

PINE LODGE

Stainborough Lane, Hood Green, Barnsley



Statement of Significance

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

TJC Project Code:	D79
OASIS ID:	thejesso1-412272
Project Type(s):	Statement of Significance
National Grid Reference:	SE 31749 02756 (centred)
Postcode:	S75 3HA (nearest)
County:	South Yorkshire
District/Unitary Authority:	Bamsley Metropolitan Borough
Parish:	Hood Green
Elevation:	c. 150-160m above Ordnance Datum
Planning Reference(s):	2019/1526
Designation Status(s):	Situated within Wentworth Castle Grade I Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000415.) Situated within Wentworth Castle and Stainborough Park Conservation Area
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a Statement of Significance for Pine Lodge, Stainborough Lane, Hood Green, centred on National Grid Reference SE 31749 02756. It has been prepared to inform the development of a scheme to demolish the existing buildings at the site and erect a new dwelling.

The site comprises a late 20th Century bungalow and associated gardens, set within the south-west part of Stainborough Park in relation to which there is limited legibility of previous designed landscape in the form of surviving trees of a 19th Century pinetum and the alignment of its eastern boundary which lies on the route of an early 18th Century park pale and mid-18th Century avenue.

Whilst the surviving 18th and 19th Century landscape elements at the site are positive features of historic interest, the site makes an overall negative contribution to the Grade I Registered park and garden of Wentworth Castle, an asset of High National Significance, and the character and appearance of Wentworth Castle and Stainborough Park Conservation Area. This is principally as a result of the generic suburban architectural style of Pine Lodge bungalow; the total visual separation of the site from its historic context; and the proliferation of modern amenity garden plants.

The site also has the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to post-medieval iron extraction at the site, and mid-19th Century estate buildings and rabbit warrens. Any such remains are likely to be of up to regional significance in their own right, and to positively contribute to the archaeological interest of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Wentworth Castle. This potential is considered to be considerably reduced and unlikely within the footprint of the existing dwelling.

It is determined that there is capacity for the redevelopment of the residential dwelling situated within the site and that, in consideration of its existing negative contribution, such development has the potential to enhance the contribution that the site makes to the significance of the wider Stainborough Park.

I INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of a Statement of Significance for Pine Lodge, Stainborough Lane, Hood Green, centred on National Grid Reference SE 31749 02756 (**Figure 1**). It has been prepared to inform the development of a scheme to demolish the existing buildings at the site and erect a new dwelling.

AIMS AND STANDARDS

In accordance with the requirements of local planning policy HE2 and National Planning Policy Framework para. 189 (MHCL 2018), this document describes the archaeological and historical context of the site, analyses its heritage significance and its contribution to the significance of other heritage assets and provides an assessment of the impact of the proposed development.

The assessment is undertaken in consultation with Historic England guidance (2015, 2017 and 2019); Part 4 of the British Standard 7913:2013; Chartered Institute for Archaeologist standards and guidance (2020), and Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council supplementary planning guidance (2019), and in reference to relevant legislation and planning policy set out in **Section 3**.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The desk-based research and assessment of setting considered archaeological records and designated heritage assets within a **1km study area** of the site held by the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). Other sources of information consulted are identified in **Section 2**. This was to provide sufficient background information to place the site within its context and to identify heritage assets that may possess settings which could be affected by proposal.

This assessment was undertaken during the COVID-19 pandemic and certain sources of information were not available for consultation, including those documents held by the local record office.

CONSULTATION

Barnsley MBC's conservation officer, and Historic England's Inspector of Buildings and Areas and Heritage at Risk Landscape Architect were consulted in relation to the constraints and opportunities at the site and their comments have informed the scope of this document and its recommendations.

The principal constraints and opportunities at the site were identified as:

1. The site is in the Grade I Park so the development is expected to deliver enhancement (NPPF paras 192 a) and 200) and that it will need to be fully justified and evidenced to show how it has responded to its context including the contribution made to the setting of other designated and non-designated heritage assets.
2. Whilst outside of the park pale on historic maps there are signs that the site was considered inside of the designed and functional park landscape which needs to be accounted for in any development.
3. The present building and landscaping at the site are negative.
4. The present character of the site has severed it from its historic context (unsympathetic design, overgrown boundaries, and non-traditional planting).

Summarising the discussion, the specific recommendations for taking a scheme forward were that:

1. Its design should come from a detailed understanding of the site and its role within the parkland.
2. It should be bespoke.
3. It should draw from the 'parkland vernacular'.
4. It could be contemporary (Frank Lloyd Wright named as touchstone).
5. It should be rooted within its site and attached to its surrounding context.
6. It does not have to turn its back on the park.

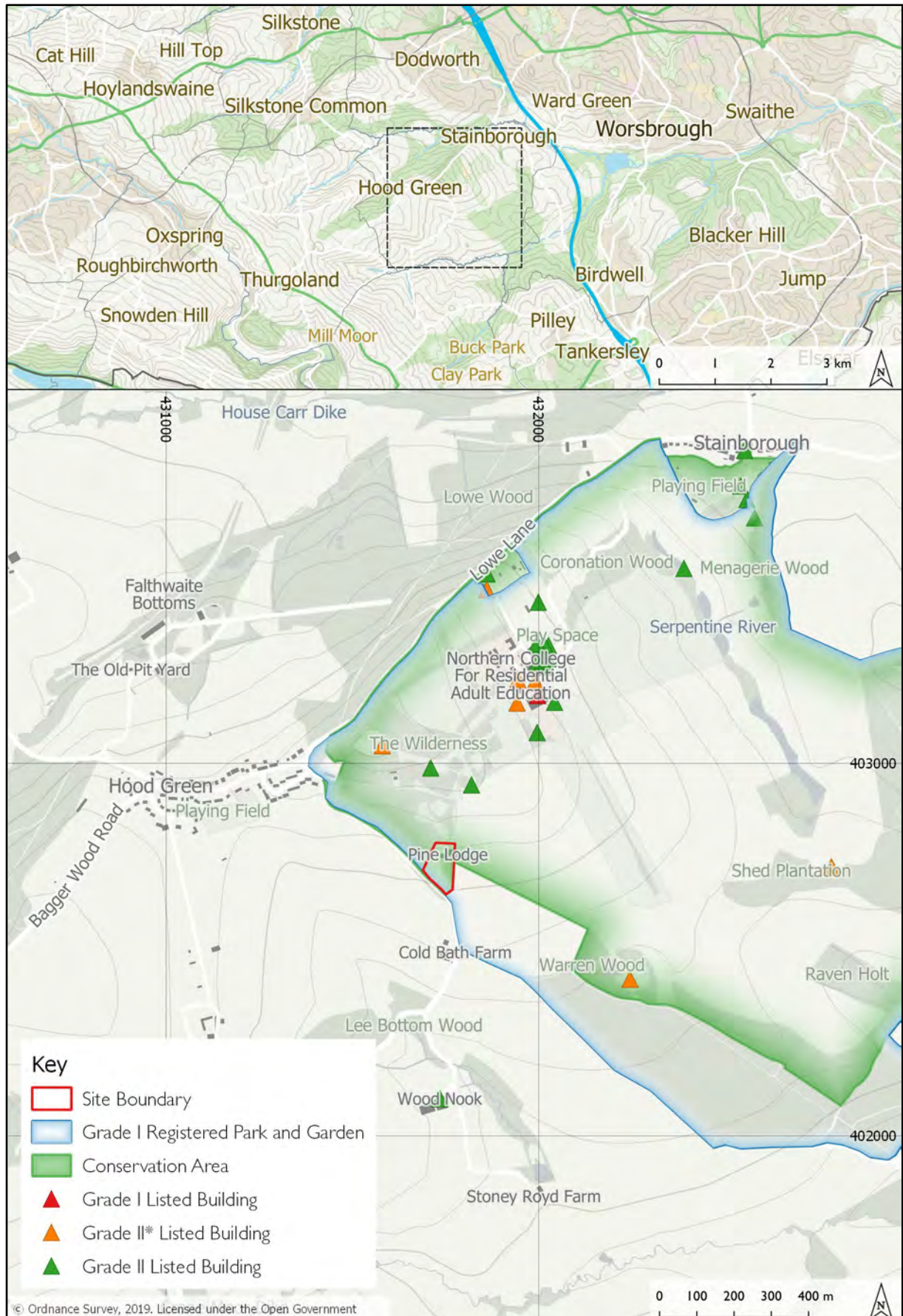


Figure I: Site location plan showing heritage designations

2 METHODOLOGY

DESK-BASED RESEARCH

A review of the previous archaeological archives and documentary sources has been undertaken to identify gaps in knowledge, and to ensure that the historic character of the site and study area is understood. The sources consulted are listed in **Section 11** of this report, and include:

- The South Yorkshire Sites and Monument Record (SMR);
- The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS);
- Previous reports on the area as available through the Archaeological Data Service and BMBC Planning Portal;
- Historical sources including trade directories, census returns and historic newspapers;
- Relevant publications held by The JESSOP Consultancy.

SITE APPRAISAL

The site was inspected in November and December 2020 and January 2021 by James Thomson MClfA in order to appraise the setting of heritage assets within the study area, identify the presence, extent and character of known and possible archaeological remains, and to consider factors in the former use and management of the site that may have affected the survival of buried archaeological remains. The scope is based on a Level 1 (visual record) landscape record (HE, 2007a).

ASSESSMENT

This report provides a discussion of the results of the preceding stages of desk-based research and survey; an assessment of the significance (including a description of their setting) of heritage assets identified at the site and those within the wider area identified to be sensitive to change at the site; an assessment of impact; and recommendations.

This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the following process and definitions.

Assessment of Significance

The significance of heritage assets is their value to this and future generations, and is defined in this report in relation to the following heritage interests (MHCLG, 2018a):

Heritage Interests	
Archaeological	As defined in the Glossary to the National Planning Policy Framework, there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Architectural and Artistic	These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.
Historic	An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

Note: NPPF terminology is adopted, rather than Conservation Principles (HE 2008) four heritage values, to ensure compliance with current planning policy.

In weighing these interests an assessment of overall significance is made, in reference to published guidance and assessment criteria, and in accordance with the following levels:

Heritage Significance		
International	Heritage assets of outstanding universal value which fulfil the criteria for inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage List (section II.D of UNESCO, 2019).	1
High National	Heritage assets of exceptional interest, and of particular or national importance that fulfil the criteria for listing at a high grade (i.e. as a Scheduled Monument, or Grade I or II* Listed Building / Registered Park and Garden) (DCMS 2013 & 2018 & https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/selection-criteria/).	2
National	Heritage assets of special interest that fulfil the criteria for listing (i.e. as a Conservation Area, Grade II Listed Building / Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Protected Wreck Site) (DCMS, 2018) & https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/selection-criteria/ .	3
Regional	Heritage assets of moderate interest that fulfil the criteria for local listing as set out by local authority guidance or Historic England's advice note on Local Listing (2016b). Broadly defined, such assets possess architectural or historical interest that notably contributes to local distinctiveness or possesses archaeological interest that greatly contributes towards the objectives of a regional research agenda.	4
Negligible	Heritage asset of limited interest that fails to fulfil the criteria for local listing or only slightly contribute to the objectives of a regional research agenda, typically due to poor preservation, survival or restricted contextual associations.	5

Assessment of Contribution

Elements of a heritage asset, including elements of their setting, may not contribute equally to its significance, reflecting the varying degree of heritage interest in its various aspects. Contribution to significance is expressed in line with the following scale:

Contribution to Significance		
High	Element is fundamental to the key heritage interest/s that define the significance of the asset, and/or of potential national heritage significance in its own right.	H
Moderate	Element makes an important contribution to the significance of the asset, comprising a secondary aspect of its heritage interest/s or an element of potential higher interest that has been affected by no more than moderate (under 50%) loss such that its contribution to significance is reduced.	M
Limited	Element makes a slight contribution to the significance of the asset, comprising a complementary aspect of its heritage interest/s or an element of potential higher interest that has been affected by substantial (over 50%) loss such that its contribution to significance is greatly reduced.	L
Neutral	Element does not contribute to the significance of the asset.	N
Negative	Element represents an unsympathetic change which detracts from the significance of the asset.	Neg
Uncertain	Sensitivity uncertain: more information required.	?

Assessment of Effect

The assessment of the effect of a proposal considers the contribution made by the affected element to the significance of a heritage assets, and the nature of any effect (both negative and positive) to that contribution. The scale of effect adopted is set out in the following table:

Effect of Proposal		
Positive	Proposals will greatly reveal or enhance the contribution the effected element makes to the significance of the heritage asset, and/or substantially contribute towards the conservation of the asset.	++
Limited Positive	Proposals will better reveal or enhance the contribution the effected element makes to the significance of the heritage asset and/or contribute towards the conservation the asset.	+
Neutral	Proposals will preserve the contribution the effected element makes to the significance of the heritage asset.	o
Limited Negative	Proposals will result in the partial loss of the positive contribution the effected element makes to the significance of the heritage asset and/or will have a detrimental effect on the conservation of the asset.	-
Negative	Proposals will result in the total loss of the positive contribution the effected element makes to the significance of the heritage asset and/or will have a significant detrimental effect on the conservation of the asset.	--
Uncertain	Effect uncertain: more information required.	?

3 PLANNING CONTEXT

INTRODUCTION

Change arising to the historic environment from the planning process is managed through legislation, planning policy and practice guidance, and Historic England advice to ensure affected heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

PRINCIPAL LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 authorised the compilation of a register of gardens and other land within England that appear to be of special historic interest.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 which affords protection to Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Interest.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 which provides planning controls for works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.

BARNSELY ADOPTED LOCAL PLAN

Policy HE1 The Historic Environment states the local authority's intention to support proposals that conserve and enhance the historic environment.

Policy HE4 Developments affecting Historic Areas or Landscapes states that proposals affecting a Registered Park and Garden should respect historic precedents of layout, density, scale, forms, massing, architectural detail and materials, important views and important landscape elements including topography and trees that contribute to the significance of the area.

Policy HE6 Archaeology states that applications affecting site of archaeological remains must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment.

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

The Government's planning policies for England are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2019). In relation to designated heritage assets (such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and conservation areas) NPPF recommends great weight is to be given to their conservation (para. 194), that proposals causing substantial harm should be refused consent unless the harm can be adequately justified (para. 195), and that less than substantial harm is weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. For non-designated heritage assets, NPPF recommends that the effect of the proposal is considered in determining a proposal, giving a balanced judgement in regard to the scale of harm and the significance of the asset (para. 197).

4 SITE DETAILS

LOCATION

The site comprises a rectilinear parcel of land situated north of Stainborough Lane, 600m west of the centre of the village of Hood Green. It lies within the historic extents of lands associated with Stainborough Park and is situated 350m south-east of Stainborough Castle and 500m south-west of Wentworth Castle.

