

Ordnance Survey, 2nd Edition 1898 Sheets XXX111.7 and XXX111.11
Scale 25" to 1 mile

Site No.4 Shendish Manor

Location

Shendish Manor, Hemel Hempstead



Existing designations

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

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
SHENDISH MANOR

Historic Name (if known)

Parish/Town

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL058 044

Present Area (approximate) 160 Acres (golf course and hotel)

Brief Description

The Shendish estate was purchased by Charles Longman, the nephew of John Longman, who had been the sleeping partner of John Dickinson (owner of Abbots Hill). The pleasure grounds, park and walled garden were laid out by Edward Kemp who used the design as an illustration in his book *How to lay out a small garden* (2nd Ed 1858). Kemp was a pupil of Paxton who also worked at Chatsworth and was executive landscape architect at Birkenhead Park. He was chosen as the judge for the competition to lay out Central Park in New York, which was won by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Some of his ideas were drawn from John Claudius Loudon. The estate was sold by the Longman family in 1930 and in 1937 was purchased by John Dickinson as a Guild of Sport.

Principal Building: The house was built for Longman in 1854-6 with a garden room wing dated 1871, new entrance porch 1902, garden porch dated 1910. Grey brick with Bath stone dressings and chimneys. Portland stone plinth, and steep graduated slate roofs. 2 storeys, attics and basement. A large L-shaped Jacobean style house facing E. Near symmetrical 5-part E front with corresponding stepping of roofline and separate stone gable parapets and end chimneys to each part. Slightly projecting 3 windows wide centre with large canted bay window to ground floor rising from basement area with stone balustrade. Grey brick S front to walled garden with 3 Tudor arched entrances and pilasters alternating with piers.

The **approach** is from the west along a drive through tree studded undulating parkland.

Pleasure grounds: The plans were drawn up in 1853/54 and much new planting was required both here and in the park. Much of the major tree planting has survived. There was an elaborate formal mounded bed close to the house and the former chalk quarry was laid out as a rock garden. The gardens, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps, were at their most intricate at the end of the 19th century with wooded areas and winding paths which were simplified in the early 20th century. The Dutch pipe garden and rock garden survived until 1946 although the conservatory disappeared between 1908 and 1913. The rock garden still has vestiges of planting, including an outgrown yew hedge around the perimeter and rocks of interest, probably through Longman's interests in geology (and Fellow of the Geological Society of London). Paths and steps within the rock garden can still be traced and these paths can still be detected in places under the grass of the pleasure gardens around.

Walled Kitchen Garden: This is situated to the northwest of the house accessed by an iron gate of 1898. There is a (listed Grade II) octagonal summerhouse at its SW angle with mosaic floor (damaged) and carved stone decoration. This has been re-developed

in recent years. A second walled garden, smaller than the first and lying to the west of it once contained glasshouses but it now derelict.

Park: Three hundred hectares. Although now laid out as a golf course there are still areas of parkland with mature cedars and pines.

Farm: Apsley Manor Farmhouse is 130 metres to northwest of Shendish House. Built c. 1853 for Charles Longman in uncoursed knapped flint with grey brick dressings under a red tiled roof. With ornamental bargeboards to the gables. Two storey- H plan house.

Important people associated with site:

Resident: Charles Longman

Landscape Designer: Edward Kemp

Assessment of significance: An estate laid out by an eminent 19th century garden designer for a member of an important local industrial concern. It is also important as a Group with Nash Mills and Abbots Hill as important industrial-influenced landscapes of the 19th century. The importance of this as part of the local heritage is reflected in the PaperTrail project which highlights the paper industry in Hemel Hempstead (www.thepapertrail.org.uk)

Principal Uses: Golf Course and Club House

Public Access/Rights of Way:

Designations

Area of Archaeological Significance: 52, Apsley Manor

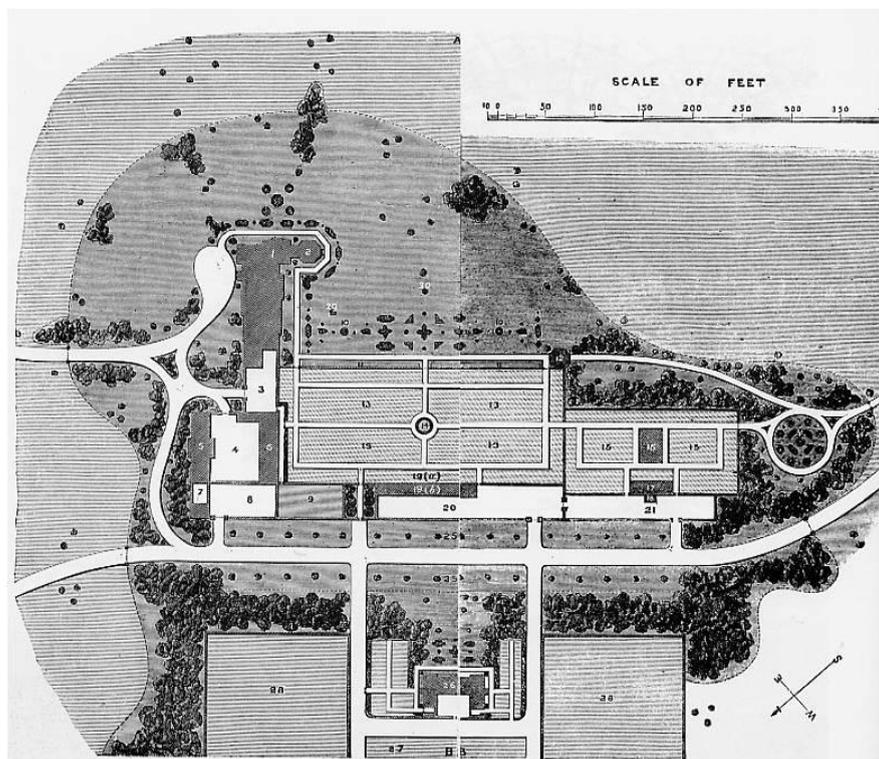
Listed Buildings: House, walled garden and octagonal summerhouse II

Landscape Characterisation Area: 8, Upper Gade Valley

Green Belt

Sources of information: Report available from HGT Conservation Group

Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Date: 2007, 2011, 2012, 2103, 2014

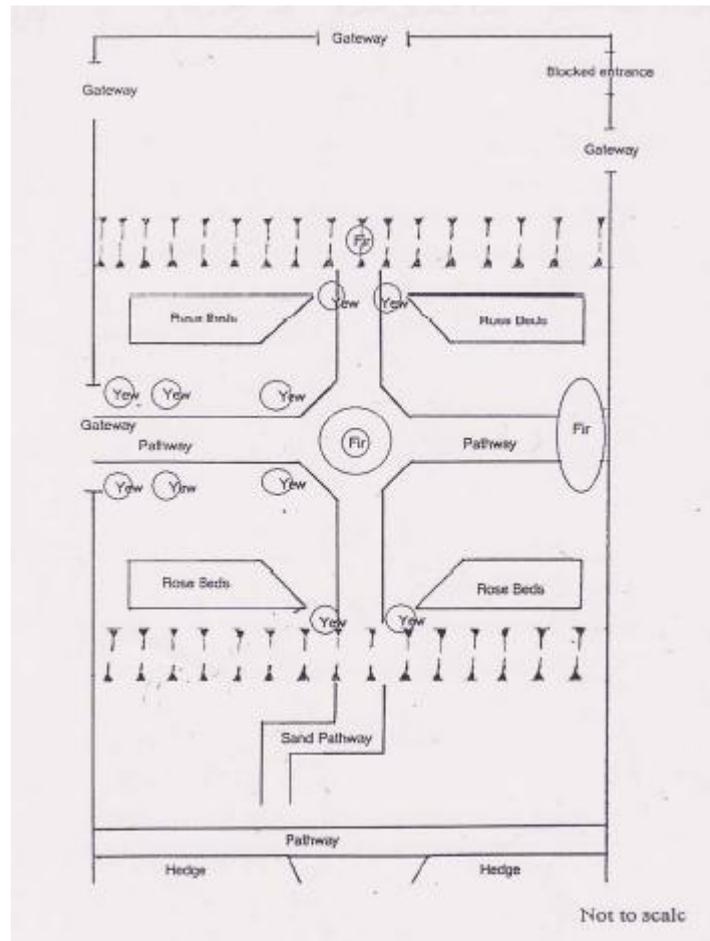


Plan of Gardens at Shendish taken from

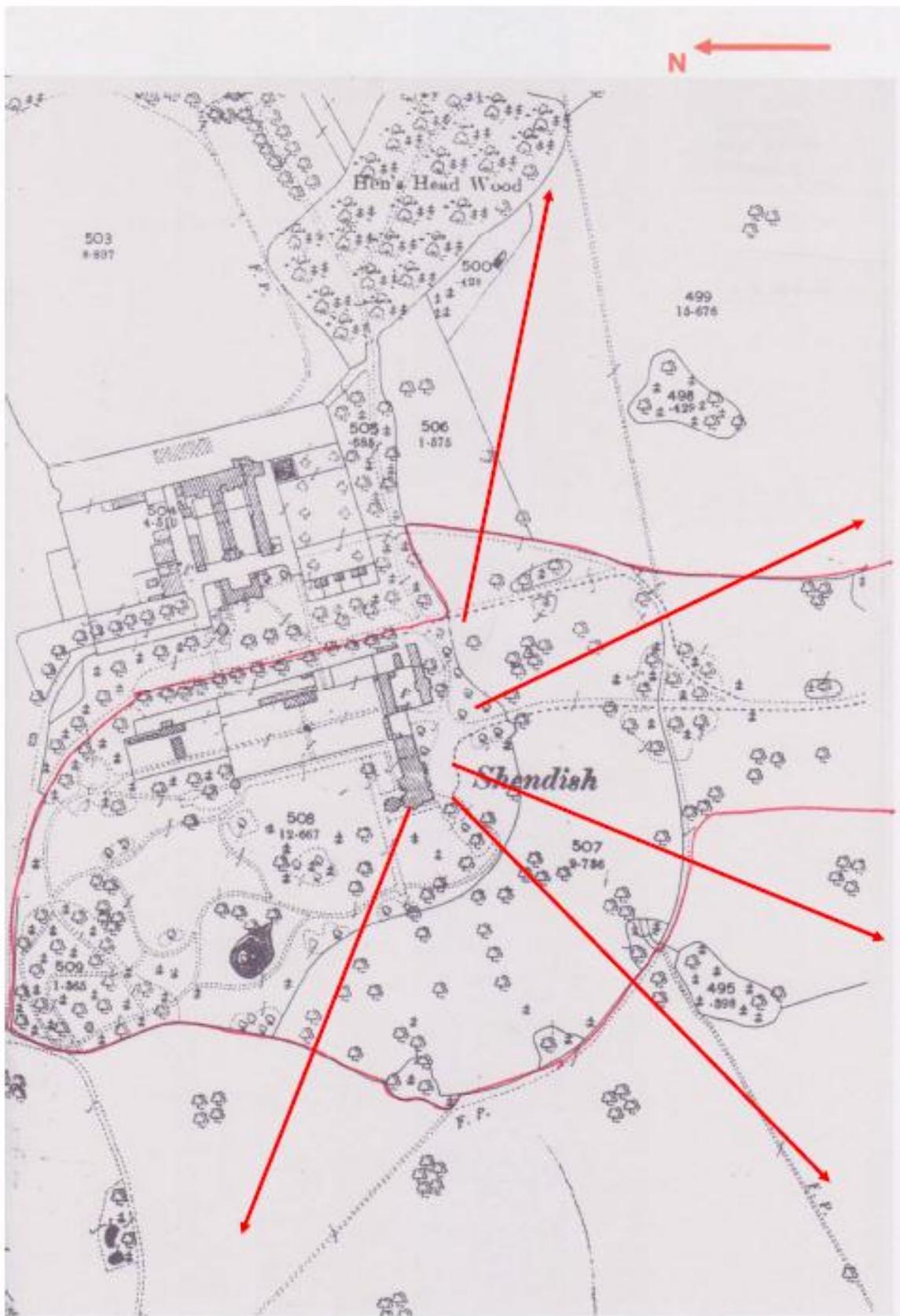
Edward Kemp: *How to lay out a small garden* (2nd Ed 1858).

WALLED GARDEN

An independent survey of the main walled garden was undertaken and is shown in diagram format below. As can be seen much of Kemp's plan is still surviving.



