

Dorset Gardens Trust



Bournemouth Pleasure Gardens 1910

Gardens of National Importance and Local Significance

2nd Edition 2019





DGT Mission Statement

The Dorset Gardens Trust is a conservation charity working to protect the County's many historic parks and gardens for future generations.

We work with garden owners and local and national bodies to highlight, protect and encourage the conservation and restoration of designed landscapes, ranging from private estates to public parks, cottage gardens to cemeteries.

Principally funded by our members, we run visits, lectures and events where members can share their interest and knowledge in a sociable atmosphere.

Through its research and recording programme, the Trust undertakes and supports research on sites of historic, landscape, and garden interest, including those the Trust has rediscovered.

We share knowledge through our Journal and also seek to inspire the gardeners of the future through imaginative projects with schools and horticultural training.



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Foreword from Historic England

For hundreds of years we have been a nation of gardeners, understanding well the benefits that designed landscapes bring to our sense of wellbeing - providing a source of relaxation, comfort, enjoyment. Whether a grand design or a small private garden they bring a sense of achievement throughout the seasons and connect us to our environment. They are, however, a fragile resource which can be unduly affected by insensitive alteration and the ever increasing pressures of change and development. Historic England is committed to research into and protection of the very best of these private, public, urban and institutional landscapes. That however, is only part of the story. The work undertaken by the Gardens Trust is critical to raising awareness of this valuable resource which brings so many benefits to local communities.

Historic England welcomes this new Gazetteer of parks and gardens which does so much to raise awareness of parks and gardens in Dorset and forms an invaluable tool for local authorities and other decision-makers. It allows the value of these designed landscapes to be better understood, helping to inform proposals for change and ensuring their significance is acknowledged and protected.

Most importantly this volume celebrates the richness and diverse interest of garden history and heritage in Dorset. From the grandness of Abbotsbury or Athelhampton (both Registered at Grade I) to the more modest charms of Brownsea Castle and gardens which delight so many holiday makers, the historic places in this Gazetteer bring joy and enrich our lives. We congratulate the Dorset Gardens Trust on this new gazetteer and applaud their work in increasing recognition of the importance of parks and gardens more broadly.

Deborah Williams MCIfA FSA
South West Listing Team Leader
Historic England 29 Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4ND

April 2019



Foreword from the Chairman of Dorset Gardens Trust

I am very proud to be able to introduce this second edition of the Gazetteer of Dorset Gardens of National and Local Significance. Its production has been a huge project and represents a major strand in the work of the Dorset Gardens Trust, while providing a valuable resource to local government, academics, horticultural enthusiasts and owners of historic gardens.

Historic gardens are fragile and rapidly susceptible to decay, reclamation by nature, urbanisation or the vagaries of fashion. Almost every patron of the arts, great and small, public and private, has incorporated a designed garden or park into their cultural bequests. The need properly to record and provide an approachable information resource on them is therefore paramount with regard to conservation, planning and sustaining the national and regional heritage record.

The Gazetteer of Dorset gardens provides just such a resource for our county. Graham Davies remarks in his excellent article on Dorset Garden History that the county is 'marked by a seductive reticence'. Dorset is indeed a discreet county. Thanks to Hutchins' research in the 18th C we can turn back for a glimpse of pre-industrial Dorset, but much of the county's garden heritage is not trumpeted and either lies awaiting rediscovery or risks silently slipping into oblivion, so the need for us to identify and document what we can now for posterity is compelling.

The scope of the Gazetteer encompasses any significant public and private outdoor designed spaces, including Parks and gardens, cemeteries and model villages. The list is derived from two main inventories, Historic England's *Register of Historic parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England* and *The Dorset Gardens Trust's List of Historic Parks and Gardens of County Significance*.

The Gazetteer includes a single-page fact sheet and a map for each of the 38 gardens of national significance and 52 gardens of local, county-wide, significance in Dorset. Please note that Poxwell Manor (West Dorset) has been removed from the Gazetteer and Horseshoe Common (Bournemouth) has been added. All of the information provided is publicly available, as are the source references therein. The maps are from the Ordnance Survey, reproduced with permission, and provided to the Trust by Dorset County Council and Historic England.