Pine Lodge is situated towards the north-east corner of the site, comprising a late 20th Century double-pile L-plan single storey bungalow (**Appendix 2.1**) with added wide and deep single storey pool house to the east (**Appendix 2.2**). A paved courtyard is formed to the north of the bungalow, from which a sweeping paved drive leads through well-treed overgrown lawns to a gate in the southern boundary exiting onto Stainborough Lane.

HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS

The site lies within the extent of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Wentworth Castle (NHLE: 1000415) and the Wentworth Castle & Stainborough Park Conservation Area.

GEOLOGY

The bedrock geology at the site is mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation (BGS, 2021). Coal and ironstone deposits are recorded in the area, with an extensive area of past surface coal mining recorded immediately to the east of the site; and a string of past mine shafts passing through the centre site, running roughly parallel to Stainborough Lane. Geotechnical investigation showed these shafts to comprise bell pits exploiting the Tankersley Ironstone which also highlighted a potential for further workings beneath the existing dwelling (Patrick Parsons, 2020).

The strategic stone study (Historic England, 2016 & 2017) does not record the local building stone or identify any previous quarry sites within the area. More widely, sandstone was being quarried towards Cawthorne to the north, Worsborough and Barnsley to the east and Green Moor and Penistone to the south-west.

PLANNING HISTORY

The site's relevant planning history is:

B/98/0196/PR: Erection of extension to form additional garage and swimming pool (Approved 1998).

5 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

SUMMARY HISTORY OF STAINBOROUGH PARK

Pre-1708

There is very limited evidence for the earliest periods of human activity at Stainborough Park, with a single Mesolithic (10,000 to 4000 BC) implement discovered during an excavation at Stainborough Lowe (SMR ref: 05201). More evocative of the potential importance of this landscape by the later prehistoric period is the belief that Stainborough Castle, a structure of 1727-30 date, may lie on the site of an Iron Age hillfort (SMR ref: 587/01). Illustrations of the mound, known as Stainborough Low, from the early 18th Century (**Appendices 1.1-2**) show it with a flat top and a series of ramparts suggestive of a multivallate fort. Placename evidence has also been used to suggest its utilisation into the medieval period, with Stainborough appearing in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Stanburg*; a name composed of Old English elements *stān* and *burh* meaning “stone fortification” (English Place-Name Society 2021). This documentary evidence has been supported by an archaeological survey conducted in 2006 which concluded that whilst the hill has been much altered, the earthworks had possible Iron Age origins, and may have been altered in the medieval period (ASWYAS, 2006). Artefactual evidence of later prehistoric and early historic activity comprises a few pottery fragments collected by the gardening team including wares of Romano-British (2nd and 4th Centuries AD) and medieval (1066-1540 AD) date (ASWYAS, 2005). Whilst ephemeral, the sum of this evidence is suggestive of a long history of human activity in the area although due to its incomplete nature it is not possible to draw meaningful conclusions on the extent, nature and duration of activity, or the how these factors may have changed through time.

The origins of the present hall are believed to date from c.1567 when the Everingham family built a manor house at Stainborough, having acquired it along with Rockley in the 13th Century. It then passed to Thomas Cutler in 1595, when “*sixteen acres of land, four of meadow, and seventy of wood, with appurtenances, in Stainborough and Thurogland*” were purchased. The Everingham's hall was demolished c.1670 and a new hall built on the same site, which now forms the core of the current house. No contemporary information survives to determine the character or extent of the gardens and park from this time, although the engraving produced by Leonard Knyff and Johannes Kip in 1711 is thought to potentially reflect something of the Cutler landscape inherited by Thomas Wentworth when he acquired the estate in 1708, albeit with additions reflecting Wentworth's vision for the estate (**Appendix 1.1**; HTLA 2005: 8). Analysis conducted by Hilary Taylor Landscape Associates determined that the Cutler features are likely to have included the walled garden, associated estate building to the east, the extent of the park walls, and some elements of the parkland and gardens to the west and south of the house (*ibid.*: 9).

1708-1739: Thomas Wentworth. Earl Strafford

A second engraving of Stainborough Park was produced by Knyff and Kip in 1714 with the changes, principally around the detail of the gardens, believed to show the early stages of the planned expansion and improvement of the grounds by Thomas Wentworth. His influences were extensive, although it is Thomas, himself, who is credited as its principal designer. Historic documents from the period indicate Thomas sought the advice of his family, peers, and leading landscape architects of the period including George London and Vanbrugh, of whom the former appears to have had plans of Stainborough upon his death in 1714 (HTLA, 2005: 10). Significant influence is attributed to Thomas' grasp of the theories and practices put forward in the 1712 John James' English translation of the *Theory and Practice of Gardening*.

Correspondence from Thomas's gardener, John Arnold, documents the expenditure and ambition of the works, in particular its pools, fountains and cascades; its wildernesses; and potentially the ha-ha (the sunken wall and ditch, potentially the earliest known example in the country) dividing the gardens from the parkland.

Thomas Wentworth's political and personal rivalries are also seen as factors in the evolution of his designs. Primarily, there is his bitter disagreement with the owners of Wentworth Woodhouse, the estate of which he had considered to be his inheritance until it went to Thomas Watson in 1695. Secondly, there is Thomas' allegiance to the Stuart line, manifesting in his prominent support of the Tory political agenda of the time, which resulted in him becoming the Earl of Strafford in 1711. With the ascension of George I in 1714, the political machinations of the Tories were undone, and the Whigs rose to prominence, leaving Thomas without employment and royal favour.

Under this cloud Thomas continued to develop his estate; his efforts at this time best illustrated through comparing the 1714 engraving to that produced by Badeslade in c.1732 (**Appendix 1.3**) and a broadly contemporary survey of the estate (**Appendix 1.4**). Because of the significant influence political events had on Thomas, it has been tempting to see his Tory leanings manifest in the design of his park, from the Union Jack gardens, to the introverted enclosure of its wilderness environments (HTLA, 2005:18). Whilst some of these manifestations are disputed (*ibid.*), other elements are more overtly political, including the obelisk to Queen Anne at Round Green and the medieval folly of Stainborough Castle which evoked traditional sentiments of national freedoms, and of a more honest, rustic, less corrupt world. This was one of the earliest such folly's in the country and was a significant innovation of English landscape design. The construction of the battlements around the gardens followed, defending the heart of his gardens and providing a panoramic outlook across his parkland to the south. The construction of these structures coincides with the ascension of George

It was in 1727 and subsequent a period of decline in the power of the Whig party in the early 1730s; thus, perhaps, reflecting a new air of optimism amongst the Tories (*ibid.* 20 & 22).

Whilst the image of the noble seat at the centre of an ornamental landscape scattered with monuments, statutory and garden buildings is not unusual to find; most often this is married with a degree of separation between private and productive landscape. At Stainborough Park there are, however, intentional moments where the parkland is extended into the arable landscape, including the menagerie and cascades to the north and the termination of the grand southern avenue with Keeper's Pond to the south, both of which lay outwith the park boundary (HTLA, 2005: 23). This apparent embracing of the functional within his schemes may reveal Thomas taking pride in the prosperity of his estate reflected in the diligence in which he is recorded to have managed his land and tenants. This expression too has been linked to his political life, his exclusion from power providing him the time to attend to the estate personally but also a sign of his commitment to, a perhaps romanticised, traditional Tory value of care in his tenants and estate (*ibid.* 24).

Beyond its political influences, it is also significant to acknowledge the role of the landscape as art, and as an expression of cultural sophistication. Descriptions of the estate documented by visitors reveal something of this, particularly from the early emphasis on sound, movement, and surprise (the essence of French Baroque) to the increased appreciation of a "natural" ideal that defined the subsequent English landscape movement (HTLA, 2005: 31). It was this enthusiasm for the natural that would shape the later changes to the landscape that added to, rather than replaced, his earlier work, emphasising the creation of a series of set-piece pictures or dramas (*ibid.* 36).

1739-1791: William Wentworth, 2nd Earl of Strafford

William Wentworth inherited the estate on his father's death in 1739 and came into control of it in 1741 having reached his majority. William's influence on the park is seen to have largely complemented that of his father, leaving the earlier pleasure grounds as they were, and focusing his efforts on developing new aspects to the scheme rather than overwriting the existing parts.

Not all was left untouched, as he is attributed with removing the octagonal pond to the south, the creation of the east park, and the breaking up of the avenues in the east and south (HTLA, 2005: 37 & 40). This latter element is seen to be some of his most significant work, the careful working of the landscape with its serpentine water bodies and composed arrangements of trees establishing an artfully contrived vision of the English Landscape (*ibid.*).

His other influential addition is attested to be his introduction of numerous monuments throughout the landscape which promote or create a web of views, and which are seen to demonstrate his acute consciousness of the fact that the park was experienced on the move (HTLA, 2005: 36).

These monuments included one to his father, formerly situated in the bailey of Stainborough Castle; one to the Duke of Argyll, his father-in-law, at a key point in Broom Royd Wood; and the Sun Monument commemorating Lady Mary Worley Montagu on the southern battlements where the axis of The Avenue and Broad Avenue meet. William also continued his father's interest in the gothic and is attributed with establishing Gothic buildings such as Steeple Lodge, and many picturesque ruins along the crest of the hill at Worsborough Common (*ibid.* 42).

1791-1902: Transitional Period and the Vernon-Wentworths

Following the death of William in 1791 without issue, the estate passed first to Frederick Wentworth, then to Lady Augusta Hatfield Kaye in 1799. During this time, the estate appears to have fallen into decline and it was not until Frederick William Vernon-Wentworth's inheritance was confirmed in 1803, following a protracted dispute after Lady Augusta's death in 1802, that investment in the park's maintenance recommenced.

There is little evidence for the development of the park during much of the 19th Century, with map evidence suggesting surprisingly few changes had taken place (HTLA, 2005: 53). The focus of the Vernon's in the first half of the century appears to have been on the walled gardens and flower gardens, with investment made in the collection of hot house exotics (*ibid.* 55). The Vernon's appear to have been passionate collectors of imported species, reflecting the explosion in plant hunting in the early 19th Century. Outside of the gardens the historic mapping shows management of the woodlands was taking place, with Ivus Wood much depleted. New trees are also shown within the south-west edge of the park, within the vicinity of the site, and it is tempting to see the proliferation of coniferous trees in this area of the park as a continuation of the families collecting.

1902-Present: Bruce Canning Vernon-Wentworth

Brice Canning Vernon-Wentworth, the last member of the family to reside at the hall, undertook a number of visible changes to the grounds including the enclosure of the northern terrace; the levelling of tennis court to the east side of the south lawn; revision of planting in the gardens; and creation and felling of plantations within the landscape. Open cast mining commenced within the park, with areas excavated along the north-east and southern-west boundaries.

In 1948 Bruce sold the estate to the Barnsley Education Committee, under whose management much of the park and gardens were preserved whilst elsewhere new intrusive developments were erected, particularly to the west of the hall. Much of the park was tenanted, resulting in diverging management and uses, resulting in gradual erosion of surviving historic features. In 2001 plans commenced for the rescue and restoration of the park with the formation of the Wentworth Castle and Stainborough Park Heritage Trust who secured a major HLF grant to undertake the work. Since

2004 great steps have been taken to repair and restore the principal estate buildings; better relocate parking provisions; manage woodland through choice clearance and replanting of lost plantations; and path restoration (HLTA, 2007).

HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT AT PINE LODGE

Pre-1708

The site is located on the southern slopes of Stainborough Low, a site of a possible Iron Age hillfort (SMR ref:587/01). This potential is based on documentary and topographic evidence, with no dated remains of this period yet to be recorded within the study area.

The earliest known use of the site relates to a series of extraction pits, so called bell pits, recorded to follow a seam of Tankersley Ironstone in a northwest-southeast alignment through the site (Coal Authority, 2020; Patrick Parsons, 2020). The age of this extraction activity is unknown; however, it does not appear on maps or illustrations of the area from the early 18th Century as either active pits or old pits.

1708-1739: Thomas Wentworth

The earliest detailed depiction of the site dates comprises the engraved birds-eye perspective of Stainborough Park from 1711 (**Appendix I.1**), attributed to Knyff and Kip. Such engravings are not always reliable, particularly in relation to areas shown in the margins of their principal subject, but in conjunction with later depictions it is possible to arrive at the likely arrangement and use of the site at this time. The key features for locating the site are Stainborough Low to the north of the site, and buildings on its southern side which most likely relate to the site of Park House. A lane is shown passing the buildings on their southern side, aligned along the present drive to Hood Green. A second path to its south leads from the end of The Avenue, leading towards the south and potentially passing west of the site. To the east is shown the deer park with avenues forming an eight-point star and, towards the south-west corner, a rectangular pool in the vicinity of the Cold Baths shown on later maps. The site itself appears to lie in the area outside of the park shown as pasture and arable land.

The later engraving of 1714 (**Appendix I.2**), also attributed to Knyff and Kip, shows an advancement of the designs shown on the previous view with the pleasure grounds to the rear of the hall shown to more closely reflect the surviving arrangement and the Cold Baths closer to their alignment shown on later maps. The character of the site, and its relationship with the park was not changed.

An estate map of 1734 (**Appendix I.4**) is likely to provide the most accurate representation of the site during the early 18th Century, confirming the general disposition of the site shown on the earlier views in that it lay outside of the park boundary, within an area of rough pasture to the south of

Stainborough Low. This depicted land use is clearly distinct from the enclosed fields to the south-west and is highly suggestive of the site having been intentionally landscaped to provide a setting to views from Wentworth Castle. The park pale is shown to comprise a wall, with a single row of trees along it. To the north is a square pond on the site of Keeper's Pond, with a building to its north-west most likely on the side of Park House. A third engraving of the park, produced by Badeslade c.1732 (**Appendix 1.3**), on the whole correlates closely with this map showing the arrangement of avenues and the creation of Lowe Lane east of Stainborough Low. The accuracy of the engraving at the site is questionable, however, as it is shown to lie within the park rather than outside of it as demonstrated on the later estate map and the avenue of trees forming a north-east to south-west axis extending south of Keeper's Pond rather than terminating at it.

1739-1791: William Wentworth

The changes made by William Wentworth within the vicinity of the site have not been reported on in previous studies, however several inferences can be made based on the nature of works he undertook elsewhere in the park and the appearance of the area by the time the 1844 tithe map (**Appendix 1.5**) was produced.

