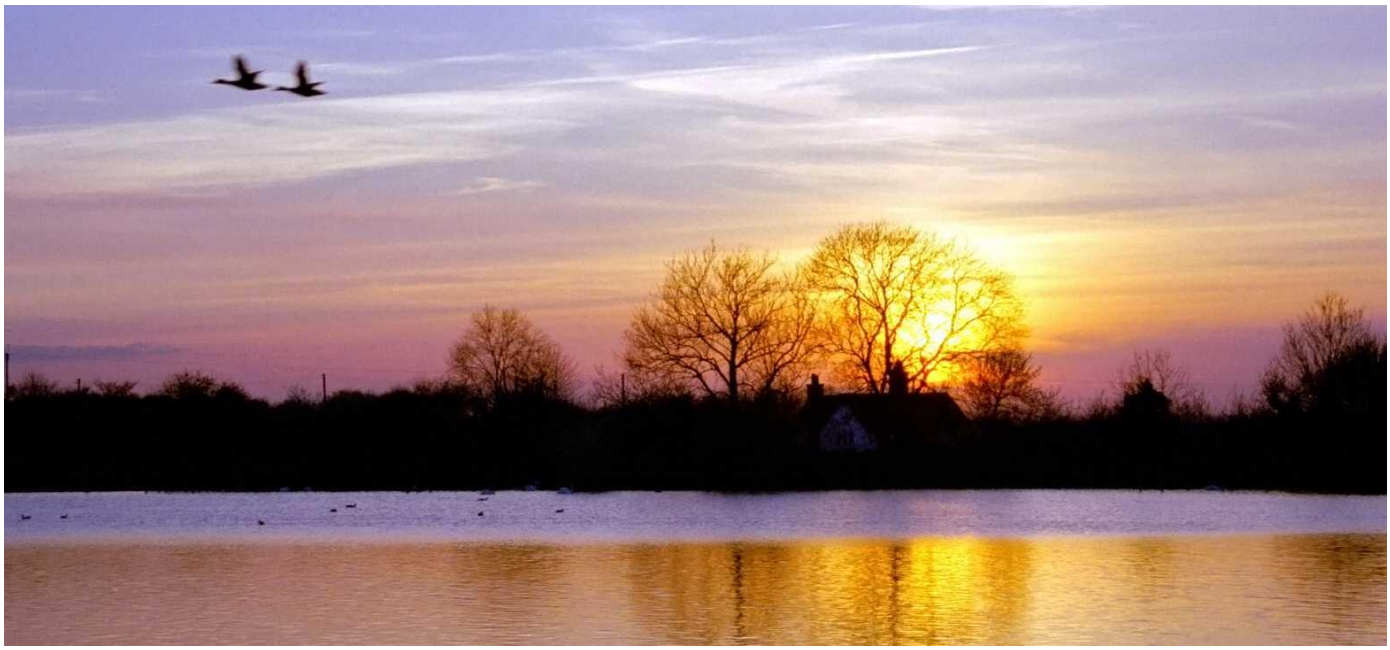
Looking After the Environment

Appendices



Site Allocations

Background Issues Paper

June 2015

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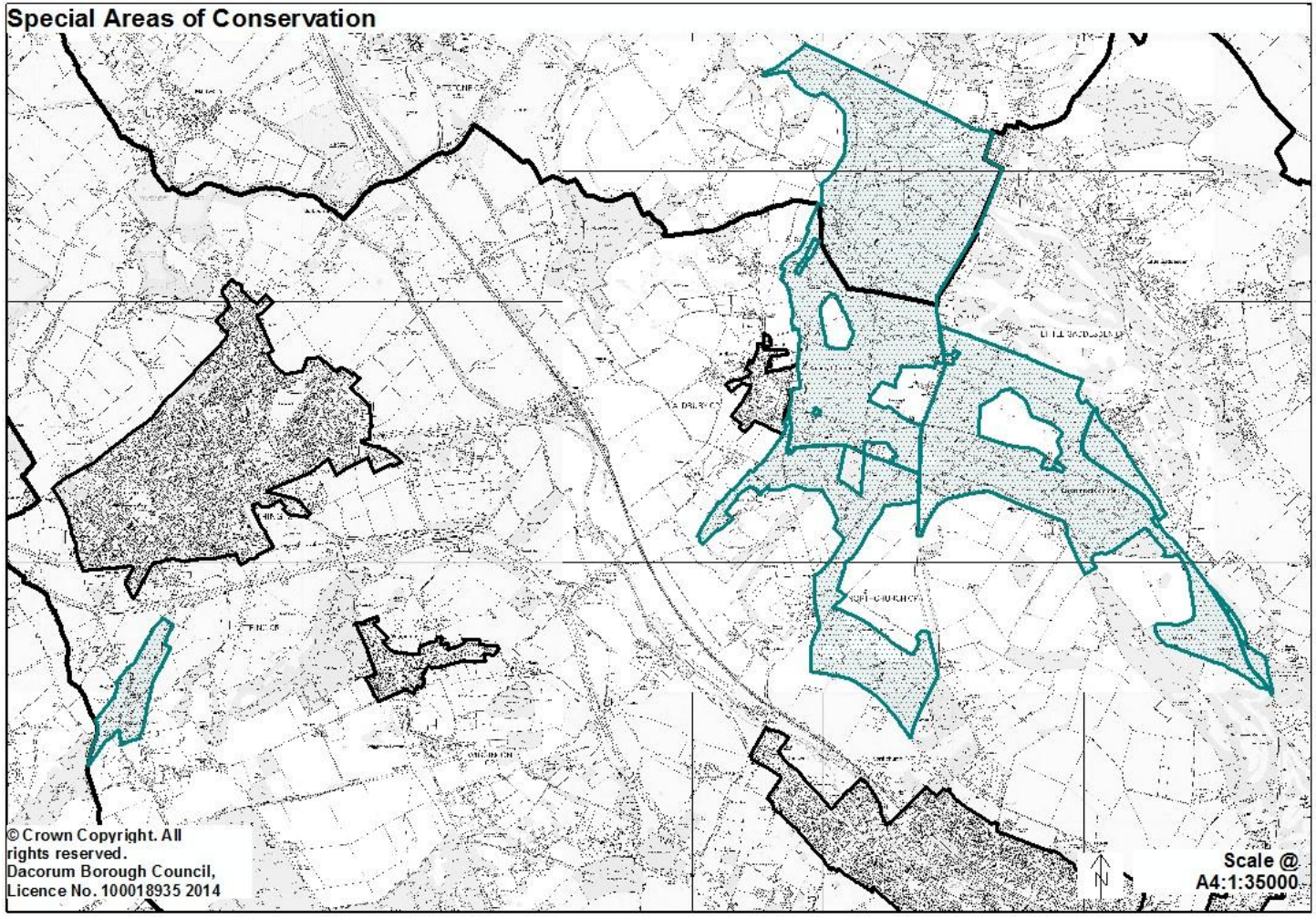
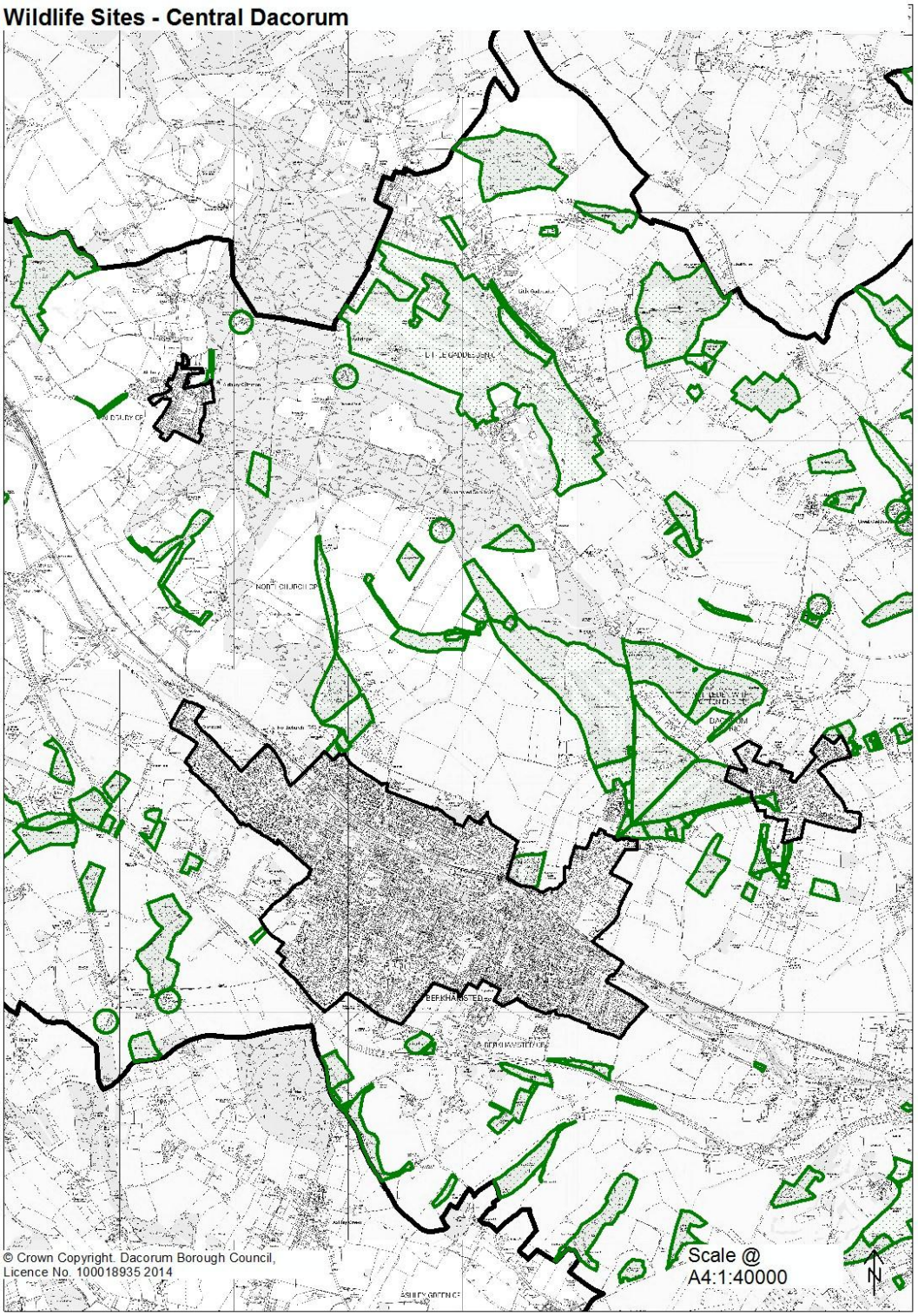
Appendix 1

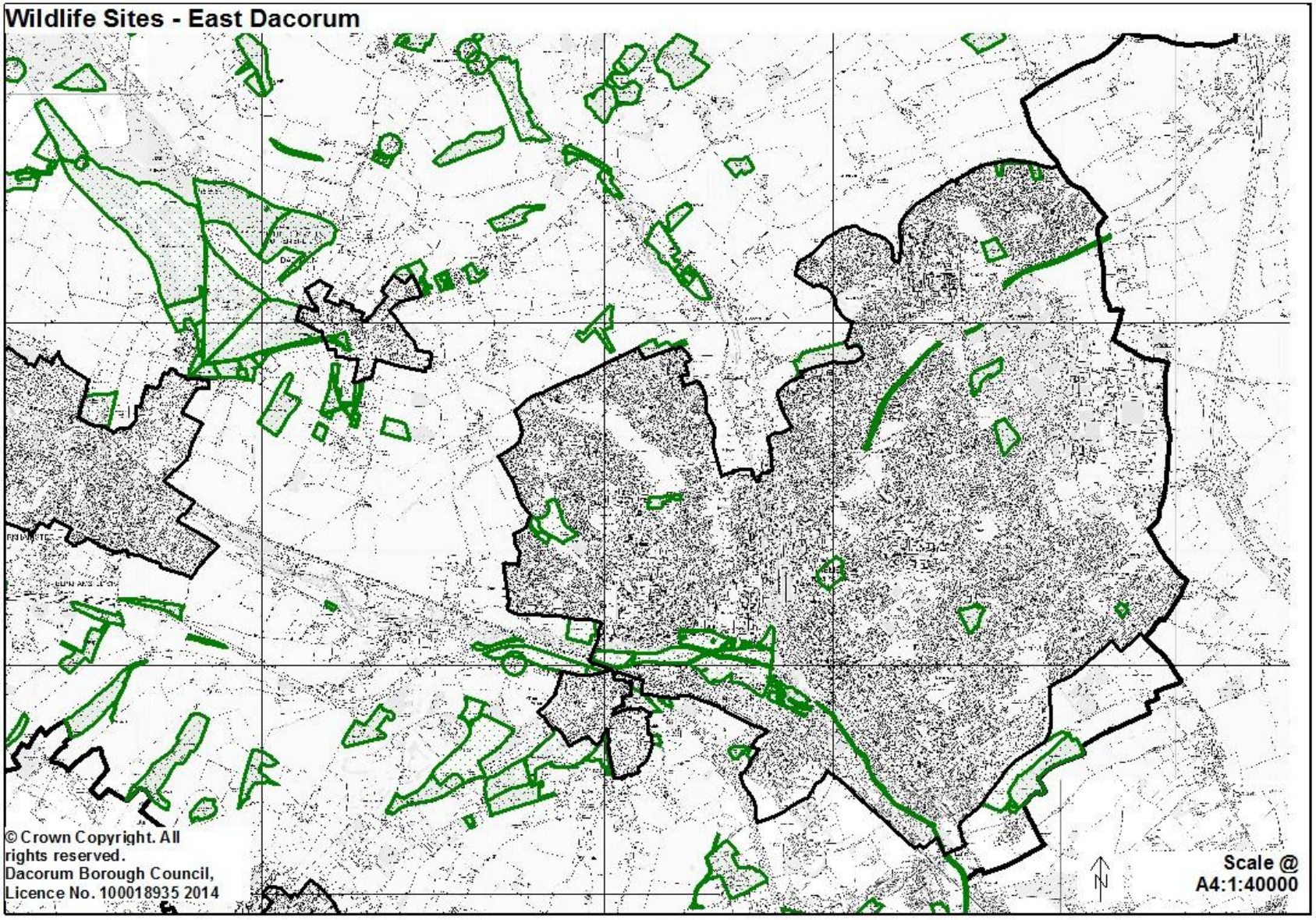
Map showing extent of Special Area of Conservation (SAC)



Appendix 2

Map showing extent of Wildlife Site designations

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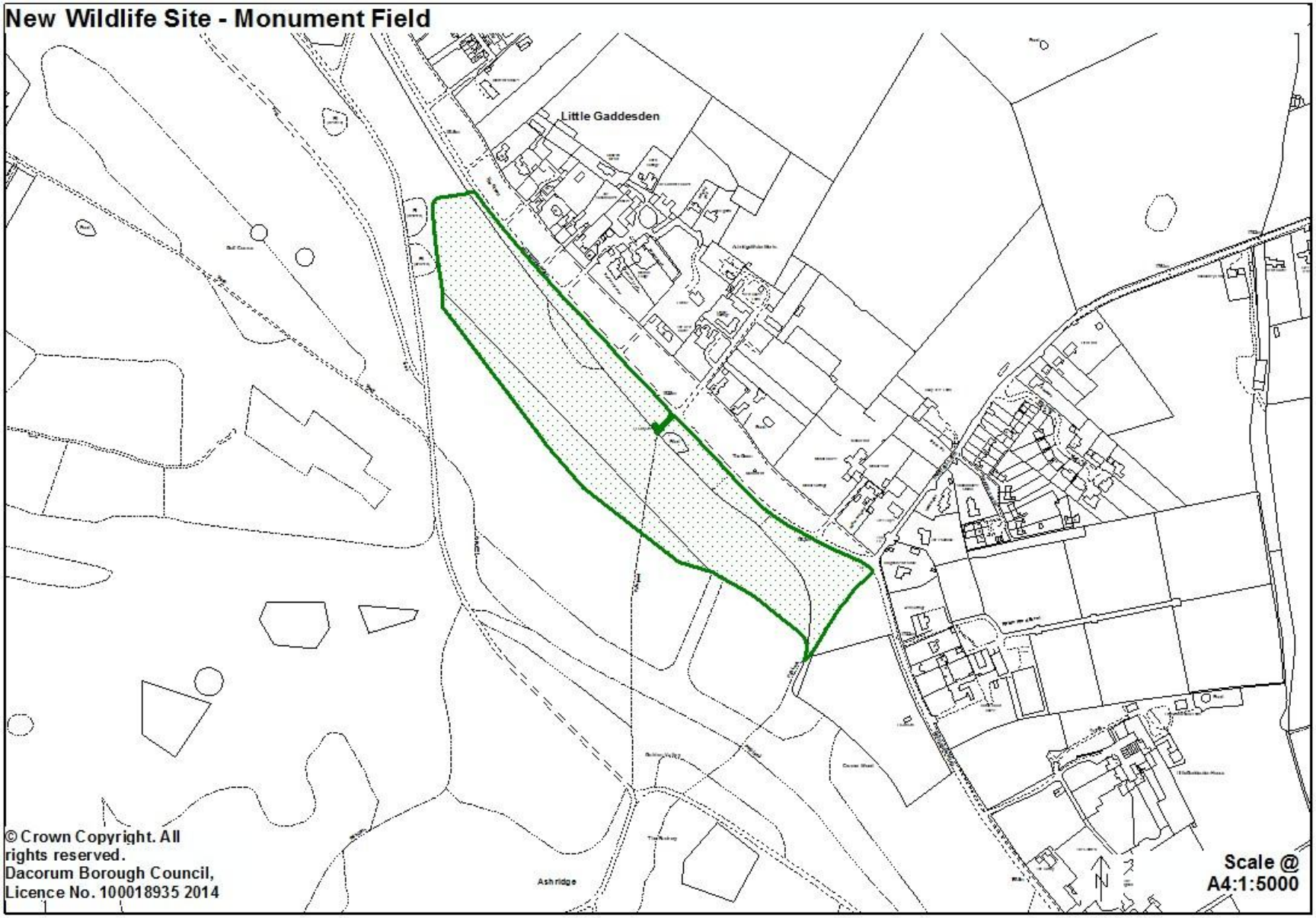
New Wildlife Site - Monument Field
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Ashridge
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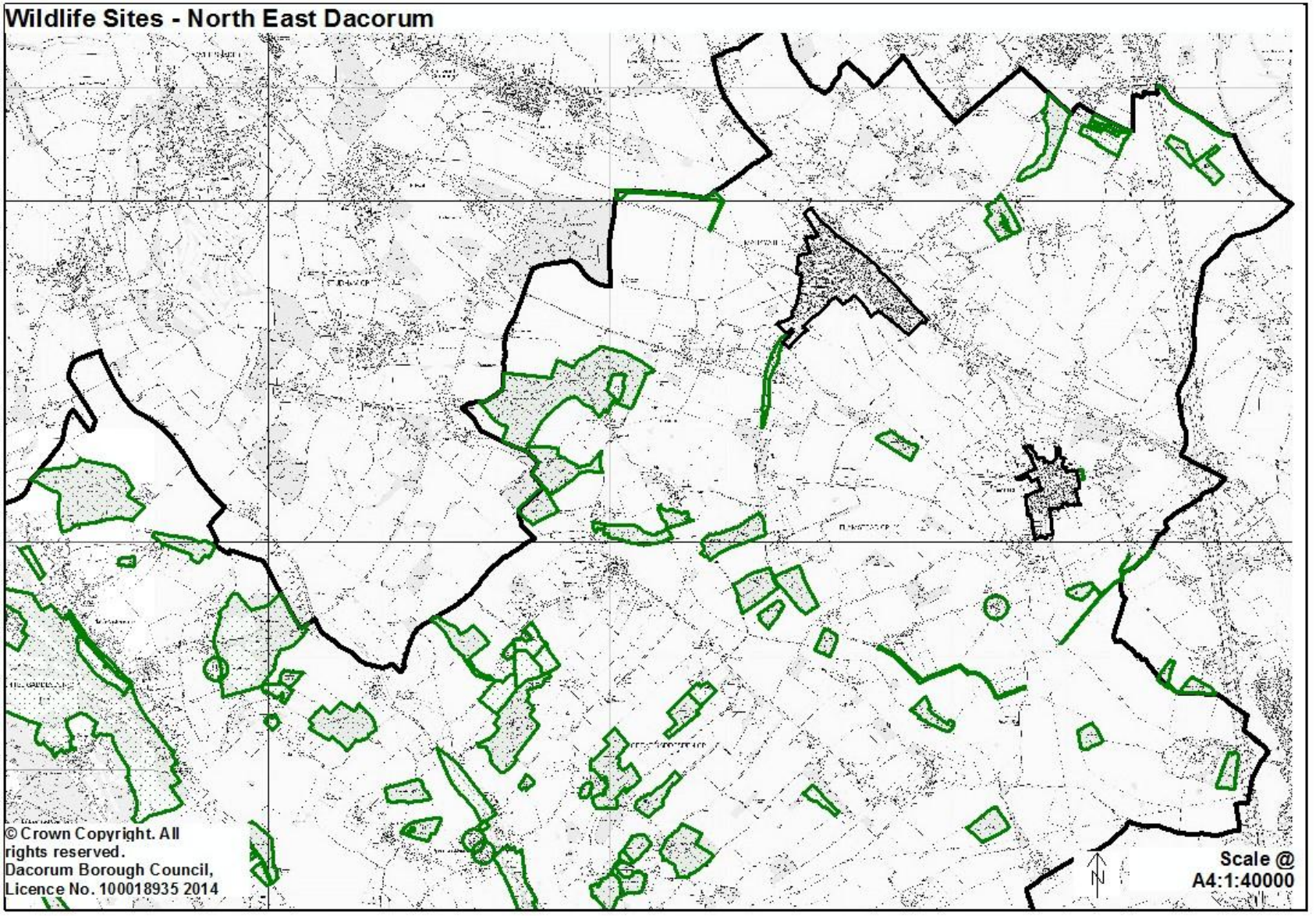
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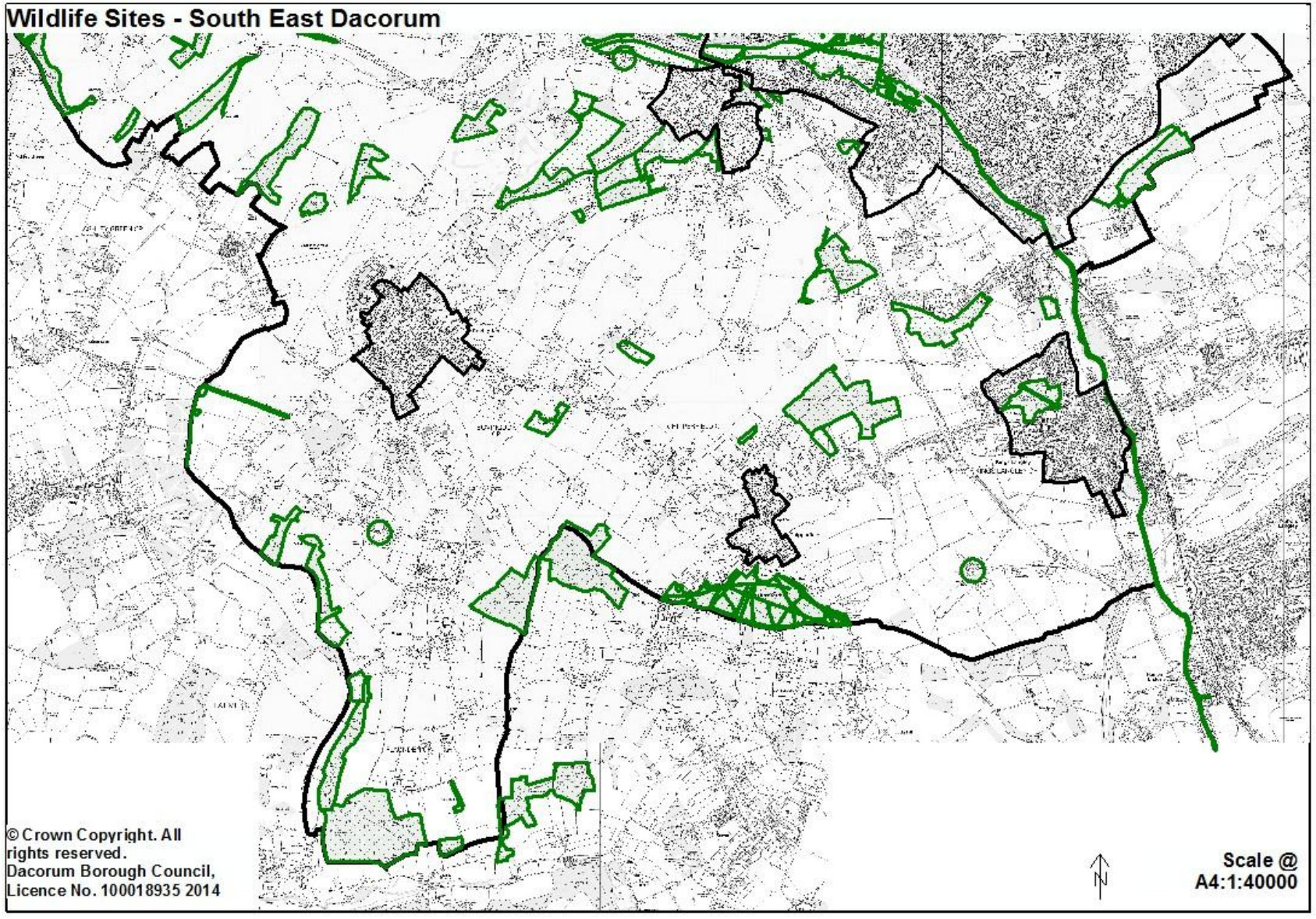
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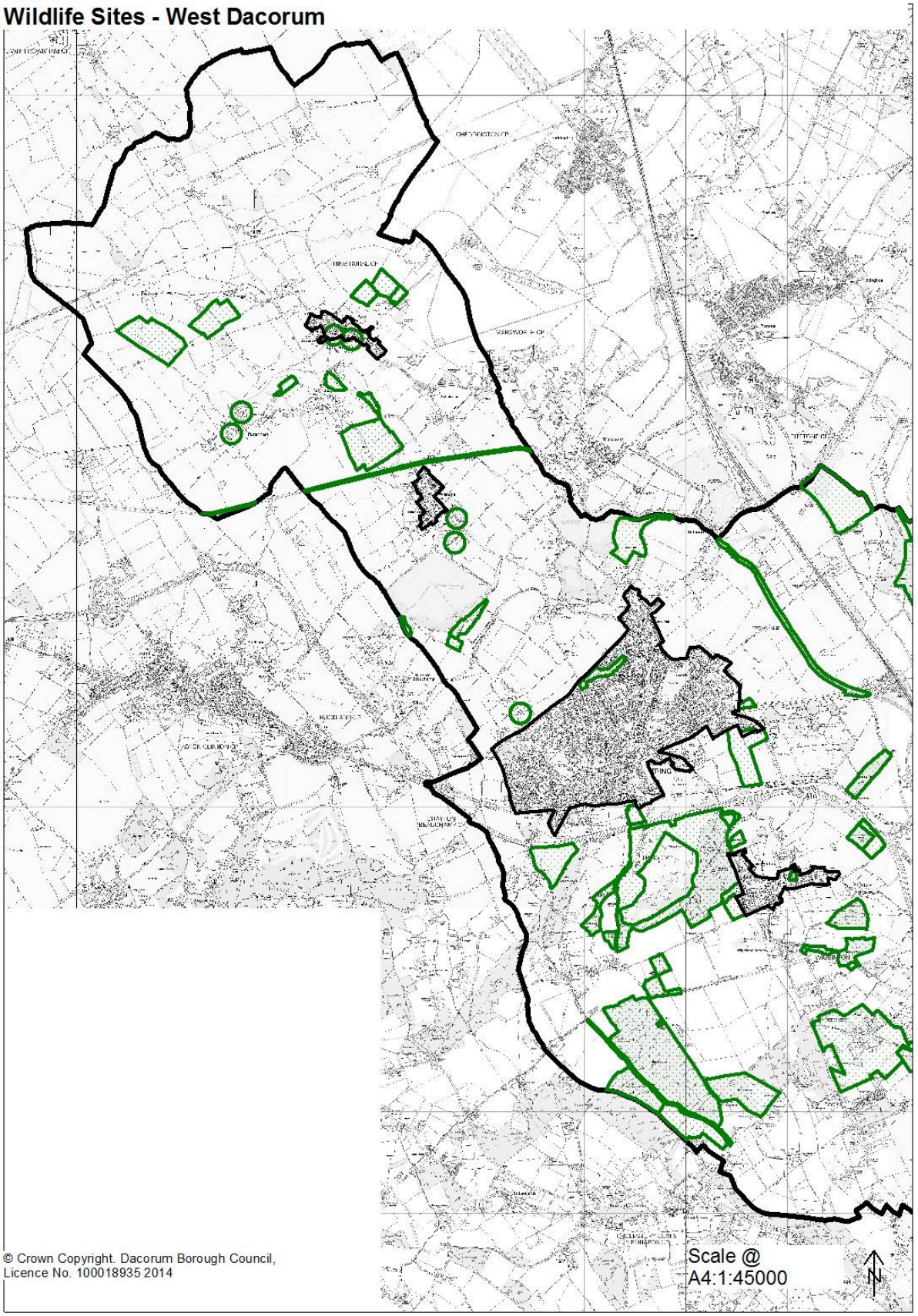
Wildlife Sites - West Dacorum