From: *Abbots Hill, Shendish and Nash Mills* researched by M Stanyon for Hemel Hempstead Local History Society and HGT 1999 in HALS:



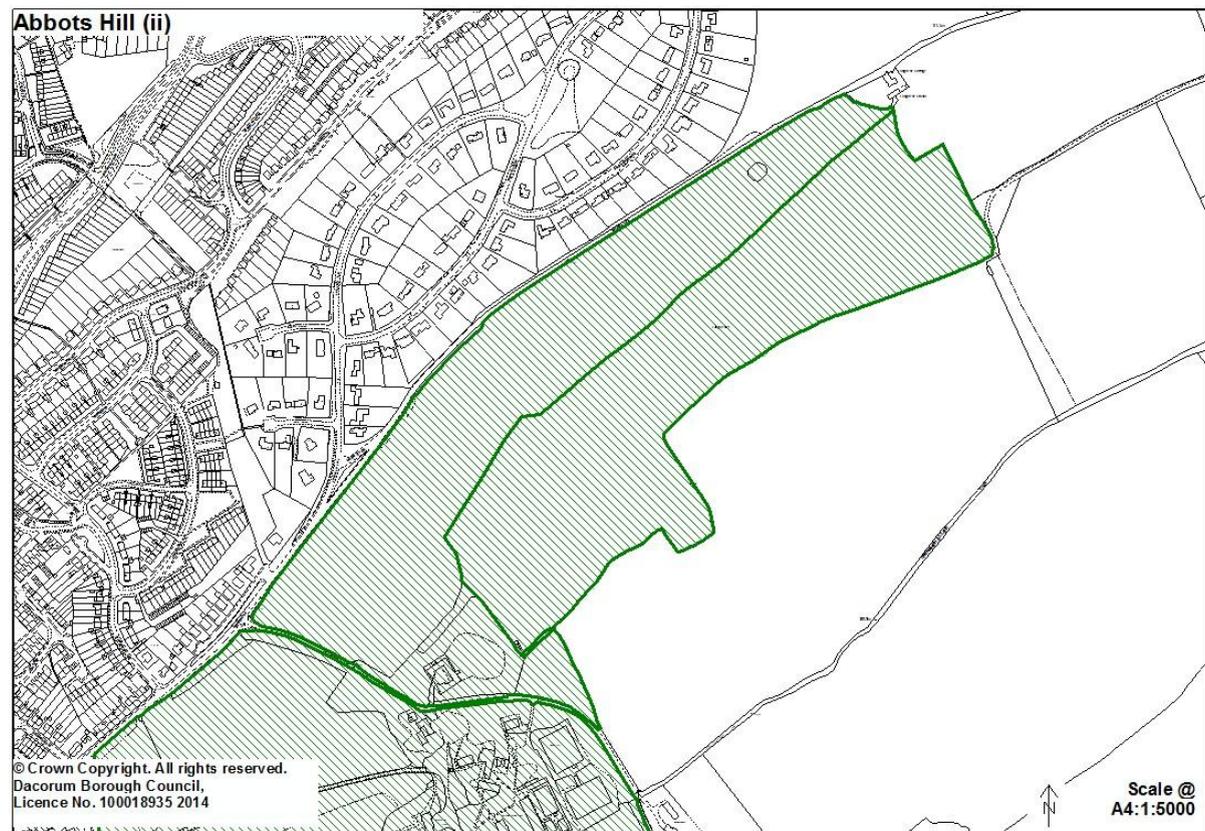
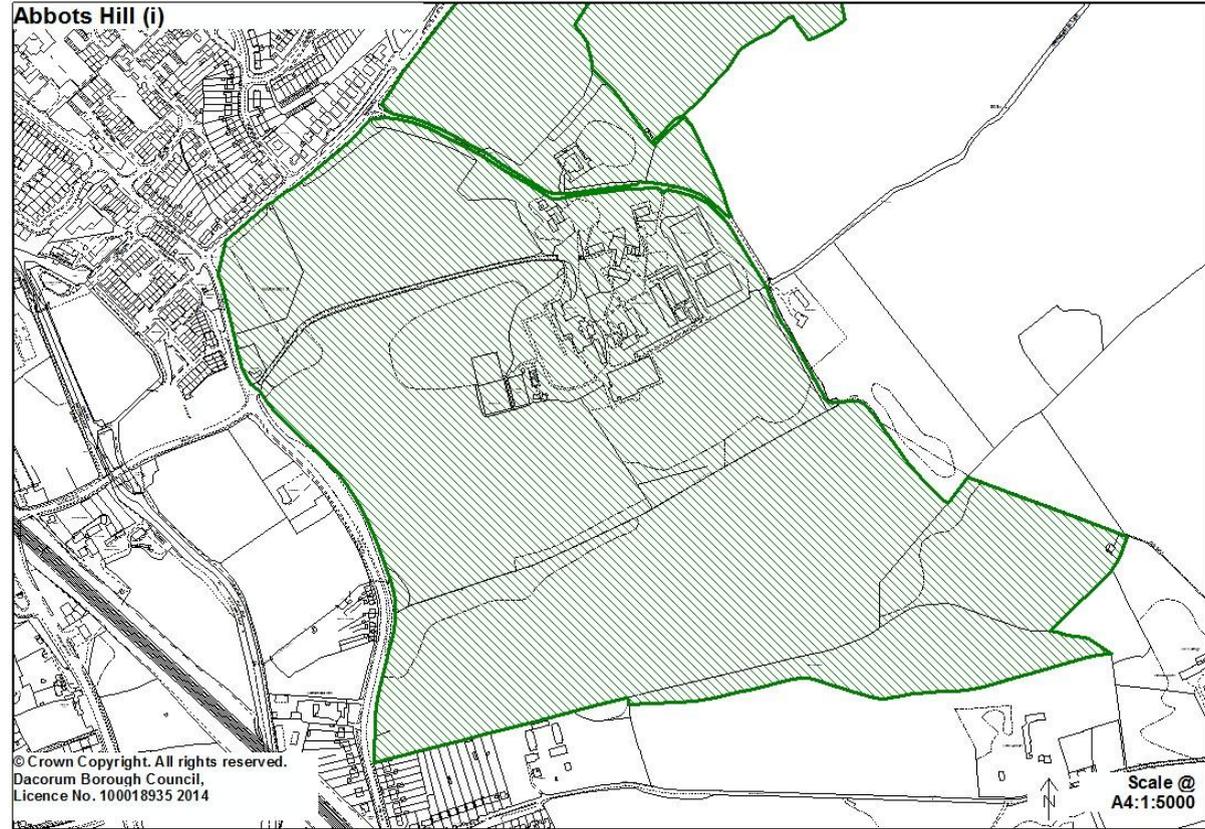
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1898 Sheet XXXIV NE Scale 25" to the mile

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1898 Sheet XXXIV NE Scale 25" to the mile

Site No.5 Abbots Hill

Location

Abbots Hill, Hemel Hempstead



Existing designations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Belt • Heathrow Wind Turbine Safeguarding Zone • Wildlife Sites • SSSI and/or Nature Reserve • Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 & Urban • Area of Special Control of Adverts
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
ABBOTS HILL

Historic Name (if known)
BLACK HILL, BLEAK HILL

Parish/Town **Hemel Hempstead**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL075045

Present Area (approximate) 76 Acres Hectares

Brief Description

John Dickinson purchased 125 acres of farmland in the parish of Abbots Langley. The house is situated on a high point with the land falling away to the south and west towards the Gade valley and the Grand Union Canal. The house was designed to have views across the valley to Nash Mill, his paper manufactory.

Principal Building: The house was designed by John Dickinson and started in 1836 and is constructed of grey stone sleepers on which the London North West railway line had originally been laid. The roof is pitched with three gables and there are two wings. It was designed with only one outside door. An observatory was built but not used. The house became a school in 1912, and has been altered.

The main approach is from a lodge on Lower Road between a well-spaced avenue of deciduous trees, first shown on the 1898 (2nd edition) Ordnance Survey map. The drives merge and turn south to the east of the house, where there was formerly a carriage sweep. At the top of the main drive is a metal farm gate with a self-closing hinge used on rising ground. This part of the drive still has the original flint rain gully.

The approach from Bunkers Lane is a straight carriage drive heading southwest now flanked on the northeast by a conservation area, through a previously well-wooded belt. The drive is cut into the hill for the second part of its course and the flanking land supported with flint walls. The coping on these walls has now disappeared but may have been similar to the semicircular brick coping found from demolished walls elsewhere on the estate.

The **Lodge** on lower road is of one storey and attics with gabled dormers built of knapped, uncoursed flints in a picturesque style. There is currently a small garden attached laid out to

lawns and small shrubs.

The **gate piers** at the Lower Road entrance are octagonal and of stone with five tiers of knapped flint panels on each side. They are capped with moulded stones. The approach from Bunkers Lane has remains of one similar gatepier, crudely repaired, on the south side.

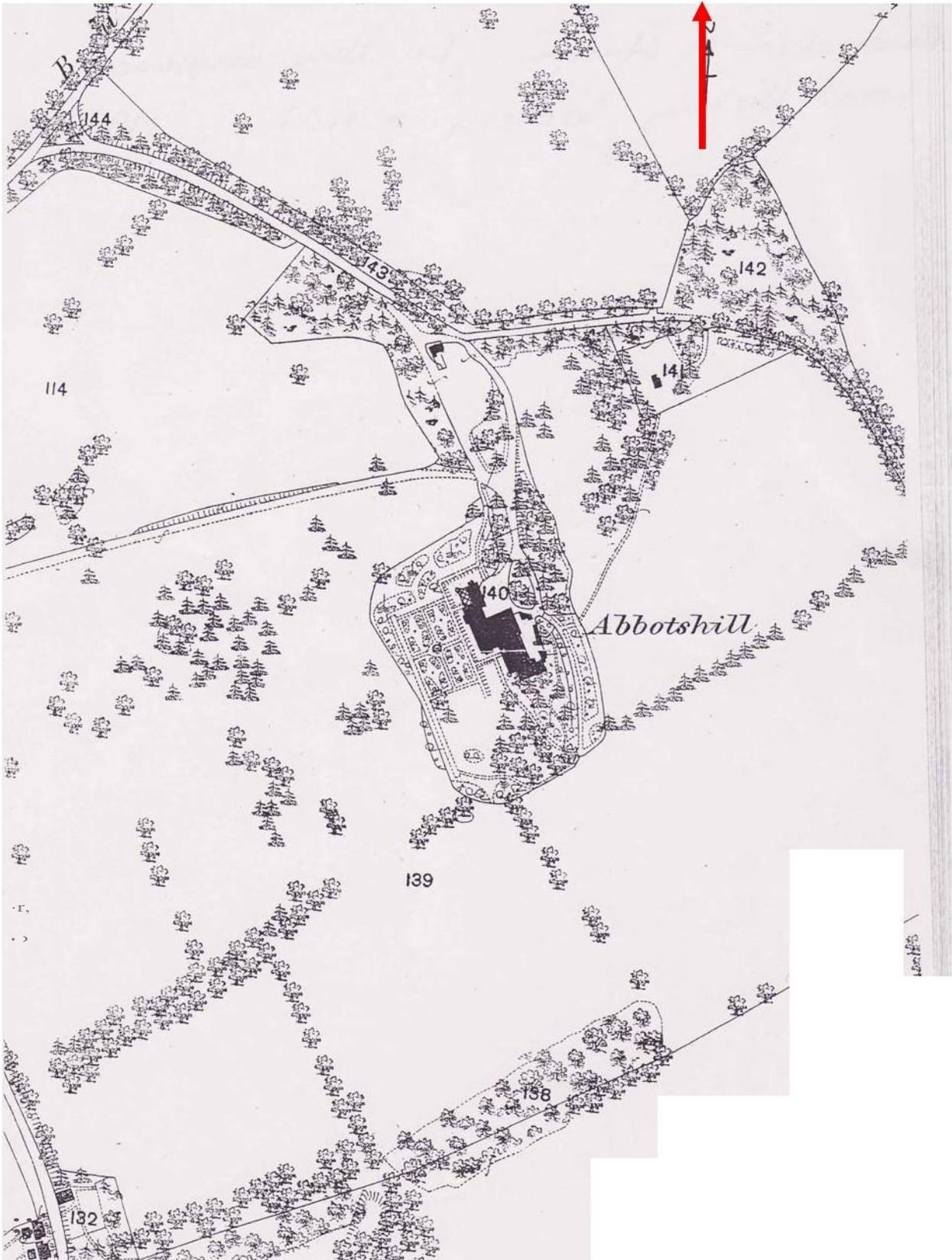
The **stable block** forms three sides of a quadrangle of 1 storey and attics. It is of brick under a steep tiled roof and built of flint and brick. The gable ends flanking the entrance are of an unusual stepped design.

Pleasure grounds: These lay to the west of the house and have been superseded by sports facilities although some mature trees remain, including several Copper Beech.

Walled Kitchen Garden: This was situated to the northeast of the house where the science block now stands. Langley Tennis Club is situated on the site of the former orchard. There are remains of brick corner posts and flint walls in the vicinity with semicircular brick coping, although most of the walls are now heaps of flint and brick rubble along the back lane. Iron estate railing was found in a number of places beside the back lane.

Park: Apart from the school sports fields and buildings and the Langley Tennis Club to the east of the site, the park remains under arable cultivation, with the exception of the parkland with mature trees to the southwest and the hanger wood along the Bunkers Lane valley to the north east. A conservation area lies to the north of the Bunkers Lane entrance. A tree survey of the site was undertaken in 1999. An ice house is situated in the fields to the north of the back lane.

Important people associated with site: <i>Resident and Architect:</i> John Dickinson, paper manufacturer
Assessment of significance. Park which has remained intact from 19 th century although much altered. The mature parkland has been degraded by sports facilities and additional school buildings but avenues to Bunkers Lane and parkland to the western entrance remain. It is a good example of a 19 th century gentleman's residence on the outskirts of a country town, and also of an industrialist's estate close to his manufactory.
Principal Uses: School, Tennis Facilities in former walled garden
Public Access/Rights of Way: BOAT 003, Footpath 08
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) Landscape Conservation Area Landscape Characterisation Area: 8, Upper Gade Valley Nature Reserve:
Sources of information: Report available from HALS
Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Date: 2008

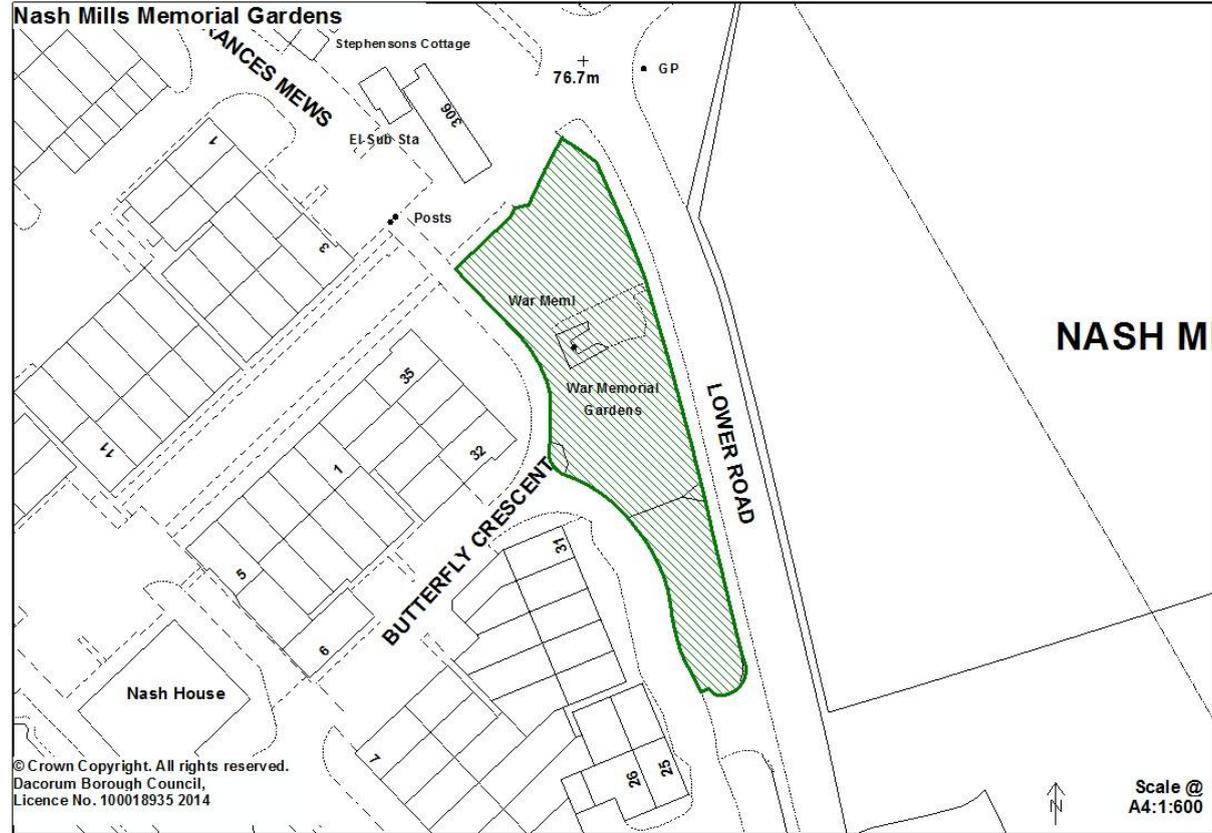


Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1877. Scale 25":1 mile

Site No.6 Nash Mills Memorial Garden

Location

Nash Mills Memorial Garden, Hemel Hempstead



Existing designations

- Towns
- Green Belt
- Heathrow Wind Turbine Safeguarding Zone
- General Employment Area
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 & Urban

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 **NASH MILLS** Historic Name (if known)
See Also: Abbot's Hill and Shendish Manor

Parish/Town NASH MILLS

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL071 044

Present Area (approximate) Hectares

Brief Description

In 1791, Henry and Sealy Foudrinier, stationers in the City of London, purchased a mill at Two Waters, near Hemel Hempstead, and began making paper.

