

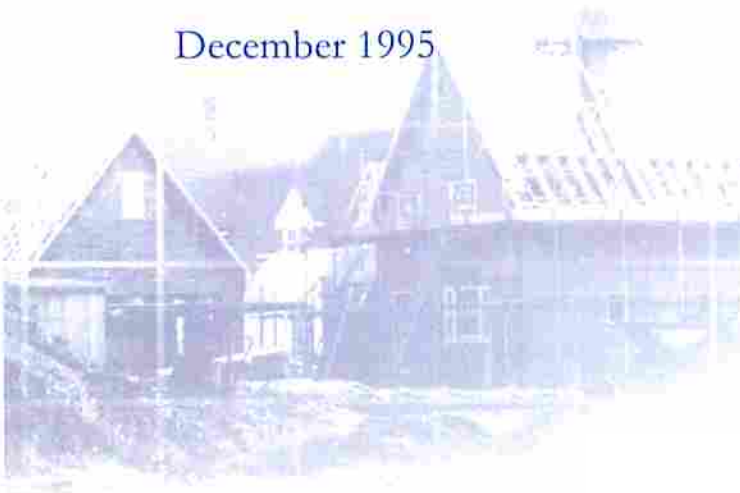
# The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

## Supplementary Planning Guidance



### Historic Parks and Gardens

December 1995



This document was superseded on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021 with the adoption of the Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document by East Suffolk Council.



On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019, East Suffolk Council was created by parliamentary order, covering the former districts of Suffolk Coastal District Council and Waveney District Council. The Local Government (Boundary Changes) Regulations 2018 (part 7) state that any plans, schemes, statements or strategies prepared by the predecessor council should be treated as if it had been prepared and, if so required, published by the successor council. Therefore this document applies to the part of the East Suffolk Council area formerly covered by the Suffolk Coastal District until such time that it is replaced.



Following the reforms to the Planning system through the enactment of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 all Supplementary Planning Guidance's can only be kept for a maximum of three years. It is the District Council's intention to review each Supplementary Planning Guidance in this time and reproduce these publications as Supplementary Planning Documents which will support the policies to be found in the Local Development Framework which is to replace the existing Suffolk Coastal Local Plan First Alteration, February 2001.

Some Supplementary Planning Guidance dates back to the early 1990's and may no longer be appropriate as the site or issue may have been resolved so these documents will be phased out of the production and will not support the Local Development Framework. Those to be kept will be reviewed and republished in accordance with new guidelines for public consultation. A list of those to be kept can be found in the Suffolk Coastal Local Development Scheme December 2004.

Please be aware when reading this guidance that some of the Government organisations referred to no longer exist or do so under a different name. For example MAFF (Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) is no longer in operation but all responsibilities and duties are now dealt with by DEFRA (Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs). Another example may be the DETR (Department of Environment, Transport and Regions) whose responsibilities are now dealt with in part by the DCLG (Department of Communities & Local Government).

If you have any questions or concerns about the status of this Supplementary Planning Guidance please contact a member of the Local Plan team who will be able to assist you in the first instance.

We thank you for your patience and understanding as we feel it inappropriate to reproduce each document with the up to date Government organisations name as they change.



# **SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE**

## **HISTORIC PARKLANDS**

### **FOREWORD**

The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan was statutorily adopted in December 1994 with a First Alteration adopted in February 2001. In order to ensure that the unique heritage and visual attractiveness of the District is adequately protected, the Local Plan contains policies aimed at safeguarding and, where possible, enhancing such features which contribute to these attributes. One such feature is the historic parkland to which Policy AP4 of the Local Plan First Alteration relates.

This publication is one of a series of Supplementary Planning Guidance documents which are being produced by the Council to explain in more detail the aims and objectives of the Local Plan policies and how they will be applied and implemented in practice. Their purpose is to assist those preparing planning applications and the Council in determining such applications. In this case, number six covers the historic parkland.

This Supplementary Planning Guidance Note is published principally in order to,

- outline the main qualities and characteristics of parklands;
- locate and identify those historic parklands of the Suffolk Coastal District which are of particular significance;
- highlight the importance of these parklands, together with smaller parklands, to the District in the hope that positive management of such features will either continue or be enhanced.

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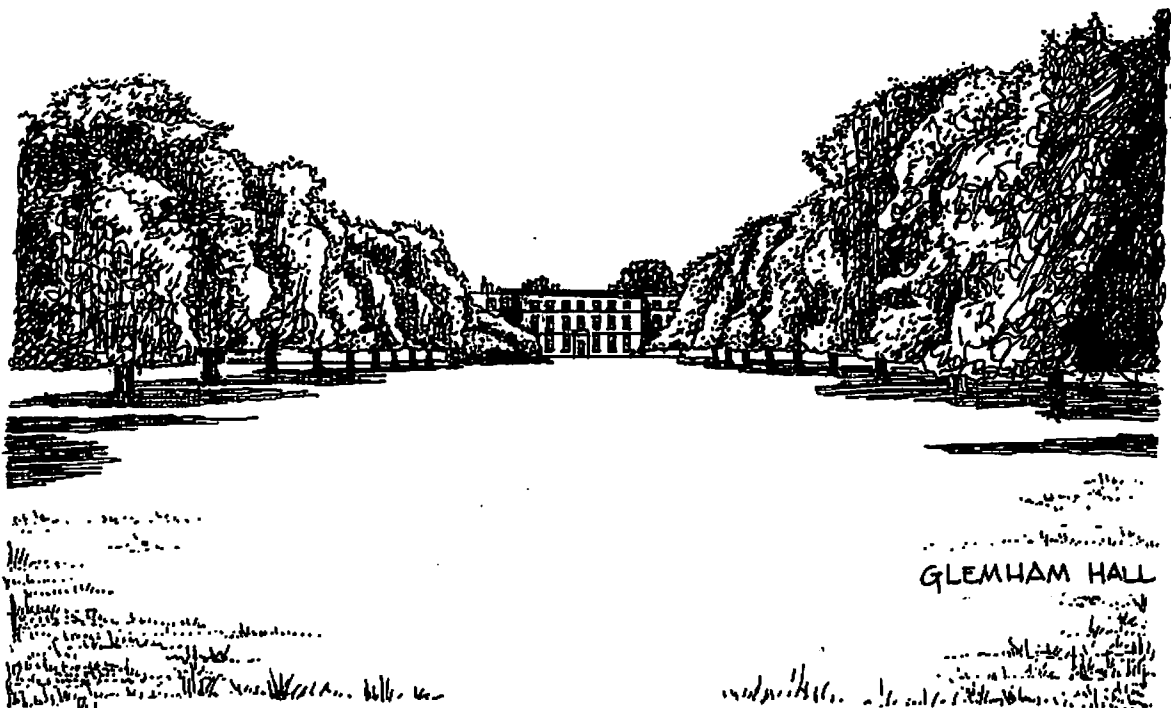
## Section One:

### INTRODUCTION

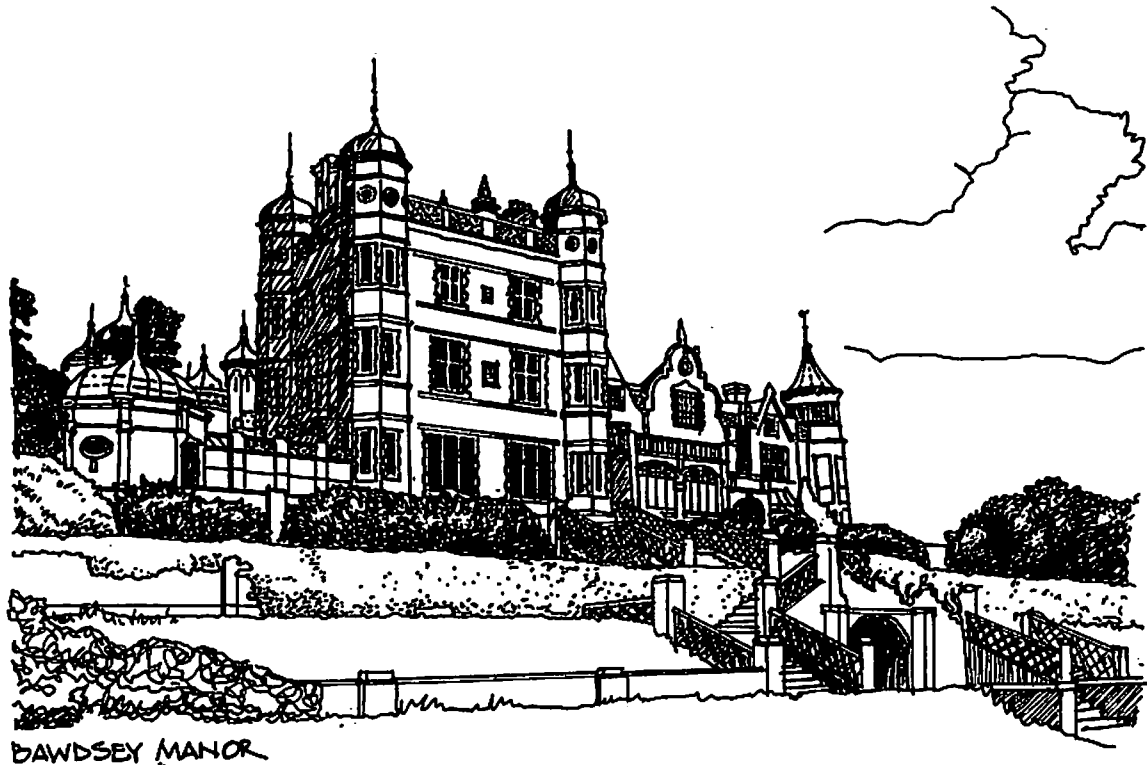
Historic Parks and gardens form as much a part of the heritage of Suffolk Coastal District as its numerous buildings and monuments. As well as their significant contribution to the landscape of a locality, parklands reveal facets of the cultural and social history of an area. In addition, parklands, due to their historic evolution as extensive semi-natural areas, have become important ecological habitats.

Nationally, the importance of parklands and gardens has recently been recognised by the publication of Planning Policy Guidance Note 15, "Planning and the Historic Environment". Paragraph 6.2 of that document states "England is particularly rich in the designed landscapes of parks and gardens, and the built and natural features they contain: the greatest of these are as important to national, and indeed international, culture as are our greatest buildings".

The majority of the parks and gardens in the Suffolk Coastal District have developed as a series of additions or alterations to earlier layouts, rather than the result of a single design phase. These additions do not necessarily diminish the interest of a site and indeed, it may be that it is the cumulative effect of the different phases of a park for example which are of note. Conversely, there are a few parklands within the district which are the result of one significant design phase. Often these parklands are examples of the work of notable landscape designers from the 17th and 18th Centuries, such as Lancelot 'Capability' Brown (Heveningham Hall) and Humphry Repton (including Henham Park and Little Glemham Hall).



Whilst a number of the parklands within Suffolk Coastal have survived, remarkably intact, over a number of generations, increasing pressures over recent years have seen a gradual erosion in the quality of some. Such gradual erosion may be evident in the management of landscape features, such as free standing trees, avenues and copses but has manifested itself more drastically in some parks by the reversal of parkland into arable use. Unfortunately, many trees were also severely affected by Dutch Elm disease and the storms of 1987 and subsequent years. Other pressures have also had a detrimental effect upon the qualities of some parklands, for example, the expansion of villages has seen development, both residential and commercial encroach within some parkland boundaries.



It is a combination of the increasing awareness of both the importance of the historic parkland, nationally as well as locally, and its gradual erosion, in some locations, through a lack of positive management, that has highlighted the need to safeguard those remaining. Within Suffolk Coastal, in order to ensure that this particular heritage is adequately protected, the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan contains policies aimed at safeguarding and, where possible, enhancing the individual character and appearance of the parklands, and gardens.

The main purpose of this Supplementary Planning Guidance Note is to

- identify, through the delineation of parkland boundaries, those historic parks of the Suffolk Coastal District which are of particular significance;
- heighten the awareness of landowners, their agents and others to the importance of such features to the district in the hope that positive management of such parks will either continue or be enhanced.



## **Section Two:**

### **NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND PLANNING POLICIES**

The National Heritage Act of 1983 enabled English Heritage to compile a Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England. The resultant register for Suffolk, produced in 1985, identified 3 parklands within Suffolk Coastal District as being of national special interest, namely:

<b>Campsey Ash Park</b>	<b>Registered Grade II*</b>
<b>Heveningham Park and Gardens</b>	<b>Registered Grade II*</b>
<b>Henham Park (part of which lies within the boundary of this District)</b>	<b>Registered Grade II</b>

Sites of exceptional historic interest are assessed as Grade I; those of great historic interest as Grade II\*, and those of special historic interest as Grade II.

The Register does not provide statutory protection nor does it imply any specific additional powers to control development or work to such sites beyond the normal planning powers. Rather, it sets a generally recognised presumption in favour of the protection of registered sites and an expectation that relevant existing legislation and powers provided by planning control would be used by planning authorities to protect registered sites.

The importance of the protection of registered parklands has recently been confirmed in Central Government Advice: Planning Policy Guidance Note 15, "Planning and the Historic Environment" published in 1994. Paragraph 2.24 of that document states "... local planning authorities should protect registered parks and gardens in preparing development plans and in determining planning applications. The effect of proposed development on a registered park or garden or its setting is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application."

The Register serves to identify those Parks considered to be of national significance. English Heritage, is currently reviewing the Register, its existing entries and potential omissions. Whilst a full review of all entries is unlikely to be completed by the year 2000, English Heritage is in the first instance concentrating on those sites of sufficient historic interest to merit inclusion which were missed out in the First Edition. It is likely that within Suffolk Coastal District parklands additional to those already identified in the Register will be included within future editions.

In addition to those parklands considered to be of national significance there are a number of other unregistered parklands which are certainly of county or local significance.

The identification of these "other" parklands of more local significance to Suffolk first appeared in the "Suffolk County Structure Plan Alteration No 1", dated 1988. Policy C14 of that document (later incorporated into the 1993 "Suffolk County Structure Plan, Incorporating Alterations 1 and 2") designated 'Special Landscape Areas' (see Appendix 1). One particular landscape type included within this designation was the historic parkland. Within that policy those sites identified in the English Heritage register were supplemented by others within the

County .It is significant to note that of the 22 'other' parklands of county-wide significance, 14 were located within Suffolk Coastal District. This clearly highlights the importance of this feature within the heritage of the District.

The latest Alteration to the County Structure Plan: Alteration No 3, approved in May 1995, simplifies the reference to historic parklands and gardens by the deletion of specifically named parklands. Policies ENV8 and ENV9 apply (extracts of these policies are contained in Appendix 2).

The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan First Alteration, statutorily adopted on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2001, contains Policy AP4 which this guidance note supplements. It states:

**POLICY AP4**  
**Parks and Gardens of Historic or Landscape Interest**

**The District Council will encourage the preservation and/or enhancement of parks and gardens of historic and landscape interest and their surroundings. Planning permission for any proposed development will not be granted if it would have a materially adverse impact on their character, features or immediate setting.**

It is indicated within the Local Plan that the boundaries of the historic parklands will be established by the District Council in Supplementary Planning Guidance.

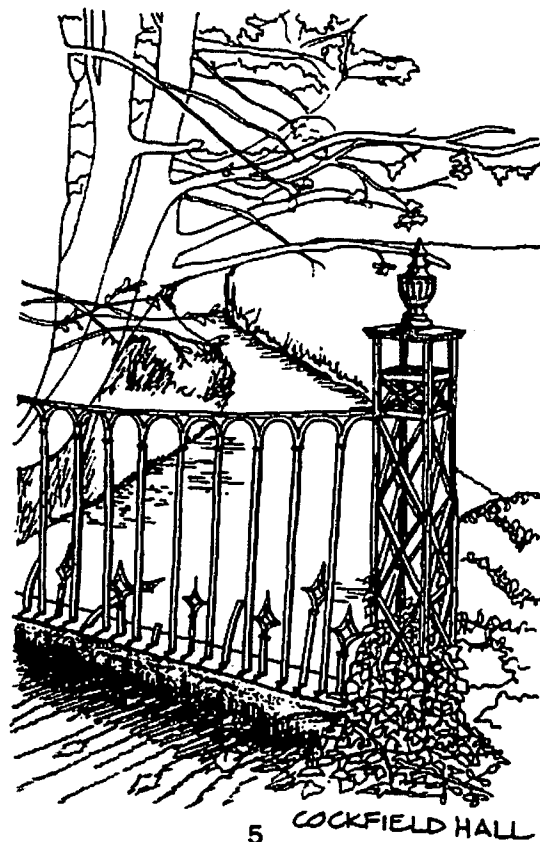


In addition, the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan First Alteration contains Policy AP13 which relates to designated Special Landscape Areas. The majority of parklands of district-wide significance already lie within these Special Landscape Areas. However, there are a few parklands which currently lie outside, either completely or in part, of these designated boundaries. In such cases these parklands should be considered as being potential Special Landscape Areas for consideration in the reviews of the Local Plan. Policy AP13 states:

**POLICY AP13**  
**Special Landscape Areas**

The valleys and tributaries of the Rivers Alde, Blyth, Deben, Fynn, Hundred, Mill, Minsmere, Ore and Yox, and the Parks and Gardens of Historic or Landscape Interest are designated as Special Landscape Areas and shown on the Proposals Map. The District Council will ensure that no development will take place which would be to the material detriment of, or materially detract from, the special landscape quality.

Many, if not all, of the parklands identified within this Supplementary Planning Guidance Note contain other designations which are covered by other policies in the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan, for example, structures and buildings Listed by the Department of the Environment, archaeological sites, Tree Preservation Orders and Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Also many parklands lie within designations which extend beyond the parkland boundary, for example, Conservation Area, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coast. It is important, therefore, that parklands are not viewed totally in isolation but that regard is given to the many other designations which recognise the particular qualities and characteristics of individual areas.



## **Section Three:**

### **SUFFOLK COASTAL PARKLANDS**

Within the District of Suffolk Coastal there are considered to be a number of significant historic parklands which are in addition to those identified on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England. These parklands are as follows:

**Bawdsey Manor Park**  
**Benhall Lodge Park**  
**Boulge Park**  
**Broke Hall Park (Nacton parish)**  
**Carlton Park (Kelsale parish)**  
**Cockfield Hall Park (Yoxford parish)**  
**Easton Park**  
**Glemham Hall Park (Lt Glemham parish)**  
**Glemham House Park (Gt Glemham parish)**  
**Glevering Hall Park (Hacheston parish)**  
**Grove Park (Yoxford parish)**  
**Grundisburgh Hall Park**  
**Marlesford Hall Park**  
**Orwell Park (Nacton parish)**  
**Rookery Park (Yoxford parish)**  
**Sibton Park**  
**Staverton Park (Wantisden parish)**  
**Sudbourne Park**

All of the parklands listed above meet a number of the following criteria:

- the extent of parkland coverage is significant, or has been in the past, usually in excess of 50 hectares.
- the parkland either provides, or did so in the past, the setting of an historic house.
- the parkland's historical development is considered unique within the District.
- the parkland's evolution has been influenced by a notable landscape designer.
- the parkland contains fine examples of those features associated with historic parklands. These features are outlined in section 5.
- the parkland positively contributes to the wider, surrounding, landscape.

- when lying adjacent to a settlement, the parkland provides an attractive setting and, indeed may have a relationship with that settlement.

It is recognised that the identified list is not exhaustive of all parklands within the District.

Unfortunately, it is considered that there are a few parklands, notably Rendlesham Park (a Repton landscape), Thorington Hall and Ufford Park, which have deteriorated so much that they can no longer be considered as meeting the criteria of selection as parklands of District-Wide significance. However, even with such deteriorated parklands, adequate protection should be afforded to any remnants, for example, woodland and avenues, or parkland buildings such as lodges or walls. Such remains continue to significantly contribute to the character and heritage of the District.

In addition to these parklands, whose significance to the District is partly attributable to their size, there are numerous other smaller parklands and larger grounds or gardens of individual properties which positively contribute to the character and heritage of a particular locality. Darsham House, Hurts Hall, Saxmundham and Great Glemham Grove are all examples of smaller parklands whilst Dennington Old Rectory is a fine example of larger grounds. Cumulatively these sites are of equal importance to the District, although they are too numerous and varied to identify, individually, within this Supplementary Planning Guidance Note. Rather, their importance to the locality will have to be assessed, if and when, any proposals are made which may have a detrimental impact upon them.



## Section Four:

### PARKLAND BOUNDARY DELINEATION

The District Council has delineated boundaries of those historic parklands considered to be of district-wide importance. These boundaries are defined on insets, contained in Section 7. For each parkland the boundary drawn includes:

- that area currently forming the visual extent of parkland.
- any additional area which historically formed part of the extent of parkland and which continues to display remnants of that former park.

The parkland boundary, as delineated, does not take into account present land ownerships.

Unfortunately, there are a few locations where former parkland has both been reverted back to agricultural land and has lost all its former parkland characteristics and where the area concerned no longer has any relationship to the existing extent of parkland. Such an example is the C18 parkland once associated with Grove Park, Yoxford. It is considered that in such locations the area cannot justifiably be included within the parkland boundary. Rather if any development proposals affect such areas then consideration can be given to whether it forms part of the setting of the present parkland.

The setting of the parkland, provided under Policy LP4, is of great importance to some parklands particularly where the historic estates extended beyond the actual park boundary. One example of this is evident at Rookery Park, Yoxford, where ancient Oaks can be found in both the parkland and in the farmscape surrounding Rookery Farm to the south. Whilst this area was never emparked, its farmscape is particularly unspoilt and significantly contributes to the setting of Rookery Park and, therefore, warrants protection by virtue of Policy LP4. The District Council would expect any development proposal which is located in proximity to the parkland boundary to be assessed against Policy LP4.



## Section Five:

### PARKLAND FEATURES

Every parkland is unique. This, essentially, is because each park has been individually created, and has matured and evolved reflecting the interests of its owners and the fashions of the era.

However, there are a number of elements which can be found in more than one parkland and indeed, some can be found in most parklands. This section outlines those common parkland features.

### SEMI-NATURAL FEATURES

#### FREE STANDING PARKLAND TREES

Trees, are the most visible remaining component of the Suffolk Coastal District parklands, whether they be free standing or in groups or woodland. Unfortunately, in many parklands the volume and diversity of timber which parklands once contained has substantially diminished. Reasons for this include neglect, removal, elm disease and storms. With regard to free standing trees many have suffered, particularly from encircling cultivation, for example, at Boulge Park and Benhall Park, whilst others, particularly younger trees have also suffered from the activities of grazing animals, for example, at Heveningham Hall Park. However, it is pleasing to note that in some parklands positive measures to plant and protect new trees, including free standing, are being undertaken, for example, Sibton Park and Grundisburgh Hall Park. The ages and species of parkland trees is often quite diverse. Many trees have survived from the landscape which existed before the park was created and thus are older than the parks in which they stand. Such trees, usually Oaks, formerly grew in hedgerows and along roads which became emparked, providing the land owner with 'instant' trees when the park was created. At Heveningham Hall Park, are a number of old pollarded Oaks which would have been mature when 'Capability' Brown laid out the parkland and would have provided the new park with some element of maturity.



