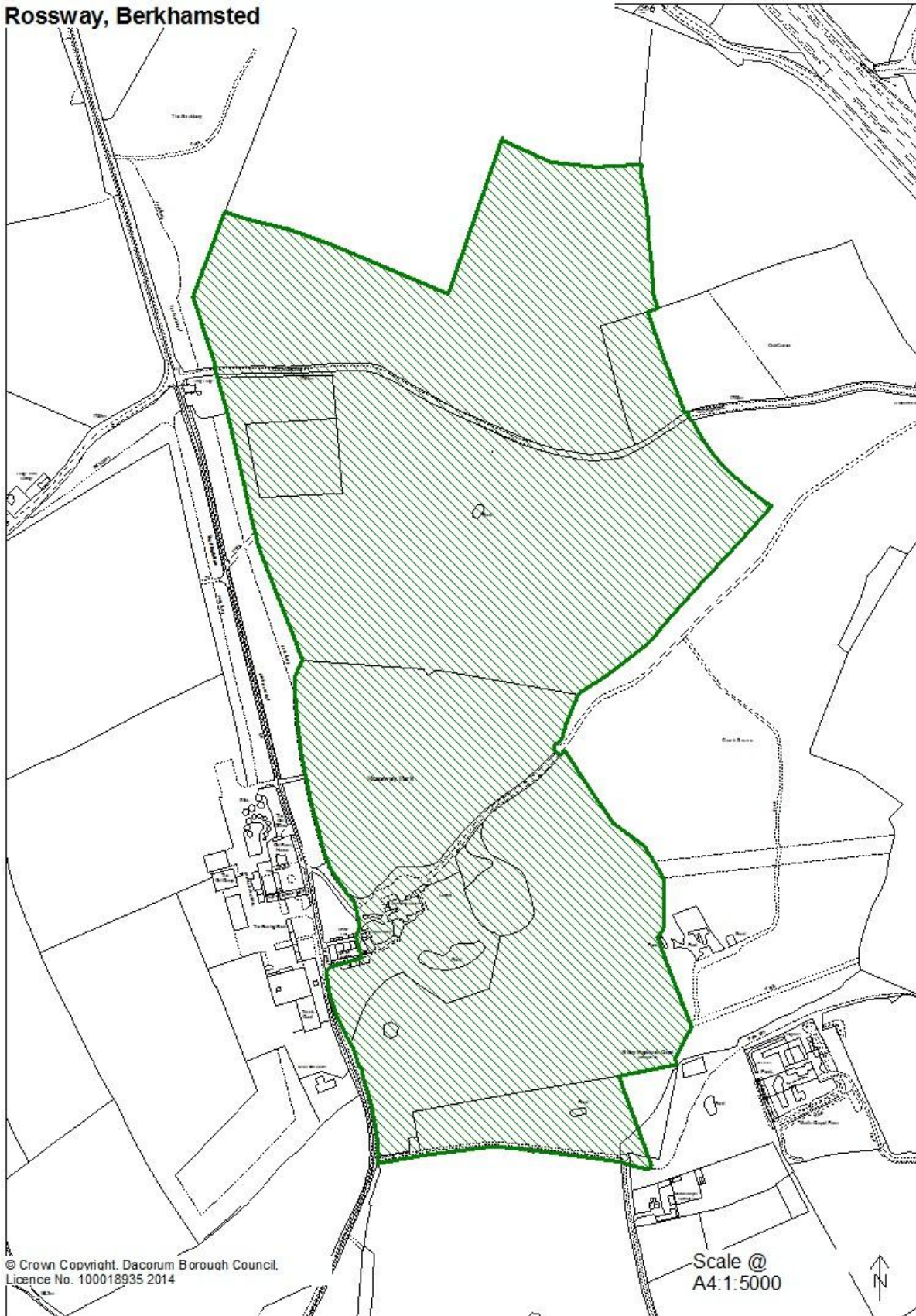


Site No.16 Rossway, south of Berkhamsted

Location
Rossway, south of Berkhamsted
Rossway, Berkhamsted



Existing designations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Belt • Listed Buildings • Area of Special Control of Adverts • Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty • Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3
Assessment against criteria	Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advise and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS
TRUST LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
ROSSWAY
(C16) Rothway (C17)

Historic Name (if known)
Pratt's Place

Parish/Town **Northchurch**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: SP960 073

Present Area (approximate) c. 1200 Acres

Brief Description

In 1616 it consisted of a messuage and 50 acres of land. The estate, part of which extends into Wigginton, was bought in 1802 by Robert Sutton of Highgate. The mansion was surrounded by Parkland. In 1863 it was purchased by Charles Staunton Hadden, a Ceylon Coffee Planter. At that time the estate comprised 577 acres and was worth £34,500. Hadden built the present mansion, near the former residence. Hawridge Bottom Farm was added to the estate in 1906. In 1999 875 acres of land were sold off.

Approaches:

Berkhamsted Lodge: c.1802 of uncoursed knapped flint with steep half-hipped tiled roof with rustic verandah to north and east.

Tring Lodge: 1802 . . A single-storey rectangular rustic gate-lodge facing west. Uncoursed knapped flint. Red scalloped tile steep hipped roof carried down to form a rustic verandah on north, west and south sides supported on rough wooden columns like trees, with braces. Weatherboarded rear extension. Symmetrical 2 windows front with central door. Flint corner pilasters and raised surrounds to pointed 2-light casement windows. A pair to Chesham Lodge and related to Berkhamsted Lodge.

Chesham Lodge: . A single-storey rectangular rustic gatelodge with deep verandah facing E onto drive. Uncoursed knapped flint, steep hipped scalloped red tile roof carried down over verandah on N, E, and S with plain tile verge, carried on rustic posts and braces. Corner pilasters and raised surrounds to pointed windows also in flints. Symmetrical E front with 2 2-light pointed casement windows lattice leaded, and central pointed door. One similar window at each end and small gable in centre of each side of verandah. Brick rear extension.

The Drive: By 1824 the public road between the house and farm was diverted from the point at which Tring Lodge now stands south westwards to join the Wigginton to Chesham road at SP955 069. This approach was deemed 'more commodious and less steep' than the winding Hogs Dell Lane to its west.

Principal Building:

Rossway Park Built 1865-7, designed by Robert Evans (Hines and Evans) with alterations in 1889 by Evans. Two storey in Italianate style under low hipped roof. Entrance on north front with projecting 'Palladian' portico. Garden front has flat-roofed polygonal bay to drawing room and attached conservatory leading onto terrace. Service wing to west of house. Luton blue brick, openings with stone surrounds, slate roof.

The **stable block:** Now converted to housing. It is an L-shaped brick built 2-storey building under a hipped slated roof. The third side of the stable courtyard is a white painted 2-storey building under a gabled and slated roof, these gables similar to those on the west wing of the main stable block. The complex lies on the south side of the drive running from the farm complex to the main house.

Pleasure grounds: The curved stretch of water to the south of the old mansion has been partially filled in but still forms a feature of the pleasure grounds. Which were informal with trees in lawns and remain so. They abut the house on the east and south sides with parkland beyond on all but the western side.

Walled Kitchen Garden: Situated across the lane to the west of the house in Rossway Home Farm. Built c.1800 of hand-made, wire-cut bricks to a height of 8 foot. Buttressed on exterior and capped with flat and end-on bricks. Decorative iron gates. Contains cross-paths and **Pigeon House** of early 19th century . Rebuilt and relocated in 1994/5 from S yard of Rossway Home Farm. Farm improved about 1850 but with buildings from C16. Farmhouse C16-19

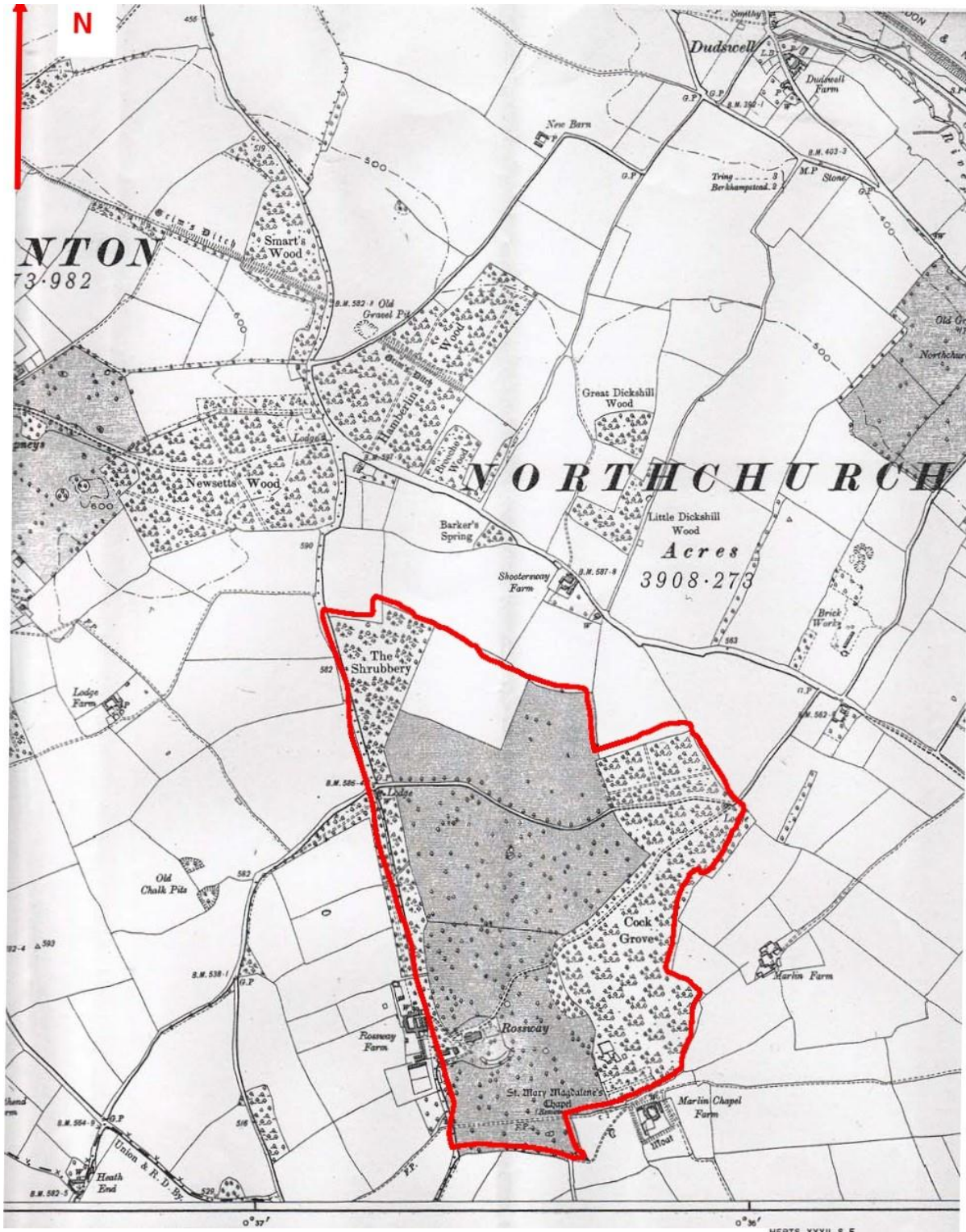
Ice House: 1831 in a dell close to Chesham Lodge. The original inner door frame was still extant in 1990 with the initials RS (Richard Sutton) on the door and 2 rendered fanning walls to the entrance. The decorated façade has been lost.

Park: By 1877 extensive tree planting had taken place within the parkland and the plantation at Cock Grove and belts along the drive to Tring Lodge still exist. An Acer avenue has been planted in the parkland running to the east of the mansion and a new avenue of Limes has been planted along the Berkhamsted Driveway. To the south of Cock Grove is the ruined church of St Mary Magdalene at Marlin Chapel Farm.

A large rectangular **chapel**, now in ruins, approx. 60m to west of moated site of a nearly-square homestead moat, water-filled at northwest corner but otherwise dry. Perhaps another moated enclosure to southeast. Pond to west perhaps fishpond
Chapel is probably 13C, constructed of flint with clunch dressings. Each corner stands to about 5m and the rest only to ground level. Fenced and overgrown.

Important people associated with site:
Resident : Charles Staunton Hadden Architect: Robert Evans (Hines & Evans)
Assessment of significance: One of the group of small gentry estates on the outskirts of Berkhamsted and Tring, which probably appeared in the early 19C as a result of improved communications with London. Forms a transitional area between the country town and the rural area of the AONB.
Principal Uses: Private Residences, Farm
Public Access/Rights of Way: WG4 and NC20

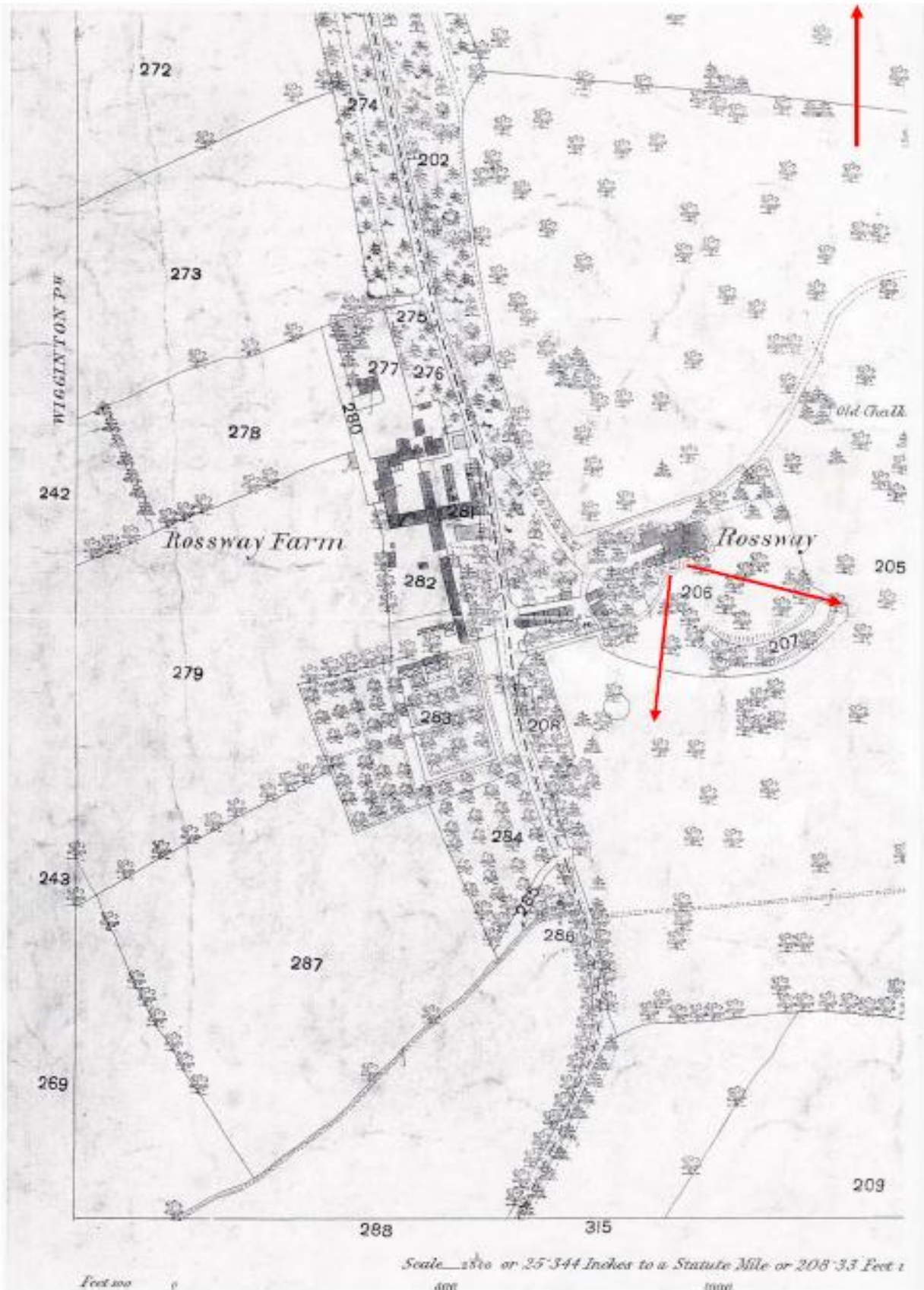
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc)	
Grade II: Rossway House, Tring Lodge, Bekhamsted Lodge, Rossway Home Farm Walled Garden.	
Scheduled Ancient Monument:	
Area of Archaeological Significance 29 around Marlin Chapel Farm	
Green Belt	
Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	
Landscape Character Area: 110. Ashlyns and Wigginton Plateau	
Sources of information: Report available at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies	
Site visited by:	Date:



Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Sheet XXII.SE Scale 6,;:1 mile.

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Scale 25": 1 mile

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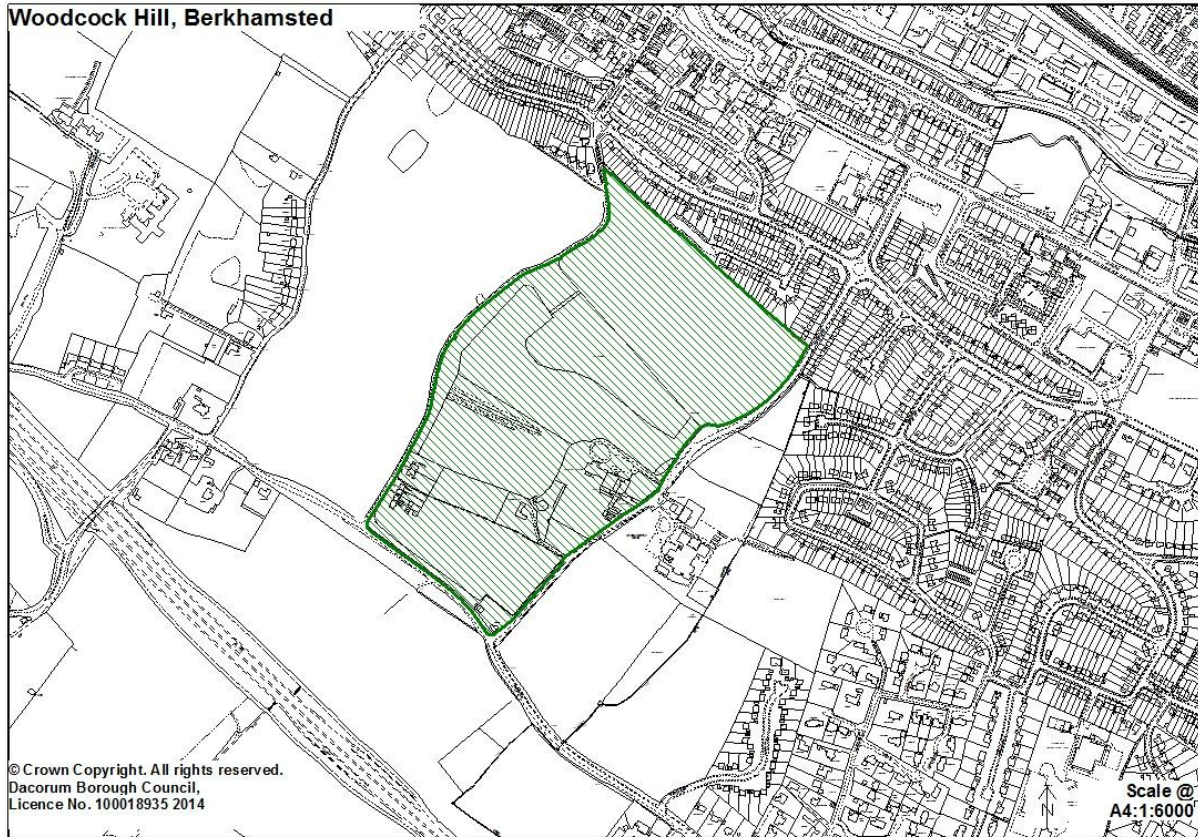


Site No.17 Woodcock Hill

Location

Woodcock Hill, Berkhamsted

Woodcock Hill, Berkhamsted



Existing designations

- Green Belt
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Archaeological Significance
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3

Assessment against criteria

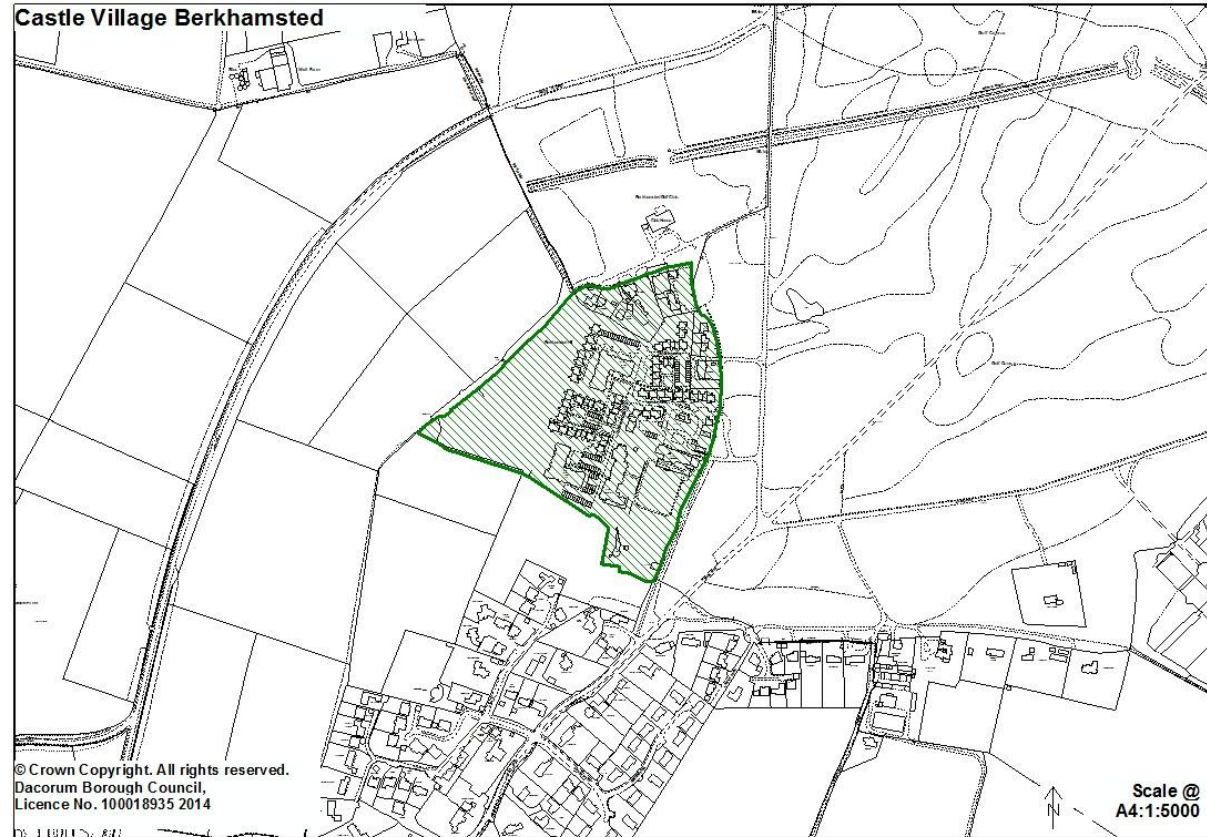
Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

Site No.18 Castle Village

Location

Castle Village, Berkhamsted

Castle Village Berkhamsted



Existing designations

- Green Belt
- Major Developed Site in the Green Belt
- Listed Buildings
- Housing Proposal Site (H1)
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 and Non-agricultural

Assessment against criteria

Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST
LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
CASTLE VILLAGE

Historic Name
**Britwell
Shenstone Court
Berkhamsted Hill**

Parish/Town

Potten End, Berkhamsted

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL 003 087

Present Area (approximate) c. 27 Acres

Brief Description

Arts and Crafts style gardens laid out around an Edwardian country house with views over the Bulbourne valley. Although much of the land now has retirement houses, the south lawn, sunken garden and Japanese Garden survive in good condition.

Brief History

The mansion was built as a retirement home for Sir John Evans of Nash Mills as Britwell in 1905-6 to a design by George Hubbard, Evans's nephew, and built by local firm RA Matthews. Bought by Sir Arthur Cory Wright in 1908, it was renamed Berkhamsted Hill. The house was later extended by the Deen family who purchased it in 1919. They built 2 further storeys to the servants' wing and added a billiard room. The inside of the house was refurbished with Tudor panelling, firebacks and ornate ceilings.

The house was purchased by Sir Richard Ashmole Cooper in 1937 (see Felden Lodge entry) and renamed Shenstone Court after the family estate in Staffordshire. On his death the estate was sold in 1947 to the family firm, Cooper, McDougall and Robertson and the house became an administration block known as Berkhamsted Hill, for the research facility for the company. In 1959 Wellcome Foundation acquired Coopers and continued to use the estate as a research facility, installing computers in the attics in 1980. In 1991, the new owners, Pitman Moore, moved the research facility elsewhere and the site fell vacant. After various schemes were proposed, the development of the retirement village was agreed in 1999 and clearance and construction began.

Principal Building

Queen Anne style of 2 storeys and an attic, of 7 bays. The central 4 bays are surmounted by a pediment. The doorway has Tuscan columns and consoles with open segmental pediment over shell. It is of English bond in purple brick with red brick dressings, surmounted by a hipped tile roof with large cornice. [See EH listing]

Approach

The drive reaches the north front of the mansion from the east. The entrance court has a small grass plot with a sundial in the centre and shrubbery to the north. The stable block, with several glasshouses was formerly to the west of the entrance court but has now been demolished

Pleasure Grounds

These extended south and west of the mansion. To the south are: A terrace with steps down to Lawns which have a path across them reaching the woodland perimeter where the path meanders through the woodland.

Further south is the **Japanese Garden**

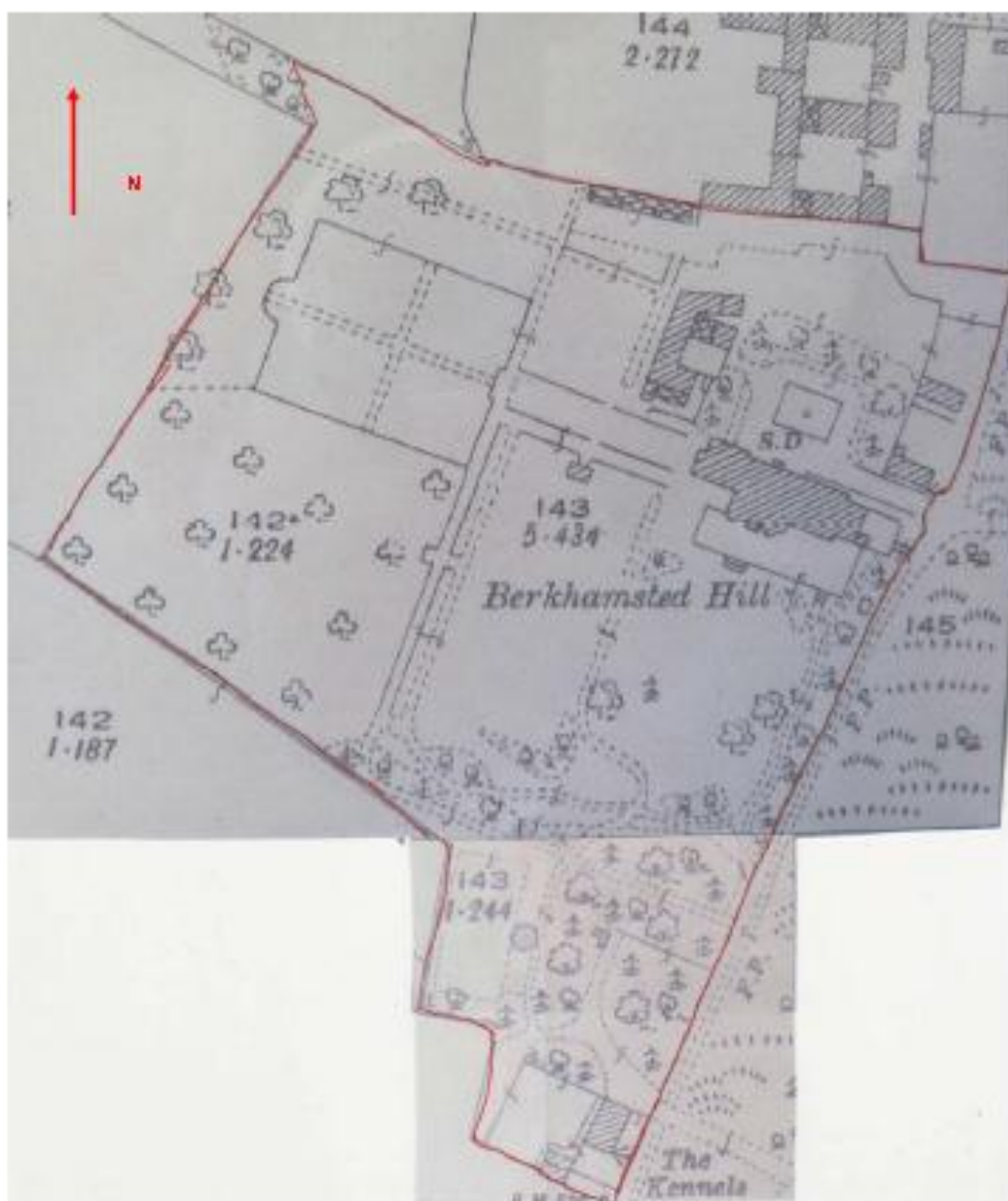
This was laid out by Lady (Alice) Cooper and is almost identical in design to the one she had previously laid out at Felden Lodge (q.v.) A concrete-lined sinuous pool runs roughly north to south, with stepping stone at the northern end (now covered with a modern Japanese-style bridge). The path meanders around the lake and across the bridge (stepping stones). A small cascade admits the water which flows past the stepping stone to the fountain at the southern end. On the east bank is a brick built polygonal summer house. This garden has been restored with much bonsai and other 'Japanese' planting, and is well-maintained.

To the west of the house is the Sunken garden. A low wall of limestone rocks planted with ferns in the interstices and bedding on top surrounds a long rectangular lawn. The centre of the lawn has a stone tank and paving and the surrounding lawn walk at the higher level can be reached by four stone steps from this feature. The windows of the house at the east side (formerly the library) looks out over the garden.

