



CANNON HALL PARK
PARKS FOR PEOPLE

DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT

Restoring the Glory Revealing the Secrets

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Project Overview

Cannon Hall Park and Gardens have been successful in securing funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and Big Lottery Fund for the targeted and sustainable conservation of its buildings, surrounding parkland and lakes.

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Arts and Heritage team is developing a project to transform Cannon Hall Park, **restoring the 18th C layout** and **revealing its secrets** to consolidate its offer as a major tourist and cultural attraction. To do this, a funding application to the Heritage Lottery 'Parks for People' and Big Lottery Fund (HLF).

During this process, it is the Council's aim to restore significant heritage features, as well as enhance existing visitor facilities. These include the restoration of the lakes, repair to existing historic features in decline and re-discovering historic features that may be lost through ongoing research and cataloguing of the heritage.

This will allow the park to continue to attract increasing visitor numbers, and cater for a wider range of visitor needs.

A first round application was submitted to the HLF in 2014 and approved in spring 2015. Subsequently a project team was appointed and the project is now being developed in readiness for a second round submission to the HLF in August 2016.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the report

This report has been compiled to support both planning and listed building consent applications for the various development works within the park planned as part of the second stage HLF funding application.

The Statement provides supporting information about the project and describes the proposals.

All the proposed development works are within the park owned by Barnsley Metropolitan Council.

1.2. Project Team

1.2.1 Cannon Hall Park restoration team

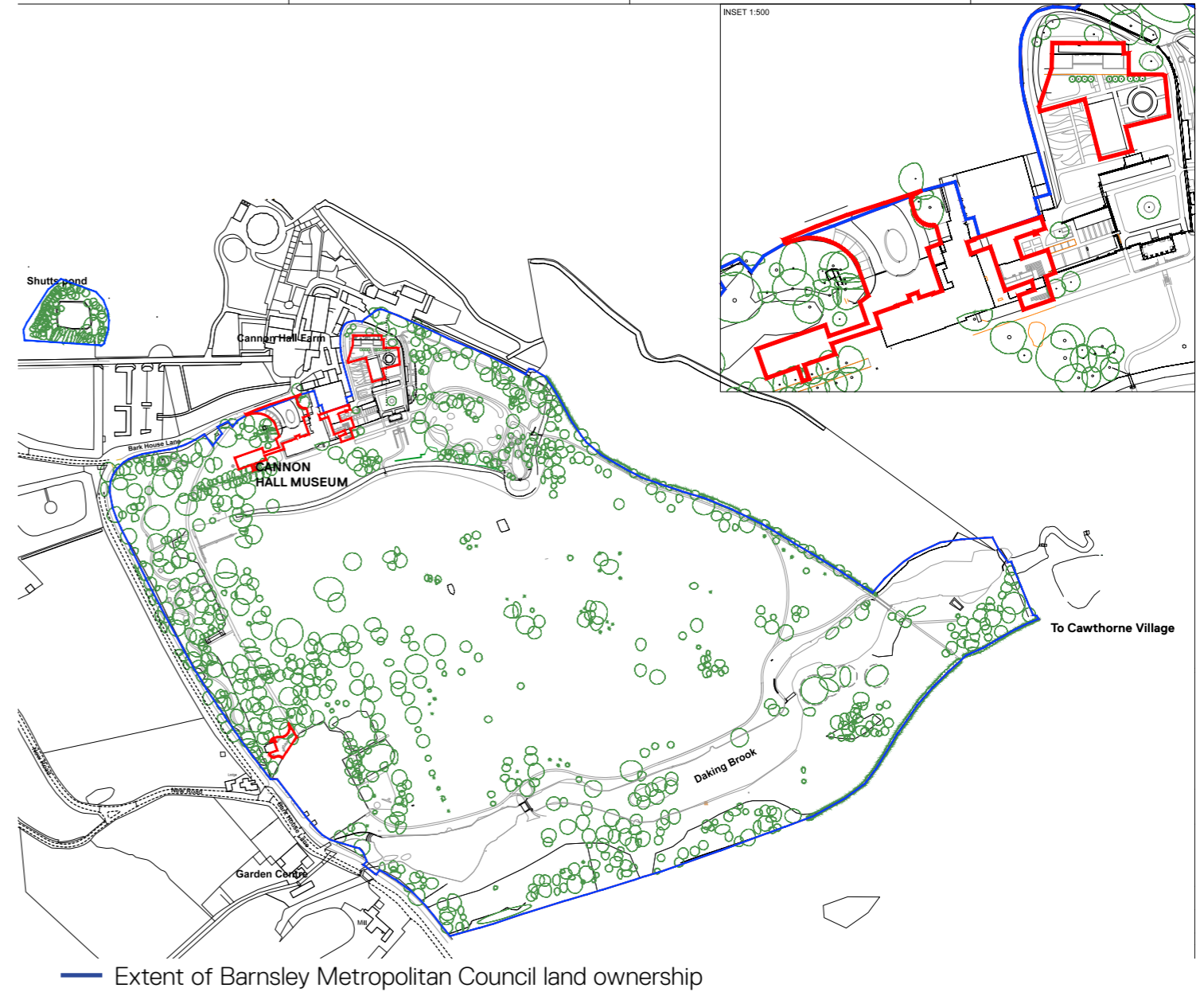
The Cannon Hall Parks for People project is being procured by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC). The project stakeholders recognise the need for significant capital investment into the project and increased revenue resources. The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) Big Lottery Fund: Parks for People England programme is seen as an opportunity to realise the ambitions of the project. A core requirement of that funding is the gaining of planning consent.

1.2.2 Planning Agent

The Design Team is led by Plincke who are acting as agents for this application. The full design team comprises:

Landscape Architects and Lead Consultants	Plincke Landscape Ltd
Conservation Architects	Bart Harries Newall
Cost Consultants	Bridgewater and Coulton
Landscape Historian	Dr Christine Hodgetts
Hydrology	Hafren Water
Ecology	Access Ecology / Brooks Ecology
Access Consultant	Phill Chambers
Archaeology	CS Archeology
Arboriculturalist	AWA Trees
Audience Research and Activity Planner	DBA Consulting
Business Planning	Black Radley

1.3 The Site



For Red Line Planning proposals refer to drawing CHP-PLI-S2-DR-PLA-0110

For Listed Building Consent application refer to drawing CHP-PLI-S2-DR-LBC-0111

1.0 Introduction

1.4 The Project Opportunity

The project is a combination of conservation and renewal with significant opportunities for increasing awareness of the park's heritage value both tangible and intangible. It aims to address a period of decline in park funding and put in place a 10 Year Management Maintenance Plan for the restored environment.

1.3.1 Current Situation

The park comprises of a mixture of formal landscapes, parkland, and structures that include a grade II listed walled garden, a series of cascading lakes and a number of undesignated but equally important heritage assets. The Cannon Hall Museum is the dominant architectural feature of the park. The park boundaries comprise of mature trees to the north-west and south-west. The eastern boundary separates the park from Cannon Hall Farm and the southern boundary consists of meadow and small groups of mature trees.