The 1844 tithe map shows the site, and the land to its west, had been merged with the south park through the removal of the park pale shown on the earlier estate map and engravings. This was likely coupled with the creation of a single avenue of trees running south from the edge of the Wilderness to the site of the Old Cold Baths. The creation of this avenue appears, stylistically, to have been an extension of the formal parkland landscape depicted on the earlier images of the park, which would be broken up to create a more naturalistic landscape setting to the hall by William during the later 18th Century. This breaking up of the avenues, clearly apparent on the 1844 map, left the avenue past the site, possibly because it formed an aesthetic unit with Archer's Hill Gate. The latter was built in 1744 as the southern entrance to the pleasure grounds and aligns on the view down the avenue past the site to the Old Cold Baths. The 1844 mapping also shows the area west of the site as clear ground, presumably pasture. However, the survival of a possible 300-year-old Sweet Chestnut tree in the area south of Park House (HLTA 2005: 72) suggests the land was not entirely devoid of planting.

1791-1902: Transitional Period and the Vernon-Wentworths

The site itself is shown to have been developed by the production of the 1855 edition of the Ordnance Survey (**Appendix 1.6**). This edition was based on a survey of 1850-1851 and thus provides a date of 1844-1851 for the development, associating it with Frederick William Thomas Vernon Wentworth. The property is shown to comprise a single linear range orientated parallel to the fall of the land and adjoined by an enclosed yard to its south. Outside of the yard, the land at

the site fell into a larger area of scattered woodland that extended to the western edge of the park and southern boundary of Stainborough low. A ride is shown running south along the eastern side of the site, the former avenue on the 1844 tithe map now forming a loose belt of trees. A further track is shown running from the north-west entrance to the park from Hood Green to join the ride from the north just west of the site boundary.

The function of the building is not immediately clear, for whilst it survived into the 1980s it does not appear to have been of sufficient status to warrant a name on historic maps. Given the divisions shown within the building on the OS map it is possible that the range comprised a range of structures of different function or height. Comparison can be drawn from similar divisions within Cold Bath Farm to the south. Furthermore, the division of the site by the 1931 OS shows the potential partition of exterior functions and a small glasshouse which is suggestive of domestic use.

Evidence for its use arises in the form of the census returns, where through comparison of named properties through the decades it is possible to distinguish the appearance of a "Park Lodge" near Park Cottage (also referred to as Garden House) and Park House (also referred to as Keepers House) by 1861. In the 1881 Census a building in this same area is referred to as Warren Cottage, occupied by Samuel S Spooner, gamewatcher, and family. The property appears to be absent or un-named in the 1891 census (there is a gamekeeper listed in an un-named property in the entry before Park House), and in 1901 (where property names are omitted for all the buildings in "Stainborough Park") but appears again in the 1911 census as Rabbit Warren. There are two properties named Rabbit Warren in 1911, one of which was Park House and the other the building within the site. One was occupied by Harry Broadhead, blacksmith, of 4 rooms (excluding sculleries, landings, lobbies, closets, bathrooms, warehouses, offices and shops) and the other by Edward Symmonds, Game Keeper, of 5 rooms. The clearest evidence comes from the 1939 Register, produced on the eve of the Second World War, which names all the local properties from Broom Royd Lodge and Cold Bath Farm in the east to the two halves of Hood Green Lodge to the west, with "Warren Cottage" between Park Cottage and Park House, then occupied by Cecil G. Webb, gamekeeper. Related to this there is a newspaper record of a visit to Wentworth Castle in 1899 by Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, (Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 30.01.1889) that records a hunting trip:

"The party left the castle about half-past ten o'clock and proceeded to the low side of the park where great havoc was made amongst the rodents which abound there. The plantation close to was then entered, and for a short time matters were very lively for the pheasants. This part being shot over the party proceeded to Rockley Bottom and Rockley Wood where some good bags were made. Broom Royd was next visited, where some splendid sport was obtained, after which the day's proceedings finished up in the rabbit warren."

The route taken suggests they went from the hall towards Queen Anne's Gate at Round Green, then south towards Rockley Abbey and then back through Broom Royd, suggesting a possible end point near the site.

Whilst it is difficult to conclude with certainty that the building and enclosure at the site were associated with the rabbit warren, the evidence certainly places the warren within its vicinity. What with the kennels and warren in this part of the park, along with the number of gamekeepers recorded occupying dwellings at this end of the park, it is suggestive of a long-lived association of the area with hunting.

By the production of the 1892 OS map (**Appendix 1.7**) the buildings at the site are shown to possess small additions to the north and west elevations, presumably lean-tos. The enclosure south of the site has also been removed, as has the drive along the southern park boundary. Further detail is shown of the woodland, illustrating a mixture of pines and deciduous trees within the site and extending towards the west. The subsequent map of 1906 (**Appendix 1.8**) does not show any change at the site beyond some changes to the trees shown reflecting an increasing number of trees in the land to its west. Keeper's Pond is also shown as silted up by this time.

1902-Present: Bruce Canning Vernon-Wentworth

Substantial changes had occurred within the south park by the survey of the 1931 OS map (**Appendix 1.9**), including the creation of a large area of woodland to the south-west of the site, named Warren Wood. Within the site an enclosure had been re-established around the building, divided into two parks, whilst the woodland remained largely the same.

Parts of the Wentworth Castle Estate were put up for auction in 1955, including Park House, recorded as a dwelling with outbuildings and 1.628 acres of land formerly belonging to "head-keeper Spinks" (Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer, 24-09-55; 2). Other properties sold included outlying farms and two lodges. The site was not identified in the published material at this time although changes to its boundaries shown in the 1961 OS map suggest it may also have been divided off around this time (**Appendix 1.10**) when a glasshouse is also shown within its grounds.

Development at the site remained unchanged by the time of the 1978 OS map (**Appendix 1.11**), although the existing bungalow was presumably added not too long after with the first identified mention of a Pine Lodge appearing in 1989 in a marriage announcement for the son of "*Dr and Mrs Kenneth M. Stewart of Pine Lodge, Hood Green, South Yorkshire*" (Dundee Courier, 22-12-1989). This building was subsequently extended with a pool house in around 1998. It was last sold in November 2019 to the present owners.

6 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – LANDSCAPE APPRAISAL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Summary of Past and Present Character

The site lies within the south-west part of Stainborough Park in an area that lay outside of the park pale in the early 18th Century, but which was brought into the park and landscaped as rough grassland to provide a designed vista from the c.1737-39 battlemented wall surrounding the c.1727-30 Stainborough Castle established by Thomas Wentworth. By the mid-18th Century the site lay to the side of an avenue, and view, created by William Wentworth from Archer's Hill Gate to the Old Cold Baths. During the early 19th Century, the area appears to have been developed as a pinetum, possibly associated with the wider documented plant collecting under Frederick William Thomas Vernon Wentworth. The site was subsequently developed between 1844 and 1851 with a small range of buildings potentially associated with the management of a rabbit warren and incorporating lodgings for a gamekeeper of 4-5 main rooms. This building remained, although changes in its associated enclosure suggest it may have gone through changes in use, until c.1980 when the site was cleared, and the present Pine Lodge bungalow built.

Description of the Site

The site boundaries are defined by timber fencing with a Hawthorne hedge to the east and north, and Poplar hedge to the west. The southern boundary is formed by a dry-stone wall, with splayed entrance to the site. To the east, the site bounds Stainborough Park, comprising a wide area of open pasture that extends northwards. To the north and west, the site bounds an area of rough pasture with scattered mature trees, predominantly Pine with occasional mature Sweet Chestnut, Horse Chestnut and Yew.

The grounds of the house comprise overgrown lawns, scattered with several trees and bushes constituting a mixture of species, the majority of which are amenity planting associated with the development of the land as a garden since the late-20th Century (see AWA, 2019). Several mature trees represent possibly historic planting (**Figure 2**) including a Pine (T1) towards the north-east corner of the site, a group of large Pines (G44) and Oak (T45) towards the centre of the site, and three Pines (T53-55) towards the western boundary. Semi-mature trees that may represent continuations of historic plant schemes include a Pine on the southern site boundary (T51) which corresponds with a row of pines shown on historic mapping. Also of note is a mature Beech tree beyond the northern boundary of the site (T13) which may represent a survival of a former avenue that continued along the eastern boundary of the site and which was still shown on historic mapping in 1931 (**Appendix I. 9**). Significantly, there appears to be a high degree of correlation between the surviving mature trees and those depicted within the site on the 1892 OS map.

Legibility of Past Characters

The character of the site is one of late 20th Century suburban development with a fragmentary survival of 19th Century designed landscaping in the form of surviving mature trees. This latter character has been eroded by loss of trees and in the proliferation of unsympathetic amenity planting. Limited evidence survives of the 18th Century landscape in the alignment of the eastern property boundary which lies on, or close to, the route of the park pale evident on historic engravings and maps of the c.1710s to 1730s. There is no legibility of pre-18th Century land use.

The predominant landscape character derives from the mid-20th Century sale of the estate, which effectively carved out portions of the western part of the south park into private ownership. This event has led to the divergence of land management between the park and the site, which is potentially responsible for its exclusion from the open-cast mining that blighted the south park but also from the management activities that followed the park's acquisition by Barnsley MBC. Whilst the domestic use of the site may partly reflect the 19th Century episode of the park's development, its suburban character is entirely out of keeping with the local vernacular and the development of its private gardens and boundaries has aesthetically divorced it from the historic landscape. The remaining historic trees are, however, significant features that contribute to the legibility of the 19th Century parkland.

VIEWS TAKING IN THE SITE

1. Stainborough Castle

The view from Stainborough Castle (view 1 on **Figure 3 & Appendix 2.3**) is identified in the 2005 Conservation Plan as representing a principal panoramic vista from within the gardens (HLTA, 2005: 70). There are still impressive views to be had from the tower of Stainborough Castle, with ongoing management balancing opening up of key views whilst blocking views to residential development and preserving views of canopies (HLTA, 2007). There is currently no intervisibility with the site or views taking in both the site and the tower.

2. Sun Monument and The Battlemented Wall

The 2005 Conservation Plan identifies principal views towards the Sun Monument from the Avenue and Broad Avenue (HLTA, 2005: 70). Whilst the site is not visible alongside the monument from these views, there are secondary views from the monument looking south across the Battlemented Wall which take in panoramic views between the trunks of semi-mature trees across the West Park to the landscape beyond (view 2 on **Figure 3 & Appendix 2.4**). Within this view the site is screened by the dam of Keepers Pond, and vegetation along the northern boundary of the site.

3. Archer's Hill Gate and The Battlemented Wall

The views from Archer's Hill Gate and the Battlemented Wall south of Stainborough Castle (view 3 on **Figure 3 & Appendices 2.5-2.7**) are identified in the 2005 Conservation Plan as representing a principal panoramic vista from within the gardens (HLTA, 2005: 70). The Battlemented Wall was built by Thomas Wentworth c.1737-9, providing a vantage point out from the gardens across the estate to the south and east; an aspect which was further reinforced by William Wentworth with the construction of Archer's Hill Gate in 1744. This latter structure was aligned on an avenue of trees leading down to the site of the old Cold Bath, both of which have since been lost. As such, the kinetic experience of moving along the line of the former avenue has limited historical integrity. The site is, however, visible when moving along this line, emerging above the overgrown hedgerow that marks the sites eastern boundary. In these views the property is legible, and whilst not prominent it does appear close to the boundary with the park within which the absence of visual or physical connectivity emphasises its separation.

The views from the battlements have been partially obscured across the side by the proliferation of trees adjacent to the ha-ha. These trees are identified in the conservation plan as self-seeded, appear on historic maps from the 1931 OS map (**Appendix 1.9**) when the land around Park House was subdivided. The dam of Keepers Pond, and vegetation along the northern boundary of the site further screens views of Pine Lodge, for which only the eastern ridge of the pool house is visible.

4. Stainborough Lane

The view of the park from Stainborough Lane (view 4 on **Figure 3 & Appendix 2.9**) is not identified as a principal view in the 2005 Conservation Plan but does form a publicly accessible vantage point from which the south park and Stainborough Low are visible. This view is a kinetic experience, in that its character changes as the viewer moves along the road.

In approaching the site from Cold Bath Farm the site appears as a densely wooded area to the west of a wide-open area of pasture that rises to a gently sloping ridge against the skyline. The trees of Stainborough Low beyond are indistinguishable from those within the site. At points along the road a rubble stone wall with vertical coping stones is visible between areas of overgrowth. Towards the south-east corner of the site a wide gateway through the stone wall provides a larger view into the parkland, with the site forming a densely vegetated boundary. A tall Leyland Cypress forms a prominent tree at the corner of the site. Travelling on, gaps in the vegetation provide glimpsed views to Pine Lodge beyond its overgrown lawns before arriving at the main entrance to the site with its gate and splayed flaking walls. The buildings at the site are hidden from the entrance by a Willow and vegetation within the gardens of the property. Beyond the site views glimpsed views open up between overgrown vegetation on the boundary to an area of rough pasture and scattered

mature trees, across which the edge of the pleasure grounds is marked by a belt of trees on the skyline. Looking back, the site is hidden from view by the vegetation along the road and that forming its western boundary.

5. Old Cold Baths

The view of the park from the Old Cold Baths (view 5 on **Figure 3 & Appendix 2.8**) is not identified as a principal view in the 2005 Conservation Plan and is situated within private land. It does, however, form a site of historic interest which was integrated into the designed parkland from the 18th Century. The character of views at this point forms a continuation of the kinetic experience of moving along the line of the former avenue from Archer's Hill Gate discussed above (view 2). From this point the site appears as well vegetated boundary to the site of the park, including prominent garden planting, amongst which is set the rising gable of the pool house with its prominent white barge boards, forming a detractor from views looking past the site to Archer's Hill Gate beyond.

6. Duke of Argyll Monument

The view of the park from the entrance into the alley through Broom Royd Wood (view 6 on **Figure 3 & Appendix 2.9**), marked by the Duke of Argyll Monument, is not identified as a principal view in the 2005 Conservation Plan and is situated within private land. It does, however, form a feature of historic interest, comprising a part of the early 18th Century designed landscape that was further enhanced with the monument in the mid-18th Century. Broom Royd Wood, and the alleys through it, have recently been restored. This view would historically have been a kinetic experience, moving along rides lined with trees from through the park, however this experience has largely been lost with the felling of most of the parkland trees.

Within this view the site forms a well vegetated feature on the edge of the parkland, merging with the canopies of the trees that rise to cover Stainborough Low and the southern edge of the Pleasure Grounds. The roofs of Pine Lodge are just visible amongst the vegetation of the site, but do not form prominent or detractive features.

7. The Great South Avenue

The view of the park from the southern end of the Great South Avenue (view 7 on **Figure 3 & Appendix 2.10-11**) is not identified as a principal view in the 2005 Conservation Plan. It lies on an advertised public route through the park and constitutes a feature of historic interest, comprising a part of the early 18th Century designed landscape, and has recently been restored. Moving along the avenue is a kinetic experience, however it is only when moving north from its southern end that the site is visible.

In this view the site forms a well vegetated feature on the edge of the parkland, merging, as with views from Argyll's monument, with the canopies of the trees covering Stainborough Low. The roofs of Pine Lodge are visible amongst the vegetation of the site but are partly screened by the trees of the South Avenue and do not form prominent or detractive features.