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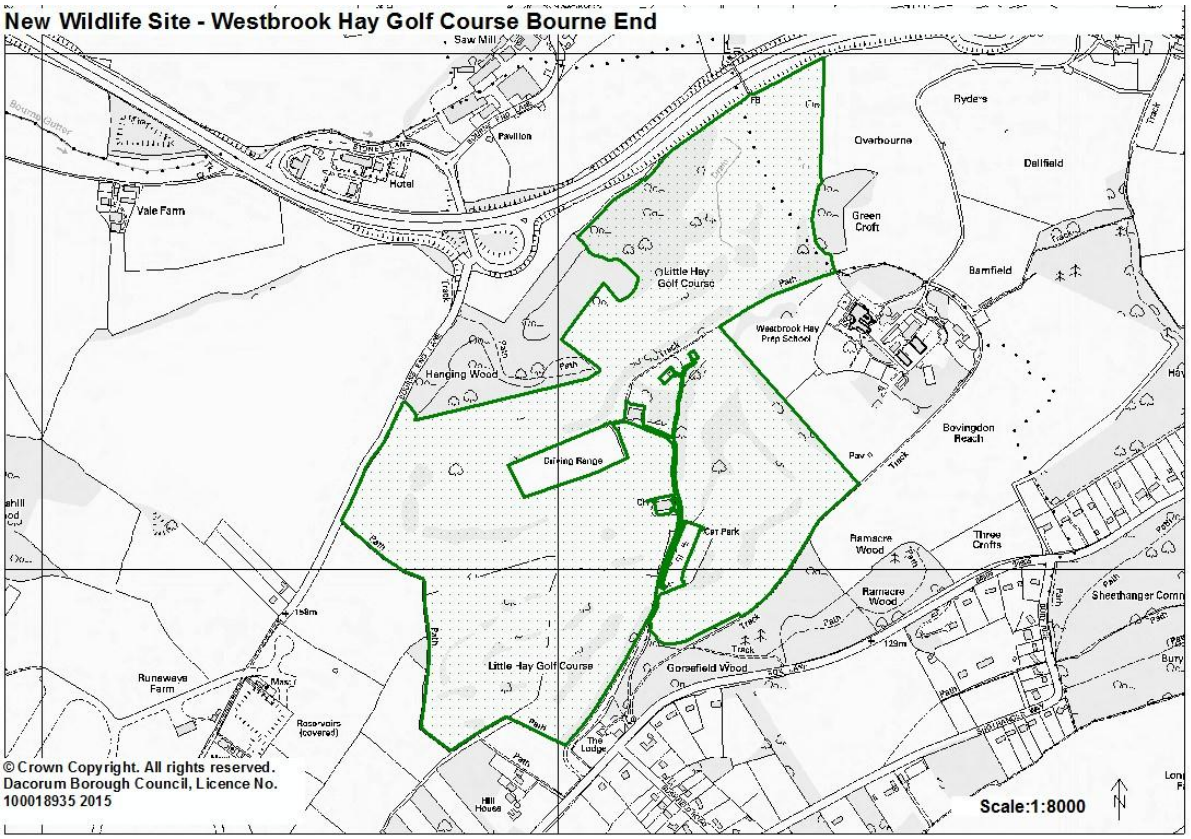

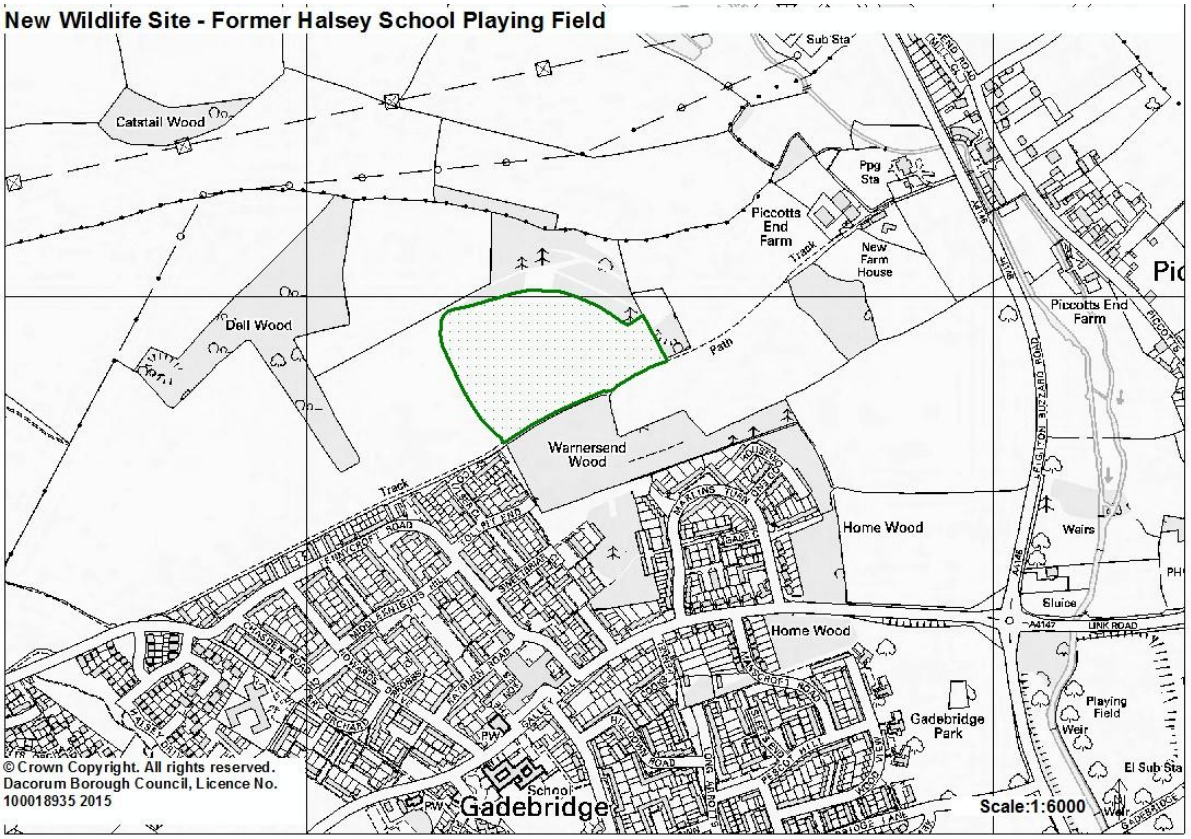

Appendix 3

Schedule of Ancient Woodlands within Dacorum

NAME	TYPE	SITE ID	X_COORD	Y_COORD
ABELS GROVE	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245830	505392	213346
BIRCHLEY WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245825	503985	210914
BREACH WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245309	502765	213129
BROWNLEYS	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245348	507439	216824
BULLS WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	1108311	493322	210442
BURY WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245161	503179	204814
BURY WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245295	509422	211904
COKERS SPRING	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108308	499526	206249
COLESHILL WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245173	500902	205070
CROMER WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1115758	500110	211941
CROMER WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245301	500110	211941
DEAN WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245321	504229	214061
DEDMANSEY/BYSLIP WOODS	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245850	503634	216752
DICKSHILL WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108301	496321	208565
FRIENDLESS WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245333	506512	214881
GREAT WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1497180	500382	205412
GREAT WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245179	500382	205412
GREAT/PHASELS WOODS	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245146	505027	204269
GUTTERIDGE WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245225	501154	208229
HAMBERLINS WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108298	495362	208604
HAMBERLINS WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108298	495738	208749
HAMBERLINS WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108298	495938	208895
HAMBERLINS WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108298	495481	209186
HARRIETSEND SPRING	Ancient & Semi-Natural	1108306	498845	205409

	Woodland			
HAY WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245284	507350	211568
HEIZDINS WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245256	503137	209900
HIGH SPRING	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108310	492248	209732
HIGH SPRING	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108310	492062	209845
HIGH SPRING	Ancient Replanted Woodland	1108310	492372	209704
HOME WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245174	505295	205240
HOME WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245175	505152	205250
HOO WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1497283	499243	214358
HOO WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245303	503231	212653
HOO WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245829	503058	212120
HOWE GROVE	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245233	505987	208710
LAMBS SPRING	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245841	503366	214293
LAMBS SPRING	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245848	503211	215208
LITTLE FRITHSDEN COPSE	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245819	501364	209742
LITTLE FRITHSDEN COPSE	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245821	500960	209808
LOWER WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108291	494593	209868
MARSH WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245296	503972	212110
MARSH WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245828	504095	211897
MAYLANDS WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245219	507466	208091
MILLFIELD WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	1497742	496206	206666
NORTH GROVE WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245875	507423	201114
OAK CORNER	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108302	496288	207467
OAK CORNER	Ancient Replanted Woodland	1108302	496385	207917
PANCAKE/HOCKERIDGE WOODS	Ancient Replanted Woodland	1497743	497437	206370
PRIORS SPRING	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245833	505280	213622
PRIORS SPRING	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245834	505605	213631
PULRIDGE WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245275	500911	211116
PULRIDGE WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245277	500839	211289
PULRIDGE WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245281	500943	211335

RAIL COPSE	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108321	497428	211673
RAIL COPSE	Ancient Replanted Woodland	1108321	497220	211742
ROUNDHILL WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	1108287	493564	208213
ROUNDHILL WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	1108287	492921	208423
SALLOW COPSE	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108323	496930	213535
SIMON DEANS WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245770	500144	201776
STUBBINGS WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108309	491724	210154
THE GROVE/THE WINGS	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245110	504971	203101
THUNDERDELL WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108325	497129	212308
THUNDERDELL WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108325	498029	212287
TURLHANGERS WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1108312	495175	213322
VARNEYS WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245265	505171	210387
WICK WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	1108282	492735	209469
WIDMORE WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245227	507383	208603
WOODMANS WOOD	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245876	502976	201832
WOODMANS WOOD	Ancient Replanted Woodland	245895	502680	201684
HEATHEN GROVE	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1497178	499361	205443
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	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1497214	493238	207986
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1497217	497304	208256
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1497219	493040	208076
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1497223	495884	208635
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1497224	496285	208725
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1497229	492426	208636
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1497232	492691	209210
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1414174	494596	209542
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1497237	491719	209745
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	1497238	492413	209902
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	Ancient & Semi-Natural	1497248	493748	210738

	Woodland			
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	Ancient Replanted Woodland	1414203	500411	213934
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	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245063	500767	200915
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245078	505417	201751
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245088	503546	201993
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245089	504146	202057
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245114	504692	203479
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245118	503602	203748
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245122	505777	203785
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245124	505765	203931
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245125	502203	203875
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245126	503859	203962
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245128	505916	203594
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245134	503210	204072
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245136	505612	204191
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245138	502640	204209

	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245147	502653	204464
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245156	505794	204665
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245157	500499	204753
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245163	507581	204928
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245164	502658	204954
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245165	504892	205029
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245178	501940	205382
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	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245212	501314	207641
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	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245224	504731	208511
	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245228	504747	208611
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	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	245235	506991	208797
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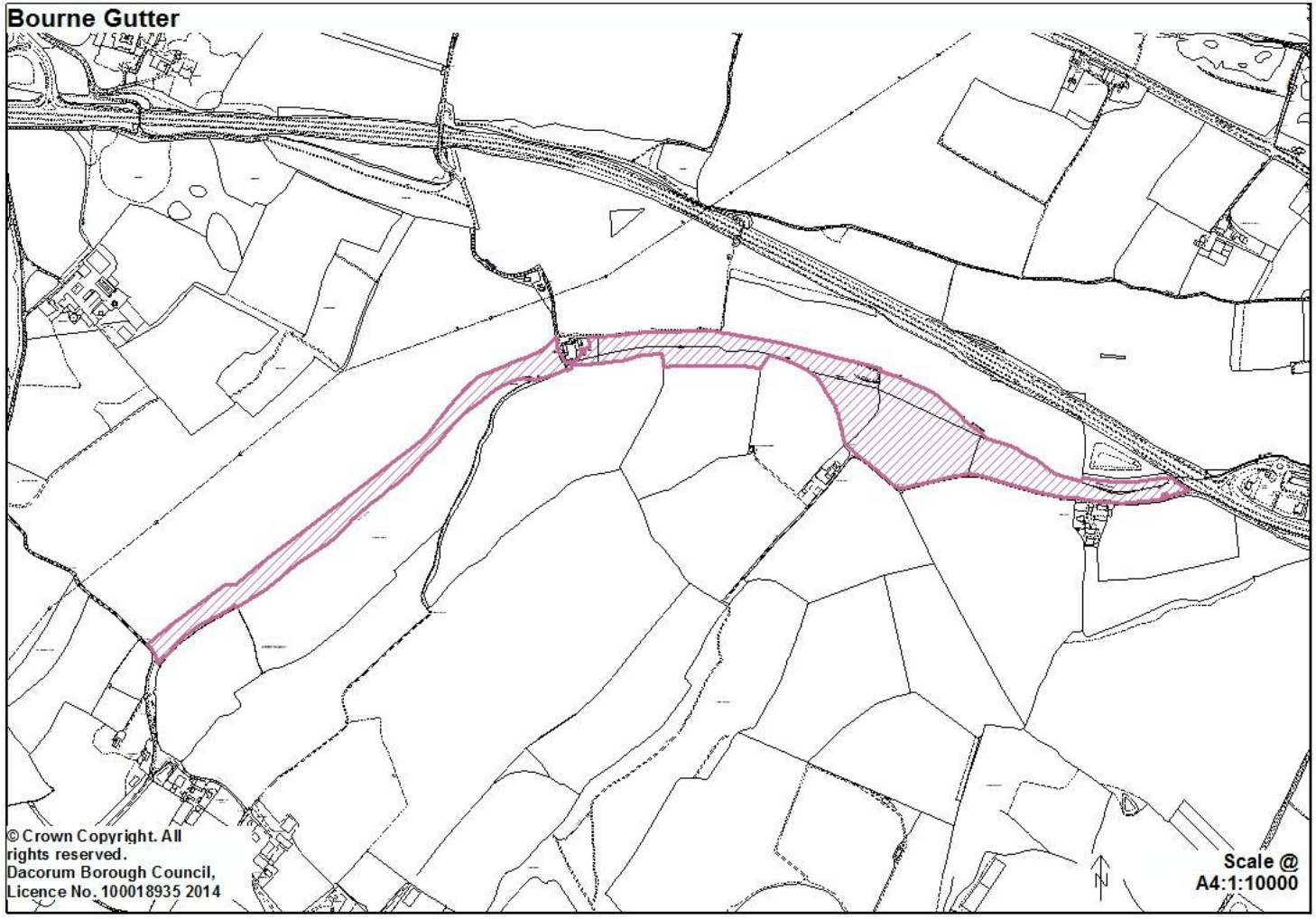
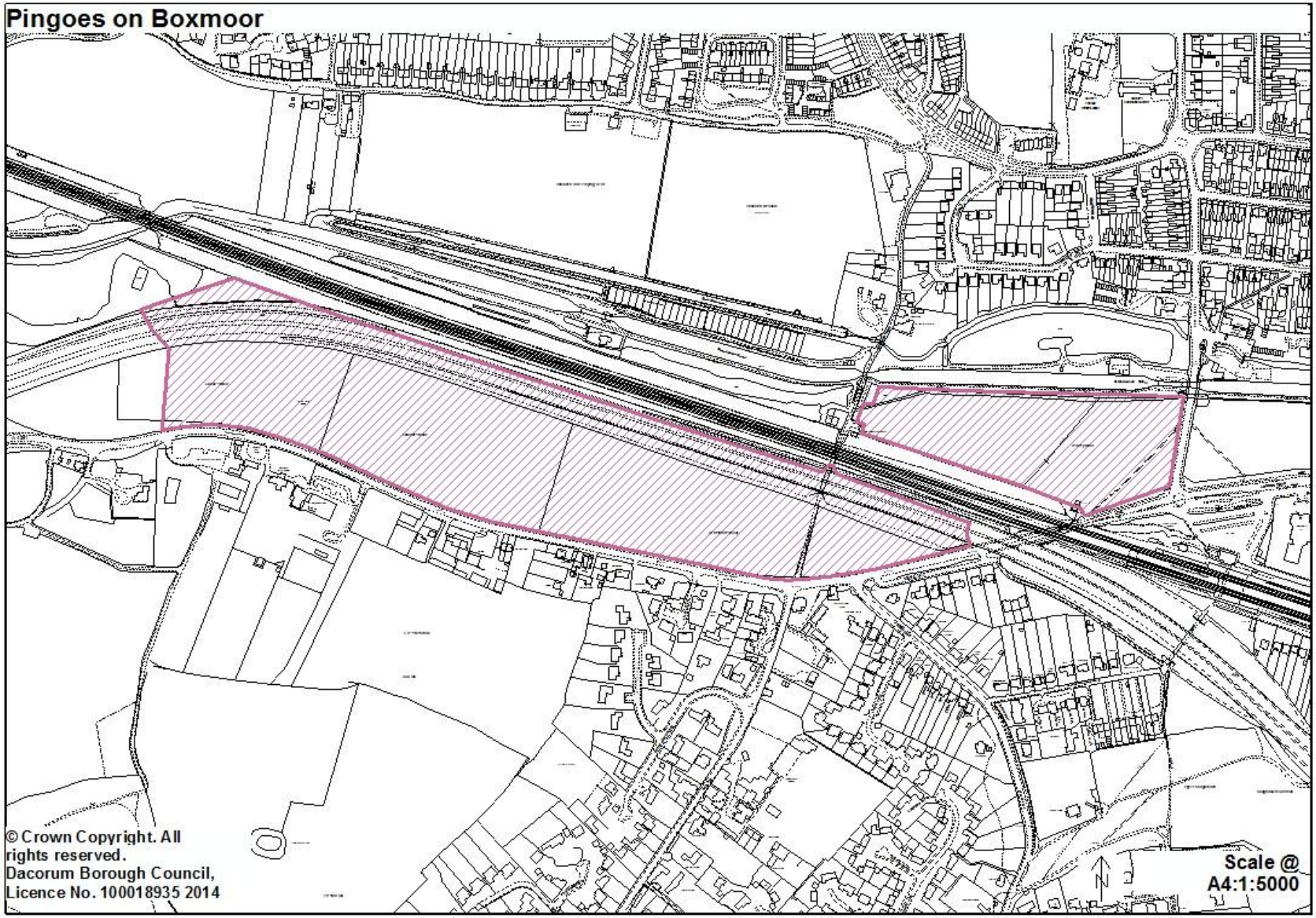
Appendix 4

Revised boundaries of RIGS




Pingoes on Boxmoor
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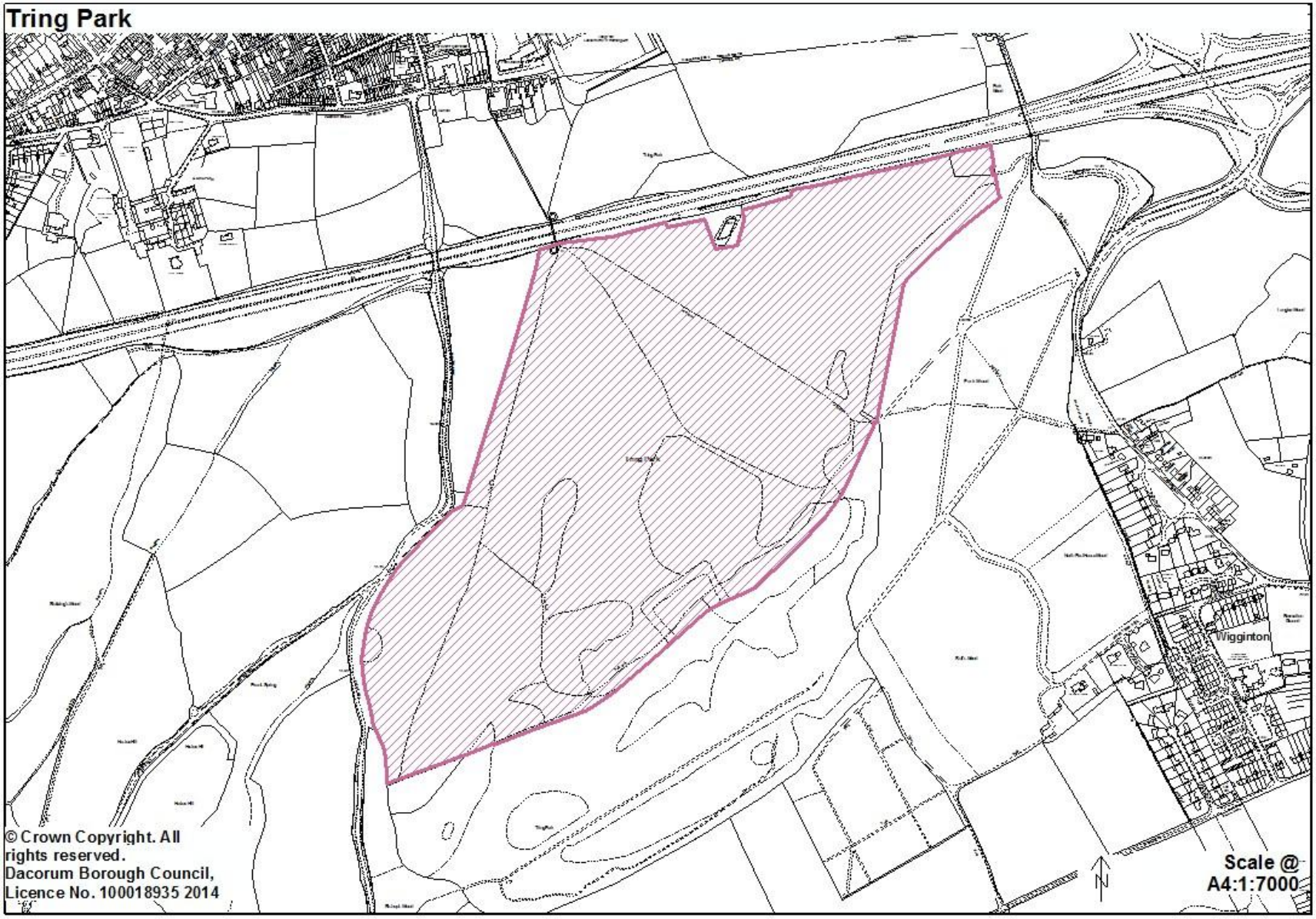
Scale @ A4:1:5000


Tring Park
Wigginton
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Scale @ A4:1:7000

Appendix 5

Map showing Updates and Amendments to Areas of Archaeological Significance

List of Amended Sites:

