

CANNON HALL FARM, BARK HOUSE LANE, CAWTHORNE, BARNSLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE



Heritage Statement

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This heritage statement has considered the impact of two development proposals at Cannon Hall Farm, Cawthorne, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. One is to extend the White Bull restaurant/café, and the other to upgrade existing farm track ways and to create new sections to allow full access around the Site.

The farm is located 100m north of the Grade II Listed Cannon Hall (NHLE 1001159) and falls within the Grade II registered parkland (NHLE 1151805) that was laid out in 1760-65 to a design by Richard Woods. It is centered on NGR SE 27207 08477 and is c.125m above Ordnance Datum.*

The parkland can be divided into two parts, to the south was an area of open grassland with a series of serpentine lakes and a 'stone bridge', providing a new access road along the western side of the parkland, whilst to the north of the house there was carriage drive from a pair of gate lodges (the North Lodge) on the northern edge of the estate. The character of the north park was principally open pasture, with shelter belts and areas of agricultural fields separated by concealed ha ha's behind earth banks.

It has been concluded that the impact upon the Hall and surrounding parkland of the two proposals will vary. The proposed extension to the White Bull restaurant/café will result in an increase in the mass of Cannon Hall Farm and further erosion of the integrity of the historic landscape character. This impact has been minimised through siting the proposal within an existing external terraced dining space, and through utilising a design that will be read as part of the complex and a scale that will not increase its prominence above that of the buildings that will enclose it. As a result there is considered to be no perceivable harm arising from this element of the proposal.

The proposed improvements and extensions to the track ways may result in the erosion of the agricultural character of the historic landscape, which contributes to the significance of the Listed Hall and Registered Park. The impact arising from the northern of the track improvements will be negligible owing to the presence of an existing track for much of the route, and the position of the extension beyond the brow of the hill as viewed from the southeast. The southern of the track improvements, although it does respect an existing boundary line, will be more visible from the western approach to the hall and could result in a minor negative affect on the perceived character of the field. The level of harm arising from these elements of the proposal are minimal, and could be mitigated through the use of a cellular grass reinforcement system rather than hard standing such that their visual effect is minimised.

This report will be submitted to the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for inclusion within their Sites and Monuments Record.

I INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of an heritage assessment produced to accompany a planning application (DMBC 2017/0709) for the extension of the existing farm café and creation of new access roadways within the agricultural setting of Cannon Hall Farm, Cawthorne, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (**Figure 1**).

DESIGNATIONS

Cannon Hall Farm (**Appendix 1.6**) is located 100m north of Cannon Hall (**Appendix 1.1**) a Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1001159). The farm is within the north parkland which was laid out by the garden designer Richard Woods between 1760-65. The gardens and park are designated as being Grade II (NHLE 1151805) on the Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens (see **Figure 2** and **Appendix 2**).

AIMS

This document describes the historical context of Cannon Hall Farm (the Site), analyses its heritage significance and its contribution to the significance of other heritage assets, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development.

Specific research questions that this work aimed to address include:

- What is the heritage potential of the site, and
- What is the significance of the north parkland at Cannon Hall?

DISSEMINATION

Printed or digital copies of this report will be distributed to the Client and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for inclusion within their Sites and Monuments Record.

METHODOLOGY

This archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's standards and guidance for historic environment desk based assessments (2014), and in reference to the policies and guidance of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2014.

The assessment was informed through a combination of desk-based research, examination of local archives, and a site walkover survey (conducted in February 2018). Sources consulted in the preparation of this report, include:

- Historic England National Heritage List for England;
- Heritage Gateway;
- The National Record of the Historic Environment; and
- Published material and archives relating to Cannon Hall.

