Appendix VII – Description of individual entries on the register of Parks and Gardens of Local Historic Interest
Bawtry Hall Park, Bawtry

History
Once the home of the Lister family, it was purchased by Pemberton Milnes Esq., who built the present hall and which is now designated a Grade II* listed building. The hall dates principally from 1785 although there was an earlier building on the site. The grounds were developed considerably by his daughter, the Viscountess Galway until her death in 1835 (Klemperer 2010).

The Hall has a Georgian service wing attached to the north and beyond this are estate buildings now converted to residential use. The alignment of these buildings suggests that this was an ancient continuation of Top Street on which the estate was superimposed. The hall was entered from Tickhill Road past a lodge and the Home Farm.

Historic maps before the 20th century show that this area was also part of the Hall parkland being well wooded with a drive sweeping in front of the north elevation. To the south and west the principal rooms of the Hall looked out over the open parkland and the serpentine fishpond with views beyond closed by woodland.

The Georgian service wing was remodelled in the building phase of 1905 undertaken by Major GH Peake, the last private owner of Bawtry Hall. Probably linked to this, a significant remodelling of the gardens adjacent to the east and south of the Hall took place some time between 1904 and 1928. This introduced more formality to the immediate vicinity of the Hall where a number of brick walls and gateways were added separating the Hall from South Parade. To the south of the Hall these gardens took the form of a terrace across the front of the building and a tapering formal layout within belts of pre-existing trees. The designated garden reflects the tastes of the Edwardian or early 20th century phase in contrast to the Georgian parkland.

The Hall and its grounds were acquired by the Ministry of Defence in 1939 becoming HQ of RAF Bomber Group in 1941. This and subsequent changes of ownership have not affected the layout of the Edwardian garden although the wider parkland has been greatly affected by housing developments within the second half of the 20th century.

Description
The grounds were once extensive and included, in the late 18th century groves and pleasure grounds plus shrub areas and a menagerie for ‘curious and rare birds’ (Miller 1804). Similarly Peck (1813) mentions the ‘elegant aviary… stating that ‘in the lawn and plantations adjoining, considerable taste is exhibited’

In the same period, John Bigland also describes the hall and grounds as having ‘a high brick wall … to. seclude it from public view. The pleasure grounds on the south and west side of the house are agreeably variegated and interspersed with groves and plantations all kept in excellent condition; and in a beautiful little area, surrounded by shrubs, is an elegant
managerie, stocked with Chinese pheasants and other rare and curious birds (Smith)

In the mid C19th the hall was described as ‘the seat of Charles Hugh Lowrie Esquire .. a spacious mansion, with beautiful pleasure gardens and shrubberies’ (Wemyss Reid 1890:35).

However by the end of the 20th century much of the grounds have been redeveloped with housing but the area around the hall and to its south still retain its function as grounds and gardens to the hall as follows:

South Parade entrance
The east entrance to the Hall consists of 4 piers of alternate bands of limestone and red brick surmounted by finials and linked to the brick estate wall with a central drive aligned to the Hall entrance. To either side of the drive there are unsightly modern fences which detract from the garden. The drive enters an inner courtyard surrounded by high walls supported by piers and surmounted by copings. There is a central circular bed and narrow beds to the walls. There are openings in the wall to the service area to the north and the terraced garden to the south with curved heads of brick and limestone.

Terraced garden
The terraced garden close by the house has low retaining red brick walls and broad low piers of red brick surmounted by urns. There are broad steps up to the parkland to the west and down to a long tapering terrace with a central path aligned to the south entrance of Hall. The first terrace is a broad terrace in the middle of which is a fountain with geometric beds to either side. The path leads to a narrower terrace with views curtailed by high hedge. A path through the middle of the hedge leads to a sunken terrace with banks to either side and has three further sets of steps. The view down this terrace is closed by woodland and terminates at the lake.

To the west the view was formerly framed by individual trees (Turkey Oaks) but is now more open. An informal car park has been created close to the terrace accessed from Pemberton Ings development.

