosed area	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	N/A				
Rarity	N/A				
Historic Interest	Enclosure. Manor house Doe Park. See also Cotherstone Corn Park	Y			
Historical Association	N/A				
Social and Communal Value	N/A				
Evidential Value	N/A				
Overall significance	No records have come to light which confirm the reasoning behind the naming of Doe Park. Apart from a small walled garden the 1860 OS shows no gardens around the 17th-century manor house and the site is not considered to be of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Principal Buildings

Doe Park (Grade II*) List
Doe Park Cross Base (Grade II)
Stable Block and Byres 150m north of Doe Park (Grade II)

Park: Relic deer park

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University
DPRI/1/1816/L2 10 January 1816
John LAX, yeoman, of Doe Park in the parish of Romalldkirk in the county of York [Romalldkirk, Yorkshire]

Durham County Record Office

Printed sources

Walbran J.R (1846) The Antiquities of Gainford

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Part: designed parkland

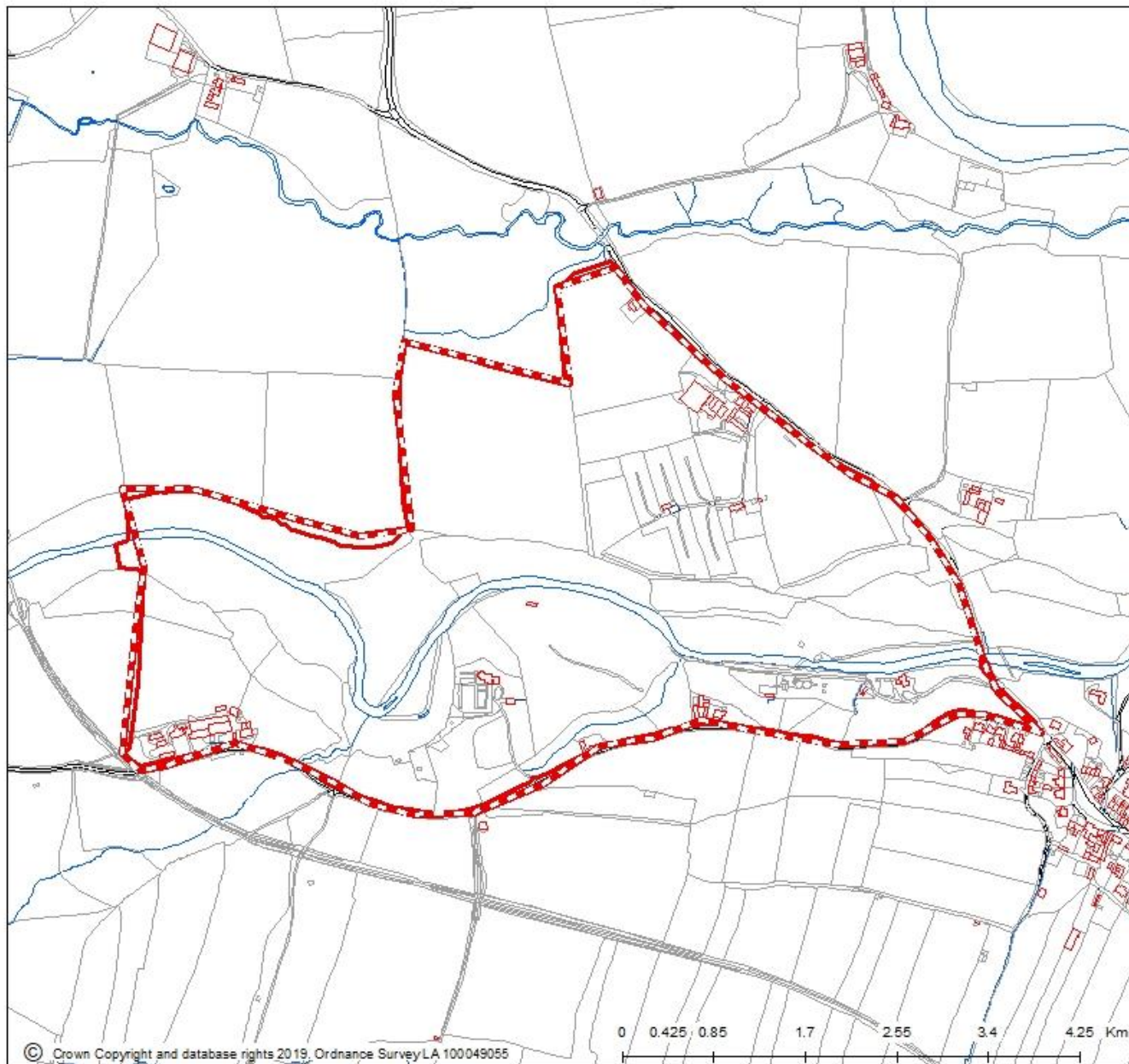
Further Research



Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include research on the boundary of deer park and examination of Tithe Maps

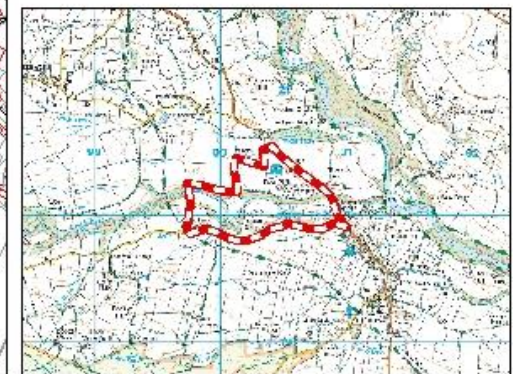


Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

018 Cotherstone Doe Park



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Coxhoe Hall Park

Grid Reference	NZ 331358	Date	July 2017 Revised June 2019	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in City of Durham Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Remains of deserted village (Scheduled Monument) List Entry Number 1019918				
History	<p>Noted in Durham HER Site of Coxhoe Hall D2512, Ridge and Furrow D5873</p> <p>The manor was owned by John Denum in 1300 (Mackenzie & Ross 1834). William Blakiston, owner in 1418 died that year and it remained the property of the Blakiston family until the early 18th century. John Burden rebuilt the hall in a castellated Gothic style when it was sold to him in 1725 (Meadows & Waterson 1993). John Burdon purchased Hardwick Hall, Sedgefield in 1748 and in 1758 Coxhoe Hall was sold, then let. In 1795 the Barrett family leased the hall and Elizabeth (later Barrett Browning the poet) was born there in 1806. In 1817 the estate was bought by John Wilkinson. By 1850 it was occupied by Thomas Wood who remodelled the hall. It passed through the Wood family until 1938 when it was sold. During World War II the hall was used as a prison camp for German and Italian prisoners. Coxhoe Hall was demolished in 1959 by the National Coal Board and planted with woodland (Meadows & Waterson 1993). During the 1980s the site was bought from the NCB by Durham City Council and through selected felling, garden spaces and paths were restored.</p>				
Description	<p>Greenwood's 1820 map of County Durham shows parkland probably dating from occupation of the Blakiston family with 18th century shelter belts and plantations. Mackenzie & Ross described the estate in 1834 as amounting to 1056 acres '<i>and scattered with rising plantations</i>'.</p> <p>The 1869 OS shows the hall protected from the west by a shelter belt, Coxhoe Bank Plantation. The plantation was crossed by a walk, known as Ladies Walk, which may have been aligned towards the tower of Durham Cathedral. Before quarrying and tree planting occurred the walk would have ended at a spur which would allow a spectacular view towards Shincliffe Wood and lower parts of Great High Wood with the cathedral tower beyond. Coxhoe Hall itself is located within Coxhoe Wood. Coxhoe East House is shown south east of the hall. Parkland extends south, south-west and south-east of the hall and is dotted with trees along the lines of old field</p>				

boundaries. A few clumps are shown south of the hall. The 1869 OS shows a formal approach from the south west on an avenue from Coxhoe Square which suggests this was an 18th-century route prior to the construction of buildings there. Possibly a more scenic but later route forms an approach past Coxhoe Corn Mill located south east of the hall. A road from Church Kelloe, lying north east also linked to the hall. West Lodge is shown adjacent to Coxhoe Square on the 1923 OS.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Medium owing to loss of hall and minimal maintenance.	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Remnant designed landscape and features.	Y			
Designer	Unclear whether John Burdon experimented with this landscape as prototype for Hardwick Park	Y			
Group Value	N/A				
Rarity	Of medium local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	18th century	Y			
Historical Association	Owned by John Burdon who built Hardwick Hall Park. Elizabeth Barrett Browning born there although the family moved away shortly afterwards. This was a high status landscape created during the same period as Aykley Heads, Durham, Elemore Hall, Hardwick Park	Y			
Social and Communal Value	High local value. Public Access	Y			
Evidential Value	Low	Y			
Overall significance	Despite the demolition of Coxhoe Hall the park, gardens and remains of the walled garden are discernible. The site is of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches The estate is bordered by roads north, south, east and west.

Principal Buildings Coxhoe Hall demolished 1956

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Restored by Durham City Council in some areas, including Ladies Walk, through selective felling.

Park Under agricultural crops

Kitchen Garden The only surviving feature of the estate

References **Durham County Record Office**
D/DD 80-97 Papers relating to the Wilkinson Family of Coxhoe Hall

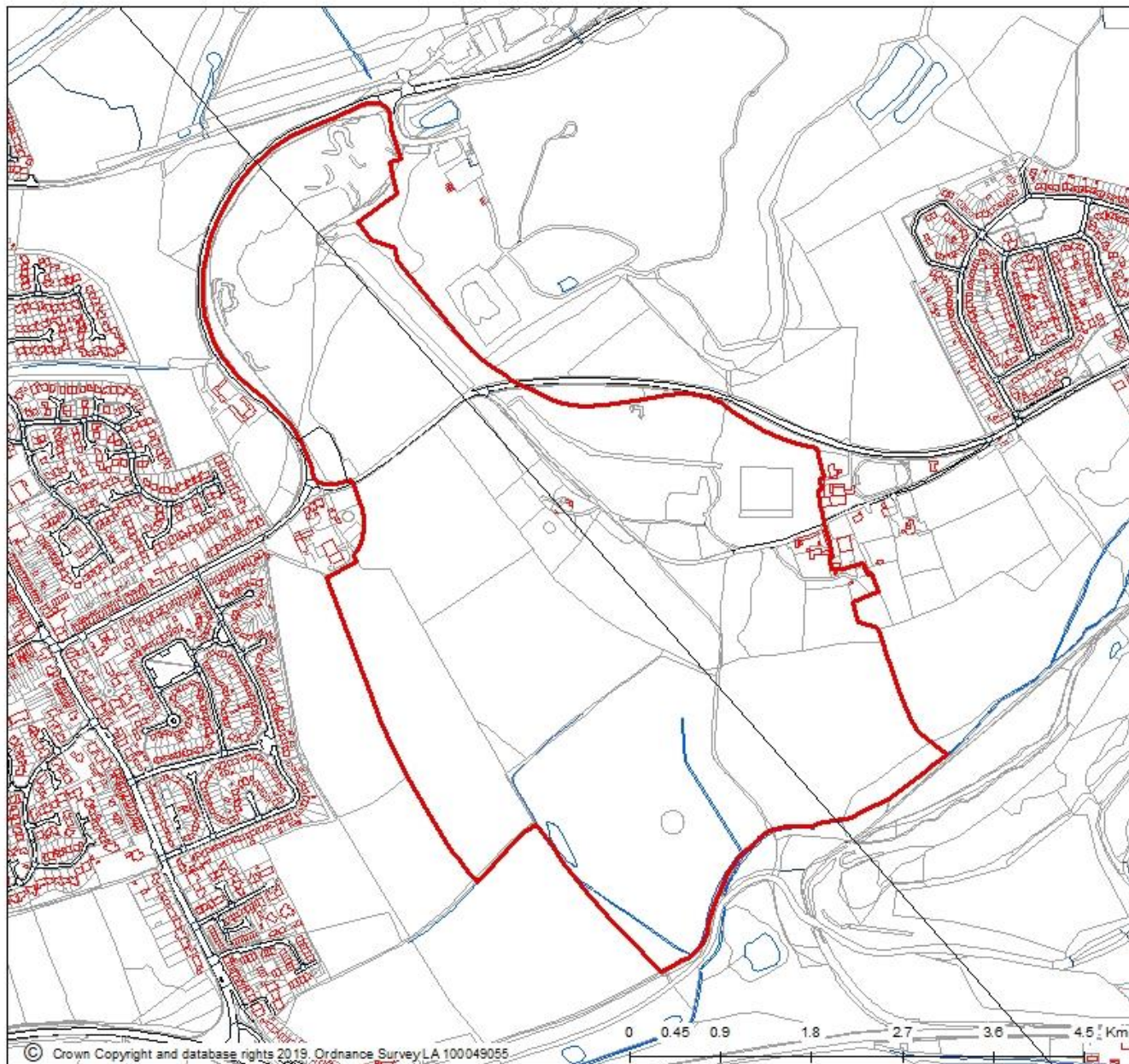
**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Designed parkland



Further Research Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

019 Coxhoe Hall Park



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Crook Hall Gardens

Grid Reference	NZ 274431	Date	July 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in City of Durham Local Plan Within Durham City Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Crook Hall (Grade I) List Entry Number 1159909 Barn North of Crook Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1254241 Barn West of Crook Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323252				
History	<p>Crook Hall manor house dates from the 14th-century with additions during the 17th, early 18th and mid 18th centuries. The hall had numerous, often well known, occupants. These included Peter Del Croke (d.1320). The Billingham family owned the hall in 1372. In 1657 Crook Hall was purchased by Christopher Mickleton (c.1613-1669) attorney and antiquarian. In 1720 the hall was sold to the Hopper family of Shincliffe. At the end of the 18th century the hall was leased to Canon James Raine whose son James (1791-1858) was also an antiquarian. William Wordsworth was entertained at Crook Hall and Ruskin is said to have stayed there (Fay). The Fowler family owned the hall during the early part of the 19th-century. After a succession of owners during the latter 19th-century, and the duration of the 20th-century the hall was purchased in 1995 by Keith and Maggie Bell (crookhallgardens.co.uk)</p>				
Description	<p>Although Thomas Forster's plan of Durham (1754 not illustrated) shows 'Crook Hall Grounds' the manor house and barns are not shown. Greenwood's 1820 map of County Durham shows the complex of buildings but no grounds. John Wood's 1820 plan of Durham shows greater detail of the Crook Hall buildings and relationship with the mill but does not define the grounds. The 1869 OS is more informative and shows a very small narrow garden south of the hall, with an orchard to the east, other small garden compartments are shown to the north.</p> <p>This belies the atmospheric and attractive grounds which now exist within the framework of garden walls and hall buildings. The gardens are further divided (20th, 21st-century) into larger compartments including the 'Secret Walled Garden', 'Shakespeare Garden', 'Cathedral Garden', 'Silver and White Garden', lawns by the Moat Pool, and a maze.</p>				

Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest			
	Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest Regional National International
Age	Medieval 1066 -1541		Y	
Aesthetic Value	High value in traditional walled garden and contemporary garden compartments		Y	
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	20th-century cottage garden in historic garden compartments		N	
Designer	N/A			
Group Value	Durham city gentry garden. See Durham peninsula riverbank gardens		Y	
Rarity	N/A			
Historic Interest	Garden layout to south of the hall reflects arrangement shown on 1869 OS.		Y	
Historical Association	Durham antiquarians, Christopher Mickleton and James Raine, visited by William Wordsworth, Alfred Hunt (watercolourist) and possibly John Ruskin.		Y	
Social and Communal Value	Open to the public		Y	
Evidential Value	Further research would be helpful		Y	
Overall significance	The gardens at Crook Hall are a good example of a minor gentry garden which has evolved into a cottage garden. The layout of the walled compartments continues to be respected and more recent		Y	

developments do not intrude on the integrity of these areas. The gardens are of local historic value.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Short approach from the south off Frankland Lane.

Principal Buildings Crook Hall and barns

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Historic gardens dating from at least time of 1869 OS with contemporary additions incorporating features such as the moat

Kitchen Garden Kitchen garden now used for ornamental borders

Other Land Modern maze in meadow. Adjacent to site: Crook Hall Farmhouse HER D 5622, Crook Hall Mill (lower) HER D 61319, Crook Hall Mill (upper) HER D 61320, Crook Hall Mill HER D 45848, Crook Hall Moat HER D 1251, Crook Hall remains of chapel HER D 1250, Crook Hall fishpond HER D 1899, Crook Hall Old Coach House HER D 15620, Crook Hall Old Granary and Barn HER D 15621

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Mickleton and Spearman manuscripts

Beamish archives

Photographs of exterior of Crook Hall Durham City 1968

Published sources

Fay, J (2013), 'William Wordsworth's Visit to James Raine and Finchale Priory, July 1838' *Notes and Queries*, vol 60, no. 2, pp. 248-51.

Howitt, W. (1842) *Visits to Remarkable Places ...*

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**

Country house (manor/estate); Ornamental garden.

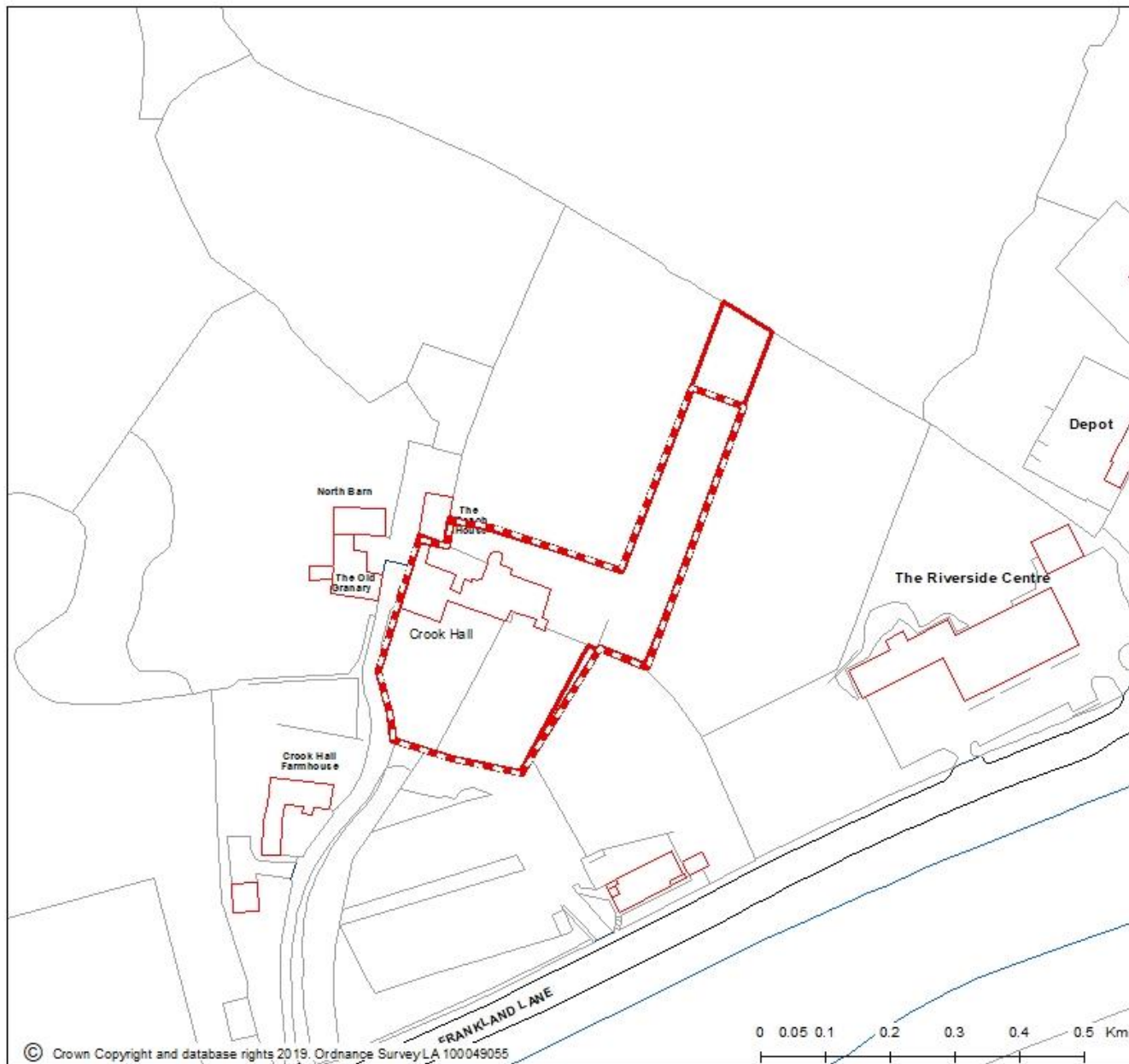
Further Research



Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include research on boundary of original estate and examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

020 Crook Hall Gardens



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Dalton Pumping Station

Grid Reference	NZ 408477	Date	July 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Dalton Pumping Station (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1277461 Lodge 80 m north of Engine House at Dalton Pumping Station (Grade II) List Entry Number 1231689				
History	The pumping station was built by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company between 1873-9 to designs by Thomas Hawksley (1807-1893). The building is in Venetian Gothic Style, Hawksley followed the principles of using ornate architecture and setting to disguise the industrial nature of the building. The complex included 6 houses for staff which included two gardeners. There is also a 20th century pumping station on the site.				
Description	The pumping station was set in ornamental grounds which included three cooling ponds and a reservoir shaped in an Italianate fashion and designed to appear as a water garden. The gardens were maintained by two gardeners who lived on site. The 1898 OS shows that the ground was sculpted to accommodate the building and ponds and level areas were planted with trees and shrubs.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate due to loss of cooling ponds and reservoir. However the design is an important example of mitigating the impact of an industrial site in open countryside and is evident elsewhere at Hawksley's pumping stations such as Ryhope Pumping Station.	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Surviving ornamental trees	Y			
Designer	Possibly Thomas Hawksley	Y			
Group Value	Ryhope Pumping Station, Sunderland, Cleadon Water Pumping Station, South Shields also by Hawksley with ornate grounds.	Y			
Rarity	See also Tees Cottage Pumping Station Coniscliffe Road not listed but scheduled SAM List Entry Number 1002300	Y			
Historic Interest	Victorian landscape design similar to 19th-century approach taken to public parks.	Y			
Historical Association	Thomas Hawksley leading water engineer of national importance.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	The building and what remains of the setting is a landmark.	Y			
Evidential Value	High	Y			
Overall significance	The significance of Dalton Pumping Station grounds is diminished by the loss of cooling ponds and reservoir. However, the design is an important example of 19th-century landscaping of industrial	Y			

site and an example of Hawksleys work, and it is of sufficient interest to be included in the local list.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Principal Buildings Dalton Pumping Station

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Ornamental grounds

References

Tyne & Wear Archive Service

DU.SSW Acc 2586 unlisted includes Plans of Dalton Pumping Station

Beamish photographic archive includes a number of images of Dalton pumping station

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Not identified

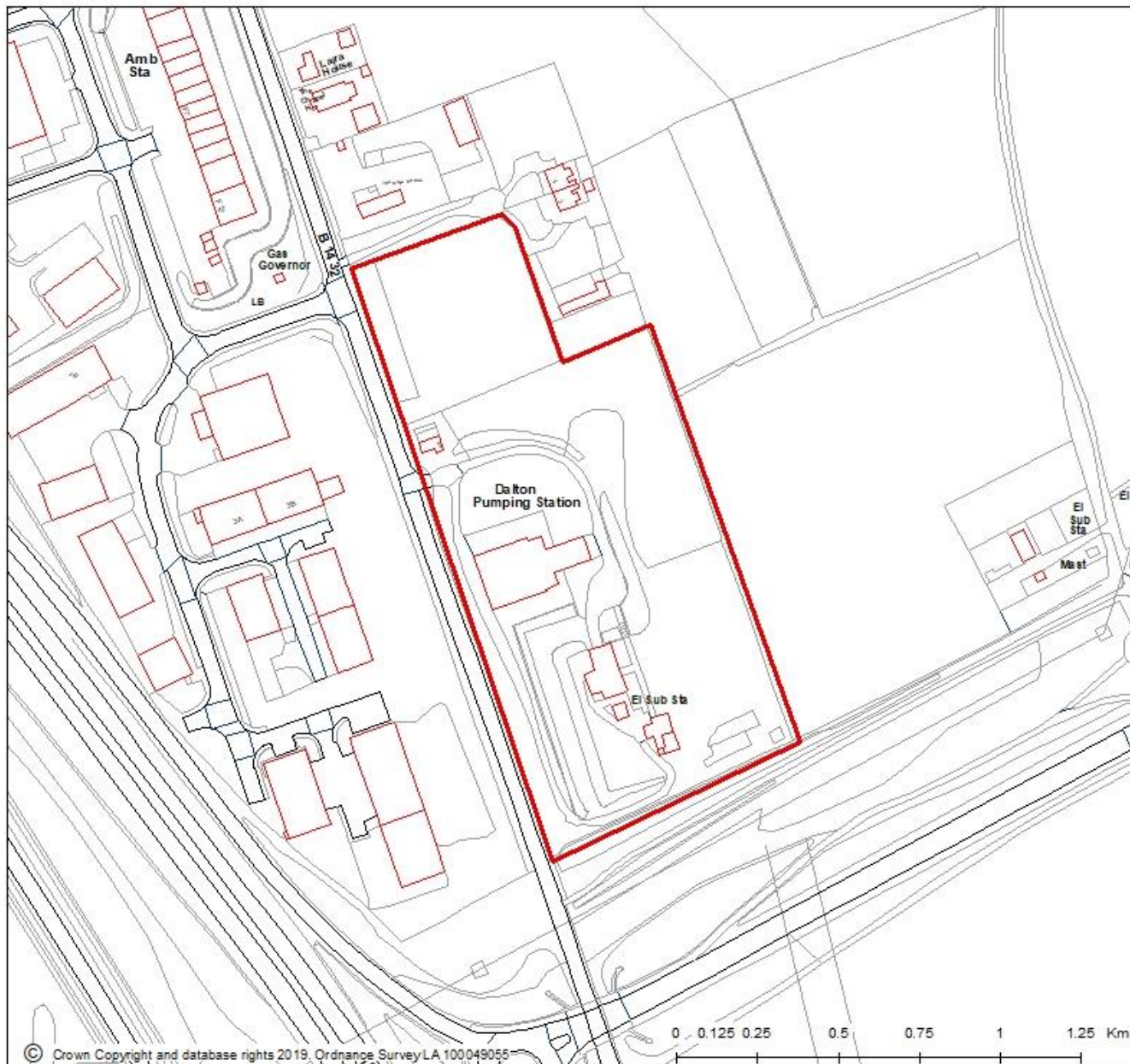
Further Research

Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

021 Dalton Pumping Station



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Dryderdale Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 089331	Date	June 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Dryderdale Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121572 Dryderdale Entrance Lodge, piers and walls (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121573 Fountain 6m north of Dryderdale Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1322798				
History	<p>Dryderdale Hall was preceded by a house known called Shull. Dryderdale Hall was built on adjacent land in 1872 by renowned architect Alfred Waterhouse (1830-1905) for Alfred Backhouse (d.1888) (also of Pilmore Hall, Darlington. Now Rockcliffe).</p> <p>In 1756 William Blackett was recorded in the Hamsterley Enclosure Award as the owner of Shull (Peacock). Shull was sold on in 1768 and purchased by the Backhouse family at some point. Alfred Backhouse purchased the land for Dryderdale Hall in 1870. The Backhouses were a dynasty of successful bankers, nurserymen and naturalists. James Backhouse of York (1794-1869) was the best known as a missionary, traveller botanist and distinguished nurseryman of York (Davis).</p> <p>Other members of the Backhouse family owned land elsewhere in Weardale prior to Alfred Backhouse's acquisition of land. Jonathan Backhouse (1747 - 1826) was co founder of the Backhouse Bank and although he lived in Darlington he is recorded as planting extensive woodland in Co. Durham, reclaiming moorland and poor quality grassland. (Davis). His sons, Jonathan Backhouse (1779-1842) and Edward Backhouse (1781-1860) continued what appears to have been commercial tree planting. Jonathan Backhouse (II) planted land at Sheep Walk (Lanchester) adjacent to landscape designer Thomas White II's estate 'Woodlands'. Edward Backhouse is noted as having planted extensive woodlands at Shull. These would have provided a setting to Dryderdale Hall after it was built. William Backhouse was awarded a gold medal in 1813 for planting 300,000 larches and 50,000 other timber trees. Jonathan Backhouse were awarded a silver medal by the Royal Society of Arts in 1813 for planting 271,000 larch trees.</p>				

The designed landscape at Dryderdale Hall is not attributed to a designer. Alfred Backhouse may have enlisted advice from Backhouse Nurseries at York where he acquired the Wellingtonias which survive today. Given the proximity of Jonathan Backhouse II's land to the White's property at Woodland's in Lanchester it is conceivable that Thomas White II was involved with the design.

It was used as a location in Get Carter, a 1971 iconic British Crime film.

Description

In 1828 the Parson and White Directory reported that "*the scenery in this township is bold and picturesque, particularly in the vicinity of the beautiful villas at Hoppy-Land-Park, Shull and Redford Grove, where the banks of the Wear and the Bedburn are decorated with sylvan ornaments*".

Shull is marked on the 1869 OS with a lodge adjacent to the public road. The house overlooks parkland and a lake to the south and is backed by extensive woodland plantations. By 1898 the OS shows Dryderdale, backed by woodland, south west of Shull. The hall is linked to Shull by a drive to Shull Lodge. Another lodge is shown south east of Dryderdale and a new approach follows a winding route, crossing Dryderdale Beck with a view across a newly created fishpond to the east. Parkland has been developed in land which was formerly pasture west of the hall with the introduction of single trees and clumps of woodland.

Noted with a considerable collection of trees, Rhododendrons and roses (Hunt 1964)

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval	Y			
Aesthetic Value	A compact landscaped park with surviving mid 19th-century layout	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	As estate with a strong connection to the dynasty of the Backhouse family who were active in horticulture and botany in England during the 18th and 19th centuries.	Y			
Designer	Jonathan and or Edward Backhouse. Or conceivably Thomas White II or Backhouse Nurseries, York	Y			
Group Value	See also St John's Hall, Wolsingham (Daffodil breeding), and Shull, Hamsterley	Y			
Rarity	Of particular relevance to horticultural history of England	Y			
Historic Interest	Botany, Horticulture, Tree planting, Land improvement.	Y			
Historical Association	Backhouse Family. Thomas White	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private parkland	Y			
Evidential Value	Considerable	Y			
Overall significance	The parkland and gardens of Dryderdale Hall are a significant example of the horticultural interests of the Backhouse family. The layout has changed little since the 19th-century when they were formed. The park and gardens include features and associations which are of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Two entrances with lodges from public road to the east.

Principal Buildings Dryderdale Hall
Shull

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds The gardens around the house are lawned and dotted with specimen trees.

Park Parkland with specimen trees, particularly Wellingtonia, and clumps.

Other Land Wooded plantations

References

Published sources

Davis, P (1990) The Backhouses of Weardale Co. Durham and Sutton Court, Hereford: Their Botanical and Horticultural Interests Garden History V 18 (1) pp 57-68

Hunt, P (1964) The Shell Book of Gardens

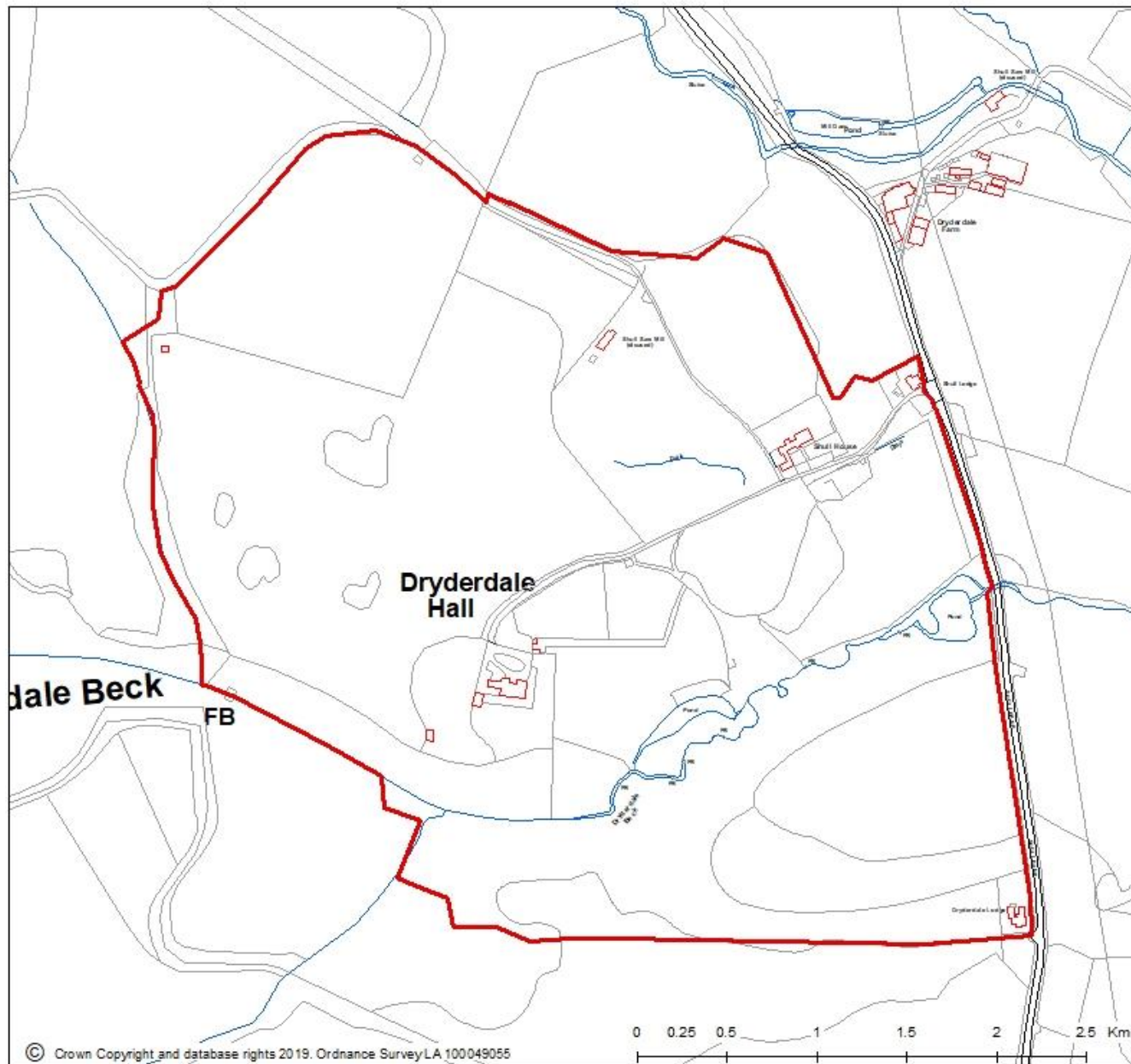
Historic Landscape Characterisation Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

Further Research Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps

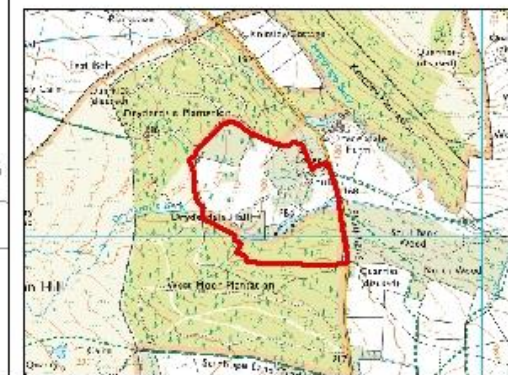


Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

022 Dryderdale Hall



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Durham Botanic Gardens (assessed as Durham Botanical Gardens)

Grid Reference	NZ 274409	Date	July 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Previously identified in Durham City Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Hollingside House (named Hollingside on HE listing description) Grade II List Entry Number 1310725 Adjacent to Ancient Woodland				
History	Durham Botanic Garden replaced the original Botanic Garden of 1925 in 1970. The garden was originally developed by the University of Durham for teaching and research. The Visitor Centre was opened in 1988.				
Description	<p>The site of the botanic gardens is shown on the 1869 OS when it was annotated as parkland associated with Oswald House. Field boundaries remained in the parkland and a circle of trees is shown south west of the mansion screening Holling's Lane. A house located to the south east, Hollinside, which was screened from Oswald House by a woodland belt is also shown with a long narrow tract of parkland to the south and east and this was also screened to the west by shelter belts. By the time of the 1898 OS the parkland to Oswald House was formalised by the removal of field boundaries and the introduction of tree clumps then specimen trees by the 1923 OS. Oswald House was replaced by Collingwood College by the time of the 1980 OS, tree cover was reduced in the parkland to Hollinside House. By this time the Botanic Garden was operating. Initially for the university with demonstrations and special collections. There is a woodland garden, alpine garden, glasshouses and bamboo grove. In addition, there are artworks positioned around the garden.</p> <p>There is a headstone in the former garden to Hollingside House in a small dell behind the monkey puzzle tree. It was placed there by the Roberts family who lived in Hollingside House. The stone is in memory of Major Frederick John Roberts, who is buried in France, at Chocques Military Cemetery.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1540 - 1900. Former mid- Victorian parkland overlaid by 20th century botanic garden	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Vestigial trees from 19th-century parkland. Horticultural interest. Arboretum	Y			
Designer	University of Durham	Y			
Group Value	N/A				
Rarity	The only surviving botanic garden in the region following demise of University of Newcastle Botanic Garden at Moorbank closed in 2014.	Y			
Historic Interest	Late 20th-century botanic garden	Y			
Historical Association	University of Durham	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Education and amenity value	Y			
Evidential Value	University of Durham	Y			
Overall significance	The earlier gardens on the site formed the setting to Hollingside House during the 19th-century. These were overlaid by the University of Durham botanic garden during the 20th-century. The plant collections and 19th-century specimen trees are notable and the site should be included on the list of historic parks and gardens of local interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches The entrance to Oswald House was at a lodge on South Road. Hollingside House was entered from Hollingside Lane.

Principal Buildings Oswald House built 1807 (Moule), now Collingwood College.
Hollingside House date not known.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds 19th-century gardens now overlaid by botanic garden.

Park Small compact area of 19th-century parkland.

References

University of Durham Archives and Special Collections

UND/CB1/B7 29 November 1982 - 3 June 2004

Botanic Gardens, comprising correspondence and papers (including those relating to the opening of the visitor centre by the chancellor on 1 July 1988), also agenda papers of the University of Durham Committee on Gardens and Grounds and the Friends of the Garden.

1. November 1982 - January 1991.

2. February 1991 - June 2004.

Add.MS 1903 3 September 2012

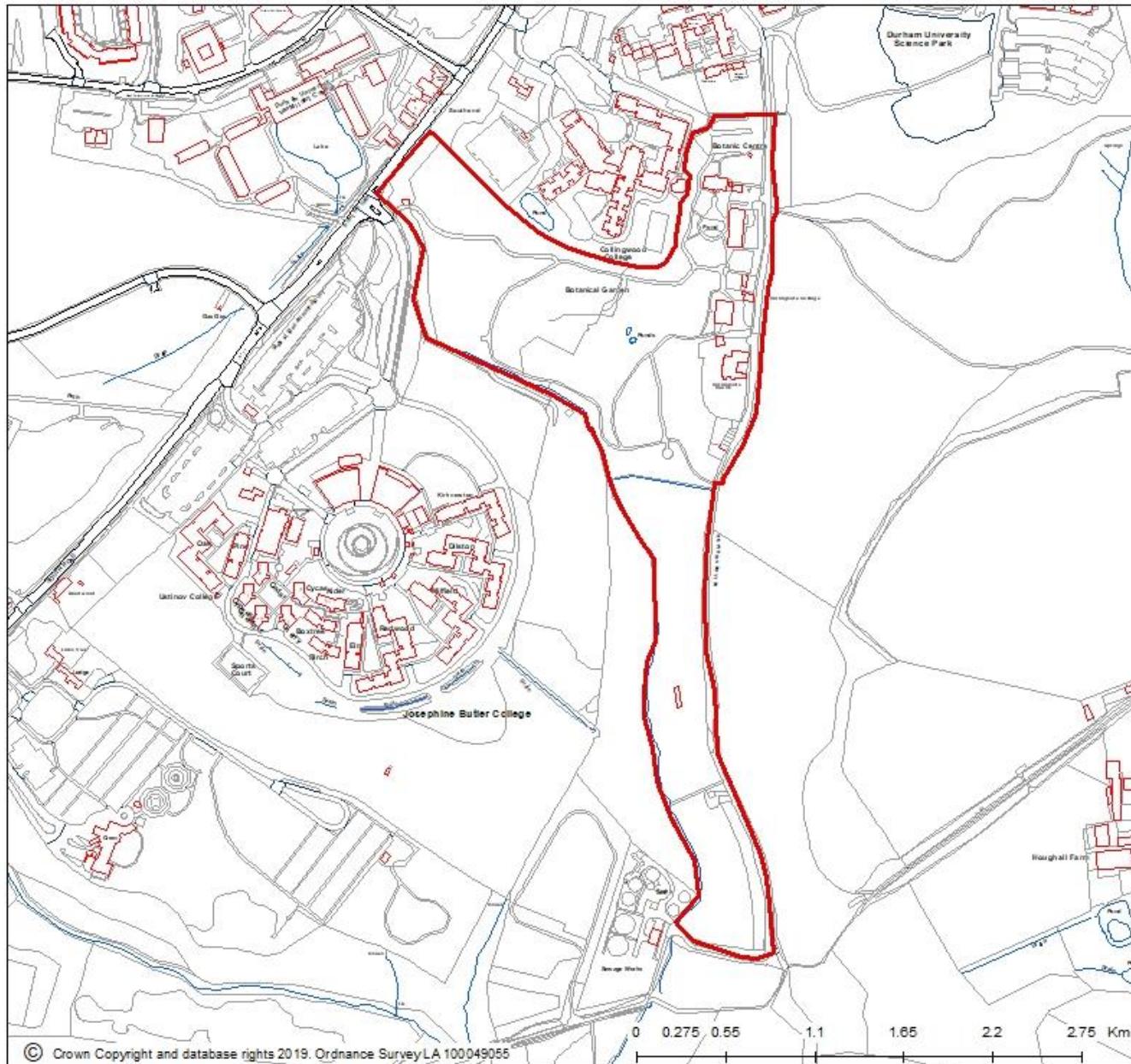
Hollingside House, Durham, (residence of the Durham University vice-chancellor), research by David Butler into the house and its owners/occupants.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Part: Ornamental garden



Further Research

Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

023 Durham Botanical Gardens

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Durham Peninsula 1 - Durham Castle Precincts and Palace Green

Grid Reference	NZ273423	Date	June 2018	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Durham City Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Within Durham Castle and Cathedral World Heritage Site There are 33 Listed Buildings in Durham Castle and the Palace Green: D.L.I South African War Memorial (Grade II) Tomb of Dean Kitchin (Grade II) Old Grammar School (University Music Dept) (Grade II*) Music Library (Grade II) University Library (Grade II) Cosins Library (Grade II*) Monument Former Exchequer Building, University Library (Grade I) Castle gatehouse, entrance gateway, side walls and front walls (Grade I) The Castle : west range (Grade I) The Castle : north range (Grade I) The Keep, The Castle (University College) (Grade I) University College Masters House (Grade II) Bishop Cosins Hall (Grade II*) Former Grammar School (University Police Offices) (Grade II) Almshouses Restaurant (Grade II) Former writing and plainsong school (Grade II) Pemberton Buildings (Grade II) Abbey House (Department of Theology) (Grade II) Cathedral Church of Christ and St. Mary the Virgin (Grade I)				

Cathedral cloister east range (Grade I)

Cathedral cloister south range (Grade I)

Cathedral cloister west range (Grade I)

Lavatorium in centre of cloister garth (Grade I)

Castle wall along Prebends Walk (Grade I)

Owengate No. 1 (Grade II)

No.2(Grade II) No. 3(Grade II) No. 4(Grade II) No.5(Grade II) No. 6(Grade II)

No.7 (Bishop Cosins Almshouses) (Grade II)

No.9 (Grade II)

Dun Cow Cottage (Grade II)

History

The Durham peninsula includes many designed landscapes of historic interest and these have been divided into compartments for the purpose of local list reports. 1 Durham Castle Precincts and Palace Green, 2 Durham Cathedral Precincts, 3 Durham Peninsula Gardens and 4 Durham Riverbanks.

Durham Castle developed over the course of eight centuries having been a border castle then palace belonging to the early Norman Bishops.

The Palace Green is a large planned area of public open space which was initially used as a Market Place.

Bishop Flambard (1060-1128) cleared the land of houses and subsequently administrative buildings of the Palatinate were developed around it creating an important link between the offices and uniting the Bishop's church and castle-palace (Durham City Conservation Area: Durham Peninsula).

When the peninsula was no longer required as a fortress Durham City was extensively modernised under Bishop Cosin (1594-1672). There was a fashion for ornamental gardens after the Restoration and, using the redundant castle earthworks, Cosin constructed gardens in the Castle grounds between 1644 - 1672. These included the Bishop's Walk and Belvedere which was accessed through the Castle orchard later Bowling Green and now the

Fellow's Garden (Roberts 1994). (see also Durham Peninsula: Prebends Walk Durham Cathedral precincts). Bishop's Walk belvedere is no longer extant.

The Terraced Motte of the Castle was adapted as a garden and Cosin's accounts include a payment for '*two dozen grozier trees sett in the new walkes under the great Tower*' he also paid a bill for 56 rose trees (Roberts 2010/2018). The North Terrace was levelled within the City Wall, possibly by Bishop Crewe (1633-1721). The Master's Garden by Cosin was laid out in part of the moat garden and is shown with a formal layout on Forster's map of Durham City 1754.

Description

Forster's 1754 map shows the Bishops Walk is located on the west side of the castle below the Castle Wall with the title 'A Walk'. A central belvedere tower is shown in four paintings of the west side of the peninsula which range in date between post c.1680 and the early 18th-century (Durham Castle). Forster shows the castle driveway, framed by immense entrance piers, following the route of the former Barbican, old dry moat and drawbridge to the Gatehouse, and the inner castle courtyard. The driveway is lined by an avenue of lime trees backed by castellated walls on either side, with garden ground and a bowling green to the west, and Master's garden to the east. The motte is depicted with levelled paths. Forster does not show the inner court but Cosin's fountain was recorded there (Roberts 2018). The Palace Green is bordered in some parts by trees, the central area appears to be rough ground.

The 1869 OS shows the North Terrace and a lower walk below the city wall. The inner court of the castle is divided by an oval lawn forming a carriage turning area and a triangular shaped lawn in the south west corner. The area is unchanged by 1896 although the bowling green is marked as 'site of moat'.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval (1066 - 1540) and Post Medieval (1541 - 1901)			Y	
Aesthetic Value	Of Regional Interest		Y		
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	The riverbank gardens were similar to those on 18th-century plans of Newcastle and Bath which were made at the same time. The Durham Riverbanks were an important area for promenading in Durham. Similar public walks are to be found in other towns and cities such as York where the New Walk was instigated in the 1730s.		Y		
Designer	Joseph Spence			Y	
Group Value	Durham World Heritage Site. see listings above for Durham Castle Precincts and Palace Green. See also Durham Peninsula: Durham Peninsula Gardens, Durham Cathedral precincts, Durham Riverbanks				Y
Rarity	Of regional interest		Y		
Historic Interest	Private gentry house gardens, detached town gardens, public walks		Y		
Historical Association	Bishop Cosin			Y	
Social and Communal Value	Private gardens. Riverbank walks with public access.		Y		
Evidential Value	Considerable		Y		
Overall significance	High			Y	
Background Information					
Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting					
Entrances and approaches	Numerous entrances via Bailey houses and public footpaths				

Principal Buildings

North and South Bailey Houses, Durham World Heritage Site, Durham Cathedral, Prebend's Bridge, the Count's House, Ice House north of Count's House.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds

North and South Bailey gardens, riverbank walks.

References

Durham University Library Special Collections

Bok V. (1670) *The Prospect of Durham from the South East*

Buck S. (1745) *The South West Prospect of the City of Durham*

Foster T. (1754) *Plan of the City of Durham*

Dean & Chapter Library, Durham

Chapter Acts Book vol. 1867-1876 3.4.1875, 17.4.1875, 26.6.1875 Muniments of the Dean & Chapter of Durham

The text for this report was written with the assistance of Martin Roberts whose understanding of the castle gardens has been of great value.

Published Sources

Allan G (1847) *Historical and Descriptive View of the City of Durham and its Environs*

A History of the County of Durham: Volume 3 (1928) Simeon of Durham, Op. Hist. (Rolls Ser.), i, 81

Roberts, M. (1994) *Book of Durham*

Roberts, M. (2010) *A late 17th-century Belvedere at Durham Castle* Journal of Northumbria Gardens Trust.

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**

Recreational and ornamental, ritual, churchyard, military, defence, castle

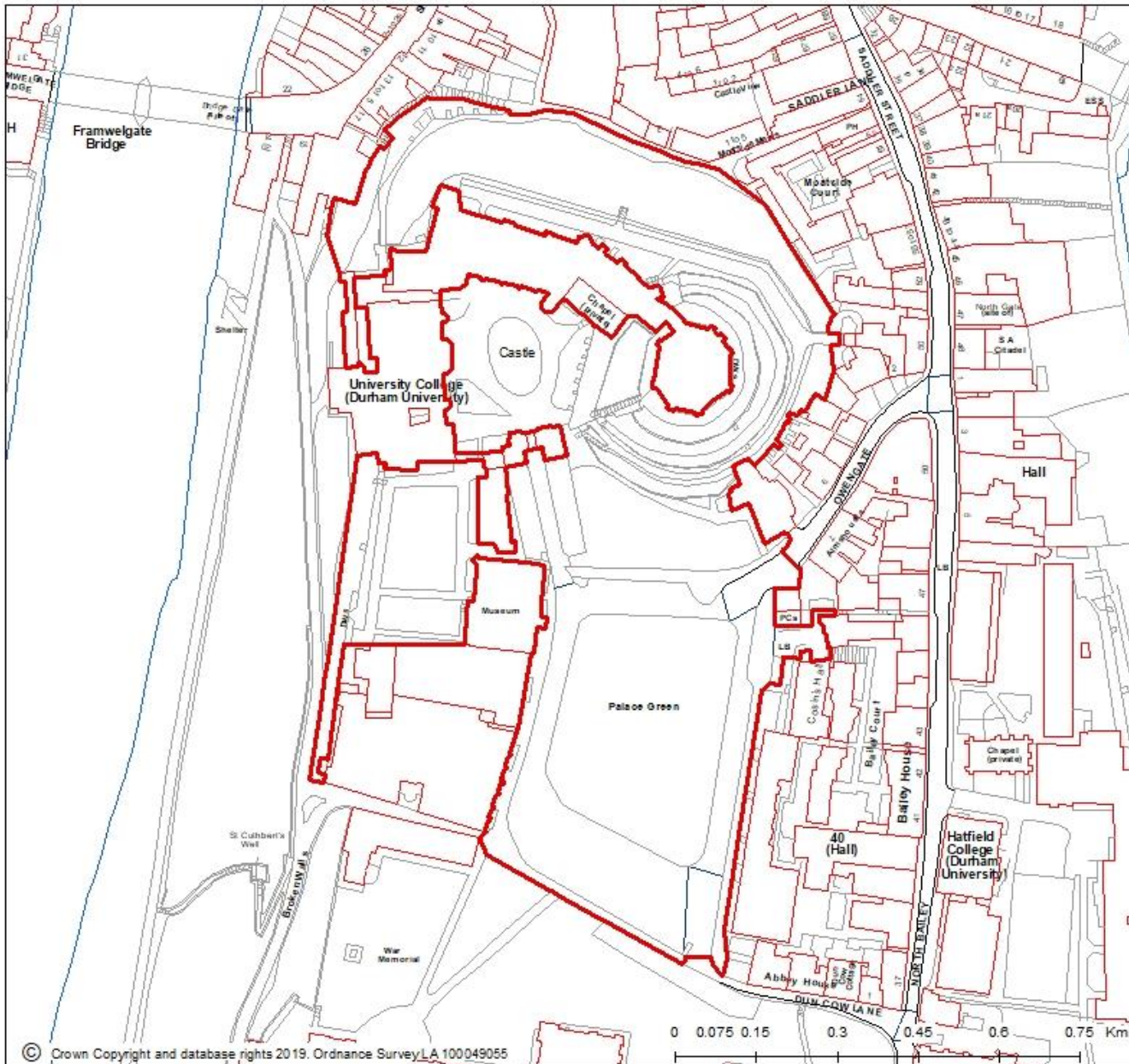
Further Research

Potential for further research as archival sources are extensive.

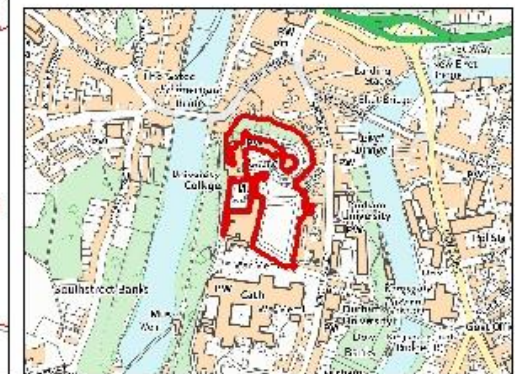


Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

024 Durham Peninsula 1 Castle Preci



- Uncertain boundary section
- ▭ Parks & Gardens final working list



Durham Peninsula 2 - Durham Cathedral Precincts

Grid Reference	NZ 273420	Date	June 2018	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Durham City Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Within Durham Castle and Cathedral World Heritage Site Cathedral Church of Christ and St. Mary the Virgin. (Grade I) List entry number 1161023 The gatehouse (formally listed as the Priory Gateway) (Grade I) Nos. 1 and 2 The College (formerly listed as garage the Priory Gateway to south and cottage adjoining) (Grade II) No. 3 The College (Grade II) No. 4 The College (Grade II) No. 5 The College (Grade II) No. 6A The College (Grade II) No. 6 The College (Grade II*) No. 7 The College (Grade II*) No. 8 The College (Grade I) No. 9 The College (Chorister School) (Grade I) Wall with archway in front of No. 9 (Grade II) Wall south of No. 9 (Chorister School) (Grade II) No. 10 The College (Chorister School) (Grade II*) No. 11 The College (Grade II) No. 12 The College (Grade I) No. 13 The College (Grade I) No. 14 The College (Grade I) No. 15 The College (Grade I) Walls attached to nos. 12-15 (Grade I) Walls and piers attached to no. 12 (Grade II) Gas lamp in front of garden wall at no. 12 (Grade II)				

Water hydrant north of no. 12 (Grade II)
Garages north of no. 15 (Grade II)
Priory Prison and former stables north of no. 15 (Grade I)
Priors Kitchen (Grade I)
The Deanery (Grade I)
Wall south of The Deanery (Grade II)
No. 16 The College (Grade II*)
No. 16a The College (Grade II*)
Staff rooms and store rooms (Grade II)
Timber loft (Grade II)
Maintenance shed, workshops, arch attached to north (Grade II)
No. 17 The College and wall attached (Grade II)
Chapter Clerk's office and Chapter Room (Grade II)
Conduit House (Grade II)
Water pump (Grade II)

History

The Durham peninsula includes many designed landscapes of historic interest and these have been divided into compartments for the purpose of local list reports. 1 Durham Castle Precincts and Palace Green, 2 Durham Cathedral Precincts, 3 Durham Peninsula Gardens and 4 Durham Riverbanks. The College was formerly the outer court of the Benedictine priory at Durham Cathedral and became the property of the Dean and Chapter after the Dissolution in the 16th-century. The college grounds include a central lawn and smaller garden areas linked to individual buildings. A workers yard is located in the north east corner of the site. The Priory Gatehouse is incorporated in the east range. The west range, including monastery buildings is adjacent to the riverbanks and includes the Chorister's School. The south range is formed by four Prebend's houses (one was demolished c.1840) (Roberts 1994). The Cathedral precincts incorporates a number of historic gardens;

- the land to the front of and surrounding the Chorister School and grounds to former Prebend's houses on the west of the college, including Dr. Theophilus Pickering's garden (now Choristers School sports area)
- the gardens on the north side of The College are the private gardens associated with the Deanery (formerly Priors Hall).
- The Monks Cemetery north east of the Deanery garden.
- The Prebend's houses included gardens to the south, one belonged to Joseph Spence (1699-1768)

- Prebend's Walk (see Bailey Gardens and Riverbanks).
- The Cloisters Garden, a square enclosed area enclosed by the covered Cloister Walks.
- The Monks Garden an area west of the Cloister Garden between the city wall and Cloistral buildings.

Prebend's Walk a 17th-century walk on the western extremity of the Cathedral precinct laid out during Bishop Cosin's time.

Description

Cristoph Schweitzer's bird's eye plan of Durham City was published in 1595 and shows the College grounds on the south side of the cathedral with orchards further south. An anonymous plan of c.1690 gives a similar view. Samuel and Nathaniel Buck's 'South-West Prospect of the City of Durham' (1745) shows Prebend's Walk with fruit trees trained on the wall, the layout of the Prebend's House gardens near the south west corner of the town wall may be schematic. Forster's 1754 plan of Durham City is detailed and the divisions are consistent with the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. Forster shows Prebend's Walk, Dr. Pickering's garden including parterres and clipped trees, gardens south of the Prebend's Houses, The College is grassed and a fountain is marked at the west end. The Deanery garden is shown with a walk in the north east corner around a rectangular parterre. The Monks cemetery is also depicted but not named in the key. The Cloister Garden and Monk's Garden are not shown on the plan, instead the buildings are shown in elevation.

Dr. Joseph Spence was installed as a prebendary at Durham Cathedral in 1754. His house was in The College and his garden which was separated by walls from neighbouring properties lay to the south. Spence described a grotto in the garden which still exists at 'basement level' (Roberts 2005). Samuel Grimm sketched The College and included a view of the particular fencing design which remains, in modern timber, today. The design was propounded by Spence in his letter concerning gardening design to Rev. Wheeler in 1751 (Roberts 2005). There is a suggestion that Spence designed planting for the 'College Court' but the evidence is not conclusive (Roberts 2005)

The 1857 OS shows the College lawns are divided into three sections by paths. Despite the insertion of a road these routes remain today. Spence's garden is depicted with a Gardenesque arrangement of shaped beds. There is a suggestion of parch marks reflecting these shapes on a 2017 aerial photograph. Dr. Pickering's large garden is depicted with steps from a sundial to a lawn with a fountain at the centre, south of this a pair of lawns with shrubberies at the north end are divided by a central path. The Cloister Garden is shown as lawn and the Monk's Garden is shown with bedding layouts. Allotment gardens and numerous outbuildings are depicted south of the

Prebend's gardens. At the southern extremity a garden which belongs to the precinct is used for growing flowers to decorate the Cathedral. Today The College is a secluded, highly valued tranquil green space in Durham City.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541-1900				Y
Aesthetic Value	Of high regional value.			Y	
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	College court and college gardens developed since the 16th-century.			Y	
Designer	Dr. Joseph Spence. Dr. Pickering.			Y	
Group Value	Durham World Heritage Site. See listings above for Durham Cathedral Precincts, See also Durham Peninsula: Durham Castle Precincts and Palace Green. Durham Peninsula Gardens, Durham Riverbanks.			Y	
Rarity	Included in Durham Cathedral and Castle World Heritage Site				Y
Historic Interest	18th, 19th century collegiate gardens			Y	
Historical Association	Benedictine Priory Durham Cathedral. Durham Cathedral College. Choristers School.		Y		
Social and Communal Value	Exceptional value			Y	
Evidential Value	High			Y	
Overall significance	The College gardens are of exceptional interest through their long association with priory and cathedral life and connection with Dr. Joseph Spence a garden designer of national importance.			Y	

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrances from the Priory Gatehouse and cathedral cloisters.

Principal Buildings

Durham Cathedral and College buildings.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds

College square and gardens at rear of College buildings. Important to setting to Cathedral

References

University of Durham Archives & Special Collections

Schweitzer, C (1595) Bird's eye plan of Durham City

Samuel and Nathaniel Buck (1745) 'South-West Prospect of the City of Durham'

Forster (1754) Plan of Durham City

Published sources

Roberts. M (1994) Durham

Roberts. M (2005) Notes: Northumbria Gardens Trust Joseph Spence Day

Recreational and ornamental, ritual, churchyard, military, defence, castle

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**

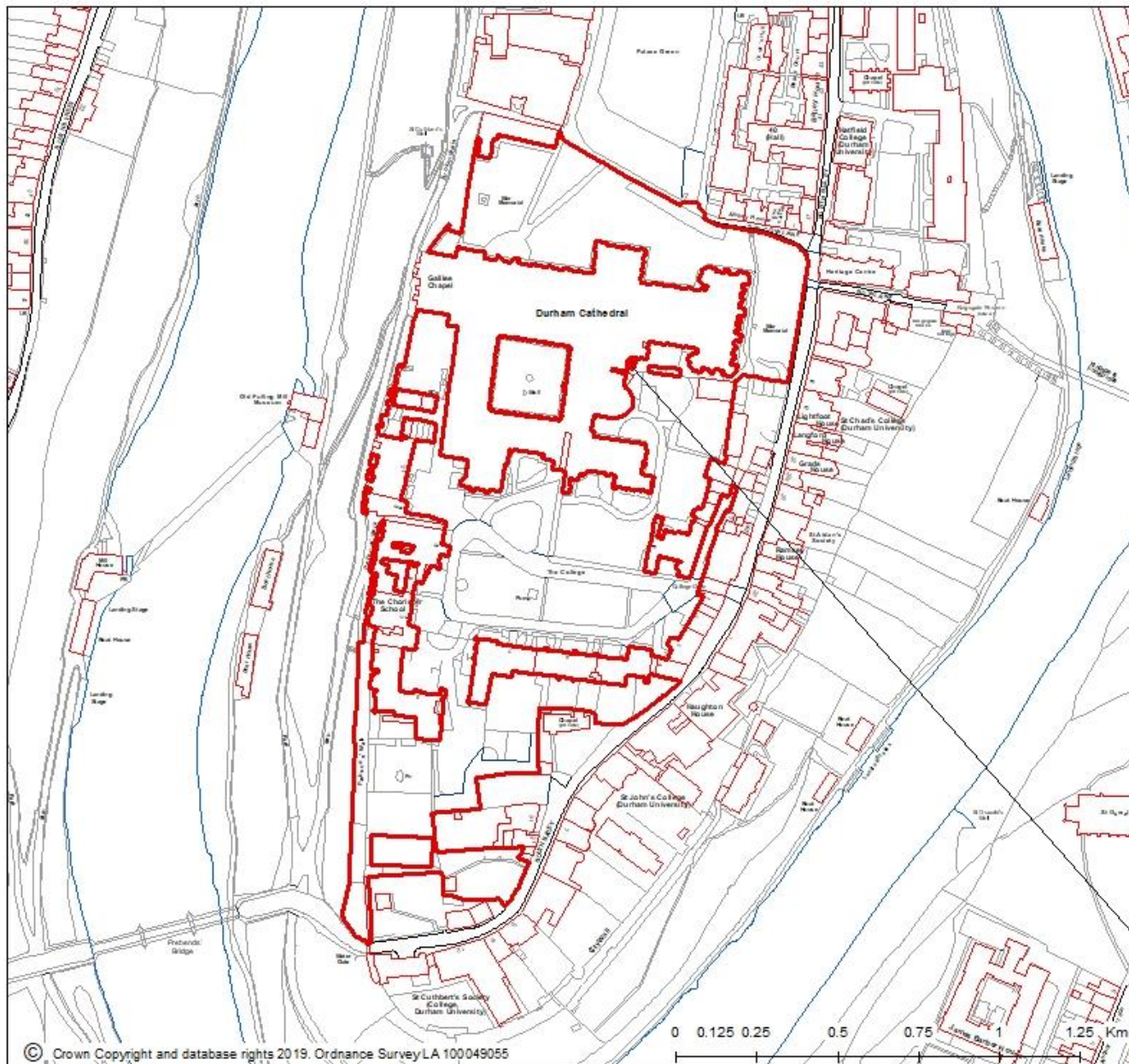
Further Research



N/A



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

025 Durham Peninsula 2 Cathedral P



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Durham Peninsula 3 - Durham Peninsula Gardens

Grid Reference	NZ273418	Date	June 2018	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Durham City Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Partially within Durham Castle and Cathedral World Heritage Site Bow Lane Hatfield College office building (Grade II) Terrace Wall north of Bow Lane Terrace wall south of Bow Lane and east of Kingsgate (Grade I) North Bailey No. 1 North Bailey (Grade II) No. 2 North Bailey (Grade II) No. 3 North Bailey (Grade II) No. 4 North Bailey and castle wall incorporated (Grade II*) Castle wall behind no 3 North Bailey (Grade I) Castle wall behind Hatfield Cottage (Grade I) No. 5 North Bailey (Grade II) Hatfield College dining room block (Grade II) House north of St. Mary-Le-Bow (Grade II) St. Mary-Le-Bow Heritage Centre (Grade I) No. 16 North Bailey (St. Chads College) (Grade II) No. 17 North Bailey (St. Chads College) (Grade II) No. 18 North Bailey (North part) (St. Chads College) (Grade II) No. 18 North Bailey (South part) (St. Chads College) (Grade II) No. 19 North bailey (North part) (St. Chads College) (Lightfoot House) (Grade II) No. 19 North Bailey (South part) (St. Chads College) (Grade II) Wall on north side of garden behind no.19 North (Grade II) Wall on south side of garden behind no. 19 (Grade II) No. 20 North Bailey (Lightfoot House, St. Chads College) (Grade II) No. 21 North Bailey (St. Chads College) (Grade II) No. 22 North Bailey (Grade II)				

No. 23 North Bailey (Grade II) No. 24 North Bailey (Union Society) (Grade II)
No. 25 North Bailey (Grade II) No. 26 North Bailey (Grade II)
No. 27 North Bailey (Grade II) No. 28 North Bailey (Grade II)
House to south of no. 28 North Bailey (Grade II) Castle wall behind nos. 16-22 (consecutive) and no. 22A (St. Chads College) (Grade I)
Castle wall behind nos. 26-28 (consecutive) (Grade I)
Gatehouse to the College (see under The College (Grade I))
Chapter clerks office (see under The College) (Grade II)
Wall with entrance arch and mounting block, opposite to nos. 19-22a (consecutive) North Bailey (Grade II)
War Memorial to east of Cathedral (Grade II)
No. 38 North Bailey (Grade II)
No. 39 North Bailey (Grade II)
No. 44 North Bailey (Grade II) No. 45 North Bailey (Grade II)
No. 46 North Bailey (Grade II)
No. 48 (Post Office) North Bailey (Grade II)
No. 49 North Bailey (Grade II)
South Bailey House of no. 1 South Bailey (Grade II)
No. 1 South Bailey (St. Johns College, part) (Grade II)
No. 2 South Bailey (St. Johns College, part) (Grade II)
No. 3 South Bailey (St. Johns College) (Grade II*)
No. 4 South Bailey (St. Johns College), first part (Grade II)
No. 4 South Bailey (St. Johns College), second part (Grade II*)
No. 4 South Bailey (St. Johns College), third part (Grade II)
No. 5 South Bailey (Grade II) Garden wall South of no 5 South Bailey (Grade II)
No. 6 South Bailey (South part) (Grade II)
No. 7 South Bailey (Grade II)
Nos. 8 and 8A South Bailey (St. Cuthberts Society) (Grade II)
No. 9 South Bailey (Grade II) No. 10 South Bailey (Grade II) No. 11 South Bailey (Grade II)
Wall behind St. Johns College from nos. 1-11 South Bailey (consecutive), and garden house attached behind no 11 South Bailey (Grade I)

Wall behind nos. 12 and 12A South Bailey (Grade I)
No. 12 South Bailey (St. Cuthberts Society) (Grade II*)
(AM) Water Gate (AM14) (Grade II*)
Cathedral precinct wall (Grade II) Wall to west of no.13 South Bailey I
No. 13 South Bailey (Grade II) Street wall, gates and railings north of no 13 (Grade II)
No.16 South Bailey (Grade II)
Church of St. Mary the Less (Grade II)
Garage and boundary wall west and north of Church of St Mary the Less (Grade II)

History

The Durham peninsula includes many designed landscapes of historic interest and these have been divided into compartments for the purpose of local list reports. 1 Durham Castle Precincts and Palace Green, 2 Durham Cathedral Precincts, 3 Durham Peninsula Gardens and 4 Durham Riverbanks.

The bailey walls, which divide the castle and cathedral buildings from the riverbanks were built by Bishop Flambard (1099 – 1128). Priory Accounts of the fourteenth century mention gardens below the city wall.

In 1508 Bishop Bainbridge gave the prior and convent 'all the right bank of the river between Elvet and Framwellgate Bridges which lay below the castle and cathedral walls, down to the Wear and the river itself'. The left side was already in their possession. In 1539 the Benedictine Priory surrendered to Henry VIII after which the cathedral property was administered by the Dean and Chapter who regulated leases of properties in Durham City including rentals for gardens.

By the eighteenth century Durham became a venue for recreation and offered facilities including prestigious town houses, theatre, assembly rooms, a race track and public walks. Forsters plan of Durham (1754) shows gardens to the Bailey Houses some of which included gazebos built into the City Wall to take views across the river and countryside beyond. As the Bailey houses became gentrified more and more gardens behind the houses are recorded with garths below the city wall.

Four icehouses survive which date from the late 18th or the early 19th century on banks below the south bailey gardens. A folly 'The Count's House' stands at the base of the riverbanks south of Prebend's Bridge.

By the early 20th-century the bailey houses were gradually taken over by the university although the gardens continued to be maintained.

Description

Bok's engraving of 1670, *The Prospect of Durham from the South East*, shows some of the Bailey gardens with towers, others have gates allowing access to the lower banks. The gardens to the Bailey town houses are shown on Samuel Buck's *The South West Prospect of the City of Durham* (1745) laid out in formal arrangements. The riverbank gardens below the city wall are not shown in great detail although the *Principal's Walk*, a terrace in the garden to no.4 South Bailey is visible and gazebos are shown below some of the Bailey gardens.

The upper gardens to the Bailey houses are shown on Foster's *Plan of the City of Durham* published in 1754. The gardens all had similar symmetrical layouts. Some gardens were larger than others such as the Bowes garden at no. 4 South Bailey. The 1857 and 1892 OS shows clear details of gardens and features. One feature of interest is the detached town gardens which are apparent on the east side of the north and south Bailey houses.

An aerial photograph taken in 1960 shows the allotments on Bow Banks were well cared for but they are now overgrown with self sown vegetation.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

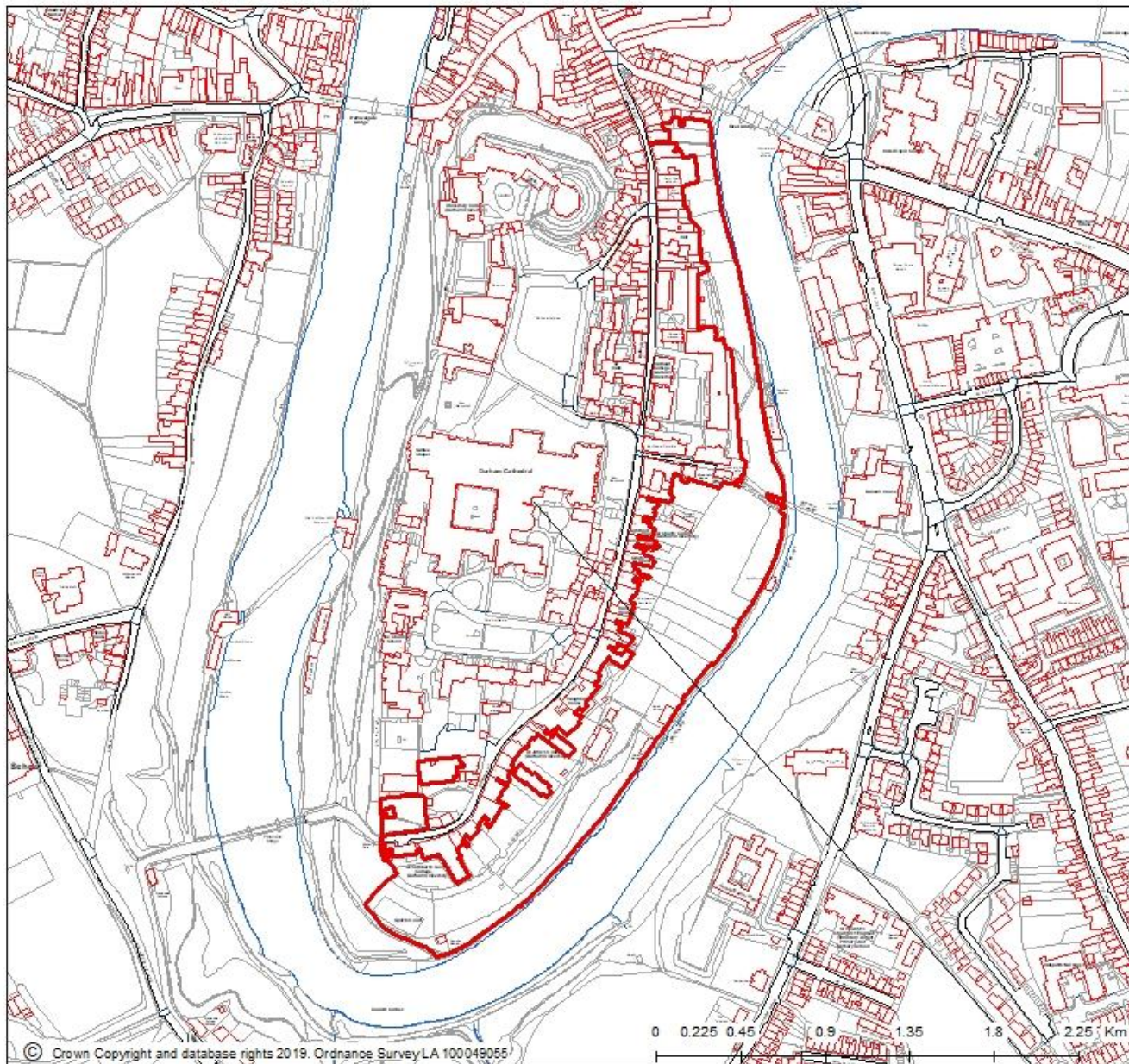
Significance Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval (1066 - 1540) and Post Medieval (1541 - 1901)			Y	
Aesthetic Value	Of Regional Interest		Y		
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	The riverbank gardens were similar to those on 18th-century plans of Newcastle and Bath which were made at the same time. The Durham Riverbanks were an important area for promenading in Durham. Similar public walks are to be found in other towns and cities such as York where the New Walk was instigated in the 1730s.		Y		
Designer					
Group Value	Durham World Heritage Site. See listings above for Durham Peninsula Gardens. See also Durham Peninsula: Durham Castle Precincts and Palace Green. Durham Cathedral precincts, Durham Riverbanks				Y
Rarity	Of regional interest		Y		
Historic Interest	Private gentry house gardens, detached town gardens, public walks		Y		
Historical Association	Bowes family, Count Burowlawski, Canon Tristram,			Y	
Social and Communal Value	Private gardens. Riverbank walks with public access.		Y		
Evidential Value	Considerable		Y		
Overall significance	High			Y	
Background Information					
Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting					
Entrances and approaches	Numerous entrances via Bailey houses and public footpaths				



Principal Buildings	North and South Bailey Houses, Durham World Heritage Site, Durham Cathedral, Prebend's Bridge, the Count's House, Ice House north of Count's House.
Gardens & Pleasure Grounds	North and South Bailey gardens, riverbank walks.
References	Durham University Library Special Collections Bok V. (1670) <i>The Prospect of Durham from the South East</i> Buck S. (1745) <i>The South West Prospect of the City of Durham</i> Foster T. (1754) <i>Plan of the City of Durham</i> Dean & Chapter Library, Durham Chapter Acts Book vol. 1867-1876 3.4.1875, 17.4.1875, 26.6.1875 Muniments of the Dean & Chapter of Durham
	Published Sources Allan G (1847) <i>Historical and Descriptive View of the City of Durham and its Environs</i> A History of the County of Durham: Volume 3 (1928) Simeon of Durham, Op. Hist. (Rolls Ser.), i, 81 Roberts, M. (1994) <i>Book of Durham</i>
Historic Landscape Characterisation	Areas of garden and recreation gardens, burgage plots.
Further Research	Potential for further research as archival sources are extensive.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

026 Durham Peninsula 3 Peninsula G



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Durham Peninsula 4 - Durham Riverbanks

Grid Reference	NZ271418	Date	June 2018	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Durham City Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Partially within Durham Castle and Cathedral World Heritage Site Cathedral Church of Christ and St. Mary the Virgin (Grade I) List entry number 1161023 Prebend's Bridge (Grade I) List entry number 1121354 Bailey Houses - please see Durham City Conservation Area Character Area 1 for listings Castle wall along Prebends Walk (Grade I) List entry number 1000089 World Heritage Site St Cuthbert's Well (Grade I) List entry number 1311134 Fulling Mill (Grade I) List Entry Number 1120711 Counts House. (Grade I) List Entry Number 1159209 Ice-house north of Counts House (Grade I) List Entry Number 1120712 Framwellgate Bridge (Grade I) List Entry Number 1322872 Elvet Bridge (Grade I) List Entry Number 1121355 Kingsgate Bridge (Grade I) List Entry Number 1119766				
History	<p>The Durham peninsula includes many designed landscapes of historic interest and these have been divided into compartments for the purpose of local list reports. 1 Durham Castle Precincts and Palace Green, 2 Durham Cathedral Precincts, 3 Durham Peninsula Gardens and 4 Durham Riverbanks.</p> <p>In 1508 Bishop Bainbridge gave the prior and convent 'all the right bank of the river between Elvet and Framwellgate Bridges which lay below the castle and cathedral walls, down to the Wear and the river itself'. The left side was already in their possession. In 1539 the Benedictine Priory surrendered to Henry VIII after which the cathedral property was administered by the Dean and Chapter who regulated leases of properties in Durham City including rentals for gardens.</p>				

Towards the end of the seventeenth century when the peninsula was no longer required as a fortress Durham City was extensively modernised under Bishop Cosin. In 1698 Celia Fiennes visited Durham City during a tour of Britain and noted the riverbank walks. By the eighteenth century Durham was a venue for recreation and offered facilities including prestigious town houses, theatre, assembly rooms, a race track and public walks.

A folly which belonged to 9 South Bailey, 'The Count's House', stands at the base of the riverbanks south of Prebend's Bridge supposedly the residence of a Polish dwarf Count Boruwlaski who actually lived in The Banks Cottage shown on Forster's 1754 plan and demolished before the time of the first ordnance survey of 1857. An ice house is located to the rear of this structure.

Prebend's Bridge was built during the episcopacy of Bishop Egerton (1771-1787) after a flood destroyed the previous bridge. The architect of the bridge, George Nicholson, included generous refuges from the carriage lane which gave pedestrians the opportunity to stand and view the Cathedral and wooded riverbanks. The ornamental tree planting (not extant) was probably by Canon Joseph Spence (1699-1768) a garden designer of national importance who is recorded making planting lists for other sites in the region (see also Finchale Priory, Ceddesfield Hall, The College, Durham).

Durham Riverbanks were eulogized by many writers and artists who pursued the 'Picturesque' on tours around the country. These included John Sell Cotman (1782-1842), Edward Dayes (1763-1804), Thomas Girtin (1775-1802), and JMW Turner (1775-1851).

Surtees described the riverbanks as a popular venue for strolling and the Dean and Chapter employed a nurseryman as forester and keeper of the banks and made funds available for Canon Tristram's planting scheme which included trees, shrubs and ferns during the 1870s (Chapter Acts). In 1884 a new walk, Fearon's Walk, was made, this completed the loop around the peninsula to Elvet Bridge

By the early 20th-century the bailey houses were gradually taken over by the university although the gardens continued to be maintained.

Description

Bok's engraving of 1670, *The Prospect of Durham from the South East*, shows some of the Bailey gardens with towers, others have gates allowing access to the lower banks. The gardens to the Bailey town houses are shown on Samuel Buck's *The South West Prospect of the City of Durham* (1745) laid out in formal arrangements. The riverbank gardens below the city wall are not shown in great detail although the *Principal's Walk*, a terrace in the

garden to no.4 South Bailey is apparent, the Prebend's Walk on the west bank is evident and gazebos are shown below some of the Bailey gardens.

The upper gardens to the Bailey houses are shown on Foster's *Plan of the City of Durham* published in 1754. The gardens all had similar symmetrical layouts. Some gardens were larger than others such as the Bowes garden at no. 4 South Bailey. The 1857 and 1892 OS shows clear details of gardens and features. One feature of interest is the detached town gardens which are apparent on the east side of the north and south Bailey houses.

An aerial photograph taken in 1960 shows the allotments on Bow Banks were well cared for but they are now overgrown with self-sown vegetation.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval (1066 - 1540) and Post Medieval (1541 - 1901)			Y	
Aesthetic Value	Of Regional Interest		Y		
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	The riverbank gardens were similar to those on 18th-century plans of Newcastle and Bath which were made at the same time. The Durham Riverbanks were an important area for promenading in Durham. Similar public walks are to be found in other towns and cities such as York where the New Walk was instigated in the 1730s.		Y		
Designer	Joseph Spence			Y	
Group Value	Durham World Heritage Site. See listings above for Durham Riverbanks. See also Durham Peninsula: Durham Peninsula Gardens, Durham Cathedral precincts, Durham Castle Precincts and Palace Green.				Y
Rarity	Of regional interest		Y		
Historic Interest	Private gentry house gardens, detached town gardens, public walks		Y		
Historical Association	Celia Fiennes, Joseph Spence			Y	
Social and Communal Value	Private gardens. Riverbank walks with public access.		Y		
Evidential Value	Considerable		Y		
Overall significance	High			Y	

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Numerous entrances via Bailey houses and public footpaths

Principal Buildings North and South Bailey Houses, Durham World Heritage Site, Durham Cathedral, Prebend's Bridge, the Count's House, Ice House north of Count's House.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds North and South Bailey gardens, riverbank walks.