This led to a walled garden through a gateway slightly set back from the walls. It had 2 cross paths and a niche at the western end. This now has been built over.

Important people associated with site:
Sir John Evans, owner, former manager at Nash Mills (q.v.) for John Dickinson of Abbots Hill (q.v.), related by marriage to Charles Longman of Shendish (q.v.) and archaeologist (most famously at Knossos)
Deen family, owners of the nation-wide Blue Star Garage chain and owners.
Sir Richard Ashmole Cooper of Cooper, McDougall and Robertson of Berkhamsted and Lady (Alice) Cooper, owner and garden designer.(see also Felden Lodge) Wellcome Foundation, owners of research facility at Berkhamsted Hill.
Assessment of significance:
This site has connections to two of the most important local families and businesses; Coopers and Dickinsons. Both these families laid out other locally important gardens (Shendish, Abbots Hill, Nash Mills) or were involved, with major designers such as Edward Kemp (at Shendish), Thomas Mawson (White Hill, a former home of Cooper).
The Japanese garden is uniquely one of pair laid out by the same owner, Lady Cooper, of remarkably similar design in the area (q.v. Felden Lodge), in the 1930s. Both these Japanese gardens are set on the top of hills with no views out, although the other components of both Arts-and-Crafts style gardens have extensive views over the Chilterns. Although some elements, such as the stable block and kitchen garden have been built over, much of the new housing is built around these gardens, which still form
an appropriate and beautiful setting for the listed Edwardian mansion.
Principal Uses: Retirement Village Public Access/Rights of Way: None

Designations: Green Belt		
House listed Grade II		
Gate piers and flanking walls listed Grade II		
Sources of information:		
<i>The House on the Hill</i> Felicity Lidderdale,		
Ordnance Survey maps no XXXIII.1 for various dates		
EH Listing documents		
Personal Communications from residents at Castle Village		
Site visited by:	Hertfordshire Gardens Trust	Date: 2013



Ordnance Survey Sheets XXXIII.5 and XXXIII.5. 1925.
Scale 25":1 mile [not to scale]



Sunken Garden



Japanese Garden [pool drained]



Stepping Stones



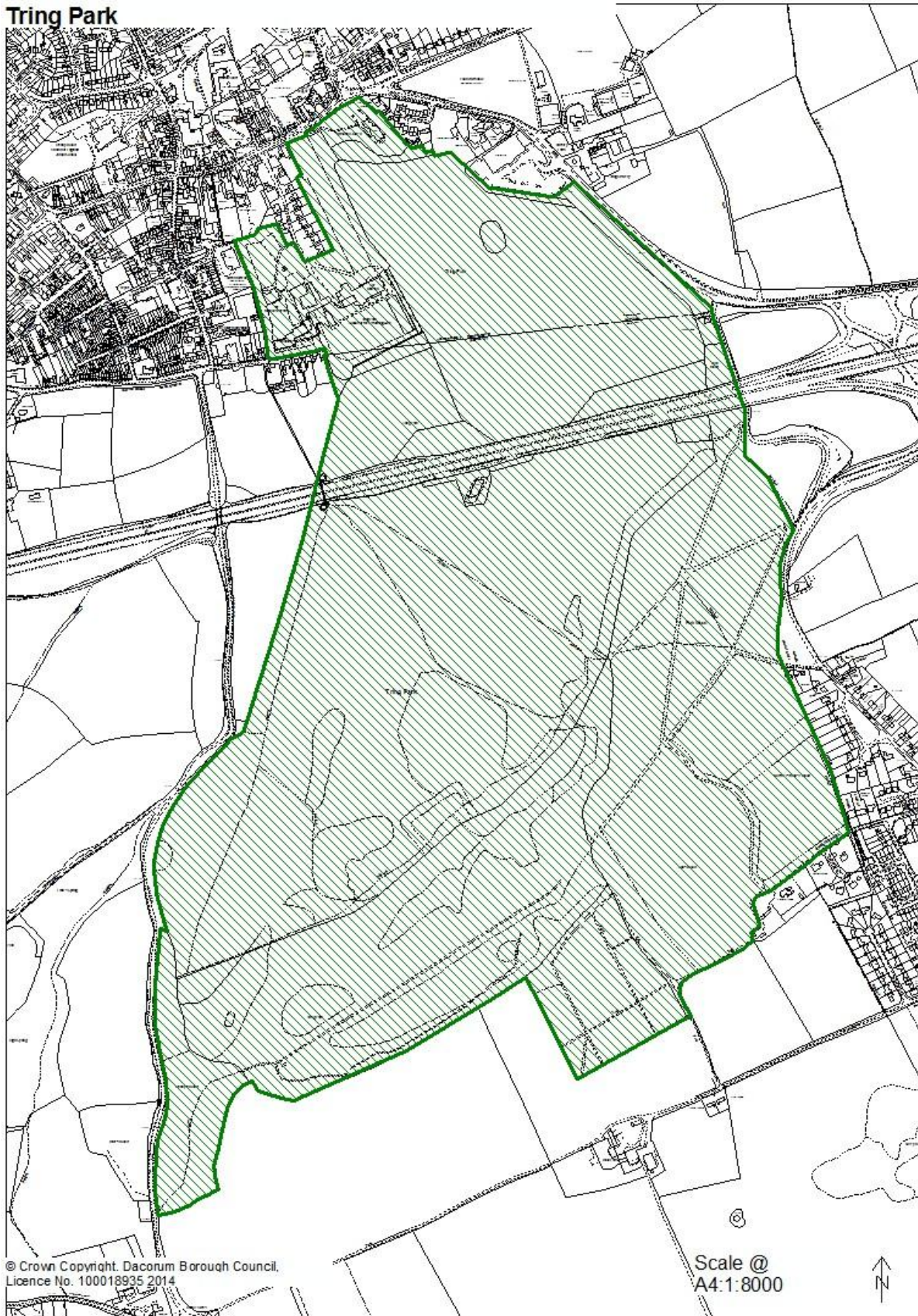
Cascade



South Lawns

Site No.19 Tring Park

Location
Tring Park, Tring
Tring Park

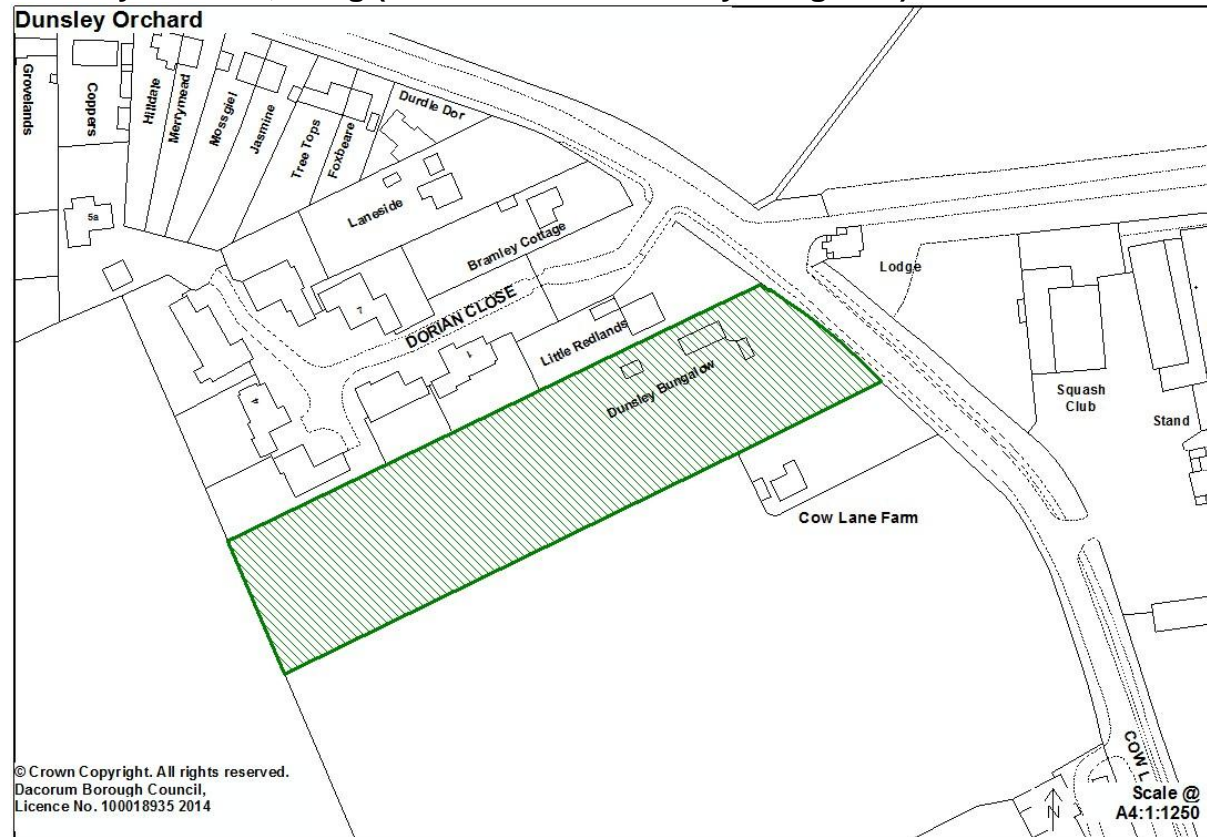


Existing designations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RIGS (Tring Park) • Green Belt • SSSI and/or Nature Reserve • Park or Garden of Special Historic Interest • Area of Special Control of Adverts • Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty • Article 4 Direction • Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 • Wildlife Sites
Assessment against criteria	<i>Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advise and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.</i>

Site No.20 Dunsley Orchard

Location

Dunsley Orchard, Tring (also known as Dunsley Bungalow)



Existing designations

- Wildlife Sites
- Towns
- Residential Area within a Town or Large Village
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 and Urban
- Listed Buildings

Assessment against criteria

Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

Site No.21 Tring Cemetery

Location

Tring Cemetery, Tring



Existing designations

- Green Belt
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade Urban

Assessment against criteria

Site considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust. See detailed assessment below.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST
LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
TRING CEMETERY

Historic Name (if known)

Parish/Town
Tring

National Grid Reference of Principal Building (Chapel):

Present Area (approximate) 8 acres (originally 5 acres 37 perches)

Brief Description

A Victorian cemetery laid out between 1891 and 1893 on land gifted by Nathaniel Mayer Rothschild north of the western road to Aylesbury at the edge of Tring. The north and west boundaries are to farmland and to the east is Donkey Lane with houses of Tring beyond it. The line of the Roman Road, Akeman Street lies on its southern boundary (the exact line of the road is undetermined).

As in other sites (Heath Lane, Hemel Hempstead and St Albans) the land was divided between that to be consecrated for Anglican burials (3 acres) and that left unconsecrated for Nonconformist burials (2 acres). The area is a rough rectangle bulging to the Southeast corner with a curving drive from the lodge in the Southeast corner to the mortuary chapel at the centre of the site. The boundaries are of a low brick wall, lower at the south side facing the Aylesbury Road, and surmounted by iron railings. Trees and shrubs line this boundary providing screening.

Chapel: The single chapel is rectangular with north and south porches designed by William Huckvale. It is built of flint with brick angle-buttresses at the corners and stone window dressings and an East Window with three-light tracery. The roof is steeply pitched and tiled with a bell gable at the western end. A 'tudor' polygonal chimney of brick is surmounted by a twisted chimney pot with a crenellated top.

Approach: The **Lodge** in the southeast corner is set back from Akeman Street and served as the Caretakers House with small garden attached. It is in the neo-Elizabethan style with flint and brick walls under a tiled-roof. It is of two storeys

The site is entered from Akeman Street between double wrought iron gates hung between banded brick and stone piers, capped with stone. A smaller gate for pedestrians is to the north (lodge) site. From here the drive curves upwards through the consecrated land to the chapel sited on a small hillock, along the lines originally laid out through an avenue of cypress trees.

Burial Grounds: The consecrated land is to the south of the site and divided into two unequal portions by the drive. It is attractively undulating and surrounded by trees and shrubs in a lawn-style with no intrusive paths on the southern portion. Paths elsewhere are narrow and of tarmacadam.

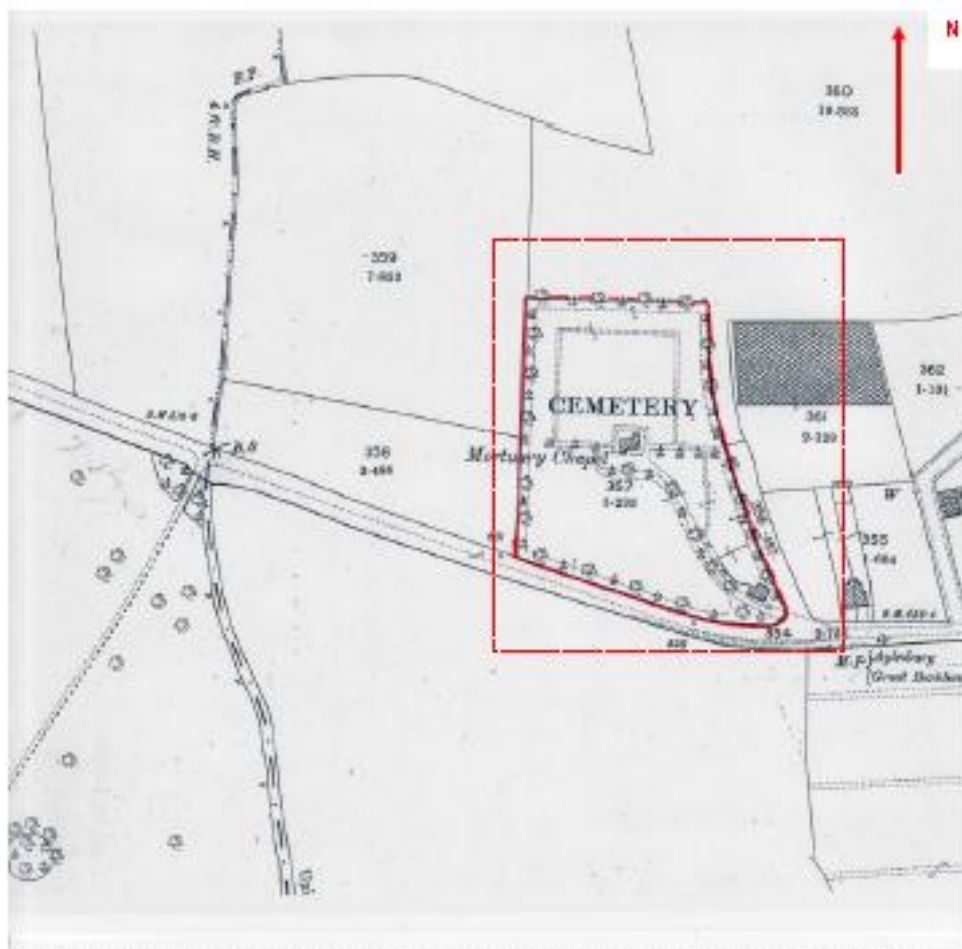
The unconsecrated ground to the north of the chapel has a square path around the site and encompasses the Garden of Rest which is immediately adjacent to the north wall of the chapel, surrounded by a hedge and with a central trees and circular tree-bench.

The most prominent monument is the obelisk to the Grange family (late 19th and 20th centuries) of pink granite sited to the east of the chapel and backed by conifers.

Mr Hill, Head Gardener to Rothschild, advised on the planting at the invitation of the Local Cemetery board in 1893, much of which still survives. The supplier was Messrs Lane and Son,

Nurserymen. There is a wide variety of mature conifers around the perimeter of the cemetery with clipped shrubs along the Akeman Road boundary alternating with the trees.

Important people associated with site: <i>Donor:</i> Nathaniel Mayer Rothschild		
<i>Architect:</i> William Huckvale		
Landscape Advisor: Mr Hill, Rothschild's Head Gardener		
Assessment of significance: A Victorian		
Principal Uses: Burials including 'Green Eco' Burials		
Public Access/Rights of Way: Open		
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc)		
Sources of information: Report available from HGT Conservation Group		
Site visited by:	Hertfordshire Gardens Trust	Date: 2009, 2014

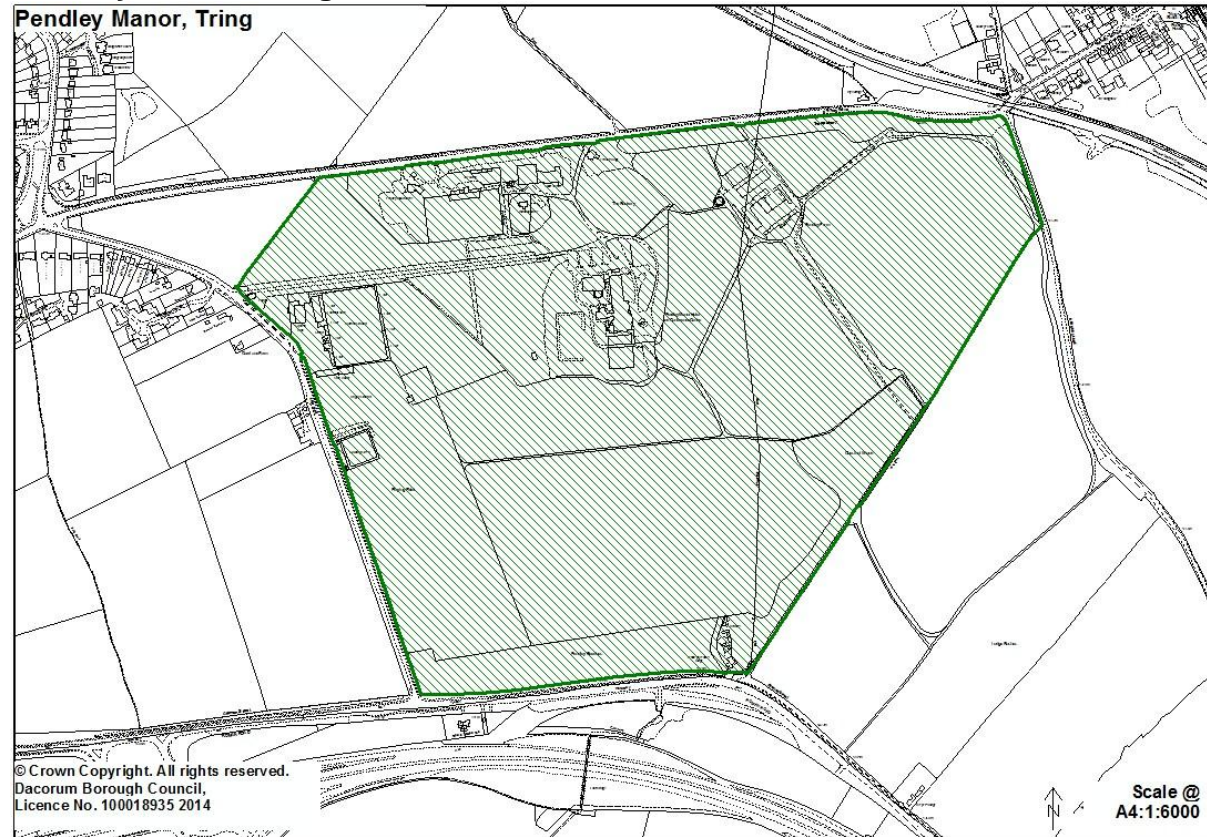


As a Garden of Remembrance, tranquillity is of great importance – hence the suggested buffer round the site (not to scale)

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1899. Scale: 25":1mile. Sheet XXV.14

Site No.22 Pendley Manor

Location Pendley Manor, Tring



Existing designations

- Green Belt
- Listed Buildings
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Area of Archaeological Significance
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 2

Assessment against criteria

Site considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advise and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust. See detailed assessment below.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST
LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
PENDLEY MANOR

Historic Name (if known)
PENLEY HALL

Parish/Town **Tring**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: SP9425611789

Present Area (approximate) 35 Acres

Brief Description

The manor of Pendley predates the Domesday Book of 1086 but was first enclosed as a 200 acre park in 1440; it had reverted to agricultural use by 1675. The park was partially restored (80 acres) by 1812 and abandoned by 1822. The old house had been demolished by 1822 and the present mansion and ancillary buildings erected in 1874/5 in a picturesque Jacobethan style to the west of the old house. It was owned by the Williams family from that 1864, when purchased from the Harcourts, until 1983, when the racehorse owner and commentator Dorian Williams sold the property to The Grass Roots Company. During World War II it was occupied by the Land Army. From 1947 it was used as an adult education centre. In 1987, the Manor was purchased by an independent hotelier and in 1989 restored to re-opened as an hotel. In 1991, a block containing the ballroom, meeting rooms, and 73 bedrooms was added. The Court Theatre was set up in 1978 in the old riding school on the estate.

The estate originally had a public road running north-south where the present house is situated. This was closed sometime after 1766 and the grounds extended to the west.

Principal Building:

Pendley Manor A large asymmetrical 2 ½ storeys Jacobean-style house facing E set in extensive grounds. It was rebuilt to the east of the site of old house c.1874 by Walter F.K.Ryan for Joseph Grant Williams Esq. with '1875' on porch. Red brick with Bath stone dressings, half-timbered jettied top half-storey, tilehung gables, and steep red tiled roofs.

Approaches:

Pendley Beeches Lodge

Gate Lodge. c.1874-5 in similar style. A small decorative Jacobean style gate lodge to Pendley Manor with gable to front facing S and timber framed porch on W side with diagonal boarded door, decorative hinge plates, and C20 panelled outer doors. Tall red brick chimneys. The most decorative of the 3 original lodges. The main approach road drive through the grounds to the house in 1766 met the public road here.

Cow Lane Lodge. c.1875 A small 2-storeys Jacobean style gate lodge facing W with porch set back on N side. Front has canted brick bay on ground floor with stone quoins and window dressings, a tiled pentice over carried on heavy timber braces from stone corbels, and a 3-light oriel window with ogee plastered lower part. Stucco cove and ornamental infill over below moulded bargeboard with pendant. Tall red brick pilastered chimneys with corbelled caps.

Pendley Manor Lodge

c.1874-5 in Jacobean style. Red brick with half timbered 1st floor with steep red tile roofs. An irregular 1 ½ storeys building with 2-storeys gabled part facing road to N and roof carried down over an open timber porch on the W side beside the drive.

The drives converge at the front with a carriage sweep around a small fountain in a stone basin set in grass and yew bushes. In the 18th century the forecourt had was to the west of the house.

The **stables**. C. 1875 in Jacobean style to match the house, also by FK Ryan. Red brick with Bath stone dressings, white brick bands. Steep red tile roofs and wooden clock cupola over entrance with ogee dome and wind vane. A rectangular stable courtyard block with single-storeys on north, west and east but 2 storeys on S, and rising to 2 storeys over pointed stone entrance arch in middle of north side. Spiral fluted terra cotta chimney pots on moulded brick bases. Large riding school adjoining on the east dated 1878, which is now used by the Court Theatre and has been extended.

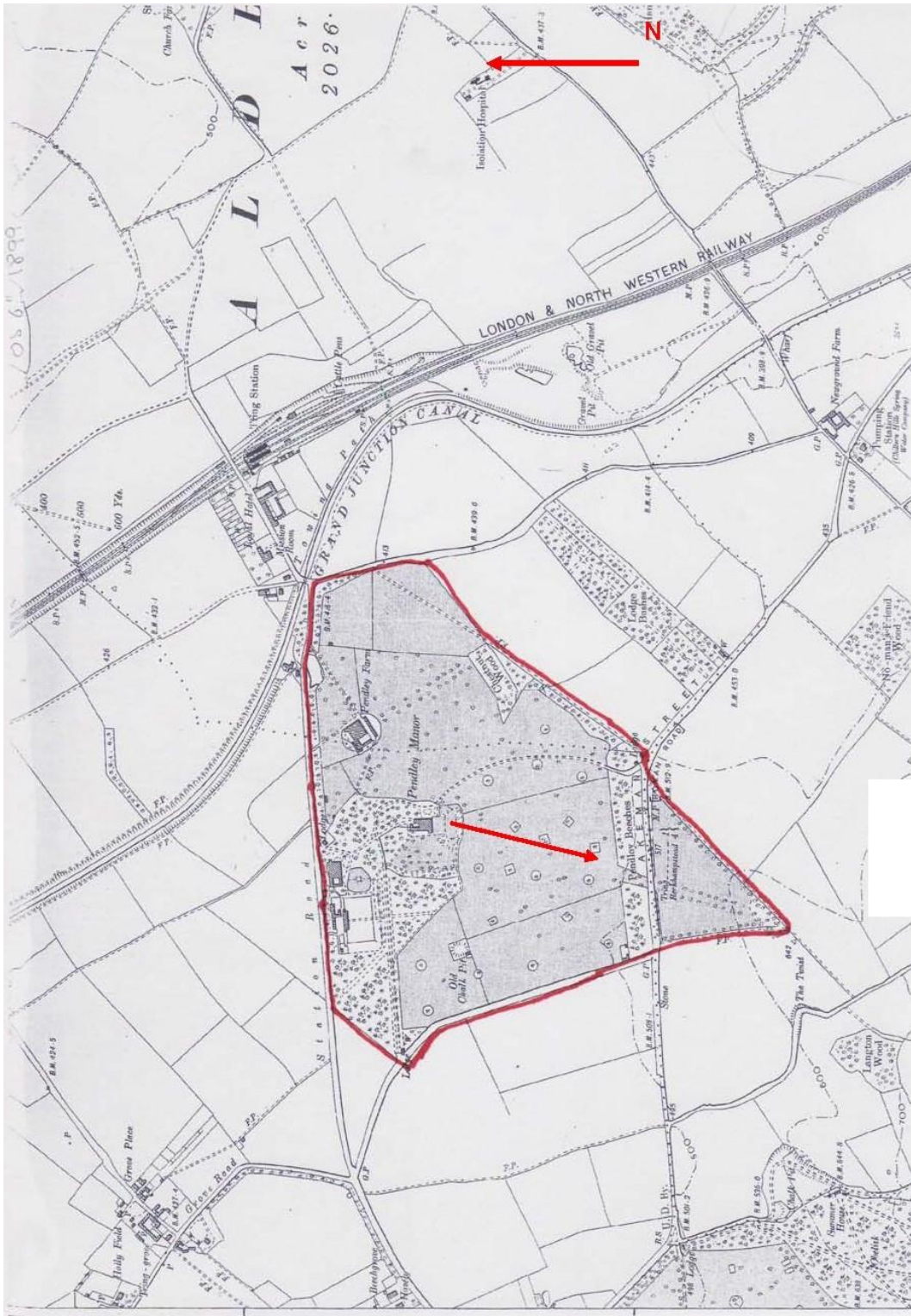
Pleasure grounds: These are now laid to lawn and car parks but in the 19th century were laid out with shaped flower beds in the lawn full of bedding plants and surrounding a central sundial. A conservatory adjoins the main house and would appear to be contemporary with the house. In the 18th century a formal garden was four compartments was situated to the west of the house. The Rose Garden on the south side of the manor is now the site of the Shakespeare Festival performances

This festival, founded by Dorian Williams, started in 1949, and was formerly held on the Glade Stage, a bank flanked by two firs.

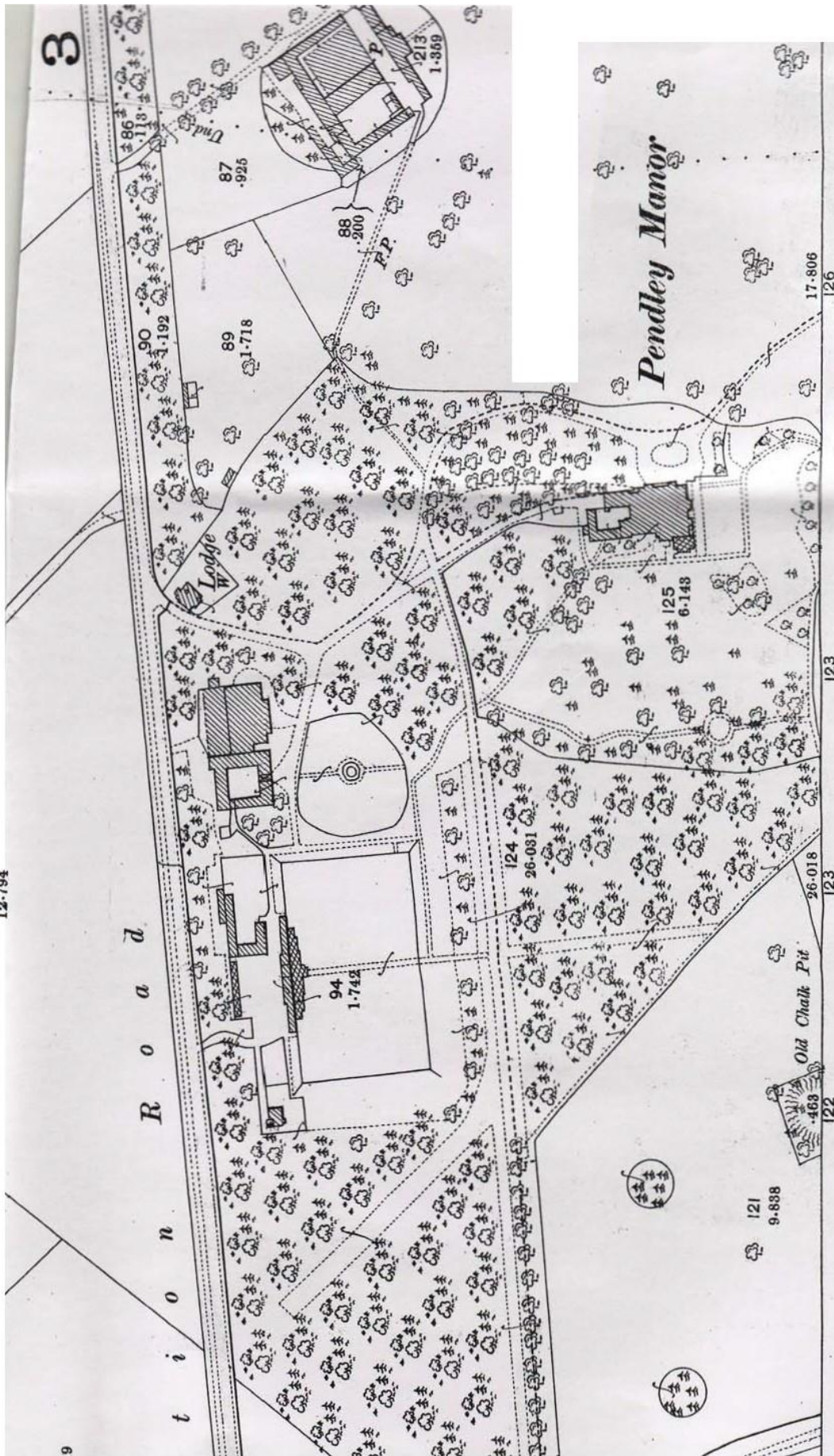
Walled Kitchen Garden: This lies to the northwest of the house and in the 19th century had 2 cross paths with a glasshouse range and Gardener's House and back shed range on the north wall. The garden has been converted to grass and shrub pleasure ground for the house, named The Bothy, which has been adapted from the Gardener's House. It is now in separate ownership.