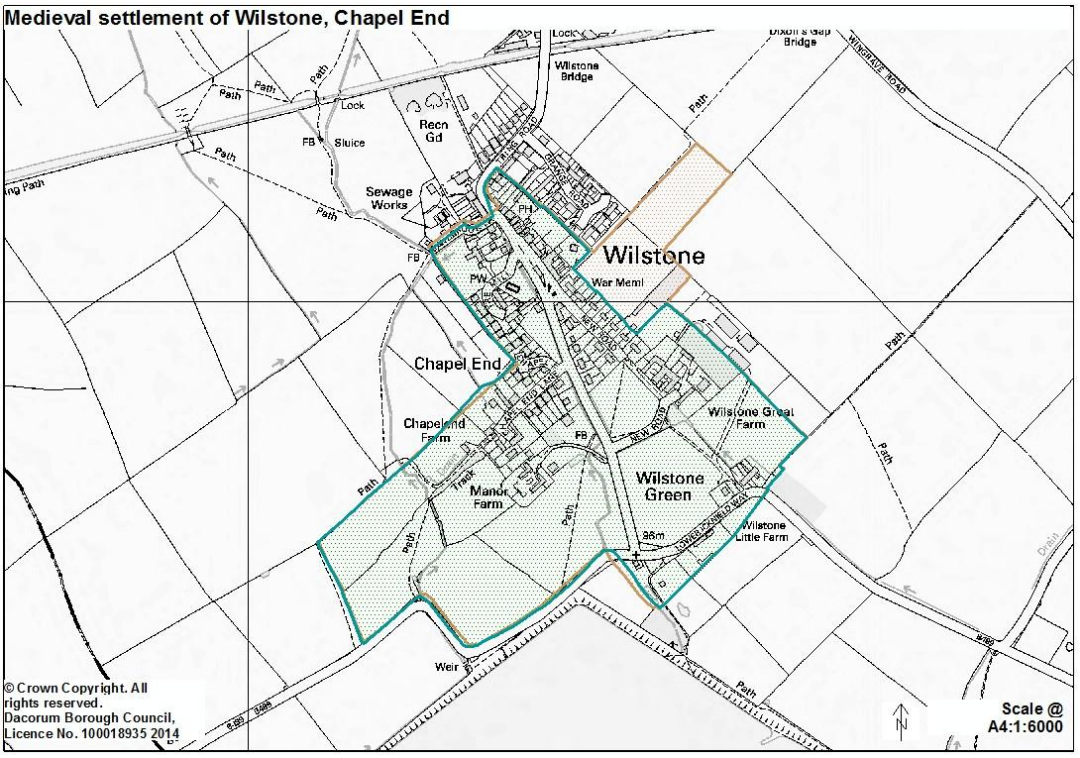
DAC_13 Medieval settlement of Wilstone, Chapel End
DAC_21 Berkhamsted, medieval castle & town, prehistoric & Roman occupation
DAC_23 Late Iron Age & Roman settlement at Cow Roast
DAC_26 Several extant stretches of Grim's Ditch, Stool Baulk, burial
DAC_29 Medieval settlement of Aldbury, earthworks to NW, Iron Age
DAC_38 Romano-British religious complex at Wood Lane End,
DAC_52 Prehistoric activity & settlement, Rucklers Lane; medieval

List of New Sites:

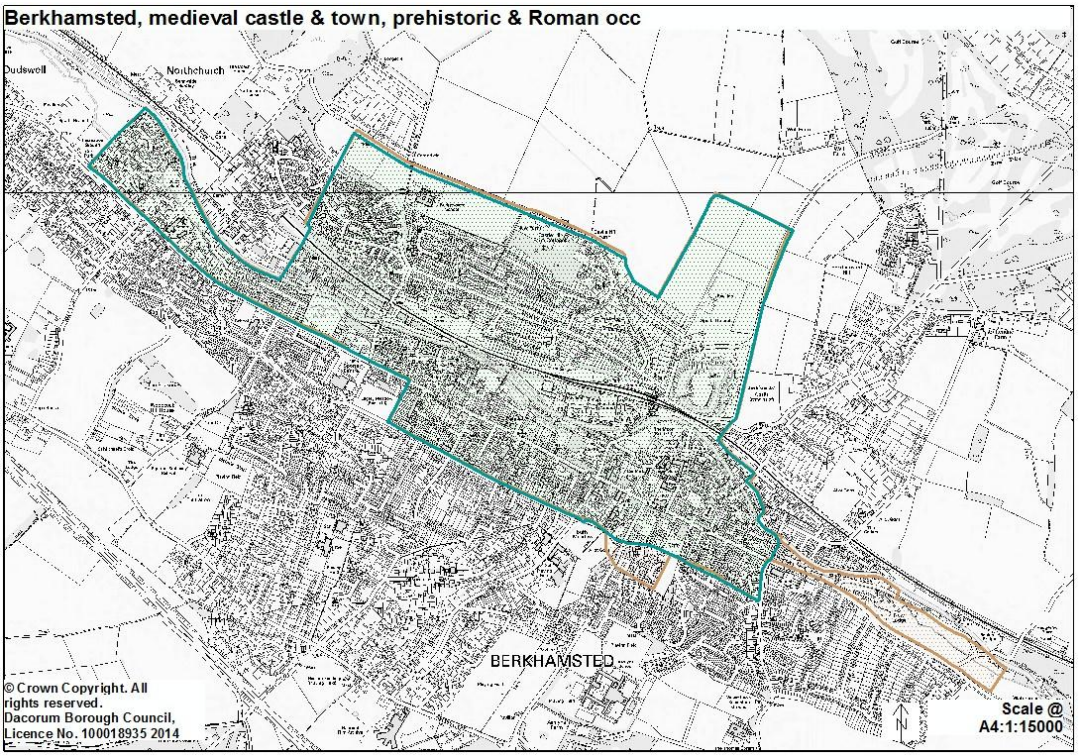
DAC_57 Cropmarks of occupation and finds of Roman and Medieval date
DAC_62 Cold War wireless station
DAC_63 Evidence of high status Roman occupation including burials

Amended Sites

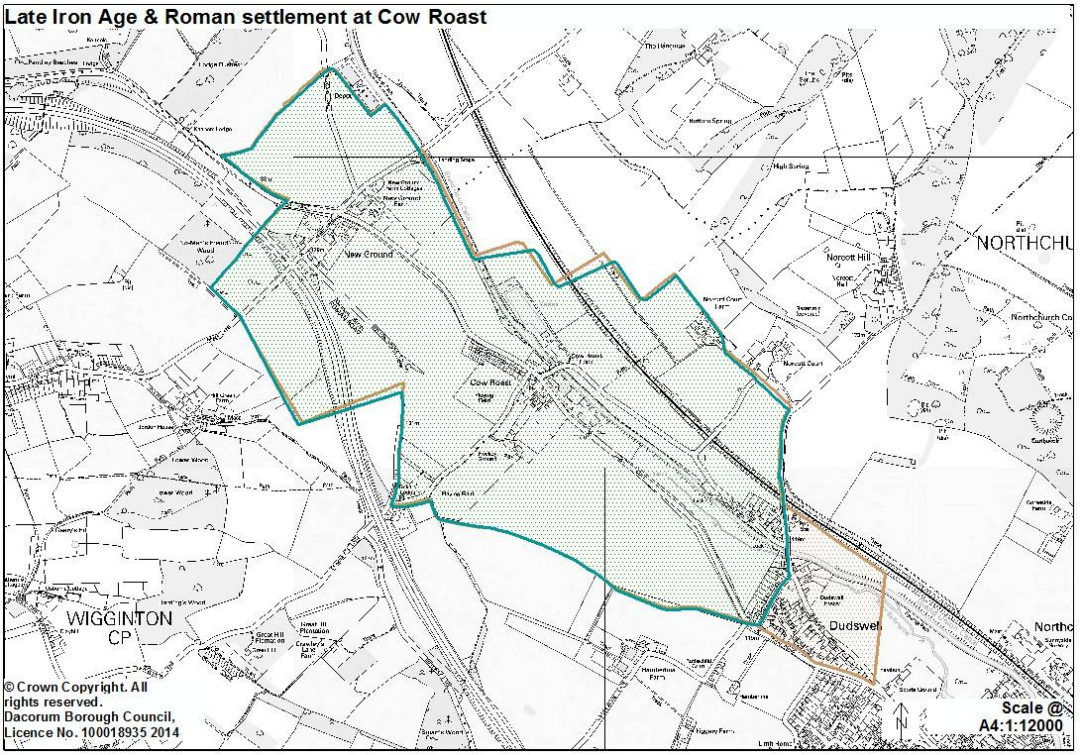
DAC_13 Medieval settlement of Wilstone, Chapel End



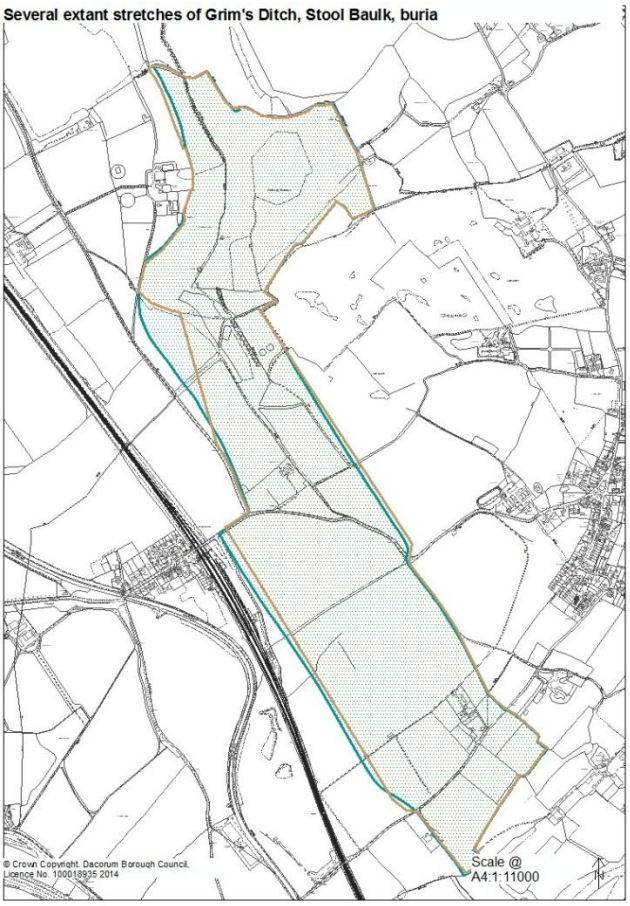
DAC_ 21 Berkhamsted, medieval castle & town, prehistoric & Roman occupation



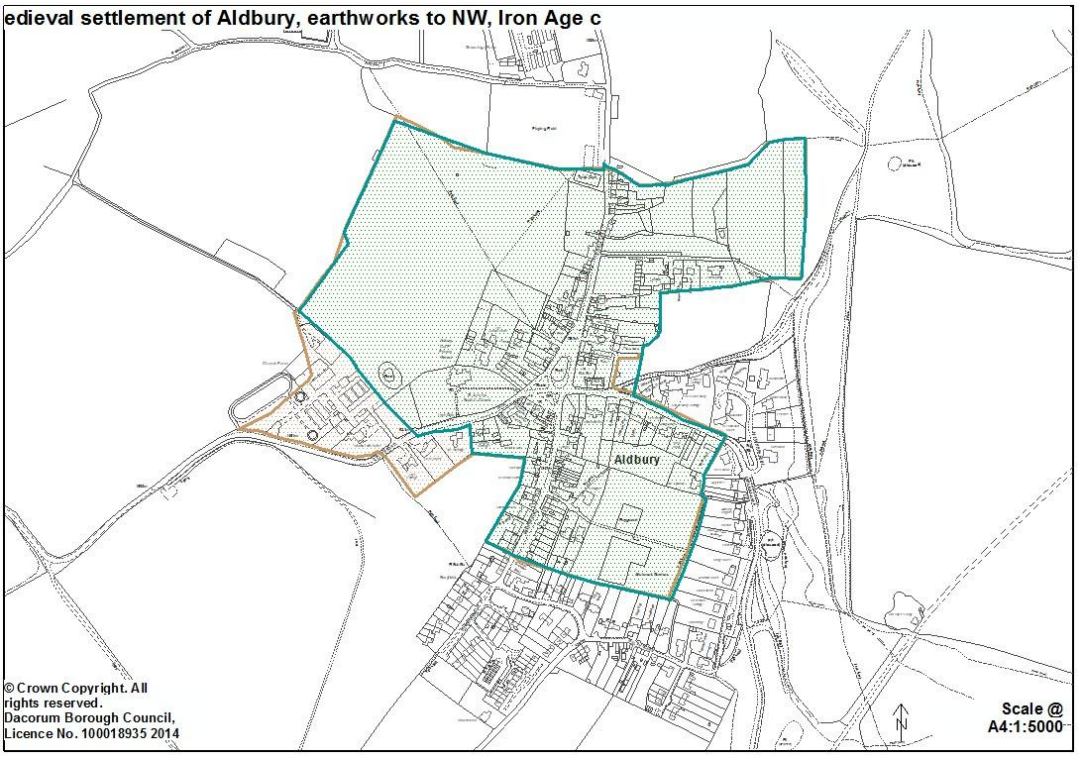
DAC_23 Late Iron Age & Roman settlement at Cow Roast



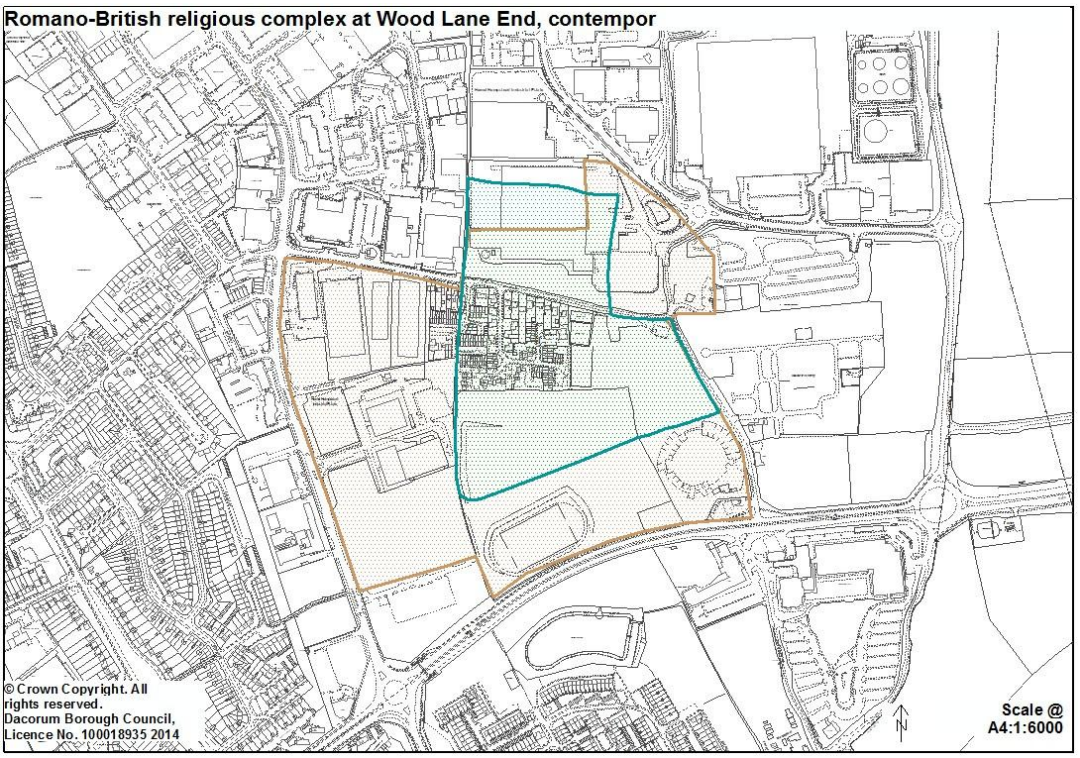
DAC_26 Several extant stretches of Grim's Ditch, Stool Baulk, burial



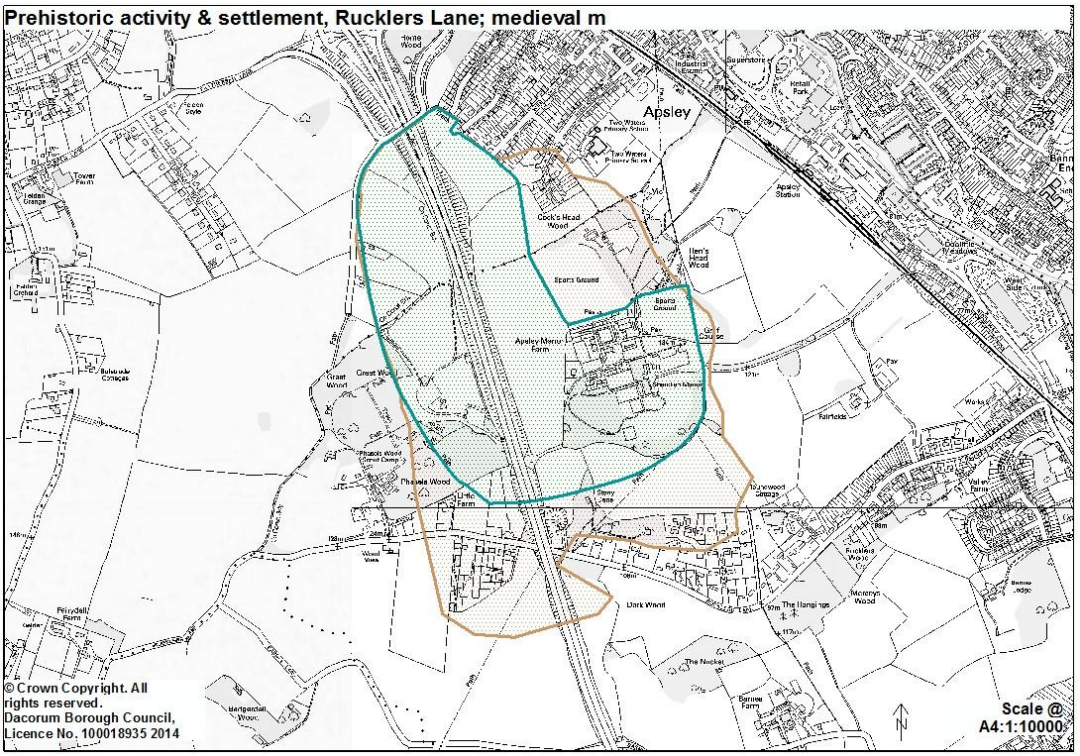
DAC_29 Medieval settlement of Aldbury, earthworks to NW, Iron Age



DAC_38 Romano-British religious complex at Wood Lane End,

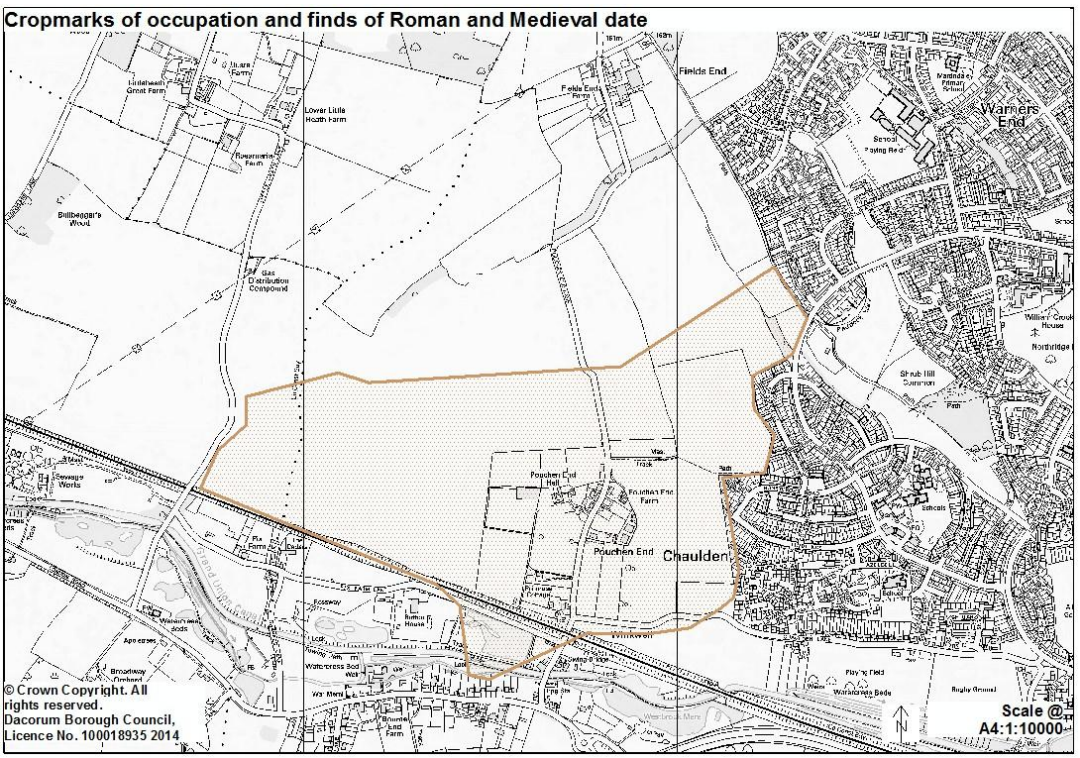


DAC_52 Prehistoric activity & settlement, Rucklers Lane; medieval

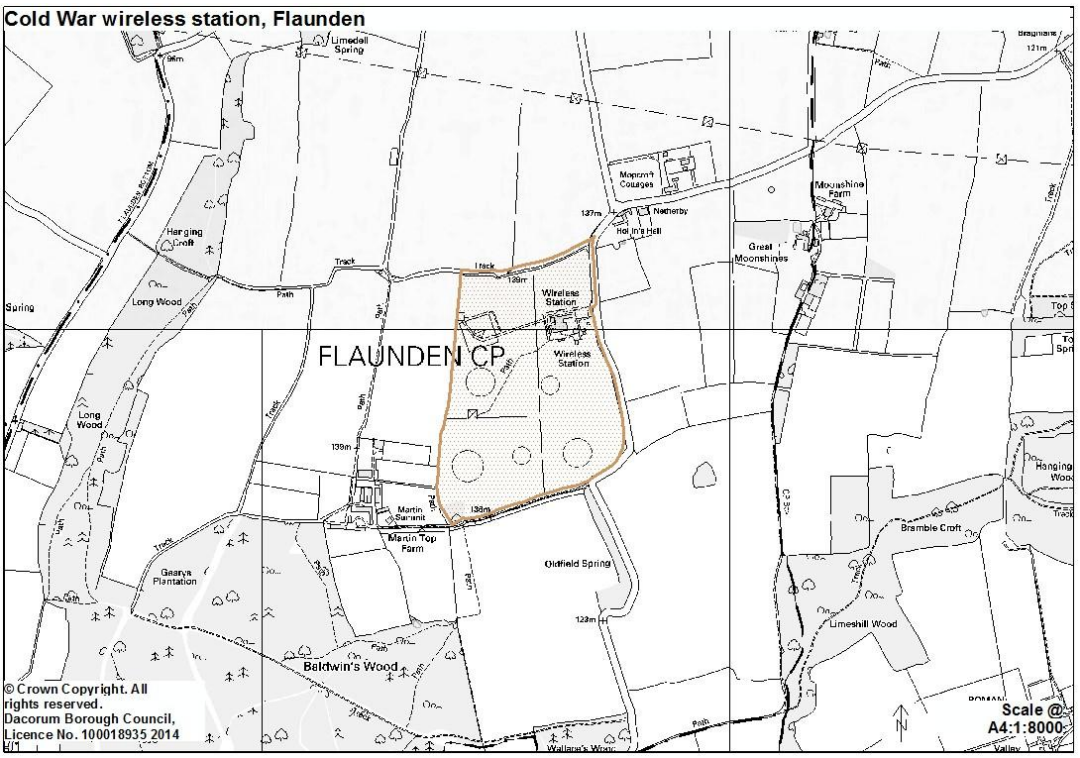


New Sites

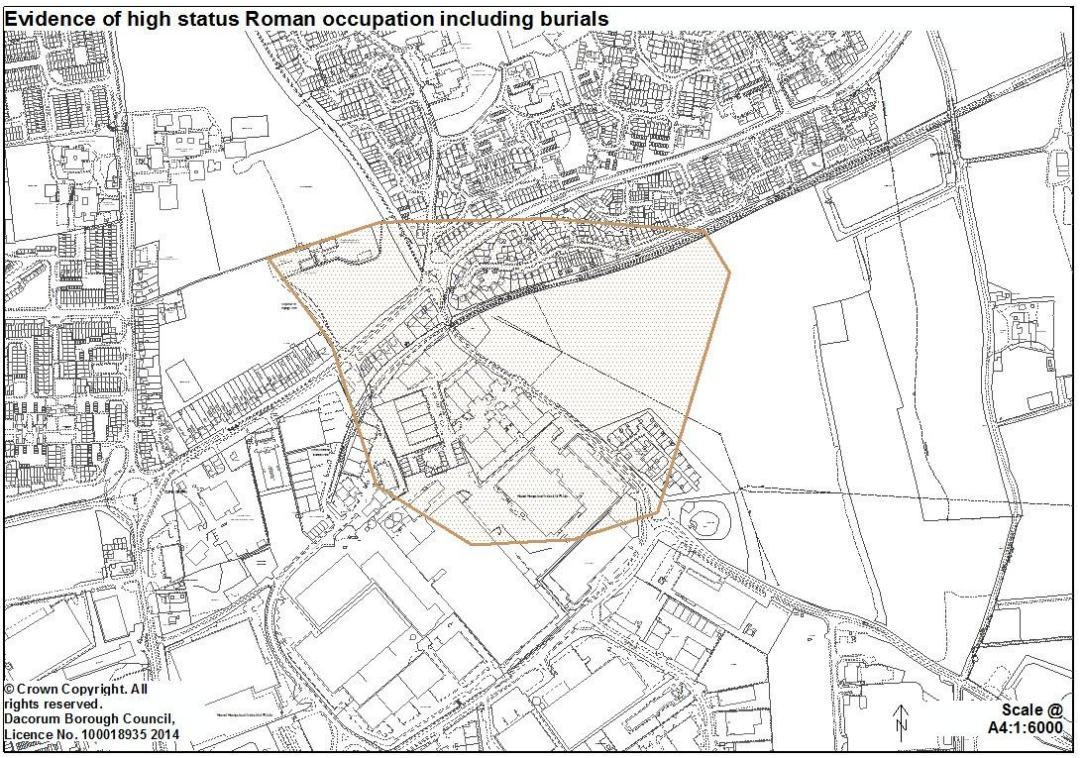
DAC_57 Cropmarks of occupation and finds of Roman and Medieval date