References

Durham University Library Special Collections

Bok V. (1670) *The Prospect of Durham from the South East*

Buck S. (1745) *The South West Prospect of the City of Durham*

Foster T. (1754) *Plan of the City of Durham*

Dean & Chapter Library, Durham

Chapter Acts Book vol. 1867-1876 3.4.1875, 17.4.1875, 26.6.1875 Muniments of the Dean & Chapter of Durham

Published Sources

Allan G (1847) *Historical and Descriptive View of the City of Durham and its Environs*

A History of the County of Durham: Volume 3 (1928) Simeon of Durham, Op. Hist. (Rolls Ser.), i, 81

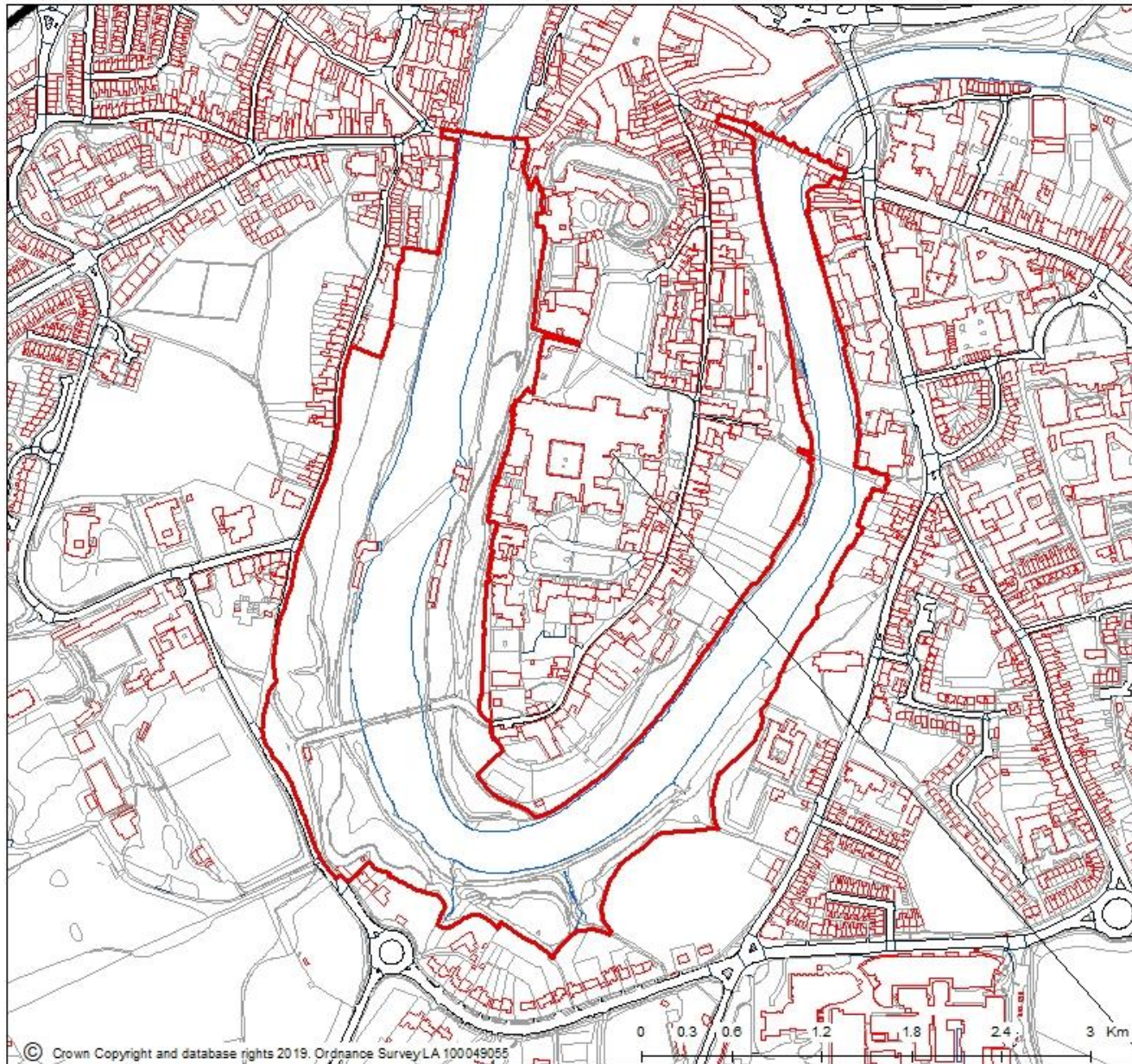
Roberts, M. (1994) *Book of Durham*

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Woodland; recreational and ornamental



Further Research

Potential for further research as archival sources are extensive.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

027 Durham Peninsula 4 Riverbanks

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Eastwood Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 081123	Date	2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Eastwood Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121728 Farm Buildings to West of Eastwood Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121685 North and West Walls of Garden to West of Eastwood Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1322735				
History	Late 17th-century house. East Wood now Eastwood Hall. The will of Mathias Hanby of Eastwood dated 1727 is recorded by Boldron Local History Group. Robertson Lidderdale of East Wood recorded in 1803 (NYRO) Eastwood the seat of John Hanby 1823 (Baines) The hall is shown in John Sell Cotman's watercolour <i>A distant view of Greta Bridge and Rokeby</i> 1805.				
Description	Eastwood Hall is backed by woodland which borders the river Greta. The 1857 OS shows the hall overlooked parkland to the south-east. The park is scattered with trees and crossed by an approach from the public road located on the south-east side of the estate. A turning circle and formal gardens are shown south of the hall with lawns on the east side. An orchard is shown south of the walled garden and service buildings. Extensive woodland is shown north and west of the hall, bordering the river Greta which takes a particularly sinuous course and is dotted with aits (small islands). Walks are shown through the woodland, which includes conifers on the west side. An open spit of land overlooking an escarpment, including Bertram's Cave, includes a few trees. West of the service buildings, in the river, Scotchman's Stone is marked (the origin of the name is not known but may be linked to Walter Scott visiting the area). There is minimal change in subsequent mapping.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Picturesque landscape	Y			
Designer	Not known				
Group Value	Eastwood Hall (Grade II) Farm Buildings to West of Eastwood Hall (Grade II) North and West Walls of Garden to West of Eastwood Hall (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	One of a group of sites in Teesdale, see also Cocken Hall	Y			
Historic Interest	Hanby family	Y			
Historical Association	Sketched and painted by John Sell Cotman	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Not open to the public but visible from public footpaths	Y			
Evidential Value	John Sell Cotman painting. Walter Scott wrote about surrounding area and is said to have used Bertram's Cave as a place to write.	Y			
Overall significance	The park and garden at Eastwood Hall make a significant contribution to the setting of the hall. The walks along the river Tees use the Picturesque landscape to good advantage.	Y			

Eastwood Hall is one of a group of houses along the river Tees which incorporate Picturesque views as part of the experience of the garden. The park and gardens include listed garden walls and farm buildings and overall, are considered to be of local historic interest.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches One approach from the south-east.

Principal Buildings Eastwood Hall and adjacent farm buildings

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Formal gardens east of hall, woodland walks and picturesque views of river.

Park Parkland

Kitchen Garden Walled garden

Other Land Woodland plantations bordering river Greta

References **Tate, London**
John Sell Cotman pencil and watercolour *A distant view of Greta Bridge and Rokeby* 1805 ref. N03633

Durham County Record Office

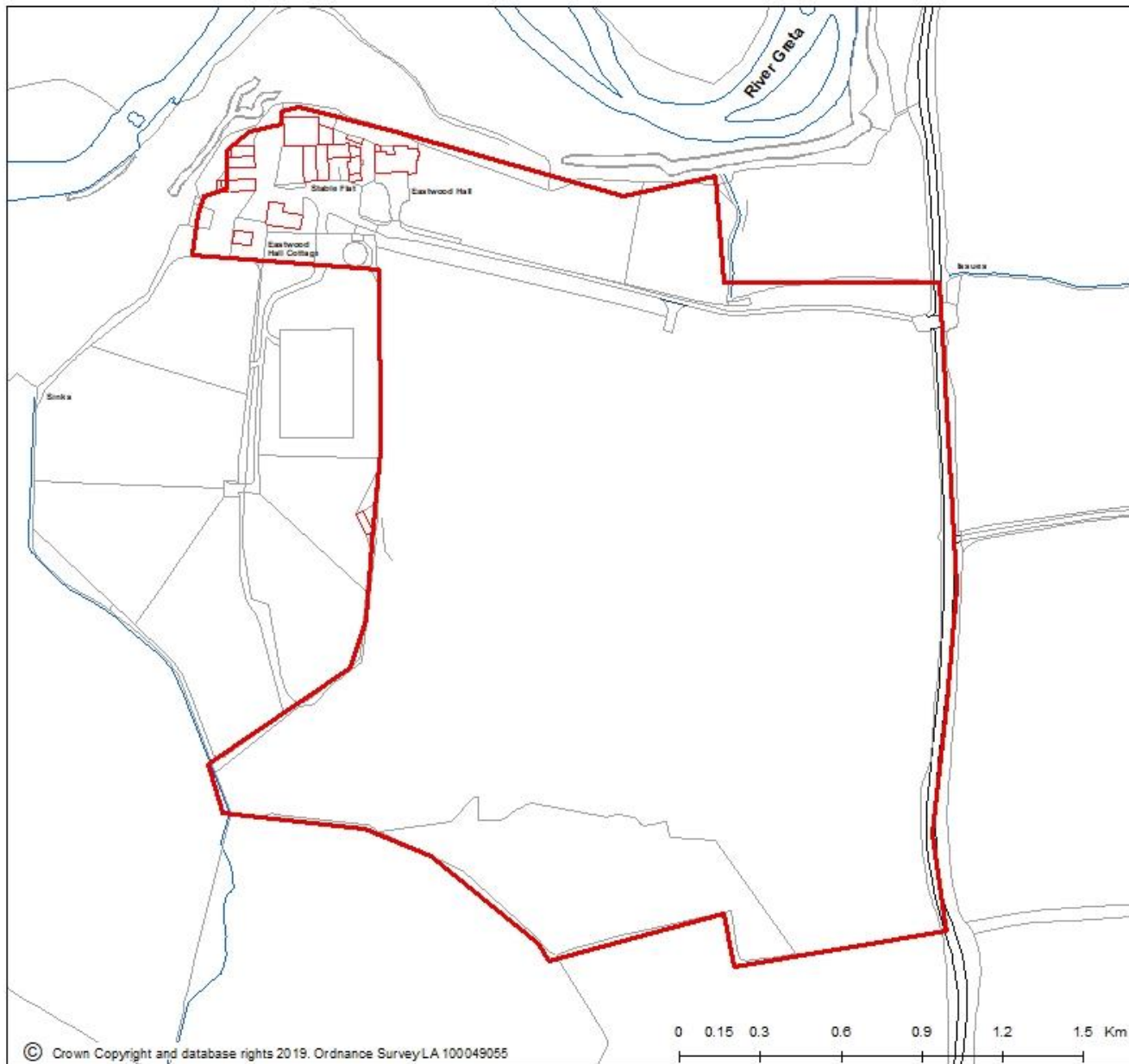
Quarter Sessions Bundles 1803 2/9/5 (Appeal)

Published Sources

Baines E (1823) *History, Directory ... of the county of York*



**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Designed parkland

Further Research Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

028 Eastwood Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Eggleston Hall

Grid Reference	NY 997234	Date	July 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Partly within Eggleston Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Ancient Woodland Eggleston Hall (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1121626 High Lodge to Eggleston Hall (Grade II). List Entry Number 1054766 Low Lodge to Eggleston Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121631 Walls, Gate Piers and Gates to North of Eggleston Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121628 Walls, Pier and Gate Flanking Drive leading to Eggleston Hall Rear Yard (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121630 Ice House (Grade II), List Entry Number 1121627				
History	Eggleston Hall was built in 1827 by Ignatius Bonomi for G.P Hutchinson. Diarist and Judge Christopher (1617-1693) was born at Eggleston Hall (Hodgson) <i>Mackenzie described the house in 1834 ... 'a handsome building in a style well suited to so wild a region as surrounds. The pleasure grounds are most judiciously and tastefully disposed, containing an artificial waterfall of considerable height, and a subterranean walk blasted in the rock on the river's side.'</i> The chapel of ease to Middleton stands in the centre of what was laid out by Mr. Hutchinson as a botanic garden, and is a small neat building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a little cemetery attached. Ruin of chapel 18th-century and likely to have been retained to enhance the grounds.				
Description	Eggleston Hall is shown on the 1869 OS at the heart of the estate. Garden buildings, farm and chapel are shown north and north-west of the hall. Parkland is denoted flowing north west from the south east, linked by a bridge across the public road. The waterfall mentioned by Mackenzie is located in Mark's Wood, shown west of the hall. An extensive walled garden of irregular shape stands north of the hall. Pleasure grounds and mixed woodland				

divided by walks are shown to the north of this. Additional parkland is shown to the west. The hall has approaches from the north and south. A carriage drive from the south front of the hall leads south across the road bridge and through The Great Wood, where it loops back to join the original route and returns to the hall. There is little change in subsequent ordnance surveys.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Retail nursery with exceptional range of plants and demonstration gardens.	Y			
Designer	Rosemarie Gray and Gordon Long	Y			
Group Value	Eggleston Hall (Grade II*) Low Lodge to Eggleston Hall (Grade II) Walls, Gate Piers and Gates to North of Eggleston Hall (Grade II) Walls, Pier and Gate Flanking Drive leading to Eggleston Hall Rear Yard (Grade II) Ice House (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	N/A				
Historic Interest	One of a group of Teesdale sites exploited for Picturesque qualities.	Y			
Historical Association	Christopher Sanderson diarist	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Of high value as a popular venue for the public	Y			
Evidential Value	Christopher Sanderson 17th-century diary	Y			
Overall significance	The park and Picturesque grounds form a spectacular setting to Eggleston Hall. Garden features include a large walled garden,	Y			

lodges, cottage, ha-ha, woodland and ruined chapel. The site is of local historic interest.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Gates and piers to approaches from north (Eggleston village) and south.

Principal Buildings Eggleston Hall
Farm buildings
Ruined chapel

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Ornamental gardens and picturesque pleasure grounds

Park Parkland to north-east, east, south and west

Kitchen Garden Extensive Walled garden

References

Published sources

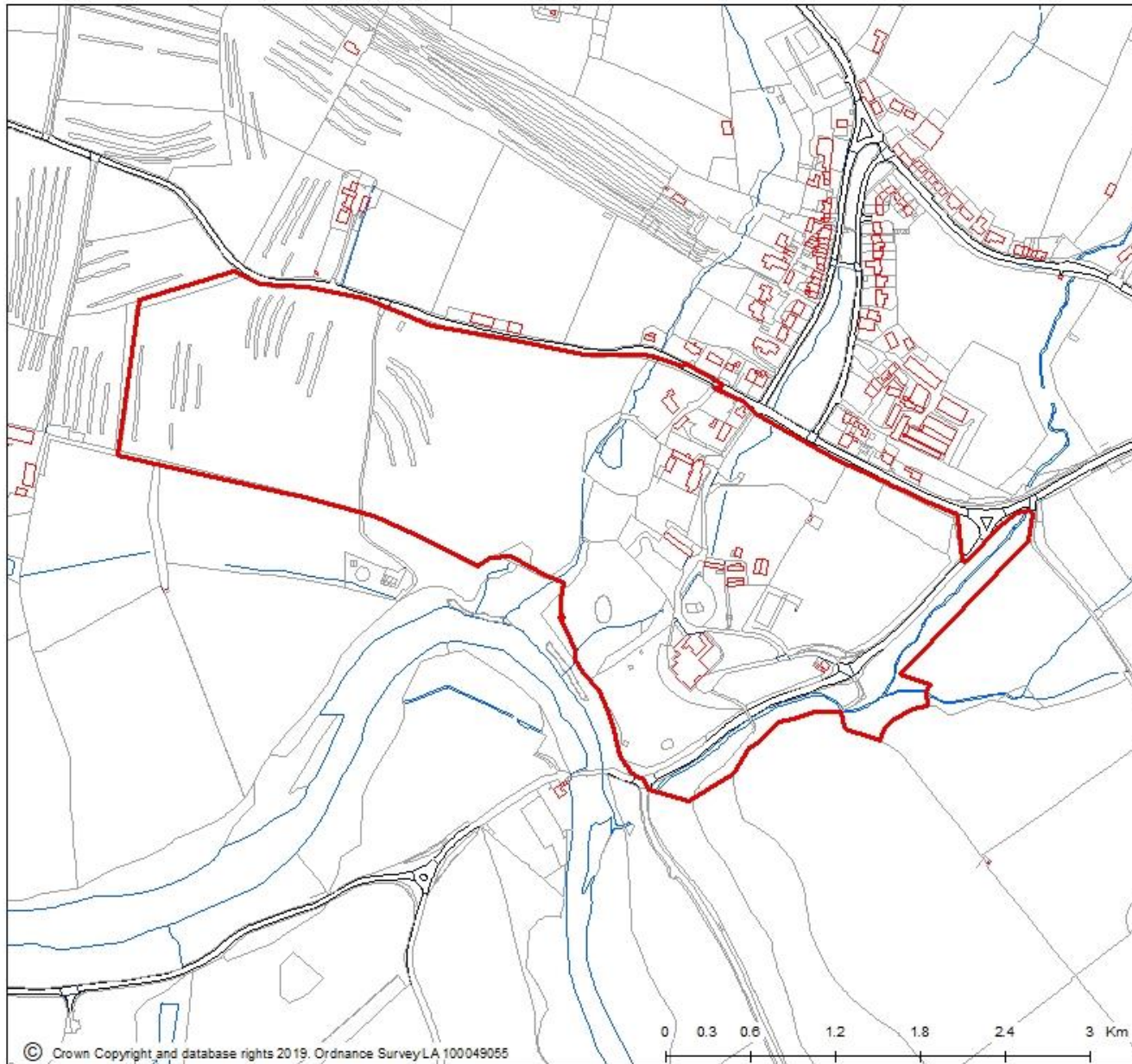
Hodgson, J.C. (1910) *Six North Country Diaries* Surtees Society Vol. CXVIII

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland



Further Research

Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

029 Eggleston Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Elemore Hall (assessed as Elemore)

Grid Reference	NZ 351442	Date	February 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Previously identified in City of Durham Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Barn north of Elemore Hall (Grade II) Ice House 100 m north east of Elemore Hall (Grade II) Elemore Hall, Doorway and Archway (Grade I) Stable yard archway (Grade II)				
History	<p>Elemore Hall is a high status mansion developed from 1749 - 1752 by George and Judith Baker, a wealthy couple with interests in the alum industry, coal and extensive landholdings. The Bakers improved an earlier Elizabethan manor house which was attributed with orchards and gardens by the end of the seventeenth century. An anonymous undated, approximately mid 18th-century, detailed plan shows proposals for the park and gardens but was not fully executed as depicted on a plan of 1795. Apart from the addition of a 'Race Ground' there were few changes to the park and gardens during the 19th-century. A number of extensions were added to the mansion after purchase by Durham County Council in 1947. Today the building is in use as a school.</p>				
Description	<p>An undated c.1750, anonymous proposal plan for improvements to the park and gardens, Included the following features, a: The House, b: The Stables, c: Farme House, d: Dogg Kennel, e: Kitchen Garden, ff: The Temples or Sumr. Houses, gg: An Irregular Piece of Water, hh: Rivers, i:Brick Pond, kkk: Roads to the House, ll: Banks to be planted, m: To be Planted with Shrubs, n:A Basin 330 feet long and 170 wide, oo: Two cabinets in ye wood. There is no indication as to whom the landscape designer may have been. (Durham University Library Special Collections)</p> <p>An anonymous plan was produced in 1795 <i>Sketch plan of Elemore, Low Haswell, and Hasting House Estates belonging to George Baker</i>. This shows the estate after improvements were made to the hall for George Baker.</p>				

The plan shows trees planted in a formal arrangement which may have been fruit trees, however these extended all over the hillside to the east, south, north and west of the Hall.

The anonymous *Sketch of Elemore Park, Haswell*, dated 1795 shows some garden features which concur with the c.1750's plan. The pleasure grounds east of the Hall are not shown in detail although trees are marked across the angular area which is shown on the previous plan leading up to the temple or summerhouse. This suggests that the Temple / Summerhouse was probably not built and the forced perspective leading to it was not formed by trees. The parkland west of the house is shown dotted with trees and with a single circular clump of trees in the centre. The main approach and avenue is shown in line with the stable block and dog legs to the rear of the stable block. A small plantation screens the rear of the stable block from the arrival area. The previous plan showed the carriage drive aligned to an area north of the north facing wall of the stable block. The park is shown planted with a circular clumps of trees which may have been in place to direct views to and from the hall. A kitchen garden is shown sheltered by plantations. The garden itself is divided by a central crossed path. The divisions are drawn with many rows of produce. The line of the north-south walk (leading from the east garden shown on the previous plan), parallel with the kitchen garden is evident. A walk is linked to a path which led west to the brick pond (in a different location and orientation to the previous plan) and beyond where 'cabinets' were shown in woodland on the previous plan. Only one 'cabinet' is shown on this plan. The pond is depicted as a curvaceous form, with a dam at the west end, rather than the linear shape shown on the previous plan. The north-south walk (leading from the east garden shown on the previous plan), may have been a terrace and is shown on this plan. Neither of the two garden buildings are shown on this plan. The west carriage drive is shown but the north drive is shown very faintly. A pair of lodges are shown at the north gate. The areas depicted as woodland and shrubs on the previous plan are shown planted but there is no differentiation between woodland and shrubberies.

The tithe plan shows the hall and walled garden (Durham University Library Special Collections). The approach from the north-west and lodges are shown but the route shown crossing the centre of the park is not shown. The north approach is shown adjacent to the edge of Elemore Wood. A rectangular shaped pond is shown south of an 's' shaped plantation which spans the drive south of Chantrey Lands. The race track is shown.

The 1869 OS shows considerable changes to the pleasure grounds around the Hall. The pleasure grounds on the east side of the Hall are divided from the building by a wide strip of orchard trees. Further east a lawn is shown with a central oval feature bordered by a path connected to paths leading north and south. These connect to a

walk which follows the perimeter of the garden. The garden is backed by mixed woodland. The Hall is shown with shrubberies on either side of the final part of the approach. These would have screened the stables and outbuildings. The view towards Fisher's Meadows is across parkland with no remaining clumps of trees. Although a clump has survived on the southern boundary only single trees remain in the park. A walk is shown to the 'fishpond'. The shape of the pond is more angular than that shown on the 1795 plan. An additional drive and new avenue pass close to the walled garden, where a curve is shown in the south west corner, probably to accommodate the new drive. The path bordered by an avenue to the walled garden is shown approaching from an angle. The cottages are shown. The ground between the drive and walled garden appears to be open and dotted with a few trees. The walled garden is divided into eight sections all bordered by fruit trees and an orchard is shown at the east end. Fire houses and sheds are shown against the north wall of the walled garden. The shape of the brick pond has altered by the time of this survey and it is shown as two separate areas. The path which led to the 'cabinets' appears to pass through a circular shaped clearing then continues through a less distinct clearing before turning south towards the kitchen garden. Terraced walks are not shown clearly on this plan. Although a terraced walk along the edge of the fishpond may have survived. Elemore Wood is composed of mixed plantations which incorporated deciduous and coniferous trees. Orchards are shown south and west of the Hall and adjacent to the new drive which is planted with an avenue where it comes level with the kitchen garden. The old avenue is shown and a short avenue leads to the cottages south east of the kitchen garden.

Following the sale of the Hall to Durham County Council in 1947 and conversion of the buildings for school use a number of buildings and play grounds have been built in the area formerly laid out as the east and west pleasure grounds.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 - 1900. 18th-century house with 18th, 19th-century plantations and parkland	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of considerable local interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Extensive parkland, partial survival of ornamental gardens; areas adjacent to mansion subsumed by building extensions and play areas. Surviving avenues and structure planting. Parkland visible from Elemore Lane.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Contemporary with Hardwick Park, Coxhoe Hall (now destroyed)	Y			
Rarity	Of considerable local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	18th century designed landscape	Y			
Historical Association	Baker family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	This relates to Elemore School.	Y			
Evidential Value	Of considerable regional interest 1790-Nurserymen, Dickson and Son account for trees supplied 1811-Falla catalogue of forest trees, list of trees and pricing		Y		
Overall significance	Elemore Hall is of considerable historic interest but the site is severely fragmented and many features are lost owing to the incremental development of the school which now occupies the	Y			

buildings and grounds. The structural planting to the estate defines much of the parkland and features such as an ice house, rides, avenues and a drained lake are discernible. Therefore Elemore Hall is a park and garden of local historic interest.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches 1795 plan shows drive entering estate from the west.
1860 OS shows principal drive entering estate from the North West.

Principal Buildings The mansion, Elemore Hall, was built by Robert Shout (1702-74) of Helmsley and his son John Shout (1738-81). The house was built over an earlier building, described in 1693.
1748 Bricks fired by William Fenton for hall.
1751 *Elimore Hall* recorded as being completed by John Tomlinson.
1751 Stucco work by Guiseppe Cortese (see also Hardwick Hall, Croxdale Hall).
1947 Durham County Council purchased the hall and estate

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Garden structures:
1693 A document mentions a lease of the south and middle parts of the Capital Messuage Elemore Hall, two-thirds of the Stone Court and Green Court.
1752 Architect Robert Shout's (1734-97) last bill for outbuildings included work on a Garden House and little house for servants in the 'New Garden'.

Park Parkland shown on mid 18th-century A Plan of Elemor Hall in the County of Durham with the out Houses, Gardens and Plantations thereunto belonging a Seat of George Baker Esq (anonymous, no date)
1795 Sketch Plan of Elemore, Low Haswell, and Hasting House Estates belonging to George Baker. Shows the estate after improvements were made for G Plantations
Plantations were shown on mid 18th-century A Plan of Elemor Hall in the County of Durham with the out Houses, Gardens and Plantations thereunto belong in a Seat of George Baker Esq (anonymous, no date). During the 1780s and 1790s estate accounts document felling and planting of estate woodland.
Water bodies:

Pond shown on mid 18th-century A Plan of Elemore Hall in the County of Durham with the out Houses, Gardens and Plantations thereunto belonging a Seat of George Baker Esq (anonymous, no date). The structure of a large pond survives although it was drained in 1920..

Ornamental gardens:

Mid 18th-century A Plan of Elemore Hall in the County of Durham with the out Houses, Gardens and Plantations thereunto belonging a Seat of George Baker Esq. (anonymous. no date) shows ambitious landscape proposals.

1780s George Baker is purchasing fruit trees for the 'old garden'. 1783 Notebook with particulars of fruit trees planted at Elemore.

Yew walk to site of former walled garden.

Kitchen Garden

1748 Bricks fired by William Fenton for new walled garden. 1749 payment of £115 for walled garden.

Other Land

'Race Ground' shown on 1860 OS. See also Wynyard Hall (HE RPG Grade II* 1000372) and Lambton Park (HE RPG Grade II 1001438)

References

Gosden (1982) Elemore Hall Transformed 1749-1753 p.31

Hetton Local History Group Hetton le Hole Herald p.6

Surtees (1816) The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham V 1 pp 119-22

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

BB 10/183 (1754 – 1758) Account of Thomas Forster for surveying Layton, Elemore, Shilford, and Bulbeck estates for George Baker, and making plans.

BB 17/33 Tree accounts

BB 18/56 1795 plan

BB 36/8, 10, 16, 17a 1669 Probate inventory description of hall

BB 36/22 Lease of 1693

BB 37/ 37-39, 43- 48 Trustees purchase of divided estate for George Baker

BB 69/230 The General Stud Book containing (with few exceptions) The Pedigree of Every Horfe, Mare & co. of Note That has appeared on the Turf for the last Fifty Years, With Many of an Earlier Date, Together with some

account of The Foreign Horses and Mares from whence is derived The Present Breed of Racers, in Great Britain and Ireland MDCCXCIII (1793)

BB 119/11 Unsigned undated plan A Plan of Elemore Hall in the County of Durham with the out Houses, Gardens and Plantations there unto belonging a Seat of George Baker Esq.

Durham County Record Office

Microfilm at DRO from Public Record Office E 179: 106 /25 Lady Day 1674

CRO Index to Obituaries in Durham Directory

Durham County Record Office DC/ARCH 1/629

1841 Tithe plan (E/DC.20.16/1)

Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland; ornamental garden

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**



Further Research

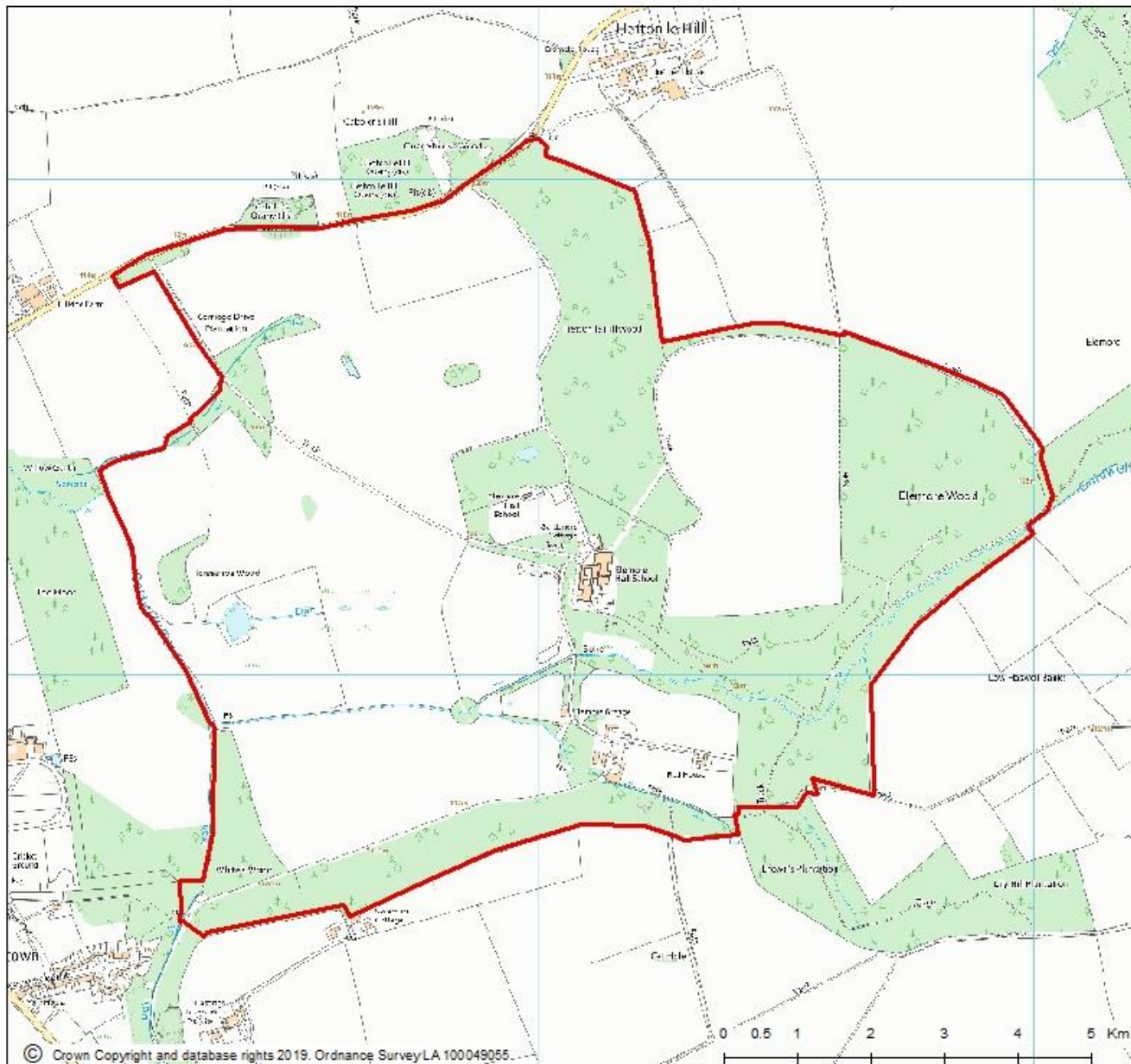
Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

030 Elemore

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Eshwood Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 212416	Date	July 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in City of Durham Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Ancient Woodland				
History	18th-century house (Pevsner) improved or re-built for Henry Heath Cochrane colliery proprietor in 1874. Demolished in 1930. New smaller house built since.				
Description	<p>60 acre estate which included 20 acres of gardens with fish ponds, waterfalls and rockeries constructed with red sandstone from Carlisle, rhododendrons and redwoods. The gardens were constructed on reclaimed land. There were numerous glasshouses with a vinery, peach house and fernery (Pevsner).</p> <p>Eshwood Hall is shown on the 1898 OS sheltered by Esh Wood to the south and Bedburn wood to the east. Parkland is shown north-east and north of the hall. The north-east section of park includes curved belts of woodland which screen New Brancepeth Colliery and a large pond. The hall overlooks gardens to the east and a pond is located in the south east corner. An approach to the hall runs alongside the gardens from a lodge.</p> <p>By 1923 the OS shows an area west of the curved woodland belt marked as The Mound.</p> <p>An aerial photograph of 2015 shows the site with the new smaller building in situ. The parkland remains and Bedburn Wood has been extended north to incorporate one of the woodland belts. Ornamental woodland is evident to the south-east, south and west of the new house.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate local interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	20th-century collection of rhododendrons.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Mount Oswald	Y			
Rarity	Industrialists 19th-century landscaped park and grounds.	Y			
Historic Interest	Moderate local interest	Y			
Historical Association	Henry Heath Cochrane	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private grounds	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The garden was enhanced, particularly the rhododendron collections, during the 20th-century after the hall was demolished. The gardens appear to be well maintained judging from the aerial image (2015) but it is not clear whether the alterations were a restoration of the rock garden. This garden may be of local historic interest	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches N/A

Principal Buildings N/A

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds N/A

Park N/A

Kitchen Garden N/A

Other Land N/A

Entrances and approaches N/A

Principal Buildings N/A

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds N/A

References

Archives and Special Collections

Durham County Record Office

D/X 847/3 Plan of Eshwood Hall Estate, Co. Durham for Sale by Auction, 1925

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Designed parkland

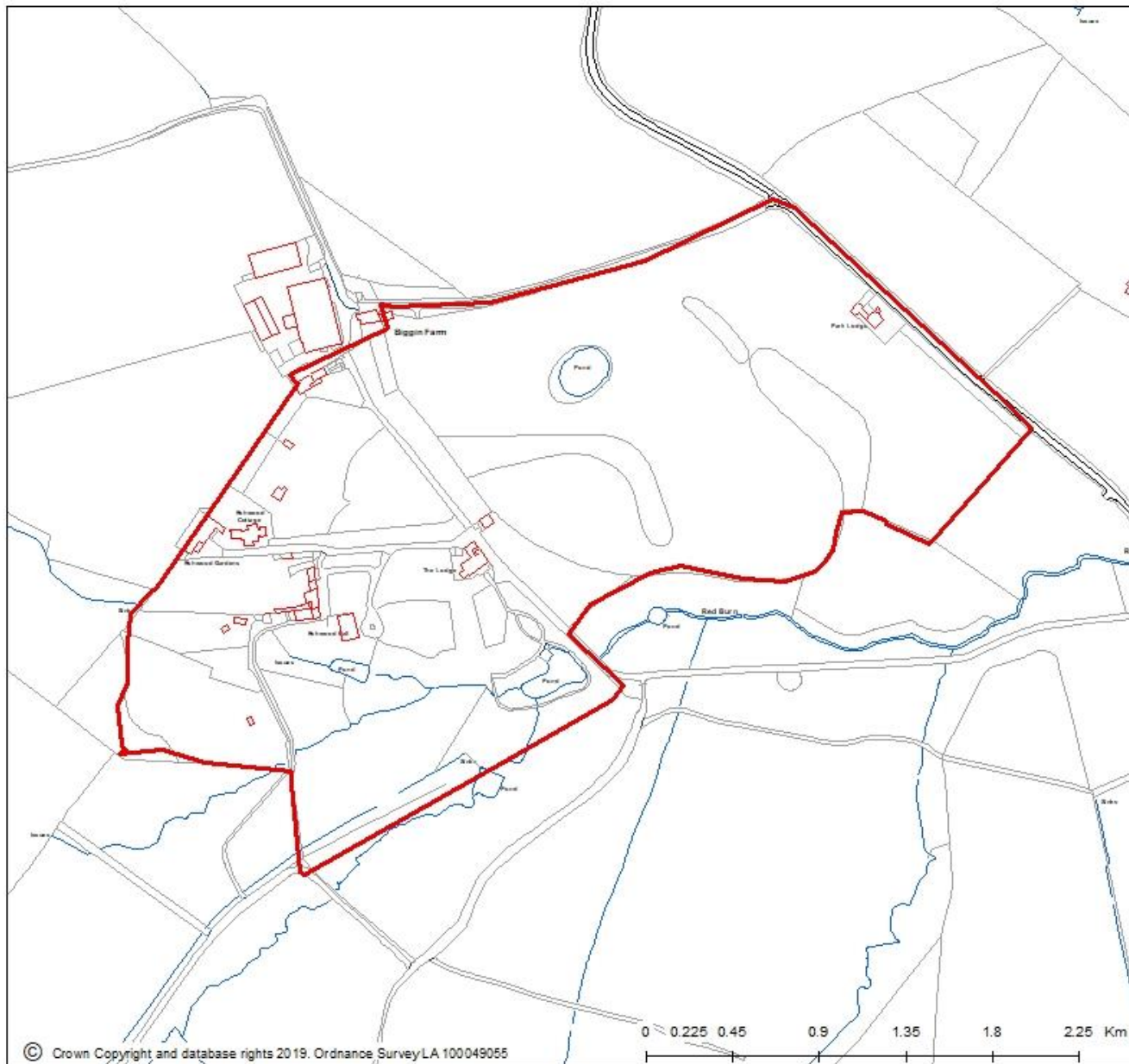
Further Research

Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

031 Eshwood Hall



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Fawnlees Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 062384	Date	July 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Fawnlees House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1233160 Stable Block of Fawnlees House and Mounting Block (Grade II) List Entry Number 1233097 Gazebo in garden of Fawnlees House with walls adjoining (Grade II) List Entry Number 1233098				
History	<p>A charter of c.1180 mentions Fawnlees (Conyers Surtees). Subsequently it was held by charter of Bishop Hugh de Puiset (1154-1195).</p> <p>Nicholas Ferror of Fawnlees held land at Smallees and Fawnlees in 1479. By 1509 it had passed to John Ferror. In 1621 John Atkinson was the owner. In 1761 the death of the owner of Fawnlees, William Bates, was recorded. The estate then passed to Thomas Riddell of Swinburne Castle and subsequently the owner of neighbouring Broad Oak, Robert Curry which may explain the mid 18th-century gazebos at both properties.</p>				
Description	<p>The Lidar image of Fawnlees shows a very straight feature with small circular markings at either end. This is located north of the study area boundary and is not included in it. A faint line which appears to indicate a boundary along the east, south and west sides of the property can also be discerned.</p> <p>The 1869 OS shows gardens within a walled enclosure. A lawn and turning circle are shown south of the house. The kitchen garden and orchard are located west of the house, with stables and service buildings to the north. The surrounding land is not depicted as parkland but has the appearance of late 19th century woodland plantations and parkland today.</p> <p>The grounds to Fawnlees House have remained unchanged although the gardens within the compartments have been improved in recent years.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Surviving garden courts from at least 18th-century, gazebo.	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Gardens maintained to a high standard. Specimen trees.	Y			
Designer	N/A	Y			
Group Value	N/A	Y			
Rarity	17 gazebos recorded in County Durham HER	Y			
Historic Interest	Minor gentry garden. Connection with Wolsingham Deer Park. See also Broad Oak, Wolsingham	Y			
Historical Association	Historic landholding	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private	Y			
Evidential Value	Good	Y			
Overall significance	This garden is of local historic interest as an example of a gentry garden which has developed in compartments since at least the 17th-century to include larger areas of garden and modest parkland. The garden has similarities with garden at Bishop Oak which lies slightly to the north and also includes a gazebo.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches There were two approaches, one from the south, crossing a stream (shown on Greenwood's map of County Durham 1820). There is another approach from Leazes Lane, to the east.

Principal Buildings Fawnlees House. Fawnlees gazebo.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Walled gardens

Park Parkland outside study area.

Kitchen Garden Walled kitchen garden.

Other Land Pasture.

References

Published Sources

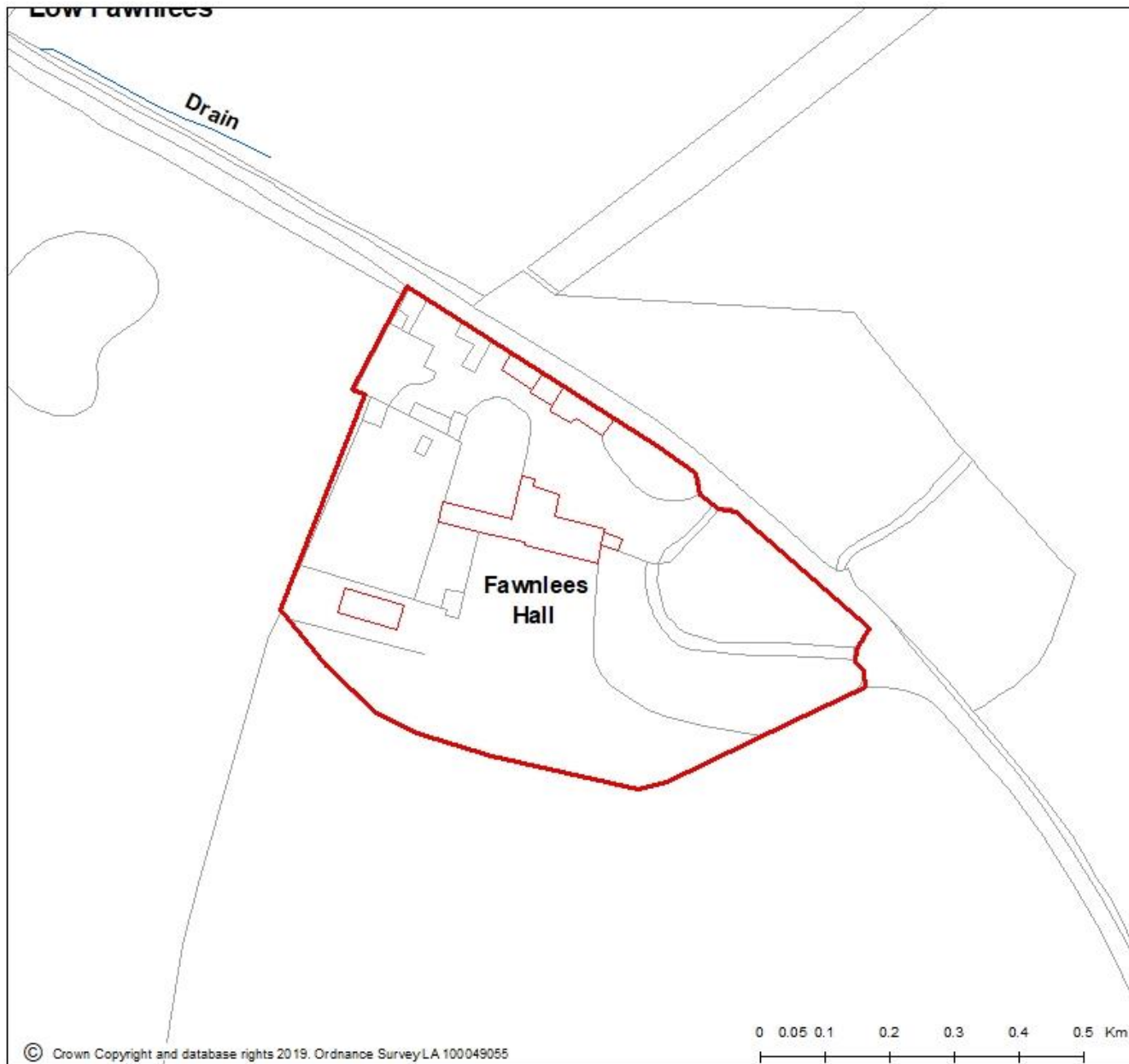
Conyers Surtees, H. (1929) The history of the parish of Wolsingham

Further Research

Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate)



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Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

032 Fawnlees Hall

- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Finchale Priory assessed as Finchale Abbey

Grid Reference	NZ 295471	Date	February 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in City of Durham Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Finchale Priory (Grade I) List Entry Number 1159246 Finchale Priory Benedictine cell: hermitage, monastic precinct and site of priory watermill Scheduled Ancient Monument List Entry Number 1007561 Finchale Abbey Farmhouse (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1323217				
History	<p>The site of a hermitage established by St Godric c.1110 who was said to have grown food and kept livestock there (Tudor). In 1180 the son of Bishop Le Puiset founded a house for Augustinian canons at Finchale. In 1196 the site was made over to Durham Cathedral Priory (Benedictine) as a priory for 8 monks who developed a group of monastic buildings dating from 1237 until the late 13th-century. During the 14th century and until the dissolution in 1538 Finchale was reduced to providing merely a rest house for monks of Durham Priory. After the dissolution Finchale became part of the prebendial estate of the Seventh Stall at Durham Cathedral. Joseph Spence (1699-1768), distinguished poet, associate of Alexander Pope, and landscape designer, was made canon of the Seventh Stall in 1754. As well as having a garden at The College in Durham he made ambitious improvements at Finchale which included a kitchen garden, nursery and plantations. Spence provided advice for several landscapes and gardens in the region including Ceddesfield Hall, Sedgfield, Raby Park and Auckland Castle Park.</p> <p>Alfred William Hunt (1830-1896) <i>Finchale Priory</i> watercolour 1862 (Wilcox, Newall 1992)</p>				
Description	<p>During the twelve years Spence was at Durham he frequently spent time at Finchale, calling it his 'wild Abbey-Grounds' (Wright). He stayed in;</p> <p><i>'a good room in the farm-house near the abbey, with a bow window overhanging the murmuring streams of the Were, and looking upon the sweet sequestered walks of Cocke, but turning its back on the venerable ruins' (Wright)</i></p> <p><i>'He planned to plant '50 or 60 Scotch Fir, 10 middling Larches and 10 Spruce Firs' for Finchale, and other trees for his gardens at The College and the Great Bellasis' (a field adjacent to Durham School).</i></p>				

Traveller William Howitt walked to Finchale Priory with the Durham historian James Raine (1791-1858) from Crook Hall in 1842. Raine had also taken Wordsworth, Sir Walter Scott and Surtees to show them. *'At length we arrived at a gate shaded with a clump of trees entering on the fields in which Finchall stands These trees [he said], were planted by Spence, the author of Polymetis, for Finchall was on his prebendial land'*.

The 1869 OS shows the ruins of the priory on the edge of a loop in the river. The woodland plantations follow the course of the river and may have extended to Bishop's Grange which is marked north west of the Priory. Confusingly the 1820 Greenwood map of County Durham marks the river bank east of the priory as Finchale Banks. Whether this means the land belonged to the priory at that point and became part of the Cocken estate later is not clear. There is also the possibility that the banks were highlighted as a picturesque viewpoint to the priory.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 - 1900 Buildings from c.1110. Appreciated for Picturesque qualities during the 18th century.			Y	
Aesthetic Value	High due to topographical features and ruined buildings			Y	
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	The site has not been surveyed to identify whether any of Spence's plantings have survived. The Picturesque topography is inherent to the design of Spence's garden.			Y	
Designer	Joseph Spence			Y	
Group Value	Finchale Priory (Grade I) Finchale Priory Benedictine cell: hermitage, monastic precinct and site of priory watermill Scheduled Ancient Monument List Entry Number 1007561 Finchale Abbey Farmhouse (Grade II*)			Y	
Rarity	Picturesque landscape defined by Joseph Spence			Y	
Historic Interest	Considerable			Y	
Historical Association	Durham Priory, Joseph Spence, William Wordsworth Ceddesfield Hall HE RPG (Grade II) List Entry Number 1001698, Raby Castle HE RPG (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1000732, Auckland Castle (Grade II)* List Entry Number 1000727. Landscape garden with Picturesque landscape			Y	
Social and Communal Value	Parts of the site are open to the public.			Y	
Evidential Value	Writings of Joseph Spence			Y	

Overall significance

Finchale Priory is of considerable historic interest due to the nationally important landscape designer Joseph Spence establishing his private garden there. Spence recorded his planting scheme for the garden in the 1750s but little seems to survive. However, the Picturesque landscape features remain and the tranquillity of Spence's retreat can be appreciated in conjunction with Finchale Priory. It is suggested that this site is proposed as an addition to the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

Y

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches No formal approach, entrance from a lane.

Principal Buildings Finchale Priory and farm

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds It is challenging to interpret any sense of Spence's design. There may be remaining specimen trees

Kitchen Garden Orchard trees are shown in one of the priory compartments

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Finchale documents Durham Cathedral Muniments Finchalia

Durham County Record Office

Printed sources

Fay, J(2013), 'William Wordsworth's Visit to James Raine and Finchale Priory, July 1838' *Notes and Queries*, vol 60, no. 2, pp. 248-51.

Howitt, W. (1842) *Visits to Remarkable Places ...*

Tudor, V. *Godric of Finchale* Dictionary of National Biography

Wilcox, Newall, (1992) *Victorian Landscape Watercolours*

Wright, A (1950) *Joseph Spence a Critical Biography*

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Not identified

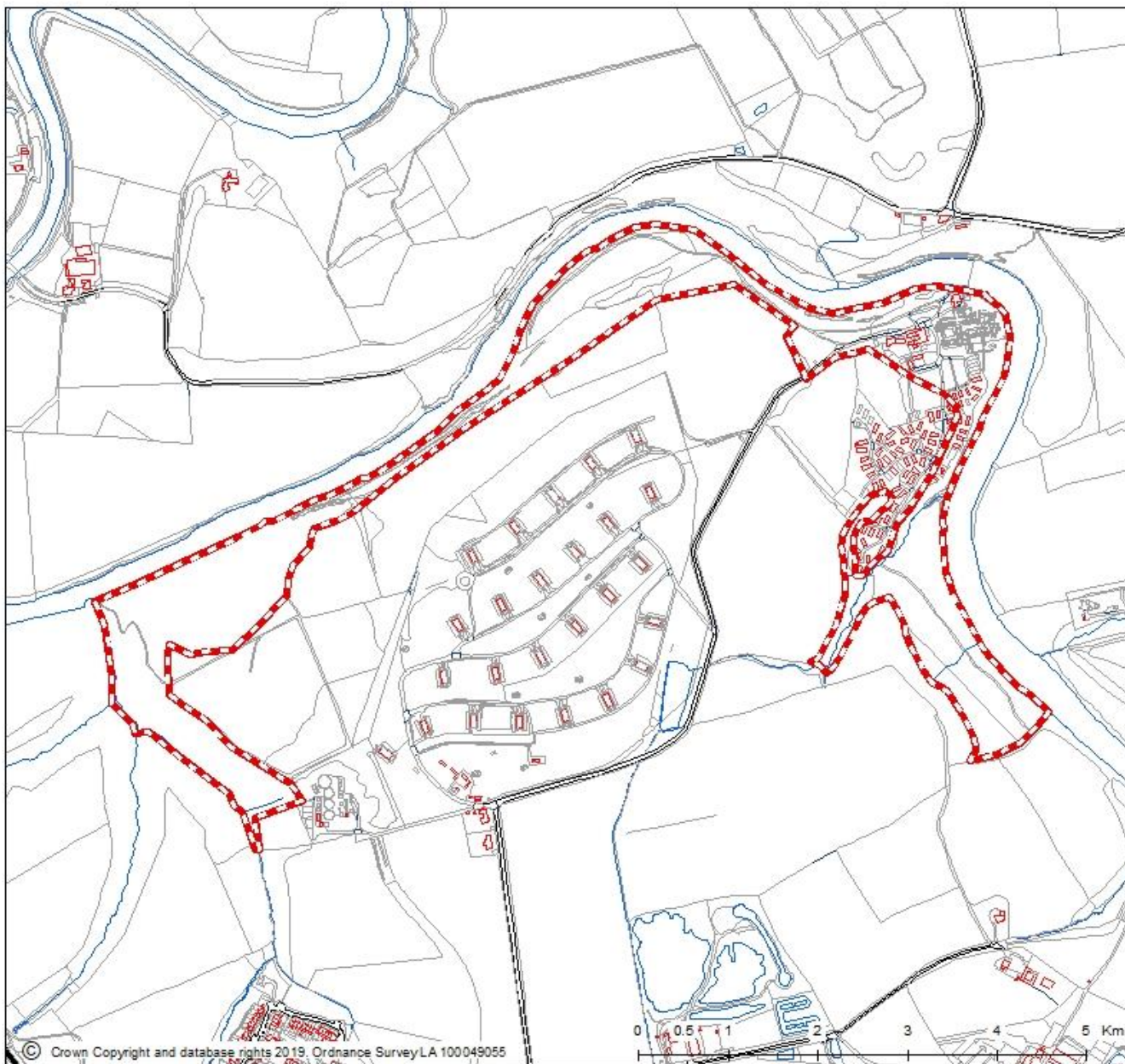
Further Research



Boundary of prebendary estate & Tithe maps



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

033 Finchale Abbey



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Fir Tree Grange

Grid Reference	NZ 160337	Date	July 2017 Revised May 2019	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Fir Tree Grange (Grade II) List Entry Number 1229281 Outbuildings north of Fir Tree Grange (Grade II) List Entry Number 1229020				
History	Smelt House c.1846, incorporates an earlier building. This is noted in Durham (HER D7016) external chimney stack dated 1511. The name of the building was changed to Fir Tree Grange during the 1960s when Durham County Council took over use of the building.				
Description	<p>The grounds of Smelt House were probably laid out during the mid 19th-century when the house was rebuilt. The 1869 OS shows an accomplished design which incorporates belts of woodland screening Beechburn Station to the east, Howden to the south, Salmon Hall to the west and Fold House to the north. The woodland belts on the west side of the property are sinuous and extend across the public road. The approach enters the estate via a meandering wooded drive. A view of the parkland breaks through as the drive nears the house. The park is dotted with trees and includes one circular clump possibly blocking a view of the railway where there is a gap in planting south of the road. Re-entering woodland the drive leads to the south front with a lawn to the west and orchard with serpentine pond beyond, to the east. The east side of the park is defined by a woodland belt.</p> <p>Today the layout remains virtually unchanged and the 2015 aerial photograph shows a large proportion of ornamental trees and shrubs in the woodland planting. It is understood that the parkland is now part of Fold House Farm which lies to the north of Fir Tree Grange.</p> <p>The Lidar image indicates rig and furrow across the grazing land. A deeply incised dene is also evident on the west side of the estate, this may have provided a setting for picturesque woodland walks although nothing is marked on the 1869 OS.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Ornamental woodland and relic parkland. (19th-century parklands were dual purpose, land management and agreeable views from the drive and house)	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Fir Tree Grange. (Grade II). Outbuildings north of Fir Tree Grange. (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	Industrialist or coal owners gardens and parkland.	Y			
Historic Interest	19th-century designed landscape overlaid at site of 16th century building.	Y			
Historical Association	Eshwood Hall, Mount Oswald	Y			
Social and Communal Value	No access or visibility from PROW or roads	N			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The park and gardens to Fir Tree Grange were designed as a setting to a 19th-century house. The grounds include a small park, woodland belts, carriage drive, park wall and gate piers.	Y			

The significance of these features demonstrates that Fir Tree Grange is a park and garden of local historic interest.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from public road to the south-west.

Principal Buildings Fir Tree Grange, previously Smelt House which was associated with smelting industry in the locality.
Outbuildings, possibly a servants wing (listing description)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Large gardens, with orchard trees and lake, overlooking parkland to the south.

Park Parkland south of the house overlooking views to the west, now obscured by housing.

Kitchen Garden Kitchen gardens - not walled.

References

Durham Record Office

D/X 334/4-8 Sale Particulars (G. Tarn Bainbridge & Son, Darlington Auctioneers): Howden-le-Wear, Smelt House Estate, 1953

The Durham Record

Photograph of Smelt House c.1900-1910 DR01402

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

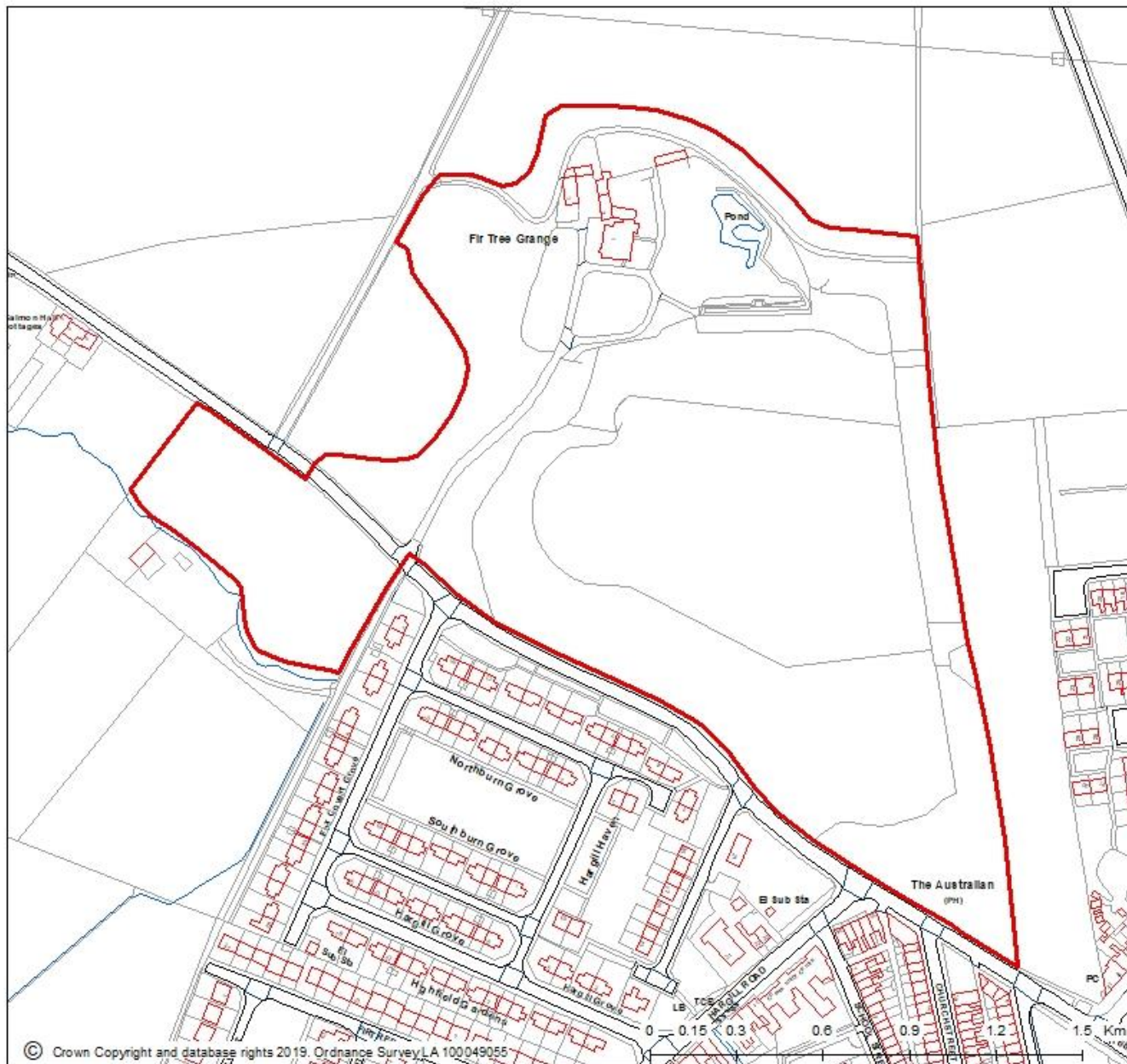
Further Research

Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

034 Fir Tree Grange



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Flass Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 205425	Date	July 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in City of Durham Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Flass Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323204				
History	Noted in Durham HER as a deserted settlement (D7810) The hall was built during the late 17th-century and altered during the mid-19th century. Belonged to Brass family, Johnsons and Halls (Surtees). Leased from Lady Peat by Reverend John Chevallier, MD (1774–1846) Doctor, Priest and Agriculturist until her death in 1842.				
Description	<p>The 1869 OS shows the south front of Flass Hall overlooking gardens with a landscaped park beyond. The hall is approached by Flass Lane from the east. A carriage drive leads south from the lane arriving at a turning circle by the south front of the hall; an orchard is shown south east of this and a lawn skirts the turning circle. The south-west end of the garden is adjacent to a meandering stretch of the river Deerness and a path from the pleasure grounds, backed by mixed woodland borders this. The park is dotted with trees and the line of the river is marked by individual trees. A small triangular shaped kitchen garden is marked adjacent to the south east side of the park. Service buildings are located north of the hall and are screened from the approach by small woodland plantations.</p> <p>Lidar shows rig and furrow on pasture north-east of the hall.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Rig and furrow. Post medieval 1541 -1900 House from late 17th century. 19th-century designed landscape.	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Designed landscape enhanced by presence of river Deerness and adjacent woodland.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	N/A				
Rarity	N/A				
Historic Interest	17th, 19th park and garden owned by minor gentry	Y			
Historical Association	Reverend John Chevallier, MD (1774–1846)	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private gardens not visible to the public	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Flass Hall includes an old approach, Flass Lane, boundary planting and parkland trees which overlook views of the river Deerness. The remaining gardens and parkland continue to reflect the status of Flass Hall and is of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Flass Lane

Principal Buildings Flass Hall

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Shown on 1869 OS little evidence on aerial image 2015

Park Small park bordered by river Deerness

Kitchen Garden Small kitchen garden adjacent to east side of park

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Additional Manuscripts 837: Revd. Temple Chevallier correspondence (no obvious references to the park and gardens)

Durham County Record Office

D/Bo/G 27 (xviii) Flass Hall Estate (with survey), 1846

Published sources

Brockie, W. (1894) *Sunderland Notables*

Surtees, R (1820) *History and Antiquities of the County of Durham V.II*

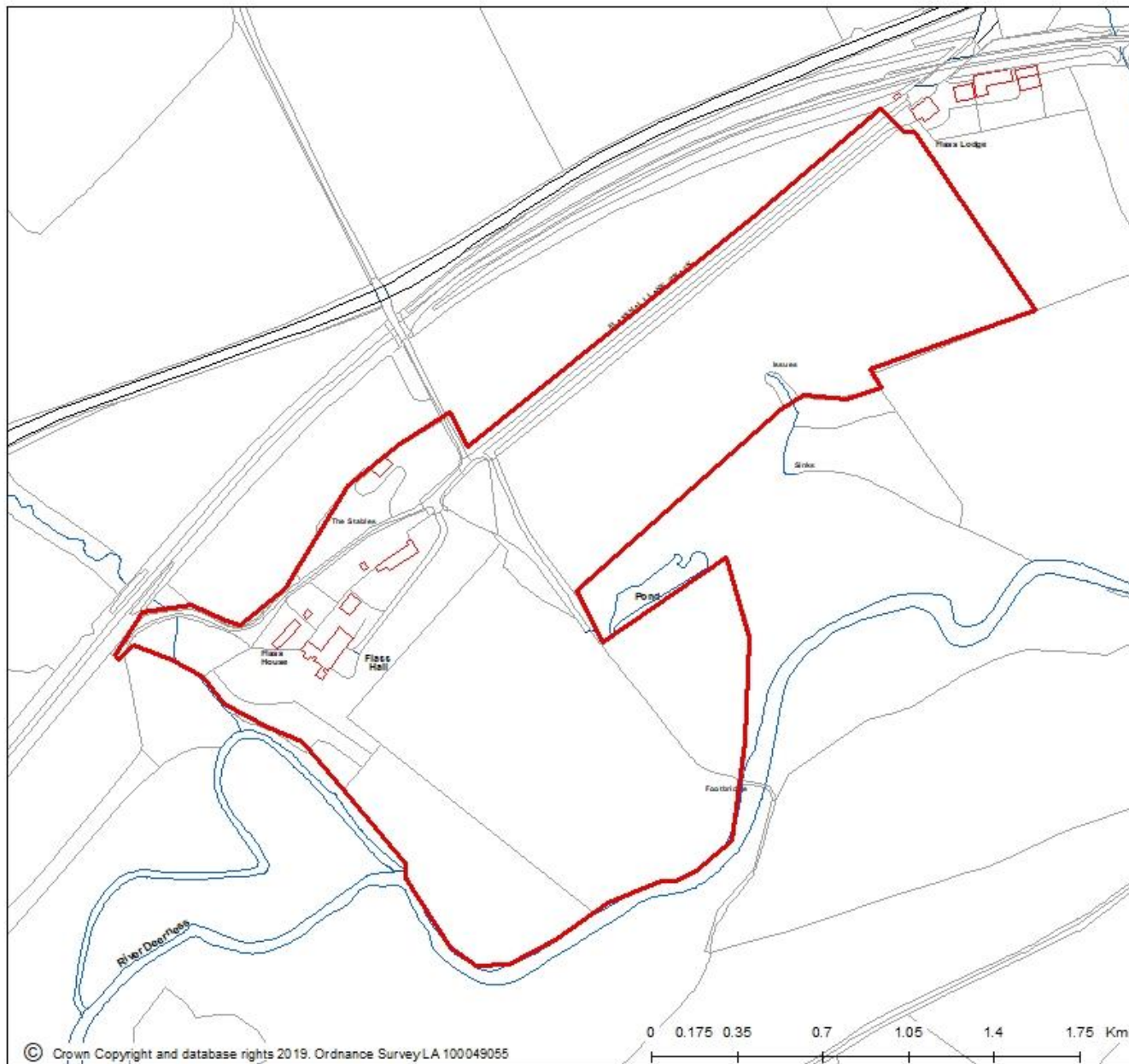
Historic Landscape Characterisation Part: Country house (manor/estate)

Further Research Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

035 Flass Hall



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Gainford Hall

Grid Reference	NZ168168	Date	February 2018	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Gainford Conservation Area.				
Site Designations	Gainford Hall (Grade I) List Entry Number 1323010 Dovecote 45 m south of Gainford Hall (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1121116 Garden Wall 20 m south west of Gainford Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1262592 Garden Wall 20 m south east of Gainford Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1159709				
History	<p>Bishop Beck (1283-1310) is recorded as having built or repaired a castle at Gainford. The building was probably a fortified manor house. The location is not known but it is suggested it may have been part of the earthworks south of Gainford Hall. The hall was built for John Cradock, vicar of Gainford from c.1603 until his death in 1627. Cradock was appointed Archdeacon of Northumberland and Spiritual Chancellor to Bishop Neile of Durham in 1619. The building underwent restoration during the late 19th century. The building is unusually sophisticated and has been 'tentatively' attributed to Robert Smythson (HE listing description). Cradock was well educated and held influential positions in the church but as yet there is no documentary link between Robert Smythson and Gainford Hall. There is a family connection noted by Girouard who states that John Cradock was related to 'Matthew Cradock, Mayor of Stafford in 1641 and Member for Stafford for the first time in 1620 (d.1641) who is thought to have used Smythson for his new house. Girouard suggests his relatives settled in Durham but this is not referenced. Smythson also designed gardens (Smith 2003). The old hall was a high status house and the garden walls are extensive but as Billings stated in 1846 <i>'it's ancient gardens are destroyed'</i>. The garden walls extending to the south east of Gainford Hall are believed to date from the 17th century and are built of sandstone rubble with massive, flat coping stones. A beehive shaped dovecote stands to the south of the old hall which dates from the 17th century if not earlier (HE listing description).</p>				
Description	None of the maps of County Durham prior to the ordnance survey show details of buildings and gardens in Gainford. By the time of the 1859 OS Gainford Old Hall is depicted as a farm. A square enclosure is shown south				

of the hall, a logical location for a garden to be viewed from the hall. The outlook would have been south towards the river Tees.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541-1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate in the garden walls, dovecote and hall - much of the garden space is gravelled over, modest lawn and vegetable garden remain.	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Potential for evidence of 17th century garden design..	Y			
Designer	Tentative link to Robert Smythson	Y			
Group Value	Gainford Hall (Grade I) Dovecote 45 m south of Gainford Hall (Grade II*) Garden Wall 20 m south west of Gainford Hall (Grade II) Garden Wall 20 m south east of Gainford Hall (Grade II)			Y	
Rarity	Of local interest potential for remains of 17th century gentry gardens	Y			
Historic Interest	17th-century manor house and dovecote	Y			
Historical Association	John Cradock		Y		
Social and Communal Value	Private	N			
Evidential Value	Poor	N			
Overall significance	Moderate	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from east off Low Road.

Principal Buildings Gainford Old Hall
Dovecote

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Vestigial

References

Durham Record Office

Vicars of Gainford and their families (Ref: D/Ed 15/2/10-105)

Billings, RW (1846) *Illustrations of the Architectural Antiquities of the County of Durham*

Girouard, M. (1966) Robert Smythson and the architecture of the Elizabethan era

Smith, P (2003) *The Sundial Garden and House-Plan Mount: Two gardens at Wollaton Hall, Nottinghamshire, by Robert (c.1535-1614) and John (-1634) Smythson* Garden History V 31:1 pp. 1-28

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country House (manor/estate)

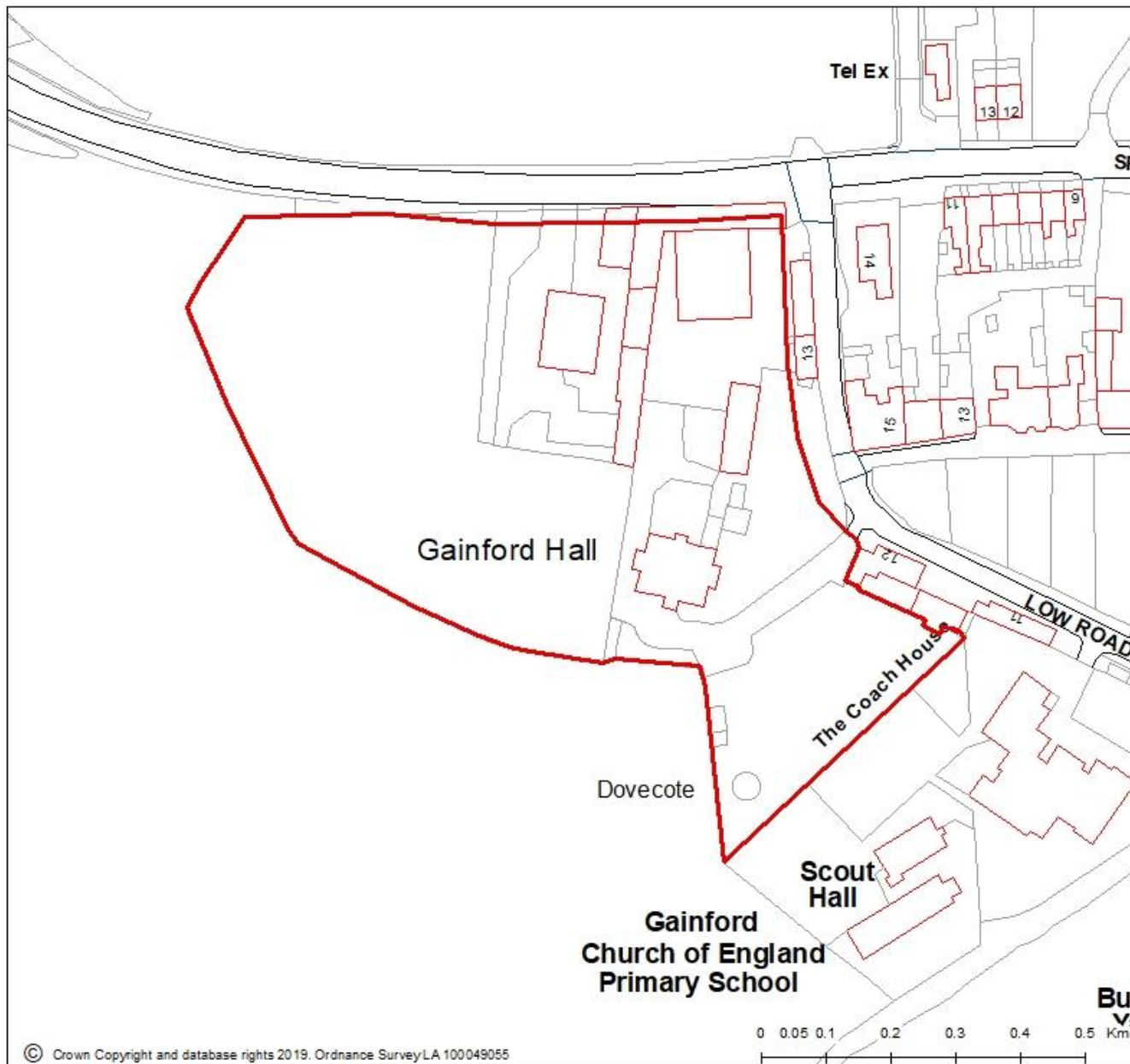
Further Research

Lidar



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

036 Gainford Hall



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Greencroft

Grid Reference	NZ 160492	Date	July 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in Derwentside Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Ancient Woodland sites Greencroft Cottage (Grade II) List Entry Number 1185968 Dovecote north west of Greencroft Cottage (Grade II) List Entry Number 1116310 Ice House north west of Greencroft Cottage (Grade II) List Entry Number 1299436 Fenhall Lodge (Grade II) List Entry Number 1116332 Piers and Walls south east of Fenhall Lodge (Grade II) List Entry Number 1185966				
History	<p>Greencroft was mentioned in the Boldon Book, a survey of the Bishopric of Durham in 1183. Deserted settlements at Greencroft are noted in the Durham HER D1885, D 39533. The hall may have been built on the site of the original manor house. Greencroft Hall was initially built by the Clavering family in 1670. The parkland was probably laid out at this time. The hall was demolished in 1954 (Durham HER D6801).</p> <p>A dovecote, dairy, Fenhall Lodge and ice house have survived in the old park. Fenhall Lodge is built in the 'Tudor Style' and includes gate piers and walls. The lodge stood at the entrance to a carriage drive leading to Greencroft Hall the line, and in some places camber, of the drive are visible on the path.</p> <p>The Claverings were a wealthy recusant family related to the Claverings at Callaly and those at Axwell Hall at Blaydon on Tyne. These properties were also high status estates with designed parkland, deer parks and garden buildings.</p>				
Description	<p><i>Greencrofte</i> is shown on Christopher Saxton's map of Durham which was printed in 1576. Armstrong's plan of 1769 also shows the estate and includes a symbol for Clavering's Tower, a gothic arch built at the north entrance during the 18th-century (demolished).</p> <p>Wade (1970) described the tower as;</p>				

'a high Gothic arch flanked by a cottage on either side, both arch and cottages had castellated parapets around the roofs. The arch was carried well above the roof of the cottages being backed out with rubble masonry to form a perpendicular line from the ground to the top of the parapet. The building was of ashlar stone dressed to even courses set to fine joints. The cottages had Ogee painted windows front and back. The doorways had pointed arches opening within the main arch and at one time within the main arch were high cast iron railings and a pair of ornamental iron gates...'

Lanchester Fort was subject to the removal of Roman sculpture during the 18th-century and Hutchinson recorded a letter from Dr Hunter to Roger Gale of 1735, regarding a pair of alters;

' these, with two portable alters, without any inscriptions, and a figure of Ceres are presented to the worshipful James Clavering.esq, who in respect to such valuable antiquities, intends to entertain them in the avenues of his beautiful garden at Greencroft, about a mile distant from Lanchester.' (Hutchinson)

Mackenzie wrote in 1825 *'It is a spacious elegant mansion embosomed by luxurious plantations of lofty forest trees and commanding a fine rural prospect of the winding vale of Lanchester.'*

The 1869 OS shows the hall located between High Crow Wood to the north and Low Crow Wood to the south. A kitchen garden is divided into four sections with buildings at the north end. A formal garden is shown east of this with ornate shaped flower beds. The hall overlooks a turning circle on the south side which is flanked by lawns. The outlook is a splayed view south into the park, which is contained by woodland on either side. A long narrow feature at the end of the framed view stretches across the gap and into the woodland on both sides. This may have been a raised walk or terracing. What appears to be a rectangular pond with curved outer edges abuts the middle of the structure on the south east side. Beyond this the park extends some distance towards the public road. An avenue leading to Fenhall lodge is marked on the south west side of the park and is shown with semicircular platoons on either side (see platoons Croxdale). The park is also dotted with clumps of trees and individual specimen trees. Pleasure grounds are shown through the mixed woodland north east of the hall, one area is marked *Bellvue*, and a *Shell House* is marked (see also Axwell Hall) overlooking parkland to the north which has an embankment along the boundary. North of the pleasure grounds a drive through woodland leads up *Tower Bank*, to *Upper Greencroft* and *Tower Lane* which it crosses at *Greencroft Tower Lodge*. The drive continues north to *Green Gate* where it joins the public road. East of the drive on *Fence Banks* a summerhouse is marked. Outbuildings are shown north west of the hall. The parkland beyond is divided by a dene, *Park Gill*.

Despite the demolition of the hall, stable block and tower, the parkland remains much as it was during the 18th and 19th-century.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900. Late 17th / early 18th-century parkland with 19th-century alterations	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Woodland plantations, footprint of structure planting has survived. Spectacular Rhododendrons.	Y			
Designer	Good quality although designer unknown.	Y			
Group Value	N/A				
Rarity	Recusant catholic family, a possibility landscape reflected this as at Croxdale	Y			
Historic Interest	High status landscaped estate	Y			
Historical Association	Recusant family, connections with Axwell Hall, Callaly Castle.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	The designed parkland is a prominent landmark in Lanchester valley	Y			
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	Despite the demolition of Greencroft Hall the structure of the parkland is easily discernible, surviving features include an ice house, dovecot, lodge, gatepiers, carriage drives and parkland trees. The site continues to reflect the status of the distinguished Clavering family and is of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches

The north avenue marks an early route to Greencroft Hall. The direct route corresponds with late 17th / early 18th-century landscape design in contrast to the ride leading north east across the park from Fenhall Lodge shown on the 1869 OS. The avenue is shown on county maps (Armstrong 1769, Greenwood 1820 and the 1857 OS) crossing a road now called Tower Road and continuing towards Annfield Plain. The avenue today is predominantly beech trees with plantations of rhododendrons nearer the site of the hall (demolished 1955).

The estate was also approached from the south by Whinneygarth Lane which was planted as an avenue. A route from New Houses was also planted as an avenue, these remain distinctive features in the landscape. These avenues are not shown on the 1769 map and were probably planted during the nineteenth century.

Principal Buildings

The principal building, Greencroft Hall, was demolished.

Greencroft Cottage.

Dovecote north west of Greencroft Cottage.

Ice House north west of Greencroft Cottage.

Fenhall Lodge.

Piers and Walls south east of Fenhall Lodge.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds

Lawns and woodland walks with garden buildings

Park

The hall was enfolded by parkland

Kitchen Garden

Large kitchen garden

Other Land

Although not marked as parkland on the OS, land to the east of Greencroft Park, east of Howden Bank, has the appearance of being laid out as parkland as views flow through fields planted with clumps of trees south of Ornsby Hill.

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Clavering Letter. CLV 229 6 December 1739 From Greencroft; addressed to G.C. Travel plans. The weather. Plans for a new house. Landscaping projects for making vistas. Their parents' illness.

Clavering letter. CLV 267 20 December 1747 From Richmond. "S[i]r James [Clavering, G.C.'s father] will leave a desirable Monument in the Gateway by the Plan you sent me ... a less Gate, & making the Roads better I should rather have chose" [cf. nos.205, 273]. Lord Ancraim's visit on election business. Tar water as a remedy for gout. Plans for a stay in London. "Lord Bath ... may be esteemed a faller angel to all society & parties".

Durham Record Office

Bowes Museum collection Thomas Bell D/Bo/G 27

D/Bo/G 27 (xix) Estates in Greencroft, n.d.

D/Bo/G 27 (xx) Greencroft by "I.M.", 1750

D/Bo/G 27 (xxi) Sketch of Greencroft (2), n.d.

Published sources

Hutchinson, W. (1823) The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of County Durham V.II

Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

Historic Landscape Characterisation

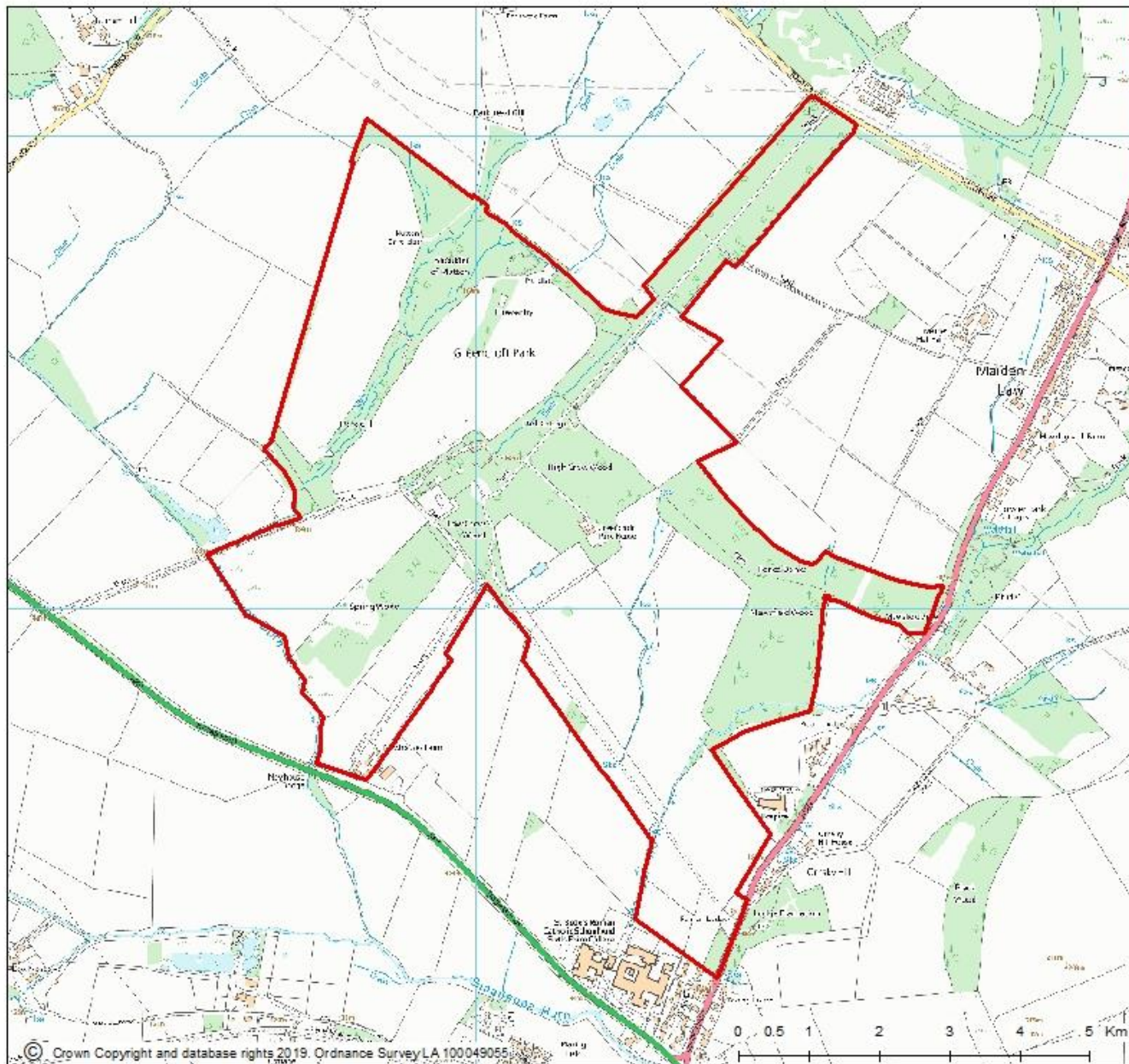
Further Research



Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps and LIDAR, which is currently unavailable.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

037 Greencroft



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Greenwell Ford

Grid Reference	NZ 168464	Date	July 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in Derwentside Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Lanchester Roman fort (Longovicium) Scheduled Monument List Entry Number 1002361 Newfield House, formerly Greenwell Ford, The Ford (Grade II) List Entry Number 1115502				
History	<p>Greenwell Ford is thought to have been built during the 18th-century on the site of an earlier house noted in Durham HER (D1854). However, it was stated by Mackenzie in 1834 that <i>in 1633 Nicholas Greenwell, purchased the lands in Ford, which are now the property of William Thomas Greenwell, Esq. The tenement called Greenwell (where the family resided before Ford was built) lies to the south, across the Browney.</i> The Greenwell family also owned land in Satley (see Broomshields Hall)</p> <p>Dr William Greenwell (1820-1918) was a particularly distinguished member of the family and was born at Greenwell Ford. He was a well known archaeologist, historian, and author who was a Canon of Durham Cathedral. He also developed the renowned fishing fly, 'Greenwell's Glory'. An obituary stated ... <i>'long past his 80th year he caught over a hundred trout in the old fish pond at Greenwell Ford'</i> (1918 Magazine of Sports & Pastimes)</p> <p>Dora Greenwell (1821-1882) was a well known evangelical poet.</p> <p>Elizabeth Greenwell was a close friend of Thomas White and Thomas White junior and it cannot be discounted that the designed landscape and walled garden may have had some input from the Whites (Northumberland Record Office)</p>				
Description	<p>Surtees described the estate in 1820, 'The house of Ford an excellent modern mansion, stands in the vale, a quarter of a mile to the South of the camp [the Roman fort] surrounded by soft green inclosures, variegated with scattered woodlands which track the course of the Browney and Smallhope Becks.'</p> <p>The 1869 shows the mansion at the heart of the estate. The map shows lawns north of the house, sheltered from the west by a woodland belt. Outbuildings are located north east of the house. Parkland, dotted with clumps of trees, is shown north and south of the approach which enters the estate, by a lodge, from the west. Ford Lane is</p>				

tree lined enhancing the approach from Lanchester village. Pasture east of the lane includes a single specimen tree. Both features show augmentation of the agricultural landscape as part of the ornamental landscape. The southern section of parkland includes an unusual curved avenue of trees which appear to have been planted on either side of an area of fen carr. As the approach nears the house it is screened by wooded pleasure grounds on either side. The approach also links to an avenue west of the public road, this leads west and may have been a proposed ornamental route towards Longovicium. The fields south of Longovicium are denoted as parkland. A large walled garden stands south of The Ford and this includes a very large rectangular fish-pond with a parterre to the north. A walk overlooking parkland and the river Browney to the east, links the walled garden to the east front of the house.

The 1896 OS omits notation for historic parkland and trees along Ford Lane. However, the 1923 OS shows designed parkland at Greenwell Ford although the notation has been removed on the fields west of Ford Lane leading up to Longovicium. Trees along the lane are depicted and two specimen trees are shown in pasture east of the lane.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Good	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	18th, 19th-century designed landscape. Unusual fish pond in walled garden.	Y			
Designer	Possibly Thomas White or Thomas White junior	Y			
Group Value	See also Woodlands Hall, Greencroft Hall, Burnhopeside Hall	Y			
Rarity	Gentry house and landscape	Y			
Historic Interest	Association with Longovicium	Y			
Historical Association	William Greenwell. Dora Greenwell	Y			
Social and Communal Value	The designed parkland is a prominent landmark in Lanchester valley	Y			
Evidential Value	Not known. There may be a private archive.	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Greenwell Ford includes parkland, woodland belts and gardens. The walled garden incorporates a parterre and large rectangular fish pond. These features and links with the Greenwell family contribute to the park and garden being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach at lodge entered from public road on west side of estate.

Principal Buildings Newfield Hall

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Around the mansion and sheltered by woodland

Park Designed parkland

Kitchen Garden Large kitchen garden and with parterre overlooking fishpond.

Other Land Longovicium belongs to the Greenwell family.