John Dickinson purchased Apsley mill in 1809 and the nearby Nash Mill in 1811 where he installed and developed machines of his design which were producing some of the best and most consistent paper in the country.

The house at Nash Mills was at first occupied by John Dickinson until he moved to Abbots Hill (q.v.) in 1834 and his partner Charles Longman occupied the house until 1856, when it was occupied by the Evans family (daughter of John Dickinson). The house became offices in 1906 and the garden which set off this house was absorbed into the Mills complex over time and no trace no remains of it.

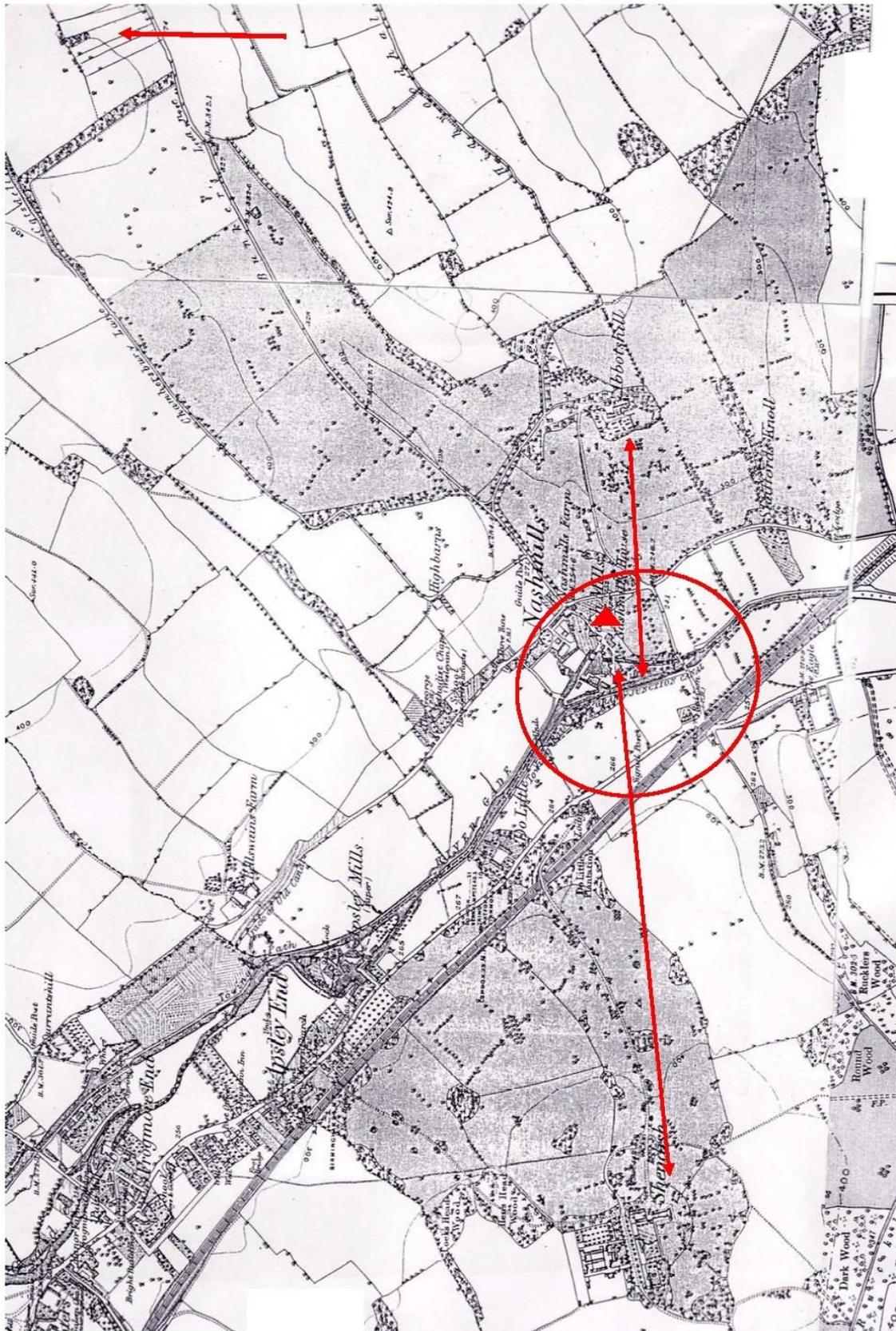
The memorial garden was set up after the First World War to commemorate the 213 people from ten Dickinson Mills killed during it.

The memorial comprises an inscribed metal plaque set in a carved stone surround which has a coat of arms within a wreath. The inscription reads 'To the eternal honour and undying memory of the gallant men of the firm of John Dickinson and Co. who gave their lives for their country in the Great War 1914-1918'. A further inscription reads 'To the glory of Nash Mills Men who gave their lives in the World War 1939-1945'. The 213 names are arranged beneath according to the site where each worked.

This memorial was set in a small garden near to Stephenson's Cottages (built 1840 for Leonard Stephenson, the engineer who introduced steam engines to the Mills) which was laid out with lawns and flower beds. The whole site is due for redevelopment and the memorial garden is to be restored.

Important people associated with site:
Owner: John Dickinson, and Charles Longman, Paper manufacturer; Arthur Evans, archaeologist
Assessment of significance: "The Nash Mills war memorial, constructed shortly after the end of World War I is an important historical testament to the men who worked for Dickinson's at ten sites in England and abroad. There is a presumption in favour of designating free-standing war memorials as they are an important reminder of nationally and internationally significant events which had a tragic impact on local communities. This war memorial is architecturally distinct and
is within a kept garden. It has the added interest of being dedicated to the dead of a single business and is a fitting tribute to the fallen of two world wars, deserving of national recognition which Listed status confers." (EH Listing Entry)

Principal Uses: Memorial Garden
Public Access/Rights of Way: Adjacent to Lower Lane, Nash Mills
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)
Memorial: Grade II
Sources of information: EH Listing Information, Site Visit
Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Date: 2011.2012.21013.2104

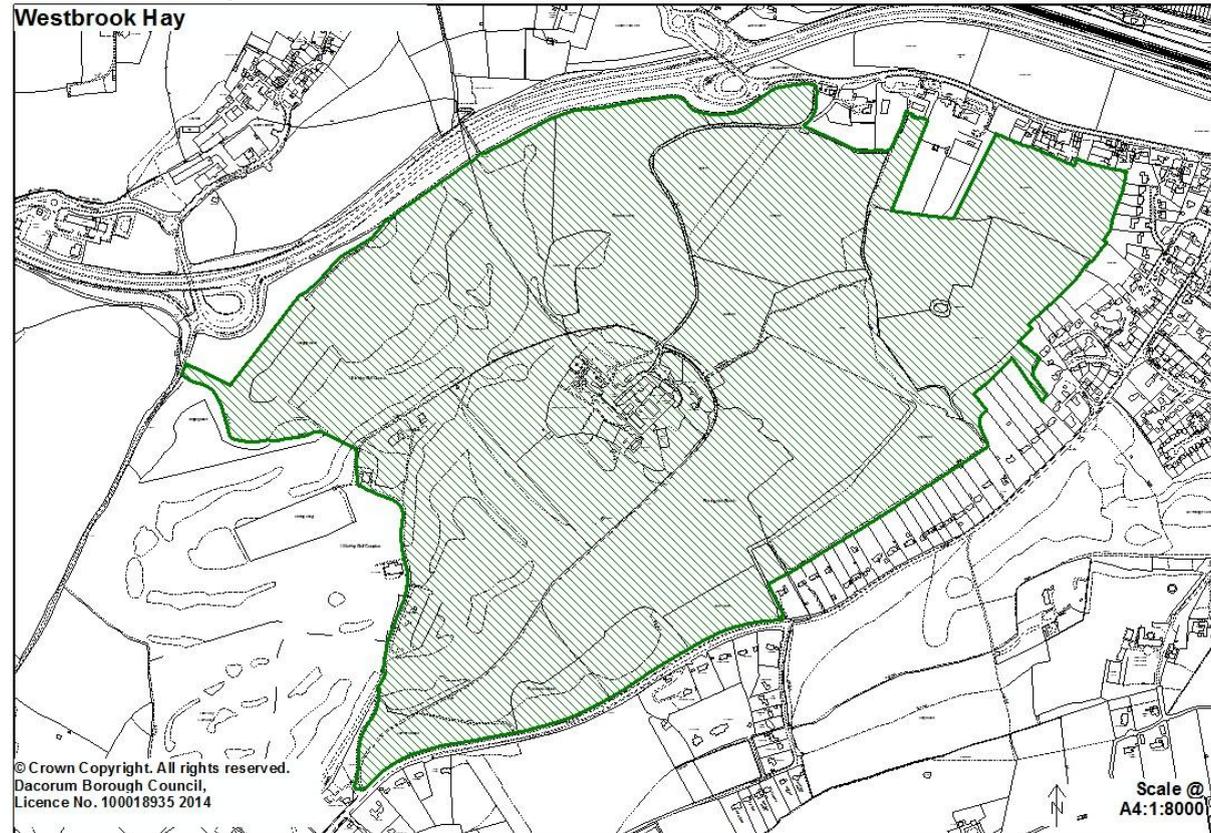


Ordnance Survey 1 Edition. 6": 1 mile showing links between Nash Mills, Abbots Hill and Shendish. Approximate position of Nash Mills Memorial Gardens.

Site No.7 Westbrook Hay

Location

Westbrook Hay, Hemel Hempstead



Existing designations

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

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
WESTBROOK HAY

Historic Name (if known)
BOVINGDON HAY

Parish/Town

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL026 055

Present Area (approximate) School: 26, Golf Complex: 160 Acres

Brief Description

A small gentleman's estate lying between Boxmoor and Bovington. Although the site of a manorial complex, first noted in 1199, the present estate was put together in the later 17th century by Joshua Lomax of Childwickbury for his younger son, the lawyer Thomas. It passed by marriage into the Ryder family in the mid 18th century and was inherited by Granville Dudley Ryder in 1831. He was a local benefactor, rebuilding Bovington Church and building the West Herts Infirmary (see entry for *Heath Lane Cemetery*). It was used by RAF in 2nd World War, then by the Hemel Hempstead New Town Commission. It became a school 1963 and various additions, such as a new Sports Hall opened in 1995 have filled the walled garden and other parts of the site.

Its significant ornamental gardens were first depicted in 1766, and became in turn Victorian and Edwardian in style with balustrades, urns, verandahs and flower beds in lawns. Today the layout is simpler and has reverted to the formal style of the early 18th century. A formal 18th century wilderness to the east was divided by straight rides into separate blocks (c.f. Goldingtons, Kendals Hall and Edge Grove).

Principal Building:

The house was built by Thomas Lomax after he inherited in 1686. It is of 2 storeys, originally square but much altered in the mid-18th and extended in the mid-19th centuries so now irregular with bow windows rising through both storeys on the northwest and southwest fronts and the roof surmounted by a parapet. C.1800 it was 2 bays and 2 storeys, but by c.1840 it appears to have been a 3-storey building with roofs of a steeper pitch. Presently it is stuccoed with a pilastered cubic porch on the north entrance front which has views towards Hemel Hempstead. The garden front faces northwest to take advantage of the views towards the Chilterns near Tring (now blocked). A subsidiary garden front faced south towards an orchard, where the current walled garden is now.

Approach:

The original approach was via a drive from Bovington to the east of the house but this had been superseded by the drive from the A4146 near Winkwell curving southwards towards the north front. The old drive is now a track, the Bovington portion being used as a drive to Little Hay Golf Course and Driving Range.

Hay Lodge on London Road Bourne End is a single-storey building with a rustic verandah, now under a tiled roof, originally plain and fishtailed tiling. Built in the early 19th century in Cottage Ornée style, it flanked the northern drive to the house. The current approach to the house is a few yards to the west of the Lodge.

The Lodge which flanks the entrance of the drive from Bovington was built in 1851 in flint/puddingstone and brick. It is in Victorian picturesque with steep gables with decorated barge boards with dormer windows in a 1½ storeys under a tiled roof. The decorated wooden porch facing the drive has a carved coat of arms.

The entrance to the pleasure grounds from the park is marked by 2 brick piers, with render,

surmounted by ball finials and backed by rhododendrons. A simple iron gate hangs between them.

Stable block/other utilitarian buildings: Little Hay Farm was situated to the west of the pleasure gardens and approached by a lane parallel to Boxmoor Lane, only part of which survives at the Bovingdon end. The site of the farm is occupied by sheds and barns. At the time of the 1871 census the farm was occupied by the Gardener and various labourers.

A good example of a picturesque Victorian barn, built of flint and red brick under a tiled roof, sits on the crest of the hill to the southeast of the house. This is flanked by a Sequoia.

Pleasure grounds:

The parterre with two plats to the northwest of the house has been replaced with one with four flower beds leading to a lawn with specimen trees. These curtail the historic views westwards from the garden front of the house. The 18th century orchard to the north of the house has been replaced by a 20th century parterre. There are remnants of ornamental planting with cedars of Lebanon.