## PARKLAND TREE BELTS, CLUMPS AND WOODLANDS

Many belts, clumps and woodlands were planted as part of the landscape park style in the 18th and 19th centuries. Such planting served many functions; enclosing the park, creating an aesthetic landscape, enhancing carriage drives, sheltering gamebirds and providing an economic timber resource. In addition, significant planting also served to subtly screen undesirable buildings within the park, and buildings and farming activities occurring outside the park. Some woodlands are much older than the parks about which they stand and may be ancient for example Watling Wood at Sudbourne. At Staverton Park the Oaks may originate from the ancient deer park. The more common trees found in group plantings include Lime, Horse and Sweet Chestnut, Beech, Ash, Pine, Oak and Sycamore.

## EXOTIC PLANTING

Exotic tree planting began to be introduced in the late 18th Century. This continued into the 19th Century with a renewed interest in creating gardens and pleasure grounds in the immediate vicinity of the house. Many different species can be found, but among those most widely planted were the Cedar of Lebanon, for example at Heveningham Park, Mariesford Park, Cockfield Hall and the Sequoia, for example at Rookery Park. During the 19th Century the range of trees available vastly increased. A Cork Oak can be found at Glevering Hall and a Lucombe Oak at Glemham House Park, Great Glemham. In some parklands a number of exotics have been planted in association with indigenous species to create arboreal gardens. The trees were often underplanted with shrubs, such as rhododendrons, box, strawberry tree, yews, acers and Laurel.





## **AVENUES**

In England the vogue for avenue planting began as early as 1660. These avenues were often planted as part of an axial avenue plan which focused on the main facades of the house and stretched out across the landscape. The Lime avenues at Campsey Ash Park are a fine example. With the development of the English parkland style in the 18th Century, avenues with their stiff formality, went out of fashion. Many examples were destroyed. However, the popularity of the avenue returned when Repton began introducing them into some of his designs essentially to create a grand approach to the hall. The favoured trees for avenue planting were native Elm and the european Lime the latter for example, at Broke Hall, and Cockfield Hall. Other trees used in avenues include Beech, for example, at Sudbourne Park and Monterey Pine, used at Orwell Park, although this avenue no longer stands.

## **HEDGES**

Planted for both privacy and shelter, hedging can be seen in close proximity to the house and pleasure grounds. Yew creates the most dignified setting of any and can be found in a number of parklands within the District, for example, at Glemham Hall Park, Little Glemham. It is with the Yew hedge that topiary skills are most prevalent. Holly can also be found as parkland hedging as can evergreen Box, for example, along the walkways at Glemham House Park, Great Glemham.

## **GRASSLAND**

Whilst areas of maintained turf have always been an essential feature of the gardens of this country, lawns really came into their own in the 18th Century. It was in this period that lawns were introduced in an attempt to sweep away formality and allow for the parkland to be brought up to the house. The most famous exponent of this parkland style was 'Capability' Brown. All the parks within the District, where the house remains intact, show evidence of lawns. Beyond the lawn the parkland was grazed by cattle, sheep and deer, normally the only farming activity visible from the house.

## **LAKES**

It was in the late 18th Century that the value of artificial lakes or irregular water courses to a parkland was fully appreciated by landscape designers. Besides providing ice for the ice house and, often, water for the house, they were also stocked with fish and provided recreational pursuits. The use of the lake at Glemham House Park, Great Glemham for recreational purposes is confirmed by the presence of a boat-house. 'Capability' Brown was notorious for the incorporation of a water body within his designs as is evident at Heveningham Hall Park although here the original design for a lake was never fully implemented. There are other parklands within the District which display similar artificial lakes, including Sibton Park where the lake appeared some time between 1848 and 1884.

## FISH PONDS AND STEWS

Fish ponds and stews (a store pond) were common in the medieval landscape and were a feature of many deer parks. Fish ponds continued to be maintained and constructed in many parks and gardens in the early 18th Century. Such ponds usually took the form of rigidly geometric squares and rectangles, for example, at Grundisburgh Hall Park. It is unclear whether such formal arrangements were functional or simply a reflection of contemporary fashions in garden design. A number of these regular ponds were transformed into more irregular areas of water with the advent of the English landscape style and remain today, for example, at Glemham Hall Park, Little Glemham.

## FOUNTAINS, CASCADES AND CANALS

Waterworks, such as fountains, cascades and canals, within the English parkland have never been common and with the coming of the landscape movement in the late 18th Century, fell even further from fashion. Today, canals remain as the relic of a past era of grandeur but can be found in only a few of the parklands within Suffolk Coastal for example, at Campsey Ash Park. However, most canals within the parklands have either been transformed into less formal water arrangements or removed altogether for example, Sibton Park.

## MOATS

Whilst serving as excellent means of defending buildings in the past or as enclosures to houses and gardens in more peaceful times, moats are now no more than incidental parts of the parkland scene, albeit historically very important. Such moats can be seen in only a few of the historic parklands, notably at Cockfield Hall, Yoxford where the moat was recorded in existence as early as 1471.

## HA-HA'S

The ha-ha is a device, consisting of a ditch and wall, that creates an 'invisible' boundary between the garden and the parkland preventing the ingress of deer and farm stock. It became a pre-requisite of the 18th and early 19th Century landscape garden designer, coming into almost universal use by 'Capability' Brown. At Heveningham Hall Park, the ha-ha encloses both garden and pleasure grounds. During the period of Repton and into early Victorian times, the ha-ha was frequently shallower.



## **STRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS**

### **PARKLAND BUILDINGS**

A number of parklands within the District have scattered about them a range of buildings. Each building is of historical value in its own right and all form important landmarks within the overall park. Such buildings include:

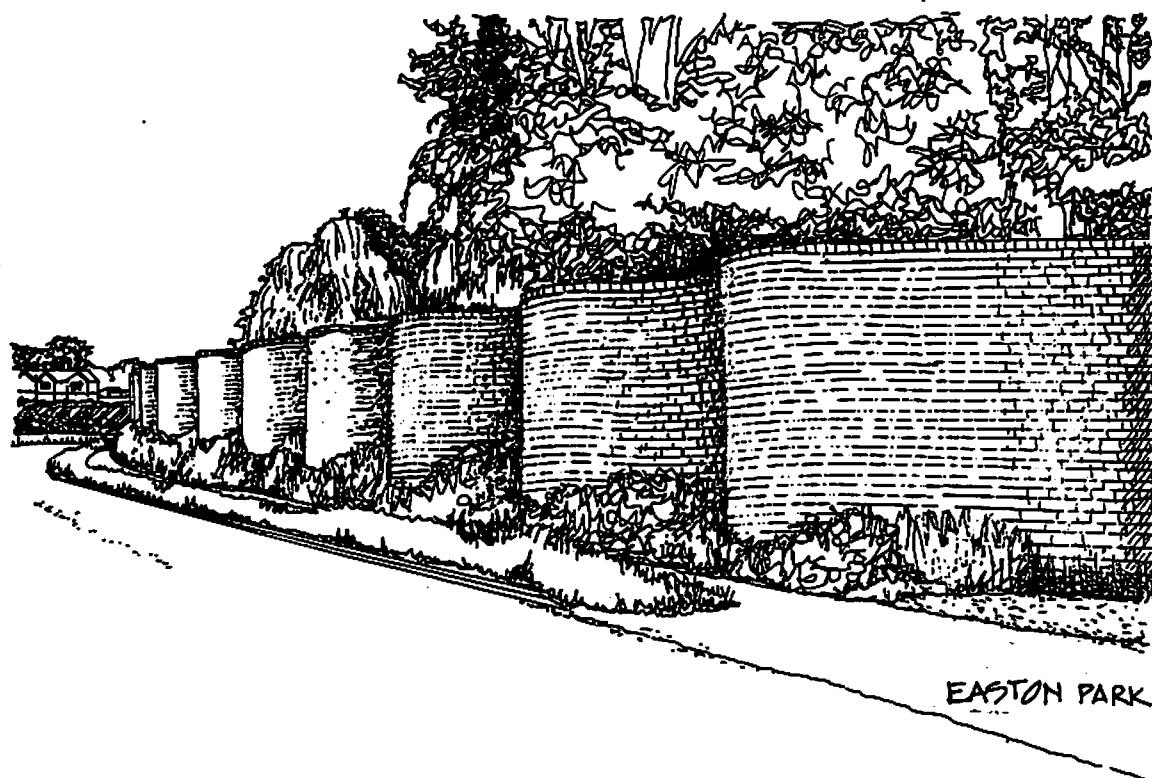
- **dovecotes** - the larger, older and generally more interesting dovecotes in a few of the parklands belong properly to older farmyards or manorial estate buildings rather than to the garden. However, over time these have been enclosed by the garden. Such buildings originally ensured a provision of fresh meat through late winter and spring. The dovecote at Cockfield Hall, for example, has 13 tiers of brick nesting holes. The dovecote at Glemham House Park, Great Glemham is a particularly attractive example of a single building contributing to the overall parkscape;
- **ice-houses** - the underground chamber which ensured a low temperature, adequate drainage and easy access can still be found in a few parklands. Of particular note is the ice-house at Heveningham Hall. However, elsewhere remnants can still be found, for example, at Carlton Park, or their previous locations identified by a small knoll planted with trees, for example at Marlesford Park.
- **orangeries/lemonries** - these were the first houses built in British gardens for the shelter of exotic fruits first appearing in the late 17th Century. Examples of each are at Glevering Hall and Bawdsey Manor respectively, regrettably now in a poor state. The orangery at Heveningham Hall is a particularly fine example having recently been restored.



HEVENINGHAM HALL ORANGERY

## WALLS

A few of the parklands within Suffolk Coastal District possess significant lengths of boundary walling. There are, in the main, only along one or two 'sides' of the parkland, usually bordering roadways. One particularly fine example is the 'crinkle-crankle' wall at Easton Park, which was built following a serpentine line right around the park.

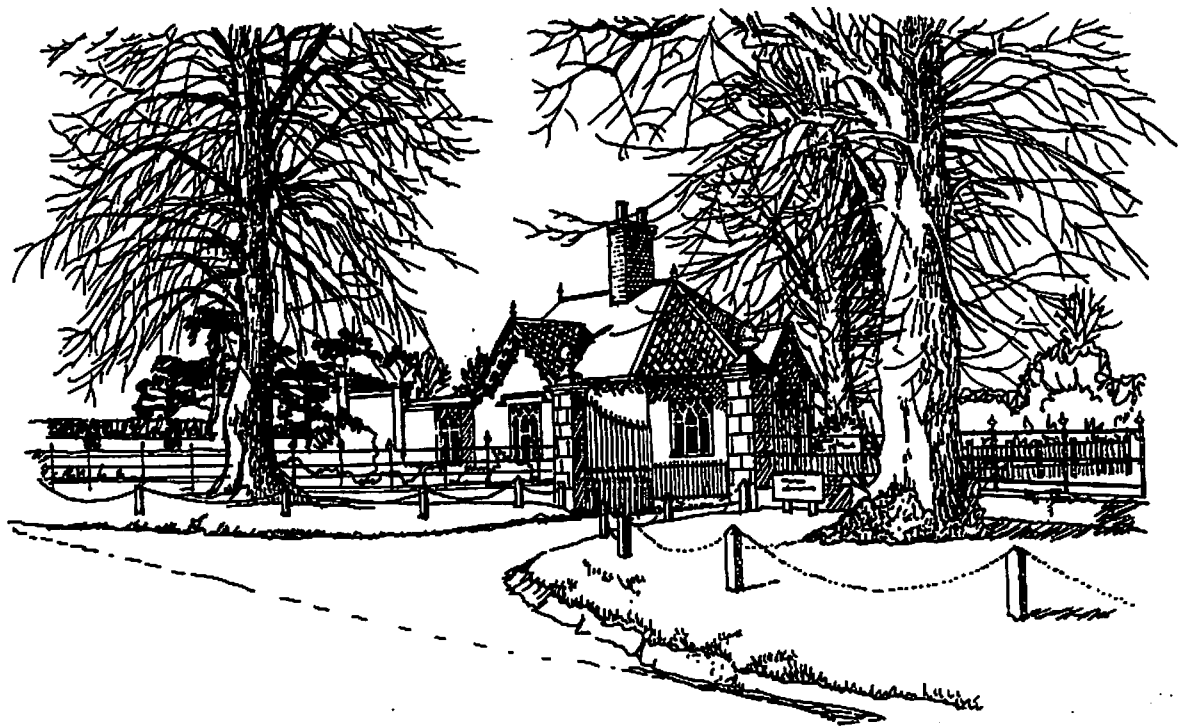


## KITCHEN GARDENS

Evidence of kitchen gardens can be found in most of those parklands where the house remains and indeed, in others where the house is no longer, for example, at Boulge Park. The gardens were functionally laid out, usually with four central plots, divided by low hedges and sanded/gravel walkways, with further small beds next to the wall. The produce usually included fruit and flowers as well as vegetables. Within the District some kitchen gardens are in a state of decay, for example, Carlton Park, or no longer show their formal layout, for example, at Bawdsey Manor. However, others are still used either in the traditional manner, for example, Glemham House Park, Great Glemham or for other purposes, for example, Benhall Lodge Park walled garden plant nursery. Most kitchen gardens were close to the house but kept well hidden, usually behind trees. Often this secluded location was shared with other features of the home estate, especially the stables, which facilitated the movement of manure. All kitchen gardens within the district have high walls enclosing them. In the 18th and 19th Centuries, glasshouses were developed, for the forcing of fruit and vegetables, usually placed on the south side of the north wall. In most kitchen gardens by the end of the 19th Century heat was supplied artificially. An example of a kitchen garden where an original, ornamental glasshouse remains is at Glemham House Park.

## GATEHOUSES, LODGES AND GATEWAYS

Much attention has been paid in a number of parklands to the grand approach which essentially establishes the visitors' first impression of the house and setting. Gates, gateposts and gatehouses or lodges were seen as important elements of this approach. Gateway entrances differ between parks in Suffolk Coastal District ranging from simple gateways, for example, at Grove Park, to more lavish entries, such as, the splendid wrought-iron gates set between grand limestone piers at Orwell Park. Lodges varied even more in style. Some lodges adopt an architectural style replicating certain features of the main house whilst others take on a more 'simple' country style. Whilst many parklands have one lodge, a few have more. At Cockfield Hall, for example, there are three lodges: two standing either side of the village entry (one of which is a folly), whilst the other lodge is adjacent to the A12. The two 'village' lodges adopt the manorial style whilst the other adopts a country style of thatch and oak trunk columns.



SIBTON LODGE

## **Section Six:**

### **FUTURE MANAGEMENT**

This Supplementary Planning Guidance has attempted to highlight the importance of the parklands of Suffolk Coastal District. Sadly, many parklands within the District have declined from their appearance at the end of the 19th Century as has generally occurred nationally. Undoubtedly such a decline has been the result of many social, political and economic factors but in this district the agricultural depression beginning in the late 19th Century and the military occupation of historic houses and their parks in this century has had particular adverse affects. It is acknowledged that the parklands' continuing significant contribution to the character of the Suffolk Coastal District landscape is very much dependant upon the good will of landowners and their commitment and ability to positively manage their parklands in future years.

As with any evolving landscape change is inevitable and, in some parts of a few parklands, is indeed desirable. However, there is a real concern that incremental changes and a decline in positive management, possibly due to a lack of expertise or financial constraints, will cumulatively have severe repercussions on the quality of some parklands. It is desirable, therefore, that landowners and/or their agents, seek appropriate advice when considering undertaking incremental changes or changes in management practices. Expert advice on specific matters is available from a number of sources and these are outlined in Appendix 3. In addition, possible sources of funding for the positive management of historic parks are also outlined in Appendix 3. Unfortunately, it has to be stated that such funding is limited.

Where proposals are being considered involving "development" of any kind requiring planning permission then the following information may be required when submitting a planning application:

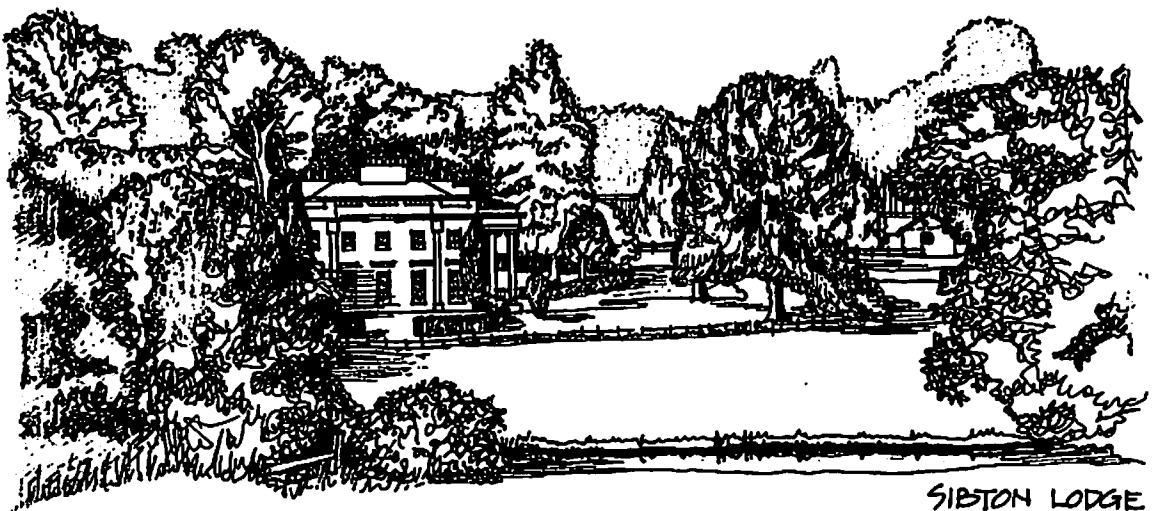
- A report outlining historical research may be required depending on the nature of the application. This would assist in the assessment of the proposal.
- An Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Statement an ecological report may be required depending on the nature of the application.
- A site survey and analysis plan for the area of parkland affected (normally at 1:500 or 1:200 scale) should be submitted. This should record the location and condition of all existing features, both natural and artificial, and site levels.
- A site plan (normally 1:200 minimum scale) should clearly indicate the proposals; new buildings, landscape or engineering works. Any works affecting parkland features should be annotated. Of particular importance are works affecting trees, i.e, changes in ground levels, felling or tree surgery.
- Elevations, cross sections, or illustrations relating to the proposals should be included.

- A report outlining archaeological research, both of those features relating to the parklands evolution and those existing prior to the parklands development, as established by the Archaeological Section of Suffolk County Council, may be required depending on the nature and location of the application.
- A plan/report indicating positive enhancement measures to be undertaken may be required depending on the nature of the application. This would assist in the assessment of the benefits of the proposal. It may take the form of a restoration and/or management plan.

On dealing with planning applications affecting registered parklands and gardens there is a statutory requirement for the District Council to consult English Heritage (on Grade I and II\*) and the Garden History Society (on all Grades). With regard to planning applications affecting other parklands and gardens not included on the Register the District Council may undertake specific consultations with the organisations listed in Appendix 4. A decision on whether to consult a particular organisation will be made depending on the scale and nature of the proposal. Where a planning application is approved it is likely that the District Council will seek to encourage positive enhancement measures and these may be subject to specific planning conditions.

Many of the parks in the District offer great scope for continued positive management or restoration. Where there is a country house still present, particularly occupied by a private family, the parkland or gardens are often well maintained. Where parks have been damaged by neglect or conversion into other uses their original trees often form an important part of the landscape and there is often great scope for additional sensitive planting. Conversion of arable into grazing land can also achieve great visual benefits. The preparation of a restoration or management plan for the park may be a positive way of defining clear objectives for the parkland in the 21st Century.

The District Council will seek to encourage any positive proposals which owners wish to pursue. It will endeavour to advise, liaise and enter into specific discussions regarding future management or restoration at the landowners request.