DAC_62 Cold War wireless station

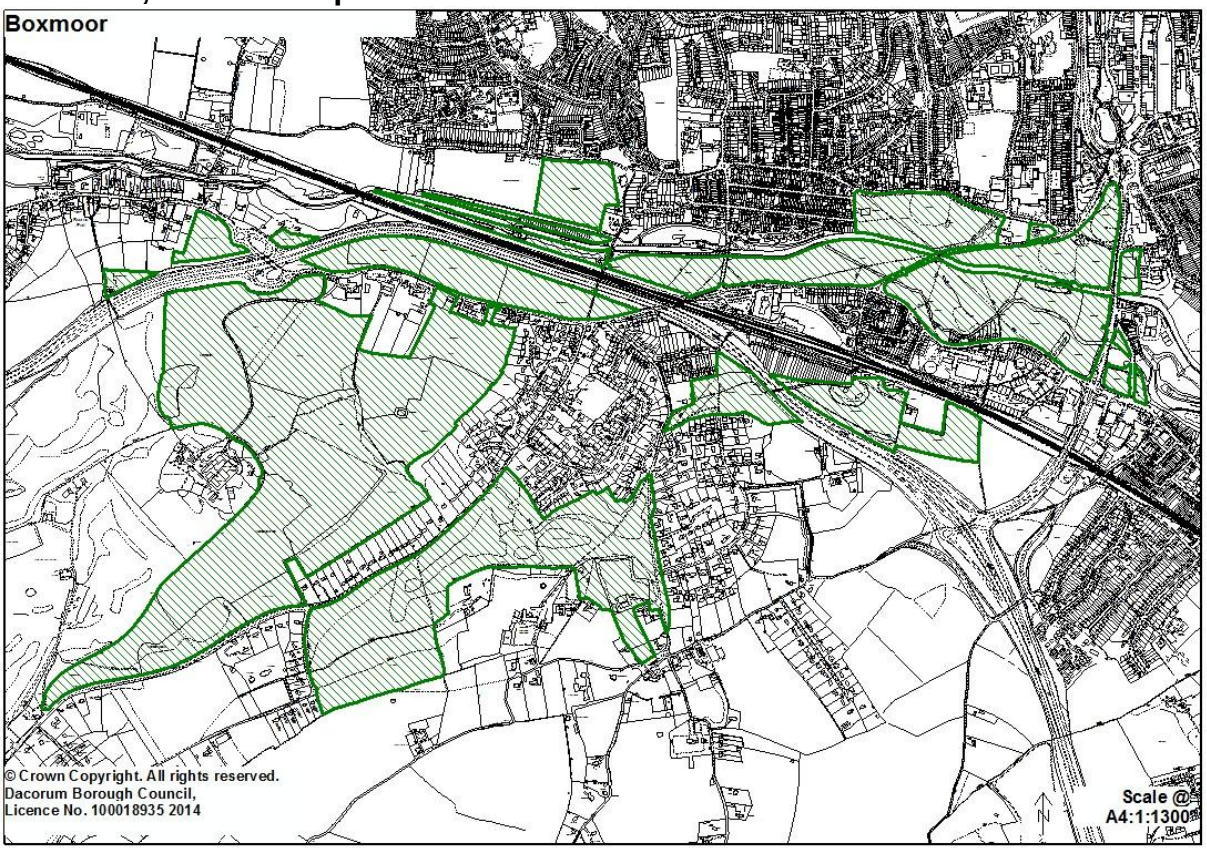


DAC_63 Evidence of high status Roman occupation including burials


Evidence of high status Roman occupation including burials
© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Dacorum Borough Council, Licence No. 100018935 2014
Scale @ A4:1:6000

Appendix 6

Assessment of Potential Non-Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest

Site No.1 Boxmoor	
Location **Boxmoor, Hemel Hempstead** 	
Existing designations	• RIGS (Moor End Farm Meadows) • Town • Open Land • Heathrow Wind Turbine Safeguarding Zone • Flood Zone 2 & 3 • Area of Special Control of Adverts • Area of Archaeological Significance • Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 and Urban • Residential Area within a Town or Large Village • Listed Buildings • Green Belt • HSE Consultation Zone – Hazardous Substances • Main out of centre retail location

	• SSSI and/or Nature Reserve
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 Historic Name
BOXMOOR

Parish/Town: **Hemel Hempstead and Bovingdon**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL045 161

Present Area (approximate) 460 Acres

Brief Description

The Boxmoor Trust started in 26 April 1594 with the conveyance of meadow land in the Bulbourne Valley to 67 feoffees to hold in trust for the inhabitants of Bovingdon and Boxmoor. This safeguarded the grazing rights of the inhabitants on land which had been part of the College of the Bonhommes at Ashridge until c.1539. The Boxmoor Act of 1809 set up the modern Trust with 12 active trustees to manage the land for grazing and, increasingly, public amenity. A major concern now is the maintenance of the natural habitats found in the Bulbourne Valley in which most of the moors lie.

Land holdings have fluctuated over the years with 25 acres of common ground being purchased by the Grand Junction Canal Company in 1794 which crossed the land. Land was also purchased by the railway in the 19th century which also crosses the land. Further land was lost to the New Town and the Water Gardens (q.v.) and Kodak were built on Trust meadows in the 20th century. In recent years the Trust has increased its holdings by the lease, then freehold purchase (in 2003) of 400 acres of the Westbrook Hay estate (q.v.) and by the purchase of 45 acres of the old Bovingdon Brickfields in 2000.

The land is managed as a public amenity and for grazing rare breeds such as the Norfolk Horn sheep and Belted Galloway cattle. Sports such as Boxmoor and Hemel Hempstead Cricket Clubs, the Rugby Club and the Golf Club have grounds on Trust lands.

The Trust owns cottages and other properties in Hemel Hempstead, Boxmoor and Bovingdon, some of which have metal Grazing Rights Plaques still attached to them. These Grazing Plaques were put up as a result of the 1809 Act and were affixed to the houses in 1834.

Trees: Historically the Bat Willow (*Salix Caerulea* (female)) has proved an important element in the landscape as it was grown commercially for the production of cricket bats. English Willow being particularly suited to cricket bats over 300,000 bats were made until the onset of disease and the losses caused by the Great Storm of 1987. On Boxmoor willow sets were planted near the Plough Inn at Moor End in 1928 and by 1931 there were 300 trees next to the watercress beds at Two Waters. There are still a number of willows both on the moors and on the banks of

the canal.

Avenues: These are the main design element on Boxmoor and several have been planted ***Coronation Avenue***. 40 Horse Chestnuts ((*Aesculus hippocastanum*) were set from Picton's Bridge to the Three Blackbirds for the 1937 coronation of George VI.
Avenue for Queen Mother. 80 red and white chestnuts were placed alongside the old A41 leading to Bourne End to mark the 80th birthday of the Queen Mother in 1980.

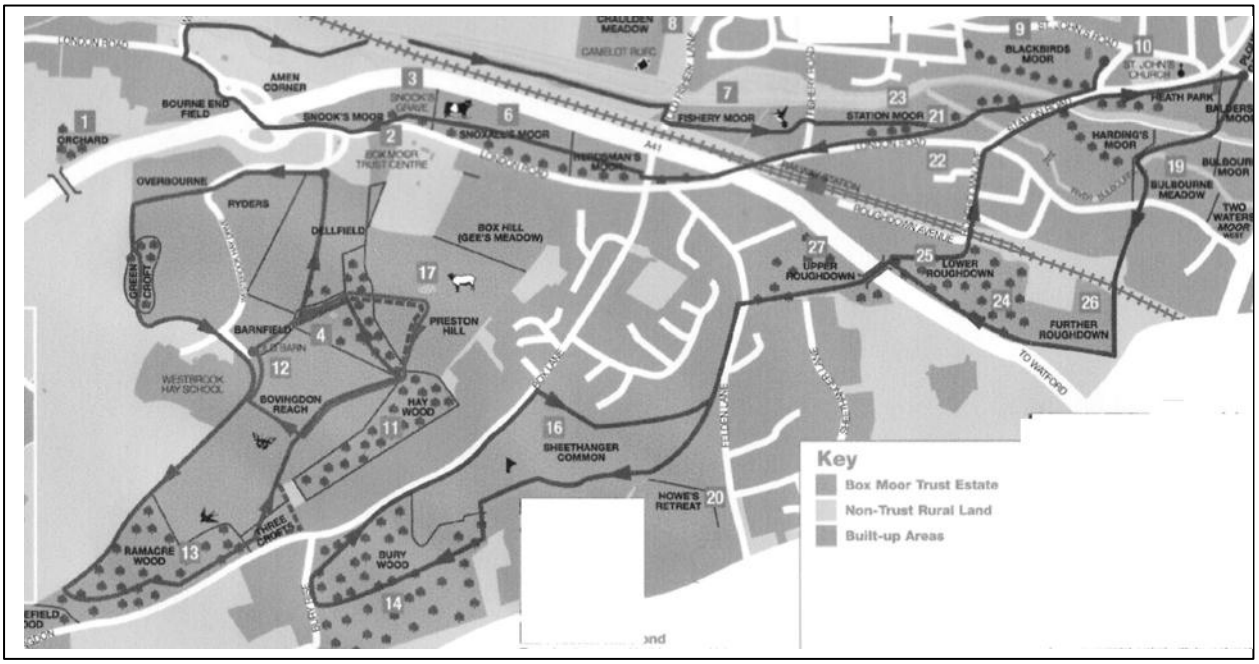
An existing copse of mixed varieties adjoining Station Road was dedicated on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's Silver Jubilee in 1977.

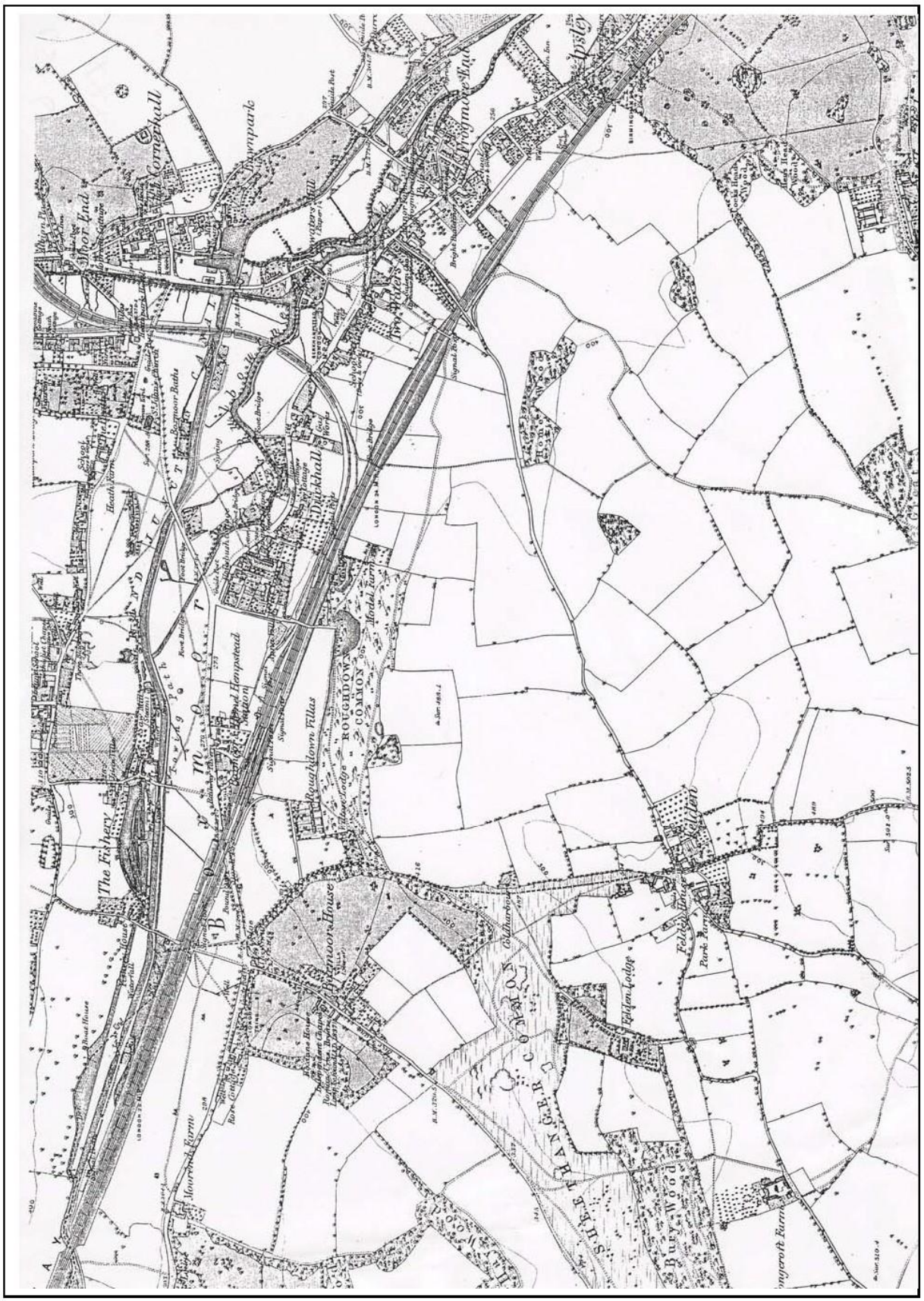
Orchard: An orchard has been set up on land at Westbrook Hay for old species such as Lane's Prince Albert and Oakland Seedling apples which were raised at John Lane's Potten End Nurseries in the 19th century.

Important people associated with site:
Assessment of significance. A historic open space with the chestnut avenues giving a semi- formal entrance to Hemel Hempstead along the Bulbourne Corridor from Berkhamsted and Kings Langley. Together with Gadebridge Park (q.v.) this open area defines and provides a semi-rural setting for the new town of Hemel Hempstead and a transitional area from urban to countryside. **Principal Uses:** Open access, sports, grazing.
Public Access/Rights of Way: A network of footpaths and bridleways, provided by the Trust cross the moors, which are open land.
Designations:
Grazing Rights Plaques: Grade II and II* in Bovingdon
Lampost and Pump at Boxmoor Hall: Grade II
Registered Common Land (Boxmoor and Dew Green Commons)
Landscape Character Area: 118 Lower Bulbourne Valley
Sources of information: Hands, R&J (1994) *The Book of Boxmoor*, Baron. Hands, J&R (2004) *Royalty to Commons: 400 Years of the Boxmoor Trust*

Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust **Date**: 2009

Boxmoor Trust Estate Plan



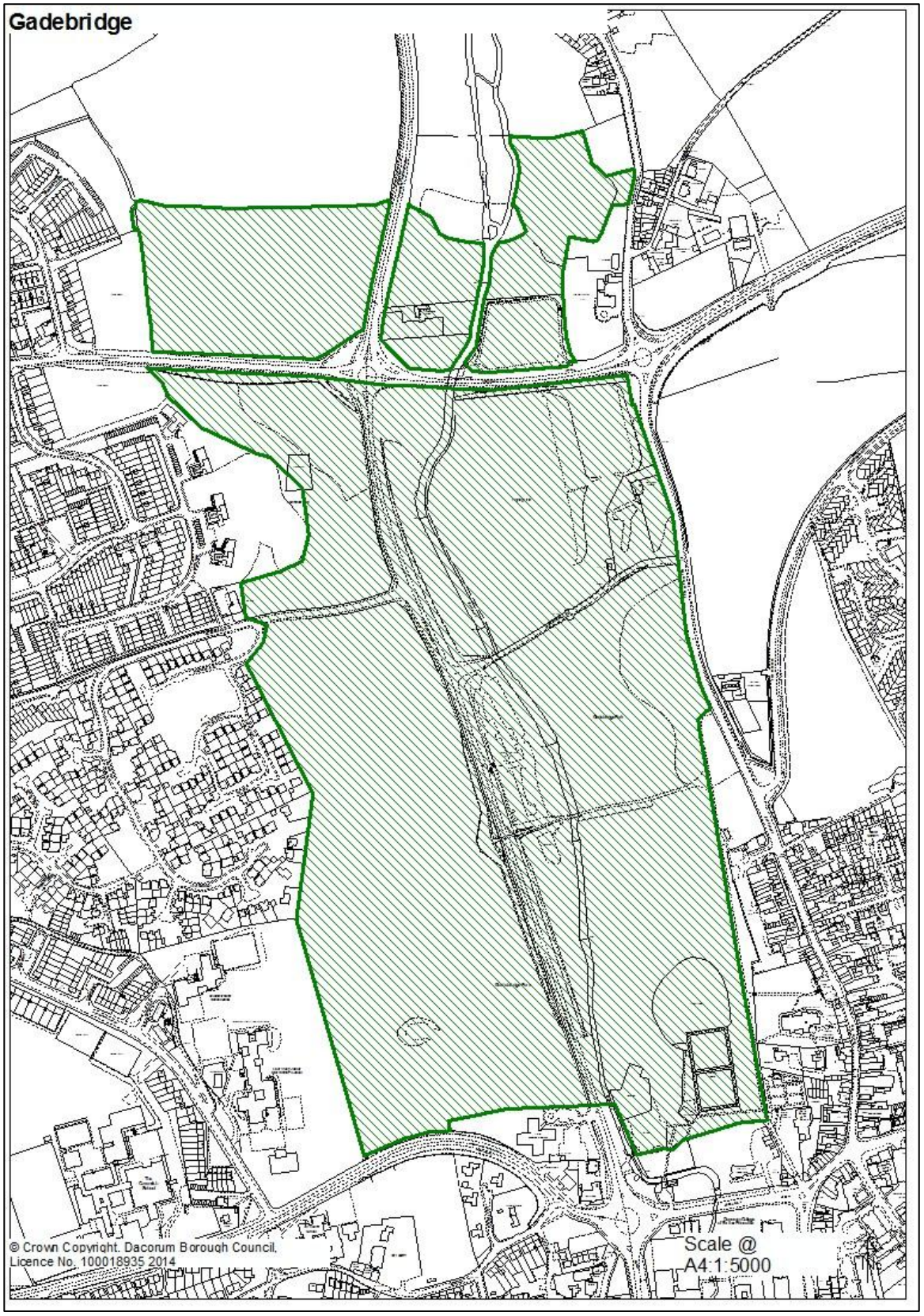


Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 1897 Sheet XXXIII Scale: 6" to 1 mile

Site No.2 Gadebridge Park

Location

Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead



Existing designations	• Green Belt • Scheduled Ancient Monument (Gadebridge Roman Villa) • Area of Special Control of Adverts • Area of Archaeological Significance • Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 and Urban • Flood Zone 2 & 3 • Conservation Area • Listed Buildings
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
GADEBRIDGE PARK

Historic Name (if known)
Gadebridge

Parish/Town
Hemel Hempstead

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: TL049 081

Present Area (approximate) 32 hectares

Brief Description

Originally a farmhouse this was rebuilt at the turn of the 17th century by the Combe family who also owned The Bury, just south of St Mary's Church. The house was owned by Dr Richard Hale who bought up several more farms and devised the estate upon his nephew Thomas Tower in 1729. During the 18th and early 19th centuries it remained part of the Gadebridge Estate owned by the Tower family of Weald Hall who had links with Ashridge and Wormleybury. The Estate also included Shantocks Farm (q.v.), Gaddesden Hall (q.v.) the paper mills leased to Fourdrinier and an interest in The Bury at the southern end of the estate. It was sold off piecemeal between 1820 and 1840. It was later owned by Astley Paston Cooper, a surgeon at Guy's Hospital, royal surgeon to William IV, George IV and Queen Victoria, and a founder of West Herts Infirmary at Piccotts End in 1826. A later Sir Astley, first mayor of the Borough in 1898, owned c. 1000 acres in Hemel Hempstead. In 1914 the house was sold and became a Preparatory School (later Westbrook Hay, q.v.) before being taken over by the Commission for New Towns and demolished. The parkland of 43 acres was purchased by the Hemel Hempstead Borough Council in 1952.

Principal Building: Demolished. This was situated on an eminence to the west of the Gade looking down to the river. The original house was built in the 1690s. In 1774 it was described as a genteel house with 2 parlours and 5 bedchambers. By the 19th century if had been much extended to an 11-bay, 2-storey house with central pediment and port cochere on the south side. It was clothed in creeper to the level of the first floor and stuccoed above. The house was demolished to build the Marketing Education Centre for Kodak in 1973. This has been

demolished in its turn.

Approaches: The road was across the river by a Ford and footbridge with a curving drive heading uphill towards the walled garden and farm. The ford was guarded by The Round Cottage, which was also known as the Threepenny bit house. This was also demolished when the New Town came into being.
The main approach to the house was from the Old Town High Street north of the settlement at the Lodge. This **Lodge** was set back from the road and the drive flanked with low walls topped with stone and metal railings with the gatepiers surmounted by circular finials. The drive headed west to the river, crossing it via the 'Chinese bridge' (still extant) then turned north, then curved west to the front of the mansion. This bridge, also called the White Bridge, replaced a ford in 1840 when Astley Cooper commissioned a local iron founder, Joseph Cranstone, to build the bridge in a mock bamboo Chinese style. The Lodge in Piccotts End Road has been demolished and was opposite the original site of the drinking fountain/lamppost. The Lodge in Queensway remains.

Gadebridge Farm: was situated to the northeast of the house and was demolished along with the house and gardens by the Commission for New Towns

Pleasure grounds: Drury and Andrews, 1766, shows formal gardens laid to the west of the house , an orchard to the south and a small area of pasture or park. By 1877 there were informal walks round lawn to the west of the house with remnants of avenues reaching south and then east-west into the park

Walled Kitchen Garden: In 1774 these comprised 3 small gardens planted with good fruit. By 1877 the walled gardens were extensive and divided by cross-paths into 8 segments and situated just east of Gadebridge Farm. The eastern end contained glasshouses and frames and several of the paths were lined with fruit trees.

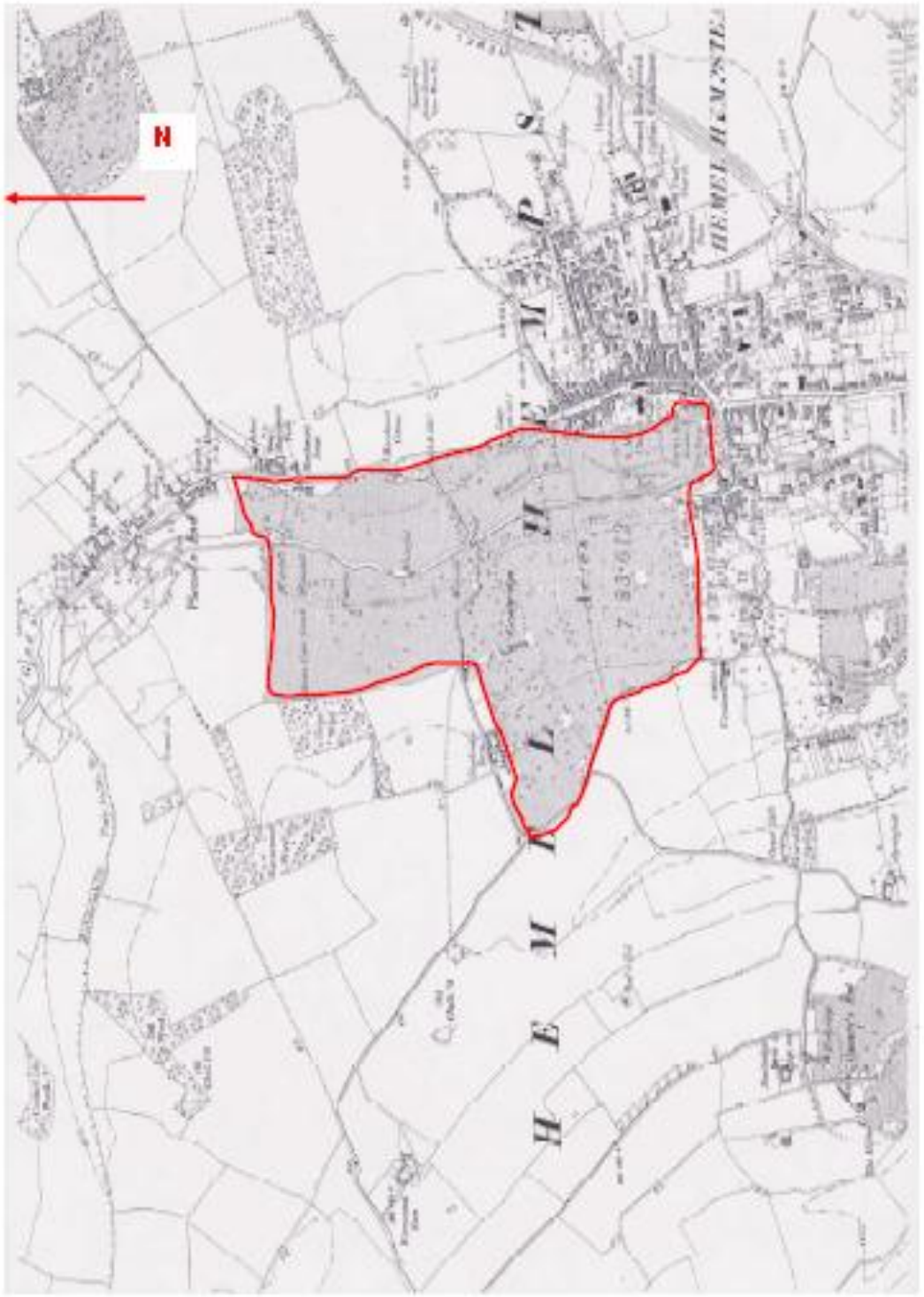
Park: In 1774 a spring and wood of about half an acre was laid out with walks, with further walks along the river and 2 small fishponds fed by the trout stream. In all the grounds to the house in 1774 were 8 acres. By 1899 the park extended both sides of the river which had a series of 4 ornamental waterfalls along it. It extended form Piccotts End in the North as far as Bury Mill End and comprised 7183 acres. The Park today extends from the site of The Bury north to Marchmonts and includes the walled garden of the Bury and children's play facilities. The original river course in the valley bottom was diverted to its current position many years ago and in 1987 re-profiled to create a low flow channel along the centre of the River, thus allowing vegetation to establish on either side to broaden habitat diversity and encourage more species. Pools were left below each weir to allow public access to the water's edge.