Significance
The designated park and garden of local historic interest comprises the formal gardens to the east approached from South Parade, and the paths and formal garden to the south with its immediate woodland. It is worthy of designation because:

- Whilst the Georgian parkland has been heavily altered the Edwardian formal garden is relatively unchanged and makes an important contribution to the immediate setting of the Hall.
- It represents a typical early C20th formal layout which complements the formality of the Hall itself.
Not included within the formal designation are the wider parkland including the long fishpond as well as areas to the west and north, now developed which were once part of the pleasure grounds and general curtilage.

It is recognised that these elements are important fragments of the original wider parkland and therefore contain many features that have historic interest in their own right. These features include Menagerie Wood, the tree lined driveway, the hall farm buildings, lodges, pond, boathouse and Dower House. These elements should be considered as an important part of the setting of the Hall, the Park and Garden of Local Historic Interest and Bawtry Conservation Area.
Bentley Park, Bentley

History
Bentley underwent significant growth following the establishment of Bentley Colliery in 1908. The park was formally created in 1923, as the ‘Miners Welfare Recreation Ground’, and was further extended an improved throughout the 1920s and 30s, with the addition of the Pavilion in 1931. The land was purchased and buildings constructed using funding from the Miners Welfare Fund. As a consequence of this it has special interest within the Community especially from the older residents who perceive that they ‘own’ part of the Park and Pavilion.

Description
The park is approximately 6.6 hectares in area and comprises open space, formal planting areas and a number of recreational facilities. The most significant building within the park is the Pavilion, a large community building. The Pavilion has heritage value as an early example of reinforced concrete construction and connects it to the ‘modernist movement’. Another key feature are the octagonal beds. There are also significant tree planting. There is a grand entrance onto Cooke Street with decorative railings and gates with similar gates onto Park Road. Also part of the historic landscape are the bowling greens.

As part of a plan to revamp the park, original structures are to be reinstated including the bandstand, lily ponds, water feature and drinking fountain.

Significance
The park is an example of a community funded park with strong social links. It includes important park features including the pavilion, original layout, planting beds and formal tree planting. The landscape and park as a whole was designed to reflect its intended use; a robust and functional style designed areas for play and relaxation.

It is therefore considered to meet the criteria to be of sufficient significance to be a park and garden of local historic interest, especially when Heritage Lottery Funded works have been undertaken.
Bilham Park, Bilham

History
Bilham Grange belonged to Roche Abbey, then owned by the Turner family and later by the Wentworth Family. The creation of the original park appears to have meant the deliberate clearance of an earlier village. The house was rebuilt in the 18th century by Thomas Selwood, who married into the Warde family of Hooton Pagnell. On his death in 1758 it was inherited by his relative Selwood Hewett (ob. 1789) and later his sons. The park was later sold and amalgamated into the Brodsworth Estate and Bilham Hall itself demolished in 1860.

Description
The grounds contain a number of interesting features, including the pleasure grounds and walled kitchen garden surrounding the site of the demolished house, formal avenues, parkland, Belvedere, formal water garden, with plunge pool and a decorative boat or animal house. A number of semiformal tree avenues mark the routes across the parkland, which had by 1818 a series of clumps scattered across it. The parkland was bounded by strips of woodland, including Summerhouse, Bilham and Fishpond plantations, which were part of a pleasure circuit incorporating the Belvedere and the ‘Fishponds’, separated from the main parkland by an extensive low stone ha-ha. The depth of the ha-ha further suggests that animals less nimble than deer, which would have no problem scaling this minor obstacle, were grazed in the parkland (Klemperer 2010).

The belvedere is an important building within the parkland. It is a mid-late 18th century garden building on a promontory to the southwest, sited to exploit the views over the surrounding landscape. This promontory is well treed. Plans for the Belvedere were exhibited by John Rawsthorne at the Royal Academy in 1800, but parts are thought to be earlier - Hunter suggests the ‘prospect house’ at Bilham was erected by Selwood Hewett in 1758-1789.

Miller (p277) notes ‘... W. N. W. Hewett, Esq. who has lately, at some distance from his mansion, erected an elegant small structure called Bel-vedere or Belle Vue, which commands, perhaps, the most extensive, but certainly the richest prospect of any place in the West-Riding of Yorkshire’.

The building has a single-cell central block of two-storeys with a vaulted undercroft. It is constructed in limestone rubble with ashlar finish, quoins, rusticated features, and surround. It appears to have had three phases of development, and is set in a belt of ornamental woodland, reached by a tunnel under the road from the main house, as a part of a circuit of the grounds (Croft). It is now a ruin.