The gardens of national significance are each listed as grade I, II*, or II on the Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens. Further information about those gardens may be obtained from the entries on the Register, available on the Historic England website. The gardens of local significance represent a selection from over 250 sites that the recording team of the Trust has identified from over 25 years of research, enabling them to assess the significance of each entry.

With the creation of two new Councils for the whole of Dorset the eight former council areas become obsolete. However, it will take time for the new Councils to establish single systems for their areas, and the old areas will continue to have some relevance, although this will inevitably decline with time. This Gazetteer therefore retains the listing of sites using the former council areas for ease of reference, but any future edition will bring the listings into line with the new established working practices in the two new Councils

The in-depth, background research on these gardens could not have been undertaken without the cooperation and encouragement of the owners, which is deeply appreciated. The background research on these gardens remains confidential to the Trust and the owners.

Credit for this substantial body of work is due to the Trust's Research and Recording Committee headed by Sarah FitzGerald, its Conservation Committee headed by Chris Clarke, and Clive Simpson-Gee who helped to produce the digital version. We are immensely grateful to them all and I commend this Gazetteer to anyone requiring ready and easily accessible information on the county's garden heritage.

William Hanham
Chairman, Dorset Gardens Trust
April 2019



Planning Policy

The national planning policy base is now within the National Planning Policy Framework [NPPF]. This was published in revised form in July 2018. The Framework sets out the guiding principal of sustainable development, and 16 elements that together provide for this. The overall themes of the NPPF are an emphasis on sustainability, and the need for housing.

Planning policies can be strategic or non-strategic. This distinction can be important when local groups (usually parish or town councils) prepare Neighbourhood Plans for their area. These plans, which are subject to considerable local involvement, cannot change strategic policies, but they can take precedence over non-strategic policies in Local Plans.

The key section of relevance for parks and gardens in the NPPF is Part 16, 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', with Part 15 covering the natural environment in a similar way. Part 16 (paragraphs 184-202) provides for local planning authorities [LPAs] to include a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including what are termed 'heritage assets' in their planning policies. All parks and gardens registered by English Heritage are of national importance, and are heritage assets. LPAs are urged to ensure that local strategies are not simply passive, but should (for example) take into account the potential for enhancement of the asset, and its value in cultural, economic and environmental terms. Any planning application that might directly or indirectly affect the asset must consider its significance. Paragraph 187 also requires LPAs to have an up-to-date evidence base for the historic environment.

The NPPF also makes provision for 'non-designated heritage assets' (paragraph 197). Such sites can include those which have been proposed by other organisations which have been accepted by LPAs. This case therefore can include Local List sites submitted by the Trust in this Gazetteer.

Detailed guidance on the use of the NPPF is now contained within a national Guidance Note, which is available on line and updated on a regular basis on a topic-by-topic basis. The key section is 'conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.

There will frequently be an overlap between a Listed building, a Conservation Area, and a Registered park or garden; this will also be more usual within urban areas. In these situations, the issues relating to the listed building or the Conservation Area may receive greater emphasis as they have a statutory basis, whereas the registration of a park or garden does not. However, paragraph 189 allows for the setting of any heritage asset to be considered.

The evolution of gardens

Parks and gardens, unlike (for example) Listed buildings, are not static: no garden stays the same in the long term. It is this evolution that provides for the richness of our landscape, and the gardens within it. This change will be the simple result of trees dying, or a change of horticultural fashion. It is also increasingly likely that change will be thrust on landowners as a result of changes to climate, which may have as yet unforeseen consequences for native and non-native species.



The Dorset Gardens Trust's position

Neither LPAs nor the Dorset Gardens Trust [DGT] have any role or influence in trying to ensure that parks or gardens do not change. It is in the gift of the owner to decide how their park or garden evolves, and how they react to the changes of nature that may be forced upon them. Conversely, some gardens may have important vistas or structural elements of importance, which will have significance, and these may well need to be safeguarded.