LOCAL VENACULAR

A review of historic buildings within the park, Hood Green and their immediate environs was undertaken to identify the character of local development which might provide a reference for the design of the scheme at the site. Development was inspected in three areas:

1. Wentworth Castle, its monuments, garden buildings and lodges
2. Estate buildings within the park
3. Estate buildings outwith the park

Building	Description	Picture
I. WENTWORTH CASTLE, ITS MONUMENTS, GARDEN BUILDINGS AND LODGES		
I.1: Wentworth Castle Substantial high status house with 17 th century core and Baroque and Palladian fronts of 18 th Century date. (Grade I Listed: 1151065)	ARCHITECTURE: High status STOREYS: 3 MATERIALS: Ashlar EMPHASIS: Balanced RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	
I.2: Menagerie House Early-18 th Century banqueting house, now three cottages. (Grade II Listed: 1151062)	ARCHITECTURE: Classic influence STOREYS: 1-2 MATERIALS: Stone, render & slate EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Moderate	
I.3 Queen Anne Lodge Mid-18 th Century lodge and gates. (Grade II Listed: 1315081)	ARCHITECTURE: Gothic influence STOREYS: 1 MATERIALS: Rubble & slate EMPHASIS: Balanced RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	

Building	Description	Picture
1.4 Steeple Lodge Late 18 th Century lodge and gates. (Grade II Listed: 1151059)	ARCHITECTURE: Gothic influence STOREYS: 1 plus 3 stage tower MATERIALS: Dressed stone. EMPHASIS: Vertical RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	
1.5 Hood Green Lodge (Mow Cop & The Beeches) Late 19 th Century lodge / estate housing (Non-designated)	ARCHITECTURE: Gothic influence STOREYS: 2 plus attic MATERIALS: Dressed stone & tile EMPHASIS: Vertical RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Moderate	
1.6 Gun Room Mid 18 th Century banqueting house, converted to gun room in 19 th Century (Grade II* Listed: 1151066)	ARCHITECTURE: Classical influence STOREYS: 1 MATERIALS: Brick, stone and tile with timber veranda EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	
2. ESTATE BUILDINGS WITHIN THE PARK		
2.1 Home Farm: Cowhouse Early-19 th Century (Grade II Listed: 1315053)	ARCHITECTURE: Classical influence STOREYS: 1-2 MATERIALS: Rubble, render & slate EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	
2.2 Home Farm: Dairy Late-19 th Century (Grade II Listed: 1191812)	ARCHITECTURE: Vernacular STOREYS: 1 MATERIALS: Rock-faced stone & slate EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	

Building	Description	Picture
2.3 Home Farm: Cart Shed Late 18 th Century (Grade II Listed: 1191802)	ARCHITECTURE: Vernacular STOREYS: 2 MATERIALS: Dressed stone & slate EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Moderate	
2.4 Home Farm: Cottage Late 18 th Century (Grade II Listed: 1151071)	ARCHITECTURE: Classical influence STOREYS: 2 MATERIALS: Dressed stone, render & slate EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	
2.4 Home Farm: Stables Early 18 th Century (Grade II Listed: 1191779)	ARCHITECTURE: Vernacular with classical influence STOREYS: 2 MATERIALS: rubble EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	
2.5 Home Farm: Barn Early 18 th Century (Grade II Listed: 1315052)	ARCHITECTURE: Vernacular STOREYS: 2 MATERIALS: Dressed stone & slate EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Semi-regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	
2.6 Gardener's House Mid 19 th Century (not designated)	ARCHITECTURE: Vernacular STOREYS: 2 MATERIALS: Dressed stone, render & slate EMPHASIS: Balanced RHYTHM: Semi-regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	

Building	Description	Picture
2.7 Pillared Barn 18 th Century (Grade II* Listed: 1315049)	ARCHITECTURE: Vernacular STOREYS: 2 MATERIALS: Dressed stone & stone slate EMPHASIS: Balanced RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Very High	
2.8 Domestic Offices Early 19 th Century (not designated)	ARCHITECTURE: Vernacular STOREYS: 2 MATERIALS: Dressed stone & slate EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Semi-regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	
2.9 Park House Early 18 th Century possibly altered early-19 th Century. 20 th Century stone extension. (not designated)	ARCHITECTURE: Vernacular STOREYS: 2 MATERIALS: Stone, render & slate EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Very low	
3. ESTATE BUILDINGS OUTWITH THE PARK		
3.1 10-12 Hood Green Description (not designated)	ARCHITECTURE: Gothic influence STOREYS: 1 plus former lit attic MATERIALS: Dressed stone & slate EMPHASIS: Vertical RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Moderate	
3.2 12-14 Hood Green Description (not designated)	ARCHITECTURE: Gothic influence STOREYS: 2 MATERIALS: Dressed stone & tile EMPHASIS: Vertical RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Moderate	

Building	Description	Picture
3.3 The Gables Description (not designated)	ARCHITECTURE: Gothic influence STOREYS: 1 plus former lit attic MATERIALS: Dressed stone & tile EMPHASIS: Vertical RHYTHM: Semi-Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Moderate	
3.4 The Villa Description (not designated)	ARCHITECTURE: Gothic influence STOREYS: 1 plus former lit attic MATERIALS: Dressed stone & slate EMPHASIS: Vertical RHYTHM: Semi-Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Moderate	
3.4 Cold Baths Farm Mid-19 th Century farmhouse with 18 th Century courtyard farmstead (not designated)	ARCHITECTURE: Vernacular STOREYS: 2 (house, stable, barn) & 1 (cowhouse) MATERIALS: Rubble, dressed stone & slate EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Semi-regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	
3.4 Farm at Hood Green Mid-19 th Century farmhouse. Lost its farm buildings (not designated)	ARCHITECTURE: Vernacular STOREYS: 2 MATERIALS: render (stone?) & tile EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Semi-regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	
3.4 Farm at Bagger Wood Hill Mid-19 th Century farmhouse (not designated)	ARCHITECTURE: Vernacular STOREYS: 2 MATERIALS: Dressed stone & slate EMPHASIS: Horizontal RHYTHM: Semi-regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	
3.4 Round Green Farm 18 th Century farmhouse and farmstead (not designated)	ARCHITECTURE: Vernacular STOREYS: 2 (house and barns/cottages) and 1 (animal accomodation) MATERIALS: Dressed stone & slate EMPHASIS: Mix RHYTHM: Regular VOID TO SOLID RATIO: Low	

Summary

There are clear fashions present within the estate buildings both within and outwith the park, both within the principal house and appurtenances of Wentworth Castle, and those buildings housing staff and estate functions. The former comprise largely of 18th Century lodges and garden structures which were designed as architectural set pieces, of which the themes were reflected in the design of the latter, albeit in a more reserved form, namely:

1. The classically influenced buildings of home farm: well-proportioned buildings of simple architectural detailing reflecting the Palladian front of the house;
2. The vernacular buildings of home-farm: well-built with simple details reflecting a more rustic and measured aesthetic;
3. The vernacular houses of the estate of which only Park House and the Gardener's Cottage are left, both typical of their period; and
4. The estate housing in Hood Green which reflects a late Victorian Gothic.

Reflecting on the history and context of the site it is likely that the former Warren Cottage would have fallen within the third category which could be characterised as comprising, by the mid-19th Century: stone-built buildings with dressed stone to quoins, and gabled slate roofs, of plain Georgian vernacular combining low two-storey dwellings with single storey ancillary buildings all with a regular rhythm and low void to solid ratio to their elevations. In plan, the buildings often present single or groups of linear ranges defining and containing associated yards.

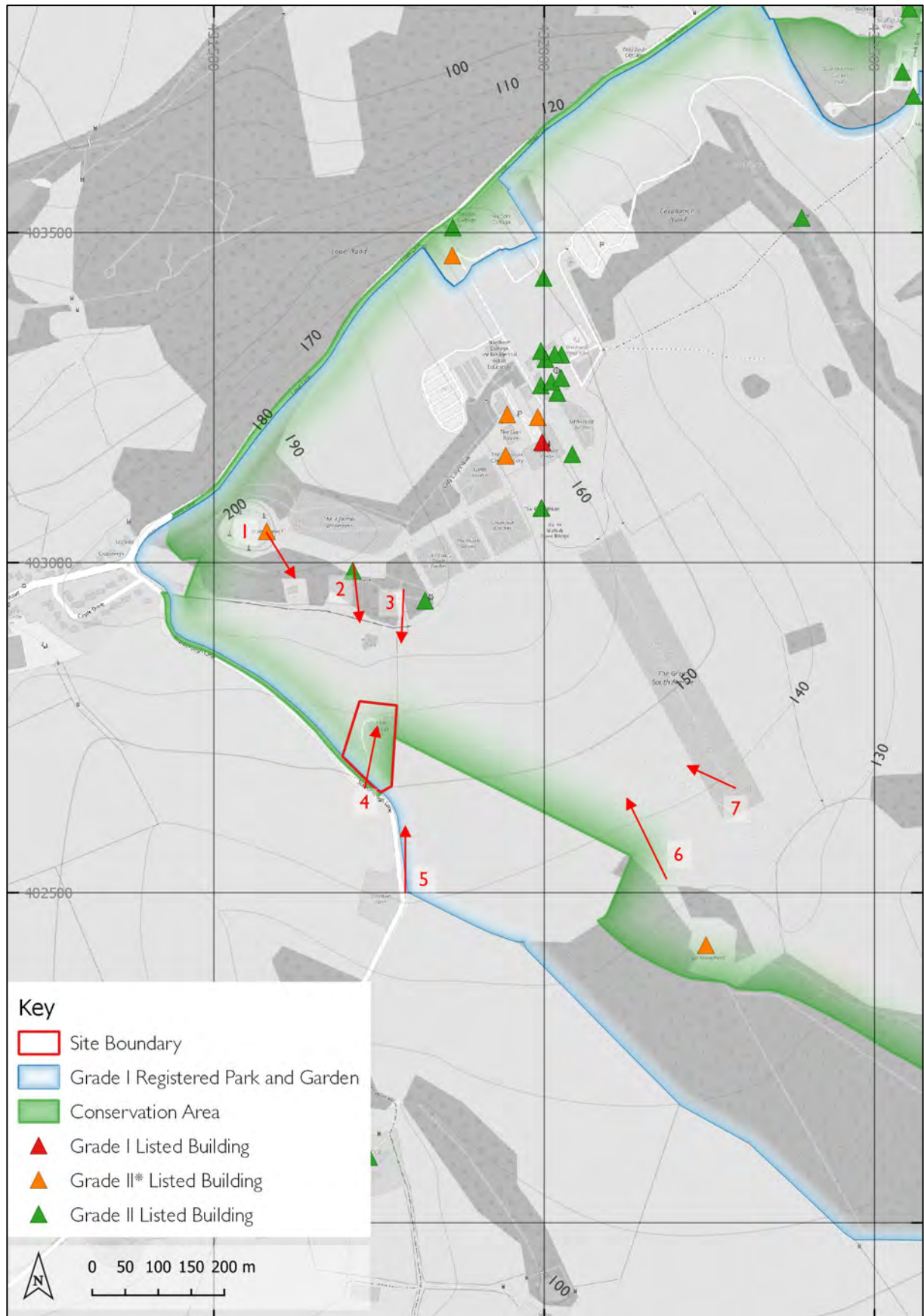
What is also of note is the clear lineage present in the buildings of the estate, with each addition representing an honest composition which sat within the existing structure of previous phases of development with previous additions largely left unaltered. This appears to have formed an intentional decision in how the estate was managed, reflected in the Hall where the 17th Century front was retained as new fronts were added, and in the parkland where new elements tended to expand rather than replace previous phases.

Considering these points, there are a range of cues or references that could be drawn on for development at the site:

- Either the mid-19th Century vernacular that may have existed previously or a design that responds to function or building type.
- A bespoke response to site or space.
- An honest representation of its period in time.
- A reflection of high-quality architecture that is proportionate to its status.
- Preserving and complementing past additions (albeit already largely lost at the site).
- A site plan that forms shelter /courtyards and spaces between building.



Figure 2: Site plan showing heritage assets



7 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – SIGNIFICANCE

INTRODUCTION

The following heritage assets have been identified as potentially sensitive to change within the site:

- Historic Landscape Character (incorporating contribution to Wentworth Castle Grade I Registered Park and Garden and the Wentworth Castle and Stainborough Park Conservation Area)
- Archaeological remains

The following statement of significance follows the methodology and terminology set out in **Section 2**.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The site forms part of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Wentworth Castle (NHLE: 1000415) and the Wentworth Castle and Stainborough Park Conservation Area. The following assessment draws on the Conservation Plans developed for the park (HTLA 2005 and 2007). An appraisal has not yet been published for the Conservation Area.

The site represents a late 20th Century suburban-style bungalow development within grounds preserving fragmentary survival of a probable 19th Century pinetum. The eastern boundary of the site also respects the alignment of the early 18th Century park boundary which was converted to an avenue in the mid-18th Century. The character of development at the site does not respond to the historic built environment of the area, or its historic landscape setting, and thus does not contribute towards local character or distinctiveness. In addition, the proliferation of dense vegetation along the boundaries of the site and 20th Century amenity planting within the site, have further divorced the site from its context, eroding the legibility of its past landscape character and forming a physical barrier between it and the surrounding parkland with no effort made to provide visual or physical linkages.

Wentworth Castle and Stainborough Park is of **high national significance** as an important survival of an 18th Century designed landscape possessing special interest in respect to its archaeology, design, quality, craftsmanship, historical associations, and ecology. In relation to the heritage interest of the park set out in detail in the Conservation Plans (HTLA, 2005 & 2007), the site is considered to contribute, or have the potential to contribute to, the following values:

Archaeology

- the narrative of social, economic and cultural history manifest in the archaeology of the estate.
- surviving evidence of a long period of development in the Pleasure Gardens and Park.

Design

- the extent of survival of the layout of early 18th Century gardens developed according to a grand vision of the transformation of the estate influenced by the latest philosophies of landscape design, including very early examples of significant types of landscape structures, such as the gothic Stainborough Castle folly, ha ha and perhaps even the Serpentine River.
- the narrative of political and ancestral power and legitimacy woven into the landscape through the design of prominent landscape structures, and exploitation of existing associations with antiquity.
- central role of designed views and vistas to the early 18th Century landscape, and the very high degree to which these survive and / or are recoverable.
- the contribution of the numerous landscape structures of William Wentworth to the character of the landscape.
- the role of designed views of landscape structures from within, and outside of estate in the construction a narrative of deep history and lineage.
- the designed views linked with movement through the landscape that were characteristic of some of William Wentworth's elaboration on his father's design.
- the evidence of the influence in key developments in 19th century garden design, including an obsession for collecting and the exotic, and associated technologies for the maintenance of special plant collections.

