



NORTH PARKLAND BUILDINGS

Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire

Conservation Management Plan

(Three Arched Bridge, Deer Cote, and Square Pond)

October 2014

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Office contact details

The JESSOP Consultancy

The Old School House
6 Broad Elms Lane
Bents Green
Sheffield, South Yorkshire
S11 9RW

NICK COX ARCHITECTS

77 Heyford Park
Upper Heyford
Oxfordshire
OX25 5HD

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Prepared by:	Oliver Jessop MIfA (TJC); Andrew Waite RIBA (Nick Cox Architects); Ian Atkins MIfA (Illustrations) (TJC)
Reviewed by:	Karen E Walker MIfA FSA (TJC)
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Methodology

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared on behalf of the National Trust for the three parkland buildings to the north of Sudbury Hall, located in south Derbyshire. The Deer Cote is a Grade II listed building and it falls within the Sudbury Village Conservation Area and the Registered Grade II Historic Landscape surrounding Sudbury Hall.*

The purpose of the CMP is to provide guidance and policies for the conservation, repair and on-going management of the built structures and their immediate setting within the north parkland. The document has been prepared using a widely accepted methodology for assessing the significance of the structure and landscape, in conjunction with new field survey, research and analysis. Consultation with the National Trust has also been an important aspect of this plan. Supporting evidence is included as technical appendices at the back of the document.

History of the Site

The present hall at Sudbury was built between c.1659 and 1670 by Edward Vernon, replacing an earlier manor house positioned adjacent to the church at the edge of the village of Sudbury. The new hall was built in red brick, with ashlar detailing and a hipped roof with a cupola. To the north of the hall was a largely rural landscape, with a deer park that was surrounded by a timber pale in 1614 to the northeast of the settlement of Oaks Green. Following the construction of the new Hall, the deer park was enlarged, possibly associated with the construction of a large ornamental deer enclosure (the Deer Cote) with a central feeding area and shed. This structure was surrounded by trees, and had projecting brick corner towers topped with ogee domes.

In the 1750s the north parkland was radically altered, becoming more integrated with the wider setting of the house. This included the creation of a series of linear ponds (the Long Ponds), connected with weirs, dams and a bridge (The Three Arched Bridge), and the ornamentation for the Deer Cote by the addition of a sham gatetower that represented a permanent piece of theatrical scenery. These alterations are attributed to the landscape designer Sanderson Miller. The landscape was then managed as open parkland throughout the 19thC, until the 1940s when a military hospital was built to the northeast of the hall, although it was converted to a Prisoner of War Camp and then became of HMP Sudbury. The A50 dual carriageway was completed by 1998, effectively separating the north park from the hall.

Significance

Each of the built structures within the north parkland have considerable historic significance, however, when considered as a group within an 18th C designed 'lost' landscape their significance can be regarded as being Exceptional and of National importance. The linear ponds and the Three Arched Bridge form a distinct setting for the Deer Cote, which when viewed from the house would have created a dramatic and inviting area of the wider setting to Sudbury Hall. The survival of all of the structural elements of the water system created by Sanderson Miller was only partially understood prior to this study. It could be restored to create a new ecological habitat and improve the biodiversity of the parkland.

The brick lined Square Pond appears to date from at least the early part of the 18th C, and appears to represent a continuity of fish management, within this northwest part of the Sudbury Estate. Its possible adaptation in the 19th C associated with technological improvements within the Hall and as a source of water that was piped across the parkland. The longevity of use of the Square Pond and its apparent changing function, make it of some significance in respect to the development of Sudbury Hall.

The size and design of the Deer Cote compound is almost unparalleled, and its subsequent adaptation into a sham castle attributed to the gentleman architect Sanderson Miller, makes it a particularly rare and important example of his work in the North Midlands. The form of the Three Arched Bridge is a good example of a mid-18th C structure, however, its decoration with recycled pottery kiln waste makes it of Considerable significance as the use of this material is unique. Contemporary buildings making use of glass and metal working waste have previously been recorded, but at Sudbury the incorporation of fragments from kiln saggars, form an archaeological assemblage that is of regional importance.

Risks and Opportunities

The Sudbury north parkland structures are owned by the National Trust, although fall within land designated as part of an agricultural tenancy agreement. They are isolated from the from the hall and Sudbury village by the A50 and are not readily accessible by public footpaths. This CMP examines both constraints and opportunities to ensure that an appropriate level of repair and maintenance can be achieved for these structures in conjunction with a vision for improving visitor access and the recreation of an aquatic habitat to improve the bio-diversity of this section of the Sudbury Estate.

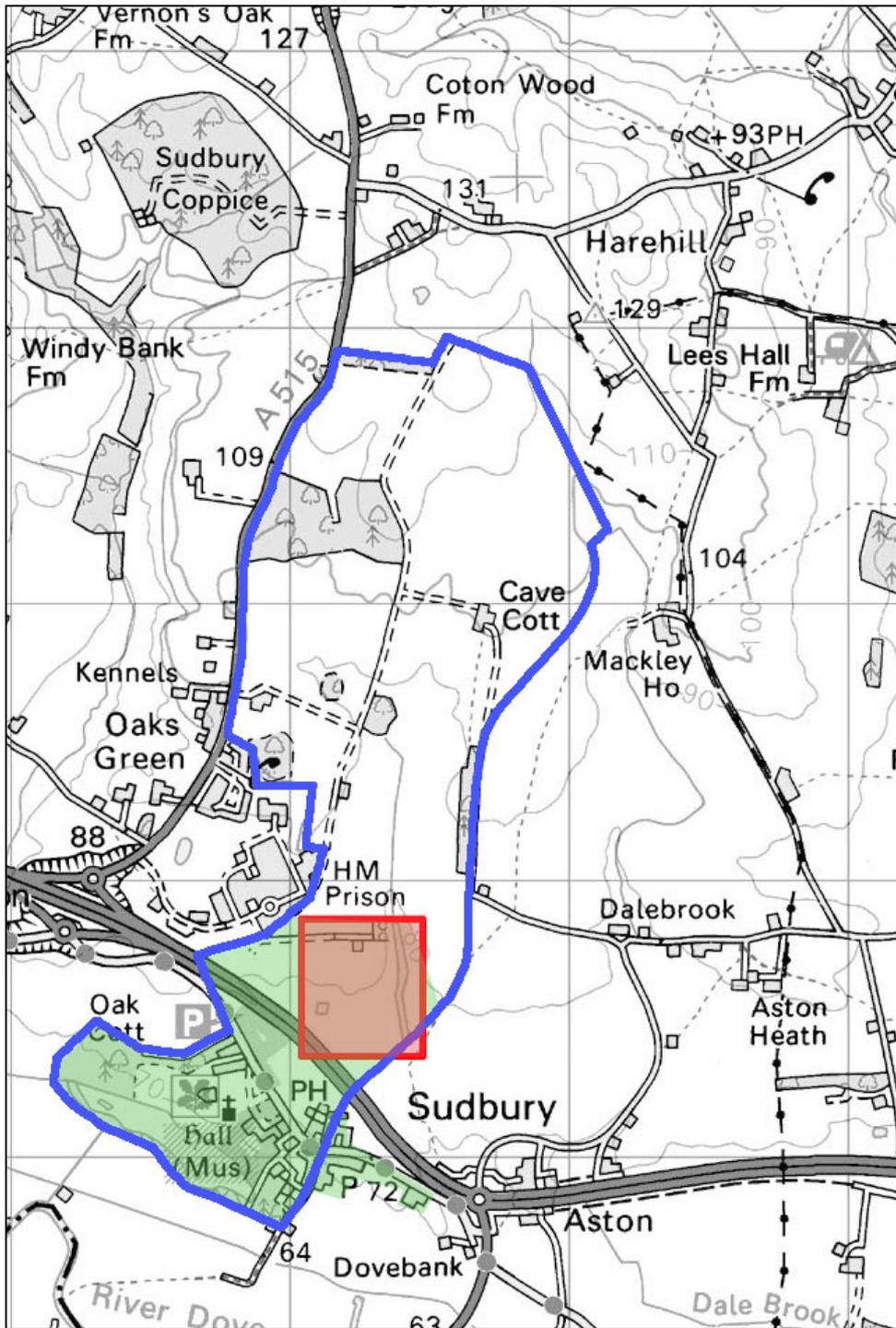


Figure 1: Location map of the North Parkland at Sudbury Hall

(Study area = red rectangle; Registered park boundary = blue line; Conservation Area = green shade).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

The purpose of this Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is to provide guidance and policies for the conservation, repair and on-going management of the for the three parkland buildings to the north of Sudbury Hall, located in south Derbyshire. The document has been prepared by the National Trust and examines the development of each structure, making use of historic accounts and detailed archaeological analysis. Its examines their significance, in regards to the overall aims of the National Trust and in accordance with a widely accepted methodology derived from the work of James Semple Kerr (1996).

This north parkland at Sudbury had been developed from a largely agricultural landscape into a Deer Park by 1614, which was then increased in size by the early 18th C. A new element of designed landscape was added by the 1750s, elements of which still survive, although prior to this study they were only partially understood. The CMP considers where change may be appropriate to improve the character and setting of the built structures, whilst assessing whether this would cause unacceptable harm. The findings from an architectural condition survey are incorporated with the proposals and management policies, thus ensuring that informed decision can be made in regards to the long-term use and maintenance of this part of the Sudbury Estate.

1.2 METHODOLOGY AND STRUCTURE

The structure of this CMP adopts the standard methodology formulated by James Kerr (1996) and now used by the National Trust, English Heritage, the Princes Trust and the Heritage Lottery Fund to assess and manage any aspect of our cultural heritage that they are responsible for. The CMP can be subdivided into two distinct parts. The first will present an analysis of the historical and evidential remains of each of the standing structures and their settings (**Understanding the Site**), to include their ecology and an assessment of significance (**Assessment of Significance**). The second is a consideration of the conservation risks, opportunities and policies (**Risks, Opportunities and Policies**) and will incorporate a condition survey and schedule of works in the form of a (**Management Plan**).

UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

This section presents the current level of knowledge about each of the north parkland structures and their development. It includes a historical narrative of the parkland using documentary accounts, historic mapping, paintings and photographs. An archaeological and architectural analysis of each structure is then presented in accordance with an English Heritage (2006, 14) Level 2 building survey. In addition, the development of the landscape is considered in relation to the hunting and management of deer and the work of the landscape designer Sanderson Miller. To conclude, is a summary of the current state of the ecology of the north parkland.

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The assessment of significance represents a statement cultural significance of each of the elements that comprise the north parkland, drawn from the assessment of its history and discussion with stakeholders. In this instance, the significance encompassing historical, architectural, ecological, and archaeological interest.

RISKS, OPPORTUNITIES AND POLICIES

The risks and opportunities arise from the maintenance, stewardship, and use of the north parkland structures and their landscape setting. Once they have been quantified, a series of conservation policies are presented to enable informed decisions concerning the future use and management of this part of the Sudbury Estate to be made.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

The implementation of the policies will be presented as a management plan that formulates guidance to address each policy. This will incorporate condition surveys of each structure and a cost plan undertaken by Nick Cox.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The concluding section of the CMP comprises of bibliographic references and additional evidence that has been used during the preparation of the document. This includes aerial photography, digital photographs, heritage designations and background studies, such as an analysis of the re-use of pottery waste and the individual condition surveys.

1.3 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The focus of the CMP is the Square Pond, the Deer Cote, and Three Arched Bridge, however they cannot be understood without an assessment of the development of the surrounding historic landscape. This study area is all within the ownership boundary of the National Trust (**Figure 2**), but is managed under a farming tenancy agreement and used for arable cultivation.

The current farming regime is, however, only one factor that is restrictive to allowing public access into the north parkland. Located 250m to the northwest of the Deer Cote is the HMP Sudbury, a Category D open facility that has specific security requirements. In addition, the A50 link road forms a considerable physical barrier to access.

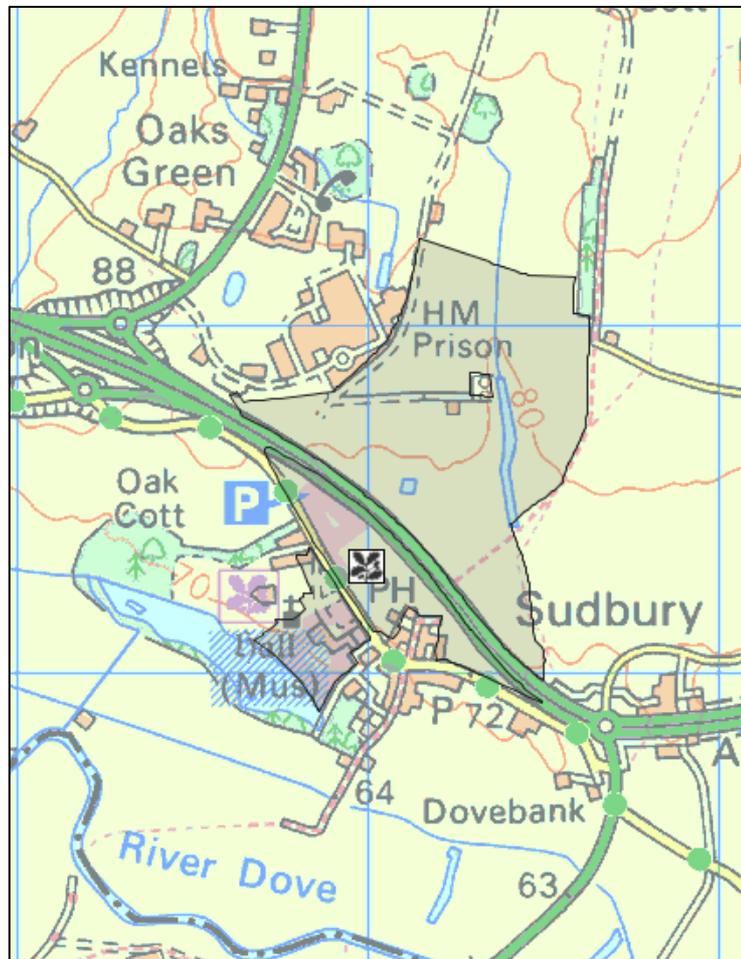


Figure 2: Extent of National Trust ownership boundary at Sudbury Hall (olive green shade).

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2.0 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the report examines the existing level of knowledge concerning the North Parkland at Sudbury Hall and the individual buildings within it. The setting and a baseline description of the landscape is presented first, with a statement as to how it has been investigated during the preparation of this plan.

The second element explores the historical development of the landscape, making reference to historic mapping, historic paintings and photographs, published accounts and previous surveys. Each of the built structures is then described in the form of an architectural and archaeological analysis of fabric, followed by a consideration of its historic context in regards to the hunting and management of deer, and the influence of Sanderson Miller. In conclusion is a summary of the ecology of the North Parkland.

The Landscape setting

2.2 STUDY AREA AND LAYOUT

The focus of this CMP is upon three built structures, the Deer Cote, the Three Arched Bridge and the Square Pond (**Figure 3**) and a row of interconnected fishponds located on either side of the Three Arched Bridge. All these features are within the North Parkland of the former Sudbury Hall Estate, centered on NGR SK 161 326, and within south Derbyshire. This section of parkland is separated from the hall by the A50 trunk road that connects Burton-upon-Trent with Uttoxeter. The village of Sudbury is 0.5km to the southeast, being immediately adjacent to Sudbury Hall.

The North Parkland is delineated by the A50 to the south, HMP Sudbury to the northwest, an area of remnant open parkland to the west, and arable fields to the north and east. The Deer Cote is located at NGR SK 16238 32749, in the northern part of the study area (**Figure 3**). To the north is a rough track linking the prison with a small sewage works to the northeast surrounded by a chain-link fence. In the eastern part of the former parkland is a stream channel that has been adapted into a series of fish ponds, originally separated by weirs and dams. Crossing the fishponds is the Three Arched Bridge, located at NGR SK 16383 32602. To the southwest of the Deer Cote is the Square Pond, located at NGR SK 16095 32548.

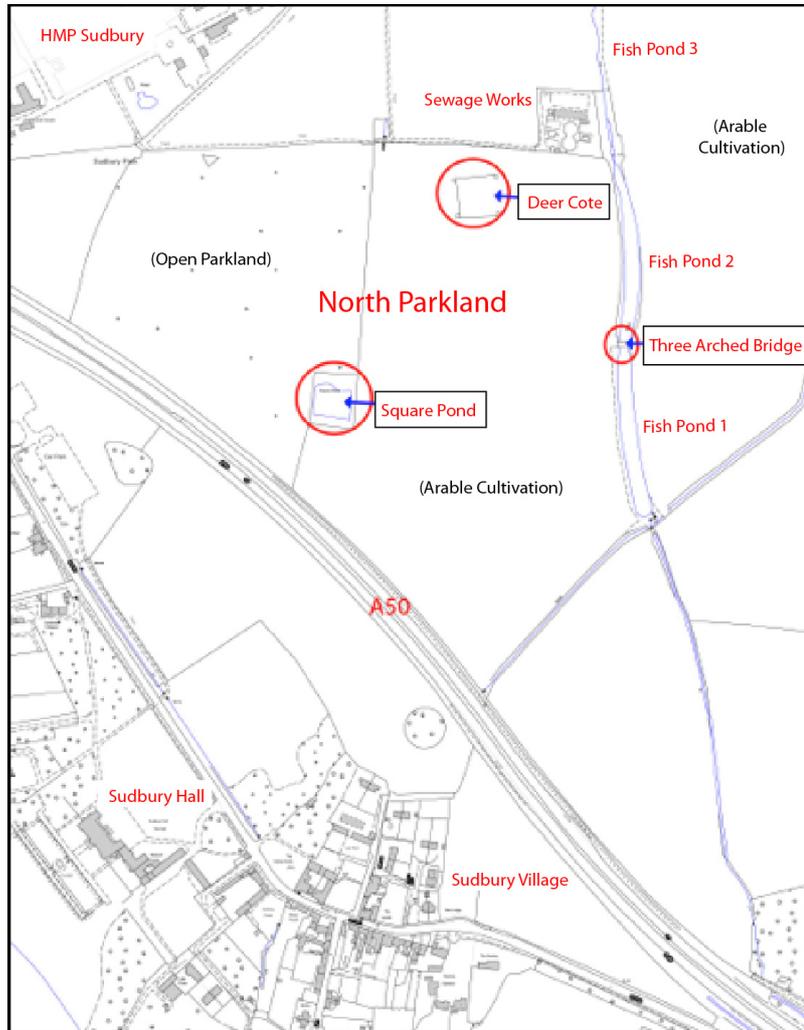


Figure 3: Locations of the three historic structures that survive within the North Parkland.

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2.3 NOMENCLATURE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The terminology used throughout this document has been discussed with the NT property team and reflects standard terms of reference associated with this part of the Sudbury Estate (**Figure 2**). It should be noted that prior to the exposure of the bridge structure, it was referred to as ‘the Ornamental Bridge’, however, following the discovery of its decorative façade it has been renamed as the Three Arched Bridge.

The archaeological and architectural building has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage (2006), the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008), and with industry best practice.

2.4 PREVIOUS SURVEYS AND REPAIR

Previous surveys that have been identified mainly relate to the Deer Cote. The earliest dates to 1972, a condition report was produced by the architectural firm S.T. Walker and Partner Ltd (See reference in **Appendix 2**). In May 1985 the NT archaeologist Harry Beamish visited the Deer Cote and recorded his observations on an NT Archaeological Record Card (**Appendix 2**).

In June 2002 structural repairs were undertaken by Williams and Baines, which comprised of the consolidation of the wall heads, brick replacement and isolated pointing.

An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment & Field Survey was prepared by AOC in 2005, which included the whole of the NT property boundary of Sudbury Hall Estate (**Figure 2**). This report concluded that the majority of the extant archaeological features and remains were Post Medieval in origin, although traces of the medieval landscape preceding the creation of the parkland can still be identified. In 2006 the Derbyshire Dales District Council produced a Conservation Area Appraisal, which incorporates the North Parkland and built features examined within the document.

2.5 GEOLOGY

The superficial geological deposits in the North Parkland comprise Glaciofluvial Terrace Deposits, Mid Pleistocene – sand and gravel. The underlying bedrock geology is the Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone (BGS 2014).

2.6 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

To the south of Sudbury Hall is the River Dove which forms a natural division in South Derbyshire and Staffordshire landscape which has a gently rolling character. To the north of the river and stretching beyond the former park boundary (**Figure 1**), the landscape is predominately dairy pasture, with some arable cultivation. The fields are defined by a strong network of hedgerows and mature trees. The villages are frequently located in shallow valleys and are brick-built like Sudbury (Countryside Agency 1999, 60). Sudbury village was developed by the Sudbury Estate and has a unified vernacular style of architecture (DDDC 2006).

2.7 LANDOWNERSHIP

With the exception of HMP Sudbury and the sewage works, the land comprising the study area is owned by the National Trust.

2.8 MANAGEMENT REGIME

The existing management of the North Parkland is and is divided into two agricultural tenancies, one pasture the other arable. The built structures currently are subject to minimal active management, largely comprising of the cutting back of vegetation and the mowing of the interior of the Deer Cote.

Historical Development of the Landscape

2.9 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The development of the North Parkland at Sudbury can be subdivided into the following broad phases of change and development. No historical accounts have yet been identified that detail the construction, or use of the parkland buildings, however, the following sections describe the historical context of each building, which adds to our understanding of their place within the historic landscape.

The principal archives that have been consulted are listed below:

- *Derbyshire Historic Environment Record*
- *Derbyshire Record Office – Matlock*
- *The English Heritage Archive – Swindon*
- *The National Heritage List for England – English Heritage*
- *National Trust Archaeological SMR*
- *National Trust Sudbury Hall Archive*
- *Staffordshire Record Office - Stafford*
- *Uttoxetter Local Studies Library*
- *RIBA Library - London*

2.10 SUMMARY OF PHASED DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 1: MEDIEVAL LANDSCAPE

No evidence has been identified within the North Parkland for Saxon activity. The name Sudbury is of Saxon origin and means south fortification and the Domesday Book testifies to a vill in this location (*Svdberie*) being occupied by Godric, Vluric, Elmer and Alcher in 1086. It states: '*...a church, and one mill of six shillings and a hundred eels (value); twenty-two acres of meadow and a small piece of under-wood. In the time of King Edward it was worth sixty shillings; now, twenty. Alcher holds it*' (Hallam 1972, 2). The Domesday Book also notes that there was a church associated with the settlement, however, the fabric of the existing building dates to the 12thC, with later alterations.

The remnants of the former field pattern surrounding Sudbury do suggest that the landscape has been farmed from at least the 11thC. Traces of ridge and furrow remain to the west of the Square Pond as extant earthworks (**Appendix 6.27**) and are clearly visible on Aerial Photographs from the 1940s (**Appendix 4.1**).