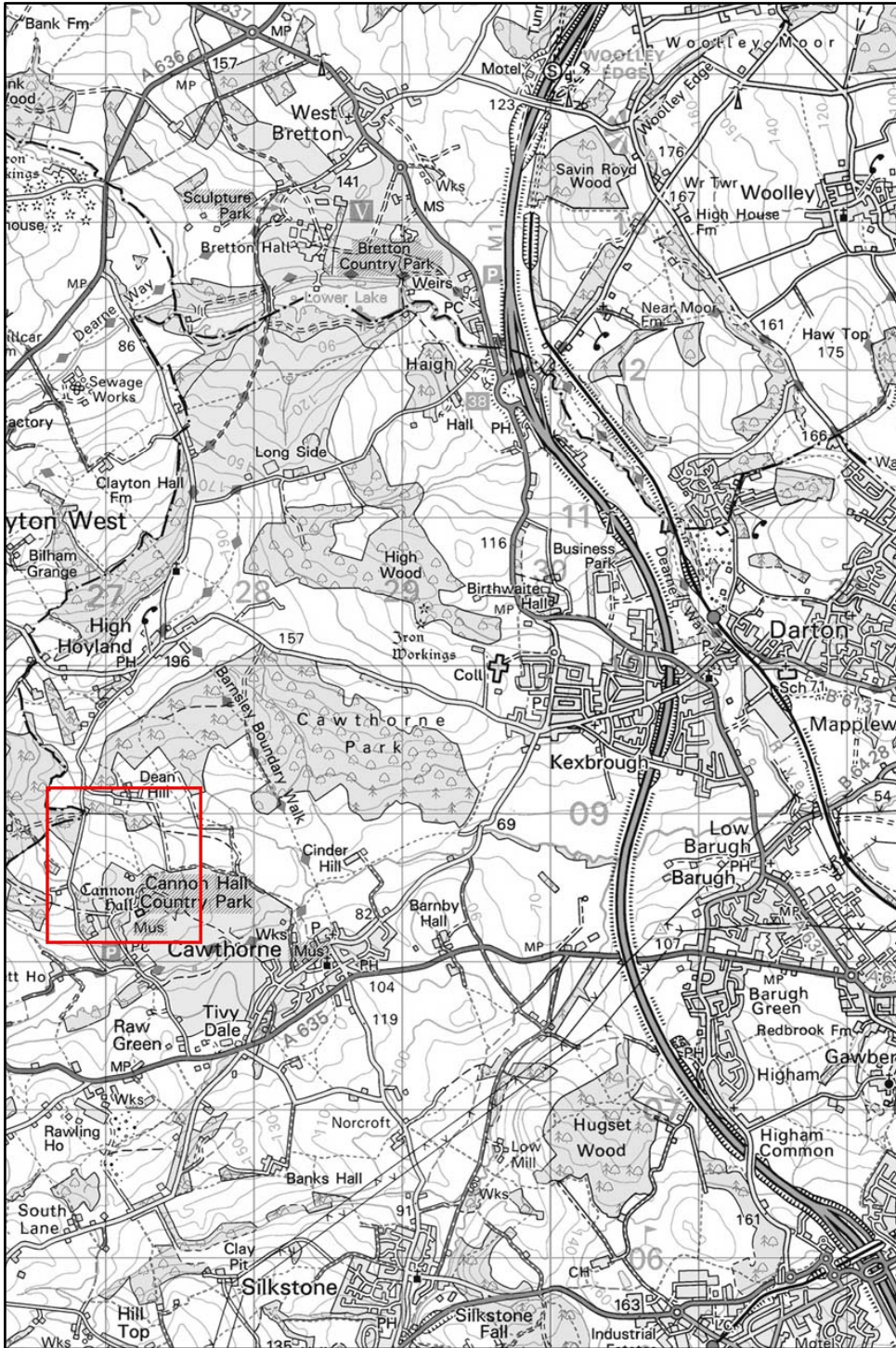


Figure 1: Location map of Cannon Hall Farm

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2 SITE LOCATION AND BASELINE CONDITION

LOCATION OF SITE AND SETTING

Cannon Hall Farm is located 5km to the northwest of the village of Cawthorne, South Yorkshire (**Figure 1**). The Site is centered on NGR SE 27207 08477 and is c.125m above Ordnance Datum. Principal access is via a private road to the west that leads to New Road.

The farm can be divided into three main areas (see **Figure 5**). In the center and directly opposite Cannon Hall is the main complex of buildings that includes the White Bull restaurant/café (**Appendix 1.6**), offices, farm shop and associated retail outlets. The second area is to the north of this and extends along the north boundary. To the northwest is the Round House (an external shelter shed for education use) a large outdoor play area and a series of livestock buildings, again with internal walkways and viewing balconies for visitor and school groups. The majority of these structures are less than 10 years old and comprise of a distinct palate of materials incorporating stone gabions, metal portal frames that are externally clad in vertical timbers, with concrete flooring that reflects the agricultural nature of the site. The third area is to the west of the farm buildings and comprises of areas of open grassland (**Appendices 1.12-1.16**) and three areas of parking for visitors to the farm, each with a hard-standing of crushed aggregate, or tarmac.

Cannon Hall Farm falls within the north parkland that surrounds Cannon Hall (see **Figure 2**).

VISTAS

Within the north parkland there are three principal vistas that have been identified as of potential sensitivity in respect to the proposals (see orange arrows on **Figure 3**).

1. From the North Lodge looking southeast;
2. From the north front (including upper floors) of Cannon Hall, looking north;
3. From the north front (including upper floors) of Cannon Hall, looking northwest.

GEOLOGY AND ELEVATION

The underlying bedrock geology beneath Cannon Hall Farm is Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS Digital data 2018).

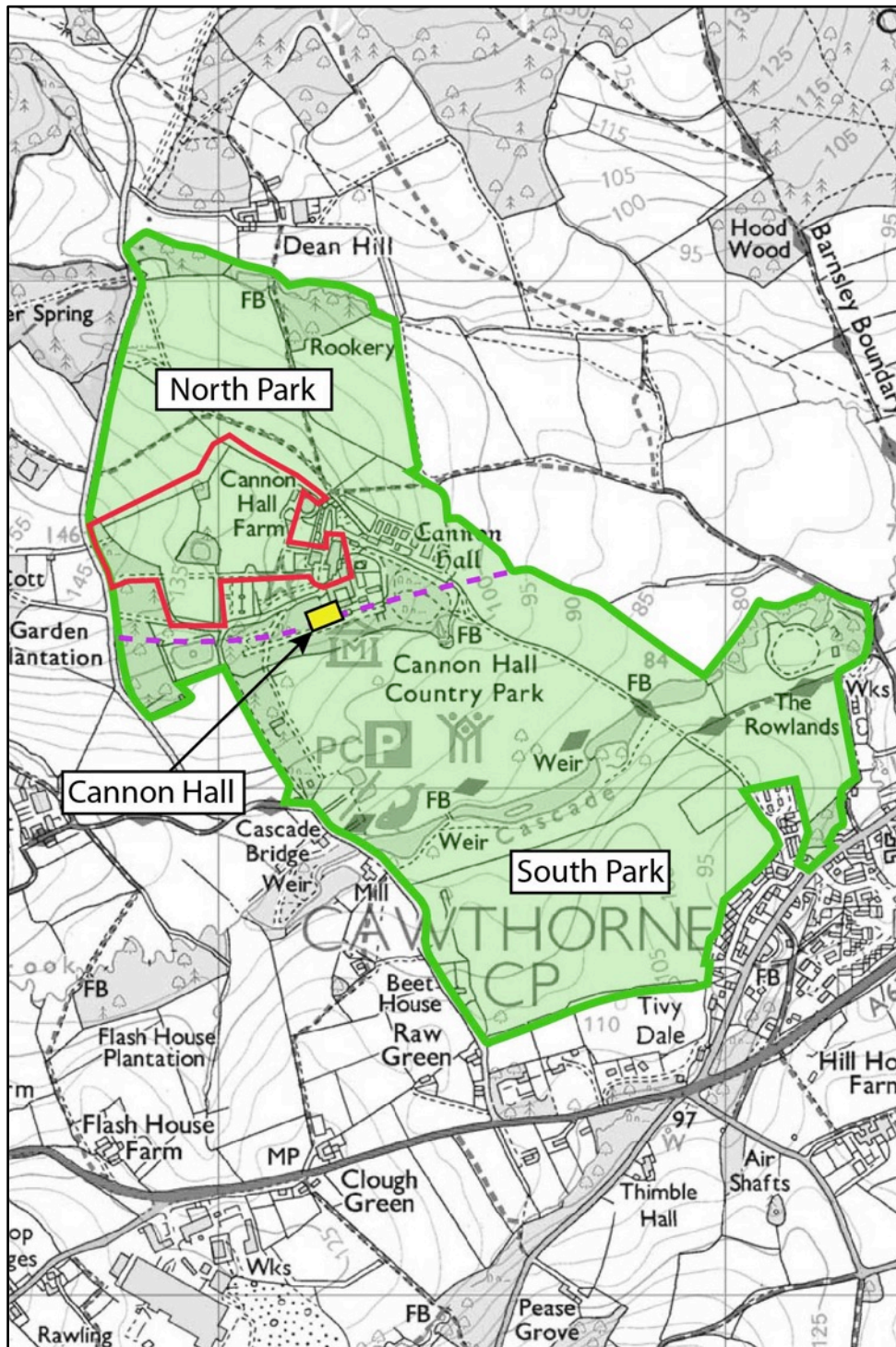


Figure 2: Extent of designated area of Grade II parkland (site outlined in red)

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3 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - HISTORY

SUMMARY

This section of the report examines the historic setting of the Site and presents a summary of the development of the surrounding area. It has been compiled from a variety of sources, and includes designated heritage assets in the form of Listed Buildings (see **Figure 4**).