Quality and Craftsmanship

- the achievement of an impression of landscape structures that are 'naturally' part of the estate landscape.
- the unified character of landscape structures derived from the use of local materials in their construction.

Historical Interest and Associations

- the active association of Thomas Wentworth with key political movements, as a leading member of the Tory party and Jacobite sympathiser, which had a direct influence on the design of the garden and parkland.
- the commemoration of notable historical figures with whom William Wentworth had a personal relationship in landscape monuments.

Natural and Ecological Significance

- the recognised importance of the diverse habitats represented in the site to nature conservation.

- in the presence of flora and fauna of recognised regional and national significance, some of which are protected species

Arboricultural Significance

- the presence of mature trees, which are of interest and value in and of themselves, and are of considerable value as a habitat for a range of other species.
- the remaining examples of trees that were part of original planting schemes within the park, including the unique survival of examples of early 18th century wilderness planting.
- the continued propagation from the original, historic trees on the site, continuing a direct lineage from local stock, particularly suited to the local environment.

Social (Individual and Community), Political and Economic Significance

- the central social and economic role of the estate in the lives of the families that have inhabited it (as owners and employees) and the local community more widely.

In possessing a low legibility of historic character and previous landscape forms, and prominent characteristics that detract from the valued characteristics of the park, the site makes a **negative contribution** to the heritage significance of the surrounding landscape, and the contribution that landscape as a whole makes to the special character of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Wentworth Castle, a designated-heritage asset of **high national significance**.

RELEVANT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The 2005 and 2007 Conservation Plans identify that the landscape represents a culmination of developments over three centuries, each of which has contributed to a greater or lesser degree to its design significance, and that that restoration efforts must be careful to weigh the significance of its parts to seek a balance in which the best features of each are represented (HTLA, 2005: 87). We would add that restoration strategies must also recognise the importance of authenticity, and the potential benefits of new design to achieving a positive union of disparate historic fragments.

In managing specific changes arising from restoration activities, the plans recommend a number of policies that are also applicable to managing change arising from development within the park (HTLA, 2005: 90-93 & 2007: 133), including:

- WEN/01/iii: Where necessary, any repair or alteration of the landscape and / or landscape structures, including works that require planning permission and those that do not require planning permission, will be accompanied by appropriate archaeological investigations and recording, as agreed with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.
- WEN/01/iv: Any repair or alteration of the landscape and / or landscape structures, must minimise disturbance to the historic fabric.

- WEN/01.v: Where necessary, any repair or alteration of the landscape and / or landscape structures, will be judged by the extent to which it brings benefit to the existing status and character of the estate.
- WEN/01/vi: Any new interventions in the landscape or landscape structures must be appropriate to their location in quality, design and materials.
- WEN/02: Wherever possible, future development and alteration will respect – in the quality of materials, performance, techniques and craftsmanship – the historic model.
- WEN/07: Conservation and restoration proposals for the gardens, park and estate landscape and landscape structures should be guided by the values and policies identified in this Conservation Plan.
- WEN/08: The overall strategy for the conservation and restoration of historic features of the gardens, park and estate landscape should seek to conserve existing historic features. Where appropriate, features should be reinstated that represent, contribute to and enhance the significance and values associated with each period of the estate's development, as identified in Section 4 of this Conservation Plan.
- WEN/16: Mature and veteran trees should be appropriately protected from damage through a combination of physical means, such as fencing, and appropriate management as recommended in woodland and arboricultural reports on the site. No cars should be allowed to park in the immediate vicinity of any trees, particularly mature trees.
- WEN/18: Historic field boundaries will be maintained. Where boundary treatments are renewed, appropriate materials will be used, based on historic models. These may include cleft timber, estate rail, stone walling or hedging consistent with the historic landscape character of the estate as appropriate.
- WEN/24: When there is a need for any new development on the site... the details and character of the wider setting must be scrutinised in order to respond appropriately: attention to views, skylines, materials, aspect, circulation and scale etc. will be necessary. Informed by this understanding, new structures should be models of individual excellence in design, quality or execution and sustainability.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The site contains archaeological remains relating to post-medieval bell pits associated with the extraction of Tankersley Ironstone, and a mid-19th Century estate building belonging to Wentworth Castle potentially associated with the management of livestock and rabbits. In relation to the latter, there is also an unknown potential for remains associated with the artificial rabbit warrens. These remains are of potential regional archaeological interest in contributing to our knowledge of the history of land use at the site, the development of mining technology and in the role and development of the site in relation to the 19th Century phase of Stainborough Park.

There is a strong likelihood of existing impacts to have occurred at the site which will have adversely affected the survival of archaeological remains at the site, principally deriving from the potential landscaping prior to development in the 19th Century and demolition of these earlier buildings at the site in the late 20th Century.

8 DISCUSSION

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site comprises a late 20th Century bungalow and associated gardens, set within the south-west part of Stainborough Park in relation to which there is limited legibility of previous designed landscape in the form of surviving trees of a 19th Century pinetum and the alignment of its eastern boundary which lies on the route of an early 18th Century park pale and mid-18th Century avenue.

The site makes an **overall negative contribution** to the Grade I Registered park and garden of Wentworth Castle, an asset of **High National Significance**, and the character and appearance of Wentworth Castle and Stainborough Park Conservation Area. The mature trees at the site are, however, of historic interest and make a **moderate contribution** to the significance of these assets as partial survivals of the 19th Century phase of the park. The alignment of the eastern boundary is of historic interest, although its hedged form and overgrown appearance are at best **neutral**. The principal **negative** aspects of the site relate to the generic suburban architectural style of Pine Lodge bungalow; the total visual separation of the site from its historic context; and the proliferation of modern amenity garden plants.

The site also has the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to post-medieval iron extraction at the site, and mid-19th Century estate buildings and rabbit warrens. Any such remains are likely to be of up to **regional significance** in their own right, and to **positively contribute** to the archaeological interest of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Wentworth Castle. This potential is considered to be **considerably reduced and unlikely** within the footprint of the existing dwelling.

CONCLUSION

It is determined that there is capacity for the redevelopment of the residential dwelling within the site and that, in consideration of its existing negative contribution, such development has the potential to enhance the contribution of the site to the significance of the wider Stainborough Park.

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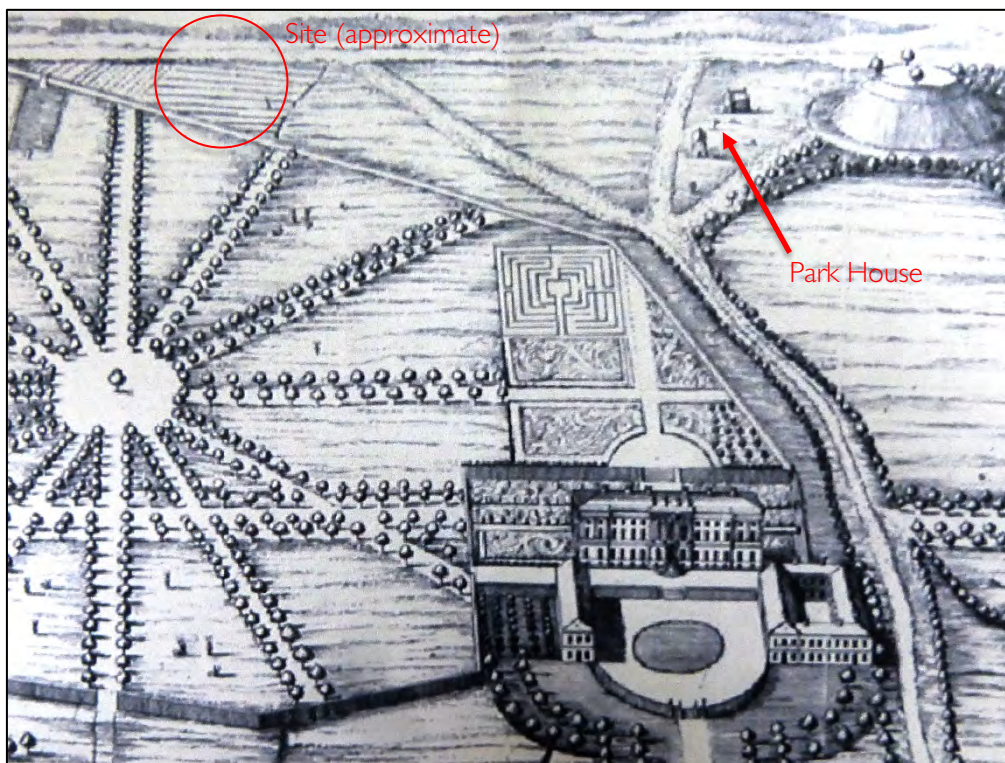
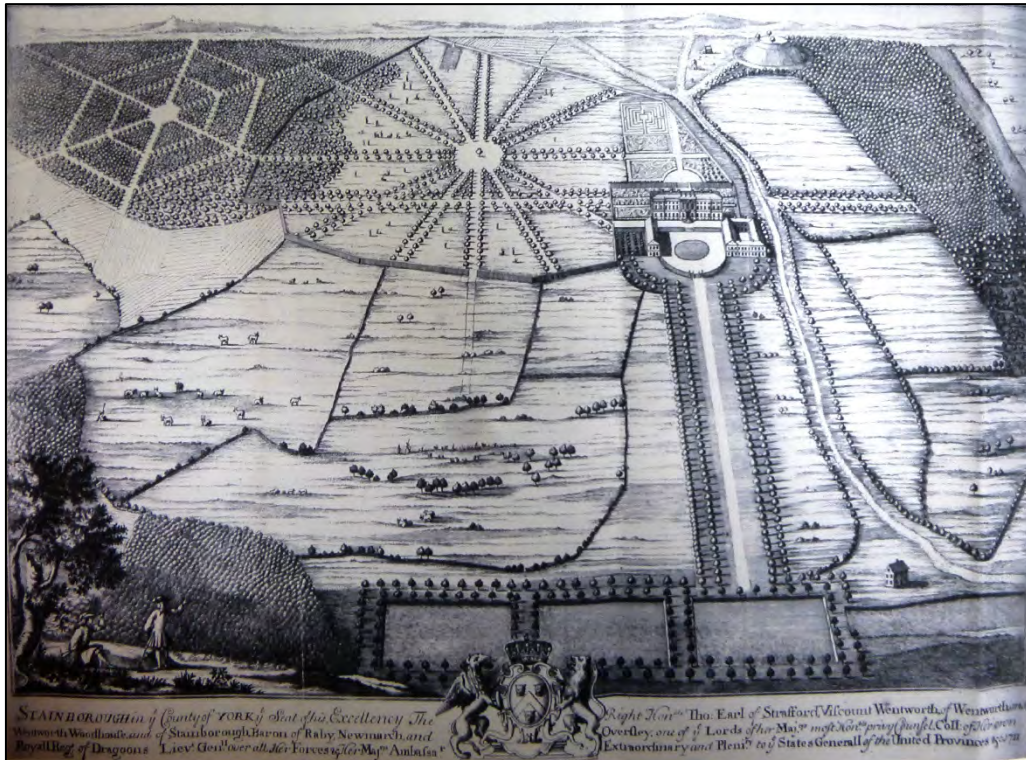
PRIMARY SOURCES

Census Returns

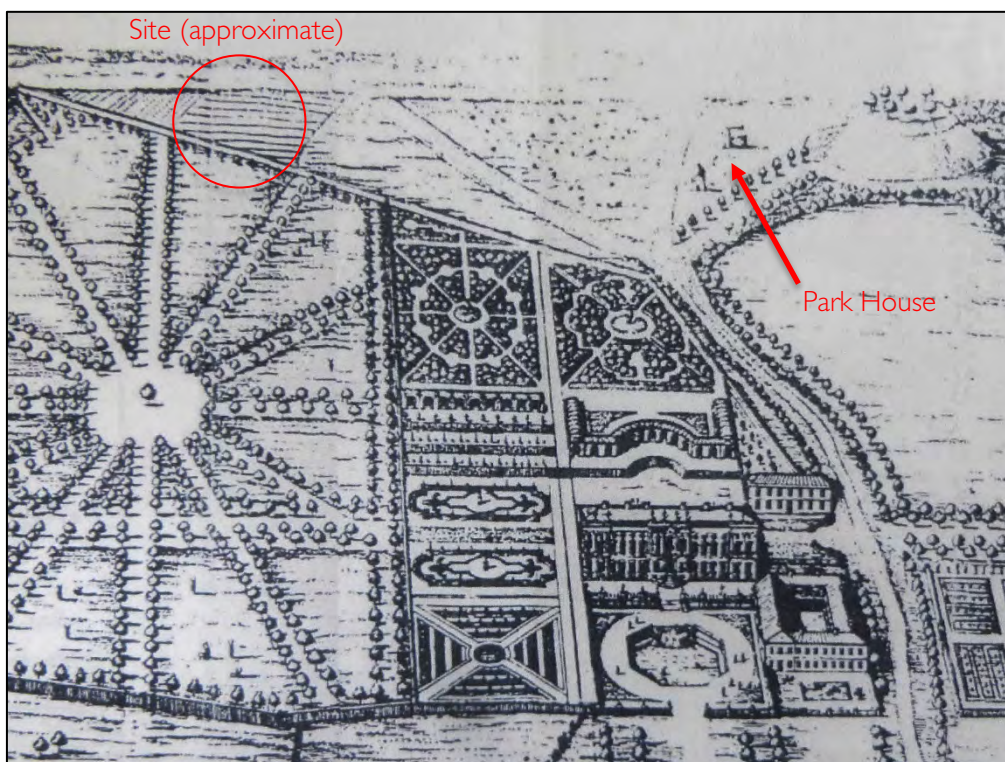
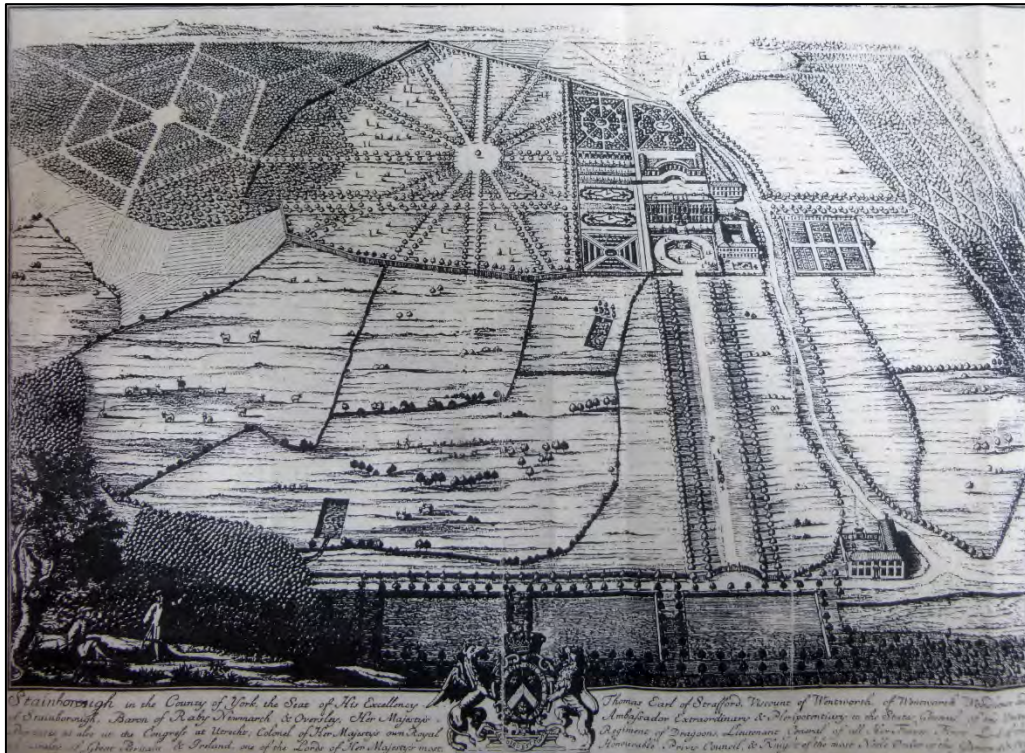
- 1851 Stainborough piece 02333, 641
- 1861 Stainborough piece 03452, 264
- 1871 Stainborough piece 04651, 292
- 1881 Stainborough piece 04610, 212
- 1891 Stainborough piece 3782, 207
- 1911 Stainborough piece 27634, 73-76