References **Archives and Special Collections University of Durham**
Lanchester Tithe Plan 1844 Surveyed by Frederick James Laycock. DDR/EA/TTH/1/147

Northumberland Record Office

M14-B7 Letters to John Hodgson

Published Sources

Surtees, R (1820) History and Antiquities of the County of Durham V.II

Mackenzie, E (1834) An Historical, Topographical and Descriptive View of the County of Durham

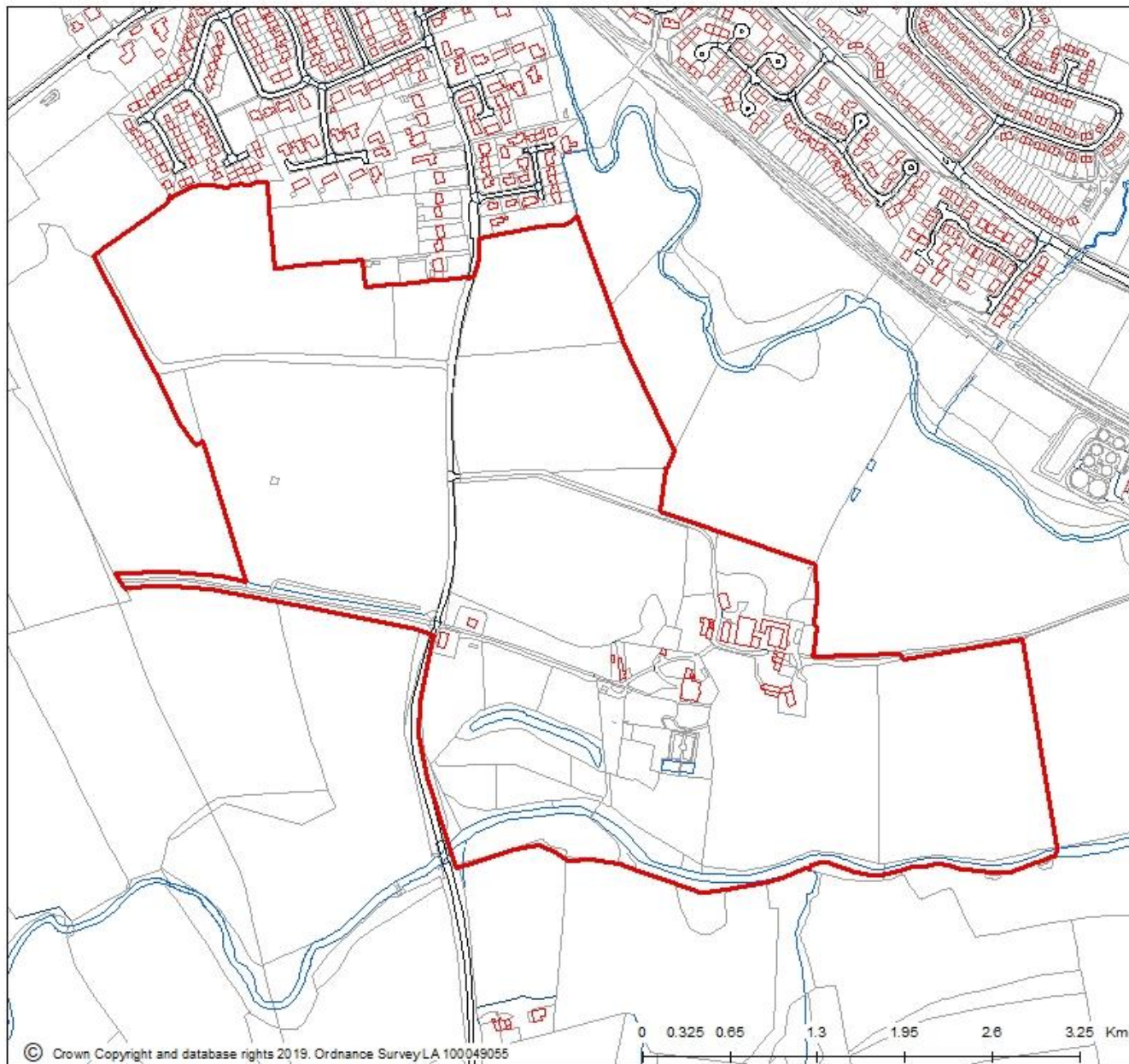
Historic Landscape Characterisation Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

Further Research Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include investigations of the Boundary north of park and east of Ford Lane

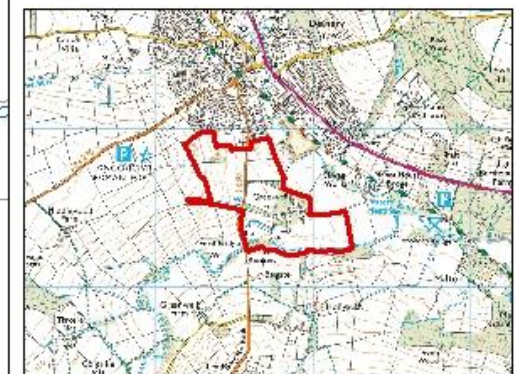


Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

038 Greenwell Ford



- Uncertain boundary section
- ▭ Parks & Gardens final working list



Hamsterley Park

Grid Reference	NZ 142556	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in Derwentside Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Hamsterley Hall (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1067550 Old Lodge at Hamsterley Hall and wall attached (Grade II) List Entry Number 1356659 Pinnacle in Garden to east of Hamsterley Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1240326 Gate Piers and Gates south east of Hamsterley Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1261065 Gates, Gate Piers, Dwarf Walls and Screen of Hamsterley Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1261082 Cupola in Garden to east of Hamsterley Hall. (Grade II) List Entry Number 1356660 Balustrade, Gate Piers, Gate and Cistern to east of Hamsterley Hall. (Grade II) List Entry Number 1240330				
History	<p>The landscaped parkland was developed during the 18th century as a setting to the Hall, which was extended in 1765 by Henry Swinburne, a well-known travel writer, after he inherited the estate in 1763. The estate remained essentially unaltered until the 1920s and 1930s when S. R. Vereker (subsequently 7th Viscount Gort) built a grassed court to the east of the Hall which accommodated a collection of architectural fragments, including a cupola and balustrading removed from Beaudesert, Staffordshire c.1925. The walled boundary to the South Lawn was probably also built at this time. During the 1950s and 1960s the Hamsterley Mill estate was developed on part of the estate and by the 1960s photographs of the Hall show it in disrepair. This is also evident in the gardens as the woodland gardens and shrubberies near the Hall are overgrown and it is difficult to interpret the woodland pleasure grounds in the dene west of the Hall.</p> <p>R S Surtees 'Jorrocks' lived at Hamsterley during the mid 19th century. His novels about the fox hunting exploits of Jorrocks, such as <i>Handley Cross</i> published in 1843, were highly popular.</p>				
Description	Hamsterley Hall, an 18th-century Gothic building with later additions, is hidden by two extensive tracts of wooded denes was built overlooking parkland to the south. The walled garden, north of the hall, was sheltered by a belt of trees. A larger area of parkland located further north and west allowed open views from the				

approach which entered the estate at the east end. The Greenwood 'Map of the County Palatine of Durham' (1820) shows that the drive originally ran from the east to the south west corner of the park before curving north towards the Hall. John Dobson built a gothic bridge between 1825-1835. This is believed to be the 'Handley Cross Bridge' which stands over Hamsterley Burn and allowed views of picturesque rocks and the deeply channelled watercourse. By the time of the 1869 OS, the drive had been realigned to run along the north west side of the park, past the walled garden to the Hall overlooking woodland gardens on either side of a dene north of the Hall. The Bath House plantation is shown on the survey with a Bath House marked in a field to the south. The wooded dene along Hamsterley Burn was laid out with picturesque walks. The grounds also included an ice house.

Apart from the addition of the railway line north of the hall during the 1860s, no change is evident in the landscape.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900		Y		
Aesthetic Value	High		Y		
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Picturesque landscape, walled garden. Specimen trees	Y			
Designer	N/A		Y		
Group Value	See also Castle Eden, Axwell Hall, Gateshead, Ravensworth Castle, Gateshead		Y		
Rarity	A County Durham estate where the Picturesque landscape in a natural dene was exploited as an enhancement of the parkland.		Y		
Historic Interest	Picturesque aesthetic		Y		
Historical Association	Henry Swinburne, Robert Smith Surtees 'Jorrocks', Lord Gort.		Y		
Social and Communal Value	Parts of the estate are visible from public footpaths.	N			
Evidential Value	Poor		Y		
Overall significance	The setting to Hamsterley Hall includes, designed parkland, parkland trees, woodland plantations and walks, a walled garden, carriage drives, lodge, ornamental gates and piers and architectural fragments in the garden. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches The main approach to the hall is from a lodge on the east side of the estate.

Principal Buildings Hamsterley Hall (Grade II*).
The Old Lodge (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Wooded pleasure grounds

Park North park and south park

Kitchen Garden Kitchen garden north of the hall

References

The Durham Record

Photographs of Hamsterley Hall and Handley Cross Bridge (1932).
See also Beamish Collections.

Published Sources

Fordyce, W 1857 The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham v. II
Hussey, C 1939 Hamsterley Hall Country Life 21.10.1939
Neasham 1887 Neasham's History of West Durham
Pears, Brian Rowlands Gill and the North East 1939 – 1945. The Home Guard
Surtees, R 1820 History of Durham Vol. II
Whellan, 1894 History, Topography and Directory of Durham

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Designed parkland



Further Research

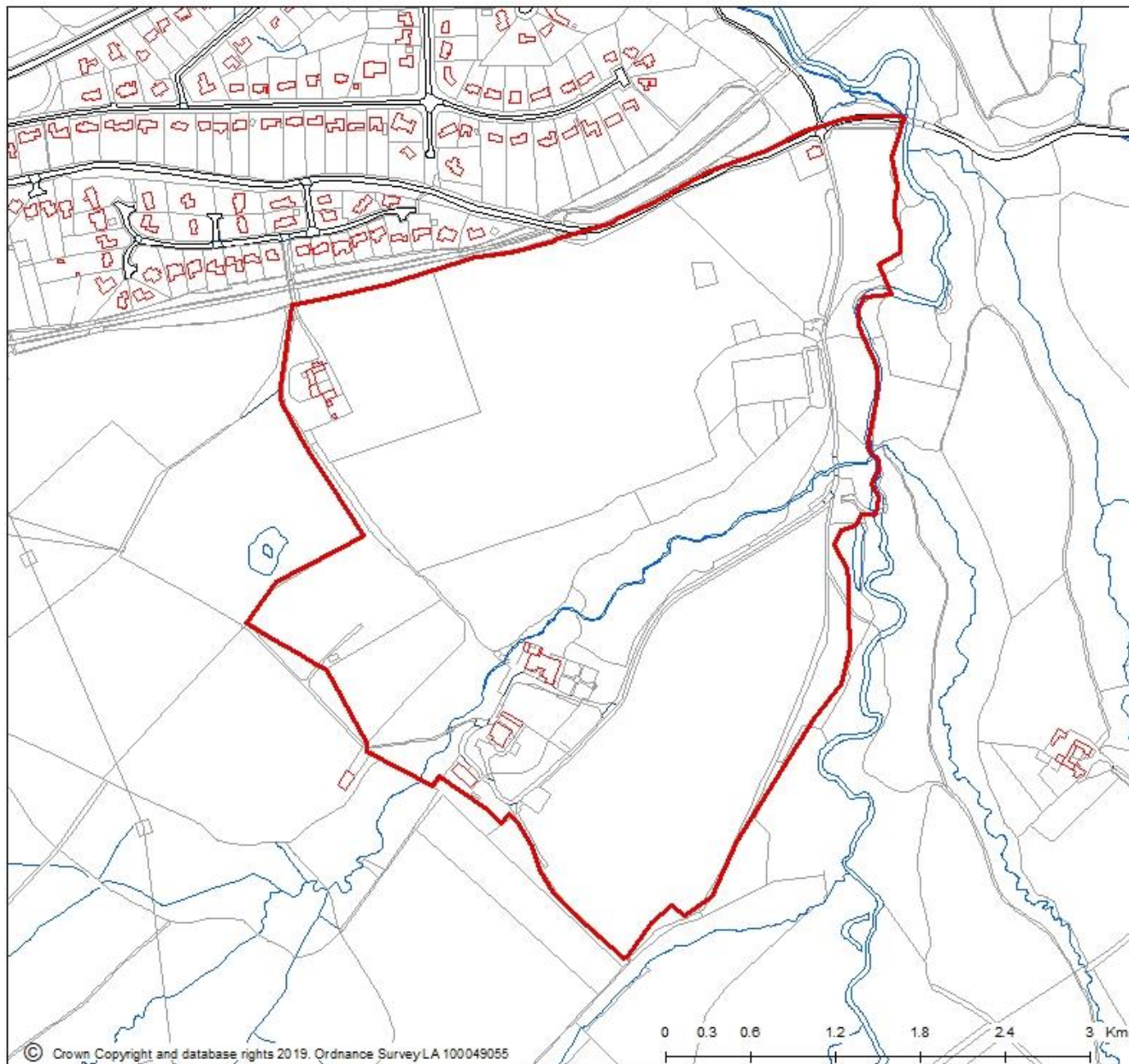
Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

039 Hamsterley Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Harbour House Park

Grid Reference	NZ 279475	Date	August 2017 Reviewed May 2019	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Bronze Age ring ditch (Scheduled Monument) List Entry Number 1002324 Listed structures outside the current boundary which should be extended, see other land. North of boundary but connected by approach from Ford Cottage. Harbour House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1159042 Also site of Manor House Durham HER (D1289) Threshing Barn and 2 Gin Gangs (Grade II) List Entry Number 1311198 Former chapel north of Harbour House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120959. Also scheduled; List Entry Number 1002325 South Wood adjacent to boundary, semi ancient woodland, should be included within boundary of the park				
History	The Durham HER notes crop marks of a rectangular enclosure which may be the remains of an iron age settlement (D372). Harbour House was 'part of the waste on the bishop's fee and was given by Bishop Richard Kellaw to his brother Patrick (Surtees). Whether the park was used by the Bishops for hunting is not apparent. By the 17th-century the land belonged to a Roman Catholic recusant family the Forcers who held it until the late 18th-century when it was inherited by Thomas Waterton. In 1805 it was sold to William Donald of Aspatria but was sold to Thomas Fenwick, a Newcastle banker, in 1834 (Surtees).				

Description

Armstrong's 1768 map of County Durham shows the site as Harbrass and also Harbrass Common. Harbour House Park is part of an estate belonging to Harbour House which is connected to the park by a long carriage drive. Surtees also noted;

'North of Finchale the Wear makes yet another sudden turn, and a tongue of land lies low between the river on the south and east and the Black Dene Burn on the north. Harbourhouse Park occupies most of the neck of this peninsula, Harbour House itself lying beyond a field to the north. Its secluded position, surrounded by streams and woods on every side, made it an admirable centre for the Jesuit priests, who carried on their mission in the 16th and early 17th centuries.'

Greenwood's map of Durham (1820) shows two symbols for buildings and Bostley Wood, which lies east of the house. The 1869 OS shows parkland dotted with many trees, on the west bank of the River Wear. Further west an extensive area marked Harbour House Moor is shown abutting the park. An approach is shown at the southern tip of the park at Ford Cottage and leads directly north to Harbour House. This route may have offered views south-east across the river towards Finchale Abbey. East of this, a plantation, South Wood, follows a loop in the river. The belt of woodland breaks then another wood, Bostley Wood, continues to follow the line of the river until it is almost level with Harbour House. Harbour House is located at the head of the approach. A small rectangular pond is on the west side of the pleasure garden which is adjacent to a very large orchard sheltered by belts of trees to the north and south. A carriage drive leads west from the house south of Dark Wood, across a tree belt named Long Wood, to Holmhill Lane.

Note: Bishop's Grange south-west of Harbour House is not recorded by Historic England or Durham HER and does not appear to be connected to Harbour House.

Subsequent OS maps do not show any significant changes to the park.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Parkland with specimen trees.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	N/A				
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Gentry house	Y			
Historical Association	Bishops of Durham	Y			
Social and Communal Value	N/A				
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The Harbour House estate is extensive and includes carriage drives, parkland trees, woodland belts, ornamental woodland, an historic orchard, formal gardens and a par-terre. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches The main approach enters the estate from the west off Holmhill Lane. A lane giving access to Harbour Pit enters the estate from the south west. A drive leads south from the main house to Cocken Ford.

Principal Buildings Harbour Hill House (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds There are ornamental gardens south, west and a parterre north west of the house.

Park Harbour House Park is marked on the 1860 OS and it extends into Harbourhouse Moor.

Kitchen Garden A kitchen garden is not shown on OS plans but a large orchard is marked west and north west of the house.

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Armstrong, A Map of County Palatine of Durham published 1768

Durham County Record Office#

Published Sources

Surtees, R (1820) A History of the County of Durham V3

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Designed parkland



Further Research

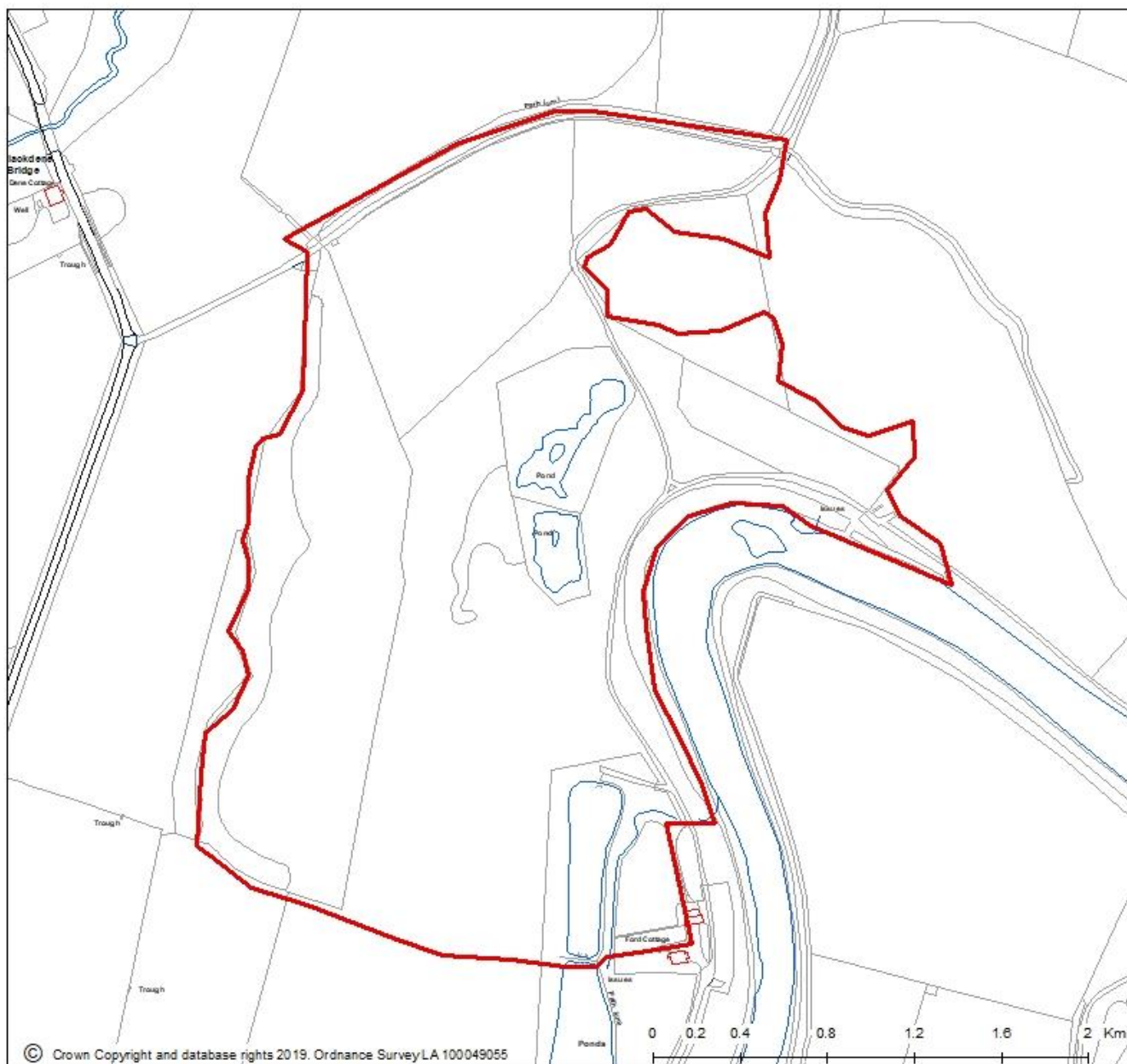
Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

040 Harbour House Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Name	Hardwicke Hall (Blackhall)				
Grid Reference	NZ 450391	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Site of Ancient Woodland Hardwick Hall Hotel (Hesledon Road) (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323084 Garden Wall 60 m south of Hardwick Hall Hotel (Hesledon Road) (Grade II) List Entry Number 1158947				
History	<p>A small chapel, believed to be medieval, at Hardwicke Hall is recorded in the Durham HER (D152).</p> <p>The manor of Herdewyk was part of the bishop's vill of Norton. In the early 14th century the land was exchanged for Muggleswick by the convent of Bishop Pudsey. By 1384 the majority of the land was tenanted. In 1414 part of the land belonged to Roger Fulthorpe who endowed it to the chantry of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral. In 1587 the land was passed to Christopher Maire whose family were Roman Catholic recusants. Like other recusants in north east England, some aspects of the design of their estate landscape reflected their faith (see Croxdale Hall List Entry Number 1001271).</p> <p>In 1851 Hardwick Hall was the property of John Peacock, who died that year. The property belonged to the widow of Robert Richmond in 1857.</p> <p>The property is now Hardwick Hall Manor Hotel (2017)</p>				
Description	<p>Hardwicke is marked on Saxton's 1576 map of Durham. Greenwell's map of 1820 shows a group buildings, titled Hardwick Hall, only a few tree symbols suggest there is parkland.</p> <p>The 1869 OS shows a compact site which is almost square in shape. The hall is approached from the west along a tree lined avenue. West of the drive parkland is depicted but no trees are shown. A stable block is marked north west of the hall adjacent to a field which included a large pond to the north and much smaller pond south of a track. The hall overlooks a wooded dene, planted with mixed woodland, to the east. There are wooded pleasure grounds to the south and these surround an oval shaped walled garden. An orchard is depicted on the east side of the walled garden. A drive enters the estate from the east. There are also tracts of woodland</p>				

including Harwicke Dean and Ash Gill north of the hall. By 1923 the OS shows a public road has been constructed to run east and south of the pleasure grounds.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900			Y	
Aesthetic Value	Of local interest, surviving woodland in dene but avenue on approach lost. Walled garden unused	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Documentary evidence of planting in 18th-century			Y	
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Croxdale Hall	Y			
Rarity	The oval walled garden is highly unusual in England. see Gravetye Manor List Entry Number 1000158, Carolside House, National Record of the Historic Environment Scotland (Canmore ID 55541) Mavisbank, National Record of the Historic Environment Scotland (Canmore ID 51726). Remains of Chapel in Dene.			Y	
Historic Interest	The manor of Herdwyke	Y			
Historical Association	Bishops of Durham. Christopher Maire	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Hotel, accessed by the public	Y			
Evidential Value	High			Y	
Overall significance	The park and garden setting to Hardwicke Hall includes tracts of woodland to the north, structure planting around the carriage drive, and an oval shaped walled garden. These features in			Y	

conjunction with archive material suggest this site may be a potential proposal for Historic England Register of Parks and Garden

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Formal approach from south, drives to the hall from north and east

Principal Buildings Hardwick Hall (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Gardens and wooded pleasure grounds south of the hall

Park A small area of parkland

Kitchen Garden An oval shaped walled garden is shown on the OS maps, but this may well have been for ornamental purposes as no glasshouses are shown.

Other Land The dene extends beyond the boundary of the study area

References

Inserted loose bifolium in volume

List of additional fruit trees, planted 1743-1744. 3p.

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Saxton, Christopher Map of County Durham published in 1576

Durham University Library Additional Manuscripts Add.MS. 1477 [17305-1746] pp.1-61.

An account of work and alterations done at Hardwick Hall since the Maire family moved to Co. Durham from Cheshire. pp.2-15.

Construction done in the seventeenth century, and in greater detail, information about the building work done by his father, Thomas Maire pp.17-28

Catalogue of fruit trees planted in the garden in 1733, bought from the nursery of John Carpenter of Brumpton Park. pp.46-61

Account of the planting of the gardens and woodland at Hardwick by Maire since 1728.

Durham County Record Office

Bowes Museum Collection. Thomas Bell & Sons plan. Ref: D/Bo/G 30 - (iii) Hardwicke Hall Estate, n.d.

Unpublished Documents

Croxdale Hall Natural England Parkland Plan Southern Green Ltd.

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**

Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

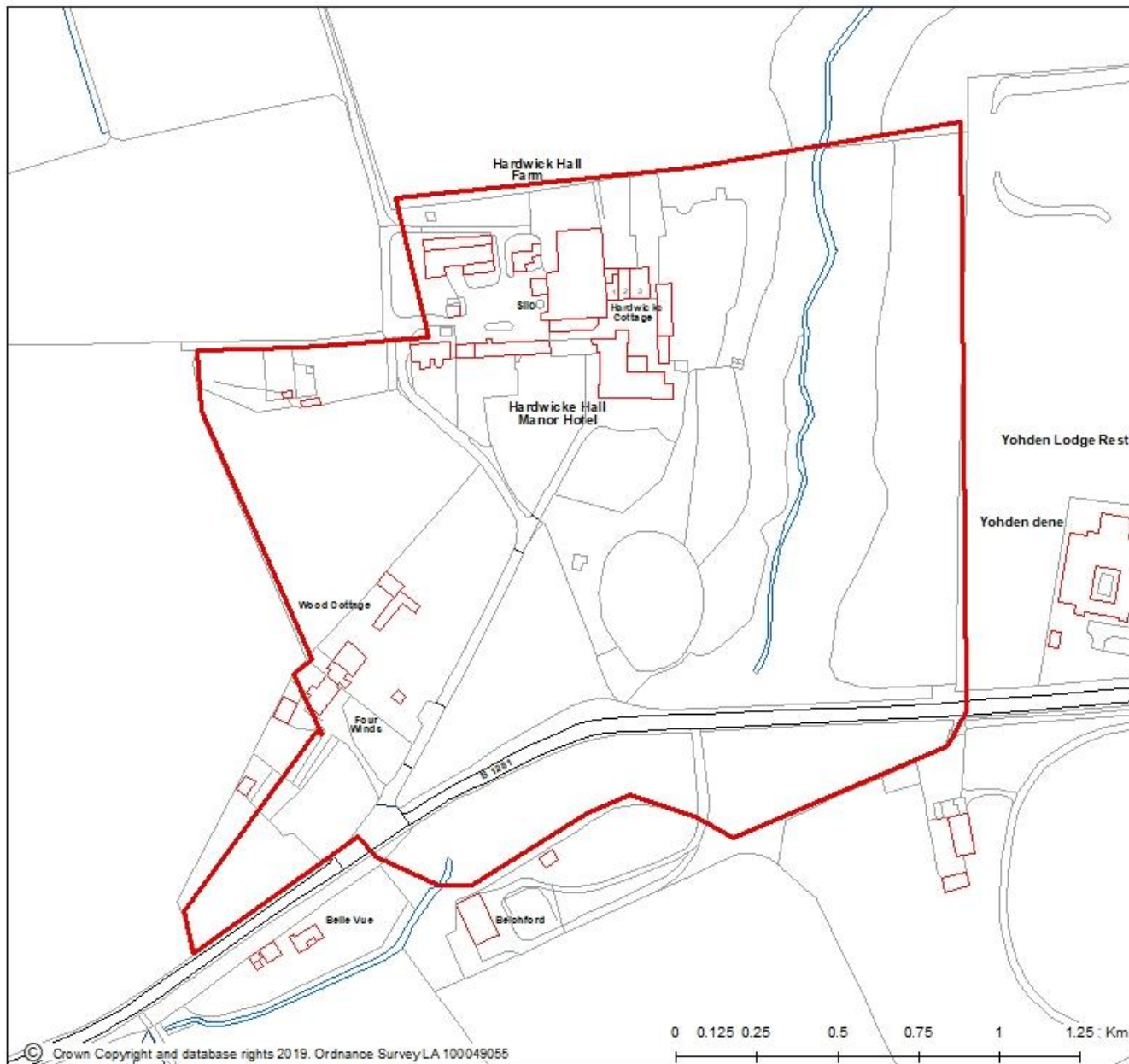
Further Research



No LIDAR available. Future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

041 Hardwicke Hall (Blackhall)



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Harperley Park

Grid Reference	NZ 125344	Date	July 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in Wear Valley Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Harperley Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1232522 Harperley Hall gate piers (Grade II) List Entry Number 1279373 Harperley Hall west lodge (Grade II) List Entry Number 1276971				
History	<p>It is thought the remains of a deserted medieval village, are located north of Harperley Hall Durham HER (D1761). The settlement is shown on Speed's map of Durham dated 1676 as 'Blakhall'. An industrial site, a turfed mound of slag, previously believed to be a defensive structure is located south of Harperley Hall Durham HER (D1759). Between 1606-1617 George Conyers was given licence to transfer the Manor to Marmaduke Tustall and John Althy. South west of Harperley stands Low Harperley (formerly known as Harperley Hall), which was built during the 17th-century with alterations in 1762 and 1765. Having been a high status medieval house Low Harperley fell out of favour after passing to the Craddock family of Gainford from the Conyers c.1760. The estate was purchased by George Pearson in 1786 who died in 1798. Pearson was awarded a silver medal by the Society of Arts and Sciences for improving 100 acres of land by laying 7700 yards of hollow drain. The property went to the Wilkinson family through marriage. Wilkinson was the first chairman of the Weardale Railway (opened 1847) his private station was built at Harperley (shown on the 1897 OS)</p>				
Description	<p>Mackenzie mentioned Pearson's land improvement as '<i>...many and judicious improvements, and planted extensive and thriving plantations.</i>' (1834)</p> <p>The first edition of 1869 shows Harperley Lodge at the north east corner of the estate. The main approach leads south west from Black Hall to Harperley Park then continues to Low Harperley. As the approach nears Harperley Park the fields change to parkland on the south and west sides of the mansion. The parkland includes clumps of trees and is framed to the south and east by woodland in Harperley Dean to the south and east. The wooded dene also screens a farm at Wadley. South west of the farm Chester Hill Plantation and Spring Wood are shown. A walled garden is shown north west of the drive. The north range of the wall is shown with stove houses, which would have</p>				

heated the wall and subsequently glasshouses. Pleasure grounds extend from the mansion towards the kitchen garden with paths also leading into Mount Plantation which is divided by a stream. North west, Kennel Plantation screens kennels. Further north Fishpond Plantation includes a large pond.

The mansion is shown hidden from the approach by plantations and would have burst into view shortly before arrival. Spacious lawns to the south and west are shown with deciduous and coniferous specimen trees. Parkland south of the house is planted with clumps of trees, including a single triangular clump, and the Wear Valley Branch railway is screened by a belt of woodland. Subsequent OS maps show minimal change. The 1897 OS shows additional plantations north of Black Plantation and New Plantation to the south west.

The hall is owned by Harperley Park College of Policing (2016)

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 - 1900.	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest		Y			
Designer	Possible relationship between Pearson and Backhouses at Dryderdale, also Thomas White of Woodlands Hall.	Y			
Group Value	Harperley Hall. (Grade II). Harperley Hall gate piers. (Grade II). Harperley Hall west lodge (Grade II).	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest.	Y			
Historic Interest	Harperley Park is part of an historic estate from which many vestiges have survived.	Y			
Historical Association	George Hutton Wilkinson (1791 - 1859)	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private grounds	Y			
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Harperley Hall includes entrance piers, a long sweeping, carriage drive, woodland belts and parkland trees. The gardens are overlaid by 20th, 21st-century buildings but the parkland is of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from West Lodge and Harperley Lodge (not extant)

Principal Buildings Harperley Park
West Lodge c.1820 (Grade II)
Gate piers. (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Built over, in use as police college

Park Structural planting evident also parkland trees

Other Land Chester Hill Camp. Durham HER (D1759) Previously thought to be a defensive structure altered by quarrying (Surtees) Site now thought to have been developed by industrial purposes.
Harperley Camp. Scheduled Ancient Monument. List Entry Number 1020730 Prisoner of War Camp constructed by Italian Prisoners of War to house German Prisoners of War in 1943.
Low Harperley Farmhouse (Formerly known as Harperley Hall) (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1276972 16th,17th-century farmhouse probably incorporating earlier building.
Barn adjacent to north gable of Low Harperley Farmhouse. (Grade II). List Entry Number 1232640
Cottage north west of Low Harperley Farmhouse. (Grade II). List Entry Number 1232641

References

Durham Record Office

Primary documents

DRO D/Cr/56 Agreement re: the title to Harperley Estate, to be sold to George Pearson 1786.
DRO D/X 99/2 Stobart Papers Diaries of George Wilkinson of Harperley Park –1818 – 1819
DRO D/X 99/3 Stobart Papers Diaries of George Wilkinson of Harperley Park –1823
DRO D/X 99/4 Stobart Papers Diaries of George Wilkinson of Harperley Park –1824

Published Sources

Mackenzie, E Ross, M(1834 ed.) An Historical, Topographical and descriptive view of the County Palatine of Durham v.II p. 281

Pevsner, N (1983) The Buildings of England - County Durham
Surtees, Conyer (1926) History of the Parishes of Thornley and Tow Law
Wilkinson, George Hutton (1858) The Old Inmates of Harperley Park
Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland; ornamental garden

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**

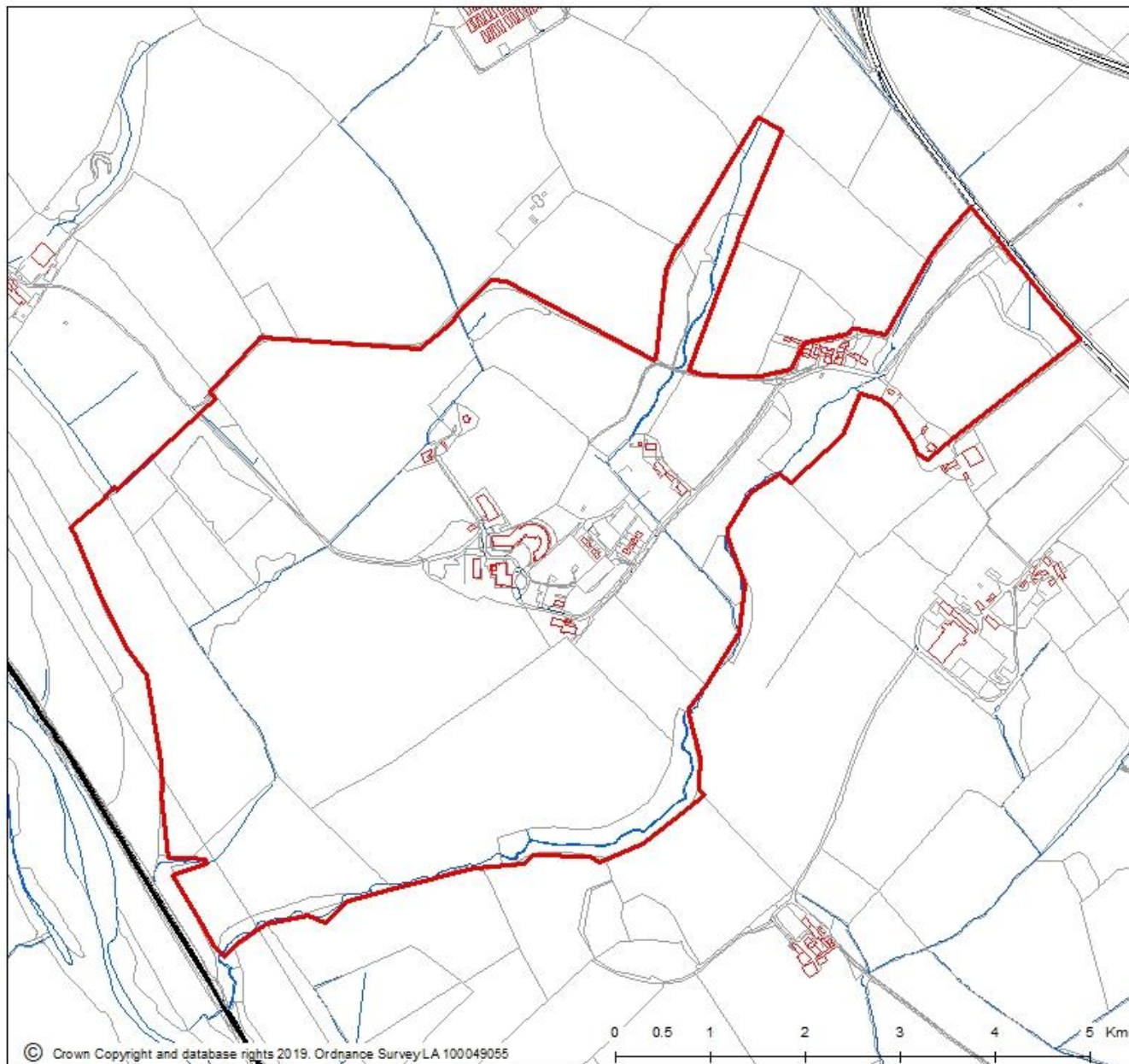
Further Research



Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

042 Harperley Park



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Headlam Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 180187	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Headlam Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Headlam Hall (Grade II*). List Entry Number 1121082 Dovecote 120 m north of Headlam Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121083 Gate piers and walls 20 m north west of Headlam Hall. (Grade II) List Entry Number 1159810				
History	The hall was built by Henry Birkbeck during the 17th-century. The estate passed to the Brockett family through marriage. Lawrence Brocket (1724 - 1768), an academic, inherited the estate and the family remained there until 1845 when it was sold by the widow of Richard Hodgson Brockett (Fordyce 1857).				
Description	<p>Manorial garden with surviving compartments.</p> <p>The grounds of Headlam Hall were described by Fordyce in 1857 'Attached to the house are a garden, lawn, orchard, pleasure grounds, and plantations. Tradition points out one of the enclosed grass yards, on the east, as the place of interment used by the Puritan family of Mossock in the 17th-century. The house and grounds command views up and down the valley of the Tees, extending on the south-east to the Yorkshire hills and on the west and north-west including the woods of Raby and the distant hills of Teesdale.'</p> <p>The 1869 OS shows an enclosed garden which includes a compartment that is angled, in line with the hall, towards a south-west aspect. This appears to be divided into sections as a kitchen garden. an irregular shaped narrow enclosure extends to the east from the kitchen garden.</p> <p>West of the kitchen garden a belt of trees shelter the hall grounds. A break in the woodland belt accommodates an entrance which is in line with the west front of the hall. The entrance is from Headlam village green.</p> <p>A larger part of the garden, to the south and east, indicates that originally the aspect was probably directed further south and overlooked a long canal, termed fish-pond. The water body does not appear to be the remains of a moat (see Lidar). The Lidar also shows a rectangular enclosure north of the canal, at the east end of the grounds. There is also a small rectangular pond at the east end of the canal. These water features appear to be ornamental. The Headlam Beck</p>				

has been straightened to flow parallel with the canal. A small bridge at the east end of the garden boundary continued a walk on either side of the canal and beck. The garden is laid out as orchard along the east boundary and there are trees planted at regular intervals along the beck and southern boundary. An almost rectangular pond is shown to the south of the garden wall. The 1898 OS depicts orchard trees in the southern part of the garden and the narrow enclosure projecting east has been extended to the east boundary. By 1923 there are two rectangular buildings in place of the orchard trees shown on the previous OS. The was of the west compartment has been extended to the southern boundary. The 1980-1994 OS depicts the addition of a tennis court and the removal of one of the buildings in the southern compartment.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900.	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of high local interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Ornamental canal and straightened beck. Well maintained gardens	Y			
Designer	Not known	Y			
Group Value	Headlam Hall (Grade II*). Dovecote 120 m north of Headlam Hall (Grade II). Gate piers and walls 20 m north west of Headlam Hall. (Grade II).			Y	
Rarity	Of Regional interest?				
Historic Interest	Late 17th early 18th century gentry garden with 19th, 20th-century alterations	Y			
Historical Association	Birkbeck and Brockett families. Headlam village				
Social and Communal Value	The hall is now a hotel and open to the public.	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The garden setting to Headlam Hall has developed since the 17th-century and continues to have the appearance of a gentry garden. The gardens remain in a formal layout of compartments defined by hedges, they also include a canal with grassed walk, shelter belt and pond. A large section of the gardens south of the hotel has been fragmented by conversion to a car park. These features contribute to the gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Formal approach from the west. Gate piers and walls, (Grade II).

Principal Buildings Headlam Hall (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Enclosed garden and canal

Park Not required as part of this review

Kitchen Garden Shown in walled garden on west side of grounds in 1869. Relocated to east section of garden as productive garden for hotel.

Other Land Dovecote (Grade II) north of the hall.

References **Archives and Special Collections - Durham University**

Durham County Record Office

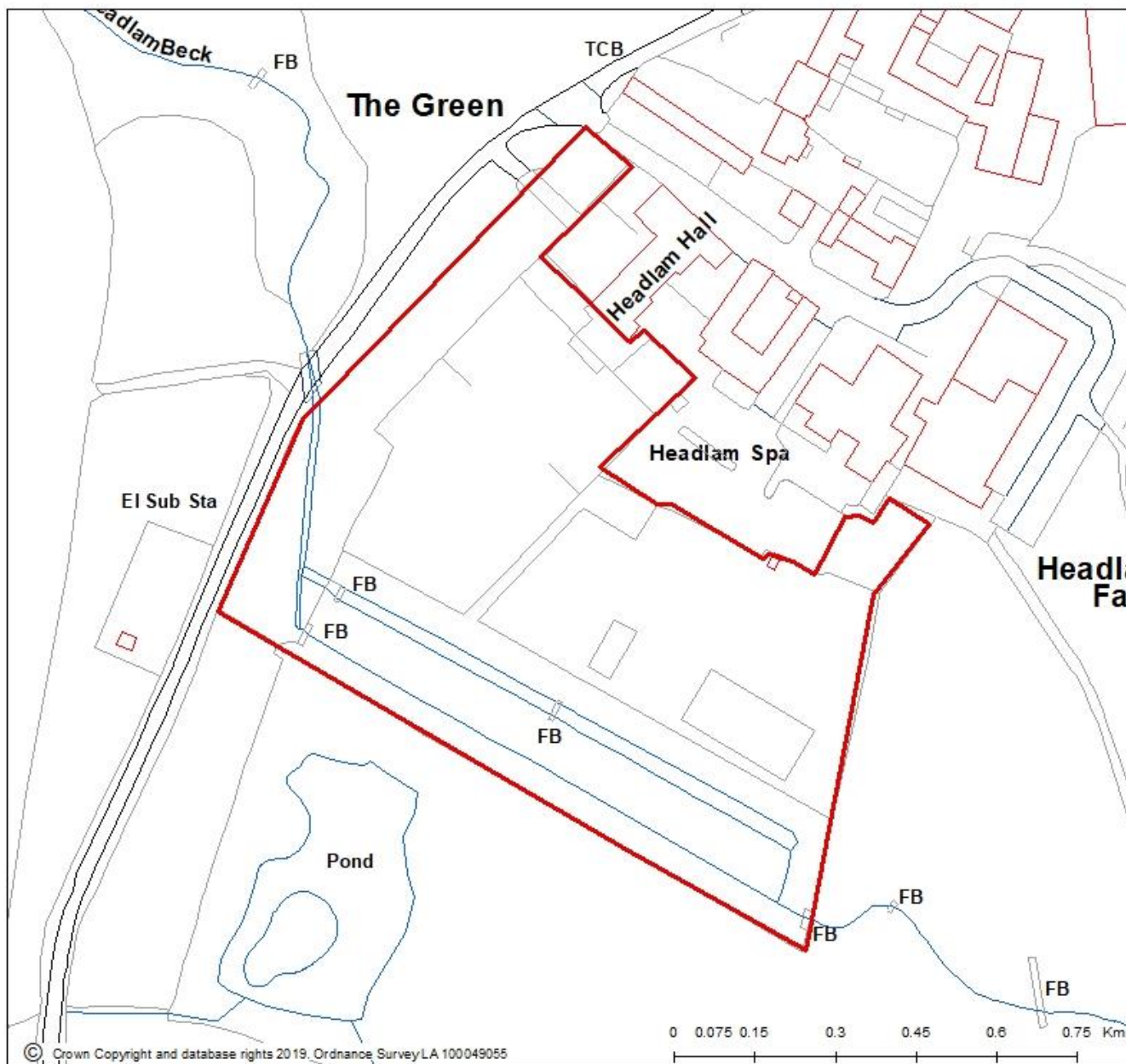
Published sources

Fordyce. W (1857) The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham V.2

Illustrations See Keys to the Past - illustrations of Headlam Hall, The Dovecote, Gate Piers.

Historic Landscape Characterisation Country house (manor/estate)

Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

043 Headlam Hall

- Uncertain boundary section
- ▭ Parks & Gardens final working list



Helme Park

Grid Reference	Extensive site	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in Wear Valley Local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Sites of Ancient Woodland Opencast Coal site from 1947-2002 Enclosure Within boundary of Historic Parish				
History	<p>In 1325 Henry Beaumont was granted permission by Louis de Beaumont the Bishop of Durham to enclose woods and Helme and Redmires <i>with their adjacent open spaces and wastes, and make a park and a deer-leap</i>. (University of Durham Archives and Special Collections) In 1388. It appears that the park was also used for industrial activity as the remains of slag deposits have been found there. (Guy & Atkinson 2008)</p> <p>Hatfield's survey recorded those who carried out forest service (40 days in fawning time and 40 days in rutting time). Towards the end of the 14th-century the service was performed by Lord Neville who also had Thornley, Greenwell, Helm-park and Redmyr (Fordyce).</p> <p>Helm Park is a hamlet in the Thornley chapelry. In 1856 it was comprised of four farms and belonged to G.P. Wilkinson of Harperley Hall.</p>				
Description	A large area of early enclosure including West Park, South Park, East Park and Park Wall. Large tracts of woodland have remained on the footprint shown on the 1869 OS, although the aerial image of 2015 indicates some felling has occurred.				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066-1540	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Ancient woodland of high local interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Deer Park	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Bedburn Park, Marwood Park, Muggleswick Park et al	Y			
Rarity	There are 26 sites recorded as Deer Parks in County Durham.	Y			
Historic Interest	The deer park provided a living larder and reflects a complex system of land management and high status ownership	Y			
Historical Association	Durham Priory, Harperley Park	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private land	Y			
Evidential Value	Good	Y			
Overall significance	A 14th-century park laid out specifically for the purpose of hunting. This is of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Park Relic park woodland

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Durham Cathedral Muniments Register II f.89v 23 May [1325]

Durham County Council

Enclosure Period map (2010)

Published sources

Guy & Atkinson (2008) Industrial Archaeology in West Durham

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland



Further Research

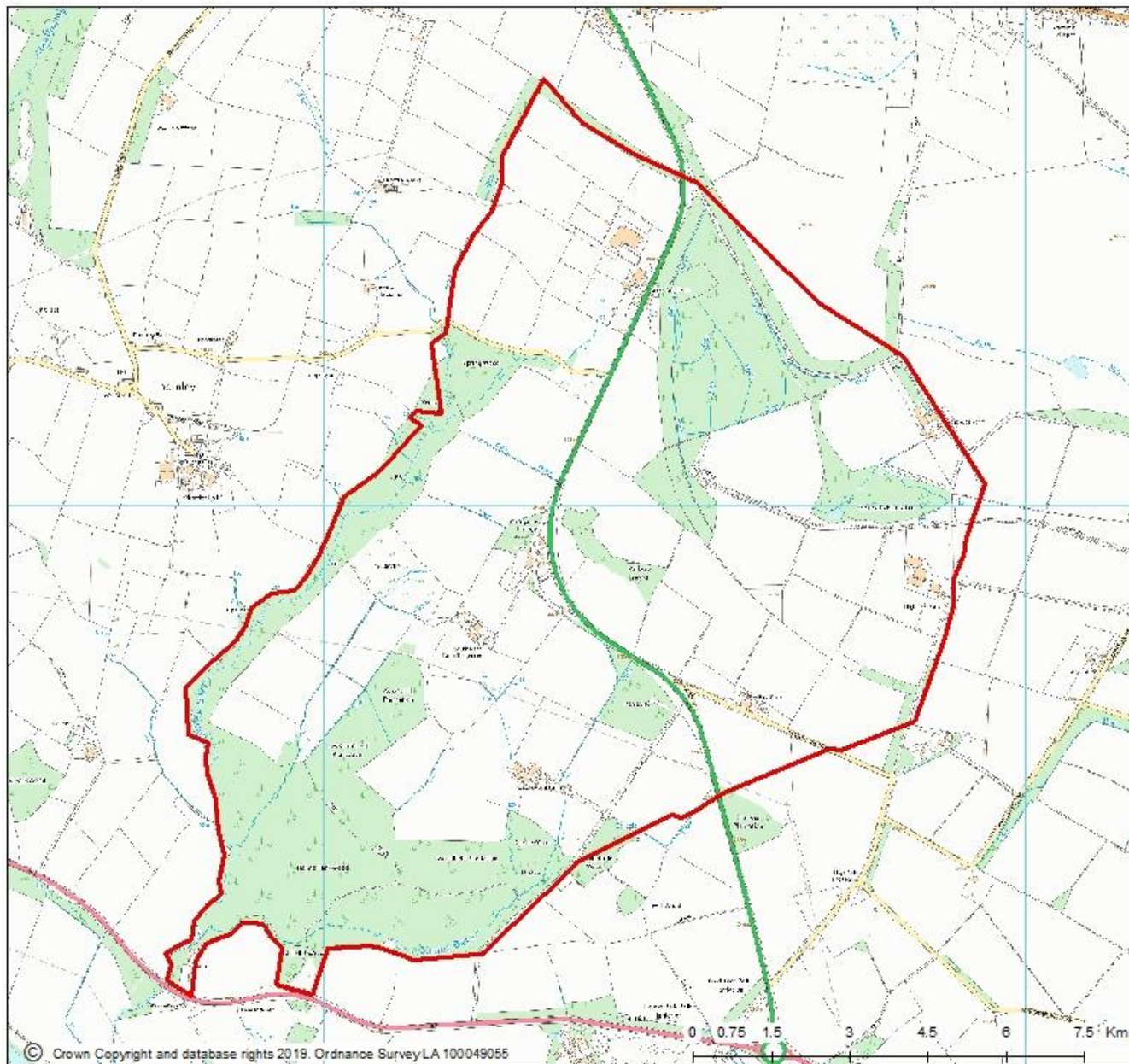
Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

044 Helme Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Holmside Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 209456	Date	February 2018	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Holmside Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1329908 Barn North East of Holmside Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1139032 Holmside Hall Farm Calf Shed and wall attached (Grade II) List Entry Number 1185990 Little Holmside Hall (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1185989				
History	<p>Holmside was recorded in the Boldon Book (1183) as held by Richard de Holmside (Wade 1970) then passed to the Ulfravilles and the Tempests by 1540 (Fordyce 1857, Emery 1996, Wade 1970). Robert Tempest founded a chantry on the south side of the courtyard, this building is now a calf shed. In 1613 Timothy Whittingham (c.1560-1638) purchased the hall. Whittingham family who built Little Holmside [lying south east, NZ 199492] for his son in 1668, (Mackenzie 1825). A plan from Peter Ryder's survey (2006) showing the extent of the earthworks is illustrated on keystothepast.info.</p>				
Description	<p>Surtees noted (1820) <i>'The moat includes a ruined garden and orchard, and a stone throw to the West stands another small old building defended by its separate moat'</i>.</p> <p>The 1869 OS shows gardens south and east of the hall which is backed by farm buildings to the north and west. A moat is marked south, east and west of the hall. The gardens are marked with trees and shrubs and an orchard is depicted north east of the hall. 'Chapel' is notated on the east side of the buildings. 'The Park' is marked west of the hall and 'Park Leazes' is shown to the east. Aerial images (2018) show the moat and garden compartments, with mature trees, are intact south of the hall. A residential development stands east of the hall.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900.	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of local interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Gentry garden including moat.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Little Holmside	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Potential for remains of 17th-century early 18th-century gentry garden with 19th, 20th-century alterations	Y			
Historical Association	Sir Timothy Whittingham (c.1560-1638)	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private	N			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	Moderate	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches The road to Holmside Hall leads north from the Burnhope Road. The original entrance to the hall was through an arch but it was dismantled. Wade (1970)

Principal Buildings Holmside Hall (Grade II)
Holmside Hall Farm Calf Shed and wall attached (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Modest garden within walled courts.

References

Published sources

Fordyce, W (1857) *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham*

Mackenzie, E (1825) *An Historical, Topographical and Descriptive View of the County of Durham*

Peter F. Ryder 'Holmside Hall, Co. Durham' *Durham Archaeological Journal*, Volume 3, 1987

Wade, F (1970) *The Story of Lanchester and Satley and the surrounding villages ...*

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Part: Country house (manor/estate)

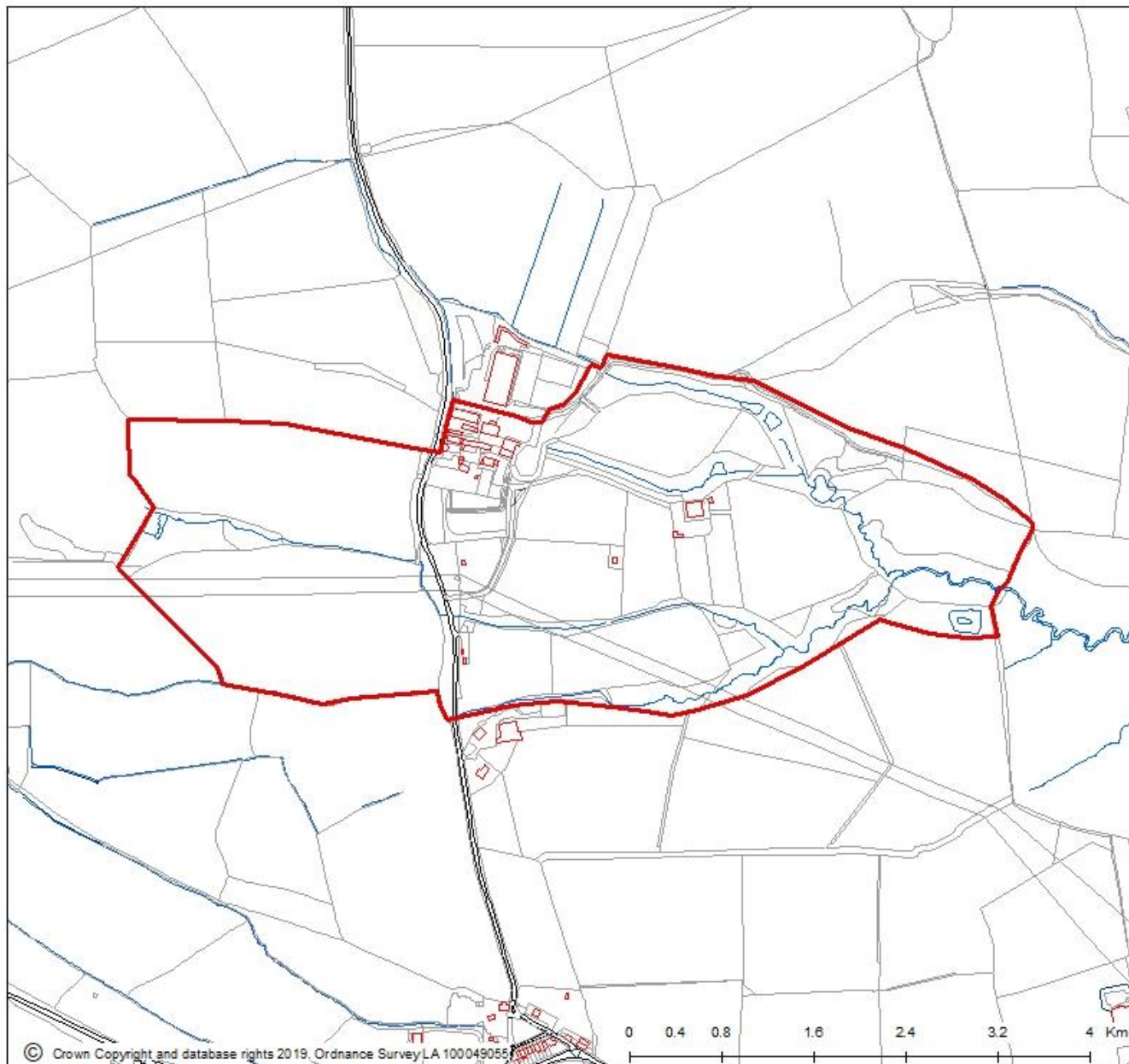
Further Research



Lidar



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

045 Holmside Hall



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Holywell Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 250374	Date	July 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Holywell Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Holywell Hall and the west wing (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1120764 Stables 15 m north of Holywell Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 109895 Gate piers and garden wall to east of Holywell Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120765 Gazebo and garden wall adjoining the west wing (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323196				
History	Named Holywell as the site was said to be one of the resting places for St. Cuthbert's coffin c.882. From 1402 the building was the lodge for the constable of Brancepeth Castle (Pevsner 1985)). Durham HER (D1346) Rectangular earthwork recorded in field south of Holywell Hall in 1954 but no longer visible. Holywell was a sub manor of Brancepeth. Owned by the Swinburn family of Northumberland from the 1620s. (Green 2000)				
Description	Deeply incised linear feature, parallel to the east side of the hall is visible on the Lidar image, is strongly suggestive of a ha-ha. Other earthworks are evident in field east of hall, but the image requires greater resolution to clarify the presence of garden features. A garden wall extends east from the 'canal'. By the time of the 1869 OS the depiction shows an embankment, possibly a ha-ha. There are a number of courts adjacent to the hall. A square court is shown adjacent to the east front of the hall, with irregular shaped compartments to the north, south and west. A garden wall and gazebo adjoin the west wing of the hall. A large field to the south and west of hall is shown with specimen trees and appears to be a small area of parkland.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Garden compartments occupied by late 20th-century residential buildings	Y			
Designer	Unknown				
Group Value	Holywell Hall and the west wing (Grade II*) Stables 15 m north of Holywell Hall (Grade II) Gate piers and garden wall to east of Holywell Hall (Grade II) Gazebo and garden wall adjoining the west wing (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	17 Gazebos recorded in County Durham	Y			
Historic Interest	May include garden features dating from 17th-century	Y			
Historical Association	Brancepeth Castle, Swinburn family of Northumberland	Y			
Social and Communal Value	No public access. Link to St. Cuthbert of local interest	Y			
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Holywell Hall includes features which may be the remains of 17th-century gardens. There a walled courts, a kitchen garden and various earthworks of interest. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Track from west, Scription Lane. Track from east, Browney Lane.

Principal Buildings Holywell Hall (Grade II)
Gazebo (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Gardens within compartments

Park A large field which has been appropriated as a small park.

Kitchen Garden South of Holywell Hall

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Leybourne Deeds

Durham County Record Office

Holywell Hall and the Malloch family (Ref: D/X 2068) including photographs (D/X 2068/1) and memoirs (D/X 2068/2)

Unpublished sources

Green, A (2000) Houses and Households in County Durham and Newcastle 1570-1730 Doctoral thesis

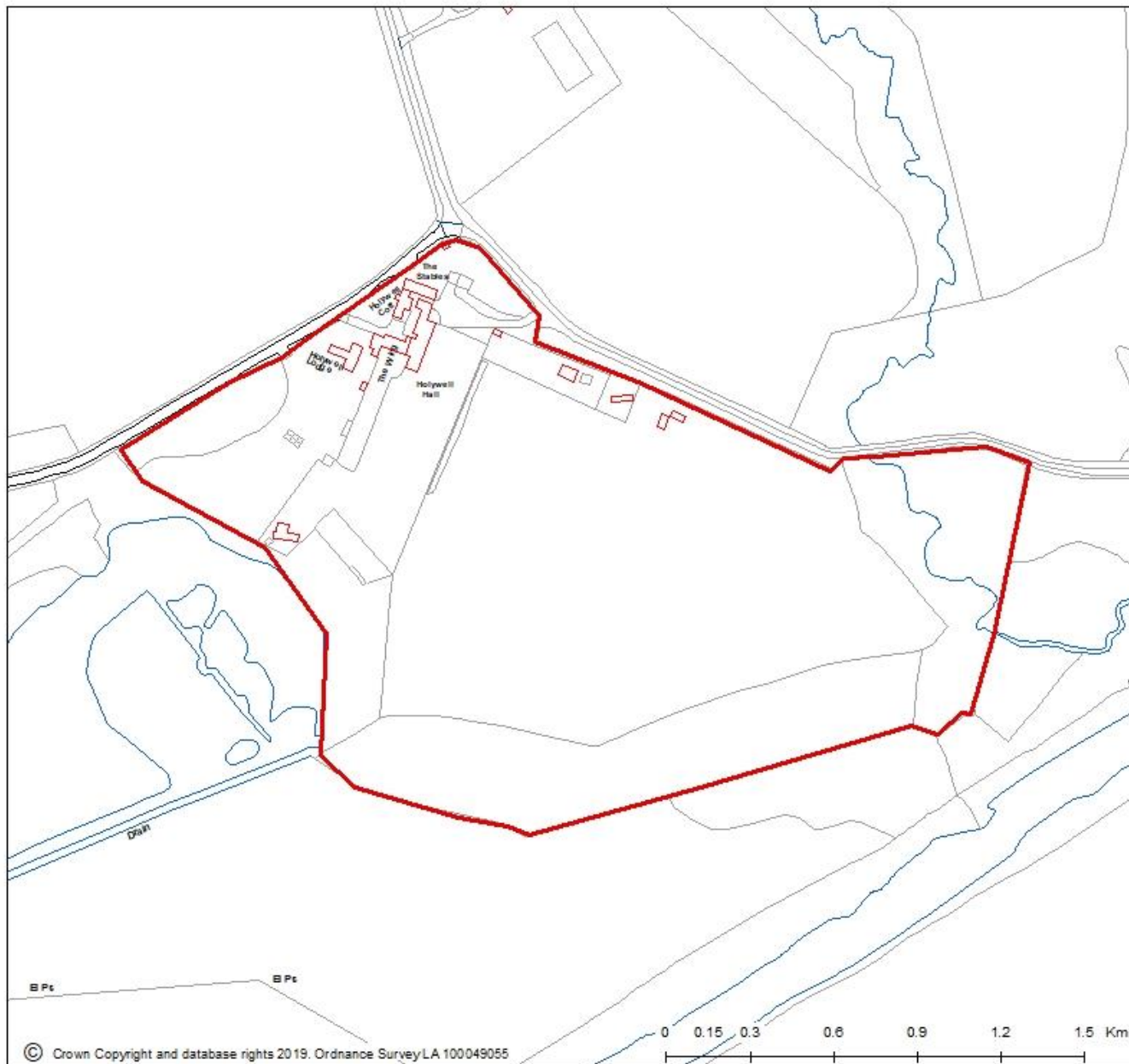
Historic Landscape Characterisation Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

046 Holywell Hall



- Uncertain boundary section
- ▭ Parks & Gardens final working list



Hoppyland Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 097322	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Site of Ancient Woodland Hoppyland Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121574 Gate piers 100 m east of Hoppyland Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1322799 Hoppyland Lodge (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121575				
History	Hoppyland was first recorded as <i>Hopilaund</i> in 1300 (Watts 2002). Hoppyland also included a park. The estate was purchased in 1619 by Edward Blackett and remained in the family until it was sold in 1768. The hall c.1600, was remodelled in the 'gothick' style after a fire in 1793 (Sykes 1833) but is now ruined. Mackenzie and Ross record the owner as George Thomas Leaton Blenkinsopp of Whickham Hall, as the owner in 1834. The hall was gutted by a fire in 1952. (Meadows and Waterson 1993)				
Description	<p>The Lidar image suggests that the garden south of the hall has been divided into three rectangular sections at some point, perhaps prior to the landscaping of the parkland.</p> <p>Hoppyland Hall is shown on the 1869 OS set in a large park with an approach from the south. The park is screened from the public road by a shelter belt. The east side of the park is bordered by plantations of mixed woodland. A curving approach from the south, with adjacent lodge, was devised so that views of the hall were blocked by trees and shrubbery of the pleasure grounds, until it came into view on arrival. An entrance to the rear of the hall entered the estate from the west.</p> <p>Durham HER records a game store (D2192) which is believed to date from the 18th-century. Garden walls have survived in some areas, notably the boundary walls of the garden south of the hall. The deserted settlement of Bedburn is recorded in the study area on Durham HER (D2196).</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541-1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate due to deterioration of parkland and main building	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Remaining woodland and area of English landscape style parkland				
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Dryderdale Hall, Shull House	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Possible remains of 17th-century early 18th-century gentry garden	Y			
Historical Association	Blackett family of Wylam. Blenkinsopp family of Whickham	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private land. Attractive lodge visible from road.	Y			
Evidential Value	Low	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to the ruined structure of Hoppyland Hall may include remnants of 17th-century gardens. The 18th/19th-century parkland is easier to decipher and includes ornamental woodland, parkland trees, park wall and entrance walls, piers and lodge. These features contribute to the significance of Hoppyland Hall and the site is a park and garden of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Long serpentine approach to the hall. Direct approach to rear of hall from public road to west.

Principal Buildings Hoppyland Hall (Grade II) In ruins.
Hoppyland Lodge (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Extant and include specimen trees

Park In poor condition

Kitchen Garden In poor condition

Other Land Adjacent woodland

References

Published sources

Meadows & Waterson (1993) *Lost Houses of County Durham*

Sykes, J (1833) *Local Historians Table Book*

Watts, V (2002) *A Dictionary of County Durham Place Names* English Place Names Society Series 3 V.11

Illustrations Early and late 20th-century Images of Hoppyland Hall in Beamish Collections
The Durham Record images of Hoppyland Lodge 2006



Historic Landscape Characterisation Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland; ornamental garden

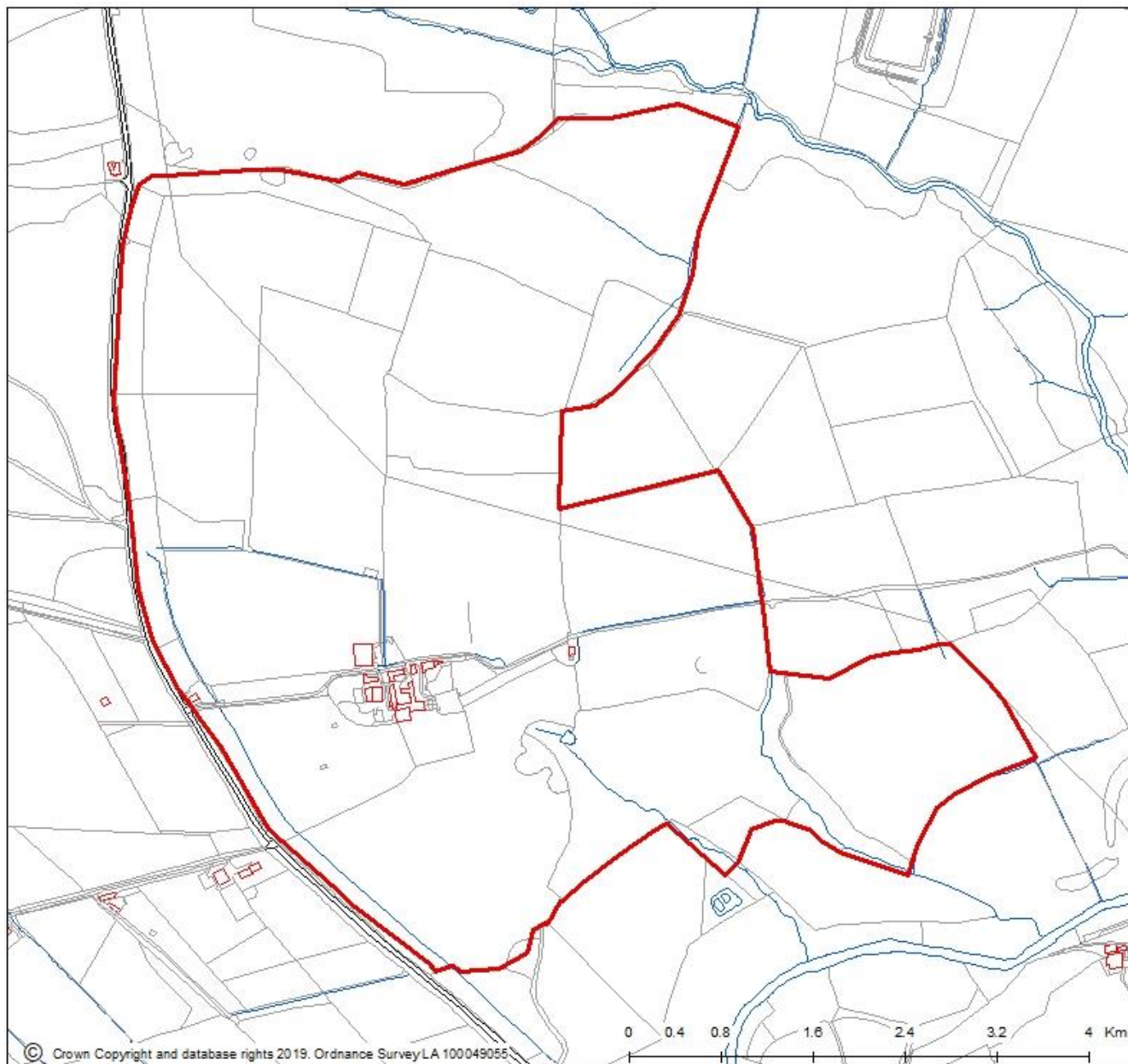
Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

047 Hoppyland Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Kepier Hospital

Grid Reference	NZ 282432	Date	2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in City of Durham Local Plan Within City of Durham Conservation area				
Site Designations	Kepier Hospital (Scheduled Monument) List Entry Number 1002360 Kepier Farmhouse (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1159216 Building attached to Kepier Hospital Gateway (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1323216 Great Gateway to Kepier Hospital (That part within the civil parish of Belmont) (Grade I) List Entry Number 1120725 Great Gateway to Kepier Hospital (That part within the City of Durham) (Grade I) List Entry Number 1121391 Loggia of Heath family mansion east of Great Gateway at Kepier Hospital (Grade I) List Entry Number 1310224				
History	The hospital was refounded at Kepier by Bishop Le Puiset c.1180 after the destruction of the hospital of St. Giles in 1144. John Heath acquired the estate in 1555. c.1590 his grandson John Heath laid out the walled garden south of the hospital. He built a banqueting house on the west side of the garden, above a loggia of Italian style. The Cole family improved the garden building during the latter quarter of the 17th-century. A terrace overlooking the River Wear was added by the time Celia Fiennes visited in 1698 and the gardens were owned by the Musgrave family and open to the public.				
Description	Celia Fiennes visited the gardens in 1698 after the house had fallen from use; <i>'In walking by this river we Came to S^r Charles Musgroves House w^{ch} is now old and ruinous but has been good. The Gardens are flourishing still wth good walks and much ffruite of w^{ch} I tasted; its a place that is used Like our Spring Gardens for the Company of the town to walk in the Evening, and its most pleasant by the river, w^{ch} by means of severall bays or wires which is of Rock, the waters has greate falls from thence, w^{ch} adds a murmuring sound acceptable to the people passing.'</i>				

The topographical artist Samuel Hieronymus Grimm sketched Kepier Hospital and Gardens in 1773.

The 1869 OS shows the garden laid out as orchard with a narrow enclosed compartment overlooking the river Wear. There are no discernible changes after this survey.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066 - 1540		Y		
Aesthetic Value	High		Y		
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Remains of 17th-century garden building. Historic Orchard		Y		
Designer	Heath family	Y			
Group Value	Minor gentry garden, Flass Hall, Holywell Hall, Bishop Oak	Y			
Rarity	Of regional interest		Y		
Historic Interest	Medieval hospital grounds. Public Walk during 17th-century	Y			
Historical Association	Durham Priory, Heath family, Musgrave family, Celia Fiennes	Y			
Social and Communal Value	PROW through farm but not the gardens.	Y			
Evidential Value	Good		Y		
Overall significance	The setting to Kepier Hospital includes the remains of a banqueting house built above an Italian style loggia. A terrace overlooking the River Wear was added by the time Celia Fiennes visited in 1698. The orchard she mentioned remains, although with trees probably planted in the late 19th, early 20th-century. These features contribute to the garden being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Track from the south

Principal Buildings Kepier Hospital (Scheduled Monument)
Kepier Farmhouse (Grade II)
Building attached to Kepier Hospital Gateway (Grade II*)
Great Gateway to Kepier Hospital (That part within the civil parish of Belmont) (Grade I)
Great Gateway to Kepier Hospital (That part within the City of Durham) (Grade I)
Loggia of Heath family mansion east of Great Gateway at Kepier Hospital (Grade I)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Orchard used as pleasure ground

Park N/A

Kitchen Garden N/A

Other Land N/A

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Extensive references to Kepier Hospital

Durham County Record Office

David Williams Postcard albums D/DW

Published sources

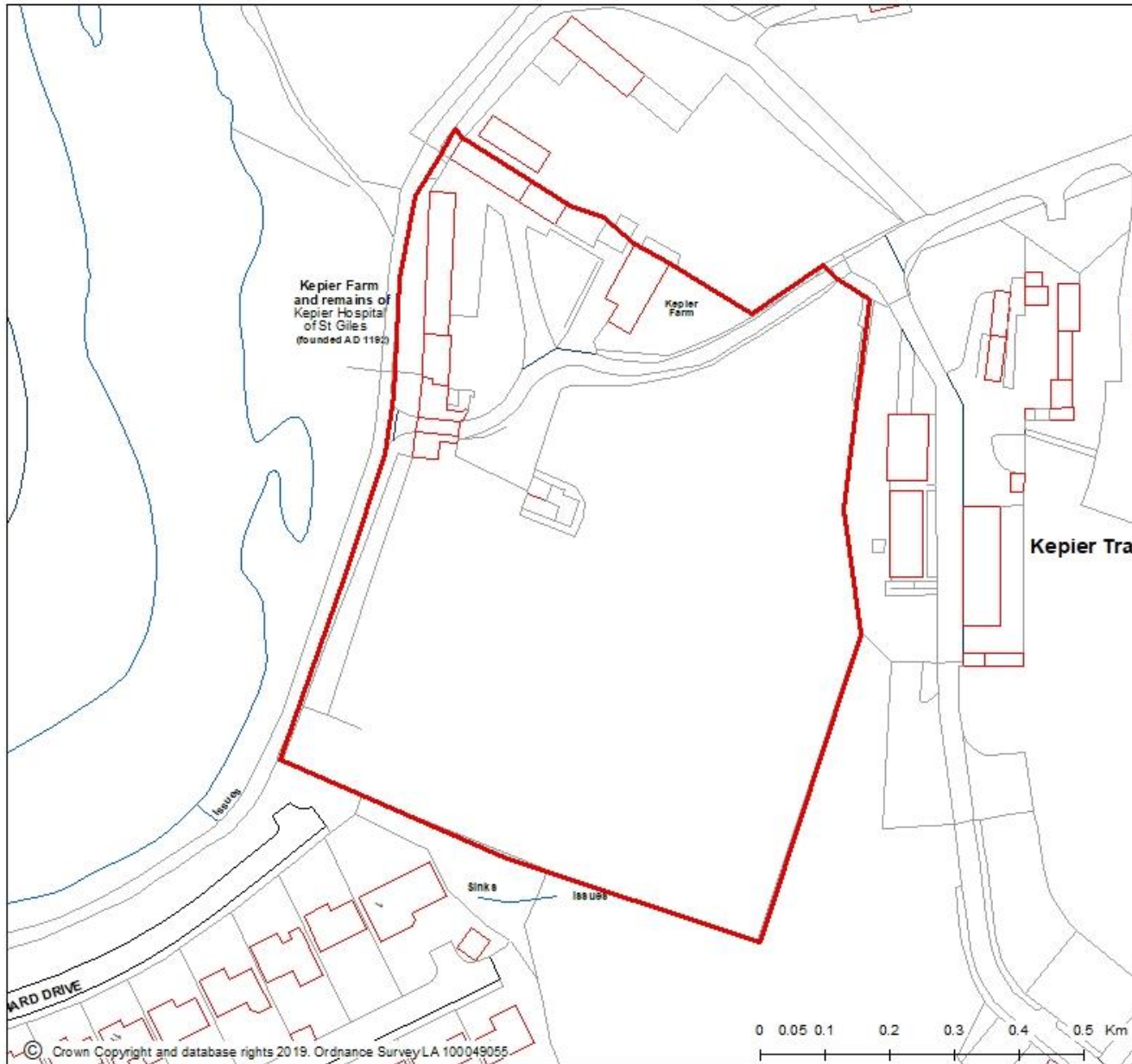
Roberts, M (1994) Durham

Illustrations British Library - Samuel Hieronymus Grimm 'Kepier Hospital' 1773

Historic Landscape Characterisation Country house (manor/estate)

Further Research

Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

048 Kepier Hospital

- Uncertain boundary section
- ▭ Parks & Gardens final working list



Lambton Estate Farmland associated with Lambton Park

Grid Reference	NZ 307522	Date	November 2017, Revised May 2019 Revised September 2019	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Bowes House Cottages (Grade II) List Entry Number 1158911				
History	<p>Lambton Park and gardens are registered by Historic England as (Grade II) List Entry Number 1001438</p> <p>However, the boundary of the designed parkland extends beyond the area shown in the register description and this report provides additional information in order to discuss whether the boundary may be extended. The farmland was described in 1864;</p> <p><i>'His Lordship identifies himself with his property by farming a large portion of it himself. The 'home farm' at Lambton, including the park, contains about 1,600 acres, of which 900 acres are in permanent grass and the remainder under the plough' (Wilson)</i></p> <p>Biddick Hall also belongs to the Lambton estate and lies east of this study area. Biddick Hall has been proposed as an addition to the register of parks of gardens of special historic interest in England.</p>				
Description	<p>Armstrong's 1769 map of County Durham shows the study area, located east of Lambton Park South Belt and west of Biddick Hall, without buildings, avenues or plantations (not illustrated: Durham University Library and Special Collections). Greenwood's 1820 map of County Durham (not illustrated: Durham University Library and Special Collections) depicts Bowes House (not extant but previously listed (Grade II) Durham HER D57166) approached along avenues from the south and east. The surrounding land is shown as agricultural land with various estate buildings in the vicinity of Bowes House. Bowes House provided accommodation for the land agent and in 1828 John Fenwick, land agent, was recorded living there (Parsons Directory). The 1869 OS shows additional estate buildings in proximity to Bowes House. Unlike today (2015 aerial) the farmland in the study area is almost devoid of woodland apart from the two avenues, Headley's House Plantation, on the northern boundary, The Old House Plantation slightly further south, and boundary planting along the north edge marked as Carrshole Wood. Coal pits are shown, Mill Pit at the north end,</p>				

Chance Pit and old coal shafts south west of Bowes House. The 1921 OS shows woodland along The Gill which runs north south through the study area. By 1960 the area of woodland has increased greatly although it is interspersed with land in agricultural use.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate due to tracts of forestry among deciduous plantations.	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Little historic planting remaining. Most areas planted post World War II.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Lambton Park			Y	
Rarity	Of National Interest			Y	
Historic Interest	Part of the Lambton estate			Y	
Historical Association	The Lambton family who have owned the estate since the 12th-century.			Y	
Social and Communal Value	Private land no access. New permissive paths served by a visitor car park currently under development.	Y			
Evidential Value	Lambton archives, not accessible to the public.			Y	
Overall significance	This tract of land has traditionally been used for agricultural purposes, however the Stewards House (Bowes House, demolished) and estate buildings are an important component of the Lambton estate. The land also includes a wooded dene and routes, some with avenues to other parts of the estate. These features contribute to the area being part of the designed parkland of Lambton estate and of National Interest			Y	

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Drive from Wapping a small hamlet lying south of Bowes House and from the east via the approach to Biddick Hall.

Principal Buildings Bowes Cottages (Grade II)

Park Relic parkland planting at north end of study area, productive woodland and agricultural land.