## **Section Seven:**

### **SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT 'PARKLANDS'**

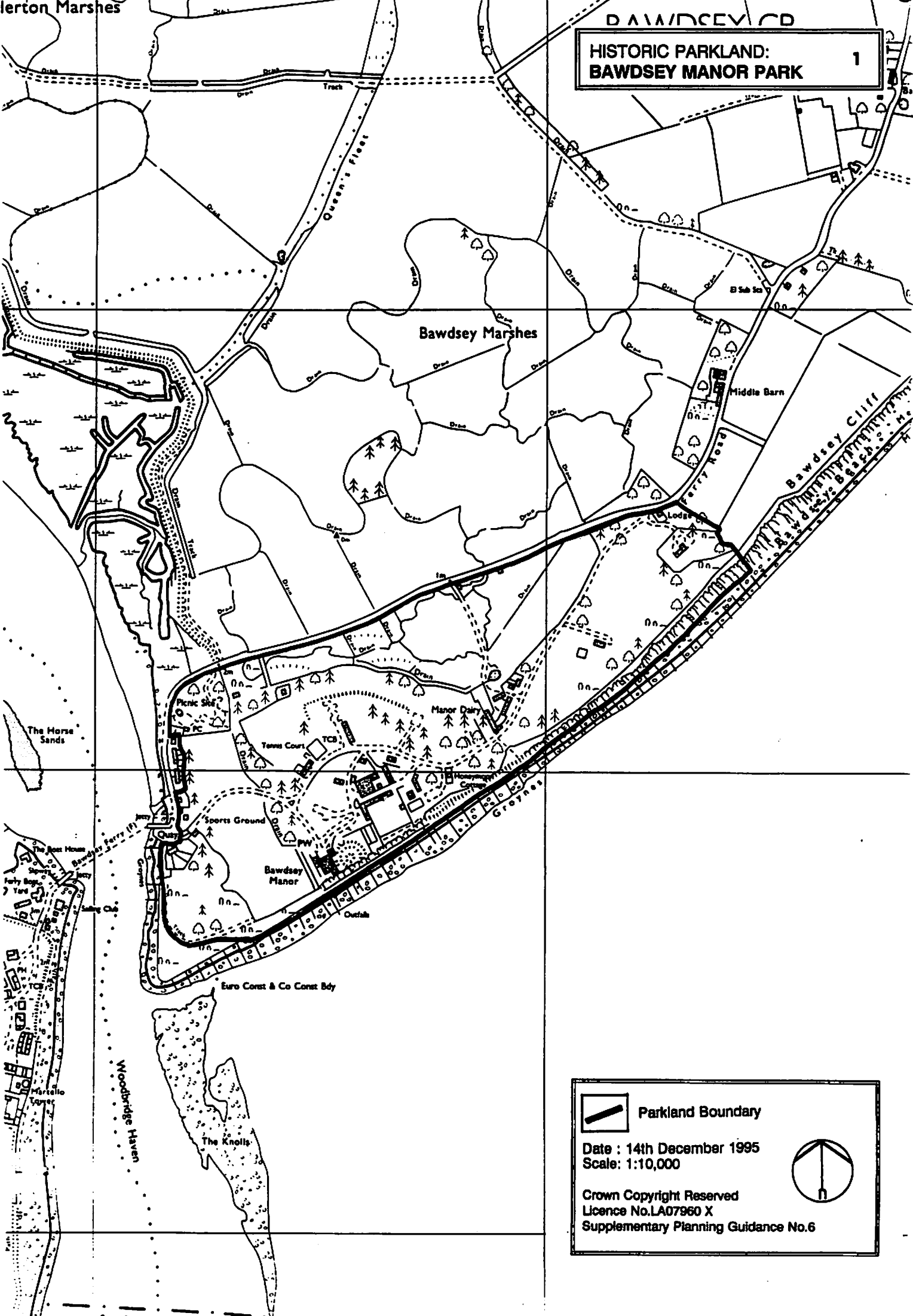
	<b>Inset No</b>
Bawdsey Manor Park	1
Benhall Lodge Park	2
Boulge Park	3
Broke Hall Park (Nacton Parish)	4
Campsey Ash Park	5
Carlton Park (Kelsale Parish)	6
Cockfield Hall Park (Yoxford Parish)	7
Easton Park	8
Glemham Hall Park (Little Glemham Parish)	9
Glemham House Park (Great Glemham Parish)	10
Glevering Hall Park (Hacheston Parish)	11
Grove Park (Yoxford Parish)	12
Grundlsburgh Hall Park	13
Heveningham Hall Park	14
Henham Park	15
Marlesford Hall Park	16
Orwell Park (Nacton Parish)	17
Rookery Park (Yoxford Parish)	18
Sibton Park	19
Staverton Park (Wantisden Parish)	20
Sudbourne Park	21




Ierton Marshes

DAWDSEY CD


**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
BAWDSEY MANOR PARK** 1



 Parkland Boundary

Date : 14th December 1995  
Scale: 1:10,000

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# **BAWDSEY MANOR PARK**

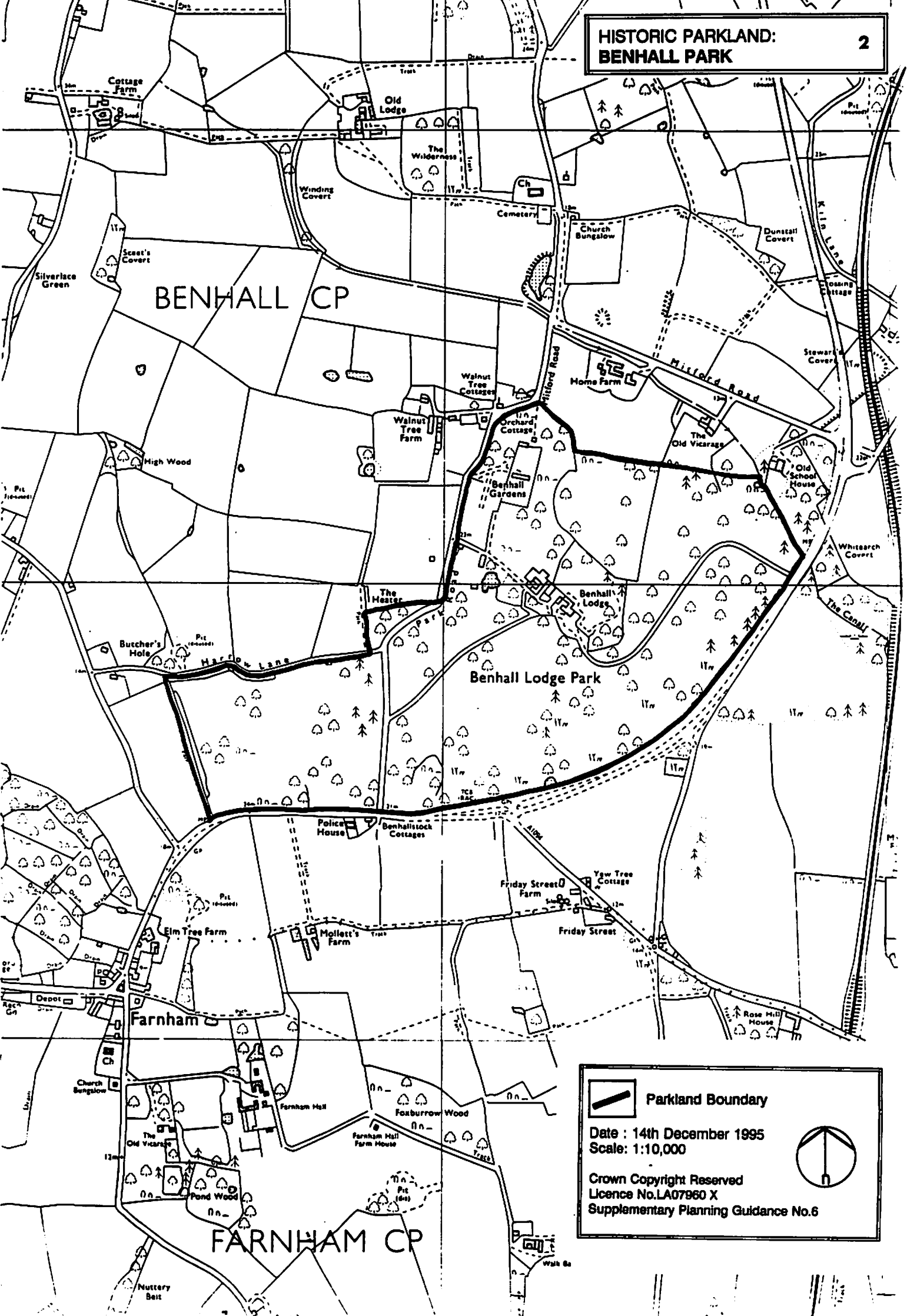
## **BAWDSEY PARISH TM 3440**

Landscape park c57 ha evolved from late C19/early C20. Formal gardens and pleasure grounds.

House C1895, with additions C1908, for Cuthbert Quilter. House striking mixture of Gothic Elizabethan and Jacobean styles. Dominant position in southern park overlooking North Sea to south and River Deben estuary to west. Location is major influence. Gardens one of few large private gardens in Suffolk laid out in late C19. Military occupation of house and park by RAF since 1936 up to decommissioning in 1991. Hard landscaping of garden survives. Remnants of original planting. Gardens largely created by Lady Quilter. Immediately south-west of house are series of 3 brick and stone terraces, C1900, sloping down to extensive area of grass, used by RAF as sports ground. Substantial boathouse in terrace base. Elaborate octagonal tea-house C1900 on upper terrace. North of house idiosyncratic gardens exist, their character partly determined by windswept location, with shelter being of utmost importance. Immediately north-east of house lies round sunken garden, originally rose garden, on site of previous Martello Tower. Paving and steps remain together with grotto-like tunnels linking other garden areas. One such tunnel leads through to artificial cliff or rockery garden. Cement constructed embedded with burrs and local crag stone. Over 12 metres high, extending along shore for c300 metres, parts collapsed and gun emplacements inserted. Cliff side path with number of cave-like alcoves. A terraced walk runs along 'cliff' top with some original Yews remaining. Coastal cliffs north-east of walk designated Site of Special Scientific Interest. North-east of sunken rose garden lies pergola with stone pillars remaining. A former lily pond remains. Further east is walled kitchen garden 80 m square with elaborate gateway. Wrought iron gates. Garden now laid to lawn. Wooden lemonry lies at centre of south face of north wall. Unfortunately in poor repair, lemonry is of classical design. Design based on one at Hintlesham Hall, previous main residence of Quilters. Within proximity of house are numerous park buildings including former stable block and gardeners cottage, both C1900. Further north is former dairy; existence prior to house. The house has two curving drives; one to the west opening onto Bawdsey Quay. Here the Lodge, Quay Cottages and Beachrangers Cottage, all displaying similar estate architectural styles lie in a semi-circular approach, centring on driveway. All are unified by brick wall with regular pillars capped with stone spheres. The other approach is from the east. Its entry is marked by single lodge to south of gateway. Driveway from east is long, c2.3 km being further most point from house. It allows views to be gained over elongated parkland. Remnants of drive avenue have recently been supplemented by additional planting of Lime and Sweet Chestnut. To the north of driveway lie extensive watermeadows which abut park edge, demarcated along road by iron railing. To south and west of watermeadows land rises towards house. Extensive woodland particularly Pines, Sweet Chestnut, Holm Oak and Sycamore remain along the slopes and along the coast, with White Poplar in southern park area. Most military buildings screened from public road by trees with exception of intrusive large antennae in the north of the park. In western corner of park lies Bawdsey Quay picnic site, well accommodated amongst dense Holm Oak. Along edge of park glimpses of park buildings both military and domestic can be gained, in particular the dairy range and the Jacobean turrets of house itself.

A wooden church building with corrugated tin roof (building date unknown) remains in poor repair next to picnic site.

**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
BENHALL PARK**



 Parkland Boundary

Date : 14th December 1995  
Scale: 1:10,000

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# **BENHALL LODGE PARK**

## **BENHALL PARISH TM 3861**

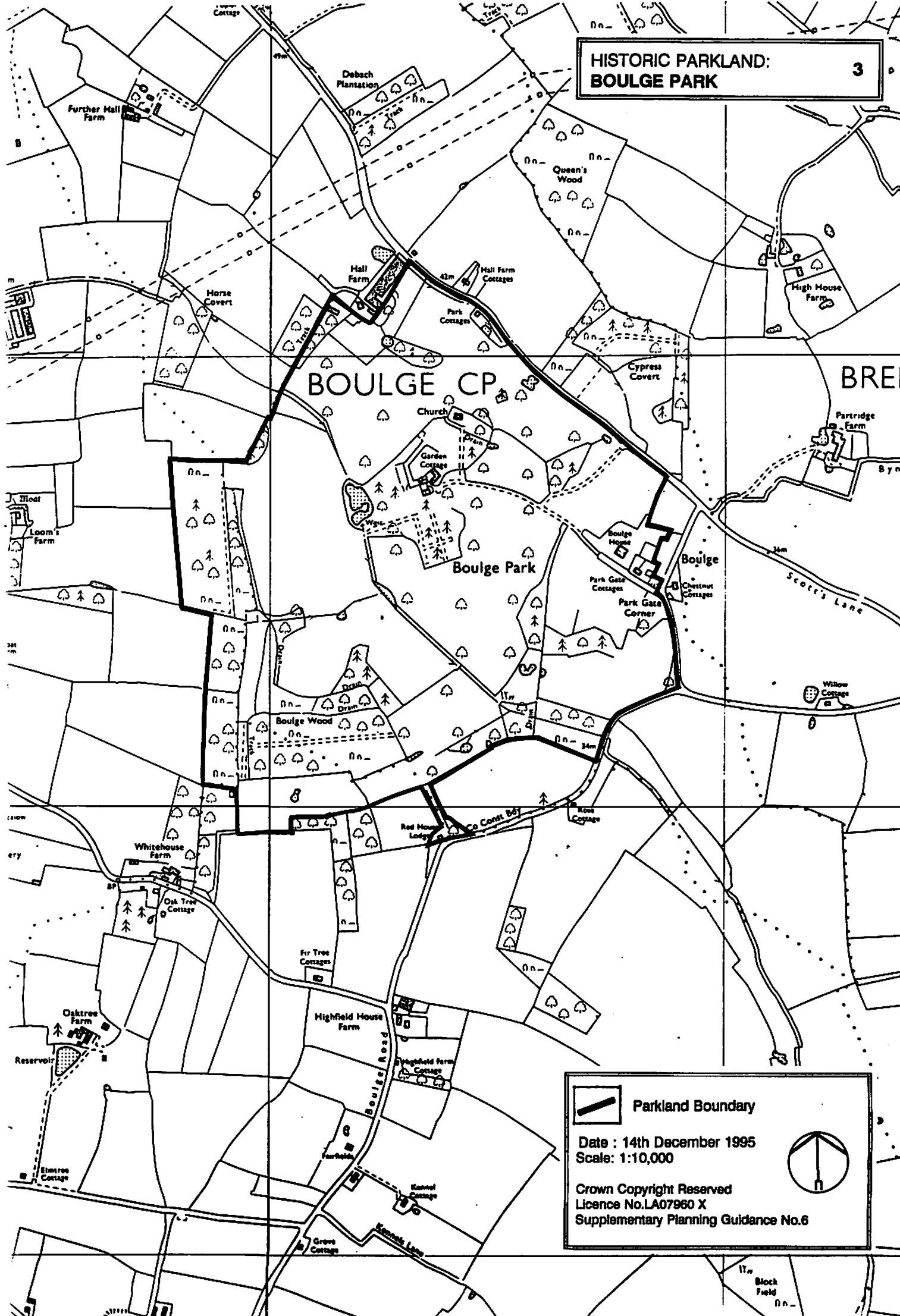
Landscape park c66 ha having been significantly extended early-mid C19. Formal gardens and pleasure grounds.


Much of house of 1810 destroyed by fire in 1960's. Remaining parts converted into flats. House and outbuildings, including stables, also of 1810, located near to centre of Park. Gardens and pleasure grounds located to north of house with original boundaries. Areas of lawn with fine specimen trees of Cedar, Oak, Plane and Yew, together with areas of shrubbery. Low stone terrace to south-east of house - mid/late C19, flanked on south-east by formal planting garden separated from drive by low wall. Restored walled kitchen garden to north, some distance from house, within an extensive wooded area, of original planting forming strong western boundary to Park. Walled kitchen garden now commercial nursery. Within woodland, to north of walled garden is Gardeners Cottage in ruinous state. Driveway from eastern entry, off A12(T), of winding nature length of 1.4km. No evidence of any former lodge. A much shorter, possibly secondary, drive is to the north-west onto Park Road. Entry is marked by a lodge not built until 1911. A pair of estate workers' cottages, now one house, of late C18 lies to the south. A third driveway, but of similar importance in the past to the eastern driveway, runs to the south-west. Whilst this drive is no longer in use its alignment from the hall to its junction with Park Road remains, demarcated by iron railings. However, its continuance from Park Road through the Western Park, to A12(T) is less clear. Despite extensive arabilisation of much of the parkland, large numbers of free standing trees and clumps still survive. Many trees either originate from the original C19 planting, mainly Oak, Lime and Beech, or pre-park planting, particularly Oaks.

Perimeter planting consisting of the basic structure of the C19 survives along the southern and eastern edge, adjacent to the A12(T). In parts coniferous planting has been undertaken. Wider belt planting remains either side of Park Road and despite the western park being separated from the eastern Park, remnants of its former character remain, namely free standing clumps of trees and perimeter planting.

**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
BOULGE PARK**


**3**



 **Parkland Boundary**

Date : 14th December 1995  
Scale: 1:10,000

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# BOULGE HALL PARK

## BOULGE PARISH TM 2552

Landscape Park c89 ha dating from C18. Now mainly arable and woodland. Formal gardens, pleasure grounds.

Original hall built 1766-1810; subsequent hall demolished 1956 after occupation during the second world war. Remaining park buildings include stables, gardeners cottage, Boulge House, Park Gate Cottages and Red Lodge. The church of St Michael and All Angels; separate from any major settlement became incorporated into the park by the C19. Much restoration took place in C19. C19 walled garden lies to north of site of hall, still intact but without glasshouses or vineries.

Formal gardens and pleasure grounds surrounding the hall underwent substantial changes late C19 when new planting undertaken, together with incorporation of terraces, walks, borders, summer house and tennis courts. Now predominantly overgrown. Current extent of remnants unknown. Recent coniferous plantation in vicinity of the hall. Many original trees and shrubs evident, notably Sequoia, Beech, Cedar, Pine, Yew, Oak and Evergreen shrubbery. Lake (to west of hall) on the River Linnet dating from late C19 remains though somewhat neglected.

Parkland all now arable though some former parkland trees remain particularly Oak, Cedar, Lime, Beech. Several pre-park Oaks still stand. Trees in poor condition possibly due to encircling farming activities. By 1839 parkland area was 54.63 ha, main entrance from south-east marked by Boulge Cottage (now House) still remains. Two additional drives evident; one from east off Scots Lane (now concrete) one from south marked by Red Lodge, now a farm track. Some avenue Limes remain though most were removed from this drive late C19.

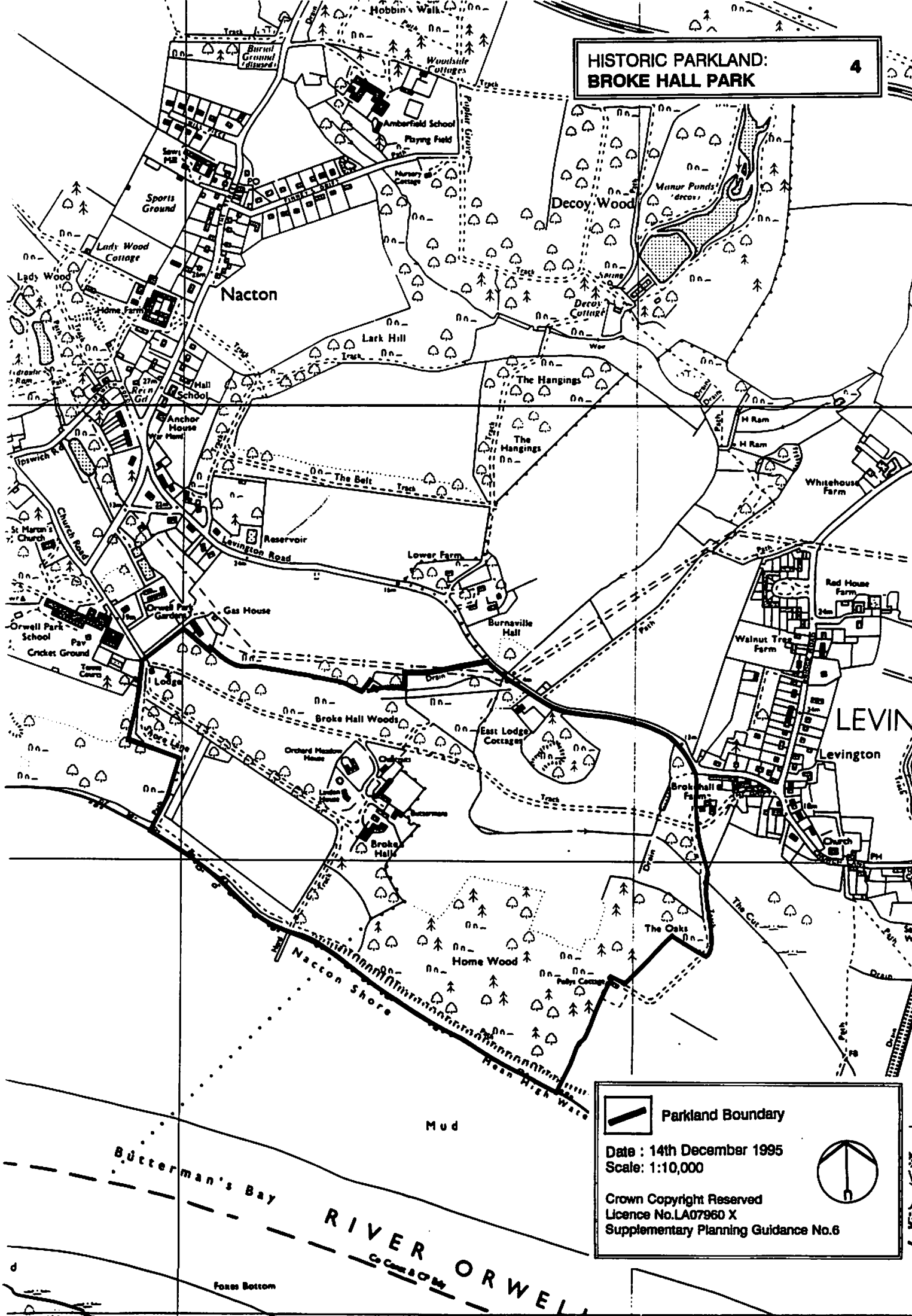
Boulge Wood (designated county wildlife site) pre-dates park, extended late C19. New woods planted to south-east of park late C19. Early C20 planting included new woodlands and clumps in and around the park, many still standing. Park extended to south of Boulge Cottage. Attractive area of land to south-west of park remains, with ancient Oaks and several ponds. Some ponds neglected and silted up.

**Note** Tree Preservation Order No 10 (SCDC) covers much of the parkland.



**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
BROKE HALL PARK**

4



 Parkland Boundary

Date : 14th December 1995  
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Bitterman's Bay  
RIVER ORWELL  
Mud  
Nacton Shore  
Foxes Bottom

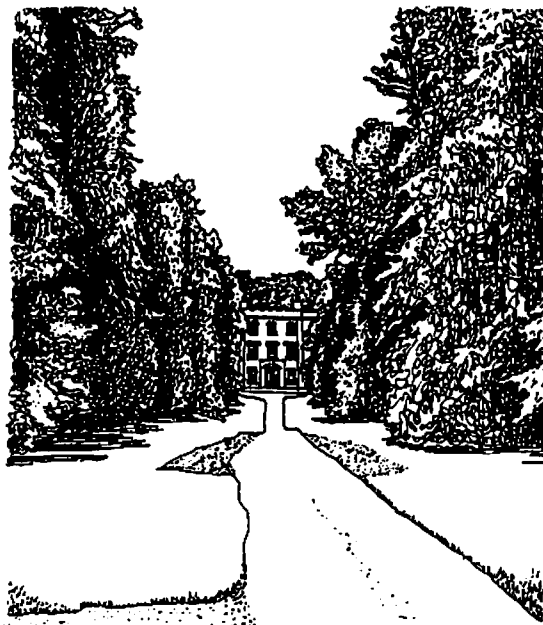
# BROKE HALL PARK

## NACTON PARISH TM 2240

Undulating landscape Park c76 ha dating from C17; Repton landscape incorporating older features. Pleasure grounds and formal gardens.