1.3.3 The Opportunity

The project aims towards national recognition as an exemplar of an English Landscape park and best practice in terms of display and management of collections, interpretation, site presentation, conservation of heritage and the natural environment.

The project will enable visitors to reconnect physically, intellectually and emotionally with the park's heritage and it will reveal lost secrets of an 18thC and possibly earlier character of the designed landscape. New and improved footpaths will greatly improve access around the park. Wheelchair compliant footpaths and entrances will ensure everybody can use and enjoy the park. The project will also focus on improved visitor facilities including revenue generation and ensuring access for all. It will maintain and enhance Cannon Hall park's appeal as both a family park and a heritage attraction, and continue to attract a wide ranging audience who value both its built and natural heritage.

1.4.1 Key Project Streams

Conservation

The conservation and repair of key listed buildings and structures within the historic landscape improvements to footpaths, fencing, land drainage and walls to support the wider restoration of the parks and gardens.

The dredging and restoration of the lakes to return them to their former glory – improving their appearance, restoring original vistas, improving water quality and supporting biodiversity.

Improved management/maintenance

Collation of existing research as a fundamental whole new approach to management and maintenance, informed by an increased understanding of the park, and an enhanced role for volunteers and third-party partners. and commissioning of new research and surveys leading to a clearer understanding of the landscape to inform the restoration, interpretation and future management of the site.

Learning and engagement

A programme of engagement, learning, volunteering, skills development and interpretation engaging people with the heritage. This will serve to increase people's engagement with the heritage of the park, how they engage with it and multiple positive impacts on our communities.

2.0 Site and Planning Context

2.1 Local and Planning Context

Cannon Hall Museum shares its immediate setting with Cannon Hall Farm, and Cannon Hall Garden Centre, both of which are privately owned businesses.

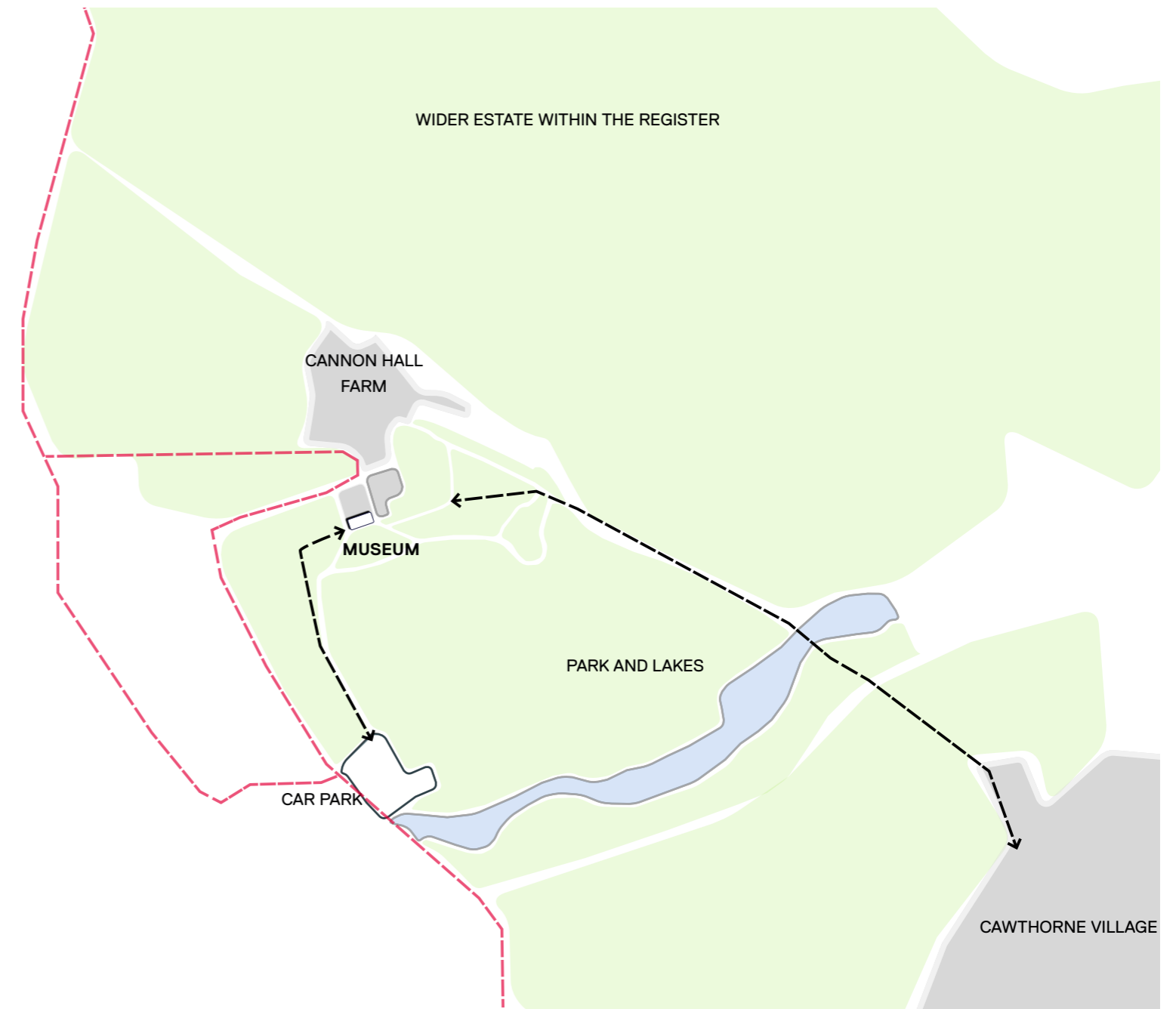
The site sits entirely within the Green Belt as designated within the current Barnsley MBC Unitary Development Plan (UDP). Daking Brook and the cascades within the site area are defined as a 'Nature Conservation Site' in the UDP. The site is located within National Character area NCA Profile: 38. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (NE402), although the rolling hills and predominantly arable surrounding land are more closely related to NCA Profile: 37 Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe (NE490).

Cawthorne Village and its conservation area is approximately 1km from the Hall/Museum. Cawthorne is a closely nucleated rural settlement, which has a close physical, historical and cultural relationship with the park, a typical character of other private parklands in the region. As a result, it has been maintained as a picturesque settlement, for example, views to and from All Saints Church at the centre of the village directly informed the landscape design of the park.

The site as a whole welcomes c.450,000 visitors per year, with 150,000 people each year visiting the Museum itself and participating in a regular programme of visiting exhibitions, workshops and events.

The site is also bordered directly to the north by Cannon Hall Farm. Cannon Hall Farm currently attracts c.70,000 visitors per year.

BMBC's Local Plan is currently undergoing consultation before its planned adoption in Summer 2017. The Borough is still working under its adopted Core Strategy and elements of its Unitary Development Plan (UDP). Cannon Hall is protected against inappropriate development in the saved UDP policy WR14. Additionally the Core strategy recognises the special significance of Cannon Hall and its designed landscape and the fact it is worthy of special protection.