PHASE 2: THE 17thC PARK AND HOUSE

The Montgomery family owned the Sudbury estate during the medieval period, but following the death of Sir John Montgomery in 1513, it was bequeathed to the eldest of three daughters, the wife of Sir John Vernon, a younger son of the Vernons of Haddon Hall. By 1613, Mistress Mary Vernon, a widow, started building a new house, although by the time of her death in 1622, the project was still unfinished. It is documented that the east front was well advanced, but that her son abandoned the project. The present hall at Sudbury was built between c.1659 and 1670 by Edward Vernon. The new hall was built in red brick, with ashlar detailing and a hipped roof with a cupola.

To the north of the hall was a relatively rural landscape as evidenced by the 1659 Estate survey (**Appendix 4.1**), which included an enclosed deer park that was created in 1614 by Mrs Vernon. Interestingly, there is a record of its construction by her Steward Hardstaffe - '*When sixteen hundred an the fourtenth yeare Of Christ our Lord almost accomplish'd were..... The olde Blakmore (enlarged with some more ground) Was with a strong high pale encompaste round. The purpose was (as shortly did appeare) To make a Parke for redd and fallowe deere*'. The circumference of the park pale is believed to have been was 3 miles, and the Square Pond may originate from this adaptation of the landscape (Meir 2006, 169).

The date of construction of the original square enclosure of the Deer Cote is not recorded, although it is widely assumed to date from the 1720s and a date of 1723 is frequently given by various authors. There is no mention of it in the book by Cherry Knott which can be regarded as the principal published reference work for understanding the 17thC building accounts associated with Sudbury Hall. The Deer Cote was thatched in 1750 which may be a reference to the towers, and originally had 16 pointed arches (papers in Derbyshire Record Office).

PHASE 3: M18thC REMODELLING OF PARKLAND

In the mid 18thC the North parkland was remodeled and this is attributed to the architect Sanderson Miller (Meir 2006, 168), who recorded in his diary on the 4th August 1750 - '*drawing a design for Mr Vernon of Sidbury*'. There is no future mention of this design, or any other documentary evidence that positively confirms Miller was employed at Sudbury. The changes to the landscape resulted in it becoming more integrated with the wider setting of the house. This included the creation of a series of linear ponds (the Fish Ponds), connected with weirs, dams and a bridge (The Three Arched Bridge), and the ornamentation of the Deer Cote by the addition of a sham gatehouse and removal of the ogee roofs.

PHASE 4: 19thC CONSOLIDATION OF THE LANDSCAPE

There is very little documentary evidence for the North Parkland during the 19thC, and it appears to have been maintained as open parkland. During this period 600 deer, and a herd of Shetland ponies were maintained in the park (Hallam 1998, 22). A large shooting butt was constructed as an earth mound to the northwest of the Deer Cote (AOC 2005), and the false doorway of the Sham gatehouse appears to have been painted with an oval target (**Figure 6**) possibly for shooting practice.

PHASE 5: 20thC ADAPTATION AND CHANGE

The North Parkland was largely maintained as open parkland and pasture during the 20thC, however in the 1940s a hospital was built for the United States Air Force 1km to the northeast of Sudbury Hall. It was converted to a Prisoner of War Camp in the latter part of World War II, and then in 1948 was converted to an open prison. The landscape was divided by the construction of the A50 dual carriageway, which was gradually upgraded in stages, being finally completed by 1998, and effectively separated the North Parkland from the Hall.

2.11 ANALYSIS OF MAPPING AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

The earliest surviving cartographic evidence that depicts the Sudbury Estate dates to 1659 (**Appendix 3.1**) and illustrates a landscape that pre-dates the construction of the Hall. The Medieval manor house and church are clearly depicted, with the adjacent village of Sudbury arranged along a central street. To the north of the village is a large open field, 'Crosse Feild' (Cross Field), that encompasses the area covered by the North Parkland and the study area of this CMP. Surrounding Cross Field, are enclosed land divisions representing a field system that is likely to incorporate remnants of the medieval layout, especially the fields to the west that are in the form of narrow strips. It is within this area of narrow fields that the Square Pond is located, however, it is not included on this map and presumably dates to after 1659. The second major feature of the landscape was the deer park laid out in 1614 and which extends to the north from Cross Field.

A second estate survey from 1720 (**Appendix 3.2**) illustrates the landscape and demonstrates that the new Hall (the existing building) had been built. Within the area that becomes known as the North Parkland, (the former Cross Field), the land has been subdivided close to the House into large fields with rows or trees, or hedges, some of which denote trackways and roads. It is interesting that the eastern strip field from the 1659 plan is still a defined feature, although has been subdivided into three parts. To the north is an open field named as 'Fish Pond Close', in the center is a blue square that is interpreted as the original Square Pond, and to the south of this is a block of woodland, which would have shielded the pond from the Hall. One of the large fields to the east of this is labeled as 'Deer Ceat Piece' and includes an illustration of a building in the northwest corner (**Appendix 3.2**). This is therefore the earliest documentary reference to the location of the Deer Cote, and it is possible that the building may have been intended to represent the Deer Cote, or a house for the deer keeper? If it is the Deer Cote, it does not portray the open form of the compound, and would suggest that it had been constructed prior to 1720, thus making it older than has previously been understood. At the north of the map is the lower edge of the 17thC deer park, which is bounded by a row of evenly spaced trees.

It is not until the estate was re-surveyed in 1794 (**Appendix 3.3**), that further details of the landscape can be examined. This map clearly illustrates the changes that were made in the 1750s and attributed to Sanderson Miller, including the dispersed nature of planting and opening up of views to and from the Hall, which is corroborated by the 1748 painting of the North Parkland by Nicholas Thomas Dall (**Figure 53**). The former strip field system surrounding the Square Pond has been removed and it now is an isolated featured within open parkland. A

curved carriage drive that extends to a lodge at the far north of the estate, weaves in and out of clumps of woodland to give changing views of the Hall and other built elements of the North parkland. The Fish Ponds to the east are carefully drawn (**Appendix 3.3**), and the positions of the Three Arched Bridge, weirs and dams can be identified. This level of detail includes the Deer Cote, which is depicted as a square enclosure surrounded by trees. There are corner towers and an internal structure slightly off-center which is interpreted as a Deer Barn/Shelter. The form of the sham gatehouse closely matches the remains that survive today, with a pediment, central gate and upper floor windows.

Two further estate plans from 1815 (**Appendix 3.5**) and 1823 (**Appendix 3.6**), provide in understanding of the layout of the North Parkland during the 19thC. The basic layout of the Parkland hasn't changed at this date, although there are more trees towards the south of the east on the 1815 plan and to the north of the fish ponds is a sub-triangular plantation, which has been fenced into a triangle shaped block by 1823. Both plans label the Square Pond as the Brick Pool, and the Fish Ponds are named as the New Rivers (**Appendix 3.7**). The planting does appear to be inconsistent between the two plans, as there is none surrounding the Deer Cote in 1815, and an arrangement similar to 1794, only eight years later in 1823. One feature that is consistently illustrated on both maps is a long narrow range along the interior north wall of the Deer Cote, evidence for which still remains as a mono-pitch roof scar (**Appendix 6.22**).

Within the archives held at Sudbury Hall is an 1876 drainage plan of services surrounding the Hall (**Appendix 3.8**). There is, however, one drainage run which extends in a northwesterly direction away from the Hall, and is labeled as 'glazed pipes to brick pond'. This confirms the name of the pond at this date and, suggests that it was providing some form of water supply to the house, although whether this was for drinking is unclear.

Interestingly, since the publication of the 1st edition OS map in 1881 (**Appendix 3.9**), the name of the Brick Pond, changes to Square Pond, a name that is still in use today. The 1881 map illustrates for the first time a diagonal footpath that traverse the south section of the parkland to the Three Arched Bridge. The Deer Cote is still depicted with trees around the outside, presumably similar in appearance to the early 20thC photograph by Alfred McCann (**Figure 7**). The interior of the Deer Cote has been subdivided, with additional structures against the north and west walls. The Fish Ponds are no longer labeled as the New Rivers, but as simply Fish Ponds. The 1901 (**Appendix 3.10**) and 1922 (**Appendix 3.11**) editions of the OS map illustrate

only minor changes to the internal layout of the Deer Cote and that the lower pond has started to become marshy by 1922.

A number of changes have occurred within the North Parkland by the 1940s, as evident on the 1948 aerial photograph (**Appendix 4.1**) taken by the RAF. The former hospital had been converted to HMP Sudbury by this date, being linked via a trackway to a new sewage works by the Horseshoe Weir on the Fish Ponds. The Deer Cote appears still relatively intact, although the majority of the encircling trees have been removed. The area to the south is still uncultivated open parkland at this date.

The OS map of 1979 (**Appendix 3.12**) shows the parkland to the south of the Square Pond bisected by the A50 trunk road. The main changes are the addition of north-south fence alignments linked to the Square Pond, that demark an area of open parkland to the west and that the land to the east is under cultivation. The Fish Ponds are depicted as being marshy and presumably partially silted up. Perhaps, the main change is that the east wall of the Deer Cote has been removed and the interior subdivided, with further enclosures against the north wall. No additional changes are illustrated on the 1994 OS map (**Appendix 3.13**).

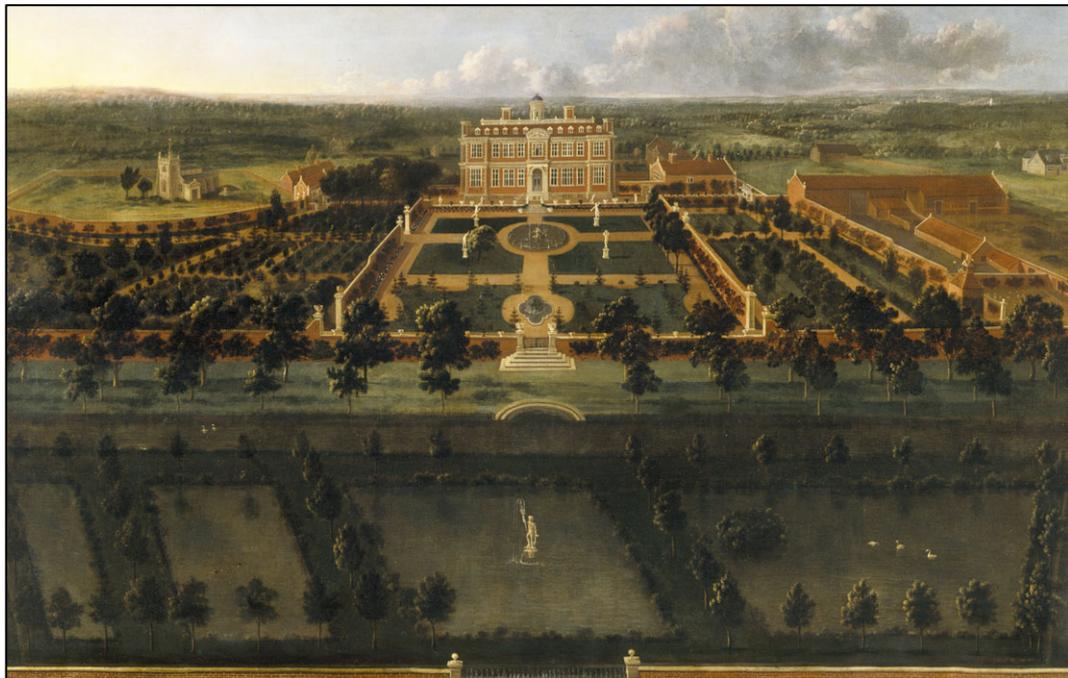


Figure 4: Sudbury from the South by John Griffier the Elder, c.1690.

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2.12 ANALYSIS OF PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHY

The earliest depiction of the North Parkland was captured by John Griffier the Elder in a painting of the Sudbury, dated c.1690 (**Figure 4**). This purpose of his painting was to illustrate the formal gardens to the south of the house, but in the background is the parkland extending towards the north. Although distant, he details a landscape setting that comprised of large fields, interspersed with hedges and blocks of woodland, which correlates with the layout illustrated on the 1659 estate map (**Appendix 3.1**).

It was not, however, until Nicholas Thomas Dall painted a view of Sudbury Hall from the north in c.1748 (**Figure 5**), that specific details within the North Parkland were recorded for the first time. The parkland immediately to the north of the Hall is open grassland, with clumps of trees to the west in the foreground of the painting.



Figure 5: Sudbury from the North by Nicholas Thomas Dall, c.1748.

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Perhaps the most significant feature of his painting is the Deer Cote, on a slight hill overlooking the Hall. His painting (**Figure 5**) depicts in considerable detail the original appearance of the structure prior to the alterations from the 1750s when the sham gatehouse was added.

Surrounding the rear of the building is a continuous row of trees, through which the walls of the enclosure are visible, along with a herd of deer. The four corner towers which project above the tree line have castellated parapets painted white. In addition, each is painted with an ogee roof, with what appears to be a golden finial on the apex.



Figure 6: Enlargement of Sudbury from the North by Nicholas Thomas Dall, c.1748.

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The painting by Nicholas Thomas Dall is therefore a highly important and unique record of the former appearance of the Deer Cote from the first half of the 18thC. His painting gives the structure a 'magical' appearance with the towers rising above the trees, whilst in reality it was designed with the purpose of housing and managing deer. It also, appears to illustrate the water course to the east, and may indicate that the use of this for fishing and recreation was already established before the landscape was re-modeled in the 1750s.

The only historic photograph that has been identified for any of the North Parkland buildings is of the Deer Cote, c.1900 (**Figure 6**). It was taken by a local photographer Alfred McCann, who had a shop on the High Street in Uttoxeter (Staffordshire Museum Service). From 1903, he started to publish photographs of local landmarks, and the Deer Cote was clearly a prominent example. The photograph is valuable in that it corroborates details on the earlier painting, including the planting of trees around the exterior and that the building was originally painted

white. Although unclear, there also appears to be a painted oval on the doorway to the sham gatehouse, which is interpreted as a target used for shooting practice.



Figure 7: Photograph of the Deer Cote in Sudbury Park, c.1900.

© Alfred McCann, Uttoxeter.

Archaeological and Architectural Analysis

2.13 DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC - THE DEER COTE

The Deer Cote is a large brick enclosure located to the northwest of Sudbury Hall at NGR SK 16241 32748 (**Appendix 6.35**). It measures 36.5m x 39.5m, with an internal area of 1,404m² (0.14ha) and is aligned to the cardinal points of the compass (**Figure 8**). There are brick towers in each corner (**Appendices 6.11, 6.12**), c.7.5m in height and 4m x 4m in size. There are no internal floors, or roof members within any tower, although it should be noted that the walls were repaired in 2002, possibly concealing any evidence for earlier joist holes, or fixings. There is a projecting cornice c.6.6m above ground level, with a cement render panel beneath (**Appendix 9.14**). There are blocked quatrefoil recesses, in each elevation at a height of 4.75m (**Appendix 9.13**) that are interpreted as the positions of former windows. The towers are positioned on the external corner of the brick compound, with Gothic arched openings at

ground level on the remaining three elevations (**Appendix 6.12**). These arches are formed from rubbed brick, with a projecting sandstone hood-moulding above.

The principal façade faces south towards Sudbury Hall (**Appendices 6.11, 6.12**) and is a brick elevation with a central gatehouse that has been added in the middle (**Appendix 6.14**). The original design comprised a continuous arcade of Gothic arched openings at ground level, with ashlar hood-moulds (**Appendix 6.15**). Only twelve of the primary openings remain, however, a calculation to establish the original number does not allow for a regular spacing of arches. One explanation is that there was a central double width doorway, c.2.5m wide and in the approximate position of the blind doorway that exists, with seven smaller arches on either side.

It is logical that these openings would have had some means of blocking them to trap the deer internally when required, however, the exact method for achieving this is unknown. The E20thC photograph of the Deer Cote (**Figure 7**) does depict a slatted framework within each arch, and this may be a copy of an earlier design. The archaeological survey has confirmed that southwest arch is different to the others, as it has an internal rebate, presumably intended for a doorway. This south wall is castellated (**Appendix 6.15**), however, it has been raised in height as evidenced by vertical joints below the existing crenellations.

The addition of the central gatehouse (**Appendices 6.13, 6.14**), was intended to create a false impression of a much larger structure. The elevation has projecting octagonal corner towers and a first floor window with a brick hood-moulding, but all the openings are blind and it c.0.5m in thickness (**Appendix 6.17**). Within the brickwork on either side of the gatehouse are angled scars, confirming the former continuation of the Gothic arcade. Upon close inspection the proportions of the gatehouse are rather mean, and the intention was clearly to view the building from afar. Within the central double width doorway recess, traces of painted render remain below the soffit of the arch (**Appendix 9.16**). This decoration includes a curved edge, and it is suggested that if this fragment is compared to the E20thC photograph (**Figure 7**) a curved design can be inferred, possibly in the form of a target. This theory is related to the main section of the doorway recess, where the brickwork is damaged, containing numerous hollows that are indicative of impact scars from a bullets (**Appendix 9.15**); hence the interpretation of the paintwork as being part of a large target.

All of the long boundary walls that survive have vertical construction joints where they meet the corner towers, indicating that the towers were built first, with the walls built up against them.

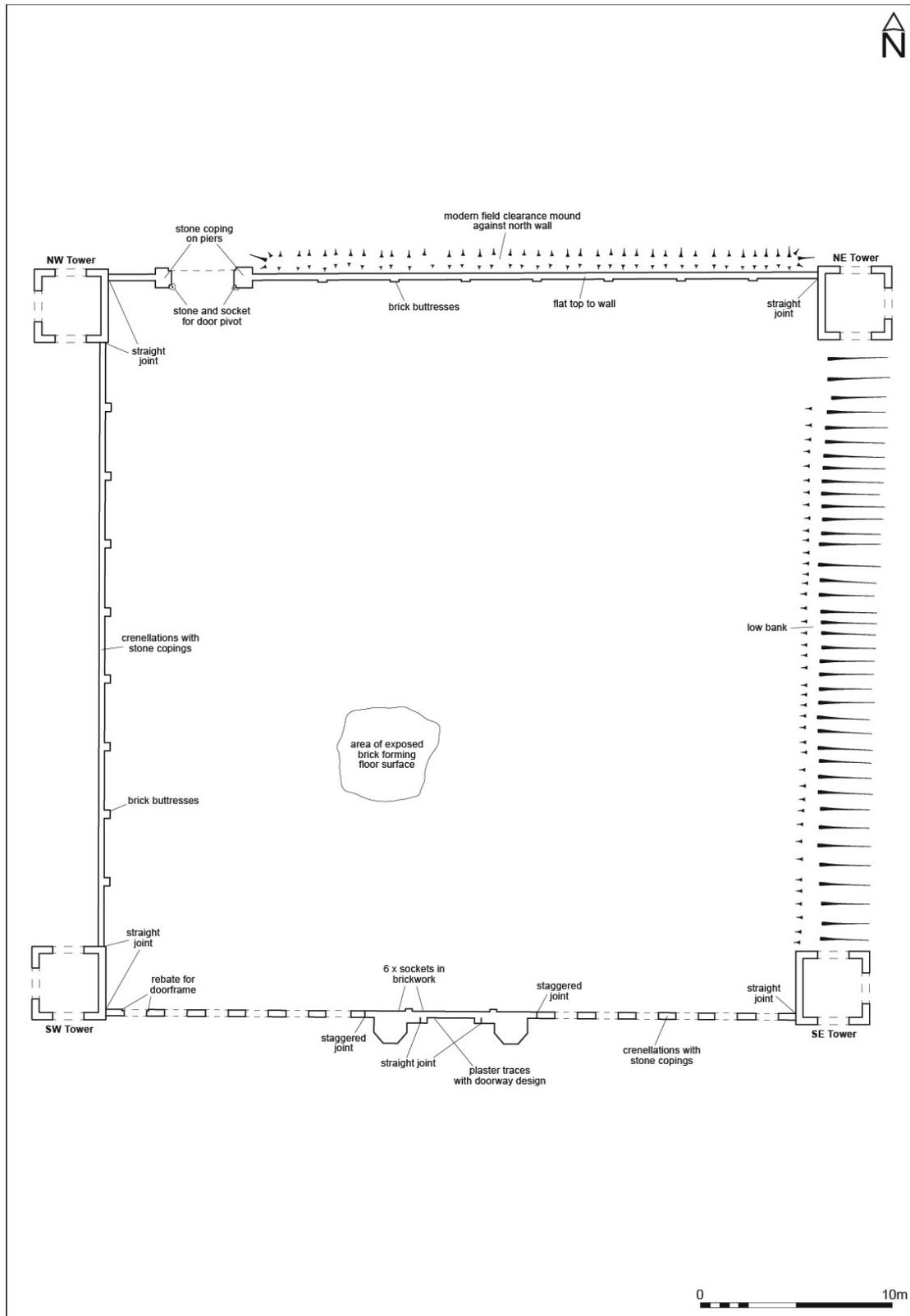


Figure 8: Ground plan of Deer Cote

The west wall has eight internal buttresses, and crenellations with stone copings (**Appendix 6.16**).

The north wall has no crenellations, and is supported internally by seven narrow buttress, or pilasters. There is a large double gateway (**Appendix 6.17**) with substantial brick piers with stone copings in the northwest section of this boundary wall. There are iron mounts for gate pivots at the base of each pier (**Appendix 6.18**), indicating that the gates would have opened inwards. Along the outer face of the north wall is a sloping earth bank (**Appendix 6.19**), apparently resulting from clearance works on the surrounding field. Built within the bank is the remains of brick lined trough, or tank (**Appendix 6.20**).

The east wall has been removed (**Appendix 6.21**), however, a low bank along this side of the compound may actually represent the fabric of the wall, which has been pushed over and left *in-situ*, c.1960-70s.

The brickwork on sections of the Deer Cote has notable construction breaks and changes in quality of brick fabric (see upper part of the northwest tower in (**Appendix 6.16**)). Upon initial inspection, it might appear that this change in wall fabric may be as a result of rebuilding and different phases of construction. If the evidence from the 1748 painting of the Deer Cote and the E20thC photograph (**Figure 7**) is considered, the exterior of the structure was originally painted, or limewashed to produce a bright white appearance. Traces of this surface still remain on the brickwork, and if there were changes in construction, or batches of bricks were used with different colours, then this would all have been concealed creating a uniform exterior.

Evidence for internal structures within the central compound has been identified, although further investigations would be beneficial in confirming their full extent and the plan form of the possible deer barn depicted on the 1794 estate plan (**Appendix 3.4**). Two patches of brickwork have been recorded, one against the northeast corner tower (**Appendix 6.23**), and another to the west of the central area (**Appendix 6.24**). Evidence for a second structure that had been built against the north wall of the compound by 1815 (**Appendix 3.5**), survives as a diagonal roof scar (**Appendix 6.22**) against the west elevation of the northeast corner tower.