Park: Much of the planting from the earlier house remains: beech-lined drives, and specimen trees including sweet chestnut, Turkey Oak, Atlantic cedar, Wellingtonia. Foremrly a ride was cut through Pendley Beeches to the south of the site and an avenue of trees continued the view south of the Roman road (Akeman Street) rising up and terminating in a clump of trees near the Ridway. This clump still remains although the views are now interrupted by the A41 Tring bypass. There are still a few trees reaming from the avenue but the gap through Pendley Beeches has now grown over.

Important people associated with site:
Architect: Walter FK Ryan Resident: Dorian Williams, Show Jumper
Assessment of significance. An assemblage of picturesque buildings of a Victorian minor estate on the edge of a town set in woodland planting of the period.
Principal Uses: Hotel and Spa
Public Access/Rights of Way: The Ridgeway on FP
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc)
Grade II: Pendley Manor, Cow Lane Lodge, Pendley Beeches Lodge, Pendley Manor Lodge, Stables
SAM: AAS Pendley Manor
AONB, Green Belt,
Landscape Characterisation Area: 114. Tring Gap Foothills
Sources of information: Report available from HGT Conservation Group
Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Date: 2008



Ordnance Survey Scale 6":1 mile Sheet XXV.15 1899



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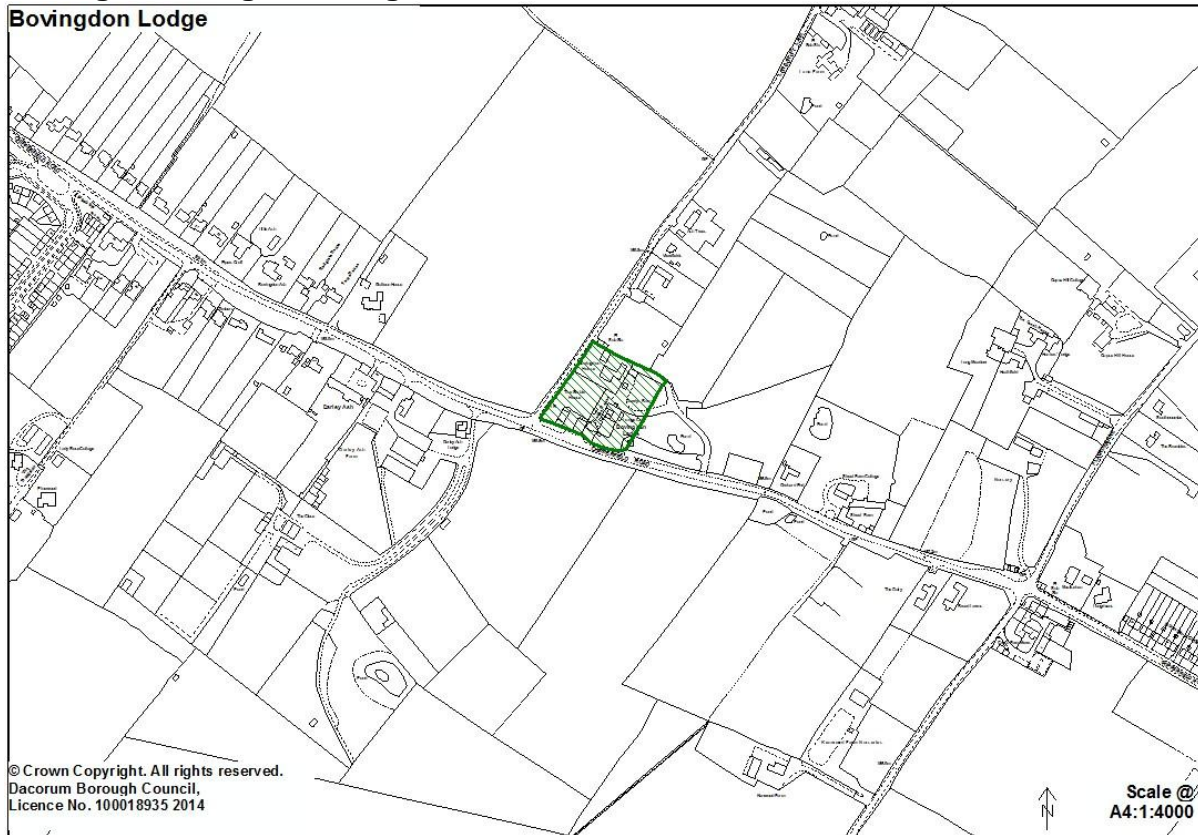
Ordnance Survey Scale 25":1 mile Sheet XXV.15

Site No.23 Bovingdon Lodge

Location

Bovingdon Lodge, Bovingdon

Bovingdon Lodge



Existing designations

- Green Belt
- Listed Buildings
- Heathrow Wind Turbine Safeguarding Zone
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 2 & 3

Assessment against criteria

Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST

LOCAL LIST: DACORUM

Present Name of Site
BOVINGDON LODGE

Historic Name (if known)
Darley Ash (until c1700)

Parish/Town **Bovingdon**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL019033

Present Area length of garden remaining to the east of the listed house approx 250 yds

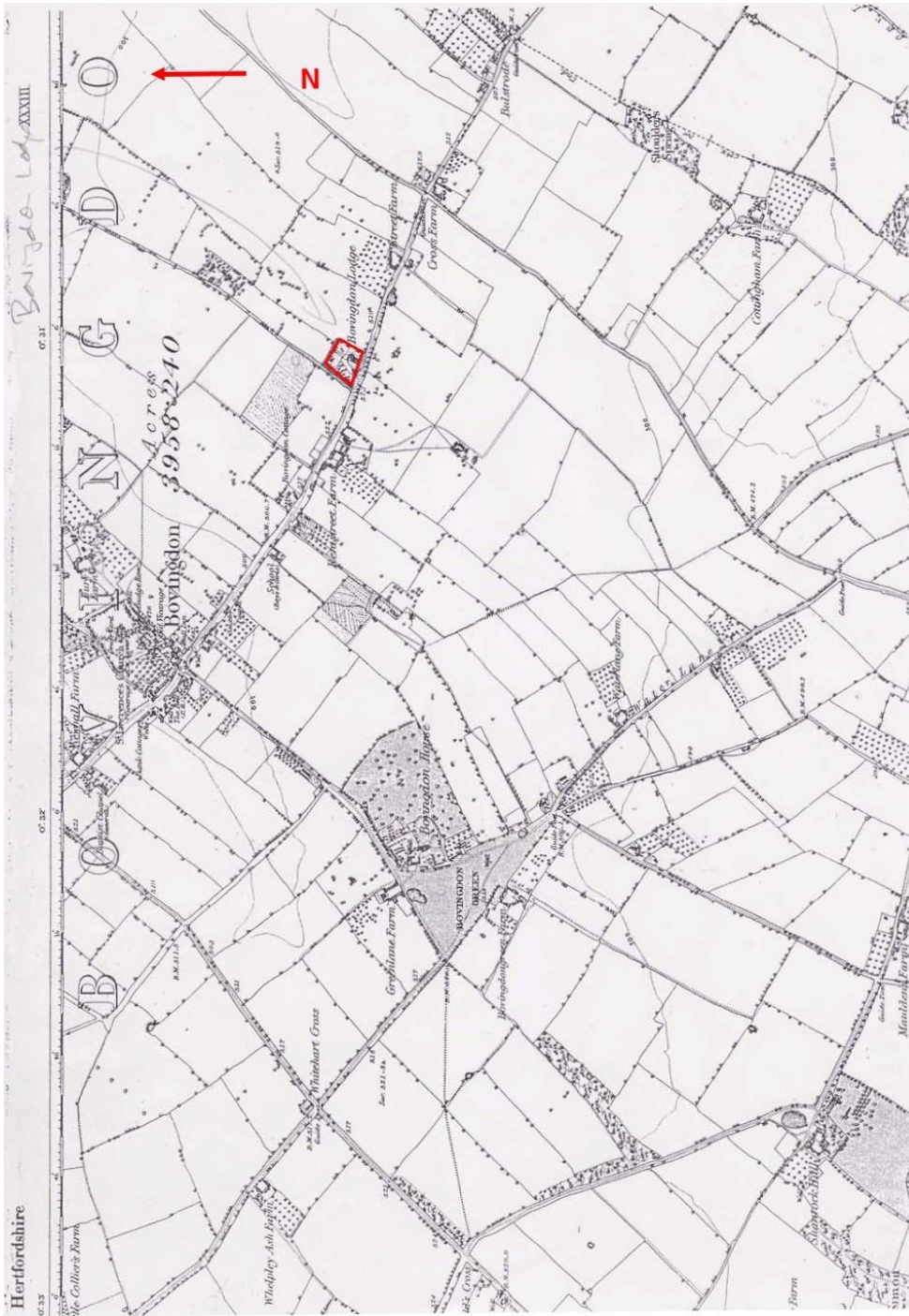
Brief Description

Principal Building: C18 or earlier, enlarged in early C19. Brick faced with Roman cement. Hipped slate roof. A large rectangular 2 and 3 storeys house with its narrow end facing south to the road. The south front has 2 storeys on the left with a stringcourse and 3 windows to each floor. Sash windows recessed with blindboxes and 6/6 panes. 6 panel moulded door with rectangular fanlight and wide bracketed eaves. 3 storeys east part on right 2 windows wide and wide porch with 6 panel moulded double doors and segmental Adam fanlight. Recessed triple sash windows with small panes. French doors to the garden on the east

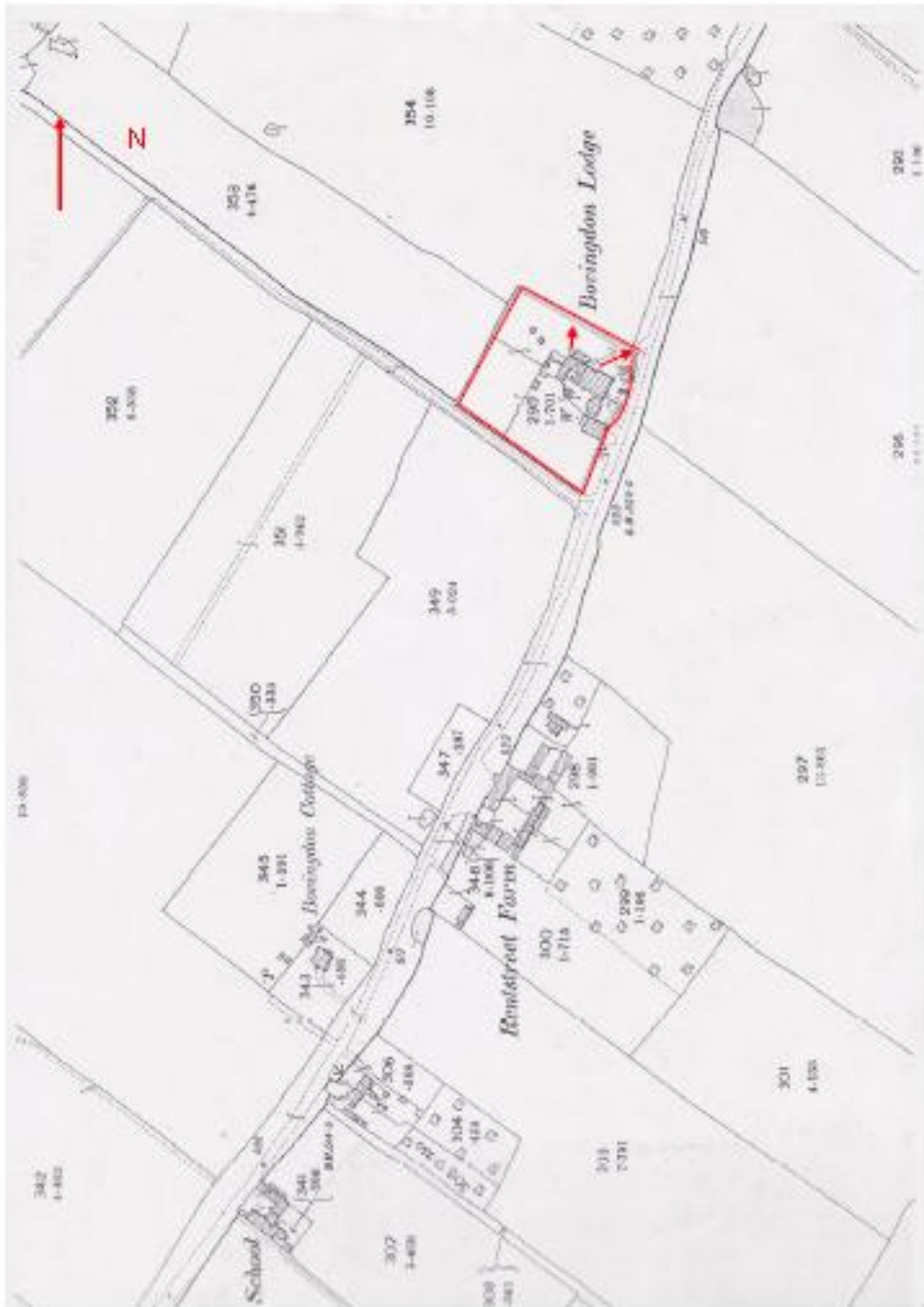
This is a comparatively small site and is shown on Dury and Andrews 1766 at which date there would appear to be some cultivation in the NNW. Today the land and garden are in divided ownership. On this NNW of the site there is now a detached house within what appears to be a walled enclosure and though there is some garden land to the west, the most extensive, remaining part of the garden is to the east of the listed house with lawns, trees and shrubs predominating, giving a sense of a previous ornamental garden.

Approach : Part of the original approach drive from the east as it turns north from Chipperfield Road is still in use but there are spurs off to other dwellings, all of which are lined with hedge and flanked with trees.

Important people associated with site:
Resident: Sir James Colliton who changed the name from Darley Ash to Bovingdon Lodge c1700. (more detailed information on benefaction boards in parish church)
Assessment of significance.
Principal Uses: Residential
Public Access/Rights of Way: None
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc)
Grade II: House
Green Belt
Landscape Character Area: 107, Bovingdon and Chipperfield Plateau
Sources of information: Drury & Andrews, Heritage Gateway and HALS



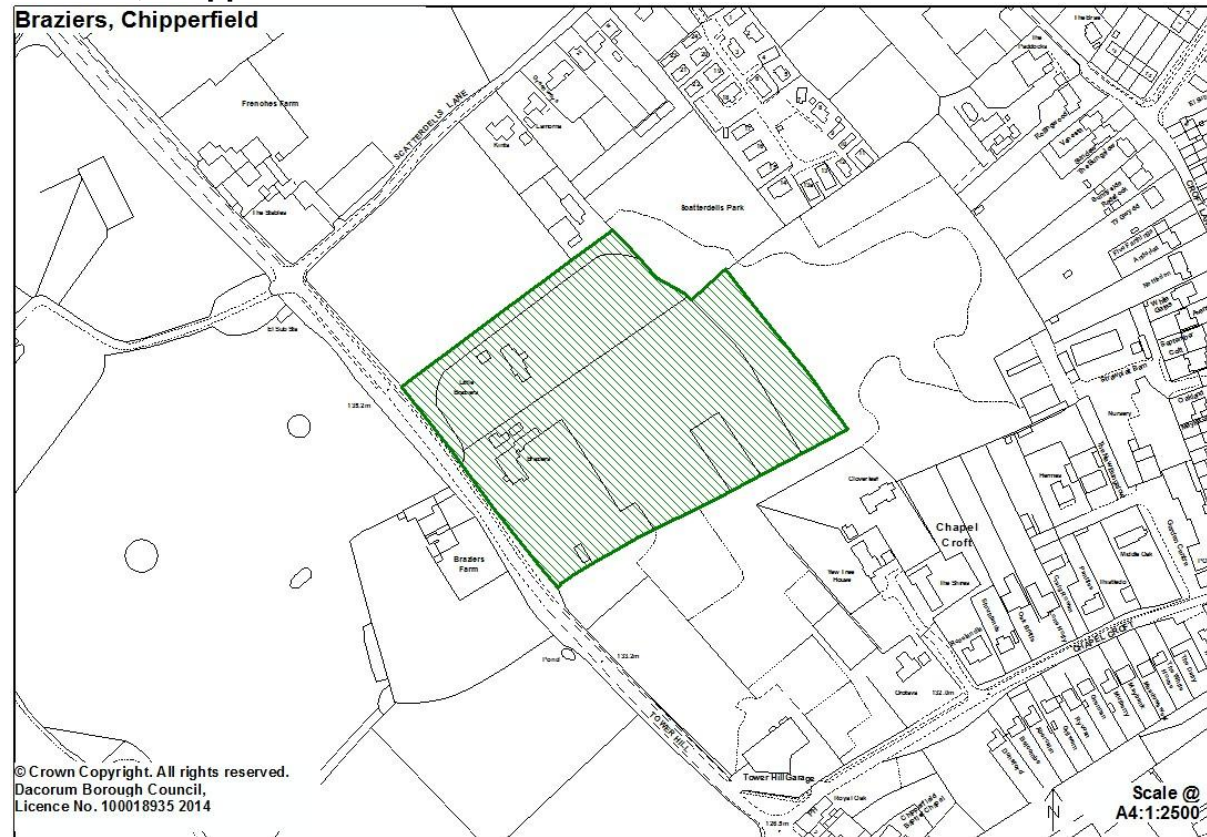
Ordnance Survey First Edition, 1873 Sheet XXXIII Scale: 6" to 1 mile



Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1898 Sheet XXXVII.2 Scale 25" to 1 Mile

Site No.24 Braziers (formerly Orchard Hall)

Location Braziers, Chipperfield



Existing designations

- Green Belt
- Listed Buildings
- Heathrow Wind Turbine Safeguarding Zone
- Conservation Area
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3

Assessment against criteria

Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS
TRUST LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
BRAZIERS

Historic Name
Brasyers

Parish/Town
Chipperfield

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL 039 020

Present Area (approximate) 2.12 hectares (5.25 acres)

Brief Description:

Braziers is a country house built in the eighteenth century, with 20th century additions and is one of the principal houses in the village of Chipperfield.

The site is medieval in origin, associated with John Brasyer and called Brasyers in 1556.

Principal Building: Braziers is set back from the road, surrounded by its grounds of just over 5 acres. It is of red brick and steep hipped old red tile roof with wooden eaves cornice, tall symmetrical 2-storeys and attics house facing W set back from road, with later extensions set back on N. 2-storeys semi-circular bay window to S side rear range. Braziers Farm (formerly Monies), lies on the opposite side of the road. The property first appears to be of note on the Bryant map of 1822 and is shown surrounded by its land. In 1896 Braziers was rented by Sidney Paget (d.1908), the illustrator of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes.

Pleasure Grounds: The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1873 shows the gardens around the house and an orchard beyond with the property. It is screened from the road and enclosed by a strip of mixed woodland around the whole plot. Part of the site NW of the house was separated from the main plot in 1978 to build a bungalow called Little Braziers.

Important people associated with this site: <i>designer</i> <i>owners/residents</i> Sidney Paget, illustrator of Sherlock Holmes	
Assessment of Significance: Possibly of group value as one of a number of large country gardens in the vicinity of Chipperfield Common: Chipperfield Manor, Callipers	
Principal use of site: Private garden	
Public access/ Rights of Way: None	
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc) Grade II Listed House Green Belt Conservation Area Landscape Character Area: 107 Bovingdon and Chipperfield Plateau	
Sources of information: Full report available from HGT Conservation Team	
Site visited by:	Date: 2009



N

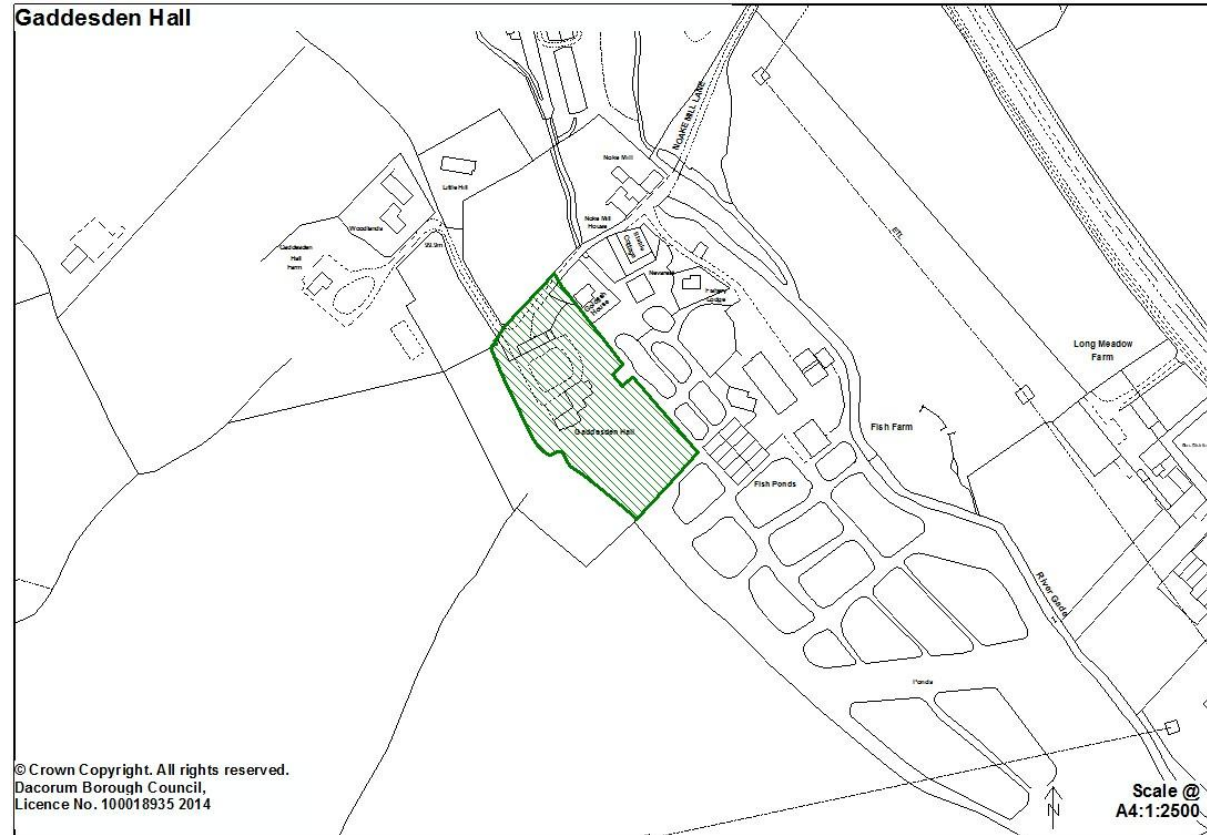
**Ordnance Survey, First Edition,
1873.
Sheet XXXVIII.7, Scale:25 " to one
mile,**

Site No.25 Gaddesden Hall

Location

Gaddesden Hall, Great Gaddesden

Gaddesden Hall



Existing designations

- Green Belt
- Listed Buildings
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3

Assessment against criteria

Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST
LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
GADDESSEN HALL

Historic Name (if known)
Southall in 1200
Gatesden
Oliver's Place in 1448
Gaddesden Hall since C17

Parish/Town **GREAT GADDESSEN**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL040 097

Present Area (approximate) 4 acres as described in sale particulars October 1982.

Brief History

The Manor of Southall was part of Great Gaddesden Manor and was held in 1200 by the Malmaims before passing, on forfeiture, into the family of John the Physician. By 1658 the manor and manor house were owned by John Halsey. It passed from the Halseys to Earl of Bridgewater and in 1673 to the Earl of Shaftesbury and others as trustees. It is probable that after coming into the hands of the Bridgewaters this manor was merged in the principal manor of Gt. Gaddesden, but the site of Southall which became known as Gaddesden Hall came into the possession of a Thomas Smith and by the 19th century was a farmhouse. It is now a private residence.

Principal Building: A house is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The current building is a Manor house where the south wing has a late medieval crosswing and the hall range rebuilt in last quarter of 16th century with flint walling, large rear chimneys and stair tower. Attic storey created and stair heightened in late 17th century, porch removed and crosswing altered for new entrance in 20th century. East wing: a separate hall and crosswing house in 17th century when hall floored over, brick cased and extended to North in 20th century. Originally all timber framed but now South wing of uncoursed flint with brick dressings, and East wing cased in 20th century red brick.

Approach: South west along Noke Lane from the Leighton Buzzard Road turning north east into a gravel driveway around a quadrangle of possible 17th Century or earlier with north north west facing main entrance to the Hall in the south wing.

Stable block/other utilitarian buildings: Parallel with the main entrance is a brick and tiled roof tiled barn used as loose boxes, storage and garage

Pleasure grounds: Gaddesden Hall lies immediately to the east of the River Gade. The following description incorporates the 1982 sale particulars and current aerial views. The western side of the gravelled driveway has an area of lawn with steps leading to a stone and brick area, flanked by box and yew hedges – yew hedges appear of some considerable age. Immediately facing NNE (the front of the house) there is a stone terrace and lawn flanked by borders from where the lawn leads round to west and south.

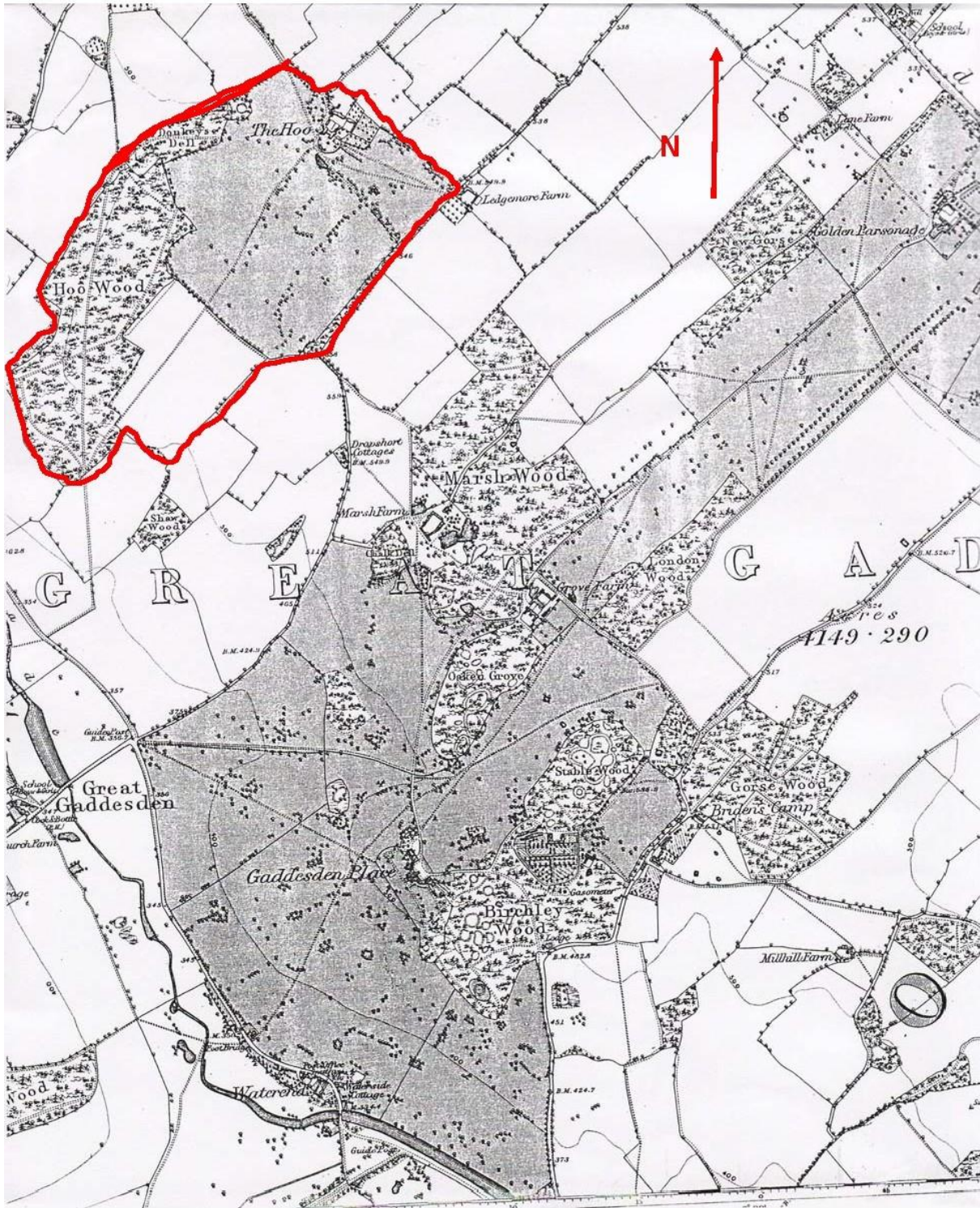
Walled Garden: The lawn from the west leads to the south where there is an area of walled garden with lawn and borders and to the east beyond is yet a further area of lawn and an old wall beyond which is a vegetable garden.

Park: Description provides for an additional area of 2.5 acres in 3 paddocks to the west and south of the house.