Walled Kitchen Garden:

The walled kitchen garden lies to the southeast of the mansion. Although the walls are largely intact the interior is now occupied by large school buildings and car parking.

Park:

The wilderness was converted into orchards or plantations by the late 19th century which have now been replaced by pastureland. Much of the park to the southwest was converted into Little Hay Golf Course in 1977. The avenues running northeast from the house survived until the late 19th century but have now gone although a part of the line of the northern most one can still be traced. A row of limes running from the house to the A41 is the remnants of the avenue shown on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map and may be the one marked on the Dury and Andrew Map of 1766. Much of the parkland associated with the school has been converted into sports pitches.

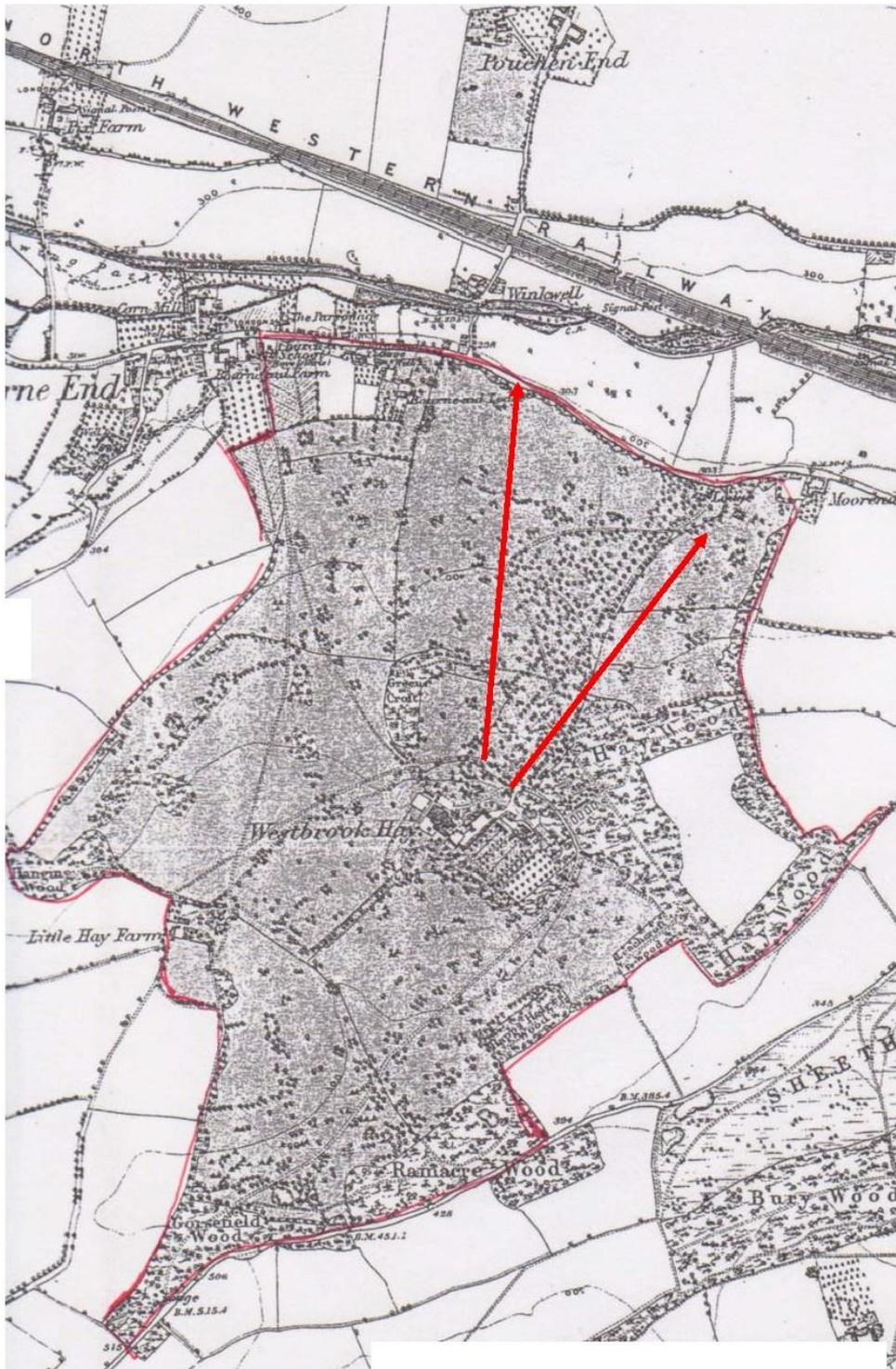
An ancient and rare yew wood is still at the southwestern part of the estate. Much of the ground outside of the school premises is crossed by foot and bridlepaths and run by the Boxmoor Trust. Many of these paths still have the old iron estate rails alongside them. There are areas of laurel, holly and yew, which may be ornamental in origin as they lie at the southern end of the Wilderness shown on the 18th century map. Footpaths still follow the tracks of the old drive through Gorsefield wood.

Important people associated with site:
Resident/Owner: Joshua Lomax of Childwickbury, Granville Ryder, 19 th century philanthropist
Architect:
Designer: (golf course: Hawtree)
Assessment of significance.: A gentleman's small estate, still largely intact although converted to other uses. It provides a green barrier between Boxmoor and Hemel Hempstead and the village of Bovingdon, helping to preserve the latter's distinctiveness. Principal Uses: School and Golf Complex
Public Access/Rights of Way: FP 23, 24
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, The Lodge, Hay Lodge Grade II listed
Green Belt
Sources of information: Hertfordshire GT Conservation group compiled from information in HALS

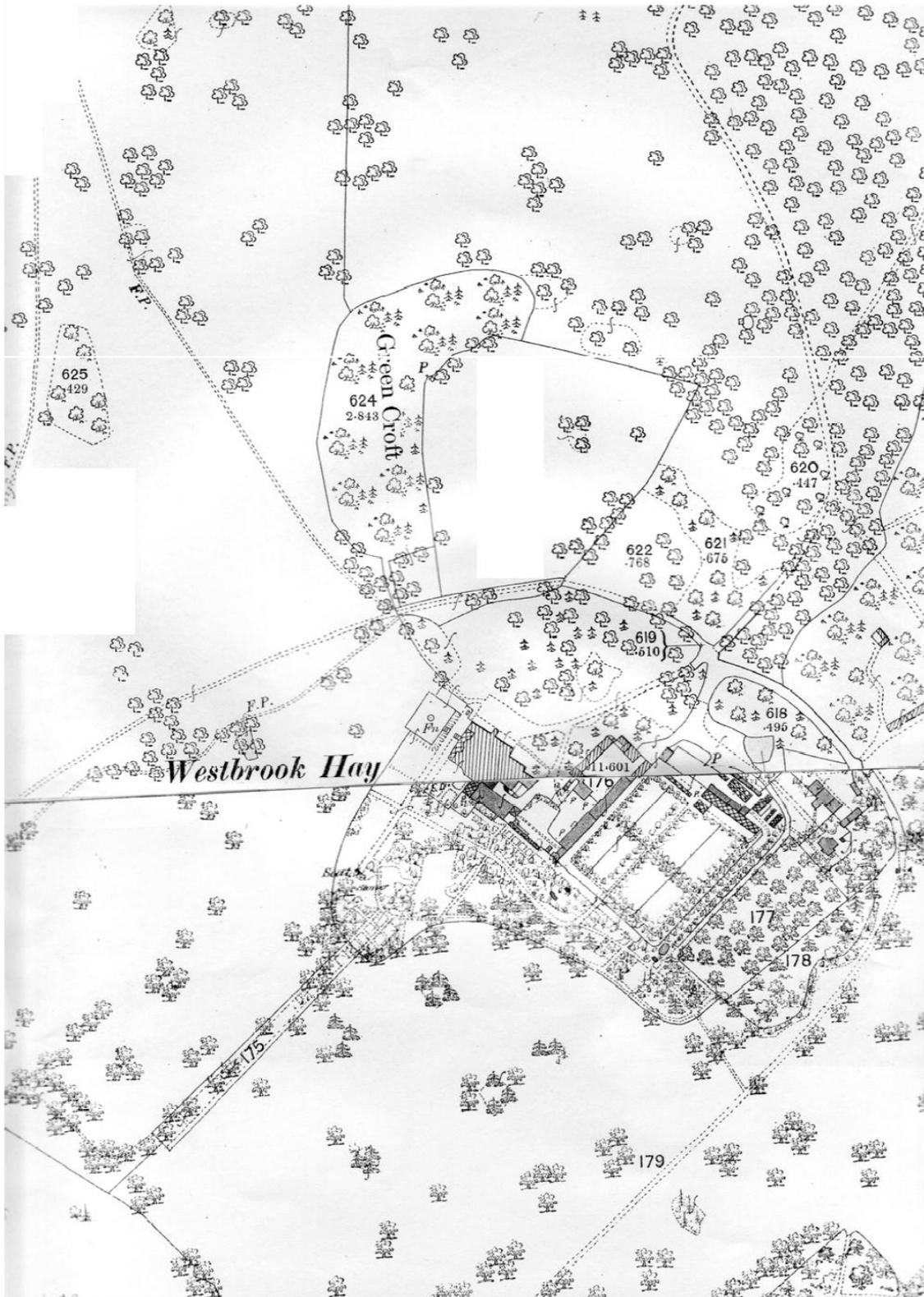
Site visited by:

Hertfordshire Gardens Trust

Date: 2009



Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1883. Sheet XXXIII. Scale 6":1 mile



Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1878 Sheet XXXIII.14 (bottom half) & 2nd Edition 1898 Sheet XXXIII.10 (top half) Scale 25":1 mile

Site No.8 Felden Lodge

Location

Felden Lodge, Hemel Hempstead



Existing designations

- Green Belt
- Heathrow Wind Turbine Safeguarding Zone
- 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
FELDEN LODGE

Historic Name

Parish/Town
Felden

National Grid Reference of Principal Building:

Present Area (approximate)

Brief History

Felden Lodge was built in the late 19th century but nothing is yet known of its early landscape history. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the house set in lawned and wooded gardens with a walled kitchen garden to the south and a range of buildings to the east which could well have been the usual domestic offices, with a glasshouse at the southerly end. The site of the present Japanese garden is marked as a small area containing a few trees.

Sir Richard Ashmole Cooper of Shenstone Court, Staffs, (2nd Bart) purchased the house at Felden Lodge c.1926. He had married Alice Elizabeth Cooper of Spondon, Derbyshire in 1900.

At the beginning of the 20th century, several Arts and Crafts houses and gardens were being laid out in this area, such as Felden Orchard, by Forsyth and Maule, and Feldenhurst by AE Bullock.

Lady Alice is credited with laying out the 'Japanese' garden at Felden but we do not have an exact date, nor the name of the designer. However, Sir Richard's brother was Dr William Francis Cooper who lived at Hertcombe, Kingston Hill and married Eileen Hill 'of Coombe Warren, Kingston', the site of the great Veitch Nurseries and Japanese garden which still survives in part.

Cooper appears to have moved from Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted which was near the family firm of Cooper & Nephews of Berkhamsted (and following a merger, Cooper, McDougall & Robertson). who manufactured a famous dip for sheep scab.

In 1933 the house was sold to Charles Albert Searle and the sales advertisement Constable and Maude of Grosvenor Square London described it as *The most up-to-date and attractive small country seat* in 60 acres of grounds. This included *unusually beautiful Rock and Water Gardens* as well as the usual complement of lawns and herbaceous borders (the remnants of a rosery garden can be seen opposite the main entrance to the house).

Cooper moved to White Lodge (formerly The Kraal) in Berkhamsted in 1933. This house by architect Dan Gibson, had a garden which had been commissioned from Thomas Mawson, the famous landscape architect, in 1904. It had been laid out for Lt Col S Timson (VD) who was the General Manager at Coopers. Mawson wrote about this particular garden in some detail in his book *The Art and Craft of Garden Making*. The coopers later moved to Britwell on Berkhamsted Common, which they renamed Shenstone Court and another Japanese garden was laid out. It is now named Castle Village (q.v.)

By 1940 Felden Lodge was in the possession of the Birnbaum family who offered accommodation to about 20 Dutch refugees.

After World War II Felden Lodge was purchased by The Boys Brigade as their national centre and the house and its 32 acres continues in that use.

Principal Building

Two storey mid-Victorian pale brick building with double-height bay windows flanking the main entrance. A service wing lies to the east. The building has been much extended to accommodate the conference centre. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, there being no buildings shown on the Bryant map of 1821/22 nor on the Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1806.

Approach

The drive is across Sheethanger Common, approaching the house from the north-east past a lodge [now in separate ownership] and through woodlands to arrive at the east side of the house then sweep round to the main entrance on the south.

Stable Block

No separate stable block is shown on the 1st edition map, although the buildings to the east of the house, may have been used. In the 20th century these were converted to the garages with 2 conservatories attached and flat above for the chauffeur.

Pleasure grounds

The land to the west and north falls away down to the Bovington road giving good views across the Chilterns. Formerly this was farmland with the house being surrounded by belts of woodland with the main gardens lying to the south of the house. By the 1930s the tree cover had been removed to reveal the views, the carriage weep extended to a turning circle at the south front. A range of glasshouses (conservatory) has been built to the east of the house next to the site of the Japanese Garden. A small wooden summer house is positioned at the south end of the gardens and evidence on the ground suggests this was a rosery or similar. To the west of the lawns, separated by shrubbery is a levelled lawn with low ornamental walls and steps suitable for croquet or tennis. Some topiary remains on the south lawn, and a flagpole has been added, possibly by the Boys Brigade

Japanese Garden

This lies to the east of the house, behind a wall separating it from the current car park. It is approached past the buildings to which were once attached a conservatory. Evidence of ornamental walling and an ornamental Maple are in this entrance area. The garden runs north-south and contains a sinuous lake, lined with concrete and remains of a blue coating. At the northern end are stepping stones and a feature where the water would have cascaded in. The water flowed to the south end of the lake, past more stepping stones. Remnants of the piping from the recycling system for the water were found during building works on the adjacent buildings some years ago.

Planting includes ornamental maples, bamboo and some outgrown shrubs. Inappropriate species such as laurel have subsequently been planted, and these, together with brambles and outgrown pines, are causing problems.