The Deer Cote can be divided into two main phases of construction. The original design was in the form of a large squared walled enclosure (**Figure 8**), with walls high enough to prevent deer from leaping out. The south elevation comprised of a continuous arcade of Gothic arches, with high corner towers at each corner, with castellated decoration and quatrefoil windows, ogee

roofs and golden finials. This design is so far unparalleled within Britain, but the architect, or designer is unknown. During the 18thC agricultural and estate structures were built in many forms, such as classical, Gothic, or grotesque (Lambton 1985, 115).

Bishop Pococke visited Sudbury between 1751 and 1765 and commented that, '*...in the park is a square arcade, with a turret at each corner, and trees being planted about it, through which it is seen, has a very fine effect*'. As he makes no mention of the gatehouse, this description is likely to be of the original building as depicted in the painting by Nicholas Thomas Dall, c.1748 (**Figure 6**).

The second phase, removed the ogee roofs and finials and a large sham gatehouse was added in the middle of the south façade, which removed a section of arcading, thus transforming its appearance into a 'toy fort'. The attribution for this work to Sanderson Miller, is plausible as he undertook Gothic inspired creations elsewhere, often in the form of ruined, or castellated edifices. Examples include Castle Hill in Devon, c.1730; Hagley Park; Wimpole; Enville; and alterations to the Gothic temple at Stowe, c.1752.

2.14 DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC - THE THREE ARCHED BRIDGE

The Three Arched Bridge forms part of the network of linear Fish Ponds along the east side of the North Parkland (**Figure 3**). It forms a bridge-cum-dam, and is located at NGR SK 16382 32602 (**Appendix 6.1**). The structure was completely overgrown at the start of this project, however, following extensive vegetation removal a substantial structure has been exposed, the form and appearance of which was totally unknown (**Figure 9**). The impact of uncontrolled vegetation has caused significant structural movement and the jacking up and dislodging of a number of the kerb stones (**Appendix 9.3**), and blocks forming the south elevation of the bridge (**Figure 10**).

The bridge comprises an elevated bridge deck (**Appendices 6.3, 6.4**), with sloping ramps leading away on either side to the adjacent arable fields (**Figure 9**). The bridge measures 19m in length and 4.75m in width (**Appendix 6.2**). There are chamfered sandstone kerbs with prominent parallel tooling (**Appendix 6.9**), which are interspersed with tapered stone bollards at 4m centers. The bollards were connected to one another with a metal linked chain, secured with iron mounts in the top of each bollard (**Appendix 6.10**).

The bridge acts as a dam, with an approximate change in water level of c.1.5m. Water is transferred through the structure via three gently sloping brick lined culverts (**Appendix 6.7**),

which exit at the base of the south elevation (**Appendix 6.8**). The top of the central (**B**) culvert is damaged and has partially collapsed (**Appendix 9.7**), however, still maintains a heavy flow of water. The north pond is heavily silted up, and clogged with reeds (**Appendix 6.5**), which has resulted in the water flow into the west (**A**) and east (**C**) culverts becoming reduced. Exposed along the west bank of the north pond is a collapsed section of stone copings, c.3.5m in length. At the north end of this is a damaged iron grill that is interpreted as a former bypass channel that curved around the west side of the bridge. It is likely that a similar arrangement exists on the east bank, however, the exact position of a culvert has not been identified.

The south elevation of the bridge (**Figure 10**) is c.2m in height, tapering down to c.0.7m at either bank (**Appendix 6.1**). The central section of the bridge is 8m in width, with a further 8m extending to the west. The east part is only c.4m in length, which may be a result of the construction of the bridge, or that part of the structure has become buried beneath the riverbank. At the base of the elevation are three arched recesses, c.2m in width, with a larger central arch measuring c.2.75m in width. Each recess is brick lined and c.0.5m deep (**Appendix 6.6**) with a four-centered profile. They contain the outflow pipes (**Appendix 6.8**) for each of the three culverts that pass through the structure, which appear to have had some historic cement based repairs. The southern pond is partially silted (**Figure 9**), and its width has been reduced by at least a third.

The south elevation is decorated in a chequerboard effect, comprising of alternating blocks of ashlar with panels of brick. Within the stone, square recesses have been chiseled to act as a means of securing fragments of waste material from a demolished pottery kiln (see **Appendix 7**). The waste material includes glazed bricks and fragments from saggars, many of which have partially collapsed (**Appendix 6.6**), or have been subject to serious weathering.

The position of the bridge has been chosen to provide a clear view of Sudbury Hall to the southwest. In addition, when new, the re-cycled pottery kiln material would have created a dramatic visual spectacle, not only in terms of the choice of material, but as a means of reflection to create a sparkling effect when viewed from a distance. It is not until the publication of the 1881 OS map (**Appendix 3.9**), that there is evidence for a footpath leading to the bridge. However, the bridge is highly likely to have formed a part of a route through the North Parkland. This may be confirmed by future research.

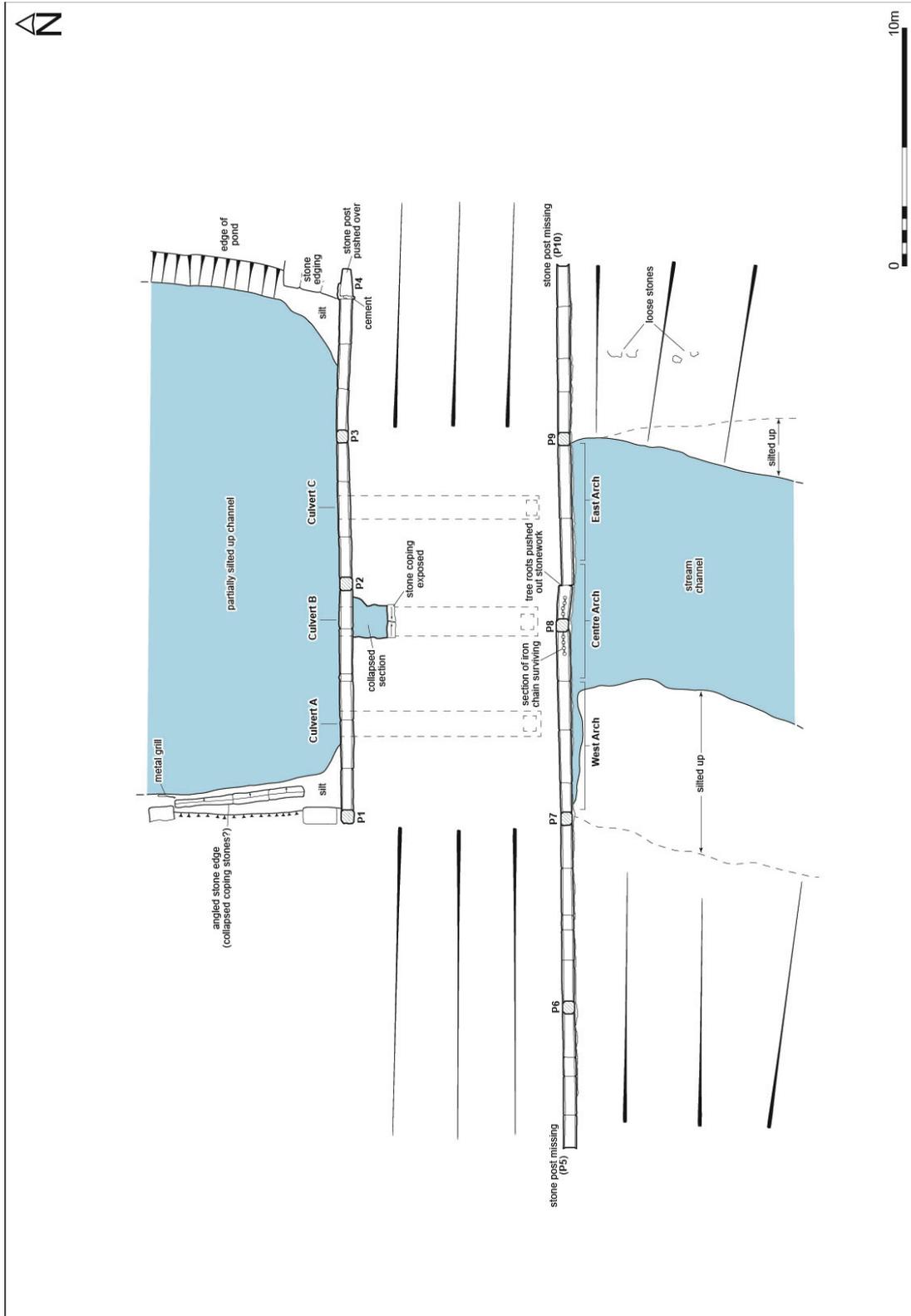


Figure 9: Ground plan of Three Arched Bridge

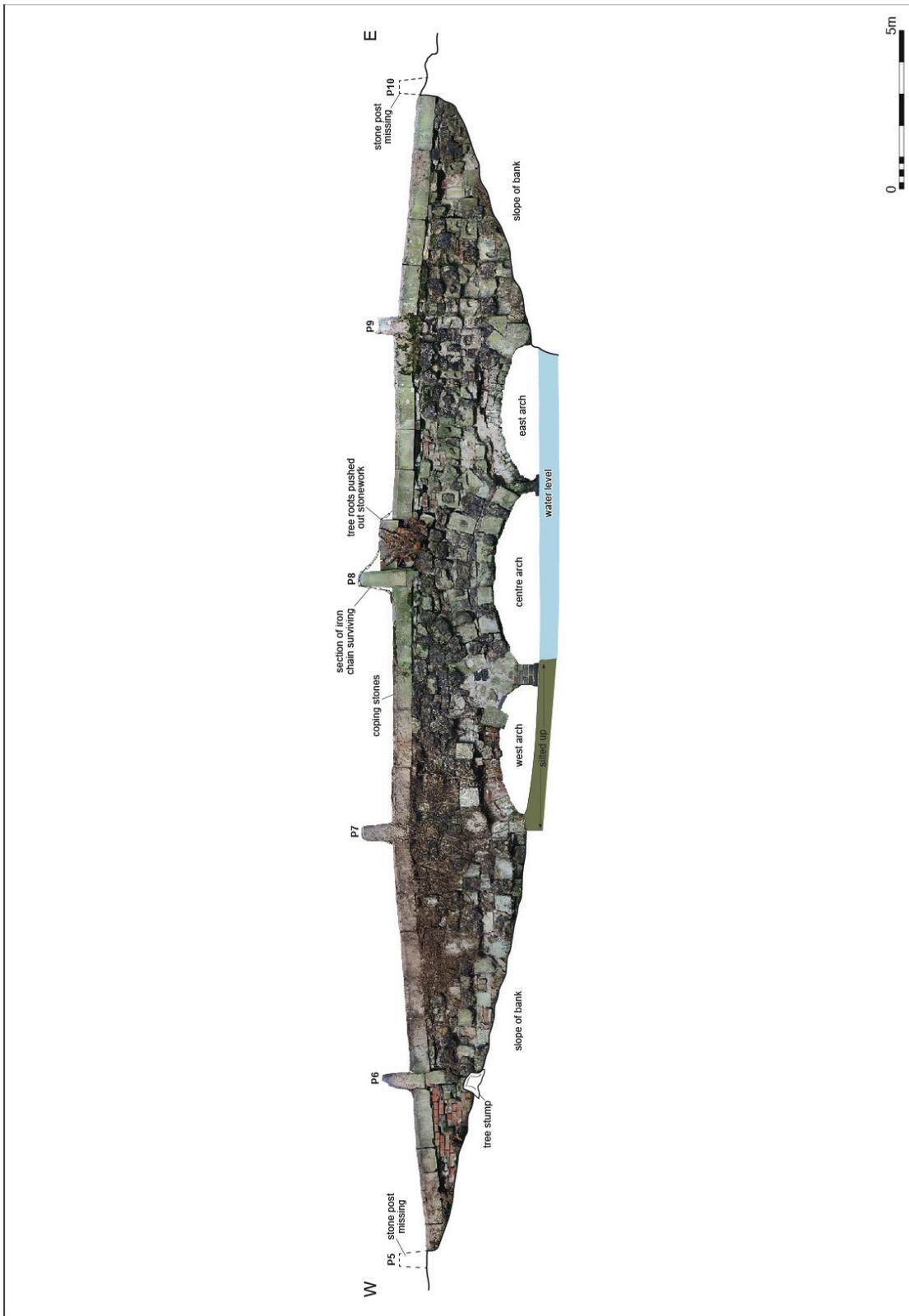


Figure 10: South facing elevation of the Three Arched Bridge

2.15 DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC - THE SQUARE POND

The Square Pond is centrally located in the North Parkland (**Figure 3**), at NGR SK 16096 32546. Its external dimensions are c.35m x 40m. To the south is a sloping earth bank c.1.8m in height, which extends down to the edge of the arable cultivation in the surrounding field (**Appendix 6.25**), whilst the interior is comprised of a brick lined pool, or tank c.35m x 35m (**Appendix 6.26**). The pond is built into the natural slope of the ground surface, which has resulted in diminishing earth banks to the west (**Appendix 6.27**), and east (**Appendix 6.28**).

The pond is built with handmade bricks bonded in a white lime mortar and laid in alternating header and stretcher courses (**Appendix 9.6**). The walling is capped with sandstone copings, secured to one another with iron cramps set in lead (**Appendix 9.5**). It was noted that unlike the others, the southwest corner was not square, but terminated in a slightly elongated wall junction. Fallen bricks have blocked this corner, and this change in alignment may be associated with an outflow of some form in this location. This is suggested, as built into southeast corner of the earth bank is a brick vaulted chamber, secured with a substantial cast-iron cover (**Appendix 6.34**).

The pond still holds water (**Appendix 6.26**), but the depth is only c.0.25-0.4m above the base. The north section is partially silted (**Appendix 6.33**) and clogged with weeds. Only one inlet culvert was recorded in the northeast corner of the pond (**Appendix 6.29**). This was stone lined and at a depth of 1m below the copings, and it is possibly linked to a former stream and network of stew ponds in the north of the park (see **Appendix 3.6**). In front of this inlet is a low brick wall on the base of the pond, which may have been intended to form a crude silt trap (**Appendix 6.30**). In the southwest corner is an overflow (**Figure 11**), which would have regulated the water level at a depth of c.1.1m. This structure had a large gritstone slab on top (**Appendix 6.31**), with a central hole for a projecting mechanism associated with a former sluice gate. There was an internal brick-lined shaft, c.2m deep (**Appendix 6.32**), with a run-off culvert at the base that exited towards the west.

When full, it has been calculated that the Square Pond may have held up to 1,540,000 liters of water, however, its purpose is still unclear. It may have originated as a fish pond, although alterations in the 18th – 19thC appear to have created a reservoir. It may have been associated with the introduction of fountains, or water features within the gardens at the Hall, where a substantial head of water was required. It would have been difficult to keep the contents of the pond clean in such an open setting and a reservoir for drinking water is therefore unlikely.

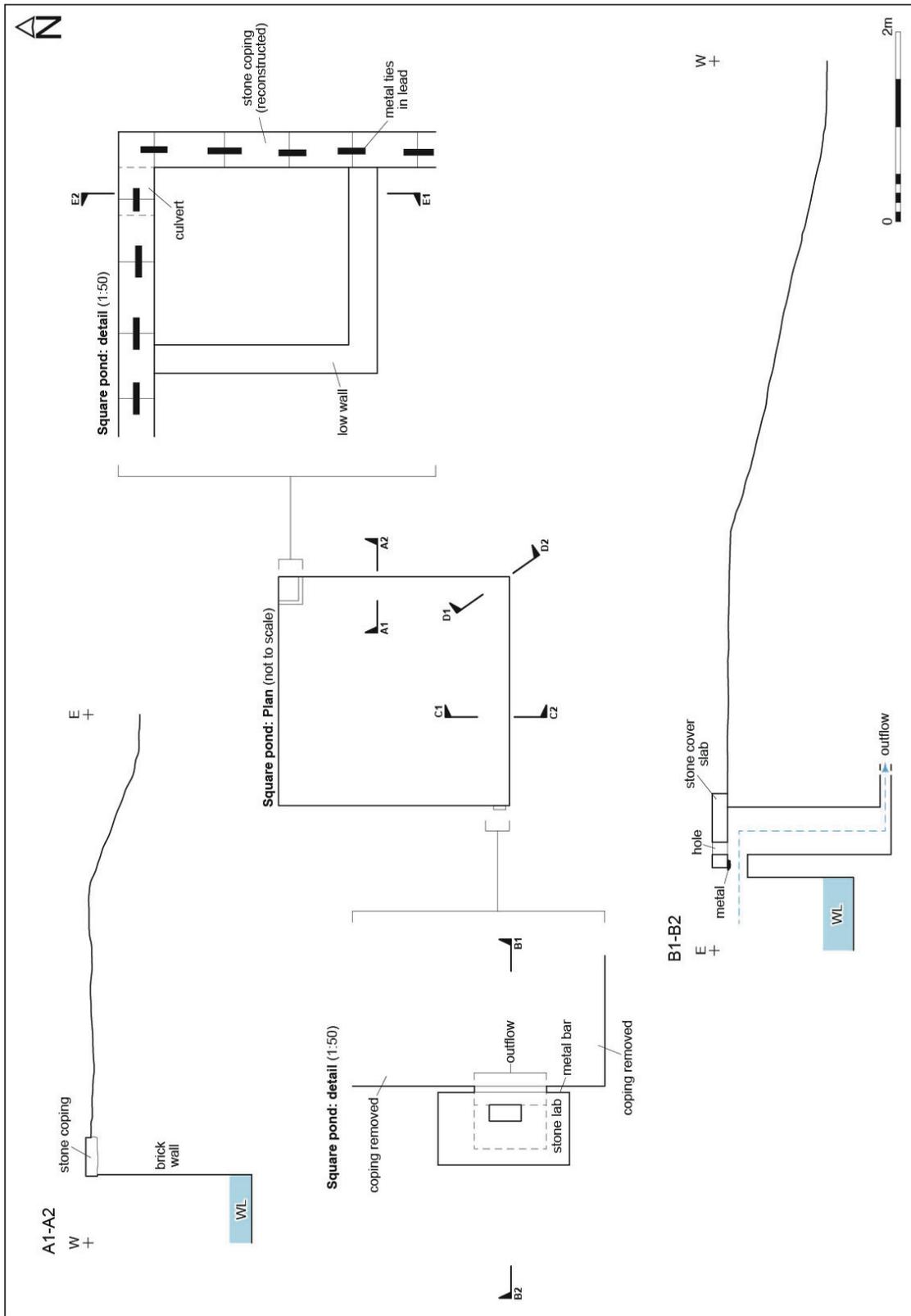


Figure 11: Structural elements of the Square Pond

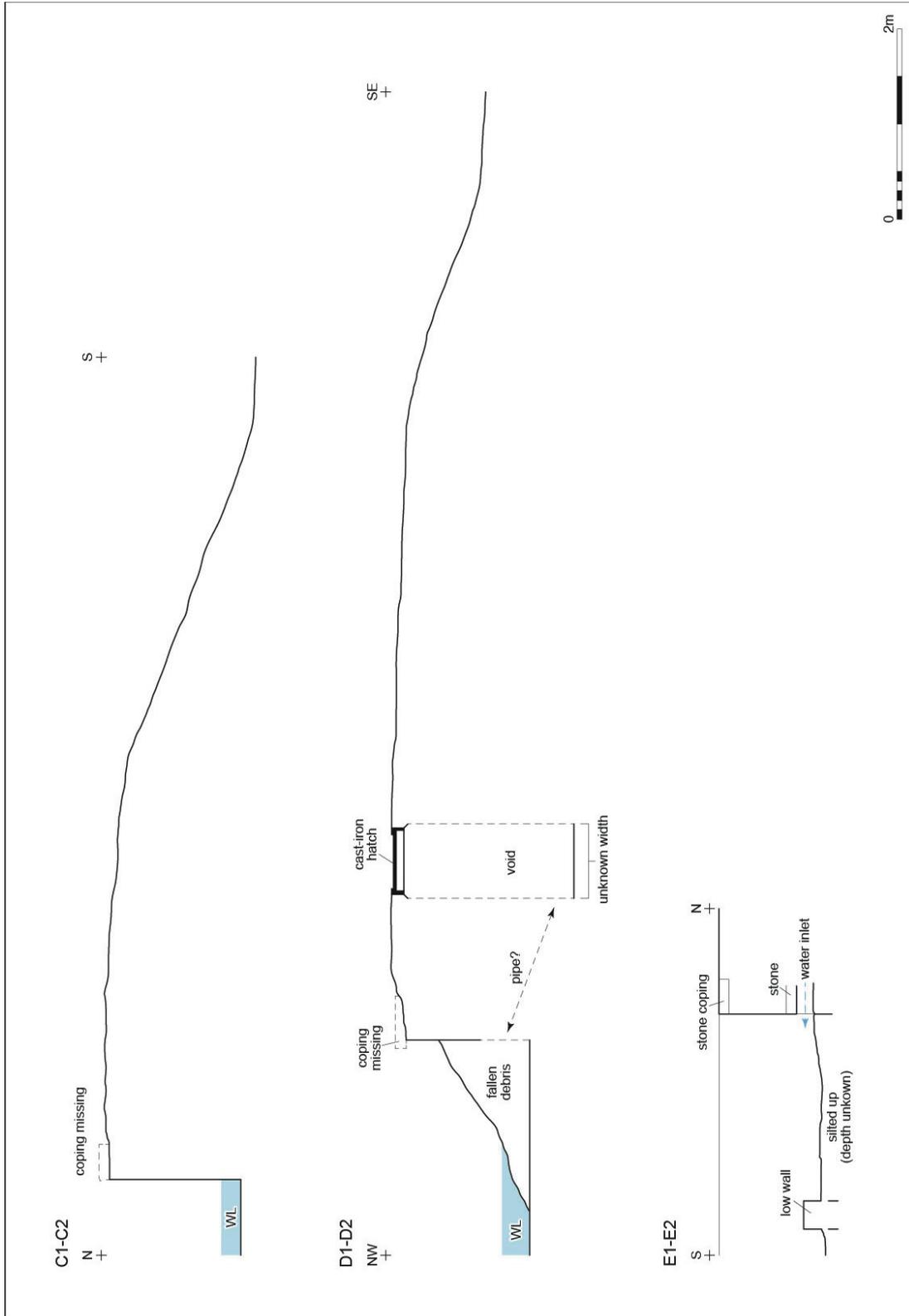


Figure 12: Structural elements of the Square Pond

2.16 DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC - THE FISH PONDS

The east side of the North Parkland comprises of a former stream channel (**Figure 3**) that has been adapted to form four long narrow ponds (**No's: 1-4**). These ponds have been created by the blocking of a natural watercourse by a series of four dams, all of differing forms, but attributed to a single phase of landscape alteration in the 1750s.

