

## Non-designated parks and gardens in the Breckland area

Location	Non-registered park / garden
ATTLEBOROUGH	<p><b>Peter Beales Nursery Display Gardens</b> An internationally recognised specialist rose nursery which has won 19 RHS gold medals since 1989; holds the National Collection of <i>Rosa</i> species. The display gardens, developed over 30 years, comprise roses and companion plants. Restored in 2010, the collection includes roses of every size, habit, and colour, both old and new species.</p> <p><b>Attleborough Cemetery</b></p>
BEACHAMWELL AND FINCHAM	<p>At <b>Larchwood</b>, Beachamwell, Mason developed a 48ha arboretum and woodland garden on acid soil, a superb collection which is considered the finest in Norfolk and one of the best in the UK.</p> <p><b>At Talbot Manor</b>, Fincham, is a major collection of trees, shrubs, hardy perennials and plants under glass, including orchids and bromeliads, tender bulbs and begonias, the whole covering 16 ha. Tropical and sub-tropical plants collected on annual expeditions are housed in a complex of 14 greenhouses - one of the largest collections of tender plants in the British Isles. 10ha of moist fen soil provide the side for the arboretum.</p> <p>These two gardens and arboreta were the life's work of Maurice Mason (1911-93). After his death the orchid collection was transferred to the RHS at Wisley; today the glasshouses are empty (many plants went to the gardens at Tresco). Mason's name lives on in plants such as the orchid <i>Cirrhopetalum masonii</i> and the famous Iron Cross begonia <i>Begonia masoniana</i>.</p>
BESTHORPE	<p><b>Besthorpe Hall</b> At Besthorpe Hall (Grade II) are remarkable 16th century walled garden enclosures which have survived despite the rebuilding of the hall in the 19th century. Court Yard is the south enclosure, bounded on the north by the hall and on the other three sides by late 16C brick walls, each with a fine decorative gateway, laid to lawn with four high pyramid yews around a modern circular raised pool. The Great Garden to the west of the hall, has walls of slightly later date than Court Yard with no original gateways and a western boundary ha-ha. A low grass terrace all around the inside walls is possibly an original feature. The interior lawn is planted with striking lines of 2m high cylindrical yews.</p>
BYLAUGH	<p><b>Bylaugh Hall</b> The Grade II* listed hall was built to designs by Charles Barry Junior in the mid 19th century, on a virgin site. The gardens were designed at the same time by William Andrew Nesfield, foremost garden architect of his day, with his typical semi-circle southern boundary; some Arts</p>

	<p>and Crafts features, herbaceous borders and woodland gardens were added to soften the garden's geometric lines in the early 20th century. A 290ha park extends to the north of the hall, the whole surrounded by a brick wall, with three entrances, each with a lodge. The house was partially demolished following military occupation in the Second World War, and is today an events centre; the hard landscaping of the gardens, kitchen garden and terraces survive but the park is entirely under the plough.</p>
CARBROOKE	<p><b>Carbrooke Hall</b> The early 19th century hall stands in a garden of c.1.5 ha., much of it within an old part-walled kitchen garden. The gardens include a small pond and extensive lawns flanked on the west by an old box contoured hedge. In the SW corner, close to early 19th century brick outbuildings, is an unusual brick, wood and tile 'Norfolk' round house designed for keeping chickens.</p>
DEREHAM	<p><b>Old Dereham Cemetery</b> is an ornamental landscape enhanced by the survival of a good range of cemetery buildings (chapel, covered gateway, lodge, etc). Good 19<sup>th</sup> century records include named architect, builder and nurseryman and cover inception and further embellishment of cemetery. Buildings listed.</p>
EAST TUDDENHAM	<p><b>Green Farm's</b> gardens of 2 ha. have been developed since 1973 by Neil Alston, initially to designs by Paul Miles but since superseded. A belt of mature ornamental trees provides shelter and privacy. South of the house a large 3-section box parterre is bounded to the west by lawns and a series of yew hedges which conceal two small formal octagonal enclosure; beyond is a larger rectangular enclosed lawn and a hedgeless maze of brick sets in cut grass, decorated with topiary. A curved wooden bridge divides two ponds, one with a tall fountain jet. Beyond, a lime avenue leads to a circular wooden summer house.</p>
ECCLES	<p><b>Eccles Hall</b> (GII listed) is a late 17th century house with many additions that later became the dower house for the Quidenam estate. The park was extended by enclosure of heath in the 19th century and partly planted up as Eccles Wood, a landscape in vaguely <i>ferme ornee</i> mode, but by the later 19th century a more conventional park had been laid out and a second entrance drive added; both were given lodges. The property was sold post WWII and much was ploughed; the hall became a school. Some 19th and early 20th century park trees survive around the hall, and a kitchen garden with 19th century brick walls - derelict by the early 21st century but with plans for restoration. There is a late 18th century ice house west of the house.</p>
GOODERSTONE	<p><b>Gooderstone Water Gardens</b> (2 ha.) were created in 1970 on damp meadows bordering the river Gadder, with a series of ponds and waterways with planting input from Alan Bloom of Bressingham</p>