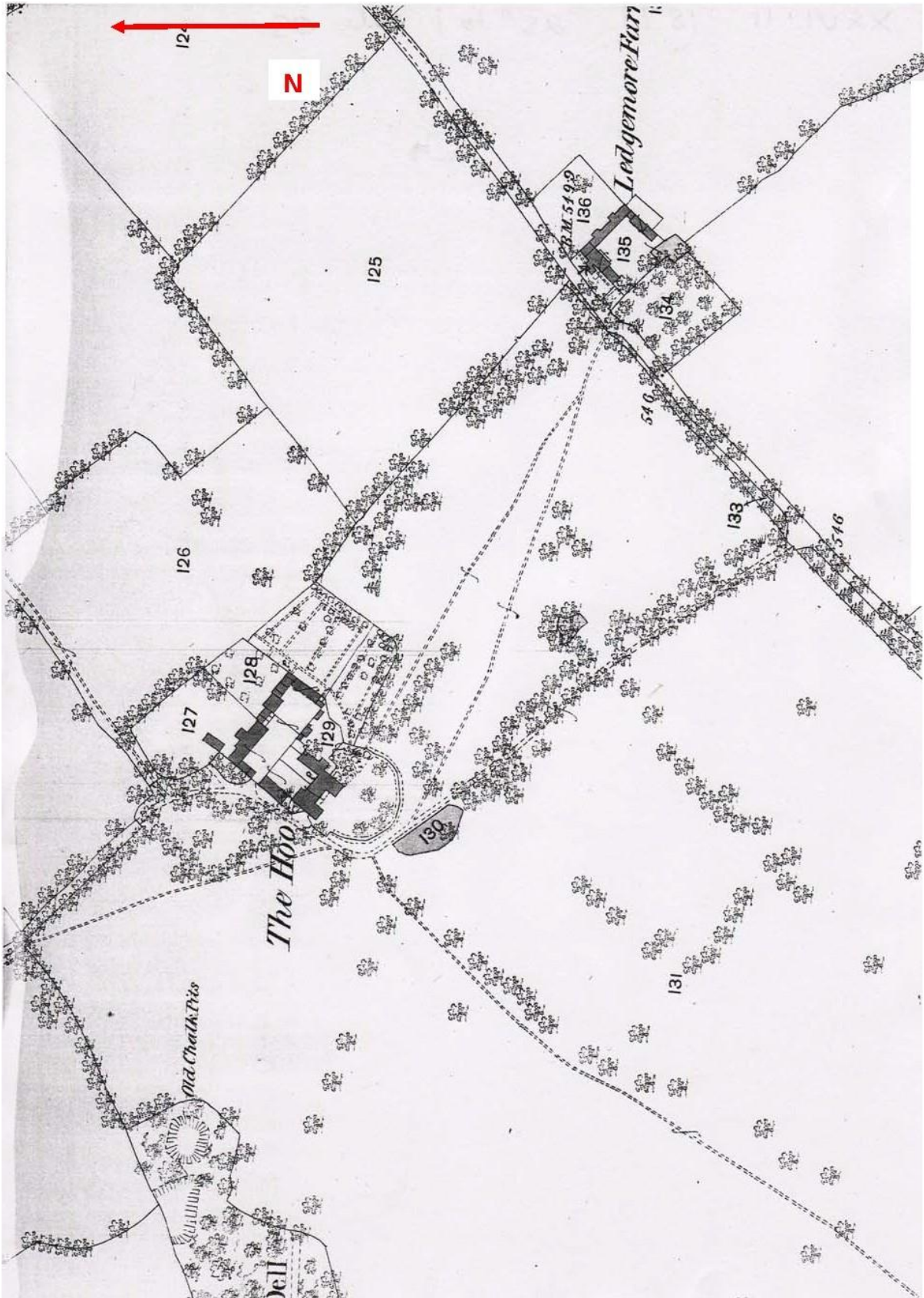
Important people associated with site:	
Owners: Family of John the Physician, Earls of Bridgewater	
Assessment of significance. A late medieval house still with walled enclosures on an ancient site.	
Principal Uses: Residential	
Public Access/Rights of Way: FP57, 58	
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc)	
Grade II*: House	
Green Belt	
Landscape Character Area: 123 High Gade Valley	
Sources of information: Drury & Andrews Map of Hertfordshire 1766, British History on Line and Heritage Gateway.	
Site visited by:	Date:



Walled garden at Gaddesden Hoo showing espaliered fruit tree and ornamental gateway



Ordnance Survey First Edition 1877 Sheet XXVI Scale 6" to 1 mile

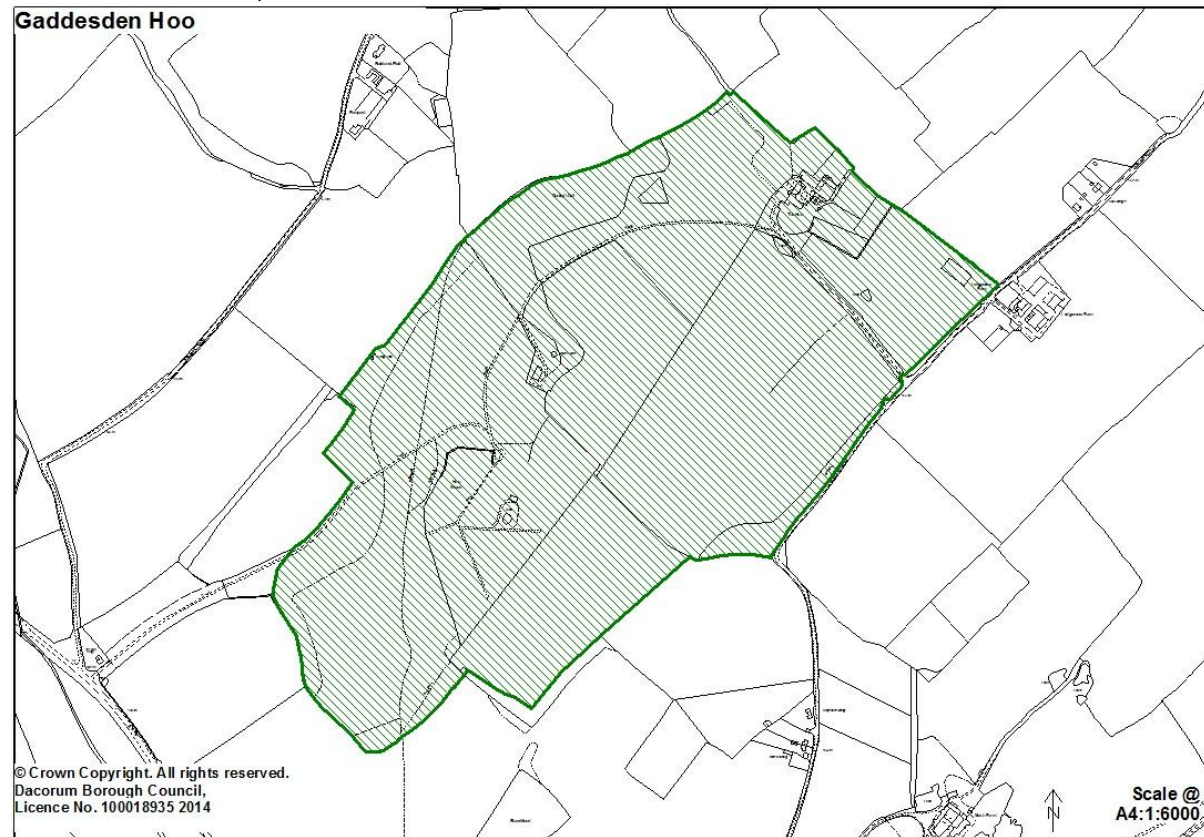


Ordnance Survey First Edition 1877 Sheet XXVI.II Scale 25"

Site No.26 Gaddesden Hoo (The Hoo)

Location

Gaddesden Hoo, Great Gaddesden



Existing designations

- Wildlife Sites
- The Rural Area
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3

Assessment against criteria

Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST
LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
GADESSEN HALL

Historic Name (if known)
Southall in 1200
Gatesden
Oliver's Place in 1448
Gaddesden Hall since C17

Parish/Town **GREAT GADESSEN**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL040 097

Present Area (approximate) 4 acres as described in sale particulars October 1982.

Brief History

The Manor of Southall was part of Great Gaddesden Manor and was held in 1200 by the Malmaims before passing, on forfeiture, into the family of John the Physician. By 1658 the manor and manor house were owned by John Halsey. It passed from the Halseys to Earl of Bridgewater and in 1673 to the Earl of Shaftesbury and others as trustees. It is probable that after coming into the hands of the Bridgewaters this manor was merged in the principal manor of Gt. Gaddesden, but the site of Southall which became known as Gaddesden Hall came into the possession of a Thomas Smith and by the 19th century was a farmhouse. It is now a private residence.

Principal Building: A house is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The current building is a Manor house where the south wing has a late medieval crosswing and the hall range rebuilt in last quarter of 16th century with flint walling, large rear chimneys and stair tower. Attic storey created and stair heightened in late 17th century, porch removed and crosswing altered for new entrance in 20th century. East wing: a separate hall and crosswing house in 17th century when hall floored over, brick cased and extended to North in 20th century. Originally all timber framed but now South wing of uncoursed flint with brick dressings, and East wing cased in 20th century red brick.

Approach: South west along Noke Lane from the Leighton Buzzard Road turning north east into a gravel driveway around a quadrangle of possible 17th Century or earlier with north north west facing main entrance to the Hall in the south wing.

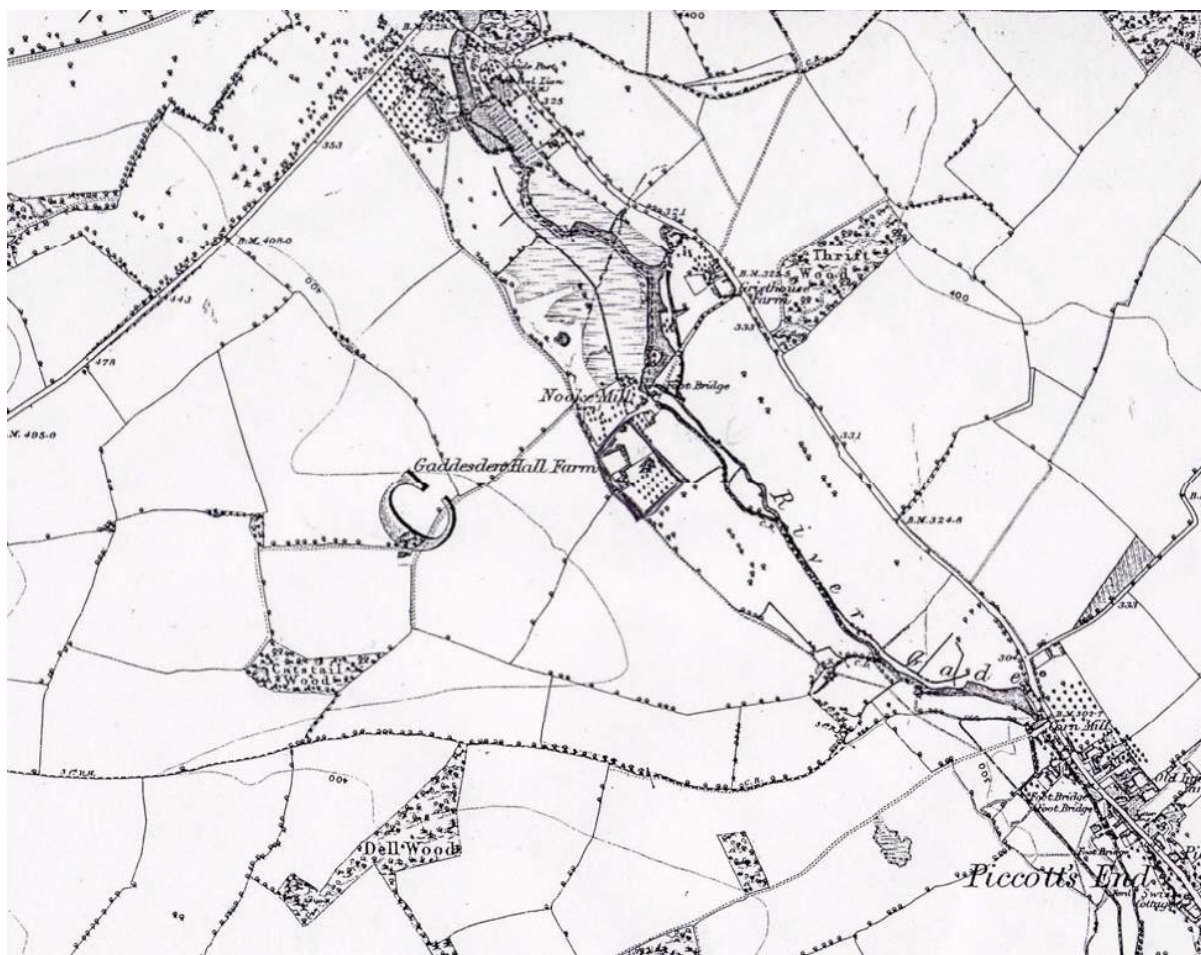
Stable block/other utilitarian buildings: Parallel with the main entrance is a brick and tiled roof tiled barn used as loose boxes, storage and garage

Pleasure grounds: Gaddesden Hall lies immediately to the east of the River Gade. The following description incorporates the 1982 sale particulars and current aerial views. The western side of the gravelled driveway has an area of lawn with steps leading to a stone and brick area, flanked by box and yew hedges – yew hedges appear of some considerable age. Immediately facing NNE (the front of the house) there is a stone terrace and lawn flanked by borders from where the lawn leads round to west and south.

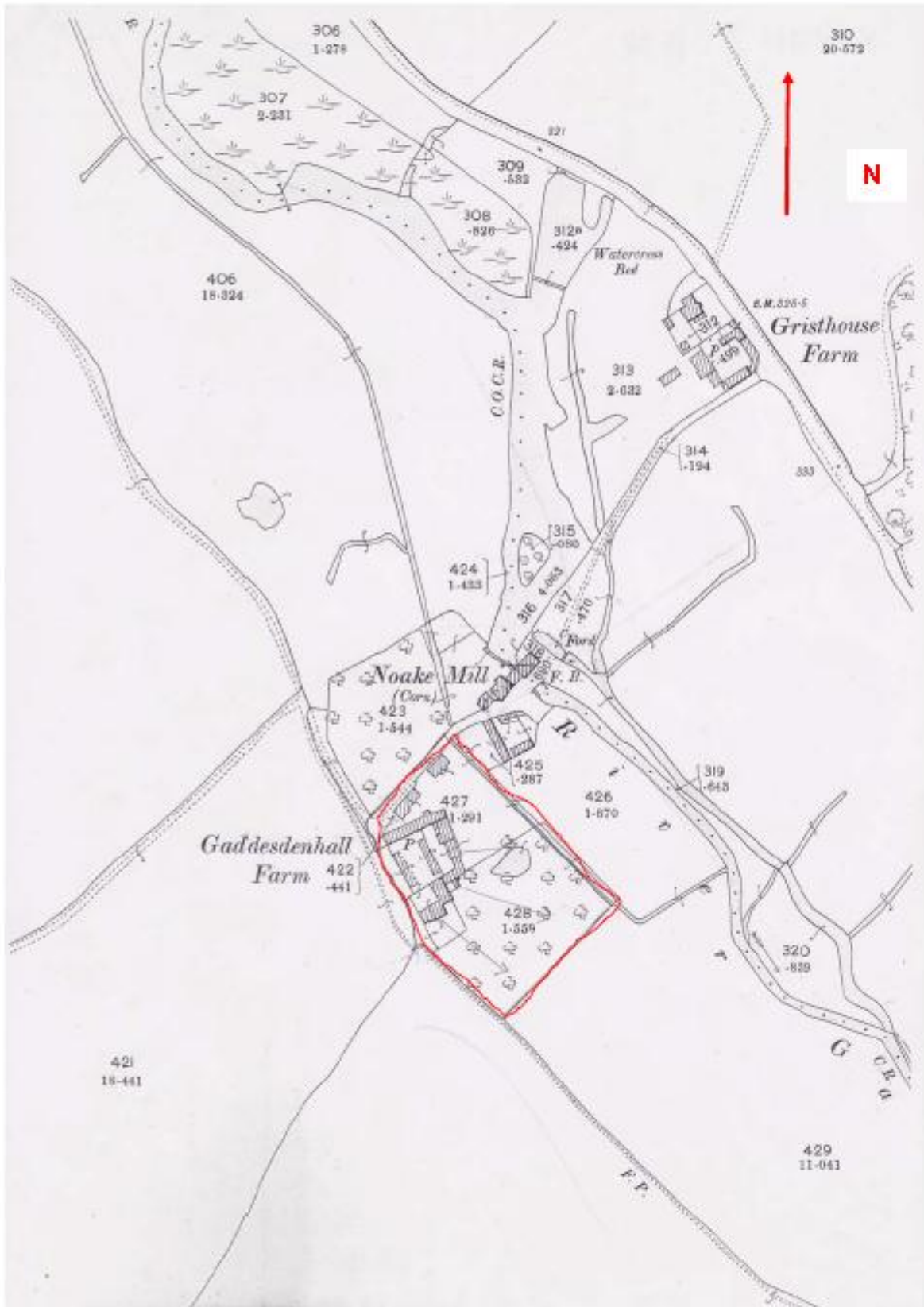
Walled Garden: The lawn from the west leads to the south where there is an area of walled garden with lawn and borders and to the east beyond is yet a further area of lawn and an old wall beyond which is a vegetable garden.

Park: Description provides for an additional area of 2.5 acres in 3 paddocks to the west and south of the house.

Important people associated with site:	
Owners: Family of John the Physician, Earls of Bridgewater	
Assessment of significance. A late medieval house still with walled enclosures on an ancient site.	
Principal Uses: Residential	
Public Access/Rights of Way: FP57, 58	
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc)	
Grade II*: House	
Green Belt	
Landscape Character Area: 123 High Gade Valley	
Sources of information: Drury & Andrews Map of Hertfordshire 1766, British History on Line and Heritage Gateway.	
Site visited by:	Date:



Ordnance Survey First Edition 1873 Sheet XXXIII Scale 6" to 1 mile

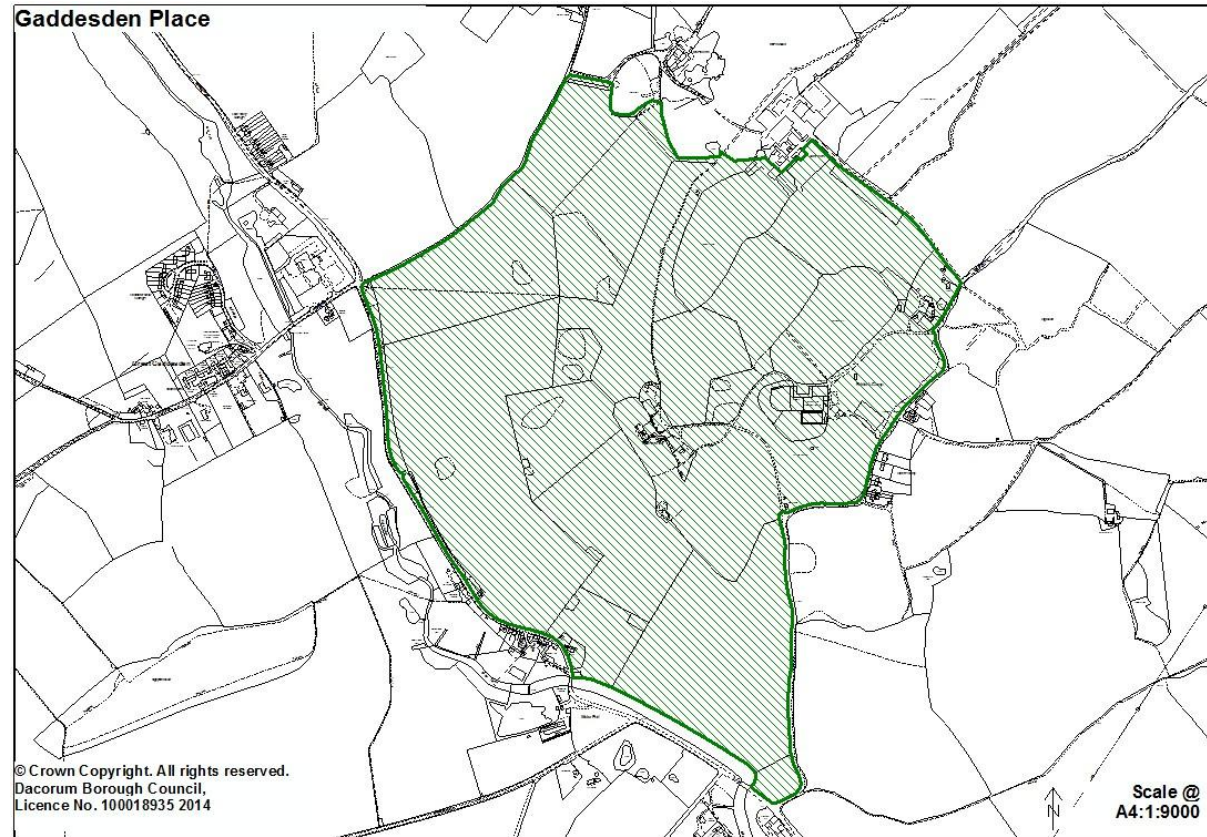


Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1898 Sheet XXXIII.3 Scale 25' to 1 mile

Site No.27 Gaddesden Place

Location

Gaddesden Place, Great Gaddesden



Existing designations

- The Rural Area
- Flood Zone 2 & 3
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 & 4
- Listed Buildings
- Wildlife Sites

Assessment against criteria

Site considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust. See detailed assessment below.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST
LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
GADESSEN PLACE

Historic Name (if known)

Parish/Town **Great Gaddesden**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL038 111

Present Area (approximate) 124 Acres or do you just want the 7.2 acres sold with the house kate.

Brief Description

Country House built between 1768 and 1783 for Tho Halsey Esq (inscribed in plaster in the NE ground floor room).and occupied in 1774. Park created at the same time.

Principal Buildings:

The House: A Grade II* Neoclassical villa, traditionally in the style of James Wyatt (and if so then this is his earliest dated work), set on a hill slope commanding the Gade valley to the west. The house was gutted by fire in February 1905 and rebuilt in 1908 by Cole A Adams for the Halsey family within the old shell. The North pavilion and quadrant link was demolished in 1955 and the south pavilion and east wall of the quadrant link was demolished in 1963 for dry rot. Today the house is 5 windows wide, 4 at the ends, two storeys high with an attic and basement and is entered through a central C19 porte cochere at ground level. The base storey survives of quadrant corridors and 2 former pavilions to NE and SE. A terastyle Ionic full height portico fronts the 3 middle bays of the west front with triangular pediment and 16 stone steps.

Conservatory: Added to original house in 1881 against the convex west face of the SE quadrant corridor and has dentilled entablature breaking forward over Composite order columns with urns over and transomed tall 2 light windows between.

The Entrance Lodge: N from A4146: Grade II built in 1870 in Polychrome brick with Bath stone dressings and half timbering to the upper parts and white brick infill. There are steep red tile roofs with bands of scalloped tiles. The Lodge is 2-storeys in the centre with single storey wings to north and south and faces east onto the drive by the entrance gates.

Approach : From the east, past the Lodge along a tarmacadam drive through Birchley Wood and the Park, terminating in a gravelled forecourt to the north east of the house.

Stable block/other utilitarian buildings: Stables with attached walled enclosures, now a riding school. C18, probably 1768 James Wyatt. A symmetrical 3 sided courtyard of single storey buildings open to the N and with 2 2 storey square corner blocks rising a little higher than the rest at the junctions of the sides with pyramidal roofs. 11 bays south range, 6 bays eastern range and 2 bays corresponding with west range. Coachhouse with 2 pairs of double doors occupying northern part of west wing. Also dairy and derelict potting shed.

Pleasure grounds:

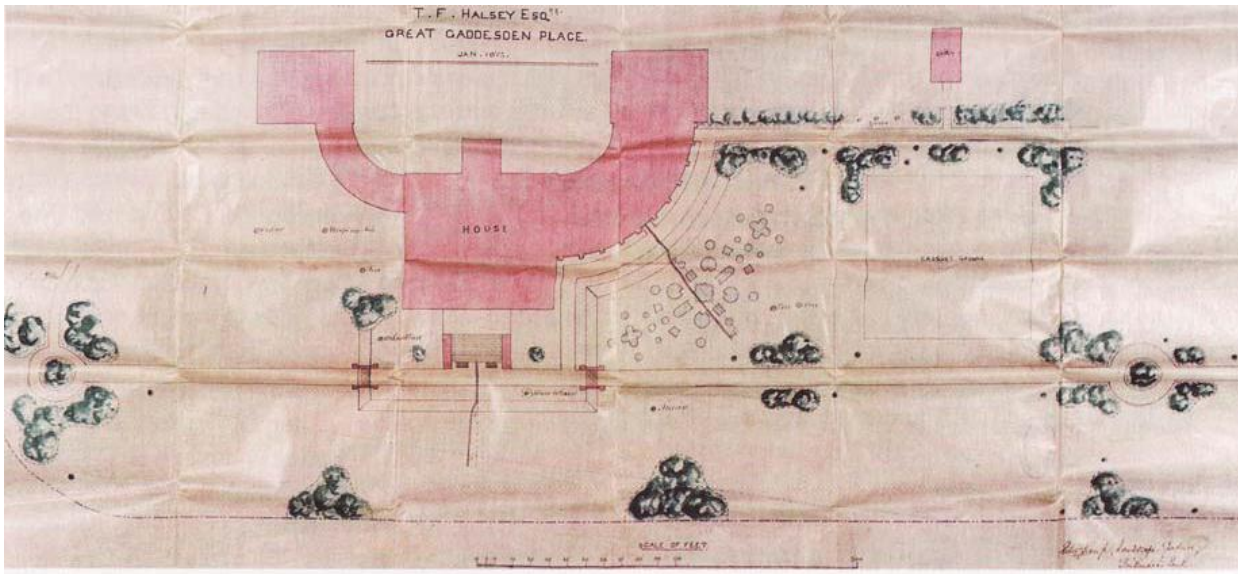
Plan prepared by Edward Kemp in 1872 featuring a raised terrace immediately in front of the house, a geometric parterre consisting of flower beds cut into the lawn below, a straight gravel path, a croquet lawn and some specimen trees. The path is now grassed over as are the beds although faint traces survive as undulations in the lawn but a number of trees on his plan still survived, including a black walnut tree which is still bearing fruit, an ancient weeping ash, 2 Atlas cedars and 2 small leaved limes. An area of the croquet lawn survives and there is a

stone seat in place there. To the south there is a sunken garden and pond. The map of 1901 shows an Ice House

Walled Garden: The walls of the kitchen garden are Flemish bond capped bricks. There is a gravel path aligned to the entrance and all is now set to lawns, beds, shrubs and trees and some vegetables with a modern greenhouse on the south facing wall.

Park: Begun at the same time as the house in 1768. Much of the parkland timber came from earlier hedgerows and a pre-existing area of woodland was also incorporated and at least two public roads closed to make way for the open pastures. A good deal of the park has been ploughed up but the remains provide an impressive setting.

Important people associated with site:
Resident: Built for Thos. Halsey and still forms part of the Halsey Estate which remains one of the oldest estates in Hertfordshire in single family ownership. The house and 7.2 acres was sold on a 250 year lease in 1979. It is linked, by family and geographically to Golden Parsonage (q.v.) Architect: Ascribed to James Watt
Designer: Edward Kemp
Assessment of significance. House and garden design by eminent architect and landscape architect with many elements of the 19 th century layout still extant. Built in a commanding position on the high ground to the west of the Gade Valley, it forms a focal point for the valley landscape. Principal Uses: Residential , some commercial, shooting rights over woodland
Public Access/Rights of Way: FP18, 20, 21
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc)
Gaddesden Place Grade II* The Lodge Grade II
Gaddesden Place Stables and attached walls of 2 enclosures Grade II
Green Belt
Area of Archaeological Significance Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Alpine Meadow SSI
Landscape Character Area: 123 High Gade Valley
Sources of information: Original report of Hertfordshire Gardens Trust in ACC 3898 in Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies.
Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Date: 1999.



Edward Kemp's Design for Gaddesden Place 1872 (courtesy HALS)

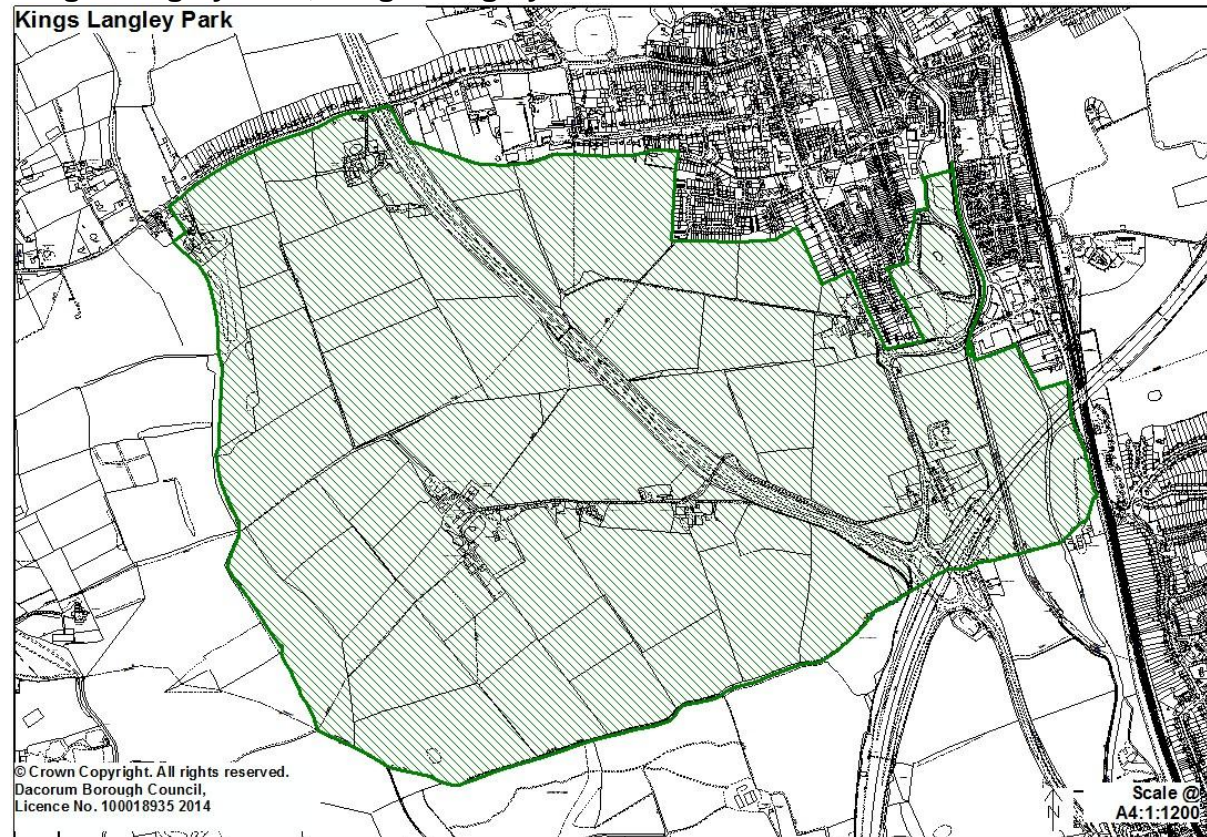


Ordnance Survey Sheet XXXIII 1883-4 Scale 6": 1 Mile. Also showing relationship to Golden Parsonage

Site No.28 Kings Langley Park

Location

Kings Langley Park, Kings Langley



Existing designations

- Wildlife Sites
- Green Belt
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Heathrow Wind Turbine Safeguarding Zone
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Archaeological Significance
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3
- Flood Zone 2 & 3

Assessment against criteria

Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST
LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Earthworks: park and gardens which have effectively disappeared, but whose archaeological remains are of importance

Present Name of Site **LANGLEY PARK**

Historic Name
**Childerlangley
Langley Regis**

Parish/Town: Kings Langley

National Grid Reference: Great Park TL065 018 Little Park TL077 016

Present Area (approximate)

Brief Description

The manor of Langley formed part of the honour of Berkhamsted and was acquired by Eleanor of Castile, queen consort of Edward I, in the years following their coronation in 1274. By the mid-1280s a residence fit for the king had been established and this developed into a royal palace which became the favourite residence of Edward II and was much used by subsequent kings and queens during the medieval period. Records in the thirteenth and fourteenth century refer to the manor as Childerlangley (or some variant); it was not until the end of the fourteenth century that it became known as Langley Regis or King's Langley. The first record of a park at Langley was in November 1276 and in the same year 30 does were requested from Odiham, Hampshire, to stock the queen's new park and in 1282 further deer were sent from the king's chase at Rugeley. By 1290 the queen's park covered at least 188 acres. The extent also recorded a pasture for 'plough-beasts' and cows.