There are ‘fish ponds’ within the grounds to the north. The ponds have a elaborate layout with a large circular pond in the middle surrounded by a rectangular moat like arrangement with a further rectangular pond to the south. Also contained within this complex is a ‘pear-shaped’ stone plunge pool with an intricate set of stone channels for the purpose of filtering silt from the
water flow into the pool. The intricate form of the whole feature suggest a formal water garden within the pleasure circuit, rather than merely functional fishponds. The age of this feature is unknown, but its style suggests a late C17/early C18 date of construction (Klemperer 2010).

This area is now heavily treed. Partially hidden by the trees and just beyond the ponds is a curious, arch-shaped, brick building which may be an animal shelter, boat house or folly.

There are further plantations and formal clumps of trees to the southeast of the grounds close to the site of the former hall.

**Significance**

The grounds make up the wider setting of the demolished Bilham Hall/House and incorporates most parts of its original parkland, including the ruined Belvedere on its promontory and the surrounding Summer House Plantation, the ‘fish ponds’ and plunge pool, the animal shelter/boat house/folly, Bilham Wood and the Park with mixed woodlands. There are also remains of exotic planting on the site, some remnants of walls from the gardens and relict avenues and parkland trees (Klemperer 2010).

It is therefore considered to be of sufficient significance to be a park and garden of local historic interest.
Bramwith Hall Grounds, South Bramwith

History
Originally the estate was administered from Monk Bretton Priory, until the Dissolution when it was bought by Richard Turke. The estate passed through several hands over the centuries including Robert Sanderson, the Copleys and the Yarboroughs. Miller (1804) reports that the ‘Hall’ on the south side of the River Dun (Don) was inhabited by Sir Philip Hodgson at the start of the 18th century (Klemperer 2010).

Bramwith Hall was initially built in the 18th century but was largely rebuilt in the early 19th century as a small country house, which it still remains. Clifford Glossop, one time Minister of Agriculture, seems to have been resident here in the mid 20th century and to have constructed the semiformal gardens to the west side of the house. The house was restored some 40 years ago by the present owner (Klemperer 2010).

Description
The present Bramwith Hall is Georgian, and was rebuilt in 1838 after a fire (the doorway is a hundred years older) It is three storied in stuccoed brick and Westmoreland slate roofed (Klemperer 2010). It is a Grade II listed building.

In general its landscape, like the hall itself, whilst probably being Georgian in origin, is best described as Victorian in date and stylistic nature with Picturesque and Gothic touches. There is a small pleasure grounds/garden around the house, in which there is a gazebo which is Grade II listed and is of 18/19th century date. The gazebo is of stuccoed brick, and is a two storey square turret with crenelated walls. There is also a dovecote and a range of brick built barns as well as a kitchen garden.

There are Perpendicular sculptural fragments collected in garden (Pevsner 1974), allegedly from the (old) Houses of Parliament (Klemperer 2010). The New Houses of Parliament were finished by Sir Barry c. 1850 and Clifford Glossop, who as noted above was a minister, may have had access to fragments from the old Houses of Parliament to ornament his garden.

The gardens are separated from the parkland by a ha-ha of red brick with limestone ashlar copings and is described as being of early 19th century date (Klemperer 2010). It is also Grade II listed.

The parkland comprising of two paddocks, of some 10 ha (25 hectares). It is still grazed by cattle and has mature deciduous trees in loose clumps to its north and east. There are large ‘period’ parkland trees including Quercus sp., Castanea sativa, and Aesculus hippocastanum (Klemperer 2010). There are also woodland belts, including a long plantation that screens the grounds from the neighbouring road.

There is a tall boundary wall to the road, which is some 2m in height and which closest to the house and its immediate grounds is in ashlar stone with
gate piers of early C19 date, which again is Grade II listed. Further along the road this wall turns into concrete blockwork but beyond this there are decorative railings.

**Significance**
The grounds make up the setting of Bramwith Hall and incorporates important garden features including the listed gazebo, walls and ha-ha, and woodlands. It is therefore considered to be of sufficient significance to be a park and garden of local historic interest.
Campsmount Park, Campsall

History
Campsmount Park is the former grounds of Campsmount Hall.