CANNON HALL

Cannon Hall has its origins as a manor and farmstead that was sold to Robert Hartley for £2,900 in 1650. A few years later it was purchased by John Spencer, who developed the site. Between 1765-1785 over £30,000 was spent on making major improvements to the Hall by the architect John Carr. Two single-storey wings were added on the ends of the old Hall. The rooms in the central section were re-modeled in 1778 and the second stories to the two wings added in 1803-4. Final major additions to the house came in the late 19th century, including the ballroom which was finished in 1891 and the Kitchens and Servants Quarters. The house was purchased from the Spencer Stanhope family by the County Borough of Barnsley in 1951, following which it was opened as a museum in 1957. The hall underwent restoration in 1965.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

The historic landscape that surrounds Cannon Hall was a design by Richard Woods (Cowell 2016), a prominent landscape designer from the second half of the 18th century. There is no recorded contact between Woods and John Spencer of Cannon hall, but in Spencer's diary for 1st April 1760, he writes that 'Mr Woods came to Cannon Hall to plan my Grounds, Park etc' (Cowell 138). The landscape design created a pleasure ground to the south of the Hall, which was defined by a ha ha along the southern edge. To the east of the hall was an enclosed kitchen garden with a farmyard to the northeast.

The new parkland landscape that was designed by Woods can be divided into two parts. To the south was an area of open grassland with a series of serpentine lakes and a 'stone bridge', providing a new access road along the western side of the parkland.

To the north of the house was a lawn that enhanced the entrance frontage to the Hall, with a dense shrubbery to the northwest and the farmyard and stable yard to the northeast. Beyond this was the north parkland accessed by a carriage drive from a pair of gate lodges (the North Lodge) on the edge of the estate. The character of the north park was principally open pasture, with shelter belts and areas of agricultural fields separated by concealed ha ha's behind earth banks.

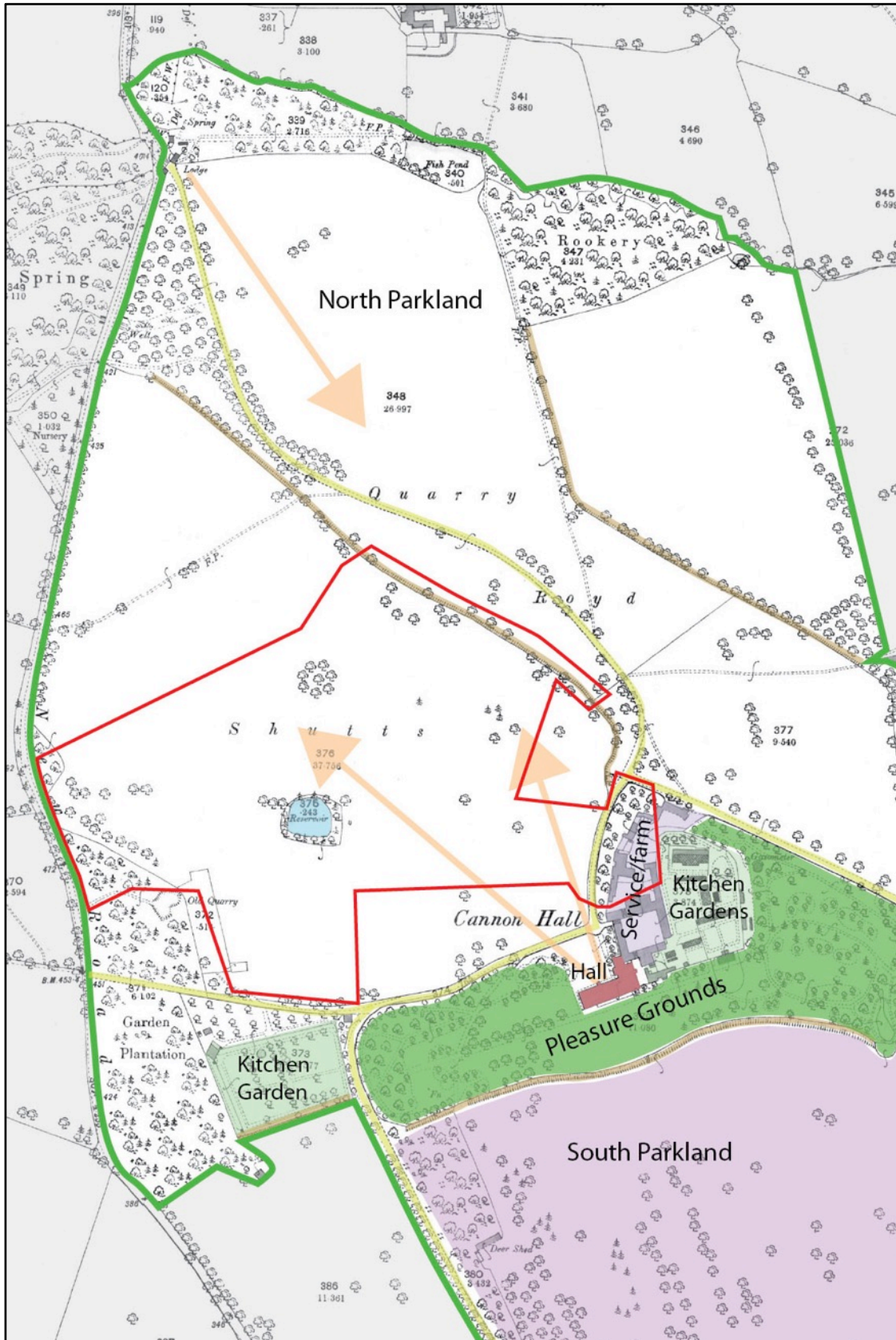


Figure 3: The North Parkland as depicted on the 1893 OS map – areas of interest are highlighted

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4 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - SIGNIFICANCE

CANNON HALL

Cannon Hall is a designated heritage asset of considerable significance, evidenced by its status as a Grade II* Listed building. The standing fabric of the hall dates to between 1765-1785, built to a design by the prominent local architect John Carr. The building represents an important example of a stately home from the second half of the 18th century, retaining many of its original internal features, such as ceilings, and internal joinery details. It is however, no longer a family home and was sold by the Spencer Stanhope family in 1951 to the County Borough of Barnsley in 1951, following which it was opened as a museum in 1957.