In the planning context, the DGT's primary objective is to ensure that the condition and quality of a nationally registered park or garden is safeguarded through the planning process. The Gardens Trust is a statutory consultee on any planning application affecting one of these sites, and they notify individual County Trusts. Some LPAs notify the DGT directly as well. The DGT will comment on such applications if this is considered appropriate, but it is not the Trust's position that objections will be made in principle; every case must be considered on its merits, and if appropriate a dialogue with the applicant may be sought. Equally, if the DGT believes that there is a direct threat to a park or garden, then the Trust has the ability to pass the matter up to the national level for assessment by The Gardens Trust's Conservation Committee.

Through this Gazetteer, and its background research of relevant material in the public domain, the DGT additionally makes suggestions to LPAs of sites that are considered to be of sufficient quality to be included in a Local List, although this advice does not have to be accepted. The change in Dorset from eight local authorities to two in 2019 suggests that new regimes will gradually be put in place on heritage matters, and the DGT will seek to be involved in this process.

The DGT also believes that it might be valuable for landowners to be able to seek support from the Trust if there are proposals, either through planning applications or planning policy, which might directly or indirectly harm the heritage asset. The Trust will always be willing to share its knowledge of gardens and planning expertise with landowners and developers.

Chris Clarke

April 2019.



Acknowledgements

The Dorset Gardens Trust is grateful to the many people who have contributed to this Gazetteer through their advice, research and commitment over the past 25 years.

This includes:

Dorset County Council

Dorset County Museum the H J Moule collection

Dorset Gardens Trust Research & Recording Sub-Committee

Historic England

The Gardens Trust

Dorset History Centre, Dorchester

Graham Davies

Clive Simpson Gee

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Watercolour Word website (watercolourworld.org)



Dorset Garden History

Few sites present a more thought provoking introduction to the gardens of Dorset than Encombe on the Isle of Purbeck. In the 18th C its owner was John Pitt (an enthusiastic amateur architect); it was purchased in 1807 by Lord Chancellor Scott, ennobled as Lord Eldon, and remained in the possession of the Scott family for nearly 200 years. After the death of the first Lord Eldon, the Dorset branch of the family vanishes from national prominence, to become county landowners administering their Dorset estates, improving both house and lands, but by the second half of the 20th C depending on increasingly limited resources. Although the house was modernised and extended in the later 19th C by Anthony Salvin, and an ambitious village church in Kingston designed by G.E. Street asserted Lord Eldon's churchmanship and patronage, the estate and gardens were never given a high profile fashionable design. Yet the site and landscaping achieve a certain breathtaking perfection. The valley running down to the sea is remarkably protected and secret. What we see at Encombe are themes of retreat and stability, the use of natural physical surroundings to create a setting of mystery and beauty but neither the use of a famous landscape designer nor a way of life which is ambitious beyond the comforts and aspirations of the local gentry. It is not a 'trophy' garden, the public are discouraged from entering, but there is a pattern of continuity of ownership and husbandry which has continued until remarkably recent times.

Because reading the designed landscape in Dorset is a complex task, an example like Encombe gives us a privileged access to what may be defined as Dorset's distinctive character. The county is marked by a seductive reticence and an inclination to favour retreat and frequently secrecy in place of grand gestures. Its estates tend to echo wider trends rather than lead in taste and it is noticeable how few outstanding works by the major landscape designers of the past can be quoted in the county. This marginality mirrors a local economy never at the forefront of agricultural improvement, which escaped - or was at least passed by - many of the economic transformations of the 19th C.

Dorset was socially dominated by a county landowning class which was more frequently satisfied with local power than desirous of national status. Ambitious individuals -such as the Earl of Dorchester at Milton Abbey- failed to found dynasties and the grand schemes encoded in their estates were never realised. Even the larger estates had little motive to invest in 'trophy' landscapes. There are exceptions like Bryanston but its late 19th C confidence was destroyed by the casualties of the 1st World War and the subsequent inheritance tax burdens. But most of the large estates of over 12,000 acres, although proving tenacious survivors, have left comfortable but unambitious landscapes. The Welds' Catholicism at Lulworth encouraged a modest understatement to disarm its religious critics; the Fox Strangeway estate at Melbury was of subsidiary importance to the family's Somerset base, more valued for private pleasures than public display; the Duchy of Cornwall and Collegiate holdings were substantial but as institutions were not centred on residential estates. The Digby's in Sherborne peaked early and became satisfied with local distinction rather than national leadership. The Shaftesbury family at Wimborne St Giles are an exception but their estates tended to be geographically marginal to Dorset. In the 19th C the Guests at Canford used Sir Charles Barry to provide a grand gesture in both house and setting to celebrate Lady Guest's aristocratic origin and Sir John's industrial wealth. The estate however has been devoured by the expansion of Bournemouth and Poole and the house and grounds overlaid by the institutional demands of school life.