The original house on the site was Braydon Hall which was probably 16th century. The estate became the home of the Yarborough family from the mid 17th century. Thomas Yarborough (1687-1772), was the motor behind the building of Campsmount and the creation of its accompanying large scale ornamental parkscape.

The landscaping of Campsmount Park was ‘improved’ by Joseph Perfect who is first mentioned as supplying trees and garden seeds to the estate but then is paid to for levelling and planting of vistas on Hawkhill and Cliffhill, as well as the building of a summer house on a planted avenue on Hawkhill in the late 1720s. Yarborough was very interested in architecture and landscape improvement, visiting the Earl of Strafford’s seat at Stainborough (later to become Wentworth Castle), and seemed to want to emulate certain design ideas from the site for his own grounds including ‘a Serpentine Grotto from ye mount or hill’.

The improvements to the landscape started before the building of the new house of Campsmount and the house’s new position was planned to take advantage of the evolving landscape and surveyors were used to help choose its new position. Campsmount Hall was built in 1752-6 for Thomas Yarborough as a replacement for Braydon Hall which was previously on a site close by. Robert Carr, with considerable input from his son John, designed the house after several years of different designs being considered by Thomas Yarborough, including some by others including James Paine. The building was quite plain but based on Palladian principles. The Campsmount farm-buildings also form an interesting group. There are also by John Carr but are later.

The estate was inherited by a relative George Cook (1737-1818) of Streetthorpe, who took the name Yarborough. It was George Cooke-Yarborough who employed William Lindley in 1802 to enlarge the hall.

For four further generations the Cooke-Yarboroughs lived at Campsmount until the 1930s. It was taken over by the army from 1939-45, and then was considered as a potential site for a hospital in 1948. The hall fell into disrepair and was eventually demolished in 1959.

Description
As a result of the re-siting of the (new) house in the midst of the early C18 landscape created by Perfect, it was necessary, both practically and stylistically, to affect a new landscape befitting Yarborough stately home (Klemperer 2010). The house was on a hill with large expanses of parkland, and is described, in classic eighteenth century, as being ‘delightfully situated at the southern extremity of Barnsdale, the ground gently sloping down to the road between Skelbrooke and Campsall’ (Miller 1804).
The parkland is in two parts, the ‘North’ and the ‘South’ parks. The site of the demolished house and its pleasure grounds, and a complex ha-ha divide the two. There is a long drive across the parkland, which shows off views across the North Park, extensive tree clumps, both in the South and North Parks, and a lake in the south park.

To the northwest of the house are remnants of the once more extensive range of outbuildings designed by John Carr with associated paths, lawns, and island beds with areas of woodland to the west. The farm was arranged around three sides of a yard with the farm house at the northern end, linked by two quadrant wings. The house and what remains of these farm-buildings are all separately listed as Grade II.

These outbuildings are linked to the site of the former hall by an unusual bridge, which is also Grade II listed, which enabled movement of animals under the bridge so as to be out of sight of the hall. The bridge was also built by John Carr (the drawings of the bridge have JC signed on them) in the mid C18, and is made of rubble limestone with ashlar sandstone dressings. Unfortunately many of the elements of the farm yard, ha-ha and bridge are in a poor state of repair (Klemperer 2010).

To the southwest lie the orchard, formal and the ‘triangular’ Kitchen Garden, which was once occupied with conservatories. The layout is complete except for the orchard and internals of the kitchen garden. The kitchen garden has interesting entrances, an informal layout, which relates to the terrain rather than other features or buildings in the overall landscape (Klemperer 2010).

To the south of the former hall lies the South parkland leading to the 'New Fish Pond', its dam, spring, a boathouse and islands planted with ornamental trees and shrubs. Also featured was a Beech avenue, Cedar Walk, Elm Walk, Walled Garden, Rose Garden, and long East and West Terraces. Remnants of these formal gardens, Cedars, Beech avenue, terraces, rose garden, and ponds, survive (Klemperer 2010).

