



## Wychavon District Historic Parks and Gardens

**WYCHAVON HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS  
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT**

**ADOPTION STATEMENT**

This adoption statement is written in accordance with Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 2204 The Town and Country Planning (Local Development)(England) Regulations 2004. Part 5 16. (2)

- (a) The Wychavon Historic Parks and Gardens Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted by Wychavon District Council on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2005.
- (b) Any person aggrieved by the SPD may apply to the High Court for permission to apply for judicial review of the decision to adopt the SPD.
- (c) Any such application for leave must be made promptly and in any event not later than 3 months after the date on which the SPD was adopted.

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# **Historic Parks and Gardens in Wychavon**

## **Supplementary Planning Document**

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## **Preface**

This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) discusses some of the Planning and Conservation issues surrounding the preservation of the historic parks and gardens of Wychavon.

Concern over the condition of historic parks and gardens has increased in recent years with the placing of a stronger emphasis on their intrinsic value and the consequent importance of their preservation for the future. Any form of intervention, whether through development or management, will have an impact upon a landscape. It is therefore vital that there is a good understanding by both owners and the local authority of the original design of a particular park or garden, and subsequent evolution to its current state. Accurate research and information is the basis of all good restoration and management schemes.

The document builds on Government guidance, such as contained in PPG 15 and PPG 16, the policies of the Wychavon District Local Plan, the Worcestershire County Structure Plan and guidelines published by national bodies such as English Heritage. It should therefore be read in conjunction with these documents.

If they are to be successful, any development proposals that may have an impact on historic designed landscapes should address those specific issues identified by the District Council in this document.

## 1. Introduction

As well as being this country's particular contribution to international cultural heritage, garden design and landscape architecture have played distinctive roles in British social history. Despite the apparently value-free beauty achieved through the harnessing of nature, they are disciplines expressing a range of complex cultural and social meanings. The preservation of these social and historic records is therefore of national significance.

There are a wide variety of designed landscapes of historic interest (not all of which are represented in Wychavon): public parks and walks, pleasure gardens, churchyards, ornamental cemeteries, city squares, industrial or institutional landscapes. Such places have a significant role in maintaining the country's richness, variety, bio-diversity and ecological value, with many containing features of significant archaeological interest. Historic parks and gardens face many threats: they are expensive to maintain or restore, frequently suffering from neglect and consequent decay. Their significance is often not recognised and so they are not subjected to appropriate management regimes. Property development, overly intensive changes of use, subdivision or encroachment from road schemes can also result in their loss of character or destruction.

## 2. Legal Framework

The national record of historic parks and gardens, known as the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, lists nearly 1500 sites (of which there are 7 in Wychavon). Established and maintained by English Heritage, the Register uses similar classifications (I, II\*, or II) as for listed buildings. These are independent of the latter's grading, having been allocated to indicate the following qualities:-

### ❖ **Grade I**

Parks and gardens which by reason of their historic layout, features and architectural ornaments considered together make them of exceptional interest and of international importance.

### ❖ **Grade II\***

Parks and gardens which by reason of their historic layout, features and architectural ornaments considered together make them of exceptional national interest or of great quality.

### ❖ **Grade II**

Parks and gardens which by reason of their historic layout, features and architectural ornaments considered together make them of special interest sufficient to merit a national designation.

Requests regarding registration are dealt with by the Head of Parks and Gardens Register, English Heritage, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 1AB.

The main purpose of the Register is to draw the attention of the bodies responsible for the management of historic landscapes to those features and qualities of interest in the consideration of proposals that may affect them. Whilst in itself inclusion on the Register brings no additional statutory protection to sites, local authorities are required to make provision for policies to protect the historic environment and its assets. Registration status is therefore a material consideration (PPG15 paragraph 2.24) when determining a planning application that affects the historic interest of a registered site. In addition, local planning authorities are statutorily required to consult English Heritage on applications affecting Grade I and II\* sites, and the Garden History Society on all applications affecting registered sites, regardless of grade.

The Worcestershire County Structure Plan Policies CTC.1 and CTC.19 indicate that all historic parks and gardens in the County (and not just registered ones) are critical assets and contributors to local distinctiveness, and so should be safeguarded, restored or enhanced through appropriate management regimes. Thus there are parks and gardens of more local interest which, whilst not on the Register, are of sufficient quality to warrant their preservation when considering development proposals. On applications affecting sites listed as of local importance, it will be at the discretion of the District Council as to which organisations are consulted, depending on the scale and nature of the development proposed.