2.0 Site and Planning Context

2.2 Historic Development

The Cannon Hall estate was owned in the C13 by the Canum family and was sold in the late C14 to the Bosvilles of Ardsley. In the C17 the estate was acquired by the Spencer family of Cawthorne. In the late 17th century they undertook the rebuilding of the hall and extensive works to the estate, it is understood establishing the fundamental physical form of the estate as it exists today. John Spencer was responsible for extensive works on the house and grounds in the 1760s, which were executed to designs by John Carr and Richard Woods (1716-93) who produced a map showing his proposals in 1760. Additions to the park of the late C18 or early C19 were carried out for Walter Spencer-Stanhope, John Spencer's nephew and heir. A series of drawings showing views of Cannon Hall and other locations in the area was made in 1809 by John Nattes, who was a drawing master at Cannon Hall. The estate remained in the family until the sale of the Hall and part of the park to the County Borough of Barnsley in 1957. The Hall is a museum, and the gardens and part of the park immediately south of the Hall are in use as a public park. The remainder of the parkland is privately owned and in use for pasture and arable cultivation.

2.2.1 Original Site Context

The document "South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project: Part III: Barnsley Character Zone Descriptions" gives some commentary on historic landscape characteristics that are important in understanding the development of the park:

Cawthorne village was the centre of the Manor of Caltorn in medieval times, which had considerable significance. Cannon Hall was a site of importance from at least the 13th century and had a strong direct link with the village, which was to become its estate village. Hundreds of local people worked on the estate and at the industrial sites operated by estate tenants over subsequent centuries in the local area.

Furse (2001) refers to the importance of the re-building of the church around the tower to protect the view to and from the house, this view being valued by the Spencer-Stanhope family and being evident today as an important intact view from the original designed landscape.

The land north of Cannon Hall is classified as 'Assarted' enclosure marked as 'Shutts', which name indicates it was once an area of open fields (Field 1972, 203). Land to the north of the hall is characterised as 'Assarted enclosure' within 'South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project: Part III: Barnsley Character Zone Descriptions'.

The majority of surviving deer parks and 18th century private parks are surrounded by this zone, with areas of ancient woodland also found within them. This relationship is likely to be in part due to the former wooded character of the land within this zone, as a link has been made between heavily wooded regions and high numbers of deer parks (Rackham 1986, 123). This may be an indication that the park has been developed as a deer park prior to the 18th C park development.

2.2.2 Existing Built Heritage

Ref drawing

List nr	Category	Name	Grade
1001159	Park and Garden	Cannon Hall	II
1191474	Listing	Archway approximately 10 metres west of ornamental to south east of cannon hall gardens	II
1151809	Listing	Archway and window fragments forming gateway in east wall of cannon hall gardens Approximately 50 metres north east of ornamental pool	II
1314701	Listing	Window fragments on wall at south end of ornamental pool to south east of cannon hall	II
1191498	Listing	Former coach house to cannon hall	II
1314699	Listing	Deer shelter in cannon hall park approximately 200 metres south west of cannon hall	II
1151811	Listing	East west range attached at 90 degrees to south end of former coach house at cannon hall	II
1314700	Listing	Footbridge over pond approximately 600 metres north east of cascade bridge in cannon hall park	II
1287029	Listing	Gardener's cottage in cannon hall gardens	II
1151806	Listing	Ha ha in cannon hall park to south of house and east side of gardens	II
1151807	Listing	Hot wall, hot house and camelia house east of south front of cannon hall	II
1151810	Listing	Cannon hall farmhouse and adjoining range including former stable range at 90 degrees	II
1151808	Listing	Cascade bridge approximately 50 metres north of jowett saw mill	II
Not part of the site			
1151805	Listing	Cannon Hall	II*

2.0 Site and Planning Context

Cannon Hall

Whilst not part of the 'Parks for People' application, the Hall remains the focal point of the estate and the most notable feature on the site. The Hall is Grade II* Listed.

The Hall is situated close to the centre of the park on a hillside site which gives views to the south from the principal elevation. A home farm complex lies immediately north of the Hall and consists of a range of buildings including stables, a coach house, cottages and a farmhouse of late C18 date (all listed grade II).

The Hall and Estate were sold to Barnsley Council in 1951 by the last member of the Spencer family, Elizabeth. Since then the Estate has been run by the council as a tourist attraction. It opened as a museum in 1957 and now hosts important collections of glassware, ceramics, paintings and period furniture.

The Midden

A midden is an earth toilet. It is thought to date from the early 18th century and to have been built at the time of John Spencer during the 1760 works.

Former Coach House

(The Spencer Wing/former coach house facing courtyard). Dated 1790 for Walter Spencer-Stanhope of Cannon Hall. By John Carr architect of Hall q.v. Red brick with ashlar dressings, coursed stone to rear. Stone slate roof. Forms west side of a courtyard. Two storeys, ground floor back to earth.

The Courtyard was added in the 1750s to provide more room for servants quarters, a fruit storage room, stabling and other storage. The northern and part of the eastern sides of the courtyard are no longer owned by the Council. They are currently private accommodation.

Cottages

The cottages were built as accommodation for the estate gardeners. The cottages are situated conveniently between the hall and the walled garden to enhance the transferring of produce from the growing areas to the kitchen. Linking to the cottages is a fruit storage room, stabling and other storage. The northern and part of the eastern sides of the courtyard are no longer owned by the Council. They are currently private accommodation.

The Walled Garden

The development of the kitchen garden and pinery was evidently at the forefront of Spencer's mind when Woods came on 1st April 1760. A week after his arrival, contracts were issued for the bricklayer and carpenter who were to build the pinery. The existing kitchen garden was sited close to the farm and stable ranges, as recommended in Miller's encyclopaedia of gardening, so that the dung could be readily brought for use. It is also apparent that, when an owner took an active interest in his garden, as John Spencer did, he would want to display his own taste and his gardener's prowess by showing it to his friends, so it would be an advantage for it to be situated conveniently not only for the stables and fold yard, but also for the circuit of the pleasure grounds.

The Ice House

The ice house is built totally underground within a ridge to the south of the main service road to the Hall. It consists of an Ashlar block framed doorway (currently bricked up, but would have featured a wooden door) with a domed brick tunnel leading to the main domed brick chamber. It is red brick English Garden bond construction internally. The structure of the Ice house is typical of the early Georgian period.

The Deer Shelter

Deer were evident within the Park in the 1760s and sometime before, a shelter was built and a ha-ha created around the main Hall to keep them in the parkland. The present deer shelter replaced an earlier version, the present deer shelter was built in the early Nineteenth Century. The building is grade II listed and features arched windows, decorative carvings and four massive Yew trunks to support the central bay. The building is used as a meeting point, shelter for educational and craft activities. The client team have the aspiration to utilize the deer shelter as a venue for wedding.

Cascade Bridge

Road bridge (Bark House Lane). 1761-2. Possibly by John Carr. The mason was John Marsden and the landscape gardener Richard Woods. For John Spencer-Stanhope of Cannon Hall.