Later when the site was owned by George Cooke-Yarborough, the parkland was modified by John Webb (c. 1754-1828), a landscape-gardener from Armitage, nr Lichfield, who was consulted in 1802. He was a pupil of William Eames, a contemporary of Berow, and was also involved at the local level at Woolley Park and Thrybergh Park, as well as in a plethora of national schemes (Colvin 1987). He may have been responsible for the increase in plantations and shelter belts that occurred in the estate of the 19th century probably for the preservation of game (Klemperer 2010).

There is also a former foot entrance to the Campsmount Park within the village which gave access to the village from the estate and which is also listed. Part of the land has been developed with housing.
Significance
The park is of historic interest as the former grounds of the now demolished hall and incorporate significant landscape features including farm and auxiliary listed building, ha-has and woodland plantations. The park also contributes to the setting of Campsall Conservation Area.

It is can therefore be seen to satisfy many of the criteria to be a sufficient significance to be a park and garden of local historic interest.
Cantley Hall Park, Cantley

History
A number of religious houses held land in the parish, of which the civil parish of Branton, post-Dissolution, was given by the Crown to George, Lord Talbot, the son and heir to the Earl of Shrewsbury (Hunter 1828). These interests passed to the Pierrepoint family the heirs of the Talbots, and was then bought by the Childers family of Carr House. They further consolidated their hold on the parish in 1784 by purchasing the rectory and advowson (Roberts 1995/Klemperer 2010).

The Family left Carr House in the 1780s. Childers Walbank Childers Esq. built Cantley Hall in 1785 as a country house replacing an earlier farmhouse. He was famed as an ‘improver’; in other words, a landowner who followed the ethos and fashion of the day by advocating and practising the most modern agricultural or estate management techniques on their land (Marshall 1818/Klemperer 2010).

He was succeeded by his son John who did some restoration and rebuilding in the 19th century, employing William Lindley to effect the alterations. In 1812 John Childers died and the hall was leased to a variety of tenants over the years until the family eventually sold the property in 1902. It was again leased out and one of these tenants was the Darley family, brewers from Thorne, who carried out some modernisation to the structure of the hall and later bought the hall and its estate (Klemperer 2010). Doncaster Corporation acquired a large amount of parkland for housing and for Rose Hill Cemetery in the mid 20th century.

After the death of the Darleys in the 1980s, the hall and the remainder of the grounds was sold and eventually came into the ownership of Graham Kirkham in 1990 (Barber 1997), now Baron Kirkham, who has restored the grounds to an extremely high standard.

Description
Cantley Hall was built in 1785, replacing and partly enveloping a pre-C18 farmhouse. A design for alteration was produced by William Lindley (c.1739-1818) in 1802 for JW Childers (drawing in the Hailstone Collection of the York Minster Library), which is similar to the design that was finally executed (Colvin 1878). There was further additions, mainly to the South Front of the property in 1870 (Pevsner 1974/Klemperer 2010). It is Palladian in style with Ionic columns and portico and is a grade II* listed building.

A ‘ha-ha’ forms the boundary of the gardens to the north, west and south of the hall - and is made of erratic boulders, coursed with Magnesian Limestone rubble. It forms of a low retaining wall set in a U-shaped curve with a well maintained ditch to the field side. The ha-ha is grade II listed as is the sundial that sits in the centre of the lawn to the west of the house. It is probable that the main body of the grounds, pleasure grounds, and parkland were all constructed at a similar time to the late 18th century house. The areas directly
around the house were terraced and formal, but the overall impression, by the 19th century appears gardenesque in flavour (Klemperer 2010).

The parkland is laid out beyond the ha-ha to the west of the hall with an extent, in the late 18th century, of some 48ha. This parkland which had informal loose groups of trees, favoured by the Picturesque school of the late 18th century, rather than the rigid clumps of the earlier Brownian school (Klemperer 2010). It includes pasture/woodland of Quercus sp. Tilia sp. and Castanea sativ.

The parkland had by the 19th century a number of large plantations, including in its centre Kirk Moor Plantation, and is bounded by a series of punctuated tree belts that allow selected views of the surrounding countryside, with some acting as walks within the pleasure circuit. There were two lodges, one close to the house, one to the West (West Lodge), which guarded the now erased circuitous west carriage drive. At a fairly remote location to the northwest of the park were a number of ‘fishponds’; one large enough to have two islands (Klemperer 2010).