### **3. Character and Appearance**

Each historic landscape is unique, a reflection of its location and due to natural growth or deliberate alteration, it is a dynamic entity that changes over time. Commonly the value of a garden lies in its current state as the sum of various styles of development as they were laid out or altered in response to contemporary fashions. Phases of development may be overlying or existing alongside earlier works, each having its own degree of interest and impact on the landscape. As well as physical evidence there are other sources to support cases of historic design and development. These may be documentation, plans, estate maps, photographs and contemporary art work from which to accurately recreate historic features. The ability to 'read' an historic designed landscape generally requires some measure of skill and experience. Those features and elements contributing to the interest of a site, and offering clues to its evolution, may include some or all of the following:

- ❖ **Lodges and gates.** Of architectural interest and frequently indicative of successive phases in landscape design. Seen as important elements in creating a grand impression for visitors approaching the property.
- ❖ **Walks and drives.** Including ornamental gates, approaches to the house carriage drives and bridges.

- ❖ **Parkland.** Usually areas of grassland, which may be open or dotted with trees arranged singly or in groups, characteristic of designed landscape. Significance is to be attached to the boundaries of the park especially proximity to the house.
- ❖ **Ha-ha.** An innovation associated with eighteenth century 'picturesque' landscape to stop encroachment by deer or farm livestock. Usually comprised of a retaining wall with ditch to create an 'invisible' boundary between the wider parkland and the house.
- ❖ **Pleasure grounds.** Incorporating features such as lawns, terraces, bedding schemes, parterres, knots, shrubberies, and walks.
- ❖ **Ornamental planting.** Topiary and specimen trees planted in pleasure gardens. Areas of woodland. Planting within the landscape setting of the house as avenues or clumps. Includes exotic species which were introduced historically due to foreign travel and trade, often of genetic and horticultural or arboricultural value.
- ❖ **Kitchen garden.** Normally enclosed by walls or hedges where the emphasis is on the cultivation of fruit or vegetables. Glasshouses and stoves are often in evidence.
- ❖ **Water features.** Including natural and artificial features such as ponds, lakes, canals, cascades and fountains.
- ❖ **Garden buildings and ornaments.** Orangeries, conservatories, greenhouses, pavilions, gazebos, summerhouses, follies, icehouses, statuary, seats and sundials, balustrades and flights of steps. As the smallest items in an historic garden, these are typically the features that are most likely to be lost.

Another feature of many parks and gardens is their ecological or bio-diversity value; in some instances they have a distinctive ecology meriting greater attention than many areas of 'natural' countryside, often containing, for example, rare plants, floristically-rich grasslands; veteran trees beneficial to invertebrates and birds; ponds bearing newts and structures in which bats can roost. Habitats range from, for example, woodland, unimproved and semi improved grassland, lowland wood pasture, wetlands and rivers to features such as individual trees, hedgerows, verges and walls. Many act as wildlife corridors or 'stepping stones' which are essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species. Habitats and many species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, and the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994. Some historic parks are scheduled as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or may be designated as such in the future. Local protection of wider biodiversity is informed and implemented through the District's Biodiversity Action Programme and the Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan. It is therefore crucial that, prior to the granting of any permissions, a survey is undertaken by an appropriate specialist in order to ascertain current habitats and populations of protected species. Frequently, as with listed buildings and conservation areas, the principle of development cannot be separated from the detail. It is difficult to assess the impact of most development proposals on something as subtle as the character

of a landscape without fairly detailed plans – ‘outline’ proposals would certainly fail on this point.

Apart from the wildlife designations mentioned in paragraph 3.2, many historic parks and gardens will have other statutory designations to protect features such as hedgerows, under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Trees are protected by their inclusion within a Conservation Area under section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, or through the serving of Tree Preservation Orders, under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Tree Preservation Orders may exist or be served on trees, groups of trees or woodlands that add to the amenity of the wider landscape or are important in the design and layout of an historic park or garden.

