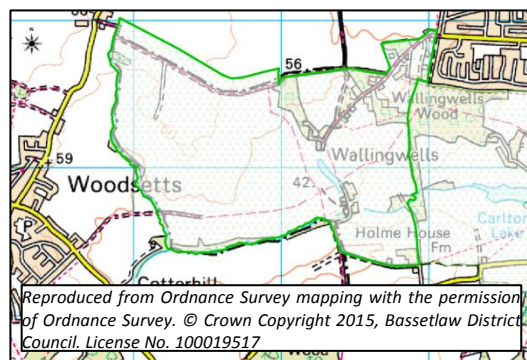


Unregistered Park & Garden: Wallingwells Hall

NCC/BDC Ref:
UPG52

Date(s):

1135-1154, Early-C17, Early/Mid-C18, Late-C18,
c1810, c1828, 1926, c1928

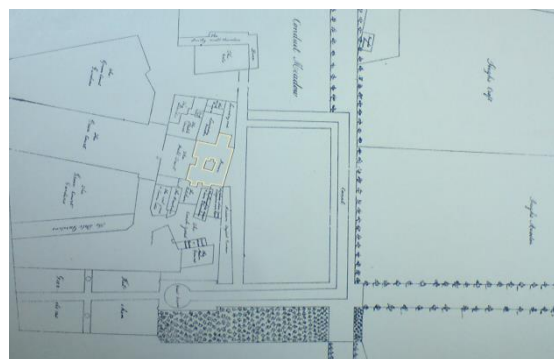


Description & historic information:

Wallingwells Hall, an early-17th century house with 18th and 19th century alterations, set within a landscaped park of various historic phases and on the site of a Benedictine Priory for nuns.

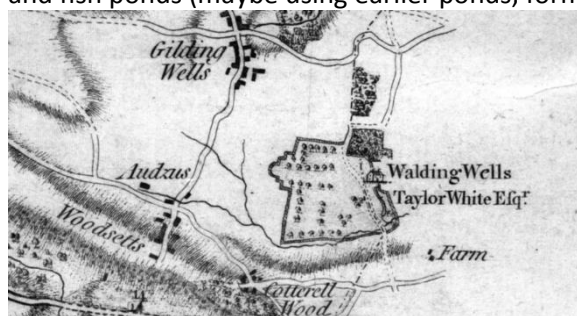
The nunnery, dedicated to St Mary, was established c1135-1154 by Ralph de Chevrolcourtⁱ. The site would have had a church, cloisters and associated structures, together with a fishpond (the pond to the north west may be part of this) and perhaps a moatⁱⁱ. There may also have been a mill, possibly north west of the hall (the 1682 map indicates a mill there). Wallingwells Priory was dissolved on the 14th December 1539 and after two short leases, the site was granted by Queen Elizabeth I to Richard Pype (a leather seller and Lord Mayor of London) and Francis Bowyer (a grocer) of London in 1563-4ⁱⁱⁱ. In 1569 (or 1578 according to Pevsner^{iv}), Bowyer sold his part of the site to Pype.

In the early-17th century, a house was built, probably incorporating remains of the nunnery, with the grounds landscaped. This included a walled garden (incorporating earlier structures), a formal canal (possibly reusing an earlier moat) around the north, east and south of the house (the remains of the circular basin survive as part of the fish pond to the south of the hall), together with tree-lined avenues/allées (this arrangement is shown on the 1682 map^v). The main entrance was on the west.



1682 map of Wallingwells Hall (source: White, 1907)

Pype was succeeded by his nephew, who sold Wallingwells in 1671 to Major Samuel Taylor (Governor of Tangiers for King Charles II)^{vi}. It passed by marriage to the Whites (of Tuxford) in 1699^{vii}. In the late-17th/early-18th century, the grounds were re-landscaped, the canal and avenues replaced with a large wooded plantation (Wallingwells Wood), regular tree clumps, a walled deer park to the west (local historians suggest the plan is based on St Paul's Cathedral) and tree-lined avenues (including Long Lane). In the early/mid-18th century, the west/south faces of the hall were remodelled in neo-classical style (maybe by John White, succeeded 1730^{viii}). The grotto, lady well and fish ponds (maybe using earlier ponds, forming a Dutch water garden) also date to this period.