The ha-ha

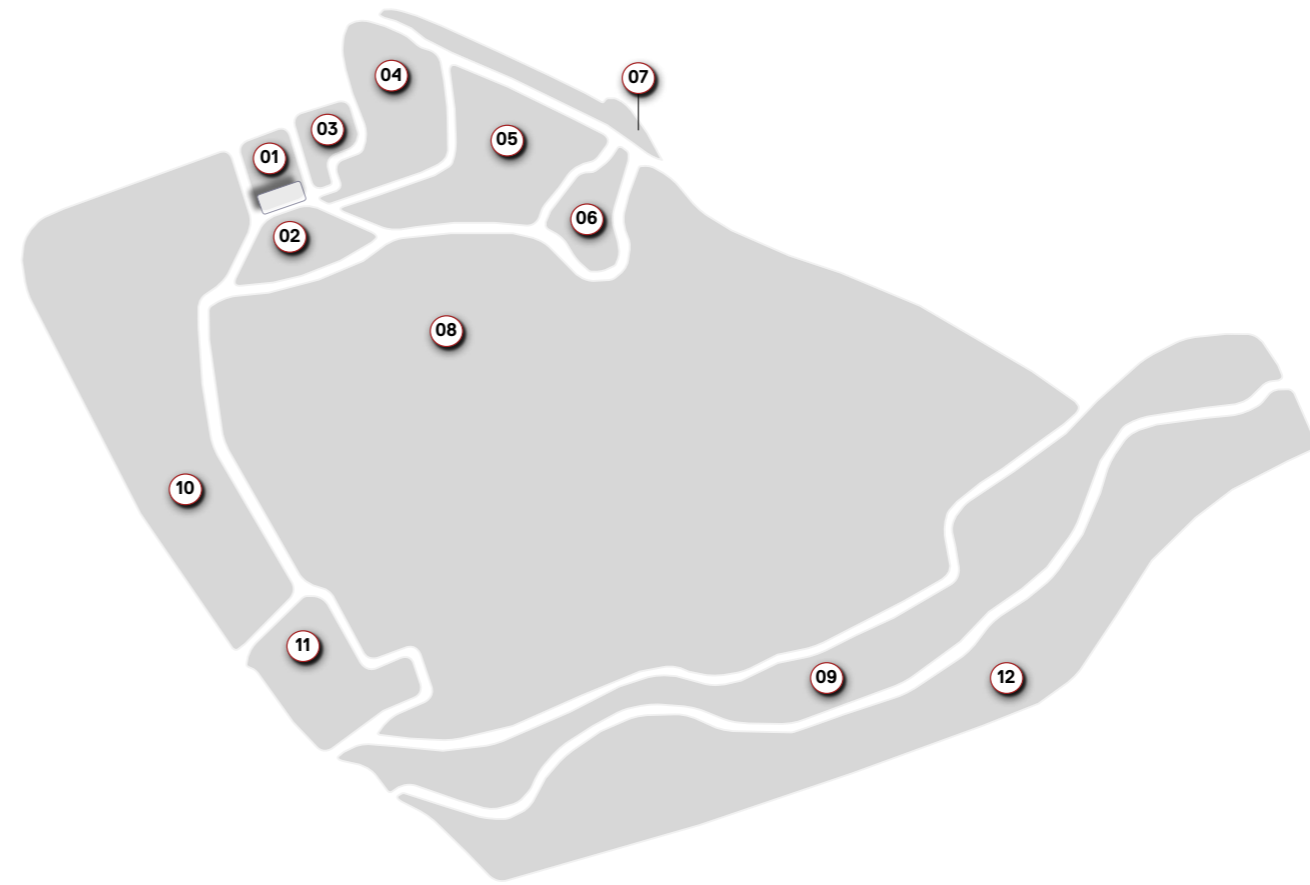
The ha-ha extends to the north and west of the Pleasure Gardens and forms the site boundary to the Farm. The ha-ha was not only to continue to bring the view across the valley into the garden and keep the deer out, but also to create a more nearly level terrace for the lawn and pleasure grounds.

2.0 Site and Planning Context

2.3 Character Areas

For ease the site is split into 12 character areas, these are referenced in the text and drawings that describe the proposal and Heritage statement

- 1 Main hall/arrival forecourt
- 2 South terrace and formal lawn
- 3 Service wing and courtyard
- 4 Walled gardens/pinery
- 5 Pleasure gardens
- 6 Fairyland
- 7 Woodland walks
- 8 Parkland
- 9 Daking brook cascades
- 10 Woodland and southern approach
- 11 Car park and playground
- 12 South meadows and parkland



2.0 Site and Planning Context

2.4 Designations

2.4.1 Ecology

The Cannon Hall site comprises a mixture of habitats within a rural and agricultural area. There are 14 different habitats on site, of which these are covered in the Barnsley Local Biodiversity Habitat Action Plan (BLBHAP):

- HAP2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
- HAP4 Wood Pasture and Parkland
- HAP5 Hedgerows
- HAP9 Lowland Dry Acidic Grassland
- HAP14 Reedbeds
- HAP15 Ponds
- HAP16 Rivers

Daking Brook is designated as a 'Local Wildlife Site' within the site boundary and as such may be impacted during the proposed restoration work. At the time of writing it is anticipated that an Ecological Impact Assessment (as set out by CIEEM 2015) would need to be produced to prevent any negative impact to this resource.

The BLBHAP has a Species Action Plan SAP20 for native bluebells, *Hyacinthoides non-scriptus*, as this ground flora species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act and is indicative of ancient woodland. There is a small patch of bluebells in the woodland along the western boundary (Character Area 10). This species is also listed in the Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland HAP.

Veteran trees are a valuable ecological resource and provide habitat for a wide variety of invertebrates, fungi and roosting bats. If any veteran trees are to be felled or pruned, a Ground Based Tree Risk Assessment

for bat activity should be carried out prior to any works.

Species Action Plans have been produced for several species/groups of species found on site, and at the time of writing further surveys have been recommended for Bats and Water Vole.

The old walls and piles of refugia in the walled garden also provide good habitat for reptiles. Where works are to be carried out in the walled garden, it is recommended that a method statement is followed to observe the requirements for reptiles.

A crayfish survey was carried out to the lakes between the 29th September and 7th October on two successive occasions. The survey identified only non-native American Signal Crayfish.

The woodland to the south approach (Character Area 10) contains at least two stands of Japanese Knotweed, each being approximately 8mx6m in size. It is recommended these are treated before they spread further.

2.4.2 Trees

A full tree survey consistent to British Standard 'BS5837 2012, Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' was carried out to the site area of the park.

The Tree Survey assesses the existing trees within the site and reports the findings consistent with the BS.

All observations were carried out visually from ground level and without detailed investigations. All dimensions were estimated unless otherwise indicated. No samples were taken from the site for further analysis.

The following information was recorded for each tree:

1. Tree numbers as shown on the Tree Survey Plan
2. Tree species (Common and Latin where known)
3. Height (metres)
4. Stem diameter at breast height (millimetres)
5. Average crown diameter spread (metres) to the north, south, east and west
6. Height above ground (metres)
7. Age class
8. Physiological condition
9. Structural condition
10. General observations

For tree removal and retention refer to drawing

CHP_PLI_S2_DR_SW4_0300

Tree groups and lower scrub vegetation will be cleared to open up views to and from the lakes, but also within the ancient woodland area (predominantly within Character Area 10) to allow the development of native under-storey habitat.