Policy CTC.14 of the Worcestershire County Structure Plan states that management appropriate to maintain or enhance nature conservation value of features in, or areas of, the landscape which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna is to be encouraged. Veteran trees are ‘trees, which because of their great age, size and condition, are of exceptional value culturally, in the landscape, or for wildlife’ (English Nature). These trees need to be given particular attention in all historic parks and gardens. As well as providing important habitats for a number of invertebrates, nesting birds and bats, all of which may be protected under the wildlife designations mentioned in paragraph 3.2, veteran trees need to be considered for their historic value, as part of the design of the park or garden, or as a prior feature incorporated into it. Many veteran trees may be dying, dead or dangerous but their value both for wildlife and historic design is still intact and they should be retained where possible.

#### **4. The Consideration of Setting**

Historic designed landscapes are not necessarily the same as open spaces or amenity spaces, they have their own qualities and cultural attributes which set them apart. New development proposals (such as golf courses, housing, offices and associated parking areas with resultant planting and felling of trees) frequently threaten their integrity as they are inserted into the designed landscape with insufficient consideration given to preserving the site’s essential historic characteristics, or to protecting its wider setting. This means that the potential impact of a development proposal needs to be assessed in relation to historic gardens as well as buildings. In this context, two meanings need to be distinguished in the use of the word ‘setting’.

- ❖ While a designed landscape may have its own intrinsic historic interest, often one significant aspect is the function of providing a setting for listed buildings. There is an increasing stress on the importance of setting, particularly where gardens or grounds specifically complement the design or function of a listed building.

- ❖ Views in and out of designed landscapes were important factors for their creators in the 17th and 18th centuries, with the use of prospect mounts and viewing terraces. Setting may also include land, topographic features or structures that can be some distance beyond the garden. Significant damage can therefore be done to the design aesthetic by development that is actually outside the site boundaries.

## **5. Enabling Development**

'Enabling development' is defined as development primarily aimed at saving and securing the future of a heritage asset, such as a listed building or registered garden, which may be neglected, dilapidated or otherwise 'at risk'. Such proposals are usually detrimental to the heritage asset or contrary to national or local plan policies. The proposals are therefore put forward on the basis that the benefit to the community in conserving or restoring the heritage asset outweighs the harm to other material interests. Development in the grounds of an historic building to 'enable' or fund the building's restoration often poses, by default, a threat to the surrounding historic landscape. However, PPG 15, paragraph 6.2, gives clear ground for the preservation of parks and gardens as equally important in the consideration process.

While the preservation of a building may well be argued by applicants to have the overriding claim, development which harms the associated designed landscape can ultimately devalue the restoration works to the building itself. The success of such schemes therefore depends on its future being adequately secured by the funds generated, with the integrity of the historic landscape not being materially compromised by the development. PPG 15 is specific on tests for development harmful to listed buildings. This Authority will adopt a similar approach in the consideration of development affecting historic parks or gardens.

## **6. Historic Landscape Assessment**

Good conservation practice indicates that any changes should flow clearly from a thorough understanding of the historic landscape and should not compromise the potential for repairs to the historic landscape in the future. The majority of historic designed landscapes are the result of works of several periods, each phase of varying importance or significance. Also where parks and gardens contain well-preserved features of the pre-parkland landscape they will have significant archaeological value. Areas such as historic parks and gardens that have not been built over for a considerable period, but which are closely related to where people have lived have the potential to harbour undiscovered archaeology. Some parks and gardens are related to Scheduled Ancient Monuments. PPG 16 provides the policy framework for assessing archaeological remains within the garden, or alternatively for discovering a garden's earlier state. These need to be properly assessed and evaluated in the Historical Landscape Assessment, as well as then identifying potential constraints and

opportunities for development proposals. A thorough historical survey and on-site archaeological investigation is therefore necessary prior to the formulation of proposals for development, conservation or restoration.

An Historic Landscape Assessment would also provide the basis of guidelines for the ongoing management of a site. It may be appropriate to refer to the National Trust document 'Guidelines for long-term Conservation Plans for historic parks and gardens' (1997). By identifying the essential cultural and historical significance of a place in a management plan, a **strategy** (see below) would then define coherent management objectives for an historic site. It is not unusual for a local authority to ask for a management plan (usually through reaching s.106 agreements) where the owner is seeking to make major changes within an historic park or garden.