Other Land Lambton Park, Biddick Hall

References **Archives and Special Collections - Durham University**
The county palatine of Durham survey'd by Capt. Armstrong and engraved by Thomas Jefferys geographer to his Majesty. MDCCLXVIII
Map of the county palatine of Durham, from actual survey made in the years 1818 & 1819 by C. Greenwood. Dedicated to the nobility, clergy &
Durham County Record Office
Published sources
(1828) Parson's Directory and Gazetteer ...
Wilson (1864) Newcastle Daily Chronicle *Notes on Northern Farms*


Historic Landscape Characterisation Designed parkland

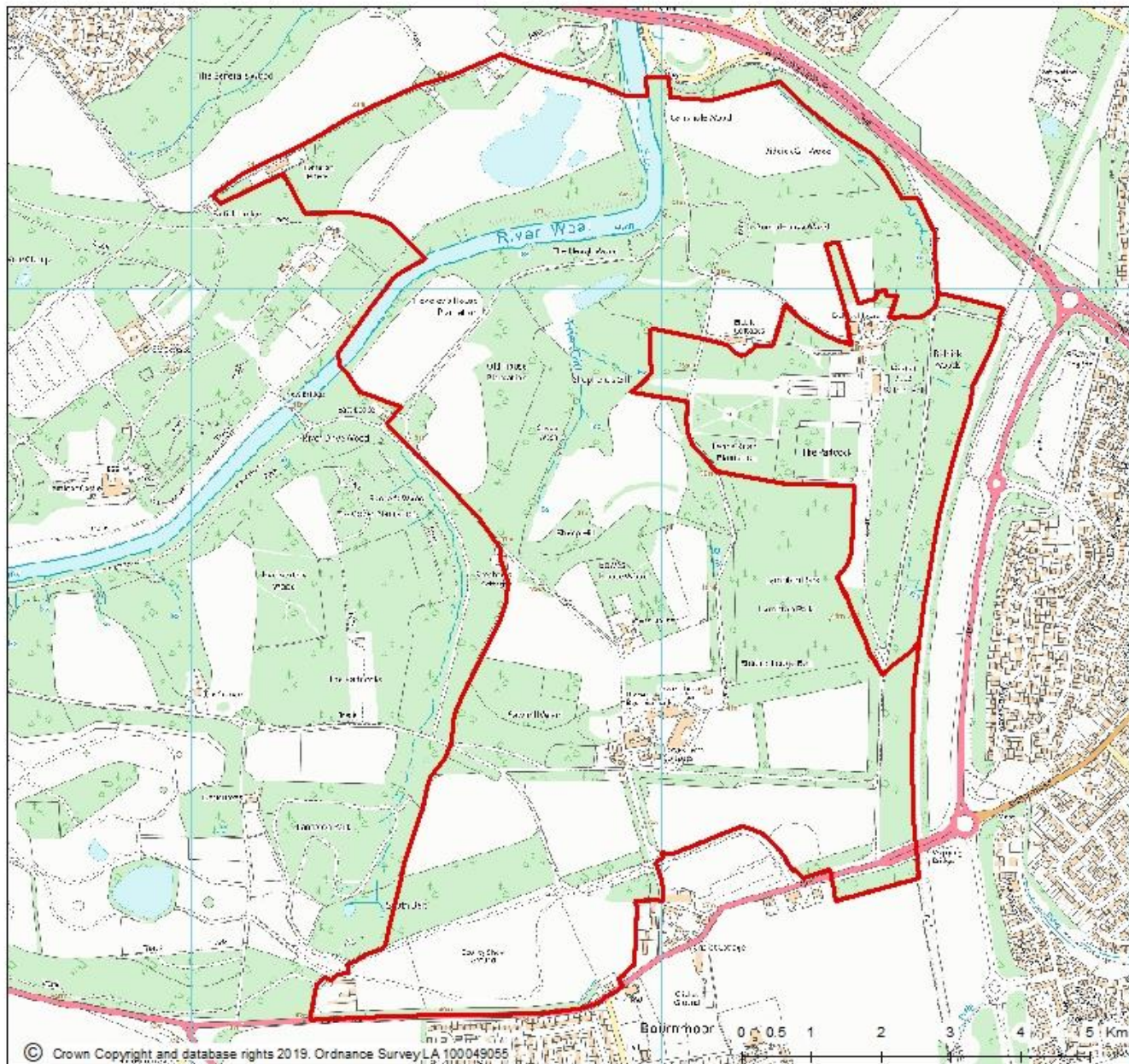
Further Research Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

049 Lambton Estate

 Parks & Gardens final working list



Langton Grange

Grid Reference	NZ 156197	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	N/A				
History	Langton is a small hamlet which belonged to the Neville family. It is not clear when the grange was built. In 1834 Langton Grange was recorded by Mackenzie as belonging to Captain Watts.				
Description	The 1869 OS shows Langton Grange overlooking a wide tract of parkland which is divided by a long straight approach from Selaby Lodge. The approach passes along an avenue and is then deflected on a curve to avoid a full view of the mansion until it has passed a small plantation and arrives at the south front of the grange. The south front overlooks a lawn with ornamental wooded pleasure grounds to the east and west. The plantation on the west is bordered by a ha-ha which would have allowed views towards Teesdale. A ride is marked on the east of the pleasure grounds leading through the parkland and ending in Langton Bank Plantation. Langton Grange Cottage is shown at the south west corner of the estate. The house was not extant by the time of the 1980 OS.				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate owing to loss of principal building	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Ornamental woodland	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Local interest	Y			
Rarity	N/A				
Historic Interest	Recorded early 19th-century, relic parkland, structure planting and parkland trees.	Y			
Historical Association	Part of Raby Estate	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Public rights of way through woodland and park	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	Langton Grange was demolished during the late 20th-century. The parkland setting remains with an avenue lined approach, ornamental wooded pleasure grounds, a ha-ha, a ride and lodge. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Gate piers and ironwork (not listed).
Approach from the south

Principal Buildings Lodge

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Subsumed by woodland

Park Relic parkland

Kitchen Garden N/A

Other Land N/A

References

Published sources

Mackenzie & Ross (1834) An Historical, Topographical Guide to the County Palatine of Durham V. 2

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Not identified

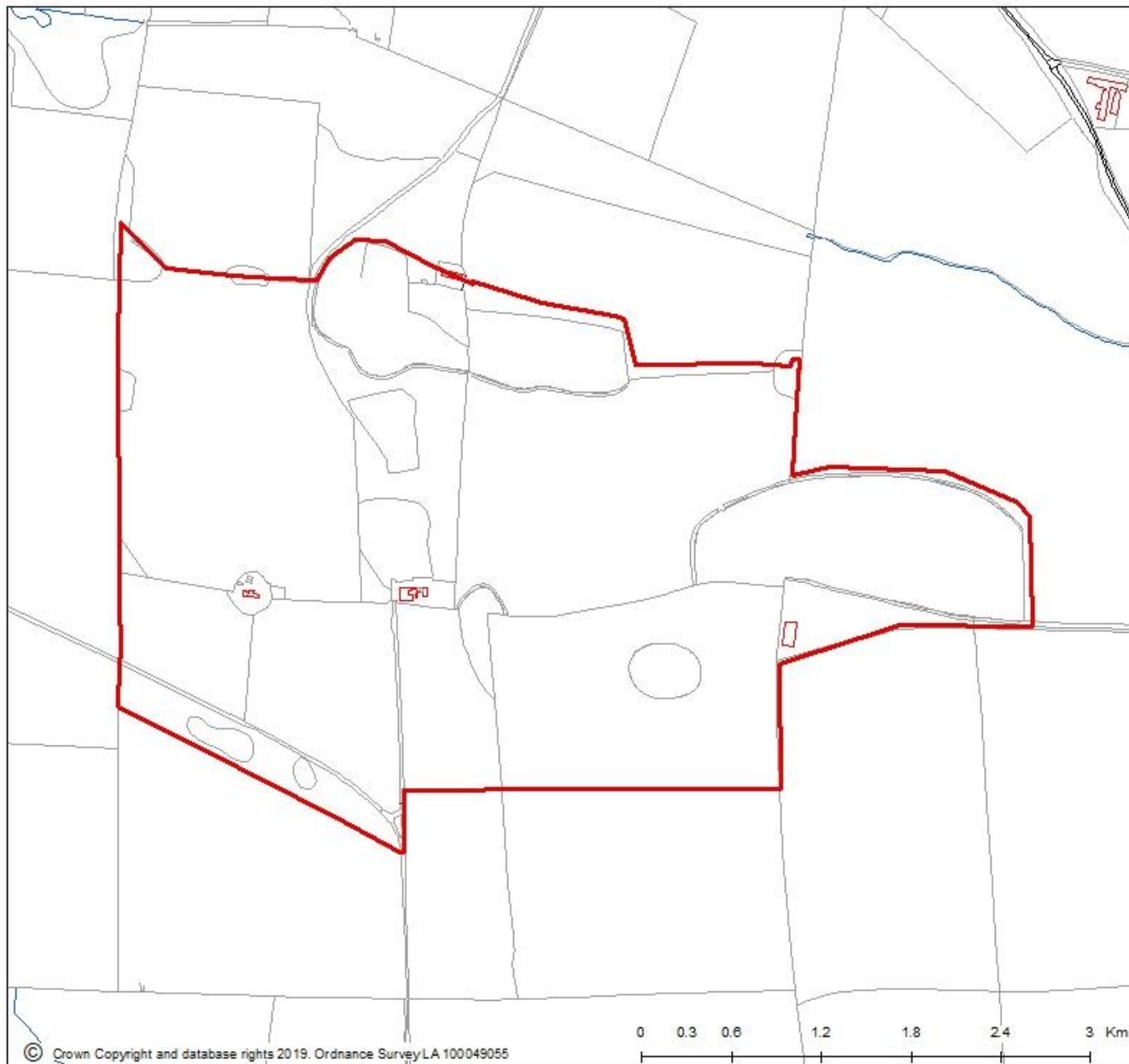
Further Research



Not required as part of this review.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

050 Langton Grange



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Middleton House Park assessed as Middleton Park

Grid Reference	NZ 945259	Date	August 2017 Revised May 2019	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Partly within Middleton in Teesdale Conservation area				
Site Designations	Site of Ancient Woodland Middleton House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1322803 Clock Tower Hude (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121580				
History	Middleton House was built in 1823 by Ignatius Bonomi as the headquarters and agents house for the London Lead Company. The London Lead Company belonged to Quakers whose company ethos was munificence to their employees. They also built a small model village in the town at Masterman Place and New Town (Guy & Atkinson 2008).				
Description	<p>The Lidar image shows terraced fields in the grounds of the park.</p> <p>The park is shown on the 1869 OS to the north of Middleton House and is marked as The Park. The park covers a small area and is dotted with individual trees including conifers. Middleton House overlooks a smaller park to the south called The Grove and this is also planted with ornamental trees.</p> <p>Whether the park was instigated as a setting to the house or for use by the public, or both, is unclear. There are PROWs marked through the woodland which edges the perimeter of the park. If records show this was provided by the London Lead Company as a facility for employees, it would be a very early example of a public park. The Clock Tower, which is part of a stable block associated with the house, is visible from the north section of the park.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Panoramic views of Teesdale	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Middleton House (Grade II) Clock Tower, Hude (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	Park for a country house which locals may have been allowed to visit.	Y			
Historic Interest	Link to Lead Mining	Y			
Historical Association	London Lead Mining Company	Y			
Social and Communal Value	The Grove is visible from the road through Hude.	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	A small tract of parkland setting to Middleton House owned by the London Lead Company. The park includes walks, single trees and an ornamental woodland across the road to the south. These features contribute to the park being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Principal Buildings Middleton House

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds North and South of Middleton House

Park Small parkland

References **Published sources**

Guy, A. & Atkinson, F (2008) West Durham The Archaeology of Industry

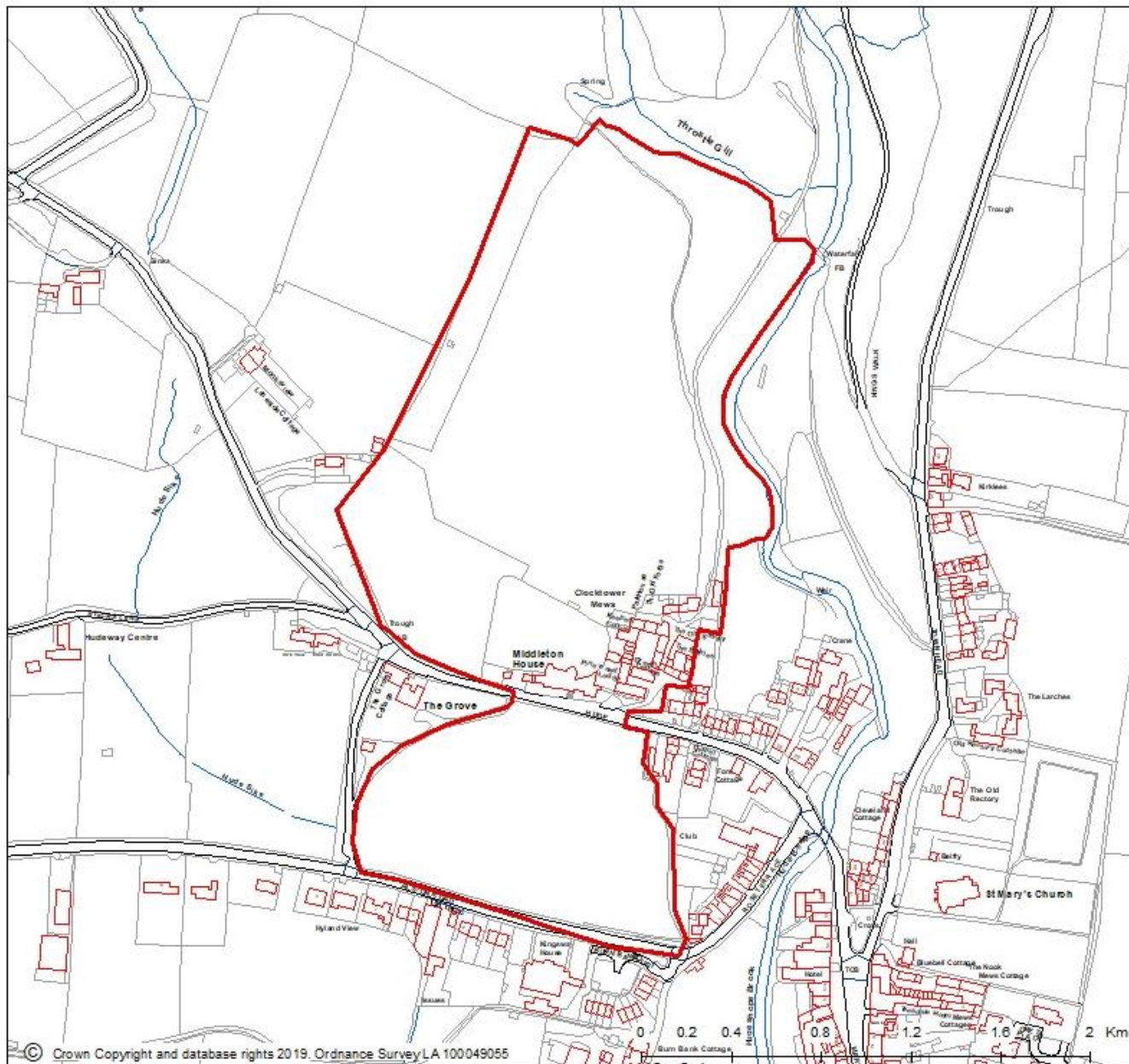
**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

Further Research Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

051 Middleton Park



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Mount Oswald

Grid Reference	NZ 267406	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Previously identified in City of Durham Local Plan Not within Conservation area				
Site Designations	Mount Oswald (City Golf Club House) (Grade II) List Entry Number 1310089.				
History	Mount Oswald was built c. 1830 incorporating the remains of an earlier house. The architect has recently discovered to have been Philip Wyatt [Durham HER (D6405)]				
Description	<p>Durham HER notes a possible boundary ditch in parkland (D55378). An enclosure boundary crosses the pleasure grounds north west of the lodge. There is also evidence of Ridge and Furrow and other earthwork remains (D55358). Durham HER also records a ha-ha and other garden features in the region of the walled garden (D55369).</p> <p>Mackenzie & Ross (1834) described the house Mount Oswald, formerly Oswald House, has lately been rebuilt and is the residence of Percival Wilkinson. The house remained in the family until the 20th century. The site became Durham City Golf Club in 1928.</p> <p>The 1869 OS shows the east front of Mount Oswald overlooking a terrace and embankment. Below this lawned pleasure grounds are dotted with trees. Further east a belt of trees screen the property from the public road. An approach enters the grounds from two lodges which stand in the south east corner of the pleasure grounds. The south boundary is planted with widely spaced conifers which presumably allowed filtered views towards the west of Durham, from the embankment and walk shown on the 1869 OS and the embankment; shown to the north west. A small pond is located in woodland south west of the house and a path through wooded pleasure grounds, west of the house, is shown alongside before it approaches the lodges. A walled garden stands on the west side of the drive. An entrance to the rear of the house is from the west via a lane, this passes a belt of woodland along the west boundary and fields to the south which are part of the Mount Oswald estate.</p> <p>The 1898 OS shows additional woodland has been planted in the fields. The 1960 OS shows a golf course in the park, Mount Oswald (Club House) and the removal of a lodge.</p>				

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of local interest. Roadside woodland and wall important as part of approach to Durham City	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	A significant amount of the 19th century plantations have survived.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	19th-century mini-estate on the outskirts of a city. Shotley Park	Y			
Rarity	Country house with unusual survival of associated parkland on the edge of a city.	Y			
Historic Interest	19th-century mansion and parkland	Y			
Historical Association	Wilkinson family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Public Rights of way along north boundary.	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	Despite the loss of a lodge and the dominance of the golf course in the parkland, the immediate setting to Mount Oswald has survived. The woodland south west of the house and woodland walk are present and the walled garden west of the drive is extant, the boundary plantations remain prominent. These features contribute to the gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Main approach from south west of mansion.

Principal Buildings Mount Oswald (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Wooded pleasure grounds and lawns

Park West of the mansion

Kitchen Garden South west of the mansion. Footprint evident on aerial photograph (2015).

Other Land N/A

References

Published sources

Pevsner, N. (1985) *The Buildings of England : County Durham*

Mackenzie & Ross (1834) *An Historical Topographical and Descriptive View of the County Palatine of Durham V*
2

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland



Further Research

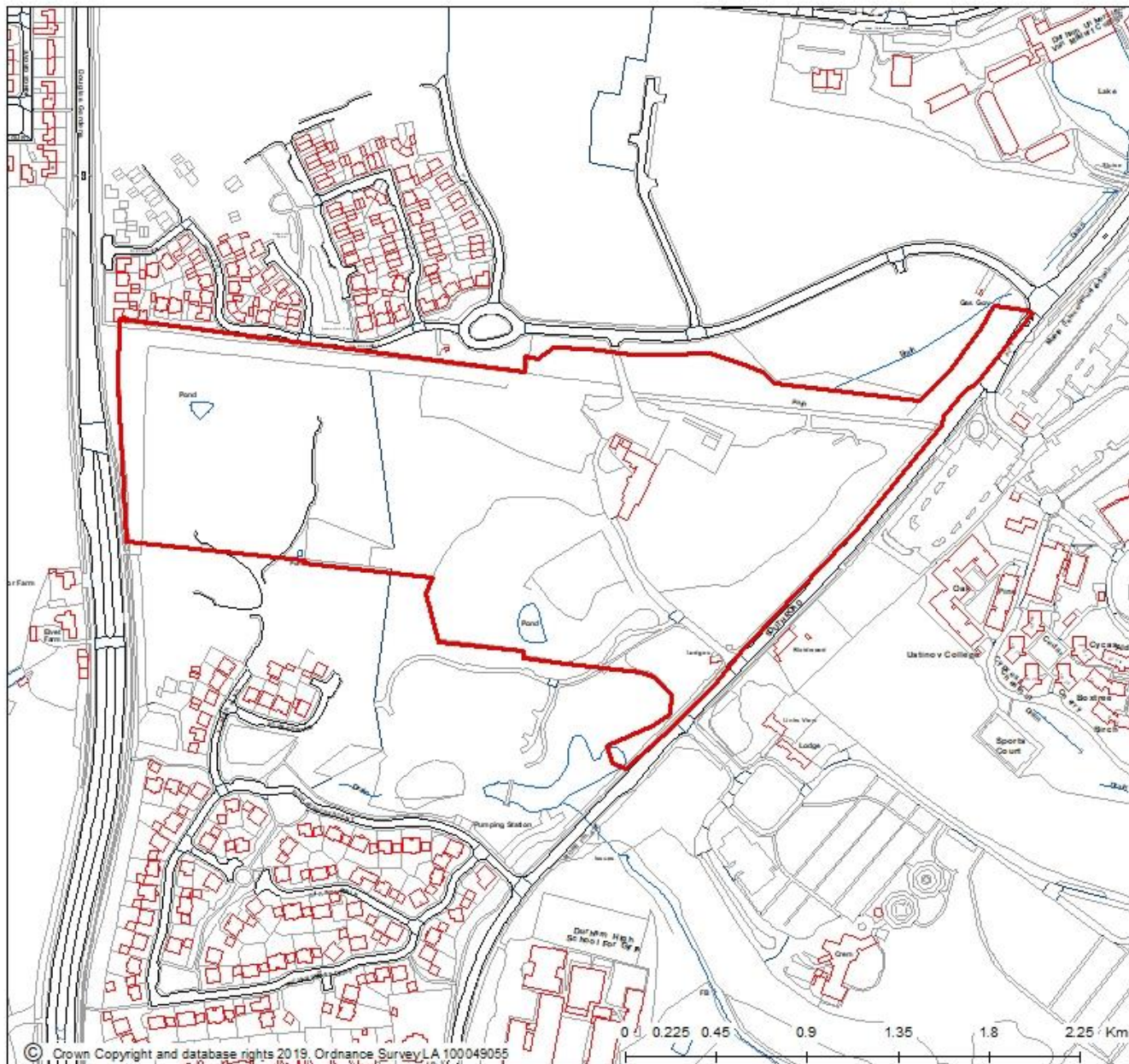
Not required as part of this review.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

052 Mount Oswald

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Muggleswick Park

Grid Reference	NZ 036499	Date	August 2017 Revised May 2019	Author	Fiona Green
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Planning Status Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden
Partly within Muggleswick Conservation Area

Site Designations North Pennines AONB
SSSI - Northern England
PROWs across the park

History Durham HER records a possible cairn in Muggleswick Park (D38939). Muggleswick Park is recorded as a Deer Park in Durham HER (D2227)

'Muglingwyc' is recorded in the Boldon Book of 1183, and held Prior of Durham. The Grange was built by Prior Hugh de Derlington in the mid 13th century. Muggleswick Park was enclosed in the mid 13th century, probably as a deer park. After the Dissolution of the Durham monastery in 1539, Muggleswick passed to the Dean and Chapter of Durham Cathedral.

Although the land was owned by the Bishop and he retained the hunting rights, the Prior was given licence to assart (enclose and cultivate) 160 acres at Muggleswick in 1259, and use additional land as pasture. The prior was forbidden from installing a deer leap (a ditch and bank which allowed deer to leap in but not out of the park). The cultivated lands were extended and documents from the late 13th century record the bishops granted over 1200 acres of wood and waste at Muggleswick to the Prior and monks of Durham. A charter dated 1259, was granted by Bishop Walter de Kirkham to Prior Hugh de Derlington and the Convent licence 'to enclose and impark their wood in the vill of Muclingwic'. The Prior developed the land to graze cattle and sheep for the monastery at Durham. A document dated 1464 lists the stock at Muggleswick which consisted of "43 oxen, 28 young oxen and heifers of 3 years, 45 cows, 26 young oxen and heifers of two years, 20 calves of a year old, 17 young calves, 85 sheep, 52 ewes, 27 hoggs and 24 lambs"

Description

The park was deliberately designed for the purpose of hunting deer. Muggleswick Park is shown on Burghley's map of 1569, titled 'Mugglesworth'. Saxton's map of 1576 also shows the park, Also Greenwood's map of County Durham dated 1820. The boundary of the deer park is evident on the Lidar image.

Some parts of the boundary are believed to be visible in the form of low walls which appear to have been formed from hedgebanks. (Draft Conservation Area Appraisal 2011). The higher levels of ground would have provided an advantageous viewpoint for the chase.

Today the deer park covers a large expanse of moorland with the village of Muggleswick located on the north east corner of the park.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066 -1540	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Of high local interest	Y			
Designer	Evidence of deliberate design.	Y			
Group Value	Medieval hunting park. See also Auckland Park, Evenwood Park.	Y			
Rarity	There are 26 sites recorded as Deer Parks in County Durham. These include 17th, 18th-century show parks as well as medieval deer hunting parks such as Wolsingham and Stanhope.	Y			
Historic Interest	Medieval sport, aristocratic status symbol.	Y			
Historical Association	The Bishops of Durham, Durham Priory.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	PROW. The site is of educational value	Y			
Evidential Value	High	Y			
Overall significance	Muggleswick Park was designed specifically for the aesthetic sport of hunting deer and deliberately located in the wild open countryside. The park is discernible and is of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches N/A

Principal Buildings N/A

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds N/A

Park Extensive moorland but with distinctive boundaries.

Kitchen Garden N/A

Other Land Monastic Grange at Priory Farm SAM List Entry Number 1016814
Remains of Manor House at Priory Farm. Grade I. List Entry Number 1260912

References

Durham University Archives

Extensive Priory Accounts

Published Sources

Heritage, Landscape and Design Durham County Council (2011) Muggleswick, Conservation Area Character Appraisal

Rollason, D (2017) Princes of the Church: Bishops and their Palaces

Dobson, R.B. (2005) Durham Priory 1400-1450

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Not identified

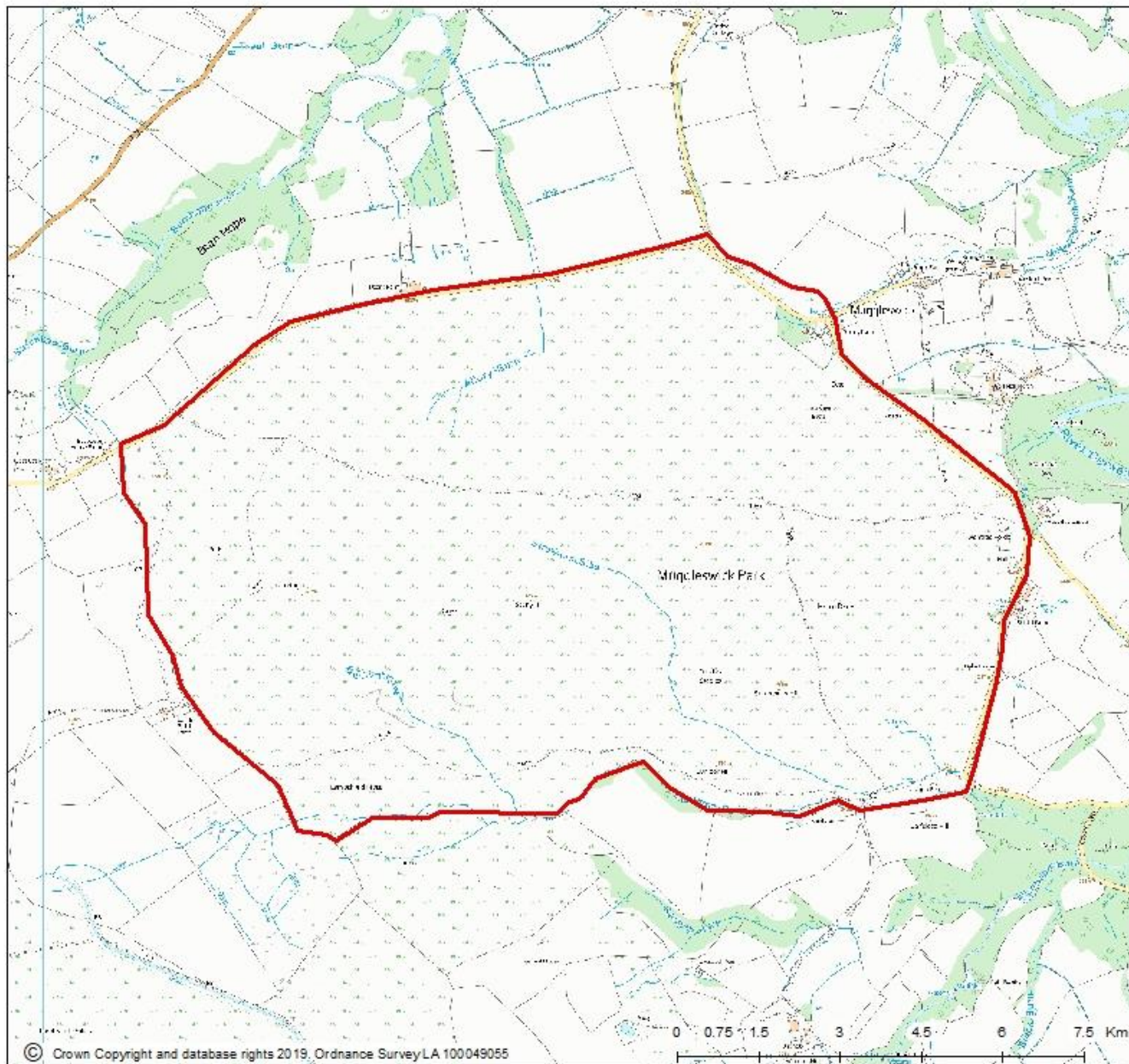
Further Research



Not required as part of this review.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

053 Muggleswick Park



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Newsham Hall (Little Newsham)

Grid Reference	NZ 123178	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Little Newsham Conservation area				
Site Designations	Newsham Hall (Little Newsham) (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323061 Coach House and Stables West of Newsham Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1160081				
History	The hall is believed to have been built as a manor house during the 17th-century when it belonged to the Dowthwaite and Bunny families. The hall was owned by the Bowes and Headlams. During the 18th-century there were phases of alterations. Further alterations occurred during the 19th century when it was owned by the Dinsdale family and in the 20th-century.				
Description	Newsham Hall is marked as Newsham Park House on the 1869 OS. The house is set on the corner of a public road with parkland to the north and across the road to the east. Pleasure gardens, including mixed woodland, north of the house are bounded by a ha-ha on the north and east sides. A kitchen garden, bordered by mixed woodland to the north and west stands to the west. A stable block is located south of this with a small orchard shown further south, The hall overlooks a turning circle and lawns dotted with trees. The remains of an old approach crosses the parkland south of the public road. Subsequent maps show little change. The 2015 aerial view shows the avenue in the south park is extended.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post-medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High local interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Surviving parkland and ornamental gardens to 17th-century country house	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Newsham Hall (Little Newsham) (Grade II) Coach House and Stables West of Newsham Hall (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Park and gardens to gentry house.	Y			
Historical Association	N/A				
Social and Communal Value	Private house but visible from the road and a strong contribution to the village	Y			
Evidential Value	Some	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Newsham Hall includes parkland, pleasure gardens, including mixed woodland, a ha-ha, a kitchen garden, bordered by mixed woodland, a stable block, small orchard a turning circle and lawns dotted with trees, and the remains of an old approach. These features contribute to the parkland and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Disused approach along avenue through park. Entrance from the public road south of the hall.

Principal Buildings Newsham Hall (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds North east and south of the hall, mixed woodland, specimen trees and lawns. Ha-ha

Park Parkland north, north west, and south of the hall. Avenue trees.

References **Archives and Special Collections - Durham University**
Deeds and papers relating to the families of Douthwaite, Bunny and Bacon and their estates at Westholm & Newsham, Winston parish, Co. Durham

Published sources

Fordyce, W (1857) A History of the County Palatine of Durham V. 2

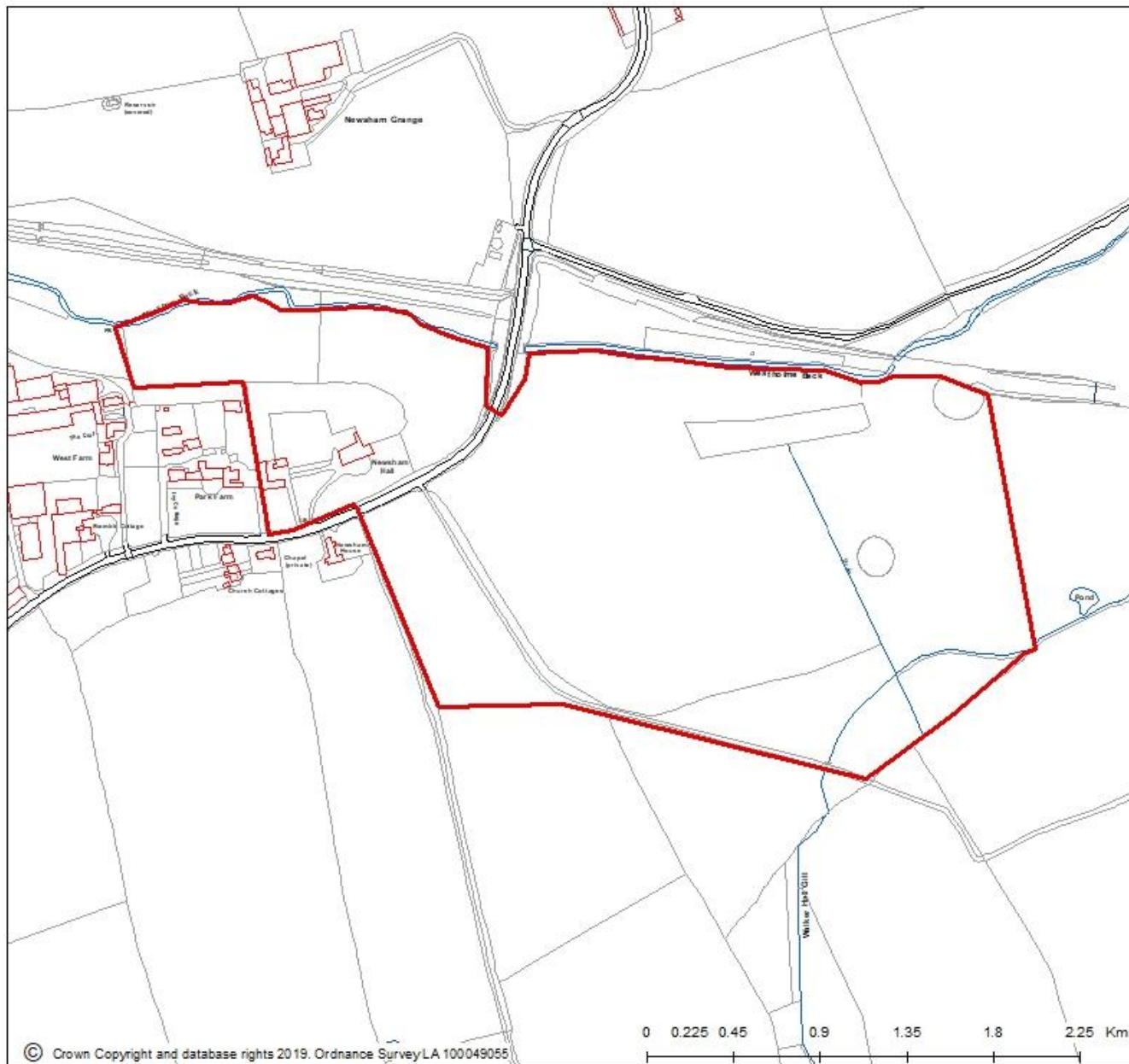
Historic Landscape Characterisation Designed parkland

Further research Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

054 Newsham Hall



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Old Manor House, West Auckland

Grid Reference	NZ 179264	Date	February 2018	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within West Auckland Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Old Manor House Hotel (Grade I) List Entry Number 1209970				
History	Sometimes referred to as Auckland Old Hall or West Auckland Hall and was built during the 16th-century. The manor belonged to the Daltons during the 15th-century but passed to the Huttons during the 16th-century. The hall was subsequently the Edens seat until they moved to Windlestone Hall in the 1830s.				
Description	Despite the prominence of the Eden family the Old Manor Hall is not shown on county maps until the 1869 Ordnance Survey. This depicts formal gardens west of the hall and extending north towards a curved wall allowing views to the river Gaunless beyond. A small parterre is located south and east of the corner of the hall. The garden west of the house consists of lawn with conifers shown planted on the south boundary. The lawn further north is planted with specimen trees in an informal arrangement and an orchard is shown to the east. The curved boundary wall projects beyond the burgage plots associated with the neighbouring cottages. The wall would have been prominent in views from the road approaching West Auckland from High Etherley.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of high interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Manorial garden with surviving compartments, potential for archaeological evaluation	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Old Manor House	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Late 17th, early 18th century gentry garden with 19th, 20th-century alterations	Y			
Historical Association	Eden Family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Hotel Grounds accessible to the public	Y			
Evidential Value	Low	Y			
Overall significance	Moderate	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from the south

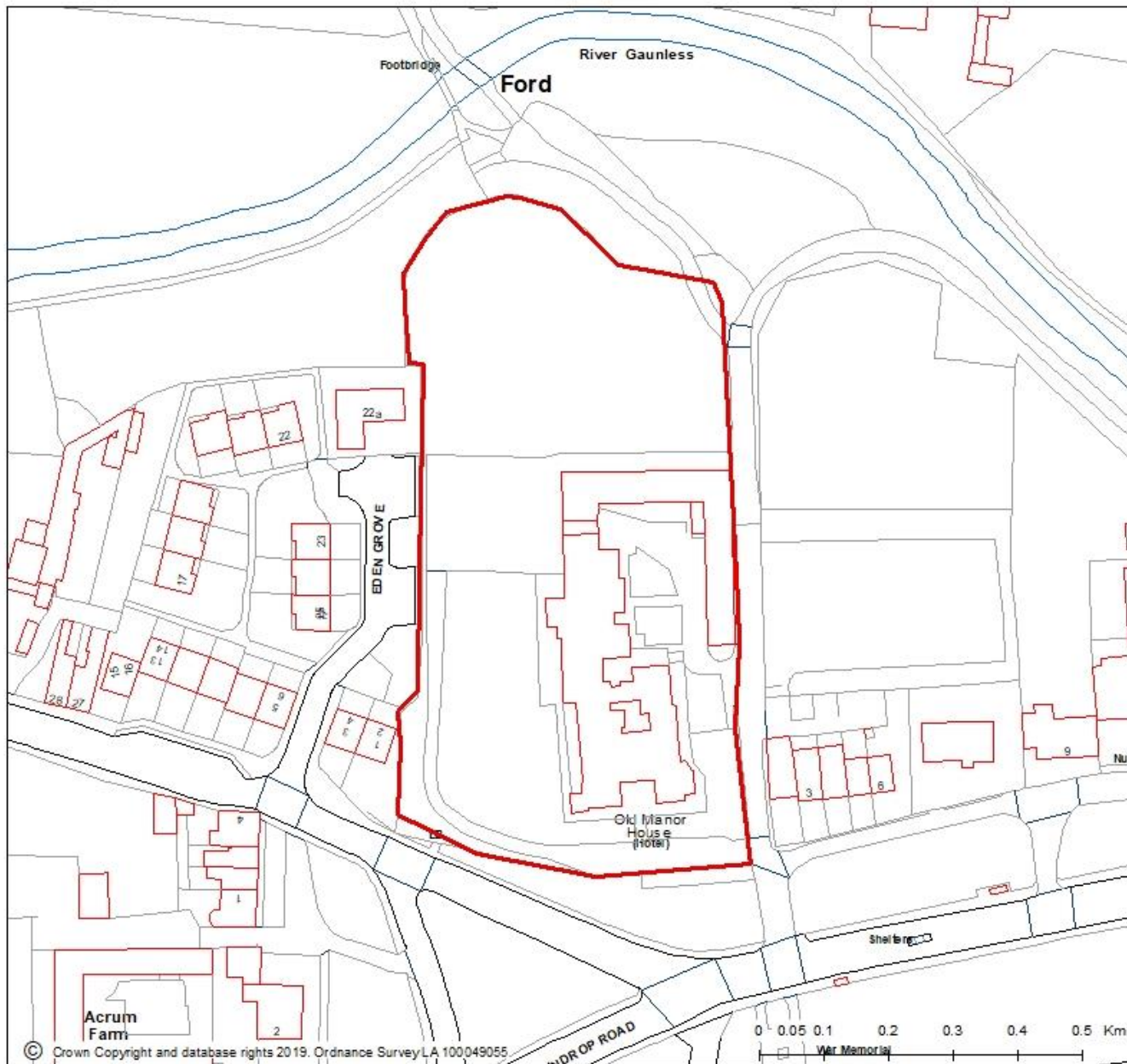
Principal Buildings Old Manor House

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Lawns

References N/A

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Country house (manor/estate); Ornamental garden

Further Research Lidar



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

055 Old Manor House West Auckland

- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Old Park, Spennymoor

Grid Reference	NZ 231330	Date	February 2018 Revised May 2019	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Old Park Farmhouse and out buildings (Grade II) List Entry Number 1310779 Garden and yard walls at Old Park Farmhouse (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121445				
History	<p>The farmstead was allocated from the Durham Priory 'waste' (Liddy 2008) 'Old Park' may have been part of a much larger, open, hunting park which belonged to the priory (Rollason 2017). Other parks lie nearby, Auckland Park is south east, Whitworth Park is north east, Brancepeth Park further north east, East Park (not enclosed) is also north east, Bishops Close (not enclosed) is marked east of the enclosure on Armstrong's map and Hermits Heugh to the west (1768).</p> <p>Fields at Old Park include ridge and furrow (Durham HER 8985). Old Park Manor was a medieval house '<i>defended on the south side by a moat</i>' (Fordyce 1857). In 1458 Thomas Claxton was given permission to build an oratory there (Durham HER 1419). In 1472 the manor house was recorded with a hall, kitchen, three chambers, stable and other buildings. John Wharton (d. 1628) of Winston acquired Old Park. A descendent, Thomas Wharton (d. 1794) a physician was friendly with the poet Thomas Gray (1716-1771), who may have advised on the Gothic alterations. Furthermore, his circle of colleagues from Cambridge included the Rev. William Mason whose letters include advice on laying out Wharton's parkland (Maddison 2018).</p> <p>Subsequently the house was let until it was sold to the church commissioners in 1868 who demolished the gothic work at the beginning of the 20th-century (Roberts, M [2018] Meadows and Waterson [1993]).</p>				
Description	Armstrong (1768) shows Old Park and Old Park Lodge within a paled enclosure which is crossed by a public road. Woodland is depicted east of the road. Greenwood's map shows the road is truncated and has become a drive to the hall the map marks Old Park Hall and Old Park. A line of trees is shown either side of the hall and shelter belts are also visible on the estate.				

The 1860 OS marks Old Park Farm west of Old Park Hall and Old Park Lodge lies south west of the hall. The park is not shaded as designed parkland often is on first edition ordnance survey, this is probably because the fields remain defined. However, the grounds closer to the hall are shown with plantations and lawns. A small serpentine lake is fed by a stream which rises at Burn House, located north-west of Old Park Farm. The stream is channelled to form a small, square linear feature which is hidden by trees, the south-east edge appears to form a cascade. This may be a modification of the moat which is not shown on maps. The area around the lake is enclosed and negotiated by a circuit walk from the hall and beyond to the polygonal shaped kitchen garden which lies to the north of the hall and outbuildings. By the 1896 OS Old Park Farm is marked as Old Park Cottages. The lake has dwindled to a small pond and the walled garden no longer includes orchard trees. In 1857 Mackenzie described the house as standing '*retired ... shaded by large elms.*' Aerial photographs (2018) show the area of the lake dry, few trees and the kitchen garden occupied by farm buildings and machinery. Local school children have planted trees along Long Lane to commemorate each battle of the First World War.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	1066-1540 Medieval	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Possibly remnant of Durham Priory deer park. Manor house garden gentrified with gothic additions by Thomas Wharton during 18th-century (later removed). Letters from William Mason regarding landscape.			Y	
Designer	Connection with William Mason.			Y	
Group Value	Old Park Farmhouse and outbuildings (Grade II) Garden and yard walls at Old Park Farmhouse (Grade II) Old Park Lodge, not listed.	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Manor house garden with 18th-century modifications.	Y			
Historical Association	Thomas Wharton, Tomas Gray, Rev. William Mason.			Y	
Social and Communal Value	Private grounds.	Y			
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	Of local interest	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from south, farm entrance from west.

Principal Buildings Old Park Farm

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Pleasure grounds south of the hall, kitchen garden now agricultural depot. Some parkland trees, garden gateways, possible site of bridge/cascade. ? ice house (Roberts)

References Martin Roberts notes (2018)

Margaret Maddison notes (2018)

University of Durham Archives and Special Collections.

Wharton papers. GB-0033-WHA

Fordyce, W (1857) *An Historical, Topographical and Descriptive View of the County of Durham* Vol. 1

Mackenzie, E (1825) *An Historical, Topographical and Descriptive View of the County of Durham* V2

Rollason, D (2017) *Princes of the Church: Bishops and their Palaces*

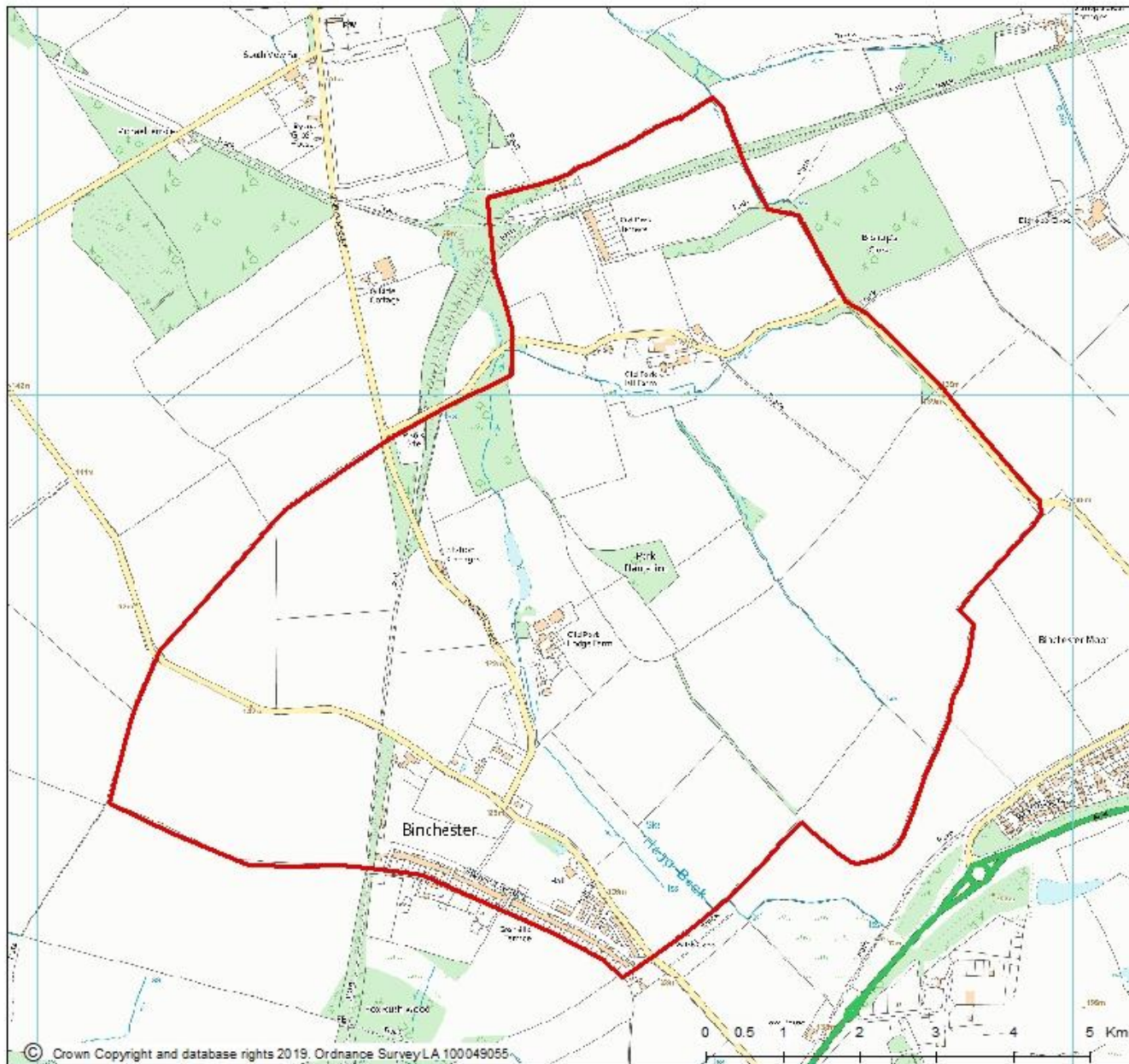
**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Part country house/manor

Further Research Lidar



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

056 Old Park, Spennymoor



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Pelton Fell Memorial Park

Grid Reference	NZ 253521	Date	2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Pelton Fell Cenotaph and memorial gates (Grade II) List Entry Number 1438974				
History	<p>Pelton Fell developed as a pit village for Pelton Colliery which opened in 1835 (closed 1965). Following World War I Pelton Colliery provided accommodation for war widows. A memorial park designed by Albert H Fennell with public baths and a band stand which are believed to have been provided by the local authority. The park gates were designed by HH Martyn & Co of Cheltenham. The cenotaph was designed by Fennell and built by Messrs Alexander Pringle Ltd of Gateshead and Messrs Emley & Son and commemorated the lives of 135 men from the village. After World War II the names of 17 men were added.</p>				
Description	<p>The park is entered through sandstone piers with iron gates from Station Lane. A path leads directly from the entrance to the cenotaph. The 1939 OS (Library of Scotland not illustrated) shows the park was originally laid out with an axial emphasis. The entrance led to the cenotaph and to a circular lawn with radiating paths to an outer path which in turn has junctions with paths to the bowling green and tennis courts which are all located at the south end. A bandstand is not shown on this survey. The 1940s aerial view of the park shows the central, circular area, defined by a circular hedge with blocks of thicker hedge at regular intervals. Intervening OS maps are less detailed and do not include tree cover. A 2015 aerial survey shows the circular lawn bordered with small trees, interspersed with conifers. This survey also shows the addition of park buildings with the boundary of the park well defined by tree cover.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Early C20th 1901 - 1932	Y			
Aesthetic Value	The cenotaph and associated landscaping are of high local value	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Good local example of well maintained 20th-century palette of trees and shrubs.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	South Moor Memorial Park, Horden Parish Memorial Park	Y			
Rarity	There are 8 Memorial Parks recorded in County Durham	Y			
Historic Interest	A H Fennel LRIBA, H H Martyn & Co, Messrs Emley & Son	Y			
Historical Association	Pelton Colliery, Miners Association, War Memorial	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Of High Local Value. See also Pelton Fell Memorial Park Bowling Club	Y			
Evidential Value	Low	Y			
Overall significance	Pelton Fell Memorial Park is laid out with an axial emphasis and includes sandstone piers with iron gates, a cenotaph, bowling green and tennis courts. A circular lawn is bordered by trees and there is also planting along the boundary. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from Station Lane

Principal Buildings Cenotaph (Grade II)
Pavilion (not extant)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Public park

Park N/A

Kitchen Garden N/A

Other Land N/A

References Beamish Collections
Many photographs showing details of the memorial
warmemorials.org
Durham Mining Museum

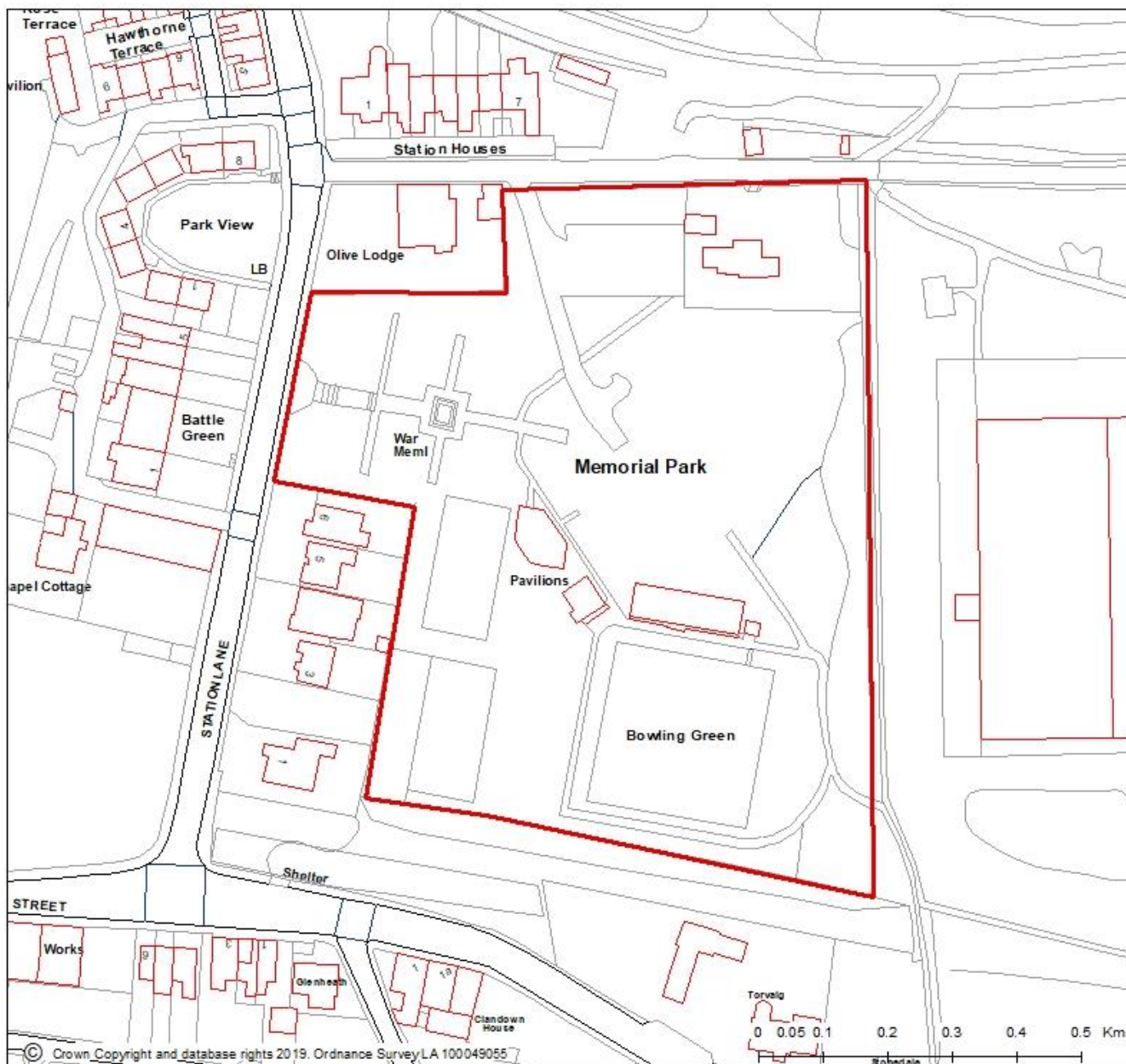
**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Not identified

Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

057 Pelton Fell Memorial Park



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Plawsworth Cottage

Grid Reference	NZ 257486	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	None				
History	Elizabeth Purvis spinster lived at Plawsworth Cottage until she died in 1818. Thomas Purvis of Plawsworth Cottage and Lincoln's Inn was recorded there in 1832.				
Description	Plawsworth Cottage stood on the north side of a small estate overlooking parkland. An approach entered the estate from the north east and curved round woodland, hiding the mansion, before arriving at the east front. The house is set in pleasure grounds which extend south west to outbuildings, a walled garden and a fishpond. The mansion was demolished towards the end of the 20th-century, however the 19th-century structure planting is still evident on the 2015 aerial photograph.				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post-Medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High local interest due to survival of 19th century woodland plantings	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Of local interest	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Eshwood Hall, Langton Grange	Y			
Rarity	Of low local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Of low local interest	Y			
Historical Association	N/A				
Social and Communal Value	Private land	N			
Evidential Value	Low	Y			
Overall significance	The house was demolished towards the end of the 20th-century. The 19th-century structure planting is still evident and this is of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approach Approach from the north east

Principal Buildings Not extant

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds N/A

Park 19th-century structure planting has survived

Kitchen Garden Not extant

Other Land N/A

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Durham County Record Office

Purvis Family of Plawsworth Cottage : Legal documents (D/X 1720)

Published sources

Hodgson, J (1832) A History of Northumberland in Three Parts Pt.2 V.2

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Designed parkland



Further Research

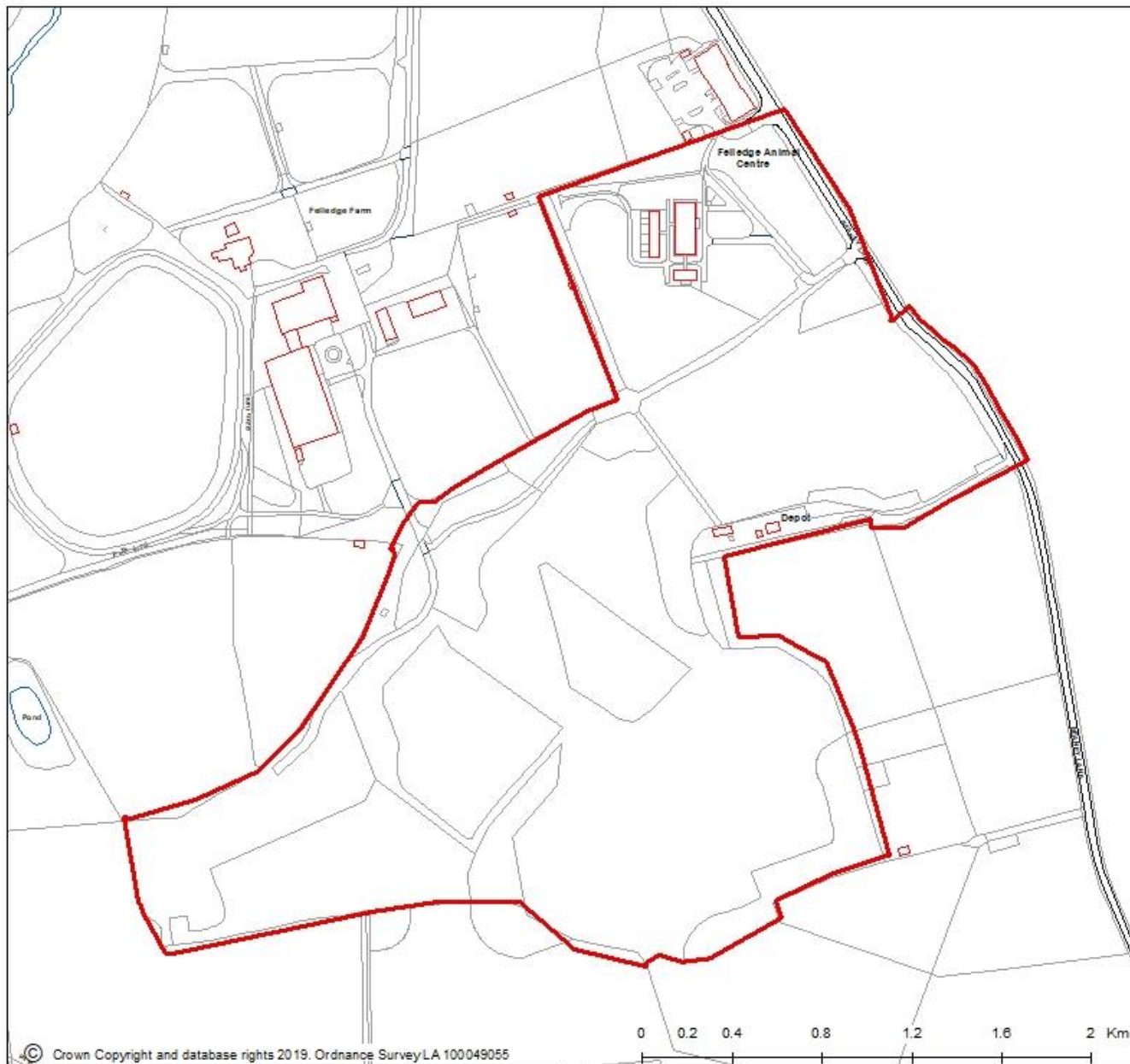
Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

058 Plawsworth Cottage

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Ramside Hall assessed as Ramside

Grid Reference	NZ 313445	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in City of Durham Local Plan Not within conservation area				
Site Designations	Ramside Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120723 Stable block HER (D57087)				
History	<p>Belmont Hall was built c.1820 for Richard Laurence Pemberton and his son John Stapylton Grey Pemberton, incorporating an earlier house, Ramside Grange (Fordyce 1857). The estate was sold by the Pembertons in 1960 Durham HER (D6697)</p> <p>The site incorporates an area called The Rift;</p> <p><i>"The Rift is located within and at the eastern end of Ramside golf course. It consists of converted stone-built farm buildings and two whitewashed brick-built terrace houses adapted as one dwelling. The brick buildings are the only surviving houses of the village of Belmont Colliery; the rest, together with the colliery itself now occupied by the 15th and 16th holes of Ramside golf course. In common with all the golf holes of Ramside, these two are named in Durham dialect, typically having good-humoured connotations associated with the mining community. The granite boulder naming the 15th hole as 'Aad Sneakie', is probably located near the position of the village pub, shown on the 1857 O.S. map as 'The Belmont Tavern'. The 16th hole is known as 'Back O'Th Shaft' and lies just beyond the site of the colliery."</i> Durham HER (D6697)</p>				
Description	Belmont Hall is shown on the 1869 OS set at the southern end of extensive parkland. This was divided by serpentine woodland plantations; which were presumably planted as screening from adjacent properties and the North Eastern Railway. The mansion overlooked ornamental parkland to the east. The outlook to the west was channelled by clumps and belts of woodland to a small body of water. The mansion was approached from the west via a lodge along a drive enclosed by woodland. Belts of woodland are also shown round the majority of the boundary. A large, triangular shaped kitchen garden is shown, sheltered by belts of woodland, north of the mansion. Subsequent ordnance surveys show little change until 1960 when the name of the property is changed to Ramside. By the 1990s it has become Ramside Hall Hotel. An aerial survey of 2015 shows substantial changes to the estate by the				

introduction of a golf course and associated late 20th-century tree planting, alterations to the ground, car parking and new buildings.

Recommendation

Add to Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Low/Moderate	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Survival of some parkland trees and a little early 19th-century structure planting	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Mount Oswald	Y			
Rarity	19th century parkland setting to mansion now impinged by 20th-century golf course.	Y			
Historic Interest	Ramside Grange, The Rift	Y			
Historical Association	Pemberton family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Amenity value	Y			
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	Moderate	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from the west along drive sheltered by belts of woodland.

Principal Buildings Ramside Hall (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds N/A

Park Altered to become a golf course.

Kitchen Garden N/A

Other Land N/A

References **Tyne & Wear Archives**

DF. PEM Pemberton Estates 1766-1954

DF.PEM1/40-41. Belmont Estate, Co Durham



**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Part: Country house (manor/estate)

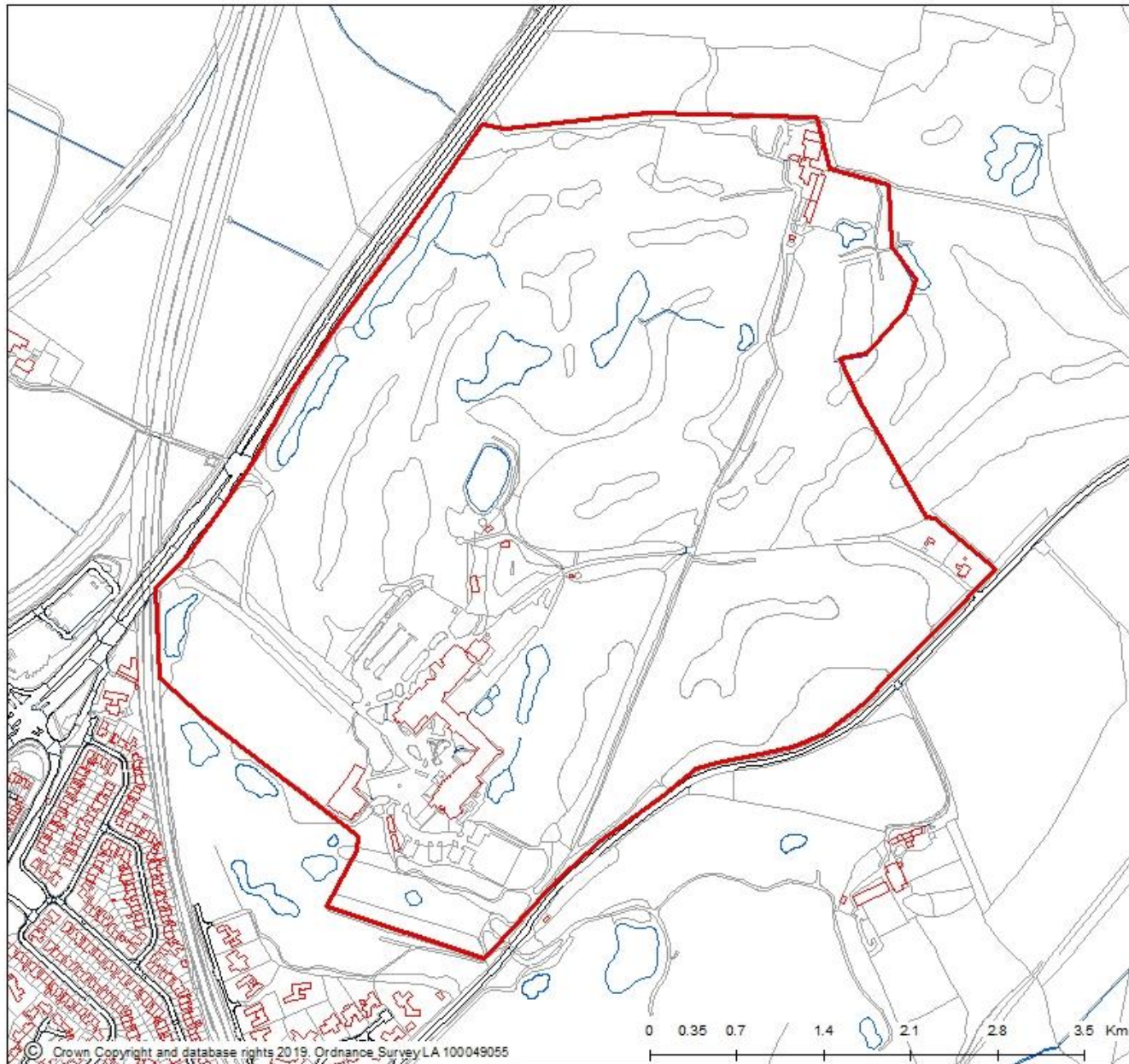
Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

060 Ramside

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Redford Grove

Grid Reference	NZ 065 299	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Site of Ancient Woodland The Grove Bridge over Spurlswood Beck. (Grade II). List Entry Number 1121570				
History	Redford belonged in part to the Eure family (Lords of Witton). By the early 19th-century the estate belonged to Robert Surtees of Redworth. (Note not Robert Surtees 1779-1834, antiquarian of Mainsforth, or Robert Surtees 1805-1864, author, of Hamsterley). The name of the manor is reflected in many of the adjacent place names, Low Redford, High Redford, Middle Redford and Redford Wood. The mansion stands within an enclosure boundary. Whether Surtees followed the example of his neighbour's tree planting campaigns at Dryderdale Hall and Shull is not known.				
Description	Redford Grove is depicted on the 1869 OS with parkland on the west side of the mansion. A shelter belt curves round the west and north side of the mansion. A large almost oval shaped kitchen garden and orchard is marked to the east of the mansion. Pleasure gardens extend south towards Bedburn beck. Parkland is also shown to the east of the walled garden and north, across Redford Lane. Red Ford and Kennels are marked in the 1898 OS. By the 1960 OS the parkland to the north and west has been planted with woodland. An aerial survey of 2015 shows the majority of the parkland planted with woodland. Google earth (2017 not illustrated) shows formal terraced gardens south of the mansion leading down to the beck. The date of these is uncertain but suggestive of 19th century design altered during the 20th-century.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post-medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Low	N			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Designed formal garden adjacent to Redford Grove. 20th 21st-century garden to east adjacent to later building.	Y			
Designer	Unknown	N			
Group Value	Dryderdale Hall, Shull.	Y			
Rarity	Country House relic parkland	Y			
Historic Interest	Victorian shooting lodge?	Y			
Historical Association	Surtees family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private grounds	N			
Evidential Value	Poor	N			
Overall significance	The setting to includes woodland, shelter belts , kitchen garden, pleasure gardens and formal terraced gardens south of the mansion leading down to the beck. These features contribute to the park and garden being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from Redford Lane

Principal Buildings Redford Grove

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Surviving formal gardens which appear from aerial view to be in poor condition

Park Mostly planted with woodland

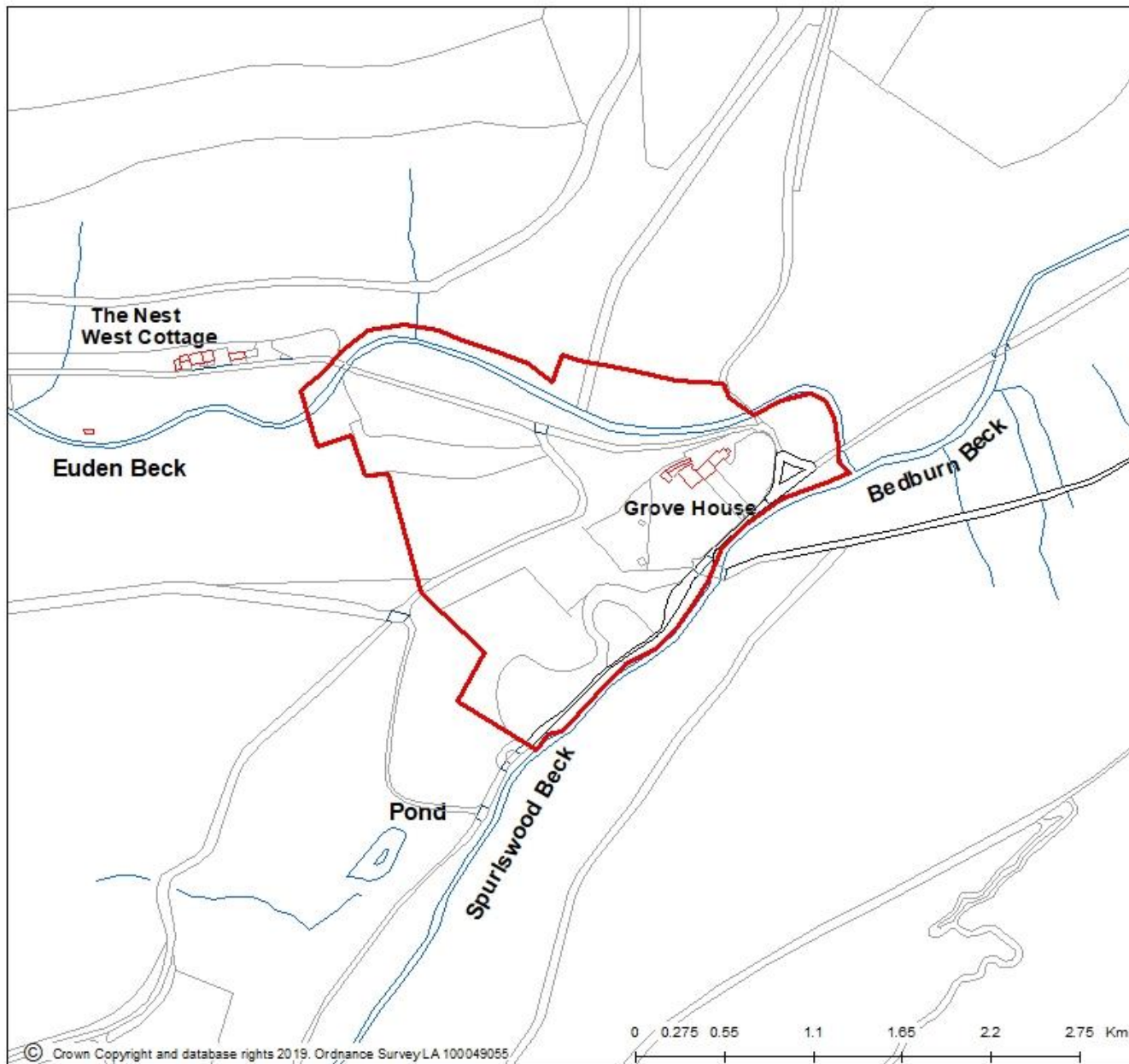
Kitchen Garden No longer evident as area covered by dense woodland

Other Land Not applicable

References Mackenzie & Ross (1834) An Historical, Descriptive and Topographical Guide to the County Palatine of Durham V.2



Historic Landscape Characterisation Part: Country house (manor/estate)

Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

061 Redford Grove

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Rogerley Park

Grid Reference	NZ 017372	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Partly within Frosterley Conservation Area				
Site Designations	None				
History	<p>A 16th century house, Rogerley Hall, once stood on the site which is now occupied by a modern house (1947). The estate belonged to the Bishops of Durham. Occupied in 1434 by Thomas Rogerley whose family had intermarried with the Emersons, keepers of the bishop's park at Wolsingham (Liddy 2008). Owned subsequently by the Rippon family.</p>				
Description	<p>Rogerley Park is not shown on Christopher Saxton's 1576 map or John Speed's map of 1611. The property is marked but not named on Greenwood's 1820 map of County Durham.</p> <p>The estate is shown on the 1869 OS as a linear park running alongside, and defined by, the north bank of the river Wear. The park is dotted with specimen trees and numerous clumps. The hall overlooks a long narrow pond to the south still evident in aerial views, which may have been a fishpond. The approach enters the estate from the north along an avenue. The 1898 OS shows a slight increase of individual parkland trees. The 1980 -1990 OS shows the addition of a lodge at the entrance to the estate.</p> <p>Although the clumps have not survived an aerial survey of 2015 shows good survival of single trees and woodland across the estate. There does not appear to be any visible sign of gardens relating to the medieval house in the aerial view.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066 - 1540	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	18th/19th century woodland plantations and specimen trees.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Of local interest: see Plawsworth Cottage, Eshwood Hall	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest 18th/19th century designed landscape	Y			
Historic Interest	Site of medieval hall belonging to Durham Bishops.	Y			
Historical Association	Durham Bishops	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Amenity value as visible from A68g and set against the Weardale landscape.	Y			
Evidential Value	Good	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Rogerley Park includes a park running alongside, and defined by, the north bank of the river Wear, this is dotted with specimen trees and numerous clumps, a long narrow pond, an avenue lined approach, and an entrance lodge. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach enters the estate from the north.

Principal Buildings Not extant

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds 20th century laid out as setting to house built 1947.

Park Open parkland

Kitchen Garden N/A

Other Land

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Durham County Record Office

Ref: D/X 795/162 [Sale] description of Rogerley Hall, Park and Estate; includes detailed schedule of each room in the hall and of the establishment's outhouses etc., c. 1931 (8 papers, typescript)

Published Sources

Liddy C.D (2008) The Bishoprick of Durham in the Late Middle Ages

Procs Soc Antiq Newcastle 2nd Ser 7 1897 254

Illustrations

The Durham Record

Postcard showing Rogerley Hall c.1910-1925 DR01356

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland



Further Research

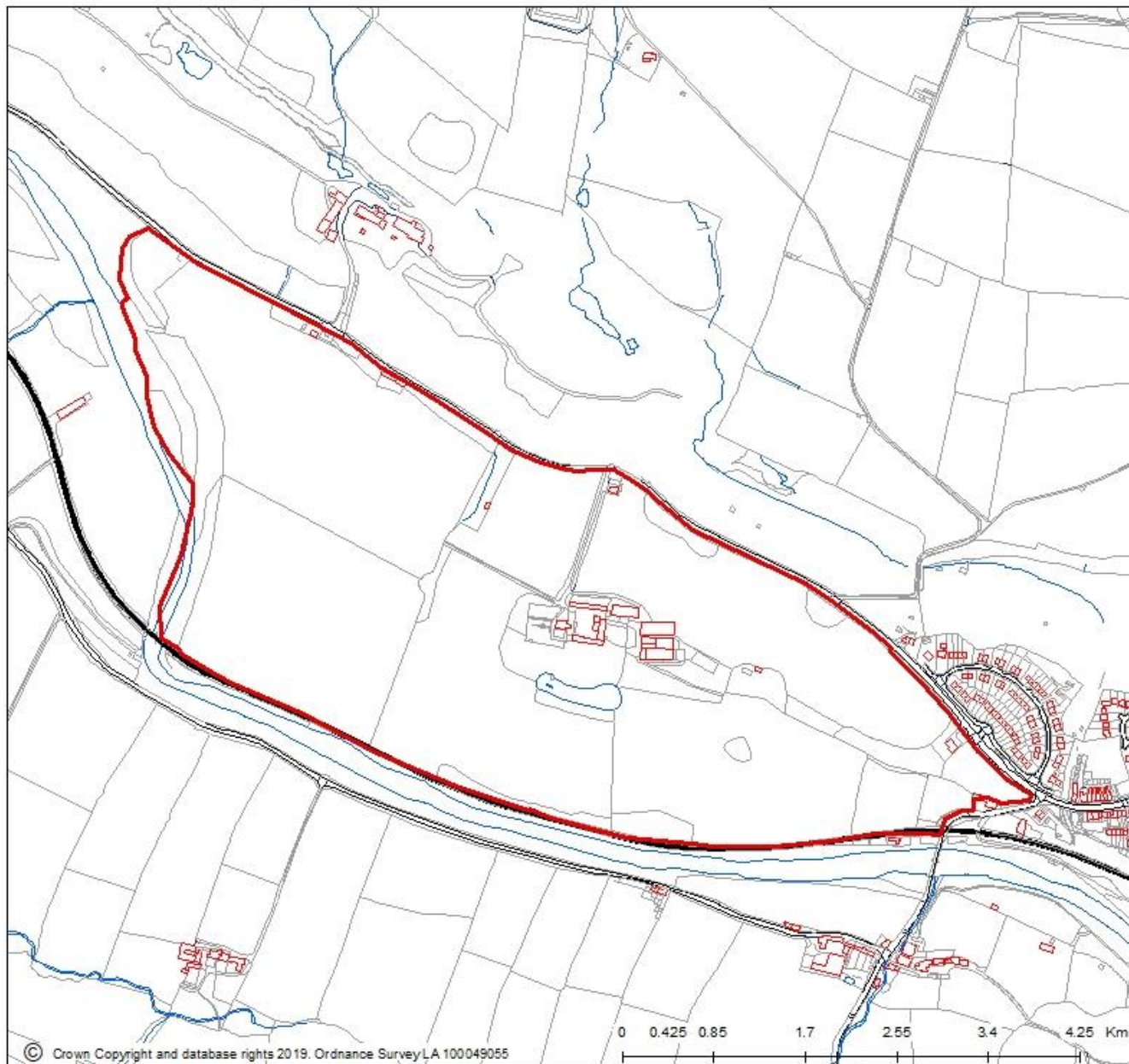
Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

062 Rogerley Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Romaldkirk Hall Park

Grid Reference	NY 998218	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Romaldkirk Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Romaldkirk Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1338582				
History	The hall is a large house which was built c.1840. Despite the prominent position in the village of the house it is not apparent who built it and the names of subsequent occupants are not known.				
Description	The 1869 OS shows the gardens of Romaldkirk Hall were orientated towards the south-east with the south front of the house overlooking formal gardens. A boundary of mixed woodland is shown on the west side with kitchen gardens on the east side. A ha-ha divides the gardens from parkland, dotted with individual trees, which lies further south-east. A Lidar image shows evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation in the park. Aerial photography of the site dated 2015 shows that the parkland has been made over to pasture and the structure of the small formal arrangement in the garden remains..				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post-medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Small formal gardens and reduced area of 19th-century parkland.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Of local interest	Y			
Rarity	Remnant of 19th-century designed parkland	Y			
Historic Interest	N/A				
Historical Association	N/A				
Social and Communal Value	N/A				
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The setting of Romaldkirk Hall includes a boundary of mixed woodland, kitchen gardens, a ha-ha, parkland, dotted with individual trees, and a small formal garden. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

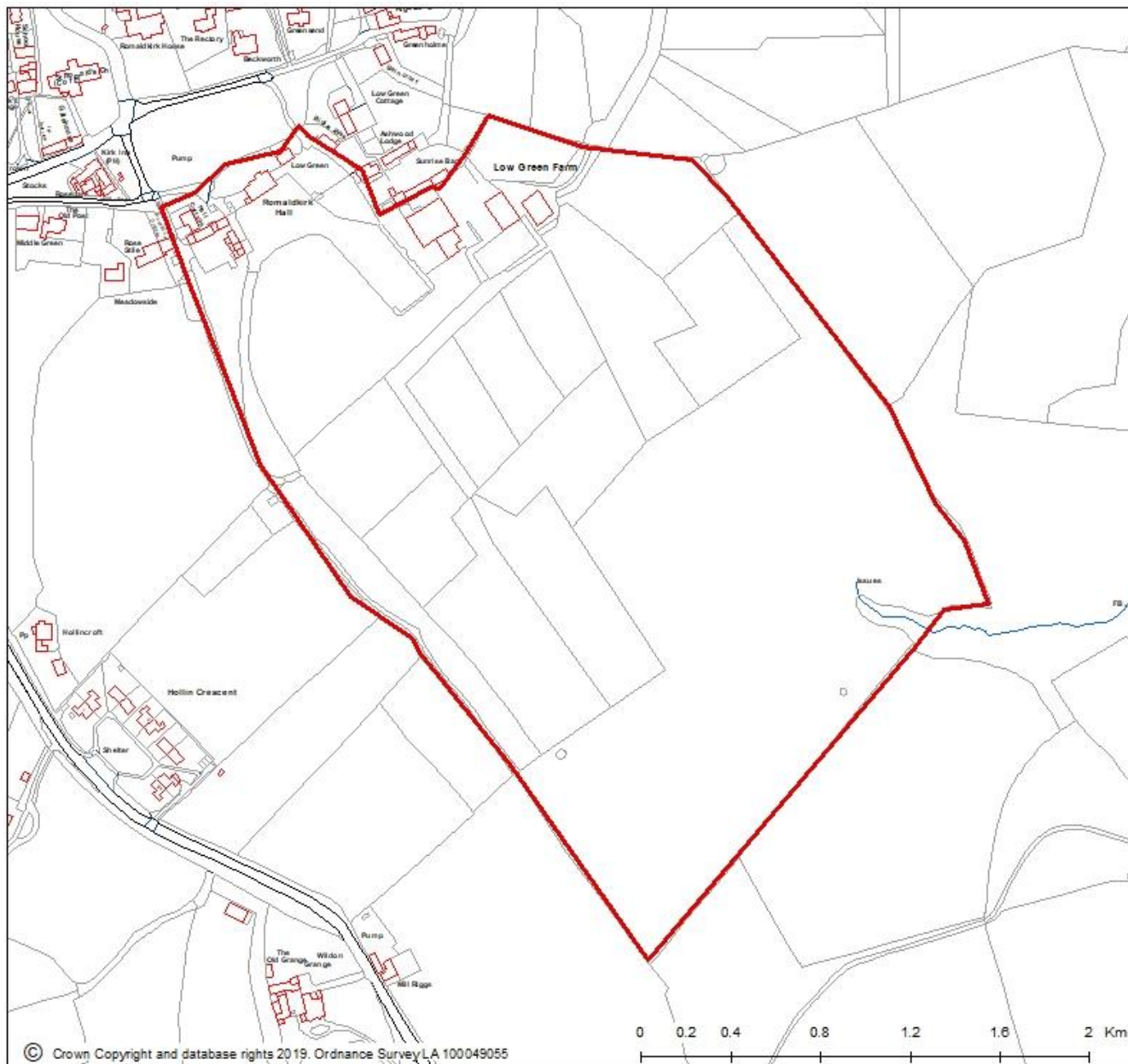
Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches	Approached by a communal track from the village green
Principal Buildings	Romaldkirk Hall (Grade II)
Gardens & Pleasure Grounds	Aerial imagery shows a small formal garden with lawn, pond and shaped beds, which appears to be the remnant of a 19th-century design. Large clipped hedges are visible on the east side of the garden.
Park	Small park which includes parkland trees.
Kitchen Garden	A large irregular shaped kitchen garden, which is partly walled, is visible on an aerial photograph (2015).
Other Land	N/A
References	N/A
Historic Landscape Characterisation	Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland
Further Research	Not required as part of this review

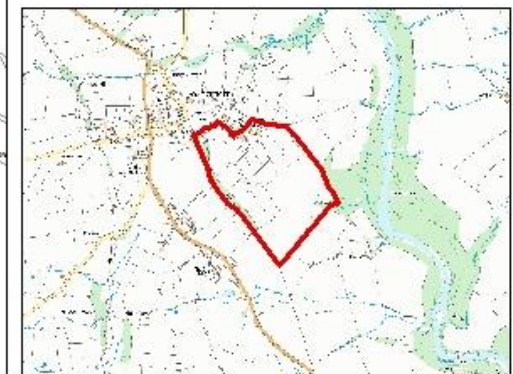


Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

063 Romaldkirk Hall Park



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Ruffside Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 994519	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Ruffside Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1229333				
History	Ruffside Hall is believed to be a 17th-century building with 19th-century alterations (Listing description). The house was built by Frederick Hall and by 1825 was occupied by John Dolphin who was involved with the Derwent Mines (Mackenzie). Land north of Ruffside Hall was dammed and opened as Derwent Reservoir in 1967 There are panoramic views of the reservoir from Ruffside Hall gardens.				
Description	<p>Low Ruffside is shown on Armstrongs 1769 Map of County Durham.</p> <p>Ruffside Hall is depicted on the 1869 OS as Roughside Hall with parkland south east of the hall and outbuildings. The parkland includes a woodland plantation in the south east corner. This shelters two approaches which merge into one before entering the park and approaching the hall. A belt of trees stands along the west boundary. A rectangular lawn stands north of the hall sheltered by wooded pleasure grounds. A formal garden lies east of the hall. A kitchen/ornamental garden, partly laid out with formal arrangements, again sheltered by mixed woodland stands to the east. The 1989 OS shows the garden area removed and planted with mixed woodland. By 1923 the parkland is dotted with trees. An aerial survey of 2015 shows new formal gardens to the north and east of the hall.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Low	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Contemporary formal gardens	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Industrialists country house	Y			
Rarity	Country house and remnant 19th century landscape	Y			
Historic Interest	Low	Y			
Historical Association	N/A				
Social and Communal Value	N/A				
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Ruffside Hall includes parkland, woodland plantations, lawns sheltered by wooded pleasure grounds, a formal garden, a kitchen/ornamental garden. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from south

Principal Buildings Ruffside Hall (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Contemporary

Park Parkland survives on footprint of 19th century park

Kitchen Garden Not extant

Other Land Derwentside Reservoir

References **University of Durham Archives and Special Collections**

DHC11/V/84 (102)

Plan of Ruffside common, parish of Edmondbyers. DHC11/VI/3a

Plan of Ruffside and Cooperhaugh Estates in the County of Durham belonging to the Arkindale and Derwent Mines Company.

Acreages given.

DHC11/VI/3b

Particulars from the Ruffside Award of 7th April 1870.

Published sources

Mackenzie & Ross (1825 ed.) An Historical, Descriptive and Topographical Guide to the County Palatine of Durham



Historic Landscape Characterisation Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

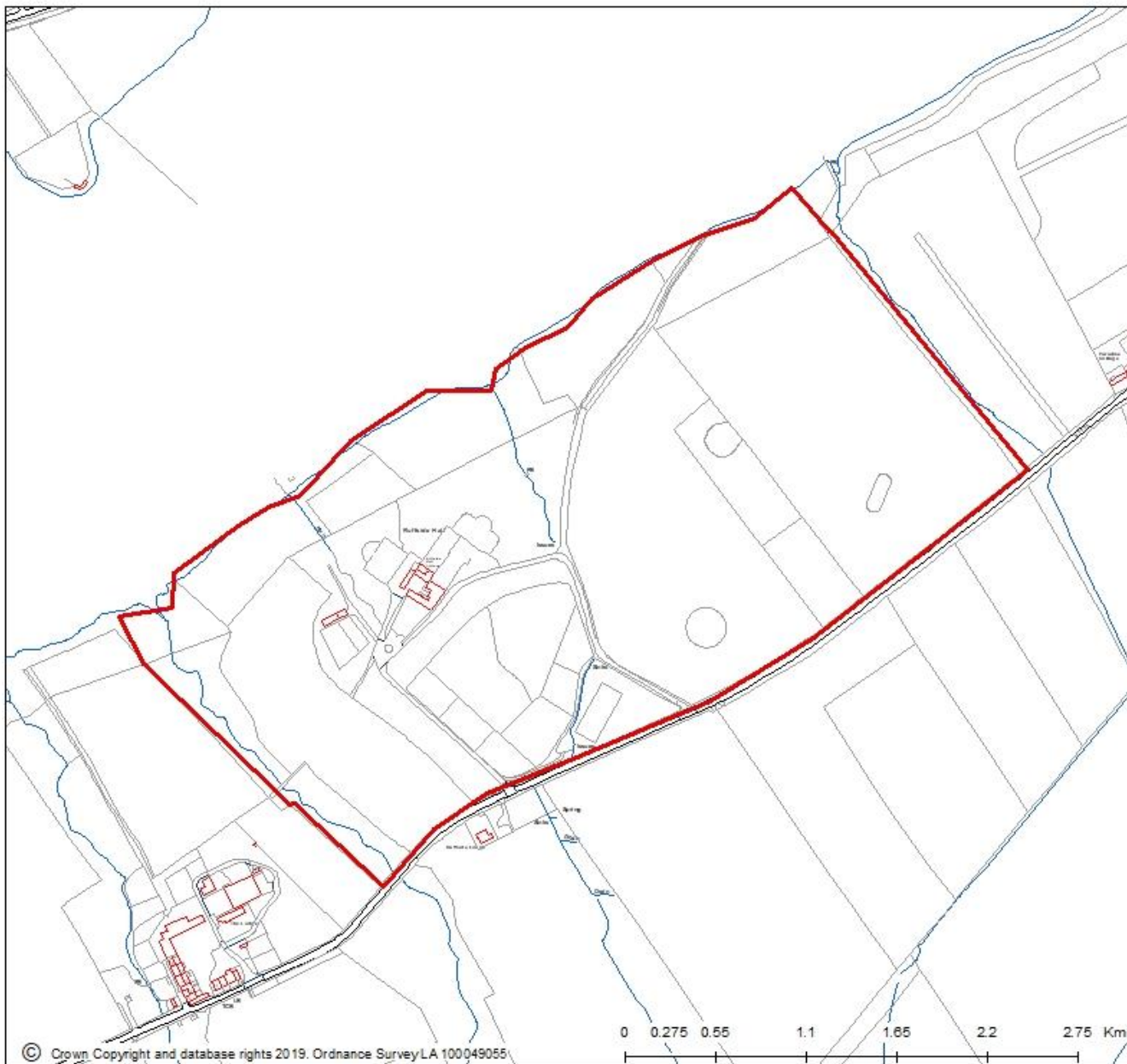
Further Research Not required as part of this research



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

064 Ruffside Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Sands Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 343281	Date	February 2018	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Partly identified in Sedgefield Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Sands Hall A68g (Grade II) List Entry Number 1322843				
History	<p>The core of Sands Hall was built in 1638. The hall was acquired by the Ord family in 1738 (Page 1928). Much of the structure was rebuilt in 1826. Sands Farm was recorded as property of Ralph Ord in 1771, a gentleman farmer who recorded his farming methods (Orde 2006). By 1920 the property passed to the daughters of Richard Ord. The hall was sold in 1955 (Durham County Record Office).</p> <p>Horse racing is said to have been organised on land belonging to Sands Hall since 1732. Officially recognised meetings were held from 1846. (James 1975). The course was used for steeple-chasing and is not marked on the OS unlike courses at Lambton Castle and Elemore Hall.</p>				
Description	<p>Armstrong's 1768 map of County Durham (Durham University Library Special Collections) shows 'Sands' on the site of the hall. Greenwoods 1820 map of County Durham also names the property 'Sands' and shows woodland belts round the edge of parkland. The 1869 OS shows Sands Hall at the centre of parkland. Bath Plantation is marked adjacent to the west end of the park. A Bath House is not marked but may be the origin of the name. Sands Farm lies south of the plantation. The west section of parkland includes circular plantations (corresponding to those planted by the Russells in Hardwick Park (east parkland), which lies to the north east, and is shown on the same OS). A kitchen garden is shown east of the hall and modest enclosed rectangular gardens are marked to the north, south and east of the hall. Ancillary buildings are screened by plantations north and north-east of the hall. Although field boundaries have been removed in the parkland single trees continue to define them.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541-1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of Local Interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	18th and 19th-century country house landscape. Gentleman farmer's estate. Possible remains of Bath House. 18th-century horse racing. Possible link to Hardwick Park (east)	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Sands Hall (Grade II).	Y			
Rarity	Of Local Interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Selaby, Gainford	Y			
Historical Association	Ralph Ord	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Visible from Sedgefield racecourse.	Y			
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	Of Local Interest due to reduced woodland and parkland	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from the east (A689) and north lodge entrance.