House by James Wyatt 1792, substantially remodelled earlier. House C16, Gothick style. Remodelling part of Repton's scheme. Hall now converted into apartments. Walled kitchen garden to north of house, possibly rationalising any older gardens/courts around house; Repton recommendation. Numerous outbuildings to north including gardeners cottage. Three new dwellings in area of former Repton plantation to north-west of hall. Park located on northern banks of River Orwell. Lawn to east of hall. Immediately to south of house lies remains of Lime avenue of C200 metres down to river edge, although a small building at end "The Bath" no longer exists. Avenue, pre Repton, is in poor condition. To east of avenue lies 'Coney Hill' an area of pasture surrounded to north and east by Home Wood plantation; 21.1 ha (designated County Wildlife site). North-western part of Home Wood forms pleasure ground. Walkway, pre 1768 retained by Repton although right angled turns rounded; remnants exist. North of Home Wood is undulating landscape of river valley. Gaps in plantations about house deliberate, Repton, allowing views of north eastern Park up to hilly field south-west of Levington village. Some parkland trees and plantations remain. Meandering stream through valley retained and deepened by Repton. North eastern Park in arable cultivation. North of Park is substantial Broke Hall Woods parts of which not planted until after 1827 following acquisition from neighbouring Orwell Park. It is presence of Orwell Park that dominated Repton's consideration in western part of Broke Hall. To combat elevated position of Orwell Park House and its detracting from importance of Broke Hall, plantation planted along western park boundary shutting out views of lawn of Orwell Hall, although allowing views of Orwell Park Wood to be retained. Original planting remains. Western park divided by entrance avenue of magnificent Limes. Straight avenue over 0.5 km long, pre 1768. Park entry marked by brick gateway to rear of which lies Lodge. Repton planting either side of avenue at western end to reduce formality, creating woodland drive. South of avenue is large field sweeping down to river. Recently reverted back to parkland from arable. Whilst none of original parkland trees remain, new tree planting in clumps undertaken, including in the south eastern area where Repton originally intended small riverside plantation.

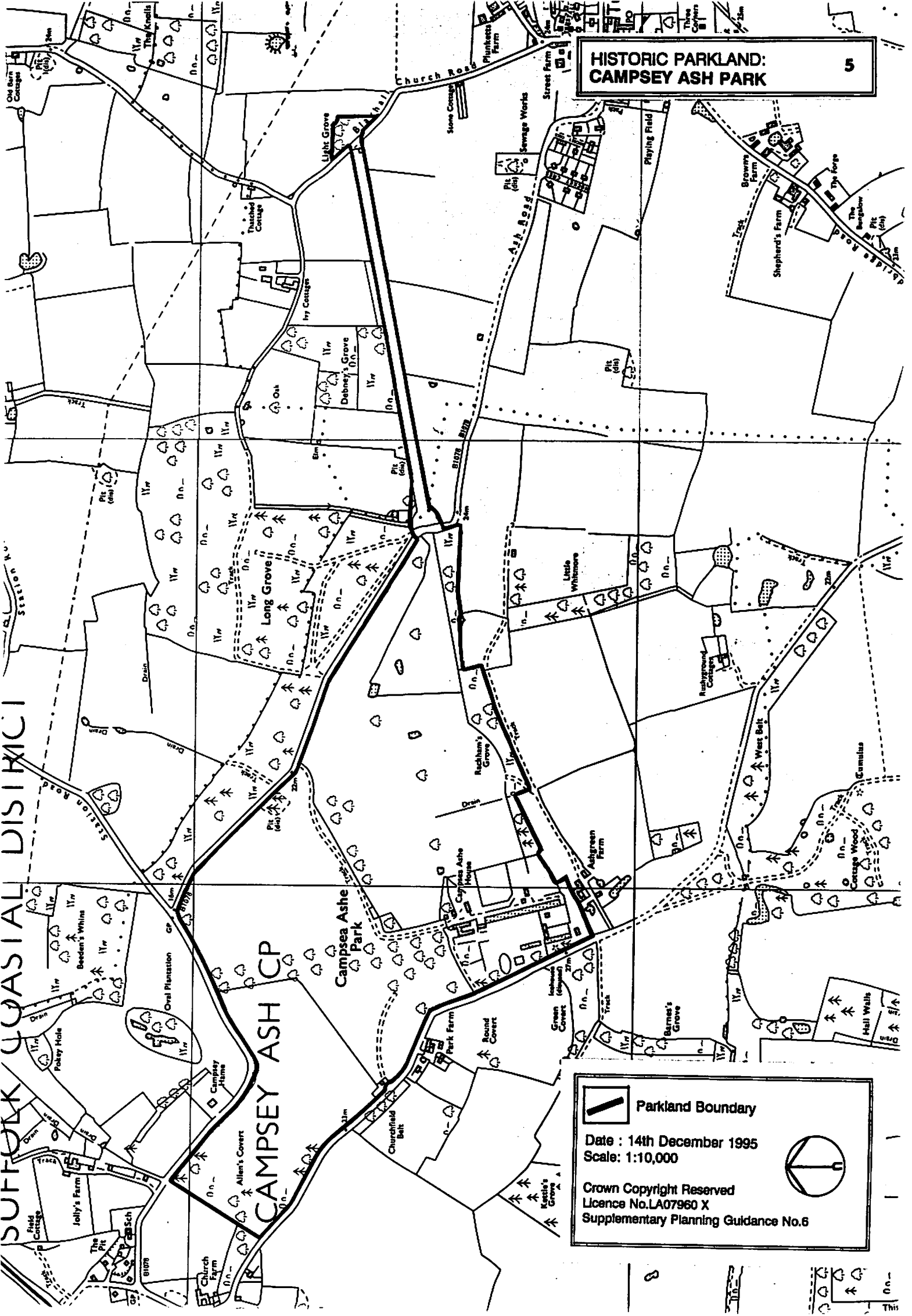
**Note** Tree Preservation Orders No 20 (SCDC) and 28 (SCDC) cover parts of Broke Hall Park, Nacton.






**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
CAMPSEY ASH PARK**

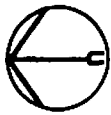
5



 Parkland Boundary

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SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT

CAMPSEY ASH CP

Campsey Ash Park

Campsey Ash Park

# CAMPSEY ASH PARK

## CAMPSEY ASH PARISH

TM 3355

GRADE II\* (ENGLISH HERITAGE REGISTER)

"Remains of early formal gardens and park layout, gardens c3.5 ha, park c63 ha, probably mid-C17, 1680, altered mid - to later C19.

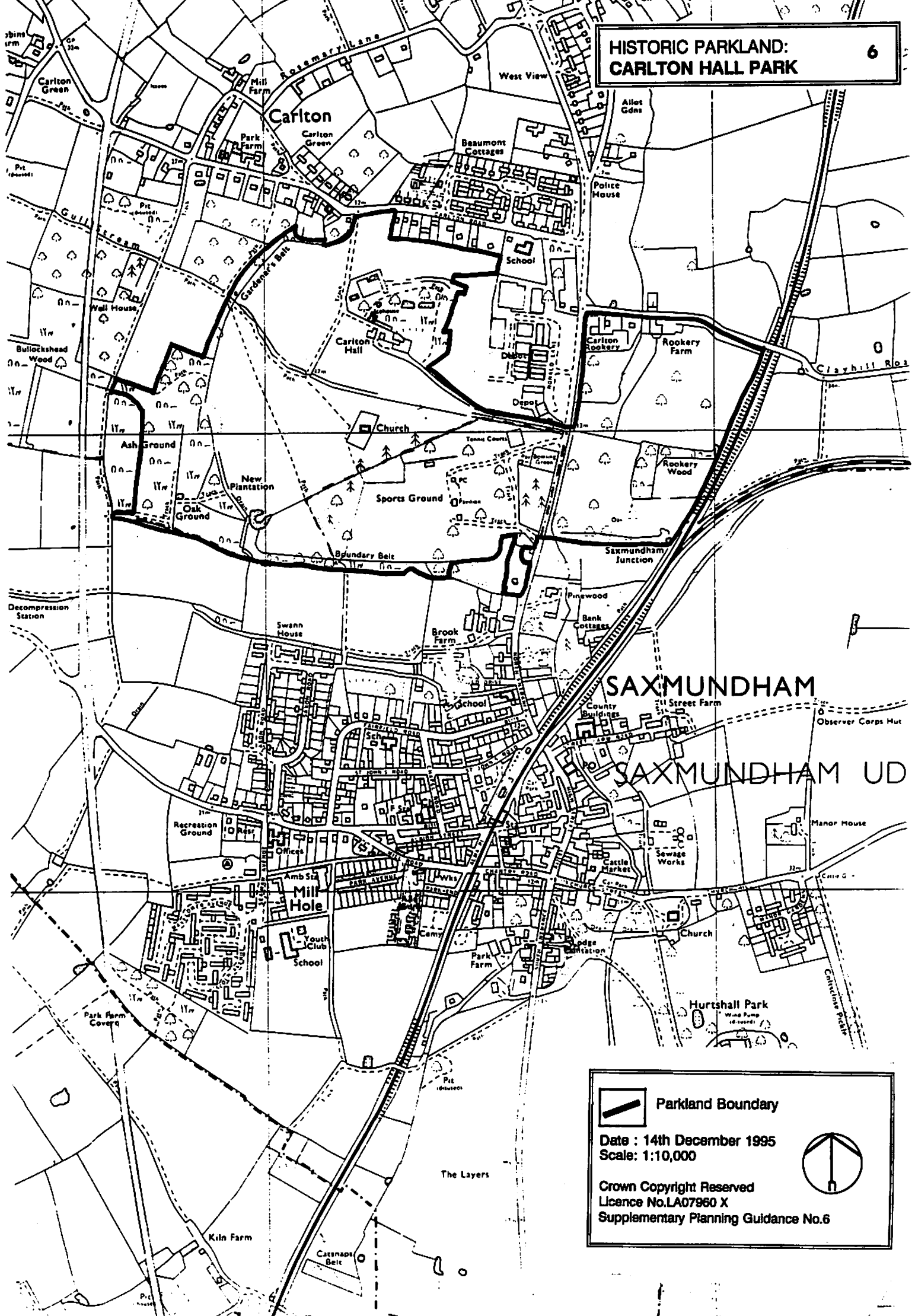
House C16, remodelled by Salvin, demolished, site is a turfed plot. Canal, probably 1680, 170 m long, lies north-south to east of site of house, parallel terrace walk backed by Yew hedge. 2 ponds, formerly canal, altered, form west boundary of gardens, terminate to south in gardener's house (in separate ownership). Sunk rose garden probably site of extension of canal. Oval bowling green enclosed by yew hedges. Rose garden or Japanese garden, remains of Japanese features, late C19. Italian or stone garden, late C19, the 'Speakers Garden', backed by Yew Colonnade (in separate ownership). Lawns, specimen Cedars. Park has remains of complex network of radiating and crossing avenues, mid- and later C17. To east, the Light, an east-west avenue terminating at Light Grove, possibly remains of north arm of patte d'oie, mid-C17 or earlier, superseded by east-west layout in later C17. Possible rond point at crossing of road. Double avenue of Limes to north. Outline of east-west avenue in field layout to west. Vestiges of avenue to north-east. Remains of double avenue to north-west, ponds mark site of 3rd canal. Tree belts to south, north and west. Walled garden".


Extract from English Heritage's "Register of Parks and Gardens of Special interest in England".



**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
CARLTON HALL PARK**


6



 Parkland Boundary

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# CARLTON PARK

## KELSALE PARISH TM 3764

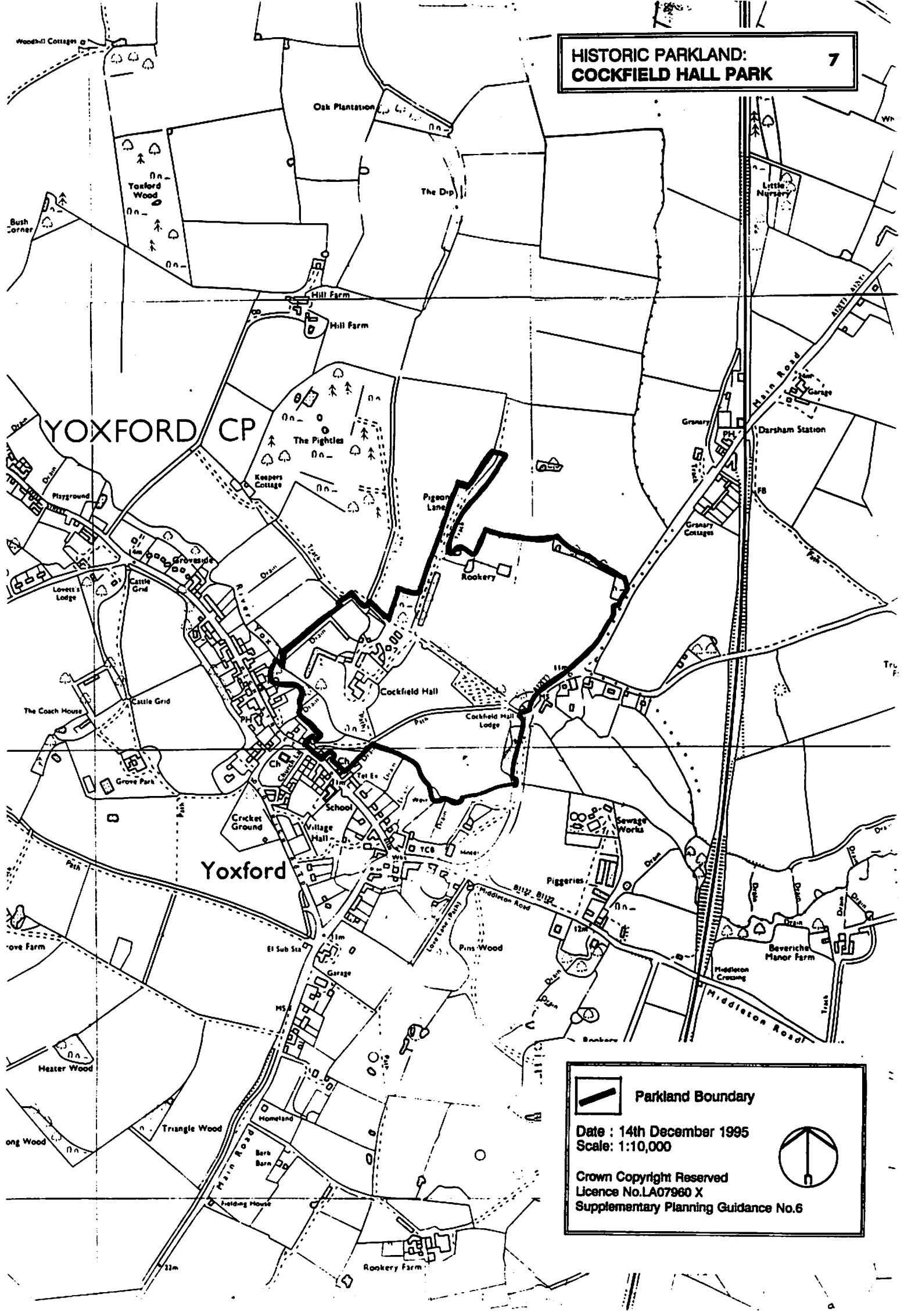
Landscape park evolved from C18 although maximum extent mid C20 c78 ha encroached upon by development reducing park to c66 ha. Formal gardens and pleasure grounds.

House C18, destroyed by fire 1941 with only long service wing on western side of house remaining. That together with outbuildings vacant and in poor state of repair. Property militarily occupied during Second World War. Pleasure grounds and lawn to north of house now badly overgrown although variety of trees and shrubs evident. North-west of pleasure grounds lies kitchen garden and walled garden, again badly overgrown. Wall evident together with remnant of glasshouses. Two rectangular ponds, probably fish ponds located within pleasure grounds. Current existence of ice house, within grounds, unknown. Park divided into two: Main Park and, east of former A12 Rookery Park. Main Park c50 ha divided by stream. Undulating parkland whilst house lies north of stream, in centre of Main Park lies isolated St Peter's Church - a medieval church emparked. No evidence of former planting, early C19, which surrounded church. In south of Main Park lies Saxmundham Sports Ground and Caravan and Camping Site. Sports ground, occupying plateau, devoid of trees apart from row of Douglas Fir in poor condition along northern edge of playing fields. Mature parkland trees lie in south eastern part of park, including Limes, Beech and Oak, together with new planting. Limes form possible remnants of avenue along former principal drive which entered park in south eastern corner. Number of small buildings associated with sporting and leisure uses but essential open character of parkland retained. Venture playground in pit, evident pre 1825, as is horse show pond further west. Western and northern parts of Main Park in arable use with few free standing parkland trees. Western and southern park boundaries marked by early C19 perimeter planting: Gardener's Belt and Ash Ground to west and Oak Ground and Boundary Belt along south. Parts of southern belt punctuated by gaps and in south-east Brook Farm housing development encroached into belt leaving only perimeter planting along former A12. Further north along former A12, relatively new coniferous plantation, encompassing two mature parkland Limes. Encroachment of residential development along northern park edge and commercial development into eastern parts has destroyed all parkland characteristics in these areas. Further westwards of existing industrial estate land, 3 ha, has been allocated in the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan for general employment use. Outstanding planning permission for erection of industrial units within area. No evidence remains of north eastern drive. Access to house provided from north and from east by drive, mid C20. Its entry on former A12 marked by lodge, again mid C20. Rookery Park, to east of road, c28 ha. Emparked probably late C18/early C19. Whilst area in arable use, perimeter planting of emparkment remains along southern, part western and part northern sides, together with a few parkland trees and clump in eastern area, Rookery Wood, formerly marking field boundary. Eastern boundary now formed by railway. Rookery Park extended north of Clayhill Road in 1825 although no remnants of former parkland are now evident.

**Note** Tree Preservation Order No 79 (SCDC) covers Boundary Belt. Tree Preservation Order No 2 (ESCC) covers parts of Rookery Park.

**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
COCKFIELD HALL PARK**

7



 **Parkland Boundary**

**Date : 14th December 1995**  
**Scale: 1:10,000**



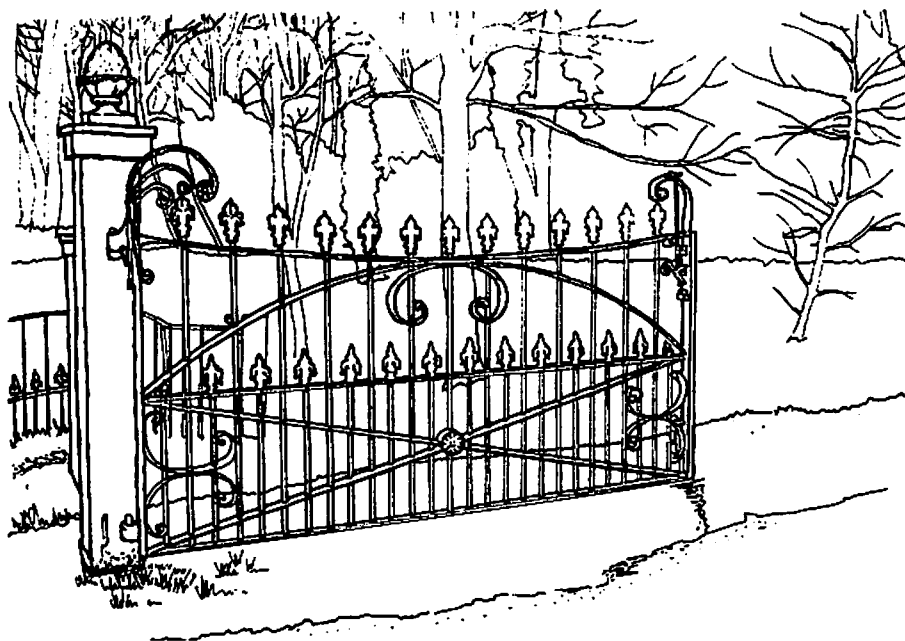
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# COCKFIELD HALL PARK

**YOXFORD PARISH  
TM 3968**

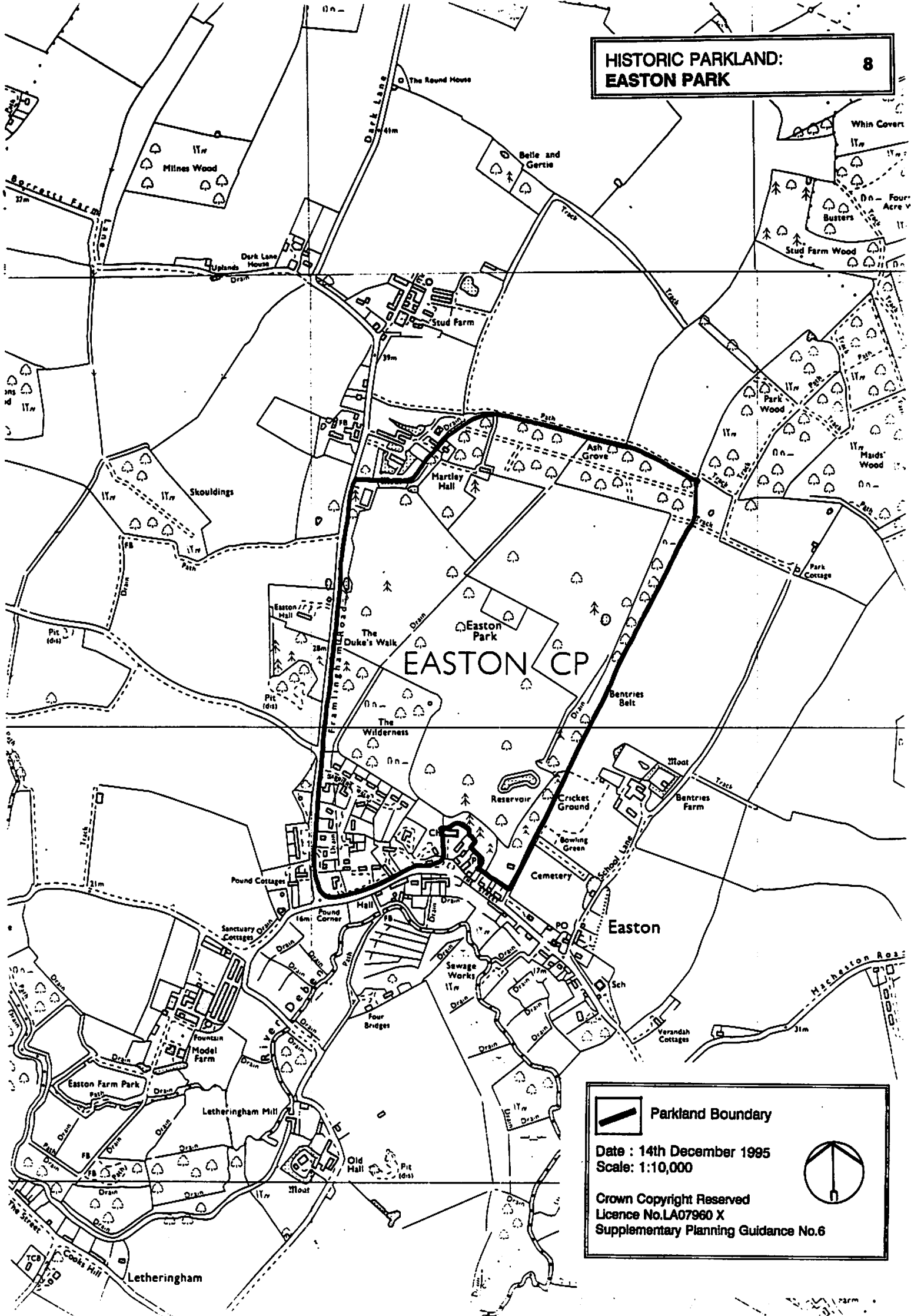
Landscape park c27 ha having evolved from early C19. Formal gardens and pleasure grounds.