## 7. Impact Assessment

Some developments will have a direct impact on the character of the site as a whole, especially the effect on views in or out of the site. Where the felling of trees, the demolition of buildings or the obliteration of topographic features cannot be avoided, then an assessment should be made as to the potential consequences of the proposals. The possibility of screening new development with planting should also be carefully assessed, as new planting can be intrusive, either through the use of inappropriate species or the blocking of designed views.

## 8. Definition of Restoration

Development proposals often include intentions to restore a park or garden. The word 'restoration' in planning terms has a long history, particularly in relation to mineral working, where the landscape is eventually restored to farming use. In conservation terms the definition is much stricter, i.e. 'returning the existing fabric to a known earlier state'. For historic landscape restoration this meaning implies accuracy and so depends on detailed historical research followed by fully justified proposals.

A looser definition of restoration could mean the restructuring of the essential elements of a decayed or lost design. This approach could then reasonably reflect the aesthetic design intentions of its creator. Those development proposals that do have implications for an historic park or garden must clearly establish which definition underpins the applicant's approach to 'restoration'.

## 9. Creating a Strategy Plan

Strategy Plans will vary greatly in length and style, depending on the character and complexity of the site, but each should contain

❖ From a site survey, a statement describing the site's **current state**;

- ❖ A statement summarising the **significant aspects** of the site;
- ❖ An analysis of the **constraints and opportunities** that will influence the site's management;
- ❖ **Statement of policy** regarding specific management aspects of the site;
- ❖ **Short to medium-term objectives**, looking three to five years ahead; and
- ❖ A **long-term vision** incorporating the ideal objectives being sought for the site;

The '**Statement of Significance**' will identify a number of factors, special qualities and physical attributes that need to be taken into account. Such a document needs to be flexible and capable of modification to accommodate new information, and be reviewed periodically. It is important that competent professionals using best practice carry out all assessments. The Statement may include as appropriate:

- ❖ an assessment of the **aesthetic qualities**;
- ❖ the identification of the **historic interest**;
- ❖ the recognition of **natural features and processes**;
- ❖ acknowledgement of **cultural features**;
- ❖ assessment of **condition and use**, current and proposed; and
- ❖ other **special characteristics**, such as distinctiveness and rarity.

## 10. Making a Planning Application

Many of the historic parks and gardens in the District offer great scope for continued positive management and/or restoration. The District Council will seek to encourage any positive proposals, offering advice and guidance where necessary. Overall, a wide range of information might be needed to inform determination, which is difficult for an applicant to gauge at application stage. Initially, therefore the impact of the proposed application will be assessed by Wychavon Planning Services and Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment and Archaeology Service. After assessment, for proposals that involve development in historic landscapes requiring planning permission and/or listed building consent, then the following information may be required.

- ❖ The Historic Landscape Assessment, to provide an historical context for assessing the potential impact of the development proposals.
- ❖ An Environmental Impact Assessment or statement on the ecological implications may be necessary.
- ❖ A site survey and analysis plan for the area of historic landscape affected (normally at 1:500 or 1:200 scale). This plan should record site levels, and the location and condition of all existing features, both natural and man-made.
- ❖ A site plan (normally 1:200 scale) should clearly indicate the proposals in the context of the historic landscape. Any works affecting historic landscape features must be annotated including changes in ground levels, tree felling or tree surgery.

- ❖ A report indicating those enhancement measures to be implemented, subject to the determination of the application. This will take the form of a restoration or management plan.

Development proposals which affect a Registered Historic Park or Garden of national significance will only be approved where there is no adverse effect on its character or setting. For other parks and gardens which are considered to contribute to the heritage of the district and character of the landscape, development proposals will need to demonstrate that they are informed by, and sympathetic to, landscape character.

### **Further Reading**

PPG15: *Planning and the Historic Environment*, HMSO

PPG16: *Archaeology and Planning*, HMSO

*Policy Statement and Practical Guide to Assessment: Enabling Development and the Conservation of Heritage Assets*, English Heritage (June 2002)

*Guidelines for long-term Conservation Plans for historic parks and gardens*, National Trust , 1997

*Public Park Assessment*, Green Space, (2002)

*The Future for Veteran Trees*, English Nature, (2000)

*The Register of Parks and Gardens: An Introduction*, English Heritage, (1998)

*Veteran Trees*, English Nature, (2001)

Dingwall & Lambert, *Historic Parks & Gardens in the Planning System: A Handbook*, (1997)

