

Hertsmere Local Plan

Development Plan Document

Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Plan

Heritage England List entries for Designated Heritage Assets within the area of Hertsmere Borough Council

Historic Parks and Gardens
Battlefield Sites
Scheduled Ancient Monuments

November 2015



Contents

Page

Section 1	Historic Parks and Gardens	1
Section 2	Battlefield Sites	24
Section 3	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	

1. Historic Parks and Gardens

WROTHAM PARK

List Entry Summary

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Name: WROTHAM PARK

List entry Number: 1000254

Location

The garden or other land may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Barnet

District Type: London Borough

Parish:

County: Hertfordshire

District: Hertsmere

District Type: District Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first registered: 11-Jun-1987

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: Parks and Gardens

UID: 1168

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Garden

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

A country house surrounded by an C18 landscape park with work by Lancelot Brown, substantially modified during the later C18 and C19. Early C19 pleasure grounds, laid out in formal gardenesque style, adjoin the house.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Some 150 acres (62.5ha) of the Pinchbank estate were bought by Admiral John Byng (1704-57) in 1750. At this time the house had a walled garden laid out with a formal water feature (estate map, 1750). Byng built the present building on approximately the same site as the earlier house in the mid 1750s, renaming the estate Wrotham Park after the Byngs' earlier home in Kent. The house passed to Admiral Byng's

nephew, George (b 1735), who employed Lancelot Brown (1716-83), with Samuel Lapidge as his surveyor, c 1765 to work on the park. Subsequently the park was enlarged in three phases until it had reached roughly its present size by 1840 (Tithe map). The pleasure grounds were laid out in the gardenesque style, possibly as early as 1820 (Inspector's Report), and have since been added to. The landscape has been added to by every generation of the Byng family since it was bought by Admiral Byng (ibid). The estate remains (1999) in private ownership.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Wrotham Park lies between Potters Bar 1.5km to the north and Barnet 1.5km to the south. The c 116ha site is bounded by public roads, with the A1000 Great North Road to the east, Dancers Hill Road to the north and Kitt's End Road to the west. Two broad, shallow valleys cross the park, rising from west to north-east and west to south-east respectively, from a lake on the west boundary. The house stands on a promontory between the two valleys. The immediate setting is rural, with C20 town development close by to the north, south and south-east. The M25 motorway runs roughly parallel and c 500m north of the north boundary. Long views extend westwards from the house and surrounding grounds across the adjacent countryside.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The north drive enters off Dancers Hill Road, 350m north-east of the house, through a curved gateway (probably SS Teulon 1865, listed grade II). Wrought-iron gates and railings are flanked by stone piers, in turn flanked by quadrant walls leading out to further piers. Bentley Heath Lodge (SS Teulon 1865, listed grade II) stands inside the gateway, to the west of the drive, a single-storey stone lodge. From here the drive curves south-west through the park, extending along the east side of the pleasure grounds. The drive passes the service court attached to the north side of the house, arriving at a carriage sweep on the east front, from where a broad flight of stone steps leads up to the central front door.

The south drive enters c 550m south-east of the house, at the London Lodges (late C18 or early C19, possibly Isaac Ware, enlarged late C20, listed grade II), standing either side of the entrance. The two small, square, single-storey stone blocks are linked by railings and two piers. From here the drive curves north-west through the park to the east front. A spur from this entrance leads south-west to the Home Farm and kitchen garden. A further lodge, Kitt's End Lodge (H Clutton 1860, listed grade II), lies 900m south of the house, marking the entrance of a former drive which led directly from Kitt's End Road to Home Farm and the kitchen garden. The two-storey lodge is of polychrome brick with stone dressings.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Wrotham Park (Isaac Ware 1754, with alterations of the later C18, C19 and C20, listed grade II*) lies north-east of the centre of the park. The three-storey central block is flanked by wings terminating in octagonal pavilions. The west, garden front is ornamented with a two-storey portico at piano nobile level, onto which the central garden door opens. A curved, stone, two-armed staircase sweeps down from the piano nobile to ground level. This house replaced an earlier one.