Surrounding Cannon Hall are fifteen Listed Buildings (see **Figure 4**) which comprise of structures associated with the former domestic and service functions of the house, or built elements of the gardens and parkland. These buildings are Grade II and are in varying states of preservation, some having undergone modernisation and adaptation to residential dwellings. In addition to the Hall itself, there are three buildings to the northwest of the that are in close proximity to Cannon Hall Farm – including the Former Coach House (NHLE 1191498); the Farmhouse (NHLE 1151810); and the East West Range (south end of Coach House) (NHLE 1151811).

As a group these buildings represent the service provision at Cannon Hall, and are within a self contained courtyard attached to the Hall. They contribute to the wider significance of the Site. Whilst they are in close proximity to the car park to the south of Cannon Hall Farm they are separate structures which have direct historical associations to one another.

CANNON HALL PARK AND GARDENS

The gardens and parkland surrounding Cannon Hall were designed by Richard Woods between 1760-1765. Surrounding the house was a pleasure ground interspersed with walks and shrubberies, with an ornamental parkland beyond. The site is now a public park and although elements of the original design have been lost, the overall scheme is still readable and recognized in its designation as a Grade II landscape on the Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens. The landscape to the south was intended to be viewed from the south side of the house and from the approach road to the southwest, which made good use of the landscape topography and included a series of serpentine lakes created from the former river (**Appendix 1.3**). The parkland to the north was however, not as visible from the house, although there were views from the North Front to an area described as 'Shutts' on the 1893 OS map (see **Figure 3**). There is a small reservoir hidden behind a mixed group of deciduous tree and conifers, and a circular clump in the middle distance from the hall. This section of landscape formed a gradually rising

hillside, a character that is still maintained today (**Appendix I.15**), although is only partially visible from the upper floors of the Hall (**Appendix I.5**).

The parkland as a whole surrounding Cannon Hall is an important heritage asset with high significance. The introduction of the modern farm buildings that comprise Cannon Hall farm do impact upon the integrity of the northern setting to the Hall, but are designed to be agricultural in spirit and are respectful in regards to their overall scale and massing when viewed from the house (**Appendix I.5**). Their design is such that although they extend to the north and northeast, the roof heights are such that it is difficult to appreciate their whole extent from viewed from the Hall, or car park to the south of the main entrance (**Appendix I.6**).

The north parkland does however have two distinct characters. The area immediately to the north and northwest of the Hall which includes the modern farm, and a second area beyond the brow of the hill where there was a carriage drive leading to the North Lodge (described as Quarry Royd in 1893). The overall feel and appearance of the landscape to the far north (**Appendix I.3**) is perhaps some of the least altered elements of the parkland landscape and has a high degree of legibility and historic integrity (even though elements of the planting has been lost when compared to the 1893 OS map). Bearing this in mind and considering the impact upon the legibility of the landscape immediately surrounding Cannon Hall Farm, it can be suggested that the northern view from the Hall has been negatively impact upon by the development of the farm, but that the landscape further to the west still can be read as part of the north park, but neither are as well preserved as the grassland beyond the brow of the hill in proximity of the North Lodge.

CANNON HALL FARM

The buildings that comprise Cannon Hall Farm are by their design and indented function for keeping livestock associated with the former farm yard of Cannon Hall, but they have minimal heritage significance as an independent group. However it is concluded that they do represent a good example of modern design that respects its agricultural setting, and do not detract from the wider setting of the agricultural landscape surrounding the boundary of the former Cannon Hall estate.

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

EXISTING IMPACTS

The construction of the various interconnected structures that together form Cannon Hall Farm have previously been granted planning permission, even though they fall within the historic setting of Cannon Hall, and are in proximity of the Listed Farmhouse and former Coach House to the northeast of the Hall. The overall external character of the modern buildings to the north of the Hall is that they are single-storey, have profile metal sheeting as a roof covering and are externally clad in vertical timber planks (**Appendices 1.6-1.8**). The existing structures have taken advantage of a drop in the topography to the north, resulting in that parts of the layout are terraced into the slope with hedges and shrubs utilised to disguise these changes in level and mask the buildings.

Within the parkland to the west of the farm, previous impacts include the construction of a tarmac road forming the principal access to the site (**Appendices 1.13-1.14**), the formation of areas of car parking with a hard-standing surface, or tarmac and the introduction of steel estate fencing to manage both pedestrians and livestock. To the northwest of the site is a modern open sided structure 'the Round House', which also has a tarmac access for farm traffic (**Appendix 1.17**). Continuing from this roadway is a farm track around the northern boundary that runs parallel to the former ha ha (**Appendices 1.18-1.20**).

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT – POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The two elements of the planning application that are considered here, concern an extension on the west side of the White Bull restaurant/café and the formation of additional farm access tracks around the fields in the western part of the site (see **Figure 5**). Each of these development impacts is considered below:

Restaurant/café extension: planning permission has previously been granted for an extension to the existing single-storey restaurant/café. It is now proposed to alter the layout of the new structure, although this will be similar in form and only marginally larger in footprint than the scheme that has already been granted. The roof will have shallow hipped gables and there will be a new entrance porch on the south elevation with a pitched roof.

This new building has the potential to impact upon the historic setting of Cannon Hall, and/or views from the Hall into the surrounding parkland.