	<p>Gardens. Closed to the public for a number of years after the death of the creator, Billy Knights, the gardens were reopened by his daughter Coral Hoyas in 2003. The original series of ponds and waterways have been retained and are accessed by paths and bridges. The original planting, mainly annuals, has been largely replaced by predominantly herbaceous shrubs, grasses and ferns; the original planting of Astilbes along pond margins remains. Conifers are being removed and replaced with native species, including black poplar.</p>
<p>GREAT HOCKHAM</p>	<p><b>Great Hockham Park</b> The hall was erected c.1702. In the mid 18th century, the estate was sold to Benoni Mallet, acquired by the Dover family in the 1780s and passed to the Partridges in 1810. It lay within a small park of c.20 ha. In 1790, following a road closure, the park was expanded to c.50 ha, largely surrounded by a thin perimeter belt. Shrubbery and pleasure grounds lay to the north of the hall and a walled kitchen garden to the north-west. The hall fronted directly on the park, approached by curving drives from east and west. The park was further extended c. 1830. The gardens around the hall were transformed in the 1990s with wide terraces, lawns, gravel paths and herbaceous borders to the south and west, with five large geometric pools flanking the drive -- all features separated from the park (which survives in good condition) by a ha-ha.</p>
<p>HILBOROUGH</p>	<p><b>Hilborough Hall</b> (GII* listed) was built in the 1760s by Ralph Caldwell, agent for the Holkham estate, together with a surrounding park covering c.25 ha. north-east of the river Wissey, which was dammed to form a narrow lake. By c.1820 the park had been expanded to c.60 ha., with a Gothic lodge (surviving) where the west drive meets the public road. A further 2 ha. lake had been created by 1845, in view of the hall, and plantations added around the periphery of the park. A pleasure ground west of the house and a large kitchen garden to the north were also added around this time. The kitchen gardens are now largely derelict, but the park is well maintained with fine trees and there are important earthworks north of the church.</p> <p><b>Hilborough House</b> was built on a virgin site in 1996, designed for the van Cutsem family by Francis Johnson. The gardens, largely the work of Arne Maynard, are formal in style, matching the 'William and Mary' style of the brick and flint house. South of the house a broad paved terrace gives way to lawn stretching down to a circular pool with jet fountain, set in a parterre of clipped golden yew and box. Below is a ha-ha and, beyond, the parkland. Double rows of 'lollipop' Holm Oaks line the central lawn, terminating in tall obelisks of copper beech. Throughout, the emphasis is on structure and precise detailing. Beyond the formal gardens, symmetry continues to be the theme, with an avenue of oak and beech framing the vista from the south lawns across the park to the countryside beyond. Substantial courtyard gardens occupy the enclosure between barn, cottages and</p>

	private chapel, sunken and enclosed by pleached limes and yew hedging.
HOLME HALE	<b>Holme Hale Hall</b> (GII listed) is an 1820s villa incorporating parts of a 16th century house, standing within a park of c.25 ha., belted around much of its perimeter. A medieval moat site lies near its centre and other earthworks are preserved in the parkland turf. Adjoining the house to the south east is a walled kitchen garden which was redesigned by Arne Maynard in 2000 in three main sections: a greenhouse (on earlier foundations) fronted by herbaceous planting; a central dipping pool with snail sculpture, surrounded by lawn and plants for late summer interest; and the family's recreation area. Vegetables and a wide selection of fruit trees are incorporated into the design. Beyond are cutting beds, woodland and lawn with borders and low fountain; the grounds feature over 5,000 tulips. A circular brick dovecote (1832, GII) was restored in the 2000s and much new woodland planted.
KILVERSTONE	<b>Kilverstone Hall</b>
LETTON	<b>Letton Hall</b> was built for the Gurdon family between 1783-89, the first country house by John Soane, on the site of an earlier house. The park, c.60 ha., was created at the same time, following road closures and the removal of the small village of Letton Green. By 1838 there was a well-timbered park and kitchen garden to the west of the hall. Extensive balustraded and terraced formal gardens were created in the 1880s, designed by Edward Boardman, to the north and east of the house. A Boulton & Paul conservatory and a rustic bentwood bridge (Boardman design) were added at the same time, together with a Garden House (Boardman) to the north of the hall (GII listed, still in good condition). A sales catalogue of 1914 refers to an Italian garden, woodland walks, a wild garden and ornamental ponds. The park is now in divided ownership and the hall a conference and holiday centre. Boardman's hard landscaping survives, with good 19th century trees, together with 19th century gazebo, ornamental ponds and late 18th century dovecote.
LITCHAM	<b>Litcham Hall</b> was built in the 1780s but the 1ha. garden was created post 1960. It contains many elements, lined by a tree- and shrub-lined walk, marked at both ends by intervisible urns. Lawns behind the house are flanked by yew and hazel hedges; mature woodland and shrub belts give way to a curving beech walk leading to a small pond. A walled vegetable contains an impressive timber fruit cage. An Italian garden containing five antique urns lies near the house.
LITTLE CRESSINGHAM	<b>Clermont House</b> (1972) is located within the former kitchen garden of Clermont Hall, bounded on three sides by the original 18th century walls and on the fourth by a flint-faced ha-ha. The interior is mainly laid to lawn with herbaceous borders, specimen trees and a circular