APPENDIX I:

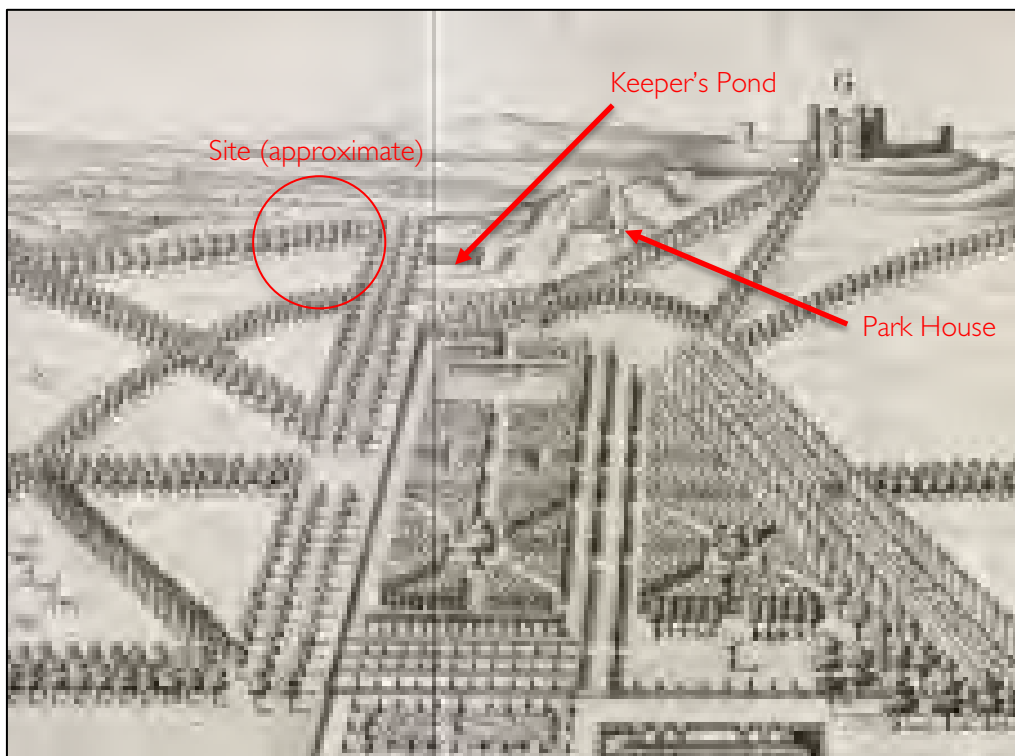
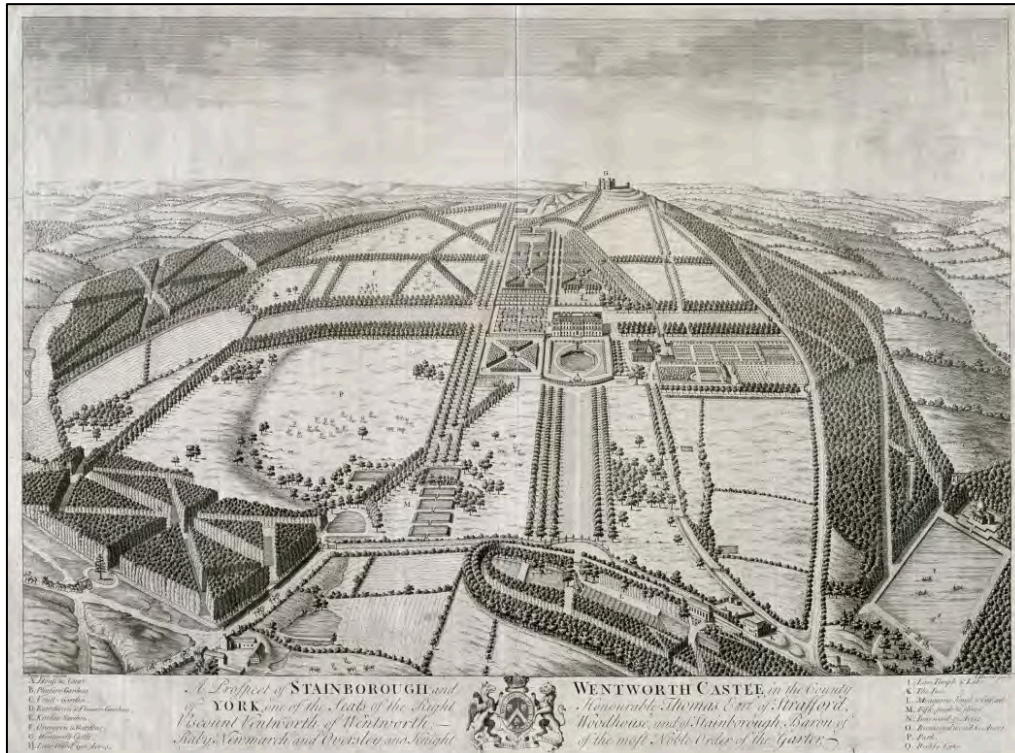
HISTORIC MAPPING AND ILLUSTRATIONS



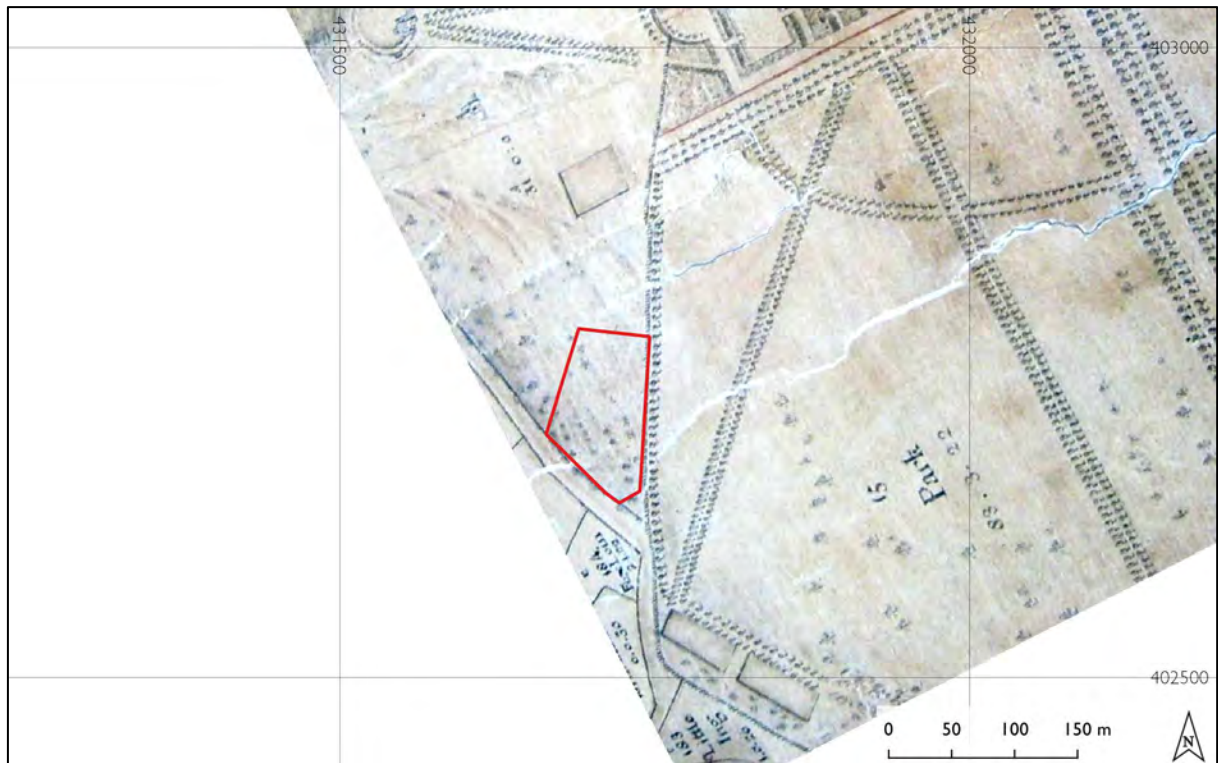
Appendix I.I: 1711 View of the Estate attributed to Knyff and Kip
 (HTLA, 2007 after British Library Maps 5995.1)



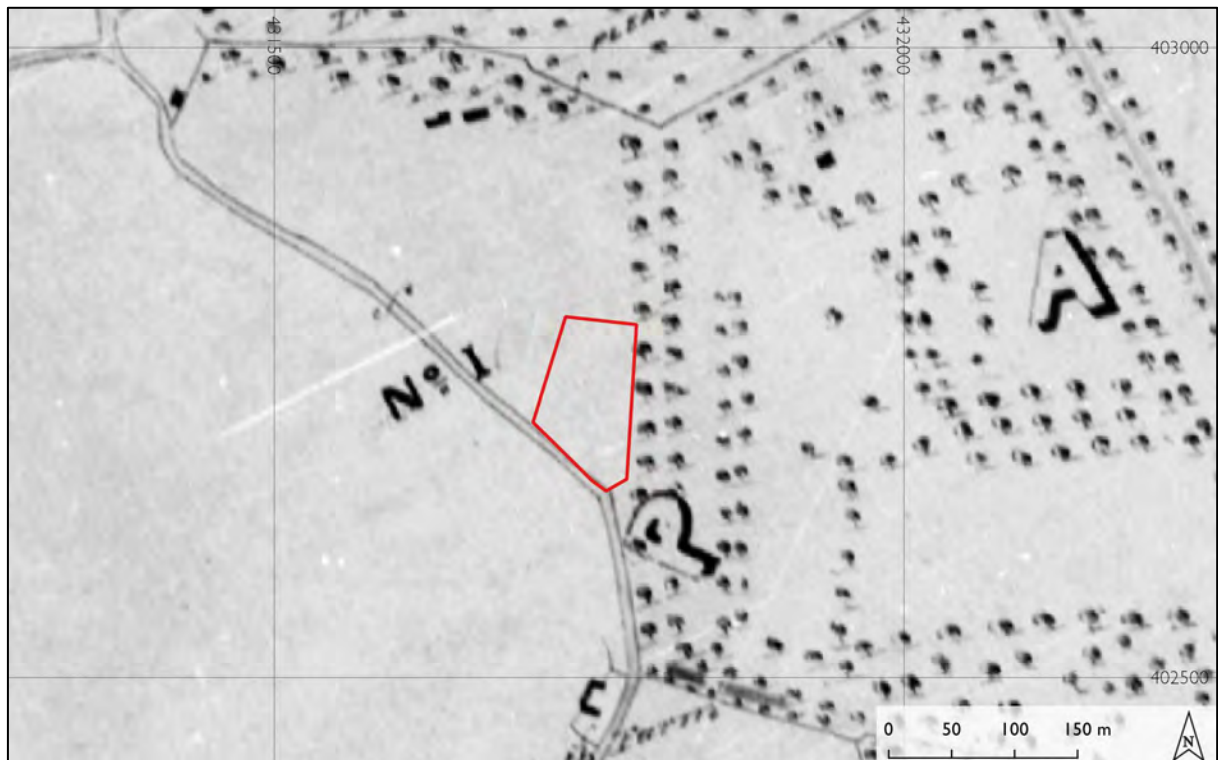
Appendix I.2: 1714 View of the Estate attributed to Knyff and Kip
(HTLA, 2007, after Sheffield Archives SY 28/Z2/2)



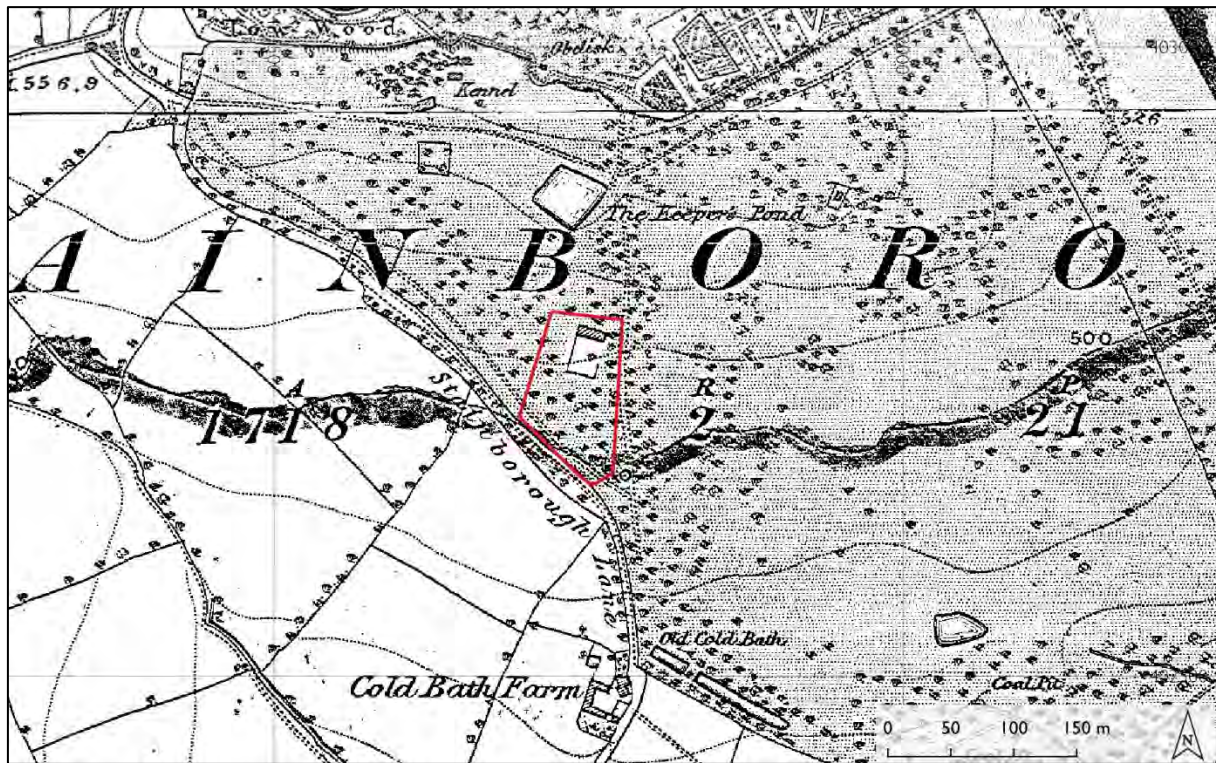
Appendix I.3: c.1732 View of the Estate by Badeslade and Rocque.
 (HTLA, 2007, after British Library Maps Ktop 49)