Lambert, Goodchild & Roberts, *Researching a Garden's History: A Guide to Documentary and Published Sources*, IAAS, (1995)

Lockett, R., *A Survey of Historic Parks and Gardens in Worcestershire*, (1997)

Mynors, Charles, *The Law of Trees, Forest and Hedgerows*, (2002)

Taigal, A., *Historic Designed Landscapes: planning and conservation guidance*, (ISBN 1 8521 238 9)

## **Contacts**

### **Landscape issues:**

Landscape Officer  
Wychavon District Council  
01386 565309

### **Trees:**

Tree and Landscape Officer  
Wychavon District Council  
01386 565308

### **Listed Buildings:**

Heritage Section  
Wychavon District Council  
01386 565327

### **Archaeology:**

Archaeological Unit  
Worcestershire County Council  
01905 763763

### **Wildlife and Ecology:**

Worcestershire Wildlife Trust  
01905 754919

### **Planning Policy:**

Wychavon District Council  
01386 565565

### **English Heritage:**

Historic Parks and Gardens Landscape Architect  
West Midlands Regional Office, 112 Colmore Row, Birmingham, B3 3AG  
0121 625 6820

### **Heritage Lottery Fund:**

Head Office, 7 Holbein Place, London, SW1W 8NR  
[www.hlf.org.uk](http://www.hlf.org.uk)

### **Hereford and Worcester Gardens Trust:**

The Old Rectory, Birlingham, Pershore Worcestershire WR10 3AB

### **GreenSpace:**

Caversham Court, Church Road, Caversham, Reading, Berks RG4 7AD  
[www.green-space.org.uk](http://www.green-space.org.uk)

**Garden History Society:**

70 Cowcross Street, London, EC1M 6EJ

**The Historic Gardens Foundation**

34 River Court, Upper Ground, London SE1 9PE  
0207 633 9165

**Association of Garden Trusts**

77 Cowcross Street, London EC1M 6BP  
0207 251 2610

**International Council on Monuments & Sites**

**(ICOMOS):** 10 Barley Mow Passage, London W4 4PH  
0208 694 6477

**United Kingdom Database of Historic Parks & Gardens (UKPG):**

Landscapes and Gardens, Department of Archaeology, The King's Manor, York  
YO1 7EP 01904 433925

## List of Registered and Locally Important Parks and Gardens in Wychavon

Gardens indicated in bold type are listed on the Historic Parks and Gardens Register. The rest of this list has been compiled using a source based on documentary evidence for the existence of the historic gardens. No site surveys have been completed. This list should not be taken as definitive and may be subject to amendment following further research.

<b>Civil Parish</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>
Abberton	1	Abberton Hall	SO 992 530
Aldington	2	Shrawnell Park	SP 050 449
Beckford	3	Beckford Hall	SO 976 359
Besford	4	Besford Church Farm House	SO 910 448-
Besford	5	Besford Court	SO 914 451
Birlingham	6	The Mansion	SO 930 433
Bredon	7	Bredon Manor	SO 919 370
Bredon's Norton	8	Bredons Norton Manor House	SO 933 389
Bredon's Norton	9	Norton Park	SO 933 391
Bretforton	10	Bretforton Manor House 18 century Summer House	SP 091 438
Bricklehampton	11	Bricklehampton Hall Manor House	SO 976 423
Broadway	12	Broadway Country Park	SP115 362
Broadway	13	Broadway Court	SP 097 364
Broadway	14	Farncombe Abbey	SP 113 379
Broadway	15	Middle Hill House	SP 109 354
Broadway	16	Russell House, Station Road	SP 092 375
Broadway	17	Tower (garden/landscape building)	SP113 362
Claines	18	Hindlip Hall	SO 882 583
Cleeve Prior	19	Cleeve Prior Manor House	SP 089 495
Cookhill	20	Cookhill Priory (gazebo)	SP 050 574
Cropton	21	Cropton Court	SP 000 452
Cropton	22	Holland House/The Den	SO 997 448
Crowle	23	Crowle Manor House	SO 930 560
Crowle	24	Froxmere Court	SO 934 558
Dodderhill	25	Hill Court	SO 899 638
Dodderhill	26	Wychbold Hall	SO 916 651
Doverdale	27	Doverdale Manor	SO 865 672
Drakes Broughton & Wadborough	28	Caldewell	SO 914 486
Drakes Broughton & Wadborough	29	Wadborough Park	SO 897 486
Droitwich Spa	30	Brine Baths (Lido Park)	SO 902 630
Droitwich Spa	31	Impney Park	SO 910 644
Eckington	32	Woollas Hall	SO 942 402

