

Dorset Gardens Trust



Mapperton gardens reproduced by kind permission of the Earl and Countess of Sandwich

Dorset Gardens of National and Local Significance June 2014





DGT Mission Statement

The Dorset Gardens Trust is a conservation charity working to protect the county's many historic parks and gardens for future generations. We work with garden owners and local and national bodies to highlight, protect and encourage the conservation and restoration of designed landscapes ranging from stately homes to public parks, cottage gardens to cemeteries. Principally funded by over 500 members, we run visits, lectures and events where members can share their interest and knowledge in a sociable atmosphere. Through its research and recording programme, the Trust undertakes and supports research on sites of historic interest, including sites that the Trust has rediscovered, as well as on other related topics. We share knowledge through our Journal and also seek to inspire the gardeners of the future through imaginative projects with schools.

Dorset Gardens Trust 2014
Maps provided by Dorset County Council and English Heritage
Information from the National Register of Historic Parks and Gardens provided by English Heritage

For more information contact the Dorset Gardens Trust:
www.dorsetgardenstrust.co.uk



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Foreword from English Heritage

English Heritage is delighted to welcome the Dorset Gardens Trust's gazetteer of parks and gardens of historic interest, and applauds their hard work and dedication in identifying local sites for inclusion. This comprehensive and well-researched document will I am sure assist local planning authorities in Dorset to develop a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, meeting a key objective of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Heritage assets such as those which appear here are an irreplaceable resource, whether designated or not, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. This does not of course preclude change, provided the change is consistent with their conservation. The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring are well documented.

We have no doubt that this gazetteer will do a valuable job in raising the profile of historic parks and gardens in Dorset and will help contribute to their sustainable future. We congratulate the Dorset Gardens Trust on this undertaking.

Andrew Vines,
Planning and Conservation Director, South West Region, English Heritage

March 2014



Foreword from the Chairman of Dorset Gardens Trust

I am delighted to introduce this Gazetteer of Dorset Gardens of National and Local Significance. This Gazetteer represents a very important undertaking for the Trust, and we hope it will prove of significant value to Councils, Council officers and garden owners.

The Gazetteer represents the bringing together for the first time information about Dorset's most historically important parks and gardens. They range from gardens regularly open to the public to private gardens and from public parks to other public spaces, such as cemeteries. We hope that the identification of these parks and gardens will help to encourage awareness of Dorset's rich garden heritage as well as its protection. The Trust recognises and supports the fact that historic gardens change and develop, and it is not our aim to preserve them as they happen to be today. In this regard, we will continue to work with owners and Councils so that future generations may continue to enjoy this rich heritage.

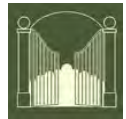
The Gazetteer includes a single-page fact sheet and a map for each of the 38 gardens of national significance and 52 gardens of local, county-wide, significance in Dorset. The information on each of the fact sheets relating to these gardens is publicly available information, and each sheet contains references to publicly available sources. The maps are from the Ordnance Survey, reproduced with permission, and provided to the Trust by Dorset County Council and English Heritage.

The gardens of national significance are each listed as grade I, II* or II on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens. Further information about those gardens may be obtained from the entries on the Register, available on the English Heritage website. The gardens of local significance represent a selection from over 200 sites that the recording team of the Trust has researched for over 20 years. It is this background research that has enabled us to assess the significance of, and to select, the gardens of local significance appearing in the Gazetteer, with respect to which publicly available information is presented on the fact sheets and maps. The in-depth, background research on these gardens could not have been undertaken without the cooperation and encouragement of the owners, which is deeply appreciated. The background research on these gardens remains confidential to the Trust and the owners.

The Gazetteer represents a very large amount of work by the Trust's Recording Committee, headed by Sarah FitzGerald, and its Conservation Committee, headed by Chris Clarke. We are very grateful for all the work put in by these teams to produce what we hope will be a uniquely useful document.

Jim Bartos
Chairman, Dorset Gardens Trust

February 2014



Planning Policy

Planning policy in general terms is now much simplified compared to that which existed before 2010, even if the submission and determination of planning applications remain an often complex and lengthy process.

The overall policy base is now within the National Planning Policy Framework [NPPF] published in March 2012. The Framework sets out the guiding principal of sustainable development, and 12 elements that together provide for this. The key section of relevance for parks and gardens is No:12, 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', with No:11 covering the natural environment in a similar way.

Paragraph 126 provides for local planning authorities [LPAs] to include a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including what are termed 'heritage assets' in their Core Strategies, now being renamed Local Plans. All parks and gardens registered by English Heritage are of national importance, and are heritage assets. LPAs are urged to ensure that local strategies are not simply passive, but should (for example) take into account the potential for enhancement of the asset, and its value in cultural, economic and environmental terms. Any planning application that might directly or indirectly affect the asset must consider its significance. Importantly, paragraph 169 also requires LPAs to have an up-to-date evidence base for the historic environment.

Detailed guidance on the use of the NPPF is now contained with a new national guidance note, which is available on line. The key section is 'conserving and enhancing the historic environment', which also includes the increasingly important issue of the importance of locally listed assets. Inclusion on a 'Local List' will be a factor to be taken into account in any planning decision, although clearly the importance of this local listing will not be as great as for national registration. How LPAs create their individual local lists will vary, but will generally require a specific policy document to be prepared with public consultation.

There will frequently be an overlap between a Listed building, a Conservation Area, and a Registered park or garden; this will also be more usual within urban areas. In these situations, the issues relating to the listed building or the Conservation Area may receive greater emphasis as they have a statutory basis, whereas the registration of a park or garden does not. In these situations, the setting of the heritage asset will include the surrounding park or garden.

The evolution of gardens

Parks and gardens, unlike (for example) Listed buildings, are not static: no garden stays the same in the long term. It is this evolution that provides for the richness of our landscape, and the gardens within it. This change will be the simple result of trees dying, or a change of horticultural fashion. It is also increasingly likely that change will be thrust on landowners as a result of changes to climate, which may have as yet unforeseen consequences for native and non-native species.



The Dorset Gardens Trust position

Neither LPAs nor the DGT have any role or influence in trying to ensure that parks or gardens do not change. It is in the gift of the owner to decide how their park or garden evolves, and how they react to the changes of nature that may be forced upon them. Conversely, some gardens may have important vistas or structural elements of importance, which will have significance, and these may well need to be safeguarded.

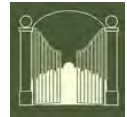
In the planning context the DGT's primary objective is to ensure that the condition and quality of a nationally registered park or garden is safeguarded through the planning process. The Garden History Society is a statutory consultee on any planning application affecting one of these sites, and they notify the national Association of Garden Trusts [AGT] and County Trusts. Some LPAs notify the DGT directly as well. The DGT will comment on such applications if this is considered appropriate, but it is not the Trust's position that objections will be made in principle; every case may be considered on its merits, and a dialogue with the applicant may be sought.

Equally, if the DGT believes that there is a direct threat to a park or garden, then the Trust has the ability to pass the matter up to the national level for assessment by the Joint Conservation Committee, a body newly created by the GHS and the AGT acting together.

Through this Gazetteer, and its background research of relevant material in the public domain, the DGT additionally makes suggestions to LPAs of sites that are considered to be of sufficient quality to be included in a Local List. This advice does not have to be accepted by any LPA, and it is possible that some LPAs will not create a Local List at all. However, the DGT will make representations to planning authorities on matters that affect Local List sites.

The DGT also believes that it might be valuable for landowners to be able to seek support from the Trust if there are proposals, either through planning applications or planning policy, which might directly or indirectly harm the heritage asset. The Trust will always be willing to share its knowledge of gardens and planning expertise with landowners.

Chris Clarke



Dorset Garden History

Few sites present a more thought provoking introduction to the gardens of Dorset than Encombe on the Isle of Purbeck. In the 18th century its owner was John Pitt (an enthusiastic amateur architect); it was purchased in 1807 by Lord Chancellor Scott, ennobled as Lord Eldon, and remained in the possession of the Scott family for nearly 200 years. After the death of the first Lord Eldon, the Dorset branch of the family vanishes from national prominence, to become county landowners administering their Dorset estates, improving both house and lands, but by the second half of the 20th century depending on increasingly limited resources. Although the house was modernised and extended in the later 19th century by Anthony Salvin, and an ambitious village church in Kingston designed by G.E. Street asserted Lord Eldon's churchmanship and patronage, the estate and gardens were never given a high profile fashionable design. Yet the site and landscaping achieve a certain breathtaking perfection. The valley running down to the sea is remarkably protected and secret. What we see at Encombe are themes of retreat and stability, the use of natural physical surroundings to create a setting of mystery and beauty but neither the use of a famous landscape designer nor a way of life which is ambitious beyond the comforts and aspirations of the local gentry. It is not a 'trophy' garden, the public are discouraged from entering, but there is a pattern of continuity of ownership and husbandry which has continued until remarkably recent times.

Because reading the designed landscape in Dorset is a complex task, an example like Encombe gives us a privileged access to what may be defined as Dorset's distinctive character. The county is marked by a seductive reticence and an inclination to favour retreat and frequently secrecy in place of grand gestures. Its estates tend to echo wider trends rather than lead in taste and it is noticeable how few outstanding works by the major landscape designers of the past can be quoted in the county. This marginality mirrors a local economy never at the forefront of agricultural improvement, which escaped - or was at least passed by - many of the economic transformations of the 19th century.

Dorset was socially dominated by a county landowning class which was more frequently satisfied with local power than desirous of national status. Ambitious individuals -such as the Earl of Dorchester at Milton Abbey- failed to found dynasties and the grand schemes encoded in their estates were never realised. Even the larger estates had little motive to invest in 'trophy' landscapes. There are exceptions like Bryanston but its late 19th century confidence was destroyed by the casualties of the 1st World War and the subsequent inheritance tax burdens. But most of the large estates of over 12,000 acres, although proving tenacious survivors, have left comfortable but unambitious landscapes. The Welds' Catholicism at Lulworth encouraged a modest understatement to disarm its religious critics; the Fox Strangeway estate at Melbury was of subsidiary importance to the family's Somerset base, more valued for private pleasures than public display; the Duchy of Cornwall and Collegiate holdings were substantial but as institutions were not centred on residential estates. The Digby's in Sherborne peaked early and became satisfied with local distinction rather than national leadership. The Shaftesbury family at Wimborne St Giles are an exception but their estates tended to be geographically marginal to Dorset. In the 19th century the Guests at Canford used Sir Charles Barry to provide a grand gesture in both house and setting to celebrate Lady Guest's aristocratic origin and Sir John's industrial wealth. The estate however has been devoured by the expansion of Bournemouth and Poole and the house and grounds overlaid by the institutional demands of school life.

The smaller estates of the squirearchy and lesser gentry of less than 2,000 acres survive in many cases (although increasingly under the guardianship of new owners and new wealth) as a dominant feature of the county. It is perhaps most accurate to see Dorset's historic designed landscape as the consequence of the aesthetics of a Tory gentry rather than of Whig grandees. These estates are marked by modesty and careful husbandry rather than grand designs. Moreton House built in 1744 for James Frampton with its eye-catcher obelisk provides a paradigm of the aspirations of an 18th century squire.



A significant number of owners floundered in the agricultural depressions of the nineteenth century and manors were reduced in status to farmhouses. A process of regentrification in the late 19th and early 20th century provided the stimulus for a revival of leisure gardens informed by the arts and crafts tradition. Mapperton, Athelhampton, Clifton Maybank, Chantmarle, and Waterston Manor illustrate a renaissance in garden design. Waterston, often quoted as a model for Bathsheba Everdene's fictional farmhouse in *Far from the Madding Crowd*, was re-imagined by Percy Morley Horder in 1911; the commissioning of Inigo Thomas at Chantmarle and Athelhampton and Thomas Mawson at Boveridge and Leweston are evidence of an awareness of current fashion. Boveridge House provides the entertaining idea of collaboration between Gertrude Jekyll and Thomas Mawson, never a socially compatible couple. But it is unlikely that the elderly Jekyll ever visited and merely provided planting plans for a modest set fee and securing her profit by selling the recommended plants from her Munstead Wood nursery. Indeed the daughter of the owner Mrs Gordon remembered her mother claiming the sole credit for the design rather than seeking kudos as Gertrude's employer. New owners and new money revived a flagging rural society, a pattern repeated by a similar rejuvenation in the last twenty years. With both those moments came an impressive numbers of fashionable designed gardens.

A consequence of this marginal relationship to fashion and power in the 18th and 19th centuries is an inherent vulnerability. The garden inheritance has a reticence, it needs to be discovered and its power interpreted. Grand designs and monumental landscapes which cannot be ignored are largely missing in Dorset and it is crucial that what does still remain is rigorously recorded and where possible protected. Destruction and loss cannot always be avoided but it should never occur out of ignorance of what is being lost. The landed estate whether remaining in private ownership or transferred to institutional use, is only one strand of the designed landscape in Dorset. From the 19th century onwards the development of public parks and leisure landscapes is well represented in the county. The public parks in Bournemouth, Dorchester and Sherborne were a significant representation of new views about the social value of public amenities. A striking and, until recently, underrated example of leisure planning is to be seen at Durlston Park near Swanage. Here a landscape was designed to reveal to the untutored the glories of world culture and remains a powerful reminder of the Victorians' faith in education and self improvement.

More vulnerable are traces of urban and semi-industrial domestic townscapes. The most remarkable of these is Bridport with its fast disappearing layout which reflects its ropemaking tradition. Here one can still detect the physical environment of small town domestic production dependent on the rope walks, domestic orchards and drying grounds.

There are other examples - in Sherborne the Shell House is a rare survival of 18th century urban middle class taste, the model village at Milton Abbas is associated with 'Capability' Brown and Sir William Chambers, Sir Ernest Debenham's development at Bladon Valley is a significant survival of 1920s model village design. Similarly from the 20th century the fast disappearing suburban landscape associated with interwar development in Poole and Bournemouth deserves mention. Here dense redevelopment and the disappearance of tree planting in the streets is eroding the original planned townscape.

These examples only touch on Dorset's landscape heritage. One of the strengths of the county's garden history has been the new garden design that has flourished at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st century. If in the 18th and 19th century Dorset echoed high fashion, in the world of contemporary landscape design Dorset has become a leading influence through innovators like Penelope Hobhouse.

The work over the last decades by the Dorset Gardens Trust in discovering and recording this history has been an important contribution to local pride and understanding. It has encouraged by advice and by its small grants scheme the protection of vulnerable features though the generosity of the garden owners protecting these is of paramount importance. The work which is included in the new gazetteer will, one hopes, protect future generations from planning decisions made out of avoidable ignorance and lack of historical awareness.

Graham Davies

June 2014

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Acknowledgements

The Dorset Gardens Trust is grateful to the many people who have contributed to this Gazetteer through their advice, research and commitment over the past 25 years.

This includes:

Association of Gardens Trusts

Dorset County Council

Dorset County Museum

Dorset Gardens Trust Research & Recording Sub-Committee

English Heritage

Family History Centre, Dorchester

Garden History Society

Wyvern Heritage and Landscape

John Clark

Graham Davies

Anne Smith

Clive Simpson Gee

General Bibliography

Michael Hill, *East Dorset Country Houses* (Spire Books Ltd, 2013)

John Hutchins, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, 4 vols

Timothy Mowl, *Historic Gardens of Dorset* (Stroud: Tempus, 2003)

John Newman and Nicholas Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: Dorset* (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1972)

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments England: *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset*

Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of the County of Dorset, 3 vols



Small Grants Scheme

The DGT operates a popular Small Grants Scheme. Garden owners (both public and private) are invited to apply for grants of between £500 and £4,000 for conservation work, renovation and enhancement relating to historic aspects of a garden and its structures. For example, small grants have been made in respect of repairs to stone steps, terracing, battlemented garden walls, restoration of a cascade, replacement of wood decoration to a Chambers' summerhouse and a contribution towards a Management Plan for a restoration project. This scheme is essentially for restoration and renovation not maintenance.

The terms of the scheme are simple and include the following conditions:

- The garden owner must match any funding from the DGT, either personally or from another source
- Two members of the DGT Council will visit the garden before any grant is determined. The project will be revisited on completion, and the grant will be paid on the evidence of receipted invoices. The grant may also be paid in instalments if this is appropriate.
- The garden should be open to the public or to DGT members for at least one day.
- The decision of the Trustees is final.
- Grants are given only to gardens on the English Heritage Register and the DGT list of Local Gardens and Landscapes of Special Historic Interest.

Recent projects supported by the small grants scheme

THE SHELL HOUSE, SHERBORNE

Consolidation work to secure the fabric and lifting and relaying the floor

SPRINGHEAD, FONTMELL MAGNA

New oak balustrade over the walkway above the weir

LOWER PLEASURE GARDENS, BOURNEMOUTH -

Repairs to the Cascade

BOVERIDGE HOUSE

Repairs to Mawson's stone terrace and steps and help towards purchase of rose supports

MAPPERTON HOUSE

Repairs to stonework in Fountain Court

DUNTISH COURT

Work on decoration on summerhouse to a design of Sir William Chambers

WOLFETON MANOR

Masonry work on Tudor battlemented garden walls

SEABOROUGH COURT

Repairs to structure of loggia in style of Sir Harold Peto

DEANS COURT

Repairs to crinkle crankle wall



Stock Gaylard before (Left)



Stock Gaylard after (Right)



Wolfeton Manor before (left)



Wolfeton Manor after (right)



DURLSTON COUNTRY PARK

Purchase of stone and repairs to stone walls

CLIFTON MAYBANK HOUSE

Damp-proofing and repairs to 18th century Gazebo

BINDON ABBEY

Removal of scrub and tree growth on the Mound in Water Garden

STOCK GAYLARD PARK

Conservation of Summerhouse in the Park

ANDERSON MANOR

Roof repairs to Arts & Crafts Summerhouse

ST. GILES HOUSE, WIMBORNE

Reinstatement of quadrant lawn and paths in Sunk Garden

ST.GILES HOUSE,WIMBORNE

Repairs to castellated arch

Management Plans

Durlston Castle Country Park - Management Plan for Heritage Lottery Fund application

Information Boards and Booklets

Borough Gardens, Dorchester – EH Grade II

Boscombe Chine Gardens, Bournemouth

Paddock Garden, Sherborne

Pageant Gardens, Sherborne

Bursary Scheme

Our Bursary Scheme offers bursaries of £250 - £1,000. A successful candidate might be researching a historic park or garden in Dorset or a garden designer or folly builder particularly involved in the history of Dorset. He or she might be involved in scientific or archaeological research in a historic park or garden in Dorset.

Recent Grants

- Karin Manley – research into Bournemouth Chine Gardens

- Jean Reader – research into the gardens made by the women connected with Melbury House



English Heritage National Register of Historic Parks and Gardens

The English Heritage 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England', established in 1983, currently identifies over 1,600 sites assessed to be of national importance. To be included on the Register, a site must hold a level of importance defined as 'special historic interest' in a national context. The gazetteer in this document includes the historic parks and gardens in the county of Dorset which are on this national register. However up to date designation information should be accessed from the National Heritage List for England

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>

Selection Criteria

The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. The following chronology is meant as a guide to assessment; the dates are indications of likely periods of interest and are not absolute. In summary, sites likely to be designated are:

- Sites formed before 1750 where at least a proportion of the original layout is still in evidence
- Sites laid out between 1750 and 1840 where enough of the layout survives to reflect the original design
- Sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time
- Particularly careful selection is required for sites from the period after 1945
- Sites of less than 30 years old are normally registered only if they are of outstanding quality and under threat. Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit designation, are:
 - Sites which were influential in the development of taste, whether through reputation or reference in literature
 - Sites which are early or representative examples of a style of layout or a type of site, or the work of a designer (amateur or professional) of national importance
 - Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
 - Sites with a strong group value with other heritage asset



Dorset Gardens Trust Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens of County Importance

The Dorset Gardens Trust maintains a Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens of County Importance which are included in this gazetteer.

Local List Selection Criteria

The Dorset Gardens Trust has identified the following criteria which form the basis of selection of gardens, parks and historic landscape of county importance:

- (i) Sites formed before 1750 where some evidence remains of the original layout
- (ii) Sites laid out between 1750 and 1840 where there is a significant survival of original design
- (iii) Sites between 1840 and 1880, which survive intact or where a significant element has survived intact.
- (iv) Sites laid out between 1880 and 1939, which survive relatively intact
- (v) Regionally important post war sites which are more than 30 years old
- (vi) Sites which were influential in the development of taste of the county either through reputation or literary reference.
- (vii) Sites which retain examples of style of layout or work of a designer or owner of regional importance or, which have marked usage of local materials and methods.
- (viii) Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events, where the visual quality of the site illustrates and confirms historical association.
- (ix) Sites with a strong group value. These may be part of an historical designed landscape or a component in a good example of a planned landscape.
- (x) Sites of particular social, economic or cultural significance in the region of county. These may include urban or industrial landscapes, public parks, cemeteries or graveyards; also with types of gardens, such as allotments and common open spaces
- (xi) Sites in joint or fragmented ownership, where totality or parts may be at risk. Development threat or fragility could be a contributing factor.
- (xii) Sites containing features such as follies, eye-catchers, icehouses, ha-has, old boundary walls or fences, walks and drives either intact or in disrepair, whether listed or not.



Planning Designations

Essential Planning Policies

All sites are subject to the adopted Local Plan or other overall policy governing the respective district and borough areas. As the majority of sites are in rural locations, these sites will be subject to the general presumption against any development, subject to any other specific relevant policies and any other material considerations.

Key for planning policies within each entry –

<i>AONB</i>	<i>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</i>
<i>GB</i>	<i>Green Belt</i>
<i>CA</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
<i>LB</i>	<i>Listed Building (only referred to exceptionally)</i>
<i>HC</i>	<i>Heritage Coast</i>
<i>SAM</i>	<i>Scheduled Ancient Monument</i>
<i>SNCI</i>	<i>Site of Nature Conservation Importance</i>

<i>SSSI</i>	<i>Site of Special Scientific Interest</i>
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Other local designations vary between Local Planning Authorities: -

<i>LLI</i>	<i>Area of Local Landscape Importance</i>
<i>SLINC</i>	<i>Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation</i>

Bournemouth Borough Council

EH	Upper, Central and Lower Pleasure Gardens Wimborne Road Cemetery	[none] [none]
LL	Alum Chine Tropical Gardens Boscombe Chine Gardens Fisherman's Walk Meyrick Park Russell-Cotes Museum Garden Talbot Village	Open space, CA pt SSSI pt Open space Open space, CA CA, LB Open space pt, CA

Christchurch Borough Council

EH	None	
LL	Highcliffe Castle Hurn Court Millhams Mead	POS and proposed park GB GB and CA?