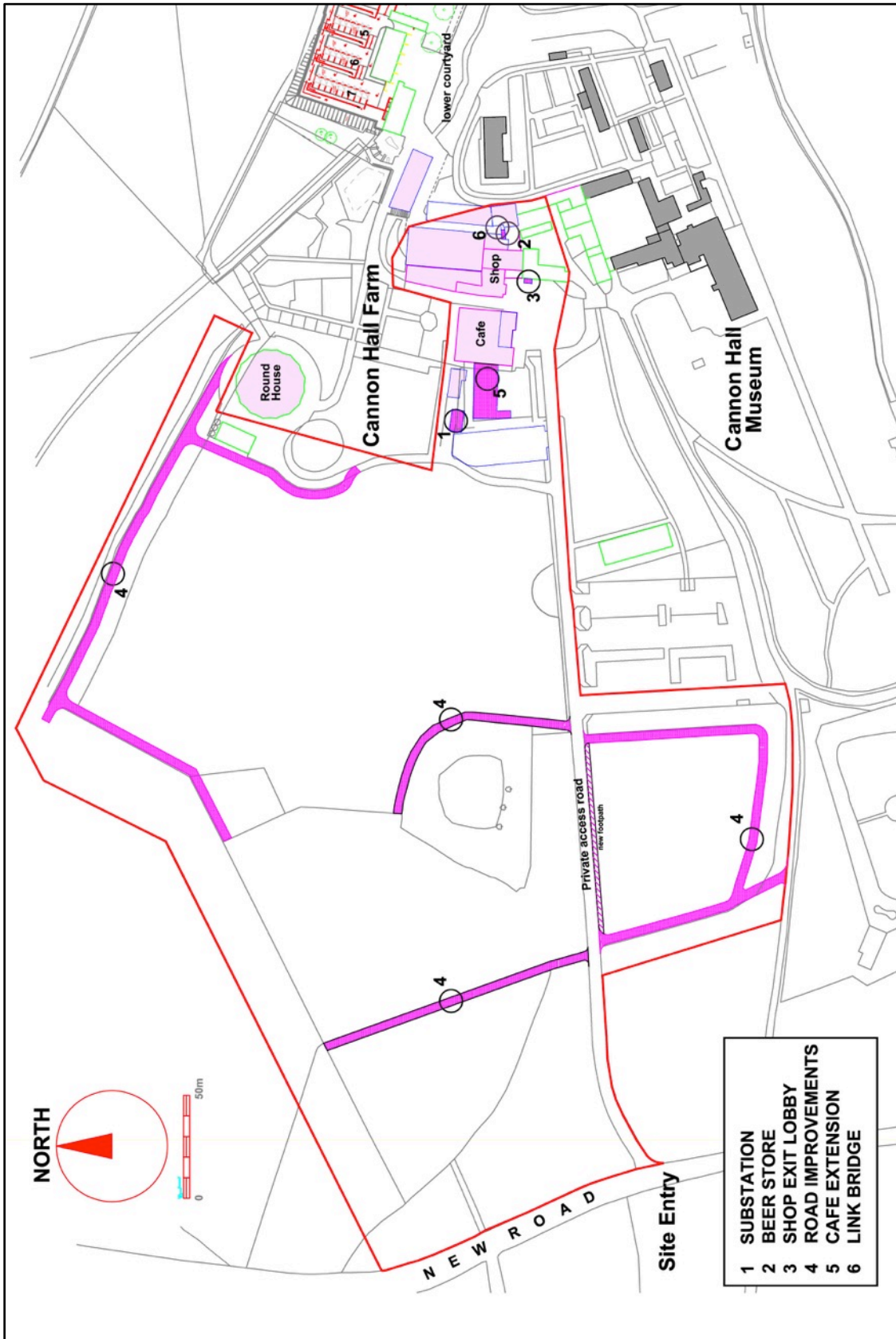


Figure 5: Proposed works in the parkland to the northwest of Cannon Hall (new tracks marked in purple)

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New farm access tracks/roadways: there are already in existence sections of tarmac and unsurfaced tracks around parts of the farm. It is now proposed to add additional section of track to link with the existing sections to enable effective vehicular movement around the fields in inclement and wet weather.

The new trackways have the potential to impact upon the landscape setting to Cannon Hall.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This heritage statement is intended to highlight potential changes that might cause significant harm, or change (either positive, or negative) and are considered worthy of detailed consideration in accordance with the Grade II* status of Cannon Hall and its Grade II designated historic landscape.

This assessment of the historic landscape setting to Cannon Hall has established that the north parkland can be subdivided into two distinct areas, and that it is the northern area (beyond the development boundary) that has a greater degree of completeness and overall historic integrity. The section of landscape immediately in front of Cannon Hall which includes the footprint of the modern farm, has been impacted upon by the gradual development of the Site. This has resulted in area of open parkland with a scattering of specimen trees, having been built upon to create a successful and popular educational venue associated with agriculture and farming.

It is suggested that the choice of constructional materials and use of soft landscaping to create the existing buildings is sympathetic to the surrounding rural character of Cawthorne and when viewed from the upper floors of the Hall (**Appendices 1.4,1.5**) do blend into the surrounding landscape, in particular the green painted roofs. Impacts have also been avoided through considered siting, such that the buildings of the farm are nestled into the hillside, using the topography to retain the prominence of the house.

In front of the main entrance to the White Bull restaurant/café is a new frontage building that is in an advanced stage of construction (**Appendix 1.6**). When viewed from ground level within the car park, this building forms a visual barrier to the rear courtyard and seating area (**Appendix 1.7**). The nature of ground level is also such that at the west side of the terraced courtyard (**Appendix 1.8**) is c.1m lower than the surrounding areas to the west and north. It is within this partially sunken area that the new extension to the restaurant/café is proposed, an area that is also partially concealed by the new frontage building that also already reads as an engineered space, and part of the Cannon Hall Farm complex. As a result of this, the scale and massing of the proposed extension will be largely hidden from view at ground level. Furthermore, when viewed from the upper floors of the Hall (**Appendix 1.6**) the existing planting along the edge of the car park shields

the area of the new extension. Should the planting be removed in the future, then the new roof pitch would become visible, but it is not higher than the roof of the existing restaurant/café and the bulk of the building would still be obscured by the new frontage building.

The proposal to extend the White Bull restaurant/café is for a single-storey building that will be built within the existing low lying terrace to its west that is presently used for outside dining. The design of the building matches that of the existing building, such that they will be read as one, utilising the existing pallet of materials. It is concluded that it will cause an imperceptible change within an already altered part of the historic parkland that surrounds Cannon Hall.

The proposal to introduce new sections of trackway (see **Figure 5**) for agricultural vehicles will seek to extend the existing network of access routes to various parts of the farm (**Appendices I.17-I.20**). The proposals will result in a new routeways around the perimeter of the grass field on the south and side of the main entrance (**Appendix I.12**) and also the large field to the east of the reservoir and north of the entrance road (**Appendix I.15**).