Accounts for 1296/7 recorded a great park and a little park. There was also a reference to 'the park called little London' (*parva London*) which was probably an alternative name for the little park but may have been a third park. Eight acres of meadow was used to grow hay, to feed the deer in winter. Seventy-four pigs were allowed pannage 'in the park and foreign woods'. The hall and chamber in the park called little London underwent major repairs and were re-roofed with tiles brought from St Albans.

In 1305/6 A new lodge was built and a great gate and a water gate were made for the great park, indicating that the great park bordered the river Gade. New gates were also made for the little park and the vineyard and a new bridge was made at little London. The parks were fenced including c. 1000 metres of fence around the great park. Thorns were cut to reinforce a hedge between the great park and the hay meadow to preserve the hay for the deer and thorns were also cut to enclose parts of the boundary of the little park. In 1308 the lodge called Little London was granted to the Dominican Friars whilst the king had a new house built for them, also in the park. It seems that he also granted them the little park itself.

On the death of Edward II in 1327 'the manor of Chirder Langeleye, with the park' (together with many manors and parks in other counties) was granted to his widow, Queen Isabella, for life. However, 16 years later in 1343, Edward III changed his mind and made a 'grant to the prior and Friar's Preachers dwelling within [his] manor of Childerlangele of the issues and profits of the manor' and in 1358 the King made a grant to the prior and Friar's Preachers, 'in aid of their sustenance, of the fishery of the King's water of Childerlangele' and he also gave them a licence to have a weir in the said water by the King's park of Childerlangele.

The Friars preachers appear not to have repaired the buildings, a condition of the grant, however, because in 1360 the king lost patience with them and took back the issues of the manor. A year later he gave them a grant 'in aid of their new work at the manor of Langeley and the enclosure of his park there' and later the same year, workmen were employed on the King's works in the

manors of Childerlangele and Little London and for the enclosure of the park of Childerlangele.

This expansion of the park resulted in the enclosure of 160 acres of arable land, for which Edward III gave the parson four marks a year in compensation for lost tithes. Other lands incorporated into the enlarged park were purchased from the abbot of St Albans in 1364, The royal family were still spending much time at King's Langley in the 1360s and surviving accounts for the period record the provision of hay and thorn branches 'for the wild animals in the park' during the winter.

In 1466 Edward IV granted the Holme Park, together with 'le Freres Wode', to a convent in Kent which was under the jurisdiction of the Friary at Langley. The king granted the palace and manor to his mother, Cicely, Duchess of York, and she held them until her death in 1495 when they passed to her grand-daughter, Elizabeth the queen of Henry VII. The estate subsequently passed to three of Henry VIII's queens in succession: Katherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn and Jane Seymour. The palace probably fell into decay during the last quarter of the fifteenth century and was in ruins by the late sixteenth century. A survey in 1556 recorded a park of 697 acres which included three meadows covering 51 acres and 646 acres of 'parke like ground'. The survey reveals that the little park lay in one corner of the great park and contained two acres of underwood and 790 oak trees. Growing dispersed in the great park were 180 oaks, 300 ash and 1,420 beech trees.

Later History

The park survived into the seventeenth century. In 1608 a survey of the woods in Langley park recorded a total of 3,727 trees, of which 567 were in the little park and 782 were listed as 'beech and ash'. In 1610 James I gave the park and chase to his son, Henry Prince of Wales and then to his younger son, Charles. In 1626 Charles I leased the park to Sir Charles Morrison of Cassiobury for 99 years together with 'all the deer, marsh, grass, wood and all trees'. The park was then estimated to contain 667 acres and was 'parcel of the Dutchy of Lancaster'.

It was sold in 1631, became part of the Cassiobury Estate and was disparted by the Earl of Essex. Balls Pond and Langley Lodge farms were established on the land. By 1652 ten tenants were leasing land in the park. By the eighteenth century the two large farms took up the whole area of former parkland.

In 1900 Balls Pond and Langley Lodge farms were sold by the Earl of Essex and later, 1919, bought by Hertfordshire County Council, Langley Lodge being divided into Moat, Wayside and Broadfield Farms with entrances from the A41 and 8 other farms with entrances from Langley Lane. These eight subsequently were amalgamated to form Langley Lodge, Middle and Berry Bush Farms.

Principal Buildings

Kings Langley Palace (Grid reference TL 065 025) Ruins of a late 13th century royal palace in the grounds of the New School.

Dominican Priory (Grid reference TL 065 026) Founded as a Dominican Priory in 1308 by Edward I, adjacent to the Palace. Dissolved in 1538 and it was the richest Dominican house in the country at the Dissolution. Founded as a Dominican Nunnery in 1557 under Queen Mary but dissolved in 1558 when Elizabeth I acceded. Only one part of the Priory survives, a long rectangular building of 14C date and unknown purpose .

Little London (possibly a Lodge mentioned in 1308) (Grid reference TL 077 018) On the 1947 Aerial Photograph is a rectangular moated island of approximately 5000 sq. m. To the eastern end of the island is a square feature of approximately 1000 sq. m with a circular feature of around 20m in diameter at its centre

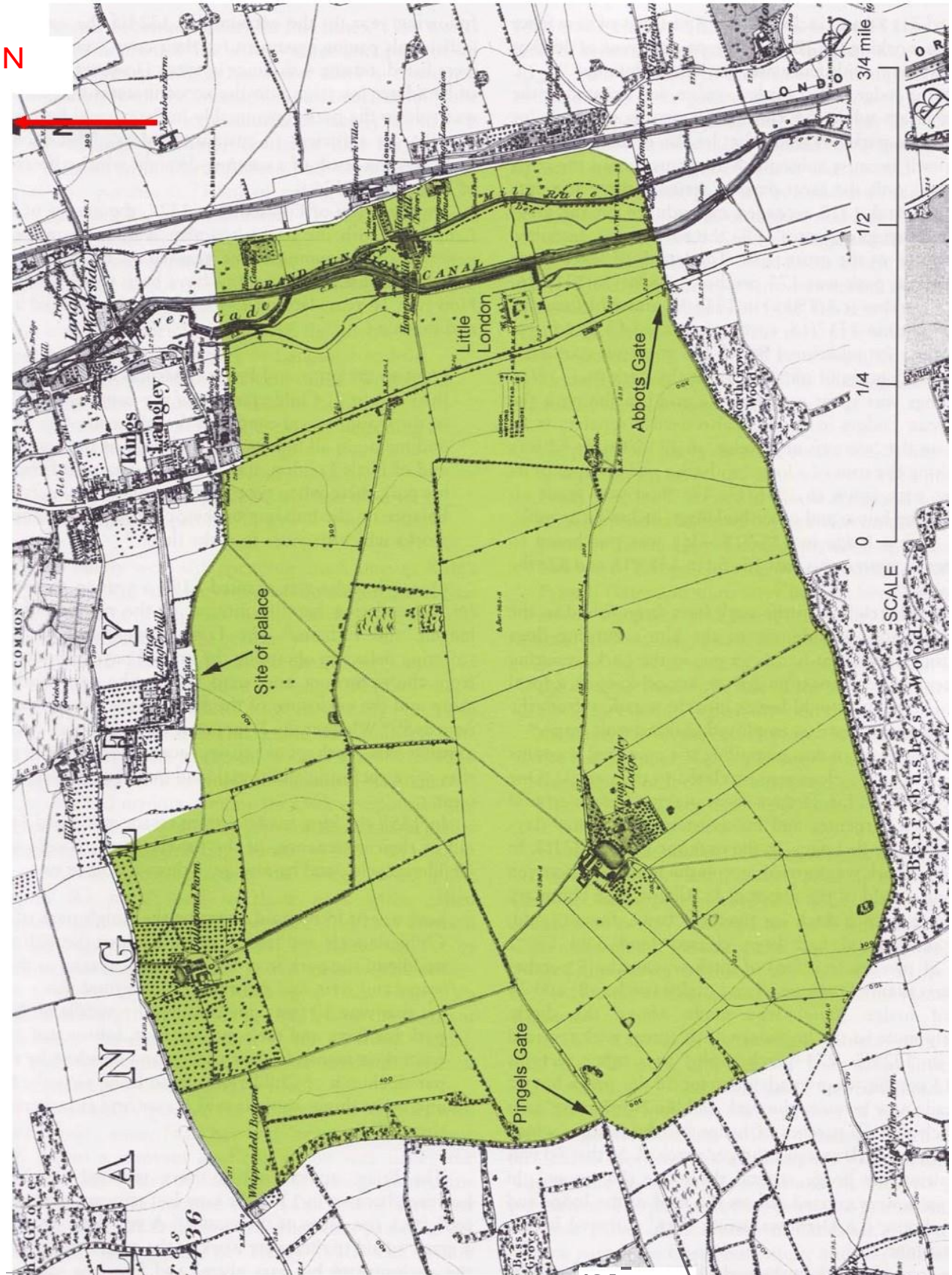
Langley Lodge Farmhouse (now called Sunbury Hill Farmhouse) (Grid reference TL 062 015) A late 15th century timber-framed open hall and crosswing house with only the two-storey crosswing surviving. It was enlarged and altered in the 18th and 19th centuries..

Extant Features

Significant lynchets mark the western boundary of the park and the site of Pingel's Gate can be clearly identified where the public footpath enters the park.

A large bank survives in the middle of the park on the south side of the footpath that crosses the park from Pingel's Gate towards the site of the palace. This may mark an early boundary of the great park, forming part of a continuous field boundary shown on the first edition OS map which appears to enclose a quasi-rectangular area, with the Kings Langley Lodge close to its centre, and the long southern border following the parish boundary. The little park, which also seems to have been called the Home or Holme park, probably lay south-east of the church — extending eastwards to the river and southwards to include the moated site identified as Little London

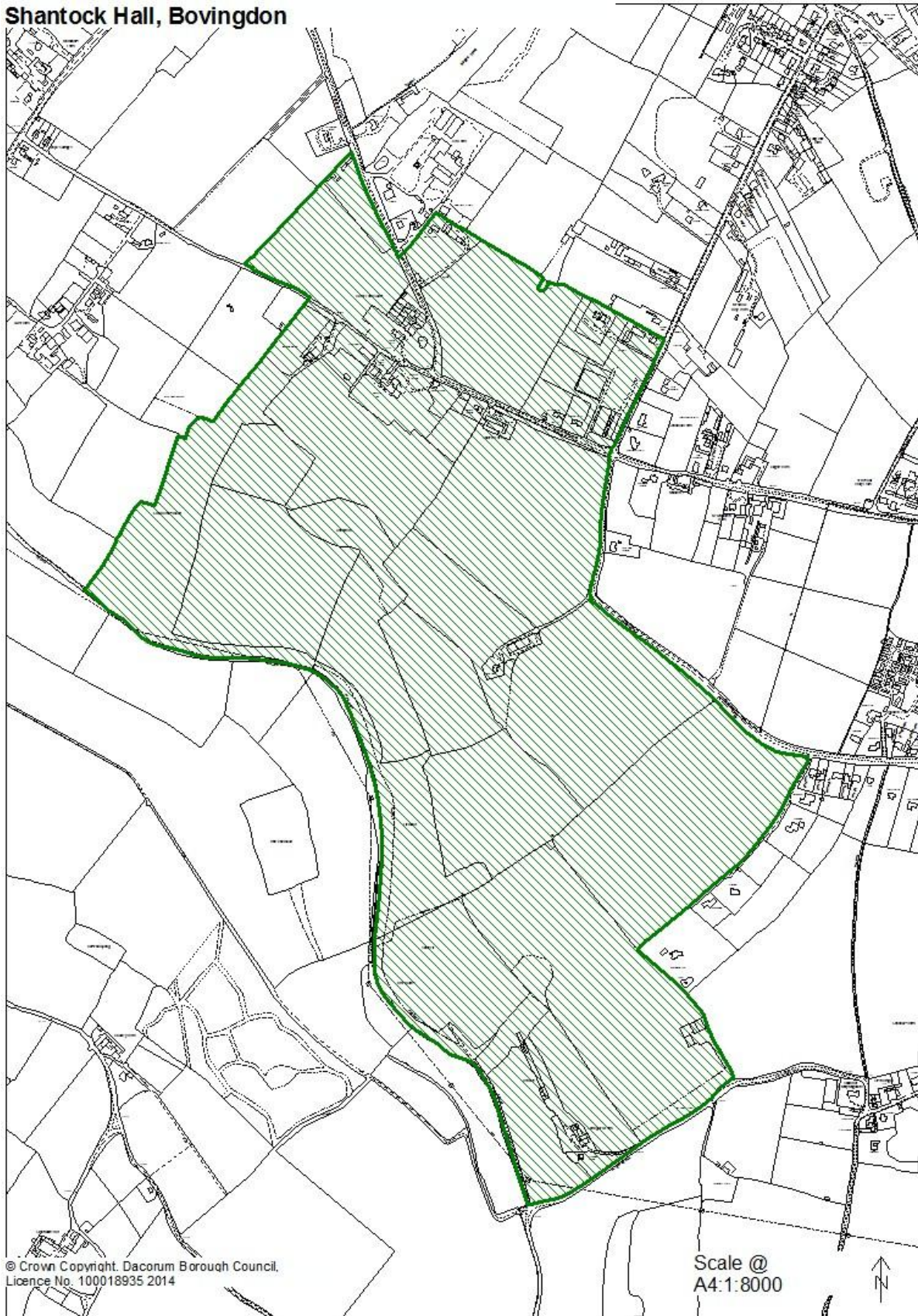
Important people associated with site:
Resident: Medieval to Stuart Kings and Queens (Eleanor of Castile to Charles I) Assessment of significance. Remains of an important medieval royal palace, wealthy priory and deer park with many extant features
Principal Uses: Agriculture with housing on fringes
Public Access/Rights of Way: FP001,002,003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc) Palace: Scheduled Ancient Monument 84:10939 , Area of Archaeological Significance 46 Dominican Priory :Scheduled Ancient Monument 85:10942 , Area of Archaeological Significance 46 Little London: Scheduled Ancient Monument 11516: moated site and surrounding earthwork enclosures, Area of Archaeological Significance Sunbury Hill Farm: Grade II* Green Belt Landscape Character Area: 8 Upper Gade Valley
Sources of information: Rowe, Anne (2009) <i>Medieval Parks of Hertfordshire</i> University of Hertfordshire Press
Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust



Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Sheets XXXVIII and XXXIX 1883 Scale 6":1 mile (but reduced here). Taken from map 36 of Rowe, A (2009) *Medieval Parks of Hertfordshire*

Site No.29 Shantock Hall

Location
Shantock Hall, Bovingdon
Shantock Hall, Bovingdon



Existing designations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Sites • Green Belt • Heathrow Wind Turbine Safeguarding Zone • Area of Special Control of Adverts • Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 2, 3 and 4
Assessment against criteria	Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advise and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
SHANTOCK HALL

Historic Name

Parish/ Town: **Bovingdon**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL 005 019

Present Area: 4 acres round house. In 1951 238 +200 acres

Brief Description

The property is situated to the SW of Bovingdon, very close to Shantock Lane. It is surrounded by pasture, arable land and woodland. Shantock Farm existed on the site in the sixteenth century. The small estate developed through the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries but was gradually broken up during the later part of the twentieth century.

The Principal Building: It is not known when Shantock Hall was built but parts of it possibly date back to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries. It has been enlarged on a number of occasions. It is brick built, rendered, with slate and lead roofs and is comprised of three floors. The main entrance is on the SE side of the house and the main reception rooms face SW. The separate domestic offices were to the NW of the main building. A photograph of the SW side of the house taken in 1985 suggests that the eastern end bears a strong resemblance to a drawing of the house which although undated is late eighteenth or early nineteenth century in style. (HALS Gerish Box18)

The Approach:The property is approached today by a short drive from Shantock Lane. Trees to the N screen the drive from the lane.

There is a small lodge at the original entrance. of two storeys gabled on each side with ornamental bargeboards. The brickwork is currently painted grey.

A spur from the drive passes around the N of the building to the stables. According to the 1838 tithe map and the 1882 OS map the farm yard was then to the north of the property and Shantock Lane ran through it. The 1924 OS map shows that the farm had been moved to the N of the lane and a stable block had been built in its place.

Pleasure Grounds:The tithe map of 1838 shows the property sitting within one acre of garden. A sales brochure of 1951 states that the mansion and gardens covered 3.9 acres and included lawns, rose gardens and shrubberies with ornamental timbers. A pathway leads from the main drive round to the SW of the house and steps cut through a retaining wall lead down to the lawn. A photograph taken in 1985 shows this wall curving round to the SE of the property but aerial

photographs taken recently show a shorter more angular wall which turns at a right angle SW at the edge of the lawn. The view from the house across open pasture and farmland is framed by mature trees and shrubs. The previous formal layout with central path is still visible on aerial photographs.

The Walled Gardens:The 1838 tithe map shows 4 walled gardens, 2 described as gardens and two as orchards. These are situated to the NW and E of the property. The 1951 sales brochure describes “well stocked walled orchards, small fruit gardens, kitchen gardens---“. It would appear from recent aerial photographs that the 2 to the north now accommodate another property and its garden. The walled garden to the E shown on the 1838 and on the 1951 map described as being an orchard and cottage garden is still visible.

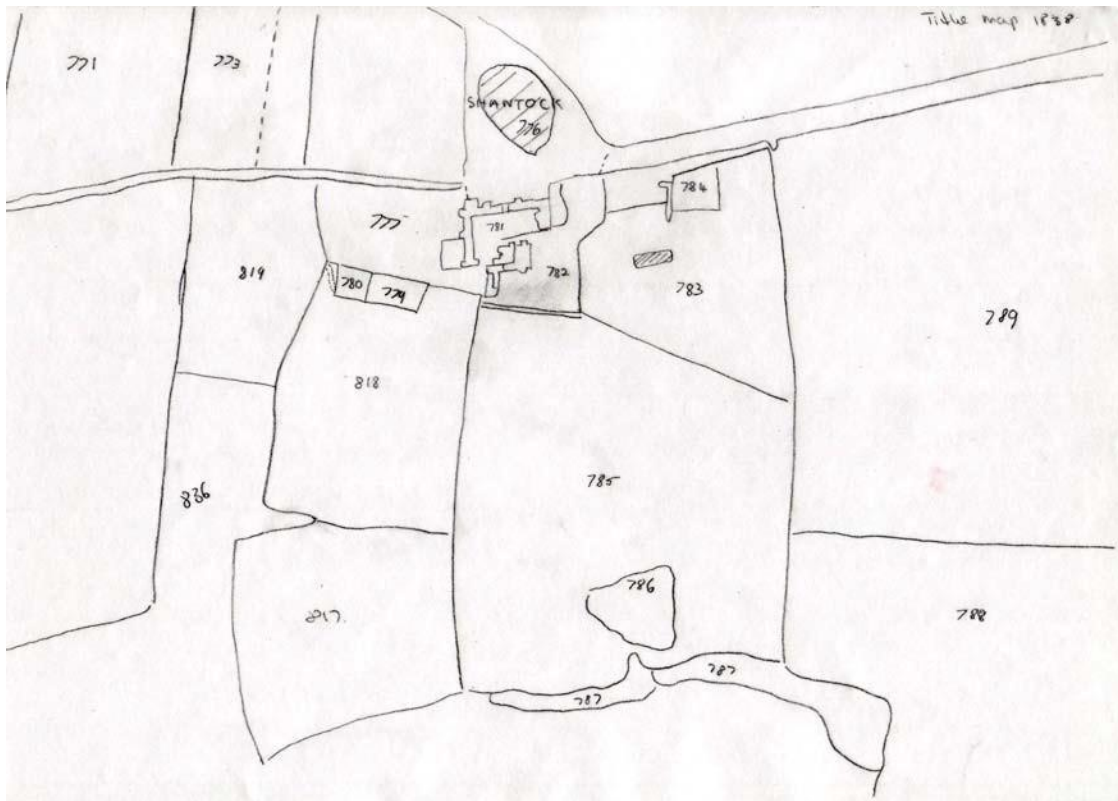
The Stable: This appears on the 1925 OS map and is shown as having its own access to Shantock Lane. It encloses three sides of a courtyard and is of brick construction with a tile roof. Recent aerial photographs suggest that it now provides separate, residential accommodation.

The Home Farm: A model farm on the north side of Shantock Lane, built in 1880s to replace timber framed farmhouse nearer to mansion. The central wing of the E-shaped byre and barn complex was demolished when the building was converted to residential use. The large farm pond, photographed at the turn of the 19/20 centuries is now silted up with trees growing in it. The pair of farm cottages has been converted into one house and the farmhouse garden is now a nursery.

Woodland: The 1838 tithe map, the 1882 and 1925 OS maps and the 1951 sales map all show Simon Deans Wood, Rabbit Dell and Fir Wood to the NW, W and SW of the property. The 1951 sales brochure describes them as in total covering just under 19 acres. These areas still exist today although recent aerial photographs show that extraction has taken place in the southern part of Firs Wood. The layout of woodland and pasture as seen on current maps and aerial views is very similar to that on the 1st edition OS map of 1882.

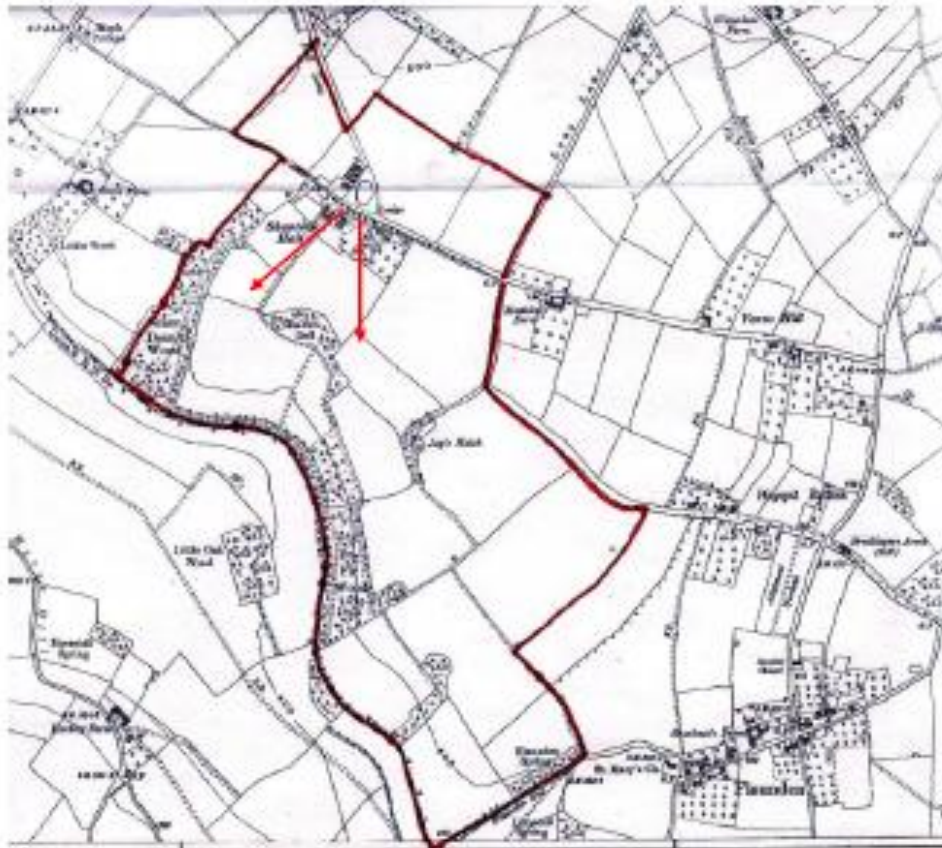
People Associated with the site:
Residents: Sir Gordon Cunard and other members of the Cunard family
Assessment of Significance: A small gentry estate on the edge of Bovington village with views into Buckinghamshire. The field layout and field names remain the same as on the Tithe Map of 1838.
Principal Uses: House multiple residential, Farm horticulture/nursery
Public Access/Rights of Way: None. Shantock Lane runs along the northern perimeter of the site.
Designations: Green Belt
Visited: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust July 2009

**Shantock Hall Estate
Tithe Map 1838**



Key

- 777 Orchard
- 779/780 Garden (17/28 perches)
- 781 Farmhouse and Offices (17/28 perches)
- 782 Residence and Grounds (1 acre, 1 rood, 3 perch)
- 783/784 Orchard (3 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches)
- 785 Meadow
- 788 Yew Tree - Arable
- 789 Great Field - Arable
- 801 Little Simons Dean - Arable
- 818 Great Home Field



Ordnance Survey 1925. Sheet XXXVIII.NW Scale 6":1 mile

Site No.30 Amersfort, Potten End

Location

Amersfort, Potten End

Amersfort, Potten End



Existing designations

- Green Belt
- Listed Buildings
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3

Assessment against criteria

Site considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advise and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust. See detailed assessment below.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST
LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
AMERSFORT

Historic Name (if known)
FAIRHILL

Parish/Town **Nettleden with Potten End**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL010 085

Present Area (approximate)

Hectares

Brief Description

Principal Building: A large house in Queen Anne style, built in 1911 by Ernest Willmott for W S Cohen; two storeys and attics, symmetrical H plan, nine bays long, with two-storey porch on the main NW front and a single-storey service wing at the north-east end. It is in narrow plum brick in English garden wall bond, with red brick dressings, deep plastered eaves cove and steep hipped roofs in red tile

The stable block 1911 by Ernest Willmott to match the house at the time as the house, now converted into flats. The date '1911' is in openwork on windvane. Narrow plum brick with red brick dressings and tile arches, red tile-hanging to 1st floor, and tall hipped red tile roofs. A separate L-shaped group with single-storey north stable range and 2-storeys east coachhouse range pierced by a round arched carriageway.

The main **approach** is from The Common on the Ashridge to Potten End road . The entrance gates opened onto to a straight drive flanked by grass with May trees in a double avenue. This area was called the Green Court. The area is laid to lawn with no trees on it at present. The forecourt on the NW front formerly contained a pool with a statue of,. The pool has been filled in and the statue is now in the Water Gardens at Hemel Hampstead (q.v.). A pergola ran west from the forecourt along the south side of the tennis court **Lodge** now Gardener's cottage. Circa 1911 by Ernest Willmott, to complement the main house. Plum brick with lighter red dressings, plinth and rusticated corners. Deep plaster eaves cove to tall very steep hipped roof of red tiles. A small symmetrical house of one storey and attic facing the entrance drive.