1771 – Map of Wallingwells Hall, by Thomas Jeffreys (source: Sheffield City Council)



1774 – Chapman's Map of Nottinghamshire



West façade of hall (north end)



West façade of hall (south end)



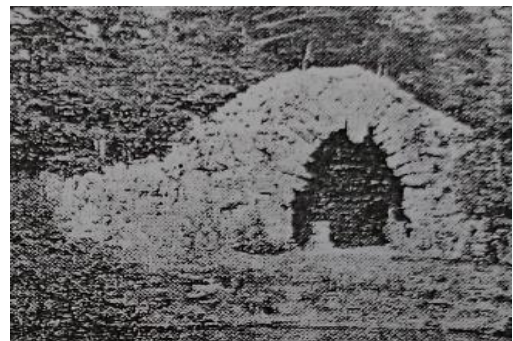
South façade of hall



Wall and ditch around park to west of hall



Fish pond to south of hall



View of the grotto from the Worksop Guardian, 1929 (source: Worksop Library)

In the mid-18th century, the walled kitchen garden and castle garden^{ix} were constructed (the ‘castle’ structures being a folly set on top of the face of a quarry)^x. A formal stone-lined pond had also been constructed immediately to the east of the hall, but this had been infilled by the mid-19th century (visible on the 1774 & 1779 maps). A mid-18th century marker stone survives adjacent to the old county boundary, with a “Y” on its west face and an “N” on the east face. A pair of gate piers to the south of the hall, adjacent the grotto, date to the later-18th century.



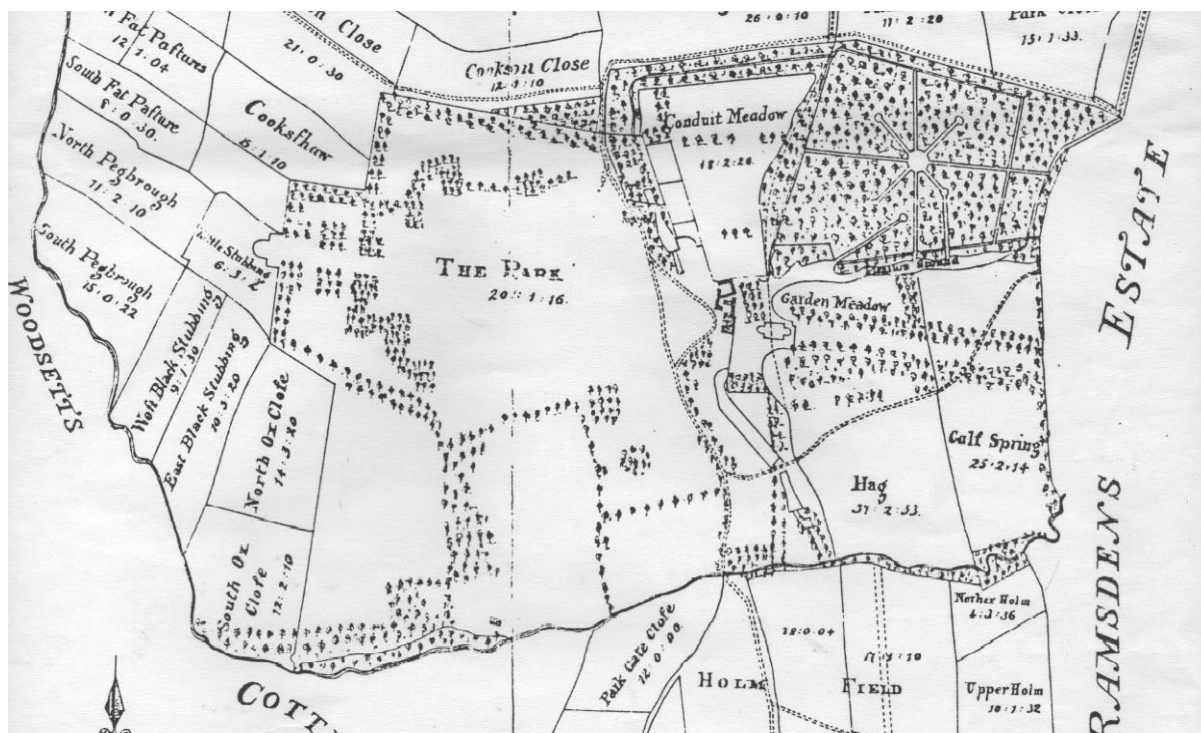
Walled kitchen garden to north west of hall



County boundary marker stone, west face



County boundary marker stone, east face



1779 – A Map of Wallingwells and Parts Adjoining in the Counties of Nottingham and York, the Estate of Taylor White Esquire (source: Woodsetts Local History Society)

The stables and coach house were built around 1810, replacing earlier buildings of the same function. The façade is faced with ashlar, although the rest of the building is coursed rubble.