Principal Buildings Sands Hall (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Woodland, lawns, kitchen garden.

References

Durham County Record Office

D/X 934/2 Particulars for the sale of Sands Hall estate, Sedgefield, 1955

Published sources

Gill, James. (1975). Racecourses of Great Britain

A. Orde (2006) 'An Eighteenth-Century Gentleman Farmer: Ralph Ord of Sands Hall' Durham County Local History Society Journal, pp. 15-31, Number 70, May 2006

ed. William Page (London, 1928) Sedgefield', *A History of the County of Durham: Volume 3*, , pp. 321-343.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

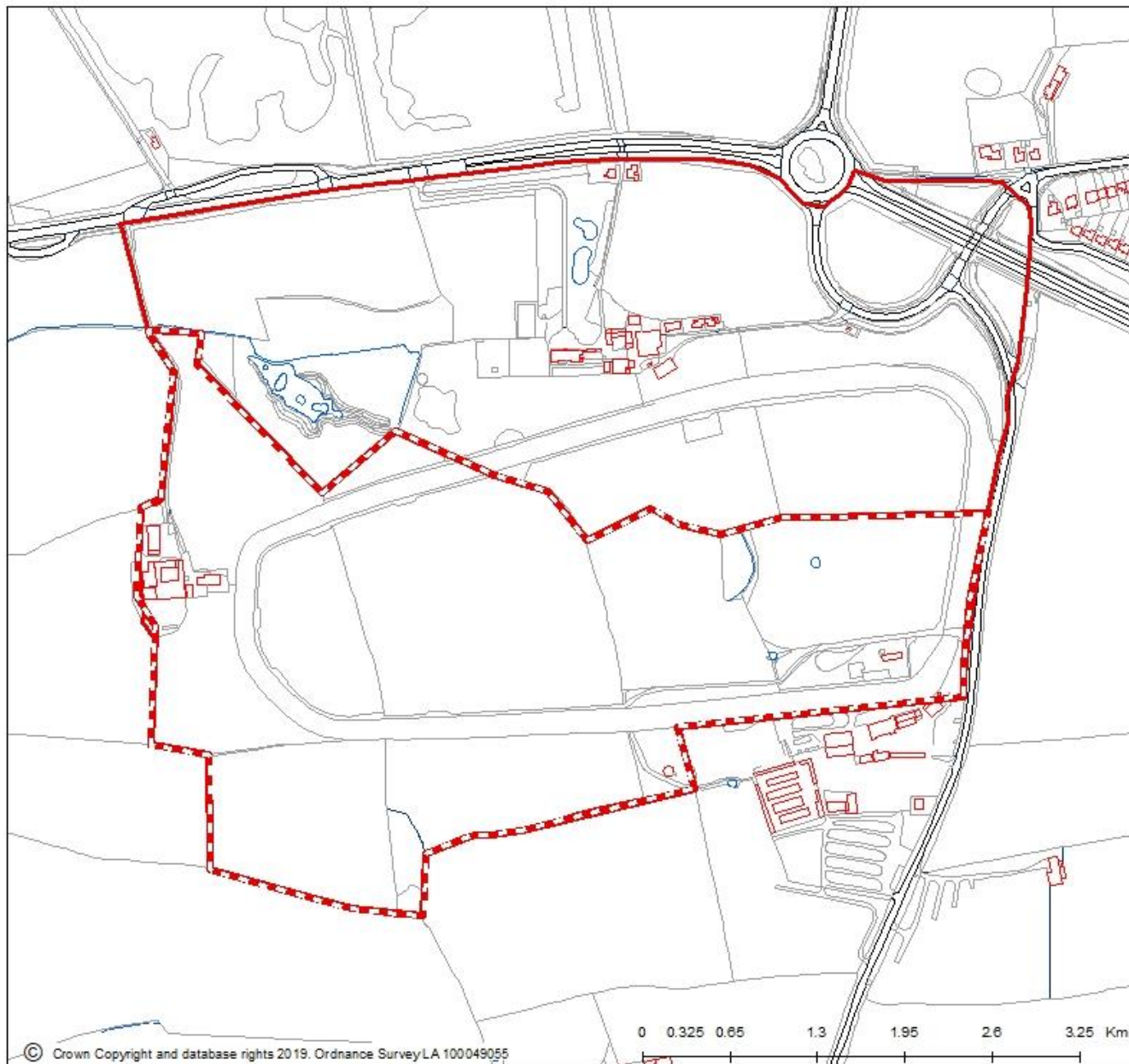
Further Research

Further research required along the southern boundary of the race course and its relationship with the house

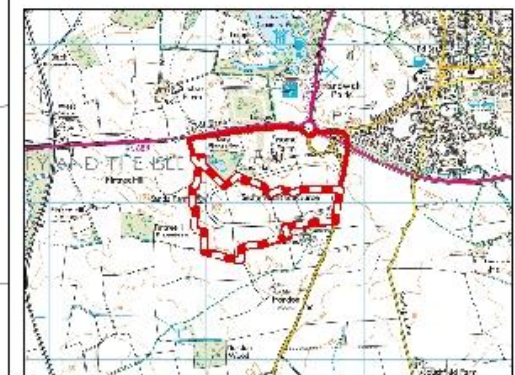


Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

065 Sands Hall



- Uncertain boundary section
- ▭ Parks & Gardens final working list



Seaham Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 416504	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Site of Ancient Woodland Seaham Hall Hotel (Grade II) List Entry Number 1221665 Ice House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1277149 Seaham Dene Railway Station (now a house) (Grade II) List Entry Number 1277274 Church of St. Mary (Grade I) List Entry Number 1232116 Balustrades along North Road				
History	<p>Seaham became a secular manor and by 1557 was owned by George Bowes who died that year. The estate was sold to Sir Mark Millbanke of Elemore. Seaham Hall was enlarged for Sir Ralph Milbanke in 1791-2. Lord Byron married Anne Milbank in 1815. Their daughter Ada Lovelace was born there in 1815. She was a distinguished mathematician and is now considered to be the world's first computer programmer. (Mackenzie & Ross 1834)</p> <p>The estate was then sold to The Marquess of Londonderry in 1821 who made alterations and additions to the building. Frances Vane Marchioness of Londonderry (d.1865) may have taken an interest in the gardens at Seaham Hall as she lived there after the death of the 3rd Marquess of Londonderry in 1854. The Londonderrys allocated the hall as a military hospital between 1914 and 1919. In 1927 the hall was given to Durham County Council by the Londonderry family. The hall then became a sanatorium and is now a privately owned hotel.</p>				
Description	<p>A building is marked at 'Seaham' Greenwood's map of County Durham 1820 but details of the gardens are not shown.</p> <p>Its situation is not naturally attractive, but has been rendered extremely pleasing by the taste and attention of successive owners. The grounds are laid out with the most elegant simplicity; and a warm sunny vale to the south, is filled with rising plantations, which shelter and conceal the garden. (Mackenzie & Ross 1834)</p>				

Seaham Hall estate is shown north of Seaham Dean on the 1869 OS. The estate is entered from the west at Seaham Lodge. The approach crosses parkland with tree clumps and then crosses the dene and shortly afterwards the railway. The wooded Seaham Dean lies to the south with Lady Byron's Well marked on the opposite bank. Further east a large kitchen garden with glasshouse ranges is shown. South of the kitchen garden, Icehouse Dean and Icehouse Bank are marked (see Ryder 2001). North of the lane the approach enters a small area of parkland before entering pleasure grounds which range to the south, east and west of the mansion.

A walk leads through the pleasure grounds to the eastern boundary where a view of the sea could be taken. The 1898 OS shows that the gardens south of the hall were extended across the public road. Mounding is shown, presumably to accommodate changes in levels between the two areas and providing access to the dene. The 1921 OS shows a new lodge in the north east corner of the estate.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Low	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Remnant 19th-century woodland planting	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Seaham Hall Hotel (Grade II) List Entry Number 1221665 Ice House (Grade II) List Entry Number. 1277149 Seaham Dene Railway Station (now a house) (Grade II) List Entry Number 1277274 Church of St. Mary (Grade I)	Y			
Rarity	Built by the Londonderrys, a family of exceptional wealth.	Y			
Historic Interest	Coal industry and wealth in North East England impact on garden design	Y			
Historical Association	Milbanke family, Lord Byron, Ada Lovelace, Londonderry family. Wynyard Hall, Mount Stewart.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Hall and grounds now a hotel.	Y			
Evidential Value	High	Y			
Overall significance	Many features have been lost from the park and gardens at Seaham Hall due to the conversion of the hall to a hotel. However, those which survive include woodland along Seaham Dene, an ice house, the old approach and ornamental	Y			

woodland and these contribute to park and garden being of the local historic interest.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from the west. Lodge and entrance added to the estate by time of 1898 OS.

Principal Buildings Seaham Hall (Grade II)
St. Mary's Church (Grade I)
Ice House (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Partly overlaid by 20th-century layout and new buildings for Seaham Hall Hotel. Some mature trees survive.

Park The west park is under cultivation. The east park is pasture / recreational land.

Kitchen Garden Not extant

Other Land

References

Durham County Record Office

Ref: D/Lo Acc 1251(D) Plans 344. Plan of grounds of Seaham Hall, October 1864 Scale: 30 feet to 1 inch [1:360]
(1 plan, 95cm x 65cm, tracing paper, ink, coloured)

Ref: D/Lo/F 668. (13-22) Household and garden cash books, 1822 - 1829

Archaeology data service

Seaham Hall Ice House. Archaeological Recording

Peter F Ryder (2001) Seaham Hall Ice House

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

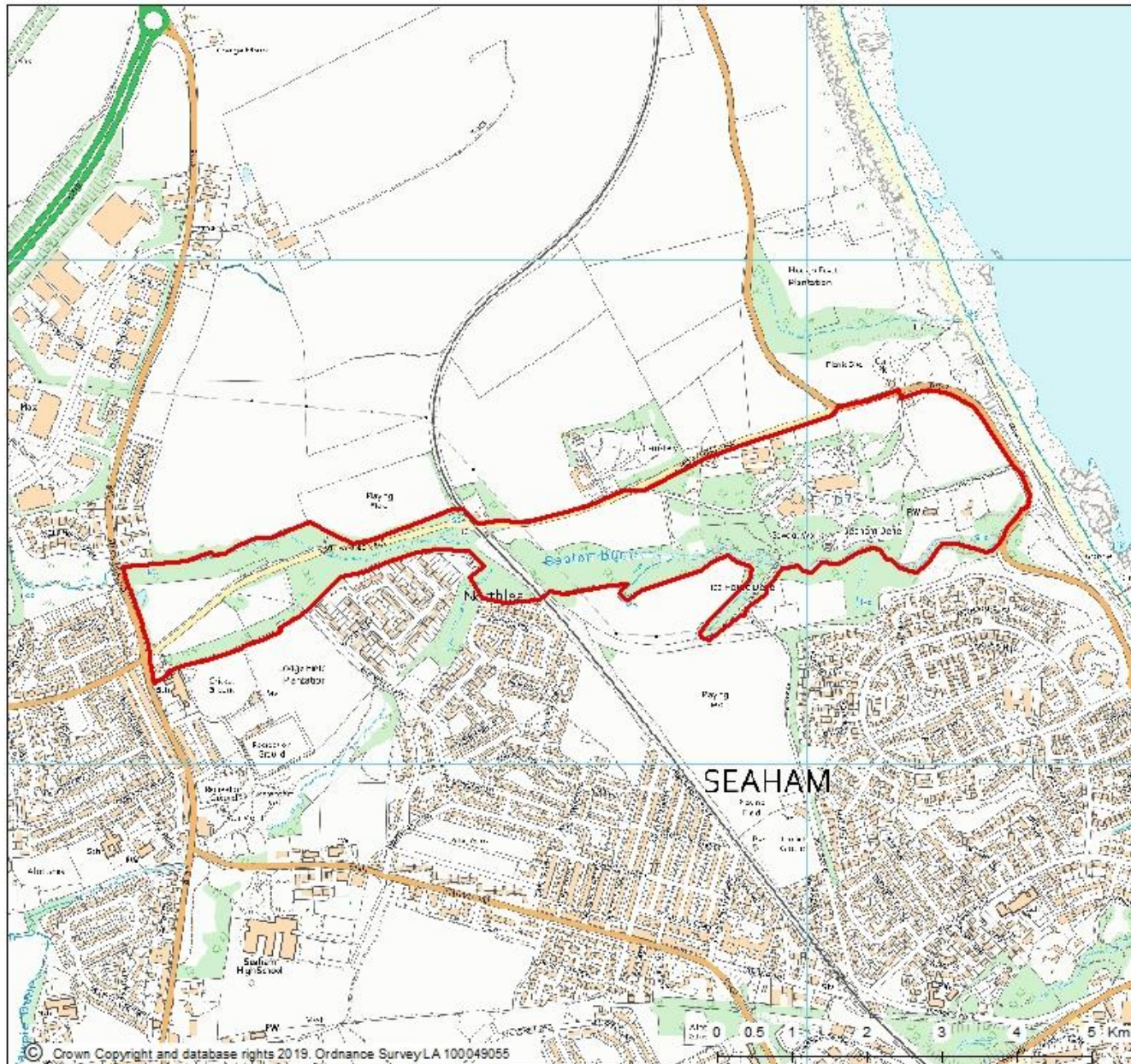
Further Research



Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

066 Seaham Hall



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Selaby Park

Grid Reference	NZ 154182	Date	August 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Selaby Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121117 Garden walls and summerhouse 20 m west of Selaby Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1310902 Sundial in centre of walled garden 20 m west of Selaby Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323011				
History	<p>The seat of the Brackenbury family is recorded at Selaby in 1342. There is a reference to 'Sellybye' Hall by Gainsford during the 16th-century (Calendar of State Papers) suggesting the hall was built earlier than the 17th century as commented in the listing description. This is an important distinction as there may be remains of garden courts to the south of the hall (see Lidar). The estate then passed to the Freemens who sold it to the Earl of Darlington. (Mackenzie).</p> <p>Confusingly a 19th-century description mentions an ancient monastery ... SELABY PARK, It occupies the site of an ancient monastery; belonged forages to the Brackenburys, one of whom was slain at Bosworth Field; and belongs now to the Duke of Cleveland (Wilson 1870-2)</p> <p>John Davenport of Wem, Shropshire (d.1795) is associated with the site as his account with Drummonds Bank shows a payment from the Hon. Frederick Vane (1732-1801) of Selaby Hall, County Durham (Mowl 2002).</p>				
Description	<p>Selaby is shown on Armstrong's map of Durham (1768) linked by a carriage drive to Raby Castle.</p> <p>Selaby, an elegant mansion, is delightfully situated on an elevation to the north of the road leading from Gainford to Barnard Castle. (Mackenzie 1834)</p> <p>Selaby Park is shown near the centre of the west side of a large tract of parkland on the 1869 OS. The park, which extends north towards Selaby Lodge, is dotted with single trees. Alwent Beck runs along the south boundary of the park. An approach enters the estate from Alwent ford. The route originates from Alwent Hall. An ice house is shown in an area which is not denoted as parkland, south-west of the hall. A shelter belt is located on the corner of the pleasure grounds which have a strongly defined, curved, edge south-east and east of</p>				

the hall. This is breached by the approach which leads from the north and south of the estate. There is no perceptible change to the layout of the estate apart from the addition of a lodge in the south east corner of the park shown on the 1923 OS.

Recommendation

Identify as Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	18th/19th-century parkland	Y			
Designer	John Davenport See Scarthingwell Hall, West Yorkshire	Y			
Group Value	Selaby Hall (Grade II) Garden walls and summerhouse 20 m west of Selaby Hall (Grade II) Sundial in centre of walled garden 20 m west of Selaby Hall (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	Designed landscape adjunct of Raby Estate				
Historic Interest	Medieval hall, 18th-century landscape ornamental woodlands, parkland trees, carriage drives.	Y			
Historical Association	Raby Estate, Earl of Darlington	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private estate	Y			
Evidential Value	Raby Estate Archive (potentially high value).	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Selaby Hall includes Selaby Lodge, parkland dotted with single trees. an approach, shelter belts and pleasure grounds. These features and a named designer, contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from the south east which connects to approach from lodge entrance at the north end of the estate before branching west towards the hall. Approach from south west corner of the estate.

Principal Buildings Selaby Hall (Grade II)
Garden walls and summerhouse (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Formal gardens to west and pleasure grounds to south and east

Park In good condition with many parkland trees. The woodland plantation at the southern end has been extended north.

Kitchen Garden Extant, appears to be disused.

References **Archives and Special Collections - Durham University**

Durham County Record Office

Published sources

Mowl, T (2002) Historic Gardens of Gloucestershire

Wilson J.M. (1870-72) Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

Online sources

Calendar of State Papers Foreign: Elizabeth, Volume 15, 1581-1582. British History Online

Illustrations

The Durham Record

Selaby Hall, Colonel William Maude 1870

Zetland Hunt 1910

Beamish Collections

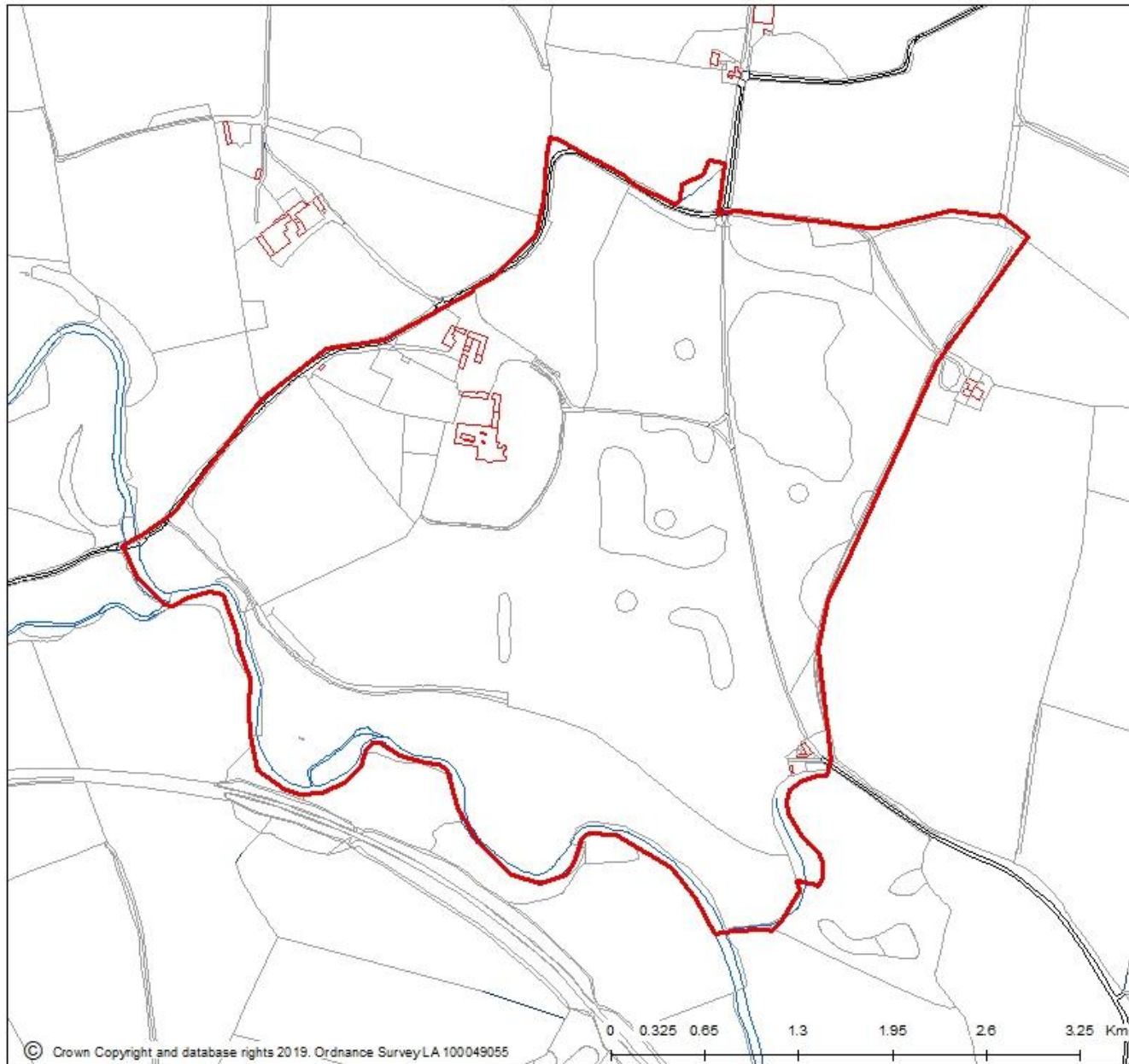
General view of Selaby Hall c.1905

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**

Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland



Further Research

Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

067 Selaby Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Sherburn Hospital

Grid Reference NZ 309417 **Date** August 2017 **Author** Fiona Green

Planning Status Previously identified in City of Durham Local Plan
Within Sherburn House Conservation Area

Site Designations Sherburn Hospital Dispensary (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120751
Sherburn Hospital Chapel (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1159384
The Mews, Sherburn Hospital (Grade II) List Entry Number 1159404
Sherburn Hospital, Gatehouse, Office Wing, Lodge and Wall (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1311049
Masters House incorporating Clergy Flats (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323191
Thornley House and Cottage at left (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323190
Beddell House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120750.
Clerks House and the Cottage attached to right of Thornley House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1159375
Sherburn Hospital Chapel (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1159384

History Christ's Hospital was founded in 1181 by Bishop Hugh le Puiset as an infirmary for lepers. The name Sherburn comes from Old English meaning 'Bright Stream' referring to Sherburn House Beck. The hospital is comprised of a group of buildings around a large court. Some of the buildings are medieval but the majority are mid 18th-century, mid 19th-century and later. Robert Stillingfleet, a canon of Durham Cathedral, was Master of Sherburn College from 1738-1759. He was interested in gardening (Roberts 2005) and known to have purchased plants from William Perfect of Pontefract (ibid.). He was succeeded by David Gregory from 1759 until 1767. Gregory is believed to have known Joseph Spence who succeeded to his Oxford chair in modern history. Spence, a distinguished garden designer, was also a canon at Durham from 1754 to 1768 (ibid.)

There is a strong possibility that Spence was involved with the gardens as the 1777 plan shows many of his design traits, clumps of trees/shrubs, groves of trees/shrubs, serpentine paths, however, as yet there is no documentary evidence to support this apart from the 1777 plan (ibid.).

Description

A plan of Sherburn Hospital Estate dated 1777 (Durham Record Office) shows the main court, walled gardens and compartments to the rear of the main buildings, a terrace overlooks Sherburn House Beck, and may have allowed views to Durham Cathedral, beyond 'Out Gardens' where a circuit walk returns to the terrace. The walk is serpentine and shown on the plan as deliberately and somewhat laboriously meandering, particularly on the east side where viewpoints allowed the visitor to stop and look across sloping pasture to the beck and 'rude' landscape beyond. Martin Roberts has found earthworks which also suggest Spence's involvement. A gentle bank and ditch are evident along the boundary of the garden. There is also what appears to be an artificial hillock in the field (see mount in Ceddesfield Hall Gardens (Grade II). List Entry Number 1001698) and viewpoint on Hodgemoor Hill south east of the garden boundary)

A ha-ha was added to the north boundary of chapel close between 1777 and 1857 (this was filled in c.1995). The 1869 OS shows parkland north east of the hospital buildings with the 'outgarden' at the north end. The walks in that area remain but are less eccentric in route. The walk along the terrace is also shown and what appears to be a narrow, rectangular water body is located alongside the southern end. The peripheral belt of woodland trees is indicated. A kitchen garden is shown west of the hospital buildings and the court to the south is shown as a pleasure garden.

Subsequent OS plans show no significant change to the site. The 18th-century path is now outside the fence line. Parkland trees remain and lime, beech and holly can be found in the plantations shown on the 18th and 19th-century maps.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate/High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Remnant 18th century designed landscape	Y			
Designer	Probable link to Joseph Spence	Y			
Group Value	Sherburn House Conservation Area	Y			
	Sherburn Hospital Dispensary (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120751				
	Sherburn Hospital Chapel (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1159384				
	The Mews, Sherburn Hospital (Grade II) List Entry Number 1159404				
	Sherburn Hospital, Gatehouse, Office Wing, Lodge and Wall (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1311049				
	Masters House incorporating Clergy Flats (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323191				
	Thornley House and Cottage at left (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323190				
	Beddell House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120750.				

	Clerks House and the Cottage attached to right of Thornley House. (Grade II) List Entry Number 1159375	
	Sherburn Hospital Chapel. (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1159384	
Rarity	Of regional interest	Y
Historic Interest	Medieval Hospital with links to clergy at Durham Cathedral. 18th century designed landscape in woodland, parkland trees	Y
Historical Association	Wealth from the hospital coal mining estates.	Y
	Master of Sherburn Hospital 1738-1759 Robert Stillingfleet Prebend of Durham Cathedral.	
	Master of Sherburn Hospital 1759-1767 David Gregory the first Oxford Professor of Modern History.	
Social and Communal Value	Residential care and sheltered housing. Private grounds	N
Evidential Value	Good	Y
Overall significance	The remnants of an 18th-century woodland garden lie north of Sherburn Hospital. The features of the garden include a terrace overlooking Sherburn House Beck, a serpentine circuit walk, viewpoints, a possible mount and a ha-ha. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Gated, formal entrance through Gatehouse. Ancillary entrances east and west of this.

Principal Buildings Christ's Hospital Sherburn

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Large attractive gardens criss-crossed by paths and curving routes between the hospital buildings

Park Uncultivated but includes parkland trees

Kitchen Garden The compartment survives and includes a glasshouse but the ground appears mostly uncultivated

Other Land

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Durham Cathedral Muniments regarding general day to day management

Durham County Record Office

Plan of Sherburn Hospital Estate 1777 John Tempest Surveys NCB/1/X/230 (reference kindly supplied by Martin Roberts)

Unpublished notes

Roberts, M (2005) Northumbria Gardens Trust visit to Sherburn Hospital

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Designed parkland

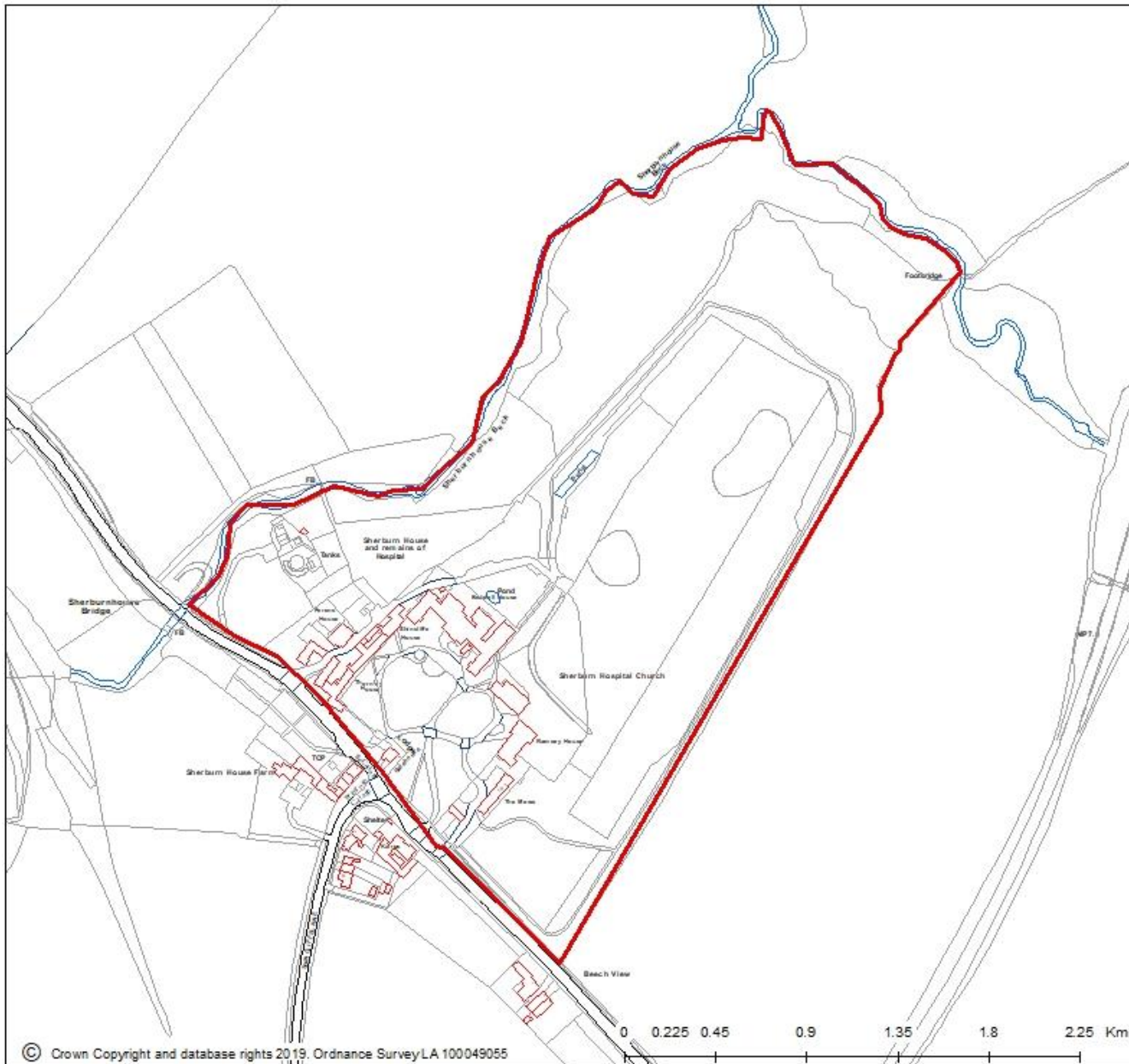
Further Research

Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

068 Sherburn Hospital



- Uncertain boundary section
- ▭ Parks & Gardens final working list



Shotley Park

Grid Reference	NZ 094534	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in Derwentside Local Plan Within Shotley Bridge Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Site of Ancient Woodland Shotley Park (Grade II) List Entry Number 1067547 Former Lodge to Shotley Spa (Grade II) List Entry Number 1067546 Former Shotley Spa Bath House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1067543 Former Shotley Spa Saloon (Grade II) List Entry Number 1067542				
History	<p>Shotley Park was built for Jonathan Richardson in 1842. Richardson, a wealthy Quaker banker from Newcastle together with Thomas Wilson whose wealth came from lead mining, purchased the Shotley Hall estate of 3,100 acres. Richardson's land included an historic well and he embarked on a grand scheme to develop a spa town. He built a spa room (D63497), cottages - one with a pump room, the other with bathrooms ((Grade II)), lodging houses, shops, he offered building plots and a Spa Hotel was built. Carriage drives and promenades were laid out with an elaborate landscaped setting which included a Terrace walk across Shotley Park. His proposal for a crescent of houses on higher land in the village was not realised (Hembry 1997).</p> <p>Shotley Park was later owned by the Priestman family who made alterations during the late 19th and early 20th-century.</p>				
Description	<p>Immediately opposite the Hotel - which is conveniently remote from the village - are some rich pasture fields and a venerable wood, through which a beautiful walk, recently made, conducts you to the Spa and surrounding delightful scenery. (Ryan 1843)</p> <p>The 1869 OS provides a detailed view of Shotley Park grounds. The mansion lies at the centre of a large park which extends north, east, and south west. A wooded dene runs south of the house which is incised by Snow's Green Burn. Pleasure grounds adjacent to the house include walks into the dene. The pleasure grounds extend north, enclosing the approach in woodland. A lodge is shown at the north entrance. The parkland to the north of the mansion is enclosed by a shelter belt and divided by Terrace Walk leading to Park Wood to the north, where a circuit walk is laid out. Ponds are shown on either side of the terrace walk. Lawns are shown on the east and</p>				

west sides of the mansion. A walled garden is laid out further east of the mansion. West of the estate, across the public road, Spa Drive, is marked leading north from Well Lodge through woodland to Spa Cottage. The 1898 OS marks Park Lodge at the west entrance to the estate.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post-medieval	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of high local interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	An unusual designed picturesque landscape, laid out to enhance a spa c. 1840 on the estate. Access to nature was seen as important feature of spas.		Y		
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Shotley Park (Grade II) List Entry Number 1067547 Former Lodge to Shotley Spa (Grade II) List Entry Number 1067546 Former Shotley Spa Bath House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1067543 Former Shotley Spa Saloon (Grade II) Spa Gardens, Leamington Spa (List Entry Number 1000498), Sydney Gardens Bath (List Entry Number 1001258)	Y			
Rarity	Of Regional Interest		Y		
Historic Interest	Quaker Business, Spa Gardens	Y			
Historical Association	Jonathan Richardson	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private land no public access. Individual boundary trees have an important impact on the streetscape of Snow's Green Road. Shotley Park plantations on either side of the A694 also contribute to the landscape value of that route.	N			

Evidential Value	Poor	Y
Overall significance	The setting of Shotley Spa includes buildings in Shotley Bridge, a spa room (D63497), cottages - one with a pump room, the other with bathrooms ((Grade II)), lodging houses, shops, a Spa Hotel, carriage drives and promenades were laid out with a landscaped setting, which included a terraced circuit walk across Shotley Park. These features contribute to Shotley Park and Spa being of national historic interest.	Y

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from Well Lodge. Entrance from Snow's Green

Principal Buildings Shotley Park. (Grade II).
Former Lodge to Shotley Spa. (Grade II).
Former Shotley Spa Bath House. (Grade II).
Former Shotley Spa Saloon. (Grade II).

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Lawned areas and walks in dene along Snow's Green Burn. Gardens in vicinity of mansion (residential care home) simplified

Park Remaining parkland trees and boundary planting. Grassland now under cultivation.

Kitchen Garden Not extant

Other Land

References

Published sources

Ryan, Rev. J (1843) History of Shotley Spa in the Vicinity of Shotley Bridge

Illustrations

Beamish Collections. Photographs of Shotley Spa,

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland



Further Research

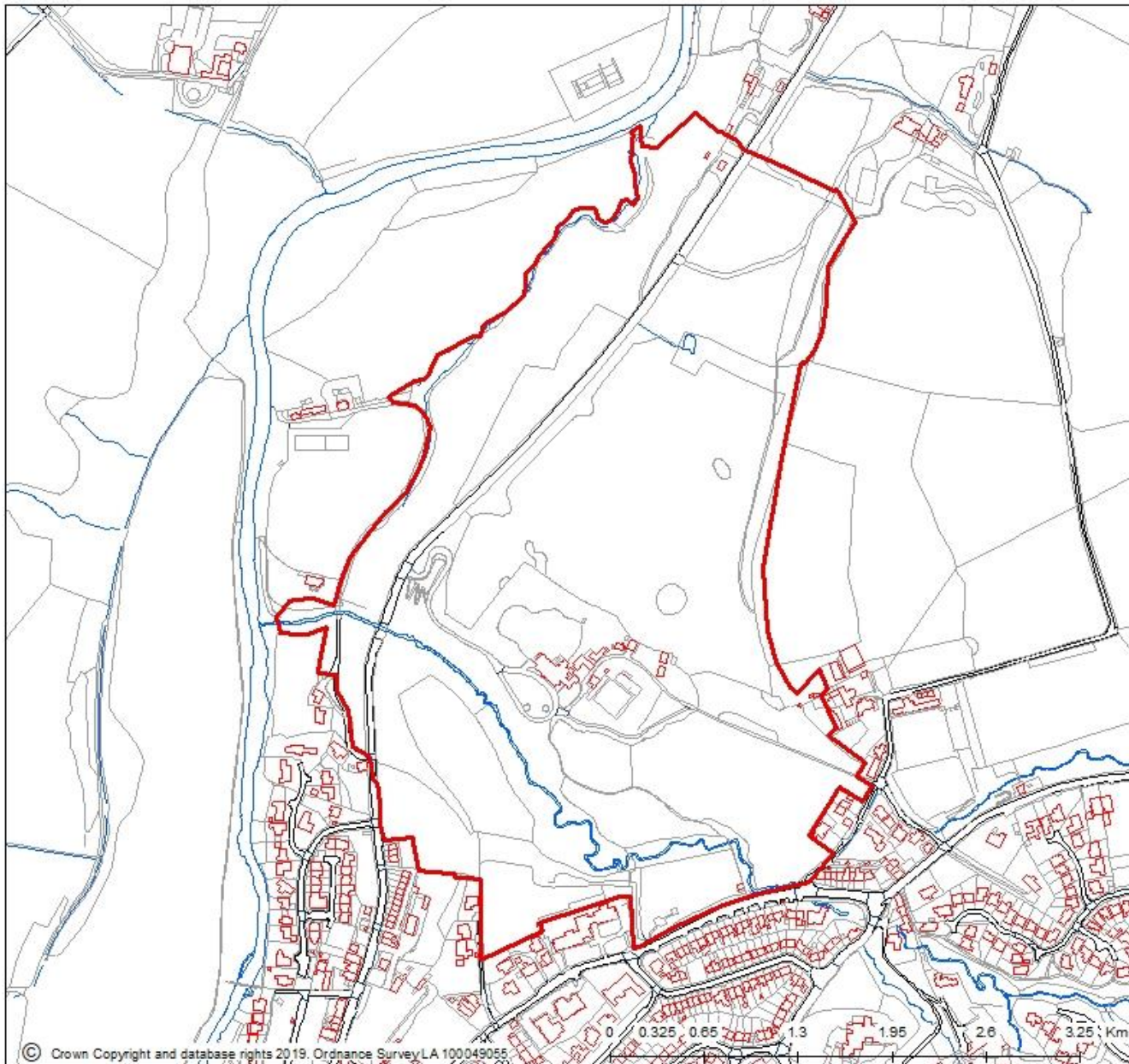
Not required at part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

069 Shotley Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Sniperley Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 255584	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in City of Durham Local Plan Not within conservation area				
Site Designations	None				
History	<p>Sniperley Hall is noted in the Durham HER (D49038) Surtees recorded Simperley or Sniperley being the residence of the Hildyard family during the late 17th-century. The house does not feature in local accounts. In 1857 the estate was recorded as the residence of Henry Stapleton. By 1904 John Shied was known to live there when he was recorded owner of a drift mine at Ancroft in Northumberland (HER N2330)</p>				
Description	<p>The house is shown on Armstrong's 1768 Map of the County Palatine of Durham. Sniperley House is marked on Greenwoods 1820 map of County Durham but the property is not depicted.</p> <p>The 1869 OS depicts Sniperley House at the centre of the estate. A parkland shelter belt is marked along the north boundary of an area marked The Intake, (i.e. it had been recently brought under cultivation). A clump of coniferous trees is also shown in The Intake. A kitchen garden with curved boundary walls, at the east and west ends, stands west of the house. Pleasure grounds lie to the south bordered by a ha-ha which defines the south park. A serpentine approach crosses from the south park into the pleasure grounds before arriving at the south front. The south section of parkland is dotted with single trees. East of the mansion Sniperley Farm is screened by a clump of trees. An orchard stands south of the farm.</p> <p>Sniperley Farm is shown on a tithe map of 1839. Durham HER (D49039) It is possible there were views from Sniperley Hall to the picturesque remains of the chapel at Beaurepaire, which would have been an eyecatcher in the landscape, however, this has not been tested on the ground.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post - medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of high local interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Early 19th-century parkland, ornamental trees and woodland, pleasure grounds.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Sniperley Hall	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Small country estate	Y			
Historical Association	Hildeyard family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	The parkland is visible from the A691 and is an important landmark	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Sniperley Hall includes a serpentine approach, parkland dotted with single trees and clumps of trees, woodland belts, kitchen garden, pleasure grounds and a ha-ha. There is a possible visual link to the picturesque ruined chapel at Beaurepaire. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach to mansion from the south. Entrance to farm from the south.

Principal Buildings Sniperley Hall

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds North, south and west of the hall

Park Surviving boundary plantations

Kitchen Garden Extant

Other Land Continuation of south park across A691

References **Archives and Special Collections - Durham University**
Armstrong, A 1768 Map of the County Palatine of Durham
Witton Gilbert Tithe Map 1839



Historic Landscape Characterisation Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

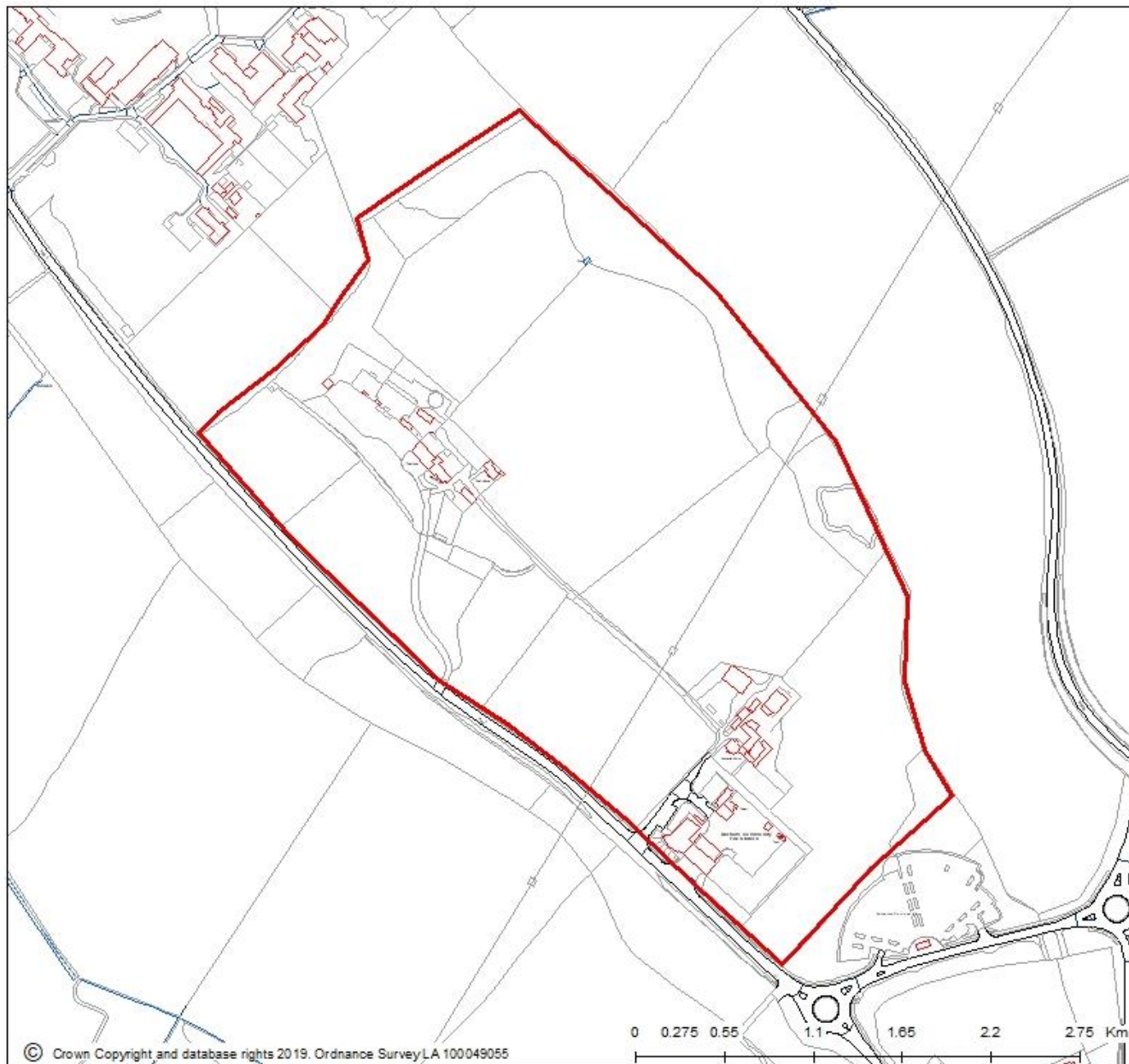
Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

070 Sniperley Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Snow Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 188161	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Site of Ancient Woodland				
History	<p>Snow Hall belonged to the Rayne family. Richard Rayne, born in 1622, is believed to have named Snow Hall. The estate passed from the family when Edward Raine died in 1758. East Greystone located north of Snow Hall was also part of the estate until 1757 when it was sold to Robert Elliot of Middleton in Teesdale. (Fordyce 1857) Most of the estate was bought by the Duke of Cleveland in 1865. The hall was sold and divided into apartments which were advertised in 2012.</p>				
Description	<p>The Lidar images shows an area on the west side of the estate was cultivated under a ridge and furrow system. Surtees described the estate;</p> <p><i>'one of the loveliest spots in the river valley stands a mile to the east of Gainford on swiftly rising ground, with a haugh of rich pasturage in front bounded by a sweep of the Tees. The surrounding grounds are warm and sheltered, richly sprinkled with hedgerows of lofty ash and oak and elm, and the luxuriant growth of native holly'. (Surtees 1820)</i></p> <p>A sale catalogue of 1864 provides a useful description of the estate illustrating the development from 17th/18th-century well to do yeomans residence to a gentleman's country house;</p> <p><i>'the Family Mansion of Snow Hall, with Coachhouse, Stables and suitable Domestic Offices, Garden, Pleasure Gardens, and Ornamental Plantations, beautifully situate on the Picturesque Banks of the River Tees, (Which divides Durham from Yorkshire), and commanding extensive and varied Views up and down the rich and well-wooded Valley of the Tees.'</i> (Newcastle Courant 1864).</p> <p>Snow Hall is depicted on the 1869 OS. The hall is shown facing south overlooking a lawn and the woodland of Well Bank, with pasture along the river Tees beyond. An Old Well is marked at the west end of the bank. A kitchen garden is shown east of the hall. An approach enters the estate from the north and leads through a belt</p>				

of woodland which extends along the west side of the hall. Parkland dotted with trees is shown east and west of the drive.

The 1898 OS shows the addition of garden enclosures east of the hall. The 1921 OS depicts further additions to the garden compartments east of the hall and the addition of a tank in Well Bank and a lodge is marked at the entrance. By the time of the 1994 OS the A67 was straightened and the old road and lodge were integrated into the estate.

Recommendation

Identify as Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post-medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High local value	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Extensive gardens enhanced during the 20th-century. Collections of rhododendrons and azaleas. Orchard.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Snow Hall not listed.	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Development from modest gentry garden to spectacular 20th,21st century gardens	Y			
Historical Association	Rayne family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private estate	Y			
Evidential Value	High	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Snow Hall includes a serpentine approach, parkland with single trees, kitchen garden, woodland belts, pleasure gardens with views to the river Tees, These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from north lodge.

Principal Buildings Snow Hall

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Wooded pleasure grounds, lawns, extensive ornamental gardens

Park The park is unchanged and includes surviving parkland trees.

Kitchen Garden This was developed to become a kitchen and ornamental garden

Other Land

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Atkinson, P (2006-2009) North East Inheritance : Snow Hall

Durham County Record Office

D/X/332/138 Drawing of Snow Hall dated June 1859

D/X/ 332/ 137 Drawing of the south front of Snow Hall 1836

Published Sources

Surtees, R (1820) The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham vol. IV

Illustrations

The Durham Record. Snow Hall 1905-18 DR08838

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

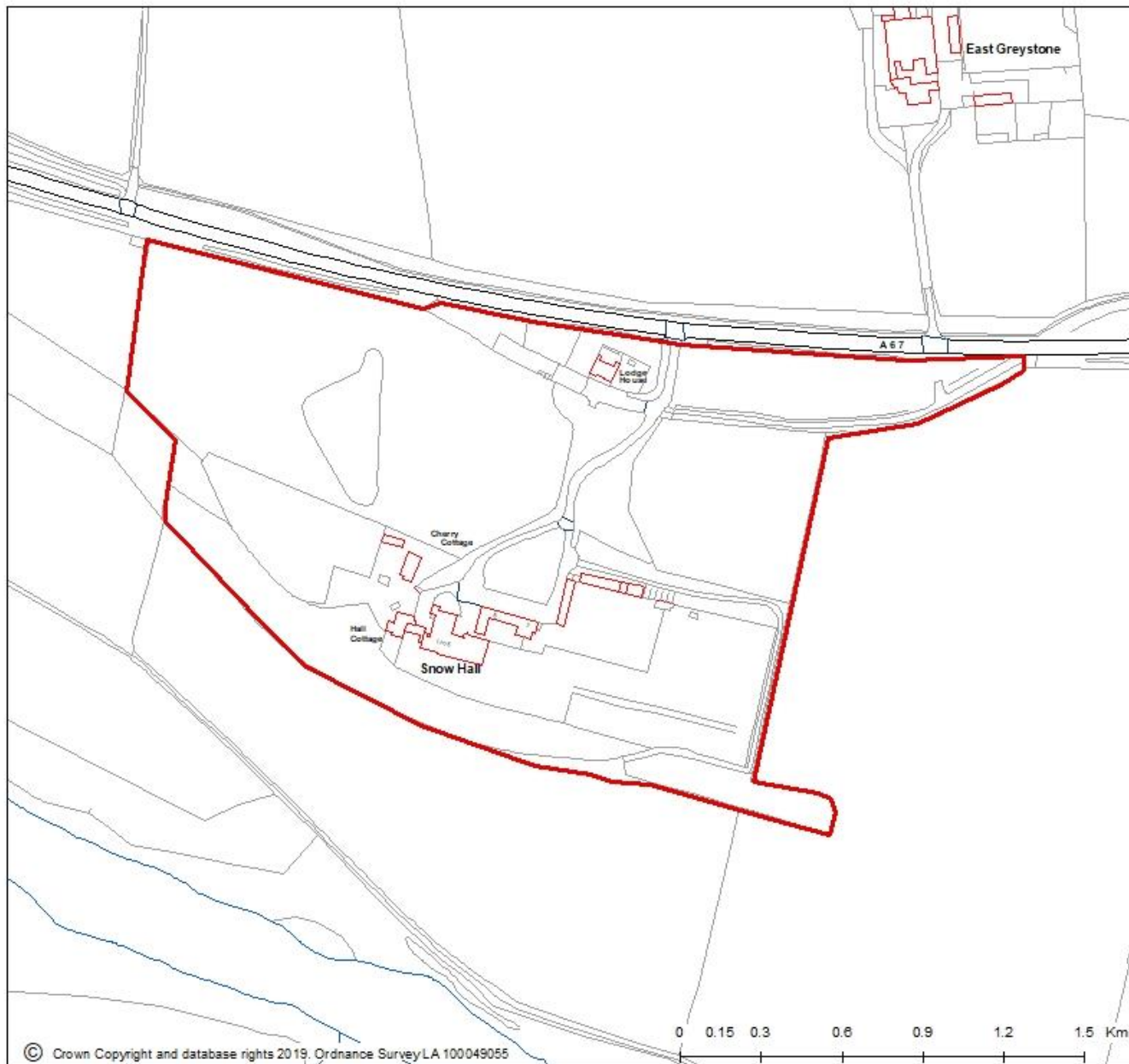
Further Research



Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

072 Snow Hall



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Snow's Green House

Grid Reference	NZ 097532	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Shotley Bridge Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Adjacent to site of Ancient Woodland Garden wall and piers south west of Snow's Green House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1240622 Dovecote and garden wall south east of Snow's Green House (Grade II).				
History	18th-century house (listing description for walls). Ryan stated that the house was owned by General Beckwith (1752/3-1823) army officer and Colonial governor (ODNB) whose family originated from Shotley Bridge (Granville 1841).				
Description	<p>A description of the house in 1841 mentions a parterre garden. The house I dwelt in for the moment seemed ancient amidst all the scattered new buildings of the Spa, and stood isolated and overlooked the village like a lordly palace. Its inner apartments, and stiff parterre garden, after the design and fashion, though on a very small scale, of those at Hampton Court, bespoke a foreign taste (Granville).</p> <p>The 1869 OS shows the house faced south, overlooking a small formal garden with a paddock beyond. A circuit walk extends west along a dene formed by Elm Park Burn. The gardens remain unchanged following subsequent OS surveys. The Lidar image potentially shows evidence of a parterre. An aerial survey of 2015 shows a parterre in situ. This does not correspond with the layout shown on the 1869 OS although the style is correct for the early 19th-century.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Formal garden	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Similarities with Mount Oswald	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Garden walls and mid 18th-century dovecote	Y			
Historical Association	General Beckwith	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private	N			
Evidential Value	Low	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Snow's Green Hall includes a small formal garden, a modest circuit walk and a parterre. These features contribute to the gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from north, no approach other than lane.

Principal Buildings Snow's Green House

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Small garden with parterre

Park

Kitchen Garden Narrow kitchen garden on west side of the garden

Other Land

References

Published sources

Granville, A.B. (1841) The Spas of England and Principal sea-bathing places.

Spain, J (2008) Beckwith, Sir George ODNB

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate)

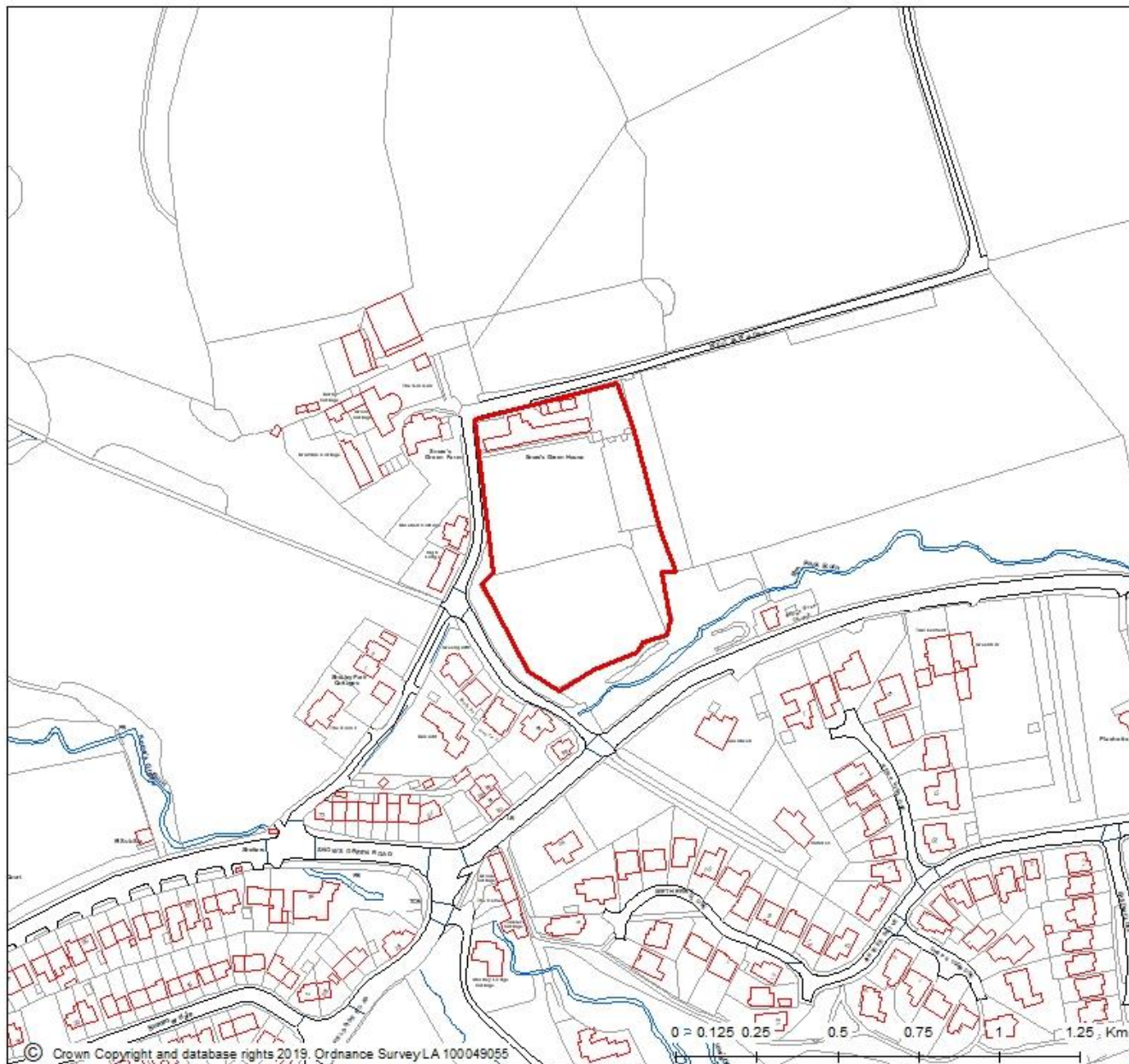
Further Research

Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

071 Snow's Green House



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



South Hill Park

Grid Reference	NZ 273479	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Southill Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1323089				
History	A house is marked at Black Dean on Greenwoods 1820 map of County Durham. South Hill House was rebuilt in 1821 from an 18th-century house, probably Black Dean. The architect was John Dobson and following his popular style for country houses he designed a Greek Revival building for Thomas Fenwick (Faulkner & Greg 2001).				
Description	<p>The lack of woodland in 1820 and extensive plantations shown on the 1869 OS suggest that the setting for South Hill was planted when the house was altered by John Dobson. Dobson was a talented landscape designer as well as being a distinguished architect but it is not known whether he advised on the landscape for this site.</p> <p>The 1869 OS depicts an extensive designed landscape at South Hill. The house and large kitchen garden, are sheltered from the west by mixed woodland. This extends along Black Dean which follows the course of Black Dean Burn. The dene is laid out as part of the pleasure grounds with many paths and footbridges. A ha-ha divides the south and east garden from pasture. Parkland lies south of the mansion and broadens to the north and east. Black Dean Bridge Lodge is shown across the dene, south east of the mansion.</p> <p>Large garden with woodland and woodland walk. Herbaceous borders, rose and rock gardens, greenhouses.(Hunt 1964)</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of local/regional interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Wooded pleasure grounds, ornamental gardens, parkland trees	Y			
Designer	Possible connection with John Dobson.	Y			
Group Value	Southill Hall (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	John Dobson architect and landscape designer	Y			
Historical Association	Thomas Fenwick, banker of Newcastle	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private estate	Y			
Evidential Value	Low	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to South Hill Park includes a large kitchen garden, mixed woodland belts, woodland garden in Black Dean, a ha-ha and parkland. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from south, Black Dean Lodge (not listed)
Approach from north lodge, gate piers and wall (not listed)

Principal Buildings South Hill Hall (Grade II)
Black Dean Lodge (not listed)
North Lodge (not listed)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Extant, including tennis courts

Park Extant with parkland trees

Kitchen Garden Grassed kitchen garden visible on 2015 aerial photograph

Other Land

References

Published sources

Hunt, P (1964) Shell Book of Gardens

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

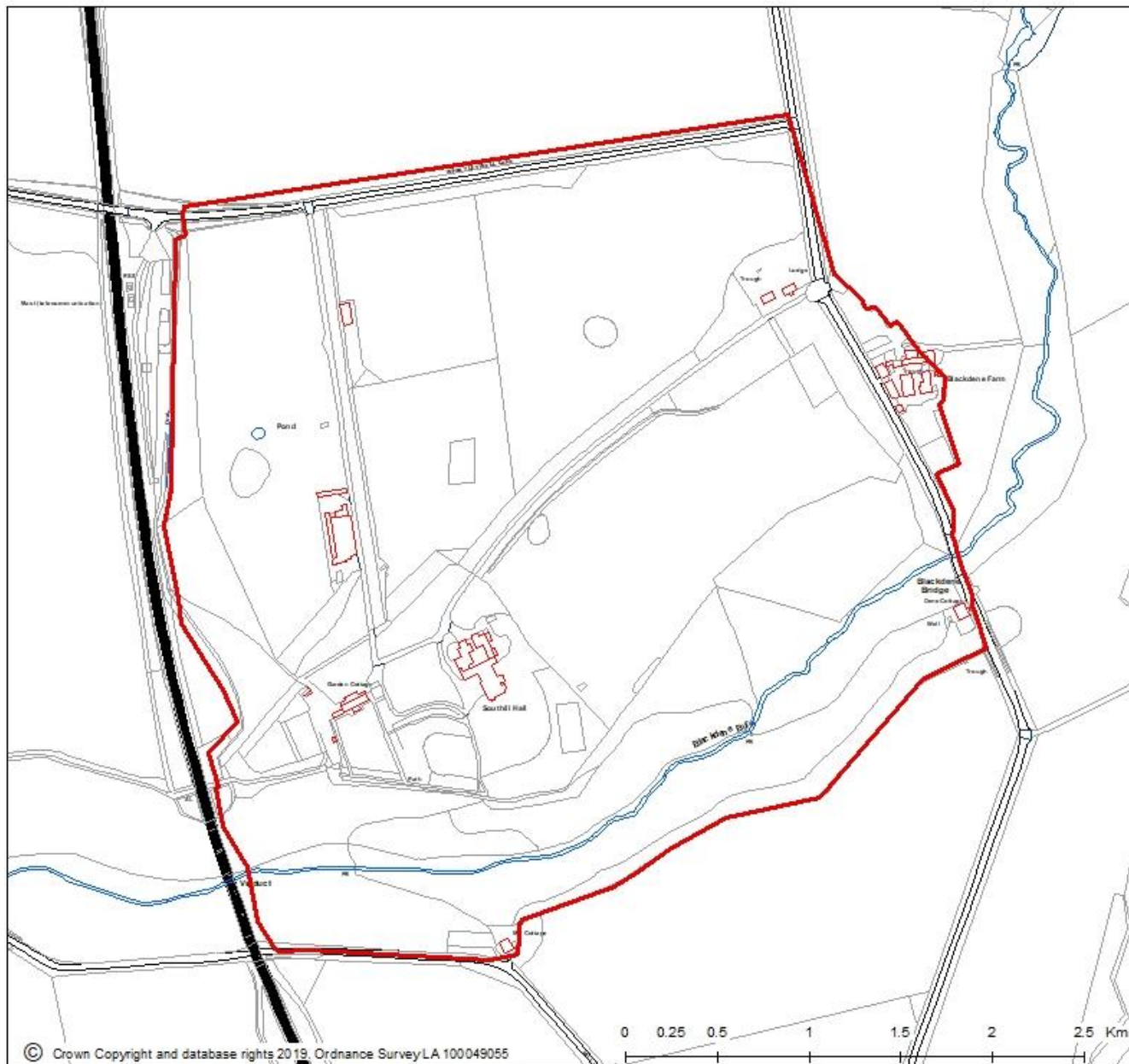
Further Research



Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

073 South Hill Park



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



South Moor Memorial Park

Grid Reference	NZ 199511	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	According to the War Memorial Register the memorial is not listed.				
History	The park was opened in 1920 by R.W. Cooper, Managing Director of South Moor Colliery Co. Ltd. Marble plaques set in the gates were unveiled in 1921 in memory of those who fell in the Great War. Additional plaques commemorate those who fell in World War II and the Korean War. In 1950 the plaque was rededicated and unveiled by Lord Lawson of Beamish. Gates commemorate the park with lettering in the arch which reads 'Memorial Park 1919'. Adjacent facilities include allotments, a bowling green and sports pitches.				
Description	The park lies along a dene formed by the course of Stanley Burn. The 1869, 1898 and 1923 OS show the dene north west of South Moor Colliery. A walk runs along either side of the dene. A car park, bowling green and sports courts occupy the north side of the park.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Late 20th-century	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Shrub and flower borders	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Pelton Fell Memorial Park	Y			
Rarity	There is one other memorial park in County Durham at Pelton Fell	Y			
Historic Interest	Public park provided by local colliery	Y			
Historical Association	The Great War, World War II, Korean War. South Moor Colliery	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Of high local interest	Y			
Evidential Value	Papers regarding the inception of the park may be with the coal board	Y			
Overall significance	South Moor Memorial Park forms a setting to a war memorial. The park includes sports facilities and walks along a natural dene which was adapted as a feature for promenading and reflection. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from South Moor Road, east of the park.
Elaborate entrance gates incorporating memorial plaques.

Principal Buildings

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Ornamental gardens, walks along wooded dene

Park Public Park

Kitchen Garden

Other Land

References

War Memorials Register

South Moor Memorial Park

Durham County Record Office

Photographic collections

Ref: D/CL 45/10/44 Photograph of tennis courts and pavilion, [South Moor Memorial Park], n.d. [after 1919]

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Not identified

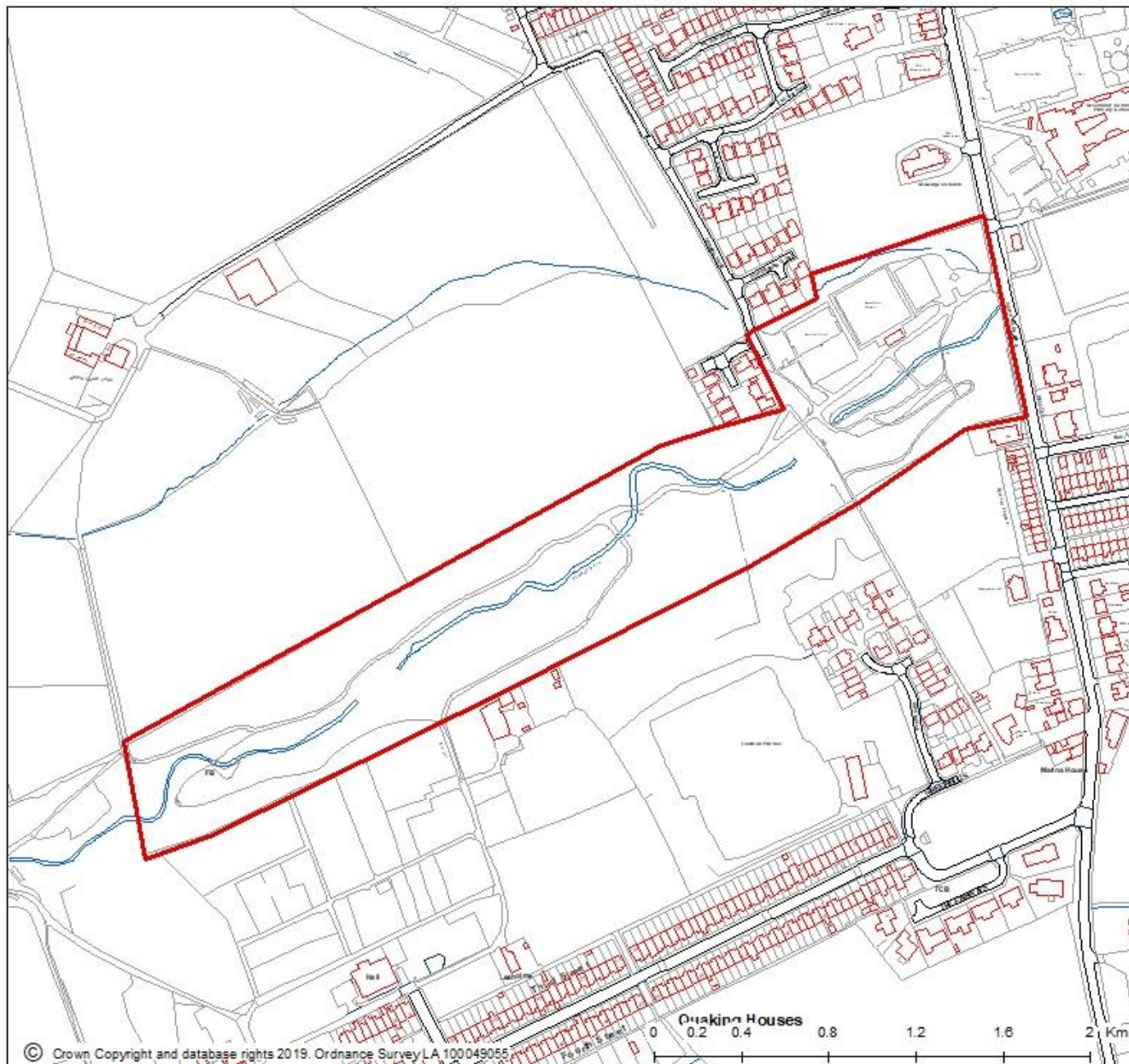
Further Research

Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

074 South Moor memorial Park



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Spennymoor Jubilee Park

Grid Reference	NZ 254340	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	None				
History	<p>The park was laid out by the local board to celebrate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887 and opened in 1889. The park covers 16 acres of land, some of which was leased to the local board by a member of the Shafto family for 99 years. The proposal for a park in Spennymoor was supported by other members of the board including Messrs. Reay, Junor, Colley, Heslop and Dr. Anderson. A fundraising bazaar was held at Whitworth Park which was also opened in aid of the park on 21st June 1889. A cannon from the Crimean War was displayed in the park until World War II when it was removed as part of the war effort. An arch to celebrate the Millennium was erected in the park. The park also includes a leisure centre, sensory garden, bowling greens, bowls pavilion and bandstand with regular brass band concerts,</p>				
Description	<p>The 1869 OS shows the site prior to development. The 1898 OS shows the park laid out with a woodland boundary, walks around a number of irregular shaped open lawns which converge at pond. A circular feature, possibly a fountain is located at the centre of the park. An embanked feature is shown near the south east corner of the park. The 1923 OS shows the addition of housing within and beyond the north-west boundary of the site. A bandstand has also been added. The 1960 OS shows a new bowling green and pavilion in the south west corner of the park. Adjacent tennis courts with a pavilion have also been added. A school building is shown next to the southern boundary of the park. The 1990 OS shows the school was removed and a new sports pitch was added to the north section of the park.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of high local value	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Ornamental bedding displays, bandstand	Y			
Designer	Formulaic design in common in late Victorian public parks.	N			
Group Value	Victorian public park see South Park, Darlington, Wharton Park, Durham City	Y			
Rarity	Public Parks are scarce in County Durham	Y			
Historic Interest	Queen Victoria's Jubilee	Y			
Historical Association	Victorian public park	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Of high local value	Y			
Evidential Value	High	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Spennymoor Jubilee Park includes typical features of a Victorian Public Park, open lawns, boundary planting, shrubberies, a pond, a bandstand, with a bowling green, tennis court and bandstand added during the 20th-century. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrances from Dundas Street, Carr Street, Villiers Street.

Principal Buildings Bandstand

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Lawns, walks and ornamental bedding

Park N/A

Kitchen Garden N/A

Other Land

References

Durham County Record Office

UD/Sp 1864-1974 minutes, administrative and financial records

D/X 779/19 Video of 'Work and Leisure in South West Durham in 1990' by Mr. W.L. Colley, involving visits to Newton Cap Brickworks (Hepworth Refractories), Spennymoor Leisure Centre and Spennymoor Jubilee Park, running time 28 minutes, 1990

D/X 779/114 Programme for the 38th Annual Gala organised by the Spennymoor Aged People's Gala Fund Committee in the Jubilee Park, Spennymoor, 3 July 1993

D/X 779/252 Tape 9: Spennymoor Jubilee Park; Gary Old (Spennymoor); Barry Wears (Spennymoor); Alan Longhorn (Spennymoor); Alan Hope, 1980s

D/X 779/261 Tape 18 (F/2) (Side 2): Various people from Newfield and Byers Green Jubilee Park, Spennymoor, etc., late 1980s - early 1990s

CP/Sp 155 Correspondence of the Town Clerk of Spennymoor Town Council, Town Hall, Spennymoor; Sedgfield District Council, Green Lane, Spennymoor; and Durham County Council, County Hall, Durham; concerning the administration of Jubilee Park, 13 August 1962 - 25 February 1975

CP/Sp 156 Correspondence of the Town Clerk of Spennymoor Town Council, Town Hall, Spennymoor; Sedgefield District Council, Green Lane, Spennymoor; and Nicholson and Weston, estate agents, Estate Office, Lanchester; concerning the administration of Jubilee Park, 2 April 1975 - 8 February 1978

CP/Sp 157 Correspondence of the Town Clerk of Spennymoor Town Council, Town Hall, Spennymoor; Sedgefield District Council, Green Lane, Spennymoor; and The Sports Council, 70 Brompton Road, London; concerning the administration of Jubilee Park, 11 February 1978 - 21 July 1980

Illustrations

D/X 779/18/19 Spennymoor Jubilee Park Band Stand, 1987

D/Ph 355/4 Photograph of the Jubilee Park, Spennymoor, showing the old bowling pavilion and ladies bowling, taken by R. Dobson, 12 Baff Street, Spennymoor, c.1950

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**

Civic parkland

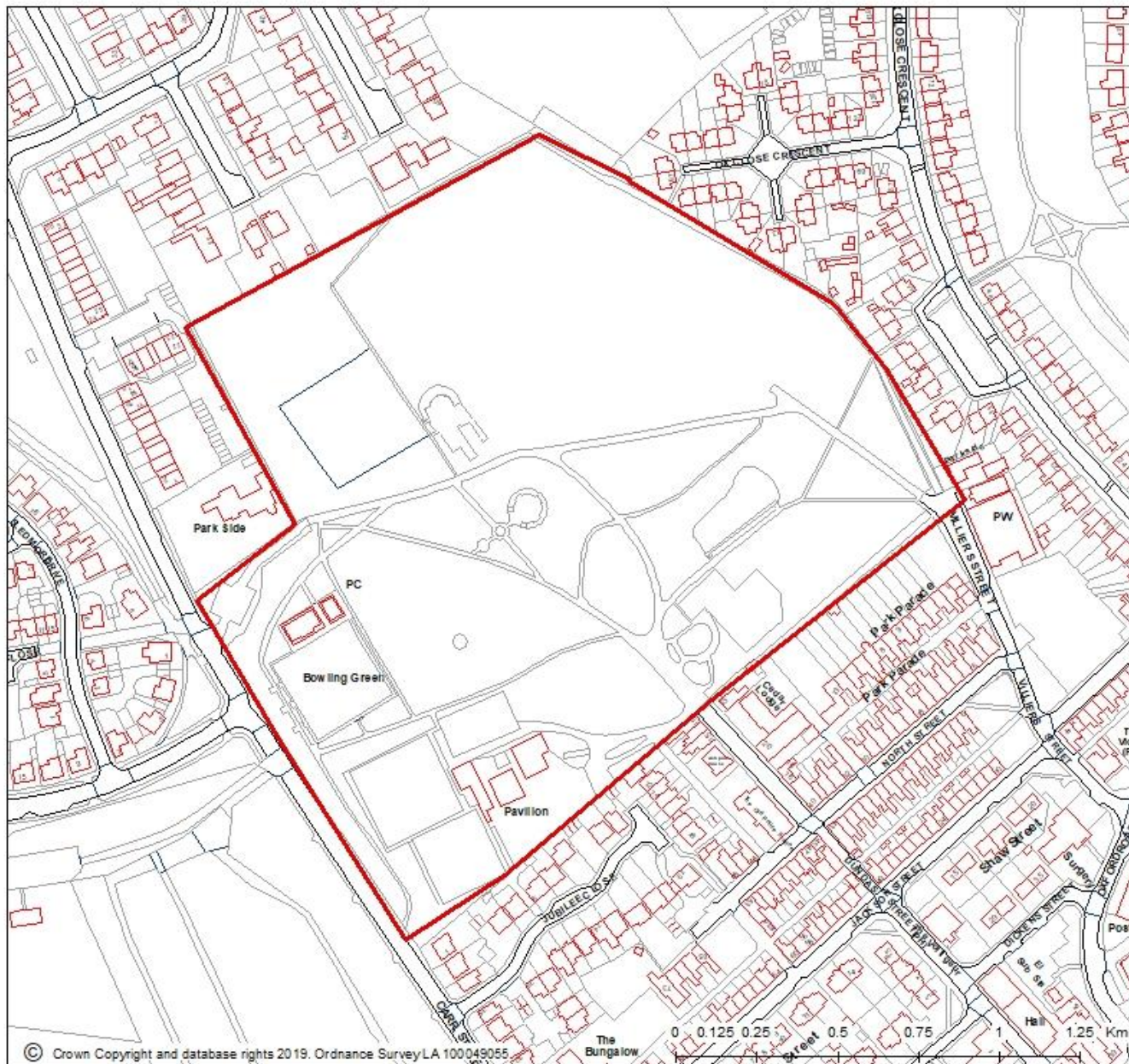
Further Research

Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

075 Spennymoor Jubilee Park



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Spring Lodge

Grid Reference	NZ 054161	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Barnard Castle Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Barn and attached wall at Spring Lodge (Grade II) List Entry Number 1390762 Former Stable and Coach House approximately 10 m west of Spring Lodge with Walls and Outhouse (Grade II) List Entry Number 1218574 Former Hayloft and Dovecote east of Spring Lodge (Grade II) List Entry Number 1201302. Spring Lodge and attached Yard Wall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1282757 Spring Lodge Cottage (Grade II) List Entry Number 1282758 Walls around Spring Lodge Garden (Grade II) List Entry Number 1291906				
History	Villa of 1827 (Pevsner) 1856 Whellan records William Watson's residence as Spring Lodge Spring Lodge was occupied by William James Watson in 1914 (Kelly's Directory 1914)				
Description	John Wood's 1827 map of Barnard Castle shows the site, barn and some existing woodland boundary planting prior to the construction of Spring Lodge. The 1869 OS depicts Spring Lodge as a villa with outbuildings, gardens, walled garden and small park. The house looks south towards the river Tees across a small area of parkland dotted with trees. The gardens lie to the south and east of the house protected by a woodland boundary on the west side which curves round to the south. Views of the house from the road are hidden by mixed plantations. There is little change on subsequent maps apart from glasshouses added to the walled garden. The 2015 aerial photograph shows the gardens are well maintained with a parterre on the east side of the house. The walled garden includes a contemporary layout. The gardens at Spring Lodge are not mentioned in historical topographical descriptions of County Durham but are mentioned during the 20th century as being open occasionally to the public; ' <i>Spring Lodge, Barnard Castle (Col. W. I. Watson). Small but varied garden, incl. good show of roses and unusual herbaceous plants; heaths and shrubs; magnificent outlook and lovely river walk.</i> ' (Gardeners' Chronicle 1965)				

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900	Y			1
Aesthetic Value	Of local interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Small country villa with private parkland and well respected gardens	Y			
Designer	Watson family	Y			
Group Value	Barn and attached wall at Spring Lodge (Grade II)	Y			
	Former Stable and Coach House approximately 10 m west of Spring Lodge with Walls and Outhouse (Grade II)				
	Former Hayloft and Dovecote east of Spring Lodge (Grade II)				
	Spring Lodge and attached Yard Wall (Grade II)				
	Spring Lodge Cottage (Grade II)				
	Walls around Spring Lodge Garden (Grade II)				
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Early 19th-century gardens	Y			
Historical Association	Watson family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private house and garden. The Watson family archive is of educational interest	Y			
Evidential Value	High	Y			

Overall significance

The setting to Spring Lodge includes a small park dotted with trees with views to the river Tees, outbuildings, glasshouses, a walled garden, boundary planting and gardens with a parterre. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.

Y

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches The property is entered via a short drive from Newgate

Principal Buildings Spring Lodge ((Grade II))
Barn and attached wall at Spring Lodge. (Grade II).
Former Stable and Coach House approximately 10 m west of Spring Lodge with Walls and Outhouse. (Grade II).
Former Hayloft and Dovecote east of Spring Lodge. (Grade II).
Spring Lodge and attached Yard Wall. (Grade II).
Spring Lodge Cottage. (Grade II).
Walls around Spring Lodge Garden. (Grade II).

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Formal gardens

Park Modest park overlooking river Tees.

Kitchen Garden Now laid out as ornamental garden

Other Land N/A

References **University of Durham Archives and Special Collections**
John Wood's town map of Barnard Castle 1827
Durham County Record Office
Large archive of the Watson family
D Wn/ Watson Family of Barnard Castle. Article relating to the gardens at Spring Lodge, 1956-60
See also gardening albums, gardening notes, and notebooks, correspondence.