	<p>lead fountain. The gardens beyond extend to c.5 ha. including a new kitchen garden, woods under-planted with spring bulbs (enclosing the hall's old water garden). A winding woodland walk leads to a turf labyrinth (2003) on the site of the old tennis court, based on a 12th century design, and a wildlife pond. The chief feature is an arboretum west of the house, planted in the 1980s and comprising an important collection of exotic and native trees.</p>
LYNG	<p><b>The Old Rectory</b>, positioned on a bend in the river Wensum close to the site of the water mill, was established in the late 18th century, reputedly with advice from Humphry Repton. Since the sale of the property into private ownership in 1961, the house and gardens have been restored. North of the house is a lawn and a spring woodland garden and a fine rose garden. The surviving parts of the original moat lie within the woodland. The south front of the house has a raised rockery terrace with central steps to a lawn with views over the valley, and further sunken terrace with the remains of the south arm of the moat beyond. A tithe barn lies to the west of the house, with small garden enclosed with a flint wall, possibly a 19th century vegetable garden.</p>
NARBOROUGH	<p><b>Narborough Hall</b> (GII* listed) was built by the Spelman family in the late 16th century and extended over several centuries, with a major remodelling during the 1770s, when the moat was made into a small lake east of the house. By 1837 the park covered c.30 ha.; 1891 OS map shows it was mainly woodland with a narrow central strip of open parkland, though it became more typically park-like during the 20th century. The eastern side of the park includes the Iron Age Hill Fort of Narborough, surrounded by impressive beeches. The present day gardens are a modern interpretation of the English country garden. A sunken blue garden lies between the house and the lake; the Madonna garden to the south has mainly white planting. The gardens are linked by gravelled terraces and paths; continuity is provided by topiary, willow statuary and yew hedges. The walled kitchen garden has been restored and plays a major role in the local community. West of the lake is a late 19th century boathouse (GII listed) on wooden stilts. North of the house along the river Nar are the remains of a 19th century water garden. The garden is cultivated organically and includes native flora and fauna within the grounds.</p>
NORTH ELMHAM	<p><b>Elmham Hall</b> has a Grade II registered garden which surrounds the early 18th century hall. In the mid 18th century Richard Milles created a new kitchen garden west of the house (and probably removed the early courts and enclosures around the house). Faden's map of 1797 shows a park of c.100 ha with a substantial lake in the valley south of the hall; there as a network of stew ponds, an ice house and plantation belts on the north and west sides of the park. After 1820 George John Watson (4th Baron Sondes) made important changes to the landscape, embellishing the pleasure grounds with</p>