East Dorset District Council

EH	Boveridge House Cranborne Manor Crichel House	AONB AONB and CA AONB
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	Kingston Lacy St Giles House	GB, AONB and CA AONB and CA
LL	Deans Court Edmondsham House Gaunts House High Hall	AONB GB, AONB and CA GB and AONB GB and AONB

North Dorset District Council

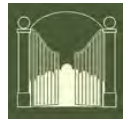
EH	Anderson Manor Eastbury Milton Abbey Ranston Stepleton House	[none] [none] [none] [none] [none]
LL	Bryanston House Chettle Fontmell Parva Manor House, Hinton St. Mary Milton Abbas Village Park Walk, Shaftesbury Springhead Stock Gaylard House WykeHall	AONB and CA AONB SAI CA and SAI CA CA, SAM, SAI CA ptSAI ptSAM,SAI

Poole Borough Council

EH	Compton Acres Poole Cemetery Poole Park	CA [none] [none]
LL	Canford Manor Upton House Yaffle Hill	GB, CA Specific policy [none]

Purbeck District Council

EH	Charborough Park Creech Grange Durlston Castle Encombe Lulworth Castle Steeple Manor II	GB pt SAC HC HC and SAC [none]
LI	Bindon Abbey Bladen Valley Village, Briantspuddle. Brownsea Castle Moreton House Smedmore	[none] CA GB, SAC and SPA pt CA AONB, Heritage Coast

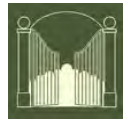


West Dorset District Council

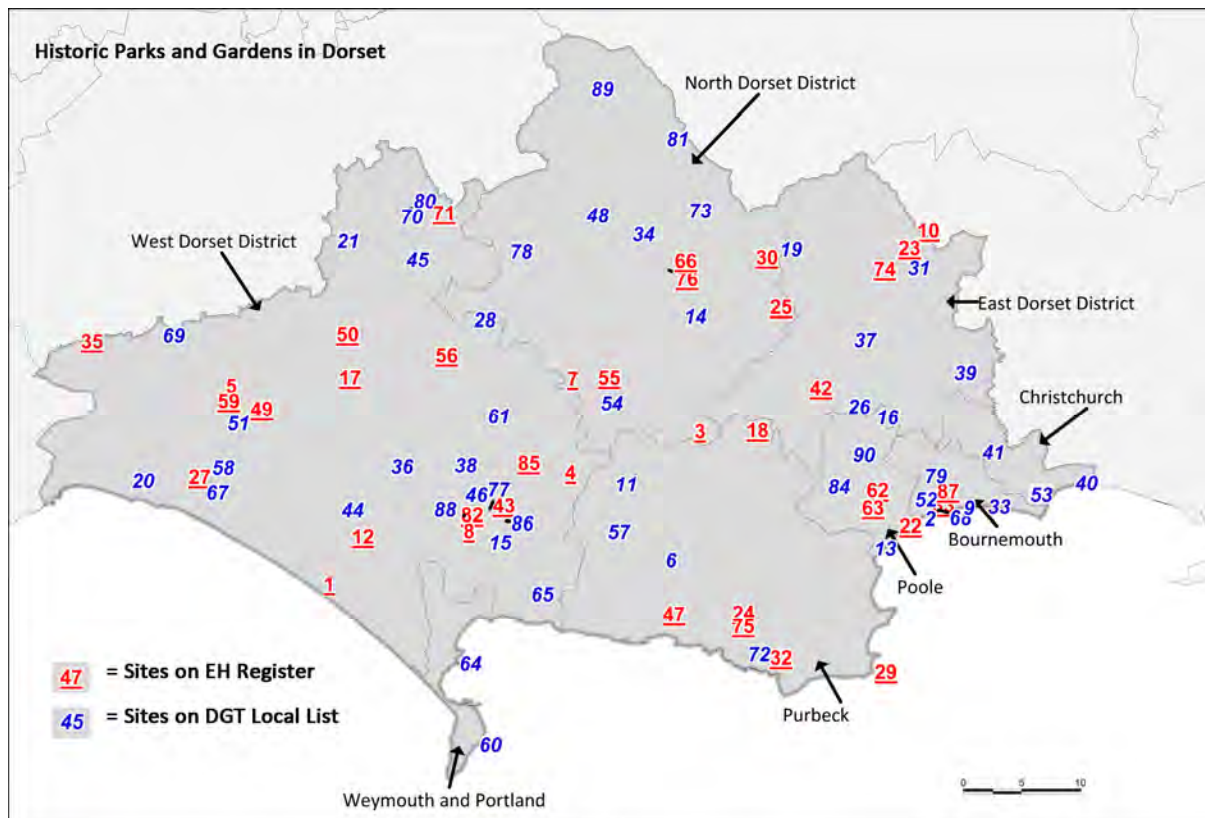
EH	Abbotsbury	AONB and HC
	Athelhampton	[none]
	Beaminster House	AONB, pt CA
	Binghams Melcombe	AONB, pt SAM
	Borough Gardens Dorchester	CA and pt SAM
	Bridehead	AONB
	Chantmarle	AONB
	Downe Hall	AONB, CA
	Forde Abbey	AONB, pt SAM
	Kingston Maurward	CA
	Mapperton House	AONB
	Melbury Park	AONB, pt CA
	Minterne	
	Parnham	
	Piddletrenthide Manor	
	Sherborne Castle	AONB, CA pt SAM, SLINC
	Town Walks Dorchester	
Waterston Manor	CA and pt SAM [none]	
LL	Came House	
	Chideock Manor	AONB
	Clifton Maybank	AONB, CA
	Duntish Court	[none]
	Frampton House	AONB
	Herrison House	AONB and CA
	Kingston Russell	CA and LLU
	Leweston Manor	AONB
	Little Court	[none]
	Melplash Court	[none]
	Netherbury Court	AONB
	The Pageant Gardens, Sherborne	AONB, CA
	Poxwell Manor	CA and LLI
	Rope Gardens, Bridport	HC, AONB and CA
	Seaborough Court	AONB, CA pt
	Shell House, Sherborne	CA
Stafford House	CA	
Stinsford House	CA	
Wolfeton House	AONB, CA and LLI	

Weymouth & Portland

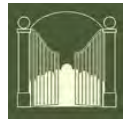
EH	Pennsylvania Castle	CA
LL	Portland House	None



Map of Sites in the County



No.	Name	Listing	District Council
<u>1</u>	Abbotsbury	EH	West Dorset District Council
<u>2</u>	Alum Chine Tropical Gardens	DGT	Bournemouth Borough Council
<u>3</u>	Anderson Manor	EH	North Dorset District Council
<u>4</u>	Athelhampton	EH	West Dorset District Council
<u>5</u>	Beaminster Manor	EH	West Dorset District Council
<u>6</u>	Bindon Abbey	DGT	Purbeck District Council
<u>7</u>	Binghams Melcombe	EH	West Dorset District Council
<u>8</u>	Borough Gardens Dorchester	EH	West Dorset District Council
<u>9</u>	Boscombe Chine Gardens	DGT	Bournemouth Borough Council
<u>10</u>	Boveridge House	EH	East Dorset District Council
<u>11</u>	Bladen Valley, Briantspuddle	DGT	Purbeck District Council
<u>12</u>	Bridehead	EH	West Dorset District Council
<u>13</u>	Brownsea Castle	DGT	Purbeck District Council
<u>14</u>	Bryanston House	DGT	North Dorset District Council
<u>15</u>	Came House	DGT	West Dorset District Council
<u>16</u>	Canford	DGT	Poole Borough Council
<u>17</u>	Chantmarle	EH	West Dorset District Council
<u>18</u>	Charborough Park	EH	Purbeck District Council
<u>19</u>	Chettle	DGT	North Dorset District Council



20	Chideock Manor	DGT	West Dorset District Council
21	Clifton Maybank	DGT	West Dorset District Council
22	Compton Acres	EH	Poole Borough Council
23	Cranborne Manor	EH	East Dorset District Council
24	Creech Grange	EH	Purbeck District Council
25	Crichel House	EH	East Dorset District Council
26	Deans Court	DGT	East Dorset District Council
27	Downe Hall	EH	West Dorset District Council
28	Duntish Court	DGT	West Dorset District Council
29	Durlston Castle	EH	Purbeck District Council
30	Eastbury	EH	North Dorset District Council
31	Edmondsham House	DGT	East Dorset District Council
32	Encombe	EH	Purbeck District Council
33	Fisherman's Walk	DGT	Bournemouth Borough Council
34	Fontmell Parva	DGT	North Dorset District Council
35	Forde Abbey	EH	West Dorset District Council
36	Frampton House	DGT	West Dorset District Council
37	Gaunts House	DGT	East Dorset District Council
38	Herrison House	DGT	West Dorset District Council
39	High Hall	DGT	East Dorset District Council
40	Highcliffe Castle	DGT	Christchurch Borough Council
41	Hurn Court	DGT	Christchurch Borough Council
42	Kingston Lacy	EH	East Dorset District Council
43	Kingston Maurward	EH	West Dorset District Council
44	Kingston Russell	DGT	West Dorset District Council
45	Leweston Manor	DGT	West Dorset District Council
46	Little Court	DGT	West Dorset District Council
47	Lulworth Castle	EH	Purbeck District Council
48	Manor House, Hinton St. Mary	DGT	North Dorset District Council
49	Mapperton House	EH	West Dorset District Council
50	Melbury Park	EH	West Dorset District Council
51	Melplash Court	DGT	West Dorset District Council
52	Meyrick Park	DGT	Bournemouth Borough Council
53	Millhams Mead	DGT	Christchurch Borough Council
54	Milton Abbas	DGT	North Dorset District Council
55	Milton Abbey	EH	North Dorset District Council
56	Minterne	EH	West Dorset District Council
57	Moreton House	DGT	Purbeck District Council
58	Netherbury Court	DGT	West Dorset District Council
59	Parnham	EH	West Dorset District Council
60	Pennsylvania Castle	DGT	Weymouth & Portland Borough Council
61	Piddletrenthide Manor	DGT	West Dorset District Council
62	Poole Cemetery	EH	Poole Borough Council



63	Poole Park	EH	
64	Portland House	DGT	Weymouth & Portland Borough Council
65	Poxwell Manor	DGT	West Dorset District Council
66	Ranston	EH	North Dorset District Council
67	Rope Gardens, Bridport	DGT	West Dorset District Council
68	Russell-Cotes Museum Garden	DGT	Bournemouth Borough Council
69	Seaborough Court	DGT	West Dorset District Council
70	Shell House, Sherborne	DGT	West Dorset District Council
71	Sherborne Castle	EH	West Dorset District Council
72	Smedmore	DGT	Purbeck District Council
73	Springhead	DGT	North Dorset District Council
74	St Giles House	EH	East Dorset District Council
75	Steeple Manor	EH	Purbeck District Council
76	Stepleton House	EH	North Dorset District Council
77	Stinsford House	DGT	West Dorset District Council
78	Stock Gaylard House	DGT	North Dorset District Council
79	Talbot Village	DGT	Bournemouth Borough Council
80	The Pageant Gardens, Sherborne	DGT	West Dorset District Council
81	Shaftesbury, Park Walk	DGT	North Dorset District Council
82	Town Walks Dorchester	EH	West Dorset District Council
83	Upper, Central and Lower Pleasure Gardens, Bournemouth	EH	Bournemouth Borough Council
84	Upton House	DGT	Poole Borough Council
85	Waterston Manor	EH	West Dorset District Council
86	Stafford House	DGT	West Dorset District Council
87	Wimborne Road Cemetery	EH	Bournemouth Borough Council
88	Wolfeton House	DGT	West Dorset District Council
89	Wyke Hall	DGT	North Dorset District Council
90	Yaffle Hill	DGT	Poole Borough Council





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Gazetteer of Dorset Gardens of National and Local Significance

Sites on the national register of historic parks and gardens are denoted by this symbol:



Sites on the DGT local list historic parks and gardens are denoted by this symbol:



Further information on sites on the national register of historic parks and gardens maintained by English Heritage including maps can be found online at:

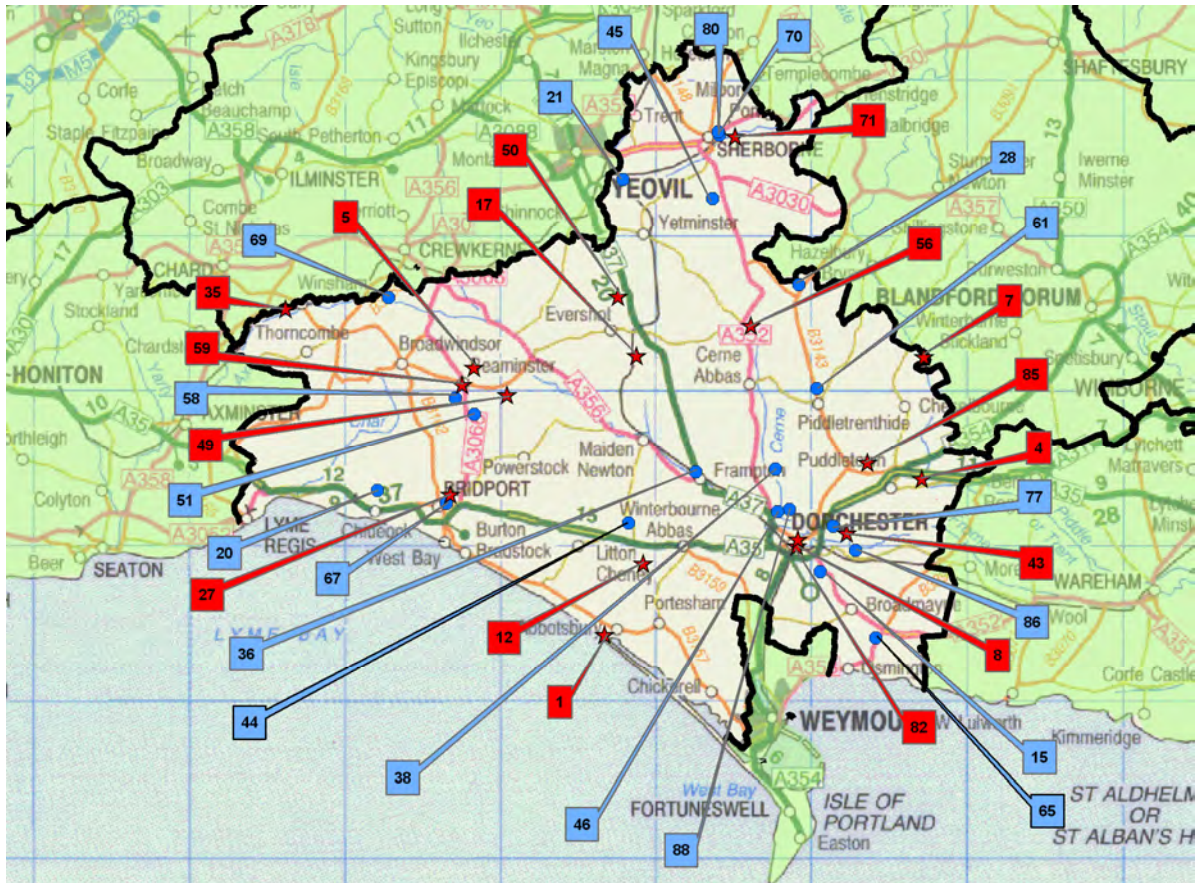
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>

The Gazetteer does not include a significance statement or list of sources for the English Heritage sites.





WEST DORSET DISTRICT COUNCIL





West Dorset District Council

English Heritage Register

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Abbotsbury

Address:	Abbotsbury Gardens, Bullers's Way, Abbotsbury, Dorset. DT3 4LA				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Abbotsbury		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	575 848
Area (ha):	8 ha				
Site owner{s):	Private				
Designation:	English Heritage Grade I				
Site designers:					

Brief description of site:

The gardens at Abbotsbury lie just behind the Chesil Bank on the Dorset Coast in an undulating and sheltered hollow. The gardens have additional respite from the wind due to extensive planting of Holm Oaks, shelter belts and Stavordale Wood to the south. The gardens incorporate an 18th century walled garden and an extensive unusual tree and shrub collection which benefits from the sheltered marine micro climate. There is a stream running through the site from west to east which feeds a number of ponds in the eastern part of the garden. A greenhouse in the western section holds a national collection of Salvias.

Brief history of site:

The gardens were originally created in the late 18th century for the Countess of Ilchester when a large house called Abbotsbury Castle or Strangways Castle was built to the west overlooking the sea. The walled garden was created first and supplemented by extensive planting in the 19th century by the 4th Earl of Ilchester. The Castle burnt down in 1913, was rebuilt but finally demolished in 1936.

After WWII the gardens were developed. There was further development in the 1980's and 1990's increasing the size, and the range of planting and facilities.



Heritage Category:	Park and Garden
List Entry No :	1000707
Grade:	I
County:	Dorset
District:	West Dorset
Parish:	Abbotsbury

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Print Date:	8 June 2013

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Name: ABBOTSBURY GARDENS



Athelhampton

Address:	Athelhampton House, Puddletown, Dorset DT2 7LG				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Puddletown		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	770 942
Area (ha):	8 ha				
Site Owner:	Private				
Designation:	Grade I - Garden				
Site designers:	Sir Harold George Hillier, Thomas Hayton Mawson, Francis Inigo Thomas				

Brief description of site:

The grounds of Athelhampton are beside the River Trent or Piddle to the east of the village of Puddletown and lie between the river and the road. The more formal areas are to be found to the south and south east of the house, which include The Great Court with garden pavilions, giant yew pyramids and the Corona Garden centered around a circular pool with fountain. Beyond the Corona Garden is the Private Garden centered on the south east side of the house with a large rectangular pool. There is also a white garden and cloister garden, a formal kitchen garden and a canal. On the south west side of the house are the stables and an imposing stone dovecote with a tile roof. The more informal area of the garden with the riverside walk and weirs lies to the north.

Brief history of site:

Athelhampton was built in 1493 for Sir William Martyn and then enlarged in the 16th century. The house has been remodelled and further altered in the 17th century, late 19th century and in 1920/1. The only remaining feature from the early garden is the dovecote dating from the early 16th century.

The current gardens were laid out by Francis Inigo Thomas in about 1891. Thomas Mawson provided additional plans in 1904. The gardens were extended and developed in the 1950's following the purchase of the property by Victor Cooke who worked in conjunction with Sir Harold Hillier.



Beaminster Manor

Address:	The Manor House, 31 North Street, Beaminster DT8 3DZ		
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Beaminster
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	193
		Grid Reference:	482 014
Area (ha):	5 ha		
Site owner(s):	Private		
Designation:	Grade II - Garden		
Site designers:	George Allen Underwood		

Brief description of site:

The Manor and gardens are in the centre of Beaminster on North Street. East of the house is the stable yard and the walled garden. The park falls from the house to the north east. Two hundred metres from the house to the north is the horse shoe shaped lake. The overflow from the lake is to the south west where there is a cascade and rock work which extends to the shelterbelt.

To the north west of the site boundary, the Pinacles act as an eye-catcher.

Brief history of site:

The property was purchased by the Cox family in 1767 and the present house was rebuilt in the late 18th century. The house was enlarged by George Allen Underwood in 1822 and again in the early 20th century before being reduced in 1967. The walled garden is 18th century incorporating Tudor fragments said to have come from Clifton Maybank. The current owner has replanted the walled garden and other areas near the house.



Heritage Category:	Park and Garden
List Entry No :	1000709
Grade:	II
County:	Dorset
District:	West Dorset
Parish:	Beaminstor

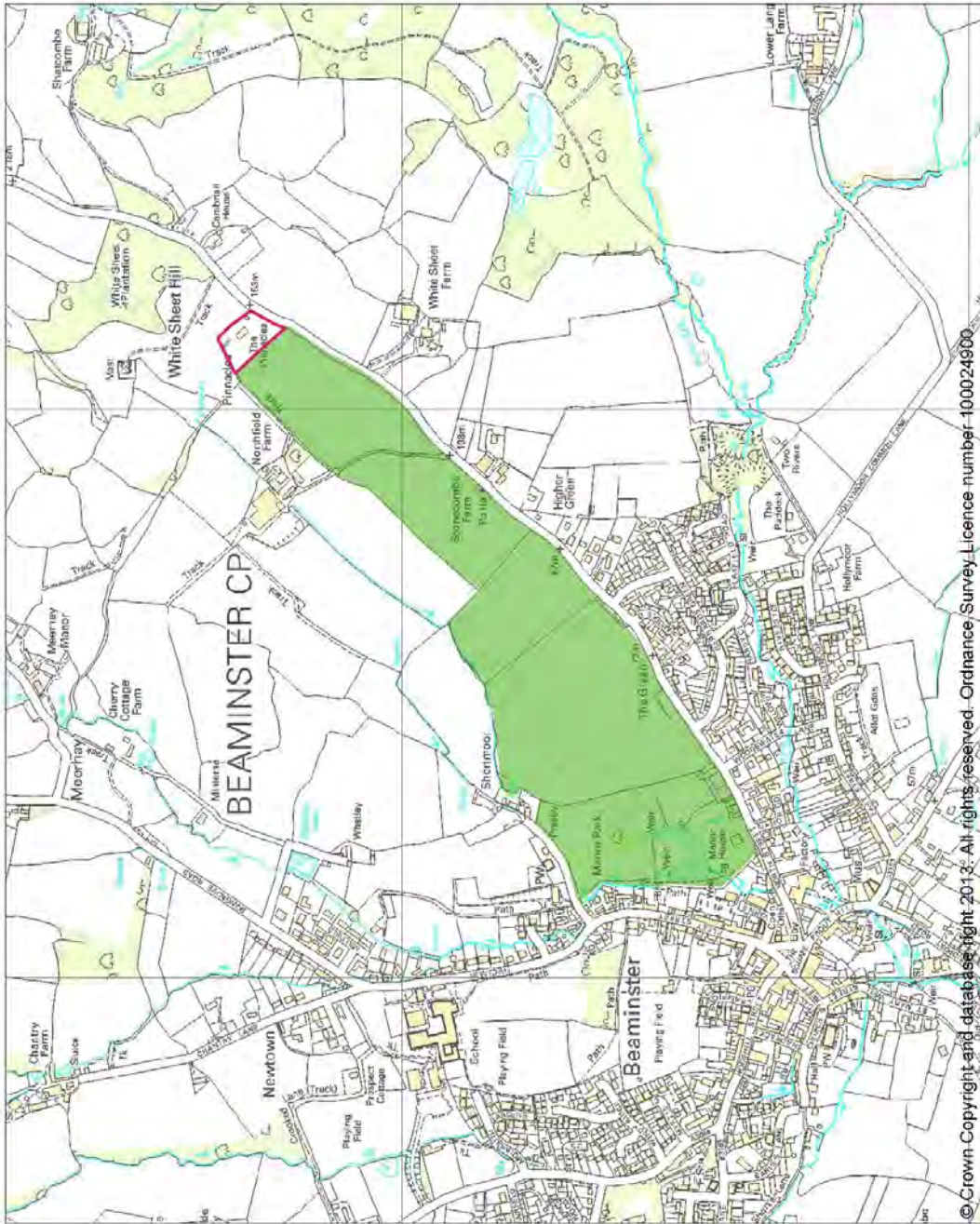
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Please note - this boundary is an addition to the registered garden added by the Dorset Gardens Trust to their local list

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Name: BEAMINSTOR MANOR



Binghams Melcombe

Address:	Binghams' Melcombe, Melcombe Horsey, Dorset . DT2 7PY				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Melcombe Horsey		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	772 022
Area (ha):	5 ha				
Site owner(s):	Private				
Designation:	Grade II* Garden				
Site designers:	Evelyn Arthur Hellicar, Sir Geoffrey Alan Jellicoe, Brenda Colvin				

Brief description of site:

The house and garden are approached down a drive from the south with 18th century gate piers and 19th century gates.

St. Andrew's Church lies to the south east and forms part of the landscape, to the east is a stream with a mill. The walled gardens and bowling green/terrace walk lie mainly to the west of the house on sloping ground which has been in part terraced and to the north is a less formal area. There is an early 19th century ice house to the north, a 17th century dovecote and a barn and stabling to the east of the house.

Brief history of site:

The gardens date from the Tudor period when two walled gardens were created: The Ladies Garden and The Bowling Green. There is a 17th century dovecote, an 18th century summer house, which is dated 1748 and a mid 18th century bridge across the Devil's Brook. The gardens were restored in the 1930's by Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, during the ownership of Lady Grogan, when additions were made including the wild garden across the stream. Development continued after the war under the ownership of Lord Southborough, including planting plans by Brenda Colvin.