Published sources

Plumtree, George (1985) Collins Book of British Gardens
Spring Lodge garden Gardeners' Chronicle, Horticultural Trade Journal 1965

Illustrations Durham Record Office includes numerous photographs of the Watson family at Spring Lodge - D Wn/ Watson Family of Barnard Castle

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**

Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland; ornamental garden

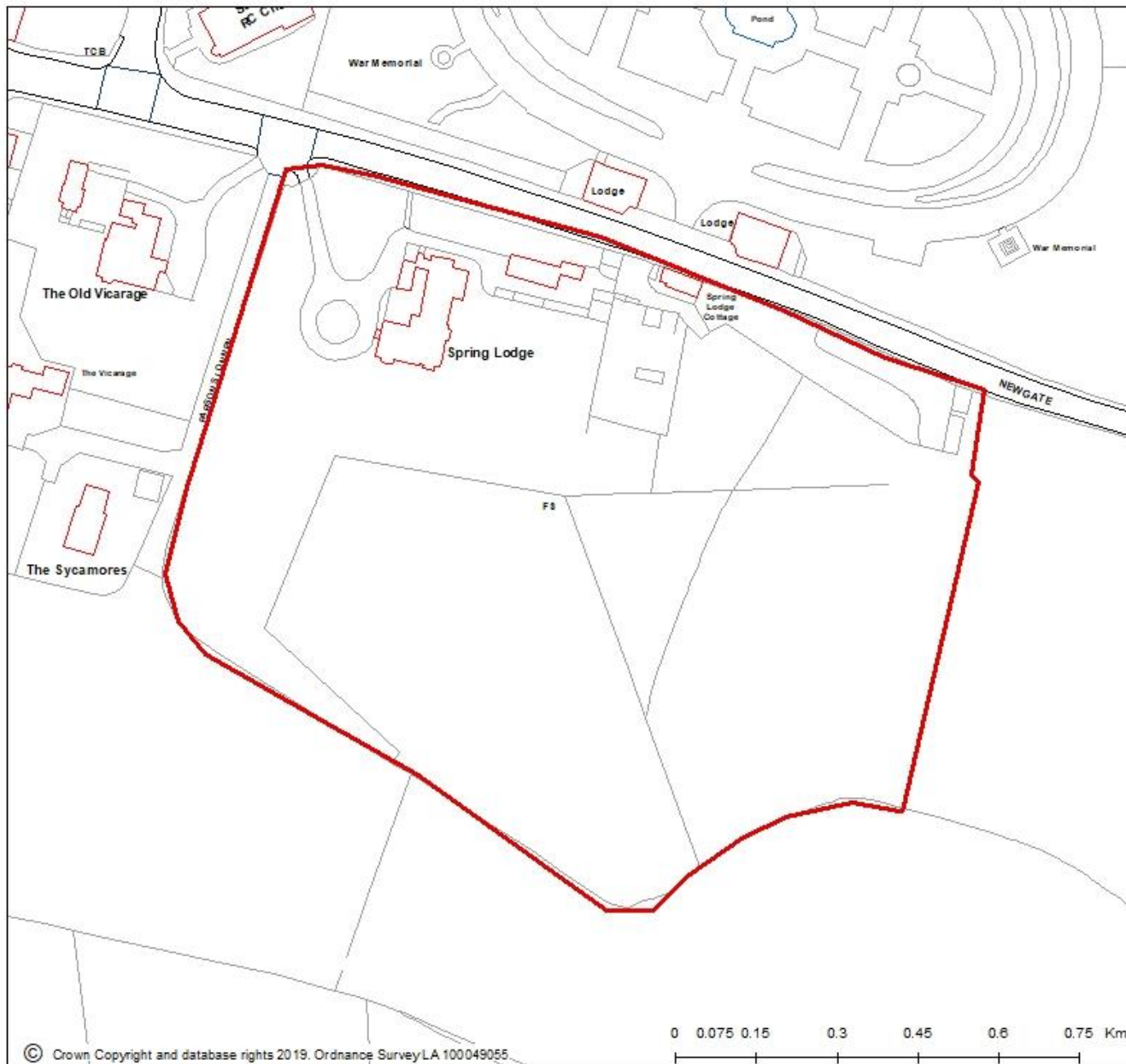
Further Research

Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

076 Spring Lodge



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Stanhope Castle Park

Grid Reference	NZ 994392	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Stanhope Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Stanhope Castle (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1231718 North Lodge and wall to Stanhope Castle (Castle Lodge) (Grade II) List Entry Number 1231528 Castle Wall including Market Lodge, Gateway and Bus Shelter (Grade II) List Entry Number 1232029 Wall on North East side of Castle Garden and Gazebo attached (Grade II) List Entry Number 1278798				
History	Site of a 13th-century motte and bailey. House built for Cuthbert Rippon in 1798 with alterations for his son Cuthbert Rippon MP for Gateshead 1823.				
Description	<p>Hutchinson writing in 1794 noted At the west end of Stanhope town, lying between it and the River Wear, is an eminence called Castle Hill or Castle Heugh. The crown of the hill forms an oblong figure 30 paces in width. To the north and east it is defended by a deep ditch. A ditch crosses the crown of the eminence and divides it into unequal parts. A wall was discovered, which appeared to defend the whole summit of the hill, built of ashlar work, strongly cemented. It is certain that a castle stood here in the days of Bishop Bek, for he granted lands on the west side of the castle of Stanhope</p> <p>Fordyce commented in 1857 The gardens and grounds are laid out with great taste; and a winding promenade from the castle is continued by an arch over the main street of Stanhope to the vinery & co., on the north or opposite side of the town.</p> <p>The 1869 OS shows Stanhope Castle south of St. Thomas' Church. The wooded castle pleasure grounds lie west of the building with parkland overlooking the river Wear to the south. The castle productive gardens and glasshouses were located north of the public road next to the castle and extended to the boundary of St. Thomas' graveyard. The 1921 OS shows additional trees planted along the banks of the river.</p> <p>Terraced walks in the pleasure grounds west of the castle are evident on Lidar imagery.</p>				

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066 -1540 with later additions	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of high local interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Late 18th, early 19th-century pleasure grounds and walled park.	Y			
Designer	N/A	Y			
Group Value	Stanhope Castle (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1231718 North Lodge and wall to Stanhope Castle (Castle Lodge) (Grade II) Castle Wall including Market Lodge, Gateway and Bus Shelter (Grade II) Wall on North East side of Castle Garden and Gazebo attached (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	Country house pleasure grounds with small park	Y			
Historic Interest	Site of 13th-century Motte and Bailey	Y			
Historical Association	Cuthbert Rippon and descendants.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	The park and north garden (Durham Dales Centre) are accessible to the public	Y			
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Stanhope Castle includes wooded pleasure grounds with terracing, lawns, parkland, kitchen gardens, and gazebo north of road (now the Dales Centre). These features	Y			

contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Single approach from public road adjacent to north boundary of the site.

Principal Buildings Stanhope Castle. (Grade II*)
Gazebo, (Grade II), in Durham Dales Centre garden north of public road
North Lodge (Castle Lodge) (Grade II).

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Ornamental, wooded pleasure grounds with terraced walks.

Park Small parkland.

Kitchen Garden North east and across road from Castle

Other Land None

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

RAI 117/10 1824 Drawing of Stanhope Castle

Durham County Record Office

D/CL 23/471

Stanhope Castle, Durham, drawn by T. Allom, engraved by W.H. Capone, 1835 Engraving of Stanhope Castle from across the River Wear Pictures in Print no. Prints (T) DU/Sth 1

Published sources

Fordyce, W (1857) History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham vol. 1

Hutchinson, W (1823) History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham vol. 3

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Part: Country house (manor/estate); Civic parkland



Further Research

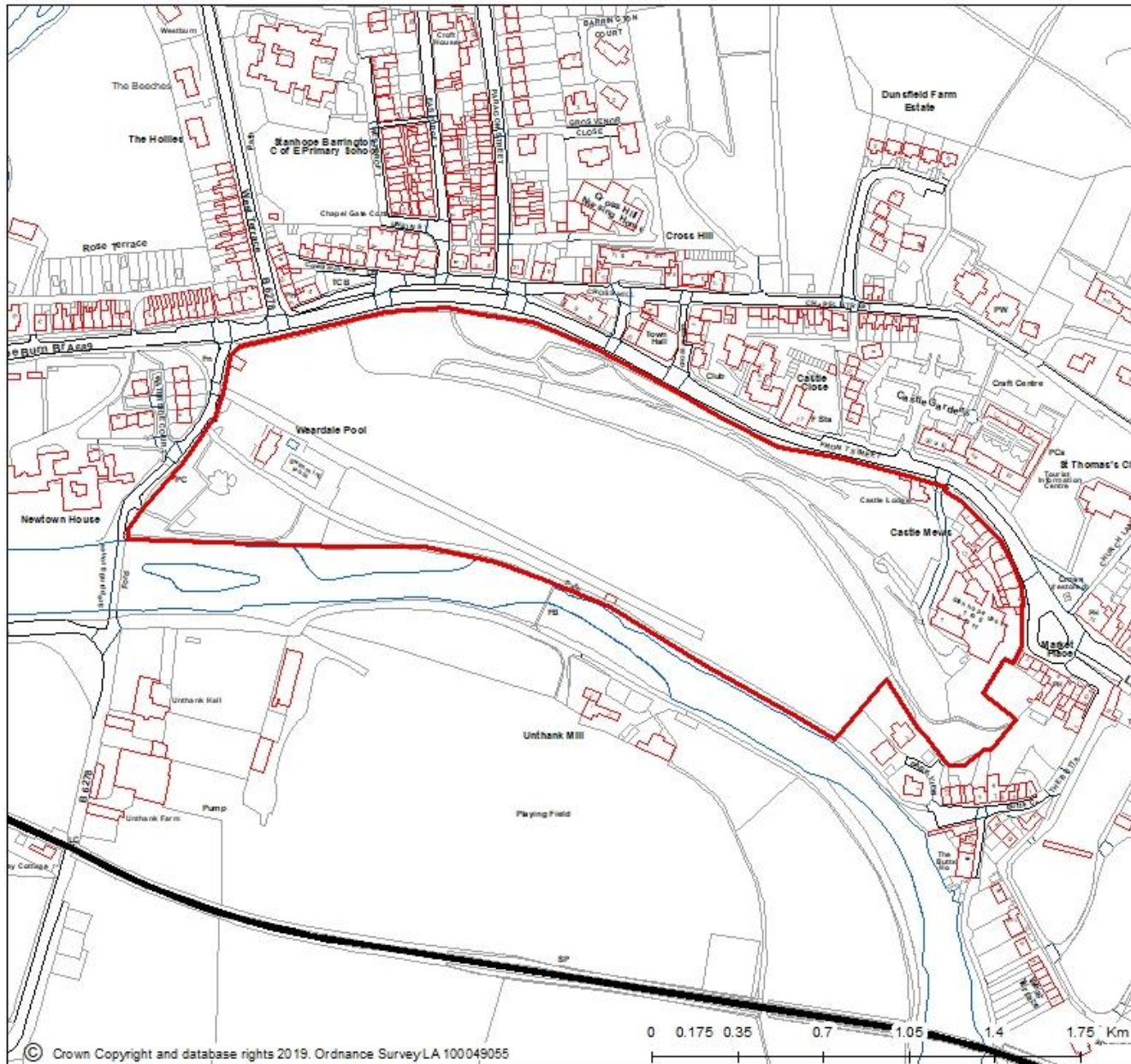
Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

078 Stanhope Castle Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Stanhope High House Park

Grid Reference	NY 977409	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Site of Ancient Woodland on south east boundary				
History	High House Park may have belonged to Stanhope Castle (Grade II*) List entry Number 1231718 Estate or Stanhope Hall (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1277202, the seat of the Featherstonehaugh family. A sheep fold is noted on the Durham HER (D63379). Another large walled structure encircling High House may have been a gathering pen. The park is currently used as a sporting estate and farmland.				
Description	The 1869 OS shows the boundary of the park as clearly defined by Park Plantation along the north and west edge. The east edge is bordered by Stanhope Burn Wood. Clints Plantation forms the south boundary of the area marked High House Park although the park appears to extend further south beyond copses marked Fiddle Plantation and Spring Plantation, These may have been planted for game or as screening for industrial activities on waggonways and lead mine shafts. The landscape on the east side of the park is dominated by Lanehead Quarry. The east boundary changes to a road leading to Noah's Ark Quarry. Allerton Burn crosses the southern end of the park which also includes Greenfoot Plantations and Square Plantation. There is little change on subsequent OS maps apart from the gradual disuse of quarries and lead mines.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Note post medieval hunting park, not deer park. Enclosure of sporting estate. Reclamation of land following lead mining and quarrying.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Gilmonby Moor, County Durham and Holwick Fell, County Durham are both sites of shooting boxes on post medieval shooting estates. No Shooting boxes noted at High House Park.	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	May be associated with Stanhope Castle Estate or Stanhope Hall.	Y			
Historical Association	Sporting estate	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Significant feature in the landscape	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	High Stanhope Park is used for sport and agriculture and is not a designed landscape.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Numerous tracks and lanes, many relating to industrial routes.

Principal Buildings High House, not listed

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds None

Park Sporting estate

Kitchen Garden None

Other Land None

References None

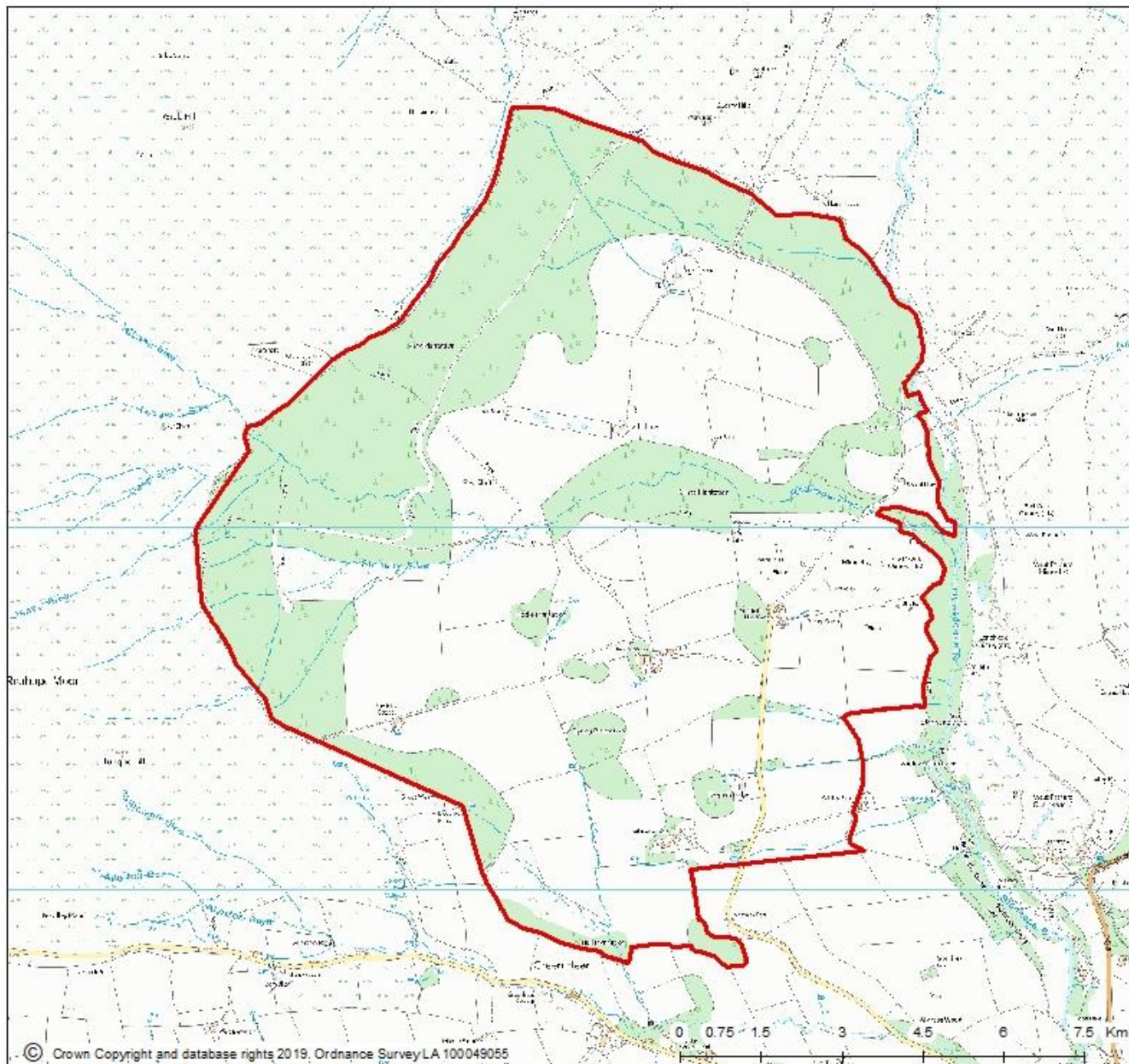
**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Designed parkland



Further Research Further research on history and design



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

079 Stanhope High House Park



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Stanhope Park

Grid Reference	NY 932382	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	The boundaries of the park include the west section of Eastgate Conservation Area and the east end of Westgate Conservation Area.				
History	<p>Stanhope Park is recorded in the Durham HER (D50760). The Bishops of Durham had many parks in County Durham both as a status symbol and amenity. These included those at Evenwood, Middleham, their parks at Stanhope and Wolsingham were larger and a dominant presence in the landscape and community.</p> <p>Stanhope Park extended between Eastgate and Westgate. Westgate Castle (not extant) was a centre for management of the park. Eastgate marked the east entrance to the park although there does not appear to have been a particular building associated with an entrance. Settlement was not permitted within the park and developed outside the boundary. Northgate did not develop, presumably as it was too remote. Fallow deer were kept at Stanhope Park (as at Wolsingham)</p>				
Description	<p>Leland (c.1503-1552) recorded; '<i>Stanhope Park The Bishop of Durham hath a praty square pile on the north side of the Were Ryver caullid Westgate, and thereby is a parke rudely enclosi with stone of a 12 or 14 miles in compace, it is xii miles up Were-Dale from Akeland Castle.</i>' (Leland 1538-43)</p> <p>The 1869 OS shows a group of properties east of Westgate on the north side of the river Wear with connections to the park, Park House, Old Park House and Parkhouse Pasture. Further north Park Crag is marked, High Northgate and Lw Northgate are depicted north of Sunderland Cleugh.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066 -1540	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Evidence of deliberate design for the purpose of hunting by nobility.	Y			
Designer	n/a	Y			
Group Value	Medieval hunting park. See also Stanhope New Park Durham HER (D40156), Auckland Park, Evenwood Park.	Y			
Rarity	There are 26 sites recorded as Deer Parks in County Durham. These include 17th, 18th-century show parks as well as medieval deer hunting parks such as Wolsingham and Muggleswick.	Y			
Historic Interest	Medieval sport, status symbol	Y			
Historical Association	The Bishops of Durham, Durham Priory.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	PROWs	Y			
Evidential Value	High	Y			
Overall significance	Stanhope Park was laid for the aesthetic purpose of hunting and is of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Eastgate, Westgate.

Principal Buildings Westgate Castle is not extant

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds None

Park Park designed for the medieval sport of hunting deer.

Kitchen Garden None

Other Land None

References **Archives and Special Collections - Durham University**
Numerous references to Stanhope Park
Drury, J.L 1976 Early Settlement in Stanhope Park c.1406 - 79
Saxton 1607 Map of County Durham
Published sources
Leland, John (1538-43) *John Leland's Itinerary*
Bowles, P (1990) *Weardale: Clearing the Forest*



Historic Landscape Characterisation Not identified

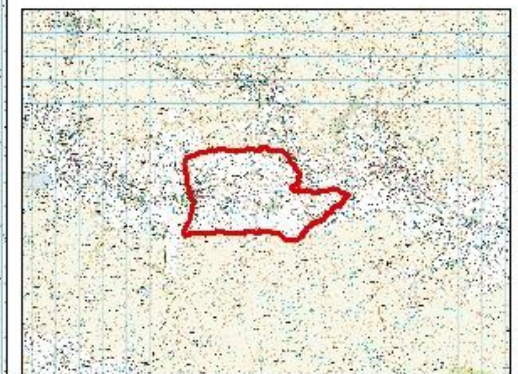
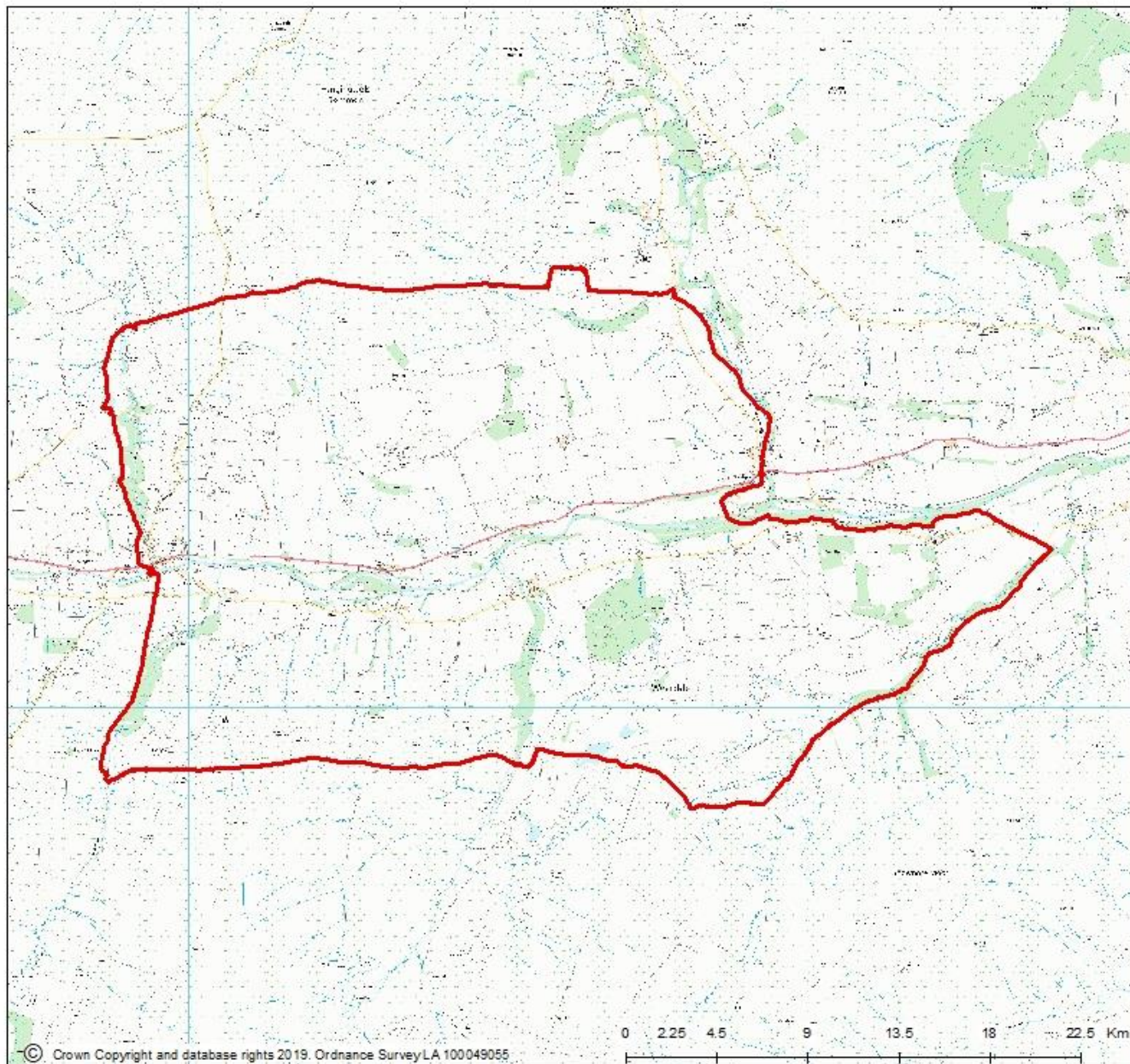
Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

080 Stanhope Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



St. John's Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 070339	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	None				
History	<p>It is not clear whether St. John's Hall was built for Charles James Backhouse (1848-1915) or another member of the Backhouse family prior to him taking residence. The hall is not listed and the origins of the building are not known.</p> <p>Son of horticulturalist William Backhouse (1807 - 1869) (NPG). Like many members of the Backhouse family, Charles James Backhouse was a keen horticulturalist and specialised in Daffodils and Lilies. He is credited with developing Narcissus 'Weardale Perfection' but it is not altogether clear whether he or William Backhouse was responsible.</p>				
Description	<p>The 1869 OS depicts St. John's Hall, with a small kitchen garden, sheltered by mixed plantations to the west. Pleasure grounds to the north, south and east are dotted with groups of deciduous trees, coniferous trees and shrubs. Parkland lies beyond, scattered with trees and includes a circular clump of trees near the east boundary. The park is crossed by rides, which connect to the neighbouring Backhouse estate at Shull. Stream diverted from Harthope Beck passes through west side of plantations. The 1898 OS shows the addition of a fishpond in Pond Wood south east of the hall. Harthope Lodge is shown north east of the hall on the 1923 OS. No further changes are shown on the OS although the 2015 aerial photograph shows the hall apparently overgrown and deserted.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1540 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Like other members of the Backhouse family Charles Backhouse had horticultural interests. Narcissus 'Weardale Perfection'.	Y			
Designer	Possible connection with Backhouse Nurseries	Y			
Group Value	St. John's Hall	Y			
Rarity	Of particular relevance to the horticultural history of England	Y			
Historic Interest	Small Victorian park and gardens. Land improvement.	Y			
Historical Association	Backhouse family, see also Shull, Dryderdale Hall.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private estate	Y			
Evidential Value	High	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to St John's Hall is formed by parkland, the approach leads through ornamental plantations, and a terrace adjacent to the house looks towards the east. The gardens do not appear to be maintained but the layout has survived. The hall was built for Charles Backhouse a plant breeder, These aspects of St John's Hall contribute to the park and gardens being of local interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from the north east. Harthope Lodge shown on 1923 OS

Principal Buildings St. John's Hall and associated outbuildings. Not listed.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Ornamental Woodlands

Park Small park with scattered parkland trees

Kitchen Garden. Small kitchen garden to west of hall

Other Land None

References **The National Collection of Narcissus, Backhouse cultivars Rossie Estate, Fife.**

Durham County Record Office

D/X 916/13. Sale catalogue for the St. John's Hall Estate, Hamsterley, including Ruddy Carr Farm, to be sold by George T. White, 8 Front Street, Wolsingham, July 2002

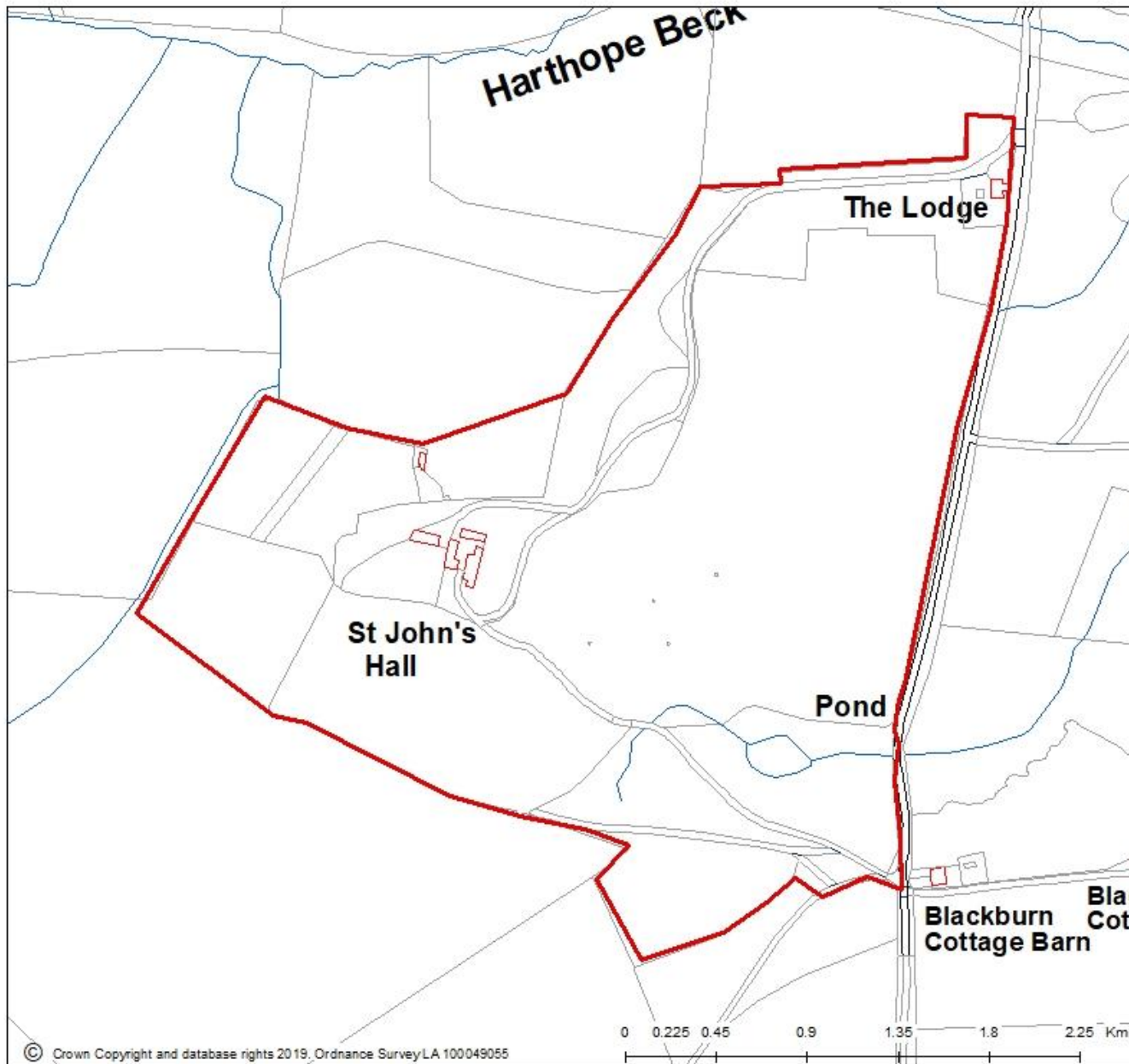
Published sources

Wilkinson, Paul (2008) *The Weardale Perfection* The Telegraph May 2nd 2008

Illustrations National Portrait Gallery (NPG) 199090 daguerreotype portrait



Historic Landscape Characterisation Designed parkland

Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

077 St John's Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Streatlam Park

Grid Reference	NZ 086193	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Streatlam Castle south lodges with walls, gates and railings attached (Grade II) List Entry Number 1310307 Bridge over Forthburn Beck on north drive to former Streatlam Castle (Grade II) List Entry Number 1322720 Orangery c.200 m north of bridge over Forthburn Beck (Grade II) List Entry Number 1310277 Farmhouse at Streatlam Home Farm (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121741 Dutch Barn at Streatlam Home Farm (Grade II) List Entry Number 1161015 Broomielaw Farmhouse and attached outbuildings and pump (Grade II) List Entry Number 1322722				
History	<p>Streatlam Castle was built on the site of a building established by Sir William Bowes c.1450. A new castle was probably started by Sir William Bowes (1656 - 1706).The house was recorded as 'nearly finished' in 1720. Sir George Bowes held the estate until 1761 but favoured Gibside. John Bowes (1811- 85), illegitimate son of the 10th Earl of Strathmore inherited the estate and married Josephine Benoitte Coffin-Chevalier with whom he founded the Bowes Museum. The orangery was built in 1862 to house orange trees from Louveciennes. A Pinetum was added during the 1860s by head gardener Alexander Barclay, Wild Garden and ornamental Deer Park were also established during that period. The castle was demolished in 1958.</p>				
Description	<p><i>'Nothing but a veneration for the ancient feat of the family, could induce the proprietor such a mansion in so ineligible situation. It stands in a deep vale, a small brook runs close to its front, high and irregular hills arise on every side, in some parts covered with a forest of oaks; and the whole aspect is solemn. The opposite grounds are occupied as a park for deer, and afford a narrow prospect; there is something romantic in these secluded scenes, which please the contemplative mind; but they are better adapted to the vicinity of a cottage than a palace. The purling brook, the broken cliff, from whose snaken sides old oaks impend, and cast a long extended shadow over the dell; the ivy - twisted elm, the mossy cove and primrose bank, are pretty objects in pastoral life, but correspond not with the gaiety of the great; such are the beauties of Streatlam'. (Hutchinson (1785-94)</i></p>				

The 1869 OS shows Streatlam Park north east of the village of Stainton. The castle was located at the north end of the estate overlooking the park which was scattered with parkland trees and the route of the ceremonial approach which entered the estate from South Lodge. The approach crosses Forthburn Beck close to the castle, the stream, meanders across the park and includes waterfalls which would have been visible to the west from the bridge. The West Lodge and North Lodge entrances are discreetly hidden by plantations. East Lodge led to Streatlam Farm. The boundary of the park is sheltered by plantations to the west and south and the woodland merges into Great Wood along the east boundary. The main pleasure grounds are on a circuit walk which led north west from the castle and included the Pinetum (see 1898 OS), Walled Garden, Wild Garden and Orangery. Numerous rides circumnavigate the park.

The Lodges also survive; the main classical southern gate lodges of c.1840 (south on the A688) and drive bridge of 1880; the east lodge near home farm; the north lodge of 1900; and the west lodge by Watson 1882. High House, north of the park was the agent's house, a cottage much enlarged. (Roberts 2012)

Northumbria Gardens Trust survey 2014. Survey of trees in order to get a sense of how the woodland developed, survey species, note features in each area, targeting clumps, individual trees, shelterbelts, clumps.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post- medieval			Y	
Aesthetic Value	High			Y	
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Victorian Pinetum, Wild Garden, magnificent parkland trees.			Y	
Designer	Pintem, Alexander Barclay.			Y	
Group Value	Gibside, Tyne & Wear (Grade I) List Entry Number 1000508 Bowes Museum, County Durham (Grade II) List Entry Number 1000728			Y	
Rarity	Of National Interest?			Y	
Historic Interest	Highly prestigious landscape			Y	
Historical Association	Bowes family			Y	
Social and Communal Value	Private but some parkland is visible from A688	Y			
Evidential Value	Exceptional National Interest			Y	
Overall significance	The setting to the now demolished Streatlam Castle includes parkland scattered with trees, a ceremonial approach, South Lodge. a stream, with waterfalls, West Lodge, North Lodge, plantations, East Lodge, plantations west and south, Great Wood, a circuit walk included the Pinetum (see 1898 OS), Walled Garden, Wild Garden and Orangery, rides circumnavigating the park and Hugh House, the agent's house. These features contribute to Streatlam Park being of national interest.			Y	

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from the south. Entrances also at West, North and East Lodges.

Principal Buildings Streatlam Castle south lodges with walls, gates and railings attached (Grade II)
Bridge over Forthburn Beck on north drive to former Streatlam Castle (Grade II).
Orangery c.200 m north of bridge over Forthburn Beck (Grade II).
Farmhouse at Streatlam Home Farm (Grade II).
Dutch Barn at Streatlam Home Farm (Grade II).
Broomielaw Farmhouse and attached outbuildings and pump (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Located north west of former site of Streatlam Castle, include Pinetum, Wild Garden and walks along Forthburn Beck, which includes stone lined channels in places. Orangery and Rose Garden.

Park Extensive parkland with plantations and parkland trees

References

Bowes Museum

Exhibition November 2017 - March 2018 Streatlam Castle: Rediscover the home of John and Josephine Bowes.

Bowes Museum Collections

Joseph Miller painting of View of Streatlam Castle in middle distance with three cows in the foreground (1800-1825). Title Streatlam Castle

Object number 1972.116/B.M.

Collection of photographs of Streatlam Castle showing park and gardens.

Durham County Record Office

Bowes Museum Collection D/Bo

Strathmore Estate D/St/B

Unpublished notes

Roberts, M (2012) Notes for Northumbria Gardens Trust visit to Streatlam Castle.

Published sources

Country Life Volume 38 1915 pp. 836-43

Designed parkland

Historic Landscape Characterisation

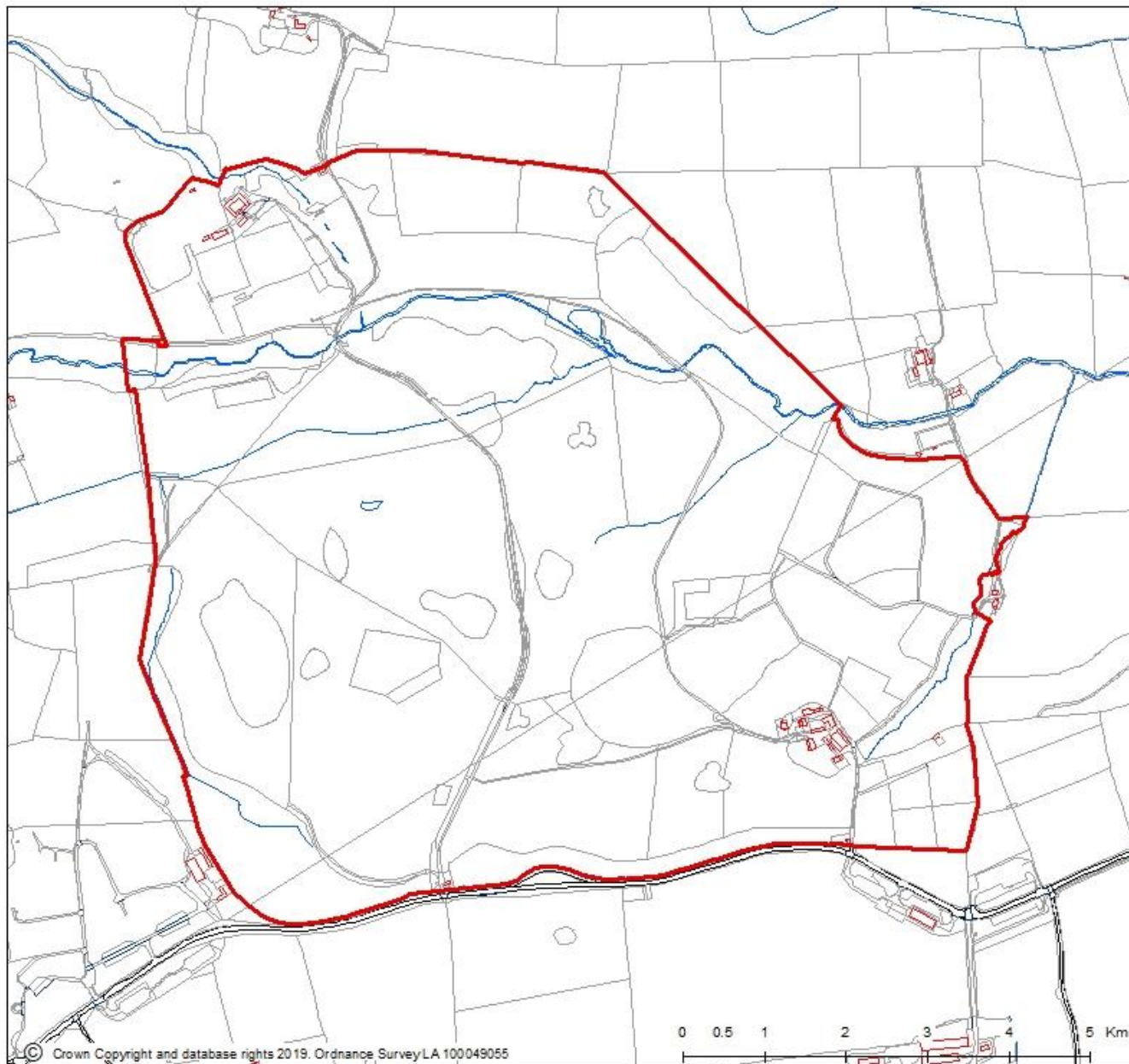
Further Research



Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps.



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

081 Streatlam Park



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Stubb House

Grid Reference	NZ 119160	Date	2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Stubb House (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1160036 Coach House 30 m north of Stubb House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121055				
History	Durham HER (D1637) records a house on the site since 1330. Cornelius Harrison was recorded at Stubb House in 1771 (DRO) Other members of the Harrison family recorded there during the 19th-century. Stob House (1869 OS) Stubb House (1898 OS).				
Description	Stubb House is depicted on the 1869 OS between the river Tees and the road to Barnard Castle. The entrance is marked by a lodge with the East and West Plantations on either side. The approach leads south with parkland which is dotted with circular clumps of trees on the west side and a line of trees which screen pasture on the east side. The approach leads through ornamental wooded pleasure grounds which screen the house up to the point of arrival. An orchard adjacent to a large rectangular kitchen garden lies to the west. Parkland is also shown south east of the house with a few parkland trees. The site appears unchanged during subsequent ordnance surveys. Lidar shows well defined ridge and furrow at the north end of the park.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Small park and gardens, kitchen garden, ornamental woodland and parkland trees.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Stubb House. (Grade II*) Coach House 30 m north of Stubb House. (Grade II)	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	17th - 19th park and gardens	Y			
Historical Association	N/A				
Social and Communal Value	N/A				
Evidential Value	Low	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Stubb House includes an entrance lodge with plantations on either side, parkland which is dotted with circular clumps of trees, ornamental wooded pleasure grounds, an orchard adjacent to a large kitchen garden. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from the north approach

Principal Buildings Stubb House. (Grade II*)
Coach House 30 m north of Stubb House. (Grade II).
Lodge not listed
Entrance gates, piers and wall

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Ornamental wooded pleasure grounds

Park Small park

Kitchen Garden Located on west side of house

Other Land N/A

References **Archives and Special Collections - Durham University**

Durham County Record Office

D/Bo/C 581 Assignment of a mortgage of a messuage at Low Close and the closes known as the Low Close, the Holme, the Holes, the pasture adjoining the High Street, the Lowfields, the Holme Close, the Hockle, the Strait Close and the Holding Cornelius Harrison of Stubb House (with the consent of Robert Lodge of Barnard Castle) to John Westgarth of Unthank, 1771

Other documents relating to Harrison family of Stubb House.



Historic Landscape Characterisation Country house (manor/estate); Ornamental garden

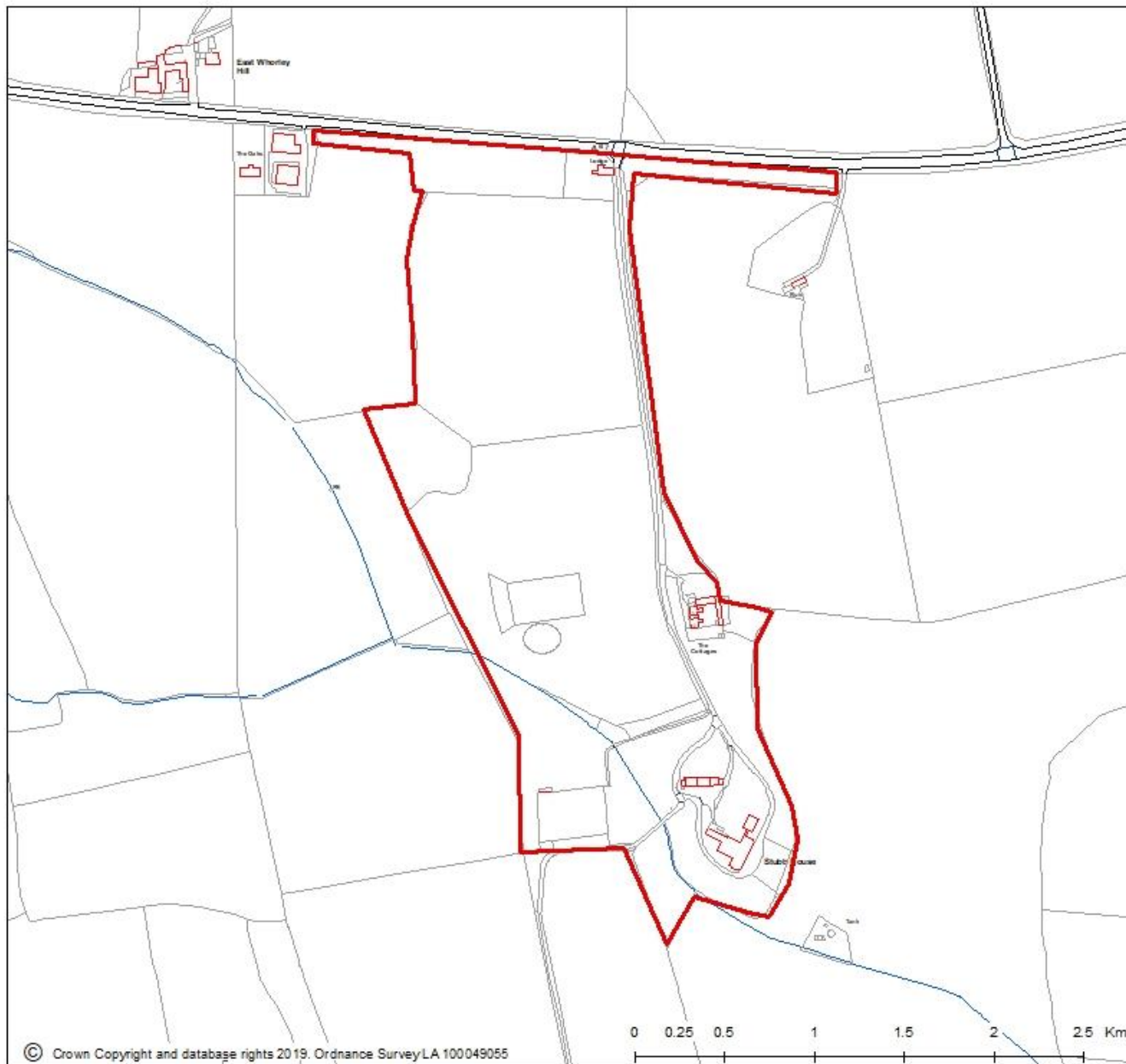
Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

082 Stubb House

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Tanfield Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 188554	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Tanfield Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Tanfield Hall (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1240892 Walls Piers and Gates to Tanfield Hall (Grade I) List Entry Number 1260787				
History	<p>The village was first recorded in 1179 as Tamefield. Tanfield Hall was built during the 17th century and underwent alterations during the 18th century. The hall was linked to the Beamish estate at times through its history (DRO) and the neighbouring St. Margaret's Church has memorials to families who lived at Beamish Hall.</p> <p>The elaborate wrought iron gates which are very similar to those at the entrance to Beamish Hall Walled Garden, although they are not monogrammed. Described in Pevsner as '<i>the finest work that early 18th-century blacksmiths did in the county</i>'. (Pevsner 1985 ed.)</p>				
Description	<p>The 1869 OS shows a small formal garden forecourt to the south front of the hall. A field south of the hall, across a lane may have been viewed as parkland. The hall was marked as a grammar school.</p> <p>Later surveys show no change to the layout of the garden.</p> <p>An aerial view (2015) shows the garden laid out with a parterre. It is not clear when this was added to the garden.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to list of Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post-medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Small forecourt garden with parterre. Unchanged setting to 17th-century hall.	Y			
Designer	N/A	Y			
Group Value	Tanfield Hall (Grade II*). Walls Piers and Gates to Tanfield Hall. Grade I.	Y			
Rarity	Possible remains of 17th century garden court.	Y			
Historic Interest	Small gentry garden with exceptional early 18th-century wrought iron gates	Y			
Historical Association	Beamish Hall	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private residence. The gates and garden forecourt are visible from the road B6311	Y			
Evidential Value	Low	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Tanfield Hall and spectacular listed gates is a small formal garden forecourt laid out with a parterre. These features are integral to each other and of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from lane

Principal Buildings Tanfield Hall (Grade II*)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Small garden in forecourt to south front of the hall

Park Fields south of the hall may have been appropriated as part of the view.

Kitchen Garden N/A

Other Land N/A

References

Beamish Collections

Many photographs of the hall and gates.

Durham County Record Office

D/Br/D 2262 7 August 1799 (1) Sir John Eden of Windlestone, bart. and Morton John Eden of Windlestone, Esq. (2) Hendry Hopper of Durham City, Esq. Lease [being part of a lease and release] from (1) to (2) of the manor of Beamish or Beamish Park, together with 2 mills and 2 iron forges, a mansion house and all lands thereunto belonging in the parishes of Lamesley, Tanfield and Chester-le-Street of c.570a., and South Causey Farm of 92a., as specified; Tanfield Farm of c.200a.; Tanfield Hall, together with East Tanfield Farm of c.220a.; together with Burnopfield Farm of c.52a.; Bryan's Leap alias Fryar Side in Lintz Green as specified of c.50a.; several allotments of 130a. on Chester Moor in Beamish; with a messuage and 2 cottages belonging to it in Urpeth called Foulbridge House Farm of c.58a.; Rockerley Farm in Urpeth of c.150a.; several allotments of c.103a. on Chester Moor and Urpeth Common, together with a messuage belonging in Pensher, called Herrington Mill Farm of c.100a.; Little White Farm in Brancepeth of c.176a.; Brownsden Farm in Brancepeth of c.103a.; Bishopton Farm in Bishopton of c.700a.; Redmarshall Farm with 2 mills in Redmarshall of c.120a.; Little Burdon Farm and Morton Palms Farm in Morton Palms of c.891a.; all tithes except for corn and hay issuing out of lands at Westerton alias West Herrington as specified; 2 undivided 1/3 parts of a messuage of c.10a. in West Herrington as specified

Published sources

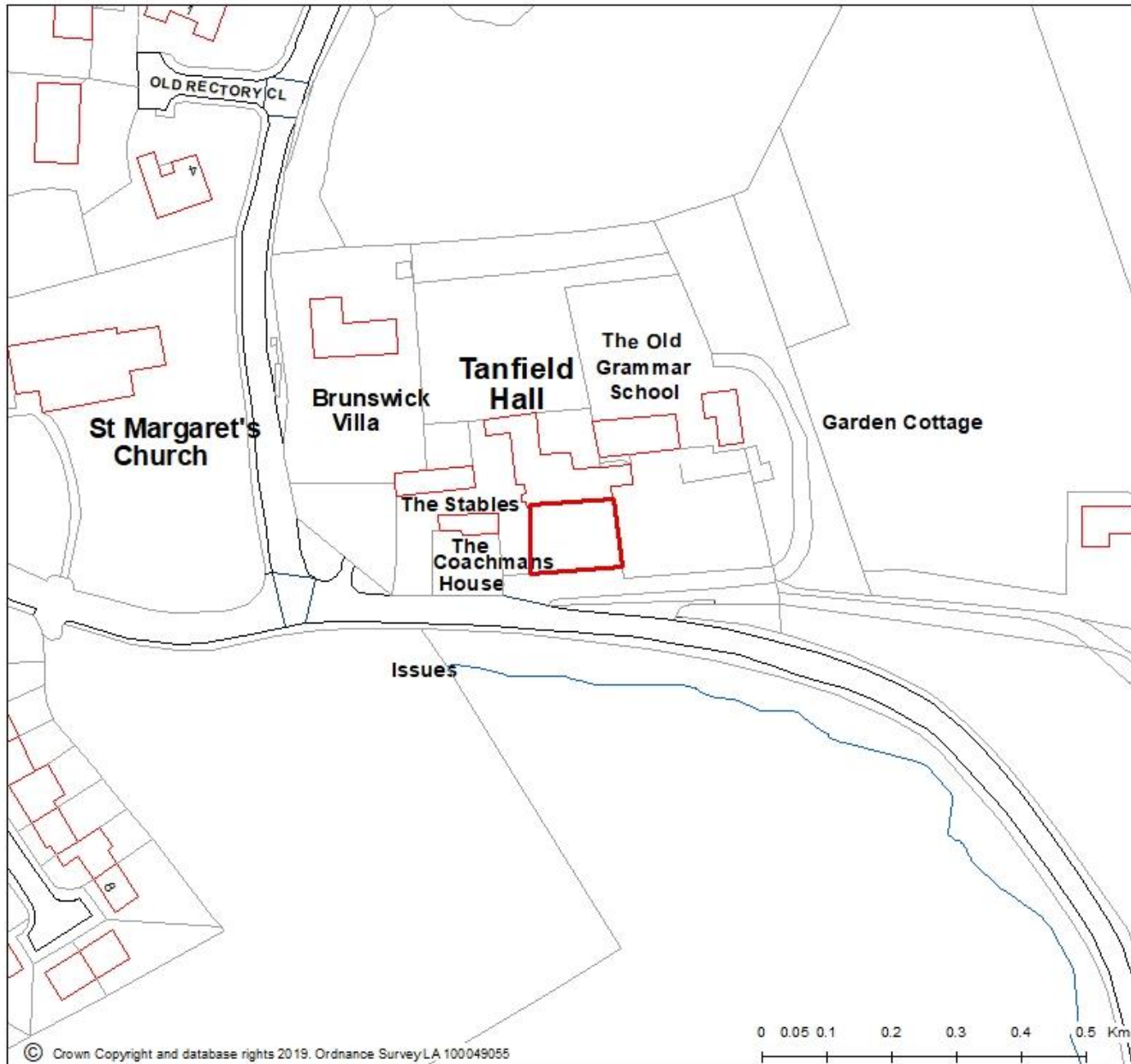
Pevsner, N (1985 ed.) The Buildings of England : County Durham

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**

Not identified



Further Research

Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

083 Tanfield Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



The Flatts, Barnard Castle

Grid Reference	NZ 047171	Date	February 2018	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in local plan as Historic Park and Garden Partly within Barnard Castle Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Barnard Castle (Grade I) List Entry Number 1218822 Barnard Castle Bridge (Scheduled Monument) List Entry Number 1002353				
History	<p>The Flatts are remnant woodland from a hunting park Marwood Chase (please see separate site entry for Marwood Park). The woodland is on either side of Percy Beck which joins the river Tees at the south end of the site. Marwood Chase was purchased by Sir Henry Vane and disparked in 1628 (Fordyce 1857).</p> <p>As Barnard Castle became industrialised living conditions for many of the working population deteriorated the local doctor and reformer George Edwards (1752 - 1823) obtained permission from Lord Darlington to lay out two public walks on The Flatts at his own expense the King's Walk and the Cleveland Walk. The precise date the walks were enhanced by George Edwards is not known but the route led to a sulphurous spring (The Red Well) almost 2 miles north west of the town.</p>				
Description	<p>Armstrong's 1768 map of county Durham marks the Flatts Woods as Marwood. Greenwood also marks the area as Marwood in 1820. In 1825 Mackenzie described 'The Flatts' as an 'elevated plain to the north of the town, forming a natural terrace towards the Tees, and commanding a view of several miles in extent. The ruins of the Castle and the old bridge are here seen with admirable effect, and harmonise in a most charming manner'. Fordyce mentions the walks were 'adapted to the surrounding scenery' (1857). Surtees stated 'The walks through wild Marwood were planned with admirable simplicity - threading the thicket, crossing the ravine, sealing the cliff and again descending to the shelving margin of the river, with all the effect of natural forest tracks. The 1857 OS shows the walks on either side of Percy Beck. The land is divided in ownership between Raby Estates and Durham County Council.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of high local value. The woodland contributes to the Picturesque setting of Barnard Castle against the river Tees.	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Woodland walks with Picturesque views.	Y			
Designer	Dr. George Edwards.	Y			
Group Value	Barnard Castle (Grade I) Barnard Castle Bridge (Scheduled Monument)	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Early Victorian public walk laid out with the specific intention of benefitting public health prior to the instigation of public parks.			Y	
Historical Association	Benefactor Dr. George Edwards.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Of high local value.	Y			
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	Of high local significance in terms of inception and use today.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from gateway leading to The Flatts from the Castle.

Principal Buildings Barnard Castle, Barnard Castle Bridge

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Woodland walks

References **University of Durham Archives and Special Collections**

Armstrong's 1769 map of County Durham

Greenwood's 1820 map of County Durham

Published sources

Fordyce, W (1857) *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham*

Mackenzie, E (1825) *An Historical, Topographical and Descriptive View of the County of Durham*

Surtees, R (1825) *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham*

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Not identified

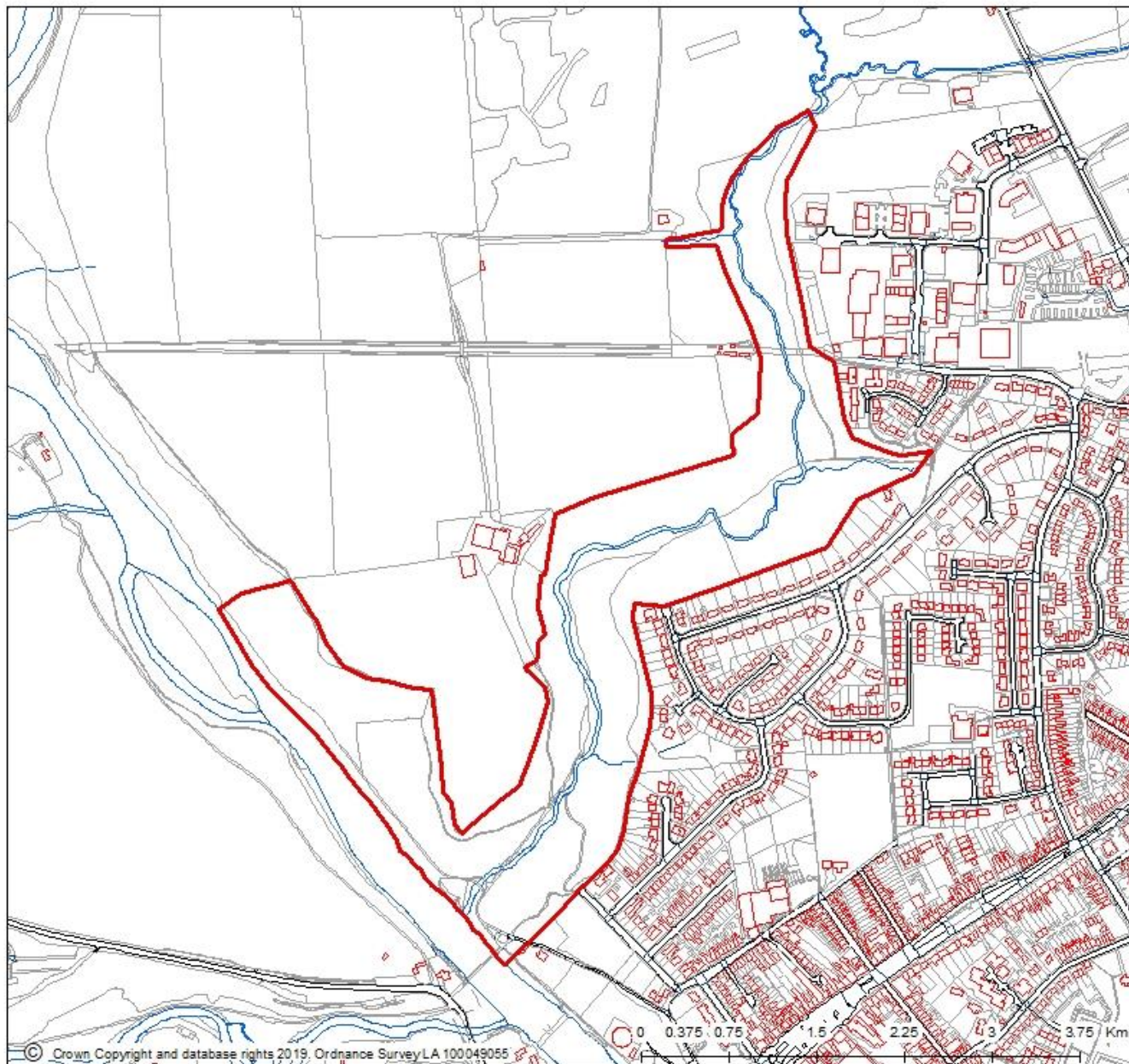
Further Research



Further research on the boundaries to south and west along the River Tees.

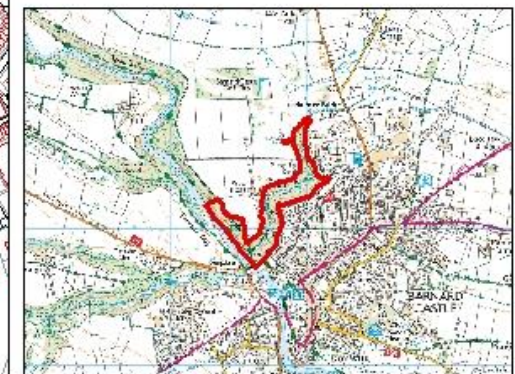


Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

084 The Flatts Barnard Castle



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



The Hermitage

Grid Reference	NZ 269498	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Site of Ancient Woodland Hermitage Hospital and attached Former Stables and Coach House (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120954 Piers Walls and Gates, East Lodge (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120953				
History	Country house built on the outskirts of Chester le Street c.1820.				
Description	<p>Described as a pleasant seat belonging to Mr Cookson (Mackenzie 1834)</p> <p>We afterwards proceeded to a beautiful modern villa called the Hermitage, with a very fine glen. This place has great natural advantages; and it might be very greatly improved, and indeed rendered one of the finest places in the county by the aid of a little art judiciously applied. At this place the natural beauties of the glen on the one hand and Lumley Castle on the other, supply everything that can be desired in the way of prospect. (Loudon 1842)</p> <p>The Hermitage is shown on the 1869 OS as a large property with elaborate gardens. The pleasure grounds extend into South Burn Dean where there are many meandering walks through ornamental woodland. A summer house is shown on the south bank, and two ice houses are marked in the north east corner of the woods. A kitchen garden is depicted west of the mansion, with range of glasshouses at the north end. A further productive garden is shown south of this on the bank of South Burn Dean. The approach enters the estate from East Lodge through parkland before turning south past lawns to the house. The 1898 OS marks the introduction of an ornamental lake north east of the house. A railway line also divides the landscape. Later surveys show additional trees in the park, particularly along the edge of the approach. Woodland was added north of the house. The building was used as a rehabilitation hospital during the 1960s and is now converted to residential accommodation.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post-medieval 1541 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of Local Value	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Parkland and pleasure gardens incorporating picturesque dene.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Hermitage Hospital and attached Former Stables and Coach House. (Grade II). Piers Walls and Gates, East Lodge. (Grade II).	Y			
Rarity	Of Local Value	Y			
Historic Interest	North eastern theme of pleasure gardens incorporated in a picturesque dene	Y			
Historical Association	N/A				
Social and Communal Value	Private estate	Y			
Evidential Value	Low	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to The Hermitage includes pleasure grounds in South Burn Dean, lawns, an approach through parkland, parkland trees, an entrance lodge, an ornamental lake and associated woodland. These features contribute to the park being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches There were two formal approaches to the Hermitage, one from South Lodge through the wooded pleasure grounds, the other from East Lodge across parkland.

Principal Buildings Hermitage Hospital and attached Former Stables and Coach House. (Grade II).
Piers Walls and Gates, East Lodge. (Grade II).

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Ornamental wooded pleasure grounds, lawns and lake.

Park Small area of parkland with remnant park trees at east end of approach.

Kitchen Garden. Not extant

Other Land

References

Published Sources

The Durham Record

Postcard - Gardens at the Hermitage c.1900

Loudon, Jane (1842) The Ladies Magazine of Gardening

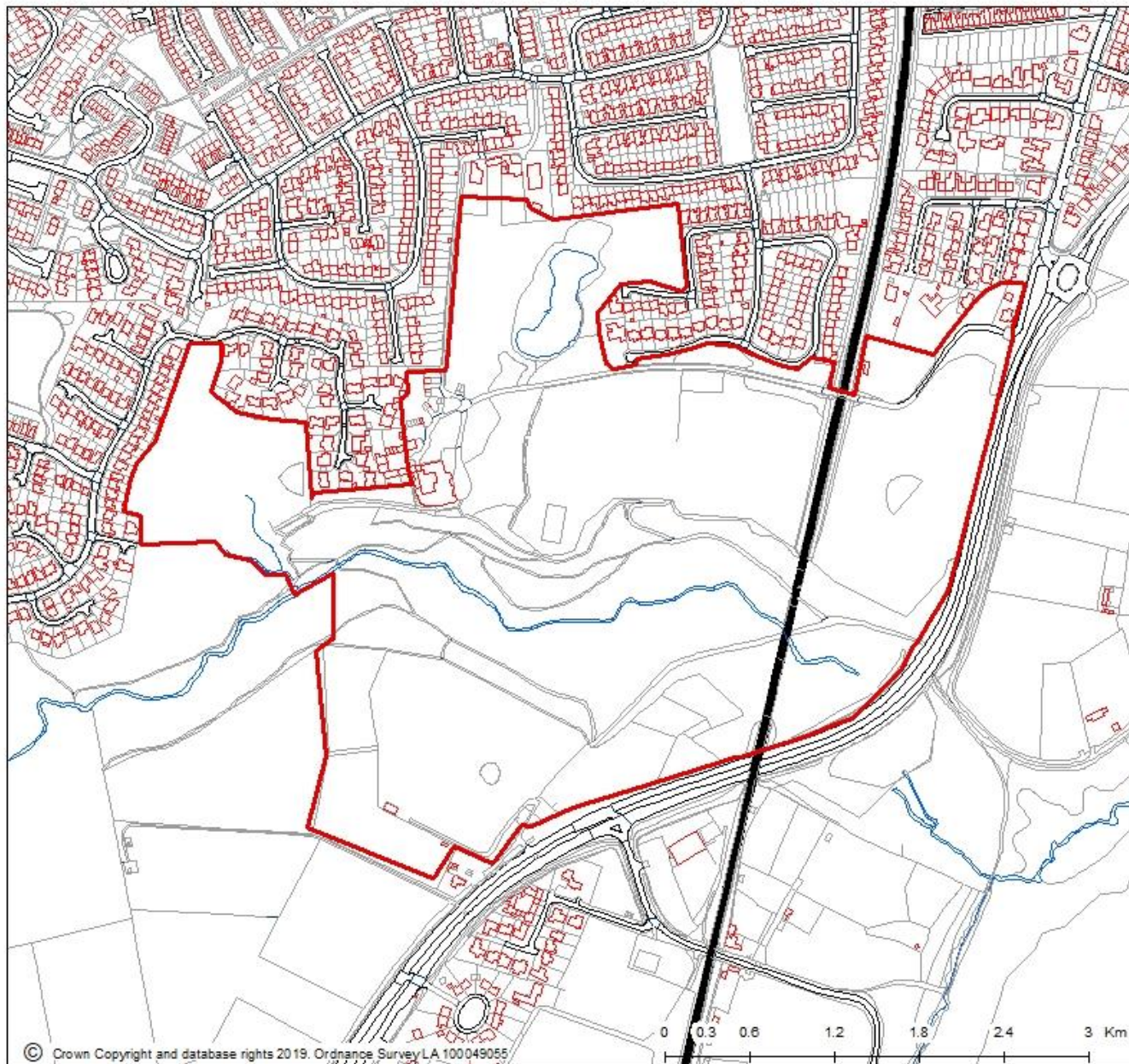
Historic Landscape Characterisation Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland



Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

085 The Hermitage



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



The Lodge, Lanchester

Grid Reference	NZ 166476	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in local plan as Historic Park and Garden Within Lanchester Conservation Area				
Site Designations	The Lodge, Lanchester (Grade II) List Entry Number 1185981 Well, Lanchester Lodge (Grade II) List Entry Number 1115582				
History	The antiquary Rev. George Ornsby was born at The Lodge in 1809 -1886. Mackenzie noted Lanchester Lodge, stands on the site of the White House, and is parcel of the dissolved Deanery. It was in Elizabeth's reign in the possession of the Tempests but is now the property of George Ornsby and the residence of Mr. Robert Potts (1834)				
Description	The garden of The Lodge is shown on the 1869 OS. A kitchen garden is shown north west of the house with gardens to the west and south. The grounds were unchanged until Lanchester bypass was built during the 1970s. This was routed across the village green and passes through a field which The Lodge once overlooked. However, the grounds of the lodge remain an important landmark in the village and setting to the imposing (Grade II) listed house.				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post-medieval 1540-1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Mature trees	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	N/A				
Rarity	Of Local Interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Said to be site of the White House, part of Lanchester Deanery	Y			
Historical Association	George W Ornsby	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Visible from the A691, important open setting to listed house, and contributing to the spacious, rural route avoiding Lanchester village.	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The setting of The Lodge includes a walled garden, lawned gardens to the west and south and estate railings. The grounds of the lodge remain an important landmark in the village and setting to the imposing (Grade II) listed house. These modest features contribute to the local historic interest of the site.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance originally from the south across Lanchester village green. Now from A691 bypass

Principal Buildings The Lodge. (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Garden frontage to the house, includes listed well and estate railing.

Park N/A

Kitchen Garden Partly occupied by 20th century bungalow.

Other Land N/A

References **Published sources**
Mackenzie, E (1834) An Historical, Topographical and Descriptive View of the County Palatine of Durham Vol. 1

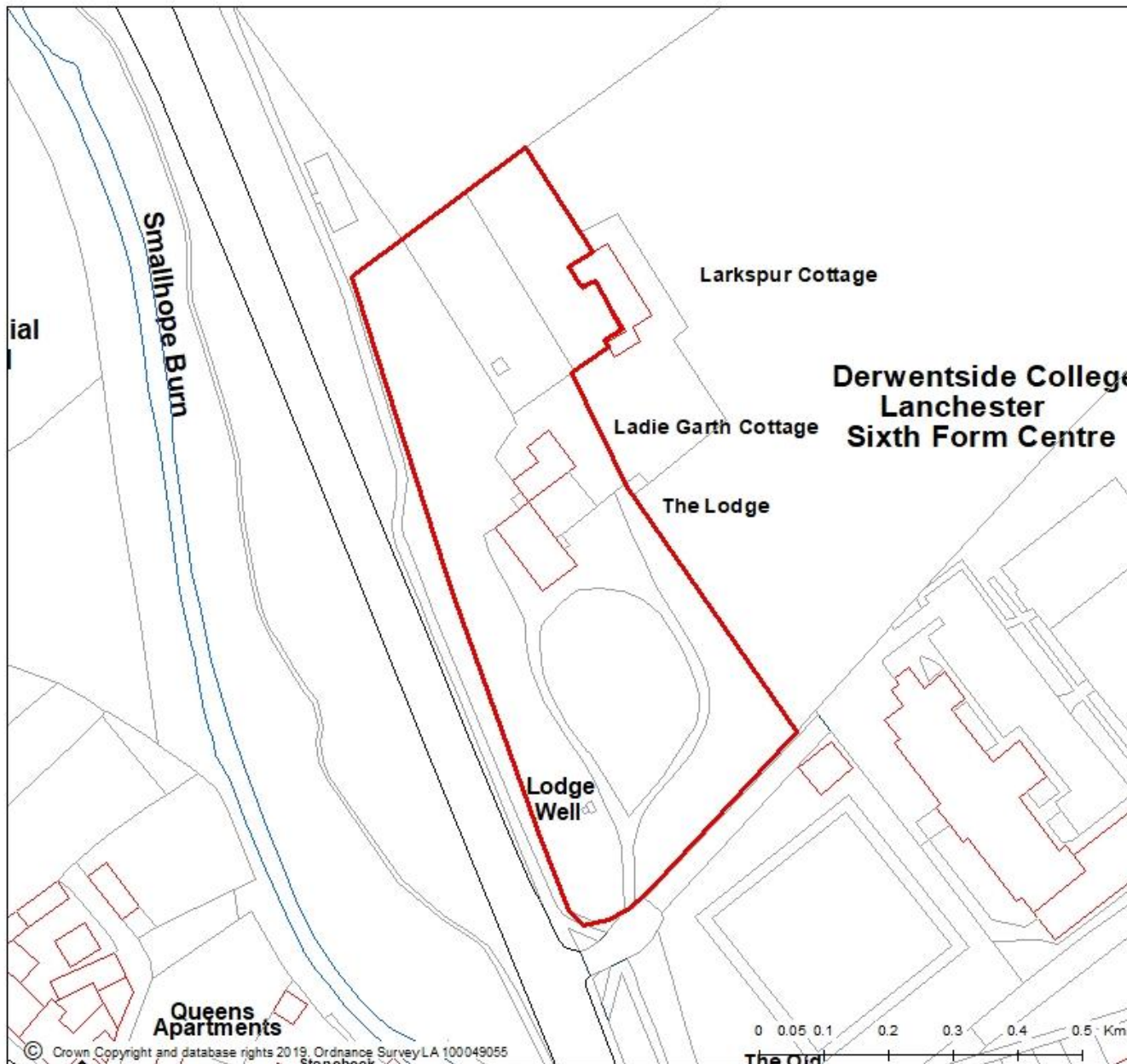
**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Not identified

Further Research Not required as part of this plan



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

086 The Lodge Lanchester



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Thorpe Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 106139	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Thorpe Hall (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1121660 Wall and attached outbuilding to north west of Thorpe Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1161252				
History	Country House c.1740 for Barnaby Tunstall. Believed to have been built on the site of a medieval house (HE description)				
Description	<p>The 1857 OS (Library of Scotland not illustrated) depicts a 17th-century formal landscape rather than a design for a country house of c.1740. A garden court with formal planting is depicted on the west side of the hall. A kitchen garden stands to the south west. East of this, at the rear of the house, stands another courtyard which includes a square building.</p> <p>An avenue is shown in the east park and additional trees have been planted in an informal arrangement nearer the house, probably after the avenue was planted. The avenue forms a visual link with Wycliffe Hall which also belonged to the Tunstall family. The approach, from the south west, is defined by an avenue along the lane from South Thorpe. The south park includes a small number of parkland trees. A ha-ha crosses the park running north-south, east of the hall.</p> <p>The 1893 OS (Library of Scotland not illustrated) shows the carriage drive was abandoned in favour of a new entrance north east of the hall. A plantation of ornamental woodland is shown north of the hall. An aerial image of the gardens shows details of changes to the layout of the garden, with lawns to the south including hedged rectangular compartments on either side.</p> <p>A court west of the hall is laid out as a formal garden, similarly another court north west of the hall is laid out as a parterre. The aerial view also shows a rectangular lawn east of the hall divided into twelve squares with an apsidal shape at either end. This is suggestive of a Victorian layout but there is no further information to confirm the date of this phase of development.</p>				

A new shelter belt is shown along the west boundary on aerial views and a lake has been developed in the south east corner of the park.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post-medieval 1540 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Of High Local Interest	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Parkland, gardens and ornamental woodland	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Thorpe Hall. (Grade II*).	N			
	Wall and attached outbuilding to north west of Thorpe Hall. (Grade II).				
Rarity	18th-century landscaped park	Y			
Historic Interest	Possible 17th century relic landscaping	Y			
Historical Association	Suggestion of earlier building. See also Tunstall family at Wycliffe Hall.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private estate	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Thorpe Hall includes an abandoned carriage drive, a later approach, park wall, gate piers, ornamental woodland, formal courtyard gardens, and a 19th-century garden arrangement. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Main approach from north

Principal Buildings Thorpe Hall (Grade II*)
Wall and attached outbuilding to north west of Thorpe Hall (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds The gardens adjacent to the hall continue to be defined by the historic layout of the courtyards. The pleasure grounds north of the hall are planted with ornamental trees.

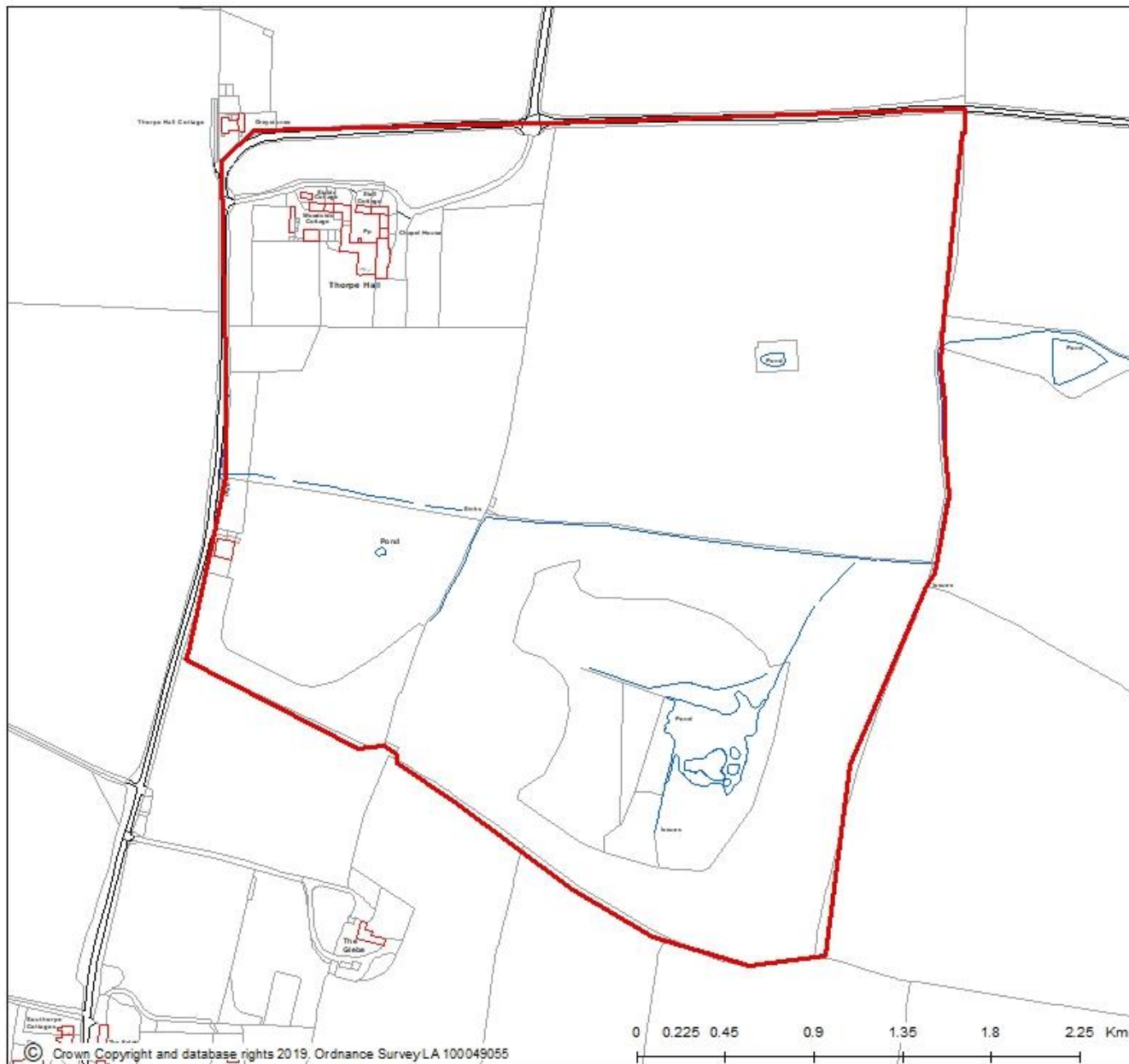
Park This is currently used for agricultural purposes

Kitchen Garden Walled garden, currently down to grass.

Other Land None



**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Not identified

Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

087 Thorpe Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Thringarth Park

Grid Reference	NY 941231	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	SSSI - Northern England Site of Ancient Woodland				
History	<p>The Durham HER notes West Park (D2087) and Thringarth Park (D2086). Durham HER also records a Deer Garth at Holwick (D2089)</p> <p>Thringarth Park was first recorded as owned by descendants of the Fitzhugh who owned land at Ravensworth (North Yorkshire) and Cotherstone. Free warren was given to Henry son of Ranulph in 1251. The park descended to the Marquess of Northampton and granted in 1561 to George Bowes. The land is now part of the Strathmore Estates (Page. 1914).</p>				
Description	By the time of the first OS (1869) there is little to see of Thringarth Park apart from features which link to its origins. The boundary of the park falls short of Thringarth settlement which lies to the west. East Close farm lies south of Stake Hill. West Park farm is shown south west of Thringarth Park. East Park farm is marked near the north east corner of the park. Grassholme reservoir was built at the beginning of the 19th-century. Parts of Thringarth Park wall are still evident (Winchester 2016).				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066 - 1540	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Low	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Deer park wall.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	N/A	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Deer park not owned by Prince Bishops.	Y			
Historical Association	Fitzhugh family. Strathmore Estate.	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Visible from bridleways and from B6276	Y			
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	Thringarth Park was designed for the aesthetic purpose of deer hunting and is of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from West Park

Principal Buildings A number of farm buildings, none listed and some may be disused today.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds N/A

Park N/A

Kitchen Garden N/A

Other Land N/A

References **Durham County Record Office**
Plan 1845 - 1881 D/Bo/G 45 xiii Thringarth Park Farms
Many references in D St/D Strathmore Estate

Published sources

Page (ed.) (1914) A History of the County of York North Riding: Romaldekirk. Volume 1
Winchester, A (2016) Drystone Walls: History and Heritage



**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Not identified

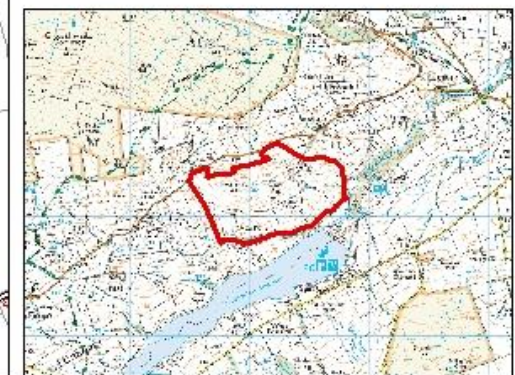
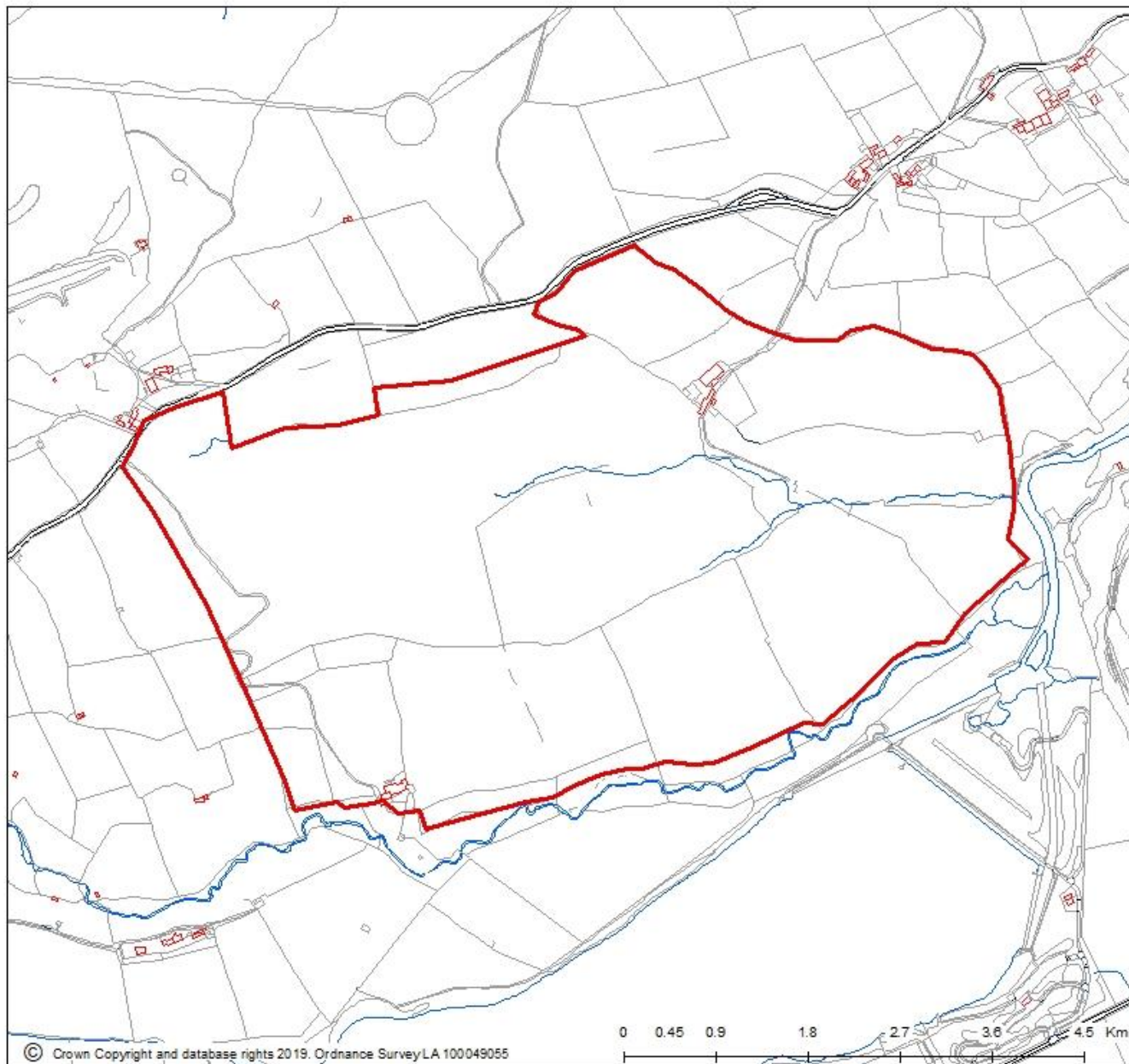
Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

088 Thringarth Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Urpeth Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 238540	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Urpeth Hall, Eastwood and Westacre (Grade II) List Entry Number 1159287 Ice House, east of Eastwood, (part of Urpeth Hall, High Urpeth) (Grade II) List Entry Number 1120967				
History	The origins of Urpeth Hall (previously Lodge) are unclear. Mackenzie stated it was the residence of Margaret Bewick widow of Calverley Bewick (Mackenzie 1834). By 1890 it was the residence of William James Joicey. The house and parts of the garden, including glasshouses were recorded that year by Bedford Lemere & Co.				
Description	The 1869 OS recorded the house when it was called Urpeth Lodge. The name was not changed to Urpeth Hall until the latter half of the 20th-century. The survey records wooded pleasure grounds to the north and west. The house overlooked lawns to the east and south. By 1898, the survey shows that the woodland to the north was diminished to a few single trees which are also depicted on the east lawn. The ice house, which is thought to have been built during the early 19th-century is not marked on the survey. A walled garden lies to the west of the hall. The 2015 aerial photograph shows survival of the ornamental woodland. A large area of tarmac intrudes on the south lawn and a line of garages detract from the setting of the (Grade II) house.				
Recommendation	Add to list of Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1540 - 1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Ornamental woodland, lawns	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Urpeth Hall, Eastwood and Westacre. (Grade II). Ice House, east of Eastwood, (part of Urpeth Hall, High Urpeth.) (Grade II).	Y			
Rarity	Of local interest	Y			
Historic Interest	Ice House	Y			
Historical Association	William James Joicey	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private grounds	Y			
Evidential Value	Moderate	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Urpeth Hall includes boundary planting, garden wall, gate piers and gates, ice house and ornamental woodland. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from Bay Tree Terrace

Principal Buildings Urpeth Hall (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds The grounds are now divided between three properties

Park N/A

Kitchen Garden N/A

Other Land N/A

References Mackenzie, E (1834) An Historical, Topographical and Descriptive View of the County Palatine of Durham .Vol 1

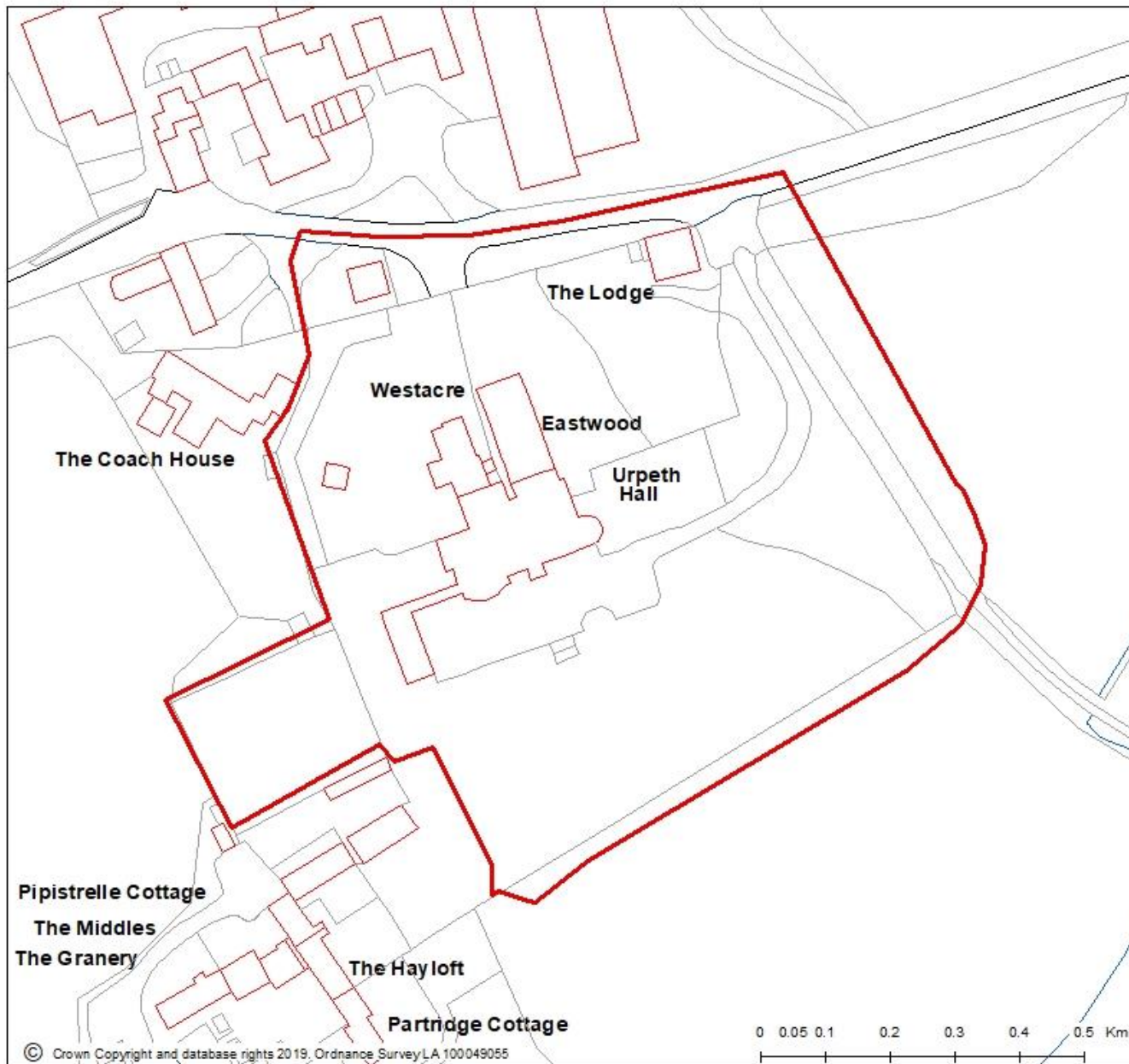
Historic Landscape Characterisation Country house (manor/estate)

Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

089 Urpeth Hall



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Ushaw College

Grid Reference	NZ 220436	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in Derwentside Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	A number of PROW through the property. Bounds Wall with Ball Courts at St Cuthbert's College, Ushaw (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1185962 Ushaw Home Farm Cart Shed South West of Farm Building (Grade II) List Entry Number 1116341 Chapel of St Joseph Ushaw College (Grade II) List Entry Number 1185959 Former Junior Seminary Chapel of St Aloysious, Ushaw College (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1299434 Former Junior Seminary at St Cuthbert's College, Ushaw College (Grade II) List Entry Number 1186191 Kitchen Garden Wall, Garden House, Ushaw College (Grade II) List Entry Number 1116419 Library with stair Ushaw College (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1185961 Ushaw Home Farm Main Block and Wall Attached, Ushaw (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1185963 Main Buildings at St Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Quadrangle, Museum, Infirmary, Class Rooms and Service Ranges (Grade II) List Entry Number 1186139 Ushaw Home Farm Pigsties and Walls attached to East (Grade II) List Entry Number 1185965 St Cuthbert's Chapel (Grade I) List Entry Number 1116449 Turnip Chute c 10 m north of Ushaw Home Farm, Main Block (Grade II) List Entry Number 1185964 Ushaw Home Farm, Former Carpenters Shop, South west of Farm (Grade II) List Entry Number 1116378 Windmill North West of College of St Cuthbert (Grade II) List Entry Number 1185957				
History	Durham HER records the following features at Ushaw College. Chadwick Tomb, cemetery of Ushaw College, Ushaw (D35987)				

Former Laboratory, College of St. Cuthbert, Ushaw (D35327)

Grave and Cemetery Cross, cemetery of Ushaw College (D36326)

Handball Wall, Ushaw College (D365308)

Mortuary Chapel of St. Michael (D35998)

Terrace Wall and Steps, Ushaw College (D35263)

Ushaw College Model Farm (D246)

St Cuthbert's Seminary at Ushaw College descended from the English College founded at Douai in 1568. During the French Revolution those seeking refuge at Douai from persecution in England had to return. In 1794 some of the refugees settled in County Durham Crook Hall in Consett, moving to Ushaw in 1808 when the college was founded.