	<p>exotics, adding an extensive collection of conifers and plants in the ornamental greenhouse. The park was expanded to north and east after 1831 road closure (to 135 ha.) and new entrance drive laid out from a lodge on the village street; he also erected a dovecote and venison house. The hall was demolished in 1925 and a smaller residence, Elmham House, built to the south. The lake and walled garden survive but the fine pinetum has largely disappeared.</p> <p><b>Elmham Lodge</b> was built in 2004 in late Georgian style and is set in gardens of 4 ha. designed by Julia Goff, with both formal and informal elements. They include an avenue of nine pairs of standard, round-headed <i>Quercus ilex</i> backed by yew hedging leading to a circular pool and fountain; a large curving lawn bordered by deep herbaceous planting; a rill edged in York stone running from the terrace around the house, animated by low fountain jets; and - the garden's main feature - a lavender parterre adjacent to the west wing of the house. The latter includes a central path crossed by rose-covered trellis arches, aligned on a temple in a further enclosure. A second axis runs to a large wildlife pool. There is much new tree planting, a wild flower meadow and paddocks. West of the house a cutting and herb garden is laid in formal patten, approached through an avenue of standard <i>Quercus ilex</i>.</p> <p><b>Silverstone Farm</b> is also a modern garden (c. 3 acres), created since 1990 by garden designer George Carter around a brick farmhouse of the early 1920s, with early 19th century farm buildings. It's geometric style is inspired by late 17th century Dutch and Italian gardens and is divided into large and small areas enclosed by hedges, walls, trellises and rows of pleached trees, with many sculptural elements, mainly obelisks. Farm buildings have been re-purposed as an orangery, a banqueting hall and a Temple of Convenience (formerly a lavatory). In a south facing yard, a 11 x 3 m canal is edged in stone set in gravel and flanked by orange trees in tubs aligned on a plinth with an urn.</p>
<p>OLD BUCKENHAM</p>	<p><b>Old Buckenham Hall</b> (formerly called the Lodge) was built in 1802 in Georgian style and stood in a park of c.16 ha, surrounded by plantations. After it was bought by Prince Frederick Victor Duleep Singh in 1897, the gardens were transformed. He created a fountain garden, bog garden, Dutch garden, kitchen garden, small and large orchards, a vinery and wide herbaceous borders either side of the central axis to the south of the house, giving way to a long avneue of trees planted to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897, with a stone Ionic column as its focal point. In 1906 the estate was sold to Lionel Robinson, cricket fanatic and nephew of Australia's first prime minister. He demolished the house and build a new one which itself proved too small and was replaced by a mansion designed by the Arts &amp; Crafts architect Detmar Blow; formal gardens by Henry Avray Tipping were laid out to match in Arts &amp; Crafts style. A cricket pitch was created and a 1.2 ha. lake created by damming a</p>

	<p>small stream, ornamented by a boathouse, a fountain jet and weir. The estate increased to 484 ha. by the 1930s but in 1937 the house and surrounding 36 ha. became a boarding school (largely destroyed by fire in 1952). The northern sections of the garden are now in divided ownership but the lake, the Jubilee Avenue, column and the main outlines of Robinson's gardens remain. The cricket pitch also remains and is owned by the village.</p>
QUIDENHAM	<p><b>Quidenham Hall</b>, a 17th century hall extended and altered through the 18th and 19th centuries, was owned by the Holland family until 1740 and acquired by George Keppel, 3rd Earl of Albemarle in 1762 and remained in the family until it was sold in 1948 and became a Carmelite convent. The park of c.100 ha contained blocks of woodland but no perimeter belt; Quidenham Mere and unreclaimed fen lies to the south and east. By 1815 the park had expanded to c.125 ha and a perimeter belt added on the east side; during the early 19th century an area of shrubbery and pleasure ground was laid out north and west of the hall, embracing a walled kitchen garden. A curving belt, The Crescent, was added in the south-west during the 19th century. The 1907 OS map shows an ice house south-west of the house and a cave, 'Devil's Oven', a flint-lined tunnel used as a duck decoy. A long N-S avenue of chestnuts, King Edward's Ride, was planted in the early 20th century. Most of the park is now under the plough or commercial plantations, though most of woodland belts remain intact; the ground around the hall are moderately well preserved with many specimen trees; the kitchen garden remains largely under cultivation; the ice house survives.</p>
RIDDLESWORTH	<p><b>Riddlesworth Hall</b> The original hall was demolished and rebuilt in the late 18th century but was largely destroyed by fire in 1899. It was rebuilt again for the Champion family and stands in a park of c.120 ha. which had two lodges, many small clumps and some larger blocks of woodland to the west. The Little Ouse river was dammed to form a narrow lake on the southern boundary. A large kitchen garden lay to the north-east of the hall. The park was ploughed in the mid 20th century and th hall became a school. The balustraded stone terraces of the 1899 house remain, now laid to grass, as do the two lodges. The most important surviving feature is the kitchen garden, with late 18th century external brick walls and early 19th century internal wall. An early 19th century summer house is built against the outside of the south wall.</p>
ROUGHAM	<p><b>Rougham Hall</b> The Rougham estate was purchased by Roger North (architect, musician and scholar) in 1691 and he remodelled the house. It was demolished in the late 18th century but the family returned in the 19th century and created the present hall in 1876 and 1906; the family still own and live on the estate and the park survives in good condition. Important fragments of the gardens laid out in the 1690s and 1700s still remain. A magnificent avenue of limes extends</p>