Heritage Category: Park and Garden
List Entry No : 1000710
Grade: II*

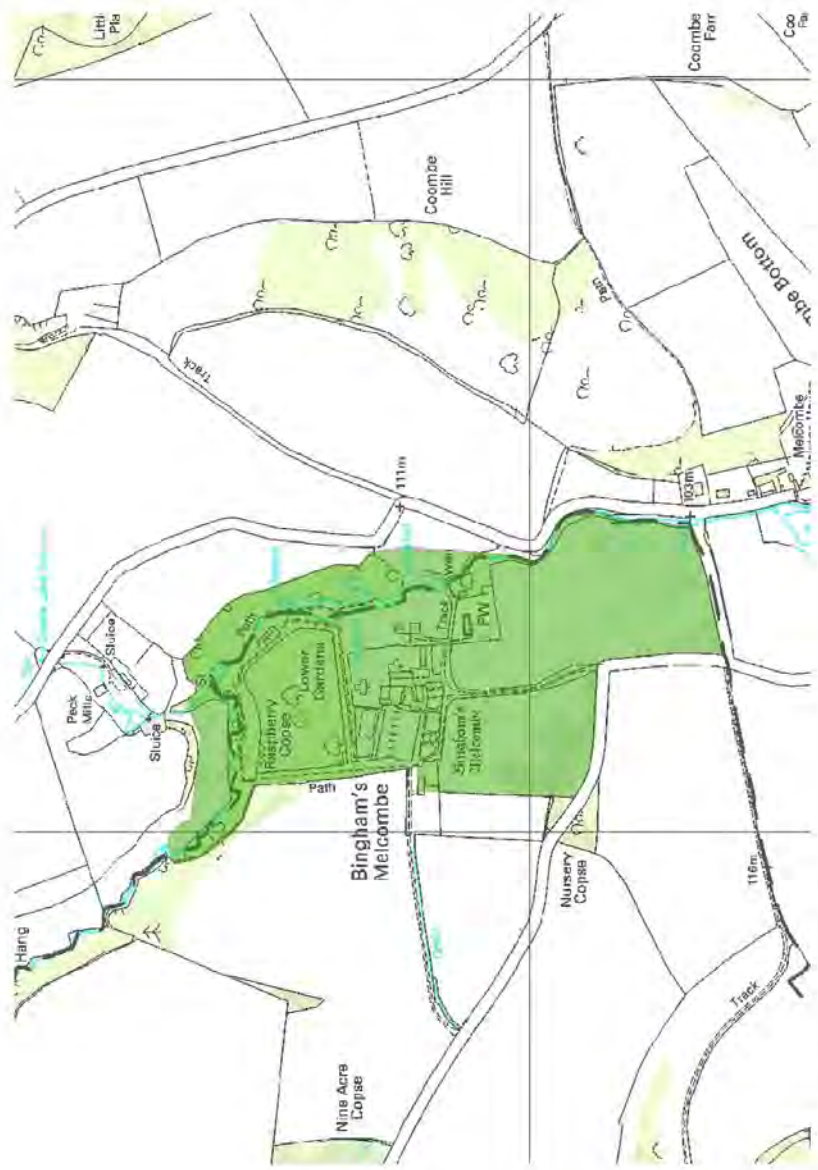
County: Dorset
District: West Dorset, North Dorset
Parish: Melcombe Horsey, Hilton

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Name: BINGHAM'S MELCOMBE



Borough Gardens Dorchester

Address:	Borough Gardens, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1RG				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Dorchester		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	689 905
Area (ha):	4 ha				
Site owner(s):	Dorchester Town Council				
Designation:	Grade II - garden				
Site designers:	William Goldring,				

Brief description of site:

Borough Gardens is on a rectangular site of 4 ha gently sloping from north to south. The site is to the west of the West Walks in central Dorchester. The tree lined West Walks run along the line of the old Roman wall and form one boundary of the gardens. The other sides are bounded by main roads.

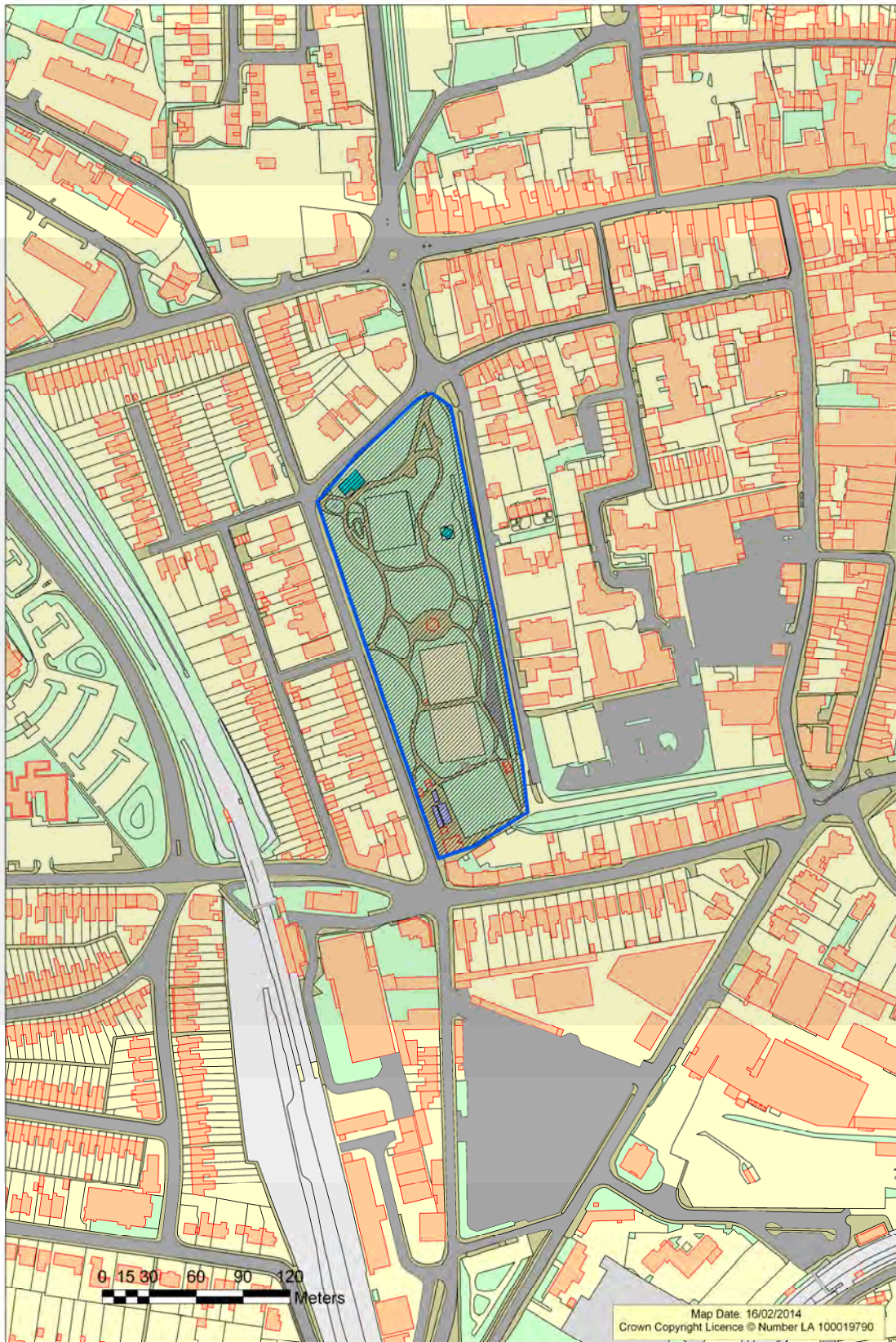
There is an intricate network of paths linking the entrances to the Clock Tower, the Band Stand and the central fountain. The Head Gardener's House, potting shed and bowling green are reminders of the original garden features.

Brief history of site:

In the 19th century the southern part of the site was developed as a house and nurseries by S.R. Harris while the northern part remained the property of The Duchy of Cornwall. In 1895 the two sections of the site were purchased by the Town Council to create pleasure gardens for the town. Plans were commissioned from William Goldring and these were enacted by the Borough Surveyor who also designed the ornamental gates. Further features were added to the gardens in the 20th century and they were also given a thorough restoration funded by the lottery just after the Millennium.



Borough Gardens, Dorchester



0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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Bridehead

Address:	Bridehead , Littlebredy, Dorchester, Dorset DT2 9JA				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Littlebredy		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	589 888
Area (ha):	132 ha				
Site owner(s):	Private				
Designation:	Grade II				
Site designers:	Peter Frederick Robinson, Benjamin Ferrey				

Brief description of site:

The estate of Bridehead is situated half way between Dorchester and Bridport south of the A35 in a steep valley between chalk downs. The 19th century well wooded landscaped park is supplied with water from the River Bride which rises south of the house, and is sited in the centre of the park. The river flows down a cascade to the west and continues through the picturesque estate village and on to the bottom of the steeply graded 5 acre walled garden, to the west of the house.

The lodge to the north east of the house is on the A35 and leads down a very long drive to the house.

Brief history of site:

Bridehead was bought in 1797 by Robert Williams, a London Banker, who was a member of the Williams family of Herringston, Dorset. In the early 19th century alterations were made to the house and park including tree planting for shelter belts and clumps. During the 1830's Robert Williams' son was responsible for commissioning Peter Frederick Robinson to redesign the house, build lodges and estate cottages. Robinson was influenced by Sir Uvedale Price's theories on the Picturesque and wrote several books on the Picturesque and ornamental cottages, such as in Little Bredy. In 1838 a new stable block was designed by Benjamin Ferrey. The landscaping has remained much the same but the walled kitchen garden has recently been brought back from dereliction by volunteers.

Dorset Gardens Trust: Dorset Gardens of National and Local Significance



Heritage Category:
Park and Garden
List Entry No: 1000712
Grade: II

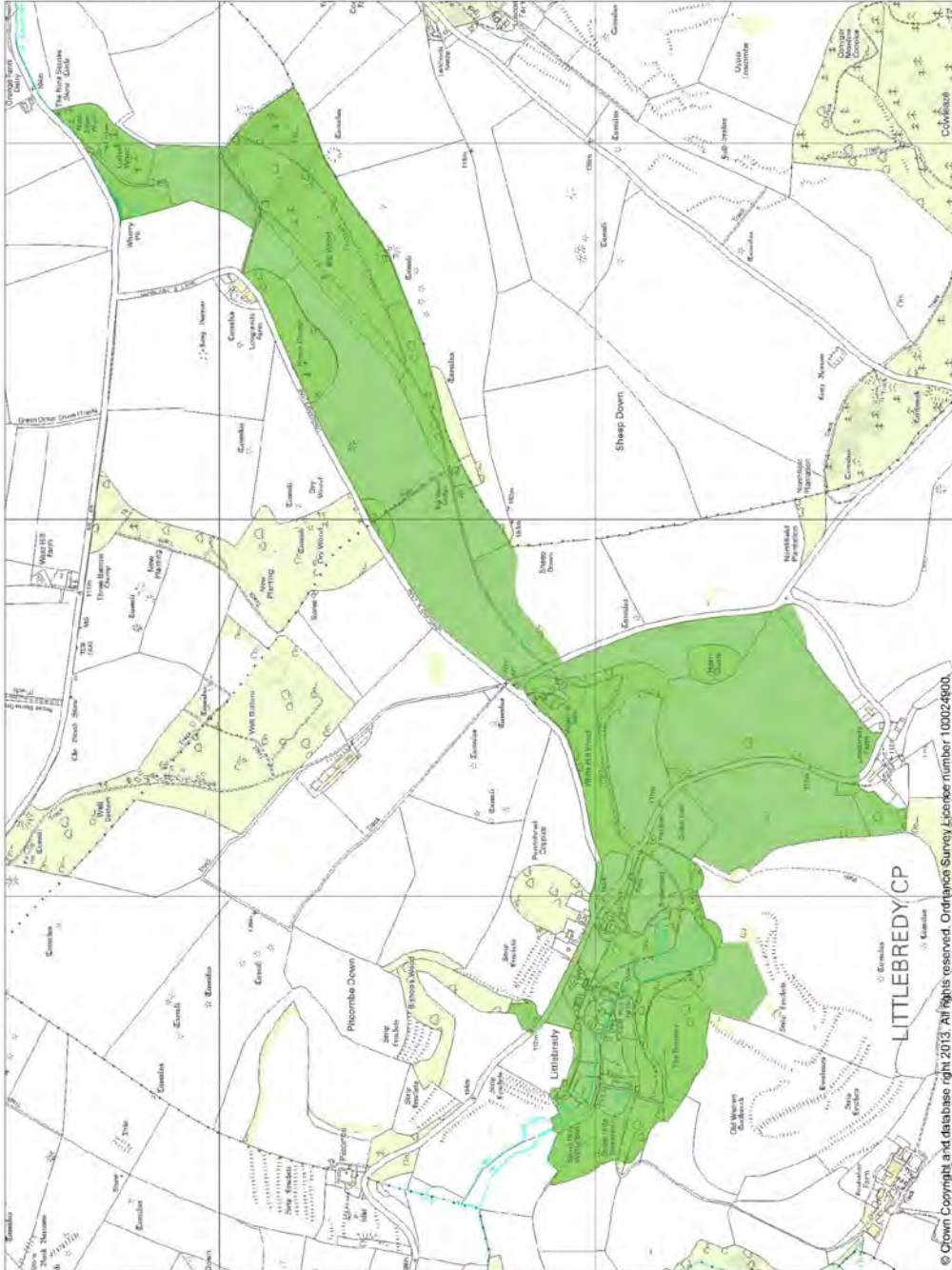
County: Dorset
District: West Dorset
Parish: Littlebredy, Winterbourne Abbas, Winterbourne Steepleton

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Name: BRIDEHEAD



Chantmarle

Address:	Chantmarle Manor, Chantmarle, Dorset DT2 0HD				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Cattistock		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	587 023
Area (ha):	1.5 ha				
Site owner(s):	Private				
Designation:	Grade II*				
Site designers	Francis Inigo Thomas, Edward Prioleau Warren				

Brief description of site:

Chantmarle is situated in the valley of the River Frome north of Cattistock on level ground. The stone house faces east with a forecourt in front of the house approached from the north. The formal gardens are laid out on the south, east and west sides of the house with walled enclosures, terraces, bridges, gates, herbaceous borders, moats, and balustraded pools. To the west of the house are extensive modern developments of buildings for police training purposes.

Brief history of site:

The property was owned by the Chantmarle family in medieval times. In the late 16th century the family ran into financial difficulties and the property was sold to Sir John Strode who built the current house between 1610/1620. Following the family's inheritance of Parnham, Chantmarle was rarely used and later became a farmhouse. The property was sold in 1896 and then again in 1910 to Mr F. E Savile who restored the property and employed Francis Inigo Thomas to lay out the gardens. In 1919 the property was sold again to Mr. Hornby who further extended the gardens. In the 1950's the Manor became a Police Training College and remained so until 1995.



Heritage Category: Park and Garden
List Entry No : 1000477
Grade: II*

County: Dorset
District: West Dorset
Parish: Cattistock, Frome St Quintin

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Print Date: 8 June 2013

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Name: CHANTMARLE



Downe Hall

Address:	Downe Hall, Coneygar Hill, Bridport Dorset DT6 3AT		
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Bridport
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	193
		Grid Reference:	467 933
Area (ha):	6.5 ha		
Site owner(s):	Multiple Private Ownership		
Designation:	Grade II		
Site designers:	E.S. Prior		

Brief description of site:

Downe Hall is situated on Coneygar Hill in Bridport with southerly views of the sea. The north entrance is accessed from the drive coming from the south east corner of the site. The house, EH grade II*, stands on an artificially levelled terrace. The south terrace enjoys views towards the sea. The land rises behind the house towards Coneygar hill and is wooded.

Brief history of site:

Downe Hall was originally built for William Downe in the 18th century and the site adjoined the northern edge of the town. Downe Hall passed through several owners in the 19th century. The terraces and formal areas on the southern side of the house were laid out by E.S. Prior at the beginning of the 20th century. During the 20th century the property passed through several hands until the late 1990's when controversial development took place on the peripheries of the estate with several new houses being built and the main house divided into smaller units.



Forde Abbey

Address:	Forde Abbey, Chard TA20 4LU				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Thorncombe		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	193	Grid Reference:	359 054
Area (ha):	10 ha				
Site owner(s):	Private				
Designation:	Grade II*				
Site designers:					

Brief description of site:

Forde Abbey is sited in the valley of the river Axe. To the south of the abbey the land rises gently allowing for the layout of the pleasure gardens to the south and south west of the house. The property is currently approached from the east. There are a series of four ponds and canals to the south west with the main canal parallel to the house. Two herbaceous borders run either side of the lawns bordering the canal. The kitchen gardens and formal walled gardens are on the north side of the property between the house and the river. A Millennium Fountain is a distinctive landmark.

Brief history of site:

It was founded as an Abbey in 1141 and dissolved in 1539. In the 100 years following dissolution the property passed through a number of hands until bought by Edmund Prideaux in 1649. Prideaux was Attorney General to Cromwell and he and his wife developed the house to incorporate some of the remains of the abbey including part of the cloister and the Great Hall. In 1702 Forde Abbey passed to Prideaux's daughter and son-in-law who developed the gardens with formal ponds canals and cascades. The property remained in the family until 1846 when the last of the Gwynnes died. It was then bought by Mrs Freeman Evans and has remained with her descendants. The gardens were substantially developed in the latter part of the 19th century and restored and enhanced again in the 1930's. New features, restorations and developments are ongoing.



Kingston Maurward

Address:	Kingston Maurward, Dorchester, Dorset DT2 8PY				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Stinsford		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	717 917
Area (ha):	11 ha				
Site owner(s):	Kingston Maurward College				
Designation:	Grade II*				
Site designers:	Thomas Archer, John James				

Brief description of site:

Kingston Maurward House is on the eastern edge of Dorchester with the present Kingston Maurward House and the older Elizabethan manor on a ridge at the southern edge of the park. The entrance front of Kingston Maurward House faces north and is approached from a gate lodge to the north west. The formal Edwardian gardens are to the south west of the mansion with a sloping site down towards the Temple, Japanese Garden, lake and water meadows.

Some distance to the east behind the original Elizabethan Manor House are the extensive walled gardens and glass houses used by the Horticultural College. One of the National Collections of Salvias and Penstemons are held here.

Brief history of site:

In the late 14th century the site was acquired by the Grey family and Christopher Grey completed the original Elizabethan manor in the late 16th century. The estate passed by marriage to the Pitt family and they built a new house to the west of the old one in 1717/20. This new house was encased with ashlar Portland Stone by William Moreton Pitt in the late 18th century. William Grey Pitt sold the estate in 1845 and it passed through a number of hands until 1914 when it was bought by Cecil Hanbury. He also owned La Mortola on the Italian Riviera famed for its garden. The Hanburys laid out elaborate new formal gardens at Kingston Maurward in the 1920's on the south facing slopes to the west of the house. After WWII when the estate was a petrol unit many of the extensive vistas to the original landscape to the north were eroded. The house and the remainder of the estate became an agricultural college which has maintained and restored the grounds and gardens and made new additions.



Heritage Category: Park and Garden
List Entry No: 1000719
Grade: II*
County: Dorset
District: West Dorset
Parish: Stinsford

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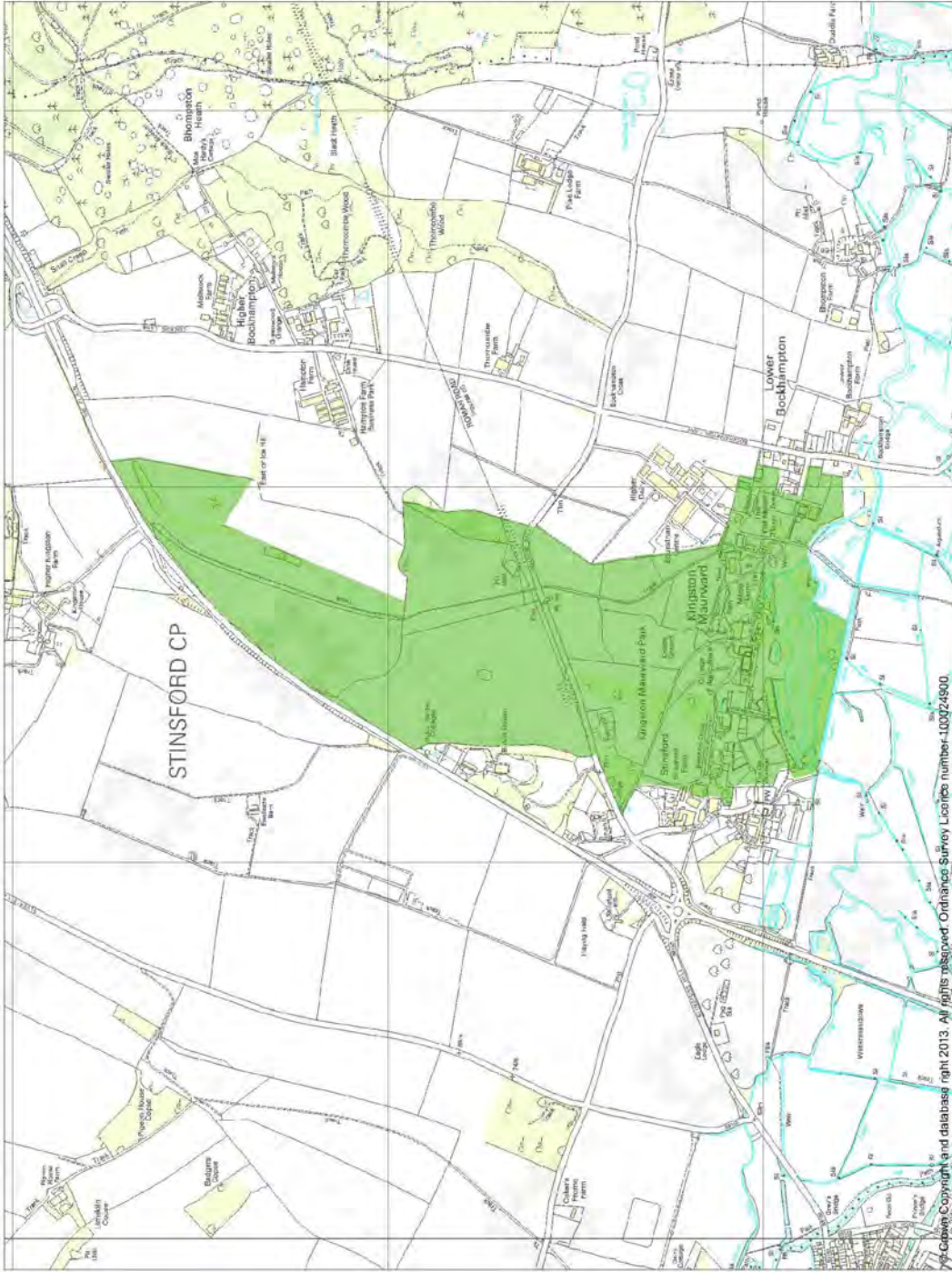
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List Entry NGR: SY 71603 91563
Map Scale: 1:10000
Print Date: 8 June 2013



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Name: KINGSTON MAURWARD



Mapperton House

Address:	Mapperton, Beaminster, Dorset DT8 3NR		
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Mapperton
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194
		Grid Reference:	503 996
Area (ha):	2.5 ha		
Site owner(s):	Private		
Designation:	Grade II*		
Site designers:			

Brief description of site:

Mapperton House overlooks a valley which runs north to south in rolling countryside near Beaminster. To the east of the Tudor manor house is a terraced croquet lawn with a pavilion. The lawn is surrounded on the north & west by high walls, the house is to the south. To the east the formal garden is laid out round a series of pools, pergolas and garden buildings, including a 20th century Orangery with views where the land falls steeply into the valley.