The service yard (1810, listed grade II* with the house), including the stables, lies adjacent to the north of the house. The brick stable block is semicircular, with extended arms, and mid C19 low service court additions extending south from this to the house.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens enclose the house to the west,

south and north, extending north into the pleasure grounds. A path runs along the west front, reached from the house via the staircase leading down from the piano nobile, with steps leading down to a rectangular lawn (in the C19 laid out as a rose garden, R Byng pers comm, August 2000) enclosed by further paths, overlooking the park and lake beyond. The south end of the path turns east, extending eastwards beneath the south front, with an informal lawn planted with mature trees to the south.

From the west front the path leads north into the informal pleasure grounds, bounded to the north by Dancers Hill Road. The c 15ha pleasure grounds, planted with mature trees and laid out in gardenesque style, are crossed by a network of paths, with a serpentine lake at the centre. The area is laid out with sunk flower gardens, picturesque tree plantings, collections of exotic plants, shrubberies, ponds decorated with pudding stone and a sunk walk. Formerly a mid C19, iron-framed orangery in Gothic style stood 70m north of the stable block, but this was dismantled in the 1980s. A stone mausoleum (1880, listed grade II) with a domed roof stands 400m north-west of the house, within a railed enclosure. From here a path leads west through the wooded belt enclosing the park.

PARK The park is divided into west and east sections by the pleasure grounds and south drive, with a third, southern section lying south of Home Farm and the kitchen garden. It is largely enclosed by belts of trees, through which formerly ran the path from the pleasure grounds encircling the whole park, elements of which still remain (2000). The west and east sections contain single specimens and clumps of mature park trees. The west section, generally sloping down to the west, is dominated by the roughly triangular lake lying adjacent to the west boundary, encircled by the walk from the pleasure grounds.

It appears that during the late C19 and early C20 (OS) the path which extended west and south through the perimeter belts from the northern pleasure grounds continued through the whole of the perimeter belt system, returning to complete the circuit at the north end of the pleasure grounds.

Home Farm (1854, farm buildings listed grade II) lies some 400m south of the house, enclosed by the park, close to the west side of the kitchen garden. Dairy Cottage, Steward's House and Garden Cottage (all 1856, listed grade II) lie between the farm buildings and the kitchen garden, each with brick garden walls enclosing their individual gardens. South of the farm lies the southern section of the park, laid to open arable and enclosed by the perimeter belt planting, with a further lake with an island in the western half.

The east half of the park is laid to pasture and contains many mature parkland trees, with an oval pond at the north side close to a cricket pitch. The western half of this area overlooks the east front of the house below to the west, with beyond this extensive views westwards to distant countryside. An icehouse formerly lay in a circular clump 200m east of the house.

A survey of the old park and gardens was prepared for George Byng by Samuel Lapidge in 1765, Lapidge acting as Lancelot Brown's surveyor. Brown notes that he himself visited the place, but gives no further details (Stroud 1975). A letter of 1773 from Admiral Lord Howe invites Brown to Wrotham as 'my ambition is to benefit by your lights'. A plan of the park before 1780 (Inspector's Report) shows the park largely confined to the area west of a line between the south and north entrances to the park, and north of the kitchen garden. The area was planted with several circular

clumps, with belts along the north and south boundaries, and only two clumps on the west boundary. The park enclosed a kidney-shaped pleasure ground to the north, west and south of the house. A small pond occupied the site of the present lake close to the west boundary.

The park was subsequently enlarged in three phases. During the first phase, following the enclosure of Enfield Chase in 1778, George Byng was allotted the area lying to the east of a line approximating to that of the present drive. During the second, early C19 phase, when the park was owned by George Byng II, the highway bounding the north side of the park was diverted to its present position from a point immediately east of Norfolk Lodge Farm to the present Bentley Heath Lodge opposite Bentley Heath Lane. During the third expansion phase, in the second half of the C19, the property then adjoining Wrotham Park to the south was purchased from Mr Barroneau and the substantial house which it comprised was demolished and the present farm buildings erected in its place in 1855 (R Byng pers comm, August 2000).