The ponds are heavily silted (see **Appendix 6.26**), however, their approximate dimensions are as follows:

- **Pond 1** (south) – 14m x 170m
- **Pond 2** – 18m x 180m
- **Pond 3** – 2m (originally c.14m) x 145m
- **Pond 4** (north) – 4m (originally c.14m) x 120m

At the south end of **Pond 1** is a brick and earth dam, located at NGR SK 16408 32428. This structure was heavily overgrown at the time of survey, but it was noted that the south elevation was supported by a brick wall containing two outflow culverts. The one to the east is damaged (**Appendix 6.40**), although it appears to have undergone concrete repairs, whilst the west culvert no longer has a flow of water, but is intact (**Appendix 6.39**).

Between **Ponds 1** and **2**, is the Three Arched Bridge (**Appendix 6.1**), which acts as a dam maintaining differing levels of water. To the north of this between **Ponds 2** and **3**, is the remains of a horseshoe weir (**Appendix 6.37**), located at NGR SK 16375 32780. This structure has been breached (**Appendix 6.38**), thus destroying the water level of **Pond 3** to the north. The remains that do survive are good quality workmanship and make use of rock-faced blocks of sandstone. The final element of the water system is the Upper Dam between **Ponds 3** and **4** (**Appendix 6.19**), located at NGR SK 16357 32936. This structure was heavily overgrown at the time of survey, but was comprised of a rounded bank containing brick and fragments of rubble towards the west and a stepped cascade towards the east (**Appendix 6.20**).

2.17 THE MANAGEMENT OF DEER AND DEER HUNTING

One of the principal functions of a deer, or hunting park, was to provide an environment in which deer could be bred, captured and managed effectively. To achieve this regime of specialist husbandry, deer keepers would be employed to effectively, farm the deer for sport.

The yearly cycle of deer management was one that was influenced by the natural biological responses of the animals. During the autumn stags, or bucks would rut and devote attention to impregnating females, and chasing off competition. Often during this time they would reduce the amount of food they ate and could lose a fifth of their bodyweight, however, if caught and castrated before the rut, they were still fat, no longer driven by their hormones, and were better to eat. This practice became widespread amongst 19thC park keepers, keeping them housed until Christmas, who then used smaller fallow deer for coursing which were easier to catch (Fletcher 2011, 233).

Within the deer park, which would be encircled by a defensive ditch, bank and pale fence to keep the deer in, a number of structures were positioned to ensure the deer herd could be fed and given protection from the elements throughout the winter months. Deer sheds and barns were, often open fronted buildings with storage for fodder. They were used as winter quarters for deer, and for keeping the carcasses of dead animals following a cull. During the 18thC many of these structures within deer parks were visually enhanced, to form part of the designed element of the parkland landscape (Fletcher 2011, 228), often forming eye catchers that disguised their true purpose.

These deer park buildings can be broadly sub-divided into two distinct types, either small sheds that are frequently open fronted, or large walled enclosures often with a freestanding barn in the center. At Sudbury, the Deer Cote is a walled enclosure, representing one of the largest examples of this type that survives (see **Appendix 5**). The historic mapping confirms that it was built with a central structure, presumably a barn, a feature that has been noted elsewhere. At the Bishops Palace in Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, Bishop Trevor had a large deer enclosure built in 1767. This is later in date, but has many similarities to Sudbury with closely linked arches, castellated walls, a central courtyard, and a large central tower with an upper room.

Whether the deer barn at Sudbury had an upper floor viewing room is unknown, but if so it would have afforded great views across the surrounding landscape and back to the Hall. It may have been similar in size and form to the large brick deer-house built for George Booth in

c.1740 at Dunham Massey, which incorporated a hayloft with mangers below, similar to the layout of a stable.

The inclusion of multiple arches, or entrances to deer enclosures, or barns was a deliberate feature. It reduced the inhibitions of the deer from entering a confined space, and they could access it into the prevailing wind. It also prevented the stag from dominating the structure, and restricting access to the other animals. Other smaller examples of deer enclosures are at Alderwasley (L18thC) and Chillingham Park (L19thC).

Many deer barns, sheds, or shelters were often utilitarian structures discretely located in woodland, or even hidden from view, for example at Mount Edgcumbe (M18thC), Calke Abbey (c.1774), or Bretton Hall. Other forms were more elaborate and designed as eye-catchers, forming features within a designed landscape; examples include Hallgarth (L18th/19thC) and Dallam Tower (c.1850).

Deer hunting was on the decline by the mid 18thC, wild herds were becoming fewer and semi-domesticated. To counterbalance this decline in numbers and as venison was still regarded as prestigious meat, a fashion developed for the hunting of managed deer in the form of a chase. This form of hunt was popularly known as 'carting', where deer would be tamed and trained to be docile, then transported to a hunt by cart. When they were released they were 'breathed' for ten minutes, which was a requirement by law to give them the opportunity for escape. After this time had elapsed they were pursued by the 'stop-dogs'. When caught, the stag would be saved by the 'yeoman-prickers', who were hunt servants tasked with keeping the hounds at bay until the hunt arrived to kill the animal, or return it to the herd. By the 19thC, this form of hunt had become very cruel, with the carted stag frequently having its leg broken, dislocated, in on some estates it had one foot cut off. This was at the height of popularity of blood sports, and was closely affiliated to the hunting of foxes.

2.18 THE INFLUENCE OF SANDERSON MILLER

It has been widely reported that on the 4th August 1750 Sanderson Miller recorded in his diary, 'drawing a design for Mr Vernon of Sidbury' (Meir 2006, 168). There is, unfortunately, no further mention of this design, or any other evidence that positively confirms that Miller had a hand in any landscaping works at Sudbury. Circumstantial evidence, however, derived from a consideration of Miller's designs elsewhere is very compelling, and strongly suggests that he was involved with the layout of the North Parkland.

The achievement of a 'natural' appearance in a landscape is an underlying principle behind Miller's designs. The informal outlines of his new lakes, in the form of long narrow winding pools formed from small streams, in association with his tendency for introducing mock castle ruins that were very convincing, were all major features of his designs (Meir 2006, 214).

Miller's choice of location for buildings was also significant (Meir 2006, 215), many were positioned to provide a focus for a vista, but also formed viewpoints themselves for looking back at the surrounding landscape. Miller used clumps and woodland to draw attention to high ridges, or the tops of hills and artificially widened rivers to form lakes by using weirs at Honington and Alscot. The introduction of long narrow pools along a length of a brook, usually with retaining stone sluices were features of Miller's designs at Arbury, Farnborough and Wroxton (Meir 2006, 218), both of which are strikingly similar to the row of fish ponds at Sudbury. The upper cascade and horseshoe weir to the north of the Three Arched Bridge with an ashlar finish are also characteristic of Miller's work.

Miller was regarded as an inventive architect, making Gothic additions to the exterior of his own house at Radway, and was designing architectural features for the old houses of his friends, in both Classical and Gothic styles (Meir 2006, 55). The sham gatehouse on the Deer Cote at Sudbury, has been confirmed as a secondary addition to the structure and which is wholly consistent with the approach championed by Miller.

2.19 THE USE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE PRODUCTS

The discovery that the south elevation of the Three Arched Bridge has been enhanced with waste products from a demolished pottery kiln was unexpected as no other structures exist within the Sudbury Estate, with this style of applied decoration. It has been able to demonstrate that the kiln material was carefully arranged by the chiseling of square recesses in ashlar blocks that were arranged between brick courses to form a chequerboard effect. The surfaces of the glazed bricks and saggar fragments have suffered from a considerable degree of weathering, but it is likely that when built, they would have reflected sunlight so as to present a glittering surface when viewed from afar, such as from Sudbury Hall.

The choice of making use of waste industrial products does, however, appear to be a characteristic of a number of garden structures from the mid 18thC. Whilst no comparable use of the use of pottery waste material has been identified elsewhere, there are a number of contemporary buildings where iron and glass has been used for a decorative effect. At Hagley

Park, also by Miller, pieces of glass were used as decoration to adorn the grotto, culverts and cascades came from local glassworks and quarries (Symes and Haynes, 2010).

The use of such a mundane bi-products of industrial processing material as a decorative material suggests a lively and even quirky imagination, which became fashionable again as a decorative technique on a number of Victorian structures from the 19thC. Iron furnace slag was often used as a coping to boundary walls, as its jagged texture acted as a deterrent.

Ecology of the North Parkland

2.20 ECOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The parkland at Sudbury Hall is located on the northern side of the A50 road and the built structures lie within or at the margins of the arable land (see **Appendix 7**). None have been previously assessed archaeologically and in order to do so the naturally regenerating vegetation that has grown in and around them over the year and would have to be cleared. Prior to such an undertaking, a basic, walkover ecological survey was undertaken in order to assess their significance in this regard and to make recommendations.

The vegetation communities of the dry margins of these built features are comprised of commonly occurring ruderal plants typical of this kind of location in lowland Britain. Similarly, the wetland communities are indicative of mid-stage seral succession with common, tall emergent and marginal plants found in and around almost every pond or watercourse in this kind of location.

Nevertheless, these habitats can support a range of commonly occurring animals such as small mammals, birds e.g. moorhen, sedge warbler and amphibians.

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT

In order to consider these general proposals for the future management and use of the north parkland at Sudbury, it has been divided into four management groupings that reflect the historic elements. Whilst the focus of this plan is the three built elements of the north parkland at Sudbury, it has proved useful to also consider their historic setting.

A total of four management compartments are therefore assessed in the following sections of the document:

- The Deer Cote
- The Three Arched Bridge
- The Square Pond
- The Fish Ponds and The North Parkland

For each of these management compartments, the principal factors in assessing their significance are:

- Evidential value
- Historical value
- Aesthetic value
- Communal value

The assessment of significance for each management compartment is presented as a series of gazetteer entries to ensure that the evidence presented, is clear and in a logical format.

3.2 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

The study area is within the Sudbury Conservation Area and Grade II Registered parkland surrounding Sudbury Hall. The Deer Cote is a Grade II* Listed building (**Appendix 1**) and is included as a designated heritage asset on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record and National Trust HMSMR.

3.3 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Deer cote
<p>EVIDENTIAL VALUE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A purpose built brick deer enclosure with the addition of a large sham gatehouse ▪ Designed as a dramatic eye-catcher acting as focal point in the principal vista when looking north from Sudbury Hall ▪ External walls painted/lime washed in a light white surface treatment ▪ Corner towers originally had ogee domes, that were removed when the gatehouse was added ▪ Internal arrangement incorporated central building, possibly designed as a deer barn, or house ▪ One of largest surviving examples of a deer enclosure in the Midlands ▪ Located alongside north parkland carriage drive
<p>HISTORICAL VALUE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forms part of the North Parkland surrounding Sudbury Hall ▪ Built in c.1720-23 as a large enclosure for management of a deer herd, originally with ogee shaped roofs on turrets; high quality construction with narrow 'struck' joints in brickwork ▪ Dramatically altered in mid 18th C by the addition of a large sham gatehouse, potentially associated with landscaping and parkland improvements attributed to Sanderson Miller ▪ Use for shooting practice during 19thC, possibly with a large target painted on the doorway of the gatehouse elevation ▪ Surrounded by outer boundary of trees, creating a dramatic effect of a hidden building ▪ Designated as a Grade II* Listed Building on 13th September 1967 ▪ Included as a landmark structure within the Sudbury Conservation Area
<p>AESTHETIC VALUE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dramatic eye-catcher acting as focal point in the principal vista when looking north from Sudbury Hall ▪ Originally intended to be framed by trees, creating 'mystical' effect of a distant castle ▪ Depicted within 18thC paintings of Sudbury Hall and the surrounding landscape ▪ Forms a focal element of a parkland re-modeling by Sanderson Miller
<p>COMMUNAL VALUE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It forms an important feature of Sudbury village, although with no public access this is a visual association ▪ Set within an arable landscape, but still forms a landmark building to users of the A50 ▪ Provides a sheltered setting for flora and fauna, with minimal management

The Three Arched Bridge

EVIDENTIAL VALUE

- A purpose built bridge-cum-dam as part of landscape alterations, c.1750s
- Incorporates a unique form of decoration incorporating waste material from a pottery kiln
- The roadway was flanked by stone bollards with metal chains between them
- Forms a dam with three central water channels to enable a series of decorative ponds to be created
- Has undergone limited repair, although is in a fragile condition and fragments of decorative details have collapsed into stream channel

HISTORICAL VALUE

- Forms part of the North Parkland surrounding Sudbury Hall
- Built in c.1750s as an ornamental bridge-cum-dam associated with parkland improvements attributed to Sanderson Miller
- Forms a central feature within a series of long fish ponds
- Is depicted on 19thC Ordnance Survey maps with a footpath running across it
- Included within the boundary of the Sudbury Conservation Area, although is not a Listed Building

AESTHETIC VALUE

- The use of pottery kiln waste products for a decorative effect is potentially unique
- Would have been visible from the upper floors of Sudbury Hall
- Forms a focal element of a parkland re-modeling by Sanderson Miller, although until recently its appearance and form had become hidden beneath unmanaged vegetation
- The form of a three arched bridge with decorative elements was a popular feature of parkland landscapes from the 1750s

COMMUNAL VALUE

- It is associated with the use of the parkland by providing a means of access across the linear row of fishponds
- Forms a focal point when approaching Sudbury Hall from the northeast, which would have been visible from the upper floors of the house before the A50 was constructed

The Square Pond

EVIDENTIAL VALUE

- The design of the pond makes use of brick with stone copings, which would have been a considerable expense and thus represents a distinct element of the parkland landscape
- The earth embankments to the south of the pond create both support for the structure, but represent an attempt to conceal it from the house

HISTORICAL VALUE

- Part of the North Parkland surrounding Sudbury Hall
- Constructed prior to 1720 as a fish pond
- Historically known as the 'brick pool'
- Adapted at the end of the 19th C to provide a supply of water to Sudbury Hall

AESTHETIC VALUE

- The design of the Square Pond using brick with stone copings has limited architectural merit
- Originally intended to be concealed from the south by a swath of trees

COMMUNAL VALUE

- The pond has been retained as a distinct feature of the parkland
- Its possible use as a fish pond has provided a means of recreation and source of fish for the Estate
- Located to the north of a former footpath orientated northeast-southwest leading to the Three Arched Bridge
- Provides an aquatic habitat

The Fish Ponds and North Parkland

EVIDENTIAL VALUE

- The North Parkland is separated from Sudbury Hall by the A50, however, its historic form is still preserved in the surrounding field pattern
- The fish ponds were adapted from a stream channel in the c.1750s, to form a series of long bodies of water separated by weirs, cascades, bridges and dams
- The built structures are important heritage assets, some being of National importance

HISTORICAL VALUE

- Developed from a large 17thC deer park that originally extended to the north
- Aerial photography depicts the remains of a post-medieval field system until relatively recently
- The parkland was dramatically altered at the start of the 18thC, and then again in the mid-18thC attributed to Sanderson Miller
- The parkland contains the remains of a WWII military camp, that has been adapted to HMP Sudbury
- Included within the Sudbury Conservation Area

AESTHETIC VALUE

- An essential area of the wider designed landscape surrounding Sudbury Hall, with numerous vistas and rides
- Included within 18thC paintings of the North Parkland

COMMUNAL VALUE

- An area of open farmland with areas of woodland, forming ecological habits
- No physical public access, although, the Deer Cote is a significant landmark when viewed from the south

3.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Each of the built structures within the north parkland have considerable historic significance, however, when considered as a group within an 18th C designed 'lost' landscape their significance can be regarded as being Exceptional and of National importance. The survival of all of the structural elements of the water system created by Sanderson Miller was only partially understood prior to this study.

The brick lined square pond appears to date from at least the early part of the 18th C, and appears to represent a continuity of fish management, within this northwest part of the Sudbury Estate. Its possible adaptation in the 19th C associated with technological improvements within the Hall and as a source of water that was piped across the parkland. The longevity of use of the Square Pond and its apparent changing function, make it of some significance in respect to the development of Sudbury Hall.

The size and design of the Deer Cote compound is almost unparalleled, and its subsequent adaptation into a sham castle attributed to Sanderson Miller, makes it a particularly rare and important example of his work in the North Midlands. The form of the Three Arched Bridge is a good example of a mid-18th C structure, however, its decoration with recycled pottery kiln waste makes it of considerable significance as the use of this material is unique.

The current condition, isolated setting of the built structures, proximity of HMP Sudbury and its sewage works are all factors that have a negative impact upon the significance of this part of the historic landscape to the North of Sudbury Hall.

4.0 RISKS, OPPORTUNITIES AND POLICIES

4.1 PURPOSE AND APPROACH

This section of the CMP considers what is happening to the heritage and historic environment that forms the North Parkland. It examines how it might be vulnerable and what the potential threats are to its long term survival. It is also important to identify the opportunities for improving the condition of the site and the benefits it provides for people and society.

The risks and opportunities arise from the maintenance, stewardship, and use of the north parkland structures and their landscape setting. Once they have been quantified, a series of conservation policies are presented to enable informed decisions concerning the future use and management of this part of the Sudbury Estate to be made.

The Deer Cote	
THREAT/ISSUE	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The building is isolated by the existing farming regime of arable cultivation and as a tenant farm ▪ The proximity of HMP Sudbury to the northwest and the sewage works to the northeast and detracts from the wider setting of the Deer Cote ▪ Remnants of former floor surfaces and concrete stanchion bases within interior ▪ Lack of east boundary wall (collapsed) ▪ Lack of entrance gates ▪ Wooden fences within the arched openings are historically inaccurate ▪ Loss of trees surrounding the exterior ▪ Narrow grass strip surrounding boundary walls does not add to the overall appearance of the building; ▪ Loss of external lime-wash and render on central doorway, formerly painted ▪ Minimal management of interior, consisting of intermittent mowing of internal courtyard ▪ Biodiversity is species is poor ▪ Burrowing animals are at risk of undermining the walls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arable re-version to open parkland ▪ Consider new planting to shield visual impact of HMP Prison and Sewage Works ▪ Re-instate collapsed wall ▪ Re-instate gates to create secure compound ▪ Consider the replanting of trees to re-create the former appearance of Deercote when viewed from the south ▪ Consider the re-limewashing of external walls ▪ Take measures to prevent burrowing
POLICIES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake structural repairs to historic fabric of deercote, including the rebuilding of former east wall, re-instatement of gates and the re-limewashing of exterior walls 2. To improve the setting of the Deer Cote by new tree planting and the re-version of arable cultivation to open parkland 3. To improve public access, which may be as new interpretation, guided walks, or public events 	

The Three Arched Bridge	
THREAT/ISSUE	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The structure is in an advanced state of collapse and the potential irreversible loss of the south façade should be regarded as imminent ▪ There is no public access ▪ The water on either side of the bridge is silted up and contains dense vegetation which detracts from the setting ▪ Fragments of the re-used kiln material applied as decoration have fallen into the south pond ▪ The origin of the kiln material is not fully understood ▪ The surrounding setting of the bridge is arable cultivation ▪ Lack of bio-diversity within surrounding water ▪ The structure limited statutory protection in the form of its inclusion within the Sudbury Conservation Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conserve the structure ▪ Re-instate the 19thC footpath ▪ Dredge the adjacent ponds ▪ Recover the fallen material under archaeological supervision ▪ Undertake scientific analysis of samples of the material to add to our understanding of the construction of the bridge ▪ Consider the re-version of the landscape to the west of the bridge to parkland ▪ Consider an application for Listing to ensure its long term protection
POLICIES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To undertake holding repairs to prevent further collapse, or loss of historic fabric 2. To restore the bridge and dam, incorporating the former stone bollards and roadway 3. To dredge the surrounding fish ponds and consider the re-stocking with fish 4. To explore options for the re-version of the field to the west of the bridge from arable cultivation back to open parkland 5. To improve public access and interpretation of the history and significance of the bridge 	

The Square Pond	
THREAT/ISSUE	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The structure is isolated by the existing farming regime of arable cultivation and proximity of the A50 ▪ The proximity of HMP Sudbury to the north detracts from the wider setting of the Square Pond ▪ The unmanaged growth of plants and the loss of coping stones is causing the walls of the pond to fail and collapse into the water ▪ The juxtaposition of open parkland immediately to the west of the Square Pond, with arable cultivation to the east is unfortunate and detracts from the character of the feature ▪ The sluice, inlet and outflow structures are in a poor condition and appear to be in partial working order ▪ The pond is partially silted up and contains a large amount of reeds ▪ The discovery of a subterranean chamber in the southeast corner of the earth bank may be a cause for concern, as its has not been possible to assess its function or structural integrity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider improved public access ▪ Consider the selective planting of new trees to help shield HMP Sudbury ▪ The copings and walls need to be repairs and re-instated ▪ Consider the re-version from arable cultivation to open parkland ▪ Undertake a structural assessment ▪ Dredge the silts ▪ Undertake a structural assessment
POLICIES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To undertake structural repairs to the historic fabric of the Square Pond to prevent further collapse 2. Remove all vegetative growth and self-seeded trees on the surrounding earthworks and walling 3. To dredge to silts and re-instate a new aquatic habitat 4. To explore options for the arable re-version of the surrounding field to the east of the Square Pond 	

The Fish Ponds and North Parkland	
THREAT/ISSUE	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proximity of HMP Sudbury to the northwest and the sewage works to the northeast, detract from the skyline of the parkland when viewed from the south ▪ The North Parkland is a mixture of open parkland to the west and arable cultivation towards the east ▪ The parkland is separated from Sudbury Hall by the A50, with no public access ▪ The conditions and requirements of the existing farm tenancy need to be balanced with any potential changes to the environment of the North Parkland ▪ The security requirements of HMP Sudbury are an important aspect of the management of the landscape forming the North Parkland ▪ There is limited visibility of the Deer Cote from Sudbury Village and the surrounding area ▪ The subdivision of the various sections of the landscape with post and wire fencing detracts from the open appearance of the landscape ▪ There is a lack of parkland trees ▪ The fishponds are heavily silted up and contain dense vegetation which has a negative impact up their bio-diversity ▪ The condition of the weirs and dams between each fishpond is poorly understood ▪ The management of the built structures is very limited, consisting of intermittent mowing of internal courtyard of the Deer Cote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider the selective planting of trees to shield aspects of this intrusive development within the historic landscape ▪ Consider the re-version of the central field to the south of the Deer Cote to open parkland ▪ Explore opportunities for improved public access ▪ Ensure that the farm tenancy holder is involved with the decision making process regarding potential changes to the historic landscape ▪ Ensure that HMP Sudbury is involved with the decision making process regarding potential changes to the historic landscape ▪ Explore the opening up of selective vistas across the fields and A50 ▪ Explore options for improving the appearance of stock fencing ▪ Consider replanting lost parkland trees in suitable locations that are historically accurate ▪ The fishponds should be dredged of silt and repairs made to the banks where necessary ▪ Vegetation clearance should be undertaken, followed by a structural condition survey ▪ Develop a new maintenance regime for the built structures to ensure that the growth of vegetation is kept under control
POLICIES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To explore options for the partial re-version of arable cultivation to open parkland, with appropriate boundaries and new planting to enhance the setting of the built elements of the landscape, whilst ensuring the various stakeholders are involved. 2. To dredge the fishponds to improve the bio-diversity of the landscape and explore options for the repair of the whole water system including the dams and associated weirs. 3. To improve public access and interpretation of the North Parkland 	

5.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.1 VISION

The powerful visual link between Sudbury Hall and the Deer Cote should be enhanced, and consideration should be given to the reversion of the field to the south from arable cultivation to open parkland. This will dramatically affect how all the buildings sit within this landscape, and also provide new opportunities for public access, whilst simultaneously enhancing the biodiversity and aquatic habitats in the Square Pond and Fish Ponds to the east. Careful, positioning of trees and boundary fences, will improve the feeling of separation from the prison to the northwest, whilst retaining long vistas into the former deer park to the north.