Brief history of site

Little is known of the garden history prior to 1927 when the formal gardens were laid out in the valley by Mrs. Labouchere, but the croquet lawn and walls appear older. The gardens were modified by Mr Victor Montagu, father of the present Lord Sandwich, and an Orangery built at the north end of the valley in the 1960's.



Melbury Park

Address: Melbury House, Evershot, Dorset

District: West Dorset District Council

Parish: Melbury Osmond

Map Series: Landranger

Map Sheet: 194

Grid Reference: 576 060

Area (ha): 611.65 ha

Site owner(s): Private

Designation: Grade II*

Site designers:

Brief description of site:

Melbury Park is in hilly country between Dorchester and Yeovil. There is a walled 18th century kitchen garden to the west of the house and a church adjacent to the lawns which surround the house. There is an extensive deer park which has been replanted. Great High Wood retains outlines of radial planting. The sweeping lawns were landscaped in the 18th century. There are two lakes which have been artificially created.

Brief history of site

Melbury has been owned by the Strangways family and their descendants since the 16th century. Melbury House was enlarged for Sir Giles Strangways in 1530. The house was remodeled in the 18th and 19th centuries with late 20th century restoration.



Minterne

Address: Minterne House , Minterne Magna, Dorset DT2 7AU

District: West Dorset District Council

Parish: Minterne Magna

Map Series: Landranger **Map Sheet:** 194

Grid Reference: 660 042

Area (ha): 10.12 ha

Site owner(s): Private

Designation: Grade II

Site designers:

Brief description of site:

Minterne House was built in 1904-6 on the site of an earlier house in a sheltered chalk valley sloping from north west to south east. The valley is to the east of the house where a stream feeds the lake and several ponds. The long ridge of Little Minterne Hill rises to the north east. The valley, with lake and ponds, is now thickly planted to create a woodland garden with specimen trees, rhododendrons and azaleas on a greensand ridge.

Brief history of site:

In 1768/9 Admiral Robert Digby landscaped the previously bare valley, creating a lake, pools, cascade and bridge. In the 19th century there was mass planting of rhododendrons and azaleas to the south and east of the house. More species were introduced in the 20th century which had been collected by plant hunting expeditions in the early part of the century.



Parnham

Address:	Parnham House, Beaminster, Dorset, DT8 3LZ		
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Beaminster
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	193
		Grid Reference:	474 003
Area (ha):	5.5 ha		
Site owner(s):	Private		
Designation:	Grade II*		
Site designers:	John Nash		

Brief description of site:

Parnham House lies south of Beaminster along the valley of the river Brit. The gardens are mainly level but fall away to the west. The river runs along the north western boundary with the A3066 to the east. Parnham House, built for the Stride family in the 16th century, stands in the middle of the grounds. There are walled kitchen gardens to the north and west of the house and formal terraces leading down to the lake to the south. There is a formal balustraded entrance courtyard on the eastern front of the house.

Brief history of site:

The first recorded garden is the walled kitchen garden created in the mid 18th century. Late 19th century landscaping was undertaken for Vincent Robinson, overlaying the present scheme created just before WWI for the owner Dr. Hans Sauer when a new drive leading to the formal entrance courtyard was created. With the arrival of the latest owner the old drive has been reinstated and the gardens and lake restored.



Sherborne Castle

Address:	Sherborne Castle, New Road, Sherborne, Dorset DT9 5NR				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Castleton		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	183	Grid Reference:	650 163
Area (ha):	454.6 ha				
Site owner(s):	Private				
Designation:	Grade II*				
Site designers:	Robert Adam, Simona Basil, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, Philip Charles Hardwick Alexander Pope, Henry Holland				

Brief description of site:

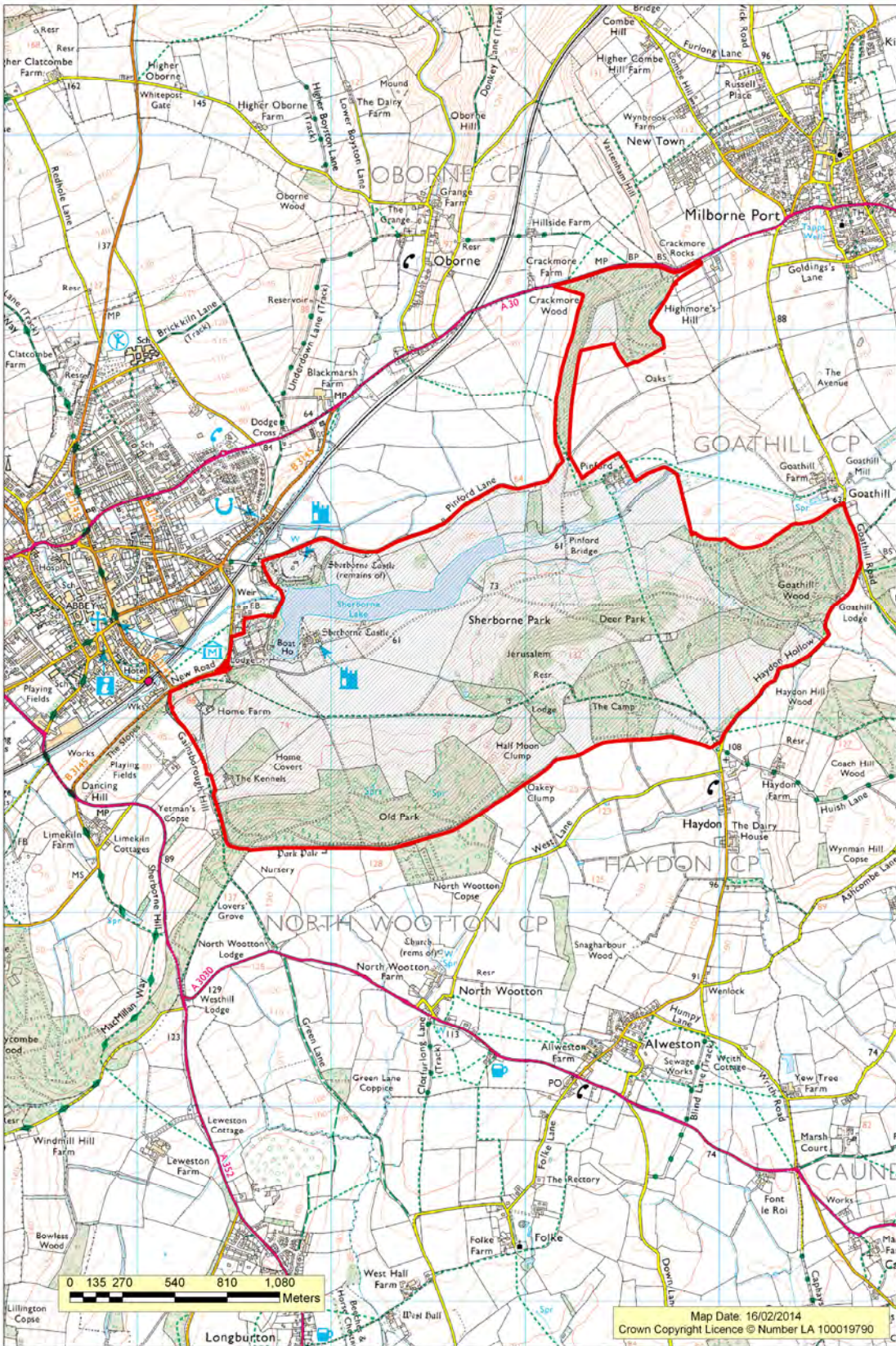
Sherborne Castle lies in a valley to the south east of Sherborne. The parkland lies either side of the River Yeo which flows from north-east to south-west feeding the lake to the north of the castle. The castle is situated on raised ground south of the lake. The 18th century garden includes a Summer House by Henry Holland and the Pleasure Gardens around two sides of the lake with a view to the eye-catcher ruins of Sherborne Old Castle. The southern fringes of the park are steep and heavily wooded incorporating the remains of a medieval deer park redesigned in the 18th century by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown.

Brief history of site:

There was a medieval deer park to the east of the 12th century castle. The old castle was acquired by Sir Walter Raleigh from Elizabeth 1. He built a new castle on a site to the south of the old castle. The Digby family created extensive formal gardens, between the two castles, in the 17th century. 'Capability' Brown re landscaped the grounds in the 18th century with a large lake and naturalistic planting. Garden buildings and bridges were added to the landscape during the same period. In the late 20th century the gardens on the northern slope, beyond the castle, have been re-established.



Sherborne Castle





Town Walks Dorchester

Address: Town Walks, Dorchester DT1 9ZZ

District: West Dorset District Council **Parish:** Dorchester

Map Series: Landranger **Map Sheet:** 194 **Grid Reference:** 690 903

Area (ha): 0.3 ha

Site owner(s): Dorchester Town Council

Designation: Grade II

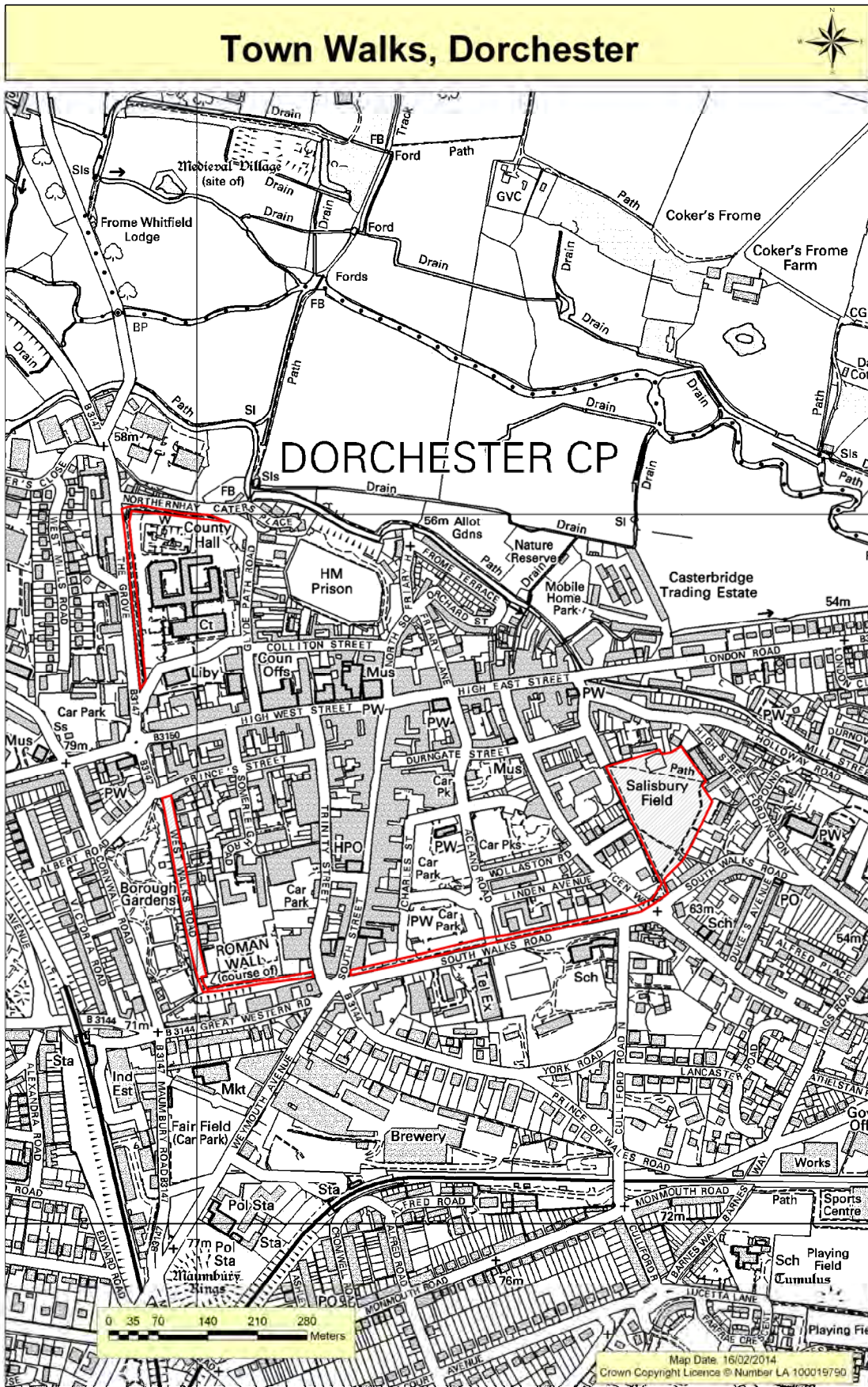
Site designers:

Brief description of site:

Town Walks are on the remains of the Roman Wall encircling Dorchester. They are tree lined, wide and hard-surfaced. The West Walk is adjacent to The Borough Gardens where there are a few remains of the Roman Wall to be seen. The north west sector of the Walk runs along the top of the embankment with the public road running in the ditch below. Salisbury Fields, at the eastern extremity is a significant open space within one of the older parts of the town

Brief history of site:

Dorchester had become a Roman Town with the name of Durnovaria by 100 AD with walls surrounding the town. In the 18th century gardens were laid out on the remains of the walls. Until the late 19th century Dorchester was confined within the Roman boundaries.





Waterston Manor

Address:	Waterston Manor, Waterston Dorset DT2 7SP				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Puddletown		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	735 953
Area (ha):	2 ha				
Site owner(s):	Private				
Designation:	Grade II				
Site designers:	Percy Morley Horder				

Brief description of site:

Waterston Manor is north east of Dorchester in the Piddle Valley. It is on level ground with a slope down to the River Piddle. The river runs west to east along the northern side of the gardens. There is a formal area to the south of the Manor with a central sundial and Irish yews and a coppice of mature trees to the south east of the site. The garden front overlooks a formal lawned area with a stone edged canal. There is an orchard to the west of the house.

Brief history of site:

Waterston Manor was built in the early 17th century and was one of the many Strangways (later Earls of Ilchester) properties. It was rebuilt for the 5th Earl of Ilchester following a fire in 1864 and remodelled again after 1911 for Captain G.V. Carter. The gardens were designed in the early 20th century by Percy Morley Horder. Capt Carter sold the property in 1936 and it has changed hands several times since.



Heritage Category:	Park and Garden
List Entry No :	1000725
Grade:	II
County:	Dorset
District:	West Dorset
Parish:	Puddletown

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Map Scale:	1:2500
Print Date:	8 June 2013


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Name: WATERSTON MANOR



Came House

Address:	Came House, Winterborne Came, Dorchester DT2 8NU				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Came		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	705 883
Area (ha):	153.9				
Site owner(s):	Private				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				
Site designers:	Francis Cartwright				

Brief description of site:

Came House is in a shallow valley to the south of Dorchester with access from the A352 to the east on what appears to be a private road through parkland rising on both sides. Came House is to the south on a wooded knoll with a balustraded area at the north front. The park is encircled with shelter belts. The South Winterborne runs parallel to the public road through the park.

Brief history of site:

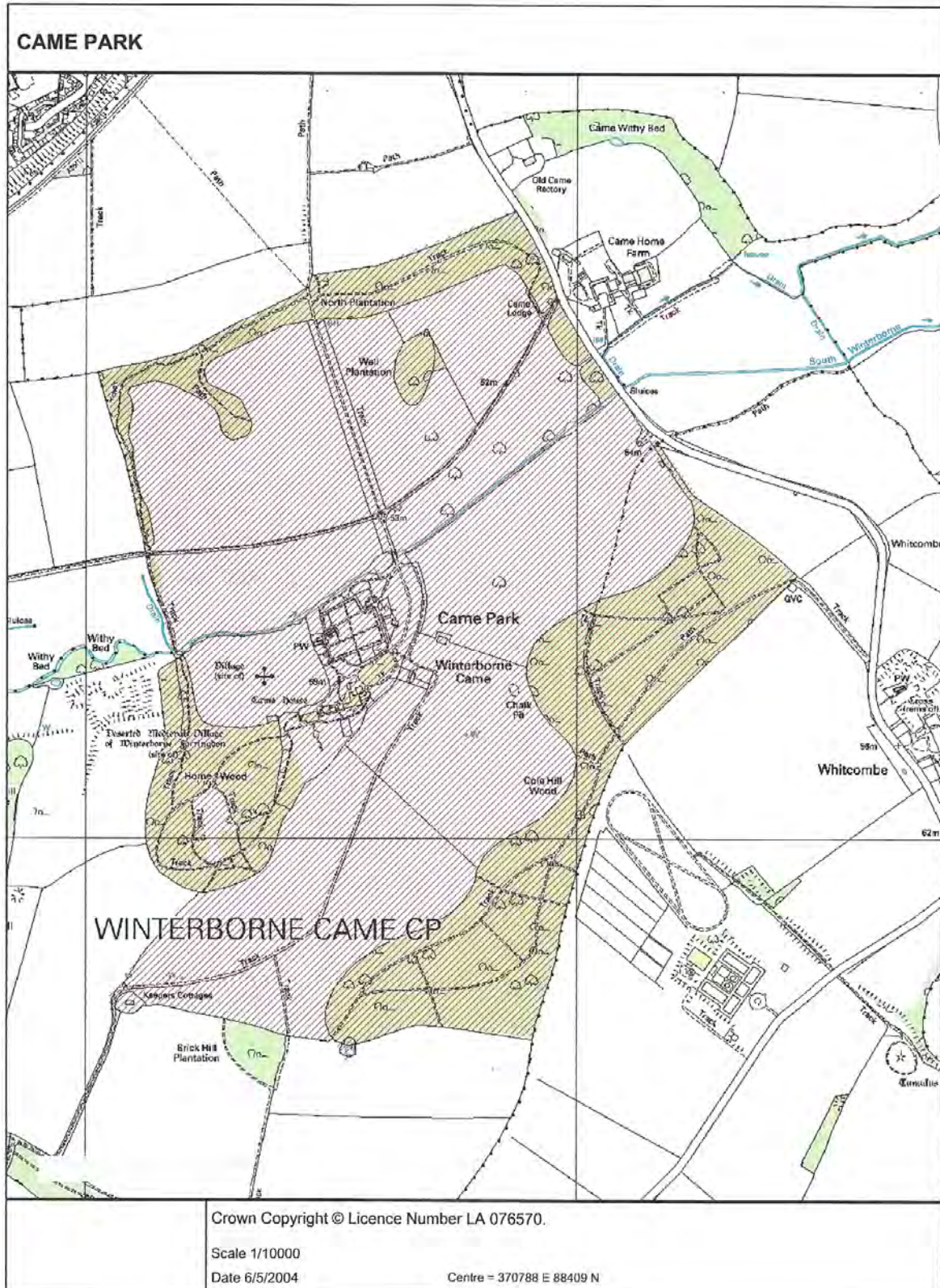
Came House was built for Sir John Damer, younger brother of the Earl of Dorchester of Milton Abbey. The house, built of ashlar Portland Stone, was designed by the Blandford architect Francis Cartwright. The entrance was originally on the south front but a new entrance and conservatory were added to the house during the Victorian period.

Significance:

The park is on a modest scale with features from a number of periods, including shelter belts, drive, gate piers, conservatory and balustrading. The parish church and buildings are set in a peaceful landscape. The eastern boundary is marked by a highly picturesque lodge

Sources:

E R Delderfield *West Country Historic Houses and their Families* vol. II, 1970. p 24-28
J Hutchins *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, vol. 1 , 1774, p345
J Hutchins *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, 3rd ed. vol II 1863, p. 289
A Oswald *Country Houses of Dorset, 1935 (1959)* pp 32-41, 160, 163
Timothy Mowl *Historic Gardens of Dorset 2003* pp 91, 105. Ill.p92





Chideock Manor

Address: Chideock Manor, Chideock, Dorset DT6 6LF

District: West Dorset District Council

Parish: Chideock

Map Series: Landranger

Map Sheet: 193

Grid Reference: 420 935

Area (ha): 9.5 ha

Site owner(s): Private

Designation: Dorset Gardens Trust Local List

Site designers:

Brief description of site:

Chideock Manor is situated not far from the sea to the north of the village of Chideock, west of Bridport, in steeply rolling countryside. The house and gardens are in a valley with the river Winniford running north/ south through the site. The house faces east looking across the valley and the lake which was created by the introduction of a weir. There are more formal gardens to the south and west of the house either side of the Romanesque style Catholic Chapel. There is an unusual whalebone gateway arch and thatched circular Summer House.

Brief history of site:

The site was part of a Royal Estate called Cidihoc in the Domesday Book and there was a castle, until 'slighted' after the Civil War. The estate was purchased by Thomas Weld in 1802. Between 1810-15 Humphrey Weld built the present house with the walled garden, lawns, stream and water garden. Humphrey's son Charles built the Catholic Chapel adjacent to the house, the work being completed in 1874 and created the lake in the late 1880s. The house and estate remained with the Weld family until 1996 when the present owners purchased the property and began renovation and additions to the garden.

Significance:

An atmosphere of tranquility, contrasting with coast and busy village, achieved with spacious parkland and shelterbelt, terraces with ample proportions, a water garden and enclosed gardens adjacent to the Chapel.