KITCHEN GARDEN The square kitchen garden lies 400m south of the house, east of Home Farm, set in woodland to the north and east. It is enclosed by 2(3m high red-brick walls (C18, listed grade II), with openings on the west side. An extensive range of lean-to glasshouses stands on the inside of the north wall.

REFERENCES

Country Life, 44 (9 November 1918), pp 404-9; (23 November 1918), pp 458-66
Victoria History of the County of Middlesex 5, (1976), p 289 D Stroud, Capability Brown (1975 edn), p 245 B Cherry and N Pevsner, The Buildings of England: Hertfordshire (1977), pp 410-11 Wrotham Park: Inspector's Report, (English Heritage 1988)

Maps An exact plan of the Estate belonging to the Honourable John Byng Esq, Vice-Admiral, situate at Kick's End in the Parish of South Mimms, 1750 (private collection)
Tithe map for Potters Bar parish, 1839 (London Metropolitan Archive)

OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1877 2nd edition published 1897 3rd edition published 1919 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1865

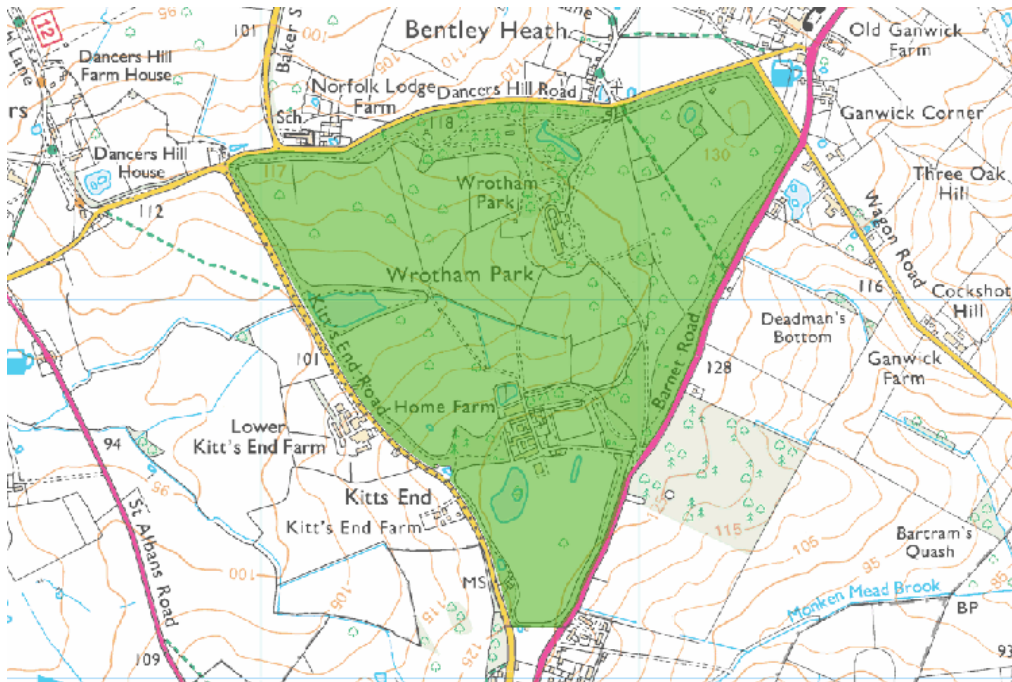
Description written: April 1999 Amended: September 2000 Register Inspector: SR
Edited: October 2000

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: TQ 24669 98830

Map



© Crown Copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.

© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1000254 .pdf](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 10-Nov-2015 at 04:42:07.

ALDENHAM HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Name: ALDENHAM HOUSE

List entry Number: 1000902

Location

The garden or other land may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Hertfordshire

District: Hertsmere

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Aldenham

County: Hertfordshire

District: Hertsmere

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Elstree and Borehamwood

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first registered: 11-Jun-1987