The smaller estates of the squirearchy and lesser gentry of less than 2,000 acres survive in many cases (although increasingly under the guardianship of new owners and new wealth) as a dominant feature of the county. It is perhaps most accurate to see Dorset's historic designed landscape as the consequence of the aesthetics of a Tory gentry rather than of Whig grandees. These estates are marked by modesty and careful husbandry rather than grand designs. Moreton House built in 1744 for James Frampton with its eye-catcher obelisk provides a paradigm of the aspirations of an 18th C squire.



A significant number of owners floundered in the agricultural depressions of the nineteenth century and manors were reduced in status to farmhouses. A process of regentrification in the late 19th and early 20th C provided the stimulus for a revival of leisure gardens informed by the arts and crafts tradition. Mapperton, Athelhampton, Clifton Maybank, Chantmarle, and Waterston Manor illustrate a renaissance in garden design. Waterston, often quoted as a model for Bathsheba Everdene's fictional farmhouse in *Far from the Madding Crowd*, was re-imagined by Percy Morley Horder in 1911; the commissioning of Inigo Thomas at Chantmarle and Athelhampton and Thomas Mawson at Boveridge and Leweston are evidence of an awareness of current fashion. Boveridge House provides the entertaining idea of collaboration between Gertrude Jekyll and Thomas Mawson, never a socially compatible couple. But it is unlikely that the elderly Jekyll ever visited and merely provided planting plans for a modest set fee and securing her profit by selling the recommended plants from her Munstead Wood nursery. Indeed the daughter of the owner Mrs Gordon remembered her mother claiming the sole credit for the design rather than seeking kudos as Gertrude's employer. New owners and new money revived a flagging rural society, a pattern repeated by a similar rejuvenation in the last twenty years. With both those moments came an impressive number of fashionable designed gardens.

A consequence of this marginal relationship to fashion and power in the 18th and 19th centuries is an inherent vulnerability. The garden inheritance has a reticence, it needs to be discovered and its power interpreted. Grand designs and monumental landscapes which cannot be ignored are largely missing in Dorset and it is crucial that what does still remain is rigorously recorded and where possible protected. Destruction and loss cannot always be avoided but it should never occur out of ignorance of what is being lost. The landed estate whether remaining in private ownership or transferred to institutional use, is only one strand of the designed landscape in Dorset. From the 19th C onwards the development of public parks and leisure landscapes is well represented in the county. The public parks in Bournemouth, Dorchester and Sherborne were a significant representation of new views about the social value of public amenities. A striking and, until recently, underrated example of leisure planning is to be seen at Durlston Park near Swanage. Here a landscape was designed to reveal to the untutored the glories of world culture and remains a powerful reminder of the Victorians' faith in education and self improvement.

More vulnerable are traces of urban and semi-industrial domestic townscapes. The most remarkable of these is Bridport with its fast disappearing layout which reflects its ropemaking tradition. Here one can still detect the physical environment of small town domestic production dependent on the rope walks, domestic orchards and drying grounds.

There are other examples - in Sherborne the Shell House is a rare survival of 18th C urban middle class taste, the model village at Milton Abbas is associated with 'Capability' Brown and Sir William Chambers, Sir Ernest Debenham's development at Bladon Valley is a significant survival of 1920s model village design. Similarly from the 20th C the fast disappearing suburban landscape associated with interwar development in Poole and Bournemouth deserves mention. Here dense redevelopment and the disappearance of tree planting in the streets is eroding the original planned townscape.