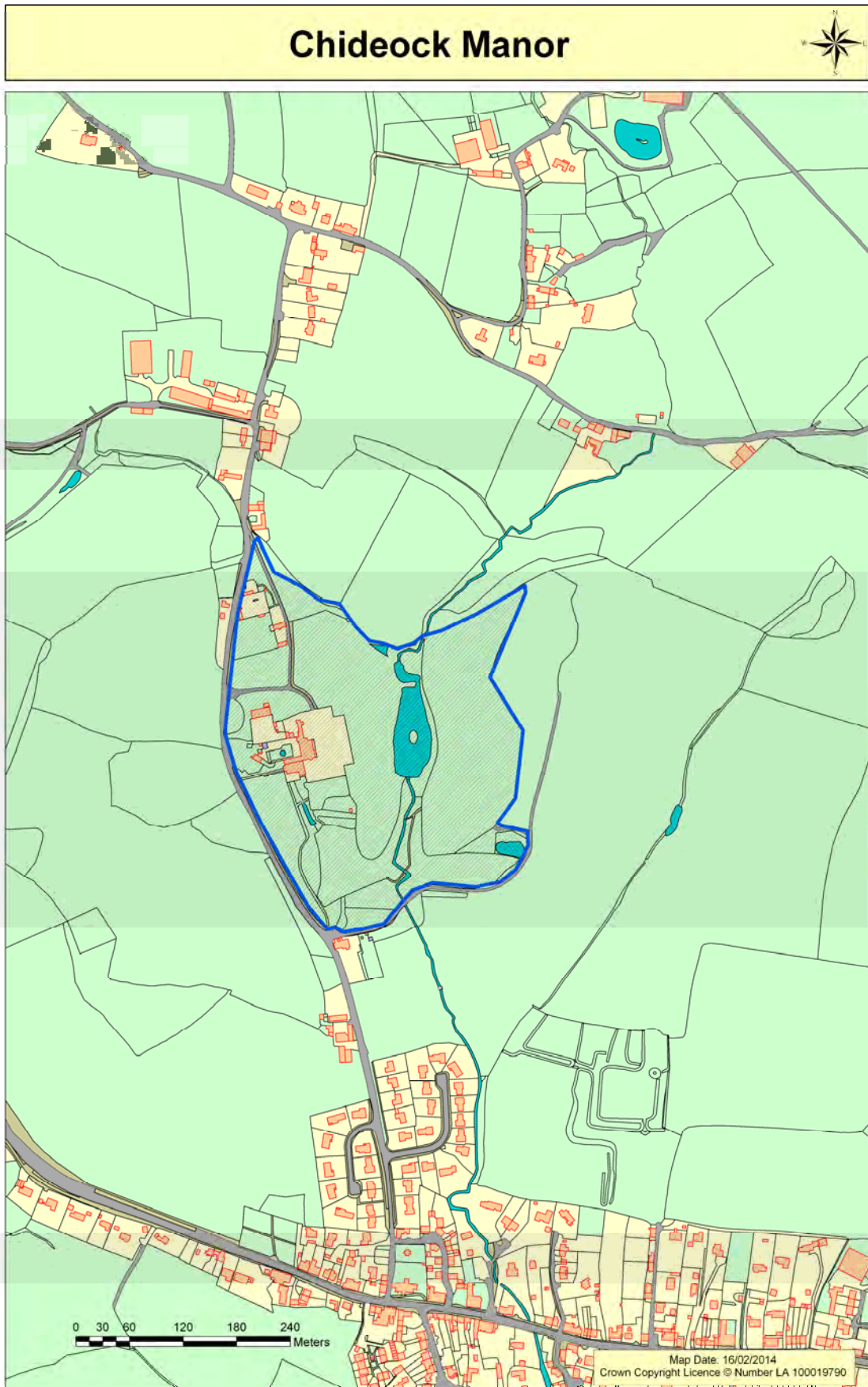
Sources:

Arthur Oswald *Country Houses of Dorset*, 1994, p 46

John Newman and Nikolaus Pevsner *The Buildings of England: Dorset*, 1972, pp 151-153

RCHM Dorset Vol I West, p 95

Roger Lane *The Gardens of Dorset*, 2010, pp 16-21





Clifton Maybank

Address: Clifton Maybank House, Clifton Maybank, Yeovil BA22 9UZ

District: West Dorset District Council **Parish:** Bradford Abbas

Map Series: Landranger **Map Sheet:** 194 **Grid Reference:** 576 139

Area (ha): 17.6

Site owner(s): Private

Designation: Dorset Gardens Trust Local List

Site designers:

Brief description of site:

Clifton Maybank is two miles south east of Yeovil and to the west of the village of Bradford Abbas. It is approached via a tree lined drive from the south and sits on a plateau above the River Yeo. The drive terminates on a terraced area with the house on the left and a fall to the right, to the river. The garden fronts of the house face south and west over lawns, raised walks and walls. Gate piers and wrought iron gates lead into the park where ancient trees remain, once part of formal avenues. In the south west corner of the grounds there is a two storey summer house built c1700

Brief history of site:

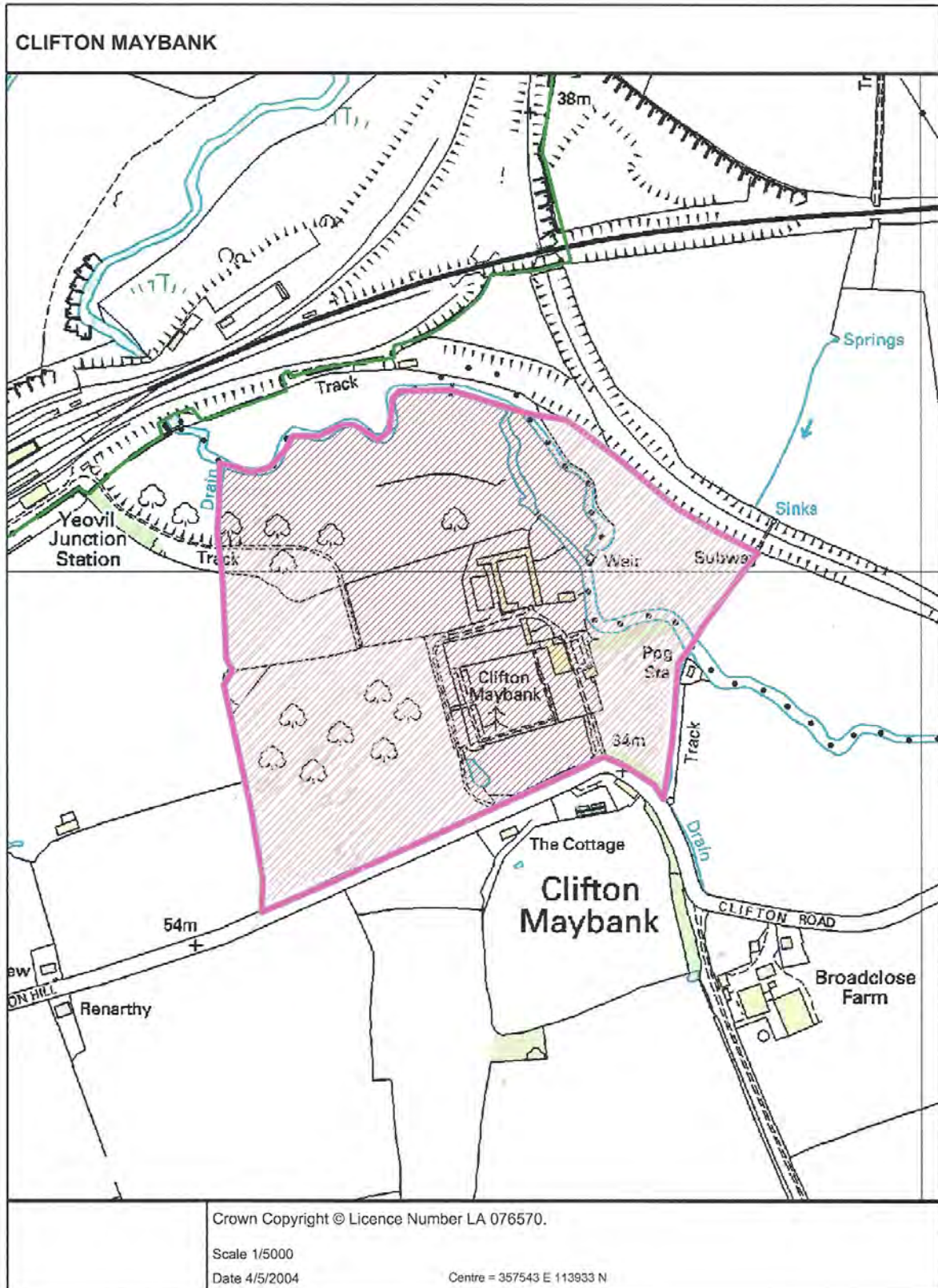
The name Maybank is a corruption of the name of early owners, the Maubans, who married into the Horsey family originally from Bridgwater. Clifton Maybank was built by Sir John Horsey, a very important landowner, in 1546. The house was of considerable size and approached through an elaborate two storey gatehouse. Over a period of 60 years the family became bankrupt and the estate was granted to John Hele in 1635. The property then passed to the Harvey family who embellished it before it passed to Peter Walter of Stalbridge. To settle debts Clifton Maybank and Stalbridge were acquired by the Earl of Uxbridge. He owned considerable properties elsewhere so he stripped Clifton Maybank, demolishing much of the house and selling parts to the Phelps family of Montacute. The gateway was moved to Hinton St. George. The remaining house was sold in 1825 and was used as a farmhouse passing through a number of hands until in 1971 Clifton was purchased by the current owner who has maintained and restored the property.

Significance:

Notable remains relating to gardens of once considerable grandeur in the 16th & 17th centuries. The bowling green may be one of only two known surviving examples of this period in the county. Clifton Maybank had links with important figures in history, particularly in the later medieval and Tudor period, and this gives added significance to any surviving elements.

Sources:

A Oswald *Country Houses of Dorset, 1935* (1959) p 75
Timothy Mowl *Historic Gardens of Dorset, 2003*, pp 41,50, 107 Ill. P.51





Duntish Court

Address:	Duntish Court, Duntish, Buckland Newton, Dorset				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Buckland Newton		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	691 067
Area (ha):	12.5				
Site owner(s):	Private				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				
Site designers:	Sir William Chambers, Joseph and Josiah Lane				

Brief description of site:

Duntish Court lies in an historic parkland setting on a ledge below the ancient hill fort of Dungeon Hill. The present 20th century bungalow is built on the site of the former mansion house and faces east with extensive views towards Ibberton Hill. The land falls sharply to the south where the view is now mostly obscured by trees but which would have originally afforded fine views. To the south is a canal shaped brick lined lake currently of irregular form with a restored cascade at the western end. Above this is the south facing Grotto. The rusticated summer house designed by Chambers is to the north of the main drive and is now surrounded by trees. There is also a walled garden area just south of the entrance drive gate.

Brief history of site:

Originally called Castle Hill there was an Elizabethan House on the estate owned by Thomas Barnes, but it was on a different site from the present house. The estate was at one point owned by the 1st Duke of Marlborough's father. The 1st Duke sold the estate to Mr Foy whose son Fitzwalter Foy demolished the Elizabethan House and built the new one designed by Chambers in 1760. The new house was of three stories with two wings attached to the main house by colonnades. The property remained in the Foy family until 1878 when it was bought by the Holford family. Thomas Holford who owned the estate post WWII was unable to leave the house to his daughters and therefore sold the house and grounds to a developer who demolished the house in 1965. The estate remained in the family and the site of the house was eventually bought back. The present members of the family live in the new bungalow built in 1971.

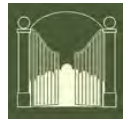
Significance:

The gardens at Duntish are a relatively compact and complete example of the work of the influential garden designer, Sir William Chambers (1723-96). The views which play a significant part in the effect of the garden, are preserved and the Cascade and Grotto bear comparison with the work of father and son Joseph and Josiah Lane of Tisbury.

Sources:

- J Harris *Sir William Chambers, 1970*, p 10,46,47,63,207,215,245
J Hutchins *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, vol III, p 708
A Oswald *Country Houses of Dorset, 1935 (1959)* p 164
Timothy Mowl *Historic Gardens of Dorset, 2003*, p 11, 74-6, Ill. P.13





Frampton House

Address:	The Court, Frampton, Dorchester DT2 9NH				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Frampton		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	622 947
Area (ha):	107				
Site owner(s):	Private multiple ownership				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				
Site designers:					

Brief description of site:

Frampton lies north of Dorchester in the river valley of the Frome which runs through the northern edge of the park. Frampton Park is south of the village on ground which looks towards Hampton Hill. The site of the original house is in the north west quadrant of the site with part of the stable block remaining from the entrance courtyard of the house. A new house, Court House, was built onto Court Cottage post 1931 at the Southover entrance to the park. The 2nd edition OS shows a walled garden surrounded by ornamental planting with a network of paths. Around the edge of the park is a continuing system of plantations defining the boundaries of the 18th century park which remain a good example of 18th century landscape design.

Brief history of site:

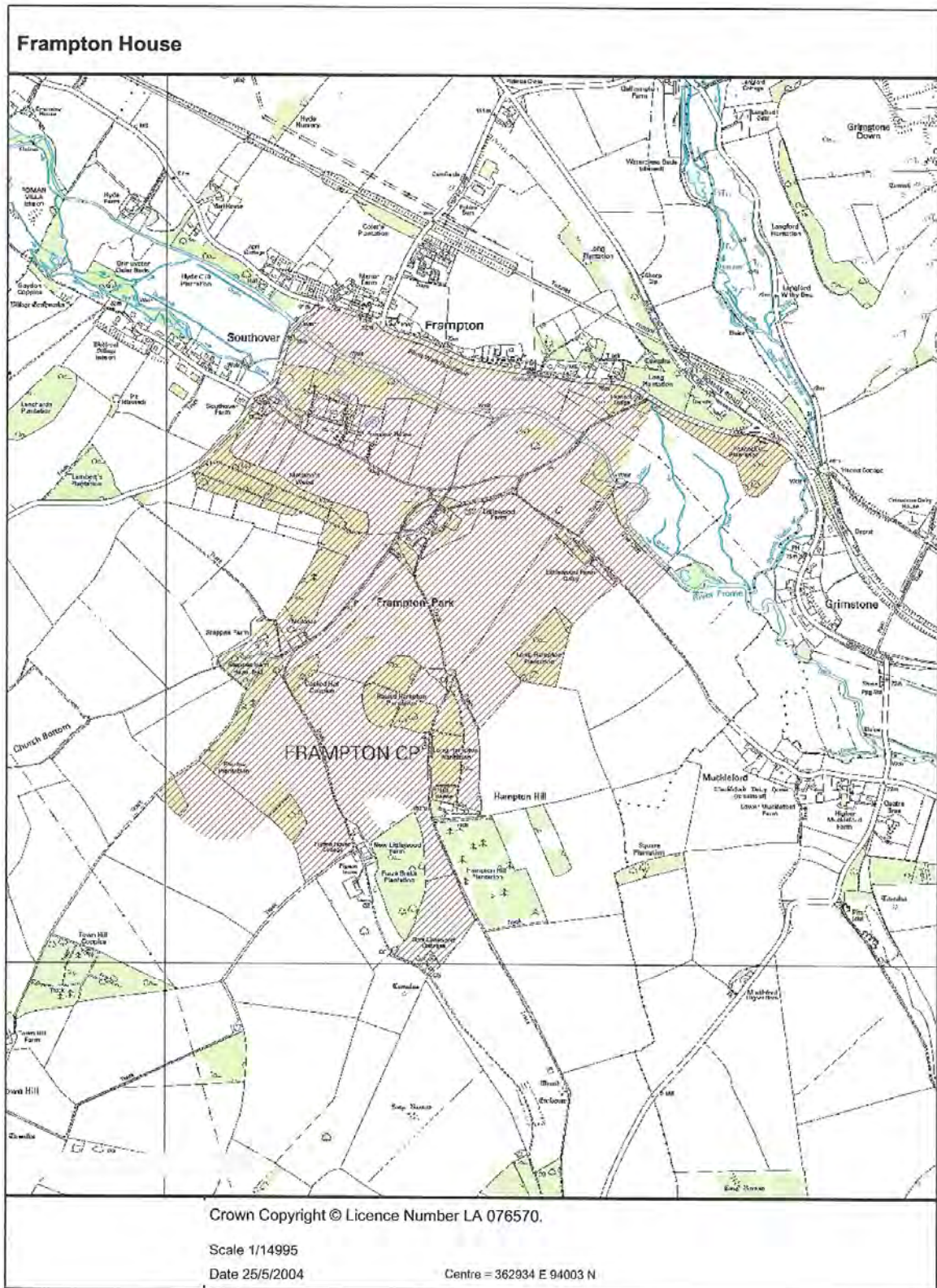
There was originally a priory at Frampton which became part of St Stephen's College, Westminster, which was in turn suppressed during the reign of Edward VI. Frampton was granted by Queen Elizabeth I to Sir Christopher Hatton. In the 17th century Frampton was purchased by John Browne MP from the Hatton estate. Post 1704 the Brownes were able to rebuild the house on the site of the former priory in Portland stone. The estate passed by inheritance to the Sheridan family who remained in full possession until 1931 when the main house was demolished and the estate split up. Since 1931 Court House, as well as other properties, have been built within the historic grounds.

Significance:

There are considerable remains of an extensive 18th century park with complex walled structures around the house, which have been altered and amended during later centuries.

Sources:

J Hutchins The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset, vol II, 1863, p 297
Timothy Mowl Historic Gardens of Dorset, 2003, p 48-9, 55, 63. Plate 9,10





Herrison House

Address:	Herrison House, Charminster, Dorset				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Charminster		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	676 948
Area (ha):	26				
Site owner(s):	Private Multi-occupancy				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				
Site designers:	H.E. Kendall				

Brief description of site:

Herrison House is north of Dorchester on rising downland with the A352 running in the valley to the west. It was built facing south within a ring of shelter belts. The remainder of the site surrounding the old Herrison Hospital is to the south east on undulating ground with a formal garden in a symmetrical layout, fountain, aviary, chapel and cemetery.

Brief history of site:

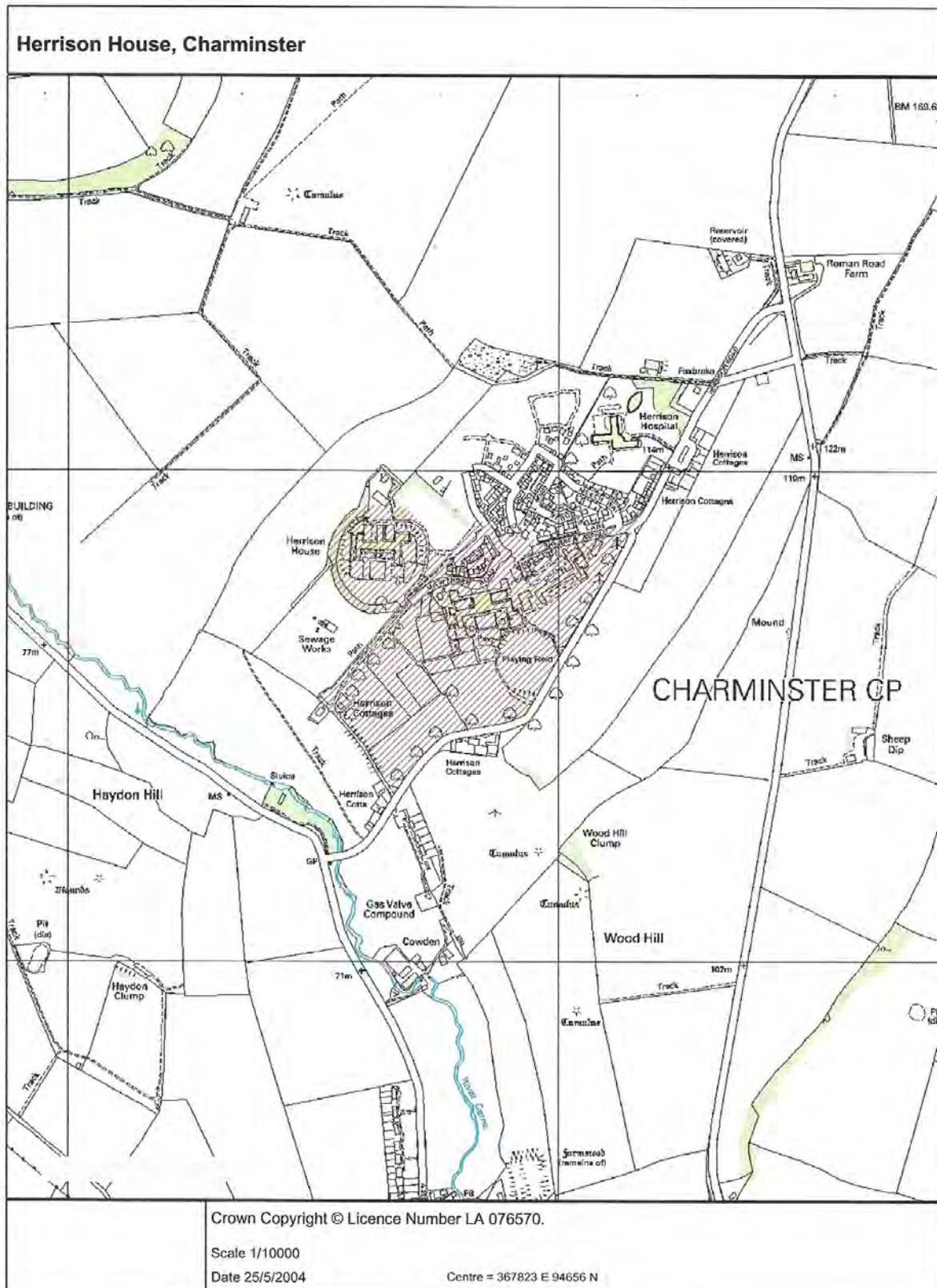
The house was built in 1859-63 to be the County Lunatic Asylum to the design of H.E. Kendall. The early inmates worked in the gardens and planted the fine avenues - working in the grounds was seen as part of the patients' treatment. Additions were made during the 19th century including a new chapel and further additions were made in the 20th century right up to 1958. Following changes in treatment for mental illness the site has been converted to private housing with much additional development. The layout of the beech shelter belts and grounds remain.

Significance:

A rare example of a purpose built Victorian asylum with integral gardens and landscaping.

Sources:

'In the Course of Time 1863 to 1992: A History of Herrison Hospital and of Mental Health Care in Dorset'
J Newman and N Pevsner *Buildings of Dorset*, 1972, p 143





Kingston Russell

Address:	Kingston Russell House, Kingston Russell, Dorchester DT2 9HR				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Kingston Russell		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	572 895
Area (ha):	2.4 ha				
Site owner(s):	Private				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				
Site designers:	Philip Tilden				

Brief description of site:

Kingston Russell House is south of the A35 on flat ground in the Bride Valley with the land rising to the north. The house is approached from the west down an avenue aligned on the west front where there is a formal forecourt. The east front of the house looks towards Black Down and is formally laid out centred on a summer house at the eastern extremity. The kitchen garden is to the north and tennis court and swimming pool to the south of the formal axis.

Brief history of site:

Originally the home of the Michel family and not the ancestral home of the Russells (Dukes of Bedford) as once thought. The house was re-fronted in Portland Stone in 1730 but retains a facade from the time of Charles II on the eastern front. In 1862 the property finally became a possession of the Dukes of Bedford but by the time they resold the property in 1913 it was semi derelict. Mr George Gribble, the new owner, restored the property and Philip Tilden designed extra bays to widen the eastern and western facades. Philip Tilden also laid out the formal garden with yew hedges.

Thomas Masterman Hardy was born at Kingston Russell House in 1769, and the Hardy Memorial on the skyline is visible from the garden. John Lothrop Motley, US Ambassador and close friend of Bismark died at the house.

The house has had subsequent owners who have restored and added to the gardens.

Significance:

Some elements of the 18th century garden may well survive as below-ground archaeological remains, and it is this potential which gives the garden significance. The group of structures of probable 1920's date are typical of their time and form a fine setting for the house.