The dredging of the ponds on either side of the Three Arched Bridge and repair of the weirs both upstream and downstream will transform the existing watercourse, and create a new aquatic habit, and destination point for visitors to the property. The repair of the Three Arched Bridge and reinstatement of former footpaths will provide a new resource for the residents of Sudbury, and enhance the character of this part of the Conservation Area.

5.2 GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

General management priorities focus upon the restoration of the former mid 18thC appearance of the North Parkland landscape following the re-modeling by Sanderson Miller. The built structures all need differing amounts of repair and conservation, with the principal aim being to ensure they are stabilised, and then their setting is enhanced.

Summary of Priorities

- Repair the built structures
- Revert arable cultivation to parkland
- Reinststate and repair the water features comprising the linear fishponds and Square Pond
- Consider reinstating historic and new footpaths to improve public access
- Find new uses for Deer Cote
- Introduce new signage and interpretation for each landscape feature

5.3 CAVEATS

The impact of the A50, which has formed a permanent separation from the Hall, should not be regarded as totally negative impact although it does restrict physical access and visual continuity to the Hall. Whilst it might be desirable to remove the dual carriageway from the historic landscape at Sudbury it is not a practical, or viable option. This also applies to Sudbury Prison to the northwest of the Deer Cote, which is a negative intrusion upon this part of the former parkland. The security requirements for the Prison will be a material considered in relation to any alteration to this part of the Sudbury Estate and consultation at an early stage with HM Prison Service is advised.

The inclusion of the various stakeholders at an early stage will be paramount to ensuring that the overarching vision of this CMP can be achieved.

5.3 REPAIRS PROGRAMME

The programme of recommended repairs to the three built elements of the North Parkland are detailed in **Appendix 10**. This presents a schedule of repairs for each aspect of the standing fabric in order of priority. The potential financial costs for implementing these repairs is detailed in **Appendix 11**, and which are identified in order of priority.

The costs have been estimated based on similar reported costs on previous projects. However, it is to be noted that the structures at Sudbury offer some unique challenges for access, reconstruction and conservation and therefore some wide variance in tendered prices may be received.

The principal threats and risks to each structure are included as photographs in **Appendix 9** to which reference should be made.

5.4 SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS

The restoration of the three parkland buildings comprising of the Deer Cote, The Three Arched Bridge and the Square Pond, should be considered in regards to the historic fabric of each structure, and also their landscape setting.

Each structure is in differing states of dis-repair, however, the Three Arched Bridge has been identified as being in the **High Risk** category. The Square Pond is relatively stable, however, if the collapse of the stone copings is not abated, the upper sections of brickwork will rapidly

continue to become dislodged and collapse into the water and so should be regarded as being in the **Medium** category, although the immediate removal of detrimental vegetation growth is a priority. The Deer Cote has had recent repairs to the upper sections of the towers, although, the impact of burrowing animals may have a **medium to long term** impact upon the stability of the long boundary walls.

The loss of the parkland setting since the creation of the A50, from grassland to cultivated fields, has dramatically impacted upon the overall integrity of all the structures, which are now divorced from their historic context and one another. The proximity of Sudbury Prison, with specific requirements associated with security, and also access to their sewage works, contribute as negative elements of the wider setting of this part of the Sudbury Estate.

This agricultural landscape has a restricted habit for ecology and wildlife, resulting in a limited biodiversity of flora and fauna.

5.5 MANAGEMENT POLICIES

HIGH PRIORITY

1. To undertake holding repairs to prevent further collapse, or loss of historic fabric of the Three Arched Bridge
2. To remove vegetation and self-seeded trees from the Square Pond

MEDIUM PRIORITY

3. To restore the Three Arched Bridge
4. To undertake structural repairs to the historic fabric of the Square Pond to prevent further collapse
5. To dredge to silts and re-instate a new aquatic habitat within the Square Pond
6. Undertake structural repairs to historic fabric of the Deer Cote, including the rebuilding of former east wall, re-instatement of gates and the re-limewashing of exterior walls
7. To improve the setting of the Deer Cote by new tree planting and the re-version of arable cultivation to open parkland with appropriate levels of stock to maintain a suitable browsing line and keep grass under control, whilst ensuring the various stakeholders are involved.

LOW PRIORITY

8. To dredge the fishponds to improve the bio-diversity of the landscape and explore options for the repair of the whole water system including the dams and weirs.
9. To improve public access and produce new interpretation of the history and significance of the North Parkland
10. To explore options for utilising the Deer Cote for public, or private events to introduce a new revenue stream for the property
11. To consider the re-stocking the aquatic habitats with fish

6.0 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

6.1 AUTHORSHIP

This document has been researched and prepared by Oliver Jessop MIfA of the JESSOP Consultancy, with the architectural condition survey undertaken by Andrew Waite RIBA of Nick Cox Architects. The report illustrations were produced by Ian Atkins MIfA and preliminary editing has been undertaken by Karen E Walker MIfA, FSA.

6.2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this document has only been possible with the help and advice from many different people. The NT property team led by Mark Cox and Lucy Godfrey have been instrumental in arranging access and for making available the records regarding Sudbury held at Sudbury Hall. The garden team at Kedleston undertook the clearance work of the various structures and did an amazing job at revealing the Three Arched Bridge, which was essentially a lost and forgotten structure.

Rachael Hall is acknowledged for her patience, enthusiasm and help during the research, fieldwork and reporting stages of this project. In addition, her colleagues Simon McCormack, Carl Hawke and Richard Wheeler have all taken an active interest in understanding the landscape of the North Parkland, and their advice has been greatly received.

Joanna Fitzalan Howard and the Sudbury Estate are thanked for their permission to view historical material associated with Sudbury and for permission to make use of historic mapping within this report.

The input and ideas from the Cherry Ann Knot, Jenifer White, Deborah Evans, Kim Austin and Nick Cox has also proved beneficial in regards to understanding the significance of the various structures and their association with Sudbury Hall. The English Heritage research team in Swindon, the staff at the Derbyshire Record Office in Matlock, and Nikki Manning at the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record, have all been instrumental in locating relevant historic information and aerial photographs.

The generous advice and ideas provided by Jennifer Meir, who has undertaken extensive research on the work of Sanderson Miller, is acknowledged and has been incredibly useful in unraveling the design elements of the historic landscape.

The tenant farmer Anna Massey-Friar is thanked for allowing access and for ensuring that the fieldwork could proceed as and when field visits were required.

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The fieldwork was only achieved with help from Alyxandra Mattison. Marcus Abbott and Andrew Waite, who all aided with the survey of the various structures in adverse working conditions.

The advice and comments from Sarah Mackenzie, Kate Felus and Johnny Phibbs are also gratefully acknowledged.

6.3 SOURCES AND REFERENCES CONSULTED

PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: MAPPING

- 1659 – Estate map of Sudbury
- 1720 – Survey of Sudbury Estate
- 1794 – Plan of the Sudbury Estate
- 1815 – Estate plan of Sudbury
- 1823 – Plan of Sudbury
- 1876 – Plan of drainage at Sudbury Hall
- 1881 - Ordnance Survey map
- 1901 - Ordnance Survey map
- 1922 - Ordnance Survey map
- 1979 - Ordnance Survey map
- 1994 - Ordnance Survey map
- 2014 - Ordnance Survey Mastermap

SECONDARY SOURCES: PUBLISHED WORKS AND GREY LITERATURE

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INTERNET RESOURCES

- *ADS: www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk*
- *British Geological Survey: www.bgs.ac.uk*
- *Heritage Gateway: www.heritagegateway.org.uk*
- *National Heritage List: www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/*
- *National Trust Picture Library: www.nationaltrustimages.org.uk*
- *Staffordshire Archives: www.search.staffspasttrack.org.uk*
- *Sudbury Estate: www.sudburyestate.com*

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX 1:** ENGLISH HERITAGE LISTED BUILDINGS REGISTER
- APPENDIX 2:** NATIONAL TRUST ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD CARD
- APPENDIX 3:** HISTORIC MAPPING
- APPENDIX 4:** AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
- APPENDIX 5:** GAZETTEER OF DEER BARNS, COTES AND SHELTERS
- APPENDIX 6:** RECORD PHOTOGRAPHS
- APPENDIX 7:** ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
- APPENDIX 8:** POTTERY REPORT
- APPENDIX 9:** PHOTOGRAPHS OF RISKS AND THREATS
- APPENDIX 10:** CONDITION SURVEY REPORT - 2014
- APPENDIX 11:** COST SUMMARY FOR REPAIRS

Appendix 1:

English Heritage Listed Buildings Register

English Heritage Listed Building Register - Deer cote

List entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: FOLLY OR DEERCOTE IN PARK

List entry Number: 1238617

Location

FOLLY OR DEERCOTE IN PARK, DERBY ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Derbyshire	Derbyshire Dales	District Authority	Sudbury

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 13-Sep-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 416169

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SK 13 SE PARISH OF SUDBURY OFF DERBY ROAD 3/41 (North Side)

13.9.67 Folly or Deercote in Park

II*

Deercote cum folly. Mid C18 and early C19. Red brick with Sandstone dressings. In the form of a castle with a gatehouse, four angle turrets and curtain wall on three sides, enclosing a large square space. To the south elevation a central early C19 sham gatehouse with polygonal angle turrets rising above the gabled centre part. Tall battlements. Large round-headed blind archway. Brick band above, two tiers of 3-light blind windows with segment pointed heads and brick mullions. The two tiers close together so that they read as a single window with a transom. Returned hoodmould above and pedimented gable. Turrets have chamfered plinths, two tiers of blind windows like arrow slits and two tiers of raised panel brickwork, each divided by a brick stringcourse. The gatehouse is no more than a facade and is plain to the north. Castellated screen wall on either side with six open Gothic arches with returned moulded stone hoodmoulds. Short matching angle towers have open Gothic arches with stone hoodmoulds to the three outer sides and blind stone quatrefoils above to all four sides. Plain stone entablature and castellated parapets. Two further similar towers, and plain brick screen walls along the west and north sides of the enclosure, the former with castellated parapet. Painting mid C18 at Sudbury Hall suggests that corner pavillions were originally roofed, and that the gatehouse is a later addition.

Listing NGR: SK1622532729

Selected Sources

1. **Unpublished Title Reference** - Title: Part 10 Derbyshire - Journal Title: Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England

National Grid Reference: SK 16225 32729

English Heritage Listed Building Register – Sudbury Hall and Gardens

List entry Summary

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Name: SUDBURY HALL

List entry Number: 1000684

Location

The garden or other land may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Derbyshire	Derbyshire Dales	District Authority	Sudbury

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first registered: 04-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: Parks and Gardens

UID: 1675

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Garden

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

Pleasure grounds and parkland of mid to late C18 and gardens laid out c 1836-7 by William Sawrey Gilpin.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The site was owned by the Vernon family from 1513 though they did not take up residence until the later C16. The family took the additional name Venables in 1728 after the Venables' estates in Cheshire were inherited by George Vernon, who was created a baron in 1762. The Hall was painted from the south-west in c 1700 by Jan Griffier (guidebook fig 1), and a group of three mid to late C18 paintings (guidebook figs 35-7) show it from various viewpoints after a formal garden shown by Griffier had been replaced. The estate remained in the family until 1967 when the Hall and part of the garden and park were given to the National Trust. The site remains in divided ownership between the family and the National Trust (1998).

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Sudbury Hall lies immediately west of the village of Sudbury in an area which is otherwise rural and agricultural. The c 150ha site is on land which slopes gently down from the north and it is crossed, c 300m north of the Hall, by the A50 which was constructed in the late C20. The village main street (the A515) runs c 100m north-east of the Hall before turning to run northwards across the A50. The boundaries of the pleasure grounds are formed by the fenced edges of woodland called The Decoy north-west and west of the Hall, and the fenced edge of woodland bordering the lake to the south. A wall separates the south-east side of the site from the village. The park is bounded on the west side by the A515, excluding the fenced precincts of Sudbury Prison and Sudbury Park Farm. The remaining boundaries are formed by fences separating the site from agricultural land.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The principal entrances to the site are from the village main street. Two lodges which are linked by a ha-ha wall with a parapet (lodges and walls listed grade II) lie c 70m north-east and c 200m north-west of the Hall respectively. The lodges and wall are much as shown on the Griffier painting though it is thought that they were rebuilt in the late C18 (list description). Drives lead from them to the Hall and stable block. A separate entrance with gates lies c 100m north of the Hall and this serves the church (see below).

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Sudbury Hall (listed grade I) was built for George Vernon c 1659/70. It is of brick and has a hipped roof and cupola. It is possible that George Vernon acted as his own architect and surveyor since the otherwise very complete building accounts (guidebook) mention a clerk of works but not an architect. The Hall may be the result of two separate building campaigns in which an unfinished building of c 1613 was completed by Vernon, a possible explanation for the relatively conservative plan form for a building of late C17 date. This could however simply be a reflection of provincialism, and a map of 1659 (private collection) suggests that the previous building on the site was to the east of the present building. Alterations and additions were made in the last half of the C19 by E M Barry and subsequently by George Devey. A stable block of 1661-4 is attached to the south-east side of the Hall (listed grade I with the Hall) and a late C19 stable block (listed grade II) lies south-east of this. A block of buildings around a courtyard which includes two houses, a coach house and ancillary buildings (C18 and C19, all listed grade II) lies immediately to the south-east.

All Saints' church (listed grade II*) lies within a walled churchyard c 100m north-west of the Hall. The building has C12 origins and was altered and restored by George Devey in 1872/5.

SUDBURY PARKLAND BUILDINGS, Derbyshire

Conservation Management Plan - Report TJC2014.03

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens and pleasure grounds are on the south side of the A515 surrounding the Hall. There are lawns on the north side of the Hall and an area of woodland with paths leading through it, called The Decoy, to the north and west. Woodland is shown in this area on the painting of c 1700 by Jan Griffier, and on an estate map of 1794. One of the mid to late C18 paintings shows the woodland mature enough to partially conceal the church which is clearly visible on the Griffier painting.

On the south-west side of the Hall there are three grassed terraces. A central gravel path aligned with the entrance on the south-west front of the Hall leads south and intersects with another path running along the upper terrace before reaching a set of steps down to the middle terrace where there is a central circular lily pond. A further set of steps leads down from the pond to a gently sloping lawn. At the north end of the walk along the upper terrace there is a path which leads through woodland to a gateway in the churchyard wall (mid C17, listed grade II). The terraces are planted with clipped yews and formal beds of late C20 date. They were laid out c 1836(7 to a design by William Sawrey Gilpin (1762-1843) replacing a sweeping lawn shown on one of the mid to late C18 paintings and the 1794 map. Sketches and notes by Gilpin (Piebenga 1993) show that although his design was not followed exactly, the principal elements were executed and survive (1998).

Views from the south-west side of the Hall and the terraces are dominated by a large lake backed by mature planting, c 120m to the south. The lake is of elongated form running north-west/south-east on the same line as the Hall, and it is c 700m in length. At the south-east end there is an ornamental bridge (C18, listed grade II) concealing a dam. A path which runs over the bridge leads around the south side of the lake and returns through the woodland on the north-west side of the Hall. The path is shown on the 1794 map but there was no planting on the south side of the lake at that time.

The gardens replaced an extensive formal layout shown by Griffier with three walled compartments on the south side of the Hall. The central compartment had a geometrical layout with fountains and statues, and those on each side seem to have been orchards. A canal to the south of the gardens was reached from a central gateway aligned with the front of the Hall and a series of rectangular pools lay to the south of the canal. This garden was probably cleared in the mid C18 when the water features were replaced by the lake and the walled compartments by lawns.

PARK The park lies to the north of the Hall on the north side of the A515. It is open land in a mixture of pasture and arable uses. Some 400m north-east of the Hall is the Square Pond, and c 20m north-east of this is the Deercote (c 1750, listed grade II*). This is in the form of a castle with a battlemented gatehouse, four angle turrets and a curtain wall on three sides. The building can be glimpsed from the north side of the Hall and good views of it can be obtained from the upper floors. It is shown in one of the mid to late C18 paintings with the corner towers capped by cupolas and without the gatehouse. Both the Deercote and Square Pond are shown on the 1794 map.

Grove Plantation, on the east side of the park, c 1.3km north-east of the Hall, is the remains of an extensive tree belt which is shown sheltering the eastern boundary on the 1794 map. In the northern part of the park a patch of woodland called Oak Rough is shown on the 1794 map which also shows the A515 (western boundary) as an avenue for most of its length. Maps and paintings of the C18 and C19 show that the park was well wooded but relatively little tree cover survives (1998).

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden lies c 120m north-west of the Hall from which it is concealed by planting. It consists of a brick-walled enclosure (listed grade II) within which a private house is sited (1998). It is shown on the 1794 map and the 1880-1 OS map shows it divided into compartments and planted with trees.

REFERENCES

Country Life, 77 (15 June 1935), pp 622-7; (22 June 1935), pp 650-6 Sudbury Hall, guidebook, (National Trust 1973). N Pevsner and E Williamson, The Buildings of England: Derbyshire (2nd edn 1978), pp 330-5 J Anthony, The Gardens of Britain 6, (1979), pp 152-4 S Piebenga, William Sawrey Gilpin (1762-1826), (English Heritage Designer Theme Study 1993)

Maps Estate map, 1794 (private collection)

OS 6" to 1 mile: 2nd edition surveyed 1880-1, published 1890

Description written: August 1998 Amended: March 1999 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: November 1999

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SK 15683 33083, SK 16131 33493

Appendix 2:

National Trust Archaeological Record Card

THE NATIONAL TRUST
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD CARD

01 Site No.	60,004	02 Cross Reference		03 Group Reference	
04 N.T. Region	E. Midlands		05 Property	Sudbury Hall	
06 County	Derby	07 Old County	Derby	08 Local Authority	West Derbyshire
09 Parish	Sudbury		10 N.G.R.	SK 1625 3277	
11 Site Name	The Deercote				
12 Site Type	Deercote		/	Artefact Type	
13 Period General	Post medieval		/	Period Specific	CI8
14 Form	Other structure		15 Condition	G	
16 A.M. Co. No.			17 A.M. P.R.No.		
18 Date of Scheduling			19 A.M. File No.		
20 County S.M.R. No.			21 O.S. Ref. No.		
22 Height O.D.	85m		23 Area		
24 Land class. on site	G2		25 Land class. around site	F4	
26 Site Status	LB 11 (3/41)		27 N.T. Status	AL.	
28 Area Status					
29 Assessment of importance of the site					
30 Archaeological History					
Excavation: Yes No					
Survey(s)					
Year No					
31 Air photographic record					
(1) Fairey Surveys Ltd. Derbyshire county survey. October 1971. 1:12 000					

01 Site No 60,004

32	<p>Sources other than A.Ps.</p> <p>(1) <u>O.S. old county plans, Derbyshire.</u> (1922 edition) L11 8 and L111 5.</p> <p>(2) Anon: <u>The Park and Surrounds, in Sudbury, Derbyshire: the History of the Village, Church and Hall.</u> (1972)</p> <p>(3) S.T. Walker and Partner Ltd. (1972) <u>Architect's Report.</u></p> <p>(4) <u>Listed Buildings</u> description sheet (unpublished).</p>
33	<p>Description</p> <p>(4) Deercote cum folly. Mid C18 and early C19. Red brick with Sandstone dressings. In the form of a castle with a gatehouse, four angle turrets and curtain wall on three sides, enclosing a large square space. To the south elevation a central early C19 sham gatehouse with polygonal angle turrets rising above the gabled centre part. Tall battlements. Large round-headed blind archway. Brick band above, two tiers of 3-light blind windows with segment pointed heads and brick mullions. The two tiers close together so that they read as a single window with a transom. Returned hoodmould above and pedimented gable. Turrets have chamfered plinths, two tiers of blind windows like arrow slits and two tiers of raised panel brickwork, each divided by a brick stringcourse. The gatehouse is no more than a facade and is plain to the north. Castellated screen wall on either side with six open Gothic arches with returned moulded stone hoodmoulds. Short matching angle towers have open Gothic arches with stone hoodmoulds to the three outer sides and blind stone quatrefoils above to all four sides. Plain stone (cont.)</p>
34	<p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The deercote was the subject of an architects report made in 1972 and reference should be made to this.</p>
35	<p>Site visits 22/5/85</p>
36	<p>Card compiled by H.Beamish Date 24/5/85</p> <p>revised by Date</p>

THE NATIONAL TRUST
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD
 CONTINUATION CARD

01 Site No.	60, 004	05 Property	Sudbury Hall
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33 Description
 (source 4 cont.) entablature and castellated parapets. Two further similar towers, and plain brick screen walls along the west and north sides of the enclosure, the former with castellated parapet. Painting mid-C18 at Sudbury Hall suggests that corner pavillions were originally roofed, and that the gatehouse is a later addition.
 (1) The 1/2500 plan shows the east wall of the enclosure in place and a central structure, now gone. It omits the "gatehouse" so it is presumably based on an old survey.
 (HJHB) The 1720 estate map shows Deer Cote Piece so there was presumably a structure which was then replaced by the more elaborate brick structure in the mid-C18. The field between the Deer Park and the field called Deer Cote Piece is shown as Cage Gate.
 (2) "Folk memory recounts that the deercote was built in 1723..."
 (4) According to recorded information, the deer pound was built during the first half of the C18. The architectural gateway on the south side is a slightly later development, probably having taken its present form about the end of the C18. The pound is almost rectangular in plan shape (slightly trapezoidal) the average north-south length being about 116 feet (35.4 metres) and the east-west length about 108 feet (32.9metres). This simple enclosure was originally bounded by brick walls on all four sides. The sexisting walls are about 11feet (3.4m.) high and crenellated. It is probable that a similar wall existed on the east side. The remaining wall on the north side is not crenellated and the average height is about 9 feet (2.7m.). The only remains of the walling on the east side are about two courses of brickwork above ground, the remainder having completely disappeared some of this having gone in about the past five years or so. The towers at each corner are about 12.6" square (3.8m.) and rise to about 25 feet (2.6m.). There is some evidence of decayed roofing timbers. The brickwork is good C18 work in what is judged to be local brick "full" in length and 2½/2½" thick with nominal ½" joints.
 (HJHB) Various architect's plans and elevations are held at the E. Midlands Regional Office. They are not accurately measured, especially for height but they do show the basic details very well.