	<p>for c.800 m. beyond the park into the countryside; it originally ran for nearly 2 km to the south of the hall and some of the original specimens remain. There is also a magnificent grove of sweet chestnuts planted in a radiating pattern, and a large brick and flint octagonal dovecote with thatched roof (GII* listed), designed by North himself. West of the hall site are the earthworks of a large trapezoid garden; some of the yews which bordered walks within the garden now stand within open parkland; a large central pit is probably the remains of a central dipping well. North-west of the hall are a series of rectangular fish ponds, now buried in secondary woodland. The gardens near the present hall are simple, a good example of early 20th century formal planting. A woodland garden with walks and ponds occupies secondary woodland in the north-west of the park, grown over the abandoned fish ponds and brick pits. The park now covers c.40 ha. and is one of Norfolk's most important designed landscapes. The abandoned 15th century village of Rougham lies within the park's west.</p>
SHADWELL	<b>Shadwell Park</b>
SPORLE	<p><b>Petygard's Hall</b> is the truncated remains of a larger early 19th century villa and stands just north of a substantial medieval moat. In the 19th century the hall stood within a park covering around 25 ha. with a wide woodland belt on the eastern side. It survived largely intact until the late 20th century when the northern and western areas were ploughed. Today, the surviving section is largely divided into paddocks but an avenue of 19th century limes remains and attractive gardens exist to the south, within and around the moat, including some mature 19th and early 20 century trees associated with the old hall.</p>
SWAFFHAM	<p><b>Campinglands Park</b></p> <p><b>Brandon Road Cemetery</b></p>
THETFORD	<b>London Road Cemetery</b>
TWYFORD	<p><b>Twyford Hall</b>, a 17th century brick house with later additions, stands in a small park and was the home of the Holl family for much of the 18th century, then sold to the Packes in 1818, in whose hands it remained until 1882. By 1832, according to a map drawn up when the Packes purchased the estate, an ornamental plantation had been established west of the hall and by 1838 the fields to the north and south of the hall had been planted up as a diminutive park, separated from the pleasure grounds around the hall by a curving ha-ha. Just north-east of the hall was an extensive kitchen garden. The park remains under grass today; the main plantations and belts remain and a number of interesting details survive: the ha-ha, the kitchen garden, and the remains of an ice house.</p>
WATTON	<b>Loch Neaton</b>



WEASENHAM ALL SAINTS	<p><b>Weasenham Hall</b> By the time of Faden's map of 1797, a small landscape park surrounded the hall, albeit rather sparsely planted. It remained unchanged in size into the 20th century. After the construction of a new house in 1904, woodland belts were planted on the western, southern and parts of the eastern boundaries and the gardens laid out. The latter included formal planting west of the house, woodland walks and lawns; they were separated from the public road to the north by a high brick wall. The house was demolished in 2000. While the woodland belts and the north wall remain, the park has been ploughed and the gardens destroyed.</p>
WRETHAM (EAST WRETHAM)	<p><b>Wretham Lodge</b>, an early 19th century house (GII listed) was formerly the village rectory. The grounds are largely enclosed by a flint wall and cover c.4 ha. and mix older walled gardens with trees with much recent planting. The gardens were developed in the late 20th century by Gordon Alexander and Ian Salter and are at their most dramatic in the spring, featuring extensive lawns, mown ride and drifts of species tulip, daffodil and other bulbs. The display of roses in the summer is also spectacular. A kitchen garden of early 19th century date lies east of the house, with brick and flint walls, and contains vegetables and fruit trees and also wide herbaceous borders and some formal design elements. There is a bluebell walk and wild-flower meadows. An east-west axis, aligned on East Wretham church, is planted with pyramidal yew and leads to wide herbaceous borders enclosed by high yew hedges.</p>
YAXHAM	<p><b>Yaxham Park's</b> highly distinctive gardens were created between 2000 and 2010 by the then owners, occupying c.3 ha. They include a small area of exotic planting with tree ferns and Chusan palm north of the house, but the main gardens lie to the south, made up of lawn, formal grass walks and compartments. The centrepiece is a water garden on three levels: a wild pond; a pebble-lined stream and a formal circular pond with central circular island reached by stepping stones; and a stream with shallow waterfall to lower pond. Surrounding the central water garden and ranged either side of a long grass walkway, are a number of distinct garden areas: an oval rose garden; a Golden garden, a North American Prairie garden, an Oriental garden, an orchard and an organic kitchen garden. The property was sold and the garden as described no longer exists.</p>