Stables to north of hall

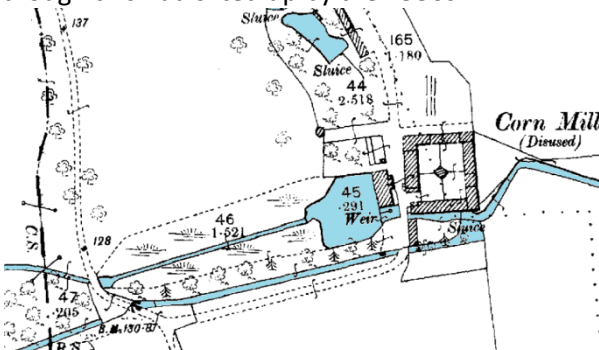


Coach house to north of stables

Also dating to this period is the mill and associated barns at the southern end of the park. This is of stone ashlar, with feature Diocletian window openings. To the west of the mill was formerly a mill pond, fed by the adjacent Owlands Wood Dyke, although this had silted up by the 1950s.



Late-18th century mill building



1898 Ordnance Survey Map (water is highlighted blue)

Wallingwells Hall was substantially remodelled in c1828, with a new Tudor-Gothic façade added on the east side. A small lodge was also built approximately 1km to the north east at the western end of Long Lane. In 1829, the remains of the second prioress, Dame Margery Dourant (1189-1199), were excavated on the site and were then reinterred in the walled garden immediately north of the hall.



Wallingwells Hall, c1828 (source: www.nottshistory.org.uk)



View of c1828 east façade of Wallingwells Hall



Walled garden to north west of hall



Former Wallingwells Lodge



1835 – Sanderson's Map (Nottinghamshire County Council, 2003)

Sir Archibald Woolaston White was the last of the White family to reside at Wallingwells. After he left in 1919, the hall was leased to a Mr Gainsford. After his lease expired, the estate was sold to Thomas Place Ltd. (timber merchants from Northallerton), who in turn sold the estate in separate lots at auction in 1926. A Dinnington-based builder, John Revill, bought the hall divided it into apartments shortly after – the brick house, Priory Gardens, to the north of the stables was built by John Revill, c1928^{xi}. Much of Wallingwells Wood was cleared in the mid-20th century, with several houses constructed alongside Wallingwells Lane.



From left to right: Hall Stables, Coach House and Priory Gardens.

Features of significance:

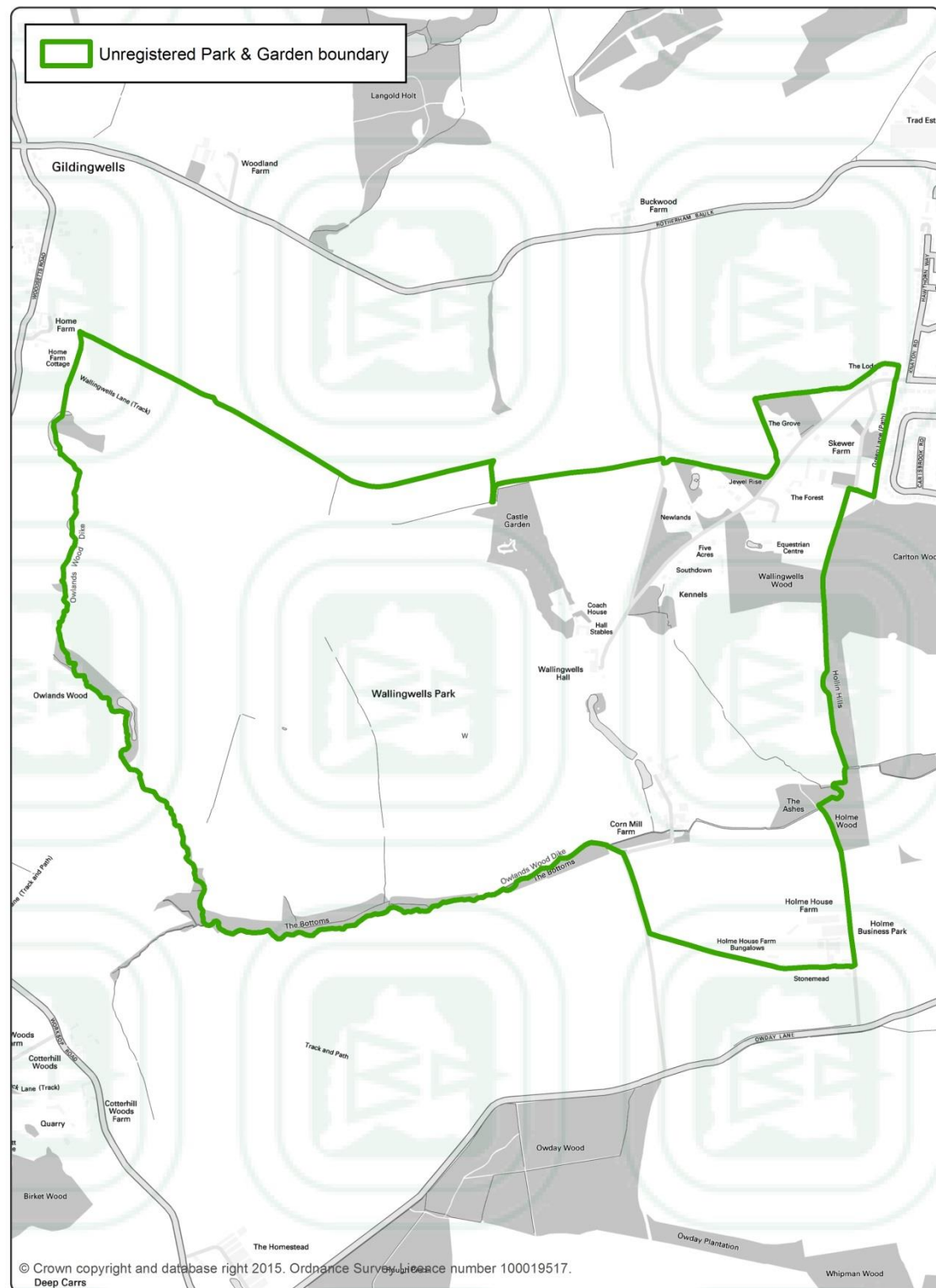
Listed buildings include Wallingwells Hall, 'Castle garden and kitchen garden', 'Grotto', 'Cartshed', 'Stables, kennels and wall', 'Gate piers' and 'Walled garden' (all grade II). Other significant buildings include Wallingwells Lodge and the former mill. Landscape features of interest include the fishponds, deer park boundary wall and ditch, Wallingwells Wood, groups of trees, single specimen trees and hedge boundaries.



Aerial photograph of Wallingwells Hall, taken 2007 (source: Bassetlaw District Council)

Listed Buildings:	Wallingwells Hall, 'Castle garden and kitchen garden', 'Grotto', 'Cartshed', 'Stables, kennels and wall', 'Gate piers' and 'Walled garden' (all grade II)
Scheduled Ancient Monuments:	n/a
Conservation Area:	n/a
Local Interest Buildings:	Wallingwells Lodge; Former Mill; Park boundary wall

Wallingwells Hall



References:

- ⁱ J. Bramley; *A Short History of the Religious Houses in Nottinghamshire to the Time of the Dissolution*; 1948; p39.
- ⁱⁱ Nottinghamshire County Council; *Register Review Programme for Nottinghamshire – Wallingwells Hall & Park* (unpublished document on the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record).
- ⁱⁱⁱ J. Bramley; *A Short History of the Religious Houses in Nottinghamshire to the Time of the Dissolution*; 1948; p40.
- ^{iv} Nikolaus Pevsner (revised by Elizabeth Williamson); *The Buildings of England: Nottinghamshire*; 1979; p363.
- ^v M. H. Towry White; *Some Account of the Family of White of Tuxford and Wallingwells*; in *Transactions of the Thorton Society, Vol.11*; 1907.
- ^{vi} Nina Slingsby-Smith; *The History of Wallingwells*; undated (c1989); p6.
- ^{vii} Woodsetts Local History Society; List of Wallingwells Owners (unpublished).
- ^{viii} Woodsetts Local History Society; White Family Tree (unpublished).
- ^{ix} Nikolaus Pevsner (revised by Elizabeth Williamson); *The Buildings of England: Nottinghamshire*; 1979; p363.
- ^x Nottinghamshire County Council; *Register Review Programme for Nottinghamshire – Wallingwells Hall & Park* (unpublished document on the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record).
- ^{xi} Nina Slingsby-Smith; *The History of Wallingwells*; undated (c1989); p9.