A stone path winds round the lake, and across the stepping stones, with a platform at the southern end which could have had a Japanese Tea House or similar on it. This garden is remarkably similar in layout, size and atmosphere to the restored Japanese garden laid out by the same owner at what is now Castle Village (q.v.). No stone Japanese garden artefacts, such as lanterns, have been found. The lake was used as a dipping pond for the Boys Brigade but does not now hold water

Walled Garden

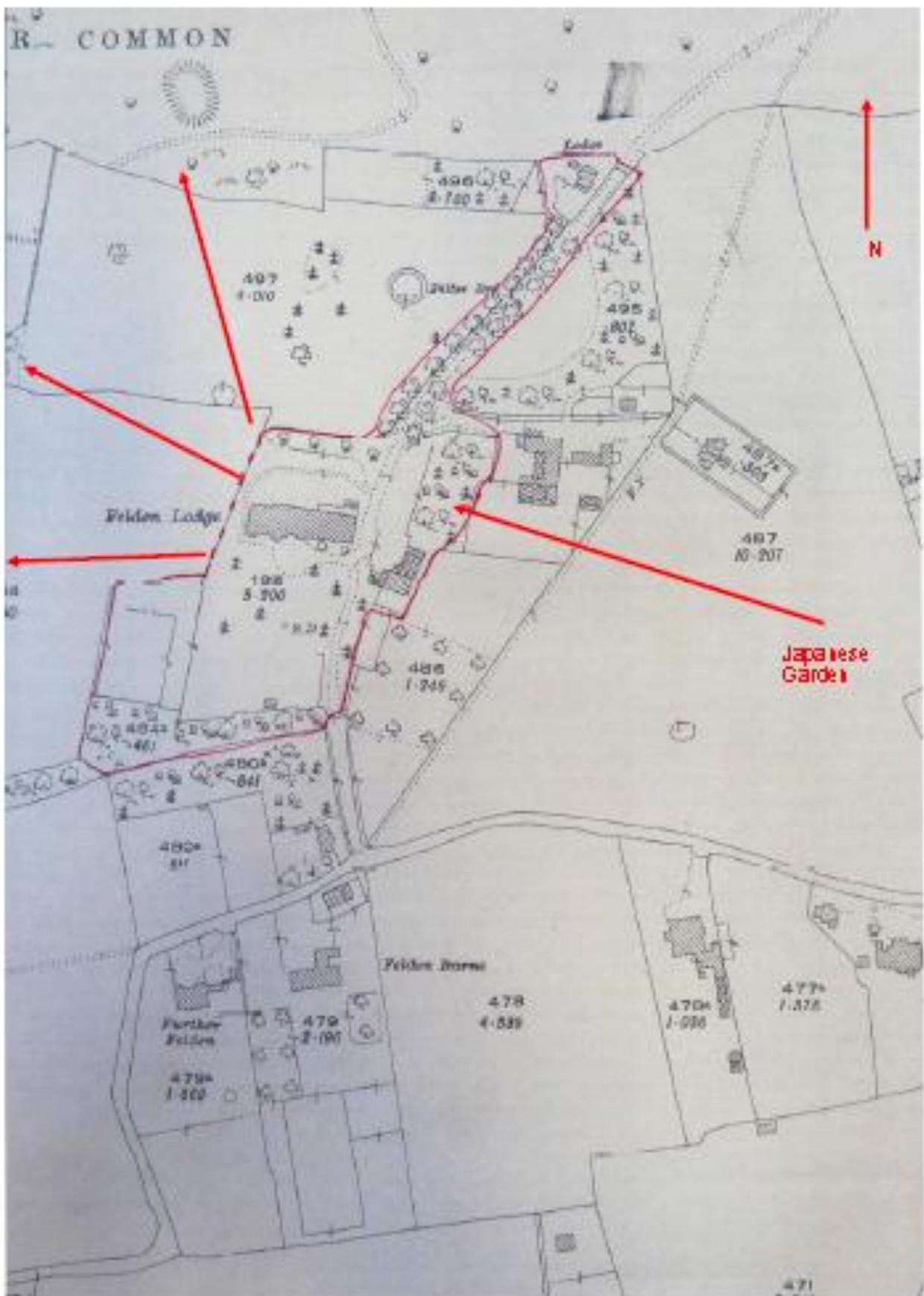
The 1st edition OS shows a large walled garden to the south of the south lawns, divided into two by a north-south path and with a perimeter path inside the walls and a square pond or tank just inside the northern wall. No glasshouses or backsheds are shown. By the 1930s, this area has been taken into the pleasure grounds, the northern wall demolished and a summerhouse placed against the back wall. The east wall is still in position.

By the 1930s a separate building around three sides of a courtyard was built to the north east of the house, off the drive. This has several glasshouses attached to it and a walled garden on its south and east sides. It has now been converted to a private residence.

Important people associated with site:
Sir Richard and Lady (Alice) Cooper , owners
Assessment of significance: One of 2 Japanese gardens in the Berkhamsted area laid out by Lady Cooper in the late Arts and Crafts period. It is set in grounds which still retain some of the other Arts and Crafts details
Principal Uses: Main area: Boys Brigade HQ. Japanese Garden: Derelict
Public Access/Rights of Way: None Designations: Conservation Area Sources of information: HALS
Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Date: 2008, 2012.2013



Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Sheet XXXIII.15 25":1 mile



Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1937-39. Sheet XXX.III.15. Scale 25":1 mile



Stepping Stones and Cascade Entrance



Lake looking north



Entrance to Japanese Garden



Northern Stepping stones



Japanese Garden 2012



Steps to Croquet Lawn



Croquet Lawn



Post WWII photograph (n.d.) showing south lawn and path system with carriage sweep. Top right shows one of the conservatories

Site No.9 Heath Lane Cemetery

Location

Heath Lane Cemetery, Hemel Hempstead



Existing designations

- Towns
- Open Land
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 & Urban

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
HEATH LANE CEMETERY

Historic Name (if known)
Poor Field, Heath Farm

Parish/Town **Hemel Hempstead**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL050 069

Present Area (approximate) 5 acres, 2 roods and 35 perches

Brief Description

The area lies to the west of Hemel town centre on a site sloping to the east and with views over the Gade Valley to the town and beyond. It is roughly square in plan with a carriage drive around the sides and cross paths meeting in a circus at the centre, flanked by 2 chapels. Both paths and graves have been laid out in a linear fashion, not in the picturesque meandering fashion of earlier in the century. Specimen trees adorn the grounds and a short avenue flanks the west path.

A Burial Board was constituted to look at extra provision for St Mary's and St John's churches as capacity was insufficient at both sites and in 1878 a petition was sent from them to the Bishop of St Albans for an additional Burial Ground and Chapel.

The Board had acquired a parcel of lands of just over 5 acres in Poor Field in Heath Farm. To access this land they acquired the right of a roadway and passage, fifteen feet wide. By 1877 they had been granted the freehold on the land and enclosed it with a low brick wall to the front and oak fences on the other sides.

The land was divided into land to be consecrated for Anglican burials and non-consecrated land for other burials by a wide carriage road and iron boundary markers.

The cemetery was laid out to designs of Coe and Robinson who had worked on the first phase of the London Bedford Park development. Coe, a pupil of George Gilbert Scott, had worked on Holy Trinity Bracknell, St Crispin's Bermondsey and other Gothic Revival buildings. The chapel and part of the land were consecrated on 27th June 1878 and burials permitted. By 1946 the consecrated portion was full and the Town Council requested the Bishop to consecrate more land which was done on May 9th 1947. Plans to purchase more land in the 1950s were shelved and a new cemetery elsewhere was opened in 1960.

Anglican and Non conformist Mortuary Chapels: Similar in style, both are of dark brick with red brick banding and dressings around the arched windows, under a steeply sloping tiled roof. They face each other across the circular carriage sweep on the main east-west axis with the Anglican one to the south and the Nonconformist to the north.

Approach:

Lodge. Situated on the north side of the drive where it meets Heath Lane on the east of the site. It is of dark red brick with red brick banding and dressings under a tiled roof. Of two storeys with a circular shingled turret, it is a picturesque entrance to the Cemetery

The drive from the lodge ascends the hill in a straight line to the 2 chapels visible from the gates and is made of patched asphalt, weedy at the edges.

Memorials: A pink granite obelisk to Edward Arthur Ambler FRCS, senior surgeon at West Herts Infirmary, was erected by public subscription after his death in 1879. It dominates the first crosspaths at the entrance to the cemetery. Most grave markers are of simple shaped headstone or cross varieties. Few have kerbstones around the edge of the individual plots

Burial Grounds: This was laid out in a regular fashion with a rounded-corner square carriage drive around the sides of the cemetery with footpaths running north-south to the west of the lodge. The drives meet in a circus at the centre which was formerly planted with trees and shrubs but currently has three short trees.

Flower beds flank the entrance drive from the lodge to the first crosspaths.

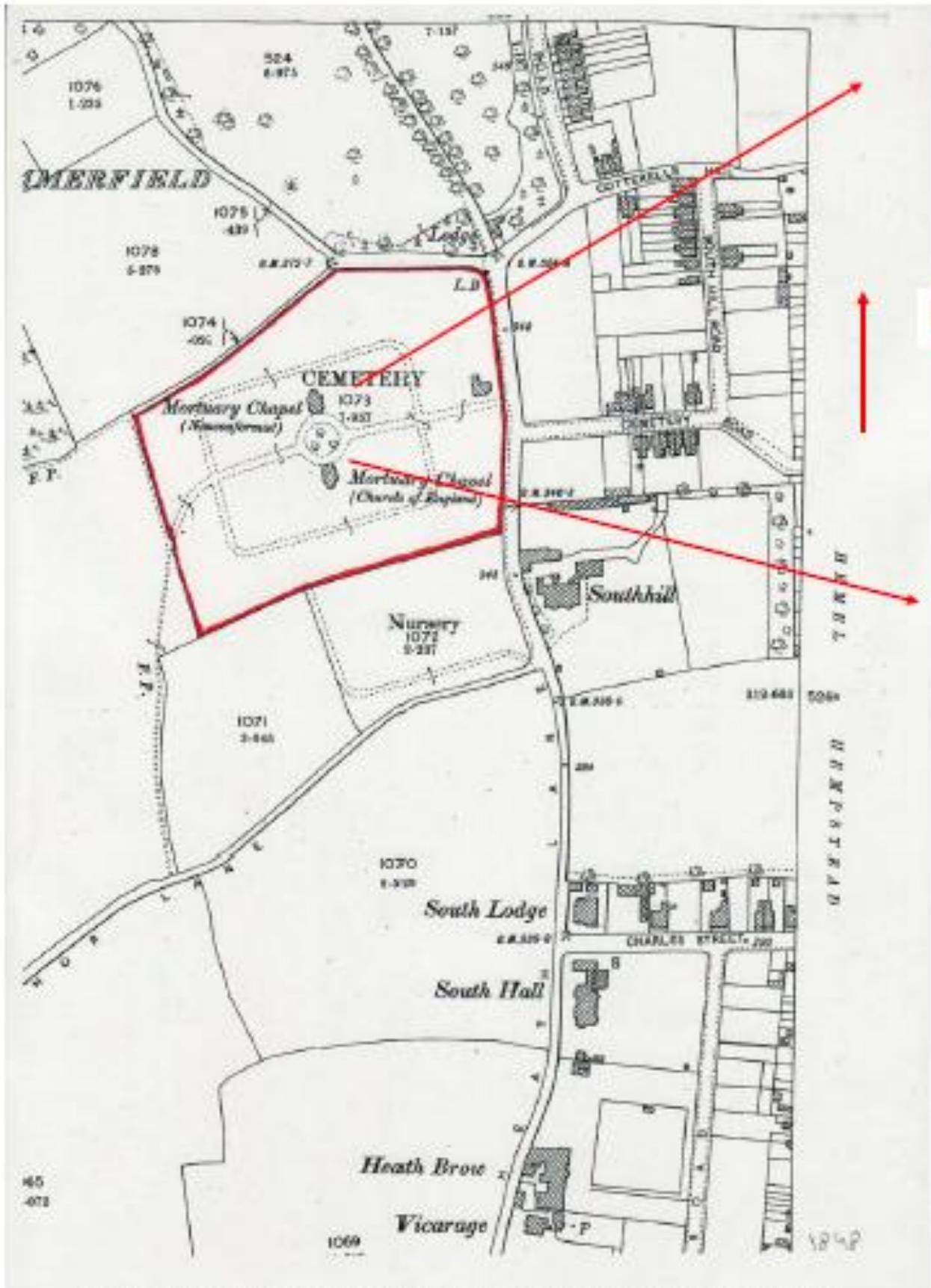
The southern part of the cemetery is consecrated for Anglian burials. The northern part for Non-conformists. A small section at the eastern side is reserved for Roman Catholics.

Boundaries: The perimeter is now bounded by a 3-4 foot wall to the east where it curves round to the entrance gates, and stepped down with the fall of the land along Lockers Park Lane to the north. Other boundaries are fenced with black iron railings

Trees: The boundary at Lockers Park Lane has a screen of mature Lime trees behind the wall, the Heath Lane boundary has a mixed hedge of about high. The other boundaries have trees and self-sown scrub adjoining the railings.

Trees: Within the ground there are a number of specimen trees such as willow (*salix* spp), cedar (*cedrus libani*), pines, redwoods, all typical of late 19th century planting. A specimen tree has been planted in the centre of each of the four inner quarters but that in the north-east corner has disappeared. There are yews (*taxus baccata*), traditional to cemeteries which appear to have outgrown some earlier attempt at topiary. The west carriage drive is flanked by an avenue of stunted, pollarded Limes (*Tilia Europea* x).