Sources:

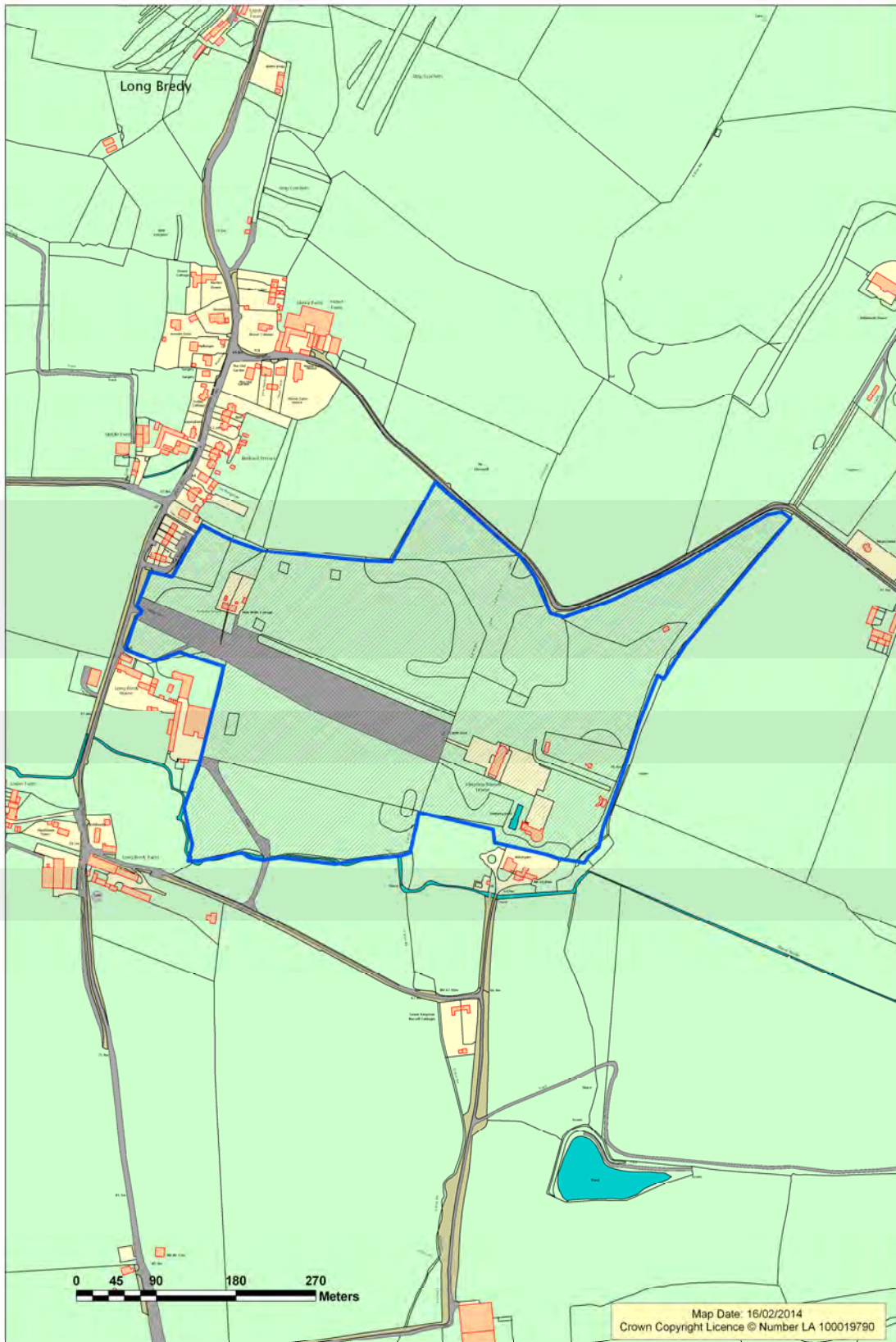
Country Life vol 110, 1951 , pp 1628-31

A Oswald, *Country Houses of Dorset, 1935* (1959) p 156-8

Timothy Mowl *Historic Gardens of Dorset, 2003*, p 78,79, 140-143



Kingston Russell House, Long Bredy





Leweston Manor

Address:	Leweston Manor, Longburton, Dorset DT9 6EL	
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish: Longburton
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet: 194 Grid Reference: 635 123
Area (ha):	122	
Site owner(s):	St Anthony's School	
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List	
Site designers:	Thomas Mawson	

Brief description of site:

Leweston Manor is built on the site of an earlier Elizabethan manor lying south of the town of Sherborne in rolling countryside near the village of Longburton. It is approached from the north east and is built on a hill with fine views especially to the south west. Parts of the gardens designed by Mawson remain and in particular outer features such as the Belvedere, approached through ornamentally planted woodland with stone edged wide rides leading along the imposing allée with a Tuscan Boar statue. The Menagerie Walk forms the western boundary. The Jacobean church of Holy Trinity is to the east of the house with the Catholic Chapel built in the 1960's, to the west.

Brief history of site:

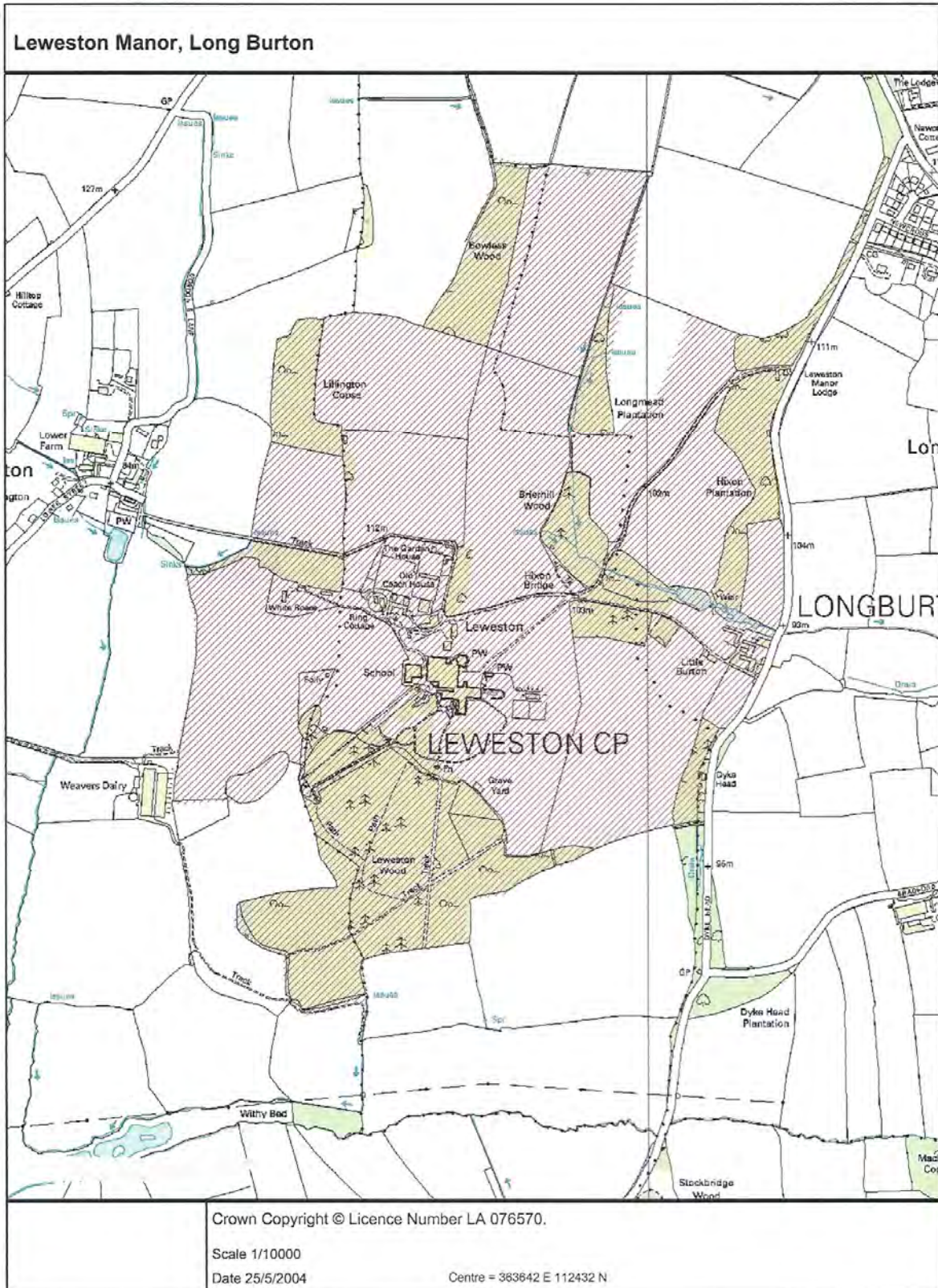
There was an Elizabethan house on the site with the current church near the house built in the Jacobean period for Sir John Fitzjames. The Tudor house existed up until the latter part of the 18th century when a new house was constructed in the classical style for William Gordon who died in 1802. The Gordon family retained the estate until 1865 when it was sold to George Wingfield Digby of nearby Sherborne Castle. The property was resold in 1897 to George Hamilton Fletcher who employed the Edwardian garden designer Mawson to create an elaborate landscaped garden both around the house and with features stretching into the outer grounds. In 1926 the estate was sold again and split up with the house and park being bought by Eric Hamilton Rose. In 1948 Mrs Rose sold the house and grounds to St Anthony's for use as a Catholic School.

Significance:

The gardens remain an important and characteristic example of Mawson's work and the most important in the county. The Belvedere is particularly important as it is thought to be an exceptional example of a Belvedere by Mawson.

Sources:

G Beard *Thomas H Mawson*, 1976, p57
 T Mawson *The Art and Craft of Garden Making*, 5th edition, 1912
 Timothy Mowl, *Historic Gardens of Dorset*, 2003, p 129-132, 134. III.P.133&134





Little Court

Address:	Little Court , 5 Westleaze, Charminster, Dorset DT2 9PZ				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Charminster		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194	Grid Reference:	685 923
Area (ha):	0.866 ha				
Site owner(s):	Private				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				
Site designers:	Percy Morley Horder				

Brief description of site:

Little Court is on a square site, on level ground, on the first significant rise on the road out of Dorchester, that skirts Charminster to the east, on the way to Middlemarsh. The house is in the north west corner of the site with the gardens laid out to the east and south. Directly behind the house is a walled garden sub divided by paths. To the south east is a tennis lawn and orchard. Aligned on the south front of the house is a symmetrical garden with pergolas running down each side.

Brief history of site:

Little Court was built in 1909/11 to a design by Percy Morley Horder in the Arts and Crafts style. The garden was designed concurrently to complement the house. The house remained in the same family until the late 20th century. In 2004 a planning application was made to turn the property into three dwellings but this did not proceed. It is now a B & B. A swimming pool has been added to the walled garden.

Significance:

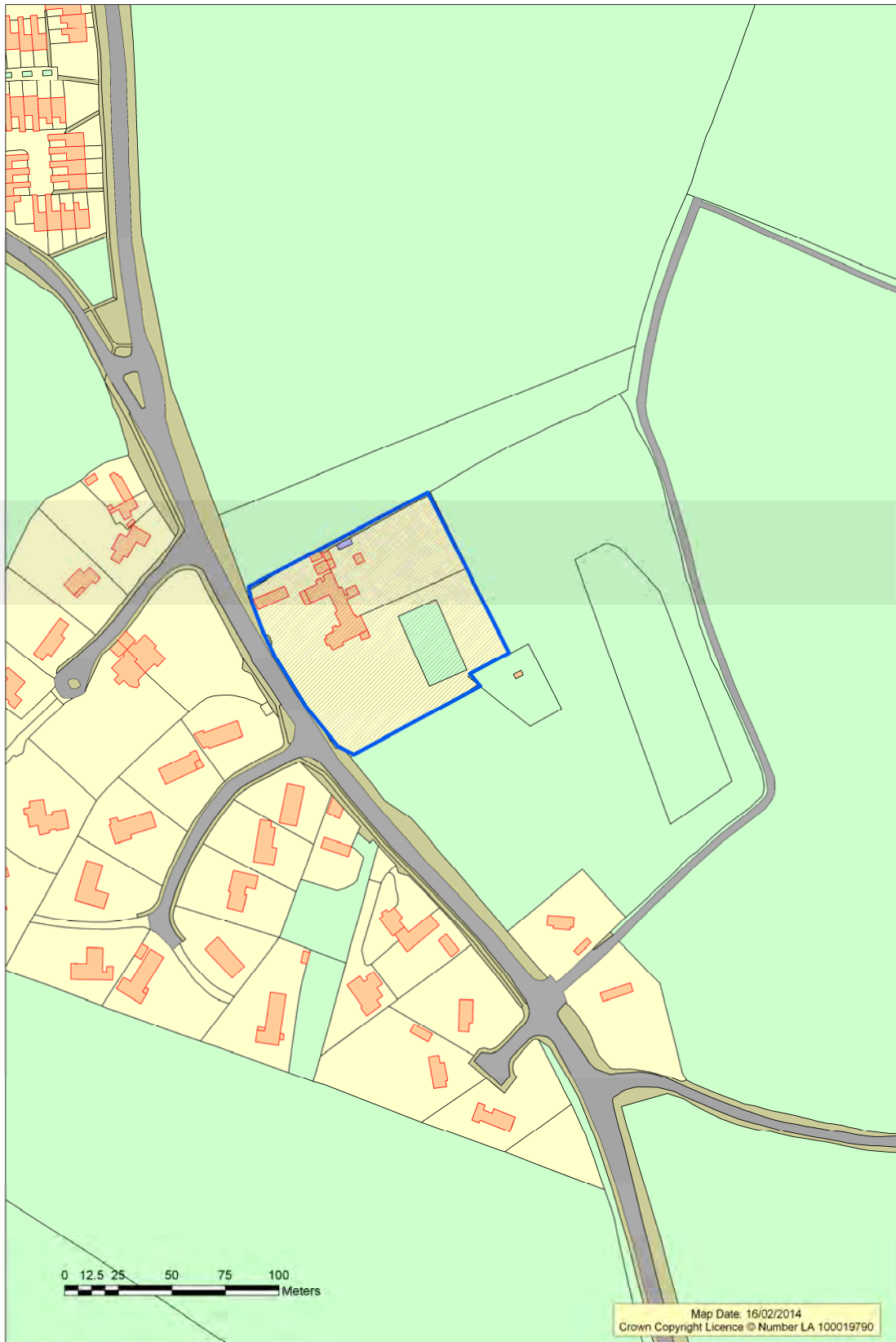
The garden at Little Court is a workmanlike and relatively complete example of the style of garden design influenced by Gertrude Jekyll in particular, yet displaying variations that are regarded as typical of Percy Morley Horder's style elements such as brick walls with shelter alcoves. A good example of a house and garden designed for a well to do country solicitor, which retains the original strong design.

Sources:

The Studio Vol 52, 1911
G. Jekyll and Lawrence Weaver *Gardens for Small Country Houses* p.72



Little Court, Dorchester





Melplash Court

Address:	Melplash Court, Netherbury, Dorset DT6 3UH				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Netherbury		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	193	Grid Reference:	483 984
Area (ha):	12.95 ha				
Site owner(s):	Private				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				
Site designers:					

Brief description of site:

Melplash Court is to the west of the hamlet of Melplash on the A3066 between Beaminster and Bridport. The house is approached down a tree lined drive from the north east to the courtyard front of the house. The gardens are mainly level but with the hills outside the designated landscape rising steeply with views out to the borrowed landscape. The formal gardens are mainly to the east and south of the house, with a lake created from a stream outside the main area of gardens projecting to the south. The areas outside the formal gardens are laid to parkland.

Brief history of site:

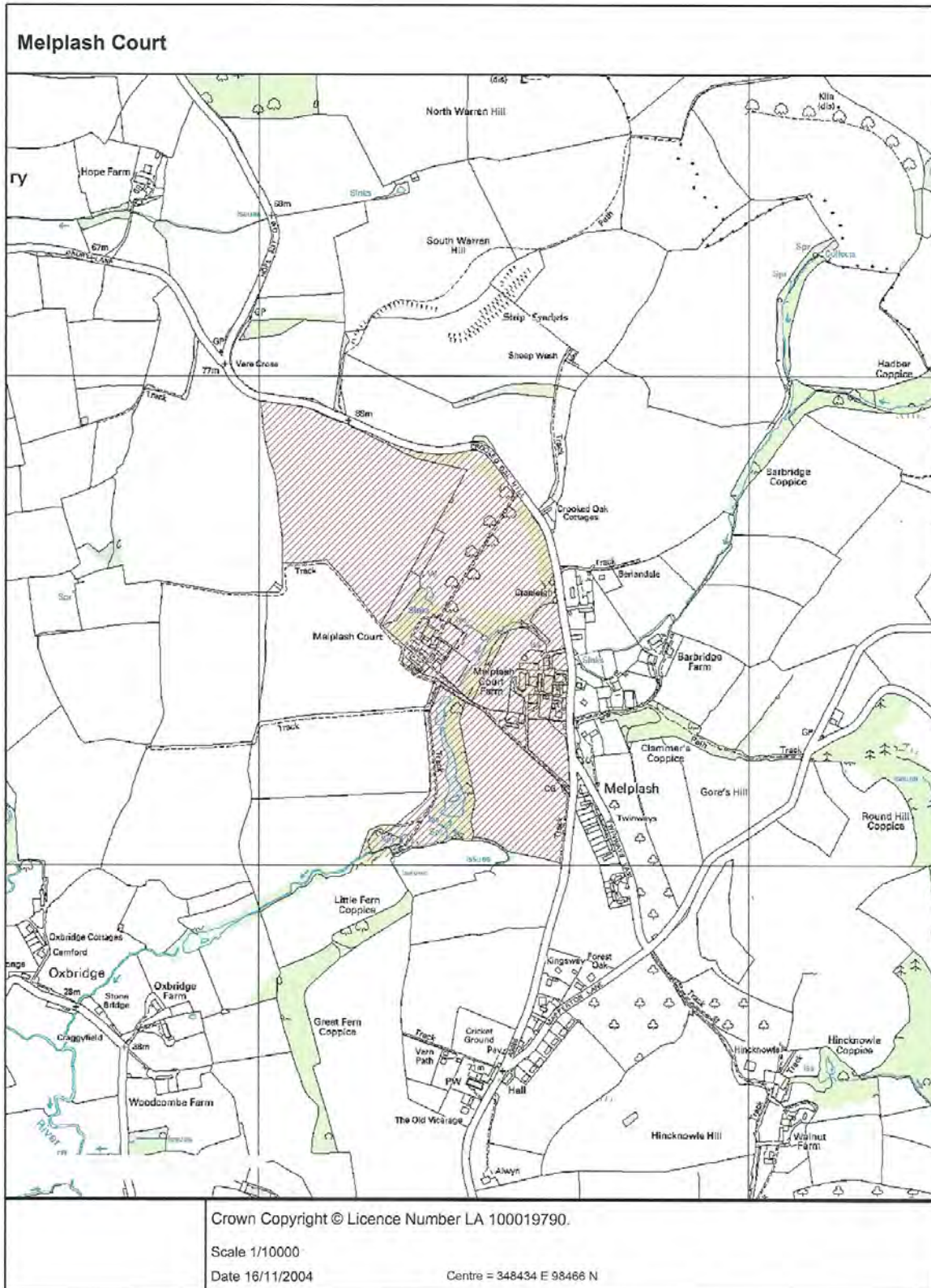
Originally belonged to the de Melplash family until the reign of Henry VIII when the property passed by marriage to the More family. The Paulet family became the owners in the late 16th century when the house was partly rebuilt, of which parts survive. Richard Brodrepp of Mapperton bought the property in 1693 but by 1788, the house had become a farm. In 1922, Mrs Gundry bought the property and made extensive alterations to the house including a new west wing. Lady Diana Tiarks laid out the gardens in the 1950's and Mr & Mrs Lewis who bought the property in the 1980's have maintained and extended the gardens. The property recently changed hands.

Significance:

There are elements of earlier gardens surviving such as the 17th century pigeon house. Melplash is an example of a fine 20th century garden set within the outlines of park and gardens from previous eras.

Sources:

A Pattison *Gardens of Britain*, Vol 11, 1978 p190-91
Timothy Mowl *Historic Gardens of Dorset*, 2003, p172-4 III. P. 175





Netherbury Court

Address: Netherbury Court, Netherbury, Nr Bridport, Dorset DT6 5ND

District: West Dorset District Council **Parish:** Netherbury

Map Series: Landranger **Map Sheet:** 193 **Grid Reference:** 471 995

Area (ha): 1.62 ha

Site owner(s): Private

Designation: Dorset Gardens Trust Local List

Site designers:

Brief description of site:

Netherbury Court is in hilly country north of the parish Church in Netherbury and to the west of the River Brit. It is a square 4 acre site dropping steeply on the eastern side. The drive leads through the centre of the site, past the house to the north and then to a square turning space on the north front of the house. Round the house are formal terraces with lawns leading to the lily pond. Below the formal area in the southern part of the garden is a more informal area with trees and shrubs.

Brief history of site:

Garden records show that the site was first developed at the beginning of the 20th century, with the current garden laid out in the 1930's by a Colonel Woodall who consulted Brenda Colvin about the design. By the latter part of the century the gardens had become overpopulated with large conifers. The site is currently being restored and developed.

Significance:

A strong typical 1930s design with terraces, lily pond, ornamental planting and good use of the natural site, suggesting the involvement of Brenda Colvin who is known to have been consulted.

Sources:

John Newman and Nikolaus Pevsner *The Buildings of England: Dorset*, 1972, pp 303-304
Anna Pavord *The Independent*, 19th March 1994





The Pageant Gardens, Sherborne

Address:	Pageant Gardens c/o Sherborne Town Council, The Manor House Newlands, Sherborne				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Sherborne		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	183	Grid Reference:	640 163
Area (ha):	0.8 ha				
Site owner(s):	Sherborne Town Council				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				
Site designers:	F.W. Mayer of Veitch & Son of Exeter				

Brief description of site:

The Pageant Gardens lie on a flat site on marshy ground south of the Abbey and north of the railway station in the town of Sherborne. The site is laid out as an ornamental garden with serpentine paths, bandstand, specimen trees and a modern Japanese garden. Along the west side there is a bank around the outside of the garden. There are three entrances leading into the garden from strategic points of the town.

Brief history of site:

The site was originally called Half Moon Field and was often used as a place for travelling circuses and parts of the ancient Pack Monday Fair (which still takes place in the town in October). The land was given to the town on the coming of age of Mr F.J.B Wingfield Digby, on 5th September 1906, to improve the appearance of this end of the town.

Money was raised and the gardens were laid out by Veitch's of Exeter who provided the plans for the gardens. In the 1990's a Japanese Garden was added together with other small scale improvements.

Significance:

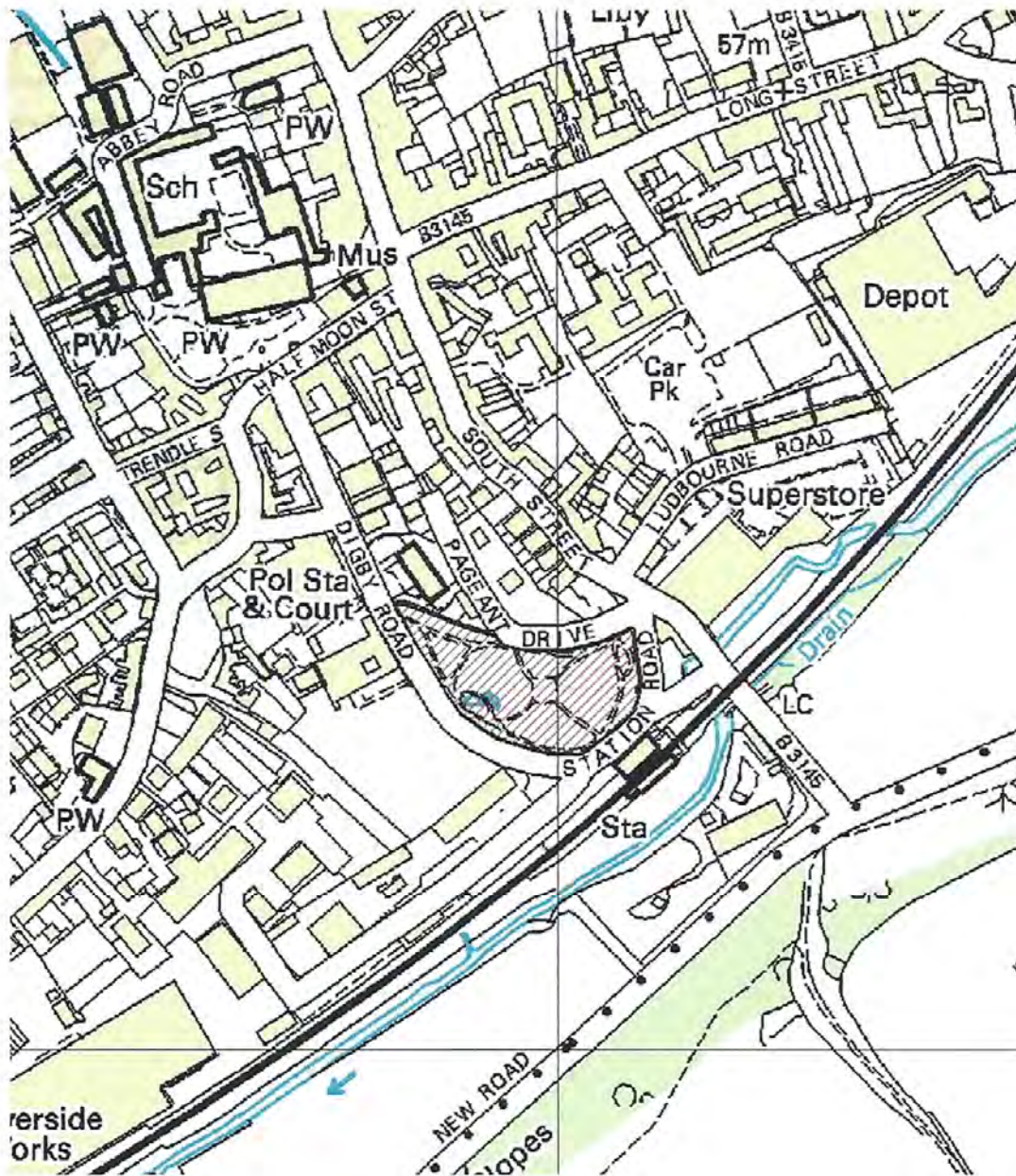
A municipal period piece, well placed to link the town with the railway station, notable for planting by F W Mayer of Veitch's Nurseries.