Trees will be cleared to open up the main vistas to/from the Hall (Character Area 10, 2 and 5) in line with the original design intent of the 18thC plans.

2.4.3 Hydrology

The lakes are in flood zone 3 and therefore and therefore have a high risk of flooding (>1 in 100 year flood). Daking Brook is not a main river and therefore the responsibility is Barnsley MBC in their role as Lead Local Flood Authority and also with their responsibilities for drainage.

2.4.4 Buildings structures ref CHP_PLI_S2_DR_LBC_0111

the listed buildings are designated assets, other structures and features might not be designated but still require the same level of protection.

2.0 Site and Planning Context

2.5 Public Consultation

A detailed exit survey of visitors to the site (May 2014) was carried out by Barnsley MBC to support the Stage 1 application. This showed high levels of satisfaction amongst visitors but also drew out specifics such as the need for better signage, more activities, better maintenance and accessibility. It was also clear that visitors were coming to Cannon Hall as somewhere that is nice, but that they weren't necessarily aware of the 'heritage value' or potential for learning.

Further public consultation was continued during the development of the second round proposals. For this stage, a Community Engagement/Activity Planning Consultant (DBA Consult) were appointed by Barnsley MBC to work closely with the Lead Consultant and Design team. They were an integral part of the design team helping to test and review proposals to ensure that the design proposals properly reflected outcomes from the consultation process.

Details and outcomes of the consultation process are summarised below:

An introductory public consultation specifically about the project was held on two successive weekends on the 20th and 26th of September. A consultation stand featuring materials about the project and prompts for consideration was set up in the park on the above occasions and at two separate locations:

- On Sunday 20th September, located near the Walled Garden as part of Pear Day, a public event featuring stalls and entertainment
- On Saturday 26th September, located near the main visitor car park at the south of the park. The two locations were chosen to attempt to capture the full range of visitors who use the park, including those who visit the hall and gardens at the north of the park and those who use the lakes, parkland and play areas to the south of the park.

At both consultation sessions, an activity voting board was used to invite park visitors to think about what activities they would like to see at Cannon Hall Park. Visitors were asked to 'vote' for their favourite suggested activities using sticky dots. Different colours were used to represent different groups (blue = adults, orange = families and children, green = teenagers and young people). Participants were invited to choose as many activities as they were interested in.

A workshop was held with My Barnsley Too, a forum to promote disability equality to understand any further detailed opportunities for improving facilities for people with a range of physical impairments.

Community and Stakeholder forums were held whereby members of local community and user groups were invited to examine and question the emerging proposals and contribute to their development. Historical research was also

undertaken including: Liaison with local historians, the Conservation Officer and the Friends of Cannon Hall.

The visitors' favourite part of Cannon Hall is the gardens, but the mix of different experiences and activities available on one site is what makes it special. The survey concluded that Cannon Hall could be improved by providing more interpretation of the history and works of art on display, adding more activities for children, creating better signage around the site and improving accessibility for people with mobility problems.



Following the consultation process, a list of proposals for regenerating the park was established, in order of priority:

- Improving and restoring the lakes
- Restoring the historic landscape, buildings and features
- Improving the environment for wildlife
- Facilities for older children / young people
- More outdoor art and sculpture
- Better access from the park and gardens into the hall
- Children's play facilities (including natural play)
- Footpaths and ease of access around the site
- Better access to toilets and baby changing facilities

3.0 Design Proposals, Consents and Permissions

3.1 Summary of Proposals



The following 26 items comprise the key elements of restoration and renewal of Cannon Hall Park. Proposals have been highlighted and marked to indicate whether they will need planning approval or listed building consent

1. Stew ponds managed to enhance biodiversity, including removal of overgrown vegetation and improved access path between the ponds.
2. Silt to be dredged and lakes restored back to their Georgian splendour
3. Improved setting to cafe including feature wall and sculptural seating
Ref drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_LC11_0229
4. Woodland nature/heritage trail
5. Clearing of overgrown vegetation to allow area for events such as concerts/plays in the southern approach woodland
6. Restoration to deer shelter and adjacent walls - LBC
7. Removal of self set trees to enhance views from the museum through the original vista
8. Access to woodland heritage/nature trail
9. Uncovering the end of the Ha-Ha by clearing overgrown vegetation
10. Informal mown grass path along the ha-ha as a continuation of the trail.
11. Open up and restore access to the Ice House - LBC
12. Space for marquee for weddings and open days including new access steps
13. Improve forecourt to enhance setting to the Hall and Spencer Wing. Provision for more disabled parking Refer to drawing CHP-PLI-S2-DR-LC1-0220 - LBC and Planning
14. Restoration of the south terrace and adjoining paths using a higher quality surface material
15. Restoration to Walled Garden refer to drawing CHP-PLI-S2-DR-LC4-0221 - LBC and planning
16. Restoration of paths, planting beds and traditional growing areas - LBC and Planning
17. New link path from the Ha-Ha through new herbaceous planting borders
18. Restore historic Pinery as a feature seating area - LBC
19. Woodland activity area for bat walks and bush craft, Improved access and management of overgrown vegetation
20. Improve access to the historic plunge pool and plant up - LBC with woodland vegetation
21. Reintroduce historic pond and sympathetically replace footbridge.
22. Improved access between the car park and the Cascades
23. Clearance of vegetation around cascades and repairs to maintain character
24. Restoration of Pleasure Gardens including improvements to paths, overgrown bed clearance and introduction of flower borders using planting palettes associated with 18th century landscape
25. Restoring access to the historic midden and carry out minor repairs
26. Selective removal of self set trees to the lakes and around the car park to allow views to and from Cannon Hall.

3.0 Design Proposals

3.1 Summary of proposals: Planning Consent

3.1.1 Cannon Hall Museum Forecourt

Drawings

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-LC1-0220 Forecourt Layout/Hard Landscape

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-LC1-0221 Forecourt: seating detail

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW1-0151 Proposed Paths

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW1-0152 Materials Palette

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW4-0310 Planting Palette

Other Information

None

3.1.2 Walled Garden Restoration

Drawings

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-LC4-0221-0223 Walled Garden Layout & Landscape/Primary access & Courtyard detail/Restored

Georgian pond detail

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW1-0151 Proposed Paths

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW1-0152 Materials Palette

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW4-0310 Planting Palette

Other Information

BHN Drawings: Gardeners Cottage

BHN Report: Cart Sheds

BHN report: The Pinery. All BHN Drawings.