01 Site no. 60, 004

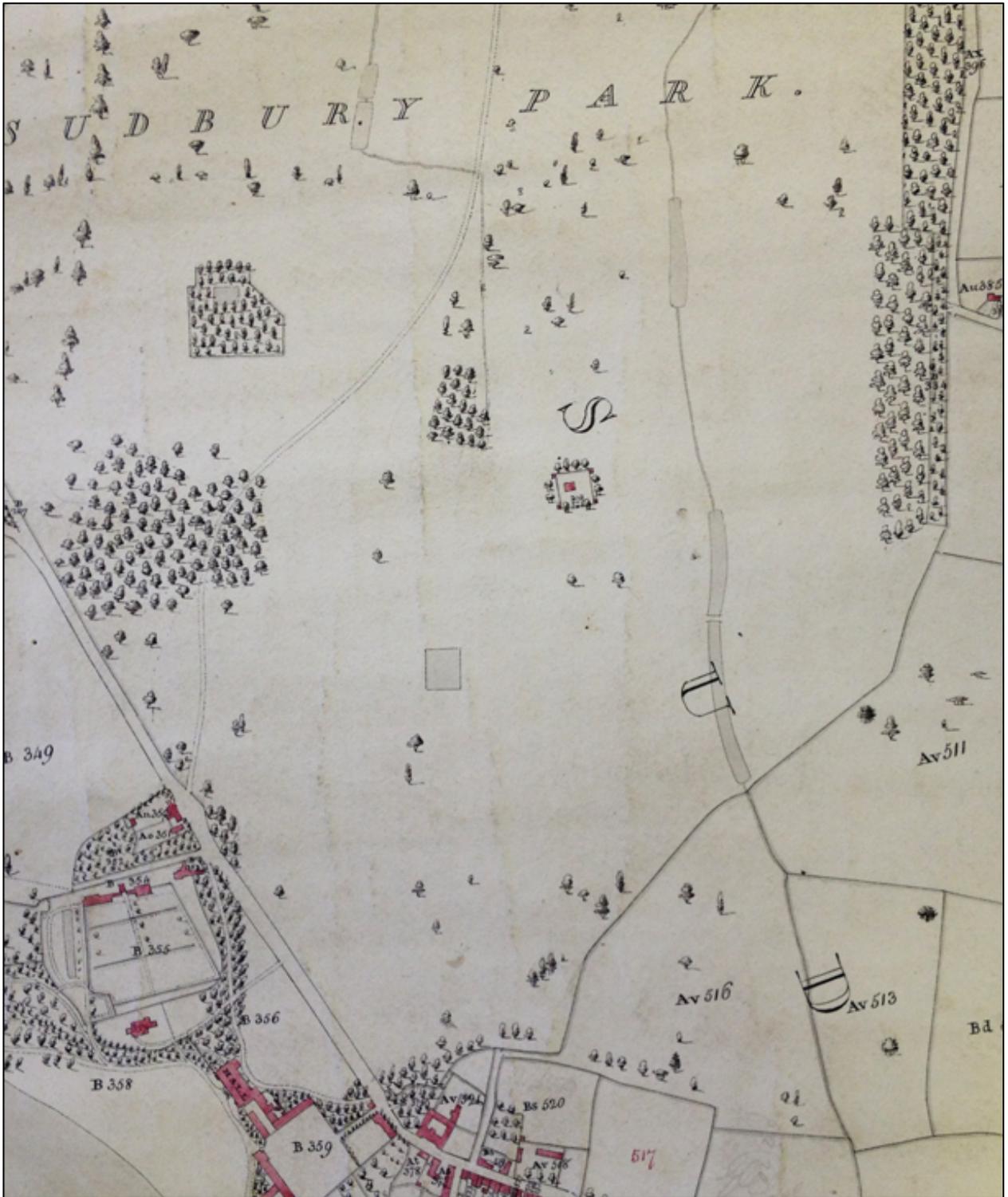
Appendix 3: Historic mapping



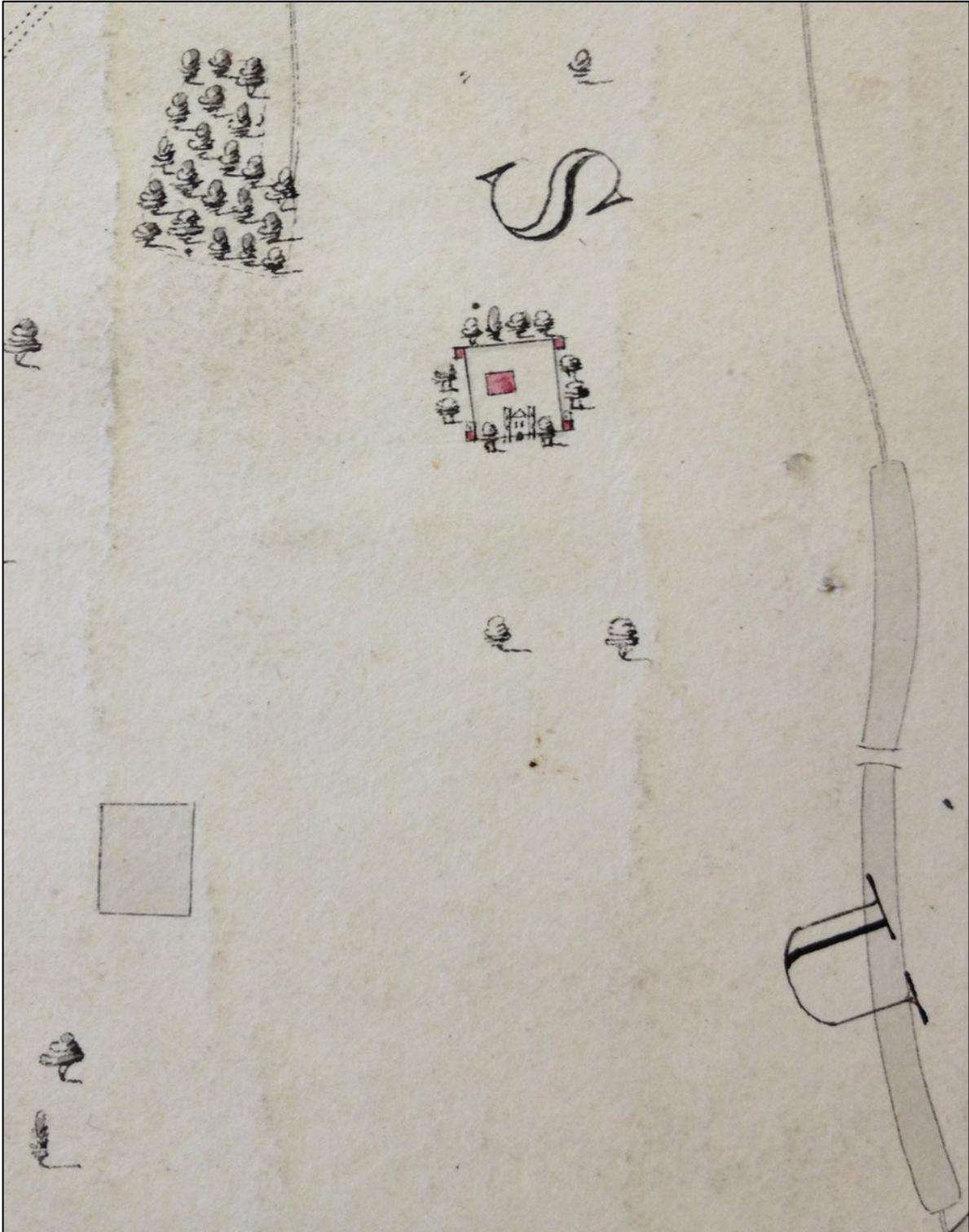
Appendix 3.1: Extract from 1659 Estate map of Sudbury; **note**, north is towards the right of the map.
© Sudbury Estate reproduced with permission.



Appendix 3.2: Extract from 1720 Estate Survey.
© Sudbury Estate reproduced with permission.



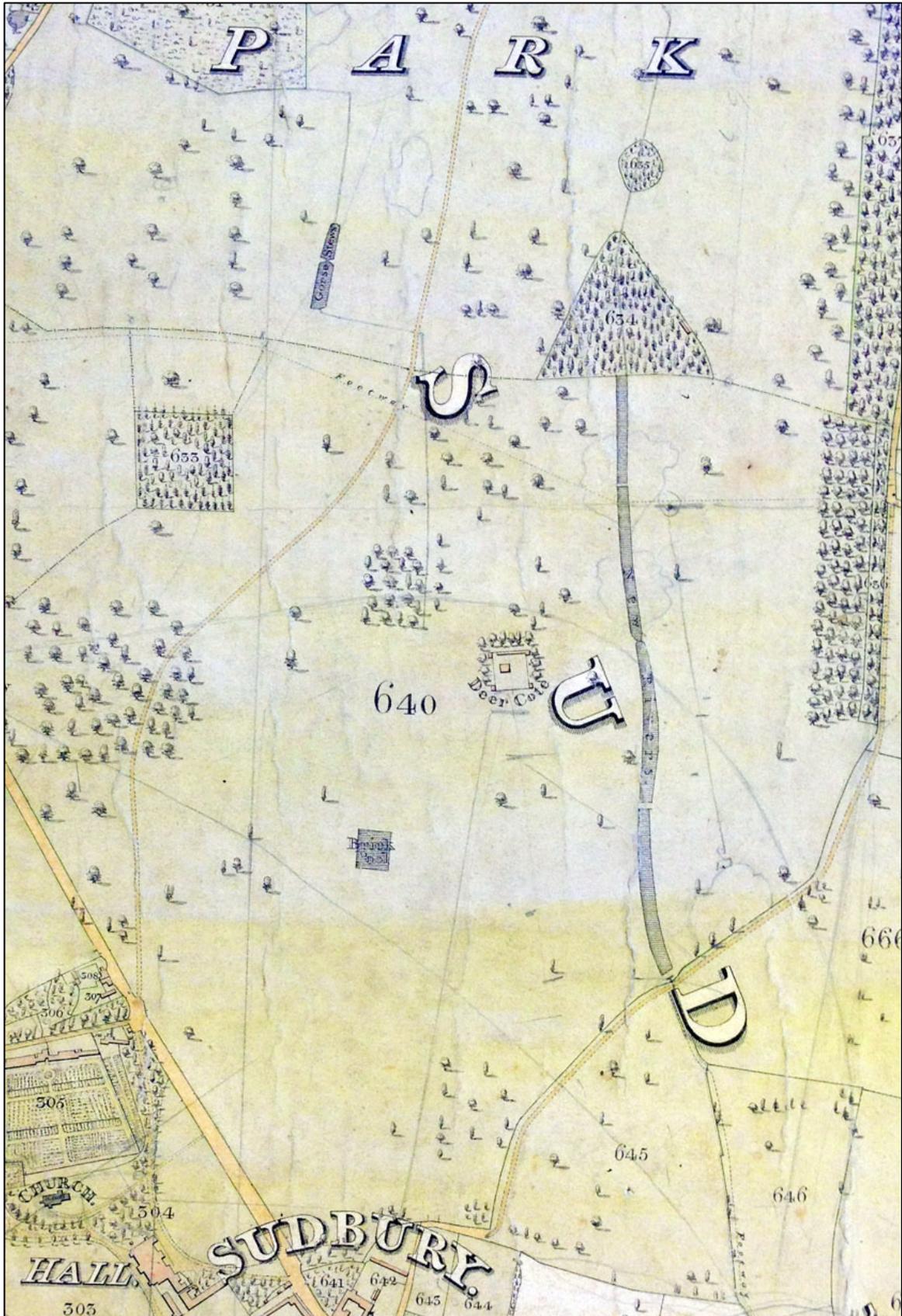
Appendix 3.3: Extract from 1794 plan of the Sudbury Estate.



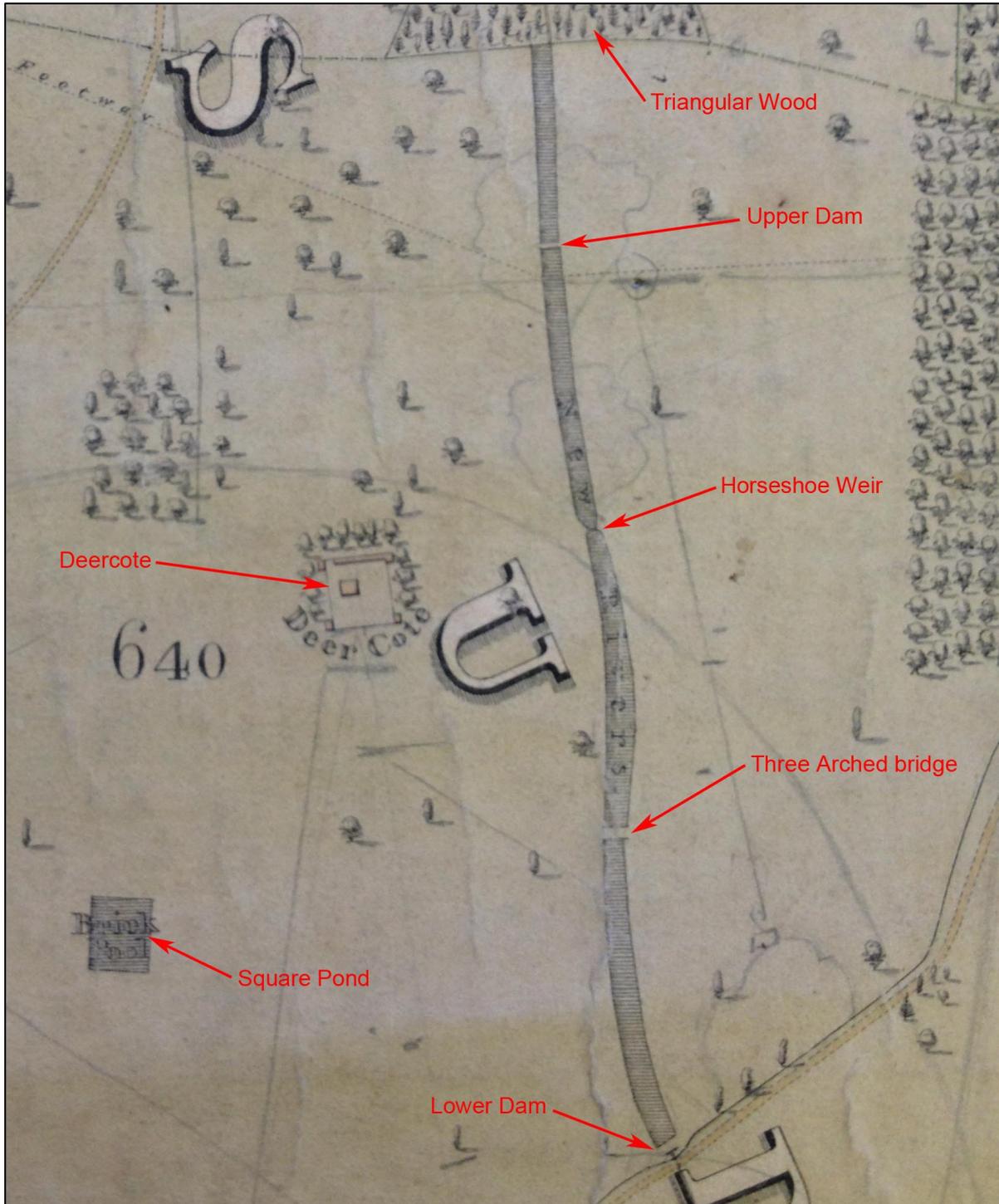
Appendix 3.4: Detail of parkland buildings on 1794 Sudbury Estate plan.



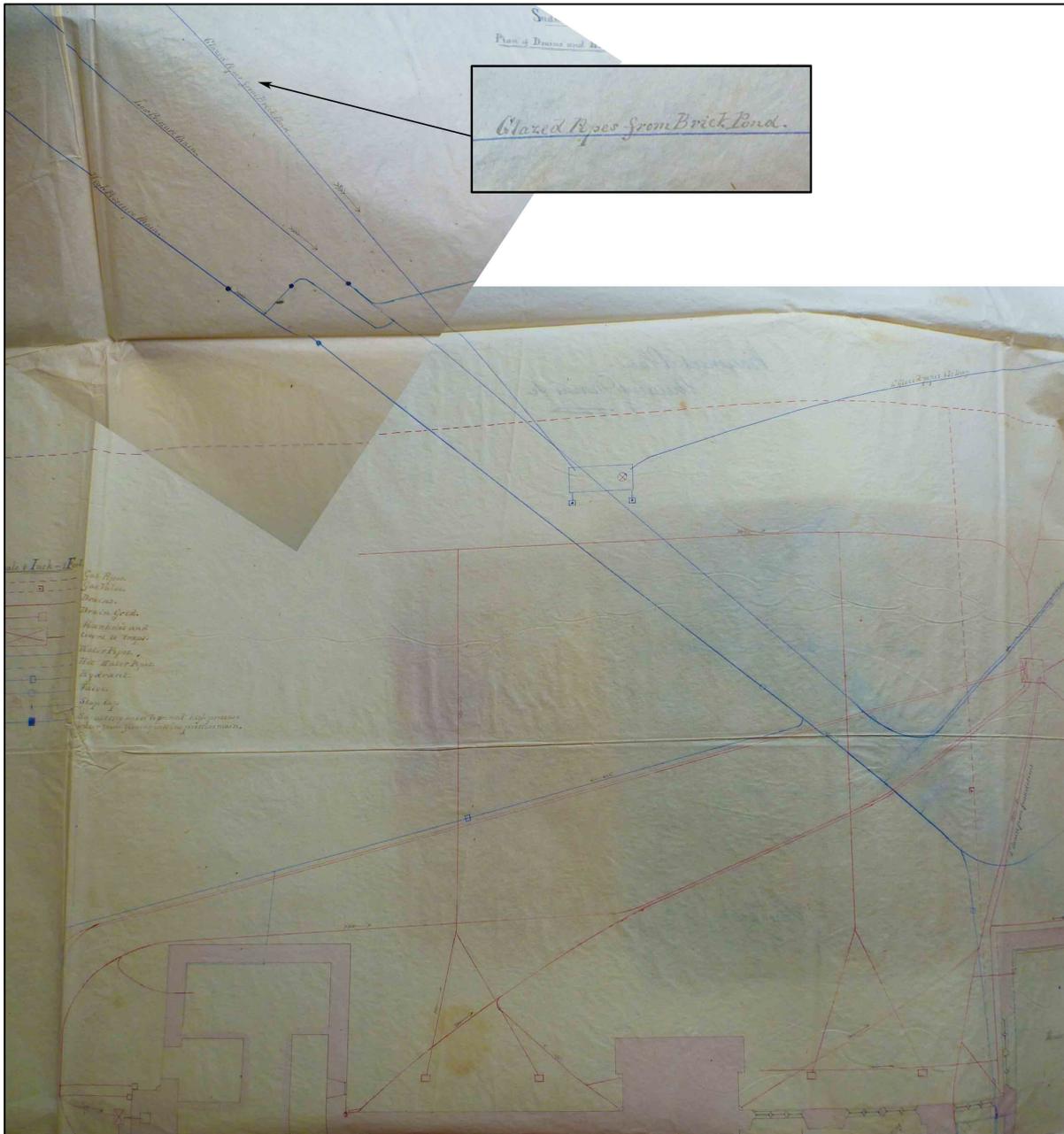
Appendix 3.5: Extract from 1815 Estate plan of Sudbury.