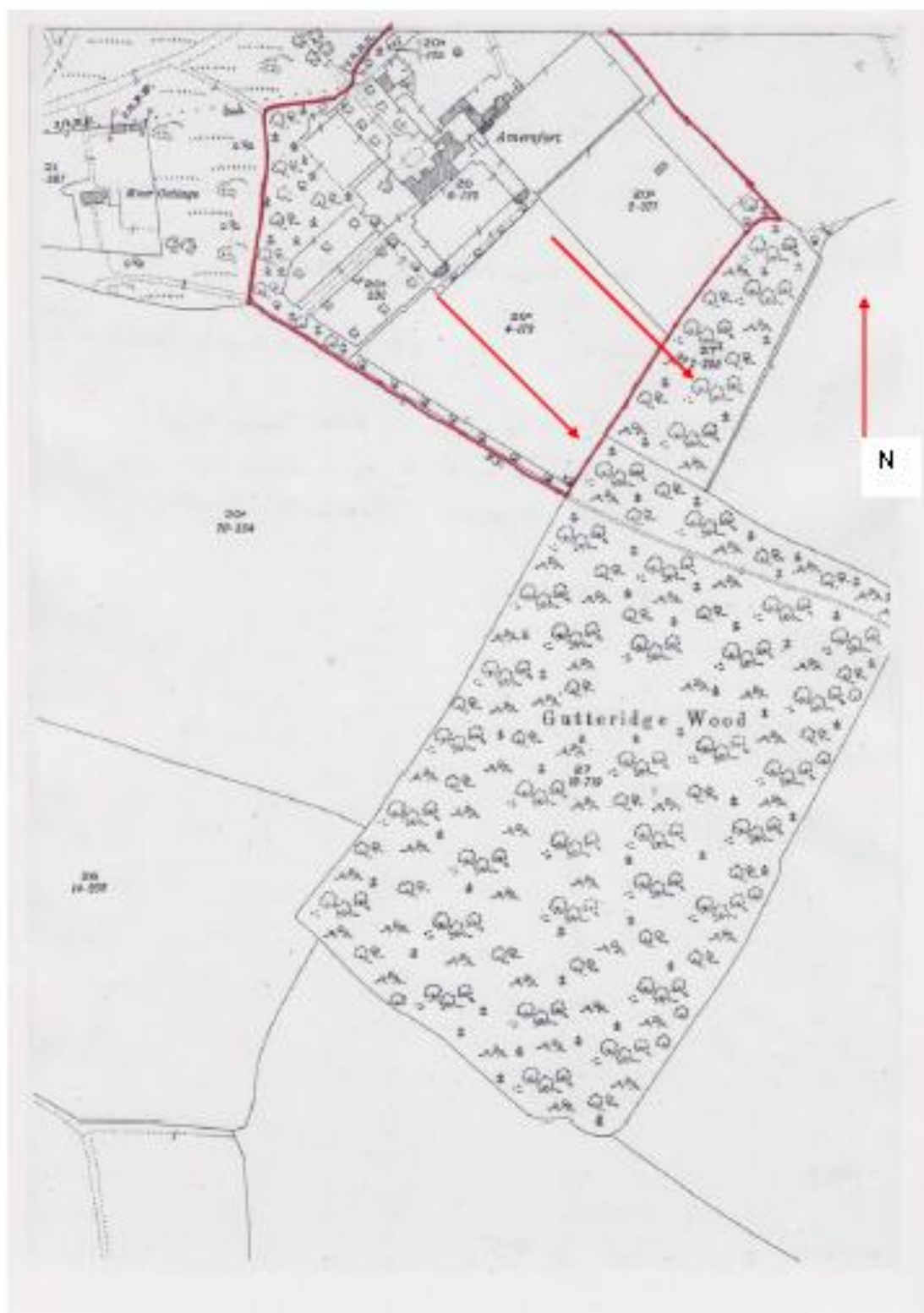
Pleasure grounds: Cohen commissioned Gertrude Jekyll in 1911 to augment the ornamental tree landscape (of thorn, crab, cherry and plum) laid out to Willmott's plans. Willmott had laid out the garden to be part of an overall design with the house and had a terrace connecting the 2 loggias which form the ground floors of the wings. Detailing on the terrace, of pots, paving, seats and steps was indicative of Arts and Crafts practice. This gave views over the garden and the countryside beyond. Two raised grass walks, lined with Jekyll's short borders, leading to the end of the garden on either side of the lawn end in semi-circular bastions giving further views into the countryside. The Jekyll planting which she designed and provided, had massed azaleas and heathers with a few lilies and other plants. These were for a single border to be viewed from the lawn below but balanced on either side of the walk to the bastion. They therefore rise in height from the front of the border to small shrubs at the back and ranged from blues and whites at the end to oranges and reds at the centre. Planting for further borders around the lawn, the Monk's Walk , the Rose Garden, Pergola, the Green Court trellis and climbers for the walls were all designed by Jekyll and softened Willmott's strongly geometrical design. The garden was designed to provide year-round interest. Correspondence exists between Cohen and Jekyll but no evidence of her visiting Amersfoot has been found.

A tennis court, still extant, was incorporated into the design on the west side of the approach drive, opposite the lodge and flanked by a pergola on the south side. To the south of this was the rose garden, now laid to lawn and without its original central witch hazel.

Kitchen Garden: This lay to the east of the lawn but is now laid to grass with perimeter shrub planting. It was divided into 6 compartments by cross walks with frames and glasshouses on the north wall and the stable yard and farm yard just beyond the north wall. A perimeter path of gravel.

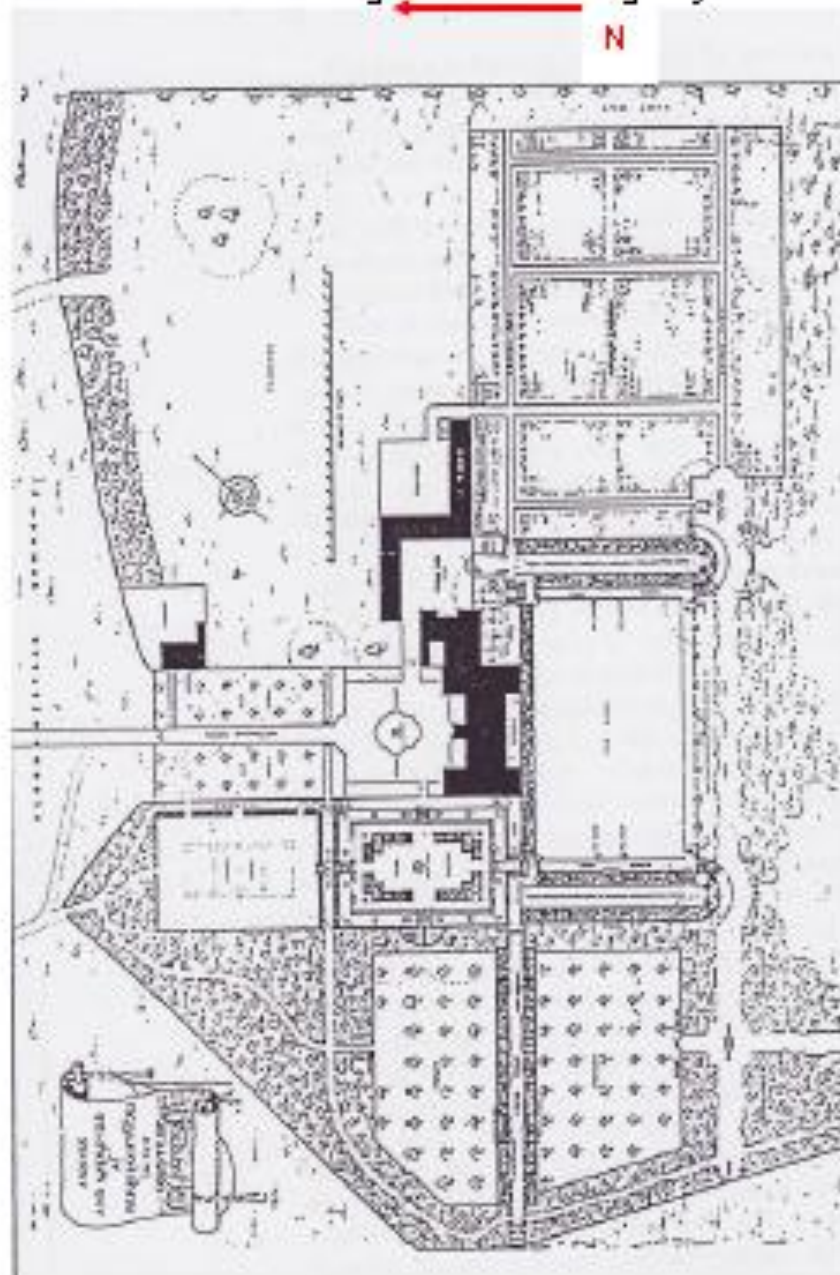
An Upper **Orchard**, west of the rose garden was separated from the Lower Orchard, to the south, by Jekyll's double flower borders. The orchard areas are now laid to grass but the line of the borders is still extant.

Important people associated with site:
Architect: <i>Ernest Willmott.</i>
Designer: <i>Gertrude Jekyll</i>
Assessment of significance. Important Arts and Crafts house and garden by Ernest Willmott and Gertrude Jekyll still largely intact as to layout.
Principal Uses: Private residences
Public Access/Rights of Way: None
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc)
Grade II* House, with forecourt walls, and linked terraces and loggia on south east
Grade II The Cottage on north side of forecourt, Stable block
Green Belt
Landscape Characterisation Area: 120, Little Heath Uplands
Sources of information: Report available from HGT Conservation Group, including copies of Jekyll planting plans
Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Date: 1996



Ordnance Survey 1925 Sheet XXXIII.6. Scale 25" :1 mile

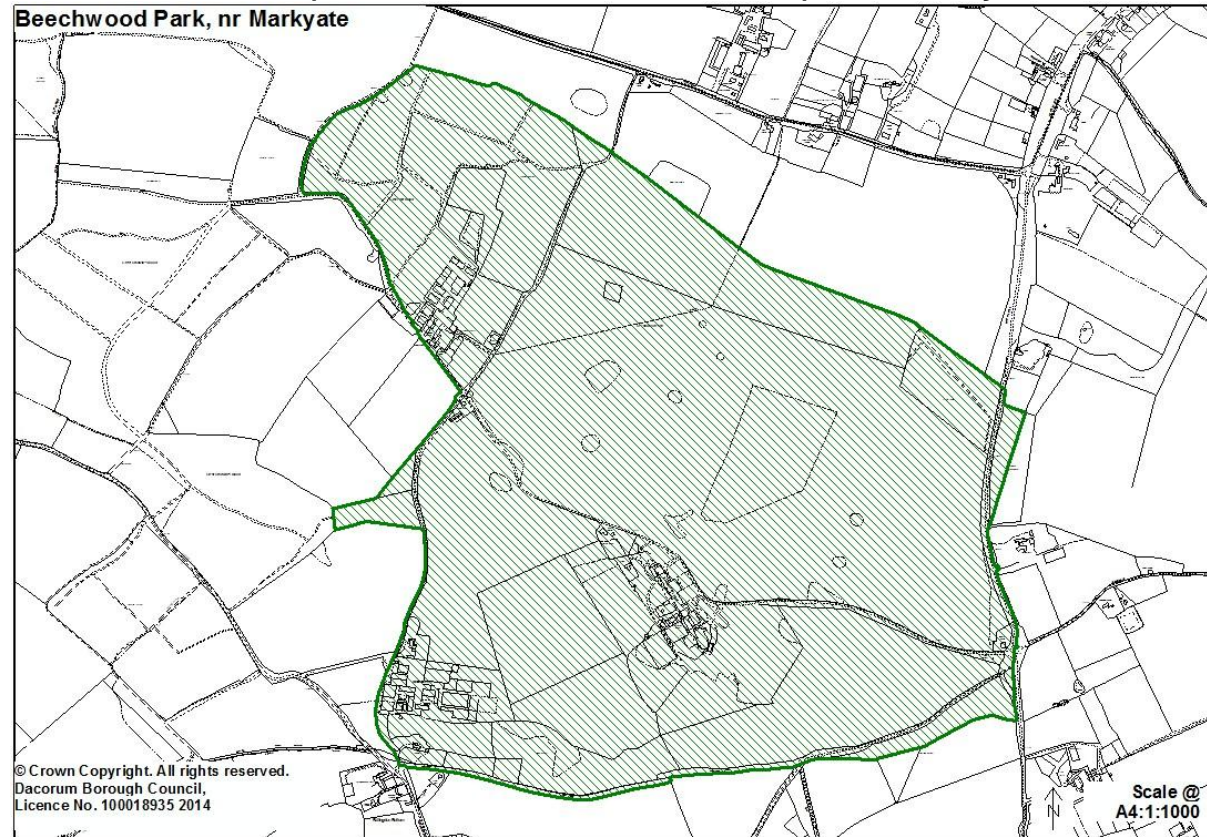
Plan of Amersfort Grounds from English House Design by Ernest Willmott. 1911.



Site No.31 Beechwood House, nr Markyate

Location

Beechwood House (also known as Beechwood Park), near Markyate



Existing designations

- The Rural Area
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Listed Buildings
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 and Non-agricultural

Assessment against criteria

Site considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust. See detailed assessment below.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST
LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
BEECHWOOD

Historic Name (if known)
St Giles in the Wood

Parish/Town **Markyate**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL045 145

Present Area (approximate) School 60 Acres

Brief Description

Country house and estate, now a school. It is situated in a valley running roughly east to west with rising ground the Cheverells, the Dower House to the north and Hill Farm to the south. The site was previously the lands of the Priory of St. Giles in the Wood (Benedictine Nuns) founded c.1120 and suppressed 1537 (the buildings of which stood some 100M to E of the present house). The first house was probably built for Sir Richard Page (d.1598) and extended and remodelled over the years. The grounds were landscaped by Brown in the 1750s, probably with those of Cheverells (q.v.). Sir William Chambers was responsible for some internal decoration in the 1760s and 70s and may have designed the Main Gates. During the 1860s formal gardens were laid out on the west front with associated terracing which were simplified before WWII. Much of the estate was sold in 1935; the Sebrights moved to Cheverells, and Beechwood was rented out. During WWII Beechwood had a Satellite Landing Ground, No 12 Beechwood, which ran for 1260 yards SW to NE across the park to the north of the house (Clements End Road towards Roe Green) and was used until March 1946. Curtis Seamewe and Stirling aircraft were stored there in the hangar and workshop at the SW end. In October 1946 there was an extensive fire and following repair the house was leased to a school, Tolmers. Sir Giles Sebright died in 1961 and the house was sold together with sixty acres to a new school, Beechwood Park School in 1964. Since then, extensive building and sports facilities have been introduced, the parkland turned to arable farming and the vista to the west blocked by industrial size barns.

Principal Building: The 17th century brick house was recorded by Chauncy (1700). This main range with two wings is incorporated in the present building. The open courtyard was closed with a new front block, added between 1695-1702. The 'Great Room' was added c.1744, attributed to Roger Morris, which was refitted as a Library by Thomas Cundy sixty years later. 19th century additions included remodelling the internal courtyard into a saloon and picture gallery for the collection of fine paintings designed by William Burn, with plasterwork by James Annan and doorcases by d'Angelo Barbetti. Stone surrounds to the windows were added in 20th century. The entrance front faces northeast towards Cheverells and the garden front southwest across the valley.

Approaches: Gates, gatepiers and flanking walls. C18 (probably c.1760 by Sir William Chambers). Wrought ironwork, Portland stone piers, red brick walls in Flemish-bond with moulded brick coping. At the centre of a concave sweep of 2M high brick walls as seen from road stand 2 widely spaced 5M tall stone piers with urns flanking a long wrought iron screen containing central double gates, standards, and side-gates with lower overthrows of scrolled ironwork. Old photographs show scrolled terminals to both of the standards and an armorial scrolled great overthrow to the central span. This now lies rusting near the school.

The **main drive** curves gently upwards from the main gates, possibly designed by Sir William Chambers, on Pickford Lane through parkland to the north west of the house. The 19th century **Peacock Lodge** lies to the north of the drive. The entrance front of the house has now been made into a staff car park.

Kennels Lodge is situated on the back drive near to Beechwood Farm to the north-west. It is of brick under a tiles roof but much altered and extended

The **stable block** Plum brick and hipped slate roofs to N stable court

Pleasure grounds: 1766 map by Dury and Andrews shows formal gardens. By the 19th century the gardens had been laid out in High Victorian fashion (c.f. Ashridge) with a plan (perhaps unexecuted) for a Rosarium with a circular arrangement of dwarf, miniature, climbing and standard roses, enclosed by hedges of Portuguese Laurel and flanked by four yews. Terraced gardens in the Nesfield style were laid out below the west front in the 1860s with parterres, balustrades and urns. The parterres had been grassed over by 1938 but some paths and steps and 4 of the **urns** remain. These are identical light buff terracotta c. 1860 and stamped 'J M BLASHFIELD/MILLWALL & PADDINGTON/LONDON'..with C18 re-used Portland stone pedestals. These are very large with bowls about 1M diameter with their own square plinth and stem decorated in relief with lotus leaves. Scallop decoration with tendrils between bowl with acanthus wreathed rim. Those on E front probably installed when the line of the drive was set back from immediately outside the entrance door in 1860.

(Blashfield (1830-1870) bought some of Coade's moulds in 1836 and opened a terracotta works, supplying urns for the Royal Palaces and the Royal Mausoleum at Windsor as well as statues and architectural ornaments)

The **sundial** is early C19. Portland stone about 1.5 m high with engraved bronze dial plate signed 'CARY. LONDON' with a gnomon arm. It is no longer in its original position.

Walled Kitchen Garden: 4M high red brick C17 and C18 garden walls extend from S part of house to form a polygonal enclosure to SW with 2 similar cross-walls within.

The South Gate. C18. Wrought iron gate between iron standards and red brick piers with stone coping slabs, Portland stone steps and threshold. The ironwork of the gate and overthrow in poor condition.

The West Gate to walled garden. Early C18. Wrought iron gates between red brick piers with stone copings and moulded stone steps. The overthrow here is rectangular with scrolled tops to the screen panels either side. The ironwork here is in better condition than the south gate.

The walled gardens now contain various school buildings surrounded by lawns.

Park: The survey made by Lancelot Brown in 1753 shows the existing layout of the park and gardens. The main axis was east to west, with the park enclosed and well wooded. Two areas of wilderness flanked the westerly vista into the park. There were two entrances to the park, north and south of the house, with a keeper's lodge beside the southern entrance, which was replaced in 19th century by Peacock Lodge (unlisted) on the opposite side of the drive. A substantial avenue lead towards the house. Walled gardens lay to the south of the house, and four small ponds were noted, and at least one remains in the park. Brown is credited with work to the house in the 1750s as well as his contribution to the park and gardens. The grounds measured as 190 acres, gardens 6 acres. Brown's plan for the park and gardens at Beechwood is dated 1754. He thinned out trees rather than planted on any extensive scale. The plan shows the angles softened and the introduction of more clumps and outliers. The wildernesses were made less formal and remain as woodland today, with a number of very mature trees and stumps, which may date to this time. A tree survey could determine the full extent. At the beginning of the 19th century Arthur Young recorded that he had *rarely seen finer trees than at ...Beechwood: it has the name in strict propriety, for the number of stately beeches is great; but the soil agrees with all sorts of trees; the cedars are immense; the oaks very large; the ash straight and beautiful; the larch spruce, and Scotch fir equally fine, but the beech uncommon.*

Brown proposed to embellish the park not only with a more sophisticated planting scheme but showed sites for a **ha-ha**, a temple, a barn with an ornamental front, a seat and an unspecified object in the park in front of the house. Drawings for a gothic folly (RCHM 9BB93/9022) and icehouse are also attributed to him.

Views over the park are now obscured, but would have extended to Cheverells, the dower house and the 'folly' at Hill Farm. The **park** is now largely in agricultural use, with the school having the core of the site. Some historic trees still exist in the park such as Cedar of Lebanon and Black Pine

Ice House: C18 (maybe c.1754 by Brown who designed one to be built in the cellar of the Old Farm House). It is of redbrick in English bond with numerous purple bricks and buried in an earth mound. The circular conical well is 5 m in diameter with a domed top. The two-metre entrance passage with tunnel vault is now largely destroyed. There are recesses for wooden floor about 7m below east facing entrance.

Brown also designed a Gothick folly in the form of the west end of a church, said to have been a bath-house. The plan is inscribed 'This front to stand obliquely in order to show its side in perspective to the windows of the House', but it is not known whether it was built.

Important people associated with site:
Residents: Sebright family
Architect: William Chambers, Roger Morris (attrib), Lancelot Brown and Matthew Brettingham
(unexecuted plans)
Landscape Designer: Lancelot Brown
Assessment of significance: Although much compromised by school buildings and changes in agriculture, this remains an important 18 th century designed landscape with remnants of one of
'Capability' Brown's earliest work, incorporating the dower house at Cheverells and the Eyecatcher at Hill Farm. It has previously been recommended for inclusion on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest (Phibbs & Owen 2000). It still warrants inclusion and the protection that such status can confer.
Principal Uses: School and agriculture
Public Access/Rights of Way: Hertfordshire Way
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc)
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Listed Buildings: House I; Walled Garden walls I; Gates, Gatepiers and Walls II*; Gate, piers, and steps at South gate and at West gate to walled garden II;
SAM:
Landscape Conservation Area
Landscape Characterisation Area: 125 Beechwood Estate
Sources of information: Report available from HGT Conservation Group
Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Date: 2009



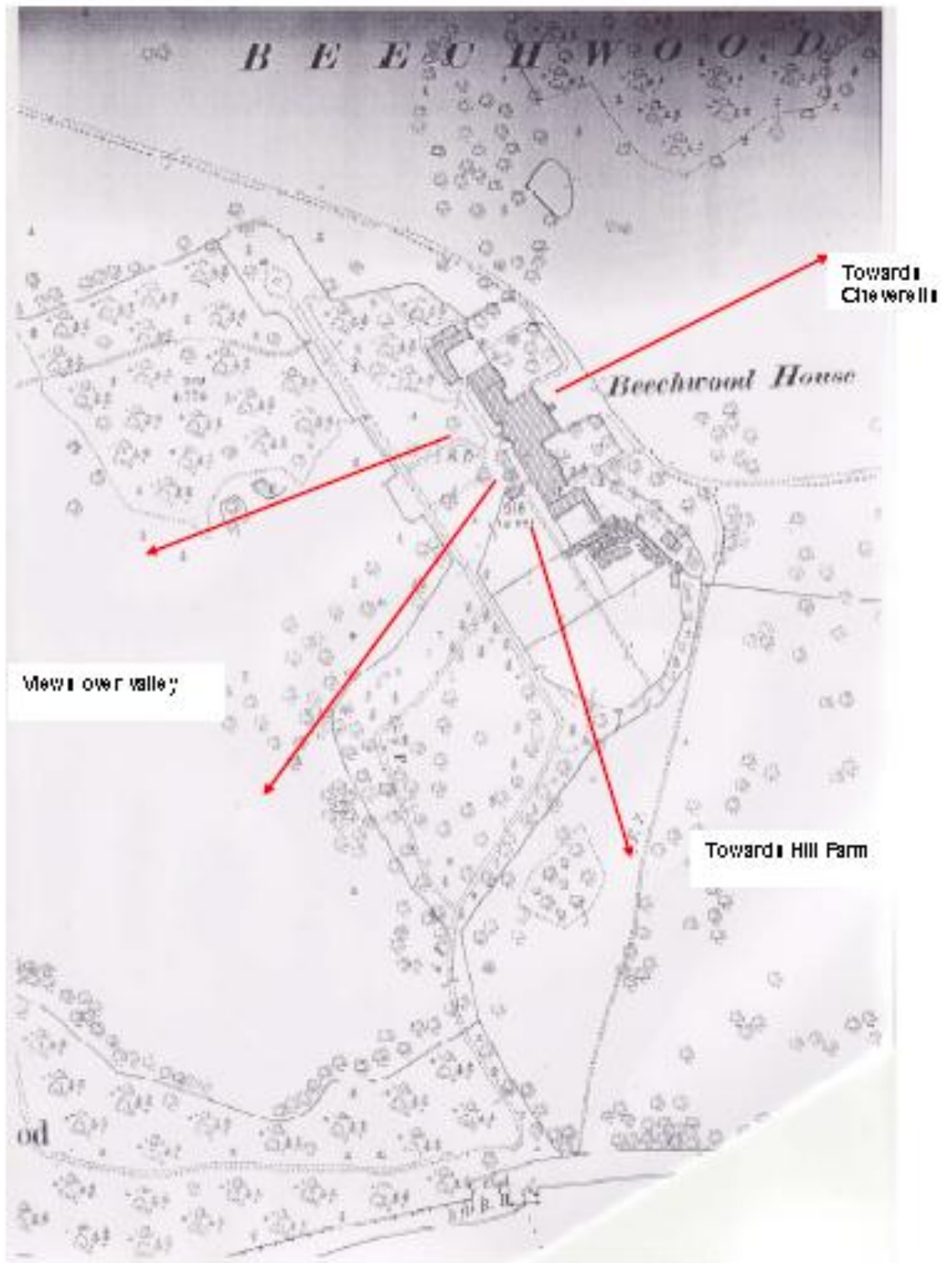
A surviving portion of the ha-ha and nineteenth century steps in the background



**Gates to south of the walled garden showing Sundial removed from its original position
damaged ironwork**



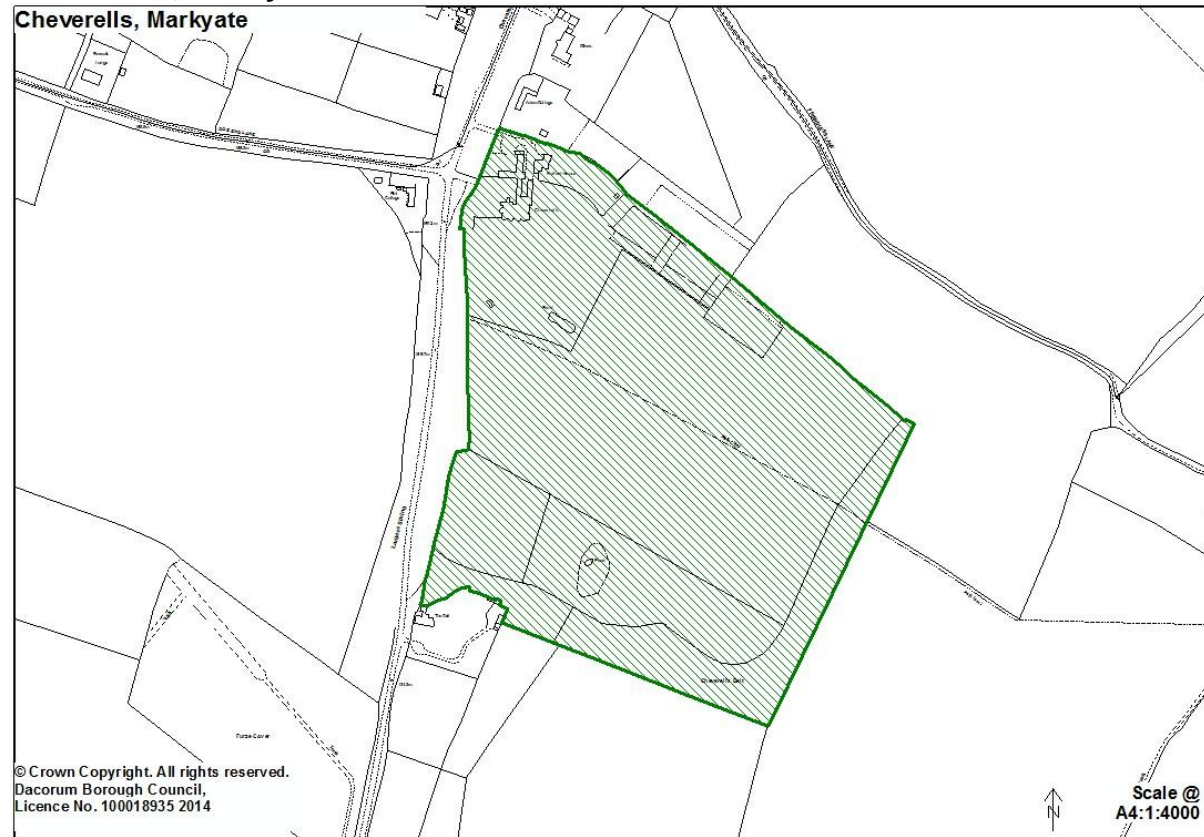
Photographed 2009



Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1901. Sheet XXVI. 7, Scale 25" : 1 mile

Site No.32 Cheverells, Markyate

**Location
Cheverells, Markyate**



Existing designations

- The Rural Area
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3
- Listed Buildings

Assessment against criteria

Site considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust. See detailed assessment below.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS
TRUST LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site

CHEVERELLS

Historic Name (if

known) Parish/Town Markyate

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL054154

Present Area (approximate) Acres

Hectares

Brief Description

The estate was laid out as a Dower House for the Sebright family of Beechwood Park. It lies on a hill to the northeast of Beechwood on the southern outskirts of Markyate. It was let out for much of the 18th century when not required by the Beechwood family. The grounds were probably laid out at the same as the building of the house but there is no indication of this early C18 design. In 1754, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown drew up detailed proposals for Beechwood Park and may well have offered advice on the whole estate, as was his custom. The Cheverells landscape is visible from Beechwood and marches with it. The C18 sham-castle front on Hill Farm on the opposite hill has a Brownian character and would have acted as an Eyecatcher in the Beechwood landscape. The Lime avenues along the western boundary of Cheverells look to have been planted with Beech trees in the 1750s, another Brownian device which would have drawn the eye from Beechwood towards Cheverells. Hill Farm is also visible directly from the front of the house and Beechwood is at 30° SW, with a pond to encourage cattle at 30° SE (presumably to animate the landscape) in Brownian style.

The garden was much changed in the early C20 when the Sebrights move to Cheverells and alterations made to the gardens since then. Much of the small park has since returned to arable use. However, much of the Brown landscape is still recognisable.

Principal Building: This is c.1693 with alterations to the attached coach house range in C19, and a SE extension and new porch on NW in 1911. It is of red brick under a hipped red tile roof with a stone parapet over the entrance front, and 2 storeys. The symmetrical garden front faces west and the whole has high quality architectural detailing. (See EH Listing for Cheverells No 157781). The date 1706 is scratched on the south front. A ballroom was added before 1831

Approach: The house is approached from the west via a short drive across the very wide verge from Pickford Road at Cheverells Green

Stable block: Late C18 L-shaped block running north from the servants' wing. Two storeys of red brick under a hipped roof. including stables, loose boxes, coach house and ancillary rooms

Pleasure grounds: There may have been some garden work in 1706 at the time of the house completion. By 1766 there was still a formal layout to the south of the house and the area contains a number of oaks, beeches and scots pine dating from the 18th century, possibly Brown's planting. A group of coppiced limes, also perhaps 18th century, lie to the west of the house where, together with hollies, laurels and scots pine, they screened the cottage on the opposite side of the road. The walled garden was screened by holly, laurel and scots pine on the eastern edge of the lawn.

The lawn was bounded by a ha-ha allowing view to Beechwood and the perimeter path round the lawn was sunk to give views to Hill Farm.

In the early 20th century a series of 7 garden rooms, enclosed by yew hedges was created based on the walled garden and the existing 18th century holly hedges. The symmetrical design had 2 long (c. 50 yards) rectangular enclosures with smaller square enclosures at either end and a single linear enclosure in the centre, dividing the walled garden from the orchard. The original planting within these enclosures is not known and has now been lost. Gravel paths led down the centre and a sundial was situated at the path crossing in the orchard. Two new grass areas were laid out, one to the north of the walled garden and one to the east of the orchard. The terrace on the south front, dating from the early 20th century, links the lime walk with the garden rooms and the southern lawn extended eastwards to incorporate a former park pond for cattle. The 20th century path crosses the pond by a bridge and Copper Beech, variegated Beech and Atlas Cedar were planted. The view to Beechwood was blocked by a hedge of Cherry Laurel to the south of the lawn.. The Eastern extension was divided into two by a yew hedge and a circular Holm Oak enclosure to the north, and the pond to the south. A summerhouse was put in the southwest corner to take advantage of the long view across the lawn and between the shrubberies. The east of the house also had a yew hedge.