Important people associated with site: <i>Architect/Designer</i> : Henry Edward Coe, Stephen Robinson <i>Memorial:</i> Edward Ambler, General Surgeon, West Herts Infirmary
Assessment of significance: The first Municipal Cemetery in Dacorum, this is a good example of late Victorian cemetery with its regular layout, set of chapels and lodge in a gothic vernacular style and use of specimen trees, including some magnificent Redwoods.
Principal Uses: Burial
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)
Dacorum 'Open Land': Policy 116
Sources of information:
Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Date: 2009



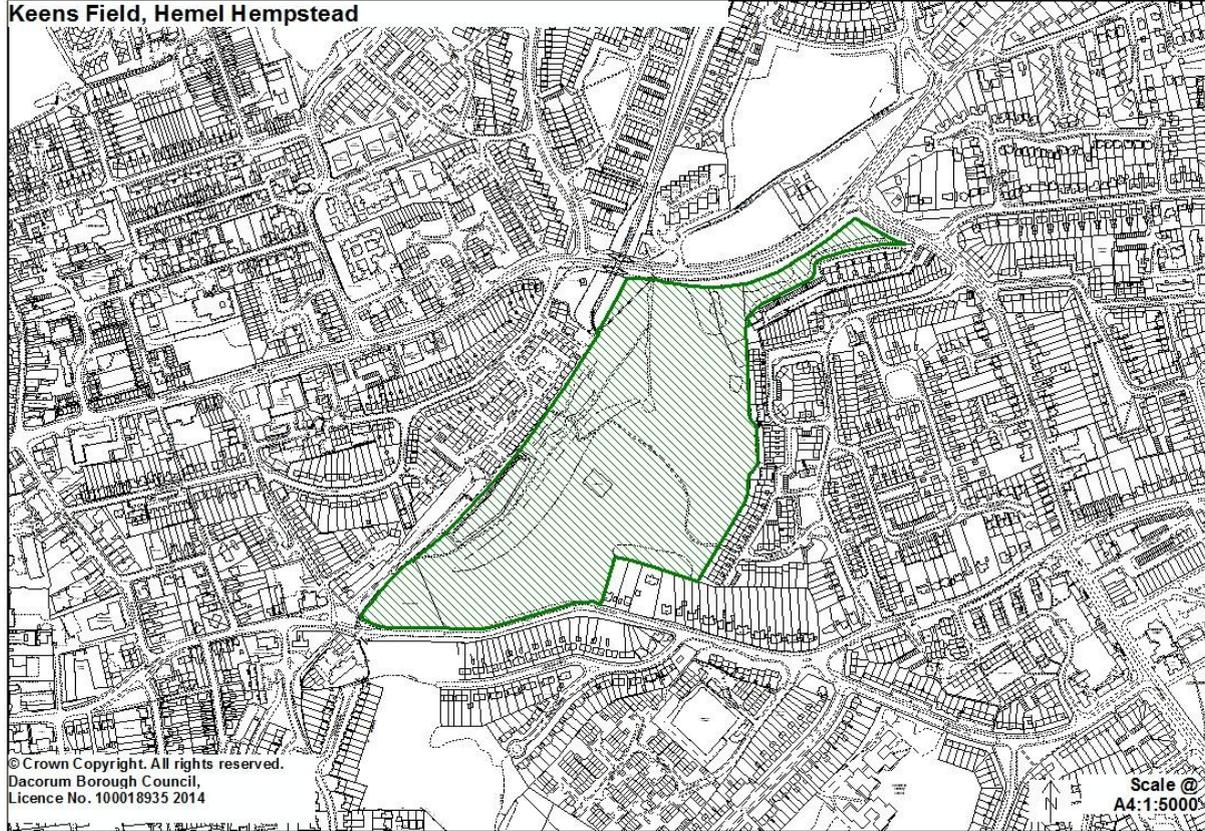
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1898 Sheet XXXIII.II. Scale: 25":1 mile

Site No.10 Keens Field

Location

Keens Field, Hemel Hempstead

Keens Field, Hemel Hempstead



Existing designations

- Towns
- Open Land
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 and Urban

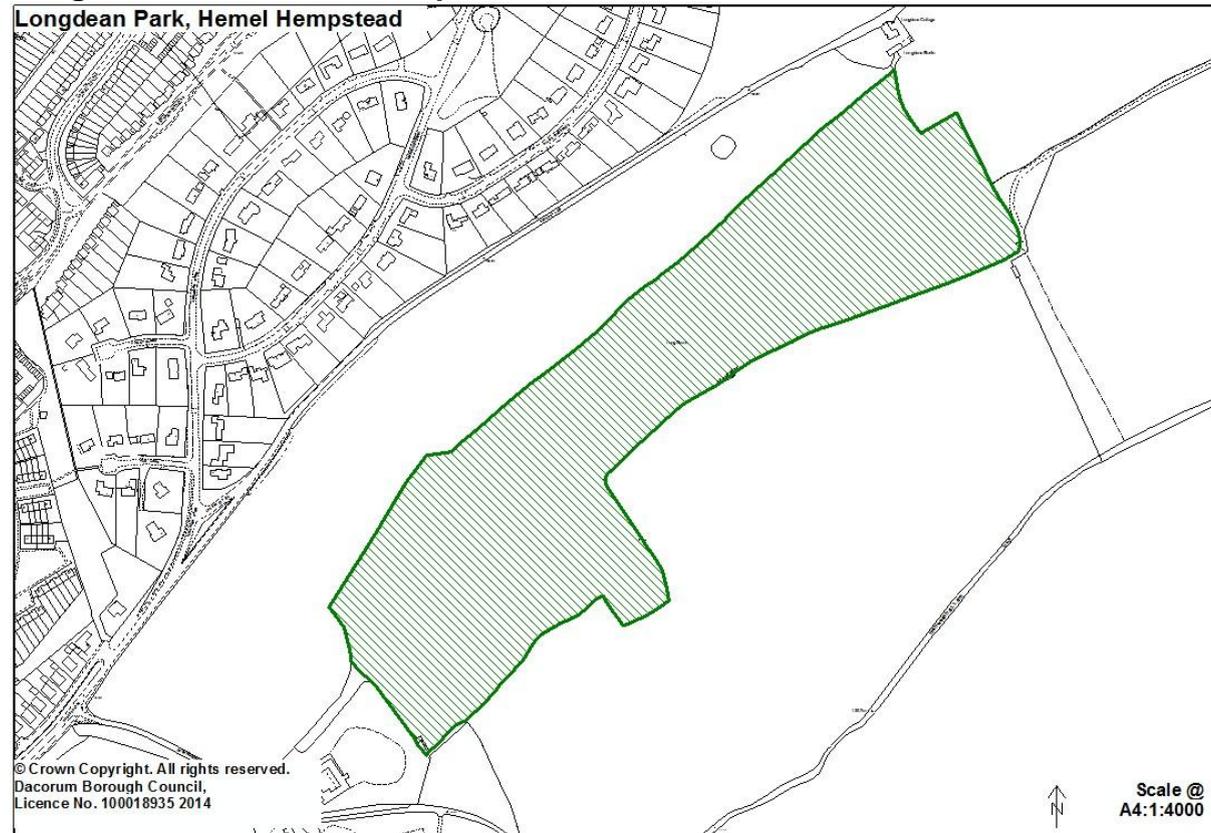
Assessment against criteria

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.11 Longdean Park

Location

Longdean Park, Hemel Hempstead



Existing designations

- Wildlife Sites
- Green Belt
- SSSI and/or Nature Reserve
- Heathrow Wind Turbine Safeguarding Zone
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3

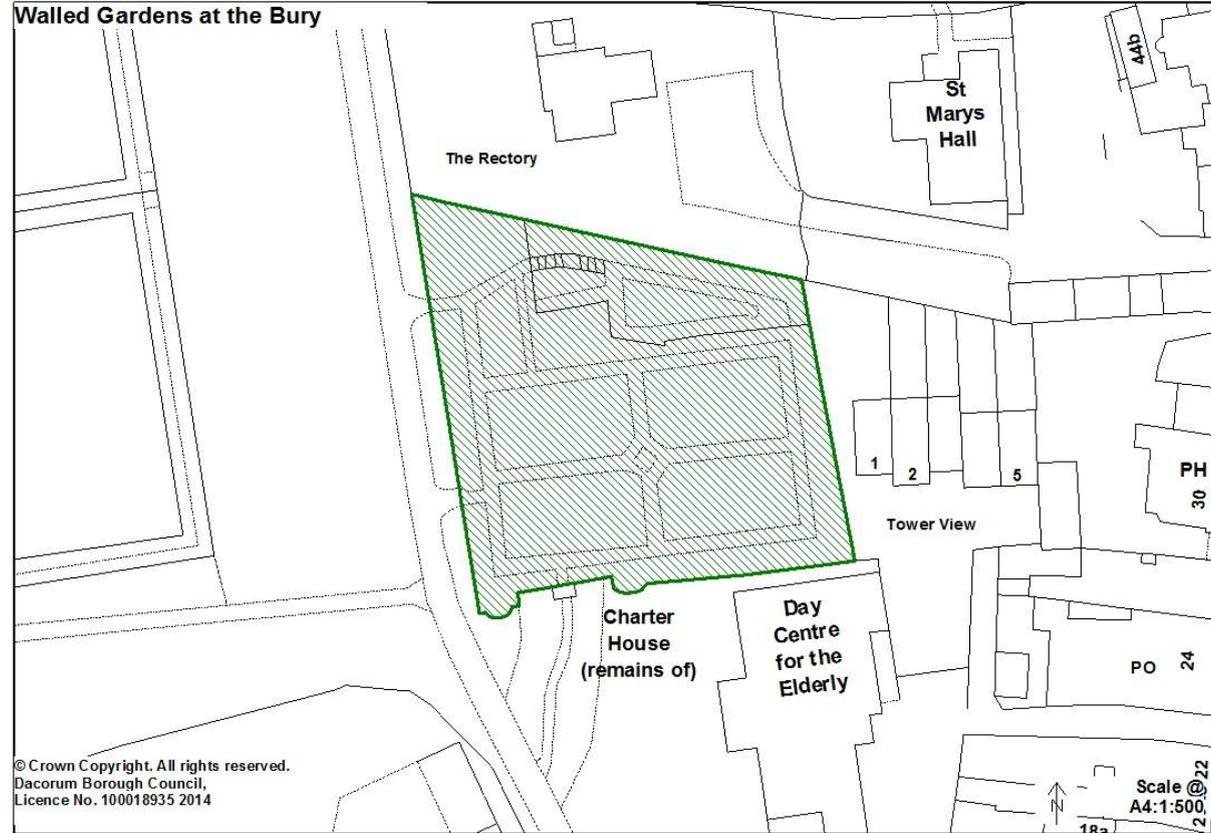
Assessment against criteria

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.

Site No.12 Walled Garden at the Bury

Location

Walled Garden at the Bury, Hemel Hempstead



Existing designations

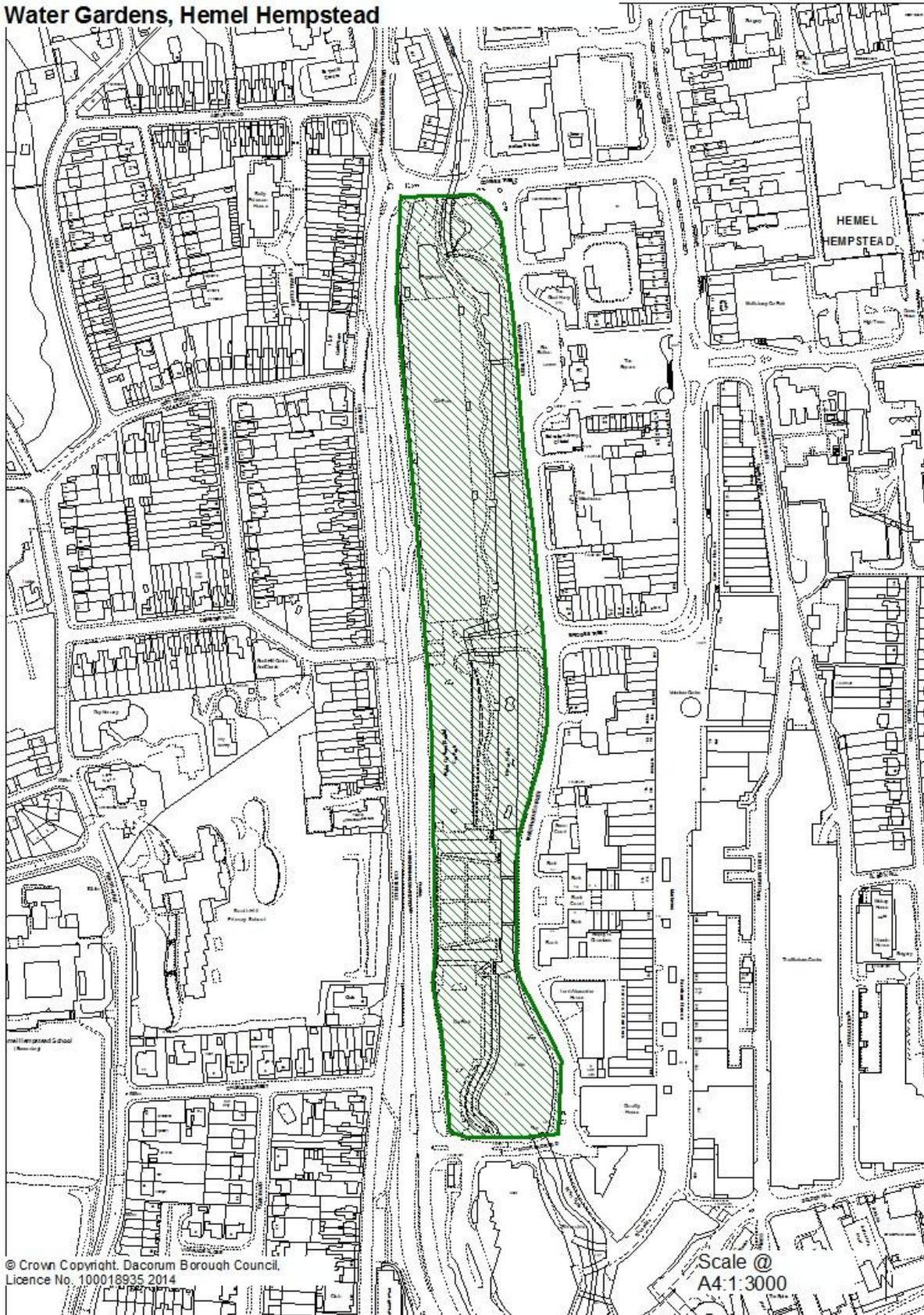
- Town Centre/Local Centre
- Towns
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Open Land
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Area
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Area of Archaeological Significance
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 & Urban