The stable block to the east of the house was built in the early 19th century. It is constructed of cement-rendered brick and is a grade II listed building. The house and its stables are surrounded by gardens and pleasure grounds circumnavigated by what appears to be from period (c.1900) photographs gravel paths. To the north, there is a remote walled Kitchen Garden, divided into three sections, which had a stove range and mushroom houses. There was a summerhouse in the pleasure grounds, and there still exists an icehouse, an arboretum, a pinetum (both 19th century phenomena), and there is some evidence of a Grotto and Fernery (Desmond 1988/Klemperer 2010).

The hall drive cottage in cement rendered brick is also of noted, although not contemporary with the hall. It was built in the mid19th century and was once known as the Chauffeur’s Cottage. It is also a grade II listed building.

Although now separate entities there are plantations along Cantley Lane which are remnants of the original larger estate.

**Significance**

The grounds make up the setting of Cantley Hall and incorporates important garden features including the listed sun dial, ha-ha, and auxiliary buildings, and woodlands.

It is therefore considered to be of sufficient significance to be a park and garden of local historic interest.
Cusworth Estate (wider area), Cusworth

History
Cusworth Estate’s development can be seen as being of five stages. The first is the landscape created by the Wray family in the 17th century. The second stage came when William Wrightson built Cusworth Hall in 1740-5, employing James Paine to remodel it several years later. Wrightson died in December 1760, when the estate passed to his son-in-law John Battie. Battie employed Richard Woods (1716-93) during the early 1760s to lay out a landscape park and lake to compliment the Hall which is considered the third stage.

Good documentation for Woods’ work survives including three plans and accompanying memoranda written in the course of the commission. Precise instructions are given about every stage, including extensive earthmoving, detailed planting instructions, the construction of carriage drives and gravel walks, and the construction of the ponds (Garden History 1986). Much of Woods’ work survives (1999) and can be related to his plans and instructions of the 1760s. This area now makes up the majority of the nationally designated Park and Garden of Special Interest.

The fourth stage in Cusworth’s development had two preoccupations; the first was the increasing cult of the head gardener, the second was the opening up of the enclosed 18th century parkland landscape into the surrounding agricultural land as part of a hunting landscape. This also ties in with the northern drive now becoming the main approach to the hall with its gatehouse, which although built earlier was only now becoming fully into fruition. The gatehouse controls the main northern vista to (and from) the hall. The wider landscape became enclosed by linear plantations, and littered with holts and copses for hunting and shooting from the beginning of the 19th century.

Maps from the Victorian period show little change to the form of the immediate grounds of the hall, but significant increases in the wider estate in the planting of woodland. This is corroborated by purchases of deciduous trees, particularly in 1843 a payment to WL Crowther for 240 oaks indicating a rise in planting for game cover. The J Alexander map of 1847 shows plantations, coverts, holts and a new large area of woodland, with a cross shaped ride, adjacent to the far NW corner of the park. The 1st edition of OS map of 1854 shows a reduced field pattern, with the Long Plantation ‘ring fencing’ the park, and much of the estate with the field to the south and southwest now incorporated fully into the parkland (Klemperer 2010).

The Cusworth Estate Map of 1880 shows it as 19th century ‘sporting estate’ with the ‘new’ areas of woodland now named. The largest is ‘The Reins’ at 10.7 ha. Other mid 19th century plantations include Five Acre Holt, and Whin Covert Holt. Long Plantation (stretching round the whole estate), Acorn Wood, Raven Hill Plantation and Little Plantation belong to the earlier 19th century. In the later 19th century, a network of patches of woodland, interspersed with small fields, occurs, a practice that countrywide had been occurring since the late 18th century, but materialise only slowly at Cusworth (Rackham 1998).
The importance of hunting to the gentry of the period is shown by correspondence between W Wrightson and Lord Effingham where they ‘should have more sport’ and that a ‘plan that would very much improve the diversion of the whole country’ (Klemperer 2010).

The fifth stage was that of decline of the estate post-1900, holdings were sold and trees were felled. In World War II part of the grounds were built upon as part of the war effort.

The Hall was purchased by the local authority in 1961 and is now run as a museum. The immediate grounds are open to the public as a country park.