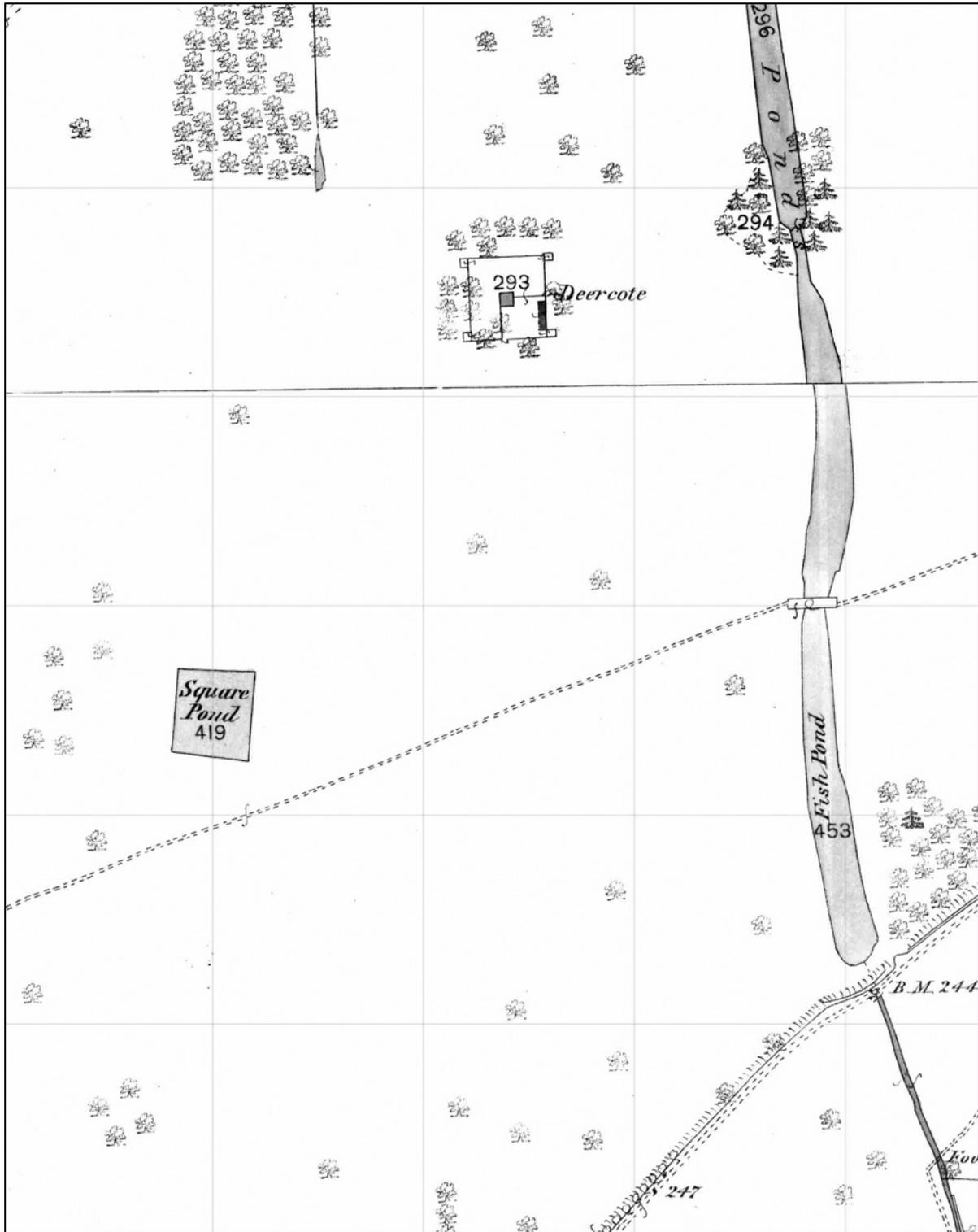
Appendix 3.6: Extract from 1823 plan of the Sudbury Estate



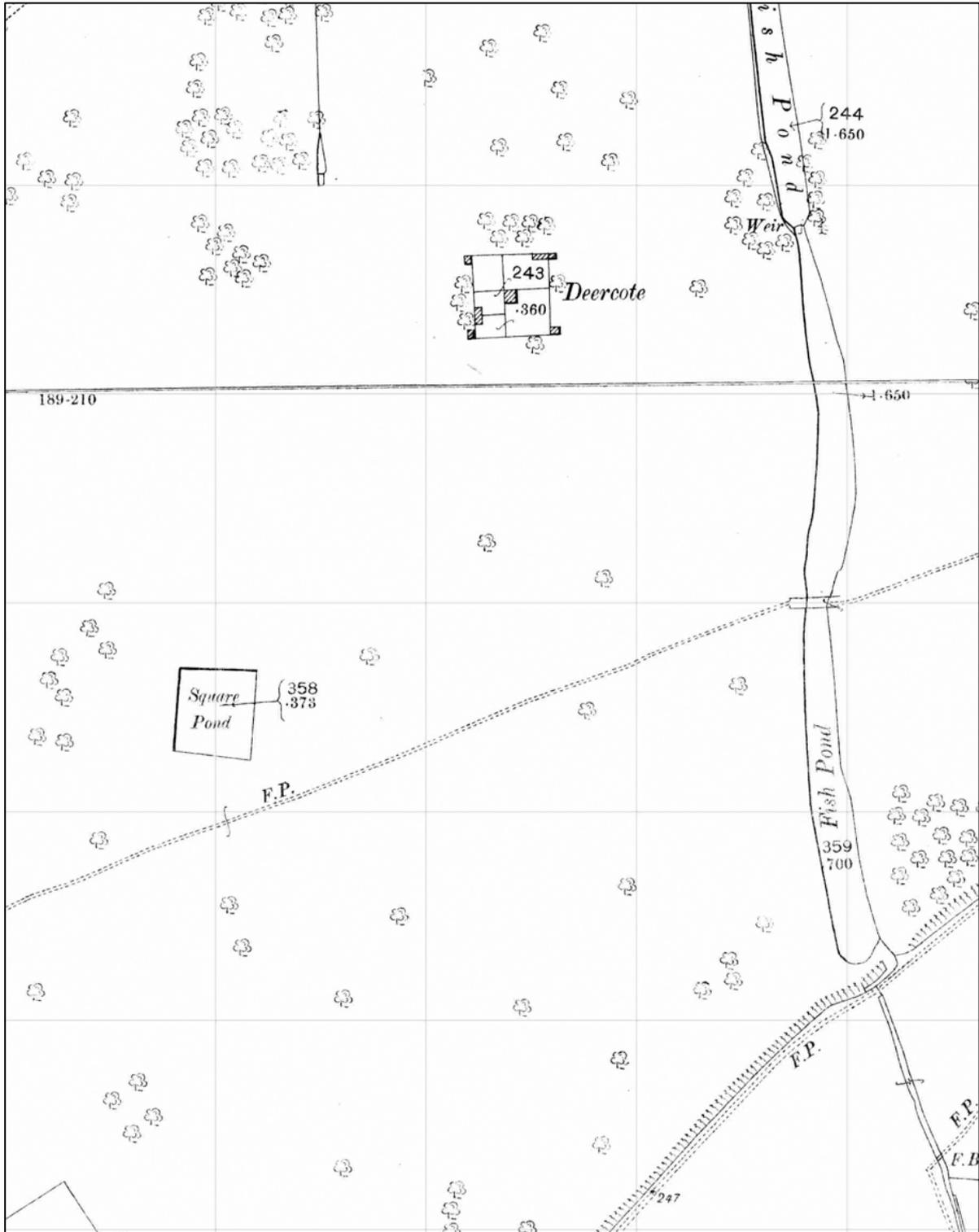
Appendix 3.7: Detail Extract from 1823 plan of the Sudbury Estate.



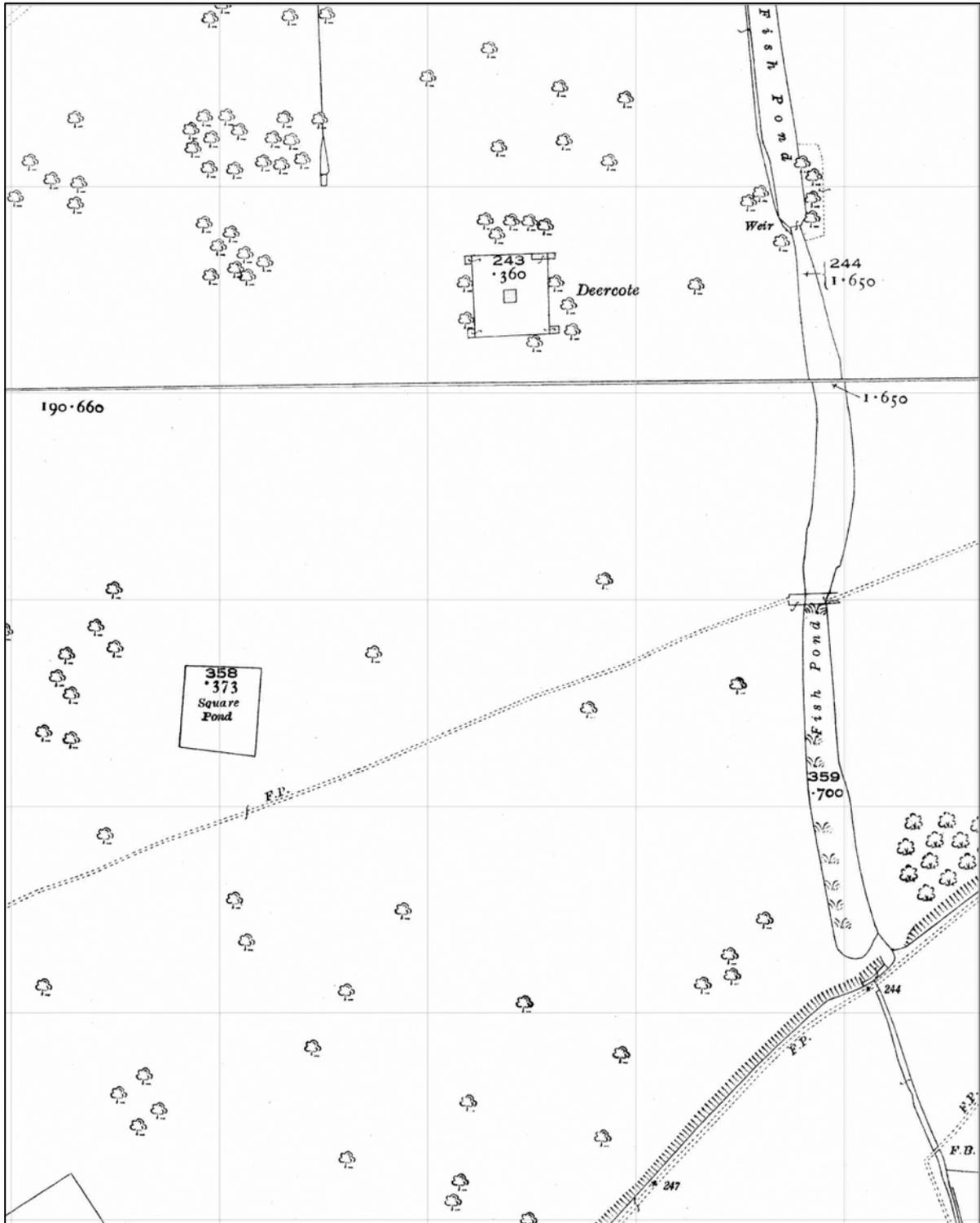
Appendix 3.8: Extract from 1876 plan of drainage at Sudbury Hall.



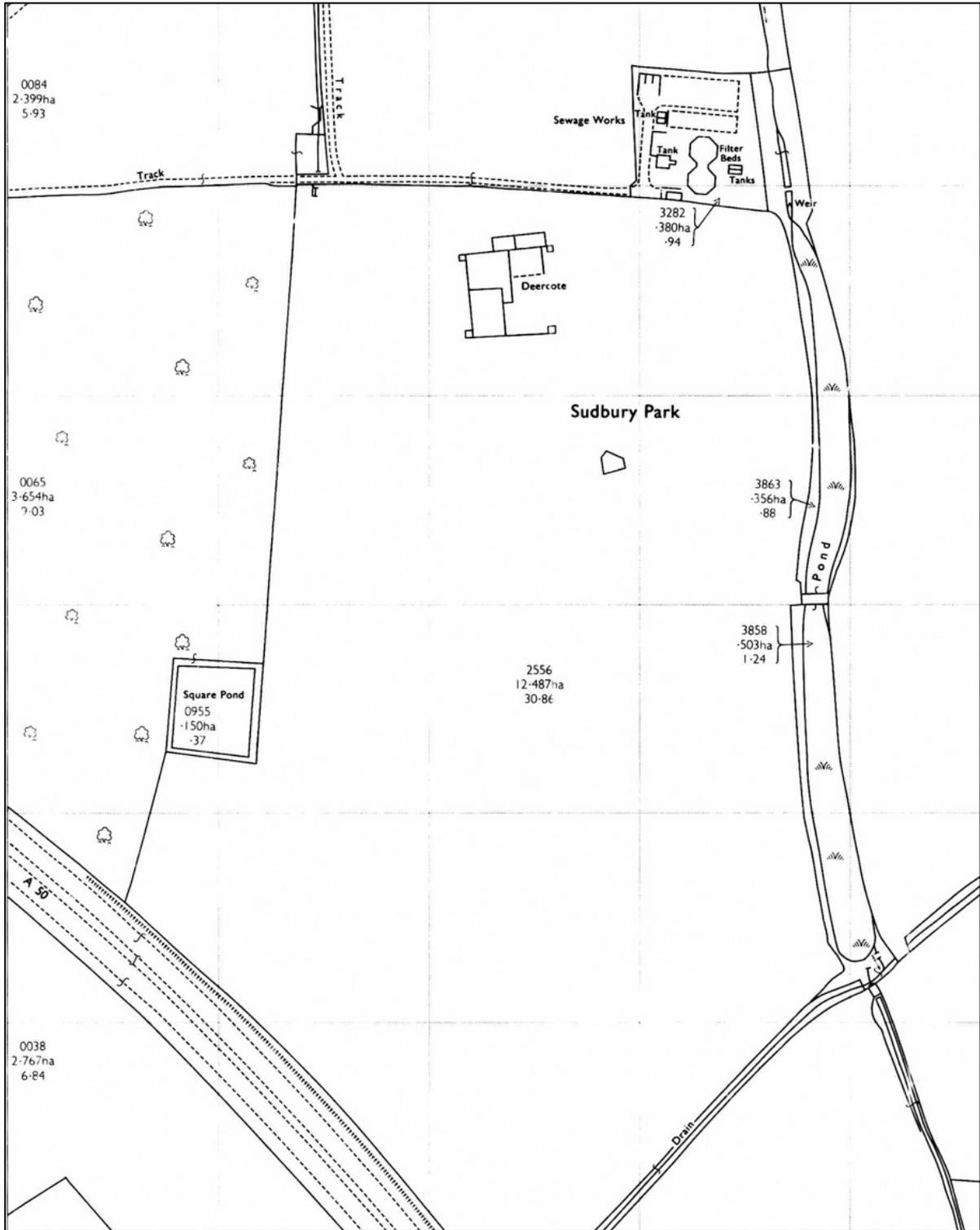
Appendix 3.9: Extract from 1881 Ordnance Survey map.



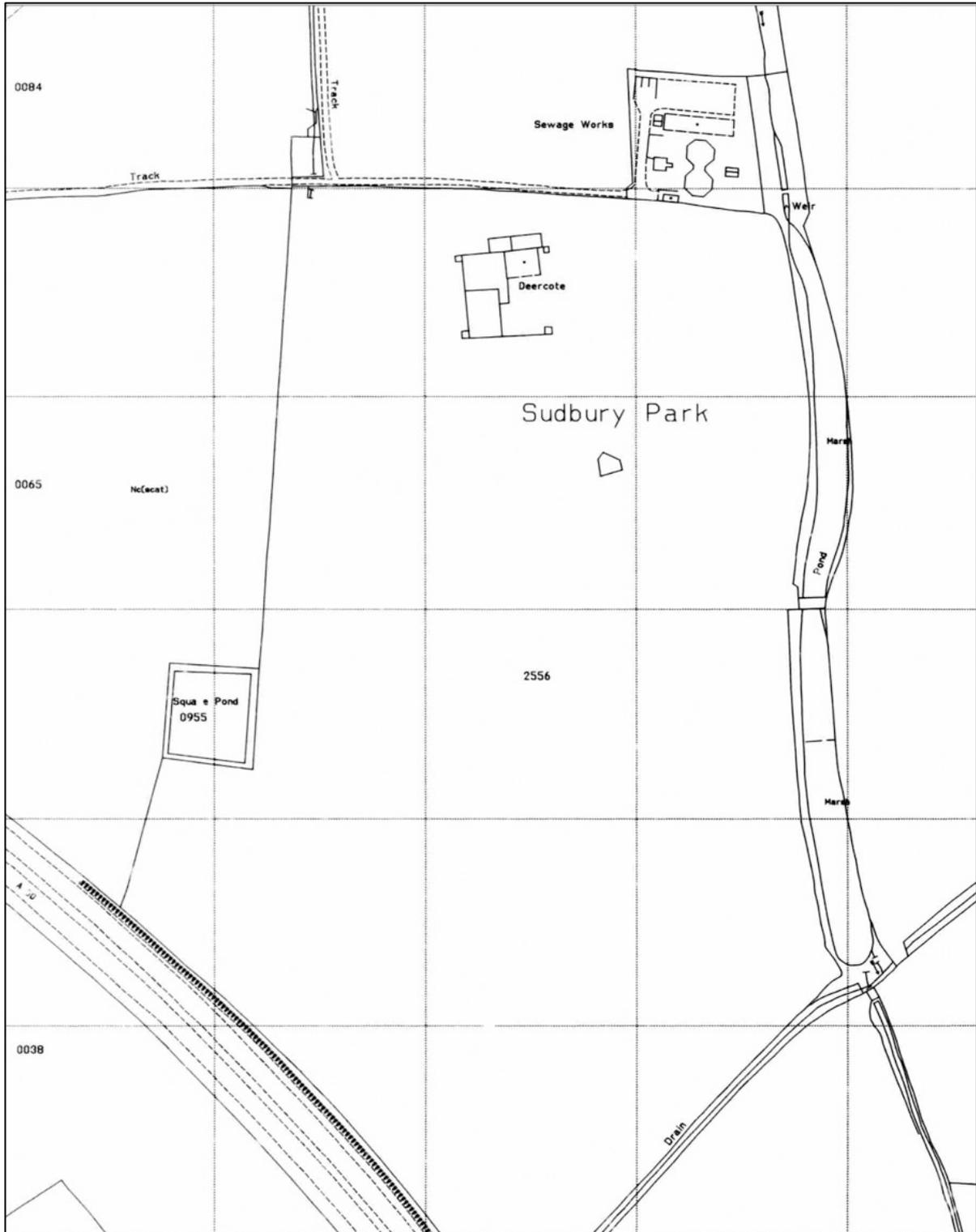
Appendix 3.10: Extract from 1901 Ordnance Survey map.



Appendix 3.11: Extract from 1922 Ordnance Survey map.



Appendix 3.12: Extract from 1979 Ordnance Survey map.



Appendix 3.13: Extract from 1994 Ordnance Survey map.

Appendix 4:

Aerial Photographs

Derbyshire Historic Environment Record

The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) has two collections of aerial photographs that have been consulted. They date from 1971-2 and 1975, although the resolution is such that details of built elements of the North parkland cannot be clearly identified.

English Heritage Archive

Aerial photographs held in the English Heritage Archive in Swindon have been consulted. The coverage for oblique and vertical images is included as follows:

OBLIQUE PHOTOGRAPHS

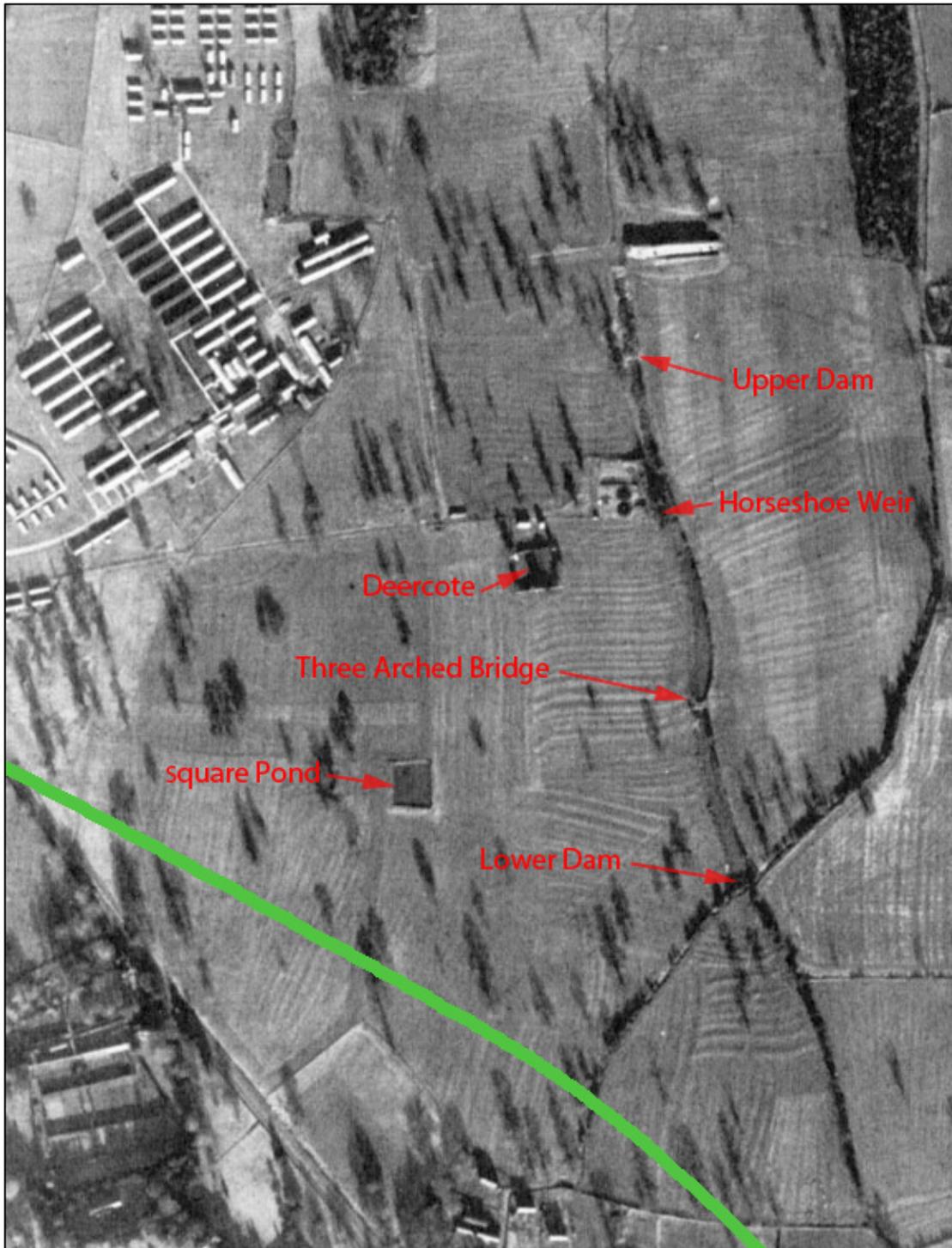
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SK 1531 / 6	NMR 20085 / 17	15 SEP 2004	Colour neg	35 mm	SK 158319
SK 1532 / 1	CAP 8008 / 63	04 JUN 1950	Black& white	Unknown	SK 159321
SK 1532 / 2	CAP 8008 / 64	04 JUN 1950	Black& white	Unknown	SK 159321
SK 1532 / 3	CAP 8315 / 58	21 JUL 1955	Black& white	Unknown	SK 158321
SK 1532 / 4	CAP 8315 / 59	21 JUL 1955	Black& white	Unknown	SK 158321
SK 1532 / 5	CAP 8315 / 60	21 JUL 1955	Black& white	Unknown	SK 158321
SK 1532 / 6	CAP 8315 / 61	21 JUL 1955	Black& white	Unknown	SK 158321
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SK 1532 / 13	NMR 20126 / 19	15 SEP 2004	Colour neg	70mm,120,220	SK 159321
SK 1532 / 14	NMR 20126 / 21	15 SEP 2004	Colour neg	70mm,120,220	SK 156320
SK 1532 / 15	NMR 20126 / 23	15 SEP 2004	Colour neg	70mm,120,220	SK 159320
SK 1532 / 16	NMR 20126 / 24	15 SEP 2004	Colour neg	70mm,120,220	SK 158320
SK 1532 / 17	NMR 20085 / 18	15 SEP 2004	Colour neg	35 mm	SK 159320
SK 1532 / 18	NMR 20085 / 19	15 SEP 2004	Colour neg	35 mm	SK 159320

SUDBURY PARKLAND BUILDINGS, Derbyshire

Conservation Management Plan - Report TJC2014.03

VERTICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Sortie number	Library number	Frame number	Centre point	Date	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)
RAF/541/215 Appendix 4.1	966	3162	SK 160 330	15 DEC 1948	10000	20
RAF/541/215	966	3163	SK 166 329	15 DEC 1948	10000	20
RAF/58/1151	1470	344	SK 162 323	26 JUN 1953	10000	20
RAF/58/1151	1470	345	SK 156 324	26 JUN 1953	10000	20
RAF/58/1553	1562	136	SK 160 334	01 SEP 1954	11000	20
RAF/543/2334	2172	482	SK 164 333	29 JUL 1963	7500	36
RAF/543/2334	2172	483	SK 156 331	29 JUL 1963	7500	36
MAL/71115	7258	239	SK 170 330	12 JUL 1971	12000	6
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MAL/80039	7666	43	SK 155 319	07 DEC 1980	10000	6
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OS/75247	10828	94	SK 157 324	13 JUN 1975	7700	12
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ADA/648	26902	124	SK 168 322	23 JUN 1995	10000	6
ADA/648	26902	125	SK 159 323	23 JUN 1995	10000	6



Appendix 4.1: Extract from 1948 aerial photograph © English Heritage RAF-541-215-RP-3162
(Route of A50 marked in green)

Appendix 5:

Gazetteer of deerbarns, cotes and shelters

GAZETTEER OF DEER BARNS, COTES AND SHELTERS

Site	Date	Comment
Alderwasley, Derbyshire	L18 th C	Barn and enclosure
Arundel, West Sussex	c.1790	Deer barn attached to racing stables
Badminton Park, Gloucestershire		
Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire		Deer house
Bishop Auckland Palace, Co.Durham		Large ornamented deer cote
Bradgate Park, Leicestershire		
Burton Constable Park	18 th C	Deer shelter
Calke Abbey, Derbyshire	c.1774	Deer cote
Canons Ashby Park, Northamptonshire		Deer shelter
Chatsworth Park, Derbyshire	M18 th C	Deer barn and shelter
Chillingham Park, Northumberland	c.1890	Deer hemmel with cloisters
Chiswick Park, Greater London Authority		Deer house
Dallam Tower, Cumbria	c.1850	
Dunham Massey, Trafford	c.1740	Deer barn
Gisburne Park, Lancashire		
Godmersham Park, Kent		
Green Park, Greater London Authority		
Hallgarth, co.Durham	L18 th /E 19 th C	Small scale
Heydon Hall, Norfolk	E19 th C	Deer shelter
Mount Edgcumbe Park, Cornwall,		
Scampston, Ryedale, North Yorkshire		
Sledmere House, East Riding		
Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire	c.1720s	Large ornamented deer cote
Stanwick Park, North Yorkshire,	L18 th - E19 th	Octagonal structure

Appendix 6:

Record Photographs



Appendix 6.1: General view of south elevation of Three Arched Bridge, looking northeast (2m scale).