Later planting includes a tulip tree and a dawn redwood on the lawns. Views from the gardens are now obscured by overgrown hedges.

Walled Garden: This lies to the east of the house on a SE-NE axis and is about 50m x 35 m. The 3m high walls are 18th century with corner piers with ball finials rebuilt in C19. Red brick with blue brick headers, largely in Flemish-bond with plinth and brick-on-edge coping.. Blue brick piers with red dressings and stone ball caps. Exterior has pilasters of same shallow projection as plinth. E wall has segmental arch over wrought iron gate The 1st edition OS shows the NW wall occupied by glasshouses with smaller structures within the garden and a perimeter path. A small range of back sheds occupied the outside of the NW wall. The early 20th century improvements were concentrated around here and by 1924 the NW and NE walls had extensive glasshouses with a range of back sheds on the NW wall and a free standing glasshouse within. This has all been replaced by a tennis court and the original planting completely lost.

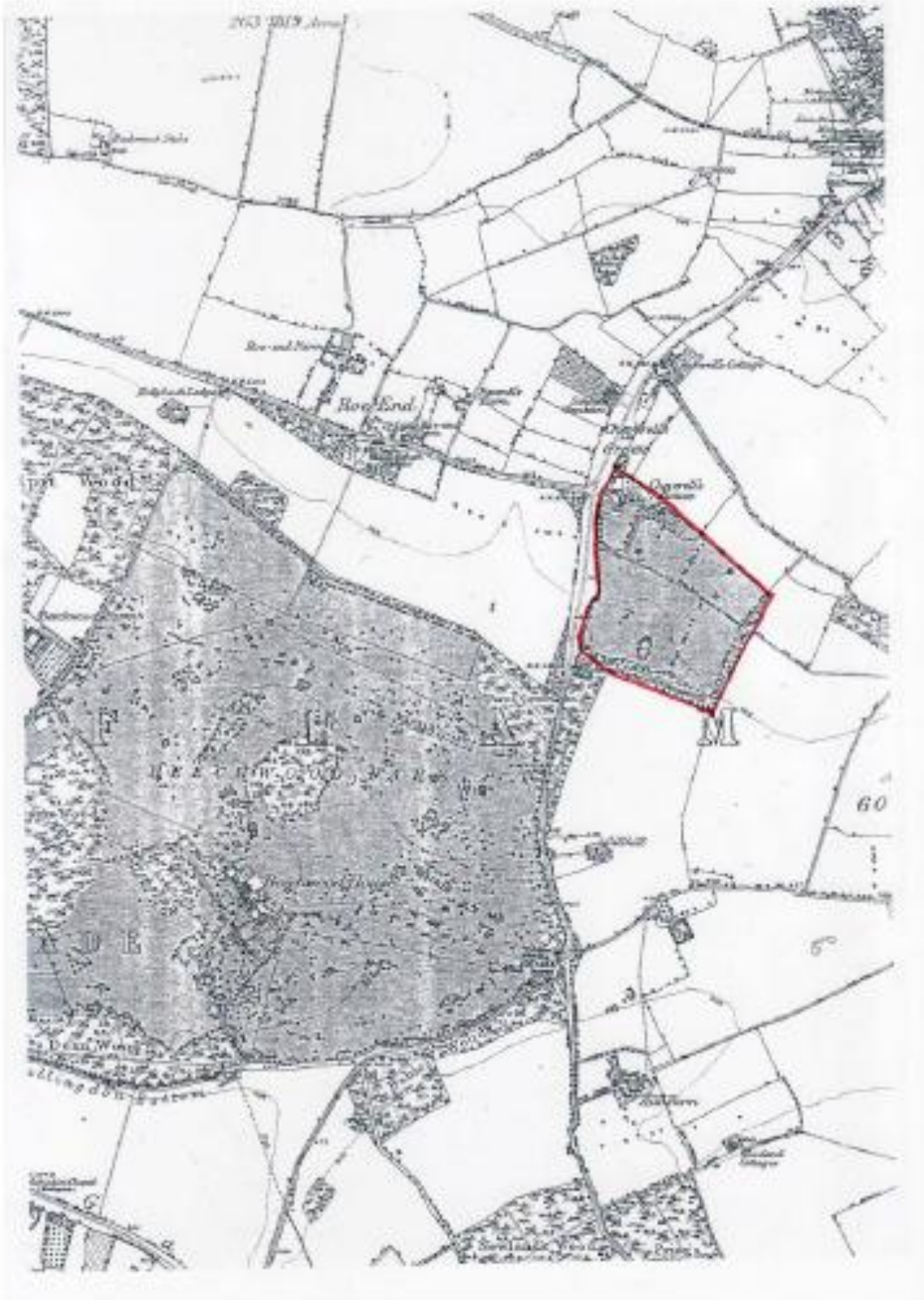
Park: The remnants of a lime walk along the western boundary, aligned north-south, may date from the work in 1706 and were broken in the 1750s and patched with beech. There are a number of oaks and beech in the former park south of the house. Remnants of 2 clumps of beech and beech/oak with the western and southern boundaries of oak, beech and flowering shrubs, similar to a ferne ornée. Most of the park is now in separate ownership and arable farmland.

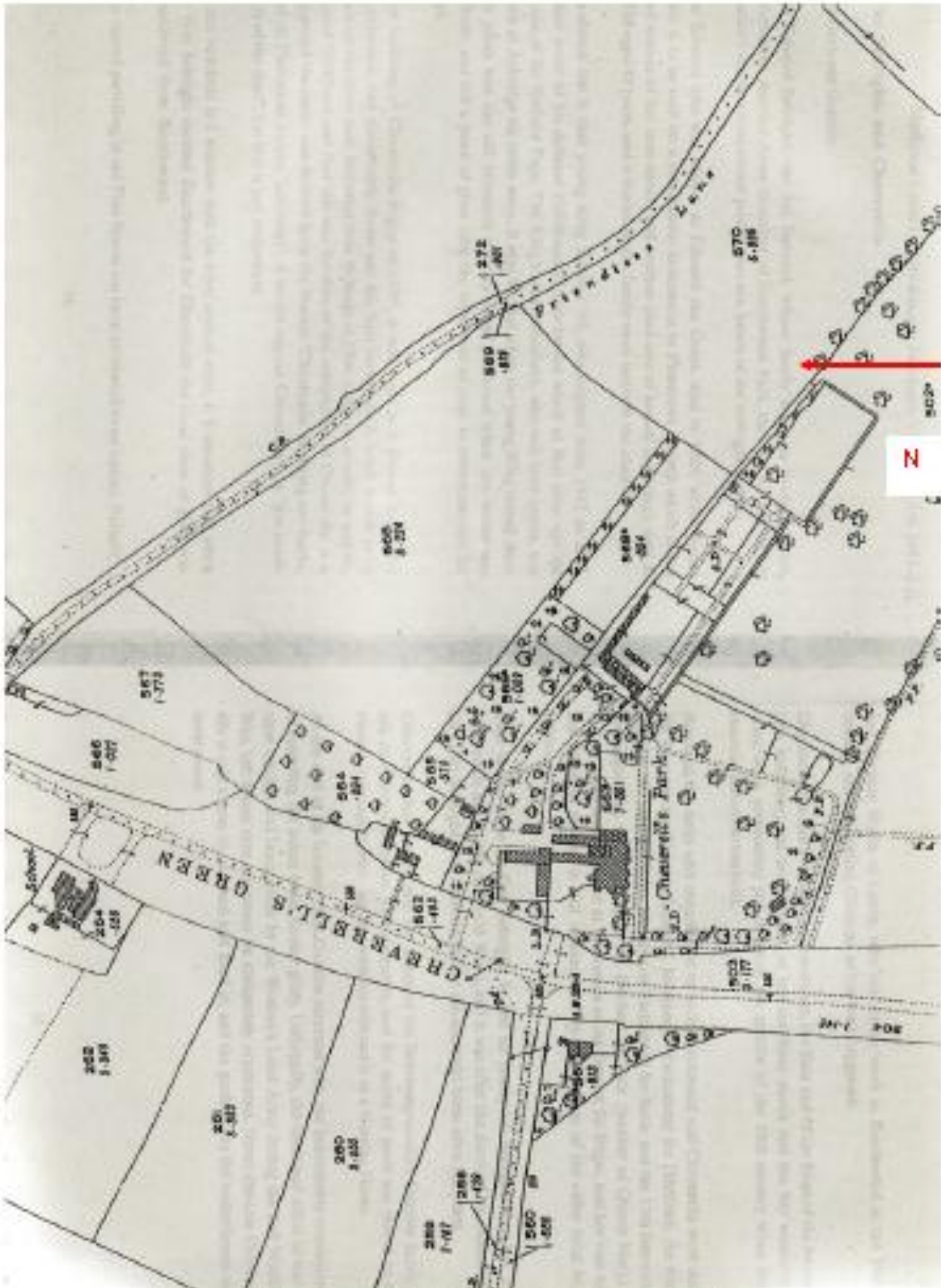
Important people associated with site:
Resident: Seebright Family,
Landscape Designer: Lancelot Brown (attributed)
Assessment of significance. An important surviving mid 18 th century landscape attributed to Lancelot Brown (c.f. Digswell Rectory) which has been recommended for inclusion on the EH Register and part of the larger landscape incorporating Beechwood and Hill Farm.
Principal Uses: Residence
Public Access/Rights of Way: FP 18 across park
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc)
House, Stables, Grade II* Walled Garden Walls Grade II
Sources of information: Reports by Debois Landscape Survey Group and Beams, 2000

Site visited by:

Date:

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1883/4 Sheet XXVI Scale: 6":1mile





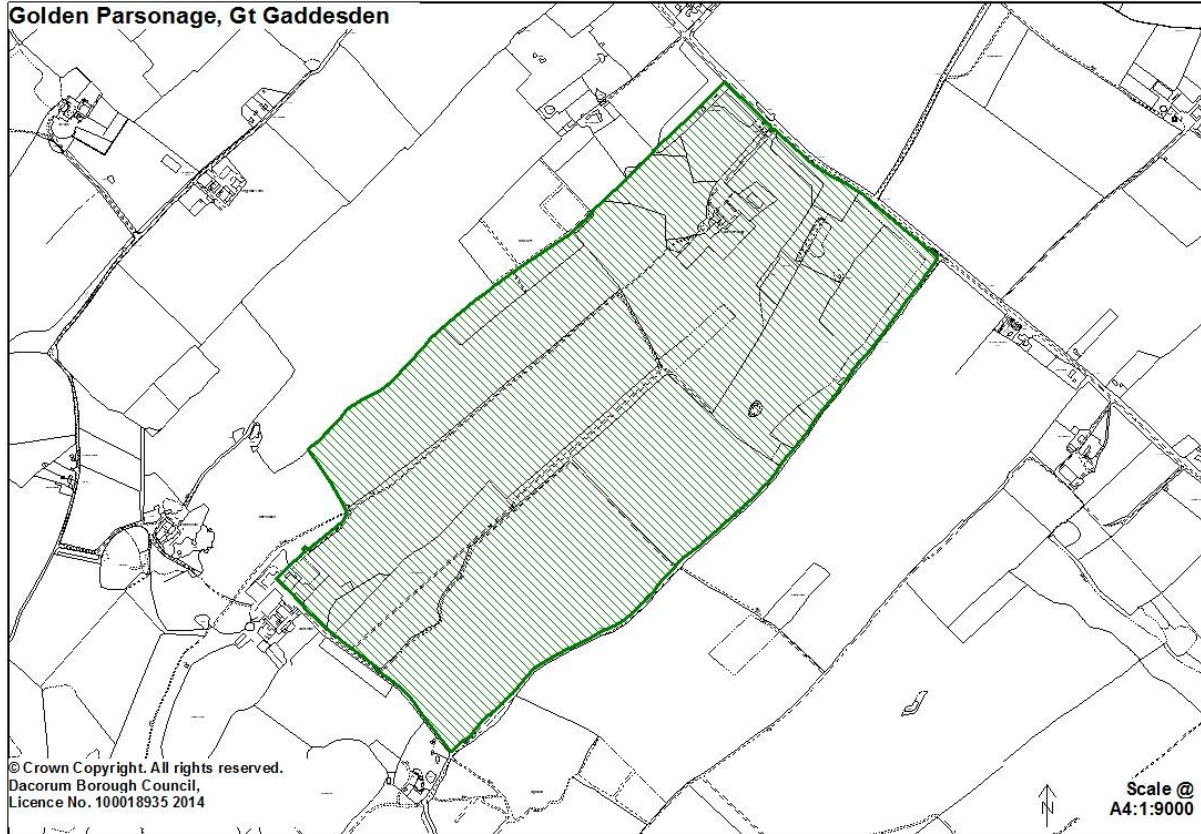
Ordnance Survey; 3rd Edition 1924 Scale: 25":1 mile

Site No.33 Golden Parsonage, Great Gaddesden

Location

Golden Parsonage, Greet Gaddesden

Golden Parsonage, Gt Gaddesden



Existing designations

- Wildlife Sites
- The Rural Area
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3
- Area of Archaeological Significance

Assessment against criteria

Site considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust. See detailed assessment below.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST
LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
GOLDEN PARSONAGE

Historic Name (if known)

Parish/Town **Great Gaddesden**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL051 125

Present Area (approximate)

In 1836 Golden Parsonage was advertised for lease and the particulars noted a park of 46 acres. In Herts Archaeology and History Vol 15 2006 – 2008 the acreage is given as 148 acres.

Brief Description

Significant park and gardens in 18th Century to the present day though the park is now mostly ploughed. Origins of the house and grounds are 16th Century but extant features are principally 18th Century.

Principal Building: Country house and attached garden walls on the north east. Present house begun in 1720s by Henshaw Halsey which seems to have originated as a new north western wing to the older house of the 1660s, just three bays wide and with the finest architectural details on the south east – facing the gardens. Soon after completion, this block was extended by a further two bays to the north west. After demolition of most of the older, existing house, this new virtually square building became the main residence.

Approach: Running south west from Gaddesden Row along a hedge and tree drive reaching the main entrance which faces NNW where there is an inscription beside the porch outside dated 1766.

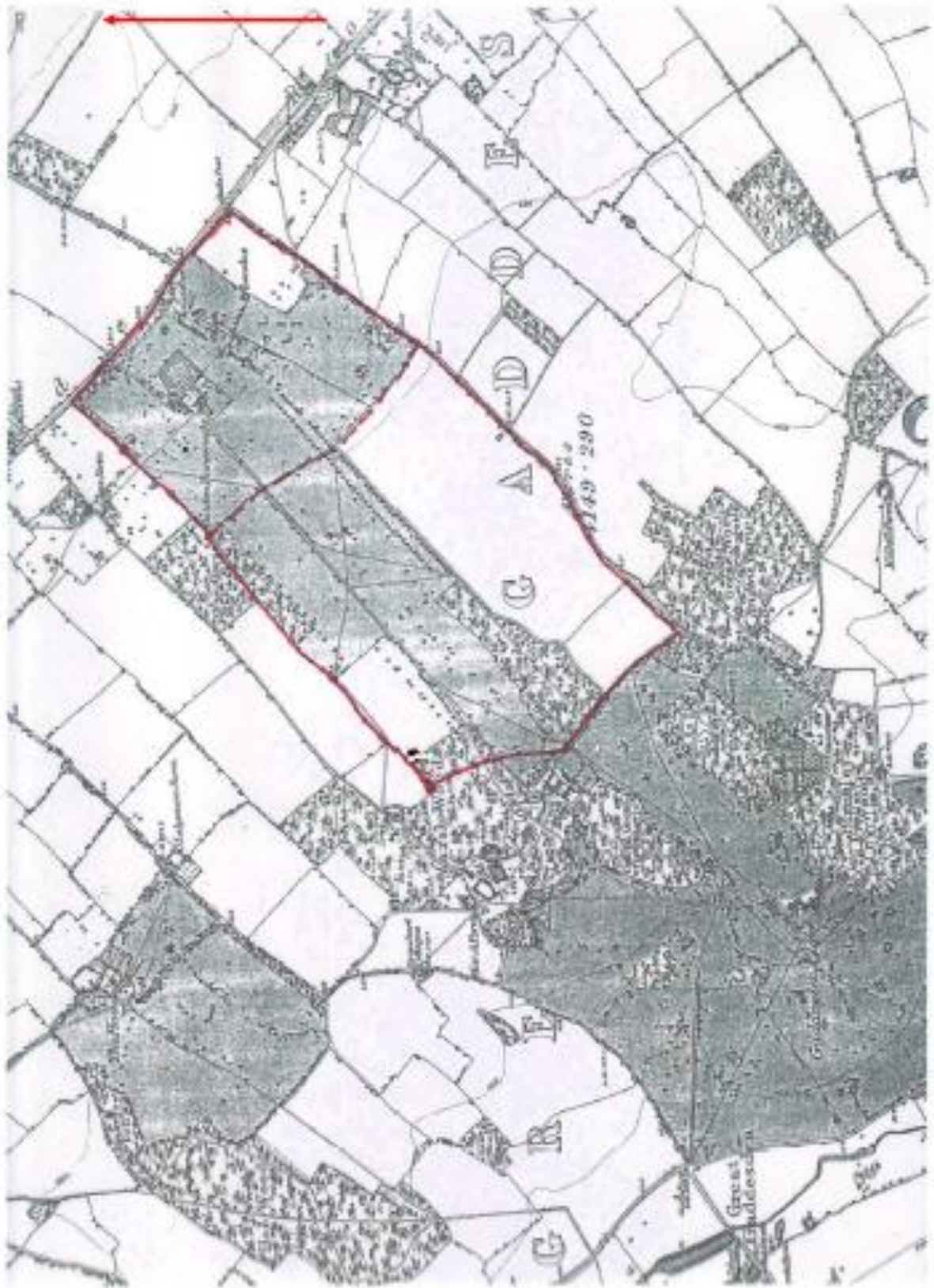
Stable block/other utilitarian buildings: A long brick wall of 56 courses high, each course being 7.5cm runs SW to NE adjacent to the SE front of the house and bears evidence of garden buildings at each end with windows punched through at the eastern end to overlook a lawn and the smaller of 2 walled garden enclosures. The building at the western end seems to have been erected at the same time as alterations made to the house by Henshaw Halsley in the 1720s for its walls are decorated with the same vitrified headers as the pilasters of that new build. Windows of both buildings have been block and the buildings themselves taken down but enough remains to suggest two imposing greenhouses or orangeries looking out across the main area of gardens.

Walled Garden: 100 metres NE of the house and described as trapezoid and constructed after 1787 using bricks from the 1760s demolished house's walled gardens which were built SE of that house. Walls 3ft high, lower parts of narrow 16th or 17th Century red brick English bond, upper parts 18th Century red brick Flemish bond.

Pleasure grounds and ornamental features extending into the wider park: An estate map in 1717 for Henshaw Halsey shows the house surrounded by a series of rectangular enclosures bordered with trees. The main garden is to the south and east of the house and terminates in an area of woodland described as The Grove. Relict features are a series of three rectangular ponds, possibly semi-ornamental fish ponds, joined together to form a single rectangular area of water in the late 19th Century. Some 25 metres to the east and parallel with the ponds is a low raised terrace on which still grows a single large lime tree, the survivor of an avenue of trees. To the north east of the terrace is another area of water, a substantial ornamental canal of early 18th Century date, flanked by a walk – the remains of a three-meter

wide terrace can still be seen, cut into the slope of the ground on its western side. A tree covered mound, some five meters in height stands about 100 metres to the east of these features and some 250 metres from the house, constructed early 18th Century at a time when there was an increasing interest in extended prospects. Lastly, extending south westwards from and almost on the same alignment as the fishponds, is a fine avenue of lime trees which today continues for some 600 metres as far as London Wood. Some originals survive with girths in excess of 5 metres suggesting a planting date of 1720s. The feature is not aligned on the house or on a point near it and nor did it ever line a major approach to the house. Drury and Andrews' county map of 1866 and Bryant's map of 1822 do however show that there was originally another avenue, running parallel and some distance to the north west which was apparently aligned on the house. However it appears this surviving avenue was intended simply to provide a walk or a ride extending out from the Grove and associated garden features into the wider landscape of the estate.

Important people associated with site:
Resident: Sir John Halsey (d1670) Master of Chancery, Thomas Halsey sheriff county 1697 and MP (between 1685 and 1713).
Architect: Designer:
Assessment of significance. Ancient and complex site with many relict features of 18 th landscape park which merits further investigation. It has always been linked with the neighbouring Gaddesden Place estate (q.v.), owned by the same family
Principal Uses: Residential and farming on estate
Public Access/Rights of Way: FP 23, 32, 34
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc)
House and garden walls attached on north-east Grade II*, Great Gaddesden Area of Archaeological Significance Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Rural Area
Landscape Character Area: 124 Gaddesden Row
Sources of information: Original report of Hertfordshire Gardens Trust in ACC 3898 in Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Date: 2000



Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Sheet XXXIII 1883M. Scale 6":1 mile



Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Sheet XXXIII 18834. Scale 6":1 mile
Showing Relationship of Golden Parsonage and Gaddesden Place



- A Mansion
- B 17C Wall
- D Lime Avenue c. 1720
- E 3 Fish ponds joined to form 1 in late 19C
- F Low raised Terrace with relict line of early avenue
- G Early 18C canal
- H Tree covered mound possibly an 18C utility mound

Relict landscape features at Golden Parsonage



Remains of early 18c Canal

Sweet Chestnuts



Lime Avenue

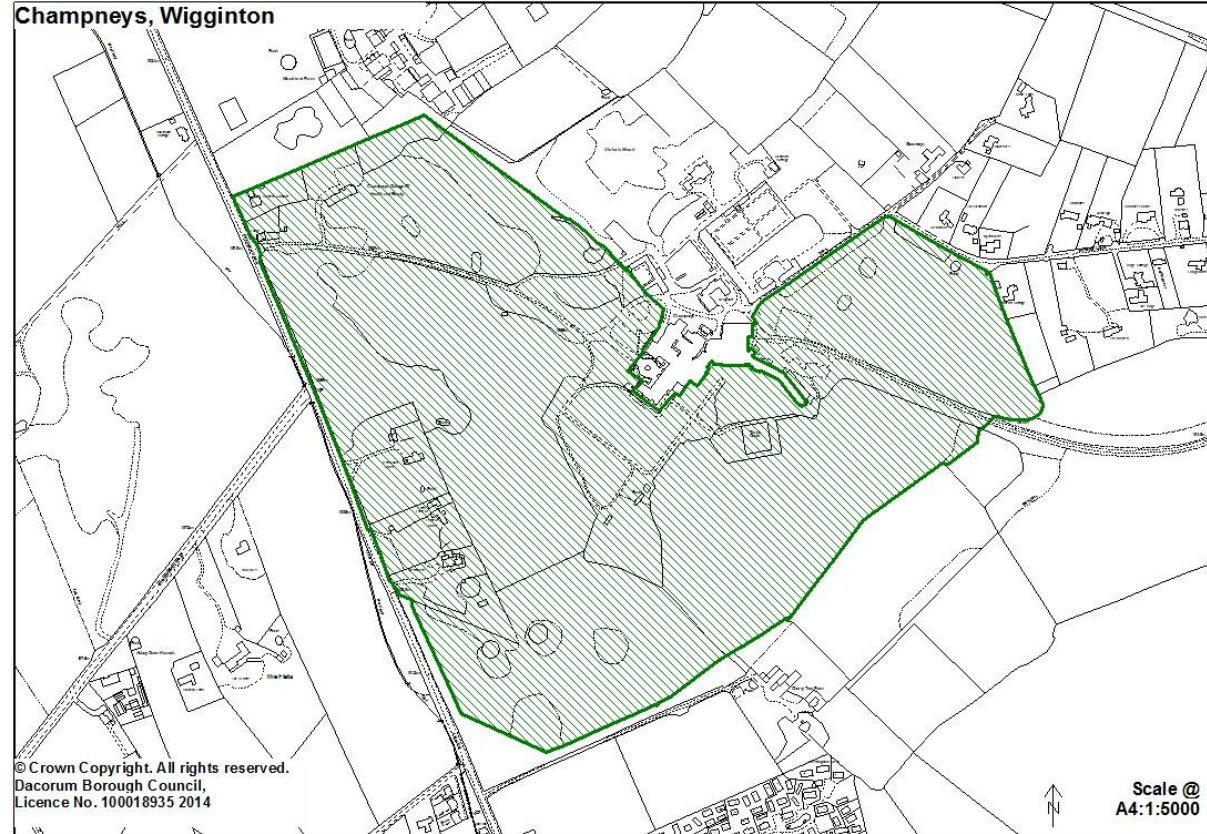


Golden Parsonage 56

Site No.34 Champneys, Wigginton

Location

Champneys, Wigginton



Existing designations

- Wildlife Sites
- Green Belt
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3

Assessment against criteria

Site considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust. See detailed assessment below.

grounds to the north of this feature have had new wings for the clinic built on them and the vista to the path now houses a tennis court.

On the 1898 OS map there is a raised terrace along the south and west fronts with central steps leading to the lawn from the south front. The terrace to the west front and the wet end of the south front terrace still survive although much of the rest has been obliterated by modern spa buildings. Lief built chalets along the east side of the south lawn and today these have been replaced with modern accommodation blocks.

The ornamented boundary between the pleasure garden and the park still exists as do the two intersecting paths on the south lawn, as seen on the 1898 OS map.

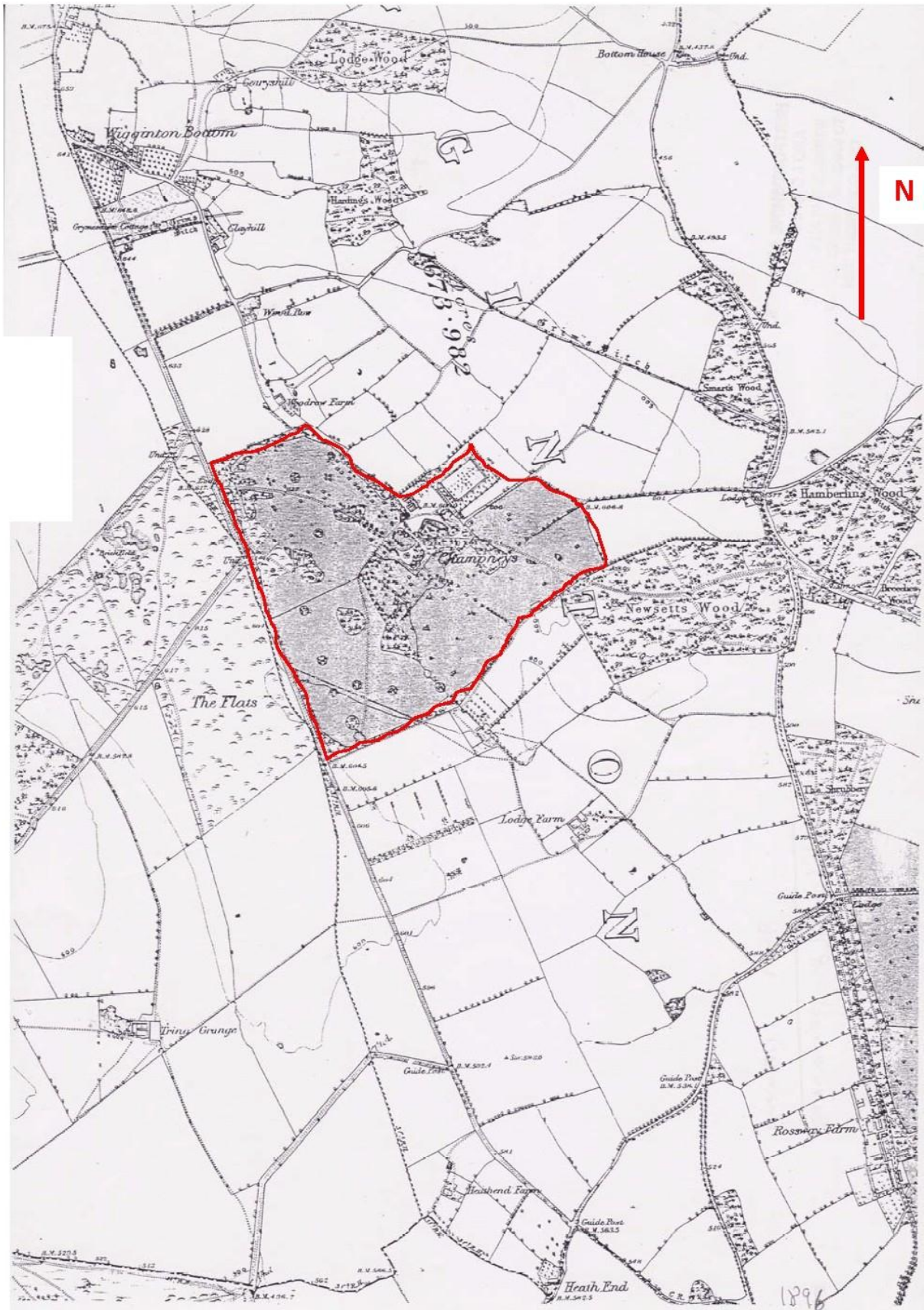
The layout of the sweeping lawns and mature trees to the southeast of the mansion shown on the 1898 map is still intact although the perimeter belt has thickened to include a once-discrete clump in the park. Two tennis courts have been built to the southeast of the ornamental boundary.

Walled Kitchen Garden: Currently laid to grass but with the original cross paths still visible and remains of shed/greenhouses (shown as greenhouses on the 2nd edition OS map 1898) against the northwest wall. The longest cross path was formerly lined with fruit trees and further trees were planted outside the east, west and south walls. The site of the greenhouses on the outside of the NW wall is now used as an access road. The slips to the southwest of the garden are now used for car and lorry parking.