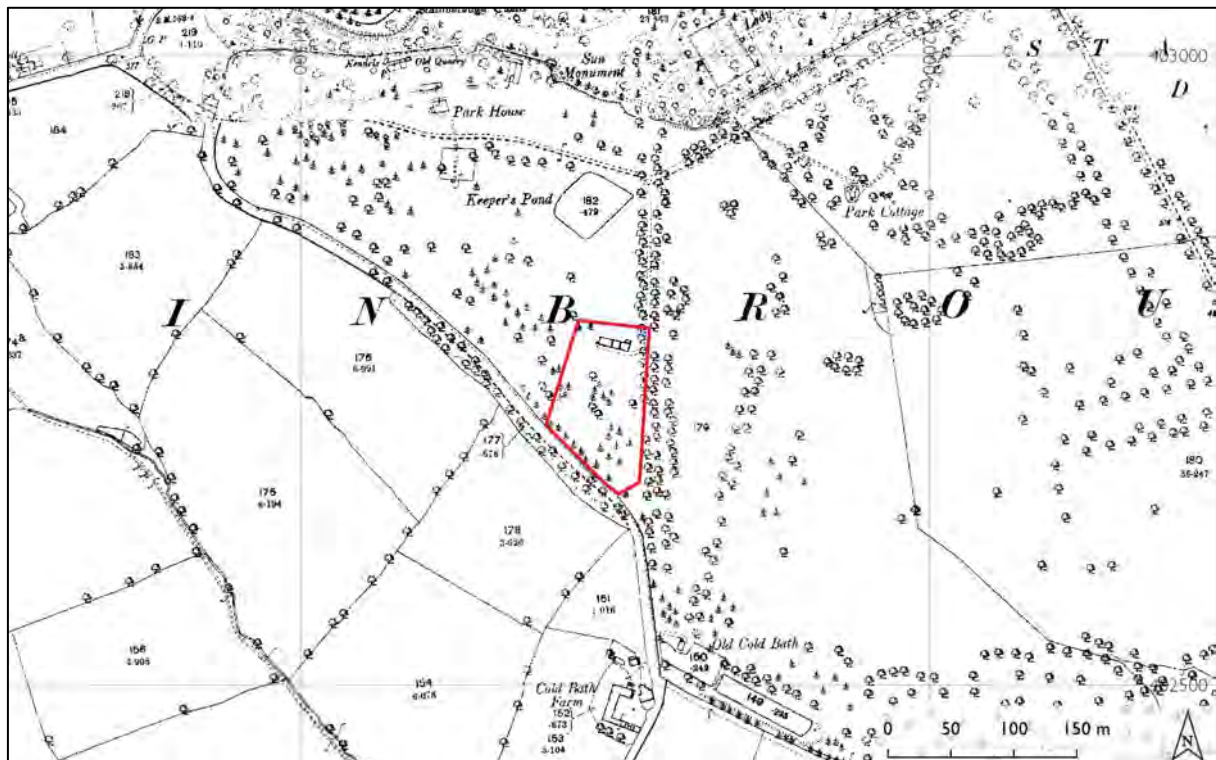
Appendix I.4: 1734 Map of the Manor of Stainborough.
(HTLA, 2007, after Sheffield Archives VWM Maps/63R)



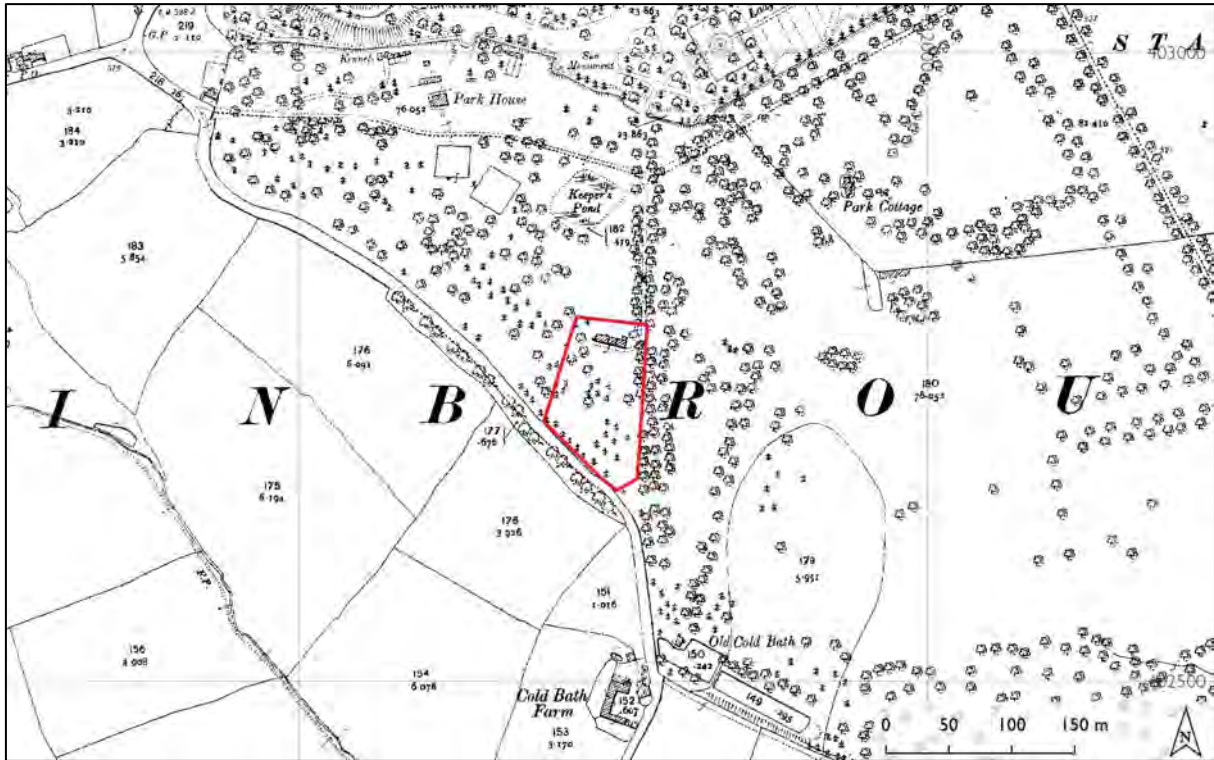
Appendix I.5: 1844 Plan of the Township of Stainborough in the Parish of Silkstone.
(Barnsley Archives)



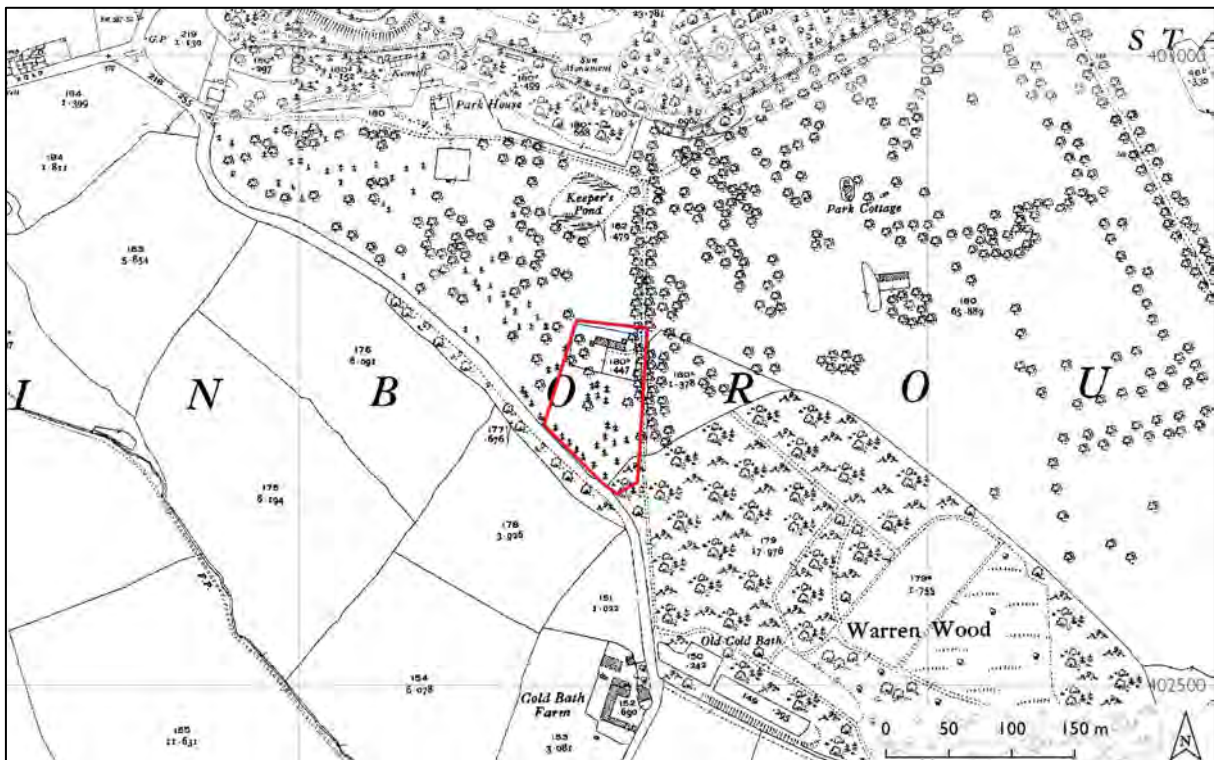
Appendix I.6: 1855 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map (surveyed 1850-1851)



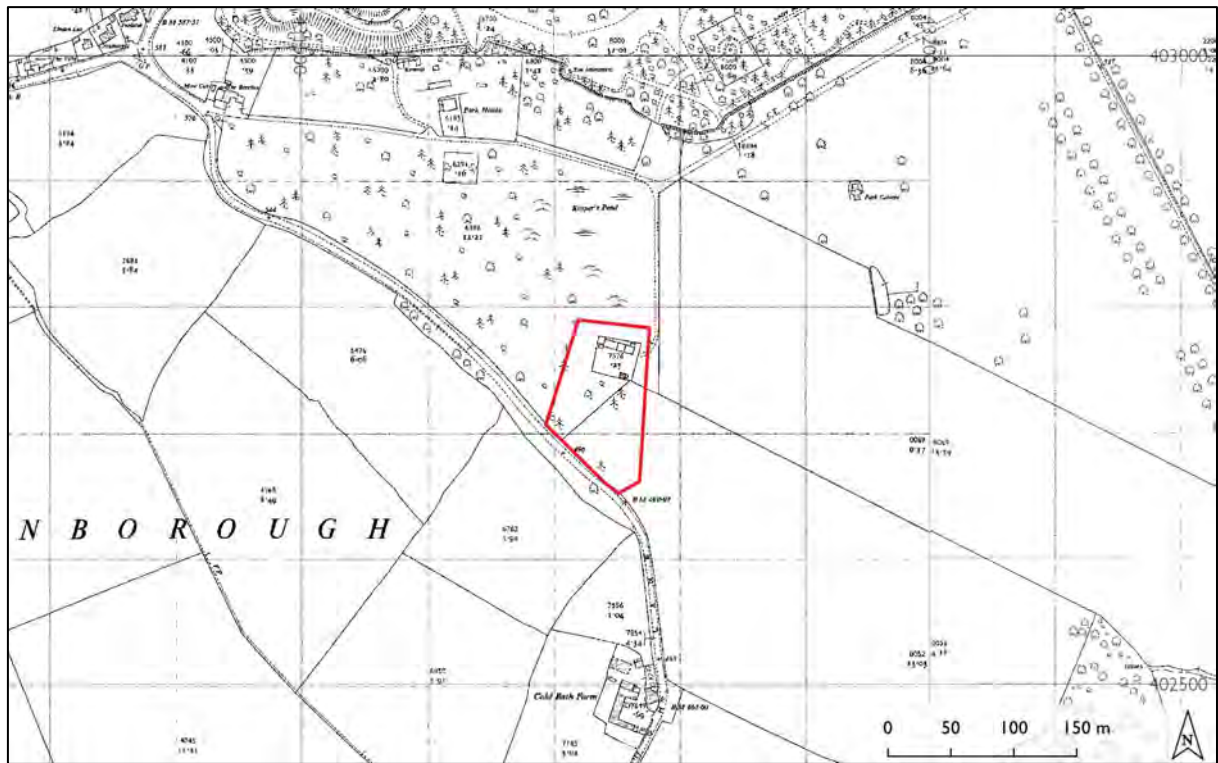
Appendix I.7: 1893 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map (surveyed 1891)