The impact of these new trackways upon the historic landscape and setting of Cannon Hall will vary depending upon their individual locations. The field on the south side of the main entrance is secluded with shelter belt planting on three sides and has no visual connectivity with the Hall. Whilst the field is within an area that was historically open pasture within the park, this overall character will be maintained, and the harm if any to the designated heritage assets noted above will be negligible. The impact of a single linear track that is proposed on the north side of the entrance will also have a similar negligible impact in that it is considered to be a minor change to the character of the wider parkland surrounding Canon Hall, such that the integrity of its former agricultural character, a borrowed feature within the setting of the hall that contributes to its significance, will be reduced. The scale of the change, due to the low visual intrusion of the works, will be negligible, such that the effect on the significance of designated heritage assets discussed above will be hardly altered.

The final area where new trackways are proposed are around the northern and southwestern perimeter of the field to the east of the reservoir (**Appendices I.15, I.16**). There is already in existence a tarmac road along the eastern side of the field (**Appendix I.17**) which becomes a dirt track at the northern end (**Appendix I.18**). This track then extends along the northern boundary of the field (**Appendix I.19**) to terminate at a storage site on the northwest side. The proposals seek to strengthen this existing trackway and improve the surface with the addition of a Type I compacted limestone. When viewed from the upper floor of the Hall (**Appendix I.5**) and from the edge of the grass forecourt to the Hall (**Appendix I.9**) none of these existing roadways are visible. Their routes are either beyond the brow of the hill to the north, or already concealed by

planting. It is therefore concluded that the impact of the proposed improvements to the trackways in these areas negligible impact upon the setting of the Designated heritage assets.

In the southwest corner of the field around the edge of the reservoir a new section of trackway is proposed (see **Figure 5**). This section of the landscape is not visible from the upper floors of the Hall (**Appendix 1.5**) being screened by the dense shrubberies along the west side of the grass forecourt. The edge of the field is however visible from ground level at the northern boundary of the grass forecourt (**Appendix 1.9**) as the natural topography of the field falls away at this point. It is likely therefore that the new trackway around this corner of the reservoir will have a visual impact upon views across the field in a northwesterly direction and thus it is concluded that there will be a slight detrimental impact on the significance of this small section of the former parkland (a designated heritage asset).

It is however suggested that any visual harm by a new track could be mitigated for example by choosing an aggregate for the surface that blends in with the surrounding grassland, or by making use of a cellular reinforcement system through which grass could grow and minimize any impact upon the surrounding setting of the parkland.

6 CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

This heritage statement has considered the impact of two development proposals at Cannon Hall Farm. One is to extend the White Bull restaurant/café, and the other to upgrade existing farm track ways and to create new sections to allow full access around the Site.

The farm is located 100m north of the Grade II* Listed Cannon Hall and falls within the Grade II registered parkland that was laid out in 1760-65 to a design by Richard Woods.

It has been concluded that the impact upon the Hall and surrounding parkland of the two proposals will vary. The proposed extension will result in an increase in the mass of Cannon Hall Farm and further erosion of the integrity of the historic landscape character. This impact has been minimised through siting the proposal within an existing external terraced dining space, and through utilising a design that will be read as part of the complex and a scale that will not increase its prominence above that of the buildings that will enclose it. As a result there is considered to be no perceivable harm arising from this element of the proposal.

The proposed improvements and extensions to the track ways may result in the erosion of the agricultural character of the historic landscape, which contributes to the significance of the Listed Hall and Registered Park. The impact arising from the northern of the track improvements will be negligible owing to the presence of an existing track for much of the route, and the position of the extension beyond the brow of the hill as viewed from the southeast. The southern of the track improvements, although it does respect an existing boundary line, will be more visible from the western approach to the hall and could result in a minor negative affect on the perceived character of the field. The level of harm arising from these elements of the proposal are minimal, and could be mitigated through the use of a cellular grass reinforcement system rather than hard standing such that their visual effect is minimised.

7 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

AUTHORSHIP

This report has been prepared by Oliver Jessop MClfA. Editing has been provided by James Thomson MClfA.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Robert Nicholson at Cannon Hall Farm is thanked for arranging access and for providing background information. Malcolm Walker is acknowledged and thanked for providing the planning drawings and for discussing the proposed scheme.

The staff at Cannon Hall Museum are thanked for permission to photograph the site from the upper floors of the Hall.

SOURCES AND REFERENCES CONSULTED

SECONDARY SOURCES: PUBLISHED WORKS AND GREY LITERATURE

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists). 2014. *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Deskbased Assessment*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading

Cowell, F. 2016. *Richard Woods (1715-1793): Master of the Pleasure Garden (Garden and Landscape History)*. Boydell Press.

HE (Historic England). 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. Historic England: London

INTERNET RESOURCES

- British Geological Survey: www.bgs.ac.uk
- Heritage Gateway: www.heritagegateway.org.uk
- National Heritage List: www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/

Appendix I:

Site photographs and viewpoint plan



Appendix I.1: General view of external north elevation of Cannon Hall.



Appendix I.2: General view of south parkland from Pleasure Grounds, looking southeast.



Appendix I.3: General along former carriage drive in north parkland from the North Lodge,.



Appendix I.4: View of Cannon Hall entrance from the carpark in front of Cannon Hall Farm.



Appendix I.5: View from upper floor of Cannon Hall looking across at Cannon Hall Farm.



Appendix I.6: View of new building adjacent to the southwest corner of the White Bull restaurant/café.



Appendix I.7: View looking northeast towards White Bull restaurant/café (area for extension).



Appendix I.8: View looking northeast towards White Bull restaurant/café.



Appendix I.9: View from entrance lawn in front of Cannon Hall, looking northwest.



Appendix I.10: View looking southeast towards Cannon Hall; note dense shrubbery.



Appendix I.11: View of existing footpath alongside main access road leading to Cannon Hall Farm.



Appendix I.12: General view of southwest field, looking south.



Appendix I.13: View looking west along main access road leading to the main entrance to the site.



Appendix I.14: View looking east along main access road leading to Cannon Hall Farm.



Appendix I.15: View looking northwest across field used for public events.



Appendix I.16: View looking southeast across field towards Cannon Hall; note fall in slope



Appendix I.17: View looking north along tarmac road leading to the Round House.



Appendix I.18: View looking south along existing farm track towards Cannon Hall.