The southern end of the Park abuts Mr Ginger's Villa and water garden at The Bury which he occupied in c.1796.

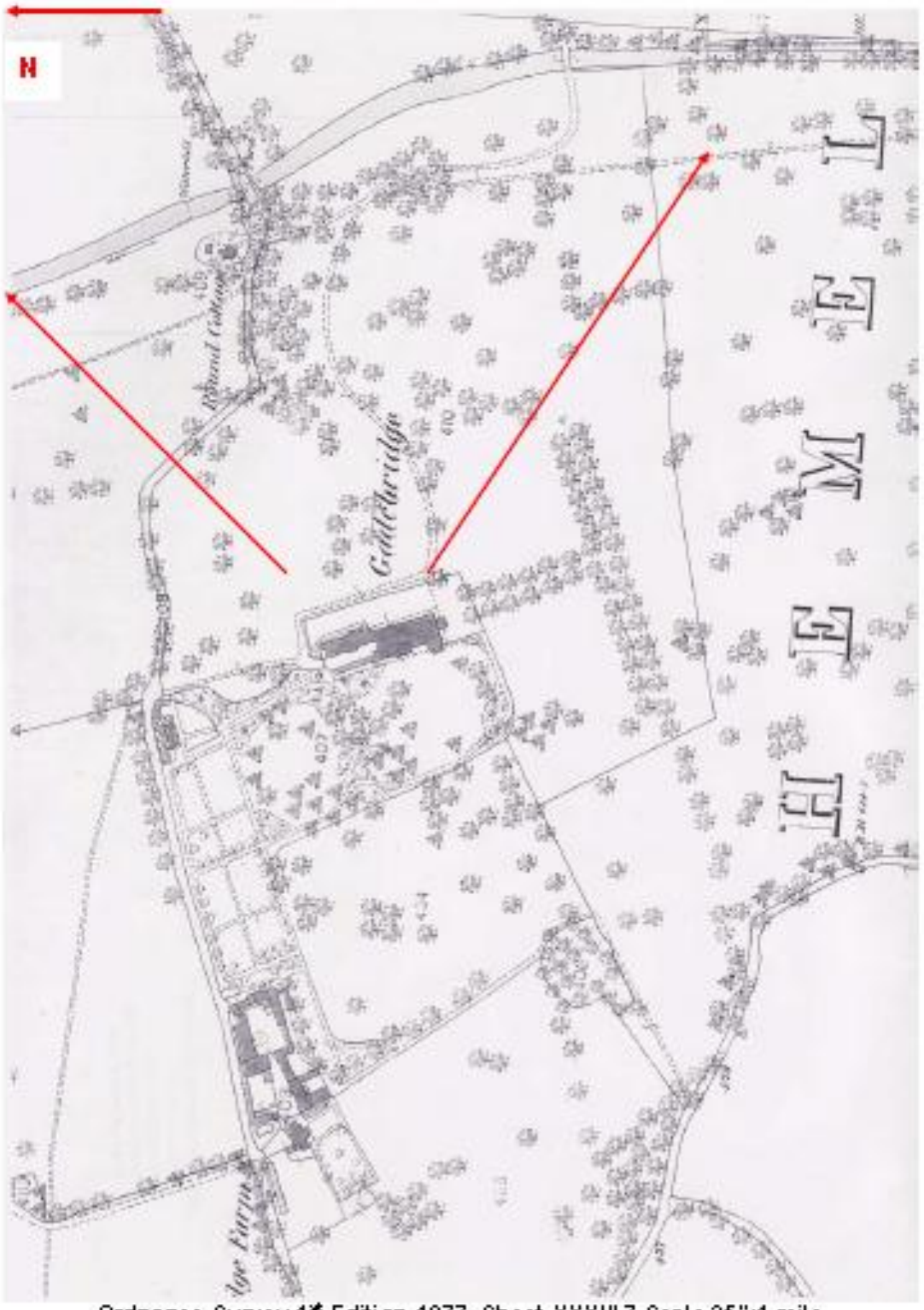
Important people associated with site:
Resident: Sir Astley Paston Cooper
Owners**:** Dr Richard Hale, Tower family of Weald Hall
Assessment of significance: Remnant of late 18th and early19th century parkland with some features still extant
Principal Uses: Public Park
Public Access/Rights of Way: Open land
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)
Scheduled Ancient Monument: Roman Villa in Home Wood, Gadebridge Park

Green Belt
Area of Archaeological Significance: Gadebridge Park
Landscape Character Area: 123 High Gade Valley
Sources of information: Elizabeth Buteux *From Private Estate to Public Park: the Paston Coopers and Gadebridge* ,Hertfordshire's Past 49, OS Maps, Title Deeds of Gadebridge Estate (HALS DE/Nm)

Site visited by: Hertfordshire Gardens Trust **Date**: 2009



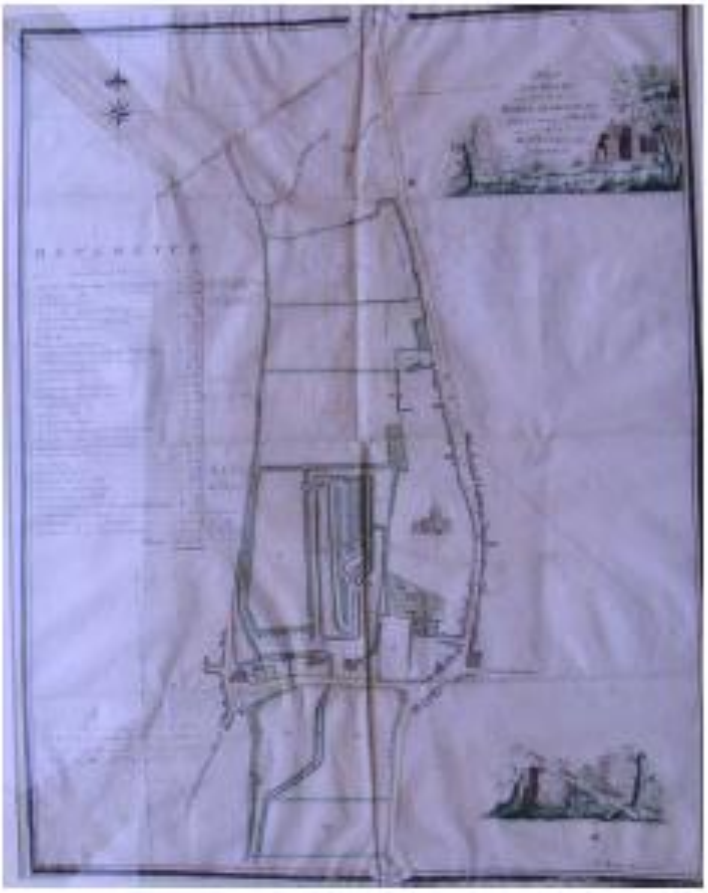
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1899 Sheet XXXIII SE Scale 6":1 mile



Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1877. Sheet XXXIII.7 Scale 25":1 mile

Gadebridge Park 'Chinese' Bridge looking West. September 2009

Eastern perimeter wall showing flint original and infill where drive and entrance were sited. September 2009



Mr Ginger's Villa at The Bury 1796.

Site No.3 Lockers Park

Location

Lockers Park, Hemel Hempstead

Existing designations	• Towns • Open Space • Area of Special Control of Adverts • Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3 and Urban
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
LOCKERS PARK SCHOOL

Historic Name
PART OF LOCKERS

Parish / Town: **Hemel Hempstead**

National Grid Reference of Principal Building**:** TL 050 075

Present Area 23acres

Brief Description

The school is situated on the western side of Hemel Hempstead. It sits within grounds which were once part of the parkland of nearby "Lockers" which is on Bury Hill. The land was purchased from the Collett family in the early 1870's by the founder of the school, Henry Montague Draper. He deliberately chose the site because it was approximately one third of the distance between London and Rugby School and close to the then Boxmoor Station. It is possibly one of the earliest purpose built preparatory schools in the country.

Principal Building: Henry Draper commissioned the architect Sidney Smith to design the school building. Built in 1874 of brick with red brick bands, it is of three storeys under a tiled roof with gables and a polygonal stair turret. Early school literature describes it as being "healthily situated on a gravel and chalk soil". It sits close to the western boundary. As requirements have changed alterations and modernisation have taken place within the building and additions have been made to it. Smith also designed Michell House at Rugby School which bears a striking resemblance to Lockers Park house.
Between 1900 and 1912 a number of new buildings were erected including a new classroom block, a gymnasium and a chapel designed by Sir Gifford Fox with stained glass windows by Douglas Strachen. In 1968 a science lab was built and 1975 saw the completion of a new hall. This was followed by a sports hall and in 1994 another classroom block. All these new buildings are clustered around the original structure and do not seem to have impacted greatly on the surrounding parkland.

The Approach: The tithe map of 1840 shows a tree lined drive leading northwards across open parkland to the property called Lockers. This appears on the 1st edition OS map of 1877 and on the 1897 OS map. Recent aerial photographs show that the tree lined drive today follows the same route. About half way along its length a branch to the left leads to the school buildings. A lodge situated to the right of the entrance was demolished in 1967.

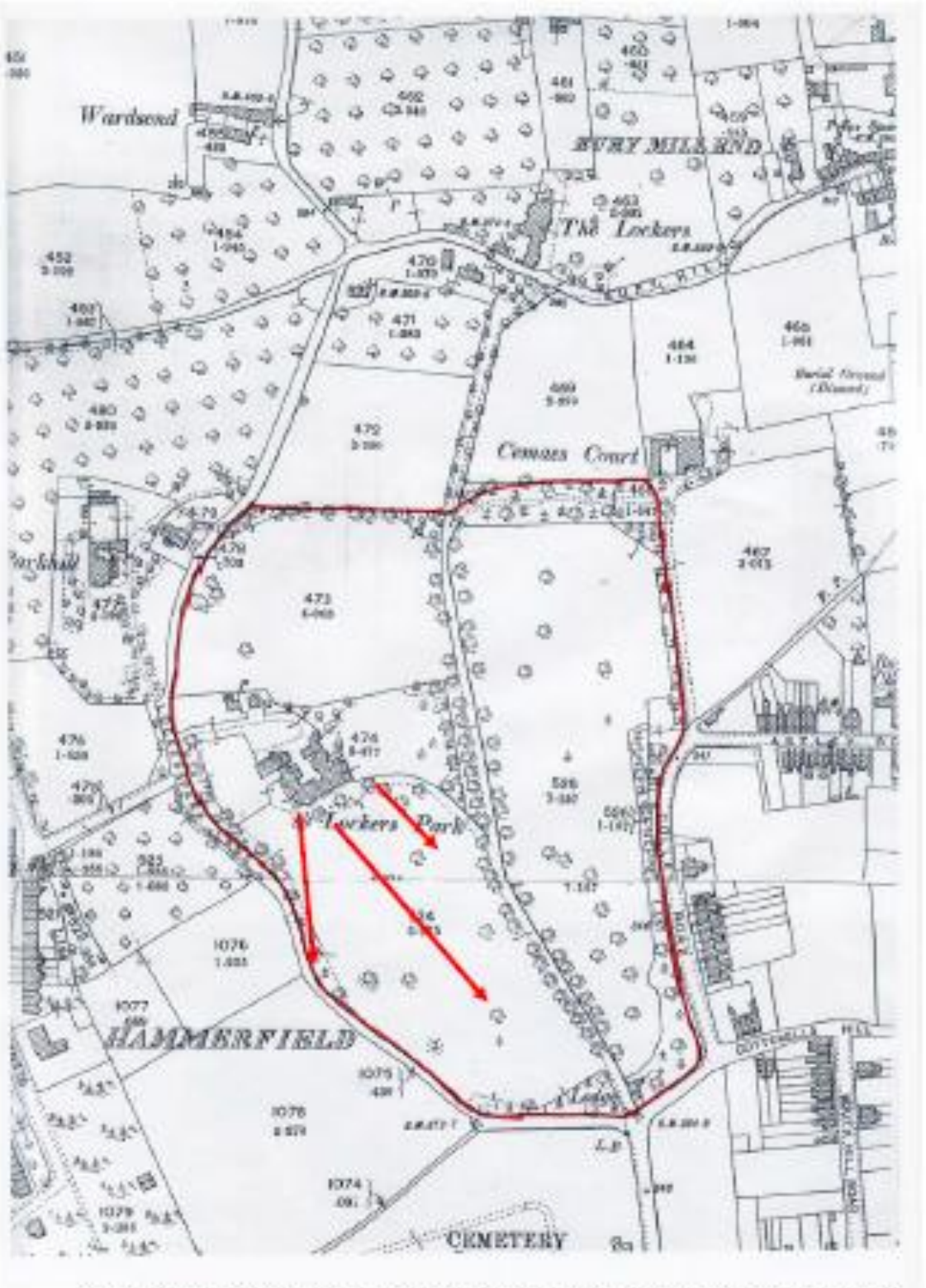
The Grounds: The tithe map shows open parkland bisected north to south by a driveway leading to Lockers. There are wooded areas in the SE corner, along part of the E boundary and a narrow strip to the left of the driveway. The 1st and 2nd edition OS maps show trees edging the boundaries of the grounds. Recent aerial photographs show that the basic nineteenth century layout is still visible today, although there is

probably more woodland than in the nineteenth century. There is a thick belt of trees and shrubs along the eastern boundary and around the southern tip with yew hedging skirting the main entrance. The western boundary is less densely wooded. The boundaries are defined by wire fencing to the east and wooden fencing and hedging to the west

Sport has always been an integral part of the life of the school. In the nineteenth century football and cricket were played. The cricket pitch is situated to the left of the school drive. – An Inspectors report of 1951 states, "The private drive skirts a fine cricket ground overlooked by stately trees and dominated by the main building." During the early part of the twentieth century a cricket pavilion designed by Captain Noel Hadwen was erected. The football pitches were to the N of the school buildings. In 1904 a swimming pool was built to the E of the drive and just N of the school. A rifle range was added in 1915, and later a putting green, a squash court, hard tennis courts (1971), an all weather Astroturf pitch a 9 hole golf course added in 1994 and an all weather Astroturf pitch. Historically the boys could tend their own gardens which were moved to be close to the chapel in the 1960's. All these facilities seem to have been absorbed while retaining a park like setting.

Until the 1970's "the lower field and farm buildings had been let to a local farmer. In 1973 the farm buildings were converted to provide staff accommodation known as The Stables
The architect was John Manning. A staff bungalow was also built within the grounds. The fields which had once been let to the farmer became areas used by the boys for recreation.

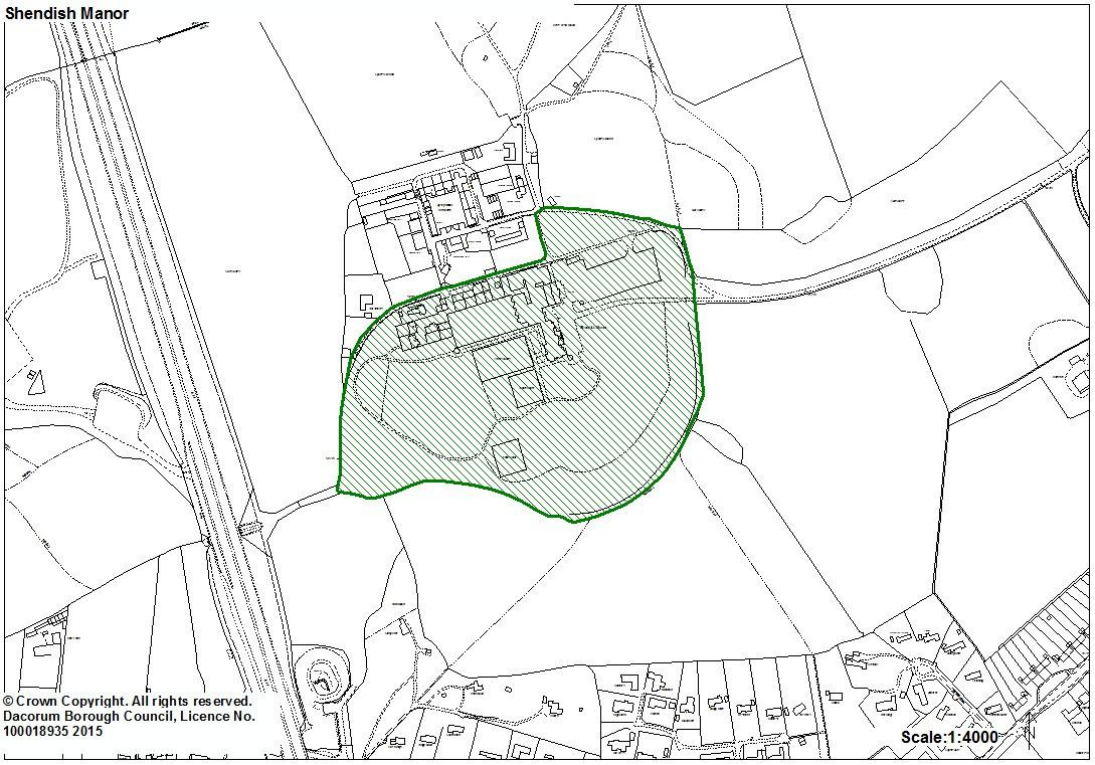
People Associated with the site: ***Architect:*** *Sidney Smith* ***Pupils:*** Lord Mountbatten, HRH Prince Maurice Mountbatten, Roy Beddington - artist, Sir Paul Channon - politician, Sir Keith Joseph - politician, Guy Burgess - spy, James Lees-Milne - architectural historian ***Teachers****:* Laurie Lee – teacher
Assessment of significance: The school is one of the first purpose-built Preparatory Schools in the country and the site chosen as it is within easy access by train of London and Rugby School, for which it was a feeder. The grouping of the school buildings ensures that the park-like nature of the site is retained. The original avenue which led to The Lockers is still in existence, along with many mature parkland trees.
Principal Uses: School
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 **Open Land**, in Dacorum Local Plan 2004. Several of the trees have **TPOs**.
Visited: HGT 2009 (outside grounds only)



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 Historic Name (if known)
SHENDISH MANOR

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 in1854-6 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)

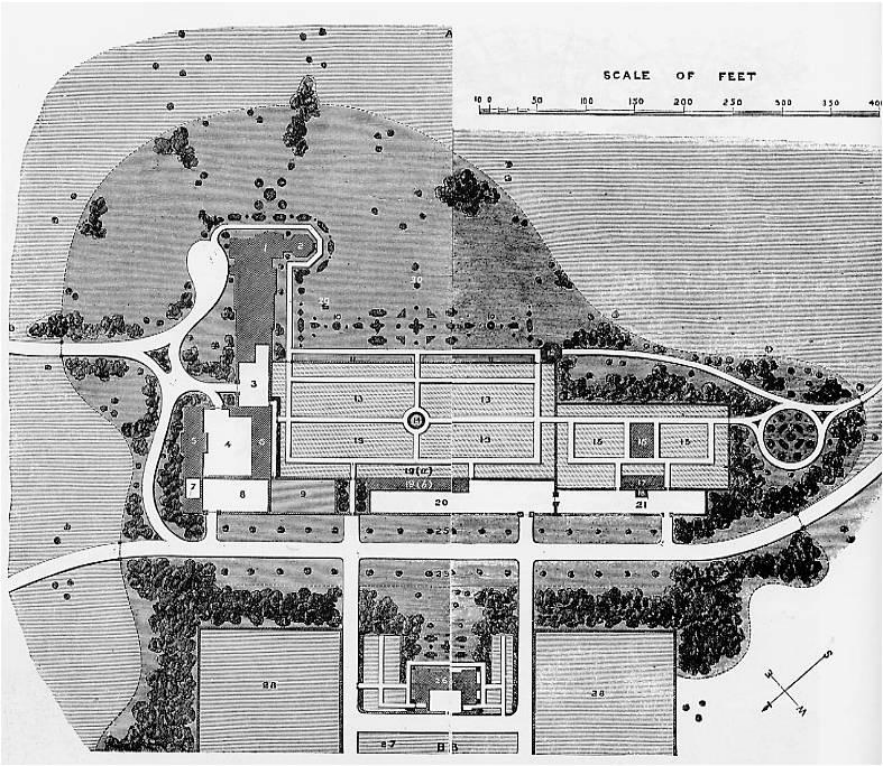
Principal Uses: Golf Course and Club House

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

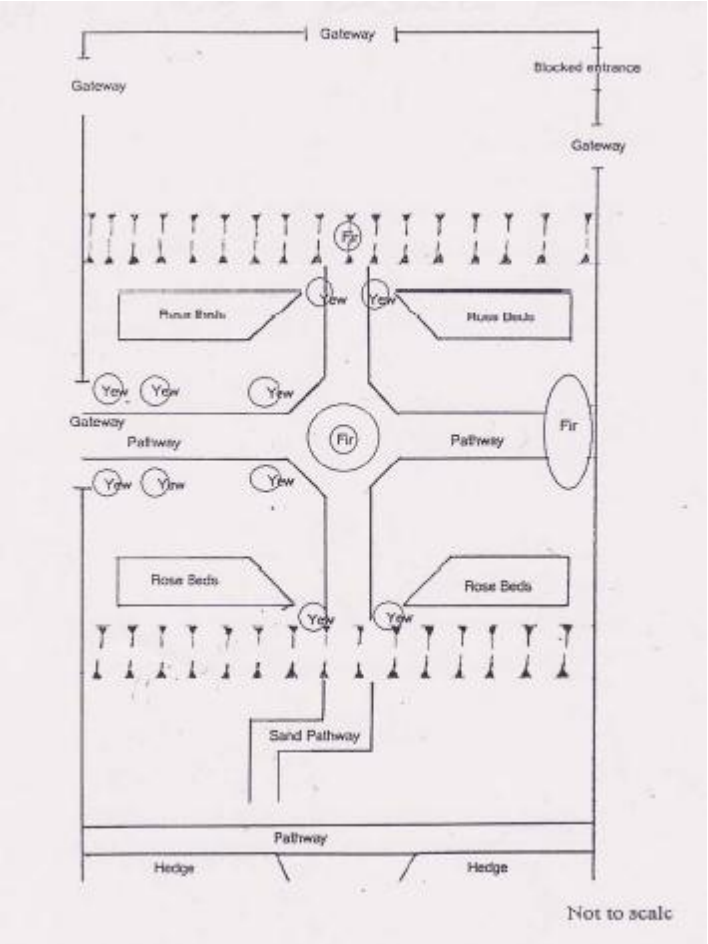


Plan of Gardens at Shendish taken from

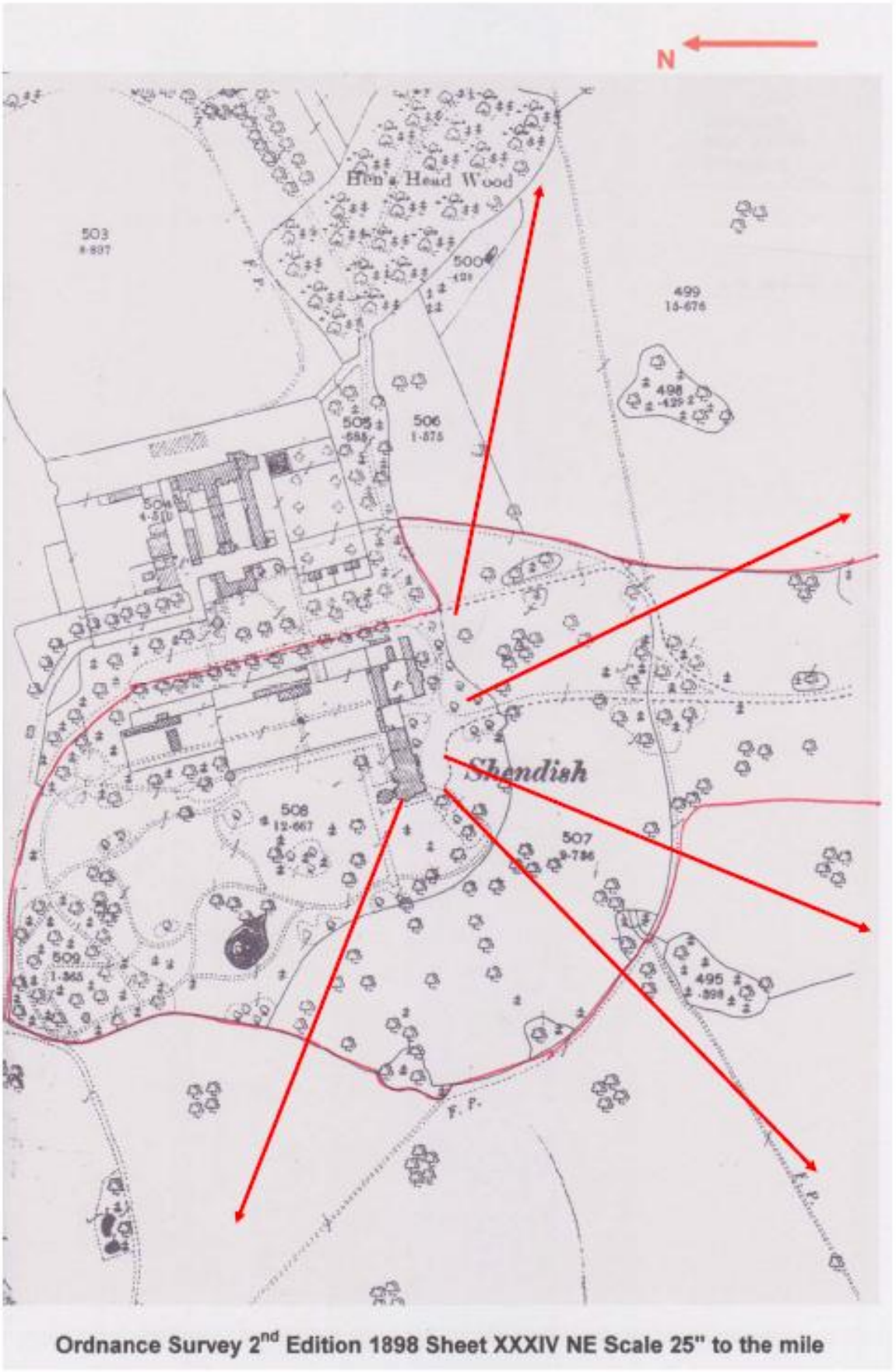
Edward Kemp: *How to lay out a small garden* (2nd Ed 1858).