These examples only touch on Dorset's landscape heritage. One of the strengths of the county's garden history has been the new garden design that has flourished at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st C. If in the 18th and 19th C Dorset echoed high fashion, in the world of contemporary landscape design Dorset has become a leading influence through innovators like Penelope Hobhouse.

The work over the last decades by the Dorset Gardens Trust in discovering and recording this history has been an important contribution to local pride and understanding. It has encouraged by advice and by its small grants scheme the protection of vulnerable features though the generosity of the garden owners protecting these is of paramount importance. The work which is included in the new Gazetteer will, one hopes, protect future generations from planning decisions made out of avoidable ignorance and lack of historical awareness.

Graham Davies



Historic England National Register of Historic Parks and Gardens

The Historic England 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England', established in 1983, currently identifies over 1,600 sites assessed to be of national importance. To be included on the Register, a site must hold a level of importance defined as 'special historic interest' in a national context. The gazetteer in this document includes the historic parks and gardens in the county of Dorset which are on this national register. However up to date designation information should be accessed from the National Heritage List for England

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>

Selection Criteria

The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. The following chronology is meant as a guide to assessment, the dates are indications of likely periods of interest and are not absolute. In summary, sites likely to be designated are:

- Sites formed before 1750 where at least a proportion of the original layout is still in evidence
- Sites laid out between 1750 and 1840 where enough of the layout survives to reflect the original design
- Sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time
- Particularly careful selection is required for sites from the period after 1945
- Sites of less than 30 years old are normally registered only if they are of outstanding quality and under threat. Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit designation, are:
 - Sites which were influential in the development of taste, whether through reputation or reference in literature
 - Sites which are early or representative examples of a style of layout or a type of site, or the work of a designer (amateur or professional) of national importance
 - Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
 - Sites with a strong group value with other heritage asset



Dorset Gardens Trust Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens of County Importance

The Dorset Gardens Trust maintains a Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens of County Importance which are included in this gazetteer.

Local List Selection Criteria

The Dorset Gardens Trust has identified the following criteria which form the basis of selection of gardens, parks and historic landscape of county importance:

- (i) Sites formed before 1750 where some evidence remains of the original layout
- (ii) Sites laid out between 1750 and 1840 where there is a significant survival of original design
- (iii) Sites between 1840 and 1880, which survive intact or where a significant element has survived intact.
- (iv) Sites laid out between 1880 and 1939, which survive relatively intact
- (v) Regionally important post war sites which are more than 30 years old
- (vi) Sites which were influential in the development of taste of the county either through reputation or literary reference.
- (vii) Sites which retain examples of style of layout or work of a designer or owner of regional importance or, which have marked usage of local materials and methods.
- (viii) Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events, where the visual quality of the site illustrates and confirms historical association.
- (ix) Sites with a strong group value. These may be part of an historical designed landscape or a component in a good example of a planned landscape.
- (x) Sites of particular social, economic or cultural significance in the region of county. These may include urban or industrial landscapes, public parks, cemeteries or graveyards; different types of gardens, such as allotments and common open spaces
- (xi) Sites in joint or fragmented ownership, where totality or parts may be at risk. Development threat or fragility could be a contributing factor.
- (xii) Sites containing features such as follies, eye-catchers, icehouses, haha's, old boundary walls or fences, walks and drives either intact or in disrepair, whether listed or not.



Small Grants Scheme

The DGT operates a popular Small Grants Scheme. Garden owners (both public and private) are invited to apply for grants of between £500 and £5,000 for conservation work, renovation and enhancement relating to historic aspects of a garden and its structures. For example, small grants have been made in respect of repairs to stone steps, terracing, battlemented garden walls, restoration of a cascade, replacement of wood decoration to a Chambers' summerhouse and a contribution towards a Conservation Management Plan for a restoration project. This scheme is essentially for restoration and renovation not maintenance.

The terms of the scheme are simple and include the following conditions:

- The garden owner must match any funding from the DGT, either personally or from another source
- Two members of the DGT Council will visit the garden before any grant is determined. The project will be revisited on completion, and the grant will be paid on the evidence of receipted invoices. The grant may also be paid in instalments if this is appropriate.
- The garden should be open to the public or to DGT members for at least one day.
- The decision of the Trustees is final.
- Grants are given only to gardens on the Historic England Register and the DGT list of Local Gardens and Landscapes of Special Historic Interest.