The college was built at Ushaw on land provided by a prominent local Catholic, Sir E.J. Smythe Bart. in 1799 (2002 Pevsner). The designed landscape was developed during the 19th-century including, parkland, The Bounds and Cat area (a sport unique to Ushaw), college cemetery, ornamental gardens, a lake, walled garden, open air swimming pool and model farm.

John Gillow, the second president of the College (1811 – 1828) was thought to have '*assumed the responsibilities of laying out the first "bounds" [playing fields]*' to the east of the buildings. The new Bounds wall, replacing the old college Bounds where the library was constructed, was built with racket courts in 1852 by Joseph Hansom.

Milburn noted that new walks and gardens were laid out during the late 1830s following an earlier scheme which included the skating pond mentioned in 1817 (Milburn 1964).

Description

A disposal plan of 1799 in the possession of the College (Allotment on Ushaw Moor), shows the area where the college was built prior to development. The plan shows a scatter of buildings, Lambton's

Well, Town Well and the remains of a field strip system and a pond.

Ornamental Gardens

Ushaw College Archive includes a plan of c.1847 showing the seminary gardens. At the south front of the main building a parterre is shown divided from the park by a sunk fence; plantations on either side frame views across pasture towards the pond.

John Storey's lithograph of 1851 shows that shrub beds were introduced to the garden after it was drawn by Ramsay in 1821 (Ushaw College Archive). The terrace wall and steps were added to the College front in 1852. The 1858 OS plan shows the layout of the ornamental gardens and indicates that a large proportion of coniferous trees grew among the deciduous trees.

A photograph of the ornamental gardens taken during the 1860s shows clearly defined curved shrub beds in the centre of the garden which are divided by wide, grass walks. The view of these beds is framed from the terrace by a pair of long shrub beds running parallel with the terrace (College Notes 192)

Robert Tate, president of the College between 1863–1876 instigated a phase of planting in 1867; Milburn stated that 'his planting of many more trees later afforded the buildings a welcome shelter from the raw east winds'. The bird's eye view published in 1895 (fig.6) and the 1896 OS shows the gardens well protected by this time with mature plantations to the east and west of the gardens (Laing 1896).

In 1934 Messrs. Fell of Hexham were consulted to advise the college gardeners on cutting back the rhododendrons which had got out of hand (College Notes 1949). The display of flowering shrubs was described as being particularly good. with gold and silver cypresses, variegated weigelas, golden and silver dogwood, purple and red leaved cherries, crabs, maples and hazels and the golden philadelphus to give more variety to the evergreen foliage. Azaleas were introduced with lilac, viburnums and brooms in various colours. For the spring months flowering jasmine, early flowering rhododendrons, daphnes, berberis, flowering currants, forsythias, almonds, crabs, cherries (some weeping varieties), tree lupins and cydonias. The flowering season of the rhododendrons was taken over by philadelphus, spireas, potentillas, hypericum and buddleias. Autumn colour was provided by the mountain ashes, crabs, cotoneasters, hollies and yews which survived from the earlier garden design (College Notes 1949). .

The 1939 OS reveals that the layout of the garden was also changed when the new planting occurred. The central area was divided to accommodate a series of paths around a central circle. The outer band of planting shown to be accessible at only two points near the terrace on the 1896 OS, was broken by paths in many places allowing a greater variety of routes around the shrub beds and to the pond.

Cemetery

A cemetery is shown on the 1858 OS. The cemetery was extended with funding from the Rev. Thomas Crowe in 1865. By the time of the 1896 OS additional trees were shown planted across the lawn. A network of new paths linked the rear of the buildings to the burial ground and drive. The 1939 OS shows new paths forming a cross within the boundary of the burial ground.

Infirmary

The Infirmary was completed in 1856 and as the cloisters which formed the court are shown on the 1858 OS it is assumed they were completed during the same phase of work. The 1896 OS shows an octagonal shaped glasshouse within the court. The 1939 OS shows this relocated to the walled garden. The 1939 OS also shows the introduction of the West Wing on the footprint of the earlier cloisters and the ground has been graded into a bank at the south end. The quadrangle was completed in 1819 and the open court within was used as a bowling green. The Junior College was built in 1857 and incorporated a court (Laing)

Games areas

The 1858 OS shows a network of paths around this area providing access between the east front, north east wing and the 'Bounds' area used for games. The east front of the College overlooked lawns and The Bounds and towards the south across the ha-ha to the parkland. North of the Bounds lay the Drying area and beyond the walled garden.

Setting to Junior School

The Junior School was added to the college in 1857, by which time the ornamental gardens and park had been established.

The south front of the Junior College overlooked open ground divided from the public road by a pair of fields which were remnants from the allotments shown on the 1799 plan. The boundaries of the fields were defined by tree belts. The junior college was sheltered from the west by a dense woodland belt.

By the time of the 1858 OS areas of structure planting are strongly evident. The main college building was screened from the road lying south by extensive ornamental plantations.

Setting to College Buildings

The 1858 OS shows the north section of the college buildings abutting a drive. North of the drive a large plantation of deciduous and coniferous trees runs parallel with the buildings providing shelter to both the Junior College and Main College.

The 1896 OS shows The Rookery is crossed by a diagonal path leading towards the Gas Works at the east end. A building has been added adjacent to the drive and south end of the footpath to the Gas Works. At the west end of the Rookery a house was built outside the woodland.

'Cat' Areas (Areas for games of Cat unique to Ushaw)

The 1858 OS shows a stone ha-ha separated lawns to the Cat areas from the parkland. Travelling up the drive, north towards the College, the visitor would have a brief view across lawns to the curve of the Racquet Court wall before entering woodland on either side and emerging at the forecourt.

Kitchen Garden

When the college was first established the kitchen garden was merely fenced. The 1858 OS shows the boundary planted with single trees and the north end was sheltered by a belt of woodland. The walls were constructed in 1864 and a small bothy was added in the north west corner. The glasshouse shown on the 1896 OS adjacent to the Infirmary was relocated to the walled garden by the time of the 1939 OS. The structure collapsed and was removed during the 1980s.

Use of the gardens continued until the 1984 when it ceased to be viable.

Other sports areas

The park was used as a golf course between the 1890s and 1970s. An existing pond was extended in 1817 to make a skating lake, it leaked and was drained, probably after an unsuccessful attempt to re-puddle it in 1937.

Note on Significance

The Douai College also settled at Old Hall (St. Edmund's College), Ware, Hertfordshire. The College was set up in 1793 at an existing Catholic school. Following receipt of a legacy, a chapel and refectory were built; as the College prospered, a chapel was built by AW Pugin in 1853. Like Ushaw, the estate at Old Hall was considerable,

and the 1883 OS of the area shows extensive parkland and gardens, suggesting the site provided similar facilities to those provided at Ushaw, Ware's sister college.

St. Mary's College, Oscott, Sutton Coldfield, was established during the late 18th century but moved to New Oscott in 1838. The estate at St. Mary's was of modest size in comparison to Ushaw College and St. Edmund's College, however, the buildings were laid out in a similar echelon style and there were woodland walks, parkland and a walled garden (1890 OS).

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900			Y	
Aesthetic Value	High			Y	
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Institution grounds laid out to mimic the landscaped grounds of a mansion belonging to the aristocracy. Ushaw grounds included parkland, a lodge, ornamental gardens, woodland plantations and walks, areas built for games unique to Ushaw and a model farm.			Y	
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Minstreacres, Northumberland and Burn Hall, Durham were established on private landscaped estates which had been laid out by previous gentry owners			Y	
Rarity	Nationally the grounds of two religious institutions are considered to be of note, although they are not registered by Historic England. These are the semi formal gardens at St. Matthias College, Gloucestershire and a nineteenth century garden at St. Beuno's College, Tremeirchion.			Y	
Historic Interest	Douai Community			Y	
Historical Association	Religious Institutions			Y	
Social and Communal Value	Private parkland and gardens, some public access due to integration with University of Durham and PROWs.			Y	
Evidential Value	Good			Y	

Overall significance

The setting of Ushaw College includes hand and racket ball courts, walled kitchen garden, garden house, terrace wall and steps, model farm, cemetery, gate piers, lodge, pleasure grounds, woodland, parkland with parkland trees. These features contribute to the institution park and gardens being of national historic interest.

Y

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches A pair of sinuous approaches from Woodland Road. Rear entrance into College Road, from west, also from Woodland Road.

Principal Buildings Bounds Wall with Ball Courts at St Cuthbert's College, Ushaw (Grade II*)
Ushaw Home Farm Cart Shed South West of Farm Building (Grade II)
Chapel of St Joseph Ushaw College (Grade II)
Former Junior Seminary Chapel of St Aloysious, Ushaw College (Grade II*)
Former Junior Seminary at St Cuthbert's College, Ushaw College (Grade II)
Kitchen Garden Wall, Garden House, Ushaw College (Grade II)
Library with stair Ushaw College (Grade II*)
Ushaw Home Farm Main Block and Wall Attached, Ushaw (Grade II*)
Main Buildings at St Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Quadrangle, Museum, Infirmary, Class Rooms and Service Ranges (Grade II)
Ushaw Home Farm Pigsties and Walls attached to East (Grade II)
St Cuthbert's Chapel Grade I Turnip Chute c 10 m north of Ushaw Home Farm, Main Block (Grade II)
Ushaw Home Farm, Former Carpenters Shop, South west of Farm (Grade II) Windmill North West of College of St Cuthbert (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Ornamental gardens and woodland

Park Ornamental parkland

Kitchen Garden Walled kitchen garden with bothy

Other Land Swimming Pool - The outdoor pool at Broadgate about three quarters of a mile south of the College was first used in the 1859

Golf Course - The ornamental park was used as a golf course between the 1890s and 1970s.

References **University of Durham, Archives and Special Collections - Ushaw College Archive**

Durham County Record Office

Published Sources

Emery, N The Deerness Valley Occasional Paper Durham University Dept. Archaeology no. 9

Laing, R C (1895) Ushaw College A Centenary Memorial

Milburn, David (1964) A History of Ushaw College

O'Connor, Tom 'Ushaw College and the French Connection' Eton Fives Association *Annual Report* 1995-96

Journals

College Notes 1927 p. 122

Designed parkland

Historic Landscape Characterisation

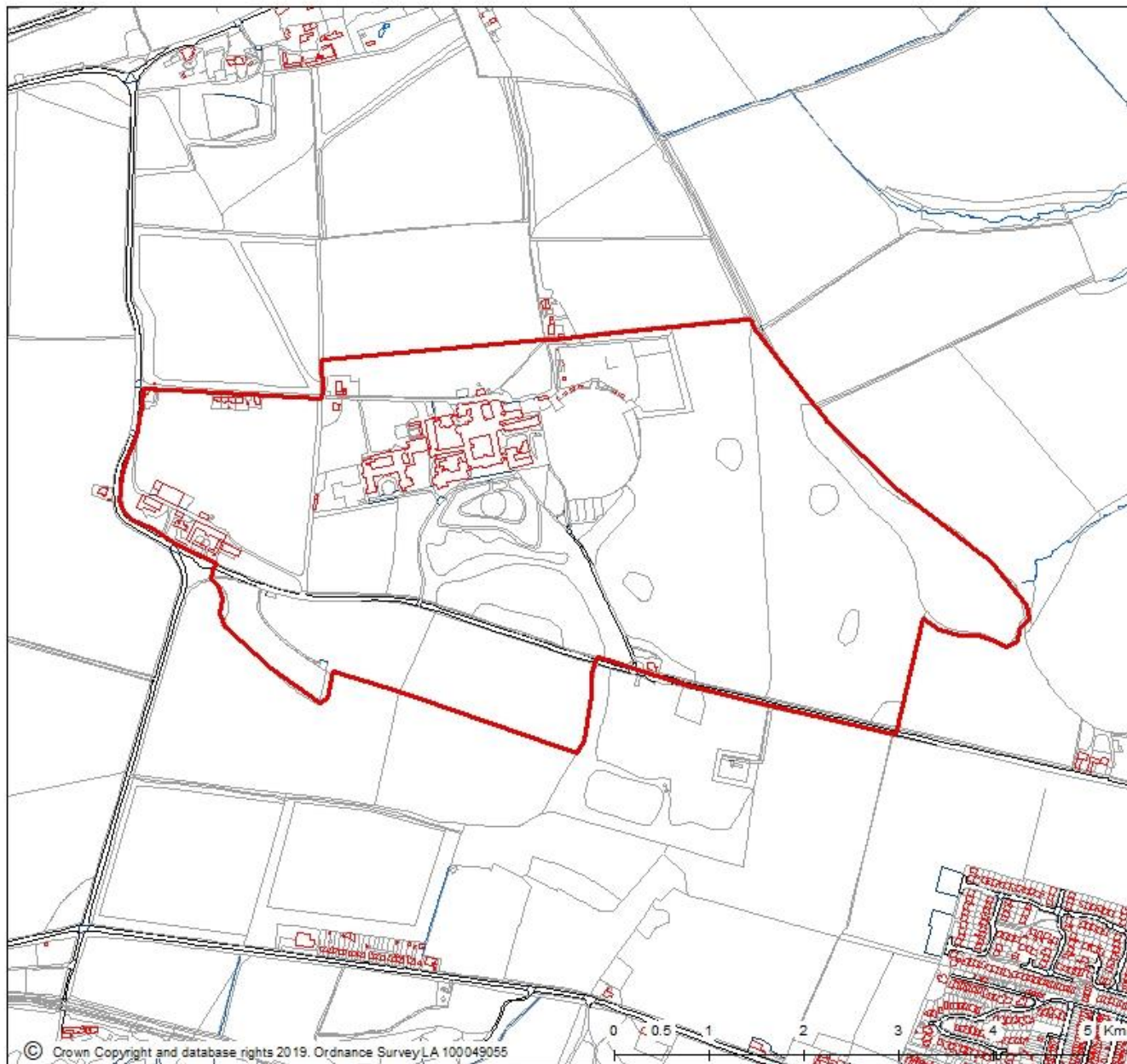
Further Research



Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps and LIDAR



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

090 Ushaw College



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Waskerley Park

Grid Reference	NZ 016439	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	SSSI - Northern England				
History	<p>Waskerley Park belonged to the Bishops of Durham and was maintained by the 'parker' who was also responsible for Wolsingham deer park. A record of 1381 among Durham Cathedral Muniments mentions the office of parker being granted to William de Merley. A later document concerning the Church Commissioners relates leasing the land where Waskerley reservoir was brought into use from 1871 (Institute of Water Engineers 1901).</p> <p>Durham HER (D2246) records the park.</p>				
Description	<p>Stone wall and deep ditch recorded (OS survey Archaeological Card NZSo4SWI)</p> <p>The 1869 OS shows Waskerley Park House south of Waskerley Burn. The Wear Valley Railway line traverses the north west corner of the park boundary. Park Head Plantation is marked on the east boundary of the park.</p> <p>The boundary of the park is defined on a partial Lidar image of the area.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066 - 1540	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Low	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Landscape Interest as relic Deer Park now moorland	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Wolsingham Park, Muggleswick Park et al.	Y			
Rarity	There are 26 sites recorded as Deer Parks in County Durham. These include 17th, 18th-century show parks as well as medieval deer hunting parks such as Wolsingham and Stanhope.	Y			
Historic Interest	Deer Park	Y			
Historical Association	Bishops of Durham. Durham Priory	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Not an obvious site of interest. Interpretation would be useful as the site is of educational value.	Y			
Evidential Value	High	Y			
Overall significance	The earthwork boundary of Waskerley Park is almost complete. The park was designed for the aesthetic purpose of hunting deer and is of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches N/A

Principal Buildings N/A

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds N/A

Park Large area of park defined by earthwork boundary

Kitchen Garden N/A

Other Land N/A

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Durham Cathedral Muniments Register II

f.287r9 February 1381

Inspeximus by Robert prior and the convent of Durham confirming the following grant.

Date: Durham, 9 February 1380/1.

Original: DCD Misc.Ch. 6b. 18 January [1381]

Grant by Thomas, bishop of Durham, to William de Merley, younger, his *serviens*, of the office of parker of the park of Wolsingham and Waskerley, and the office of forester of Ruffside ward in the forest of Weardale; to be held for the term of his life, receiving all wages, fees and profits as accustomed to be taken by previous parkers and foresters in these offices.

By the hand of William de Elmeden', the bishop's chancellor.

Date: Durham, 18 January, Pont. 36.

Church Commission deposit of Durham Chapter estate records 1956 deposit

165069 19 July 1869 Weardale & Shildon District Waterworks Company Duplicate Grant

Durham County Record Office

Published sources

Institute of Water Engineers (1901) Transactions of the Association of Water Engineers

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**

Not identified

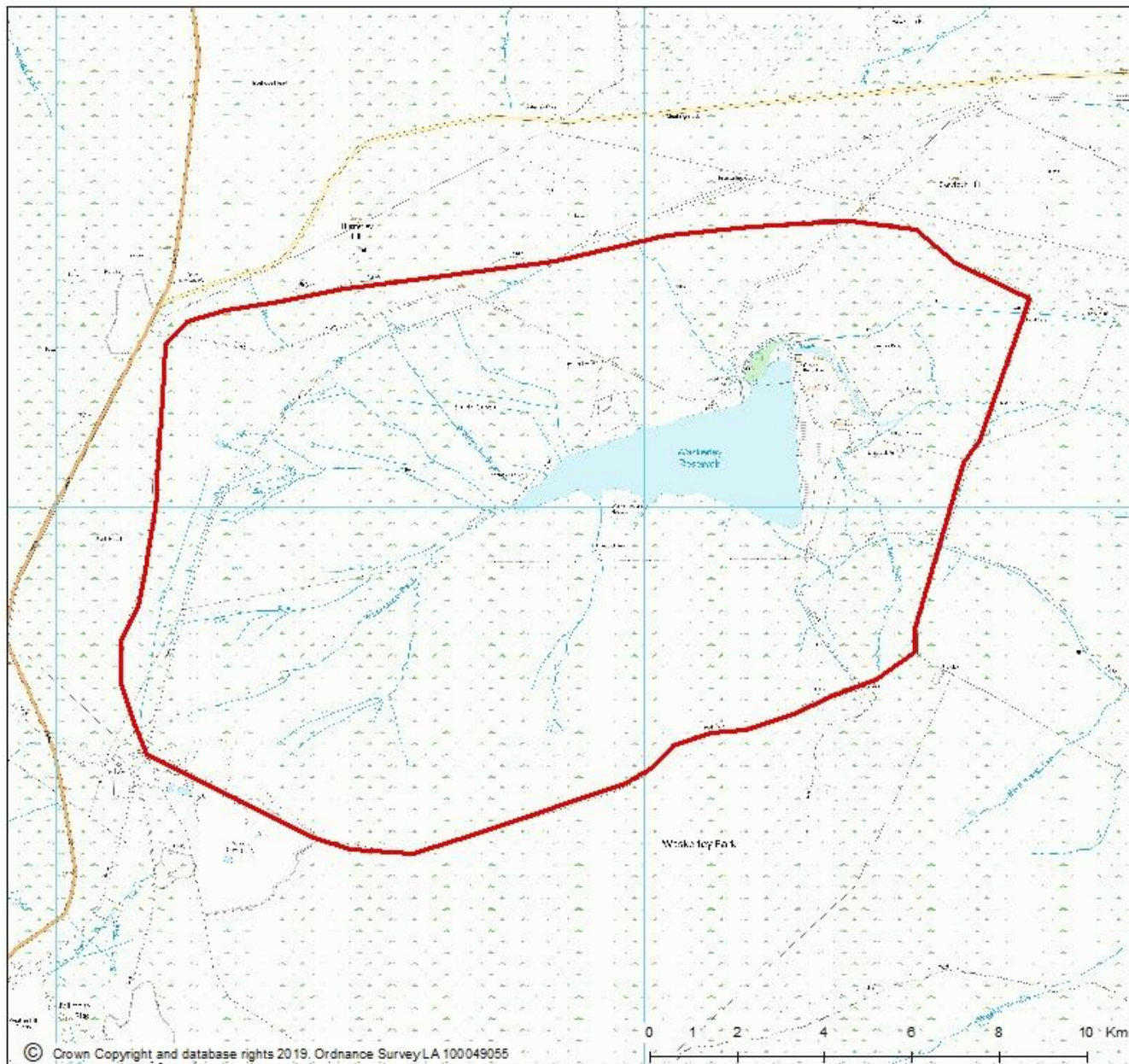
Further Research



Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

091 Waskerley Park



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Westholme Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 139178	Date	September 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Westholme Hall (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1121056 Milestone 60 m south of East Lodge of Westholme Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1310741				
History	Westholme Hall was built in 1563 and altered in 1606 for John Dowthet. The house was restored in 1892 (Durham HER D36175)				
Description	<p>Westholme Hall is shown on the 1869 OS with a small garden enclosed by a court which stands south and east of the building. A field lies south and west of the garden with Westholme Beck running in and out of the boundary. A railway line runs a short distance south of the beck.</p> <p>By the time of the 1898 the gardens have been reconfigured. A small patch of woodland has been planted on the south east boundary of the field directly south of the hall, screening Winston Station. A curved carriage drive, sheltered by a woodland belt to the north, and lodge have been added to the property.</p> <p>The 1923 OS depicts parkland trees in the field south and east of the hall and a belt of trees on the east side, screening the park from the lane. The 2015 aerial view of the park and gardens shows a band of ornamental woodland beyond the south lawn. Tracts of woodland further south east and west also appear to have been enhanced.</p>				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Ornamental woodland, arboretum and garden trees. See John McBain Trees of County Durham. Rose Garden.	Y			
Designer	Partly by John McBain	Y			
Group Value	Westholme Hall. (Grade II*).	Y			
	Milestone 60 m south of East Lodge of Westholme Hall. (Grade II).				
Rarity	Of Local Interest	Y			
Historic Interest	16th-century country house with 19th, 20th-century parkland and gardens	Y			
Historical Association	McBain family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private estate	Y			
Evidential Value	Poor	Y			
Overall significance	The setting to Westhome Hall includes gate piers, entrance lodge, carriage drive, parkland, ornamental gardens and 20th-century arboretum. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Carriage drive entering the estate from the east.

Principal Buildings Westholme Hall (Grade II*).
Westholme Hall Lodge, gate piers and gates (not listed)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Gardens with rose garden

Park Small area of parkland

Kitchen Garden. N/A

Other Land N/A

References

Published sources

McBain, John (2006) *Trees of County Durham*

Anderton, S (1995) *Gentle Continuity* Country Life Volume 189 p. 44

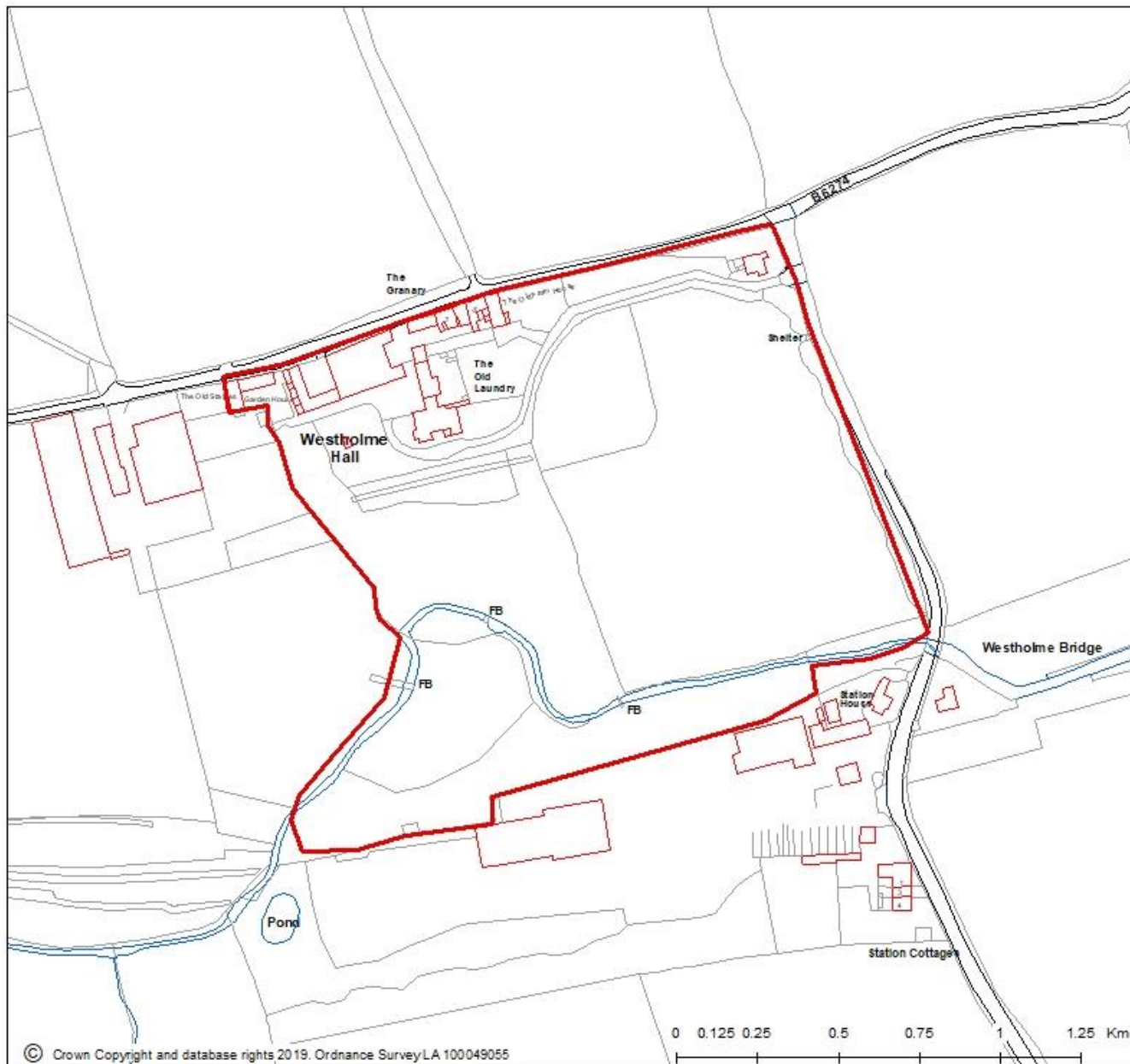
Historic Landscape Characterisation Country house (manor/estate)

Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

092 Westholme Hall



- Uncertain boundary section
- Parks & Gardens final working list



Wharton Park

Grid Reference NZ 269428 **Date** September 2017 **Author** Fiona Green

Planning Status Not previously identified in local plan as Historic Park and Garden
Within Durham City Conservation Area

Site Designations The Battery in Wharton Park (Grade II) List Entry Number 1322852

History In 1857 a viaduct and railway station were built south and east of Wharton Park for the London and North Eastern Railway. The station was partly built on land owned by William Lloyd Wharton (1789 – 1868) who was also a director of the North Eastern Railway Company. He gave use of the remaining parcel of land to Durham City in 1859 after a period of allowing the public access to the open space. Wharton donated a trophy canon from the Crimean war the 'Sebastopol gun' which he suggested was located on a belvedere, 'a new walled mound for their exclusive standage distinctly visible from Framwellgate bridge and accessible to all visitors' (1858 DRO)

The belvedere, known as The Battery was a castellated structure, as a viewing point to take in the stunning panoramic views towards Durham Cathedral and Castle. The structure includes an inscribed stone which reads; '*Civibus Hanc Speculum Visentibus Salutem Dicit Gull.L.W A.D. MDCCCLVIII 'Fellow citizens, this viewpoint salutes you / William Lloyd Wharton 1858'*

'He was an earnest patron of manly games and athletic exercises which have usually been designated as good old English sports.'

The 'Wharton Fetes' carried on with wonderful spirit and successes for a dozen years, produced the deepest interest throughout this and the adjacent counties, and many persons came great distances to be present or participate in these novel and exciting sports. The pedestrian and equestrian contests, the swimming and punting matches, the pole leaping, rifle shooting and co. which Mr. Wharton promoted, will long keep his memory green' Wharton was known for offering 'liberal prizes', such as the Wharton Challenge Medal awarded at regattas and was also keen to arrange celebrations for royal occasions such as births and weddings. The design of the park seems to have been determined by Wharton himself;

'In the beautiful park he laid out and devoted to the amusement and recreation of the public he expended upwards of £3,000 and it's maintenance cost him little short of £100 p.a. The park has not only been a source

of pleasure and delight to the citizens of Durham but to large numbers it has been no inconsiderable source of profit also. Excursionists from all parts of the surrounding country have been attracted to it and the gatherings of thousands frequently take place within it. (Durham Chronicle).

A commemorative oak tree was planted in March 1863 to commemorate the Wedding of the Prince of Wales to Alexandra of Denmark. The tree shares an inscription with the statue described below. The plaque for the tree reads 'THIS OAK WAS PLANTED MARCH 10TH 1863 /THE MARRIAGE DAY OF ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE [...] / [...] AL.'

A statue of Albert the Good (not listed) is believed to have been erected in the c.1863. The first Durham Miners' Gala was held in Wharton Park on 12th August 1871 by the Durham Miners' Association which was formed in 1869.

In 1915 Wharton Park was given to the City by W. L. Wharton's daughter Mrs. Darwin who married Col. Charles Waring Darwin in 1894. In 1923 a statue of Neptune was relocated from Durham Market Place to Wharton Park where it was struck by lightning in 1976. 'The Way' a sculpture which was first exhibited at the Gateshead International Garden Festival in 1990 was relocated to Wharton Park

Wharton Park was re-opened in May 2016 after a £3 million restoration project.

Description

The designed landscape at Wharton Park links a series of public open spaces which were formed across Windy Hill, overlooking the City of Durham. The landscape was altered during three main phases. Firstly, from fields and gardens to become an extension to the grounds to Dryburn Hall, owned by W L Wharton (1789 – 1868). Secondly, when the public park was laid out c.1859 and thirdly when an extension was added to the park in c.1947.

The 1898 OS shows the layout of the park covering the south west corner of Windy Hill, with the path layout, an oval shaped terrace reached by steps, an unidentified building, and the line of The Battery which appears to continue north past a large glasshouse, north of the oval terrace and ending against the embankment of the garden to The Tower. St. Cuthbert's Church (1863) is shown north of the park boundary.

The 1923 OS shows that there were no changes to the layout of the park. Between 1923 and the 1938 OS a number of improvements were made when 5 tennis courts, a putting green, the lodge (1929) and bandstand were added.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post -medieval 1541 - 1900			Y	
Aesthetic Value	High			Y	
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Victorian Public Park with mature trees, shrubberies and bedding displays.			Y	
Designer	Believed to be William Lloyd Wharton		Y		
Group Value	South Park, Darlington ((Grade II). List Entry Number 1001278)			Y	
Rarity	Public Parks are scarce in County Durham			Y	
Historic Interest	Victorian public park design.			Y	
Historical Association	Wharton family		Y		
Social and Communal Value	Of high local value			Y	
Evidential Value	High			Y	
Overall significance	The Victorian public park, Wharton Park is formed by a series of public open spaces overlooking the City of Durham. The public park includes a viewpoint The Battery, terraces, statuary, boundary planting, tree and shrub planting, ornamental bedding areas, an amphitheatre, lawned open areas, with 20th-century additions including 5 tennis courts, a putting green, the lodge (1929) and a bandstand. These features contribute to the Wharton Park being of national interest.			Y	

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrances from North Road, Durham and Framwellgate Peth (A691)

Principal Buildings The Battery (Grade II)
Heritage Centre and Cafe (not listed)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Community Garden

Park Includes, amphitheatre, games area, putting green, outdoor gym, junior play area, toddler play area, sculpture 'The Way', statue 'Albert the Good'.

Other Land 1869 Ordnance Survey shows obelisk built for Wharton, west of the park across North Road. Ornamental planting shown along the boundary with North Road and edging the boundary between Windy Hill and North Road south of 'The Tower'.

References

Durham County Record Office

Du 1/4/11- 5.5.1858

Clerks department correspondence files. Pks 1/3 Wharton Park 1/209/6/1

Du 1/68/2/1

Specification for construction of houses and ladies lavatory, Wharton Park, Durham, January 1926

View Du 1/68/2/1 physical details

Du 1/68/2/2

Ground and first floor plans, elevations and sections of proposed house at Wharton Park, Durham, by John W Green, City Engineer, 6 February 1929

View Du 1/68/2/2 physical details

Du 1/68/2/4

6 February 1929 (1) Durham Urban District Council (2) William Smith, of Auton Stile, Bearpark Tender and contract for construction of Park Keeper's house and lavatory at Wharton Park, Durham with drawings and specification to be prepared by John W Green, Esq., City Engineer, Town Hall, Durham, their Architect, and the

said drawings no 1 and the specification attached and marked A-B have been signed by or on behalf of the parties. Consideration £423

Du 1/68/2 Proposed development, Wharton Park, Durham

The Durham Record

Collection of photographs of Wharton Park

Beamish Photographic Archives

Large collection of photographs of Wharton Park

Published Sources

anon. (1898 ed. 1908 ed.) 'The Illustrated Guide to Durham and its Vicinity'.

anon. (1994) 'Durham The People and The Place 1914 – 1939 A History in photographs

Proud, Keith (1992) Durham City. Philimore

Rushford, F.H. (1944) City Beautiful: A Vision of Durham. Durham County

Walker, G (1865) A Brief Sketch of Durham for the use of Visitors and Others

Walker, G (1868) The Durham Directory and Almanac

Newspapers

Durham Chronicle 23.7.1858

Durham Chronicle July 23rd 1858 (editorial no title)

August 27th 1858

Durham Advertiser August 17th 1871 'Miner's Demonstration in the Wharton Park'

Durham Advertiser 'Deep Shelter for Durham' 21.4.1939

Civic parkland

Historic Landscape Characterisation



Further Research

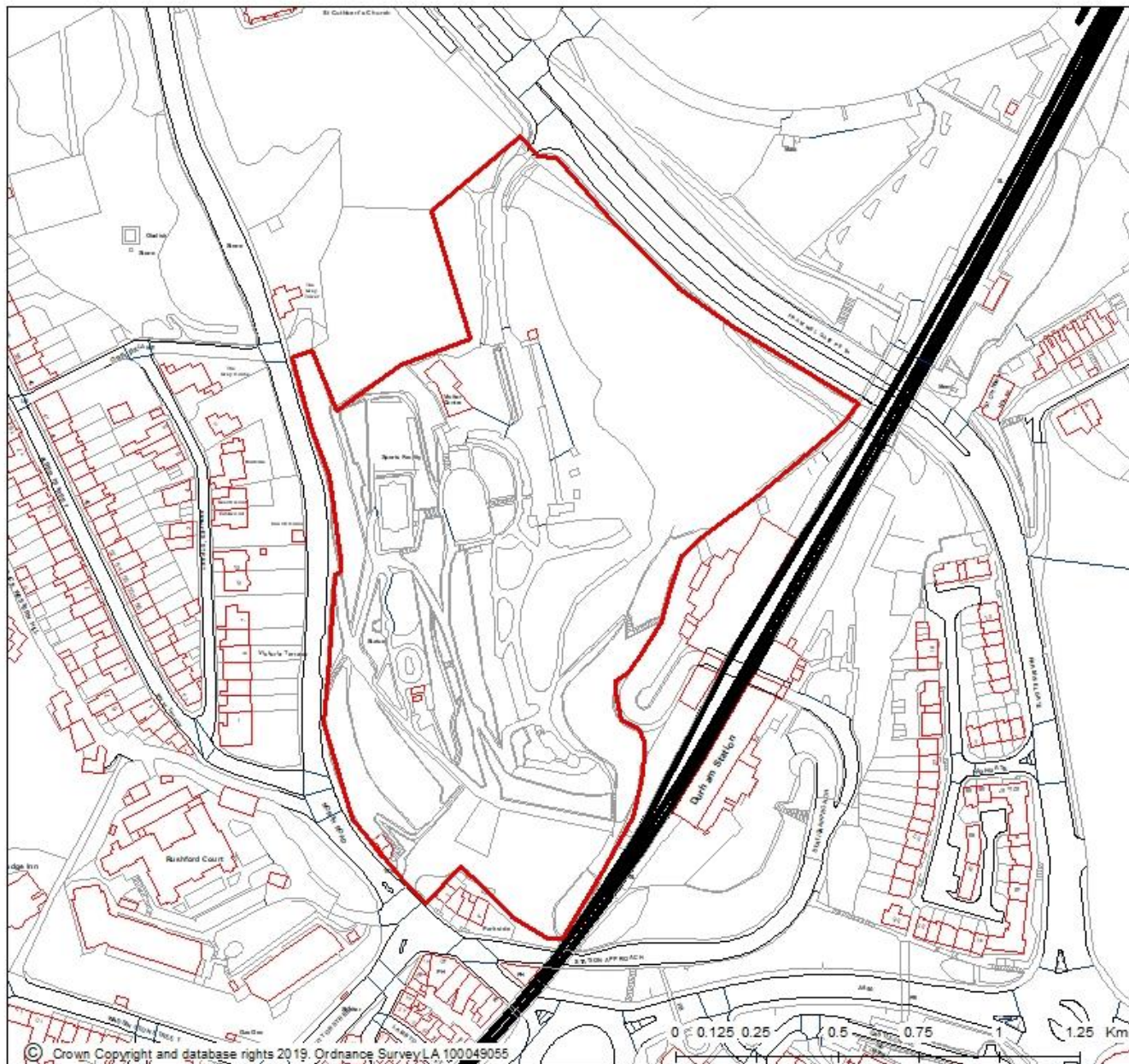
Not required as part of this review. However, future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

093 Wharton Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Whitworth Park

Grid Reference	NZ 240347	Date	October 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in Sedgefield Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Whitworth Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1160067 Rose Arbour to west of Whitworth Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1322859 Ice House c. 50 m west of Whitworth Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1160109				
History	<p>Whitworth was recorded in the Boldon Book (1183). Hatfield's survey (1377-1382) names John de Whitworth as holding the village of Whitworth. In 1420 Bishop Langley granted a license to Ralph, created Earl of Westmorland in 1397, to '<i>impark forty acres of his land in Whitworth, the land in Bires which he had of the gift of Richard del Park on the East of the road from Binchester to Willington and his woods of Whitworth and Tudow</i>' the estate remained in the possession of the Nevills until the Northern Rebellion in 1569 when it was confiscated by the Crown (Surtees)</p> <p>Whitworth Hall was built on the site of a house owned from 1652 by the Shafto family. The park is of an earlier date having been licensed to the Earl of Westmorland in 1420. Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto (1802-1828) inherited the estate and rebuilt the hall c.1845 on the site of a 17th century house. The house was virtually destroyed by fire in 1876 and rebuilt by Mrs. Rosa Duncombe Shafto in 1891.</p>				
Description	<p><i>A map of ye Bishoprick of Durham</i> by Richard Blome and published in 1693 records a large property with a pictogram. This was probably Whitworth Hall but was not labelled as such. Some of the large parks such as the Bishop's hunting parks at Wolsingham, and Raby Castle Park are shown on this map, however, Whitworth is not shown which is anomalous as it was emparked. This raises the query as to whether it had fallen out of use. Greenwood's <i>Map of the county palatine of Durham</i> published in 1820 shows a more detailed view of the Whitworth Park but there is no longer evidence of the park enclosure shown by Armstrong in 1768. By this time the entrance to the estate is marked by a lodge from <i>Stanners Lane</i>.</p> <p>The drive crosses the lane between Byers Green and Tudhoe and approaches the hall which is located to the north, adjacent to a ridge. The kitchen garden lies west of the drive. Whitworth Parish Church ((Grade II)) and</p>				

estate houses stand between the hall and Stanners Lane. The boundary of the park is defined on the north side by the river Wear, to the west by *Stanner's Lane* (see 1861 OS), along the south by the lane between Byer's Green and Tudhoe and along the east by the road linking Sunderland Bridge to Spennymoor. The park is divided into compartments by woodland plantations but these are not named.

A description by Surtees of Whitworth was published in 1823, The house of Whitworth stands near the river. A handsome deer-park sprinkled with luxuriant oaks, stretches South and East. The view opens only Eastward, over the vale of Wear; the soft upland slopes of the park, and the high grounds towards Merrington, confine the prospect on the South. The house was nearly rebuilt a few years ago on the old site, and is now one of the best family mansions in the county. As a footnote Surtees adds, The last remaining portion of the old building has just been taken down, and a handsome library added towards the West. By this alteration some pleasing home-grounds have been opened out, particularly a small wooded ravine, which skirts the Western side of the Chapel-yard.

The c.1856-1865 OS provides a comprehensive view of the park features. The drive from Park Lodge, which is sheltered by a belt of trees, leads north through parkland planted with clumps which would have framed and directed views across the park. The clumps are shown as circular, semi-circular and irregular almost oval shapes. Trees mark the remains of field boundaries and there are also scattered single trees in the park. The drive crosses the route of the old lane which connected Byers Green and Tudhoe and passes the kitchen garden to the west. The kitchen garden has a range of glasshouses along the south front of the north wall and orchard trees are shown planted along the central path. The east wall of the kitchen garden is screened from the drive by woodland which extends towards the east, creating a compartment in the park which is dominated by the east front of the hall. The drive curves towards the hall which is hidden by trees scattered through the garden until it bursts into view on the final approach, framed by a pair of circular shrubberies. The hall gardens are separated from the park by a ha-ha which runs from the north boundary of the garden, down the east side and along the south extremity of the garden. A ha-ha also runs north along the west boundary of the garden. There is also a short section of ha-ha between *Church Wood* and *Ice House Wood*.

A dene between the hall and church is walled on either side. *Church Wood* is shown north-west of the hall and the newly formed *Ice House Wood*, with an ice house located on the southern boundary, runs north-east across the park (extant but not listed). *Ice House Wood* may have been planted to screen views of the railway from the Hall. Views of the railway on the east side of the park were already screened by a strip of woodland sheltering *Woodhouse Farm*. The West Hartlepool Railway (Page Bank Branch) is shown skirting *Black Plantation*, *Spring*

Wood and *Glaxburn Wood* which are planted along a dene formed by a burn running down to the river Wear. Access to the park from Tudhoe is shown via a track (which previously formed the road from Byers Green to Tudhoe) this includes a bridge across the railway. *Whitworth Colliery* is shown in the south-east corner of the south park.

The park and woodland is shown to contain numerous rides. Some of the rides may have originated from the hunting park which would have had routes for riding on horseback.

The 1894 -1899 OS shows changes to the park landscape which may have coincided with some of the improvements to the hall which was extended from c.1891-1900. A large conservatory is shown south west of the house. The two circular clumps of trees in the gardens east of the hall had gone by this time and some of the single trees were removed. New plantations at *Charhill Wood* extended south from *Ice House Wood* and the fire-houses are no longer shown against the west wall of the kitchen garden. The Parkland north east of the hall is labeled *Deer Park* and includes a pair of connecting lakes. *Deer Park Lodge* is shown to the west, adjacent to *Stanners Lane* with a new drive entering the estate at the lodge. The rose arbour ((Grade II) and relocated to hall) is believed to date from this period having been incorporated in the *Rosa Shafto Walk* which ran alongside the walled garden

The 1919 -1926 OS shows little change to the estate apart from an area of the south park which is designated as a *Golf Course* with *Old Shafts* marked east of *Upper Burtons* wood. The 1938 -1950 OS shows no changes on the estate. . By the time of the 1951-1959 OS *Whitworth Park Colliery* is located at the north east corner of the Deer Park, Keeper's Cottage is marked at the south west corner of *Ice House Wood* and the golf course in the south park is no longer shown . Opencast workings shown on the 1960 -1969 OS have eradicated the deer park, lakes and colliery . A new entrance came into the estate from *Stanners Lane* leading north east to *Whitworth Gardens* before striking north to the hall. *North Park Lodge Farm* is also shown at the south end of the southern parkland. Why it should be called 'north park' is a mystery as land to the south appears to have belonged to *Old Park*. The 1970 -1979 OS shows no alterations to the estate and neither does the 1980-1994 OS . The estate remained in the Shafto family until 1981 when it was sold to Mr. Parnaby It is not until the 2008 OS that the major alterations made by him are shown . These include a large lake located north west of the walled garden. A large channel leads from the lake to the stream in the woodland garden between the Hall, now a hotel, and the church.

Recommendation

Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066 - 1540		Y		
Aesthetic Value	High		Y		
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Deer park, 18th landscaped century park and ornamental gardens, 19th-century deer park		Y		
Designer	Although the park has all the characteristics of an 18 th century landscape designed in the 'English landscape style' there is no documentary evidence which sheds light on who may have designed it.		Y		
Group Value	Whitworth Hall. (Grade II). Rose Arbour to west of Whitworth Hall. (Grade II). Ice House c. 50 m west of Whitworth Hall. (Grade II).		Y		
Rarity	High status landscaped estate		Y		
Historic Interest	18th-century landscaped park, 19th, 20th- century additions		Y		
Historical Association	Shafto family. Beamish Park		Y		
Social and Communal Value	High Local Value		Y		
Evidential Value	Moderate		Y		
Overall significance	The setting to Whitworth Park includes an ice house, park wall, gates and piers, kitchen gardens and glasshouses, parkland trees, lodge and carriage drives and show deer herd. The site is fragmented by the annexes and car parks of the Whitworth Park		Y		

Hotel which occupies the site therefore the park and gardens are of local historic interest rather than national.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrances from Stanner's Lane and Whitworth Road.
Entrance Gates and Piers
Whitworth Hall (Grade II)
Rose Arbour to west of Whitworth Hall (Grade II)
Ice House c. 50 m west of Whitworth Hall (Grade II)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Pleasure grounds

Park Parkland including deer park

Kitchen Garden Ornamental walled garden

Other Land N/A

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Shafto (Beamish Papers)

Published sources

Fordyce, W (1857) The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham

Green F (1998) Historical and Current Record of Beamish Hall Gardens & Park

Greenwell, W (1857) Bishop Hatfield's Survey A Record of the Possessions of the See of Durham Catholic Church Diocese of Durham (England)

Hutchinson, W (1794) The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham

Mckenzie, E (1834) The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham

Shirely E.P (1867) Some Account of English Deer Parks: With Notes on the Management of Deer Evelyn Philip Shirley Published by J. Murray,

Surtees, R. (1823) The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham V3

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland



Future Research

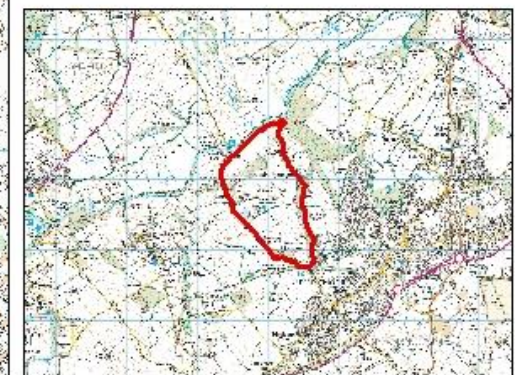
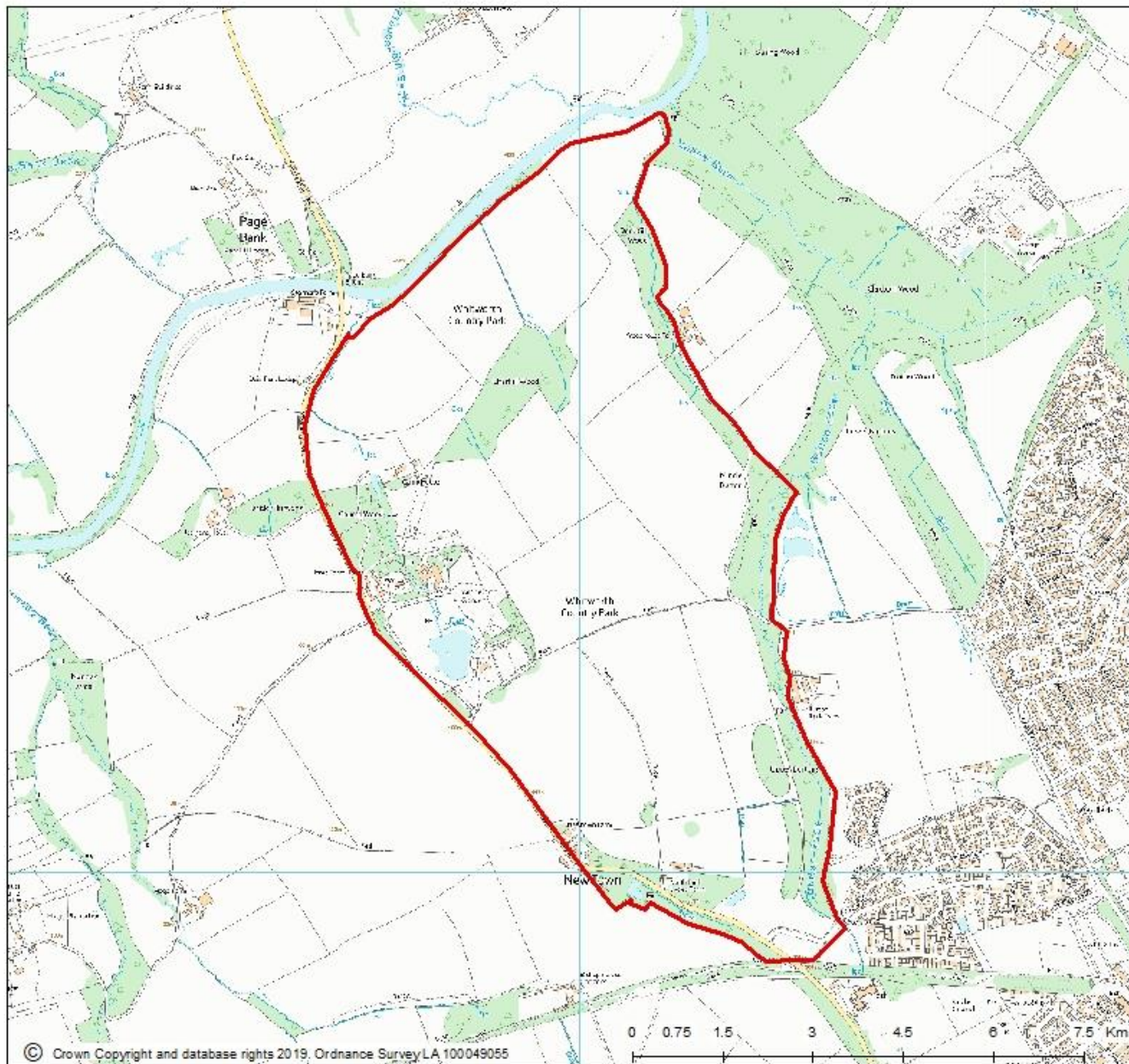
Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

094 Whitworth Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Windlestone Park (West)

Grid Reference	NZ 258288	Date	October 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in Sedgefield Local Plan Within Windlestone Park West Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Proposed extension to Windlestone Hall HE Registered Park and Garden (Grade II) List Entry Number 1001407				
History	The site was owned by the Eden family who had acquired it through legacy and purchase by 1560. It remained in the family until the mid C20 when it was sold. The Hall and a small acreage was bought by Durham County Council. One of the walled gardens and most of the ancillary buildings have been converted as private residences, and the park is farmed privately (Register Description 1998).				
Description	The area which is not covered by the register description lies to the west of the main estate across a lane. A large tract of woodland which incorporates, Bath Plantation (no evidence of Bath House), Stony Rigg Plantation, West Fall Wood and West Wood forms the boundary to the north west section of Windlestone Hall Park and is part of the designed landscape. A few parkland trees are shown and rides connected to Windlestone Hall are evident in the woodland.				
Recommendation	Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Post Medieval 1541 -1900	Y			
Aesthetic Value	High value	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Designed parkland contiguous with Windlestone Hall registered park and gardens	Y			
Designer	Sir Robert Johnson Eden	Y			
Group Value	Beamish Hall	Y			
Rarity	19th-century parkland	Y			
Historic Interest	19th century parkland designed as setting to Windlestone Hall	Y			
Historical Association	Eden family	Y			
Social and Communal Value	Private land	Y			
Evidential Value	Good	Y			
Overall significance	This area is an adjunct to the designed parkland at Windlestone Hall and constitutes part of the setting to the hall. The parkland includes a large tract of woodland which incorporates, Bath Plantation, Stony Rigg Plantation, West Fall Wood and West Wood which form a boundary to the north west section of Windlestone Hall Park. There are parkland trees and rides connect to Windlestone Hall. These features are of national historic interest.			Y	

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches West of Windlestone Hall parkland

Principal Buildings Windlestone Hall (Grade II*)

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Terraces, Chapel, belvedere, ha-ha, specimen trees

Park The parkland relates to the parkland south of Windlestone Hall

Kitchen Garden. Located to the west of the hall

Other Land Windlestone Hall Park

References **Archives and Special Collections University of Durham**

Eden Papers

Published sources

J Bailey, General View of the Agriculture in the County of Durham (1810)

C Holme, Gardens of England in Northern Counties (1911), pls 132, 133

A Eden, Another World 1897-1917 (1976) N Pevsner and E Williamson,

The Buildings of England: County Durham (1983), p 506

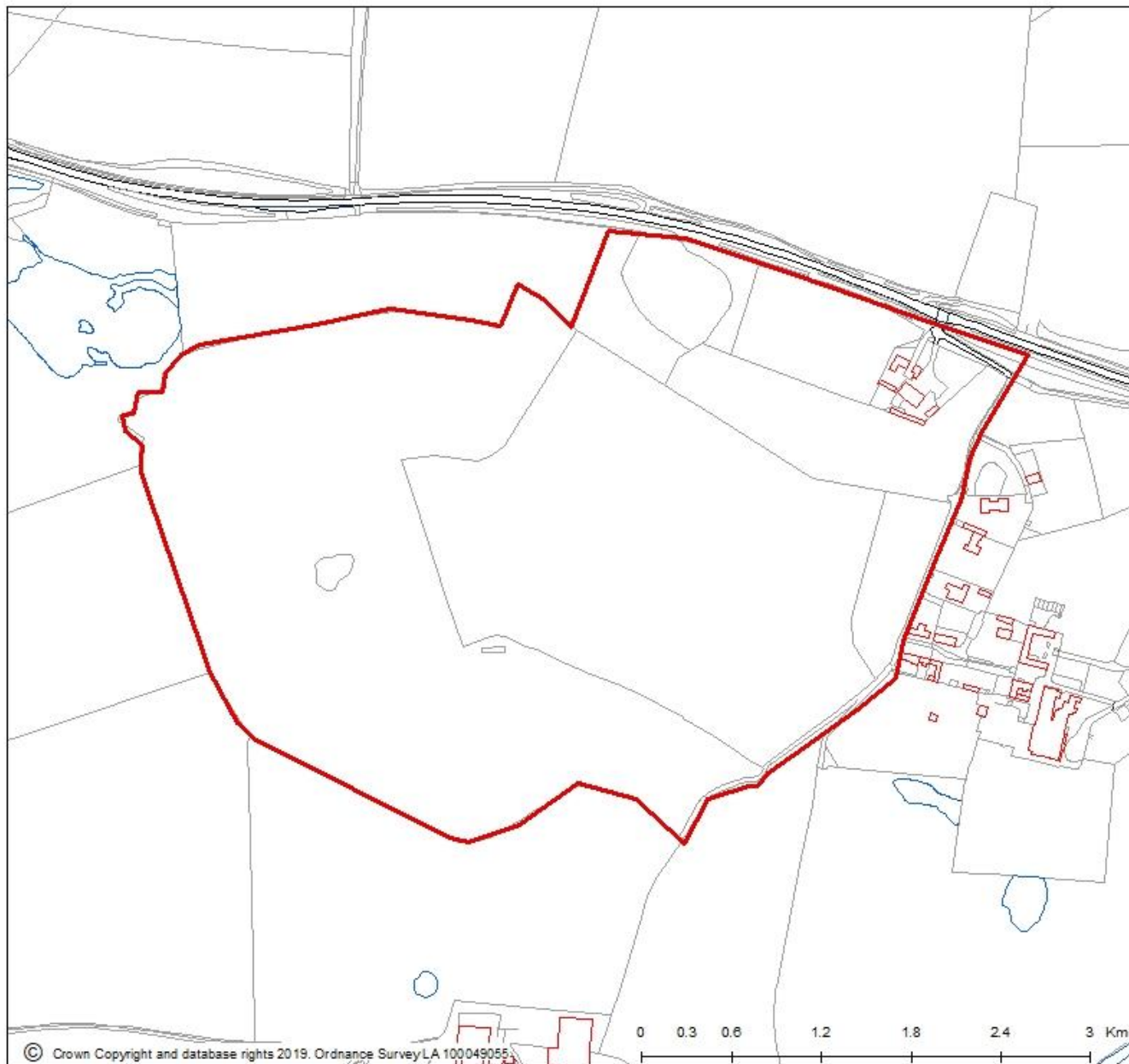
**Historic Landscape
Characterisation** Part: Designed parkland



Further Research Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

095 Windlestone Park West



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Witton Castle Park

Grid Reference	NZ 152304	Date	October 2017 Revised May 2019	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Witton Castle (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1311117 North Lodge to Witton Castle (Grade II) List Entry Number 1338574 Castle Garden Walls South of Forecourt to Witton Castle (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121795 Terrace Wall North of Witton Castle Main Range (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121794 Pigeon - cote c.200 m North- West of Witton Castle (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121796 Bridge c. 300 m South - East of Witton Castle (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121797 Forecourt Walls and South Tower of Witton Castle (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1338595 Bridge, c. 100 m East of Witton Castle and Wall Attached (Grade II) List Entry Number 1338597 Piers and Gates at Witton Castle North Entrance with Wall to Bridge (Grade II) List Entry Number 1159196 2 Piers c. 6 m North-East of South Lodge to Witton Castle (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121799 Walls enclosing Witton Castle Gardens on West and South with Ha-Ha (Grade II) List Entry Number 1338596 South Lodge to Witton Castle with Walls and Piers attached c.3 m to South - East (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121798				
History	Witton Castle was built on the site of Bermeton manor which belonged to Robert de Eure (d.1369) (Liddy 2008). Sir Ralph Eure was pardoned by Bishop Langley in 1410 when he enclosed (crenellated) his manor house at Witton with a wall and he was allowed to continue with the works. The deer park was recorded by Shirley (1867). The Eure's were important landowners in County Durham and their power increased during the 15th-century (Emery 1996). Sir William Eure sold the land and castle to Sir Richard Forster in 1622 and passed to the Darcy Family. During the Civil War the castle was besieged and partly demolished. By the 18th century the estate belonged to the Hopper family and in 1796 the remodelled building was badly damaged by fire. In 1812 the estate was acquired by William Chaytor who sold it to Donald Maclean, the Chaytors bought the estate back after Maclean's bankruptcy. The estate was acquired by Lambton Estates c.2008.				

Description

Low Pot Hill Plantations forms what appears to be a natural southern boundary, although the ordnance survey demarcation of the parkland does not extend that far south. Castle Wood forms a boundary east of the castle. The wood includes a dene incised by Witton Row Beck. The dene includes footpaths through pleasure grounds on either side. The park is divided by narrow bands of woodland into three sections, to the north, west and south. Each parkland area is scattered with parkland trees and crossed by rides and drives. The castle is shown overlooking the parkland with minimal areas of garden adjacent to the building. A kitchen garden is shown south of the castle with a smaller productive garden to the west. Garden House is marked south east of the kitchen garden. The pigeon cote is marked north of the kitchen garden.

The 1897 OS shows changes in the south park where Shank Wood has been renamed Long Wood which is also marked fox covert. Lodge Wood includes reservoirs with New Carriage Drive Plantations marked further east. East of this another drive enters the estate with Fearon's Wood to the east. West and South Lodge are marked on the north side of Sloshes Lane. North Lodge is shown at Witton Bridge. Witton Row Beck has been widened to form a small lake in the southern section of Castle Wood. Later maps show no changes to the landscape. The east section of the park is used as a caravan park which was developed following planning permission in 2011.

The Lidar image shows some interesting features including some deeply incised areas, to the north, east and south of the castle.

Recommendation

Add to list of Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066 -1540	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate/High	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	18th / 19th century parkland, Picturesque dene.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Witton Castle (Grade II*). North Lodge to Witton Castle (Grade II). Castle Garden Walls South of Forecourt to Witton Castle. (Grade II). Terrace Wall North of Witton Castle Main Range (Grade II). Pigeon - cote c.200 m North- West of Witton Castle. (Grade II). Bridge c. 300 m South - East of Witton Castle. (Grade II). Forecourt Walls and South Tower of Witton Castle (Grade II*). Bridge, c. 100 m East of Witton Castle and Wall Attached. (Grade II). Piers and Gates at Witton Castle North Entrance with Wall to Bridge. (Grade II). 2 Piers c. 6 m North-East of South Lodge to Witton Castle (Grade II). Walls enclosing Witton Castle Gardens on West and South with Ha-Ha. (Grade II). South Lodge to Witton Castle with Walls and Piers attached c.3 m to South - East. (Grade II).	Y			
Rarity	See also Castle Eden Dene, Hamsterley Hall	Y			
Historic Interest	Medieval Castle subsequently altered	Y			

Historical Association	Eure, Hopper, Chaytor families	Y
Social and Communal Value	Limited public access	Y
Evidential Value	Moderate. The estate papers may belong to Lambton Estate	Y
Overall significance	The setting to Witton Castle is dominated by large areas of caravan parks. The parkland includes lodges, piers and gates, carriage drives, garden walls, wooded denes, shelter belts and a dovecote. The gardens adjacent to the castle are terraced. The impact of the caravan park, (although reversible) is currently detrimental to the designed landscape. It is of local historic interest.	Y

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from Bridge End
Entrance from Witton Ford
After 1898 OS
Approach from North Lodge,
Drives from South Lodge and West Lodge

Principal Buildings Witton Castle (Grade II*)
North Lodge to Witton Castle (Grade II)
Pigeon - cote c.200 m North- West of Witton Castle (Grade II)
Bridge c. 300 m South - East of Witton Castle (Grade II)
Forecourt Walls and South Tower of Witton Castle (Grade II*)
Bridge, c. 100 m East of Witton Castle and Wall Attached (Grade II) List Entry Number 1338597
Piers and Gates at Witton Castle North Entrance with Wall to Bridge (Grade II) List Entry Number 1159196
South Lodge to Witton Castle with Walls and Piers attached c.3 m to South - East (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121798

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Overgrown

Park Large tracts of the park are occupied by a caravan park.

References **Archives and Special Collections - Durham University**

CollectaneaDunelmensia being collections of historical information made by George Allan

ALL 14/16 6 May 1779

Engraving of Witton Castle from the south east, by Bailey Paper, 1f

ALL 14/17 [later 18th century]

Witton Castle County of Durham, description with a 1410 crenellation licence and translation, printed Paper, 1f

ALL 14/18 1781

Engraving of the tower of Witton Castle, by Bailey Paper, 1f

Durham County Record Office

D/Bo/G 94/2 Sale of Witton Castle Estate, 25 October 1816

D/X 109/29 Postcard of Witton Castle, c.1905

Published sources

Liddy, C (2008) *The Bishopric of Durham in the Late Middle Ages*

Mackenzie, E (1834) *An Historical Topographical and Descriptive description of the County Palatine of Durham*

Shirley, E.P (1867) *Some Account of English Deer Parks*

Part: Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

Historic Landscape Characterisation



Further Research

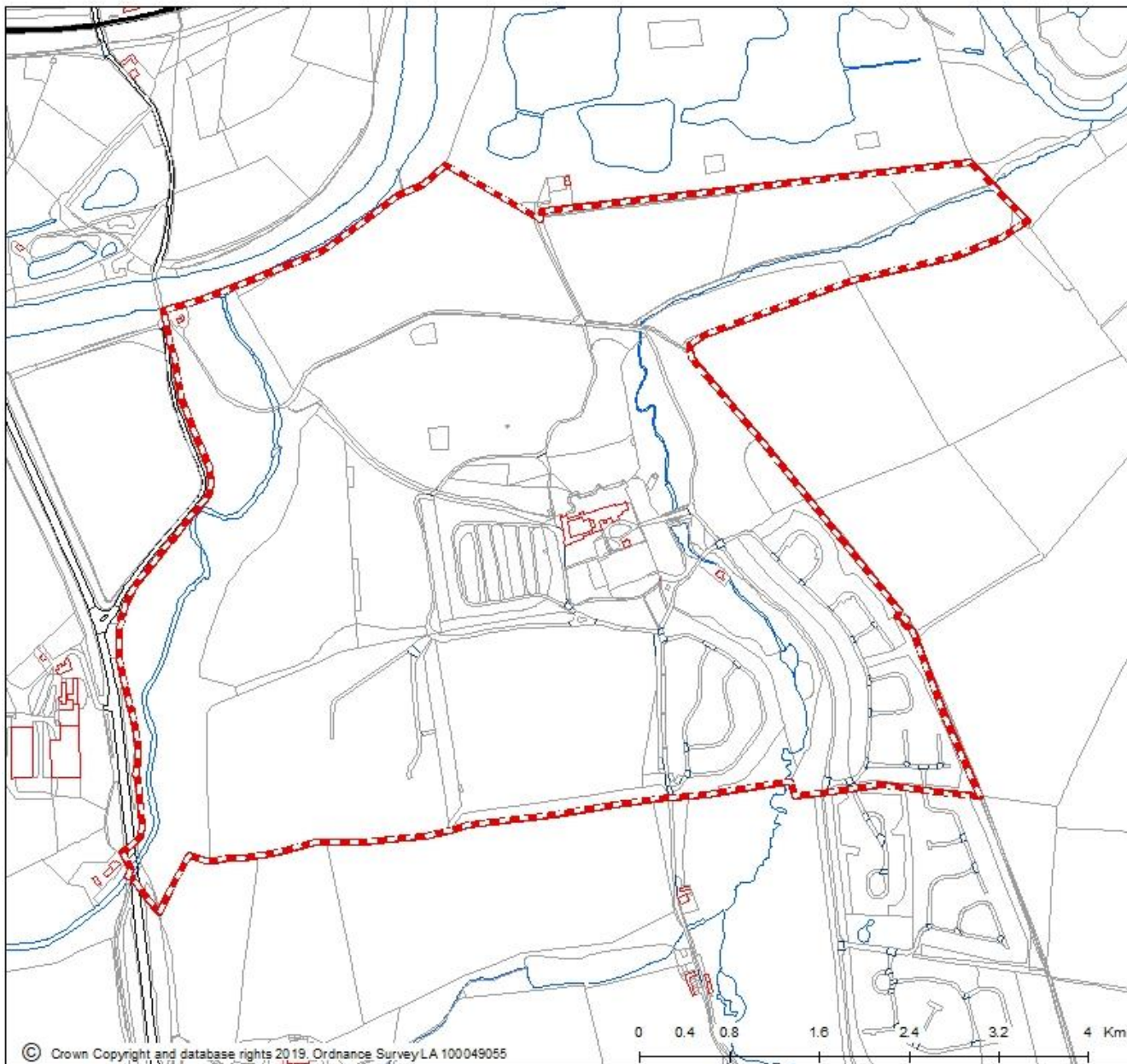
Further research on the boundary of Deer Park and examination of Tithe Maps



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

096 Witton Castle Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Wolsingham Park

Grid Reference	NZ 042413	Date	October 2017 Reviewed May 2019	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in local plan as Historic Park and Garden The majority of the park is outside Wolsingham Conservation Area apart from the southern tip.				
Site Designations	The southern tip of the park boundary extends into Wolsingham Conservation Area				
History	<p>Wolsingham Park belonged to the Bishops of Durham and was maintained by the 'parker' who was also responsible for Waskerley deer park. A record of 1381 in the Durham Cathedral Muniments mentions the office of parker being granted to William de Merley.</p> <p>Drury notes that fallow deer were tended on lower ground at Wolsingham (also at Stanhope Park). Generally, these were a greater status symbol than Red Deer or Roe Deer. Fallow deer were also driven past a shooting platform rather than being chased over long distances. However, hunting Red Deer across greater distances with dogs was a more prestigious activity (Drury 2017).</p>				
Description	The 1869 OS shows that Wolsingham Park extended south from the region of Park Head Plantation, to Wolsingham following the valley of Waskerley Beck. A number of features marked on the map are likely to relate to the park including Durham Abbey Spring, Wolsingham Park Moor, Park Walls, Park Wall Quarry, Park Hall Edge, the pastures at High Fawnlees, Middle Fawnlees, Low Fawnlees, Broadoak and Fawnlees Hall.				
Recommendation	Add to List of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest				

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Local	Interest		
			Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066 - 1540	Y			
Aesthetic Value	Moderate	Y			
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Evidence of deliberate design for the purpose of hunting by nobility.	Y			
Designer	N/A				
Group Value	Stanhope Park, Waskerley Park.	Y			
Rarity	There are 26 sites recorded as Deer Parks in County Durham. These include 17th, 18th-century show parks as well as medieval deer hunting parks such as Helme Park and Muggleswick.	Y			
Historic Interest	Medieval sport, status symbol	Y			
Historical Association	The Bishops of Durham, Durham Priory	Y			
Social and Communal Value	PROWs	Y			
Evidential Value	High	Y			
Overall significance	Wolsingham Park was designed for the aesthetic pursuit of hunting deer and is of local interest.	Y			

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Not apparent, possibly from Chapel Walls, see Other Land.

Principal Buildings Fawnlees Hall (Grade II)
Broadoak (Grade II)

Park Park designed for the medieval sport of hunting deer

Other Land Chapel Walls Durham HER (D9123). Chapel walls was moated site, possibly of a manor house thought to date from the 12th-century. Hatfield's survey recorded a manor house, garden, orchard and park with a boundary of 8.5 miles.

References

Archives and Special Collections - Durham University

Many references including those in;

Church Commission Durham Bishopric Estates 1956 deposit: Deeds, property transactions etc.

Durham Cathedral Muniments Register V

Durham County Record Office

D/Bo/F 129. 1778 (1) John, Bishop of Durham (2) Seymour Deighton of Wolsingham Lease from (1) to (2) (draft copy) of a moiety of Crookford and Crookbank or Doctor's Pasture in Wolsingham Park, five pasture gates in Crookford, and lands on the north moor of Wolsingham, reserving mineral rights, for 21 years Rent: £2 4s.3d. p.a. Written over an earlier lease of 1771

D/Bo/F 134-136. Letters from Christopher Rymer of Wolsingham to R. A. Douglas Gresley, Secretary to the Bishop of Durham, re lease of land in Wolsingham park and a licence to alienate, Wolsingham, May 1839

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Not identified



Further Research

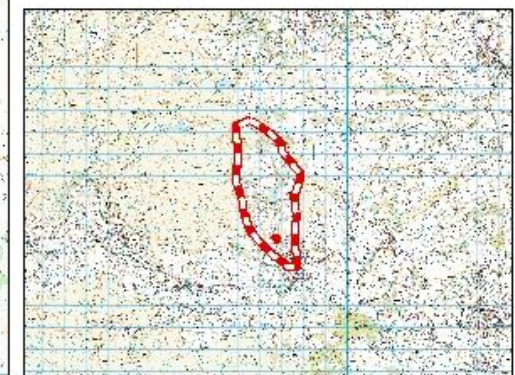
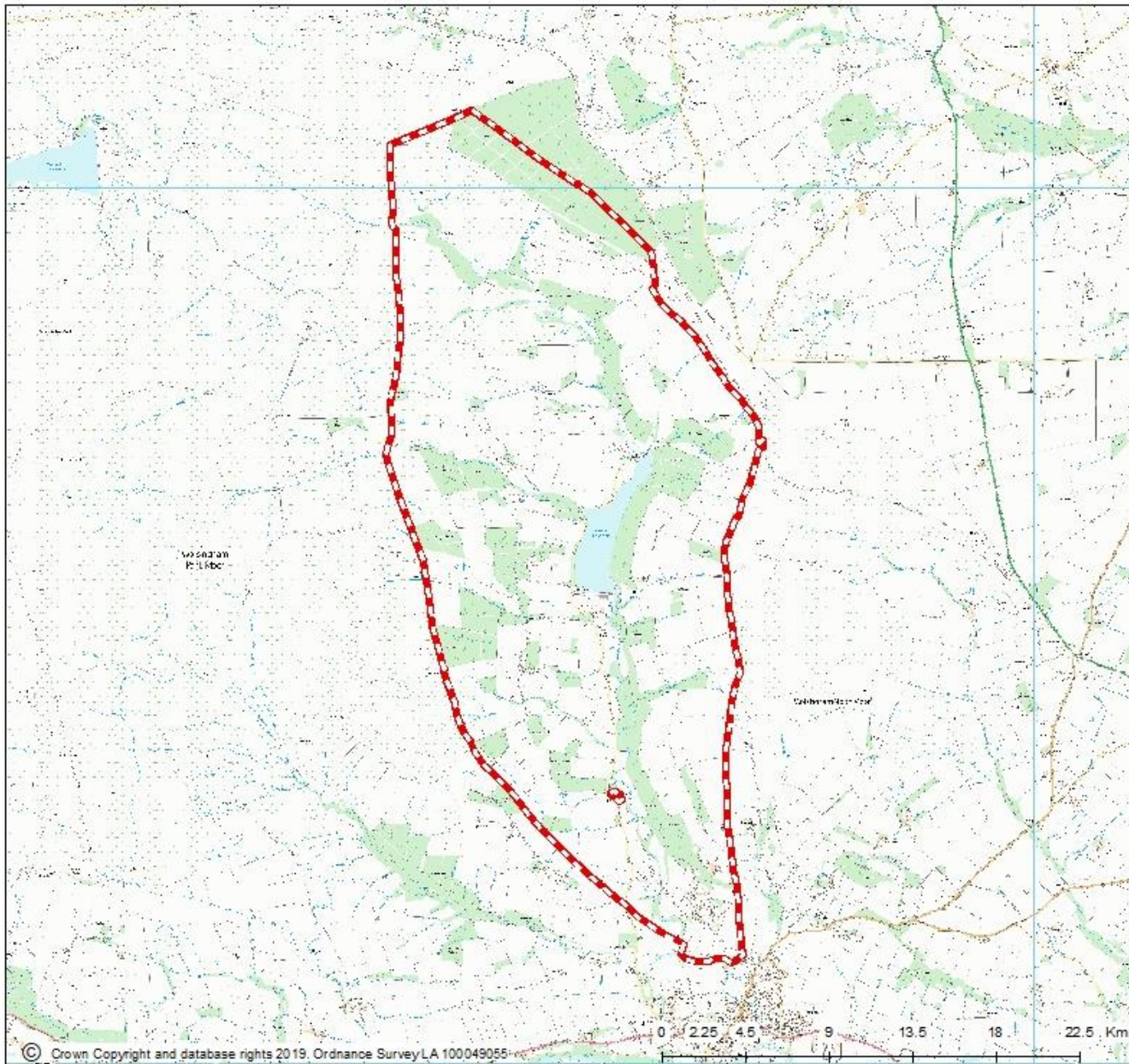
Further research on boundary of Deer Park and examination of Tithe Maps



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

097 Wolsingham Park

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Woodlands Hall assessed as Woodlands Park

Grid Reference	NZ 123470	Date	October 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Identified in Derwentside Local Plan Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Woodlands Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1185992 Garden Wall North East of Woodlands Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1299409				
History	<p>Woodlands Hall was built by landscape gardener Thomas White who moved north after a successful career based in Retford, Nottinghamshire. White purchased a large area of poor quality moorland in 1773 and planted thousands of trees for which he was awarded 11 medals by the Society of Arts (Mackenzie 1834). The estate as a whole is an important example of enclosure land improvement during that period</p> <p>Thomas White the Elder was probably the most significant follower of Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. He was a foreman to Brown and worked at sites in Yorkshire, including Sandbeck and Temple Newsam. He was later employed independently at Harewood and Goldesbrough. By the 1760s White had his own business with Birdsall Hall, Kirkleatham Hall in Yorkshire and Belle Isle, Windermere among his commissions. In County Durham he produced plans for Lumley Castle and Raby Castle.</p> <p>White laid out Woodlands estate.</p> <p>By the beginning of the 20th-century the estate belonged to an industrialist, William Brewis Van Haansbergen.</p>				
Description	<p>Woodlands Hall was described in The Beauties of England in 1803 as '<i>a neat structure recently built</i>'.</p> <p>The designed landscape at Woodlands includes a lake and clumps of trees. Many of the (declining) clumps on the periphery of the estate are visible from the road. Greenwood's plan of 1820 also shows considerable plantations south and west of the Woodlands estate.</p> <p>Mackenzie described Woodlands estate in 1834 Woodlands Hall is an excellent mansion-house; and the pleasure-grounds and gardens, which have been created in the midst of a wilderness, evince much taste.</p> <p>A sale catalogue of 1838 (private collection) The domain of the late Thomas White, Esq. (so well known in the Scotland and the North of England, for his excellent taste in laying out Parks and Pleasure Grounds. The estate</p>				

included a *Gentleman's House ... Lawn of Eighteen Acres ... Extensive Woods of Thriving Timber*. A sale plan of the estate marks crop fields north of the hall, nurseries and orchards to the south and fish pond fields in the north east corner of the park, where the main approach enters the estate.

The 1869 OS shows Woodlands Hall set in the centre of parkland. The boundary, reflecting White's design principles, is planted with shelter belts. The east, south-east and south-west corners of the park are defined by irregular shaped dense plantations, which would undoubtedly have framed views. Another plantation directly west of the hall screens Dyke Nook farm which lies to the north west. The parkland is crossed by a number of drives. Small lakes are depicted east and south east of the hall. The 1898 OS shows the area of parkland was extended to the south-west. Parkland on the west side is shown to be divided by two strips of woodland.

The 1960s OS shows that the large woodland plantations on the periphery of the estate have been removed and the land appears to have reverted to fen carr in some areas.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Post medieval 1541 -1900			Y	
Aesthetic Value	High			Y	
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Designed landscape including parkland, lakes and extensive woodland.			Y	
Designer	Designed by Thomas White a landscape gardener of national importance			Y	
Group Value	Woodlands Hall. (Grade II). List Entry Number 1185992 Garden Wall North East of Woodlands Hall. (Grade II).			Y	
Rarity	Thomas White the Elder worked all over England and latterly Scotland.			Y	
Historic Interest	Laid out by Thomas White the elder as setting to his house Woodlands Hall.			Y	
Historical Association	Backhouses of Weardale, Greenwell Ford, Broomshiels Hall.			Y	
Social and Communal Value	Private estate			Y	
Evidential Value	Good			Y	
Overall significance	The setting to Woodlands Hall includes a carriage drive, shelter belts, a lake, lawns, walled garden, gate piers, boundary planting and ornamental woodland. This site is of national historic interest as it was the home of Thomas White the elder who improved the land and laid out the estate when he moved to County Durham.			Y	

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Entrance from the west off Knitsley Lane.
Approaches from North, off Newbiggen Lane and South off Longedge Lane.

Principal Buildings Woodlands Hall. (Grade II).
The house has an outstanding location with panoramic views across the gardens towards Durham.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds To south and east of the hall. These include part of the lake system, which from the house appear as a river. The property is now divided and two other parts of the lake arrangement are owned separately, luckily this does not detract from the view from the mansion.

Park The parkland, despite being under arable cultivation, has a distinctive presence in the landscape. Parkland trees, clumps, walls and gateways are visible from the public roads around the estate.

Kitchen Garden Walled garden

Other Land Sawmill Wood south of Longedge Lane

References **Published sources.**

Mackenzie, E (1834) An Historical, Topographical and Descriptive View of the County of Durham V. I

Journals

Transactions of the Society Instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce with the Premiums offered in the year 1787 Vol. V.