WALLED GARDEN

An independent survey of the main walled garden was undertaken and is shown in diagram format below. As can be se.en 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:

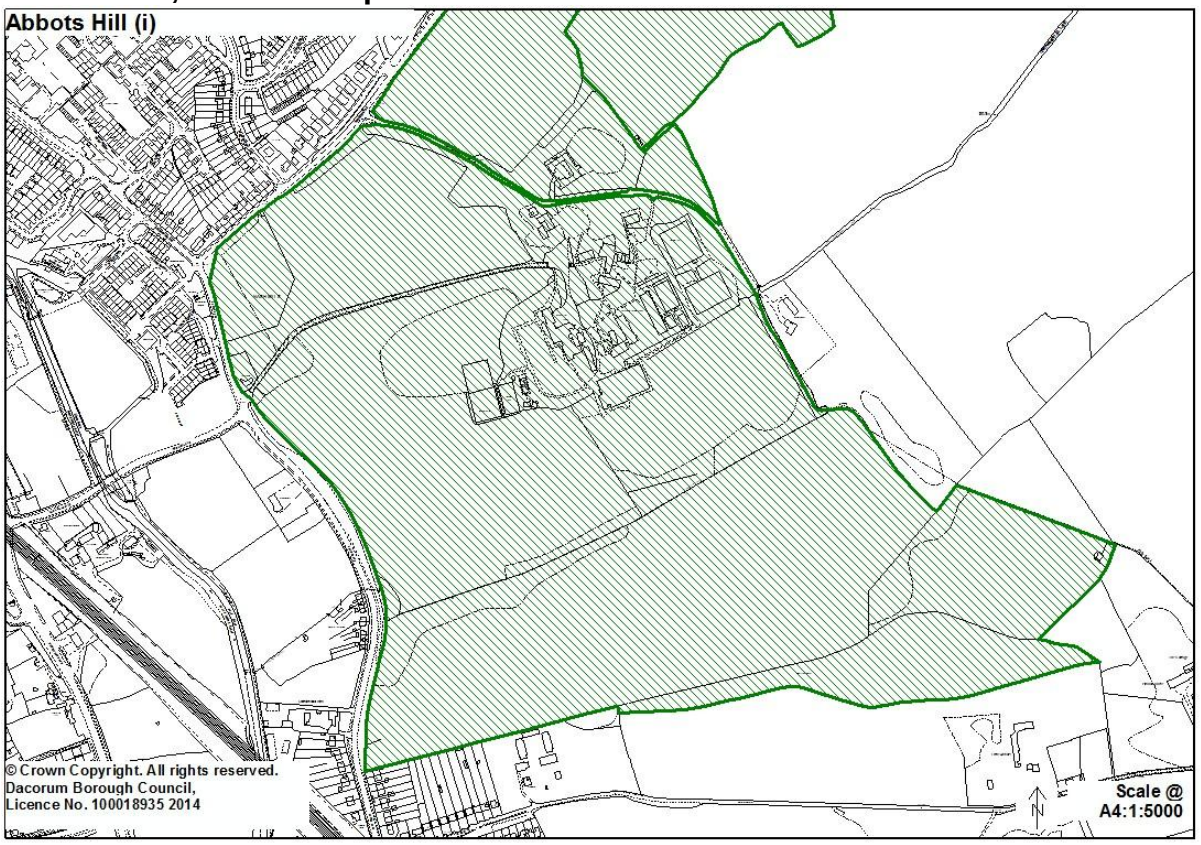


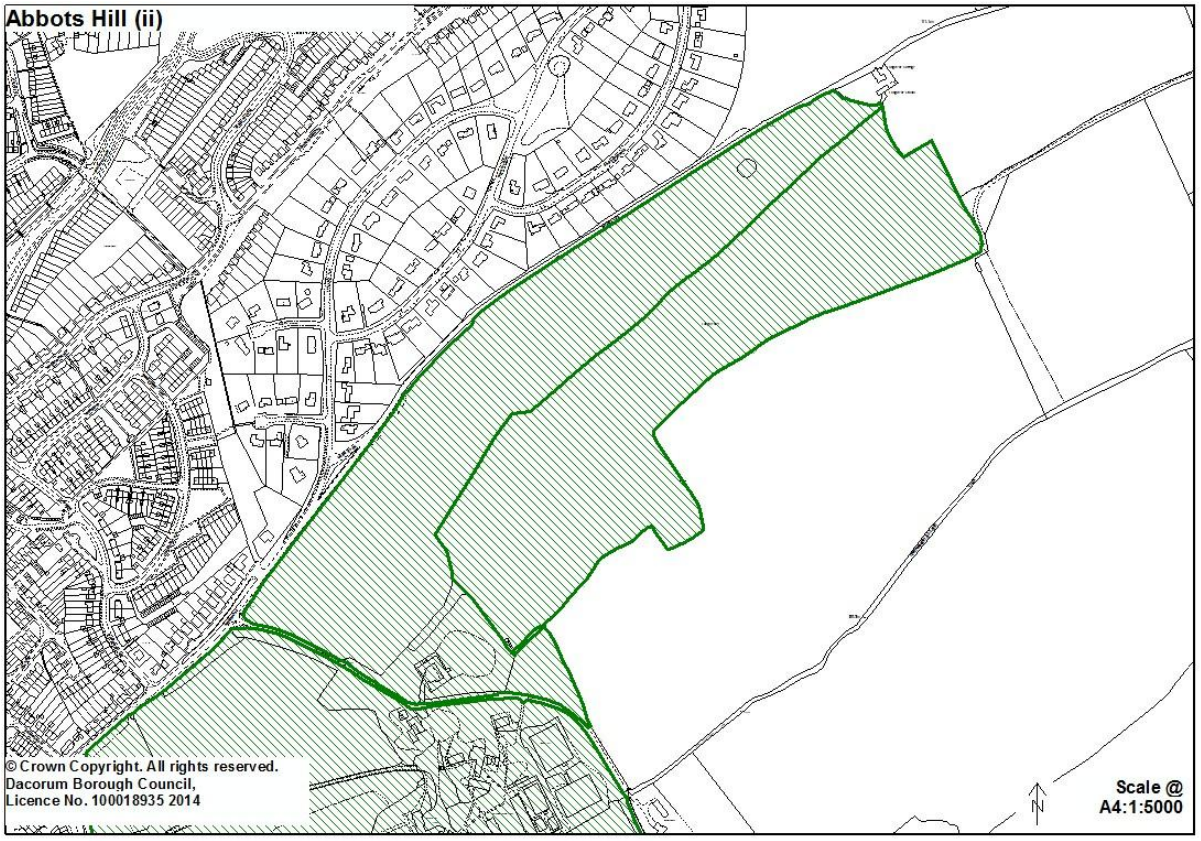
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1898 Sheet XXXIV NE Scale 25" to the mile

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

Site No.5 Abbots Hill

Location
Abbots Hill, Hemel Hempstead





Existing designations	• 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, advise 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 gulley.

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.

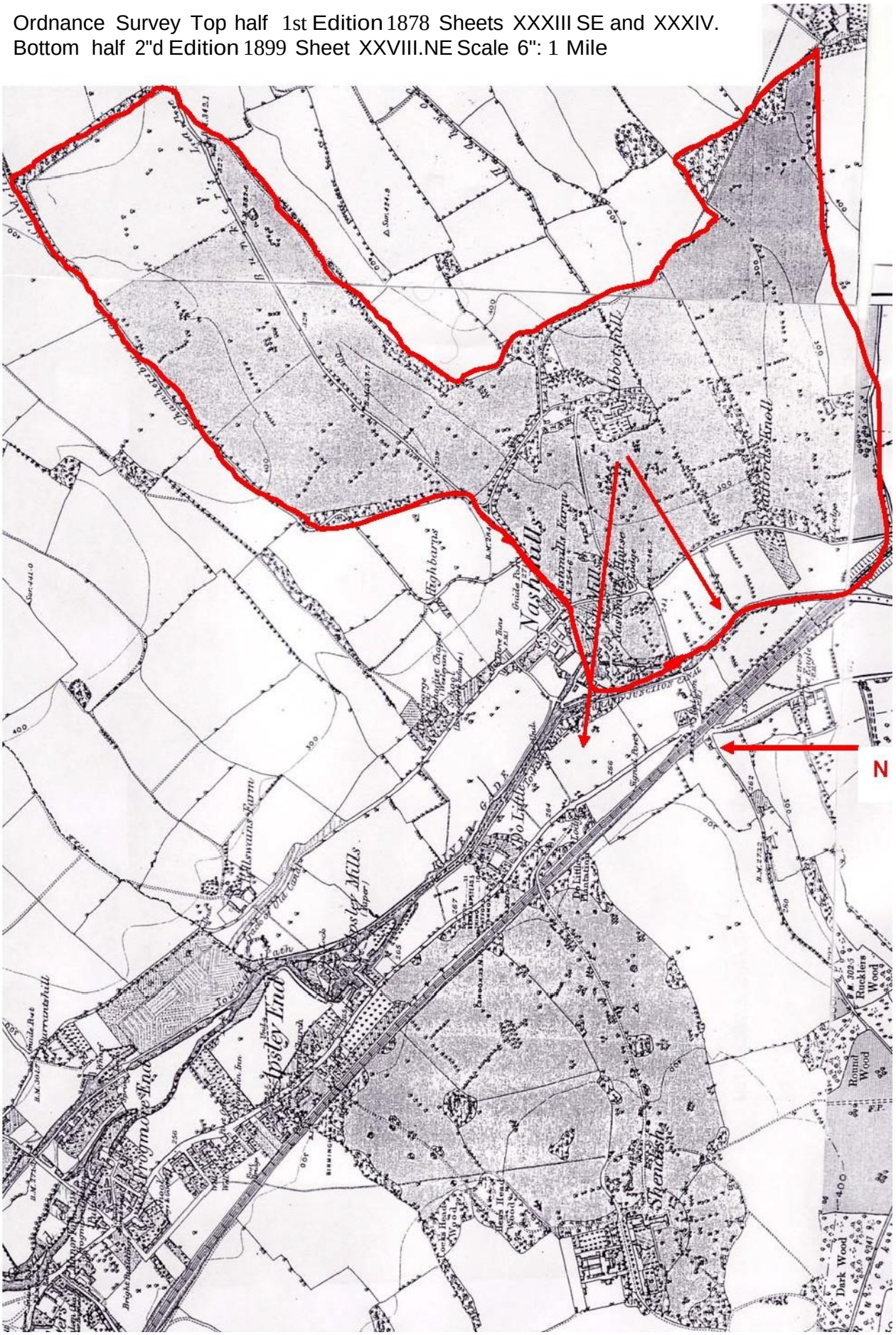
Pleasure grounds: These lay to the west of the house and have been superseded by sports facilities although some mature trees remain, including several Copper Beech.

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.

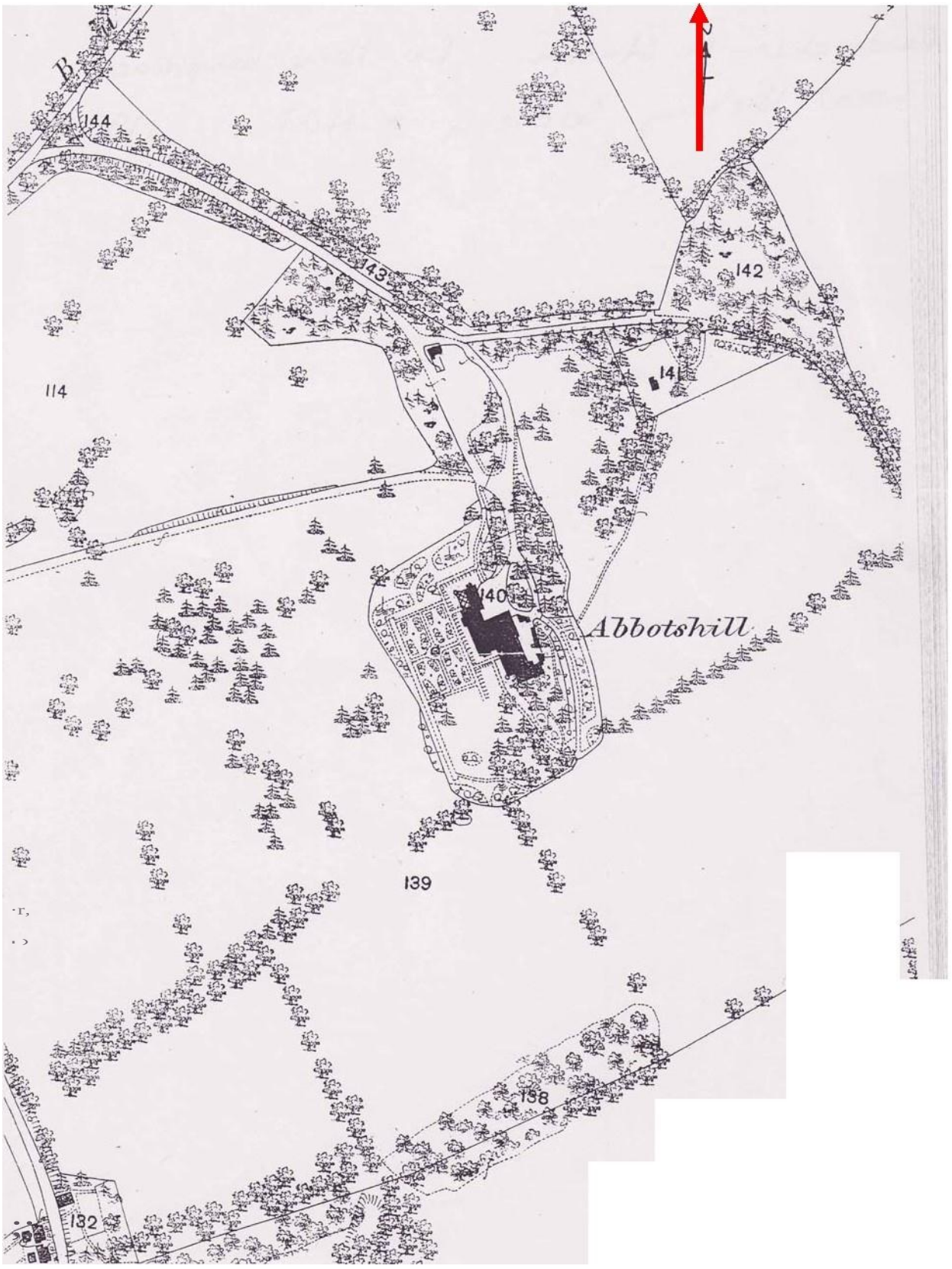
Park: Apart from the school sports fields and buildings and the Langley Tennis Club to the east of the site, the park remains under arable cultivation, with the exception of the parkland with mature trees to the southwest and the hanger wood along the Bunkers Lane valley to the north east. A conservation 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: ***Resident and Architect:*** John Dickinson, paper manufacturer
Assessment of significance. Park which has remained intact from 19th 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 19th 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 Top half 1st Edition 1878 Sheets XXXIII SE and XXXIV.
Bottom half 2"d Edition 1899 Sheet XXVIII.NE Scale 6": 1 Mile



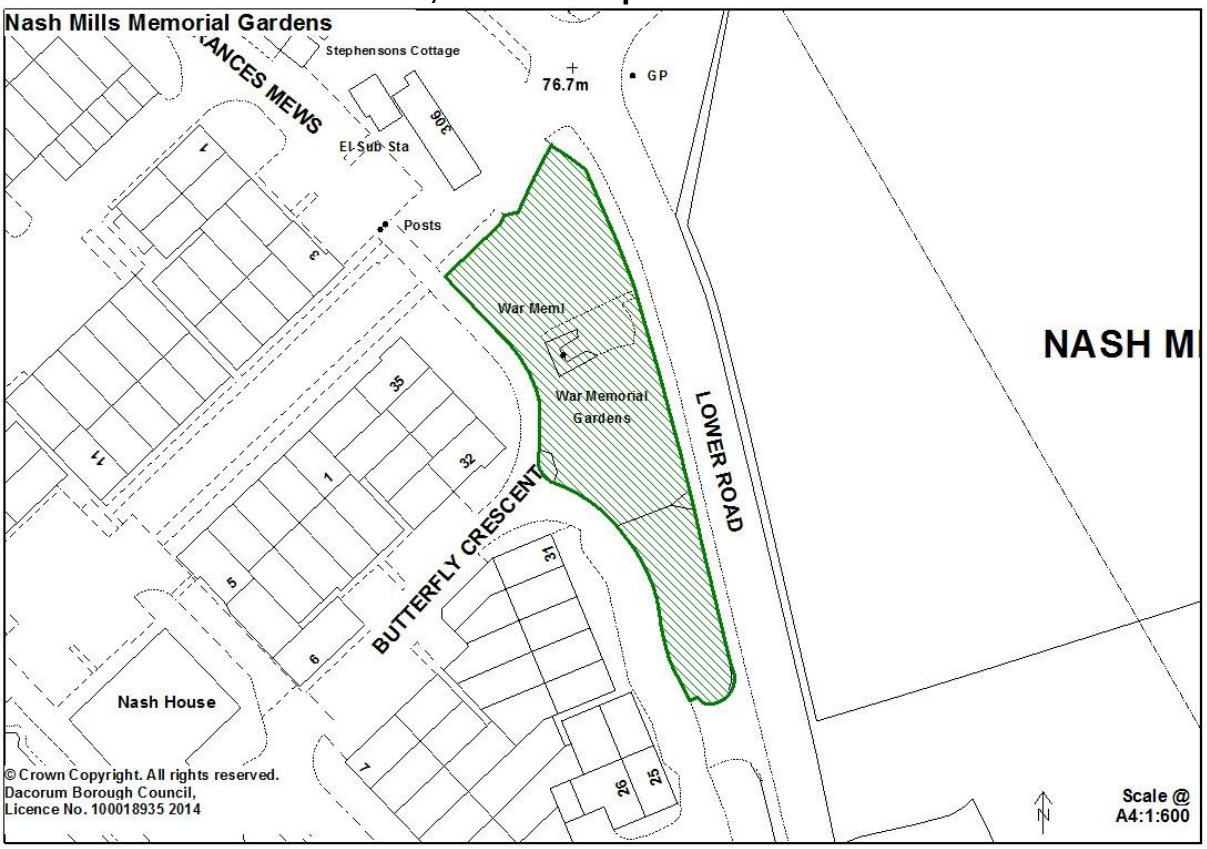
Showing Relationship between Shendish Manor, Abbots Hill and Nash Mills



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.

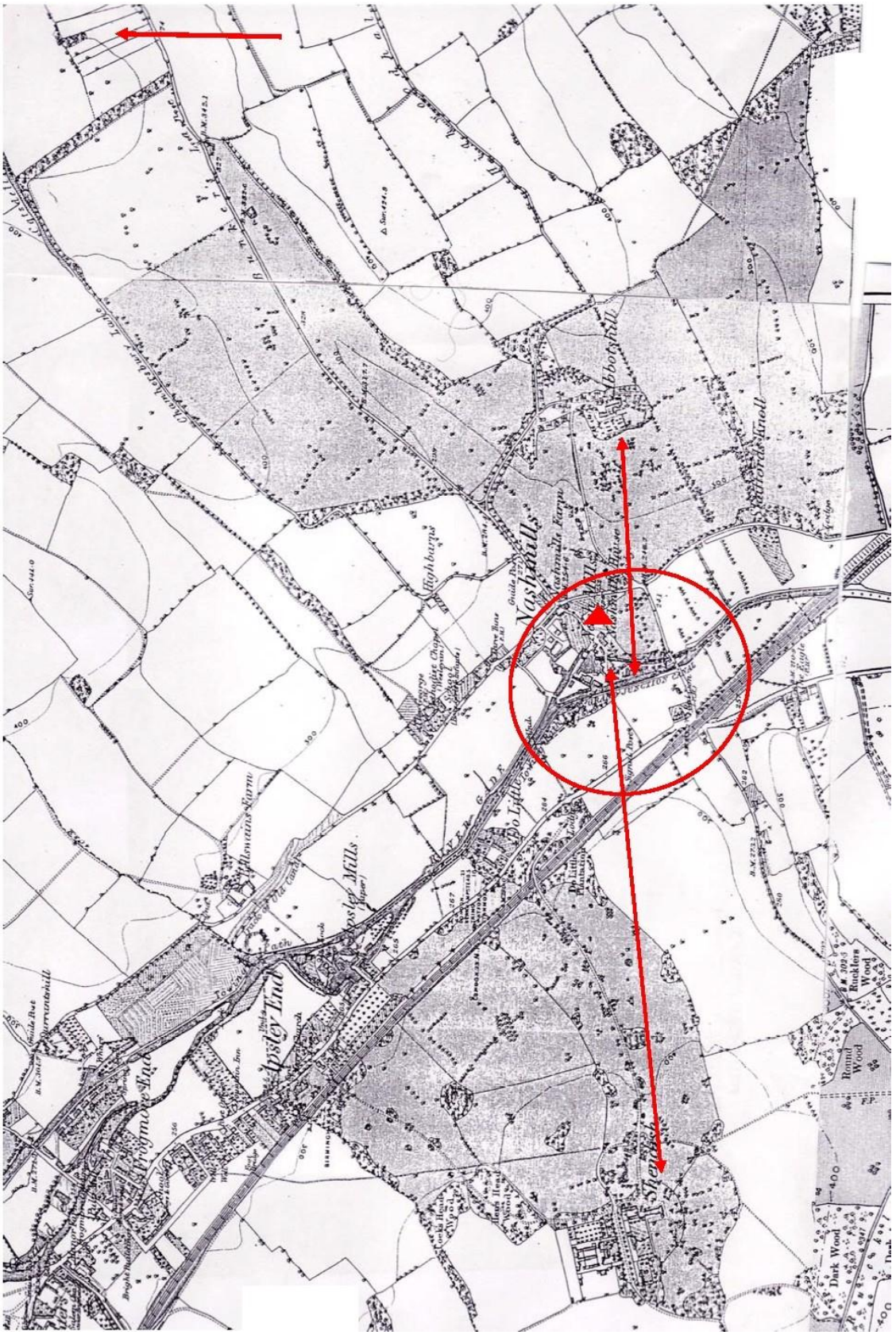
The memorial garden was set up after the First World War to commemorate the 213 people from ten Dickinson Mills killed during it.

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 ws 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)

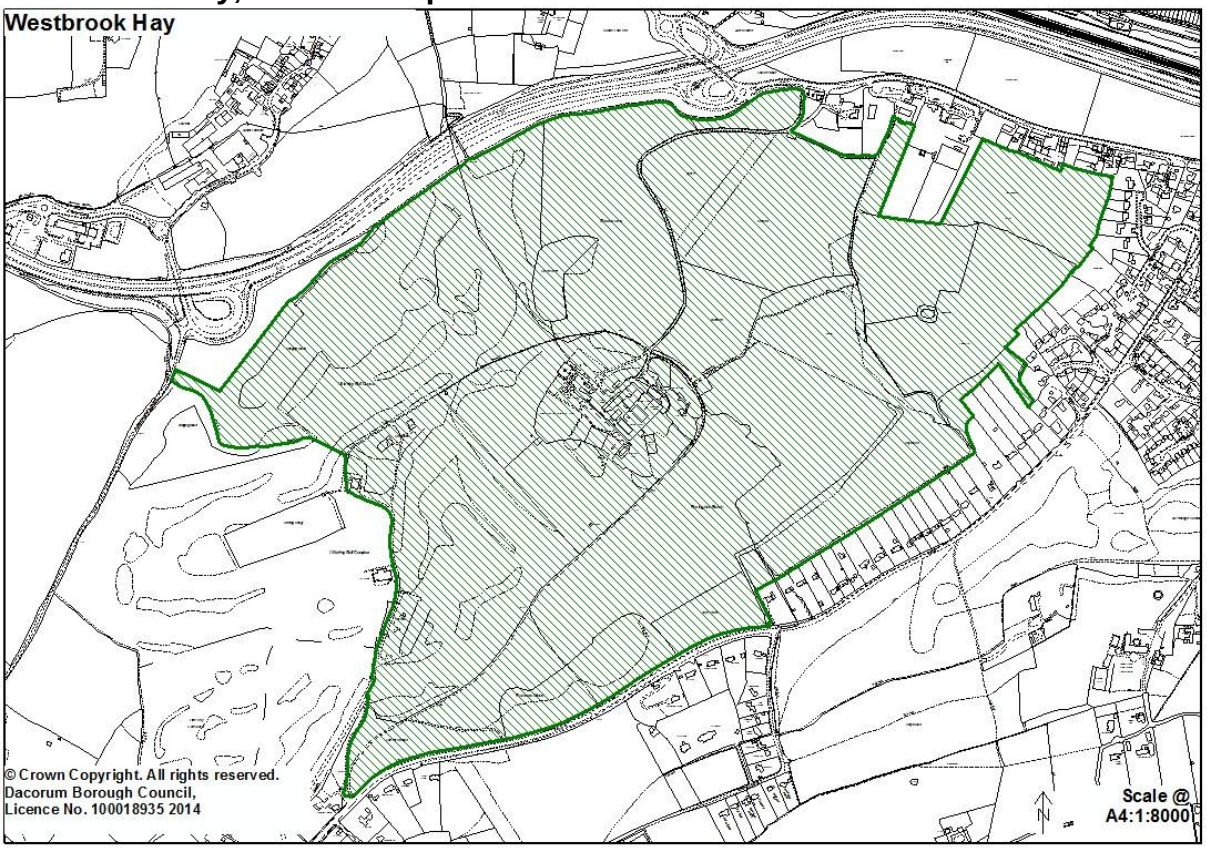
Principal Uses: Memorial Garden
Public Access/Rights of Way: Adjacent to Lower Lane, Nash Mills
Designations: (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings, EH Register of Historic Parks & Gardens,Tree Preservation Orders, SSSIs, Nature Reserve, National Trust, County Wildlife 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 Bovingdon. 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 Bovingdon 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 is was 2 bays and 2 storeys, but by c.1840 it appears to have been a 3-stroey 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 Hampstead.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 Bovingdon 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 Bovingdon 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 Bovingdon 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, oly 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 Sequioa.