Recent projects supported by the small grants scheme

THE SHELL HOUSE, SHERBORNE

Consolidation work to secure the fabric and lifting and relaying the floor

SPRINGHEAD, FONTMELL MAGNA

New oak balustrade over the walkway above the weir

LOWER PLEASURE GARDENS, BOURNEMOUTH -

Repairs to the Cascade

BOVERIDGE HOUSE

Repairs to Mawson's stone terrace and steps and help towards purchase of rose supports

MAPPERTON HOUSE

Repairs to stonework in Fountain Court

DUNTISH COURT

Work on decoration on summerhouse to a design of Sir William Chambers

WOLFETON MANOR

Masonry work on Tudor battlemented garden walls

SEABOROUGH COURT

Repairs to structure of loggia in style of Sir Harold Peto

DURLSTON COUNTRY PARK

Purchase of stone and repairs to stone walls

CLIFTON MAYBANK HOUSE-proofing and repairs to 18th C Gazebo



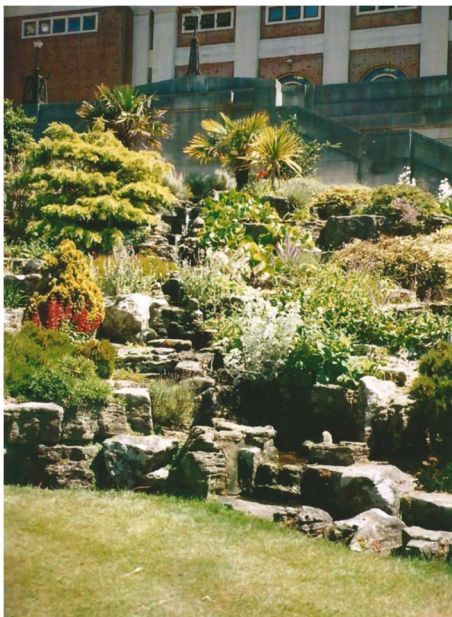
BINDON ABBEY Removal of scrub and tree growth on the Mount in Water Garden
ST.GILES HOUSE, WIMBORNE Reinstatement of quadrant lawn and paths in Sunk Garden,
Repairs to castellated arch



Anderson Manor before (Left)
Summerhouse



Anderson Manor after (Right)
Summerhouse



Bournemouth Pleasure Gardens



Leweston Manor



Cascade

Tuscan Boar

Management Plans

Durlston Castle Country Park - Landscape management plan for Heritage Lottery Fund application

Information Boards and Booklets

Borough Gardens, Dorchester – HE Grade II

Boscombe Chine Gardens, Bournemouth

Paddock Garden, Sherborne

Pageant Gardens, Sherborne

Bursary Scheme

Student Bursaries and Grants

We have over the past few years been supporting some young people training in horticulture, in order to help encourage more young people into the horticultural industry where there is a serious shortage of trained people.