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.13 Water Gardens

Location
Water Gardens, Hemel Hempstead
Water Gardens, Hemel Hempstead

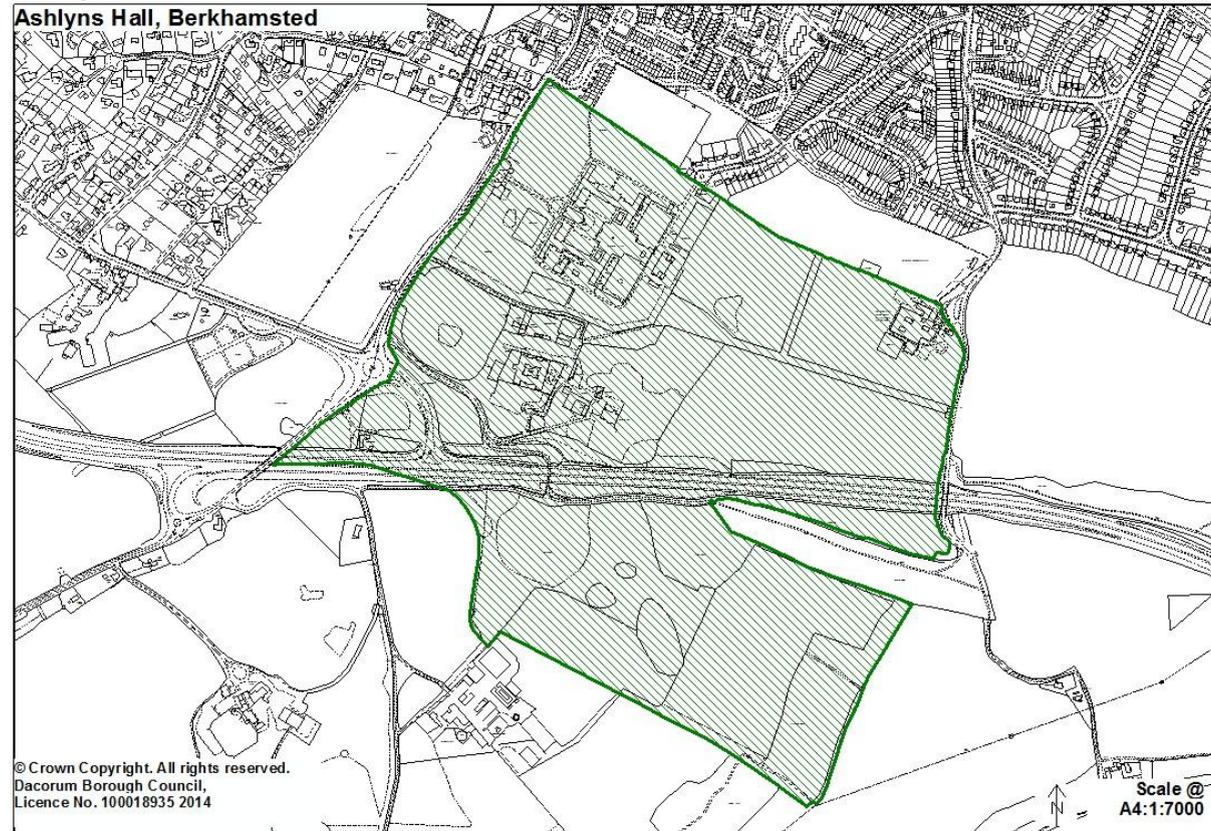


Existing designations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Centre/Local Centre • Towns • Park or Garden of Special Historic Interest • Flood Zone 2 & 3 • Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 and Urban
Assessment against criteria	Site already added to national register – so no local designation required.

Site No.14 Ashlyns Hall

Location

Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted



Existing designations

- Green Belt
- Major Developed Site in the Green Belt
- Listed Buildings
- Area of Special Control of Adverts
- Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 and Urban
- Wildlife Sites

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 **ASHLYNS HALL** Historic Name (if known)

Parish/Town **Berkhamsted**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL991 068

Present Area (approximate): immediate environs to house 12.5 Acres

Brief Description

The estate may go back to Reginald Asselyn, recorded in 1314. The present house, on the hilltop, was built in the late 1780s by Matthew Raper FRS (East India Company silk merchant). In 1801 the estate was bought by James Smith; by 1838 the entrance had probably been moved to the west side and alterations made, including the conversion of a balcony on the south bow-fronted projection into an iron verandah. For many years in the 19C the house was the home of Augustus Smith, who was influential in Berkhamsted and elsewhere. In 1933 the estate was bought by the Thomas Coram Foundation, and Ashlyns School built on the north part of the grounds.

Principal Building: Early C19 house of stucco with Welsh slate roof and of 2 storeys and attics, in a roughly rectangular plan. The south west garden front has a central 3-storey semi-circular bow with floor cast iron verandah. The south east garden front has central pediment. The north east wing added since 1930.

Approach: The approach in 1766 was from the southeast via short straight drive from the old public road. The drive was flanked by further formal areas with the service/stable yard situated perhaps to the northwest. By 1877 the house was approached by a long drive curving west then northeast from a Lodge at Brickhill Green, past the stable block to a forecourt on the southwest front overlooking an informal grass area.. Following the construction of the A41 dual carriageway the drive veers northwards bypassing the lodge, although the line of the old drive is still visible in part.

The Lodge is a 2 storey building, of brick under a tiled roof. It was originally one block with 2 small central side wings, but has been much extended and no longer has a direct connection to the mansion

Stable block: This lie to the west of the mansion and was approached from the western forecourt of the mansion with the entrance to the stables on the southeast side. Built in the 18th century but much altered and now, altered. Red and grey brick, tiled roofs, corbelled cornices. Irregular fenestration of sashes and casements. Three ranges around a square courtyard (now with a flower bed in the centre) with the southwestern side open. A further range adjoins the west side of the western range. Small louvred and tiled 19th century steeple is astride roof of north east wing

Pleasure grounds: There are significant gardens shown in 1766 at Ashlyns with grand terrace running northwest to southeast along the garden front (northeast side) of the house with central walk to a semi-circular feature at northeast end of gardens. The grass plat was flanked by either double avenues or groves of trees. By 1st ed. OS (1877) the formal gardens have been replaced by a perimeter path and meandering paths through woodland or shrubberies on the northwestern side with a small glassed building, possibly a conservatory, in the northwestern corner facing a circular feature surrounded by a path. 1990 HCC aerial photomap shows formal circular layout S of house which is still extant. The grounds to the north of the

house are now laid to lawn and trees but the views southeast from the mansion over the former parkland have been preserved.

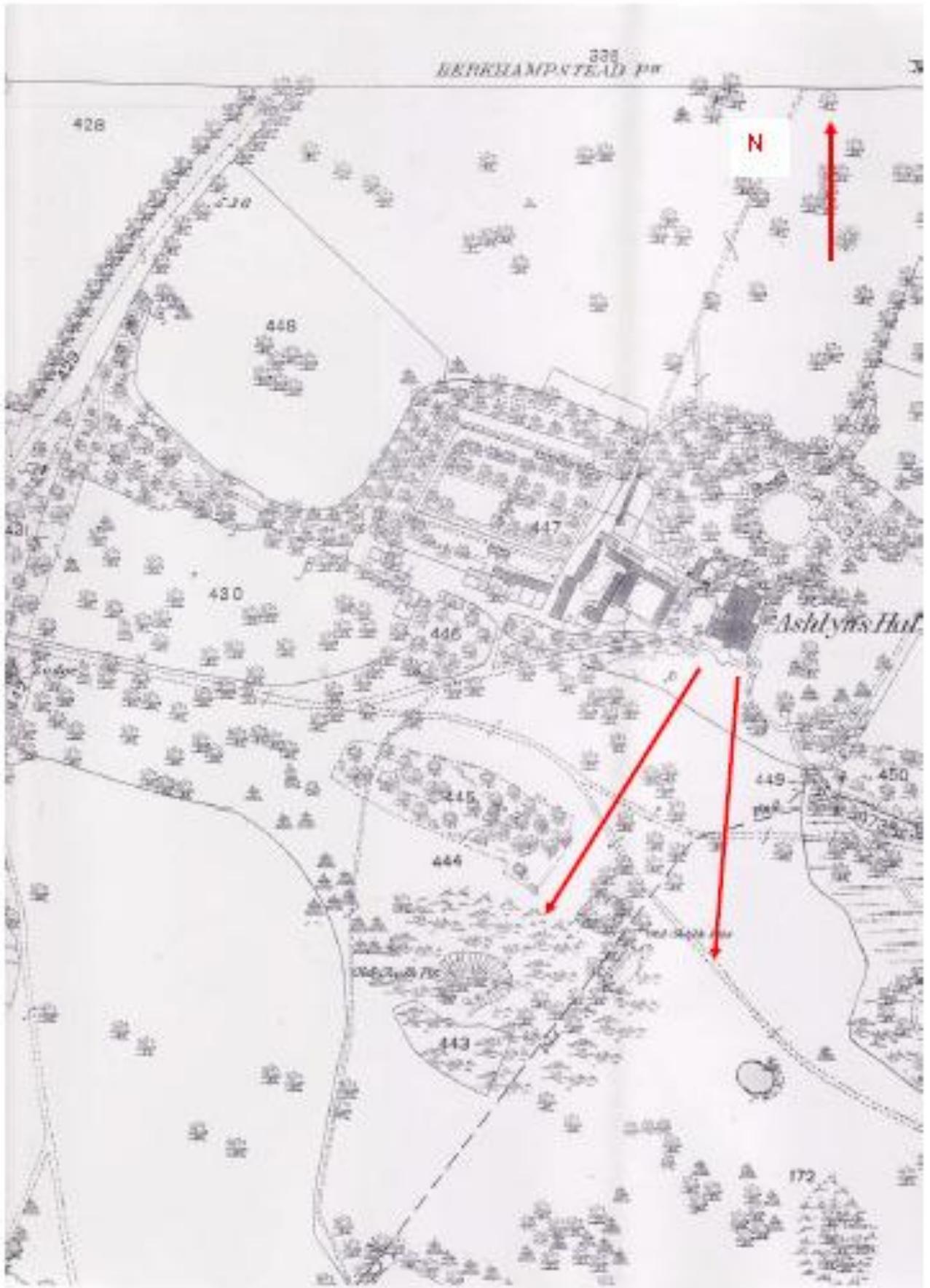
Walled Kitchen Garden: The walled kitchen garden to the east of the mansion had cross paths and perimeter walk s within it with 2 greenhouses to on the north wall and a further greenhouse outside the south wall in the slips. By 1979 the range of glasshouses on the north wall had been lengthened to occupy most of the wall and three freestanding glasshouses added in the northwest corner. Various sheds occupied part of the slips and were also built to the south of this.

The slips are now laid to grass and the central portion of the walled garden built over with a central planted courtyard, gardens to the west and circular driveway and lawn to the east. Model Farm: This appears to the north of the walled garden o the 18799 OS and was of one large building with a house to the west of the yard. The building now appears as a range of barns which are used for agricultural or equestrian purposes.

Park: A small landscaped park with fine cedars, mainly to southeast at present although formerly wooded to W, S and N. The park has been divided by construction of the A41 bypass to the south of the mansion, which, although in a cutting, does cause visual and noise intrusion into the estate, and has compromised the views southwards. Much of the park to the north is now occupied by Ashlyns School and its surrounding playing fields. The approach to the school is via a drive running southeast from Chesham Road

Ice House: Remains of brick-built icehouse in south west corner of Icedell Wood, south east of Ashlyns Hall (SP992 064) in a hollow c.200 yards (180m) from the Hall. Standard form, with the remains of a large circular domed pit still clearly visible. The south side of the dome and the entrance passage have disappeared . Earth-covered domed roof, with a tiled course cover and a vent off-centre. Entrance passage disappeared, chamber measures c10 ft (3m) across and 14 ft (4.25m) deep and is full of rubble. Brickwork has no particular bonding, with many straight joints, in a soft sandy red brick with lime mortar. New reveals have been added (or repaired), using machine pressed brick, at the front of the ice house. A further icehouse was marked on the 1877 map to the north of the model farm where Ashlyns School is now situated.

Important people associated with site:
Resident: Matthew Raper, Augustus Smith
Architect: John Mortimer Shepherd (School Buildings)
Assessment of significance. Small gentry estate on the edge of Berkhamsted, one of a number defining the limits of the town. Still largely intact with Home Farm adjacent. Ashlyns School has special interest as a fine Neo-Georgian style school complex of 1932-5 by John Mortimer Sheppard, organised around a central courtyard with the Chapel most prominent. It als has a historic interest for its associations with the 1745 Foundling Hospital in London, now demolished, but which was partly incorporated into the new school building.
Principal Uses: School, Private Housing
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* , Ashlyns Hall
Grade II Stables, School Buildings
Green Belt
Landscape Characterisation Area: 110 Ashlyns and Wigginton Plateau
Sources of information:
Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Date:



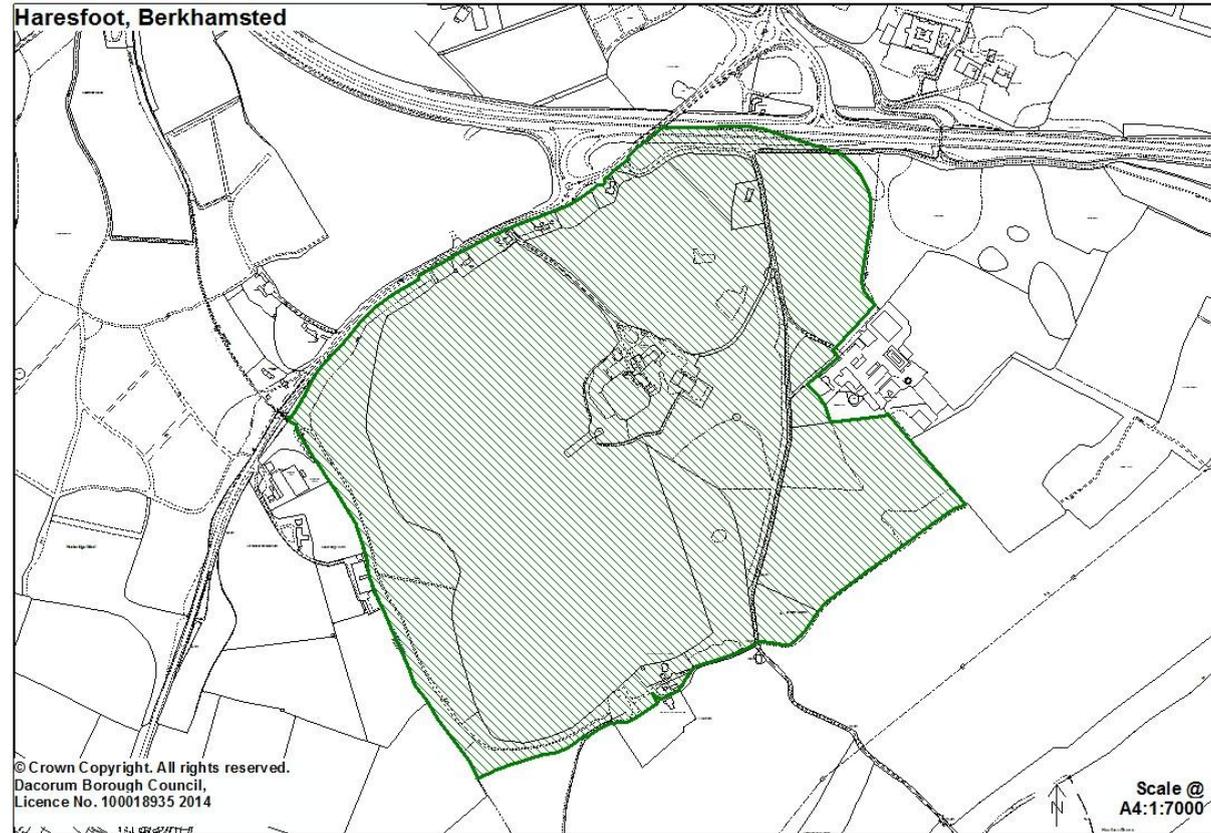
Ordnance Survey Sheet XXXIII.51st Edition 1877 . Scale 25" : 1 mile

Site No.15 Haresfoot, south of Berkhamsted

Location

Haresfoot, south of Berkhamsted

Haresfoot, Berkhamsted



Existing designations

- Wildlife Sites
- Green Belt
- 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
HARESFOOT
Harfoteshall

Historic Name
Harefordshende

Parish/Town
Berkhamsted

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: SP989 061

Present Area (approximate)

Hectares

Brief Description

On the site of 'Harefordshende', a medieval farmstead, a mansion was built in 1787 possibly by John Dorrien of the East India Company. It became the residence of the Smith-Dorriens, a well known banking family. Thomas Dorrien had 200 acres in his park in the early 19th century, which decreased to 320 by 1820 and further decreased to 140 acres although the estate amounted to 1209 acres in Hertfordshire. During the 19th century Colonel Dorrien was one of the numerous agricultural 'improvers' in the county who crossbred Southdown sheep with Leicesters. General Sir Horace Dorrien Smith died in 1930 and the estate was split up, with the house and 150 acres of park land being purchased by Geoffrey Blackwell. The old house burned down in 1965 and in 1985 the stable block was converted to a preparatory school.