Description
Cusworth Hall, which is Grade I listed, stands to the west of Cusworth village, at the north-west edge of Doncaster. The Hall stands on the southern edge of a ridge, with the parkland falling steeply to the plain to the south. The setting is partly agricultural with the suburbs of Doncaster close by to the east and south-east, and the A1 (M) Doncaster by-pass slicing through the west half of the park. The 89ha site offers extensive views to the south and south-east over Doncaster.

A large part of the estate is designated as a Park and Garden of Special Interest, Grade II. There are however several other areas that contribute to the significance of the area but which need to be considered in conjunction with the national designation.

The field to the north of the gatehouse (which is separately Grade II listed) was called Avenue Field and lay between the gatehouse and Long plantation which screened the Scawsby Hall estate from view. Avenue Field along with fields to the west are clearly marked as part of the park in the mid-late 19th century and was part of the above mentioned expansion of its landscaping to become a ‘sporting estate’. It is thought that these fields were paddocks for horses which would have enhanced the pastoral view and demonstrated the status of the Wrightson family as owners of the estate. Avenue Field was made by removing a hedge line running directly north from the gatehouse to make one large field and create an uninterrupted view looking north. This view is particularly apparent from the master's bedroom on the first floor.

With the building of the first Cusworth Hall in 1669, there is some suggestion that the village was cleared and the present village built as an estate village; but the extent to which this is true is as yet unclear. The field to the northeast of the Hall, between it and the village, does seem to have earthworks suggesting croft, boundaries and building platforms and is now designated as a Scheduled Monument. This cleared field is therefore also seen as part of the wider landscape of the hall.

The field between the village and gamekeeper's cottage is Far Horse Close and possibly Tumbling Close according to Dickinson's map of the Manor of Cusworth 1719 and appears to have been a paddock for horses up to the
present. The Battie-Wrightson’s kept horses for carriages, for farm work and for hunting being founders of the Badsworth Hunt in the 18th century. This field is also shown as part of the Cusworth Estate in a map from c. 1760s and again ties it to the wider landscape of the hall and Keeper's Cottage is seen as being an important building within the estate.

The fields to the south and west of Castle Hill Wood were probably originally part of the Sprotbrough estate. However from roadside and aerial views they now appear to contribute to the overall parkland character and are therefore, as they were previously within the UDP, designated as part of this Park and Garden of Local Historic Interest. The area to the north of Castle Hill Wood and to the east and south of Brandfield Farm is part of the wider hunting estate of the fourth stage of Cusworth estate’s development and still retains significant tree belt/woodland and therefore the original designation is extended to include these.

**Significance**
The wider and mostly former grounds make up the setting of Cusworth Hall and incorporate important garden features including trees and woodlands. Cusworth as a whole is important, as the estate, village, hall, lodges and park all surviving relatively intact (Magilton 1977/Klemperer 2010).

These additional areas add to the National Designation to create a wider setting of the hall and its grounds and are part of its wider historic landscape. These areas are therefore considered to be of sufficient significance to be part of a Park and Garden of Local Historic Interest. However, due to these areas being disparate the nationally designated Park and Garden of Special Interest is included within the park and garden of local historic interest to make a more complete and legible entity.

**Additional Notes**
The field to the south of the path from Cusworth Park to Anchorage Lane was included in the original designation as a Park and Garden of Local Historic Interest in the Doncaster UDP of 1998. The designation was reviewed as part of the Local Plan process when it was decided that the field should still be included. However, as part of the consultation process a representation was received that put doubt on the validity of including the field and it has now been omitted.

It should be noted that part of this field seems to have been in the ownership of the Battie-Wrightson's with a narrow field to the north owned by the Copley's of Sprotbrough Hall. The extended park doesn't appear to have included this field however it is now part of a larger field that has a majority of it within the national designation of being a Park and Garden of Special Interest. The field is also important contribution to the setting of the hall and its park. Whilst currently there does not appear to be enough justification to include this field as part of the Park and Garden of Local Historic Interest should further information come forward it would be reconsidered at that time.
Parks and Gardens of Local Historic Interest:

Cusworth Estate (wider area), Cusworth
Parks and Gardens of Local Historic Interest:
Cusworth Estate (wider area), Cusworth
Aerial Photo

Date: 10/02/2020
Scale: 1:8,000