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: Parks and Gardens

UID: 1899

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Garden

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The remains of a renowned late C19/early C20 arboretum and ornamental gardens, surrounded by late C18/C19 parkland, the setting for a country house.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Two country houses developed close to each other on either side of Grubb's Lane in the southern part of the manor of Aldenham during the C16 and C17, these being united under the ownership of the Coghill family in the early to mid C17. The preferred residence of the family was Penn's Place to the north of the Lane, a substantial brick house surrounded by a moat, which, having been bought by the tenant Henry Coghill in 1640, came to be known as Aldenham Hall. The Coghills had acquired the adjacent Wigbournes to the south of the Lane in the early C17, which was rebuilt c 1672 by Henry Coghill, and was generally occupied by a younger son of the family. Wigbournes came to be known as Aldenham House. The estate

passed by marriage into the Hucks family in 1735. By the late C18 (estate map, 1786) Aldenham House was surrounded by formal gardens and groves, with a small landscape park laid out to the east and south, and the former Penn's Place/Aldenham Hall having largely disappeared leaving little trace except for the moat, which still remains (1999). Henry Hucks Gibbs (1819-1907, cr first Lord Aldenham 1896) moved with his family to Aldenham in 1869, developing the park and gardens with his son Vicary Gibbs (1853-1932). Henry Gibbs kept a Year Book from 1869 to 1902, detailing alterations to the gardens as well as the House and estate. The whole garden was celebrated in the early to mid C20 for its variety, extent and extreme horticultural excellence, becoming 'the period's most discussed virtuoso garden' (Elliott 1986); the arboretum was particularly renowned. Edwin Beckett and Arthur J Sweet were Vicary Gibbs' most noted gardeners. In the mid C20 Aldenham House became the centre of the Haberdashers' Aske's School, in which use it remains (1999), with considerable associated mid to late C20 building to the north and south.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Aldenham House stands 3.5km south-east of Aldenham village and 2km west of Borehamwood, at the southern end of Hertfordshire. The c 140ha site is bounded to the east by the A5183 Watling Street, to the north by Butterfly (formerly New Grubb's) Lane, to the west by the road connecting Elstree with Aldenham, and to the south by agricultural land and the village of Elstree. The land slopes generally down from south-west to north-east, with a slight valley stretching in this direction across the centre of the estate, and with a stream feeding a lake, Tykes Water. The immediate setting is largely rural, with beyond this C20 settlements including Radlett, Bushey and Borehamwood, and the M1 lying only 1.2km distant.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The north-west drive enters 350m north-west of Aldenham House off Butterfly Lane, between elaborate iron gates and gate piers with overthrow, flanked by stone piers supporting iron railings which lead to an outer pair of smaller piers in similar style (late C19/early C20). From here the drive runs south-east, passing the moated remains of Penn's Place to the east, 350m from the House. Some 200m north-west of the House the drive curves south, carried across a pond by a single-arch stone bridge in rustic style, passing the remains of rock features to the east of the drive and south of the pond. The drive curves south-east, arriving at a tarmac forecourt (now, late C20, a car park) on the south-west front of the House, enclosed by a low stone kerb. A spur leads south-east off the drive 120m north-west of the House, giving access to the north-west, service front of the House. The spur crosses the stream which runs through the remains of the rock features, carried by a further single-arch stone bridge in rustic style, smaller than that carrying the main drive but in similar style. This drive was created by Henry Hucks Gibbs 1889/90, when the Aldenham to Elstree road was moved c 150m westwards to its present position, and sunk out of sight of the west front, and Grubb's Lane was removed c 200m northwards to its present position (Garden Hist 1986).

The west drive enters 250m south-west of the House, off the Elstree to Aldenham road, at Aldenham Lodge, a single-storey, early C20 lodge. The entrance is flanked by iron gates supported by brick piers with stone ball finials, in turn supporting short lengths of iron railings, with the lodge to the north and the brick park wall extending south. From here the drive curves north-east, overlooking playing fields to the north and south, to join the north-west drive 50m north-west of the House. A small, red-brick lodge stands north of the west drive, 120m north-west of the House, built around a hexagonal centre with a pyramidal roof and prominent central chimney. This marks the site of the western entrance to the estate before Gibbs moved the road westwards in 1889/90 (OS), extending the drive south-west along its present course. The west drive was, before Gibbs' works, one of two drives entering off the Aldenham to Elstree road, the second entering from the south (see below).

The two joined together formed a lazy curve up to the House.