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 remants of ornamental planting with cedars of Lebanon.

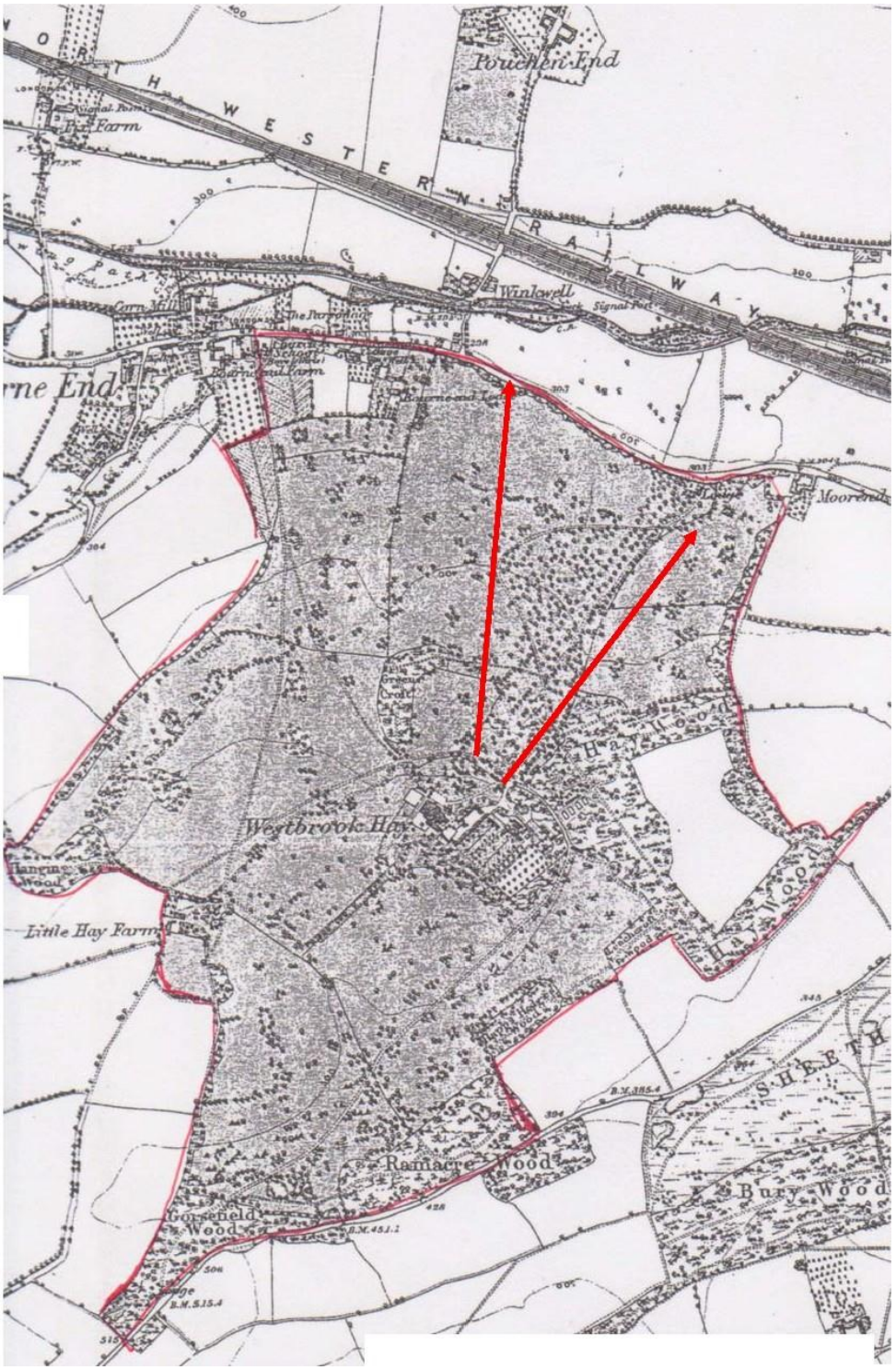
Walled Kitchen Garden:
The walled kitchen garden lies to the southeast of the mansion. Although the walls are largely intact the interior is now occupied by large school buildings and car parking.

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.

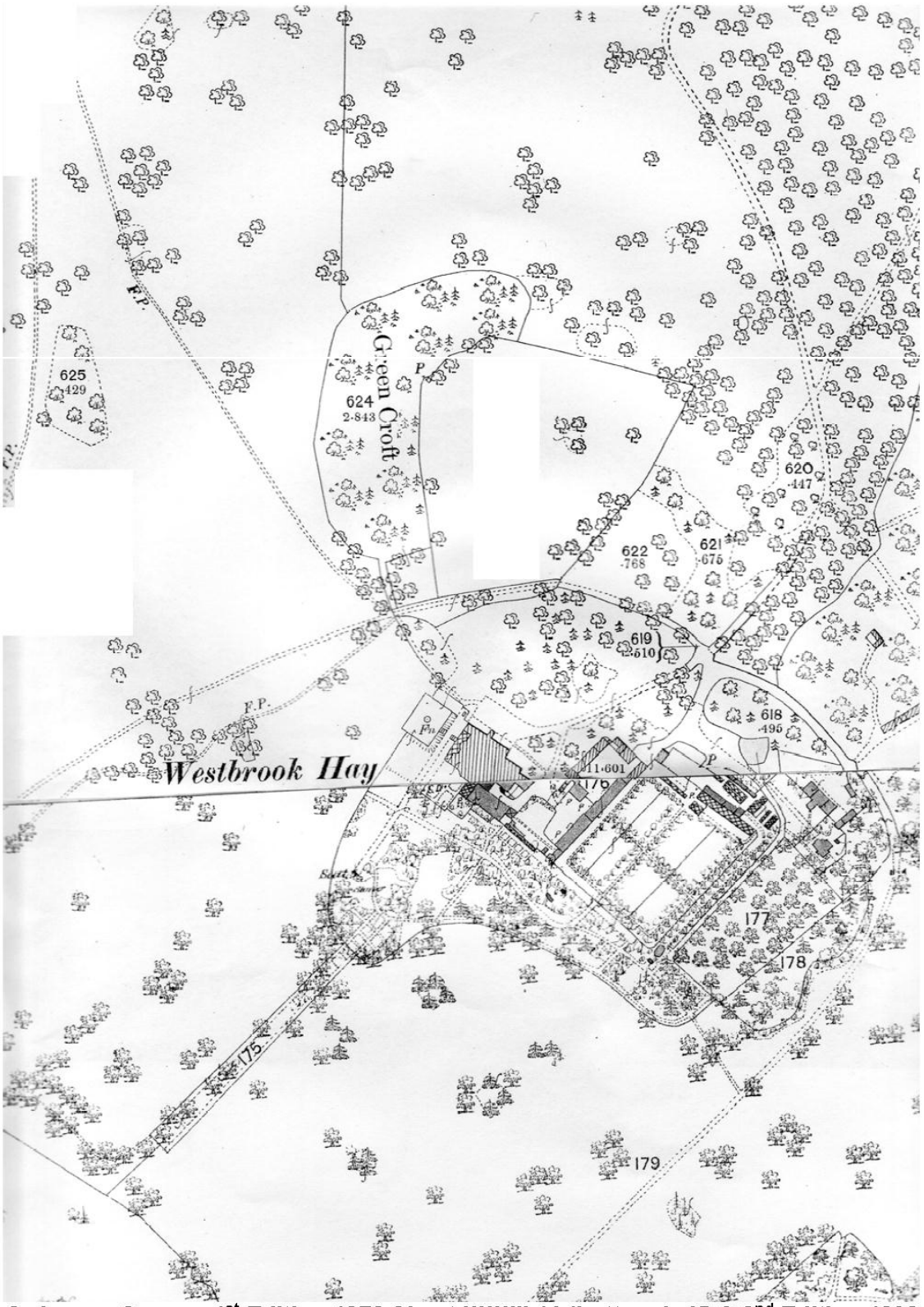
An ancient and rare yew wood is still at the southwestern part of the estate. Much of the ground outside of the school premises is crossed by foot and bridlepaths and run by the Boxmoor Trust. Many of these paths still have the old iron estate rails alongside them. There are areas of laurel, holly and yew, which may be ornamental n 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, 19th 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, 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
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 Bovingdon 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

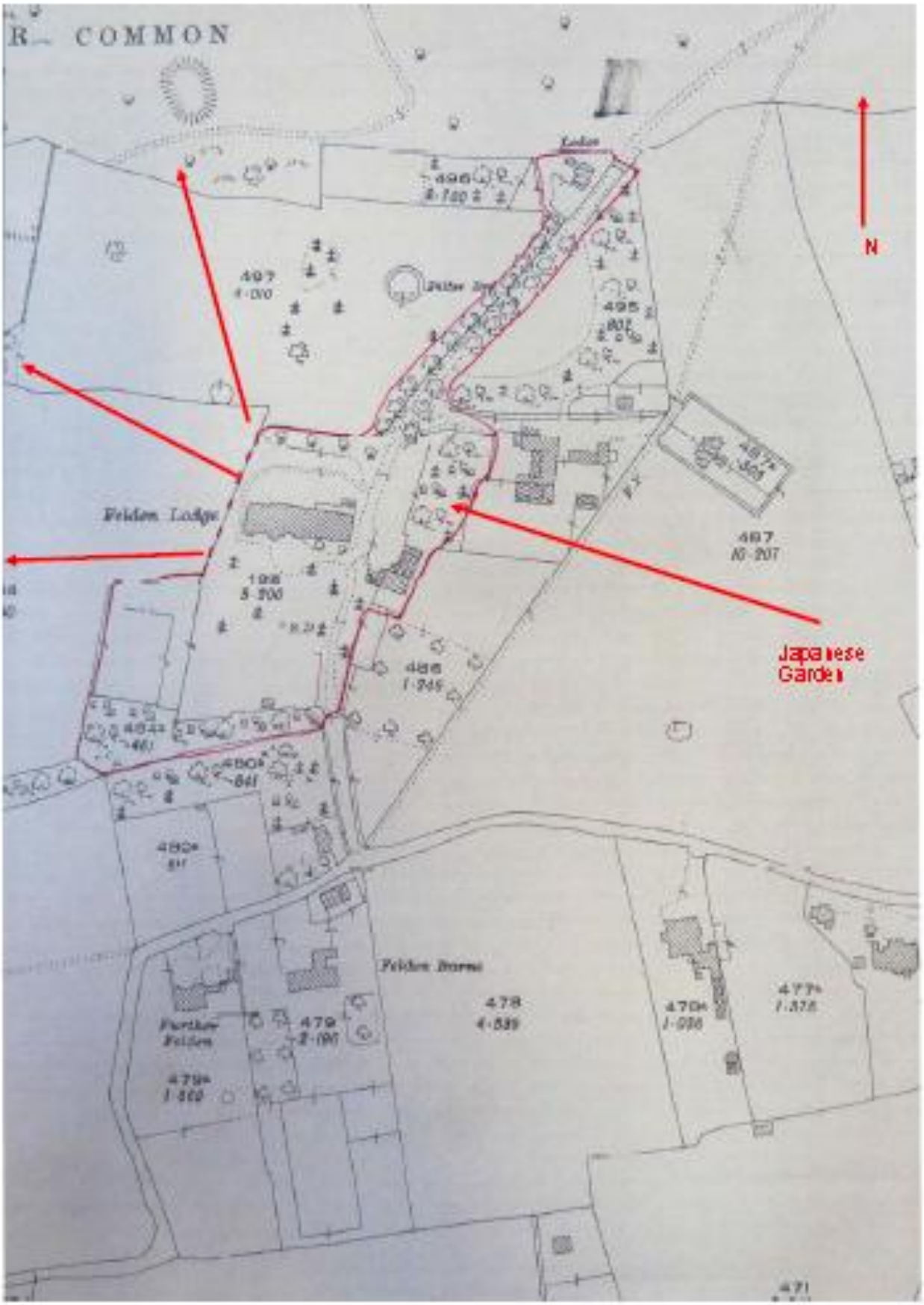
Japanese Garden
This lies to the east of the house, behind a wall separating it from the current car park. It is approached past the buildings to which were once attached a conservatory. Evidence of ornamental walling and an ornamental Maple are in this entrance area. The garden runs north-south and contains a sinuous lake, lined with concrete and remains of a blue coating. At the northern end are steeping 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 graden to the south of the south lawns, divided into to by a north-south path and with a perimeter path inside the walls and a square pond of 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

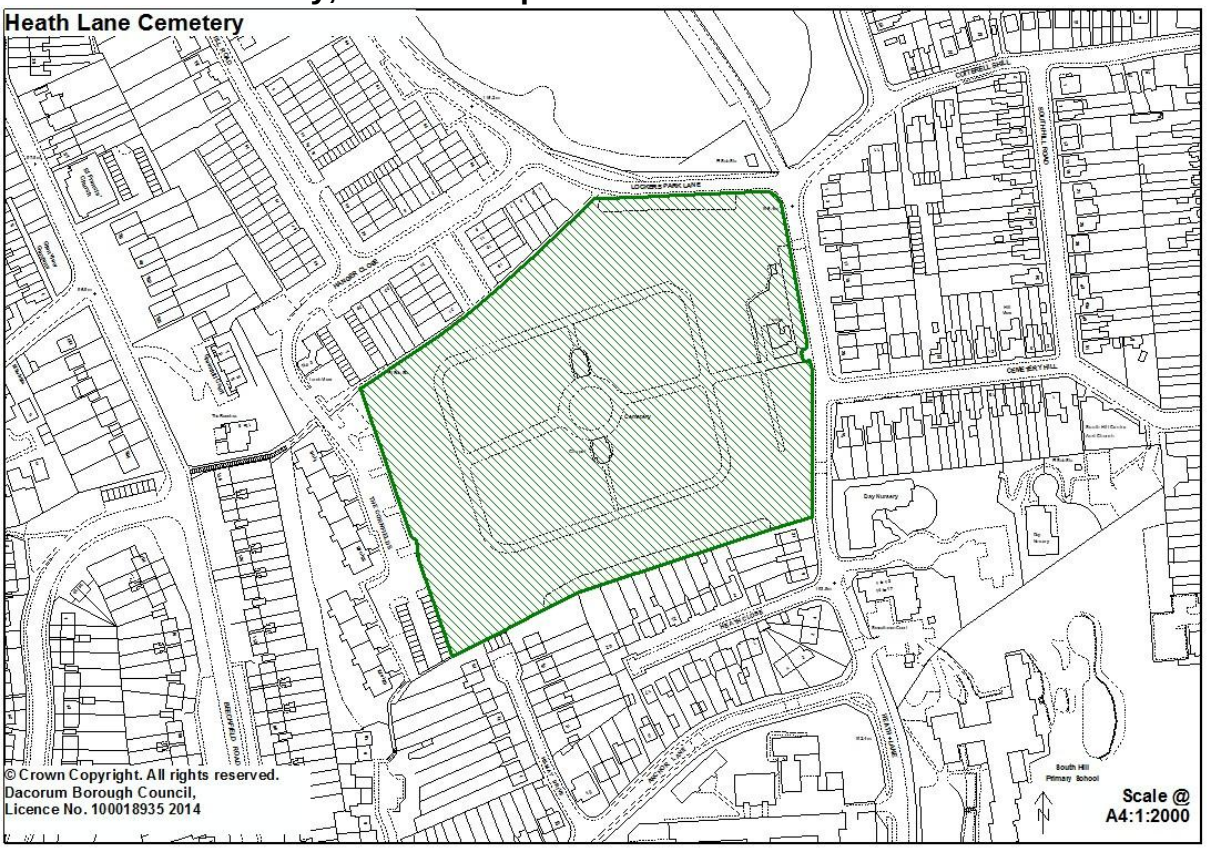
Steps to Croquet Lawn

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 tow 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.

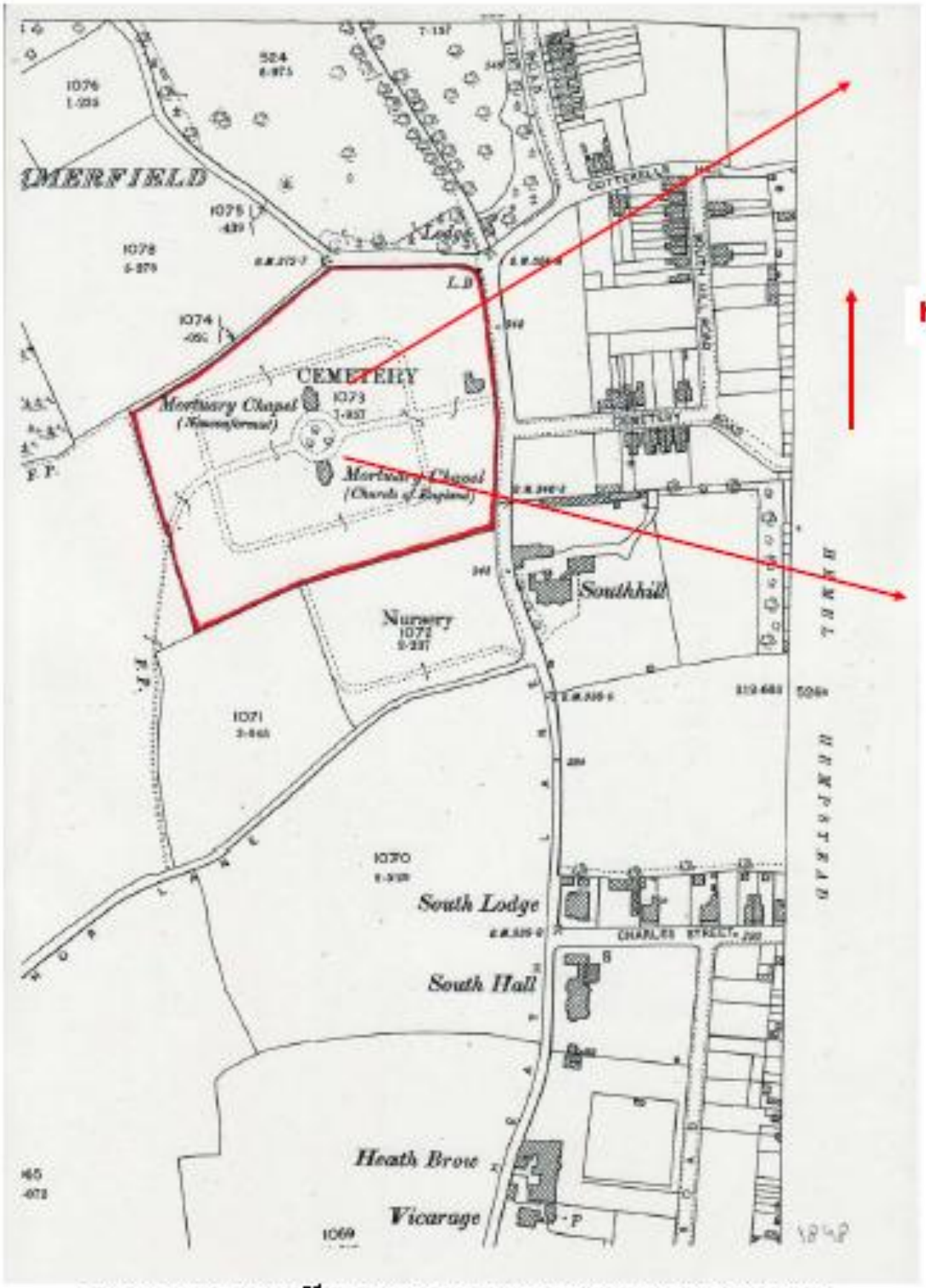
Memorials: A pink granite obelisk to Edward Arthur Ambler FRCS, senior surgeon at West Herts Infirmary, was erected by public subscription after his death in 1879. It dominates the first crosspaths at the entrance to the cemetery. Most grave markers are of simple shaped headstone or cross varieties.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

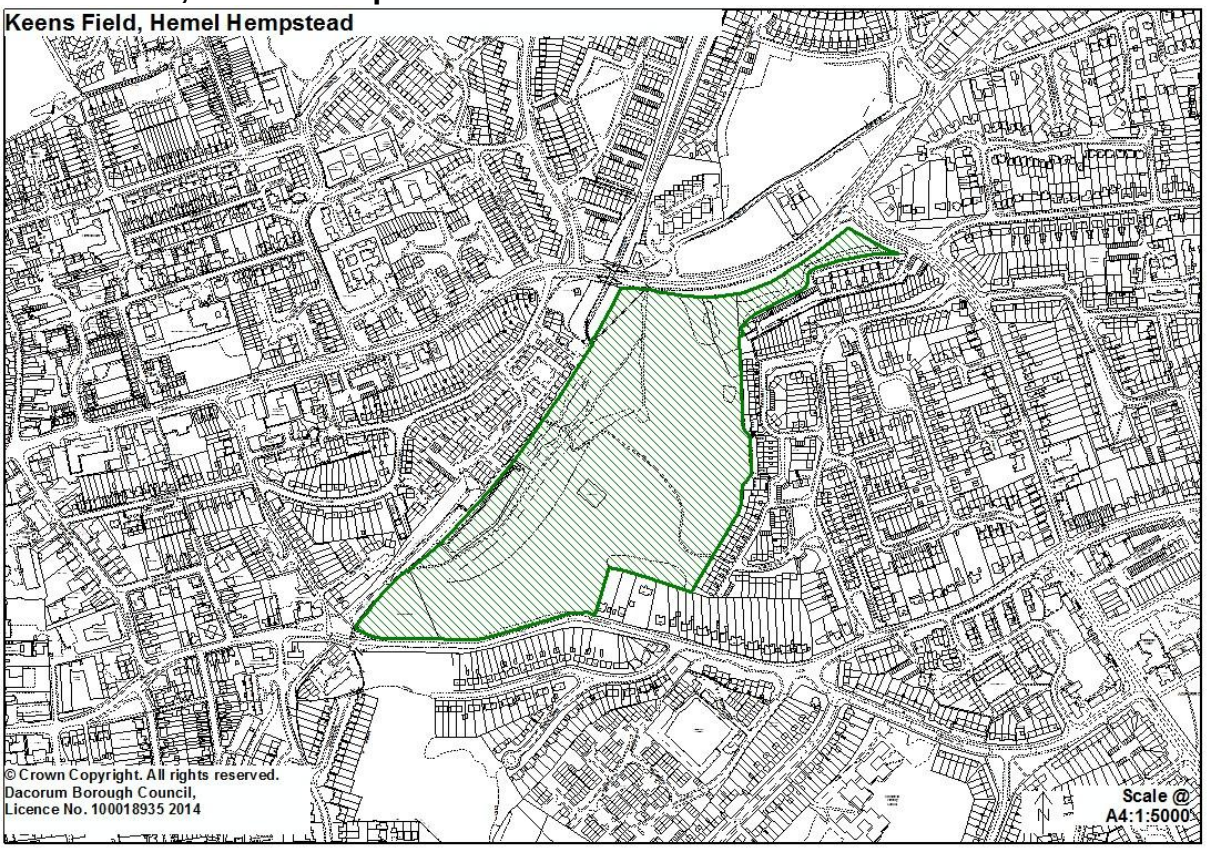
Important people associated with site: ***Architect/Designer :*** Henry Edward Coe, Stephen Robinson ***Memorial***: Edward Ambler, General Surgeon, West Herts Infirmary
Assessment of significance: The first Municipal Cemetery in Dacorum, this is a good example of late Victorian cemetery with its regular 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

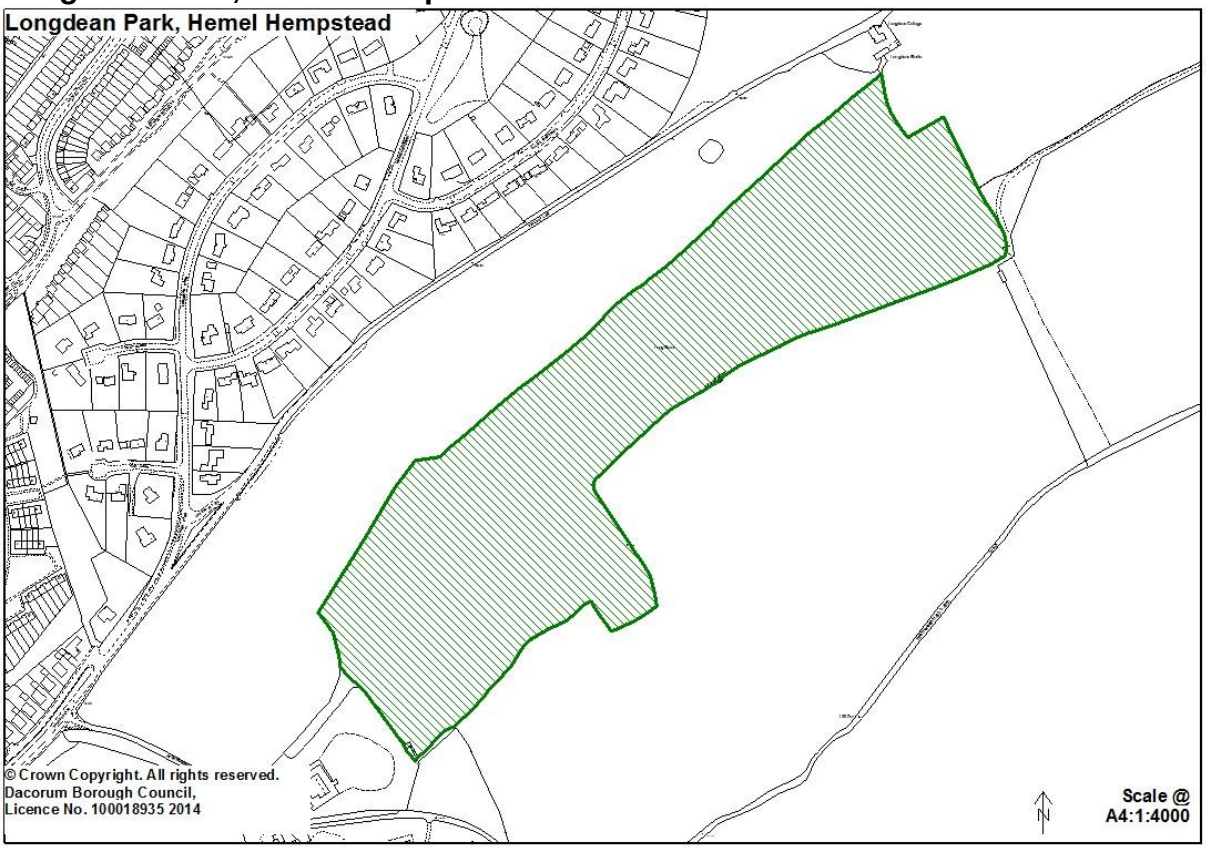
Location
Keens Field, Hemel Hempstead



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, 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.11 Longdean Park