Sources:

J H P Gibbs *Book of Sherborne*, Barracuda Books 1981
Cecil P Godden *Story of Sherborne Pageant* 1906



Pageant Gardens, Sherborne



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Date 25/5/2004

Centre = 363992 E 116230 N



Piddletrenthide Manor

Address:	Piddletrenthide Manor, Piddletrenthide, Dorset		
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Piddletrenthide
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194
		Grid Reference:	704 000
Area (ha):	65		
Site owner(s):	Private		
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List		
Site designers:	Not known		

Brief description of site:

Piddletrenthide Manor is in the village of the same name in the Piddle valley which runs north /south above Dorchester. The Manor is on the western side of the road with the entrance front facing east towards a coombe landscaped as parkland. Opposite the entrance on the east side of the road there are large railings either side of massive gate piers. The more formal areas of the garden are to the south and west of the house bordered by the river. The park contains a late 18th century dovecote and a 19th century gazebo. The 1811 OS map shows the creation of a large serpentine shaped excavation on the northern side of the coombe which needs investigation.

Brief history of site:

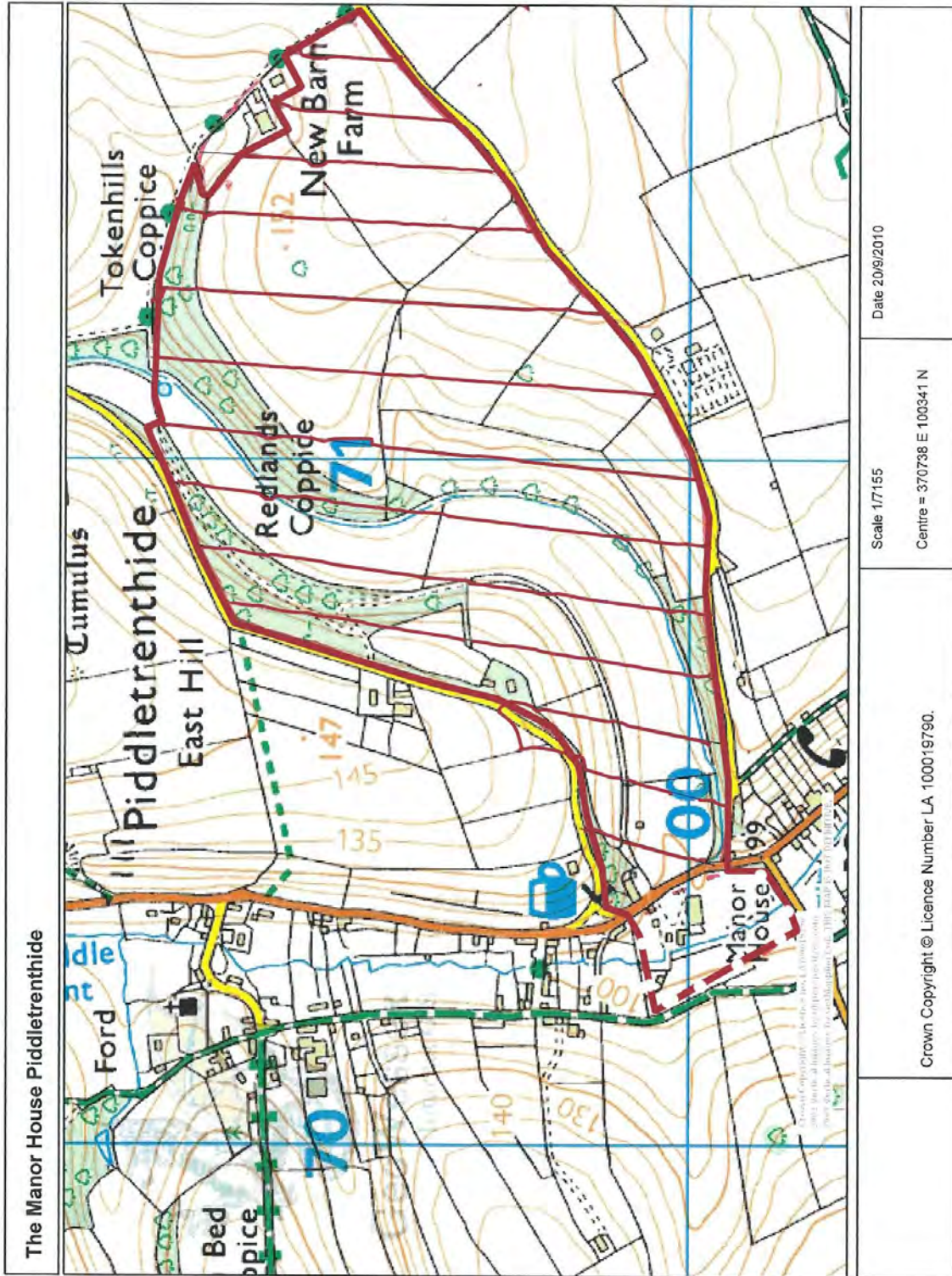
The main part of the house is late 18th century but an additional storey was added in 1832.

Significance:

Important gate piers define the boundary and an 18th century dovecote and 19th century gazebo embellish the picturesque parkland.

Sources:

John Newman and Nikolaus Pevsner *The Buildings of England : Dorset*, 1972, pp 313-315





Poxwell Manor

Address: Poxwell Manor, Poxwell, Weymouth, Dorset DT2 8ND

District: West Dorset District Council **Parish:** Poxwell

Map Series: Landranger **Map Sheet:** 194 **Grid Reference:** 741 839

Area (ha): 2.7

Site owner(s): Private

Designation: Dorset Gardens Trust Local List

Site designers:

Brief description of site:

Poxwell Manor is on the western side of the A353 six miles north east of Weymouth. The land rises all around but Poxwell is on level ground near the road. The main front faces east with a walled garden in front of the house and a two tier octagonal gatehouse in the middle of the wall facing the road. The house is mainly symmetrical although the south wing, which would have completed the composition, was not built. The house has a distinctive courtyard layout and is currently approached from the north with additional gardens outside the walled area on the south and east. A sundial in the garden was included in Gertrude Jekyll's book of *Garden Ornament*.

Brief history of site:

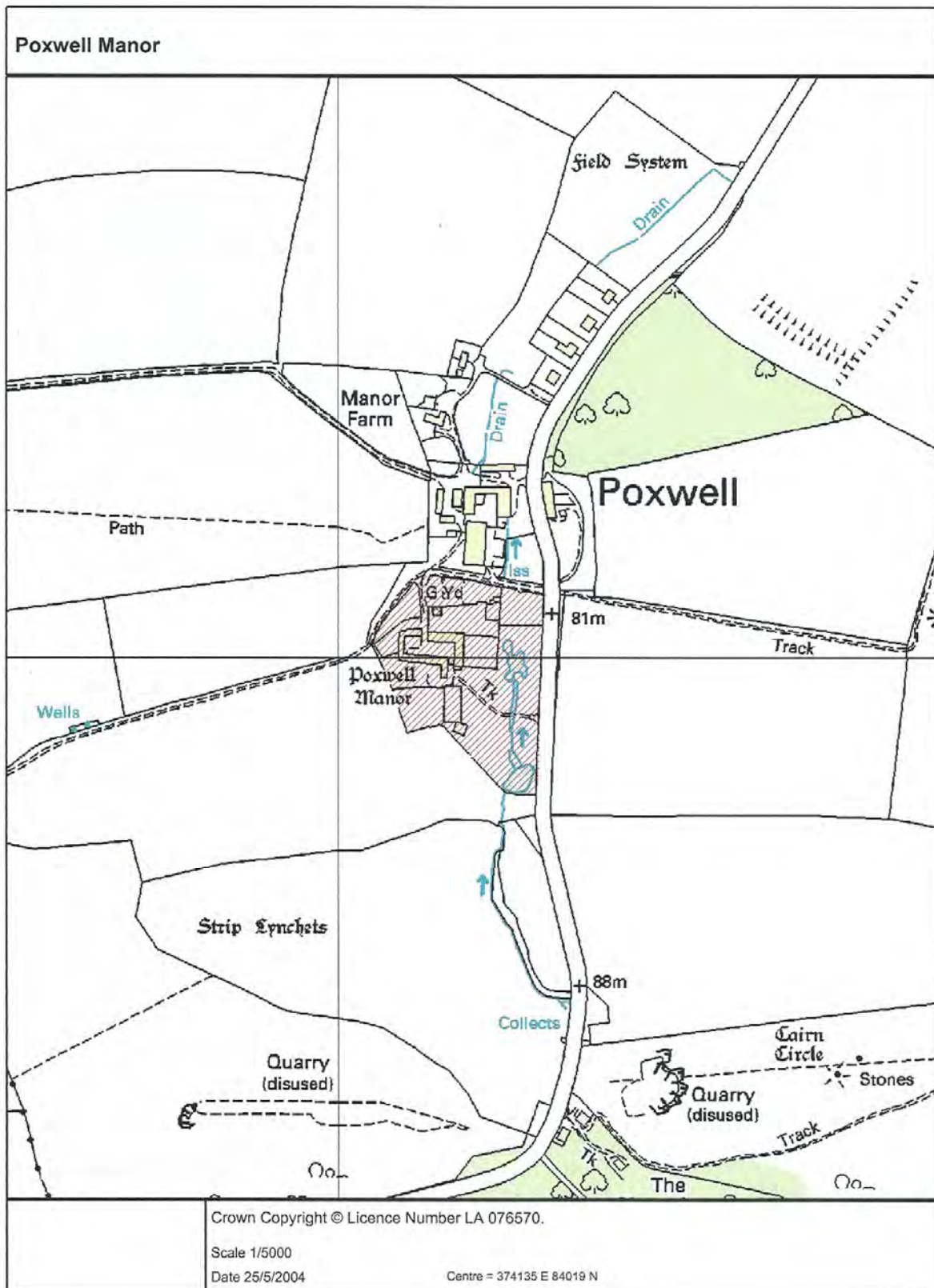
In the Domesday Book of 1086 Poxwell is listed as part of the holdings of the Abbey of Cerne and it remained in their ownership until the dissolution of the monasteries. Subsequently the land was leased out, and the lessees the Poxwell Family, gave the manor its name. In 1562 Elizabeth I granted Poxwell to Thomas Howard of Bindon and in 1575 he sold the property to John Henning. John Henning built the house around 1600 of Portland stone, the gatehouse and walled garden were built some 30 years later. The house was inherited in 1934 by Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lane from his mother. They restored the house and created the current garden. The house remained with descendants of John Henning until 1987.

Significance:

A notable surviving element of the 17th century garden is the rare hexagonal gazebo/gatehouse set in the original garden wall. Notable remodelling in the 20th century.

Sources:

Country Life vol 35 1914 pp558-32
G Jekyll *Garden Ornament* 1918 p. 32
A Oswald *Country Houses of Dorset* 1935 (1959) Pg 92, 93
Timothy Mowl *Historic Gardens of Dorset* 2003 pg 39, 40 III. P.40





Rope Gardens, Bridport

Address: Rope Gardens, Bridport Dorset

District: West Dorset District Council **Parish:** Bridport

Map Series: Landranger **Map Sheet:** 193 **Grid Reference:** 465 925

Area (ha): 6.38 ha

Site owner(s): Multiple public and private ownership

Designation: Dorset Gardens Trust Local List

Site designers:

Brief description of site:

The surviving Rope Gardens are on either side of South Street and the associated allotments, drying fields and pasture land are west of South Street, within the urban area of Bridport. They are on near level ground either side of the watercourses which form a 'Y' shaped area either side of South Street.

Brief history of site:

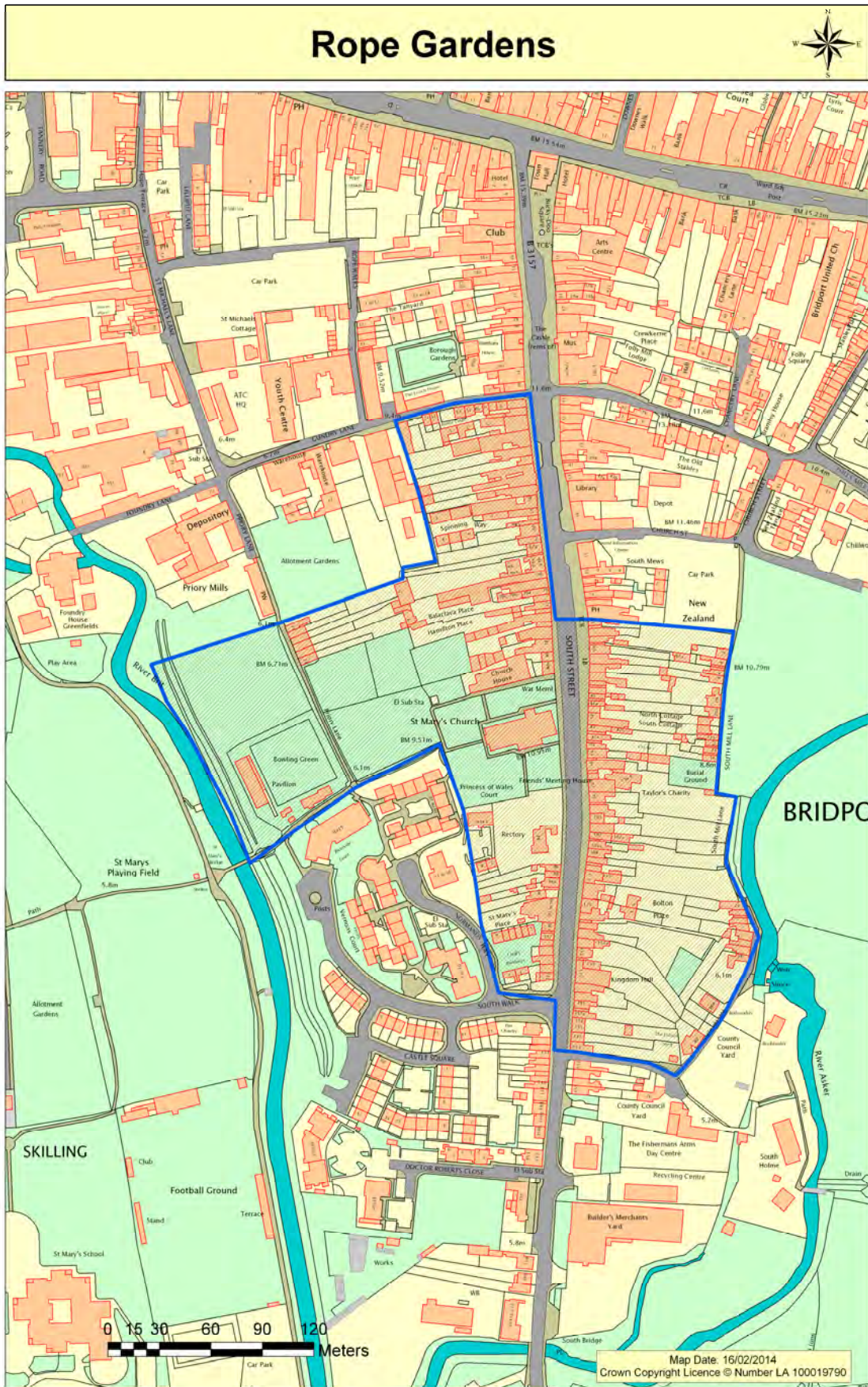
Bridport has been an important site for rope making for many centuries. The open spaces, drying fields and pasture are within the urban area of Bridport.

Significance:

The surviving Rope Gardens are on either side of South Street and the associated allotments, drying fields and pasture land are west of South Street, within the urban area of Bridport. The Rope Gardens represent an important and fragile survival of an early industrial landscape, important in terms of the county and of wider significance, given the very limited national survival of such landscapes. In conjunction with the surviving Rope Walks they contribute to the understanding of the historic rope and netting industries in Bridport.

Sources:

West Dorset District Council 2002 *Studies of the Southwest Quadrant of Bridport*





Seaborough Court

Address:	Seaborough Court, Seaborough, Beaminster DT8 3QY				
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Seaborough		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	193	Grid Reference:	428 059
Area (ha):	5.2 ha				
Site owner(s):	Private				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				
Site designers:					

Brief description of site:

Seaborough Court is approached from the village which lies to the east of the house. The drive leads to a turning space in front of the east façade. The architecture and layout of the house bear a passing resemblance to Tyntesfield with the entrance on the east, with a tower above the door and service areas to the north. The main rooms of the house face south and west along terraces with steps to the lower areas. The land falls away to the south with framed views hiding the former stable areas to the south west, sited on lower ground, adjacent to the original house. There is a lake on the southern boundary next to the former stables.

Brief history of site:

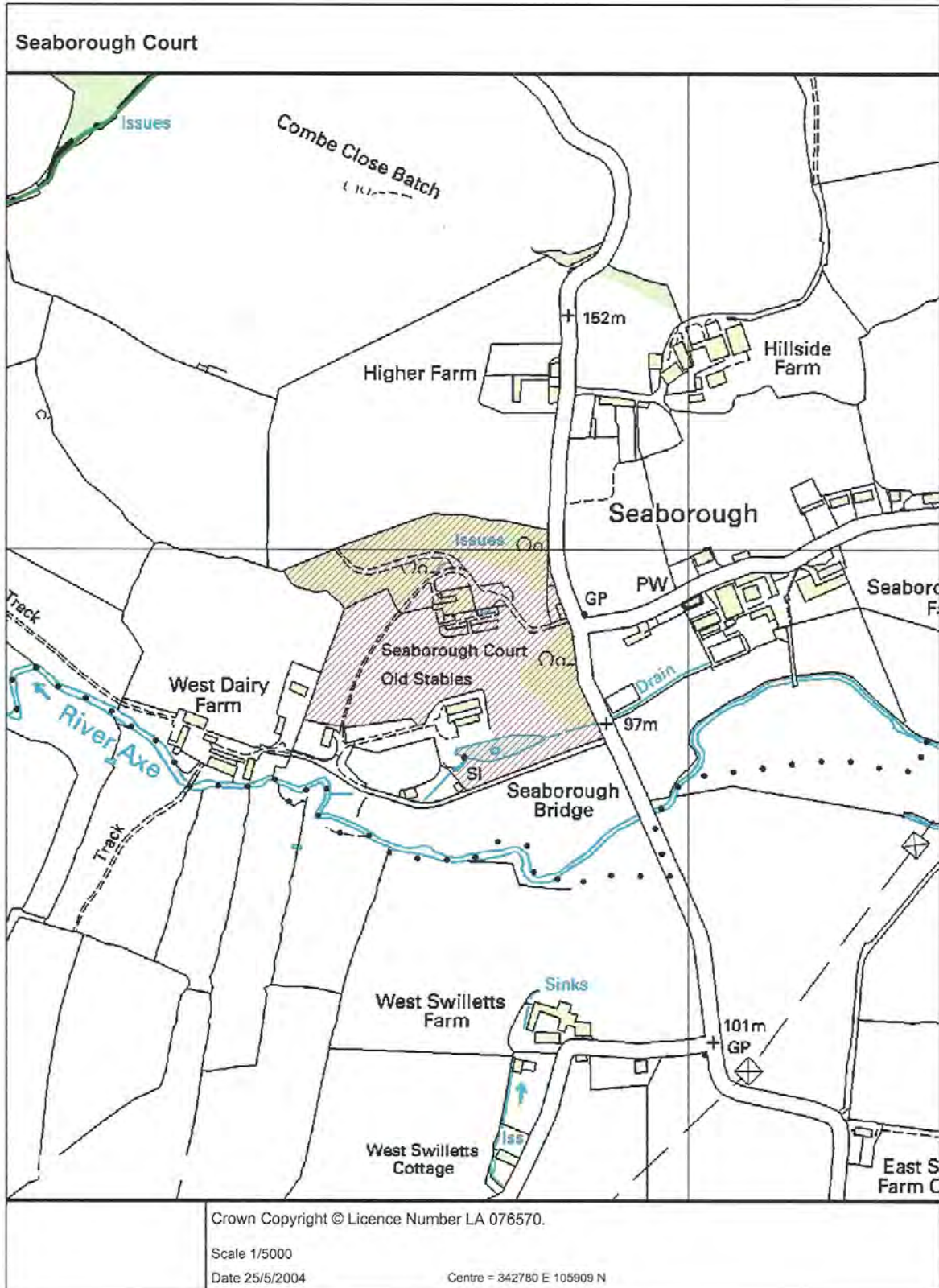
Seaborough is mentioned in the Domesday Book when there was a water mill there. There was a substantial house here in the Tudor period situated south of the current house site. The present house was built on a new site in 1877 by Col and Mrs. Goff. In 1903 the property was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell was the sister of architect and landscape designer, Harold Peto. Mrs. Mitchell's sister lived nearby at Wayford Manor. There are resemblances at Seaborough to the work done at Wayford by Peto in particular a loggia and terracing. The house was bought in 2001 by the present owners who have carried out much restoration. The site has been partially split with the west lodge and stabling now in separate ownership.

Significance:

The probable involvement of Harold Peto, and the alteration and incorporation of an earlier landscape into a Victorian scheme, are both of significance.

Sources:

Timothy Mowl *Historic Gardens of Dorset* 2003 p.129 Illus.19





Shell House Garden, Sherborne

Address: Harper House, Hound Street, Sherborne

District: West Dorset District Council

Parish: Sherborne

Map Series: Landranger **Map Sheet:** 183

Grid Reference: 165 642

Area (ha): 0.369 ha

Site owner(s): Sherborne School

Designation: Dorset Gardens Trust Local List

Site designers:

Brief description of site:

The Shell House Garden is an 18th century stone and brick walled garden into which is set a south facing, mid 18th century circular shell house, with thatched roof. The interior is exquisitely decorated with shells and other natural materials.

It is sited in the centre of the town of Sherborne in the grounds of Harper House which is now a part of Sherborne School.