Principal Building: The main house burned down in 1965 and the Stable Block now forms the main building of the school complex.

Approach: This is along a tree-lined avenue running southeast from Chesham Road. It terminates at the west of school complex with a turning circle containing a lawn and a blue cedar, planted to mark the founding of the school in 1985

Stable block and Coach House: Now main building of complex. Georgian of 2 storeys with central pediment under a slate roof. A classroom range to the southeast, next to the walled garden, was built in similar style in 1989

Pleasure grounds: The immediate surroundings of the school and walled garden are screened with mature trees from the arable fields beyond. The pleasure grounds have been built over with various school buildings separated by lawns dotted with mature trees

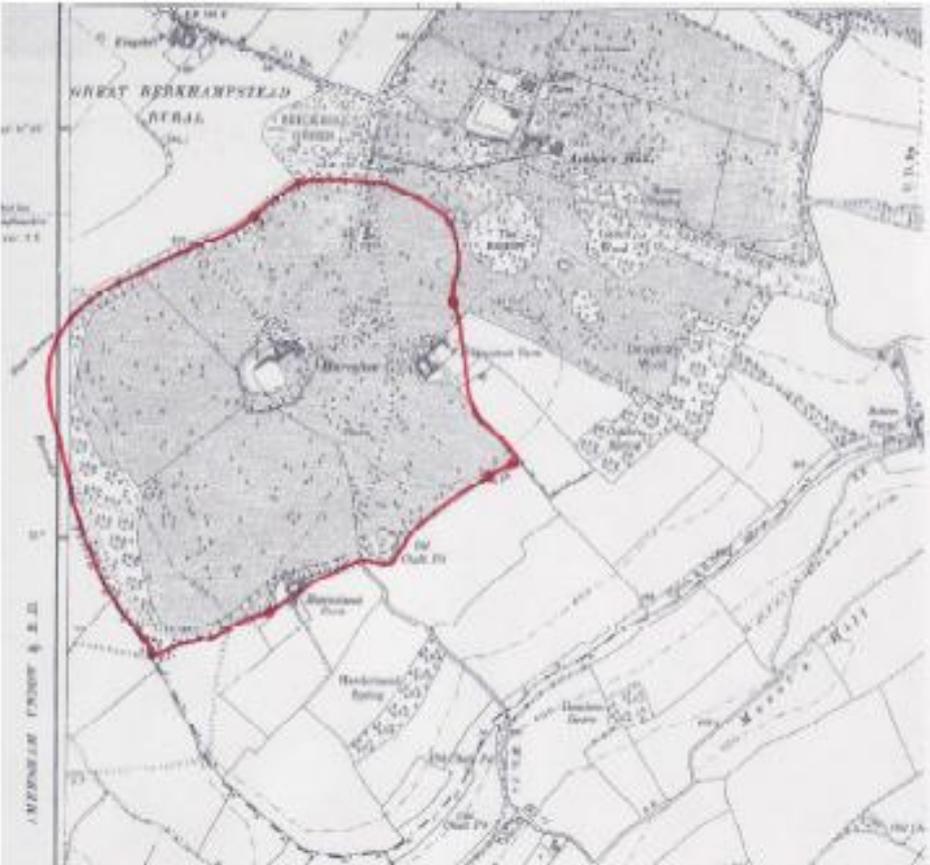
Walled Kitchen Garden: This covers 1 acre and is laid out as sports pitches.

Park:

In the wider landscape the Hockeridge and Pancake Woods cover about 74 hectares. In the 1790s the Dorriens realised about £1400 p.a. from the managed oak, beech and other native trees. This continued until the estate was broken up. The woods were purchased by the Foundling Hospital at Ashlyns in 1944 to prevent the possibility of speculative housing development. They were sold in 1952 by Miss Mary Wellesley who planted many of the 50 species of non-native conifers. In 1986 she donated the restored woods to the Royal Forestry Society.

Haresfoot Park is farmed as arable with about 255 acres in hand and 203 acres let on a 50 year Farm Tenancy. The land encloses Haresfoot and its park and stretches along south of the A41 corridor towards Bourne End. This is currently for sale in 3 lots so the site could be further divided.

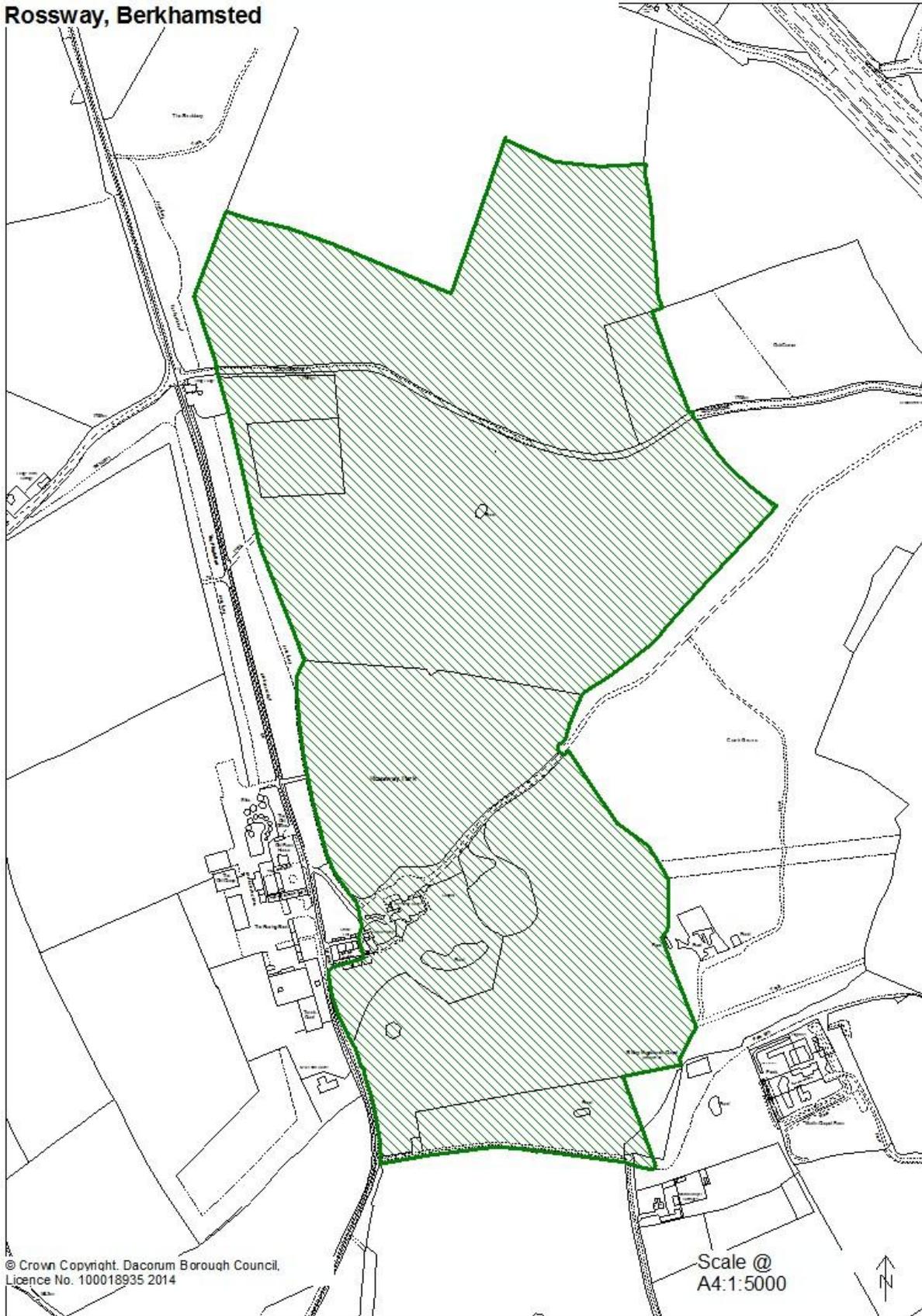
Important people associated with site:
Resident: John Dorrien, East India Company Director 1763-65; Lt Colonel Robert Dorrien 19 th
C Agricultural Improver; Sir Horace Dorrien Smith, Soldier WW1:
Assessment of significance: Small estate to the south of Ashlyns (q.v.) one of a group clustered around Bekhamsted (Rossway [q.v.], Woodcock Hill [q.v.] &c) possibly due to the easy access to London along the coaching road.
Principal Uses: Day Nursery and Preparatory School
Public Access/Rights of Way: RUPP 48, FP41, 42, 46
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
Landscape Characterisation Area: 110 Ashlyns and Wigginton Plateau
Sources of information:
Site visited by: Date:



Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1899. Sheet XXXIII.SW Scale 6" :1 mile

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

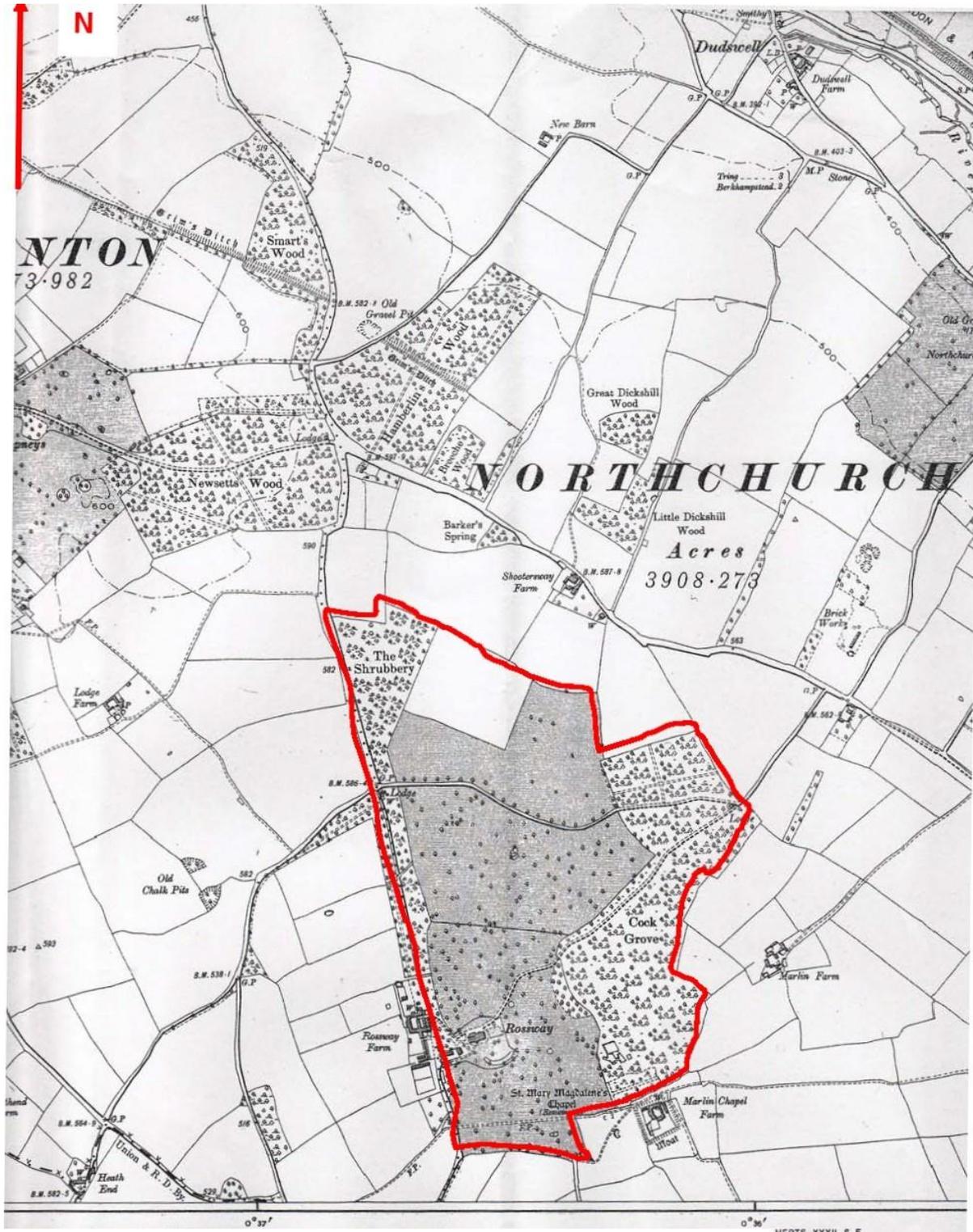
Ice House: 1831 in a dell close to Chesham Lodge. The original inner door frame was still extant in 1990 with the initials RS (Richard Sutton) on the door and 2 rendered fanning walls to the entrance. The decorated façade has been lost.

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

N