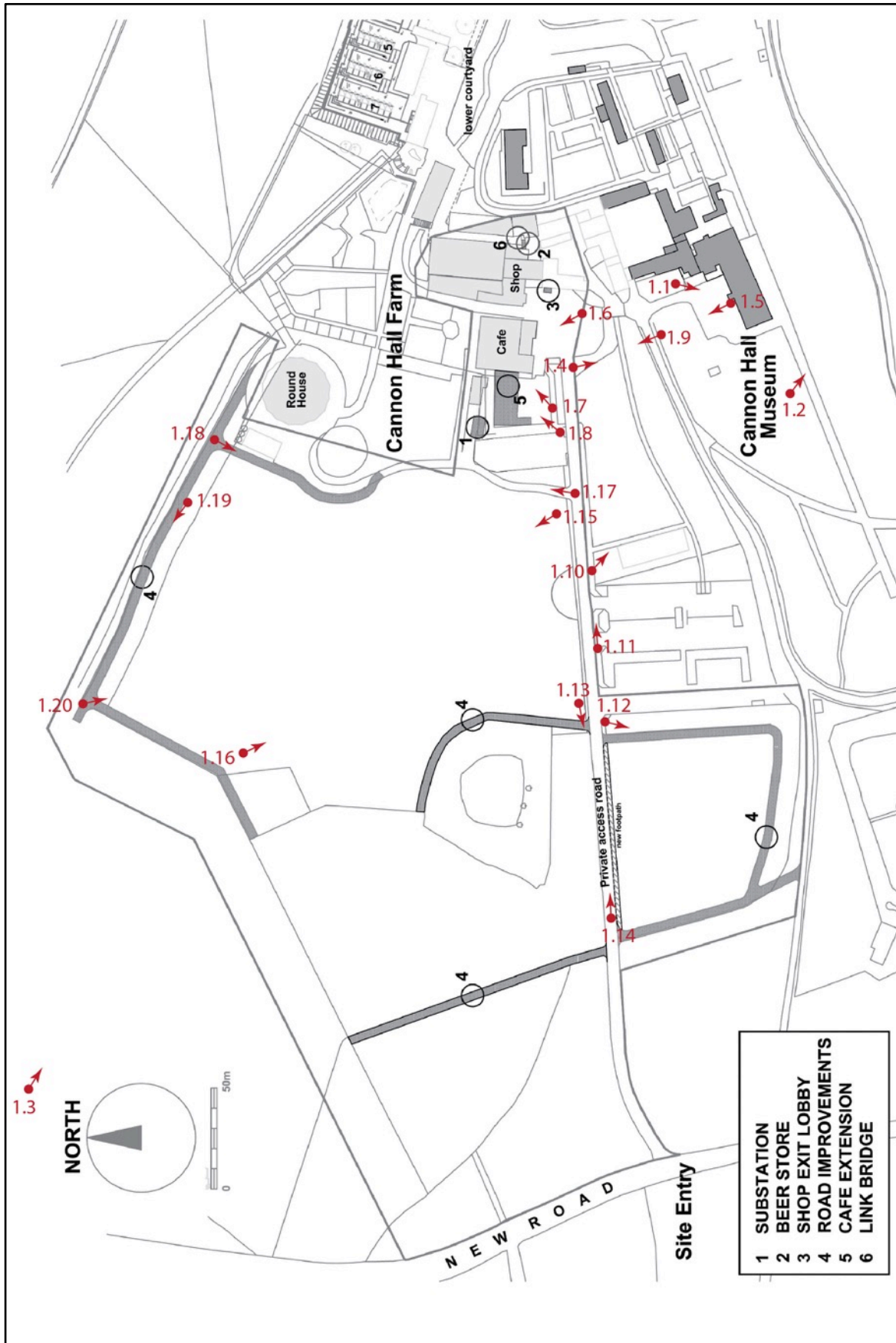


Appendix 1.19: View looking northwest along farm track; note ha ha on opposite side of fence.



Appendix 1.20: View looking southeast across field towards Cannon Hall.

Location of photographs (Appendix I)



Appendix 2:

Historic England Register Entry for Historic Parks and Gardens

Name: CANNON HALL

List entry Number: 1001159

District: Barnsley

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Cawthorne

District: Barnsley

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: High Hoyland

Grade: II

Date first registered: 01-Jun-1984

UID: 2163

Gardens and a park laid out in the 1760s by Richard Woods, and parkland added in the late C18/early C19.

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. John Spencer was responsible for extensive works on the house and grounds in the 1760s, which were executed to designs by 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 1951. 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 (1998). The remainder of the parkland is privately owned and in use for pasture and arable cultivation.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING: Cannon Hall is situated c 6km west of Barnsley immediately north-west of the village of Cawthorne in an area which is rural and agricultural. The c 100ha site is on land which slopes downwards to the south and then gently upwards from the valley of the Daking Brook south of the Hall. The west boundary is formed by New Road, where there is a stone wall, the southern edge of Garden Plantation and a walled garden west of the Hall, the line of the principal drive south of this, and by Bark House Lane. The north boundary is a stone wall which runs from New Road along the outer edge of fields, a fishpond, and a patch of woodland called the Rookery. On the east side of the Rookery a track runs southwards to a point c 300m north-east of the Hall where the boundary continues southwards as a stone wall surmounted by cast-iron fencing set into a ditch. An earlier boundary in the form of a ditch with wall footings at its base runs as a continuation of this ditch northwards to the west side of the Rookery, and this is shown as the edge of an area called the Little Park on Woods' 1760 map. This map shows the old line of the road, which ran east of the line of New Road forming the west side of Little Park, but there is no obvious sign of this boundary above ground. The north boundary of Little Park has also been lost within the area imparked when the road was realigned and North Lodge constructed, late C18 or early C19. The boundary along the south and south-east sides is formed by walls and fencing. John Spencer records a contract for building a park wall with copings in 1761 and some stretches of walling may represent the work which was done at that time.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES: The principal entrance is at the junction of New Road and Bark House Lane where there is a late C19 lodge. A drive runs northwards from this on the line of the former public road. The drive turns to the east and runs along the north side of the pleasure grounds to Home Farm on the north side of the Hall. Running parallel to this from a late C20 car park south of the lodge, is a pathway which is shown as a drive on the Richard Woods map of 1760. This turns eastwards to approach the Hall as an avenue of lime trees. There is a drive leading from Cawthorne, as shown on Woods' map, which crosses a lake via a bridge (c 1762, listed grade II) and continues northwards to a gateway and then on to Home Farm via a route lined on the east side by lime trees, as shown on the 1850 OS map. Woods suggested a more circuitous approach, with the drive leading north-east before swinging around to the north-west. There is another entrance on the north-west side of the site where there is a pair of lodges (listed grade II) called North Lodge, shown in a drawing by Nattes of 1809 but not marked on the Woods map. The 1850 OS map shows a drive leading south-east to the Hall, and this survives for part of its length as a track. Other entrances to the site are informal.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING: Cannon Hall (listed grade II*) is probably of late C17 origin and built on or near the site of a dwelling recorded on the site in the C14. A sketch drawing of c 1719 shows a simple classical house. The building was remodelled by John Carr (1723-1811) on three occasions; from 1764 to 1768, in 1778, and again in 1804. A wing was added to the north-east in 1896(7). 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). Cannon Hall is currently (1998) in use as a museum.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS: There are pleasure grounds on all sides of the Hall apart from the Home Farm and kitchen garden areas to the north and north-east. A terrace on the south front overlooks sloping lawns and a ha-ha, which divides the south and part of the east sides of the pleasure grounds from the park. The terrace has views over parkland and lakes to the south. The west side of the terrace connects with the drive from the south-west and the lime avenue, while on the east side paths lead eastwards to a formal garden between the walls of the kitchen garden and the ha-ha. This garden is overlooked by a garden building (listed grade II) c 80m east of the Hall, called the Camellia House or the Orangery, which is shown on Woods' map, and could be the 'pinery' Spencer refers to in his diary. It is set on a plinth against the outer wall of the kitchen garden overlooking lawns with geometric beds and a clipped yew hedge to the south, with views over parkland and lakes beyond the ha-ha. Some 20m west of the Camellia House there are two small garden buildings also set against the outer wall of the kitchen garden. They have arched openings which are glazed.