Location
Longdean Park, Hemel Hempstead

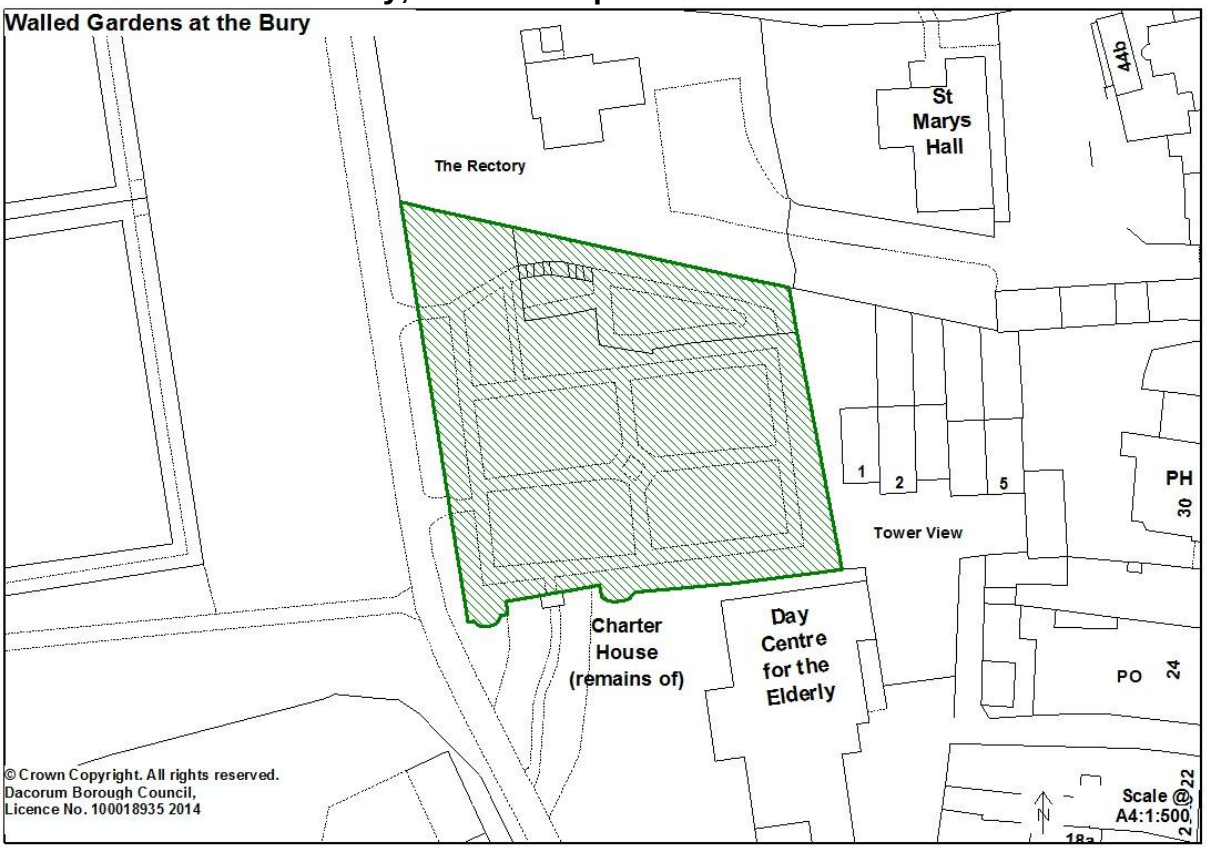


Existing designations	• Wildlife Sites • Green Belt • SSSI and/or Nature Reserve • Heathrow Wind Turbine Safeguarding Zone • Area of Special Control of Adverts • Agricultural Land Classification – Grade 3
Assessment against criteria	Site not considered to merit designation based on consideration of English Heritage guidance, 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.12 Walled Garden at the Bury

Location

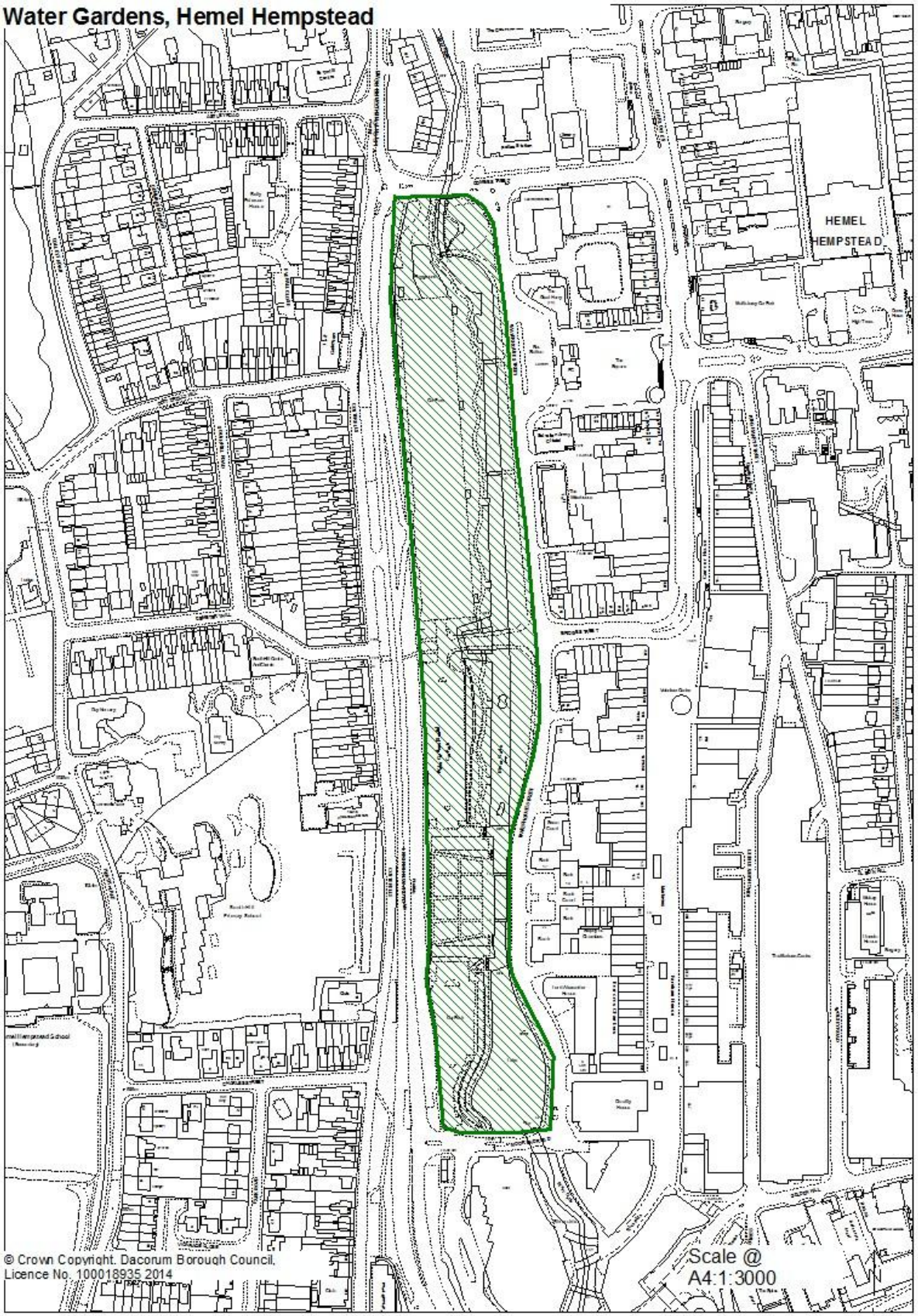
Walled Garden at the Bury, Hemel Hempstead



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, 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.13 Water Gardens

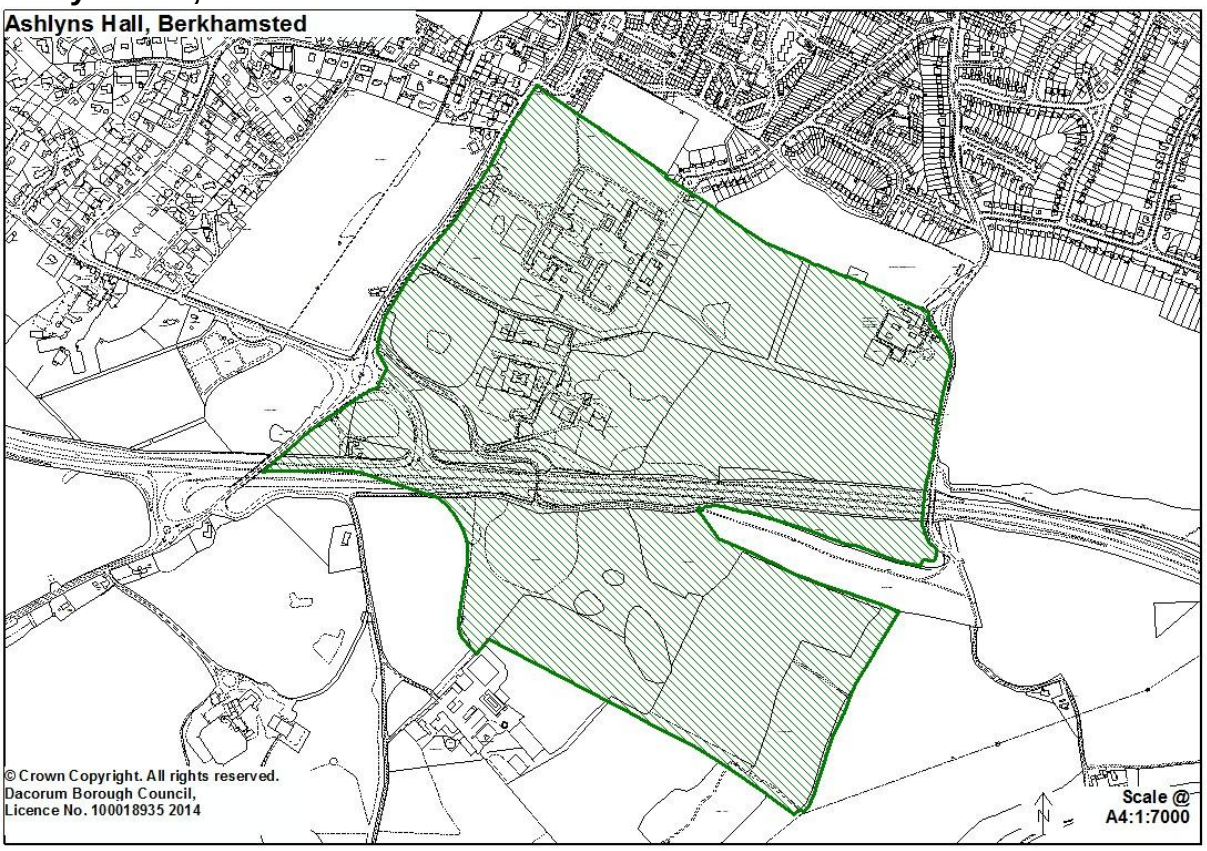
Location
Water Gardens, Hemel Hempstead



Existing designations	• 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, 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 **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.

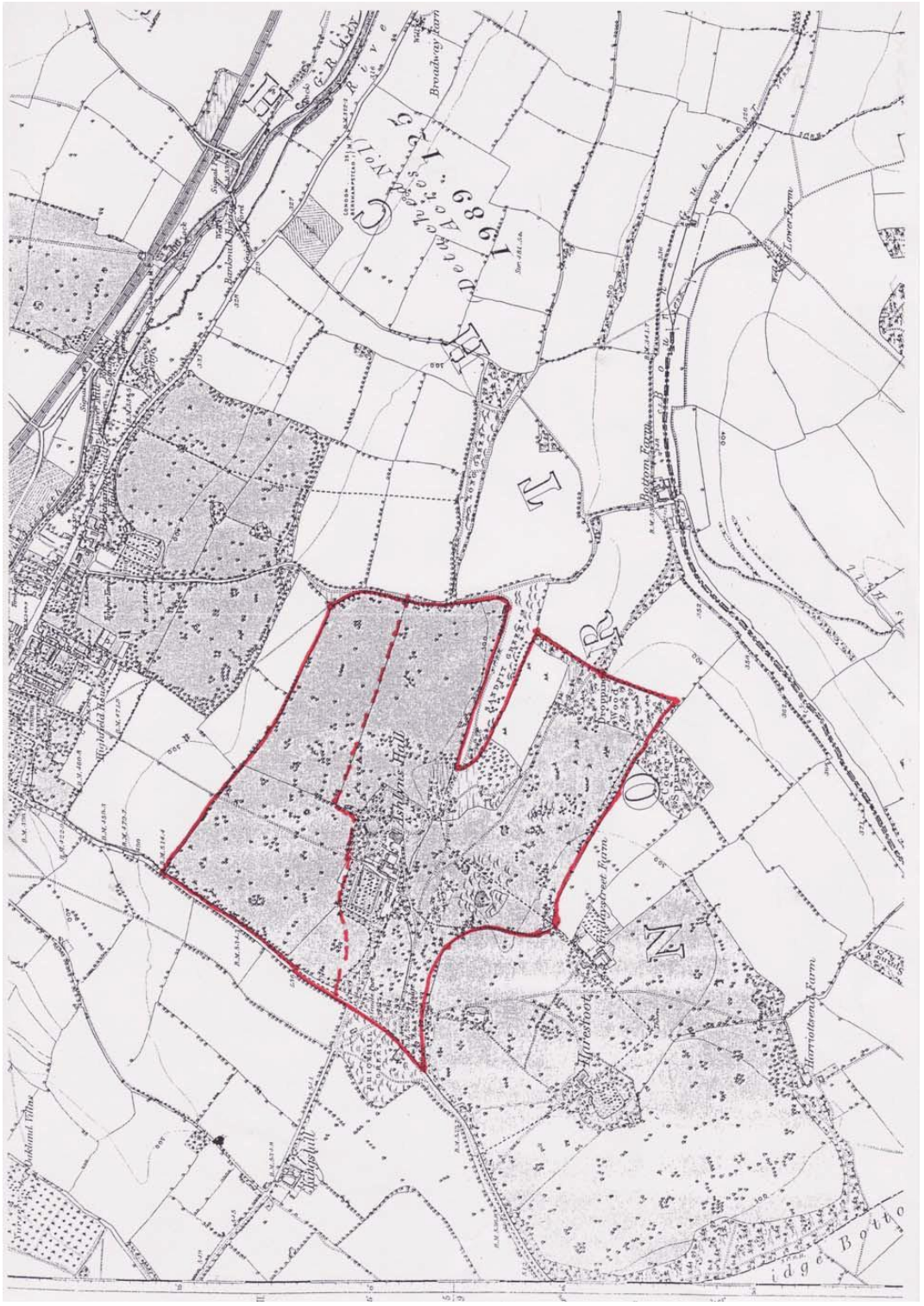
Walled Kitchen Garden: The walled kitchen garden to the east of the mansion had cross paths and perimeter walk s within it with 2 greenhouses to on the north wall and a further greenhouse outside the south wall in the slips. By 1979 the range of glasshouses on the north wall had been lengthened to occupy 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.

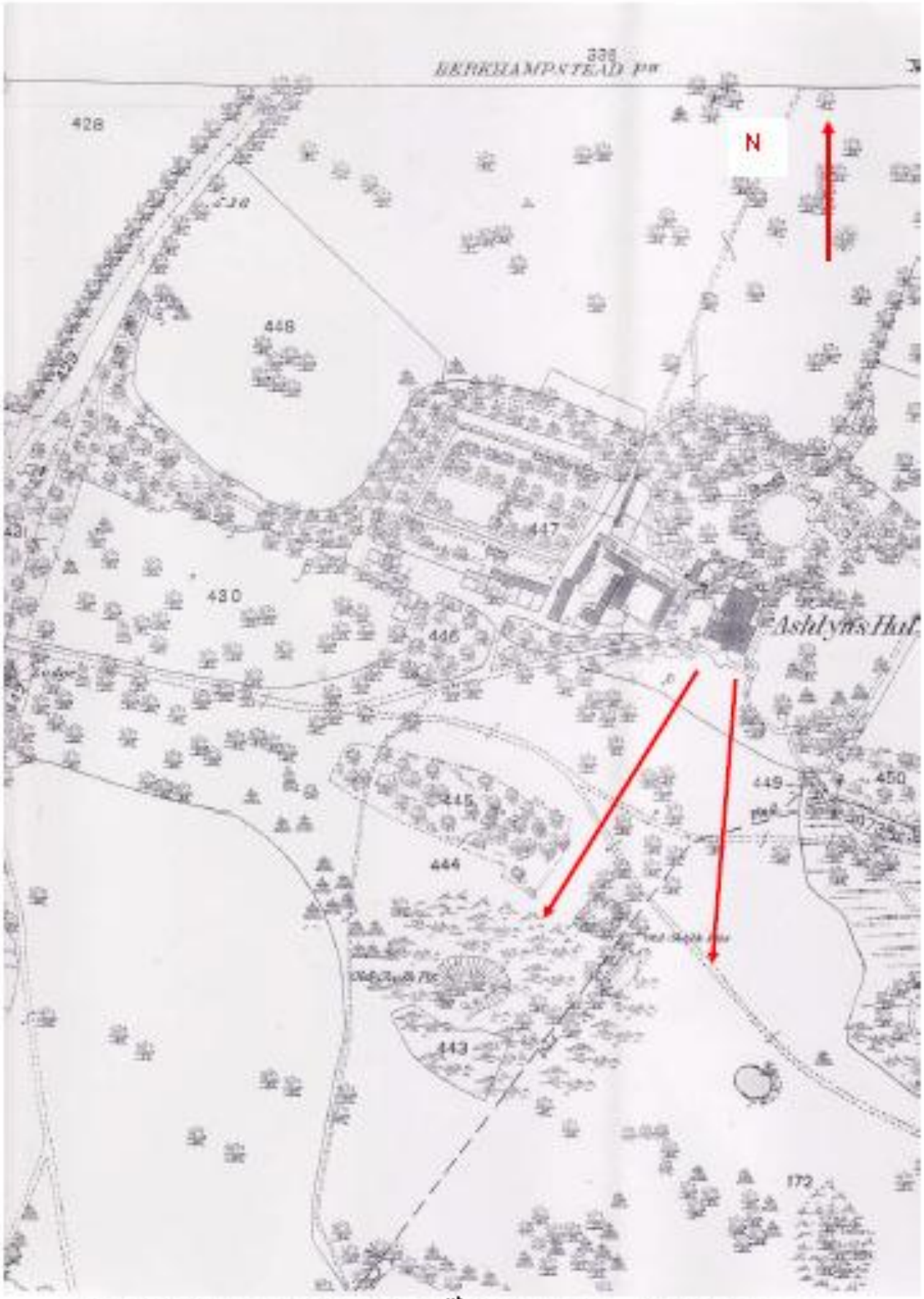
Park: A small landscaped park with fine cedars, mainly to southeast at present although formerly wooded to W, S and N. The park has been divided by construction of the A41 bypass to the south of the mansion, which, although in a cutting, does cause visual and noise intrusion into the estate, and has 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:



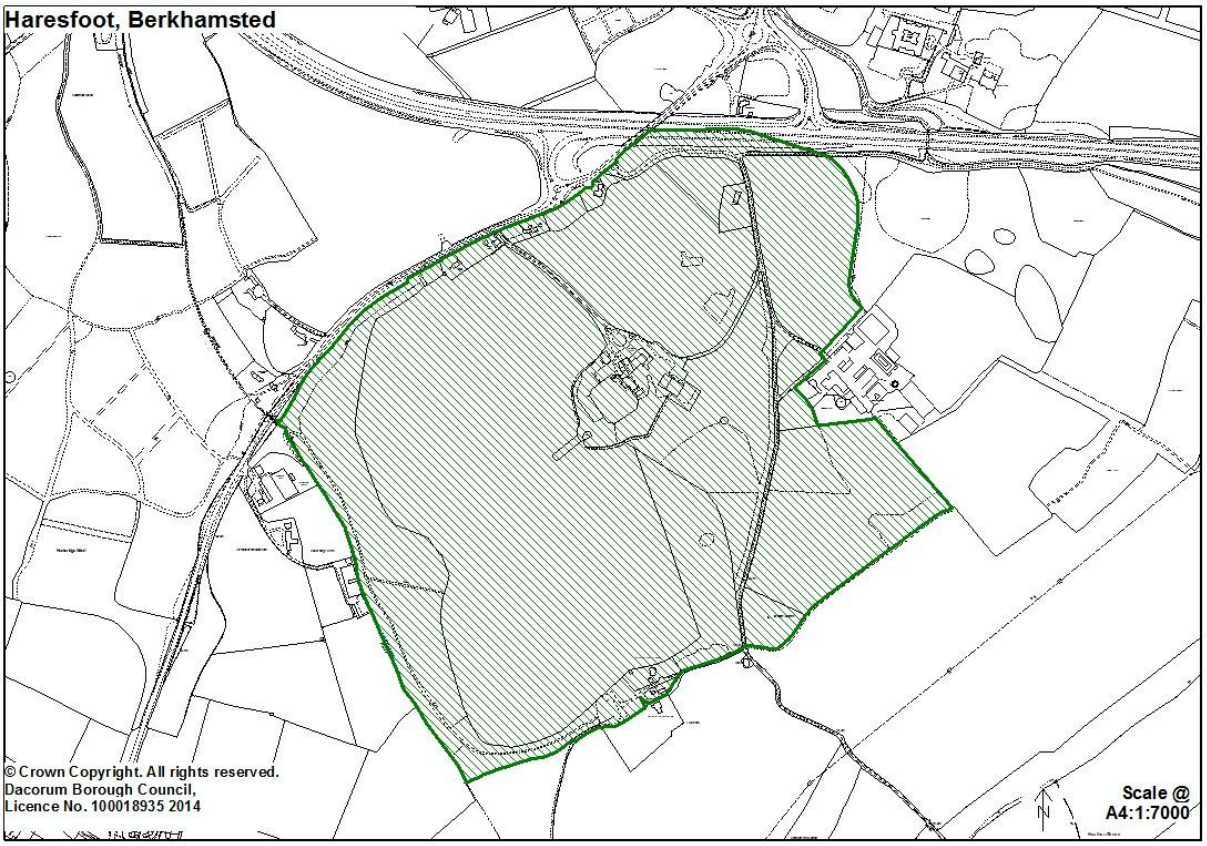
Ordnance Survey Sheet XXXIII 1st Edition 1878 . Scale 6":1 mile



Ordnance Survey Sheet XXXIII.5 1st Edition 1877 . Scale 25" :1 mile

Site No.15 Haresfoot, south of Berkhamsted

Location
Haresfoot, south of 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, 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
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 aces 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 hose 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 been built in similar style in 1989

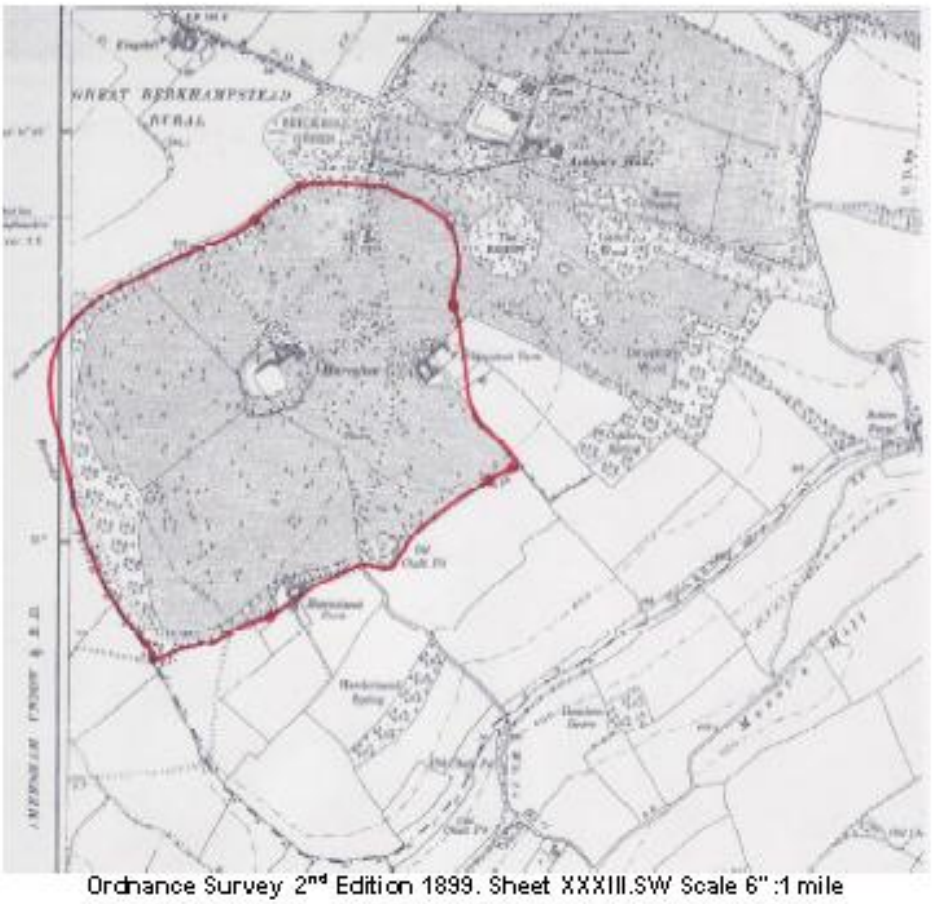
Pleasure grounds: The immediate surroundings of the school and walled garden are screened with mature trees from the arable fields beyond. The pleasure grounds have been built over with various school buildings separated by lawns dotted with mature trees

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 aces 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 19th
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