The south-east drive enters 1.2km south-east of the House, off the A5183, past a two-storey lodge standing on the north side of the entrance. From here the drive curves in serpentine fashion north-west across the park, flanked by the remains of an avenue, arriving at Tykes Water Lake lying 400m south-east of the House. The drive is carried across the narrow waist of the lake by a three-arch brick and stone bridge with a brick parapet which is ornamentally pierced. The drive continues north-west, flanked by narrow belts of trees, passing the late C20 girls' school buildings to the north, and arriving at the gateway into the pleasure grounds 100m south-west of the House. Here, iron gates are supported by tall brick piers with stone caps, flanked by curved walls with pierced brick balustrade which lead north to a brick wall (in similar style) which bounds the south side of the gardens and pleasure grounds. The drive continues north through the pleasure grounds, arriving at the south side of the forecourt on the south-west front of the House. This approach was formed by Henry Hucks Gibbs in the late C19, incorporating the northern end of the south drive which approached off the earlier course of the Aldenham to Elstree road c 150m south of the House.

The north-east drive, now (1999) disused and partly lost towards its southern end near the House, enters the park at the north-east corner, at the junction of New Grubb's Lane and the A5183. The entrance is marked by a single-storey, white-painted lodge with a stone roof, in Picturesque style, and a white-painted wooden gate and gateway. From here the drive extends c 550m south-west before its course is lost. Formerly the drive joined the north-west drive 200m from the House. This drive was created in the late C19 by Henry Hucks Gibbs (OS).

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Aldenham House (c 1672, altered C18, and probably by A Blomfield 1870-3, listed grade II*) stands towards the north-west corner of the site, surrounded by gardens and pleasure grounds and mid to late C20 buildings. It is a two-storey, red-brick building, with the entrance front to the south-west and garden fronts to the south-east and north-east, and service wings to the north-west.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS French windows on the north-east front of the House give onto a raised parterre laid out with rose beds, bounded to the north by late C19 and mid to late C20 buildings, to the west by the House, and to the south by the south lawn. The rose beds are laid out in a geometric pattern, set in gravel around a small, central stone pond. The parterre is flanked by borders to the north and south, with a small raised lawn to the west, and a dwarf brick retaining wall to the east. A broad gravel path runs along the north side, with a stone seat set into it. The path, flanked by dwarf brick piers above a flight of stone steps, leads from the french windows to the east edge of the parterre, 30m east of the House. From here the path descends via a flight of stone steps, continuing east through the south side of an open lawn bounded to the south by a clipped yew hedge. This hedge forms the north boundary of the rectangular former rose garden, now laid largely to lawn with informal island shrub beds and enclosed by a yew hedge clipped into undulating forms. The gravel path arrives at a gateway flanked by brick piers supporting iron gates 90m east of the House, the entrance to the woodland garden to the east.

A cross path leads south from the east side of the rose parterre, along the west side of the yew-hedged former rose garden and the east side of the square south lawn. It turns west 75m south-east of the House, continuing along the south side of the south lawn. The south lawn is bounded to the south by a shrubbery, beyond which stands a brick retaining boundary wall with a projecting terrace on an axis with the south-east front of the House. South-east of this lies a late C20 girls' school complex.

A raised earth terrace runs along the south-east front of the House and south side of the rose parterre. A broad gravel path runs along the top of it, overlooking the south lawn. A flight of broad, shallow steps at the east end of the terrace leads down to the path separating the south lawn and the yew-hedged former rose garden. At the west end the terrace gives access to the forecourt. Here the terrace turns south along the west side of the lawn, bounded to the west by a clipped yew hedge screening the lawn from the south drive.

West of the House lies an open lawn extending west to the main road, from which it is separated by a brick retaining boundary wall, giving uninterrupted views south-west from the House and lawn to the remains of a double avenue of Turkey Oak extending 550m south-west from the road. The eastern half of the double avenue containing the mature Turkey Oaks is separated by Dagger Lane from the western half (formerly planted with elms), where the trees have all gone and the area is now pasture (1999). This avenue was created by Henry Hucks Gibbs in the late C19, and extended south-west as a double or triple elm avenue between the forecourt and the road (OS C19).