Former manor house. North wing C16, remainder rebuilt C17 (probably 1617) with C18 alterations. House lies to west of main Park. Behind house is gatehouse, mid C16, forming entry into walled enclosure containing dairy range, probably C16, coach house and barn, early - mid C19, neo-tudor style, and large, octagonal dovecote of mid C19. Gardens and pleasure grounds lie to south and west of house with free standing trees including Cedar, shrubs and topiaried Yew hedge. Woodland belt lies to south of gardens, and within small area of land to south of river. Within grounds to west of house is a formal stretch of water, possible remnant of moat or stews, both recorded in C15. A semi-circular lawn, containing two topiaried Yews lies to east of house separated from park by ha-ha. Parkland lies to east of Hall and is divided. Immediately to east is parkland of roughly triangular shape known as "Old Bridge Meadow", with a number of free standing trees and new planting. Along northern side is main concrete drive to Hall lined on northern edge by mature trees, including Copper Beech. In north-eastern corner are areas of concrete amongst Horse Chestnuts; testament to the Park being militarily occupied during World War II. To the south-east of "Bridge Meadow" is "Middleton Meadow" separated by a fenced public right of way. This parkland area is now under arable with only a few free standing trees remaining. Tree belt lies along eastern edge, abutting A12. River forms southern boundary with views across adjacent water meadows into Yoxford village and vice versa. Evidence of new copse planting in western corner. To west of Park, south of the river is wood through which pathway lies, formerly the carriageway from Hall to church/village, created in late C18. Yews line route. River is crossed by bridge with iron railings and open work columns now in poor state of repair. At western village entry lie iron gates displaying Blois Fleur-de Lys. To east of gateway lies lodge - mid C19 neo-Tudor style whilst on western side lies 'dummy lodge' and manor house (grocers store) similarly displaying neo-Tudor style facade. Carriageway ceased late C19, with eastern drive, from A12(T), being utilised. That entry marked by lodge, early C19, of Cottage Ornee style. Iron gates similarly display Blois Fleur-de Lys. To north of main drive is outer Park, probably "Holme Meadow", now in arable use, possibly being ploughed in 1948. Remnants of parkland remain, including two free standing trees - Oak and Horse Chestnut, a thin belt and wood along northern edge and a tree belt along western edge, including mature Lime avenue.



**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
EASTON PARK**


8



 Parkland Boundary

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# EASTON PARK

**EASTON PARISH  
TM 2858**

Landscape park c58.5 ha.

Easton Mansion, "The White House", formerly located in southern part of Park, was demolished in 1925 following the decline of the Estate and its break up and sale in 1919 - 1925. Remnants of parkland evident, particularly boundary treatments. Fine brick gateway and wrought iron gates - mid/late C19 located along southern edge of Park. To either side of gateway is curved section of railings. Brick walling to east with heavy, square panelled piers in white brick. Serpentine (crinkle-crankle) walling from gateway westwards continuing along west side of Easton Park - late C18 or early C19. Serpentine walling also encloses the park about All Saints Churchyard and adjacent rectory grounds. The remaining long stretches of wall to the north and east of Park are in ruinous condition. South-western part of Park developed for detached housing in the 1960's and 1970's set amongst former parkland trees including Cedar, Oak, Pine, Beech and Yew. To the north of the housing is a well wooded area called The Wilderness which contains an 18th century cockpit and an octagonal summerhouse. Narrow tree belts along the western and eastern parkland boundaries still exist. North of the Park bounded by Ash Grove - an ancient woodland (designated a County Wildlife Site). Main, central, part of Park now arable although some free standing trees associated with former Park remain.

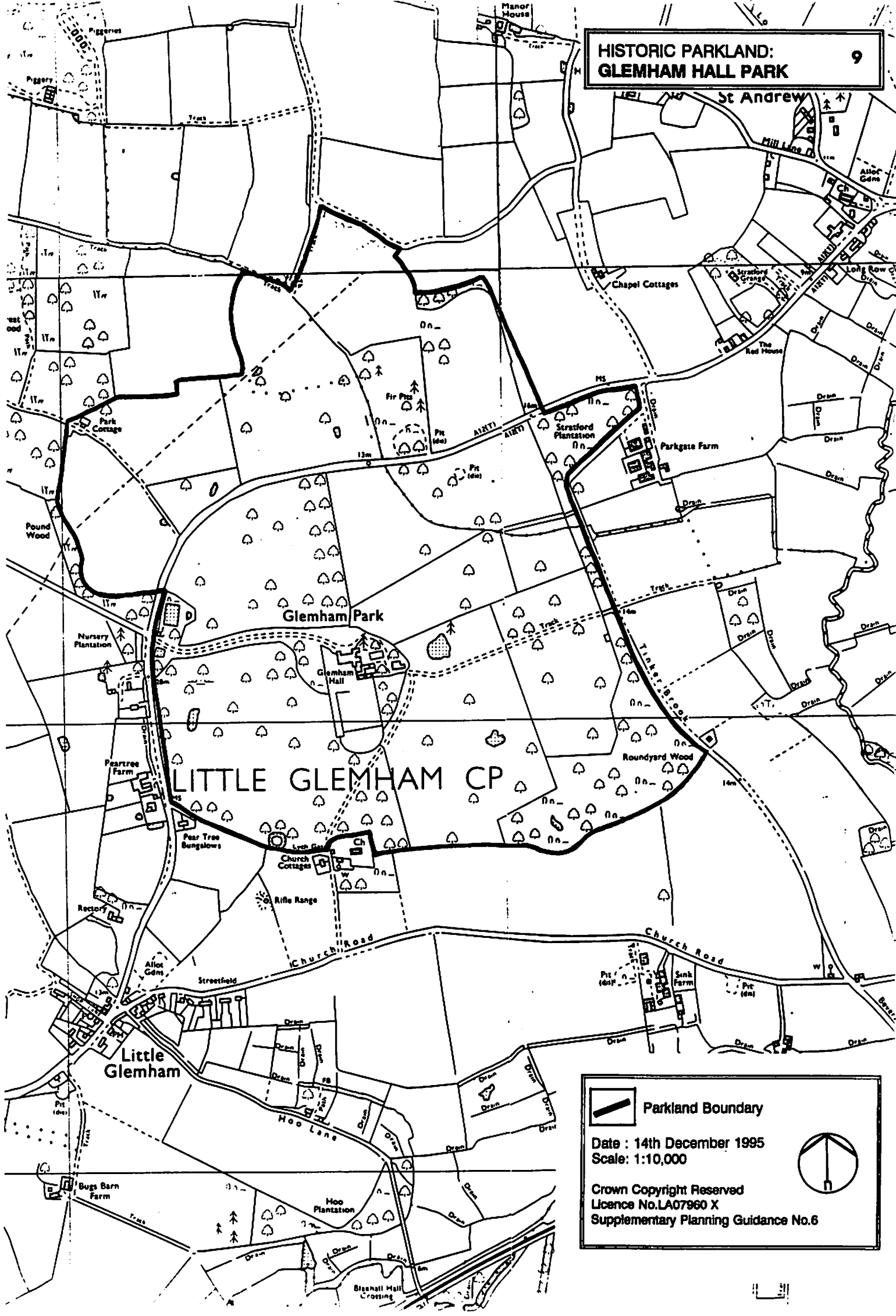
**Note** Tree Preservation Order No 52 (ESCC) covers the southern part of Easton Park.






**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
GLEMHAM HALL PARK**


9



 Parkland Boundary

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# **GLEMHAM HALL PARK**

## **LITTLE GLEMHAM PARISH**

**TM 3458**

Landscape Park c130 ha evolved from deer park, probably C16. Part Repton designed. Formal gardens and pleasure grounds

House, originally C16, extensively remodelled early C18 for Dudley North. House lies in centre of Park. Range of walling enclosing rectangular gardens to south of House with several garden wrought iron gates. Gardens survive from early C18 consisting of north-south walk, continuing the line of Lime avenue to south. To west, walk is flanked by rose parterre, to south, by semi-circular lawn surrounded by slightly raised terrace. To east are herbaceous gardens with grass cross-walks, together with a massive Yew hedge, probably oldest internal garden feature. This separates herbaceous beds from more utilitarian area. Further east are pleasure grounds of mature trees and shrubs extending, in curved fashion, about early C18 former stable block. Western pleasure grounds separated from parkland by ha-ha, early C18. Parkland divided by A12(T), as has been since Repton design of 1791. Southern Park c88 ha. Throughout Park many old trees, particularly Oak, pre Repton, take the form of rows of pollards, possibly former hedgerow trees. Focused on southern facade is great Lime avenue of late C17/early C18. Avenue opens out with curving projections as it approaches semi-circular lawn. Repton tree belts along eastern and southern edges, composed of Beech with some Oaks. Belts damaged by 1987 gales, although replanted. Within eastern open parkland are two substantial ponds, probably fish ponds, and Repton Oak clump on low hill. In north-eastern part of southern park is open parkland with Poplars along stream. Northern Lime avenue removed, as Repton recommended but its line is now avenue of Horse Chestnuts (mid C20) with some younger replacements. North-western open parkland has number of Limes of C18 or early C19 with other recent trees, including Walnut and Chestnut. Main drive cuts across western park. Entry marked by lodge, mid-late C19 in picturesque style. Repton recommendation. Lodge contained within western tree copse which also contains rectangular ponds. South-western parkland dominated by Oaks ranging from young, mature to ancient. Individual and grouped thorns lie either side of secondary southern entrance drive adjacent to St Andrews church. Southern edge of Park demarcated by narrow tree belt. Northern park c42 ha; also Repton influenced. Repton advised that this area should appear as extension to Park, but to be used only as pasture. Evidence of clumps, mainly Oak, scattered trees and perimeter planting in form of tree belts still exists. Evidence of stag heading and severe deterioration in some Oaks. Field hedgerows remain. Great Wood, a large ancient woodland of mixed broadleaved trees (designated county wildlife site) forms western backdrop to 'Park'. Fir Pits, a coniferous woodland is relatively new. The turnpike road, now the A12(T), retained as Repton considered that occasional traffic would contribute "to the character of cheerfulness" of the Park.



# **GLEMHAM HOUSE PARK**

## **GREAT GLEMHAM PARISH TM 3461**

Landscape park c67 ha evolved from late C18/ early C19. Formal gardens and pleasure grounds.

House 1814 - replacing an earlier house located near to northern outlet of lake. House lies in centre of Park approached from south east by winding drive of c0.4 km. Drive loops in front of house. Entrance to Park is marked by lodge, early C19 of flint and white brick facing and two gateway piers of early C19. Piers are of cast iron openwork decoration. To either side is a short section of wrought iron railings. A subsidiary vehicular entry (1839) further to north of existing is no longer in regular use though trackway remains as does a pedestrian access to village and church through south western part of Main Park with access through wooden door in wall. Within pleasure grounds is an intact walled polygonal shape garden to north of house. Cross paths meet at an ornamental lily basin, circular path around garden and original green houses along northern wall. Evidence of flues remain elsewhere. House and garden backed by pleasure grounds of mature native and ornamental trees and shrubs. Numerous pathways lined by box. Terraced lawns to south of house.

Park divided into two: Main Park and Mill Hill Park; separated by Sweffling Road. Main Park c46 ha. In south of Main Park the land is undulating falling to canalised stream which runs north-west to south-east into artificial lake with boathouse. Water retention in lake currently a problem. Two weirs, one in need of repair. High brick wall encloses southern Main Park, running south from Lodge at Park entry, about southern perimeter and along western edge up to entry to "The Timber Yard" (currently identified as Park View). Along southern boundary is "New Road Covert", continuing along part of south-eastern boundary. In south-west is former stable block C18 and brick octagonal dovecoat C18 formally belonging to Old Great Glemham Hall. Within southern park numerous mature free standing trees. To east of house is a former gas pit, also site of former ice house, surrounded by tree planting. Eastern part of Main Park has numerous free standing mature Oaks, some crowns recently reduced. Extensive new free standing tree planting recently undertaken in eastern part of Main Park. Backhousepond Covert forms back drop to east. Much of northern part of Main Park reverted to arable with few remaining parkland features. Sovereign Wood removed in late 1970's. Narrow strip of Haw Wood forms northern parkland boundary. Boundary marked by prominent bank within Wood. Prominent bank also within Backhousepond Covert. "Garden Belt" a narrow tree belt separates north western part of Main Park from Great Glemham village.

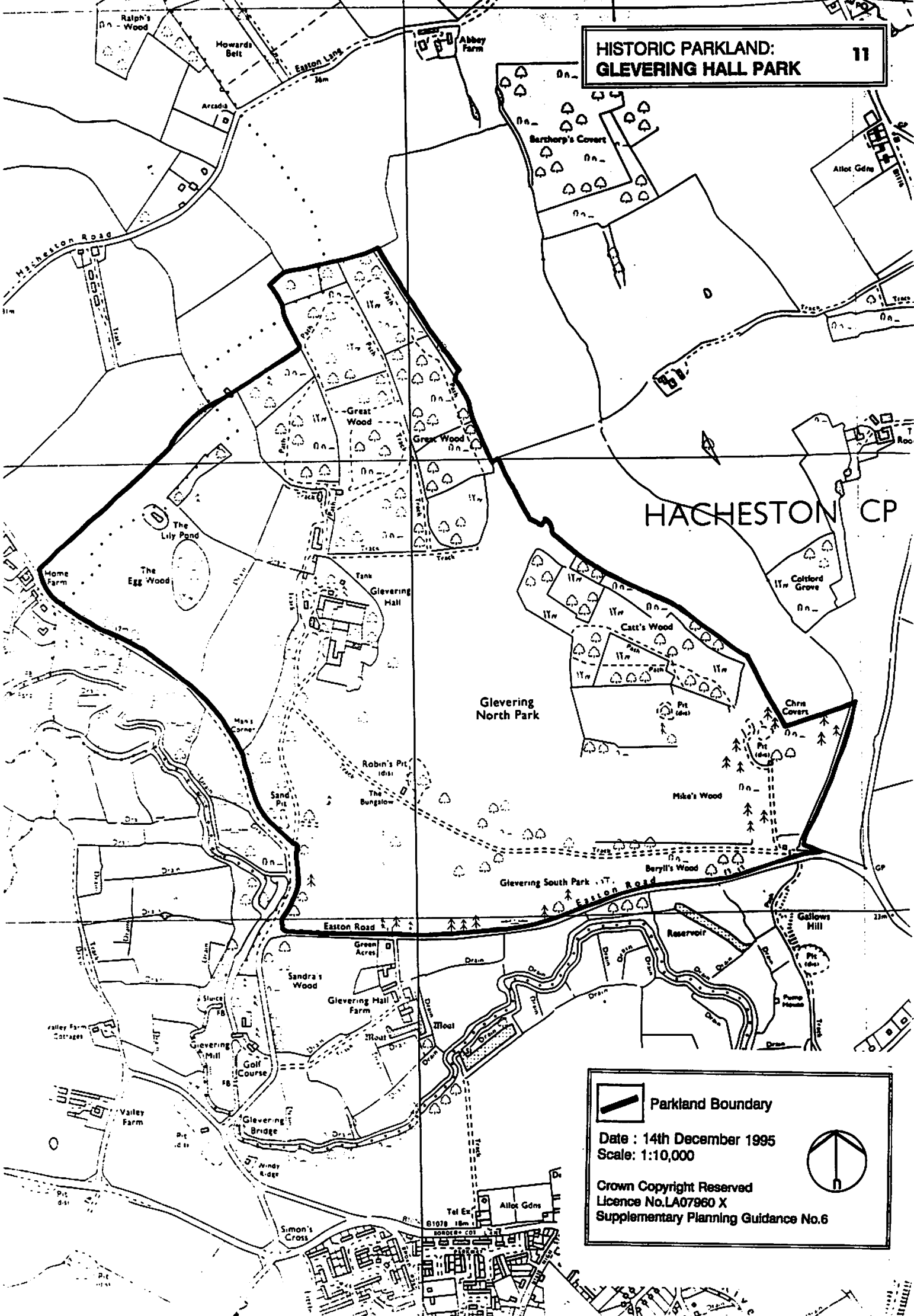
Mill Hill Park c21 ha, originally formed part of wider estate pre 1796. Became intrinsic part of Park pre 1829. Perimeter planting along eastern edge of Main Park allowed sight lines, from house, to extend beyond Main Park into open area of land; Mill Hill. Mill Hill enclosed by continuous tree belt (1829) on northern, eastern, and southern boundaries. Significant lengths of original belts remain - Rookyard Belt, Ashground Belt and The Chestnuts. Tree clump in centre of Mill Hill remains. Western and central part of Mill Hill planted with conifers during C20. Majority of plantation recently felled.

Wider setting of Glemham House Park worth noting:

To north of Main Park lies The Grove, a smaller parkland containing many attractive features; including numerous free standing parkland trees. To north of Mill Hill Park lies White House Farm, which is surrounded by a particularly pleasing landscape, possessing many ancient Oaks.

**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
GLEVERING HALL PARK**

11



HACHESTON CP

 Parkland Boundary

Date : 14th December 1995  
Scale: 1:10,000



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HONORARY COT

# **GLEVERING HALL PARK**

## **HACHESTON PARISH**

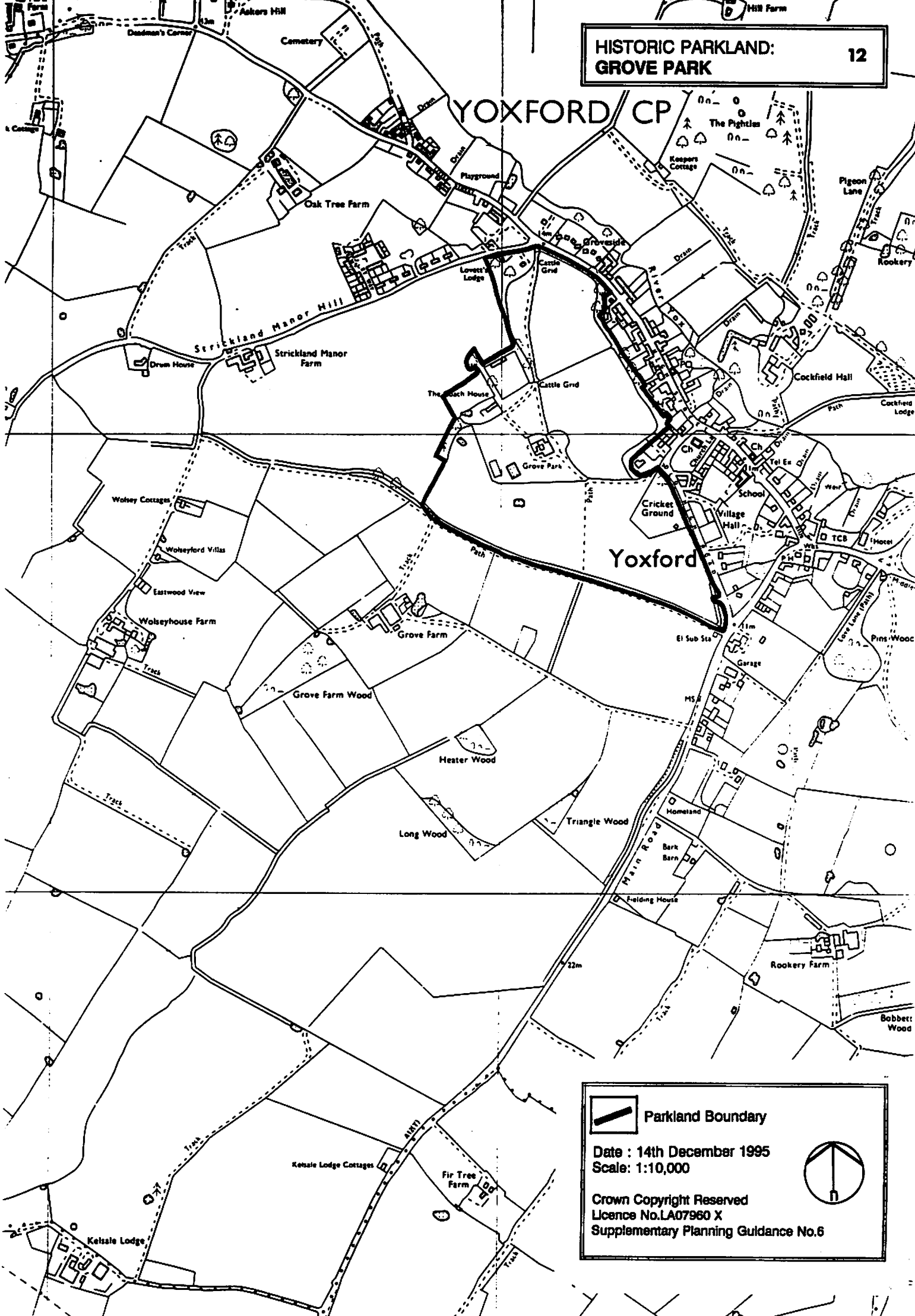
**TM 3059**


Landscape park c135 ha by Humphrey Repton 1793. Formal gardens and pleasure grounds.

House by John White the elder, built 1786 - 94. Now divided into separate dwellings. Other buildings of note within parkland include a grand orangery by Decimus Burton 1834 - 5, now in poor condition, former stable block of early C19 with central octagonal bell turret and shooting lodge of early C19 in picturesque style. House surrounded by gardens and pleasure grounds with lawns to west, south and east. Within grounds are a number of exotic trees including Lebanon Cedar and Cork Oak dating back to original planting. Yew is also evident. Walled rectangular kitchen garden to north of house with intersecting paths and central feature. Along northern wall, south side are range of glasshouses, probably peach house/vineries. House located west of centre in park. To south of house two driveways converge. One drive comes directly from south, now the main drive, its entry on to the south perimeter road being marked by simple gateway with five bar iron railing either side. This extends along parts of perimeter road. Eastern driveway across open parkland longer c1.34 km exiting park on south-eastern corner. Entry marked by lodge, possibly indicating eastern driveway was principal entrance. North of Park bounded by Great Wood, a large area of ancient woodland (designated County Wildlife Site (CWS)) and by Catts Wood, also ancient woodland (designated CWS). The eastern edge is enclosed by Milke's Wood and Chris Covert, the former now being composed largely of Scots and Corsican Pine whilst in the latter lie a few fine Oaks and mature Birch. Along southern edge is a narrow belt of mature Scots and Corsican Pine and Larch. This tree belt occurred post mid C19, enclosing the park from the south. New planting evident. Along south western perimeter narrow tree belts exist on embankments, particularly about southern entrance. Tree belts of Horse Chestnut, Oak and Sycamore. Evidence of new planting. Park has been under plough for several decades although now pasture. In North Park, lying north of eastern drive, many free standing trees gone. However, some probably original Repton planting remain particularly about drive; mainly various Oaks, Sweet Chestnuts and a Plane. Other mid/late C19 trees remain. Many trees in poor condition. To north of drive lies an isolated building, north of which lies clump of trees making the former location of ice-house.