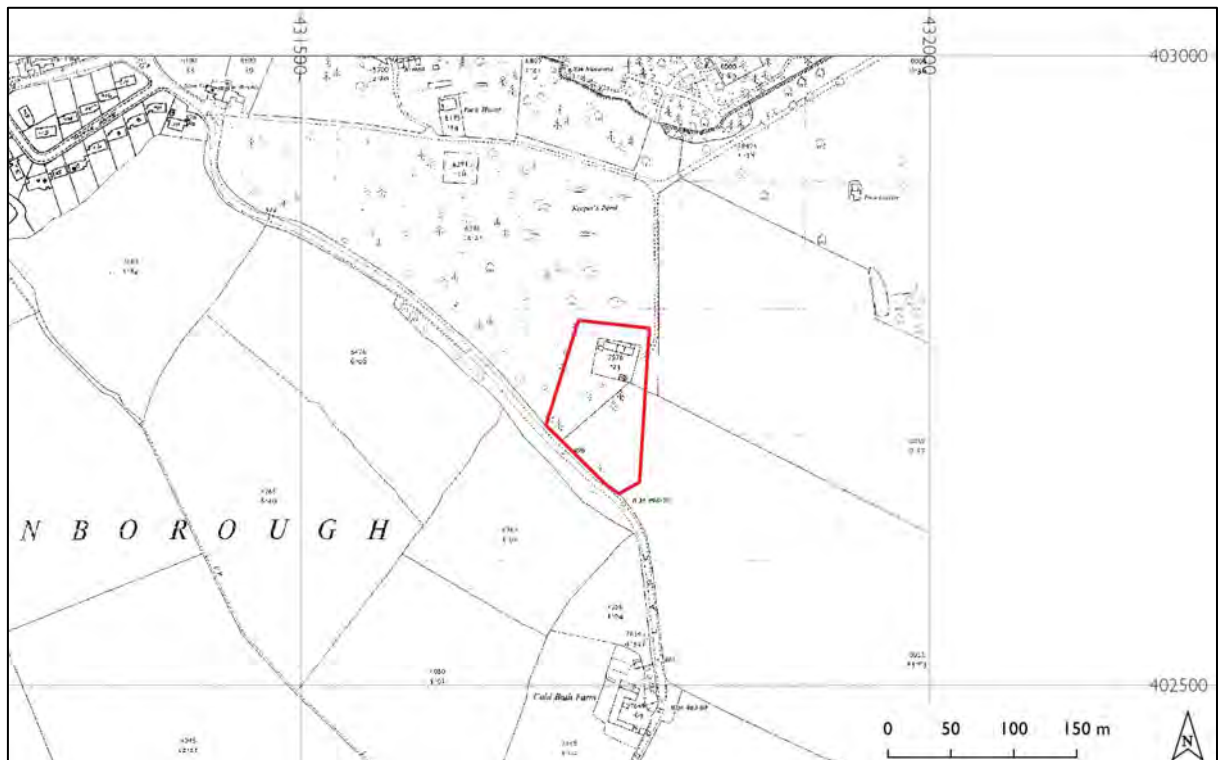
Appendix I.8: 1906 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map (revised 1903)



Appendix I.9: 1931 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map (revised 1929)



Appendix I.10: 1961 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map



Appendix I.11: 1978 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map

APPENDIX 2:

PHOTOGRAPHY

Appendix 2.1:
View of Pine Lodge,
looking north from its
gardens.



Appendix 2.2:
View of the pool
house extension to
Pine Lodge, looking
north



Appendix 2.3:
View of south,
towards the site, from
the southern wall of
Stainborough Castle.



Appendix 2.4:
View of looking
south, towards the
site, from the Sun
Monument.



Appendix 2.5:
View from inside the
park looking south
through the central
arch of Archer's Hill
Gate, towards the
site



Appendix 2.6:
View from outside
the park looking
south from the
central arch of
Archer's Hill Gate,
towards the site



Appendix 2.7:
View of looking north
from the eastern
boundary of the site
towards Archer's Hill
Gate



Appendix 2.8:
View of looking north
from the site of the
Old Cold Baths to
Archer's Hill Gate



Appendix 2.9:
View of Pine Lodge
from Stainborough
Lane through a gap in
its southern boundary



Appendix 2.10:
View looking towards
Stainborough Castle
from the entrance to
the alley into Broom
Royd Wood, close to
the Duke of Argyll
Monument



Appendix 2.11:
View of looking
towards Stainborough
Castle from the
southern end of the
Great South Avenue.



Appendix 2.12:
Zoomed view of the
site from the
southern end of the
Great South Avenue.



APPENDIX 3:

LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

WENTWORTH CASTLE

DETAILS

Heritage Category: Park and Garden

Grade: I

List Entry Number: 1000415

Date first listed: 01-Jun-1984

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

Parish: Stainborough

National Grid Reference: SE3238602559

DESCRIPTION

Formal gardens which were laid out in the period c 1713-30 with mid C18 additions surrounded by parkland of early and mid C18 date.

Historic Development

The Everingham family settled at Stainborough c 1567. The estate was sold to the Cutler family in the mid C17 and sold again in 1708 to Thomas Wentworth. Wentworth wanted to impress a rival branch of the family, the Watson Wentworths at Wentworth Woodhouse (qv), and to press his claim to the title Earl of Strafford. The development of the house and grounds at Wentworth Castle has been seen as a demonstration of these ambitions and as an outlet for his energies following the end of his political career after the death of Queen Anne in 1714 (Ray 1990). The site at this date is illustrated in an engraving of 1714 by Knyff and Kip and by an aerial view of 1739 by Badeslade (both reproduced in Ray 1992). The gardens and parkland were altered and embellished by the second Earl of Strafford, Wentworth's son, who was a friend of Horace Walpole and may have been advised by him. Walpole, who described Wentworth Castle as 'my favourite of all great seats, such a variety of ground, of wood and water; almost all executed and disposed with so much taste' (quoted in Lemmon 1978), was certainly involved in the design of a gothic temple in the park. The estate remained in the family until 1802 when the Strafford title became extinct and continued in the ownership of the Vernon Wentworths who sold the house and gardens to Barnsley Council in 1948. During the mid C20 parts of the park were subject to opencast mining. The land was subsequently restored and returned to arable and pasture land, in which use it remains (1997). The house and gardens are currently (1997) in use as an adult education centre.

Description

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Wentworth Castle is situated c 3km south-west of Barnsley in an area which is predominantly rural and agricultural. The c 300ha site is on land which slopes gently downwards to the south and east. The boundary is formed by Lowe Lane to the north, where there is a wall and a steep bank. The south-west side of the site is bounded by Stainborough Lane as far as Cold Bath Farm, and from that point south-eastwards by fencing along the edges of fields and woodland. The south-east and east boundary is marked by fencing and walls along the edge of Wallside Plantation, Ivas Wood, Walker's Pond, and Menagerie Wood.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The principal entrance is on the north side of the site off Lowe Lane where there is a lodge called Steeple Lodge (c 1775, listed grade II). A drive leads south to Home Farm and to late C20 parking areas on the north side of the house. This approach is shown as an avenue on the north side of the public road (which ran on a line between the house and Home Farm until c 1720) on the Knyff and Kip engraving of 1714 and as a wider avenue on the Badeslade view, after the public road had been moved northwards to its present position. The remains of an avenue aligned with the south front of the house extends for a distance of c 500m. This is on the same axis as the approach from Steeple Lodge and is shown on a c 1730 estate map and Badeslade's view but not on Knyff and Kip's 1714 engraving. This was the former principal approach from the south, shown on a county map of 1771, but the driveway is no longer discernible. On the north-east side of the site there is an entrance with a stone pedimented arch (listed grade II) at the south end of Park Drive in the village of Stainborough. A drive, running on the line of the former public road, leads south-west as a causeway across meadow land and the Serpentine River via Serpentine Bridge (dated 1758, listed grade II), and on to the north side of the house. A formal approach to the house from the east is shown on the 1714 engraving and on the c 1730 estate map, when there were entrance gates at the end of an avenue aligned with the east front. An entrance on the south-east side of the site at the end of a lane running west from Round Green Lane, opposite Round Green Lodge, has a lodge and an obelisk (1733, listed grade II) called Queen Anne's Obelisk from which a track runs north-westwards and joins with the drive from Stainborough.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Wentworth Castle (listed grade I) was built for Sir Gervase Cutler 1670-2. The east wing was added 1710-20 by Johann Bodt for Thomas Wentworth, first Earl of Strafford, and the south front by his son William, to his own design. The building has had C20 alterations and additions in connection with its current use (1997) as a college, and a number of late C20 buildings lie to the north of the house. Immediately west of the house and connected to it by a glazed link is a conservatory (listed grade II*) of c 1840 constructed by F W T Vernon-Wentworth. The Home

Farm is situated c 100m north-east of the house and consists of a complex of buildings including a stable block and barn of c 1715, altered or rebuilt mid C18 (all listed grade II), and a variety of other ancillary buildings of later C18 and C19 date (most of them listed grade II). The church of St James (c 1842, listed grade II) is situated on the north side of the open courtyard formed by the farm buildings.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS On the east front of the house there is a terrace with stone gate piers and ornate iron gates at the north and south ends (early C20, listed grade II). A lawn slopes down to the east and to a stone balustrade of early C20 date. Immediately east of this a beech hedge screens a late C20 car park. There are long-distance views from the terrace across parkland to agricultural land beyond. The Knyff and Kip engraving shows that a terrace on the east front of the house had central steps leading to a forecourt with a central octagonal pond which was aligned with the avenue approach from the east. This arrangement is also shown by Badeslade in 1739.

Steps lead up from the east terrace to a lawn on the south front of the house. A ha-ha (listed grade II) with a bow aligned with the front is situated c 100m south of the house and continues south-westwards along the edge of the pleasure grounds to a point c 600m south-west of the house where there is a scarp on the south and west side of Stainborough Castle (see below). The lawn below the south front rises to the west, overlooked by a temple (1739, listed grade II*) called the Corinthian Temple situated c 70m south-west of the house. Both the Knyff and Kip and the Badeslade engravings show the lawn laid out as a formal garden with shaped beds and statues. On the higher ground west of the Temple there is a terraced walk which runs north from the ha-ha for a distance of c 120m, overlooking the west side of the house and the conservatory. Three routes lead south-westwards from this walk. At the south end a yew-lined path runs alongside the ha-ha. Parallel to this and c 80m to the north is Broad Avenue. A third route, called Lady Augusta's Walk, runs at the mid-point between these. This area is planted with a mixture of shrubs and mature trees, including cedars, yew and pines, and a system of grass paths radiates from Lady Augusta's Walk in a pattern shown on the Badeslade view and apparently maintained or periodically restored since that time. The framework of this part of the garden was established in 1713 when estate papers (quoted in Ray 1992) record the first Earl of Strafford initiating the laying out of two wildernesses in geometrical form on each side of a gravel path in a pattern which is probably reflected in the Knyff and Kip engraving. North of Broad Avenue another avenue, called The Avenue or Lady Lucy's Walk, has as a terminus of the vista looking east, a building called the Gun Room (1732, listed grade II) which may have been a bath house. The Avenue, which was replanted C20 with limes, runs at an oblique angle to Broad Avenue, so that the two converge at a point c 200m south-west of the

house. The Avenue is on the line of the former public road and it is shown as an avenue on the Badeslade view in 1739 by which date the road had been re-routed.

Lady Augusta's Walk leads to a hedged rectangular area called the Secret Garden c 200m south-west of the house which is entered via a stone archway with a viewing platform reached by stone steps. Opposite this, on the south side of the garden, there is a garden shelter which also has a viewing platform reached by stone steps. This garden has a central circular lawn and flower beds, and was laid out in approximately its present form with the entrance and shelter during the late C19. This area is not shown by Knyff and Kip, but it appears on the Badeslade view and on an estate map of c 1730 as a bowling green, which is referred to in estate papers and was constructed in 1719.

West of the Secret Garden there is a grassed clearing at the point at which the two avenues converge and on the south side of this there is a stone gateway (c 1738, listed grade II) with three arched openings, called Archer's Hill Gate. The ha-ha continues on the west side of this, from which point it has a crenellated stone parapet and changes direction to run west rather than south-west. At the southern edge of the clearing, c 300m south-west of the house, there is a stone obelisk (listed grade II) called the Sun Monument. This forms the terminus of the vistas along the avenues and was erected in 1747 by the second Earl in memory of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. The axis of the garden changes at this point and the focus is to the west and a gothick folly called Stainborough Castle (listed grade II*) which stands, framed by trees, on the earthwork remains of what is thought to be an Iron Age fort (THAS 1991). The folly is a particularly early and ambitious example of a gothick mock castle which was erected c 1730 by the first Earl and is shown in the Badeslade view. Woods to the north, called The Wildemess on the 1890 OS map, are divided from parkland by a ha-ha which continues along the edge of The Avenue. The layout is much as shown by Badeslade, though at that time the Castle was approached by an avenue.

PARK Parkland surrounds the house and consists largely of pasture and land under arable cultivation. The east front of the house overlooks open parkland with scattered trees. The avenue approach from the east and Octagon Pond shown by Badeslade were removed by the second Earl c 1750 when he constructed the Serpentine River, c 500m east of the house, which is aligned approximately north/south and consists of a serpentine stone-lined watercourse, now (1997) partially dry. This is crossed by the Serpentine Bridge carrying the drive from the east entrance. Some 150m east of this is a crescent of woodland called Menagerie Wood on the inner edge of which, alongside the drive, is an early C18 building (listed grade II) called the Menagerie House which is shown on the Badeslade view and has been altered late C20. In the woods are the ruinous remains of a gothick folly, constructed in 1759 to the designs of Richard Bentley with advice from Horace Walpole. The Wood

is shown with a series of lakes within it on the c 1730 map, where it is marked 'Manezery', and on the Badeslade view.

On the south-east side of the park, on the edge of Ivas Wood, there is a temple (listed grade II*) called the Rotunda which was erected in 1746 by the second Earl. Ivas Wood is shown on the c 1730 map and the Badeslade view with a pattern of drives radiating from the centre. On the south-west side of the park is a remnant of Broom Royd Wood, which was largely felled in the mid C20. The general shape of the wooded area as shown on the 1850 OS map is preserved in the pattern of field boundaries. The Wood is shown on the Knyff and Kip engraving with a geometrical pattern of rides cut through it, and on the c 1730 map and Badeslade view with a simpler pattern of rides. On the north side of the Wood, c 800m south-west of the house, is the Duke of Argyle's Monument (listed grade II*), a statue upon a column, which was erected by the second Earl in 1744. The parkland to the north and west of the monument is shown on the Knyff and Kip engraving as an enclosed deer park, and the area may have originated as Gervase Cutler's C17 deer park.

A complex system of avenues running over the park is shown by Badeslade, and was based around an axis orientated approximately north/south and east/west, which centred on the house. The c 1730 estate map shows a very similar arrangement of avenues. By 1771 these had been removed in the eastern part of the park (county map), while some vestigial avenues were evident in the western part of the park; these have now (1990s) largely disappeared.

KITCHEN GARDEN Kitchen gardens lie immediately north of Home Farm, on the east side of the main drive. They are on the site of a walled garden shown by both Knyff and Kip and Badeslade. Badeslade shows the orangery (c 1728, listed grade II) which is on the east side of the garden. The red-brick walls have been partially rebuilt late C20 and the garden has been used as a municipal nursery in the latter part of the C20, in connection with which there are a number of late C20 glasshouses.

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Maps A Map of the Manor of Stainborough ..., c 1730 [reproduced in Ray 1992] T Jefferys, County Map, 1771

OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1850 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1891

Archival items For a summary of records held in Sheffield City Archives and the British Museum see Ray (1990).

Description written: November 1998 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: November 1999