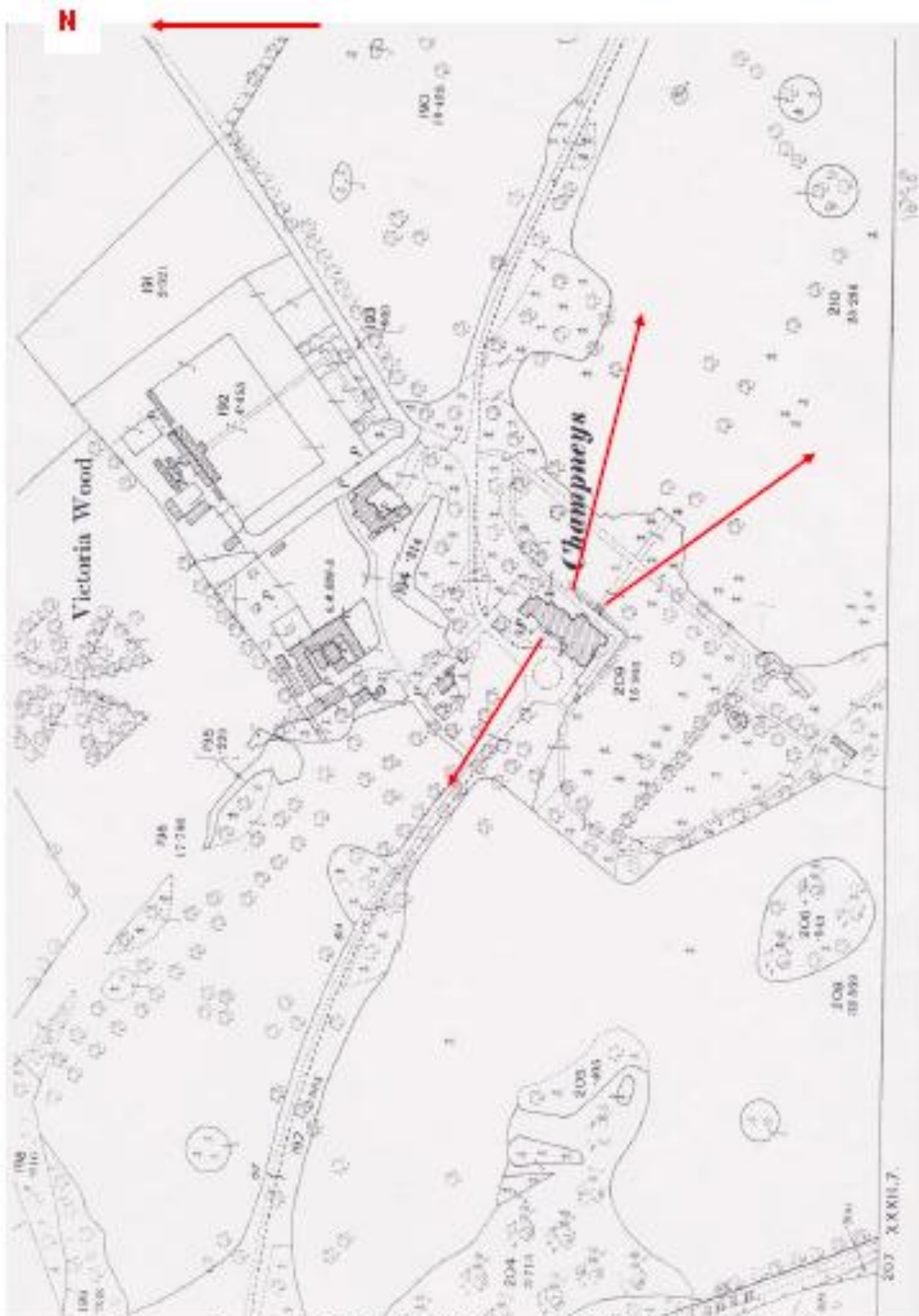
Park: The layout of the planting today follows a very similar pattern to that on the 1896 OS and 1925 OS maps. There are mature *Wellingtonias* planted in the 19th century. A pond north of Champneys House has a north-west projecting arm, and is on the Wigginton tithe map as a moat in a field marked Moat Meadow; the field to the north is Moat Field. A pond NW of the house (SP 94652 08842) has the shape of a decoy pond. The woodland and parkland alongside the main road has been developed with single houses set in spacious gardens, although the buildings are screened from the estate with trees.

Victoria Wood (qv): To the north of the mansion and northwest of the walled garden is Victoria Wood. This was planted in the form of a Victoria Cross but is now rather ragged.

Important people associated with site:	
Owner: Archbishop Thomas Cranmer (c.1535), Rothschild family	
Resident: Stanley Lief, Health spa pioneer	
Soldier: James Osborne	
Assessment of significance: Small Estate showing the Rothschild 'House-style' and still largely intact. Significant as the 1 st spa/health resort of modern Britain.	
Principal Uses: Hotel, Spa, Conference Centre	
Public Access/Rights of Way: None	
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc)	
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	
Green Belt	
Landscape Character Area: 110 Ashlyns and Wigginton Plateau	
Sources of information:	
Site visited by:	Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Date: 2009



Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1896 Sheet XXXII Scale 6":1 Mile



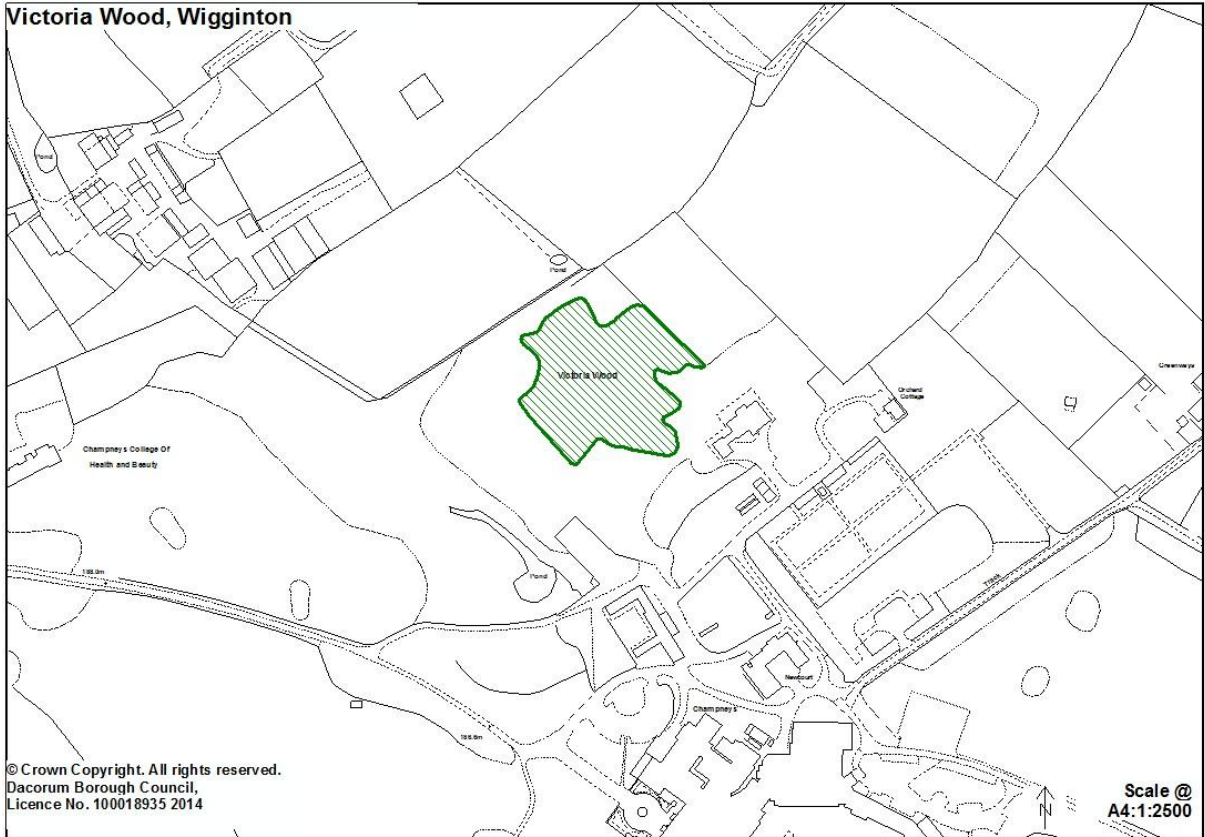
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1898 Sheet XXXII.3 Scale 25" : 1 mile

Site No.35 Victoria Wood, Wigginton

Location

Victoria Wood, Wigginton

Victoria Wood, Wigginton



Existing designations

- Wildlife Sites
- Green Belt
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3

Assessment against criteria

Site considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust. See detailed assessment below.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST
LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site: **VICTORIA WOOD**

Historic Name (if known)

Parish/Town
Wigginton

National Grid Reference: SP 947 089

Present Area (approximate)

Hectares

Brief Description

This appears on the 1898 OS map and was planted to commemorate the holder of Hertfordshire's first Victoria Cross, James 'Jacko' Osborne (1857-1928), 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment.

He was born in Wigginton in 1857 and was awarded the Victoria Cross for rescuing comrades under heavy fire in South Africa during the Boer War in 1881.

Osborne was one of a group of mounted soldiers who raced to the rescue of a group of native tribesmen being ambushed by the Boers. Osborne returned under heavy fire to rescue an injured comrade. He left the army in 1883 and returned to Wigginton with his pet monkey. He was employed on the Rothschild estate at Tring. He died in 1928 was buried in Wigginton churchyard with his rescued comrade's two children in attendance.

The wood is still in existence though much out of shape and is situated just to the north of Champneys.

Important people associated with site: James Osborne
Assessment of significance.
Principal Uses: Woodland
Public Access/Rights of Way: None
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc) Green Belt Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Landscape Character Area: 110 Ashlyns and Wigginton Plateau
Sources of information: Dacorum Heritage Trust
Site visited by: Date:

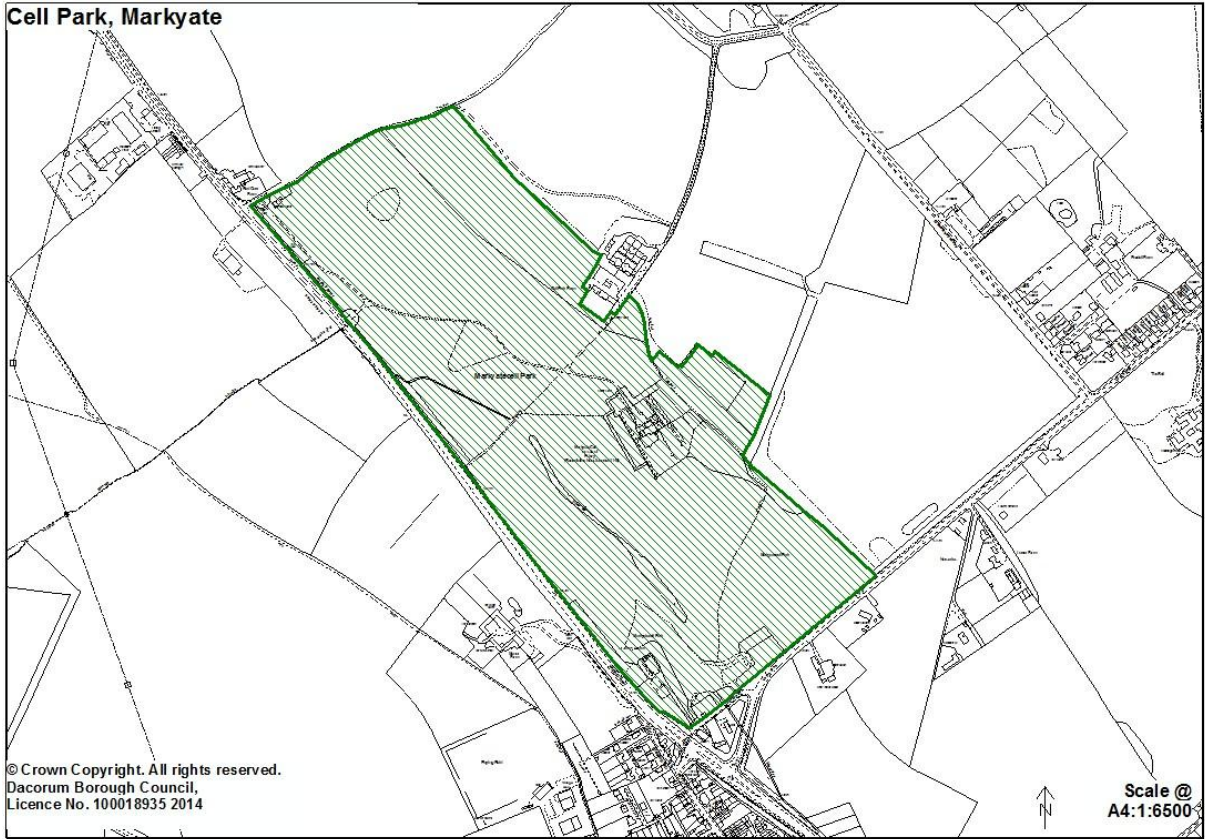


Site No.36 Cell Park, Markyate

Location

Cell Park, Markyate

Cell Park, Markyate



Existing designations

- Area of Archaeological Significance
- Listed Buildings
- The Rural Area
- Park or Garden of Special Historic Interest
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Flood Zone 2 & 3
- Area of Special Control of Adverts

Assessment against criteria

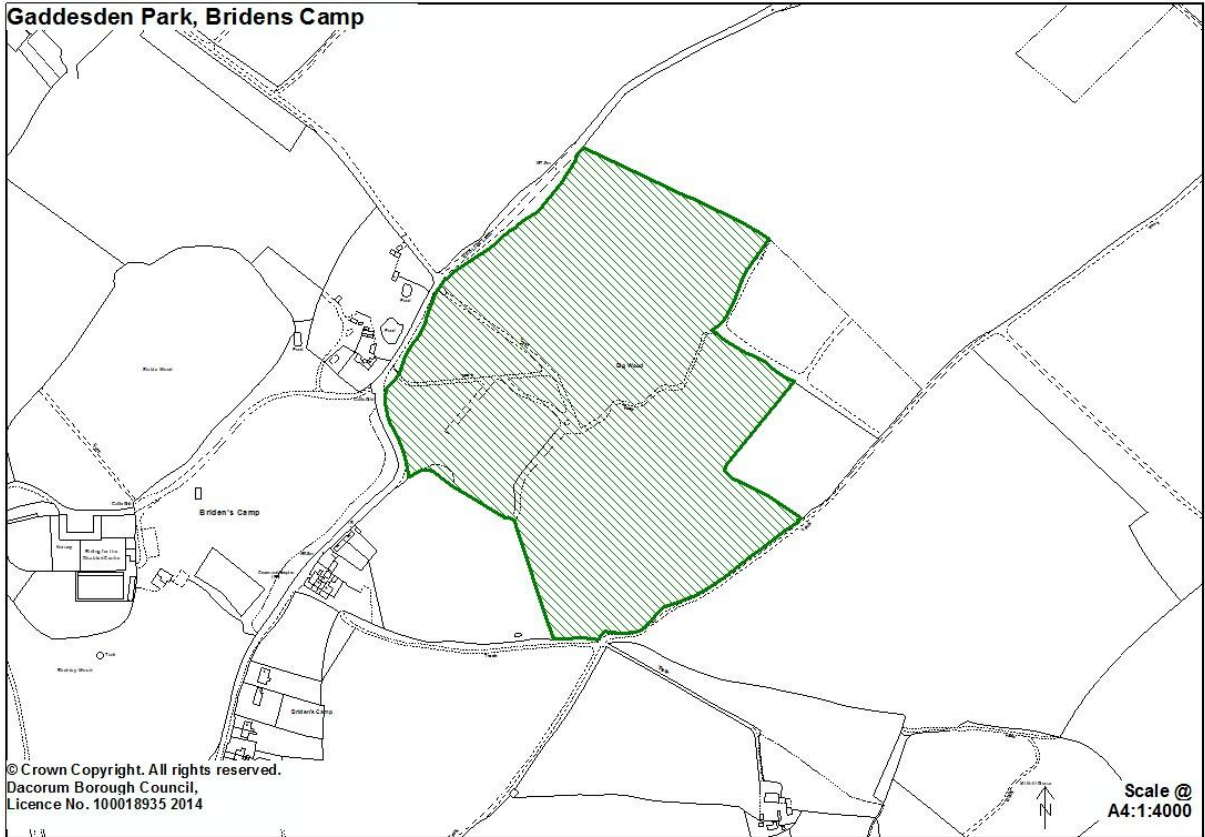
Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advise and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

Site No.37 Gaddesden Park, Bridens Camp

Location

Gaddesden Park, Bridens Camp, Great Gaddesden

Gaddesden Park, Bridens Camp



Existing designations

- Wildlife Sites
- The Rural Area
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3

Assessment against criteria

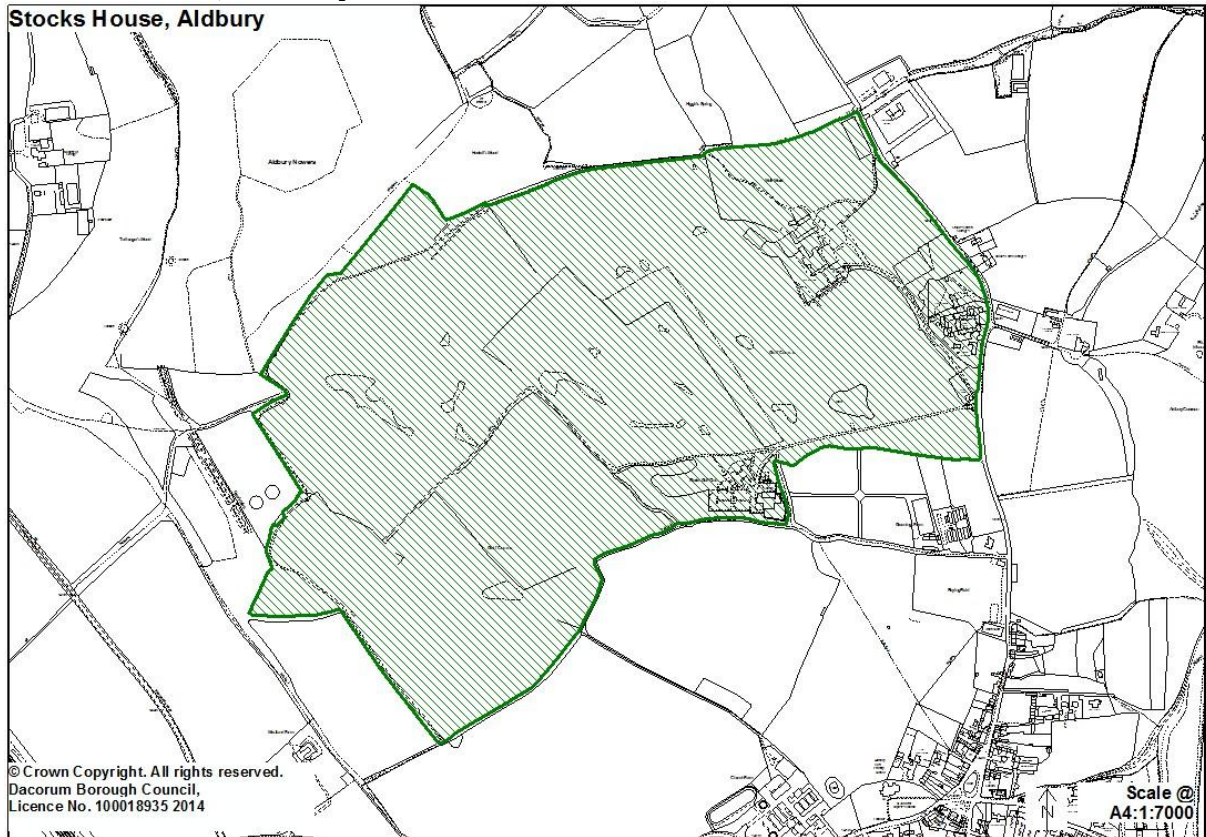
Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advise and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

Site No.38 Stocks House, Aldbury

Location

Stocks House, Aldbury

Stocks House, Aldbury



Existing designations

- The Rural Area
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 and 5
- Listed Buildings
- Area of Archaeological Significance

Assessment against criteria

Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS
TRUST LOCAL LIST: **DACORUM**

Present Name of Site
STOCKS

Historic Name
Stocks Manor

Parish/Town
Aldbury

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: SP962133

Present Area (approximate)

Brief Description

First reference to Stocks made in 1176.

Located approximately 1 mile north of Aldbury, Stocks House sits in the centre of what was an essentially parkland estate of 550 acres on the edge of the Chilterns scarp that now contains a golf course. The estate was acquired by Arnold Duncombe in the mid 18th century. Extensive formal gardens are shown on Dury and Andrews map of 1766 together with orchard and walled garden. A new house was erected in 1771. The estate passed to William Hayton (nephew) and

on his death in 1811 to the daughter of his half-sister who had married Samuel Whitbread. Their daughter Harriett inherited. She married James Gordon and then ultimately Stocks passed to their son James Gordon before being sold. Estate purchased in 1892 by Mrs Humphry (Mary Augusta) Ward, a niece of Matthew Arnold and sister-in-law of TH Huxley, from Lord Grey. Frequent visitors to Stocks included Julian and Aldous Huxley, GB Shaw, Henry James and the Darwins. Aldbury was made famous as Clinton Magna in Ward's book of that name.

In 1909 Humphry Ward asked TH Mawson to design gardens for Stocks. Although his design was not completely executed, a pair of wooden summerhouses similar to those Mawson designed for Little Onn and Moor Crag, a rose garden and a carriage court were completed. During WWI the house was let to the Land Army. On Mrs Ward's death in 1922 the house was sold to pay her son's debts. It was used as a girls' school from 1944-1972. After some years of private ownership the house became a hotel before returning to a succession of private owners. A golf course was laid out in the parkland in 1993.

Principal Building: The much modified house sits close to the site of the 16th century Manor House. The present house was begun by Arnold Duncombe in 1773, with 2 new wings and a doubling of the main block later in the 18th century. Further development in the 19th century expanded the footprint of Stocks house. Substantial additions, including the three-storey northwest service wing, were made in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by Mrs Humphry Ward. The house is stuccoed, of two storeys and attics under a steep hipped tile roof with parapets. The south front has a pediment and the west front a two-storey canted bay window

Approach: The drive leaves Stocks Road and passes a small Lodge before heading northwestwards through parkland to arrive at the southwest front.

Stable block/other utilitarian buildings: The Duncombe family owned **Stocks Farm** from 1503 until the 19C. Associated with the farm was a large brick house west of the farmyard. This house was largely demolished in 1773 when Arnold Duncombe built a new house further to the NW, but a fragment of it is thought to have survived as the west wing of Tudor Cottage. The middle part of Tudor Cottage probably dates to c1600; the south wing was built in the early

20C for Mrs Humphry Ward of Stocks House.

The **farm buildings, stable and coachhouse** have been converted into 20C housing, but in origin belonged to Stocks Farm. The north and west ranges date to the 16C, the south range to the early 17C with a late 17C gateway; also a late 17C east barn with an 18C coachhouse adjoining its north-west corner, and an early 18C stable on the north side of the north range. The farm buildings are timber framed on low red brick sills, generally with dark weatherboarding; the east barn has red brick infill. The coachhouse and stable are of red brick. The complex forms a court on the north side of the farmhouse, built in 1908; the coachhouse and stable were built to serve Stocks House

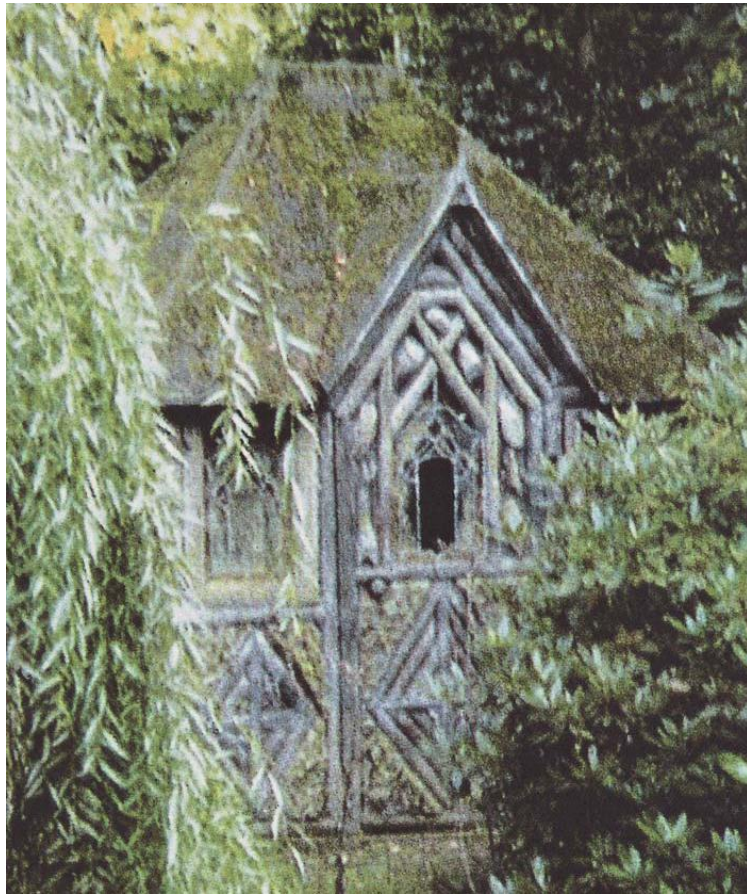
The **dovecote** was once part of Stocks Farm. It stands on the east side of Stocks Road, facing S. It is a tall single-storey rectangular building in red brick with blue brick diaper and the date 1753 in blue bricks on the frontage. The central boarded door is in a heavy frame with an unglazed rectangular fanlight; there are small unglazed windows in a heavy frame set high in the middle of the east side. At the centre of the ridge is a square weatherboarded turret. The inside is lined with twin nesting boxes in brick, up to eaves level. It is now used as an equipment store.

Pleasure grounds: These adjoin the house on the south and west sides giving views over the . The views to the south are defined by mixed tree clumps at the southern corners of the pleasure grounds

Walled Kitchen Garden: This was on the other side of Stocks Road to the northeast of the house, opposite Walk Wood. It now contains a large house and the grounds have been laid to lawns in a series of five compartments.

Park: There is a small park laid to pasture to the south of the house, laid to golf course in 1993. There is an ongoing (2009) application to build a Clubhouse. The park to the north of the house is laid to mixed deciduous woodland In the 19th century this Walk Wood contained a number of paths and drives.

Important people associated with site: Resident: Mrs Humphry Ward Visitors: Matthew Arnold, GH Trevelyan, Dickens, various Huxleys, GB Shaw, the Darwins Designer: Thomas Hayter Mawson
Assessment of significance. The stables and farm buildings form a group of outstanding interest and illustrating structural changes over three centuries.
Principal Uses: Private house and Park, Golf Club and course
Public Access/Rights of Way: if you dare
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife Site, etc) Grade II: House, Model Farm, Stables, Dovecote, Manor House Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Landscape Character Area: 115 Aldbury Coombe
Sources of information: Waymark, J 2009 <i>Thomas Mawson, life, gardens and landscapes</i> Frances Lincoln; Davis, J 1987 <i>Aldbury-The Open Village</i> ; HALS; OS Maps;
Heritage Gateway Site visited by: _____ Date: _____



Summerhouse at Little Onn similar to that erected at Stocks c.1909. Probably manufactured by Garden Crafts Ltd of Staveley



Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1884. Sheet XXV Scale 6":1 mile

Site No.39 Chipperfield Manor

**Location
Chipperfield Manor, Chipperfield**



Existing designations

- Green Belt
- Listed Buildings
- Heathrow Wind Turbine Safeguarding Zone
- Conservation Area
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3

Assessment against criteria

Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, advice and knowledge of Historic Gardens Trust and/or is considered by Officers to be sufficiently protected from inappropriate development by existing policies.

CONCLUSIONS:

Parks and Gardens - Assessment of Suggested Sites for non-statutory designation

Site Number	Site Location	Recommended for Designation?
1.	Boxmoor	No
2.	Gadebridge Park	No
3.	Lockers Park	No
4.	Shendish Manor	Yes
5.	Abbots Hill	Yes
6.	Nash Mills Memorial Garden	Yes
7.	Westbrook Hay	Yes
8.	Felden Lodge	No
9.	Heath Lane Cemetery	Yes
10.	Keens Field	No
11.	Longdean Park	No
12.	Walled Gardens at the Bury	No
13.	Ashlyns Hall	No
14.	Haresfoot, south of Berkhamsted	No
15.	Rossway, south of Berkhamsted	No
16.	Woodcock Hill	No
17.	Castle Village	No
18.	Dunsley Orchard	No
19.	Tring Cemetery	Yes
20.	Pendley Manor	Yes
21.	Bovingdon Lodge	No
22.	Braziers (formerly Orchard Hall), Chipperfield	No
23.	Gaddesden Hall	No
24.	Gaddesden Hoo [The Hoo]	No
25.	Gaddesden Place	Yes
26.	Kings Langley Park	No
27.	Shantock Hall, Bovingdon	No
28.	Amersfort, Potten End	Yes
29.	Beechwood House, near Markyate	Yes
30.	Cheverells, Markyate	Yes
31.	Golden Parsonage, Great Gaddesden	No
32.	Champneys, Wigginton	Yes
33.	Victoria Wood, Wigginton	Yes
34.	Gaddesden Park, Bridens Camp	No
35.	Stocks House, Aldbury	No
36.	Chipperfield Manor	No

Notes:

- Nationally designated sites not included in list.
- Chenies Manor not assessed as not within Dacorum Borough.
- Suggestion of 'all original green space in Hemel Hempstead New Town' not assessed as not sufficiently specific

Appendix 7

Schedule of Conservation Area Appraisals

Conservation Area	Date originally designated	Date(s) reviewed
ALDBURY	May 1968	July 1975 & Dec 1977
BERKHAMSTED	May 1968	March 1994 & January 2014
BOVINGDON	May 1968	July 1975 & January 2012
CHIPPERFIELD	December 1973	December 1977 & January 2012
DUDSWELL	October 1980	-
FLAMSTEAD	May 1968	October 1973
FLAUNDEN	July 1975	-
FRITHSDEN	July 1975	January 2012
GREAT GADDESSEN	July 1975	January 2012
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD	July 1975	January 2014
KINGS LANGLEY	October 1969	November 1975
LITTLE GADDESSEN	May 1968	-
LONG MARSTON	July 1975	-
MARKYATE	July 1975	*
NETTLEDEN	July 1975	January 2012
NORTHCHURCH	19 November 1975	-
PICCOTTS END	July 1975	-
POTTEN END	25 March 1997	-
RINGSHALL	July 1975	-
TRING	April 1969	February 1978*
WATER END	July 1975	-
WILSTONE	July 1975	-
WINKWELL	February 1978	-

* Updated Conservation Area Appraisals for Markyate and Tring are currently being prepared.