South Park similarly has only a small number of surviving parkland trees, although most are probably original Repton planting. To west of house parkland planting is now mostly copses, Egg Wood being deciduous. The two more westerly narrow belts, one of which contains the Lily pond, are former field boundary belts emparked after 1840.

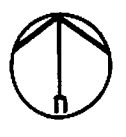
**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
GROVE PARK** 12



 **Parkland Boundary**

Date : 14th December 1995  
Scale: 1:10,000

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# GROVE PARK

**YOXFORD PARISH  
TM 3968**

Landscape park c28 ha having evolved from late C18. Formal gardens and pleasure grounds.

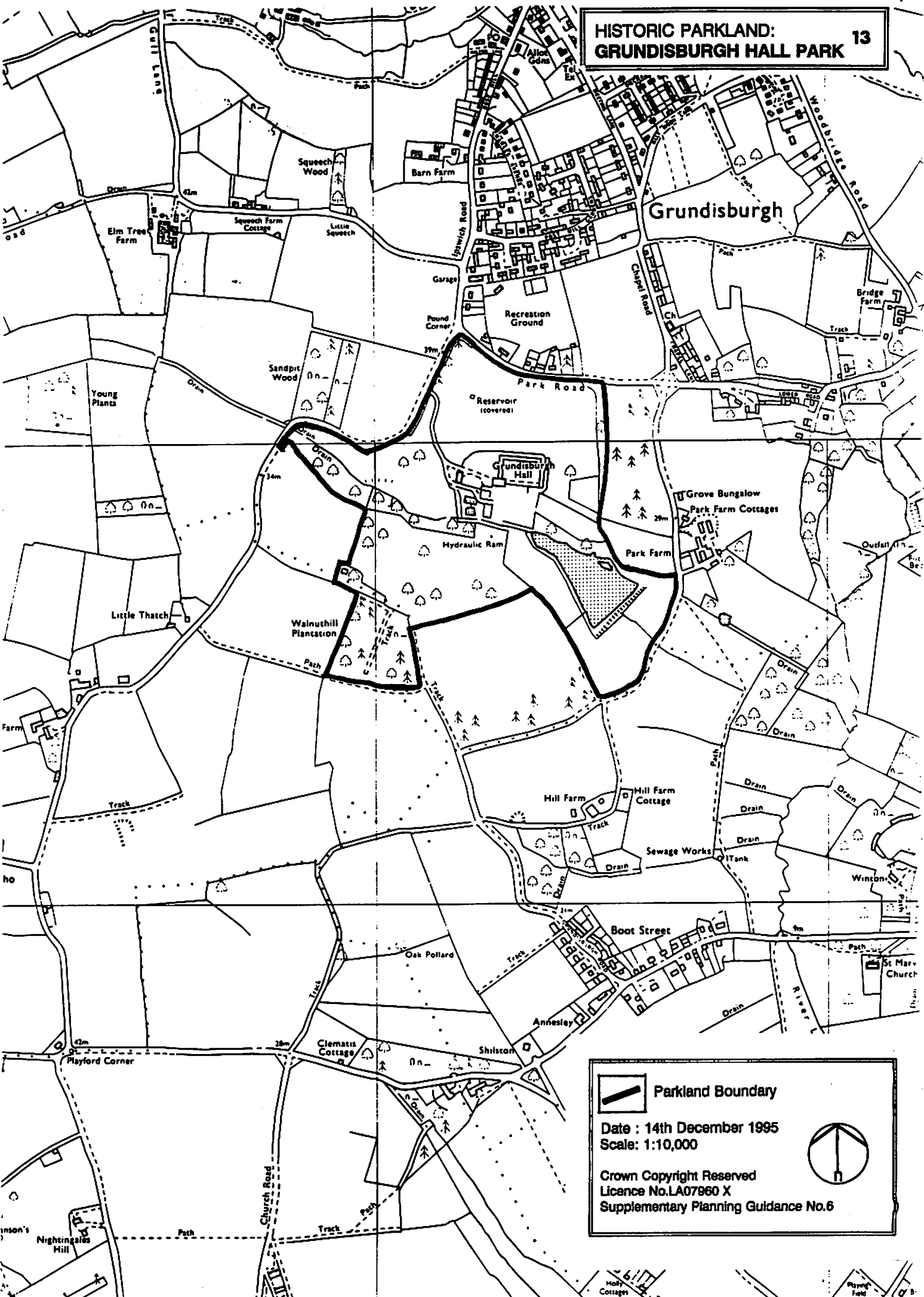
House, originally late C16; rebuilt 1770's possibly by James Wyatt. House lies in centre of Park. Gardens and pleasure grounds to north, west and south. Mostly laid to lawn with number of mature trees and shrubs grouped into clumps. Walled kitchen garden, early C19, lies to north at some distance from the house located within belt of trees which occurs along the majority of the western edge to park. Within walled garden glasshouses remain as does evidence of cross axis pathway. Coach house and Victorian water-tower also located within western tree-belt. Parkland of roughly triangular shape with eastern boundary fronting edge of Yoxford village. Important views gained across Park from Old High Road and High Street between buildings. Parkland divided north and south. Northern parkland enclosed to east by tree belt along village edge (Tree Preservation Order No 74 ESCC). Evidence of new planting in belt. Free standing Limes are major tree species within northern Park. Access via curved driveway of 0.4 km with an entry at junction of High Street/Strickland Manor Hill. Entrance defined by stone gateway. No evidence of lodge although Plantation Cottage, probably C17 located within western tree belt just off Strickland Manor Hill. Southern Park now reverted to arable although parkland trees remain including a few specimen Sequoia, Beech and Lime. Some trees are in a poor condition. In C19 curved drive continued to south-eastern corner of Park allowing drive to be of maximum possible length. Entrance of stone gateposts remain although drive is no longer. Pedestrian access to church remains along northern part of southern Park. Village cricket ground located within southern Park, adjacent to Old High Road and planning consent exists for village bowls green to north of this ground. As buildings are kept to a minimum and boundary treatment respect the open character of the Park, the essential qualities of the Park remain.

Significant area of land c20.5 ha to north-west of Park formed parkland in late C18 although reverted to agriculture early C19 and no longer displays any remnants of its former character.





**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
GRUNDISBURGH HALL PARK 13**



Grundisburgh

 Parkland Boundary

Date : 14th December 1995  
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Moor Cottages

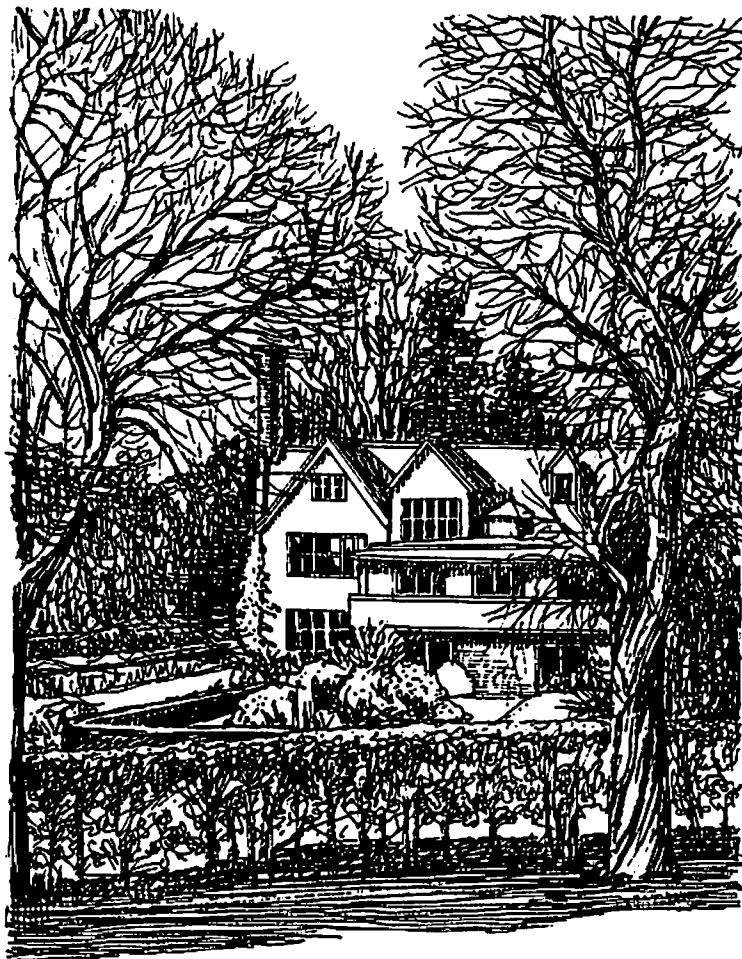
Playing Field

# GRUNDISBURGH HALL PARK

GRUNDISBURGH PARISH  
TM 2250

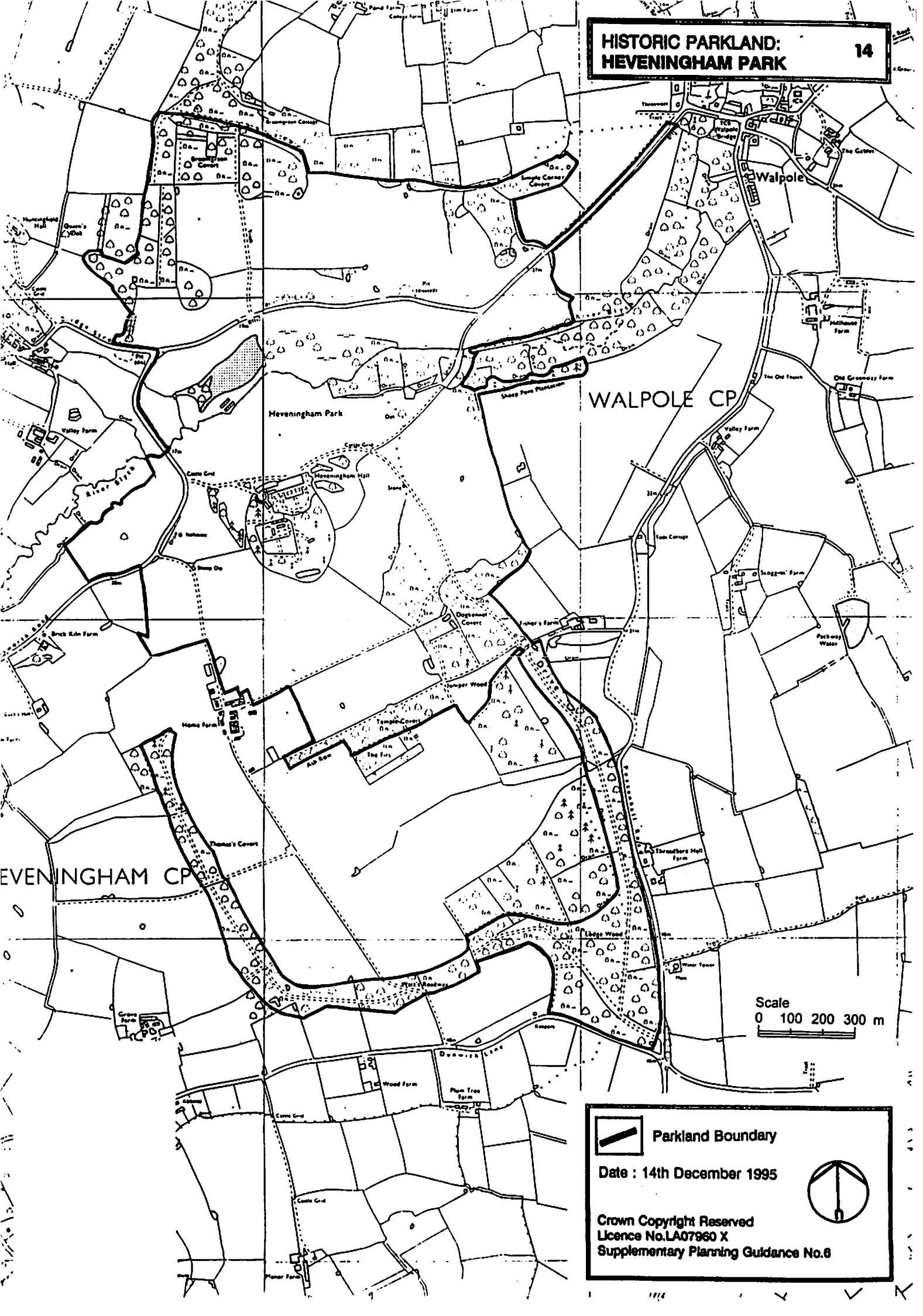
Landscape park c34.5 ha having evolved from late C18. Formal gardens and pleasure grounds

House. Early C17, although based on existing fabric of C15 manor house. Extensive C20 additions and alterations. Parkland traversed by river valley of west-east orientation. House, former stable block, pleasure grounds and walled garden all located within valley. Walled garden adjoining, and to north-east of house retains formal layout with central feature on path axis. Yew hedge located outside garden. Other former garden areas to south laid to lawn with a curved ha-ha. Two regular shaped fish ponds, dating earlier than 1842, remain. To the south-east of pleasure grounds is a recently created lake with dam at eastern end. To east of dam three native Black Poplars remain. The north and south slopes of the valley form the remainder of the Park. The northern area, historically referred to as "The Park" (1842) has numerous mature free standing, and grouped, parkland trees of mainly Oak, Lime and Sweet Chestnut. Thin tree belts along the western and eastern edges - the eastern edge being of ancient Oaks forming edge of a 'new' (post 1928) mixed woodland. Beech hedge and avenues of trees are located in vicinity of walled garden. A winding drive is accessed through western tree belt. The southern area of parkland "Walnut-Tree Hill" has numerous free standing parkland trees and Walnut Hill Plantation occupies the ridge line. Since the early C20 extensions to the Park occurred enclosing land to west and water meadows to east (now location of lake). New planting has recently been undertaken throughout the Park.



**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
HEVENINGHAM PARK**

14



# HEVENINGHAM PARK & GARDENS

## HEVENINGHAM PARISH

TM 3573

GRADE II \* (ENGLISH HERITAGE REGISTER)

"Formal gardens and pleasure grounds c4ha, landscape park c175 ha, 1781 - 82 by Capability Brown, 1877.

House C1778 - 80 by Robert Taylor, completed C1780-4 by James Wyatt. Gardens and pleasure grounds enclosed by ha-ha by Brown. Formal terraced layout to south front dated 1877, enclosed by low wall carrying urns, leads by steps to banked lawns. Pedimented alcove with figure of Hebe, mid-C19. Pleasure grounds by Brown, semicircular area of lawns backed by trees notably Cedars. Woodland screens walled garden. Undulating lawn to south enclosed by trees has orangery by Wyatt, on site of garden building intended by Brown. Beyond ha-ha to east, scattered planting of trees by Brown, partly on site of bastioned viewpoint removed by him. Drives converge on north front of house. Views over Park. Lake crossed by causeway carrying drive set with Limes, scattered ponds. Clumps, plantations, remains of avenue north of lake and to south-west. Drive of C1.5 km from Lodge of late C18, through Lodge Wood, along avenue, to south-east edge of Park. Temple, attributed to Wyatt, backed by Temple Covert. Circular thatched ice house approached by thatched passage, set in trees. Stables of horseshoe plan, proposed as oval layout by Brown. Walled gardens; serpentine fruit wall added by Brown. Formerly peach house by Brown. Plan of surroundings to house 1787 by Brown, plan of park to north 1782 by Brown partly implemented. Views 1780 by Watts. Study of grounds by Sylvia Crowe.

Extract from English Heritage's "Register of Parks and gardens of Special interest in England".

**Note** Tree Preservation Orders No 89 (ESCC) and 89A (ESCC) cover parts of Heveningham Park.



**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
HENHAM PARK  
(part Blythburgh parish)**

15

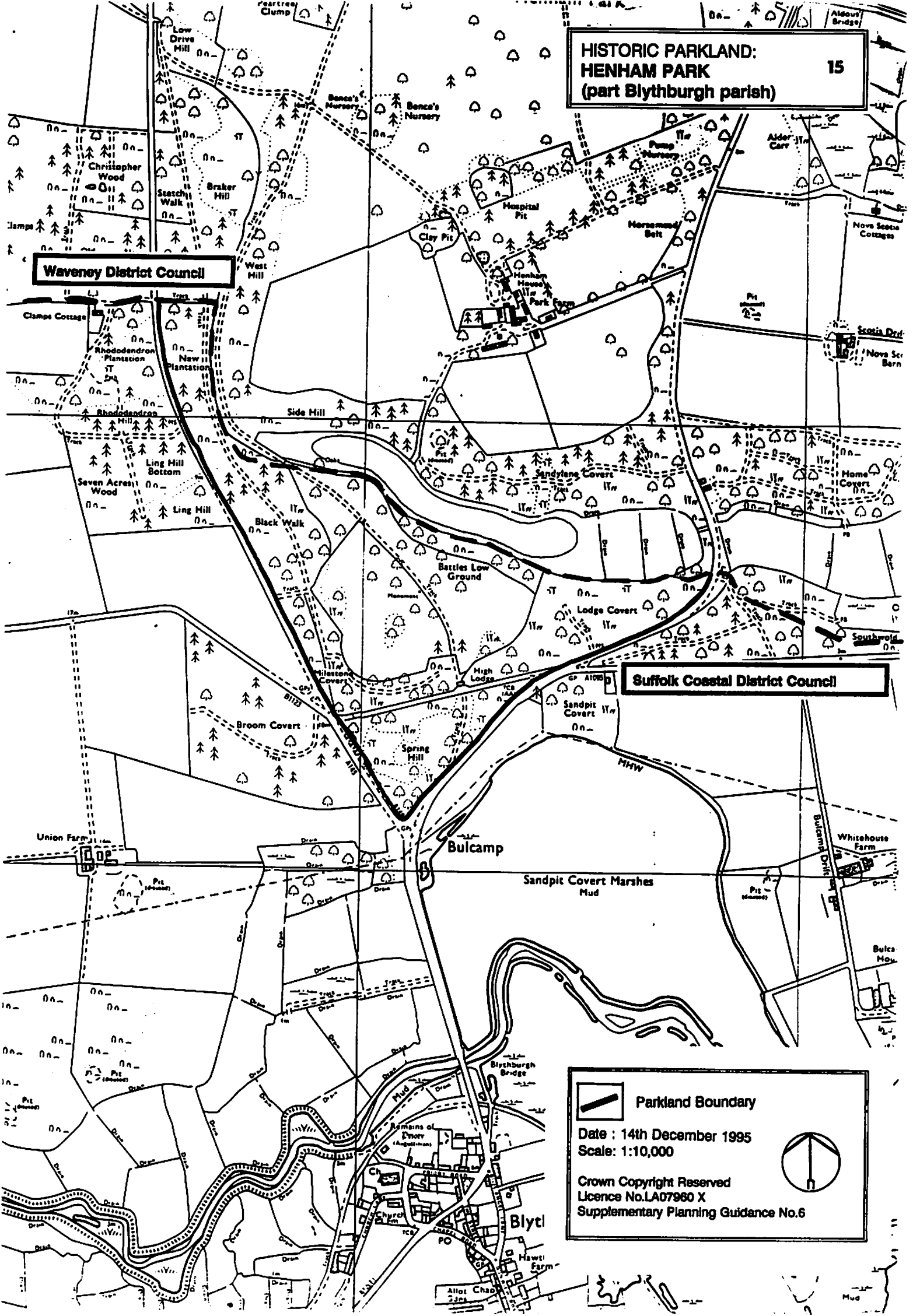
**Waveney District Council**

**Suffolk Coastal District Council**

 Parkland Boundary

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## **HENHAM PARK**

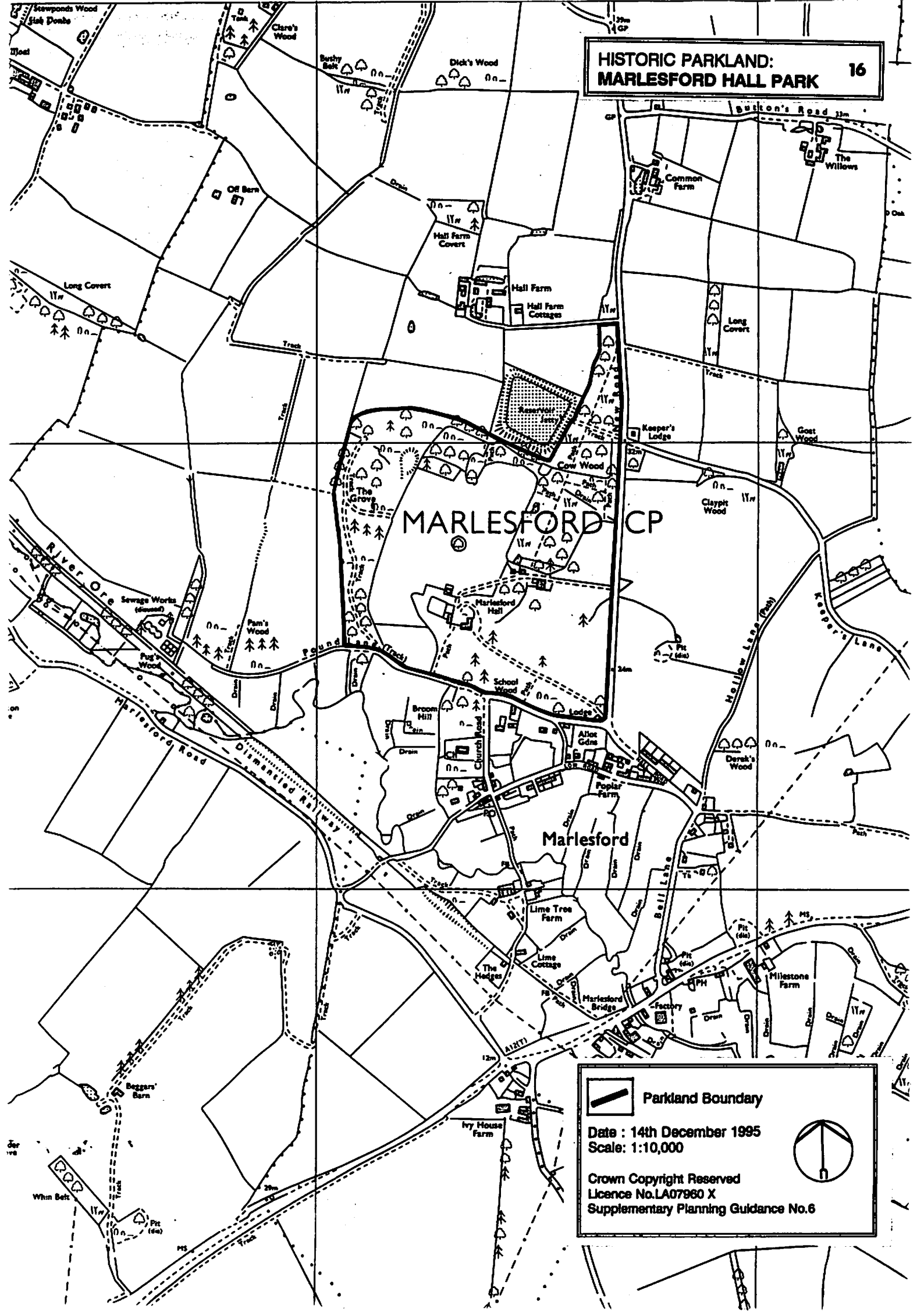
**HENHAM (part lying within BLYTHBURGH PARISH)  
TM 4578  
GRADE II (ENGLISH HERITAGE REGISTER)**


"Remains of pleasure grounds c85 ha, in landscape park of c250 ha, partly farmland, 1791 by Humphrey Repton for Sir John Rous.