(THE ABOVE REQUIRE BOTH PLANNING AND LISTED BUILDING CONSENT)

3.1.3 Pavillion Cafe Landscape

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-LC12-0227

3.1 Summary of proposals: Listed Building Consent

3.1.4 Fairyland/Pleasure Gardens

Listed elements (ref drawing CHP-PLI-S2-DR-LBC-0111)

Listing nr 1191474

Listing nr 1151809, Listing nr 1314701

Fairyland contd.. Drawings

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-LC6-0222 Fairyland: Layout/Landscape proposals

Other Information

BHN report: Fairyland

3.1.6 Deer Shelter

Listing nr 1314699

BHN report Deer Shelter

3.1.7 HA HA

Listing nr 1151806

Site wide proposals described on the masterplan ref CHP-PLI-S2-SW2-DR-0120

Also to be read in conjunction with drwg CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW4-0300

3.1.8 Midden Ref BHN reports Midden/Icehouse

3.1.9 Ice House

3.1 Summary of proposals: Works agreed under Barnsley Metropolitan BC delegated Authority Powers (For information)

Drawings

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW4-0300 Existing trees and vegetation to be removed

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-LC10-0226 Ice House access proposals

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW1-0151 Proposed Paths

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW1-0152 Materials Palette

BHN Report: Ice House

3.1.10 Lakes and Cascades

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-LC9-0223 Cascades: Landscape Proposals

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW4-0300 Existing trees and vegetation to be removed

3.1.11 Wider Park Improvements

CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW4-0300 Existing trees and vegetation to be removed

Site wide proposals described on the masterplan ref CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW2-0120, Furniture/signage /SW3-0804

3.0 Design Proposals

3.2 Landscape proposals- The Park Landscape

3.2.1 Museum Forecourt

Planning Context: Planning and Listed Building Consent

Existing Overview

This is a car park with limited visitor parking (approx 12nr spaces) and parking for disabled users (3nr spaces). The building (and main entrance to the Museum) are flanked with stone paving. This is a north facing space, benefiting from shade with a main side access path linking to the south approach via an avenue of trees.

Proposals (Ref Drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_LC1_0220)

The proposals are to relocate the existing car parking and provide 6 disabled spaces in total. The vehicle access to and from the park is relocated further west along Bark house Lane to separate the car park from the main pedestrian route. The forecourt to the museum is re-configured as a public space.

The bays to the car park will be surfaced in permeable reinforced grass with granite setts dividing the spaces. This material will soften and lend to the parkland character without becoming a prominent feature within the forecourt. The existing stone wall behind the proposed parking will be extended to accommodate for the car park surface.

Informal meadow planting spread across grass mounding will screen the car park from the main pedestrian route. Ornamental planting will define the pedestrian entrance and lead from the north of the parking area into the park. A small area of ornamental planting will be added to the start of the The Midden footpath to accentuate the presence of a historical feature.

3.2.2 Walled Garden Restoration

Planning Context: Listed Building Consent and Planning permission

Existing Overview

A sheltered strongly enclosed garden with productive and ornamental uses and space for small scale events. The most attractive part of the garden is the productive area, featuring herb gardens, fruit cordons/ bushes and kitchen garden plots. These have a variety and grain that resembles an old fashioned working garden, although some elements e.g. modern greenhouse have been introduced.

The central portion of gardens is a formal early 1980s pond/pergola, a dated municipal character not in keeping with the original layout. To the north of this is a derelict greenhouse and mixed borders, again with some inappropriate planting. The edges of the garden are enclosed by a border containing a mixed age group of pear trees, and herbaceous planting.

Proposals (Ref Drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_LC6_0222)

New access through the Service Wing Courtyard

The aim of providing a new access point through the service wing is to create a strong sense of arrival into the walled garden from the museum and to enhance the visual connection between the two. To allow access from the courtyard to the walled garden a portion of the existing cart sheds must be removed (ref drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_LC4_0222)

The Courtyard - Repaired and extended with new paving

The extent of the proposed courtyard will be repaved in a rustic riven textured York stone paving which will assist in making it a more desirable space to be in. The paving choice makes reference to the character of the museum whilst enhancing the interface between the museum and walled garden.

It is envisaged that the new paved space between the service wing and the walled garden will accommodate educational activities, event days and a space for the friends to sell fresh produce to visitors.

Repairs to the Kitchen Garden

The proposals are to retain this area as a working kitchen garden, to repair the planting bed surrounds and install new wheelchair accessible planters. Existing planted bed surrounds to be replaced with terracotta edging to match the original and broken paving slabs replaced to match the proposed courtyard paving. The volunteers use the kitchen garden on a regular basis. Repairing the kitchen garden will hopefully encourage more volunteers to join and help maintain the gardens.

3.0 Design Proposals

3.2.3 Design proposals- The Walled Garden and Pinery Planning Context: Listed Building Consent

Restoration of the Pinery listed as 1151807 (Hot wall, Hot House and Camelia House)

The building stands as a brick and stonework shell, with a paved garden planted within – having lost its roof and fenestration at an earlier date. To the rear wall in the middle of the Pinery is an ornate iron gate matching the other two gates in the walled garden.

The Pinery sits on a plinth overlooking the formal lawns and the parkland. The proposal is to carry out minor repairs to the structure and repave the surface as a feature seating area. A new resin bonded footpath will connect the ha-ha footbridge to the Pinery allowing visitors a direct route into the Pinery. New steps will be added to the front of the Pinery to improve access onto the surface.

Reinstating the Georgian pond

The 1760 Richard Woods proposal show a circular pond in the walled garden. The proposals are to reinstate a Georgian style pond and an associated formal path layout. The Georgian pond was stocked with fish and featured within the walled garden for a significant length of time and formed an important asset to the kitchen. The existing rectangular pond that sits central to the walled garden is a recent addition and is not suited to the Georgian character.

Restoring the North Range glasshouse

The North Range glass house will be reconfigured as a seating space with historic interpretation signage. For safety reasons, the glass frame structure will be dismantled, but the north brick structure will be retained and repaired.

The two glasshouse ‘bookends’ will be replaced with planting beds constructed using a brick matching the historic wall. These will be planted with scented and hardy shrub planting.

The central part of the greenhouse structure will be paved and furnished with simple benches to provide a quiet, contemplative setting for visitors sitting between the beds and views back to the rest of the garden.

Existing and proposed footpaths

Existing path surface and edgings to be repaired or replaced where necessary. Edgings will match existing terracotta and surface will be treated with red grit stone. New paths will be added to allow DDA compliant access to the Georgian and North Range Glass house ref drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_SW1_0152.

Existing North Range Glass House



Existing Pinery



3.0 Design Proposals

3.2.4 Pleasure garden and fairyland repairs - Planning Context: Listed Building Consent

Existing Pleasure Gardens

The Fairyland garden is designed in the Pre-Raphaelite style, which is thought to have been driven by the family's links with the Pre-Raphaelite movement, particular John Roddam, a close associate of its second wave. . Listed stonework from church windows along with other architectural antiques have been placed strategically around the garden to frame views, however these antiques have been repaired using unsympathetic methods and need careful restoration. Surfaces are generally in poor condition and need replacing in order to improve access particularly for disabled users.

Proposals (REF CHP_PLI_S2_DR_LC6_0222)

Landscape Strategy

Opening up the pleasure gardens with improved path surfaces, improving historical connections by carrying out shrub clearance and recreating the historic flower borders. Also to simplify the arrangement of soft landscape and features around the pond to allow the listed arch features to be appreciated.

Repairs to existing paths

Existing gritstone paths are currently unusable due to wear and tear. All existing paths will be resurfaced in pedestrian tarmac with a buff-coloured finish and timber edgings.