A path leads east from the south-east corner of the formal garden to a pool, c 200m south-east of the Hall, which is overlooked on its south side by the remains of a C16 tracery window (listed grade II) and on the west side by a C16 archway (listed grade II); both were brought to the site in the late C19. Paths lead around the pool and on eastwards through an area planted with shrubs and scattered mature trees to a point c 250m east of the Hall where there are more fragments of windows in Perpendicular style (listed grade II) forming an entrance to the pleasure grounds from the park where there is a bridge over the ha-ha. The remaining pleasure grounds, including an area on the west side of the Hall, consist of paths leading through informally planted trees, including mature examples of beech, oak, pine and sweet chestnut with an understorey of shrubs including rhododendrons. The pleasure grounds were laid out by Richard Woods and are shown on the 1760 map with a pattern of planting which conforms broadly to what exists today. John Spencer's diary makes various references to the gardens including an entry in October 1761 recording the completion of the ha-ha.

PARK: There is parkland on all sides of the Hall. To the south, on land which slopes gently downwards, there is open grassland with clumps of trees which include mature examples of oak, beech and chestnut in an area known as the Deer Park. This must have been enclosed by 1762 as John Spencer's diary entry for 6 February in that year describes fetching deer for the park from nearby Gunthwaite Park. On the west side of this area, c 280m south-west of the Hall, there is a deer shelter (listed grade II). This is shown on the 1850 OS map and is a late C19 rebuilding of a simple thatched structure with piers supporting the roof shown in a drawing of 1809 by Nattes.

Within the Deer Park, c 450m south of the Hall, there is a series of lakes and cascades. Bark House Lane crosses the Daking Brook as it enters the park via Cascade Bridge (listed grade II) which has a stone

balustrade. Immediately north of this water also flows beneath a second bridge and then descends as a cascade into a lake of serpentine form. The lake narrows and the water cascades into an elongated serpentine lake with an island. A third cascade leads to a continuation of the lake which is crossed by the bridge carrying the drive from Cawthorne. Some 200m to the east of this there is another cascade, from which point the water reverts to its natural course as the Daking Brook. Paths lead through mature trees on each side of the lakes. The lakes, bridges and cascades were constructed to Woods' designs during the period 1760-4, and Spencer's diary has many references to the work as it proceeded. The planting in this part of the park is managed so that there are views of the water from the Hall and of the Hall from the waterside framed by trees. This is illustrated in an engraving of 1821 (Neale 1821) showing a view from the lakeside which conforms closely with views obtainable today and with the general disposition of planting on Woods' plan. Spencer's diary makes it clear that the work involved removing and transplanting 'large trees', suggesting that there was some mature tree cover before the work began.

In the south-east corner of the site, south of the Daking Brook, there is a patch of woodland, including areas of late C20 planting, within which is a clearing and a cricket pitch. There is planting along the western perimeter of the parkland as suggested on the Woods plan and referred to in Spencer's diary. The parkland south of the lakes is in use as arable and pasture land with scattered mature trees. Woods showed this area with perimeter planting and clumps, which is shown in similar form on the 1850 OS map.

On the north side of the Hall the park is in use as pasture land. There are a few scattered trees which appear to be less mature than those in the Deer Park. Woods shows the southern part of this area, which he described as the Little Park, with thinner bands of perimeter planting than parkland to the south, and fewer clumps. This planting has largely disappeared. There are views over the valley to the village of Cawthorne and the prominent tower of All Saints' church (listed grade II*) from many points in this part of the park.

An eyecatcher, called Tower Cottage (listed grade II), lies on the west side of New Road c 600m north-west of the Hall. This is visible from the north-west side of the site and may have been designed to mirror the form of All Saints' church tower on the other side of the valley. Some 400m west of Tower Cottage, a summerhouse (listed grade II) is situated at the junction of trackways leading through fields and woodland. Both structures were probably designed as incidents to be encountered on rides outside the park boundary; both are outside the registered area.

KITCHEN GARDEN: Immediately east of Home Farm there is a garden of sub-rectangular shape walled with red brick. A gardener's house (listed grade II) is situated in the south-west corner. The south wall (listed grade II with the Camellia House) has two arched stone entrances with ornate iron gates on each side of the Camellia House. A third opening with a similar gate is positioned midway between the other two in the rear wall of the Camellia House. There are a number of glasshouses of C20 date within the garden. The inner walls are planted with mature espaliered fruit trees, mainly pears, which include some varieties introduced in the C18 and C19. The garden is shown on Woods' plan and it was constructed

during the period which followed an agreement on the costs of the work which John Spencer records in his diary in April 1760.

A second kitchen garden, c 250m west of the Hall, also with a gardener's cottage (walls and cottage listed grade II) is shown on the 1850 OS map but not the Woods map. It is probably of late C18 or early C19 date, perhaps contemporary with the other improvements made to the Hall and park during that period. Cottage and garden walls have late C20 alterations and they are in use as a private residence and garden (1998).

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Additional research and information from John Hislop.

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