House C16 and remodelled, C1800 by James Wyatt, demolished 1953. Remains of formal layout to east of house, lawns to west, views to park. Wooded pleasure grounds. Park, well wooded, with areas of lawns. Perimeter planting to west and east, plantations, scattered trees. Drives from High Lodge to south, Wayford Lodge to north, Beeches Lodge to west, East Lodge to east. Wayford Drive passes through woodland, follows avenue probably predating this drive, avenue continues beyond drive. Drive from south through wooded grounds, overlooks open park, park opens before house. Walled gardens have serpentine wall. Stables with cupola. Castellated dairy probably C1800, possibly by Wyatt. Red Book, 1791".

Extract from English Heritage's "Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic interest in England".


**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
MARLESFORD HALL PARK** 16



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# MARLESFORD HALL PARK

**MARLESFORD PARISH**  
**TM 3258**

Undulating landscape park c37 ha, evolved particularly since early C19. Formal gardens and pleasure grounds.

House circa 1790 possibly by Sir John Soane. Located in southern, central part of park occupying plateau above river valley to south and west. Walled kitchen garden immediately to west of house with centre axis walkway includes a well preserved Edwardian Sunken Garden of 1910. Additional gardens lie to north of enclosed garden. Belt of trees lie to west and south-west of walled garden two 1911 greenhouses remain intact. To east and south lie pleasure grounds, mainly lawn. Three ha-has separate the south, east and north sides of the garden from the Park. Main drive c0.4 km gained from south-eastern corner of Park built mid C19 allowing much shorter southern drive to be removed. Main entry marked by wrought iron gates with openwork pillars. To south of entry is thatched lodge, late C19/early C20 in picturesque style. Secondary service drive to hall located further to north. Eastern edge of Park ruler straight formed by new road, built 1817/1818 allowing Park to be extended further east of old road. Substantial woodland belts enclose the Park, particularly to north and west. To the north is The Grove and Cowsheds Wood the latter having been extended further south in mid C19. Western edge of Cowsheds Wood demarcates line of previous old road. Along western boundary is The Grove, occupying upper valley slopes. Along southern boundary, demarcated by Pound Lane is School Wood, of mid C19 planting, again occupying upper valley slopes. Woodland badly damaged by 1987 gales although evidence of substantial replanting. Southern edge borders onto Marlesford village, complementing treed, open, character of Marlesford village. Parkland, contained by woodland is open in character with free standing deciduous and coniferous species, including seven 18th century Lebanon Cedars and Sequoia. Northern parkland in arable use with few free standing trees. North of house is small clump of trees, marking location of ice house, although its present existence is unknown.



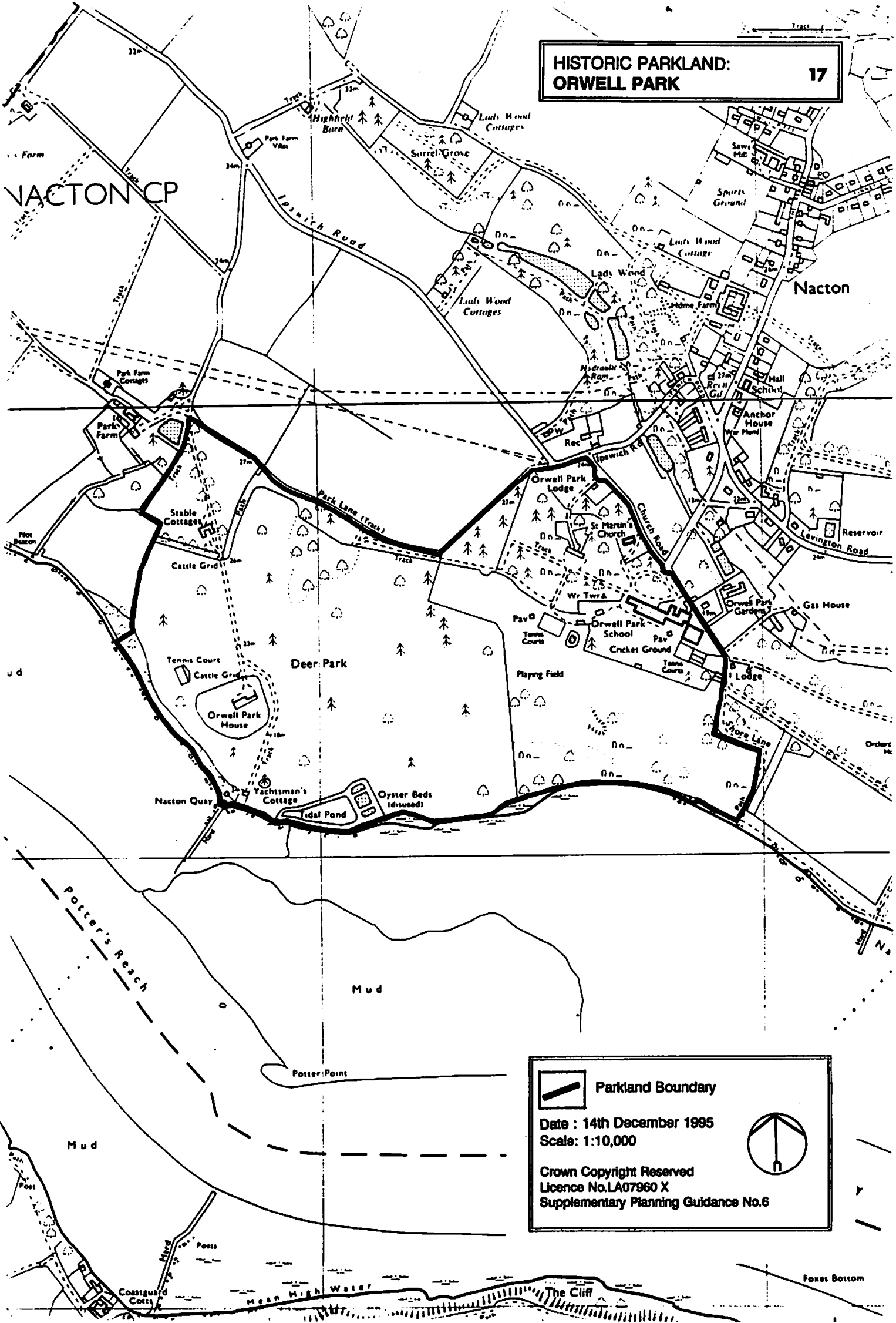



**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
ORWELL PARK**

**17**

**NACTON CP**


**Nacton**



 **Parkland Boundary**

**Date : 14th December 1995**  
**Scale: 1:10,000**

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Forest Bottom

# **ORWELL PARK**

**NACTON PARISH  
TM 2139**

Landscape Park 84 ha C18. Pleasure grounds, walled garden and remains of gardens.

The original hall built by Admiral Vernon early C18, rebuilt mid C18, park laid out at this time flanking River Orwell with fine views. Hall altered and elongated in mid C19, enlarged 1873. Winter garden, clock tower, observatory tower added mid - late C19. House became boys preparatory school 1930's. Orwell Park House built 1937 at west end of park with new drive from north-west and ha-ha. In C19 to south of hall lay circular lawn and drive contained by ha-ha. Orangery or summer house early C19 still remains in ruinous condition. Backed by tree belt and ha-ha, now partly decayed, ran along the north boundary of park in C19. Park extended later in C19 to contain land to north and enclosing parish church. Drive to Hall then ran from west marked by lodge (now gone). Between 1818 and 1826 park extended to enclose land to north of Hall, this effectively reduced vistas to Broke Hall as original road to west of Broke Hall Lime avenue was diverted northwards. Late C19 alterations to house and landscape. Semi-circular of ha-ha was removed. Replaced with straight parterre, brick ha-ha, ceremonial gateway, balustrading and steps, most remaining; to south of Hall. West drive and lodge removed, replaced with Orwell Park Lodge and serpentine drive from north corner of park. Drive part lined with avenue of Monterey Pine and Monkey Puzzle; two Pine remain. North park was densely planted as an arboretum with Oak, Holm Oak, Beech, Lime, Elm, Chestnuts, Plane and Conifers. Many still stand and some of the area is densely wooded. A new school building has been inserted. Second drive was gained through impressive wrought iron carriage and pedestrian gates flanked by limestone piers and red brick walls. Now main entrance to school from Church Road. Brick wall now runs along north and east boundaries of park.

Late C19 garden description referred to 7 acres of lawn with mounds and trees - Elm, Cedar and Cork Oak, latter two still stand south-east corner of lawn. Flower gardens to east of lawn contained roses, shrubs, hollies, Cedar and Cupressus. Most of area now built upon by school buildings. A walk lined with Irish Yew and roses led to public road to the north of which lay the walled kitchen garden, rectangular, located in the valley, early C19. Now occupied by Orwell Park Nurseries and one dwelling.

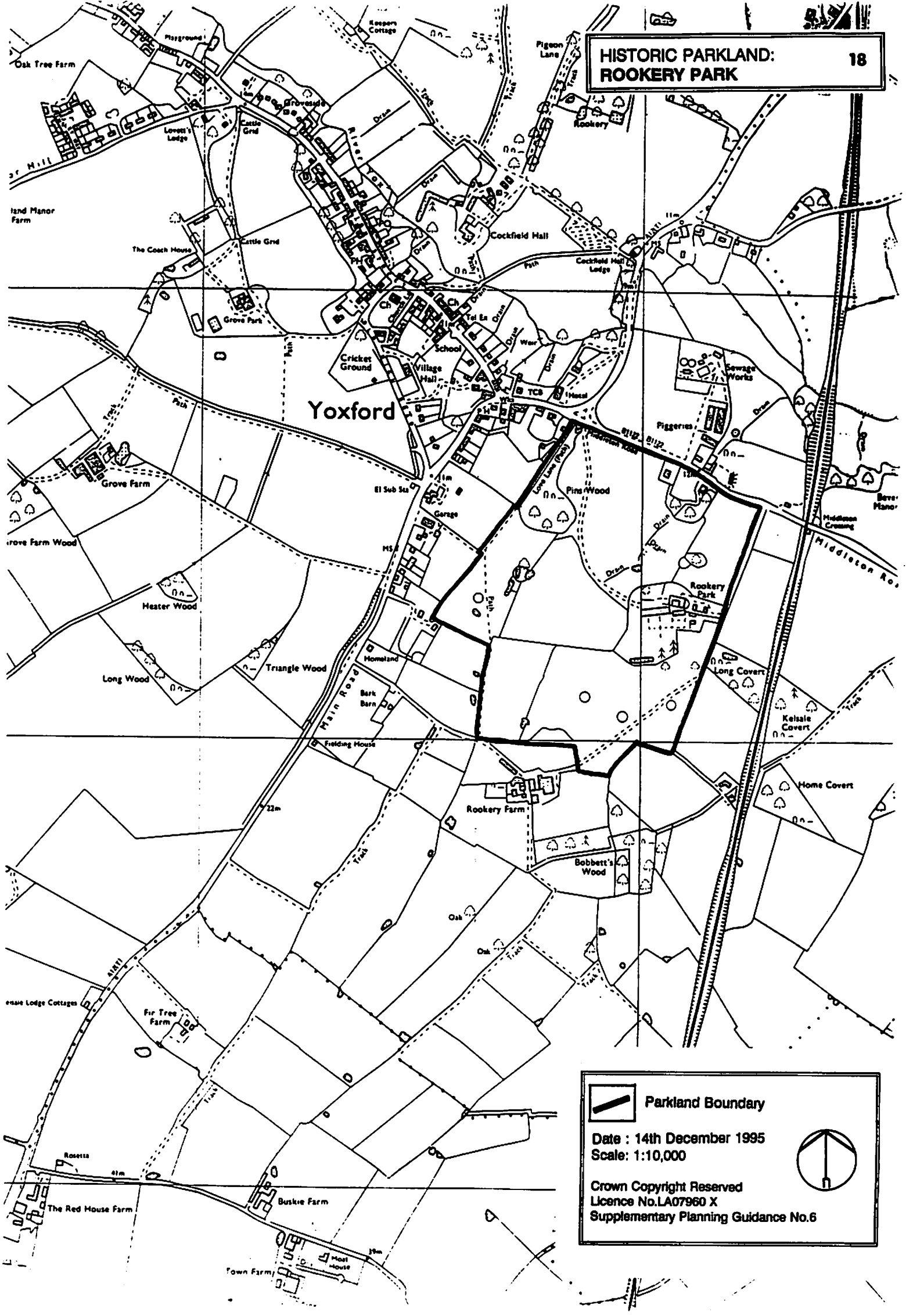
Park was divided in 1930's, Orwell Park School and Orwell Park House. Post and wire boundary fence now cuts across park at right angles to River Orwell. Park well treed particularly in western section with specimens, clumps and perimeter planting of Oak, Holm Oak, Beech, Horse Chestnut, Sweet Chestnut, Pine, Lime, Sycamore. Some Oak may predate park and indicate former hedgelines. The west area (Orwell Park House) of park is still grazed by cattle in traditional manner. Undulating landscape with fine views of the estuary.

The eastern area (Orwell Park School) used for sports with several pitches laid into the park - cricket, football, hockey, tennis. A few parkland trees remain on lawns closer to hall. Trees more numerous on lower slopes, most trees mature. Some Oaks and Lime closer to the river have become part of developing woodland. Large area of former park along river now left uncut/ungrazed. One recent plantation adjacent to shore may be intended to create shelter and privacy. Remaining area is mown and has a less traditional appearance than the west area of the parkland.

Outstanding planning consents exist for an accommodation building to south of church and new sports pitches to south of Hall in the parkland.

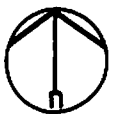
# HISTORIC PARKLAND: ROOKERY PARK

18



 Parkland Boundary

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# **ROOKERY PARK**

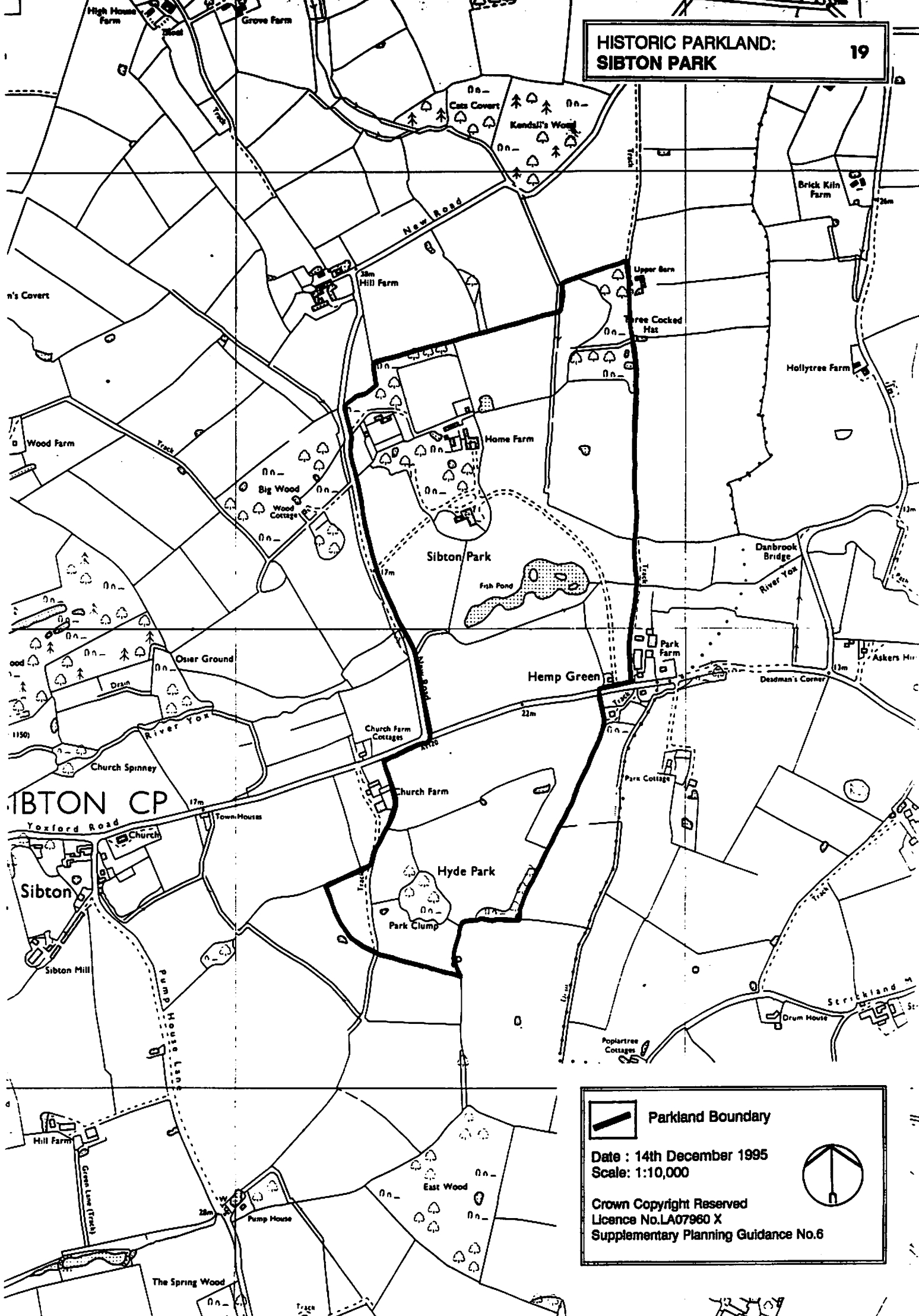
**YOXFORD PARISH  
TM 3968**


Undulating landscaped park c35 ha evolved since early - mid C19. Formal gardens and pleasure grounds.

House - early C19, located east of centre of parkland, surrounded by garden and pleasure grounds. Lawn to north contains formal circular arrangement of low Yew hedge together with symmetrically planted Yew specimens. Lawn separated from Park by iron railing. To south of house are square lawns with perimeter pathways. Further south the pleasure grounds extend to include existing canal-like piece of water (pre 1839). Within grounds are substantial plantings, both of trees and shrubs including specimen Lebanon Cedars, Scots Pine and Sequoias, together with deciduous trees. The eastern edge of grounds provided by brick walling. Long curving driveway of 0.5 km traverses northern park from north-western entry. Entrance marked by lodge, recently renovated. North of drive landform gently undulates. Unclear whether two narrow linear lakes of late C19 remain. Narrow tree belt in a horseshoe planting arrangement shields park and house from Rookery Cottages, late C16/early C17 and The Cottage. Belt includes significant coniferous planting. Throughout northern park are individual free standing trees and clumps. Along north western boundary, again shielding house from Yoxford village, is Pins Wood, mainly Beech, which curves into Park at southern end. Ancient causeway, Love Lane, runs along western edge of wood. Southern and western parkland occupies higher, undulating land allowing commanding views of Park and adjacent parks of Grove Park and Cockfield Hall, together with village. Within this area of parkland are numerous free standing, and clumps, of trees, mainly Oak together with pre C19 park Oaks. Such Oaks are quite numerous in south providing possible evidence of an ornamental landscape of C18 about The Rookery which had either been allowed to decay or put to other uses, particularly as a notable agriculturalist owned the Park 1808-1833. Running through centre of southern park, of west-east orientation is a significant hedgerow marking an ancient field boundary. A thin belt of Oaks mark the southern edge of the Park.


To the south of Rookery Park lies Rookery Farm which is surrounded by a particularly pleasing landscape, possessing Oaks in similar age to those found in the Park.