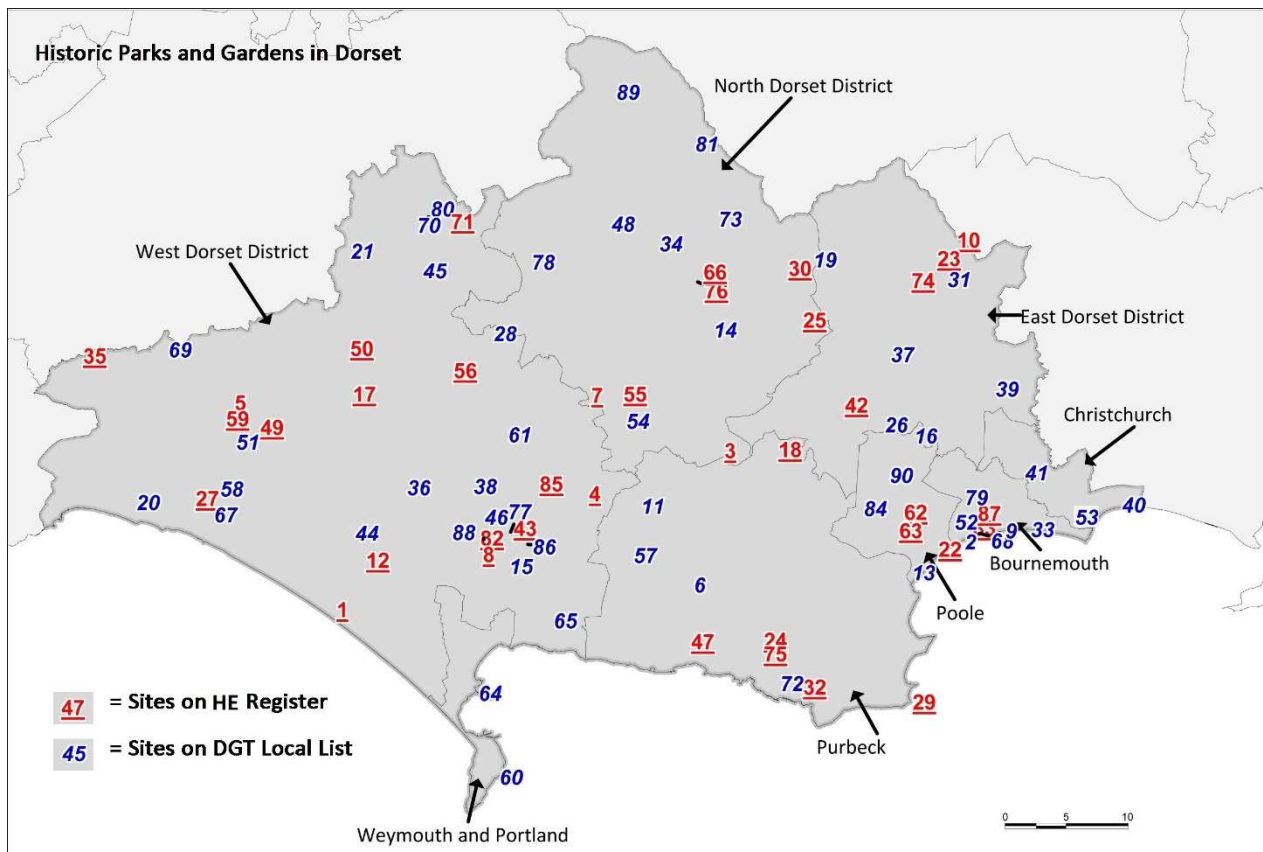
Our Bursary Scheme offers bursaries of £250 - £1,000. A successful candidate might be researching a historic park or garden in Dorset or a garden designer or folly builder particularly involved in the history of Dorset. He or she might be involved in scientific or archaeological research in a historic park or garden in Dorset.

Recent Grants

- Karin Manley – research into Bournemouth Chine Gardens
- Jean Reader - Garden research, Melbury House
- Michael Hill – research for Dorset Country Houses project



Map of Sites in the County



No.	Name	Listing	Previous District
1	Abbotsbury	HE	West Dorset
2	Alum Chine Tropical Gardens	DGT	Bournemouth
3	Anderson Manor	HE	North Dorset
4	Athelhampton	HE	West Dorset
5	Beaminster Manor	HE	West Dorset
6	Bindon Abbey	DGT	Purbeck
7	Binghams Melcombe	HE	West Dorset
8	Borough Gardens Dorchester	HE	West Dorset
9	Boscombe Chine Gardens	DGT	Bournemouth
10	Boveridge House	HE	East Dorset
11	Bladen Valley, Briantspuddle	DGT	Purbeck
12	Bridehead	HE	West Dorset
13	Brownsea Castle	DGT	Purbeck