Proposed paths

Random Cut Sandstone

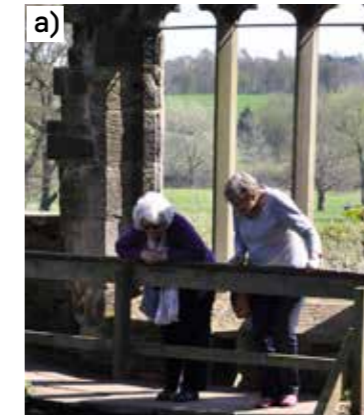
A new rustic footpath will link the fairyland pond to the pleasure gardens and direct visitors through the collection of architectural antiques. The new path will be constructed from random pieces of sandstone spaced out along the grass ref drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_SW1_0152.

Repairs to Architectural Relics

Listed Archways and Window fragments shown on drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_PLA_0110

7. Ornamental archway 1 - Entry 1191474
8. Archway and window fragments - Entry 1151809
9. Window fragments to fairyland pond - Entry 1314701

Sensitive repair works will be carried out to all relics. Overgrown vegetation surrounding the relics will be removed including any weeds growing in between the stonework joints. Relics have been previously repaired with sand coloured mortar with any excess being left to set onto the stone. Best practice repair involving removal by hand or scutch combs of cement mortar. Repointing with lime mortar (NHL 3.5) to conserve stonework.



3.0 Design Proposals

3.2.5 Base installed for future events marquee (Ref Drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_LC1_0220)

Planning Context: Planning and Listed Building Consent

Proposed situation

A new area resin bound gravel will be provided within an existing glade West of the Hall and North of Lime avenue. The proposed location is provides optimal access for guests. Guests can park in the South car park and walk up the approach to access the marquee. The short distance between the hall and marquee makes for efficient catering.

Material

The surface will be treated in a light honey coloured resin bound gravel to match the improvements made to the forecourt footpath and the South Terrace. The surface will be edged in 25mm x100mm hardwood. During wedding events, temporary Catenary lighting will be used to create a grand arrival point for guests.

3.2.6 Self-set tree removal to the Cascades

Lakes Vegetation clearance

Existing self-set trees will be removed along the bank of the lakes to allow greater views and improve access to the water edge. A tree survey has been carried out to identify which trees have self-set and need removing, ref drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_SW4_0300.

3.0 Design Proposals

3.2.7 Improving visitor facilities

Signage and interpretation

(Ref drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_SW3_0804)

One of the primary objectives of the project is to provide improved visitor facilities and learning resources at Cannon Hall Park. This will be implemented by the provision of way-finding and strategically placed interpretation.

The overall signage strategy will form a site-wide trail for visitors to follow in order to discover key historical features of the park.

Improved setting to the Pavilion cafe (Ref drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_LC12_0227)

The Pavilion Café currently faces out onto the car park and consists of several wooden picnic tables positioned directly outside of the entrance. By introducing a timber feature wall and associated bespoke furniture, visitors to the park will be encouraged to sit facing the parkland and spill out onto the larger area of grass.

Legacy furniture will be retained and used amongst new picnic tables and bespoke feature bench (ref drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_SW3_0804)

A feature retaining wall will run parallel with the car park connecting the existing café wall to the main footpath. The wall will be constructed of vertical timber struts and rubble sandstone. Ref drawing (ref drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_SW3_0804)

A new area of hard standing surfaced in resin bound gravel will provide a smooth, even and well-laid surface for the cafe external seating area. The surface will be laid up to the existing main footpath at 1:30 gradient.

Improving visitor facilities: Interventions designed and specified by BHN include repair and renovation to:

The Deer Shelter

To repair the building fabric, and provide power for a wider range of public uses.

The Gardener's Cottage

to repair the building fabric and enhance facilities for the volunteers, including public access to an improved shop facility.

The Ice House

To provide safe public access to the ice house. Improvements to surface material and steps to the ice house door. Access into the ice house will not be permitted to the public.

The Pinery

To repair the building fabric and enhance the connection with the walled garden.

The Midden

to repair and protect the building fabric, and to provide safe public access into the building. An estate railing with a gate will be installed to the perimeter of the midden (Ref Drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_LC1_0220)

Removal of the cart shed

To enhance the connection between the house and the walled garden, and to provide improved public access via a new landscaped area.

Enlargement of door in the rear of the shop unit

to provide a new principle public entrance from the parkland into the walled garden, with disabled access at front and rear doors. The new entrance will help to control access into the walled garden, and provide retain opportunities at this point.

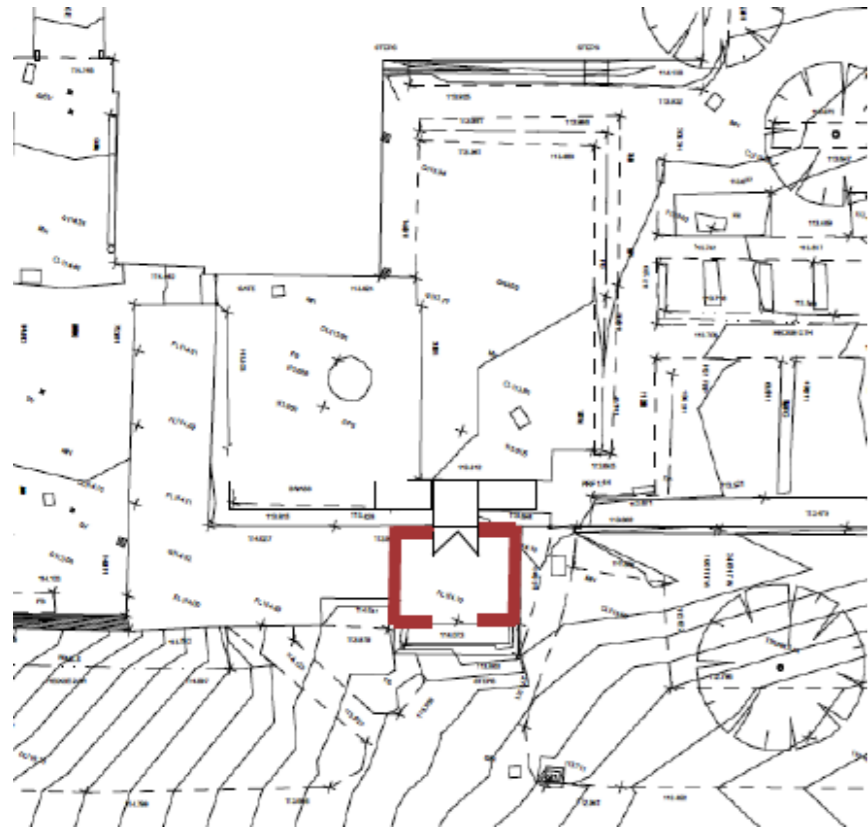
3.0 Design Proposals

3.3 Design proposals-The Park buildings

3.3.1 New main entrance to the Walled Garden

Planning Context: Planning and Listed Building Consent

Enlargement of the door opening from the shop unit adjacent to Darcy's flower shop.