Illustrations Greenwood's Map of County Durham 1820

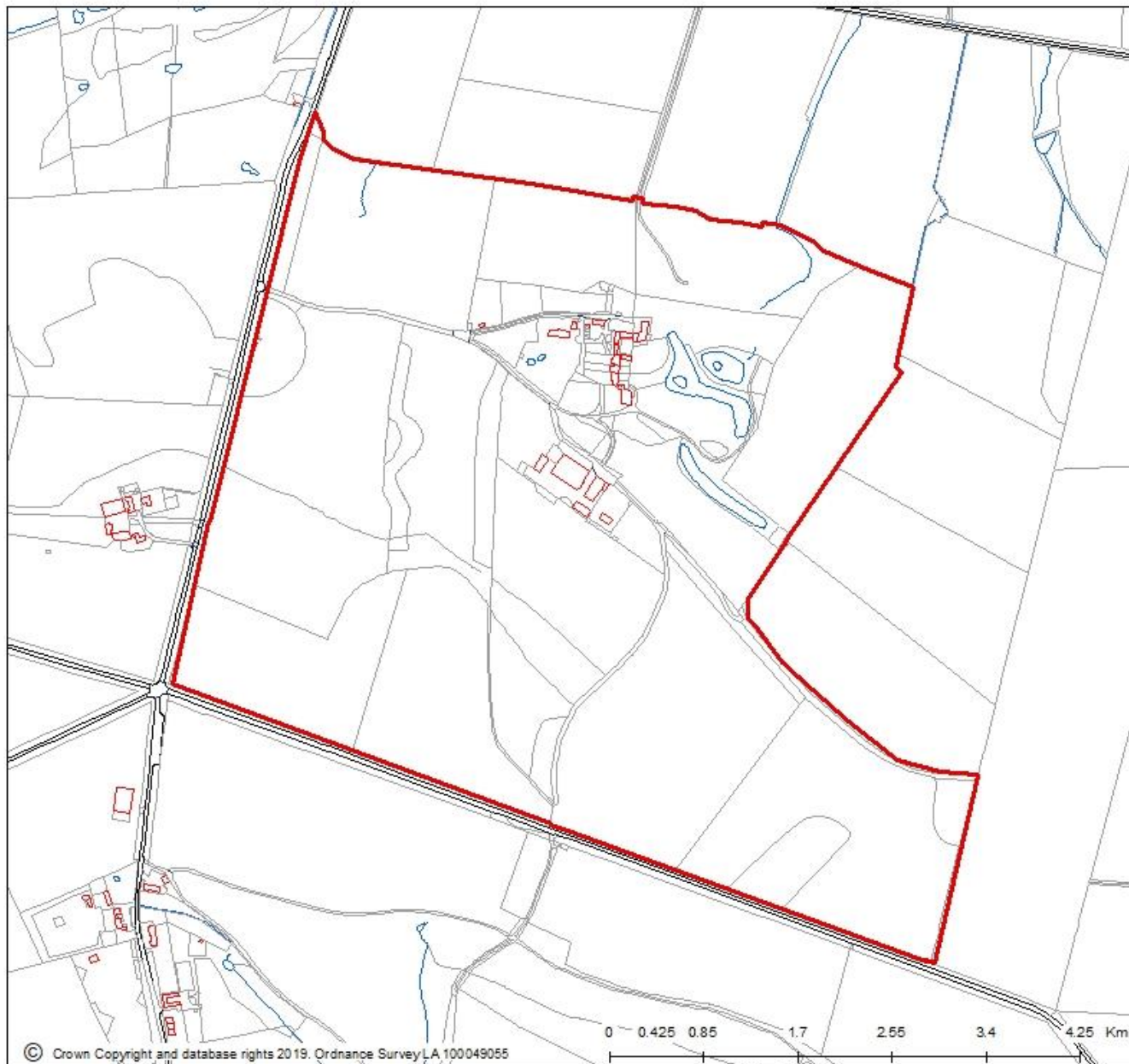
Historic Landscape Characterisation Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland



Further Research Not required at this time. However future priorities include examination of Tithe Maps



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

098 Woodlands Park



-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Wycliffe Hall

Grid Reference	NZ 120140	Date	October 2017	Author	Fiona Green
Planning Status	Not previously identified in a local plan as Historic Park and Garden Not within Conservation Area				
Site Designations	Site of Ancient Woodland Wycliffe Hall (Grade II*) List Entry Number 1322784 Garden Wall and attached outbuilding to North West of Wycliffe Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1121623 Wall and attached building to North West of Wycliffe Hall (Grade II) List Entry Number 1161252				
History	Wycliffe is thought to have been the residence of John de Wycliffe the 'Morning Star of the Reformation' who translated the bible into vernacular form in 1382 (<i>Wycliffe's Bible</i>). (Black's Tour) The Wycliffes held the manor until 1611. Subsequently the house was altered a number of times during the 16th and 17th-centuries. Marmaduke Tunstall III (1743-1790) made considerable alterations to the house including a room for his natural history collections which he relocated from London. Thomas Bewick visited Tunstall (Fox 1827) (Ugnow 2009). J.S. Cotman visited Wycliffe c.1805. JMW Turner visited Wycliffe Hall c.1816				
Description	Samuel Buck's Yorkshire sketchbook includes a drawing of the South Prospect of Wycliffe Hall dated 1744 (British Museum). The drawing shows the house prior to alterations and rebuilding. Gardens are shown enclosed in walled courts, to the west and south, with trees trained against the walls. There is a suggestion of woodland between the hall and river Tees. Marmaduke Tunstall described Wycliffe himself in 1788; <i>'My house is beautifully situated on the banks of the Tees, a romantic rocky river dividing this country from the Bishoprick of Durham, sometimes nearly destitute of water, and perhaps the very next day, rolling a rapid stream, breaking against the rocks, and rising in billows like a tempestuous sea.'</i> <i>'Views of great extend and beauty may be had from various points in the neighbourhood, particularly from one of the woodland paths near Wycliffe Hall, and handsome residence surrounded by fine grounds'.(1864 Black's Guide)</i>				

Regrettably there do not appear to be any 18th/19th-century descriptions of the park and gardens at Wycliffe possibly owing to the family wishing to remain private. The 1869 OS shows the estate on the south side of the river Tees. A lane to Wycliffe village forms the west boundary to the park which is divided by Crow Gill. The river Tees forms the north boundary. Howbury Scar on the south bank is also the location of a grotto. Wooded pleasure grounds and rides run along the top of the scar into Wycliffe Wood which extends north east and includes Cockshot Fort, earthwork remains of a probable Iron Age hillfort (Pastscape). Wycliffe Hall lies south west of the pleasure grounds in Wycliffe Wood which shelters a large, irregular shaped, kitchen garden west of the hall. Peg Beck runs between the kitchen garden and hall and to the east passes close to a fish pond. Another kitchen garden is shown directly west of a turning circle and the hall. An embankment, possibly remains of terracing, follows the irregular line of this kitchen garden. Parkland is shown south, south east and west of the hall and is dotted with trees. Stables are located east of the approach which enters the estate from the south. The western section of parkland is divided by Crow Gill. The parkland continues south across a public road where a square shaped field has Beech Walk marked on the east and south boundaries. A lane on the west side of the smaller park leads further south to Wycliffe R. C. Chapel.

The visual link between the hall and the land to the south of the road is enabled by a the ha ha to the north of the road and ha ha or sunken fence to the south.

The 1923 OS shows the addition of a Deer Park (which would have been for ornamental purposes rather than hunting).

The gardens have been well known for horticultural excellence and have been open for charity in the past. A lodge is shown at the south entrance on the 1980 OS.

The garden designer James Russell was involved at the gardens from 1985-1989 (Archive of James Russell). In 2004 contemporary landscape designer Tom Stuart Smith designed new gardens at Wycliffe Hall.

Recommendation

Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Significance

Factor	Commentary	Interest			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Age	Medieval 1066 -1540			Y	
Aesthetic Value	High			Y	
Landscape or Horticultural Interest	Landscape garden with Picturesque landscape and proximity to other picturesque landscaped parks, Rokeby Hall, Barningham Hall, Eastwood Hall.			Y	
Designer	James Russell, Tom Stuart Smith.			Y	
Group Value	Wycliffe Hall (Grade II*). Garden Wall and attached outbuilding to North West of Wycliffe Hall (Grade II).			Y	
Rarity				Y	
Historic Interest	Picturesque landscape. Potential remains of earlier terraced gardens.			Y	
Historical Association	John de Wycliffe, Marmaduke Tunstall, Samuel Buck, Thomas Bewick, JS Cotman, JMW Turner			Y	
Social and Communal Value	Private estate			Y	
Evidential Value	Moderate			Y	
Overall significance	The setting to Wycliffe Hall includes parkland, parkland trees, garden walls, park wall, lodge, gate piers and gates, carriage drive, ornamental woodland and 21st-century gardens (which			Y	

respect the earlier garden layouts). These features contribute to the park and gardens being of national historic interest.

Background Information

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Entrances and approaches Approach from the south. Secondary approach from Wycliffe village.

Principal Buildings Wycliffe Hall (Grade II*)
Garden wall and outbuilding north of Wycliffe Hall (Grade II)
Stable block. Not listed.
Entrance lodge, Not listed.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds Formal gardens south of Wycliffe Hall.

Park Parkland with parkland trees.

Kitchen Garden Walled kitchen garden and orchard.

References **Archive of James Russell, Borthwick Institute York**
JR/1/385 Tylour Robert S. Wycliffe Hall, Barnard Castle County Durham 1985-1989

Printed sources

(1864) Black's Picturesque Guide to Yorkshire
1792 Picturesque Views of the Principal Seats
Copper Plate Magazine v.I 1788

Journals

Gardens Illustrated - Issues 92-94 2004 - Page 47 article re: contemporary landscape designer Tom Stuart Smith

Illustrations

Bowes Museum.
Wycliffe Mr. Benjamin Heslop (1845 - 1915), Watercolour 1972.18.19/ANT
Wycliffe Hall Elijah Yeoman. Photograph 1997.46.364/ARC

British Museum

Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Sketchbook. Lansdowne MS 914; Item number: f239

Leeds Museums & Galleries

On the Tees at Wycliffe (view from the north front of Wycliffe Hall) J.S. Cotman V&A Museum London (93-1894)

Tate

Wycliffe on the River Tees c.1830 Sketch JMW Turner (D11485
Turner Bequest CXLVII 28)

Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool

Wycliffe Hall, near Rokeby JMW Turner watercolour c.1816 (see also engraving by J. Pye after JMW Turner 1823)

The Durham Record

Wycliffe Hall Photograph date unknown.

Wycliffe Hall garden wall 2005

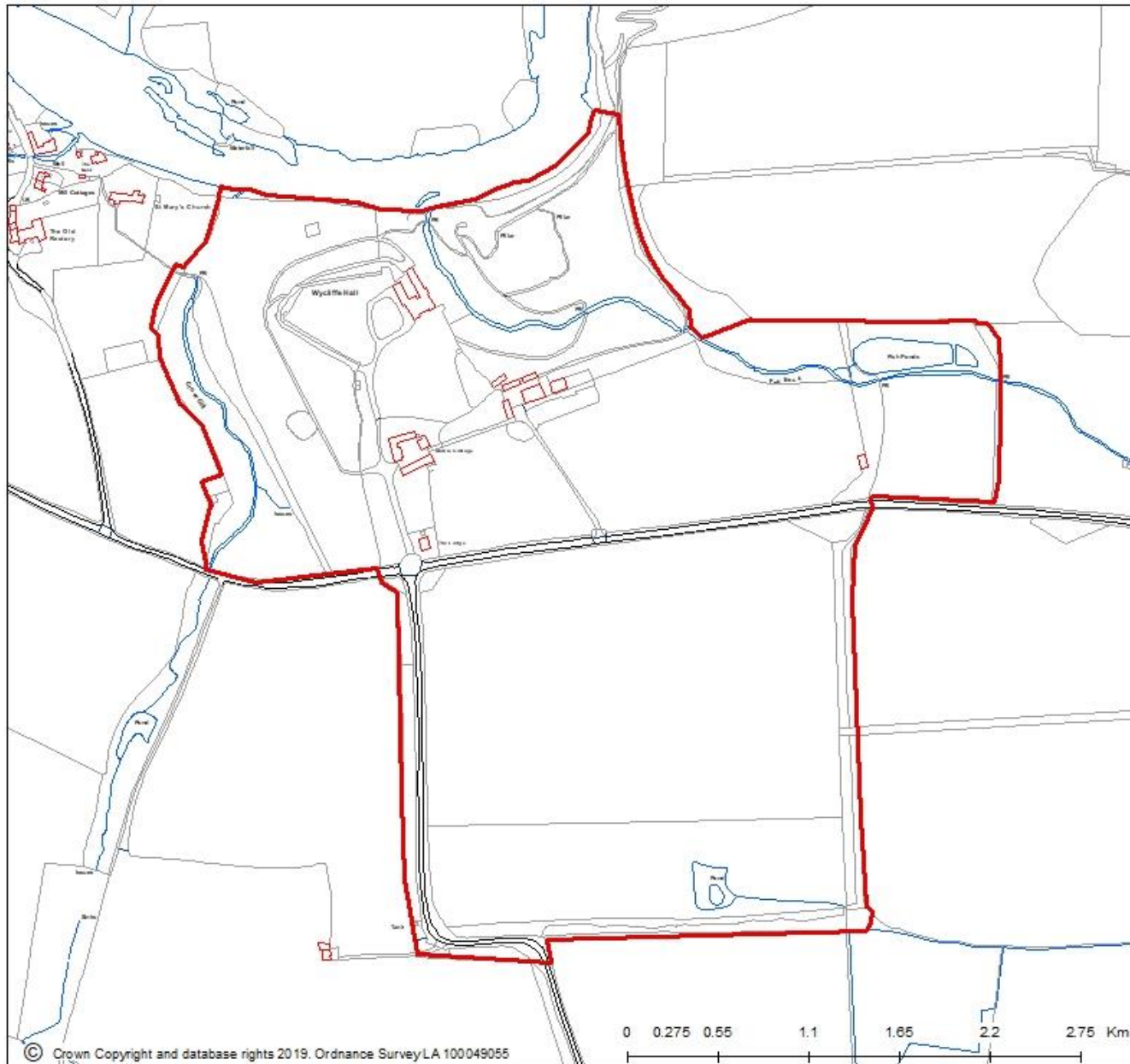
Photograph of drawing *Wycliffe Hall* from Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Sketchbook

Country house (manor/estate); Designed parkland

**Historic Landscape
Characterisation**



Further Research

Not required as part of this review



Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

099 Wycliffe Hall

-  Uncertain boundary section
-  Parks & Gardens final working list



Appendix 4: List of candidate sites for consultation (including recommendations)

List of candidate sites for consultation (including recommendations)					
Ref	Name	Local List	Ref	Name	Local List
C1	Aldin Grange	Yes	C54	Langton Grange	Yes
C2	Auckland Estate	Yes	C55	Marwood	No
C3	Barforth Hall	Yes	C56	Middleton Park	Yes
C4	Barnard Castle Grounds	Yes	C57	Mount Oswald	Yes
C5	Barningham Park	Yes	C58	Muggleswick Park	Yes
C6	Beamish Park	Yes	C59	Newsham Hall	Yes
C7	Bearpark	Yes	C60	Old Manor House West Auckland	Yes
C8	Bedburn Park	No	C61	Old Park, Spennymoor	Yes
C9	Beechgrove	No	C62	Pelton Fell Memorial Park	Yes
C10	Biddick Hall	Yes	C63	Plawsworth Cottage	Yes
C11	Bishop Middleham Park	Yes	C64	Quarry Hill Brancepeth	No
C12	Bishop Oak	Yes	C65	Raby Park	Yes
C13	Bradley Hall	No	C66	Ramside	Yes
C14	Broadwood	No	C67	Redford Grove	Yes
C15	Broomshiels Hall	Yes	C68	Rogerley Park	Yes
C16	Burnhopeside Hall	Yes	C69	Romaldkirk Hall Park	Yes
C17	Byer's Green Old Hall	Yes	C70	Ruffside Hall	Yes
C18	Castle Steads Esh Winning	Yes	C71	Sands Hall	Yes
C19	Chilton Hall	Yes	C72	Seaham Hall	Yes
C20	Cocken Hall	Yes	C73	Selaby Park	Yes
C21	Colepike Hall	Yes	C74	Sherburn Hospital	Yes
C22	Consett Park	No	C75	Shotley Park	Yes
C23	Cotherstone Corn Park	No	C76	Sniperley Hall	Yes
C24	Cotherstone Doe Park	Yes	C77	Snow Hall	Yes
C25	Coxhoe Hall Park	Yes	C78	Snow's Green House	Yes
C26	Crook Hall Gardens	Yes	C79	South Hill Park	Yes
C27	Dalton Pumping Station	Yes	C80	South Moor memorial Park	Yes
C28	Deerbolt Park	No	C81	Spennymoor Jubilee Park	Yes
C29	Dryderdale Hall	Yes	C82	Spring Lodge	Yes
C30	Durham Botanical Gardens	Yes	C83	St Helen Hall	No
C31	Durham Peninsula 1 Castle Precincts and Palace Green	Yes	C84	St John's Hall	Yes
C31	Durham Peninsula 2 Cathedral Precincts	Yes	C85	Stanhope Castle Park	Yes
C31	Durham Peninsula 3 Peninsula Gardens	Yes	C86	Stanhope High House Park	Yes
C31	Durham Peninsula 4 Riverbanks	Yes	C87	Stanhope Park	Yes
C32	Eastwood Hall	Yes	C88	Streatlam Park	Yes
C33	Eggleston Hall	Yes	C89	Stubb House	Yes
C34	Elemore	Yes	C90	Tanfield Hall	Yes

C35	Eshwood Hall	Yes	C91	The Flatts Barnard Castle	Yes
C36	Fawnlees Hall	Yes	C92	The Hermitage	Yes
C37	Finchale Abbey	Yes	C93	The Lodge Lanchester	Yes
C38	Fir Tree Grange	Yes	C94	Thorpe Hall	Yes
C39	Flass Hall	Yes	C95	Thringarth Park	Yes
C40	Gainford Hall	Yes	C96	Urpeth Hall	Yes
C41	Greencroft	Yes	C97	Ushaw College	Yes
C42	Greenwell Ford	Yes	C98	Waskerley Park	Yes
C43	Hamsterley Park	Yes	C99	Westholme Hall	Yes
C44	Harbour House Park	Yes	C100	Wharton Park	Yes
C45	Hardwicke Hall (Blackhall)	Yes	C101	Whitworth Park	Yes
C46	Harperley Park	Yes	C102	Whorlton Grange	No
C47	Headlam Hall	Yes	C103	Whorlton Hall	No
C48	Helme Park	Yes	C104	Windlestone Park West	Yes
C49	Holmside Hall	Yes	C105	Witton Castle Park	Yes
C50	Holywell Hall	Yes	C106	Witton Tower	No
C51	Hoppyland Hall	Yes	C107	Wolsingham Park	Yes
C52	Kepier Hospital	Yes	C108	Woodlands Park	Yes
C53	Lambton Estate	Yes	C109	Wycliffe Hall	Yes

Appendix 5: Consultation summary responses and actions

Consultation summary responses and actions			
Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
Aldin Grange	Resident/ landowner	General support.	None.
Auckland Estate	Online	Query regarding extension to include Belburn Wood and Fox Rush Wood.	The woodland shown on the plan by Jeremiah Dixon is within the boundary of Auckland Park and was not, as previously thought, land belonging to Binchester Hall. Therefore, the boundary should be altered to include this woodland. Boundary revised. Landowners consulted Dec/Jan 2020, no comments received.
	Resident/ landowner	Research shows that Bellburn wood is part of Auckland with a connection with Lodge Farm and roads leading to walks/rides in wood.	As above.
Barforth Hall	None	None.	None.
Barnard Castle Grounds	None	None.	None.
Barningham Park	Online	Small mapping errors where the green area does not follow the actual boundary lines.	Boundary refined as far as possible using historic maps
	Resident/ landowner	Worried about public access, being on a list may, in future, lead to demand for access.	Local Listing does not promote public access
Beamish Park	None	None.	None.
Bearpark	Online	General support and concerns as to why the Council are proposing a relief road through a potentially protected area.	Noted
	Online	General support as to the site's importance and connection to Durham.	Noted
	Online	General information as to the site's importance in relation to the Battle of Neville's Cross and other sites in the locality.	Noted
Bedburn Park	Online	Concerns over bureaucracy.	Noted. Note: Bedburn park is not included in the local list.

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
	Online	Strong concerns expressed over the Council 'making claims' on these sites, and on a number of additional subjects mostly concerned with inequality and education.	Noted. Note: Bedburn park is not included in the local list.
Beechgrove	None	None.	None. Note: Beechgrove is not included in the Local List
Biddick Hall	Online	A number of inaccuracies and contradictions were pointed out in the assessment. The area included is too extensive and includes elements that are not designed, particularly the gardens at Biddick, where there has been no evidence of designed parkland. Current listing is adequate, no further designations necessary. Group value questioned given that there is no link, in terms of landscape design – just the association with the one family. There is no evidence provided for the claim that these gardens are of a high status, and this claim is at odds with the fact that the gardens are private with no public access.	Minor corrections & revisions made. 'Horticultural interest' has been revised to 'Local Interest' and commentary amended. 'Social & communal ' value has been revised to 'local interest' due to lack of public access in the past.
	Online	Significance not disputed, but concerns raised over practicalities of living next to the area, particularly regarding a dangerous shed, which is assessed as important.	Noted.
	Resident/ landowner	A number of issues were raised in detail and are included in the response in Appendix 6	See response in Appendix 6
Bishop Middleham Park	Online	Respondents supported the listing, pointing out the importance of the wetland for birds and significance of the deer park wall.	Noted
Bishop Oak	None	None	None
Bradley Hall	Online	General support	Noted
Broadwood	None	None	None
Broomshiels Hall	Online	General concerns over replicating information already available. Identifies surrounding farmland for inclusion. The site has undergone extensive changes and diminished by adjacent wind turbines.	Using documentary material from the public domain sets the buildings in context. The designed landscape was laid out as a setting to the listed buildings. Boundary and commentary revised. Landowners consulted Dec/Jan 2020, no comments received.
	Resident/ landowner	General concerns over public access and restrictions on development.	None
Burnhopeside Hall	Resident/ landowner	General concerns over public access and criminal activity. Query over whether boundary should be extended as far as the River Browney.	Future review should include further research on relationship with Hall and role of land towards River Browney.
Byer's Green Old Hall	Resident/ landowner	General interest and further information provided on the site.	Noted

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
Castle Steads Esh Winning	None	None.	None.
Chilton Hall	None	None.	None.
Cocken Hall	Online	<p>Disputes the evidence on the ground of any historic parks or garden or remaining designed landscape. Further historical detail provided.</p> <p>In the group value consideration, the commentary states not applicable, yet this is of apparent local interest.</p>	<p>The later designed landscape at Cocken, walks and locations for views, took advantage of the topography and natural landscape. Cocken was so popular it became one of the most visited landscapes in Durham during the 18th-century and is documented in many accounts of 'Picturesque' tours. The view of Finchale Abbey was available from designed walks, the Rock Walk on the river bank as well as a route higher up in Cocken Wood.</p> <p>All designed landscapes, and not the least landscape parks, will be influenced by, or draw on the natural topography within their bounds, and in the surrounding countryside (what is often termed setting). In terms of assessment for inclusion on the list, and grading, as much as possible natural advantage and beauty (or lack of) will be set aside, and it will be the design concept and its implementation and survival which will be appraised. That said, there are cases where the natural landscape has been deliberately appropriated as a principal feature of the design, and here this will be a factor – sometimes an important one – in assessment. This would apply, for instance for the picturesque cleft forming Downton Gorge (Shropshire and Herefordshire; registered Grade II*), and with Thomas Mawson's formal gardens at Rydal (Cumbria; registered Grade II*) which contrast deliberately and spectacularly with a backdrop provided by the jagged peaks of the Lake District. (Historic England. Rural Landscapes - Register of Parks and Gardens Selection Guide 2017 ed.)</p> <p>'Group Value' & 'Designer' revised to no significance. Minor amendments and additions to text.</p>
Colepike Hall	Online	<p>The property and gardens have been subdivided and changed beyond recognition and the description in the assessment and cannot be of any significance.</p>	<p>Despite division into three properties in 1987, Colepike Hall garden continues to reflect a phase of 19th-century design laid out by the Taylor-Smith family after their improvements to an older house. A par terre, specimen trees, terrace wall and piers, garden walls, boundary wall and gate piers have survived</p>

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
			Information noted and minor amendments made to text.
Consett Park	Resident/ landowner	Concerns over future of Moorside.	None.
Cotherstone Corn Park	None.	None.	None.
Cotherstone Doe Park	Online	The proposed boundaries do not correlate with information held by the resident families. Invitation to contact owner to discuss.	See below
	Resident/ landowner	Concerned about restrictions and will provide comments & revised boundary.	Requested further information 2/5/2019, none received
Coxhoe Hall Park	Resident/ landowner	A number of concerns regarding potential development of the site, and inclusion of an area 'Coxhoe Square'. The south west approach to the site precedes the square and was part of the original layout.	Meeting on 19/3/2019, issues raised discussed at review meeting 27/3/2019 Minor amendments to text
	Online	General support	None.
Crook Hall Gardens	Online	General support. Further information provided on gardens.	Noted.
Dalton Pumping Station	None	None.	None.
Deerbolt Park	None	None.	None.
Dryderdale Hall	Resident/ landowner	General support, with a number of questions about the process and a query as to whether it should extend into FC owned land. Plans and further information provided, with suggestion that the site extends beyond current boundaries, to include surrounding forestry.	Email response 5/2/2019 Surrounding forestry predates the development of Dryderdale and associated parkland, and therefore the boundary remains unchanged. However, further research is recommended for the next review.
	Online	General queries regarding on impacts on management of Forestry Commission Estate.	Email response 8/2/2019
	Review panel	Additional information regarding use of site in 'Get Carter'.	Addition to text.
Durham Botanical Gardens	None.	None.	None.
Durham Peninsula 1 Castle Precincts and Palace Green	None.	None.	None.
Durham Peninsula 2 Cathedral Precincts	None.	None.	None.
Durham Peninsula 3 Peninsula Gardens	None.	None.	None.
Durham Peninsula 4 Riverbanks	None.	None.	None.
Eastwood Hall	None.	None.	None.
Eggleston Hall	None.	None.	None.
Elemore	None.	None.	None.
Eshwood Hall	Landowner/ resident	General support and information on garden	Noted
	Online	General support and information on garden. Typo identified	Minor correction to text

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
Fawnlees Hall	None.	None.	None.
Finchale Abbey	Online	A number of comments and issues raised, which can be found in full in Appendix 7 along, with a detailed response.	See Appendix 7. Amendments to text and boundary revision.
Fir Tree Grange	Online	<p>General comments relating to the site being part of Fold House Farm, wooded areas and trees., including Smelt Wood, which is not included.</p> <p>The proposal that the area was developed in the mid-19th century is most probably wrong as it was developed over a much longer period primarily because of good commercial agricultural practice. Some work was done in the 19th century including the re-routing of the complete entrance drive, but this is in the area of the woodland adjacent to the present entrance drive.</p> <p>The view from the park field is obliterated by woodland to the west and the view to the south is of houses. I do not understand 'no visibility'</p>	<p>Woodland of 19th century parklands were managed for many purposes, agriculture, hunting, commercial woodland as well as providing aesthetic pleasure. Denes were a popular garden feature in north east England and many landowners made use of the picturesque qualities of these landscapes.</p> <p>The text 'no visibility' relates to the fact the site is private and not visible from the public road or a public right of way.</p> <p>Smelt Wood needs to be added.</p> <p>Boundary and commentary revised. Landowners consulted Dec/Jan 2020, no comments received.</p>
Flass Hall	None.	None.	None.
Gainford Hall	None.	None.	None.
Greencroft	Consultation response to County Durham Plan	Owner fully appreciates the importance of the Greencroft Estate as a Heritage Asset. A statement of significance has been prepared that expands on current assessment. Owner would welcome an opportunity to explore opportunities further with the Council.	Noted
Greenwell Ford	None.	None.	None.
Hamsterley Park	Consultation response to County Durham Plan	Should be extended to include Crabtree Hill/Hamsterley Park near Hamsterley Hall. Evidence given on behalf of DCC at the public enquiry for Enabling Development at Hamsterley Hall confirmed this is the case. Concerns over future development if left out.	The site was extended following the public inquiry to include Crabtree Hill/Hamsterley Park.
Harbour House Park	Online	No evidence to suggest that this is part of a designed parkland or a designed landscape of any interest. The report claims that there are features, which indicate the Estate extended further, this is incorrect as is highlighted by the fact that no evidence for this is offered by your report. The proposed site is not visible from nor has ever been contiguous with the grounds of Harbour House and is merely pasture or grazing land.	<p>Land within the boundary of the study area is correct; the 1869 OS shows a carriage drive leading to Harbour House from Ford Cottage with two further drives entering the estate from Holmhill Lane which lies to the west.</p> <p>Harbour House Park is depicted on the 1869 OS as parkland; planted aesthetically with individual trees to enhance the experience of travelling on the approaches to the house. Individual trees in parkland were planted separately in order that different trees species could be</p>

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
			<p>appreciated for their individuality and dramatic appearance in the parkland.</p> <p>Harbour House Park is of local interest as a designed parkland forming an approach and setting to the main house.</p> <p>Amendments to text and boundary revision</p>
Hardwicke Hall (Blackhall)	None.	None.	None.
Harperley Park	None.	None.	None.
Headlam Hall	None.	None.	None.
Helme Park	online	General support, and additional information regarding the Stobart family and links to the prisoner of war camp at Harperley.	Noted
Holmside Hall	Resident/ landowner	Number of concerns regarding security. Will email with further information.	None, email not received
Holywell Hall	Review Panel	Incised dene referred to in text is probably a ha-ha.	Text amended
Hoppyland Hall	None.	None.	None.
Kepier Hospital	None.	None.	None.
Lambton Estate	Resident/ landowner	A number of issues were raised in detail and are included in the response in Appendix 7	See response in Appendix 7
Langton Grange	None.	None.	None.
Marwood	None.	None.	None.
Middleton Park	Online	The area outlined includes Middleton House, but excludes the adjacent area including the clock tower.	Boundary revised to include clock tower. Landowners consulted Dec/Jan 2020. Comments and response in Appendix 8.
Mount Oswald	None.	None.	None.
Muggleswick Park	Online	<p>Report is inaccurate, recorded as a SIII as opposed to a SSSI.</p> <p>Issues raised over evidence for the presence of deer park, now open moorland, and lack of evidence to support significance.</p> <p>Report does not identify a historic landscape characterisation and therefore it cannot be appropriate to include it within a review of historic parks, gardens, and designed landscapes as surely if it fell within these category's these would have been classified here.</p>	<p>The following was taken from 'Keys to the Past' a web resource managed by the archaeology and historic environment departments of Durham and Northumberland County Councils.</p> <p>Muggleswick Park. ref. D2227 'In the mid-13th century the Prior of Durham created a park here. It was originally over 3 miles wide. In the late 18th century much of this land was opened up for farming'.</p> <p>Sources of reference;</p> <p>Ordnance Survey Archaeology Card NZ04NW8</p> <p>Hutchinson, W 1785 to 1794 The history and antiquities of the county palatine, of Durham Volumes I, II, and III</p> <p>Volume 2, page 426</p> <p>Greenwell, W, Knowles, W H 1896 Muggleswick</p>

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
			<p>The 'Conservation Area Appraisal Muggleswick' 2011 includes a photograph captioned 'Roadside wall with overlying fence on the line of the medieval park boundary north-west of Lane Head (outside the conservation area) – walls of this form may originally have been hedge banks and may well have medieval origins' p. 14</p> <p>Also of note are comments on deer parks by Historic England 2018 Animal Management: Introductions to Heritage Assets. Historic England. Swindon</p> <p>'Deer parks were areas enclosed for the management and hunting of deer and other wild animals, containing both woodland and grassland. Since they were enclosed, they also provided a protected area for other uses. One of their distinguishing characteristics in the medieval landscape, where much land was farmed communally, was their private nature'.</p> <p>'Together with the forest and the chase, deer parks formed one of the main hunting grounds of medieval England, and were also associated with lordly display and entertaining. They differed in that they were smaller and fully enclosed. As well as hunting enclosures parks formed secure areas suitable for other activities such as woodland management, secure grazing, fishponds and warrens.'p.5</p> <p>Secondary Historic Landscape Characterisation identifies the site as recreational/ornamental, with the narrative; 'Hugh, Prior of Durham enclosed a Deer Park in this area. It is thought that the deer park probably occupied a larger area than the current moorland.'</p> <p>Minor amendments and corrections made to text.</p>
Newsham Hall	None.	None.	None.
Old Manor House West Auckland	None.	None.	None.

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
Old Park, Spennymoor	Online	General support. Suggested including an area of ancient woodland to the north east. Fields to south maybe significant. Would be good if the boundary at the East side of Binchester ran along the east side of the lane/track at the back of the houses.	Not enough evidence to suggest ancient woodland is part of the site. Fields to south Included in Auckland Estate boundary revision Noted
	Resident/ landowner	General support. Further information provided regarding tree planting. Include strip of wood to south.	Information added to text. Wood to south Included in Auckland Estate boundary revision
Pelton Fell Memorial Park	None.	None.	None.
Plawsworth Cottage	None.	None.	None.
Quarry Hill Brancepeth	None.	None.	None.
Raby Park	None.	None.	None.
Ramside	None.	None.	None.
Redford Grove	Review Panel	Further research on fox coverts on Mayland Bank to the south east.	Noted
	Online	General concerns on impacts on Forestry Commission Estate.	Email response 8/2/2019
Rogerley Park	Landowner/ resident	General concerns over implications of listing	Telephone call 30/1/2019
	Review panel	Lodge house and gate piers, tree clumps and pond still evident in streetview and aerial views.	Minor amendments to text.
Romaldkirk Hall Park	online	Not supportive	Noted
Ruffside Hall	online	This site has never been designed parkland but is open ground associated with Ruffside Hall/farmland not associated with Ruffside Hall. General disagreement as to the site's significance and a number of issues raised as to its inclusion on the local list.	The 1869 OS shows the setting to Ruffside Hall as parkland, woodland plantations, lawns sheltered by wooded pleasure grounds, a formal garden, a kitchen/ornamental garden. These features contribute to the park and gardens being of local historic interest. No alterations to report text.
Sands Hall	Landowner/ resident	Interest in Bath Plantation.	None
	Review panel	Identified link to Hardwick Park	Minor addition to text.
Seaham Hall	Review panel	Ownership clarification and Lord Byron's Walk.	Minor addition to text.

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
Selaby Park	Review panel	Links to Raby identified.	Minor addition to text.
Sherburn Hospital	None.	None.	None.
Shotley Park	Online	General support. Boundary should be extended to include the Spa Grounds land north of Oley Meadows, the Spa Drive, the cricket club and the haugh beyond as far as the River Derwent. General comments regarding management of trees.	Further review to look at relationship of land as far as River Derwent. Minor amendments to boundary.
Sniperley Hall	Online	General support	none
Snow Hall	None.	None.	None.
Snow's Green House	Online	General support. Boundary should be extended to include all of Wheatclose Wood and parkland between Springhouse Lane and Snows Green Road. Ancient trees along Springhouse Lane are dying.	Further review to look at relationship of land to the east.
	Landowner/resident	General concerns for farming and inclusion of pond.	
South Hill Park	Online	<p>Blackdene Wood did not form part of the design landscape, it was in existence before the construction of Southill Hall. The area of woodland on the north west side of the proposed site was planted in the 1960's and again did not form part of the design landscape. Designation should be confined to the gardens immediately surrounding Southill Hall.</p> <p>The area to the north of the hall includes; the site of an old cricket pitch and pavilion, which were constructed in the 1960's; a riding arena; as well as land that was in arable cultivation in the 1940's and therefore cannot hold any historical significance or remnants of a designed landscape.</p> <p>The only evidence cited in your report for this area being a historic designed landscape, park or garden are two maps, Greenwoods 1820 map of County Durham and the 1869 OS map. Your report only suggests that this shows a designed landscape but provides no real evidence for this.</p> <p>When considering the significance within your report it claims that the aesthetic value is of local interest with the commentary saying it is of local or regional interest. There is no explanation as to why this is the case.</p> <p>With regards to landscape or horticultural interest as covered in the significance section of your report, you cite parkland trees. There is no evidence that the trees are parkland in nature or have been planted as part of the design landscape. It is possible that they remanence from previous planting but hold no historical significance and form a non-descript planting not worthy of any special designation.</p>	<p>The appropriation of existing landscape features to enhance a newly laid out landscape garden often occurred, and this is likely to have been the case with Black Dene wood.</p> <p>The parkland went up to the boundary of the railway line which appears on first addition maps. This area was latterly planted up but is within the core area of the estate.</p> <p>The evidence used to compile the reports has been taken from historic maps, Ordnance Surveys and aerial images these are standard methods used to identify designed landscapes.</p> <p>The aesthetic value of the site was evaluated to sit between local and regional interest as at this stage of research it appears to be of better quality than other landscapes which have come under consideration and valued as being of local interest.</p> <p>The trees were distributed in the parkland in an ornamental fashion to be appreciated from the main approach to the house and views from the house. They may appear to be nondescript today but will have lost</p>

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
		<p>Under the factor of rarity, your report comments that it is of local interest but with no explanation as to why this rarity is of local interest. There are numerous houses within County Durham, which have historic gardens that have not been considered within this consultation.</p> <p>Your report appears to suggest that John Dobson was the landscape designer for this site, and this provides historic interest. Report contradicts itself saying that there is no evidence of John Dobson having any hand in the landscape design.</p> <p>Under social and communal value, your commentary says it is a private estate, which is true, but we do not see why this would mean this is of local interest. Your evidential value is described as low within your report with and it is not explained how or why this is of local interest.</p> <p>The estate as shown has been split & is now owned by 4/5 different parties. Many of the features you mention are no longer there (kitchen gardens) or maintained (ha-ha). Not sure what Blackdene Lodge is/ area shown is farmland, woodland & entrance drive to Southill Hall.</p>	<p>stature owing to decreasing numbers in the clumps and over maturity.</p> <p>We are not aware of other houses in County Durham with historic gardens which have been missed as part of this exercise.</p> <p>John Dobson was possibly involved with the landscape design and should any information come to light in the future regarding his involvement then interest may be elevated.</p> <p>Although the site is not accessible to the public this value comes from the contribution of the research to a knowledge base of local heritage assets.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>No alterations to text., minor amendments to boundary to align with OS Mastermap</p>
	Landowner/ resident	Concerns over implications	Noted
South Moor memorial Park	None.	None.	None.
Spennymoor Jubilee Park	None.	None.	None.
Spring Lodge	None.	None.	None.
St Helen Hall	None.	None.	None.
St John's Hall	None.	None.	None.
Stanhope Castle Park	Online	The evidence for motte and bailey castle may not be as strong as you suggest. The descriptive text includes references to the bridge over the road (demolished when the Eastgate cement works was being built) and the kitchen garden and gazebo on the north side of the road, but not included on the map.	Further research on connections to the land to the north recommended for the next review.
Stanhope High House Park	Online	<p>Described as a sporting and farm estate, a good deal of it is plantation so it is also a managed woodland.</p> <p>There is no convincing evidence for the southern and eastern boundaries of this park, they should be left undefined in the same way as Wolsingham park boundaries are undefined.</p> <p>General support, however the boundaries could be extended to the dene to preserve it.</p>	<p>Further research is recommended for the next review.</p> <p>Noted</p>

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
Stanhope Park	Online	<p>Westgate Castle was partially excavated by the North Pennines AONB Altogether Archaeology project and substantial remains were revealed. The report on the dig should be added to the list of references.</p> <p>The boundary of the park shown at Westgate between the castle site and the river is incorrect. The 1800 plan in Durham University's Special Collections shows the correct route. The boundary did not follow the Middlehope Burn but crossed it and ran immediately to the west of the castle building before following the line of the present road to the River Wear. Thus, the park wall excluded what is now the allotments and a small piece of ground between the castle and the Middlehope Burn - this was the Parrock. On the north boundary of the park your map shows a small extension northward to include a more modern enclosure. This is incorrect - the north boundary was a straight line across the landscape.</p>	Further research is recommended for the next review.
Streatlam Park	None.	None.	None.
Stubb House	Landowner/ resident	Concerns about increased criminal activity following local listing.	Noted
Tanfield Hall	None.	None.	None.
The Flatts Barnard Castle	None.	None.	None.
The Hermitage	None.	None.	None.
The Lodge Lanchester	None.	None.	None.
Thorpe Hall	Landowner/ resident	Incorrect ownership.	Noted
Thringarth Park	None.	None.	None.
Urpeth Hall	None.	None.	None.
Ushaw College	None.	None.	None.
Waskerley Park	Online	<p>There is no evidence of an earthwork boundary. There is no evidence that the park was used as a deer park with the term park often referring to large areas of open land distinct from commons. The land is now common land and not a park. There is no evidence that this site is in any way a designed landscape or historic park of local interest.</p> <p>We do not think this site should be designated at all. This is due to the fact that the area is merely a large expanse of moorland which was once owned by the Bishops of Durham and maintained as such by a "Parker" This does not constitute evidence of a historic park merely good land management.</p> <p>Objection to local list in general.</p>	<p>The following was taken from 'Keys to the Past' a web resource managed by the archaeology and historic environment departments of Durham and Northumberland County Councils. Waskerley Park - Stone wall and deep ditch recorded (OS survey Archaeological Card NZS04SWI)</p> <p>The park was enclosed and made a private pleasure park. The area was defined through the construction of a wall and ditch.</p> <p>Also of note are comments on deer parks by Historic England 2018 Animal Management: Introductions to Heritage Assets. Historic England. Swindon</p> <p>'Deer parks were areas enclosed for the management and hunting of deer and other wild animals, containing</p>

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
			<p>both woodland and grassland. Since they were enclosed, they also provided a protected area for other uses. One of their distinguishing characteristics in the medieval landscape, where much land was farmed communally, was their private nature'.</p> <p>'Together with the forest and the chase, deer parks formed one of the main hunting grounds of medieval England and were also associated with lordly display and entertaining. They differed in that they were smaller and fully enclosed. As well as hunting enclosures parks formed secure areas suitable for other activities such as woodland management, secure grazing, fishponds and warrens.'p.5</p> <p>Minor alterations text.</p>
	Landowner/ resident	General support	Noted
Westholme Hall	None.	None.	None.
Wharton Park	None.	None.	None.
Whitworth Park	None.	None.	None.
Whorlton Grange	None.	None.	None.
Whorlton Hall	None.	None.	None.
Windlestone Park West	None.	None.	None.
Witton Castle Park	Online	<p>The Caravan Park was granted planning permission in 2011, this was omitted in the report.</p> <p>The site should not be designated. However, if it is to be then the western boundary should not include Linburn Wood. This woodland is not mentioned at all within your report, which concentrates on the woodland to the East and South of the Castle.</p>	<p>The report has been amended.</p> <p>The report refers to Linburn Wood : The 1869 OS shows Witton Castle located on Hall Hill which is on the east side of parkland. The park is bordered by woodland plantations. Linburn Wood lies to the west, with Shank Wood further south.</p> <p>The park is a heritage asset. There is strong evidence of the layout of the park as numerous features in the landscape have survived. The immediate setting to Witton Castle is dominated by large areas of caravan parks however, the parkland includes lodges, piers and gates, carriage drives, garden walls, wooded denes, shelter belts and a dovecote. There are also terraced gardens adjacent to the castle.</p>

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
			The designed landscape was laid out as a setting to the listed buildings and it is important to recognise the contribution it makes to the site.
Witton Tower	None.	None.	None.
Wolsingham Park	online	<p>Report states that fallow deer were driven passed a shooting platform rather than being chased over long distances and that the hunting of red deer across greater distances with dogs was a more prestigious activity, this is a generalised statement about the hunting of deer historically and does not relate to the site itself and is not relevant to this review. There is no evidence given as to where a shooting platform would have been placed or any evidence given that this ever occurred on the site.</p> <p>The report notes that features marked on the map relate to the park, this then lists a number of features marked on the 1869 OS map, but no evidence is given as to how these relate to the park.</p> <p>It claims that the park is not within a conservation area and then in site designation it explains how the southern tip of the park boundary extends into Wolsingham conservation area.</p> <p>We do not feel that the site should be designated at all. If it were to be, the site boundaries extend too far to the North and should be confined closer to the village of Wolsingham itself. This is due to the fact that the northern part of the site is a commercial woodland plantation and therefore holds no historic interest whatsoever or any remnants of any supposed park.</p> <p>The designation is based solely on the fact that the land was owned by the Bishops of Durham and was described as park. Other than that, the report makes generalist statements based on descriptions of historical writings but are no way linked directly to the site. Nor is any evidence provided that the site should extend as far north as it does. Historically the term park has been used to describe large areas of open land distinct from common land and not necessarily as a designed landscape of historic interest.</p> <p>Various issue and lack of evidence to support; Aesthetic value, deliberate design for the purpose of hunting by the nobility; Designer is N/A is of local interest; Rarity not specific to site – 26 other recorded deer parks; Medieval sport not site specific; Historical association with the Bishops of Durham which could be applied to the entire County; Public rights of way are across the County and this cannot be related to this review; Designed for aesthetic purpose of deer hunting</p>	<p>Amendment to text.</p> <p>Features which may relate to the park are buildings which were formerly associated with management of the park and those with connections to Durham Priory, such as the well. Fawnlees were meadows for grazing deer.</p> <p>Amendment to text.</p> <p>Although some areas may now be planted with commercial woodland they are located within the boundary and it is important to define it as part of the heritage asset.</p> <p>There are references to Wolsingham Park in the University of Durham Special Collections - as recorded in the references. Deer parks were private pleasure grounds and as suggested 'not large areas of open land distinct from common land'.</p> <p>Historic assets each have a unique cultural significance which comes from a wide range of interests that include not just the physical fabric of the site but also its setting, use, history, traditions, local distinctiveness and community value (Kerr, James Semple (1996) The Conservation Plan p.4).</p>

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
		<p>Report provides a description of features on the 1869 OS map and therefore the attribution of a local interest to this is borne out of speculation at best.</p> <p>The report does not identify any historic landscape characterisation and therefore it cannot be included in this designation of historic parks, gardens, and designed landscape of local interest as this would not be appropriate under your own criteria.</p> <p>Objection to local list in general.</p>	<p>Successful management or development of a site is based on protecting these various elements, foreseeing any potential conflicts of interest within them and minimising any potential threats arising in the future.</p> <p>The moderate aesthetic value attributed to the park is from the way Wolsingham Park can give sensory and intellectual stimulation. The appeal might be designed or fortuitous. This can relate to the whole landscape or a single feature.</p> <p>The park was deliberately designed as there is evidence of a boundary marked by Park Walls, Park Head, Park Hall edge. It is of local interest as it was deliberately laid out to a design.</p> <p>The Bishops of Durham were unique in their influence and power and the deer parks were a symbol of their power base. Wolsingham Park is a surviving example of the 26 parks (some are lost) and it is important that the continued existence of the site is valued.</p> <p>Rights of way allow access for the general public to explore the landscape and in the case of Wolsingham Park appreciate previous land use in the area.</p> <p>In this instance the boundary has tried to capture the location of a medieval deer park. It is understood that most of the features within the boundary are later in origin and not related to the deer park, but some features may survive including the park boundary.</p> <p>Further research is required on the boundary as part of the next review</p> <p>Noted</p>
Woodlands Park	Online	<p>Duplicates records already held by Historic England. Farmland managed in an environmentally friendly way and further bureaucracy would not be welcome. Relatively small parts of the site may be of importance, but the vast majority is a working farm</p> <p>The background map is out of date and has changed out of all recognition from parkland to farm land and the remaining beech trees planted by Thomas White are being lost on a regular basis due to age/disease and storm damage.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p>

Consultation summary responses and actions

Site Name	Source	Comments	Actions/response
Wycliffe Hall	Review panel	Ha-ha or sunken fence south of the road.	Addition to text.
Additional sites identified			
Bishop Auckland Memorial Garden	Online	This is an important site so should be listed. It is signposted from the main road (Cockton Hill Road) - but it cannot be accessed. This is a major problem.	Include in next review
Gibside	Landowner/resident	Additional to the nationally listed site in Gateshead, there is area of woodland with metal rail fencing which looks to be associated with the site in County Durham.	Deferred to Historic England
Holiday Park	Landowner/resident	Could be of interest	Include in next review
Stanhope Rectory	Landowner/resident	<p>Stanhope was an enormously wealthy living thanks to the tithe from the lead mines and this is reflected in the scale of the rectory and its garden. The rectory was designed by Bonomi, but I don't believe it is known who laid out the gardens. Unfortunately, nothing survives of the actual garden, but the curtilage of high walls is more or less complete (and in part listed) and the garden buildings (and a heated wall?) as shown on the 1st edition OS are still extant. The whole garden (apart from the upper garden immediately behind the rectory) is now a caravan site. This has allowed the whole plot, right in the middle of Stanhope, to remain completely unencroached upon. It illustrates the story of the wealth the church drew from its lead mining rights.</p> <p>In the extract from the First Edition OS attached the rectory garden is plot number 756 and abuts Stanhope house garden, plots 758 and 768, an unnumbered plot next to the river and the Butts road.</p>	Include in next review.
Tanfield Leith	Landowner / resident	Could be of interest	Site has evolved and is not designed. Deferred to Design & Conservation Team to review significance of buildings.

Appendix 6: Biddick Hall & Lambton Estate

September 2019

Dear [REDACTED]

Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

Biddick Hall PGDL008 and Lambton Estate Farmland PGDL049

Thank you for your briefing note of 7 March 2019 regarding the above sites of Local Interest. Our response is below, using your referencing in similar order;

1.3 Selection criteria used and the methodology for determining which assets meet the criteria for inclusion on the local list.

The assessments were undertaken by consultant garden historian Fiona Green. Assessment of each site was based on Historic England's Conservation Principles, whereby understanding a place and assessing its significance demands the application of a systematic and consistent process. The relative importance of each asset's evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value was established by the garden historian as an inclusive judgement applying prevailing perceptions of value. These were discussed and reviewed by a panel of experts consisting of the Principal Design and Conservation Officer, Principal Landscape Officer and Principal Archaeologist from the county council. Following your representation we have revisited some of those findings and amended the report (see attached).

1.3.1 For 'landscape or horticultural interest', the site (Lambton) is noted as being of 'national' interest, yet the commentary notes that there is little historic planting remaining and most areas were planted post World War II

We have revised this to 'local interest' and have amended the commentary. Our understanding is that while some historic landscape features has been lost or replanted, and there have been some notable mid and later C20th interventions, many of the features of interest shown on historic maps survive and remain legible in the modern landscape. We would see these features as having local interest considered in isolation, but that interest is elevated by their forming part of a wider landscape, parts of which are of national interest. The Lambton Estate Farmland links two Lambton properties, Lambton Castle and Biddick Hall and the area features elements of 19th-century landscape design that took place within a phase of improvements to the castle during the same period. At this stage we would consider the landscape and horticultural interest to be local although this may be elevated if improved understanding of the role of this area within the evolving estate in future supports this.

1.3.2 For the 'designer', this is listed 'unknown' but, for this factor, the level of interest is identified as being of 'national' level.

We have revised this to a null value as there is currently no association with a known designer.

1.3.3 For 'rarity', the commentary notes that the Lambton Estate Farmland is 'of national interest', but no further details are provided to identify why it is considered rare, and how it qualifies for 'national' interest vs. 'local' interest due to its rarity.

The intactness of the wider evolved parkland and estate landscape and the continuity of its management were key factors in the assessment of this aspect of its significance. The survival of the Lambton Estate Farmland taken as a whole with the registered park and Biddick Hall is rare. In its origins it reflects the 19th-century preoccupation with planned farms. The land was a feature created by the Lambton's, one of the most prominent and influential families in the country and innovators in agricultural practice. The Lambton Estate Farmland is an example of surviving estate farmland linked to a planned farm and numerous Lambton farms outside the estate. Following the unification of the estate during the 18th century the site formed a physical link between two Lambton properties, Lambton Castle and Biddick Hall. In terms of design, agricultural features were seen as 'incidents' in the estate landscape and expressed the interests of an enlightened and improving landlord. The home farm landscape was seen as part of the private estate and the aesthetic intervention of avenues, drives etc. was intended to impress the interested visitor as part of the experience of the estate. The farmland was described in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* in 1864 (the year of the Royal Agricultural Society of England's exhibition in Newcastle);

'His Lordship identifies himself with his property by farming a large portion of it himself. The 'home farm' at Lambton, including the park, contains about 1,600 acres, of which 900 acres are in permanent grass and the remainder under the plough' (Wilson *Notes on Northern Farms*).

The estate has remained in single ownership and managed as a cohesive unit. While there has been greater emphasis in recent years on forestry and shooting, this has been true of the estate as a whole, including the registered park, and is consistent with

its evolved management as a private estate. While as an area of planned estate farmland the area in itself would normally be considered to be of local interest, when considered in its context we believe this elevates that status.

1.3.4 For 'social and communal value', the commentary notes that this is 'private land', and no further explanation is given why this land is then noted as being of 'national' interest for its social and communal value.

We have revised this to 'local interest' and have amended the commentary. Our understanding is that the Lambton estate as a whole has some social and communal value given its importance to the identity of the county, but the lack of access in the past has limited this to a degree. Given the current development of permissive paths through the estate linked to a new visitor car park located within this area we would expect this factor to become progressively more important in the future.

1.4 We disagree/strongly disagree that the review is a fair assessment of the site's importance and that this further level of designation and protection is necessary.

Values given for significance of the assets are based on professional judgements. The council accepts that these are matters on which judgements will vary and treats those given in the document as informative rather than definitive. There is clearly a tension on this site between what might be considered the 'intrinsic' significance of some its attributes, and their significance when viewed within the context of the wider estate. For the purposes of establishing a local list we believe the evidence supports the recognition of the area as being of at least local interest whilst forming part of a wider site, parts of which are of national interest. Whether the estate as a whole should be considered to be of national interest is a matter for Historic England.

The inclusion of a site on the local list is not a designation. Whether or not a site is a non-designated heritage asset is a matter of evidence: the council would expect for the purposes of planning that the landscapes identified here would be treated as non-designated heritage assets whether they were identified on a local list or not. We don't therefore believe that inclusion on a local list adds an additional layer of protection.

1.7 It is not clear that the proposed designations are either (1) justified or (2) that they would add to the levels of protection and knowledge already in existence.

We understand that detailed work has been carried out as part of the recent outline planning permission. The fact that there is now a well-considered conservation management plan in place to inform the way the estate is managed and developed over the coming years should not preclude the council from including the site in its review of designed landscapes across the county and identifying it as being of local interest. Our understanding is that heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, were taken into account in the planning and design of the outline scheme and continue to be so in the design of reserved matters submissions. Those submissions made to date show an understanding of, and respect for, some of the elements which have led to the identification of the Lambton Estate Farmland as being of local interest.

The assessment of Lambton Estate Farmland has not been done in isolation but as part of a wholesale review of all Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest for County Durham. To omit sites such as this from the local list because their significance is already reasonably well understood or because elements of their management were already secured would undermine that process.

1.9 It is not clear why a further level of designation is necessary or what additional benefits would arise as a result. The National Planning Policy Framework provides the appropriate framework for the consideration of Biddick Hall.

As noted above, identification on a local list is not a form of designation. NPPF provides for the consideration of both designated and non-designated assets. It recognises (para 184) that heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, and that the former include assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) (page 67). It requires (para 187) that local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record and that this should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment. In producing the local list, the council is seeking to provide that up-to-date evidence base in respect of designed landscapes.

Many of the Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscape of Local Interest identified in the list contain buildings and artefacts that are listed. For landscapes of this type this is the norm rather than the exception. While this might afford some protection to the landscapes that surround the listed features as part of their setting this does not preclude an understanding of those landscapes as heritage assets in their own right. It may well be in some cases that the protection afforded to such a landscape is greater because of its role as part of the setting of a designated asset than because of its intrinsic value as a non-designated asset. It is also likely to be the case that identifying a landscape as a non-designated heritage asset and providing information on its significance will inform decision making about that landscape and help conserve or enhance its significance.

We therefore consider it appropriate for the council to identify the heritage value and significance of designed landscapes irrespective of whether they also form the setting of designated buildings, structures or artefacts.

1.10 The area included in site no. 53 is outside of the Lambton Castle Registered Park and Garden. The nationally registered parkland is noted in the Lambton Estate CMP as having been designed in the first half of the 19th century. In

contrast, the area included in site no. 53 is noted in the CMP as being outside of the estate's designed parkland in 1860. By 1860, Scorer's Wood, a thick belt of woodland, was well established as an eastern boundary for the estate's parkland. Historically, site no. 53 served as farmland on the estate. Scorer's Wood continues to this day to divide the Lambton Castle Registered Park and Garden from the historic farmland (site no. 53) to the east.

Private parkland was often separated from the wider estate's agricultural land by perimeter planting. While Scorers Wood formed a strong boundary to the Park, by 1860 there were interventions of clearly aesthetic nature east of it including tree-lined drives, parkland trees, copses and estate buildings. By 1898 the area between Scorers Wood and Bowes House Farm was understood to be part of the park and is identified as such on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, with new lodge houses added at Bowes House Farm and adjacent to St Barnabus' Church. In the same period new woodlands with some evidence of aesthetic consideration were established in the area north of Bowes House Cottages towards the river.

The approach taken across the county in identifying Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest has been to include areas of planned or ornamental farmland associated with historic parks where there are clear signs of aesthetic interventions. These represent the interest of major landowners in man-made order and productivity in agriculture and forestry that was very often a corollary to their interest in natural order and the picturesque expressed within the parkland core. Those areas are sometimes clearly distinguished from the open landscape of the park. In other cases, they overlap or change over time. In many cases designed elements occur unevenly across the landscape.

We would acknowledge that evidence of C19th aesthetic intervention is thinner in the northern part of site 53 but would consider that the boundary drawn best captures the extent of the planned estate landscape taken as a whole. The intention when drawing boundaries of sites on the local list is to capture the interest identified. As this is not a designation, and there are no consequences to being inside or outside of a boundary, we have mapped sites to what we consider to be their full extent. We don't believe this will inhibit management or development but will contribute to the understanding of the historic landscape.

1.11 Historically, Bowes House was, and is, situated to the east of Scorer's Wood. Bowes House sat within a wider area of farmland with scattered coal pits on the Lambton Estate... Bowes House is no longer an extant Listed Building....The land was traditionally used for agricultural purposes; however, at present the area is covered by considerable tracts of woodland, which date from the 20th century....historic open farmland character has been eroded due to the development of this woodland. While there are elements of a wooded dene and routes with avenues to other parts of the estate, the erosion of the area's historic open farmland character means that the area bears little relationship to the wider historic Lambton Estate now also incorporating a Sustainable Urban Drainage Pond and infrastructure associated with the wider residential led development.

1.12 Accordingly, the surrounding land of site no. 53 no longer reflects the agricultural usage and resultant landscape character which defined its place within the Lambton Estate historically. It is therefore of negligible interest, which we consider not of sufficient interest to merit inclusion on the local list

While Bowes House is no longer an extant listed building the significance of the area doesn't derive from its role as a setting for Bowes House. Many designed features of the C19th estate landscape survive in the area. While there are areas that have been heavily influenced by more recent C20th woodland planting, this is something it has in common with the landscape of the registered park and we would consider that to be an evolution, as much as an erosion, of the character of the planned estate landscape. Many of the woodlands planted in the C20th contribute to the aesthetic value of the landscape and often respect or reinforce older boundaries. Rather than 'bearing little relationship to the wider Lambton estate' if anything the area has become progressively more integrated with the wider estate landscape during the C20th.

The presence of SUDS within the area doesn't detract from the historic character of the landscape to any significant degree. When the submission was made to create the SUDS infrastructure it wasn't put to the council that it would be harmful in that respect.

We disagree that the area is of negligible interest and consider the evidence supports its inclusion on the local list.

1.12 Notwithstanding the shortcoming of the assessment of significance, we strongly disagree with the proposed boundary of the site, in light of the outline permission granted for dwelling houses and office development with ancillary uses, under application no. DM/15/02714/OUT. The southern portion of site no. 53 is included in the area which was granted outline permission. We therefore consider that it would not be expedient to locally designate the land included in the site boundary of application no. DM/15/02714/OUT, as development on this land has already been assessed against current planning policy and deemed appropriate for the site.

While parts of the site have benefit of planning permission that permission recognises, and provides for the retention of, important features of the designed landscape. We therefore consider it appropriate to continue to identify the area as having local interest in the same way that the area of the registered Lambton Park that is to be developed under the same permission

will continue to be recognised as having national interest. Listing is not a prescriptive designation that precludes development. As noted above, in identifying boundaries of designed landscapes our intention is to capture the full extent of the historic interest of the asset. The purpose of local listing is to increase understanding of the historic environment and inform decision making rather than to pre-empt it. We don't consider that local listing will prejudice the delivery of DM/15/02714/OUT.

To conclude, these sites are two out of a total of ninety-nine across the county included on the local list, which will go forward for formal ratification by the council early on in the new year. I hope this addresses your concerns in full, however please get in touch if you wish to discuss further.

Yours Sincerely

Appendix 7: Finchale

Consultation comments

There is no evidence provided of Spence's planting remaining. Further, it is likely that if there were any gardens planted by Spence these would have been immediately adjacent to the Abbey, though this area seems to have been omitted, probably due to the fact that there is now a caravan park on the site removing any historical features. This fact is omitted from your report and the site boundary set to avoid this development. We feel that this is misleading. We do not feel that this site should be designated at all. If it is, the designation should probably extend no further West than the Brasside Ammunition Depot, and certainly no further West than the stream, which marks the boundary with Bishops Grange Farm, grid reference NZ2819 4667. There is no evidence that any of the historic planting extended beyond this, or that this land formed part of the Prebendary Estate.

There is no evidence provided of Spence's planting remaining and your own report states that the site has not been surveyed to identify whether any planting has survived. Much of the woodland has been replanted over the past two hundred and fifty years so there seems little chance of Spence's plantings remaining.

There is no material evidence of the designed landscape, the evidence cited in your report being no more than conjecture and speculation. Therefore, it cannot be argued that this site should be included in the designation of historic parks, gardens and design landscapes if there is no evidence of these being extant within the boundaries of the proposed site for the past two centuries. Looking at the significance of factors, as set out within your report, it is difficult to understand the criteria on which these decisions have been made:

- Under the section on age your report comments that the site is post medieval, 1541 to 1900, with buildings from circa 1110, which were appreciated for picturesque qualities during the 18th century. We would argue that this relates entirely to the buildings and the natural landscape and therefore do not relate to the scope of the consultation or proposed designation. The buildings, themselves, are already Listed and there is a scheduled monument on the site offering the required protection to these elements.
- Your report claims that the aesthetic value of the site is high due to topological features and ruined buildings. Again, topological features and buildings, ruined or not, do not represent a designed landscape, park or garden and therefore fall outside of the scope of this review.
- Under landscape or horticultural interest your report highlights its own limitations stating that the site has not been surveyed to identify whether any of the report's findings into Spence's planting have survived or have even existed.
- The report claims that the group value is of national interest due to its relationship to the Listed buildings and the Scheduled Monument, again this does not refer to the designed landscape but previously protected buildings.
- Your report claims that the picturesque landscape is defined by Joseph Spence and that this is a rarity of national interest, however the landscape is not particularly rare in itself and no evidence is provided of how it is in any way defined by Joseph Spence given that it is likely that none of his alleged planting survives.
- Your report considers the historic interest on this site to be considerable without ever qualifying this.
- Parts of the site are open to the public which you consider to be of national interest under social and communal value, we are not sure how the fact that parts of the site are open to public can define social and communal value especially not of a national interest. Especially given that the access relates to the buildings of the priory and not the historic gardens or designed landscape, which are no longer in existence.
- Your report highlights the writings of Joseph Spence as being an evidential value of national interest. We would consider this to be a limited source of evidence at best, especially given the fact that your report confirms that no on site surveys have been conducted to confirm whether any of Spence's planting remain.
- With regards the overall significance of the proposed site your report finds this to be of national interest despite stating that little seems to survive. It is highly likely that nothing survives of Spence's planting and therefore the site holds no historical significance with regards to historic parks, gardens and design landscapes.
- Furthermore, your report claims picturesque landscape features remain and the tranquillity of Spence's retreat can be appreciated in conjunction with Finchale Priory. We would argue that the tranquillity of Spence's retreat cannot be appreciated in conjunction with Finchale Priory given the fact that there has been a caravan park constructed immediately adjacent to the priory on what would have been a large section of Spence's retreat and it is likely that nothing now remains of any of Spence's planting. The picturesque landscape is due to topological features which can be found throughout County Durham and the rest of the UK. Your own report finds that it is challenging to interpret any sense of Spence's design, and it is therefore impossible to enjoy the tranquillity of his retreat given that you cannot interpret any of the retreat remaining. Your report fails to identify the historic landscape characterisation of this site and therefore it must not fall within a historic park, garden or design landscape if your own report cannot find such. It is therefore inappropriate to include this site, in part or in its entirety, within the designation being proposed.

Consultation response

With regard to the location of Spence's gardens it is unlikely they would have been immediately adjacent to the Abbey as his gardening ethos related strongly to the wild qualities of the site, '*the murmuring streams of the Were and looking upon the sweet sequestered walks of Cocken, but turning its back on the venerable ruins* (Wright)

It is agreed that a revision of the boundary shown in the report should be amended and it was helpful to have their insight of the boundary.

Replanting of woodland

Spence's plantings were described in 1842, 177 years ago, so it is quite possible some trees have survived unless the woodland was clear felled; which is why the report stated it was not possible to verify the survival of his plantings without a tree survey.

Evidence of designed landscape is documentary : This was mentioned in the report ... 'Joseph Spence was inspired by wild landscape he said that a garden should *follow nature*. He wrote of his intention to make a garden in his '*wild Abbey-Grounds*'. Extensive details of his theories can be found for example in *The Genius of the Place* (1979 Hunt & Willis p. 268-273)

The following excerpts from Historic England: Rural Landscapes Register of Parks and Gardens Selection Guide provide insight of how designed landscapes and their context are valued.

*All designed landscapes, and not the least landscape parks, will be influenced by, or draw on the natural topography within their bounds, and in the surrounding countryside (what is often termed setting). In terms of assessment for inclusion on the Register, and grading, as much as possible natural advantage and beauty (or lack of) will be set aside, and it will be the design concept and its implementation and survival which will be appraised. That said, there are **cases where the natural landscape has been deliberately appropriated as a principal feature** of the design, and here this will be a factor – sometimes an important one – in assessment. This would apply, for instance for the picturesque cleft forming Downton Gorge (Shropshire and Herefordshire; registered Grade II*), and with Thomas Mawson's formal gardens at Rydal (Cumbria; registered Grade II*) which contrast deliberately and spectacularly with a backdrop provided by the jagged peaks of the Lake District (2017 ed.) p.21*

Also

Sites having an association with significant persons – the gardens of John Milton (Milton's Cottage, Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire, registered Grade II); Jane Austen (Chawton House, Faringdon, Hampshire, registered Grade II); and Gilbert White (The Wakes, Selborne, Hampshire, registered Grade II*), for instance, are registered – or historic events (Boscobel, Shropshire, registered Grade II, where Charles II was concealed in the Royal Oak in 1651, where the contemporary garden survives as well as the successor to the Royal Oak) p.20

Also

Documentation Whatever its date and type, where a landscape's creation or development is particularly well documented it will almost always add to its interest and can merit designation at a higher grade. p.2

Appendix 8: Middleton House Park

Consultation Comments

Local List of Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes Consultation

Site 051 Middleton House Park

January 2020

Response to the Local List of Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes Consultation Request

1.1 Site: 051 Middleton House Park

Background

- 1.1.1 Durham County Council notified Raby Estate, as the relevant landowner, of its intention to include land at Middleton House Park in its local list of Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes. The initial consultation ran between January and March 2019. This consultation sought comments and evidence with regard to the proposed inclusion of the land on the local list.
- 1.1.2 Subsequently, Durham County Council in a letter received by Raby Estate on the 16th December 2019, has advised that it proposes to amend the allocation to include the clock tower of the stable block associated with the house.
- 1.1.3 The land subject to this consultation has not previously been identified in any local planning policy documents as an Historic Park or Garden. The site is partly within the Middleton in Teesdale Conservation Area, although the Conservation Area Appraisal (2008) does not refer in detail to the land in question.
- 1.1.4 A summary document has been provided (ref. PDGL051) by Durham County Council which includes information relating to the proposed site's designations, its history and a brief description. This document includes a recommendation to: "Add to list of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest".

Planning and Statutory Designations

- 1.1.5 Middleton House is a Grade II listed building (1322802). The Clock Tower, Weighbridge and Stables Adjoining is a Grade II listed building (1121580). There is also ancient woodland at the site.
- 1.1.6 The historic interest of Middleton House and the Clock Tower, Weighbridge and Stables emanates in part from the role of the London Lead Company as an important enterprise located at the site from the early 19th Century until the turn of the 20th century. The influence of the London Lead Company extends more widely throughout Middleton-in-Teesdale and is interwoven with the industrial heritage of the area.
- 1.1.7 The list description for Middleton House details the architectural qualities of a deliberately imposing and impressive building constructed in 1823. In addition to its architectural interest, the List description acknowledges the historical value of the

1.1.8 property with regard to it being the principal London Lead Company building in the area.

1.1.9 Similarly, the List description for The Clock Tower, Weighbridge and Stables Adjoining Clock confirm the 19th century origins of the building group and its construction for the London Lead Company.

No reference to the setting of either Middleton House, including its immediately adjoining walled garden to the north, or The Clock Tower is made in either List description. Notwithstanding this, the importance of the setting to both Grade II Listed buildings is acknowledged and recognised in legislation by virtue of Section 16(2) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Evidence Provided in Support of the Proposed Designation

1.1.10 The summary document (ref. PDGL051) prepared by Durham County Council refers to the following supporting information:

- Lidar image showing terraced fields in the grounds of the park,
- Reference to an 1869 Ordnance Survey map and a brief interpretation of its content,
- A supposition concerning the use of the park and surrounding land by employees of the London Lead Company.

1.1.11 An assessment of significance and background information is also provided. Background information referred to includes works by Guy, A. and Atkinson, F (2008) titled: "West Durham The Archaeology of Industry". On page 254 Middleton House is acknowledged as the headquarters of the London Lead Company and the residence of the company's agent. Further mention is also made to the "offices, workshops, repair yards and a prominent clock tower, underneath the arch of which is a weighbridge". The source goes on to briefly discuss the benevolence of the Quaker movement and the socially responsible actions of the London Lead Company.

Review of the Proposed Designation

The summary document provided in support of the proposed designation (ref. PDGL051) seeks to demonstrate a link between the development of Middleton House, the benevolence of the Quaker movement towards its employees and the surrounding landscape. The intention of doing so is to evidence the inclusion of a substantial tract of land to the north and south of Middleton House on the local list of Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes as a "Country house (manor / estate); Designed parkland".

1.1.12

- 1.1.13 The munificence of the Quaker movement referred to in Durham County Council's supporting summary is still evident today within Middleton-in-Teesdale. This includes for example a company School built in 1881 to the south of Middleton House and a pioneer model village in Masterman Place and New Town.
- 1.1.14 Raby Estate does not dispute the 'History' of Middleton House as presented by Durham County Council. Middleton House and nearby former office and stables buildings are undoubtedly significant as heritage assets. The significance of Middleton House and the nearby Clock Tower, together with their intimate settings, is already recognised by their Listing. As such they are afforded statutory protection under the Planning Acts.
- 1.1.15 Raby Estate does dispute the suggested interaction between the development and occupation of Middleton House by the London Lead Company, during a relatively short period in the 19th century, and a significant area of land to the north and south of the property. The failure by Durham County Council in its supporting documents to identify the Park as either a setting for the house, for use by the public or both is indicative of insufficient evidence to support the claim.
- 1.1.16 There is other evidence which indicates the view presented by Durham County Council is an exaggeration of the likely use of the land proposed for inclusion on the Local List of Historic Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- 1.1.17 The principal evidence is provided by details recorded pursuant to the 1836 Tithe Commutation Act. Further to the Act, a survey and accompanying map of the Middleton in Teesdale township was produced by Machell of Carlisle in 1840 (scale 1:3168). Machell's map confirms that the principal areas of land subject to the current designation proposal were being used as either forestry plantation or for agricultural purposes.
- 1.1.18 Machell's map and its associated survey confirms the use of the land to the north of Middleton House in 1840, over 15 years following its construction. The uses described were:
- Parcel 626 (the enclosed Park area) is recorded as more than 8 acres of meadow owned by the London Lead Company,
 - Parcels 596 – 598 (the woodland on the periphery of the Park) are recorded as plantation woodland owned by the London Lead Company.
- 1.1.19 In addition to these uses, the plan confirms the existence of already established tracks within the plantation woodland. These can be seen to lead to the open fell and presumably therefore the lead mines to the north of Middleton House along Hudeshope Beck, its tributaries and beyond.
- 1.1.20 As indicated by Durham County Council a definitive Public Right of Way now passes through the eastern edge of the plantation woodland which lines the perimeter of the Park. There are no records indicating this route was instigated by the London

1.1.21 Lead Company for the enjoyment of the adjacent Park. It is more plausible that this route was instigated by lead miners living in Middleton in Teesdale and used to reach the extensive Coldberry lead mine and associated hushes to the north.

The area of land to the south of Middleton House is recorded by Machell as predominately in agricultural use in 1840. At this time the land is in the ownership of the London Lead Company and other individuals. The survey describes the use of the land as follows:

- Parcel 403: is defined as a 'fodder field' in use as 'pasture',
- Parcel 404: is defined as a 'Back Field' owned by a William Jenkles,
- Parcel 405: is also defined as a 'Back Field' and in use as a pasture. The land is owned by a Mark Sherlock.

1.1.22 It is relevant to acknowledge that the survey did also identify other smaller and discrete areas of 'garden' or 'lawn' connected with the occupation of Middleton House. This included parcels 636, 634 and 642. These areas have a more immediate relationship to Middleton House. The enclosure of parcels 636 and 634 to form walled gardens indicates an attempt to provide private garden for the enjoyment of the occupants of Middleton House.

1.1.23 Of the area proposed for inclusion on the Local List only parcel 642 appears to have been in use in connection with the occupation of Middleton House. This was described in the survey as a 'lawn'.

1.1.24 In summary, Machell's detailed survey of the township in 1840 confirmed that the land subject to the proposed designation was being used predominately for forestry and agricultural purposes. The Park boundaries were already established, indicating its existence prior to the construction of Middleton House in 1823. The presence of surrounding plantation woodland complete with thoroughfares leading to the land beyond emphasises this point. Conversely there is no available evidence to support the view that these areas were created for the benefit of the London Lead Company's employees as a recreational park or as a setting to Middleton House.

1.1.25 Contrary to the view presented in the supporting document, the Ordnance Survey 1859 County Series Map of Durham shows that field boundaries within the Park and to the south of Middleton House as having changed little from 1840. The pattern of trees and hedgerows remains consistent with Machell's plan and indicate a continued use of the majority of the land for agricultural and forestry purposes.

1.1.26 The Ordnance Survey 1895 County Series Map shows the land to the south and the established Park to the north remaining substantively unaltered. This includes the smaller enclosures immediately to the rear of Middleton House and the separate Garden areas also shown on Machell's earlier plan.

- 1.1.27 A degree of change is indicated on the Ordnance Survey (1897) County Series Map through the removal of field boundaries on land to the south of Middleton House. Evidently some effort had been made to enlarge field sizes to the immediate south of Middleton House towards the end of the 19th century. This alone is not compelling evidence of a designed parkland landscape setting connected only to the occupation of Middleton House or for use by the employees of the London Lead Company. It is conceivable that the removal of field boundaries was undertaken with the intention of achieving greater efficiency in the management of the pasture. It is important to note also that the 1897 map data does not include details of the location of individual trees, unlike the earlier editions of County Series map data.
- 1.1.28 Whilst it can be seen that the land immediately to the south of Middleton House (Parcel 642 on Machell's plan) was used as lawn for a period during the 19th century, there is limited evidence that formal planting occurred as part of a designed landscape initiated as the setting to the property.
- 1.1.29 The 1895 Ordnance Survey map indicates that many of the trees seen today were likely to have been retained from earlier hedgerows, albeit the hedgerows were subsequently removed. Their position as indicated on the 1895 Ordnance Survey map is consistent with what can be seen on the ground today and includes individual specimens of native trees which are locally prevalent. Except for Parcel 642, there is no evidence presented to suggest that land to the south of Middleton House has been in use or managed for anything other than agricultural purposes.
- 1.1.30 It is evident when comparing First and Second Series Ordnance Survey data with more recent editions that only through the passage of time has the more open landscape to the south of Middleton House as seen today become established through the removal of hedgerow field boundaries. During this time the ownership of Middleton House has altered on numerous occasions.

Conclusion

- 1.1.31 The evidence provided to support the recommendation by Durham County Council is limited. The evidence presented fails to demonstrate that the substantial tracts of land identified for designation on the Local List were instigated by the London Lead Company as either a setting to Middleton House or as an area to be used by their employees for recreation.
- 1.1.32 To the contrary the evidence available points to a well-established enclosed 'Park' in existence to the north of Middleton House prior 1840, in use for agricultural purposes and enclosed by plantation woodland. This use has persisted to this day.
- 1.1.33 Whilst it is evident that a modest portion of land to the South of Middleton House (parcel 642) has historically been managed in connection with the occupation of the property, the importance of this parcel of land as an historic setting to Middleton House is arguably already safeguarded by virtue of Section16(2) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Information Sources

Guy, A. and Atkinson, F. (2008) West Durham: The Archaeology of Industry. Phillimore & Co. Limited.

Tithe apportionments and plan. Middleton in Teesdale township (Middleton in Teesdale parish) Award with plan dated 1840. Machell, Carlisle (Reference: DDR/EA/TTH/1/159) Date: 3 July 1846. Source: Durham University. Durham Tithe Records Online. Accessed: 9th January 2020 at: <https://www.dur.ac.uk/library/asc/news/?itemno=22868>

Ordnance Survey map data:

1. Ordnance Survey County Series Map of Durham (1859) Scale 1:10,560. OS County Series 1st edition 1854-1857.
2. Ordnance Survey County Series Map (1895) and Ordnance Survey (1897) County Series Map. Scale 1: 2,500. OS County Series 2nd edition (first revision) 1894-1897.

Consultation response

There is clear evidence of a small C19th park in this location. North of Middleton House hasn't changed in its extent from the first map evidence we have (1840). South of Middleton House, the extent of the ornamental landscape increased between 1859 and 1898. It is the full extent of that evolved landscape that the Local List boundary delineates. Our understanding is that the ornamental interventions in the landscape were associated with the development and occupation of Middleton house by the London Lead Company. There is nothing in your analysis that would suggest otherwise. We are not aware of any landscape features or map evidence that would point to an C18th or earlier origin for the park. If there was it would make the park of greater interest. Our consultant indicated that given the attitude of LLC to its workforce there may have been a public dimension to the use of the park. This might elevate its significance. We have seen no evidence of that yet, but the identification of the park on the local list does not depend on it in any way.

1840 Tithe map by Machell



Our understanding of the Tithe Map is that it provides additional evidence to support the identification of the site on the Local List.

While the Tithe Apportionment identifies land to the north of Middleton House as largely pasture (Parcel 626) and plantation woodland (596-598, 625, 628-630) this is simply an indication of land use for the purposes of tithe apportionment. The map shows an area of open parkland north of Middleton House described as 'Park' (626) along with areas close to the house described as 'Garden' (634, 636). The park has a clearly ornamental design, being surrounded by woodland with a sinuous inner edge and including ornamental copses (627, 628). While woodlands in the east could have had more prosaic origins as they follow the dene of the Huddeshope Beck and Throstle Gill it is not unusual for designed parkland to borrow or build on such features.

South of Middleton House is an area identified in the apportionment as 'Lawn', bordered by a number of woodland copses with contrived curvilinear internal boundaries, containing scattered parkland trees and crossed by a sinuous path linking to the road in the south. Again, this area is of a clearly ornamental character.

The land as a whole is shown as being in the ownership of the London Lead Company. Our understanding is that these ornamental spaces formed the setting of Middleton House. There is no evidence to suggest that they predated Middleton House as suggested. The fact that it is shown as 'already established' on the map of 1840 does not indicate that it predates the house of 1823 or the development of the site by LLC from 1815. For that to be the case there would presumably have to have been an equally high status building that we are not aware of roughly in the same location as Middleton House and predating it. The fact that features such as paths crossing the site in the east and larger plantation woodlands to the east may have predated the house or served a more prosaic function is not evidence that the demonstrably ornamental landscapes north and south of the house were not associated with it.

A common sense understanding would be that this ornamental landscape developed as a setting for Middleton House. If it developed earlier for a different reason and was then appropriated by Middleton House this would make it of at least equal interest for the purposes of a local list.

The report notes that *whether the park was instigated as a setting to the house or for use by the public, or both, is unclear* and goes on to note that *if records show this was provided by the London Lead Company as a facility for employees it would be a very early example of a public park*. The evidence does not yet support the conclusion that the park functioned as a public park and its inclusion on the local list does not depend on that matter. Further research may shed some light on this but it was not considered necessary to establish that for the purposes of this review.

1859 OS County Series Map



The 1859 map shows some localised evolution in the ornamental landscape. The park to the north of Middleton House is identified as 'The Park' and hatched as parkland. The defined ornamental copses within the park are now undefined groves of trees. The park has been subdivided by fences and parkland trees are shown scattered across it. A new path has been established from Middleton House to a summer house in the western woodland belt and onwards to meet the eastern paths to form a circuit. The lawn area south of Middleton House is shown hatched as parkland. The woodlands defining that area in the east and west are slightly reconfigured, some becoming undefined groves of trees, and the area north of the curving path is now shown as woodland. Parkland trees are scattered across the area. Some of these differences may be to do with cartography rather than changes on the ground. It is clear that this area was understood to be ornamental parkland by the OS cartographers at the time.



1898 OS County Series Map

The 1898 map shows some localised evolution in the ornamental landscape. Internal field boundaries have been removed from the park to the north. In the areas to the south, field boundaries have been removed and the land between Middleton House and the road to the south is now all shown hatched as parkland. This map does not show all trees. Trees currently on the site which are over 122 years old survive from this period. The majority of these are not on the line of former field boundaries which suggests they were planted for ornamental reasons. Having said that, conserving mature trees while removing boundaries was in itself a familiar way of establish parkland in former farmland, and wouldn't change our interpretation of that as an aesthetically motivated intervention. Again it is clear that this area was understood to be ornamental parkland by the OS cartographers at the time.



In short, while the whole of the area south to the road may not have been parkland in 1840, we believe that the boundary chosen captures the full extent of the evolved parkland landscape during the development and occupation of Middleton House by the London Lead Mining Company.

Appendix 9: County Durham Local List of Historic Parks, Gardens & Designed Landscapes

County Durham Local List of Historic Parks, Gardens & Designed Landscapes					
Ref	Name	Ref	Name	Ref	Name
1	Aldin Grange	31	Fir Tree Grange	64	Selaby Park
2	Auckland Estate	32	Flass Hall	65	Sherburn Hospital
3	Barforth Hall	33	Gainford Hall	66	Shotley Park
4	Barnard Castle Grounds	34	Greencroft	67	Sniperley Hall
5	Barningham Park	35	Greenwell Ford	68	Snow Hall
6	Beamish Park	36	Hamsterley Park	69	Snow's Green House
7	Bearpark	37	Harbour House Park	70	South Hill Park
8	Biddick Hall	38	Hardwicke Hall (Blackhall)	71	South Moor memorial Park
9	Bishop Middleham Park	39	Harperley Park	72	Spennymoor Jubilee Park
10	Bishop Oak	40	Headlam Hall	73	Spring Lodge
11	Broomshiels Hall	41	Helme Park	74	St John's Hall
12	Burnhopeside Hall	42	Holmside Hall	75	Stanhope Castle Park
13	Byer's Green Old Hall	43	Holywell Hall	76	Stanhope High House Park
14	Castle Steads Esh Winning	44	Hoppyland Hall	77	Stanhope Park
15	Chilton Hall	45	Kepier Hospital	78	Streatlam Park
16	Cocken Hall	56	Lambton Estate	79	Stubb House
17	Colepike Hall	57	Langton Grange	80	Tanfield Hall
18	Cotherstone Doe Park	58	Middleton Park	81	The Flatts Barnard Castle
19	Coxhoe Hall Park	59	Mount Oswald	82	The Hermitage
20	Crook Hall Gardens	50	Muggleswick Park	83	The Lodge Lanchester
21	Dalton Pumping Station	51	Newsham Hall	84	Thorpe Hall
22	Dryderdale Hall	52	Old Manor House West Auckland	85	Thringarth Park
23	Durham Botanical Gardens	53	Old Park, Spennymoor	86	Urpeth Hall
24	Durham Peninsula 1 Castle Precincts and Palace Green	54	Pelton Fell Memorial Park	87	Ushaw College
24	Durham Peninsula 2 Cathedral Precincts	55	Plawsworth Cottage	88	Waskerley Park
24	Durham Peninsula 3 Peninsula Gardens	56	Raby Castle Estate & Designed Parkland	89	Westholme Hall
24	Durham Peninsula 4 Riverbanks	57	Ramside	90	Wharton Park
25	Eastwood Hall	58	Redford Grove	91	Whitworth Park
26	Eggleston Hall	59	Rogerley Park	92	Windlestone Park West
27	Elemore	60	Romaldkirk Hall Park	93	Witton Castle Park
28	Eshwood Hall	61	Ruffside Hall	94	Wolsingham Park
29	Fawnlees Hall	62	Sands Hall	95	Woodlands Park
30	Finchale Abbey	63	Seaham Hall	96	Wycliffe Hall

Appendix 10
Map of Historic Parks, Gardens & Designed Landscapes of Local Interest