14	Bryanston House	DGT	North Dorset
15	Came House	DGT	West Dorset
16	Canford	DGT	Poole
17	Chantmarle	HE	West Dorset
18	Charborough Park	HE	Purbeck
19	Chettle	DGT	North Dorset
20	Chideock Manor	DGT	West Dorset
21	Clifton Maybank	DGT	West Dorset
22	Compton Acres	HE	Poole
23	Cranborne Manor	HE	East Dorset
24	Creech Grange	HE	Purbeck
25	Crichel House	HE	East Dorset
26	Deans Court	DGT	East Dorset
27	Downe Hall	HE	West Dorset
28	Duntish Court	DGT	West Dorset
29	Durlston Castle	HE	Purbeck
30	Eastbury	HE	North Dorset
31	Edmondsham House	DGT	East Dorset
32	Encombe	HE	Purbeck
33	Fisherman's Walk	DGT	Bournemouth
34	Fontmell Parva	DGT	North Dorset
35	Forde Abbey	HE	West Dorset
36	Frampton House	DGT	West Dorset
37	Gaunts House	DGT	East Dorset
38	Herrison House	DGT	West Dorset
39	High Hall	DGT	East Dorset
40	Highcliffe Castle	DGT	Christchurch
40a	Horseshoe Common	DGT	Bournemouth
41	Hurn Court	DGT	Christchurch
42	Kingston Lacy	HE	East Dorset
43	Kingston Maurward	HE	West Dorset
44	Kingston Russell	DGT	West Dorset
45	Leweston Manor	DGT	West Dorset
46	Little Court	DGT	West Dorset
47	Lulworth Castle	HE	Purbeck
48	Manor House, Hinton St. Mary	DGT	North Dorset
49	Mapperton House	HE	West Dorset
50	Melbury Park	HE	West Dorset
51	Melplash Court	DGT	West Dorset
52	Meyrick Park	DGT	Bournemouth
53	Millhams Mead	DGT	Christchurch
54	Milton Abbas	DGT	North Dorset



55	Milton Abbey	HE	North Dorset
56	Minterne	HE	West Dorset
57	Moreton House	DGT	Purbeck
58	Netherbury Court	DGT	West Dorset
59	Parnham	HE	West Dorset
60	Pennsylvania Castle	DGT	Weymouth & Portland
61	Piddlethrethide Manor	DGT	West Dorset
62	Poole Cemetery	HE	Poole
63	Poole Park	HE	Poole
64	Portland House	DGT	Weymouth & Portland
65	Removed		
66	Ranston	HE	North Dorset
67	Rope Gardens, Bridport	DGT	West Dorset
68	Russell-Cotes Museum Garden	DGT	Bournemouth
69	Seaborough Court	DGT	West Dorset
70	Shell House, Sherborne	DGT	West Dorset
71	Sherborne Castle	HE	West Dorset
72	Smedmore	DGT	Purbeck
73	Springhead	DGT	North Dorset
74	St Giles House	HE	East Dorset
75	Steeple Manor	HE	Purbeck
76	Steepleton House	HE	North Dorset
77	Stinsford House	DGT	West Dorset
78	Stock Gaylard House	DGT	North Dorset
79	Talbot Village	DGT	Bournemouth
80	The Pageant Gardens, Sherborne	DGT	West Dorset
81	Park Walk, Shaftesbury	DGT	North Dorset
82	Town Walks Dorchester	HE	West Dorset
83	Upper, Central and Lower Pleasure Gardens, Bournemouth	HE	Bournemouth
84	Upton House	DGT	Poole
85	Waterston Manor	HE	West Dorset
86	Stafford House	DGT	West Dorset
87	Wimborne Road Cemetery	HE	Bournemouth
88	Wolfeton House	DGT	West Dorset
89	Wyke Hall	DGT	North Dorset
90	Yaffle Hill	DGT	Poole



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Gazetteer of Dorset Gardens of National and Local Significance

Sites on the national register of historic parks and gardens are denoted by this symbol:



Historic England

Sites on the DGT local list of historic parks and gardens are denoted by this symbol:



DORSET GARDEN TRUST
LOCAL LIST

Further information on sites on the national register of historic parks and gardens maintained by Historic England including maps can be found online at:

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>

The Gazetteer does not include a significance statement or list of sources for the Historic England sites.

Maps provided by Dorset County Council and Historic England

For more information contact the Dorset Gardens Trust: www.dorsetgardenstrust.co.uk