The survey plan extract shows the enlarged opening and door onto the walled garden, through the rear of an existing, vacant shop unit. It is intended that this shall form the principal route from the grounds through into the walled garden. Taking the entrance through the building will enable Cannon Hall to control access into the walled garden, and enable some retail opportunity at the point of access/exit.



The above photograph shows the south elevation of the existing gazebo/shop unit, which will form the new main entrance from the grounds into the walled garden. The existing rear door is shown open in the photograph, with the walled garden beyond. Wheelchair access will be provided in accordance with the landscaping detail (ref drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_LC4_0222 for access detail).



The above photograph shows the existing rear doorway from the gazebo/shop into the walled garden.



The above visual shows the proposed enlargement of the existing doorway, with new steps and DDA access leading to the Hall. (To be read in conjunction with drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_LC4_0222 for access detail)

3.3.2 Proposals for the Gardeners Cottage

Planning Context: Planning and Listed Building Consent

The stable cottages are part of an homogeneous stable range forming a square stable yard to the north east of the main house.

The stable yard building are listed Grade II, and are described in listing description 1001159 – including two cottages in the south range of the stable yard.

The Gardener's Cottage is built onto the stable cottages, extended to the south to form a T-shaped plan overall.

The gardener's cottage is listed Grade II, and described in listing description 334141

COTTAGE Late C18 or early C19. Courses squared stone. Stone slate roof. Two storeys. Three-bay symmetrical front. Quoins to left. Three deep sash windows to ground floor. Three two-light windows to 1st floor (mullions removed). Tall ashlar stack to left, with cornice. Small brick stack to right. Later outshut to rear has elliptical-arched cart entrance with alternately blocked surround.

The building style of the stable yard cottages is contemporary with that of the house, and it would appear that this range is contemporary with the 1768 remodelling of the main Hall. The Gardeners cottage appears

to be of later date, and built as an addition at the turn of the 19th century. Generally the Gardener's Cottages is in reasonably good structural condition, but in a very poor decorative order.

The proposal is to retain this cottage in its present use as a hub and shop for the gardeners and Friends of Cannon Hall, and carry out minor interventions to create an accessible toilet, store and mess room, and to insert a new slot window into the south wall of the Friend's Shop.

Internal alterations will be carried out in studwork, and will be reversible. The external window will be simple and contemporary in design, in order to avoid confusing the history of the building.

3.3.3 Opening up the Ice House

The Ice house was constructed in the late 18th Century but Unlike The Midden, the Ice House does not appear to be separately listed, nor is it mentioned in the Listing Description for the Grade 2 listed garden. It can clearly be considered as a curtilage building to the Grade 2* listed Cannon Hall however, and would receive the same legal protection as the main house.

The Ice House is a circular brick built pit, with a domed, vaulted brick roof. The dome is just visible above ground level, and was probably formerly covered with earth to provide insulation. Access is via a vaulted stone lined tunnel, emerging from the side of an earth embankment at an arched doorway – currently bricked up. The external access way has



Internal brickwork was found to be in good condition, though there was a slight bulging of the domed roof in an area where a large tree has grown up to the side of the roof dome. This may be due to the tree roots, but does not give cause for immediate concern.

No works of repair are proposed to the ice house structure, but it is proposed that the building is opened up and made accessible to visitors. This will involve excavating out and unblocking the entrance, fitting a secure railing door, and forming access steps down to the entrance.

Internally a balustrade will be installed at the termination of the entrance passage, to prevent visitors from falling into the deep ice pit.

It is assumed that the external domed roof will be recovered with earth, and surrounded by a new chestnut paling fence.

If any brickwork or pointing repairs are required to the jambs of the entrance door, NHL 3.5 lime or 3:1 lime putty mortar is to be used for pointing and repointing work.

Raking out is to be done carefully by hand, not using power tools, and to avoid damage to adjacent bricks. Generally only soft, crumbly mortar is to be removed.

3.3.4 Removal of Cart Shed from kitchen yard

Planning Context: Planning and Listed Building Consent



The survey plan extract above shows the extent of walls to be removed, leaving in place the right hand pier of the last opening into the cart shed. The kitchen yard and courtyard to the Gardeners Cottage will be re-landscaped to provide level or ramped access to overcome the general 300-400mm drop in ground level from the former to the latter – see spot levels shown on the plan.

(Ref drawing CHP_PLI_S2_DR_LC4_0222 for Landscape detail)



The above photograph shows the rear of the cart sheds, facing into the walled garden. The wall abutment on the left hand side is a straight joint, indicating that the brickwork of the cart shed wall has been butted up against earlier brickwork of the main garden wall.

The upper 5 courses and coping run through over the garden wall to the left, and will be formed into a “stop-end”, and made good using bricks salvaged from demolition of the wall and lime mortar.

The right hand end of the cart shed is separated from the Gardener’s Cottage by a timber gate and overpanel, so there is no masonry connection to be dismantled or made good. The above photograph above shows the cart sheds from the kitchen yard. The open sided building will be removed, leaving the brick shed at the right hand end in situ. The white washed brickwork will be DOFF cleaned to remove

all paint or whitewash. The right hand pier will be extended upwards to the underside of the slate roof verge, using existing bricks salvaged from the demolition of the cart shed and lime mortar. The brickwork and slate roof verge will be made good using salvaged bricks and lime mortar, where the cart shed roof is removed.

Please ref Statement of Justification for removing the Cart sheds.



3.0 Design Proposals

3.3.5 Access to the Midden

Planning Context: Listed Building Consent

Repair works will be carried out to the Midden ref (BHN Midden report)

3.3.6 The Deer Shelter

Planning Context: Listed Building Consent

The Deer Shelter will be resurfaced, Repair works carried out to the stonework and the provision of new lighting. (Ref BHN Deer shelter report for detail)

3.3.7 Repairs to Pinery

Planning Context: Listed Building Consent

(Ref BHN Pinery report for detail)

3.0 Design Proposals

3.4 Site Access and circulation

3.4.1 Access and circulation - Wider Park Improvements

Car Parking

There are currently 10 car parking bays and 3 disabled bays to the front of Cannon Hall Museum. These will be rationalised to 6nr disabled parking spaces (total) in order to open up the frontage of the hall as a public space as described in section 3.2. Access for deliveries for the Hall biomass boiler will be maintained across the public space.

The large southern car park will remain as is.

Proposed paths and routes

A number of new paths have been proposed throughout the park creating an accessible route in a loop around the park. Existing paths will be resurfaced where necessary and replaced in areas unsuitable for wheelchair users. Using existing desire lines, new paths will be added to the north side of the lakes to provide a walk along the banks and an improved link for visitors entering the park from Cawthorne village. New footpaths will be added to the southern approach woodland and a the woodland walks to the North of Fairyland. The woodland paths will be implemented as nature trails and will meander around trees to avoid the need for any trees to be removed.

New pathways will be designed to be accessible to wheelchairs and better for families with pushchairs. Pathways are generously wide with resin bound gravel, slab or macadam finishes. (Ref drawings CHP-PLI-S2-DR-SW1-0150 and 0151

3.4.2 Access and circulation plan