Appendix 6.2: General view of south elevation of Three Arched Bridge, looking northwest (2m scale).



Appendix 6.3: General view of bridge deck/trackway of Three Arched Bridge, looking east (2m scale).



Appendix 6.4: General view of bridge deck/trackway of Three Arched Bridge, looking east (2m scale).



Appendix 6.5: Detail of north elevation of Three Arched Bridge, looking southeast (1m scale).



Appendix 6.6: Detail of arched recess on south elevation of Three Arched Bridge; note collapsing stonework.



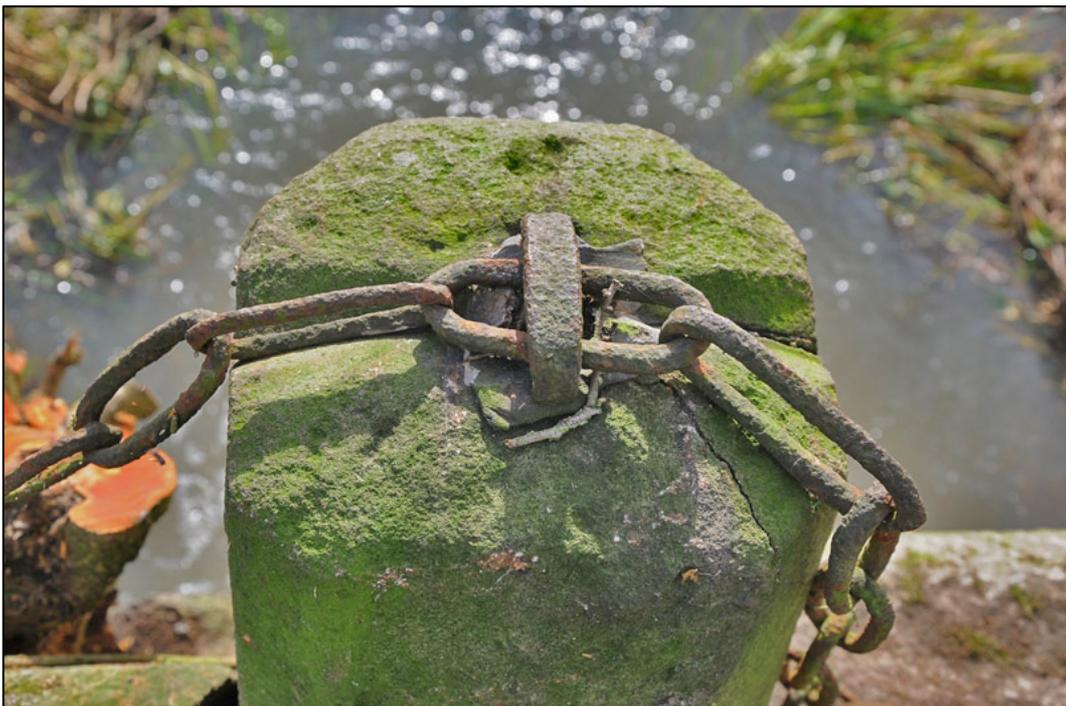
Appendix 6.7: Detail of the inside of the west brick culvert inside the Three Arched Bridge.



Appendix 6.8: Detail of the large pipe forming an outflow for the central culvert of the Three Arched Bridge.



Appendix 6.9: Detail of in-situ stone bollard and surviving chain on Three Arched Bridge (1m scale).



Appendix 6.10: Detail of fixing hook in the top of stone bollard on the Three Arched Bridge.



Appendix 6.11: Detail of southwest tower and south elevation of the Deer cote, looking northeast.



Appendix 6.12: Detail of southeast tower and south elevation of the Deer cote, looking northwest.



Appendix 6.13: Detail of blind arched entrance at base of gatehouse wall, south elevation of Deer cote (2m scale).



Appendix 6.14: View of upper section of sham gatehouse on south elevation of Deer cote.



Appendix 6.15: Detail of the east arched opening on the south elevation of Deer cote; a possible door (2m scale).



Appendix 6.16: View looking north along outer face of west wall of Deer cote (2m scale).



Appendix 6.17: Detail of gateway in northwest corner of Deer cote, looking south (2m scale).



Appendix 6.18: Detail of iron mount for fixing of gates in northwest corner of Deer cote (20cm scale).



Appendix 6.19: General view along north wall and clearance bank of Deer cote, looking west (1m scale).



Appendix 6.20: Detail of brick lined tank within bank alongside north external wall of Deer cote (2m scale).



Appendix 6.21: General view looking east across interior of the Deer cote.



Appendix 6.22: Detail of wall junction in northeast corner of Deer cote; note angled roof scar (2m scale).



Appendix 6.23: Detail of section of brick floor (modern) against northeast tower of Deer cote (2m scale).



Appendix 6.24: Detail of exposed brick floor within center area of Deer cote, looking south (2m scale).



Appendix 6.25: General view of bank surrounding the Square Pond, looking northwest (2m scale).



Appendix 6.26: General view looking across the Square Pond towards the Deer cote (1m scale).



Appendix 6.27: Detail of earth bank along the west side of the Square Pond; note parkland (1m scale).



Appendix 6.28: Detail of earth bank along the west side of the Square Pond; note ploughed field (1m scale).



Appendix 6.29: Detail of in-flow culvert in northeast corner of the Square Pond.



Appendix 6.30: Detail of irregular wall in northeast corner of the Square Pond forming a crude silt trap (1m scale).



Appendix 6.31: Detail of overflow in southwest corner of Square Pond (20cm scale).



Appendix 6.32: Inside of the overflow culvert in southwest corner of Square Pond; note remains of wooden shuttle.



Appendix 6.33: Detail of silted deposits in northwest corner of the Square Pond (1m scale).



Appendix 6.34: Detail of cast-iron hatch on top of the southeast corner of the Square Pond (1m scale).



Appendix 6.35: General view of North Parkland from roof of Sudbury Hall; note A50 is hidden behind the hedge.



Appendix 6.36: General view looking south of the silted up Pond No.4 to the north of the Sewage Works.



Appendix 6.19: General view of upper dam with stepped cascade north of the Sewage Works.



Appendix 6.20: Detail of stepped cascade to the north of the Sewage Works.



Appendix 6.37: General view of the Horseshoe Weir adjacent to the Sewage Works, looking west.



Appendix 6.38: Detail of central breach in the Horseshoe Weir, note curved channel at base (20cm scale)..



Appendix 6.39: Detail of brick arched outflow on south side of Lower Dam, looking north (20cm scale).



Appendix 6.40: Detail of damaged outflow channel on east side of Lower Dam.



Appendix 6.41: General view of Deer cote surrounded by fields under arable cultivation, looking northwest.



Appendix 6.42: Detail of interior of Deer cote compound in the Summer with un-mown vegetation.



Appendix 6.43: View looking north towards Deer cote at east entrance to the village of Sudbury.



Appendix 6.44: Detail of Deer cote from the south; note vista obscured by trees and hedges alongside the A50.

Appendix 7: Pottery Report

Report on pottery fragments built into the Three Arched Bridge, Sudbury Parkland

By C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD (Freelance Archaeologist)

INTRODUCTION

A visit was made by the author to the bridge or dam in the former grounds of Sudbury Hall on 13th February 2014 in order to examine the facing and structure of the feature and to comment on the use of waste from pottery manufacture in its construction. The structure was examined closely and a number of photographs were taken, some of which illustrate this report (**Appendix 7.1-7.4**).

DESCRIPTION

The bridge or dam is constructed predominantly of brick but with a facing on the downstream side composed of cut and dressed stone blocks and bricks and other fragments apparently derived from pottery manufacture (**Appendix 7.1**). The upstream side of the structure is not faced and seems to be made entirely of brick. So far as could be ascertained from a simple external examination, this was also the case for the body of the bridge or dam.

The bricks used for the outer face are distinguished by a thick coating of glaze and, in some cases, by being heavily overfired, blistered and slightly bloated. Although single bricks are present, in many cases blocks of several bricks welded together by glaze as well as mortar had been used (**Appendix 7.1**). Amongst the bricks and facing outwards are fragments of kiln shelves with saggar fragments attached to them (**Appendix 7.3**) as well as large fragments of broken saggars (**Appendix 7.4**). In some cases (**Appendix 7.1**) sockets had been cut in the stone blocks and pieces of waste and saggar fragments had been deliberately cemented in place. In many places the waste fragments protruded from the plane formed by the face of the wall (**Appendix 7.3**). There was no structural reason for this and the intention seems to have been entirely decorative. This is precisely the sort of material that is usually found dumped in the vicinity of a pottery or used as building rubble or hardcore.

Examination of the glazed bricks and saggar fragments indicated that the glaze was a lead glaze rather than a tin or salt glaze. The saggar fragments were generally fine in texture and did not have the coarse open texture with abundant rock fragments seen in some of the saggars used in the country potteries. One internal saggar diameter was measurable and had a diameter of c.30cm (**Appendix 7.4**) suggesting that it had been used for firing plates.

The strong impression was that these were saggars from a pottery factory engaged in the production of lead glazed refined earthenwares although the precise type of pottery fired in the saggars was unclear. Some very small fragments survive stuck to the bases of the saggars and

close examination with a x10 hand lense suggested that the majority were refined earthenwares although one possible porcelain fragment was noted. This would indicate a date no earlier than 1740.

The structure of the bridge or dam, and particularly the outer facing discussed here is in very poor condition and parts of the facing have fallen off. Some of this material lies in the stream bed and half-buried in the banks. In spite of this it is clear that the glaze-covered bricks and saggar fragments, together with the stones, were placed so as to form a definite facing with some of the glazed lumps protruding from the face of the wall. Whether this was intended to form a coherent pattern is unclear. The surfaces of the glazed bricks and saggar fragments have suffered from a considerable degree of weathering and now present a dull matte surface but it is possible that when first placed, the fragments would have reflected sunlight so as to present a shining or glittering surface that might have combined with the running water to give a notable visual effect when viewed from the middle distance.

SIGNIFICANCE AND PARALLELS

To the best of the author's knowledge this decorative use of kiln fragments and saggar waste is unique. While pottery waste was a commodity which was regularly sold by pottery factories to road makers and to builders as a solid and stable medium for hardcore, foundations and to facilitate drainage (Barker 1991:146, Didsbury unpublished, author's observations), such uses were essentially utilitarian and were certainly not intended to be decorative, being entirely hidden from view. The use of such a mundane material as a decorative material suggests a lively and even quirky imagination. It would also seem to imply that the individual who decided to decorate a landscape feature with industrial waste had some knowledge of the character and attributes of such waste; not, perhaps something that would have occurred to most landowners or architects unless they had some first-hand experience of the pottery industry.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted above, the decorative use of broken pottery waste is not a common one although broken sherds may sometimes be used to create a collage effect (author's observation) but this use of production waste may be unique. Given this and together with the very poor condition of the structure, it is suggested that the conservation and repair of the structure is a matter of some urgency. The clearance of the ivy which seems to have formerly covered the structure has reduced the negative effects of the growth of plant stems and consequent damage but equally this clearance has exposed the surface of the structure to frost, wind and rain. Examination of the structure indicated that much of the surface is in danger of becoming detached and of falling into the stream bed in the near future.

The author has little or no knowledge of building work or of the conservation and repair of composite (brick, stone and ceramic) structures but it is clear that remedial work is necessary and that this may entail the temporary removal of some sections of the facing to allow the structure to be stabilised and the facing replaced. It is therefore suggested that a detailed photographic survey should take place as a matter of urgency and prior to any work on the structure itself.

It would also be highly advantageous to recover the fragments of the facing that have fallen into the stream bed with a view to both replacing them in the restored structure and also allowing them to be closely examined with a view to determining more exactly the type of pottery associated with them and thus the date of the structure. This having been said, it is probable that a search of the estate archives will reveal the date much more precisely as well as the source of the material, the name of the individual responsible for the construction of the bridge / dam and the relationship between the state and the pottery. A source in Staffordshire is most probable but Derby also had a significant pottery industry and cannot be ruled out.



Appendix 7.1: Detail of south elevation of bridge with kiln waste material set in cavity in stone blocks.



Appendix 7.2: Over-fired and glaze coated bricks; note the curving sections of the saggars.



Appendix 7.3: Saggar fragments attached to kiln shelves .



Appendix 7.4: Fragment of complete circular base fragment from saggar (Scale 20cm).

Appendix 8:

Ecological Assessment

Extract from Survey Report by NT September 2014

By Carl Hawke (NT Ecologist)

PURPOSE OF SURVEY

The parkland at Sudbury Hall is located on the northern side of the A50 road and is divided into two agricultural tenancies, one pasture the other arable. The built structures surveyed lie within or at the margins of the arable land, and are:

- The Square Pond
- The Deer Cote
- The Long Ponds

None have been previously assessed archaeologically and in order to do so the naturally regenerating vegetation that has grown in and around them over the years has to be cleared. Prior to such an undertaking, a basic, walkover ecological survey was undertaken in order to assess their significance in this regard and to make recommendations.

DESCRIPTION OF FEATURE AND VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Square Pond

A redbrick-lined reservoir approximately 30m x 30m and 2m deep. A stock fence surrounds the pond set approximately 2-3m in creating a margin of tall vegetation dominated by cocksfoot with dog rose, prickly sowthistle, creeping thistle, nettle, common hogweed, dock and wild angelica present. There are occasional young, self-set hawthorn, two young oak and a young ash. A mature poplar sits slightly back in the southwestern edge. The northern margin is dominated by bracken, a hint at the type of habitat the local area was pre-emparkment i.e. acid heath.

Within the pond itself the northwestern corner is occupied by a fairly mature clump of willow. The accumulated sediment along the northern edge supports a community dominated by *Glyceria* (reed sweet-grass), with occasional water plantain, water mint, gypsywort, greater willowherb and a leading margin of *Juncus* (rush sp.).

The water depth was approximately 25 cm, the bed of fine silt with no submerged aquatic plants visible. Sample dips with a net found no newts (which if present may have left the pond by now). A range of common representative aquatic invertebrates occur e.g. water beetles, water boatmen, non-biting midge larvae, hog louse.

A young moorhen was flushed into the willow clump. Other birds this habitat is likely to support includes wren, blackbird, pied wagtail, sedge warbler, mallard, grey heron and potentially, reed bunting. Other animals include grass snake, newts, toads and frogs.

Deer Cote

A three-sided redbrick construction approximately 50m x 50m enclosing an area of tall, rank grassland. It is surrounded by arable field with a narrow margin of uncultivated vegetation approximately 2-3m wide comprising self-set elder, occasional small hawthorn, ivy, bramble, cocksfoot, creeping thistle and abundant nettle. Similarly, the enclosed grassland is dominated by cocksfoot, with occasional ragwort, greater burdock, dog rose and a vetch species. There is also some young elm regrowth probably from recut stems and suggesting there was once a mother elm in one corner.

The brickwork was assessed for crevices, holes etc and those at low height were unsuitable for use by nesting birds or roosting bats. None were visible at higher elevations although where pointing was missing could provide roost sites for bats.

There were no ledges or spaces suitable as nest sites for birds.

The Long Ponds

These were formed by straightening and damming a small stream which retains a flow from an extant sewage treatment plant at the head. The channel is approximately 400m long and 10m wide but currently completely filled with vegetation. Although the stream can be heard flowing, it was not visible after the first few metres.

At the point where the stream exits the sewage plant there is a cluster of trees (two Turkey oak, a pedunculate oak and a mature hawthorn). These shade the area sufficiently to maintain open water from which two mallard were flushed. Here there was a small amount of water cress and amphibious bistort. Thereafter, the channel is dominated by reedmace with occasional clumps of reed sweet-grass and greater willowherb. What appeared from a distance to be an *Oenanthe* (water dropwort) species occurred rarely.

The margins had occasional self-set hawthorn and willow and several young pedunculate oak. Also present were wild angelica, hogweed, nettle, creeping thistle, meadow sweet, rosebay willowherb, the grass component was again predominantly cocksfoot.

CONCLUSION

The vegetation communities of the dry margins of these built features are comprised of commonly occurring ruderal plants typical of this kind of location in lowland Britain. Similarly, the wetland communities are indicative of mid-stage seral succession with common, tall emergent and marginal plants found in and around almost every pond or watercourse in this kind of location.

Nevertheless, these habitats can support a range of commonly occurring animals such as small mammals, birds e.g. moorhen, sedge warbler and amphibians.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Work to cut back the vegetation takes place during the period 1 October – 28 February prior to spring when amphibians may return for spawning and birds for nesting. This includes scrub.
2. All cut soft vegetation is stacked as discrete habitat piles in appropriate locations to provide additional habitat in particular for breeding grass snakes which are likely to occur.
3. Prior to any physical conservation/restoration work to any of the pond structures further survey is undertaken to establish the use made by amphibians, especially the potential for great crested newts. The survey should take place in spring/summer.
4. As a wetland habitat, the Long Pond would benefit from a reduction in the amount of vegetation currently occupying it i.e. the creation of areas of open water with margins. This should be considered as part of an overall ecological and archaeological management plan for the area.

Appendix 9:

Photographs of Risks and Threats



Appendix 9.1: Ivy growth on external brickwork of Deer cote (Scale 1m).



Appendix 9.2: Damage surrounding the west wall of the Deer cote caused by burrowing animals.



Appendix 9.3: Extensive root damage on south elevation of the Three Arched Bridge.



Appendix 9.4: Self seeded plant growth causing damage to brick retaining walls of the Square Pond.



Appendix 9.5: Partially collapsing walling and stone copings of Square Pond.



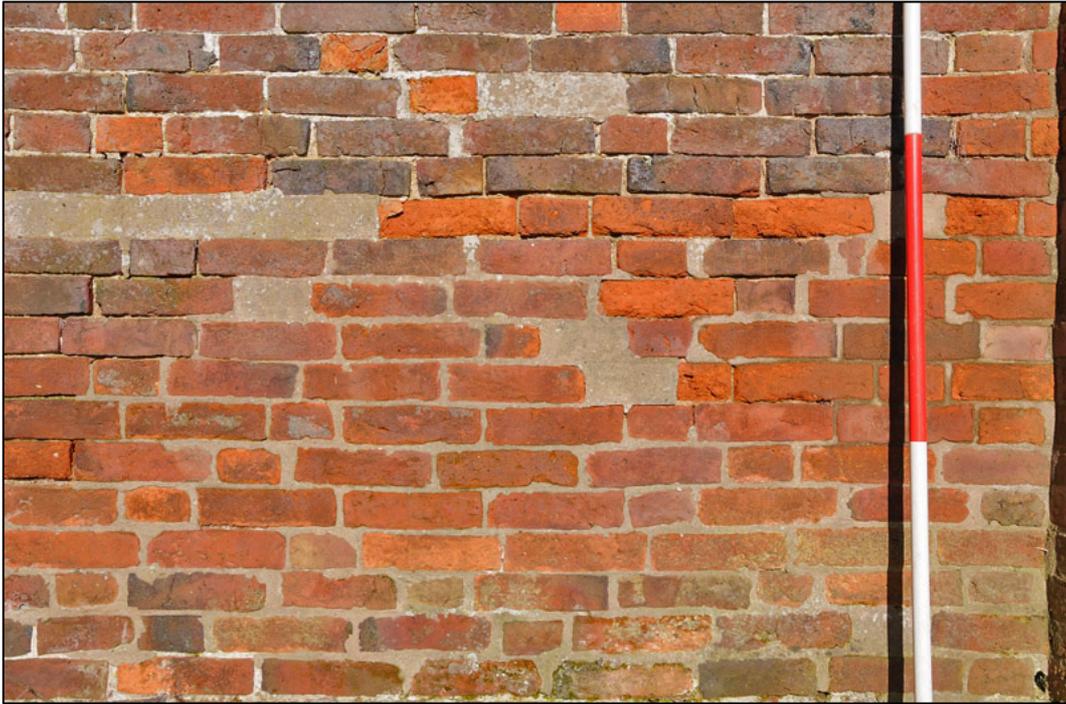
Appendix 9.6: Collapsed stone copings into the interior of the Square Pond (1m scale).



Appendix 9.7: Collapsed vaulting over central culvert on bridge deck of the Three Arched Bridge (Scale 20cm).



Appendix 9.8: Empty sockets on internal north face of gateway along South Façade of Deer cote (2m scale).



Appendix 9.9: Cement pointing and open joints on brick walls of Deer cote.



Appendix 9.10: Cement patching on brickwork of Deer cote.



Appendix 9.11: Eroding sandstone string-course on gateway of Deer cote.



Appendix 9.12: Concrete repairs on upper section of towers on Deer cote.



Appendix 9.13: Damaged sandstone detailing on quatrefoils set into the towers of the Deer cote.



Appendix 9.14: Failed cement render on cornice surrounding towers of Deer cote.



Appendix 9.15: Surface damage to brickwork of Deer cote gateway; possible impact scars from shooting.



Appendix 9.16: Detail of surviving fragment of surface plaster on Deer cote doorway in fragmentary condition.