Elmbridge	33	Elmbridge Green House (also known as Manor House/Manor House Farm)	SO 894 688
Elmley Castle	34	Elmley Castle Park	SO 980 405
Elmley Lovett	35	Elmley Lovett Lodge	SO 867 695
Evesham	36	Eastwick Manor	SP 030 430
Evesham	37	Abbey Gardens	SP 035 435
Evesham	38	Abbey Manor House	SP 031 456
Evesham	39	Abbey Park	SP 037 428
Evesham	40	Dresden House/51 High Street -	SP 037 439
Evesham	41	Workman Gardens	SP 039 435
Fladbury	42	Craycombe House	SO 998 473
Fladbury	43	Fladbury Rectory	SO 996 462
Hadzor	44	Hadzor Hall	SO 914 625
<b>Hanbury</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>Hanbury Hall</b> Registered Grade II	<b>SO 944 637</b>
Hanbury	46	Hanbury Rectory (Old Church House)	SO 958 645
Hanbury	47	Mere Hall	SO 952 619
Hanley Castle	48	Herbert's Farm	SO 842 719
<b>Hartlebury</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Hartlebury Castle</b> Registered Grade II	<b>SO 834 710</b>
Hartlebury	50	Waresley House	SO 843 697
Huddington	51	Huddington Court	SO 941 572
Inkberrow	52	Inkberrow Castle	SP 016 573
Inkberrow	53	Knighton Park	SP 039 569
Kemerton	54	Bell's Castle	SO 953 383
Kemerton	55	Bredon Tower (park/landscape feature)	SO 956 401
Kemerton	56	Kemerton Court	SO 946 368
Kemerton	57	Kemerton Priory	SO 949 378
North Claines	58	Bevere House	SO 841 593
North Claines	59	Bevere Manor	SO 840 594
North Claines	60	Hawford House	SO 848 598
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Norton & Lenchwick	61	Wood Norton	SP 002 476
Norton juxta Kempsey	62	Norton Hall	SO 888 514
Kempsey	63	Wood Hall	SO 882 513
Offenham	64	Offenham Grange Park	SP 051 465
Ombersley	65	Ombersley Court	SO 842 634
Ombersley	66	Woodfield House	SO 836 655
<b>Overbury</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>Overbury Court</b> Registered Grade II*	<b>SO 959 379</b>
Pershore	68	Abbey Park	SO 945 457
Pershore	69	Mount Pleasant	SO 942 466
Pershore	70	Perrott House	SO 950 455
<b>Pirton, Severn Stoke</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>Pirton Park</b> Registered Grade II	<b>SO 875 472</b>

<b>Rous Lench</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>Rous Lench Court</b> Registered Grade II*	<b>SP 020 536</b>
Salwarpe	73	High Park	SO 875 627
Salwarpe	74	Salwarpe Park	SO 870 620
<b>Severn Stoke; Croome d'Abitot; Pirton</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>Croome Court</b> Registered Grade I	<b>SO 867 447</b>
<b>Spetchley</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>Spetchley Park</b> Registered Grade II*	<b>SO 892 535</b>
Stoke Prior	77	Stoke Heath	SO 945 682
Stoulton	78	Wolverton Hall	SO 930 506
Strensham	79	Strensham Castle	SO 903 403
Strensham	80	Strensham Court	SO 898 391
Upton Warren	81	Cooksey Park	SO 909 689
<b>Westwood</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>Westwood Park</b> Registered Grade II	<b>SO 875 637</b>
Wick	83	Avon Bank (Pershore College of Horticulture)	SO 952 448
Wick	84	Endon Hall	SO 968 449
Wick	85	Lower Hill	SO 962 451
Wick	86	Wick House	SO 959 452
Whittington	87	Crookbarrow Park	SO 876 524
Wyre Piddle	88	Malt House	SO 965 475

Ref. Lockett, R. *A Survey of Historic Parks and Gardens in Worcestershire*, (1997)