Brief history of site:

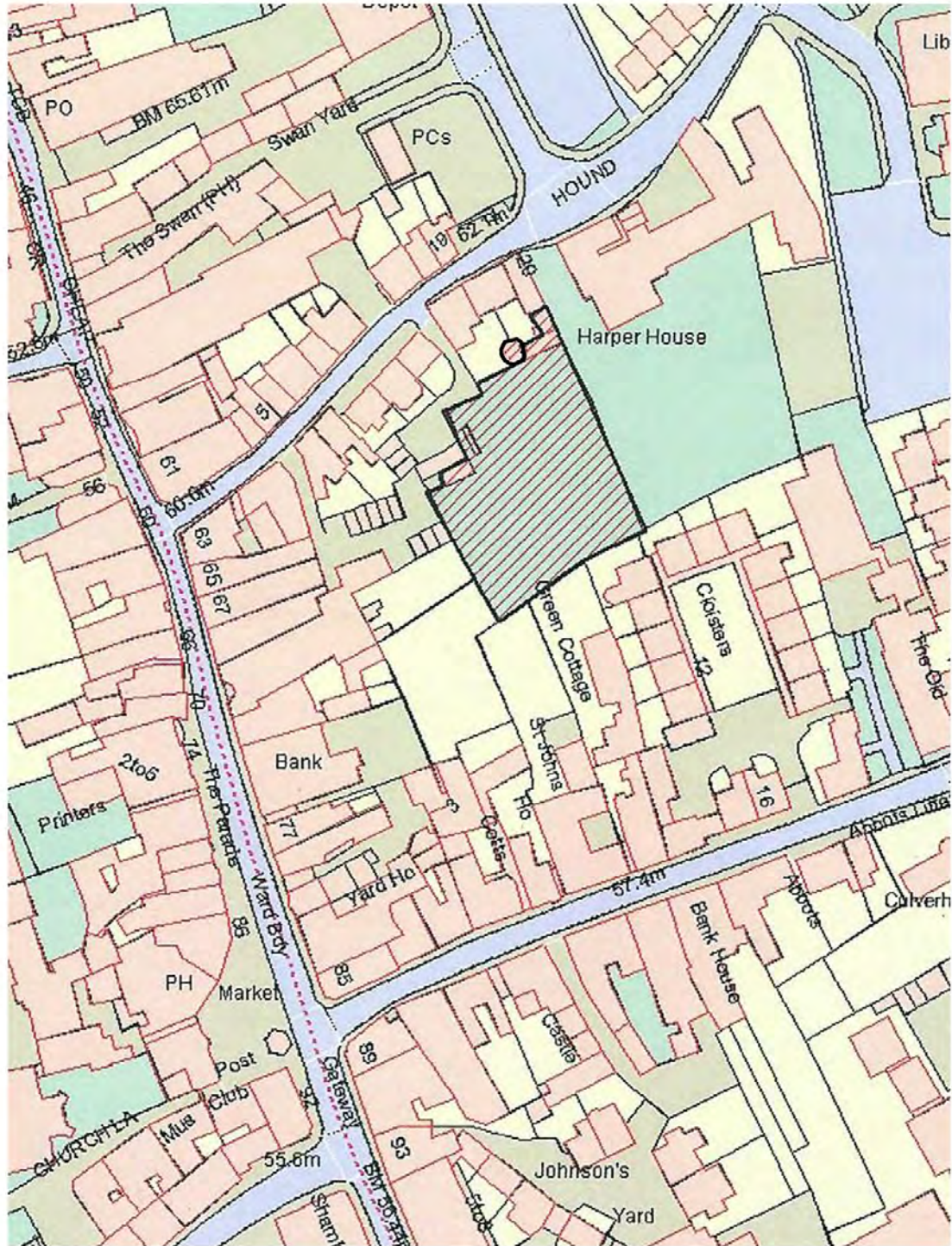
The Shell House was built about 1750, little is known about who was responsible for its building and decoration. It was inherited by a family in Long Street and formed part of a large garden. In 1873 a later owner turned the walled garden into a kitchen garden and in the 1930s it became part of Sherborne School. The Shell House was later boarded up until the late 1990s when it was comprehensively restored.

Significance:

An important rare survival of an 18th century thatched urban garden building (EH Grade I*) complete with its original shell decoration, surrounded by the original walled garden



Shell House, Sherborne



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Scale 1/1985

Date 13/1/2006

Centre = 363894 E 116605 N



Stinsford House

Address: Stinsford House, Stinsford, Dorchester, Dorset DT2 8PS

District: West Dorset District Council **Parish:** Stinsford

Map Series: Landranger **Map Sheet:** 194 **Grid Reference:** 711 910

Area (ha): 9.12 ha

Site owner(s): Multiple private ownership

Designation: Dorset Gardens Trust Local List

Site designers:

Brief description of site:

Stinsford House is immediately to the west of Kingston Maurward with Dorchester to the east. The house was originally approached along an avenue from the west but the remains of the avenue are now interrupted by the Dorchester bypass and new development immediately to the west of the house. The house had a west facing open courtyard of single storey ranges and the Church abuts the house on the rear south east corner. The main gardens are located on the southern side of the house with two formal terraced areas which descend to further walled areas via dual staircases. The lower areas lead on to the water meadows which are latticed with drainage channels.

Brief history of site:

The original small development adjoins the Church and dates to the 15th century and is believed to have been a Knights Templar construction. The remaining wings of the house were built in the early 1700's by the Earl of Ilchester for his daughter. The formal gardens were laid out by the Ilchester family. The site remained in the family until recently when the house was turned into a number of units with further properties built in some of the grounds. The formal gardens to the south have remained and have been partially restored.

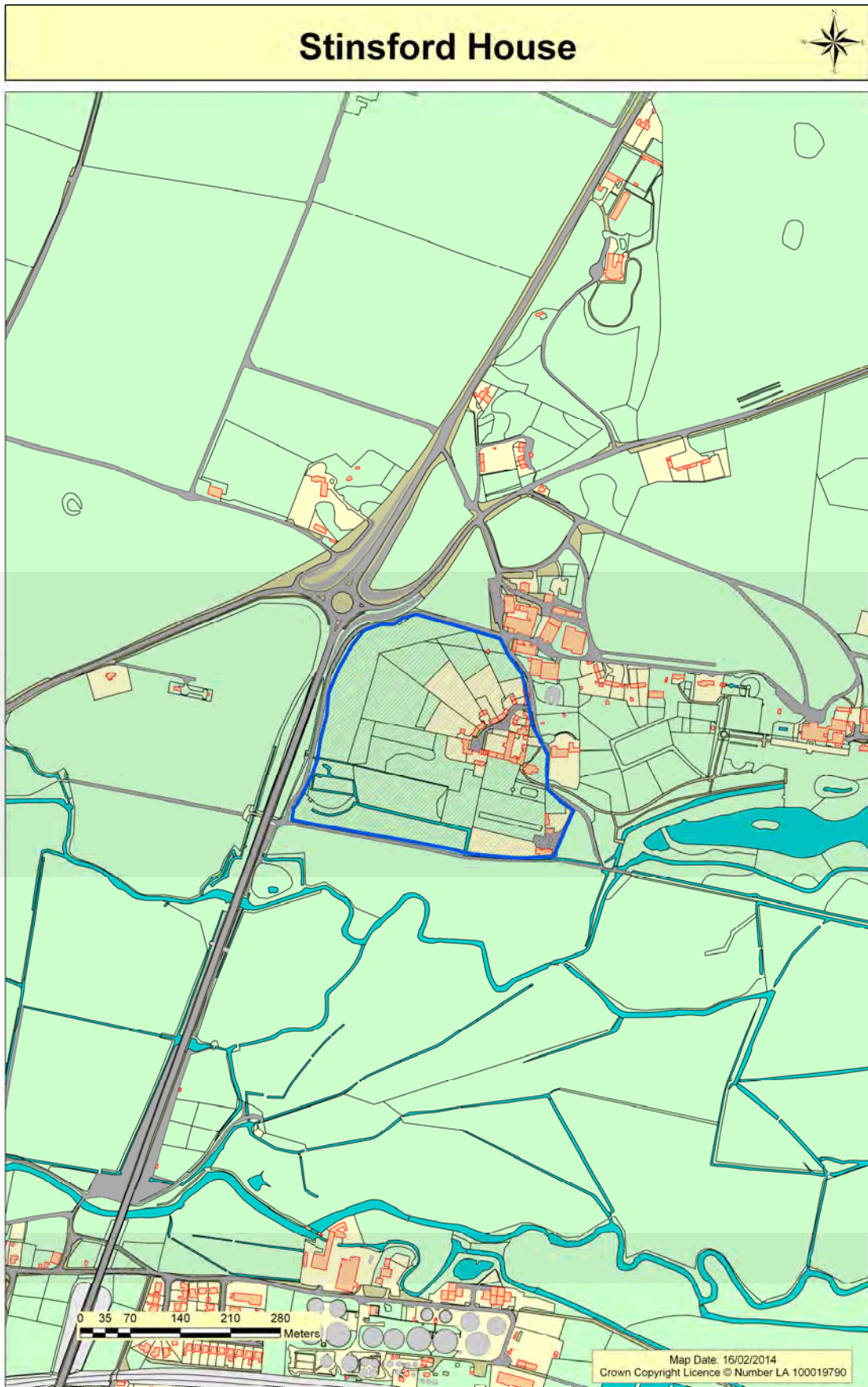
Significance:

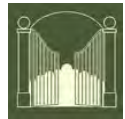
Examination of recent maps and aerial photographs suggest that there may be significant survival of below ground archaeological remains of gardens associated with the 17th century house. Later alterations and additions had relatively little impact, with elements of an earlier garden layout and possibly some surviving structures being preserved within the present garden.

Sources:

Gardeners Chronicle, i 1899, pp 83-84

John Newman and Nikolaus Pevsner *The Buildings of England: Dorset*, 1972, pp 398-399





Stafford House

Address:	Stafford House, West Stafford, Dorset DT2 8AA		
District:	West Dorset District Council	Parish:	Dorchester
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194
		Grid Reference:	725 900
Area (ha):	18.7		
Site owner(s):	Private		
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List		
Site designers:	Repton Red Book		

Brief description of site:

Stafford House is on a level site, with the River Frome running along the northern edge of the grounds and islands in the river. The house has principal fronts facing east and west and is approached from the south leading to a turning area in front of the west front. The east front overlooks gardens immediately around the house and to parkland. The land to the west of the house is the site of the abandoned village of Frome Billet

Brief history of site:

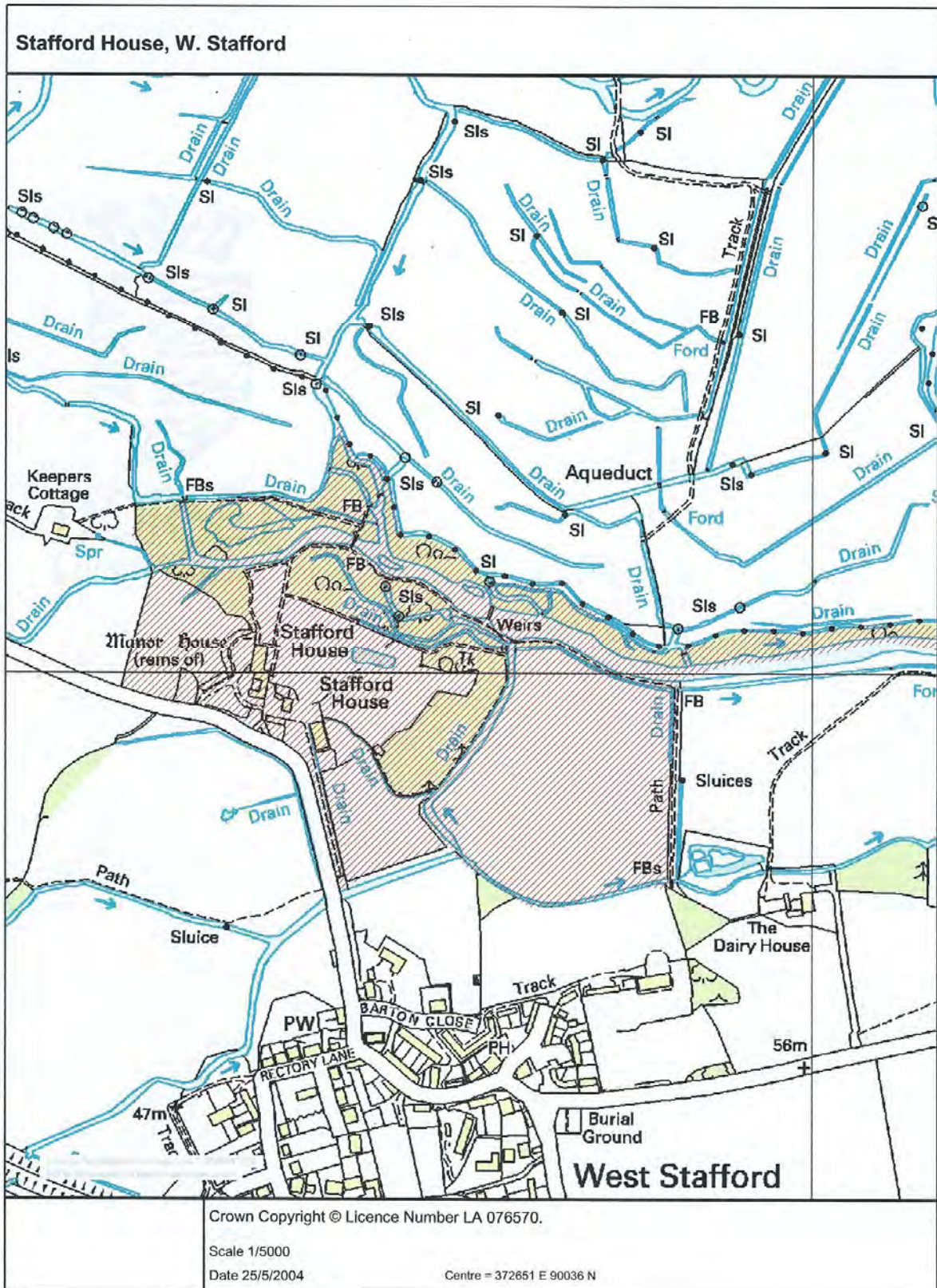
The outlines of the present house were built for the Gould family in the early 17th century after they had acquired the property in 1613, utilizing part of an earlier house from the 15th century of which some interiors and a spiral staircase remain. The date of 1633 on the porch implies that it was the second John Gould who refaced the house. It was originally a moderately sized house just one room deep with a classic E plan, although not completely symmetrical. It remained in this state until after the Gould family sold the property in 1830. However, Repton had been consulted and produced plans in a Red Book to improve the grounds in the early 19th century which were not then used. John Floyer bought the property in 1830 and added an extra range to the west of the house and implemented proposals to alter the grounds in Repton style in the 1840's. The house has passed through a number of owners up to the present time.

Significance:

The chief significance of the site is the association with Humphry Repton. The gardens are a noteworthy example of Repton's style for a relatively modest park of the landed gentry and unique in Dorset.

Sources:

G Carter et al *Humphrey Repton*, 1982, p 151
S Daniel *Humphrey Repton*, 1999, p 258
J Hutchins *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset 2003*, pg 97,98. III. P.13& 14
H Repton *Fragments*, 1816, p 101-105
D. Stroud *Humphrey Repton*, 1962, p 169
Country Life Vol 131 1962 p 654-657, 712-715





Wolfeton House

Address: Wolfeton House, Charminster, Dorchester, Dorset DT2 9QN

District: West Dorset District Council **Parish:** Charminster

Map Series: Landranger **Map Sheet:** 194 **Grid Reference:** 678 922

Area (ha): 6.88 ha

Site owner(s): Private

Designation: Dorset Gardens Trust Local List

Site designers:

Brief description of site:

Wolfeton House is on slightly raised ground surrounded by water meadows 1.5 miles to the NNW of Dorchester. The village of Charminster is to the north. The B3147 joins the A37 along the south western side of the site. Wolfeton House is approached from a lodge to the south across a bridge and on to a towered gatehouse. The main front of the house faces south west overlooking the Tudor battlemented stone walled gardens, which link with the original bowling green to the east. There is a lake to the north west and remains of two avenues.

Brief history of site:

There was a house on the site during the medieval period and the property was owned by the Trenchards from 1479-1823. The Trenchards were responsible for the laying out of the walled gardens during the Tudor period. The house descended into farm use for over 200 years and the garden was not revived until the latter part of the 19th century. The property passed through various owners until it was bought by the present occupants in 1964. The house has been slowly restored and the gardens maintained in simplified form.

Significance:

The gardens surrounding Wolfeton House retain the layout and a significant proportion of the original enclosure walls from the 17th century garden illustrated by Hutchins. The late 19th and early 20th century shrubbery walks around the river and pond also survive. There is an adjacent 17th century riding school.

Sources:

Country Life, Vol 11, 1902, p 304-09

Country Life, Vol 11, 1902, p 304-09

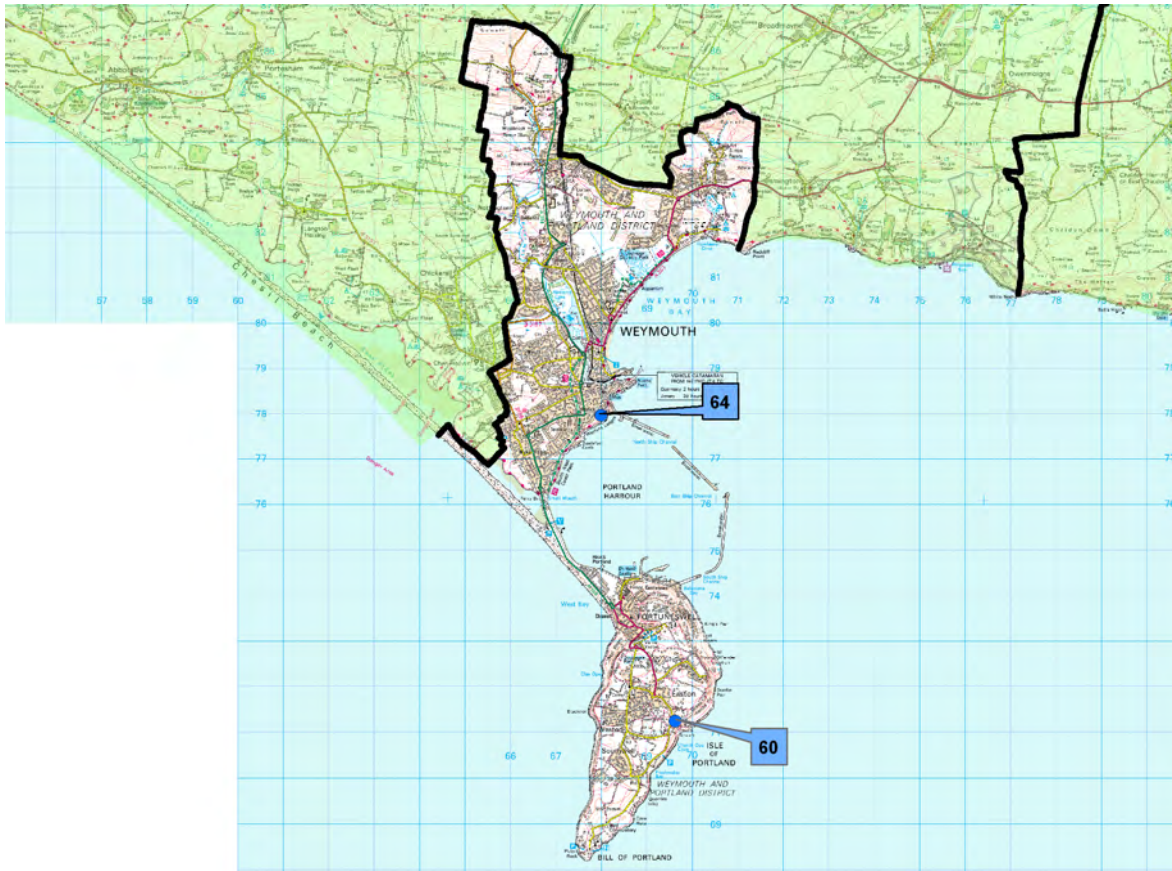
J Hutchins *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*. 3rd edition, Vol 2, 1863, p 545

Timothy Mowl *Historic Gardens of Dorset*, p 25-7, Ill. P 27





WEYMOUTH AND PORTLAND BOROUGH COUNCIL





Weymouth & Portland Borough Council

English Heritage Register

None

Dorset Gardens Trust List of Sites of Historical and Landscape Significance

Map No.	Page
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DORSET GARDEN TRUST
LOCAL LIST

Pennsylvania Castle

Address:	Pennsylvania Castle, Portland, Dorset DT5 1HZ		
District:	Weymouth & Portland Borough Council	Parish:	Portland
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194
		Grid Reference:	697 712
Area (ha):	12.6		
Site owner(s):	Private		
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List		
Site designers:	James Wyatt, W A Nesfield		

Brief description of site:

Pennsylvania Castle is on the south eastern side of the Portland Peninsula facing south east out to sea, on a sloping site down to the cliff edge with picturesque views of Rufus Castle and St. Andrews Church. A deep rock fissure runs through the garden creating a miniature gorge.

Brief history of site:

Pennsylvania Castle was built for John Penn, the grandson of William Penn, the founder of the American State. John Penn accompanied King George III on an excursion from Weymouth around Portland in 1797 and was much taken by Church Ope Cove. Penn obtained land from the Crown and the architect James Wyatt (architect to the King for the restoration of Windsor Castle) designed a mansion (castle) for John Penn on the site which was opened by the King in 1800. A recently discovered Sale particular states that W A Nesfield 'designed pleasure grounds with terrace and parterre'. Penn had the road moved and landscaped the site with exotic shrubs and trees. The garden has since been divided between owners, but some of the original landscaping survives.

In Church Ope Cove, a number of traditional beach huts are surrounded by small garden areas with rough stone boundaries. This fragile landscape is representative of a disappearing seaside tradition.

Significance

Pennsylvania Castle is important because of its marine location together with its historical associations with George III, John Penn, the architect James Wyatt and garden designer W A Nesfield. This site is one of the few examples of picturesque theory surviving in the county.

Sources:

RCHM Vol. II, part 2, 253, b(8): castle, lodge and stone gateways leading to the park from Wakeham Street
H M Colvin *Biographical Dictionary of English Architects* (1954), 730
The Dorset County Chronicle & Somerset Gazette, 23rd July 1863





Portland House

Address:	Portland House, 10 Redcliff View, Belle Vue Road, Weymouth DT4 8RW		
District:	Weymouth & Portland Borough Council	Parish:	Weymouth East Ward
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	194
		Grid Reference:	679 779
Area (ha):	1.42 ha		
Site owner(s):	The National Trust		
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List		
Site designers:	Lord Gerald Wellesley and Trenwith Wills		

Brief description of site:

Portland House is on the cliff top with south facing views over Portland Harbour to Lulworth Cove and Weymouth. The foreshore is part of the Portland Harbour SSSI.

Brief history of site:

It was built for Mr. Geoffry Bushby as a holiday home by Lord Gerald Wellesley and Trenwith Wills. The house is Grade II listed and is described as a 'complete and well designed example of 1930's Mediterranean villa style'. The garden with rock garden, large lawned area and exotic planting, slopes down to the sea maximising fine south facing views. There are arcaded loggias at either end of the terrace, fine shelter belts and an avenue of palm trees. The original planting was by Hilliers Nurseries of Winchester.

Significance:

Largely intact, unusual and significant garden with exotic and continental character to match the Hollywood hacienda style seaside villa.

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