**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
SIBTON PARK** 19



 **Parkland Boundary**

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# **SIBTON PARK**

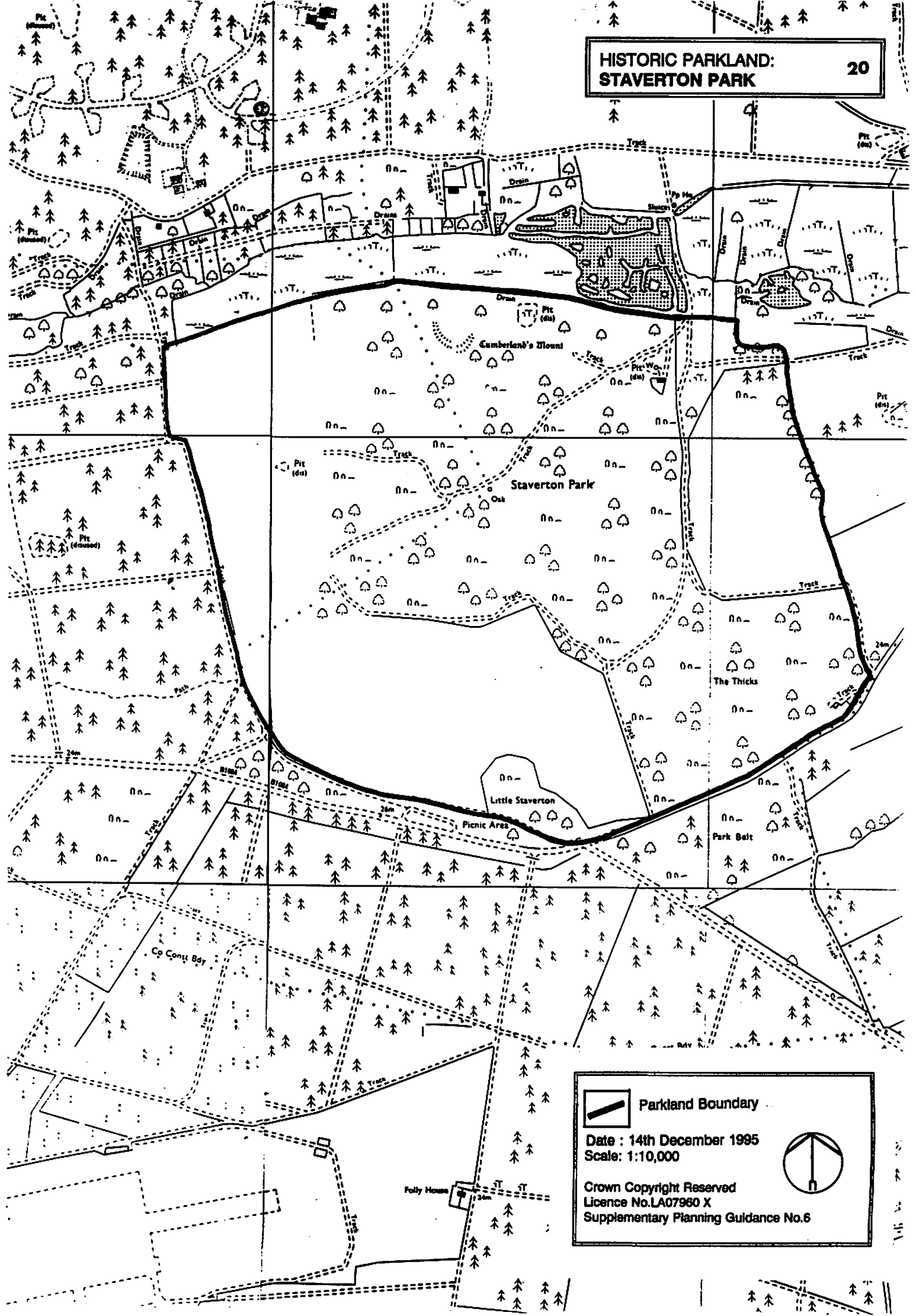
**SIBTON PARISH  
TM 3669**


Landscaped park c67 ha evolving probably from ornamental landscape of C18. Formal gardens and pleasure grounds.

House of 1827, replacing earlier C18 house to south-west. House lies in northern part of Park surrounded by pleasure grounds, the majority of which lie to north of house. Curved lawn encloses house to south, possible ha-ha separating main Park in addition to fencing. Within lawn is semi-circular low Yew hedge. Planting within grounds contains high proportion of coniferous species; Lebanon Cedar, Sequoia, which are almost absent elsewhere in Park. Examples of statuary. Denser tree and shrub planting north of house up to stables (mid C19) and Home Farm. Planting also encloses walled kitchen garden located some distance to north of house. Cottage adjoins walled garden. Woodland continues to north forming wide belt along northern edge of Park. Parkland always divided by road (A1152) with smaller Park to south of road. Parkland to north of road is naturally divided by River Yox the course of which, through the Park and westwards, is canalised, pre 1800. To north of river lies artificial lake of irregular shape with islands, created mid C19, replacing a canal, probably pre-mid C18, to south of river. North of river landform is gently undulating rising in eastern part. Numerous free standing trees exist with evidence of recent planting. In north-eastern part lies deciduous woodland, "Three Cocked Hat", part of which recently been replanted. South of river landform begins rising towards south with, again, numerous parkland trees and clumps. Mature trees are generally of outstanding quality. Long curving driveway of 0.6 km approaches house from south-eastern corner. Entry point marked by grand stone pillars and iron gates, either side of which is iron railing mounted on stone wall between columns. West of gateway lies the lodge, 1830, in picturesque style. An irregular Lime avenue lines a stretch of driveway to south of river and Limes line the eastern Park edge. Two service drives access off New Road, forming western edge of northern Park, one serving Home Farm and the other, more southern one, the house. About this entry clumps of Oak, planted 1840, remain. The southern park "Hyde Park" occupies rising land and ridgeline of valley. Northern part in arable use, displaying few parkland features except row of Oaks lining A1152. However, southern, higher ground remains as parkland with numerous free standing trees, mainly Oak, and clumps. Two significant clumps "Park Clump" and narrow right angle belt occupy ridge, forming part of original parkscape. Extensive replanting and additional extensions to these clumps recently undertaken. To west of "Park Clump" is roughly triangular area, currently separated from Park, which forms only extension of Park since C18. Straight eastern boundary, of early C19 marked by row of Oaks. Mound in Hyde Park, just south of arable field, may mark location of small building in Park of 1798.


**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
STAVERTON PARK**

**20**



 **Parkland Boundary**

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**Scale : 1:10,000**



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**Supplementary Planning Guidance No.6**

# STAVERTON PARK

WANTISDEN/EYKE PARISH  
TM 3550

Woodland area of c89 ha and arable land of c63 ha, having evolved from C12.

Unlike other "parklands", Staverton Park is an ancient deer park rather than an aesthetic landscaped setting for a country house. It has a well documented history, the earliest record being in Hundred Rolls of 1275, although emparkment of already mature trees probably occurred in 1178. Staverton is one of few medieval parks to have had continuous history:

- : from C13 to C15 as a deer park
- : C16 and C17 not stocked with deer but served vital function as timber source
- : C18 and C19 neglected, areas cleared for arable and pasture, surviving woodland largely unmanaged
- : mid-late C20 deer numbers increased, 1980's deer park reinstated.

Park occupies level ground above Butley River. To east and west land slopes gently, on the north more steeply down into river valley. Northern park boundary formed by straightened river channel. Eastern boundary defined by intermittent stretches of low bank about 1 m high. Park composed of 3 main areas of woodland and 2 significant areas of arable land. The 3 woodland areas (designated Site of Special Scientific Interest and is to be designated a Special Area of Conservation) are:

**"The Park"** an open canopy woodland pasture, predominantly over mature pollarded Oaks. Pollarding on a 50 year cycle, ceased C18. During C18 grazing intensity also declined allowing shrub layer of Holly, Birch, and Rowan to develop. Below canopy are dense stands of bracken, bramble and grassy glades. Recently, an area in northern part fenced and stocked with fallow and red deer. A horseshoe mound "Cumberland's Mound" (a Scheduled Ancient Monument) located in the northern end of Park probably marks slaughtering place.

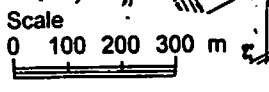
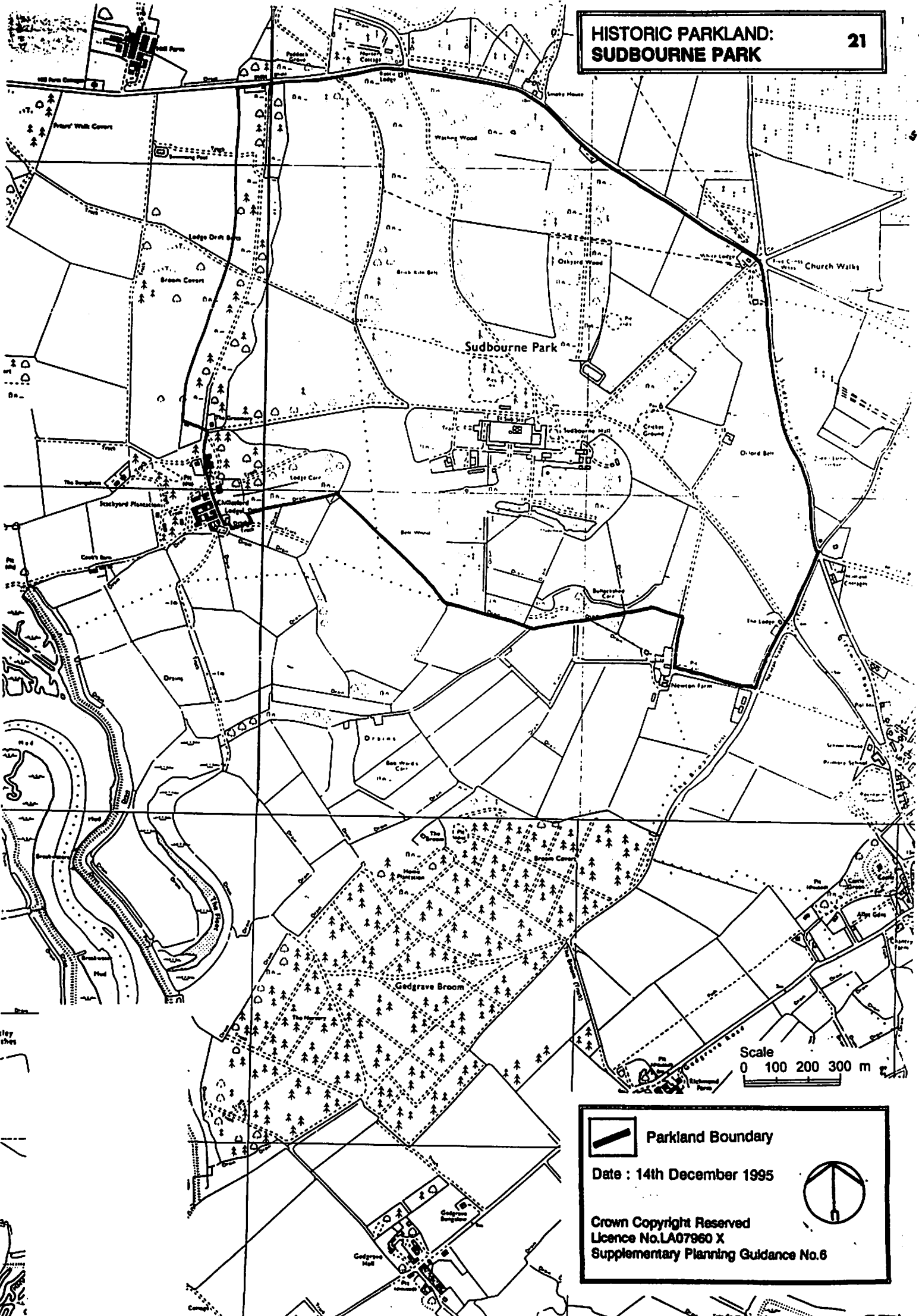
**"The Thicks"** 20 ha of dense, closed canopy Holly wood. Many hollies attained great size and are reputed to be largest in Britain. Mature Oaks also occur but are suppressed by shade of Holly. Little ground vegetation.


**"Little Staverton"** along southern park boundary - a small 2.6 ha outlying Oak - Birch wood displaying similarities with "The Park".

Western Park area and smaller area in east in arable use late C18 although records indicate since then variety of uses including sheep walks (pasture) and heathland. Now in arable use. However boundaries of both areas still display remnants of former emparkment.




**HISTORIC PARKLAND:  
SUDBOURNE PARK**



 **Parkland Boundary**

**Date : 14th December 1995**



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# SUDBOURNE PARK

**SUDBOURNE PARISH**  
**TM 4051**

Landscape park c252 ha. C17. Gardens and pleasure grounds C18 and C19.

Original hall built early C17, large walled garden to south-east. Later house built mid C18, Palladian designs by Wyatt. Extensive stables, part remaining. House extended to east early C20, this section remains. Hall militarily occupied in Second World War, demolished 1951. The lines of five axial avenues focusing on hall still exist to west, north-west, north (Oakyard Wood), north-east and east; possibly date from C17. To north-east Beech avenue, now in poor condition due to age. To east and west current trees are C19 or C20 planting. Much perimeter parkland belts and woods remain - Lodge Drift Belts (sinuous belt), Orford Belts, Brick Kiln Belt. Watling and Oakyard Woods are remnants of ancient wood (designated County Wildlife Site) with Oak, Ash, Beech, Sycamore and Birch. To north of buildings lies Sudbourne Park Pit, a geological Site of Special Scientific Interest. Gardens and conservatories laid out around main hall 1872. Terraces, walks, lawn and trees, many still exist. Formal walks to lake (approx 320 m long) south of lawn, now in part silted up. Remains of kitchen garden, glasshouses and ancillary buildings lie to west of site of hall. Octagonal gamehouse (Sudbourne was great sporting estate) still remains. To south-west of kitchen garden lay the nursery used for production of trees for planting in estate woods and plantations. Now farmed. Parkland and lawns extended right around hall into C20 with many trees. Cricket and football grounds existed, the former still present. Most parkland now arable with very few free standing trees remaining. Lawns and gardens now less formal with mature trees. Hall and stables now residential apartments. There are six lodge buildings still in existence; Chillesford Lodge, The Groomery, Red Lodge, Rustic Lodge, White Lodge and Orford Lodge. These all appear to mark entrance drives to the hall some of which still exist. It is not known which were most significant in which era.



## APPENDIX 1

### HISTORIC PARKLAND POLICY EXTRACTS FROM SUFFOLK COUNTY STRUCTURE PLAN INCORPORATING ALTERATIONS 1 & 2 : JANUARY 1993

9.3.25 There are other areas of Suffolk with special landscape qualities which are particularly vulnerable to change whether from development or land drainage schemes associated with agricultural practices. Specific identification of the types of landscape where conservation is sought, is desirable. The following three landscape types have formed the basis of Special Landscape Areas (SLA's) defined in Policy C14:

- a) River valleys which still possess traditional grazing meadows and marshes with their hedgerows, dykes and associated flora and fauna:
- b) Part of Breckland: .....
- c) Some historic parklands and estates: these are relatively small areas where the work of landscape designers, especially those of the 17th and 18th centuries, has remained largely intact. The criteria for selection is either their current visual quality or a significant historical value. The more important 'rural' parks identified in the national register of historic parks and gardens prepared by English Heritage are included in the list of Special Landscape Areas (graded I,II\* and II). Occasionally a surrounding area of farmland is of sufficiently special quality to merit inclusion as a setting for the parkland.

#### POLICY C14

#### THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS ARE PROPOSED:

- a) **THE WAVENEY AND DOVE VALLEYS AND THE LITTLE OUSE VALLEY EAST OF BRANDON;**
- b) **THE UPPER DEBEN, ORE AND ALDE VALLEYS, MINSMERE RIVER/YOX VALLEY AND PARTS OF THE BLYTH VALLEYS AND KESSINGLAND HUNDRED;**
- c) **THE FYNN AND MILL RIVER VALLEYS;**
- d) **THE LARK VALLEY/BRECKLAND FROM FORNHAM ST GENEVIEVE TO HERRINGSWELL, BARTON MILLS AND LAKENHEATH;**
- e) **THE STOUR VALLEY FROM LONG MELFORD TO THE DEDHAM VALE AONB, AND THE GLEM, BRETT, BOX AND CHAD BROOK VALLEYS;**

- f) **AREAS EAST OF NEWMARKET AND SOUTH OF BURY ST EDMUNDS;**
  
- g) **HISTORIC PARKLANDS:**
  - I **SHRUBLAND PARK**
  - II\* **SOMERLEYTON HALL**
  - MELFORD HALL**
  - KENTWELL HALL**
  - ICKWORTH PARK**
  - HEVENINGHAM PARK AND GARDENS**
  - EUSTON PARK**
  - CAMPSEA ASH PARK**
  - II **CULFORD PARK**
  - HELMINGHAM PARK**
  - HENHAM PARK**
  - TENDRING HALL**
  - OTHERS**
  - AMPTON PARK**
  - BENHALL LODGE**
  - BOTESDALE/REDGRAVE PARKS**
  - BOULGE PARK**
  - CRANSFORD HALL**
  - EASTON PARK**
  - GLEMHAM HOUSE**
  - GROVE AND ROOKERY PARKS, YOXFORD**
  - HAUGHLEY PARK**
  - HENGRAVE HALL**
  - LT. GLEMHAM HALL**
  - LOUDHAM PARK**
  - MARLESFORD HALL**
  - ORWELL PARK/BROKE HALL**
  - SIBTON PARK**
  - SOTTERLEY PARK**
  - STOWLANGTOFT PARK**
  - THEBERTON HOUSE**
  - THORNHAM PARK**

## APPENDIX 2

### HISTORIC PARKLAND POLICY EXTRACTS FROM SUFFOLK COUNTY STRUCTURE PLAN ALTERATION 3 : MAY 1995

- ENV8** SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS WILL HAVE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING:
- a) RIVER VALLEYS WHICH STILL POSSESS TRADITIONAL GRAZING MEADOWS WITH THEIR HEDGEROWS, DYKES, AND ASSOCIATED FLORA AND FAUNA;
  - b) THE BRECKS, INCLUDING REMAINING HEATHLAND, FORMER HEATH RECENTLY PLOUGHED, OTHER ARABLE AREAS, RIVER VALLEYS AND THE CHARACTERISTIC LINES AND BELTS OF SCOTS PINE;
  - c) HISTORIC PARKLANDS AND GARDENS;
  - d) OTHER AREAS OF COUNTRYSIDE WHERE TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL VEGETATION, PARTICULARLY BROADLEAVED WOODLAND, COMBINE TO PRODUCE AN AREA OF SPECIAL LANDSCAPE QUALITY AND CHARACTER.
- ENV9** THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS WILL BE DEFINED IN LOCAL PLANS:
- a) THE WAVENEY AND DOVE VALLEYS AND THE LITTLE OUSE VALLEY EAST OF BRANDON;
  - b) THE UPPER DEBEN, ORE AND ALDE VALLEYS, MINSMERE RIVER/YOX VALLEY AND PARTS OF THE BLYTH VALLEYS AND KESSINGLAND HUNDRED;
  - c) THE FYNN AND MILL RIVER VALLEYS;
  - d) THE LARK VALLEY AND BRECKS FROM FORNHAM ST GENEVIEVE TO HERRINGSWELL, BARTON MILLS AND LAKENHEATH;
  - e) THE STOUR VALLEY FROM LONG MELFORD TO THE DEDHAM VALE AONB, AND THE GLEM, BRETT, BOX AND CHAD BROOK VALLEYS;
  - f) AREAS EAST OF NEWMARKET AND SOUTH OF BURY ST EDMUNDS;
  - g) HISTORIC PARKLANDS AND GARDENS;
  - h) OTHER AREAS MEETING THE CRITERIA OF POLICY ENV8.

## APPENDIX 3

### ADVISORY AND/OR FUNDING BODIES

- 1) **English Heritage**  
Parks and Gardens Team  
Room 318  
Fortress House  
23 Savile Row  
LONDON WC1X 1AB  
Tel: 0171 973 3242

Advice available on a range of topics including restoration plans. Grants available for Grade I and Grade II\* registered Parks only (English Heritage Register).

- 2) **National Heritage Memorial Fund**  
10 St James Street  
LONDON SW1A 1EF  
Tel: 0171 930 0963

Financial assistance for "repairing, conserving or restoring" historic buildings or land; particularly if public access is provided, may be available from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

- 3) **Countryside Commission**  
Ortona House  
110 Hills Road  
CAMBRIDGE CB2 1LQ  
Tel: 01223 354462

Countryside Stewardship Scheme (soon to become the responsibility of MAFF) offers financial incentives for owners who enter into specific management agreements. The scheme covers seven different landscape types including Historic Landscapes.

- 4) **Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food**  
Land Use Planning Unit  
Block C  
Government Buildings  
Brooklands Avenue  
CAMBRIDGE CB2 2DR

Tel: 01223 455627

Range of advice and grants available including Suffolk River Valleys Environmentally Sensitive Areas Scheme and the Habitat Scheme.

- 5) **Forestry Authority**  
District Office  
Tangham  
WOODBIDGE 1P12 3NF  
Tel: 01394 450214

**Advice and grants available with respect to the management and planting of woodlands and tree belts and the issuing of licences for tree felling.**

- 6) Garden History Society**  
Station House  
Church Lane  
Wickwar  
GLOS GL12 8NB  
Tel: 01454 294888 (Fax)

**Advice on specific topics is available.**

- 7) Suffolk Gardens Trust**  
The Secretary  
22 Warwick Road  
IPSWICH IP4 2QE

**The Trust, established in 1995, aims to foster a knowledge of the County's gardens and their history. Expert advice on specific topics may be available.**

- 8) Suffolk County Council**  
Planning Department  
Landscape Section  
St Edmund House  
County Hall  
IPSWICH IP4 1LZ

**Tel: 01473 230000**

**Advice and grants available from the Landscape Conservation Programme.**

- 9) Archaeological Section**  
Suffolk County Council  
Shire Hall  
BURY ST EDMUNDS IP33 2AR

**Tel: 01284 722022**

**Advice available about the historic development of specific parklands and archaeological features within them.**

- 10) Suffolk Coastal District Council**  
Planning & Leisure Department  
Melton Hill  
WOODBIDGE IP12 1AU  
Tel: 01394 444420 or 444250

**Advice available. Possible financial assistance with tree planting. Advice and documentation on Tree Preservation Orders available.**

- 11) **Suffolk Preservation Society**  
Little Hall  
Market Place  
LAVENHAM  
Tel: 01787 247179
- 12) **The Georgian Group**  
37 Spital Square  
LONDON E1 6DY  
Tel: 0171 377 1722
- 13) **The Victorian Society**  
1 Priory Gardens  
Bedford Park  
LONDON W4 1TT  
Tel: 0181 994 1019
- 14) **University of East Anglia**  
Centre of East Anglian Studies  
NORWICH  
Tel: 01603 592871

May offer advice or undertake research if commissioned. Work already undertaken on a number of parks.

- 15) **Suffolk Record Office (County Council)**  
Gatacre Road  
IPSWICH  
Tel: 01473 264541
- 16) **Suffolk Wildlife Trust**  
Brooke House  
The Green  
Ashbocking  
IPSWICH IP6 9JY  
Tel: 01473 890089

Advice and information available. Records of all County Wildlife Sites.

- 17) **Twentieth Century Society**  
70 Cowcross Street  
LONDON EC1M 6BP  
Tel: 0171 250 3857
- 18) **English Nature**  
Suffolk Team  
Norman Tower House  
1 - 2 Crown Street  
BURY ST EDMUNDS IP33 1QX  
Tel: 01284 762218

Advice and information available on the management of designated ecological sites and other sites of ecological importance. Partnership in Veteran Tree Project which aims to conserve ancient trees specifically in parkland settings. For information on this project contact William Du Croz (01733 340345).



## **APPENDIX 4**

### **SPECIFIC "PARKLAND" CONSULTEE ORGANISATIONS**

Where planning applications are submitted which affect those parklands not included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England the following organisations will, where appropriate, be consulted.

1. ENGLISH HERITAGE
2. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
3. GARDEN HISTORY SOCIETY
4. SUFFOLK PRESERVATION SOCIETY
5. THE GEORGIAN GROUP
6. THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY
7. THE TWENTIETH CENTURY SOCIETY