The remains of a water garden created by the Gibbs family in the late C19, embellished by areas of ornamental rockwork (possibly constructed by James Pulham & Son), runs along the course of the north-west drive. A stream emerges c 120m from the House, between the drive and the site of the former kitchen garden, meandering northwards flanked by lawns planted with specimen trees and shrubs. It runs beneath the bridge which carries the former spur of the drive east into the kitchen garden, opening out into a series of ponds across which the drive is carried by the rustic arched bridge. The stream crosses beneath the drive again c 275m from the House, emptying into a roughly rectangular pond (formerly a swimming pool?) lying adjacent to the drive and enclosed by trees, which in turn empties into the moat of the former Penn's Place adjacent to the north. East of this, a rectangular playing field bounded to the east by woodland stretches south-east from New Grubb's Lane to east of the former kitchen garden site. This forms part of Vicary Gibbs' arboretum (Lord Aldenham pers comm, April 2000). The arboretum by 1918 is said to have contained 179 varieties of oak, 500 varieties of thorn (including berberis, mahonia etc) and many other species given by Vicary Gibb's horticultural friends (Lord Aldenham pers comm, April 2000). West of the drive lies an area of overgrown woodland which contains mature specimens of ornamental tree species, and was formerly laid out with glades running between groups of trees (OS 1898). A star-shaped pond lies within the woodland at the north-west corner. North and west of this lie playing fields, formerly open parkland planted with specimen trees (OS 1898), with a line of trees running along the road boundaries.

PARK The park lies to the east and south of the House and gardens, laid to pasture with scattered mature park trees. A major woodland block which lies east of the gardens linked the gardens with the pleasure grounds surrounding Tykes Water (OS 1898). A maple and gorse avenue formerly extended north-east from the east side of the woodland to the Watling Street boundary (Lord Aldenham pers comm, April 2000). The garden was formerly connected with Tykes Water via a straight path from the gateway standing 90m north-east of the House, which turned south-east 400m from the House into an informally arranged band of woodland meandering down to the pleasure grounds around the lake. The bridge carrying the south-east drive divides the lake into two unequal halves, each surrounded by the remains of a perimeter walk set in wooded pleasure grounds with a shrub understorey. A rustic boathouse lies at the west side of the smaller, southern half, set into the raised bank, the facade created in rockwork. Home Farm lies within the park, 450m south-east of the House. Formerly known as Stapes Farm (OS 1878), it was rebuilt as a model farm by Henry Hucks Gibbs in the late C19. The park developed from the area south and east of the House shown on the 1786 estate map, which at that date included a rectangular canal lying to the north of the present Tykes Water. The Gibbs family enlarged it considerably in the late C19,

also carrying out much planting, the park being dominated by the ornamental pleasure grounds around Tykes Water.

KITCHEN GARDEN The rectangular, walled kitchen garden formerly lay immediately north of the House. It has been demolished and the area now holds mid C20 school development.

REFERENCES

Gardeners' Chronicle, (12 November 1887), pp 592-3; (21 November 1891), pp 608-9 & supplement; (7 March 1896), pp 295-7; (16 October 1897), p 266; (25 December 1909), p 429; (1 January 1910), pp 3-4; (8 January 1910), p 29; (10 September 1910), pp 196-7; (15 July 1916), p 25; (30 September 1916), pp 155-6 The Gardener's Magazine, (25 July 1896), pp 498-500; (20 June 1903), pp 403-10 J Horticulture and Cottage Gardener, (3 September 1896), pp 229-30; (3 November 1898), pp 340-1; (20 December 1900), pp 558-9; (14 March 1907), pp 230-6 & supplement Country Life, 47 (24 January 1920), pp 103-5; (23 February 1924), pp 282-90 Garden History 14, no 2 (Autumn 1986), pp 173-93 B Elliott, Victorian Gardens (1986), p 217

Maps Dury and Andrews, A topographical Map of Hartford-shire, 1766 Luke Pope, Surveys and Plans of the Estates of Robert Hucks Esq at Aldenham in the county of Hertfordshire, 1786 (D/EAm/P1), (Hertfordshire Record Office)

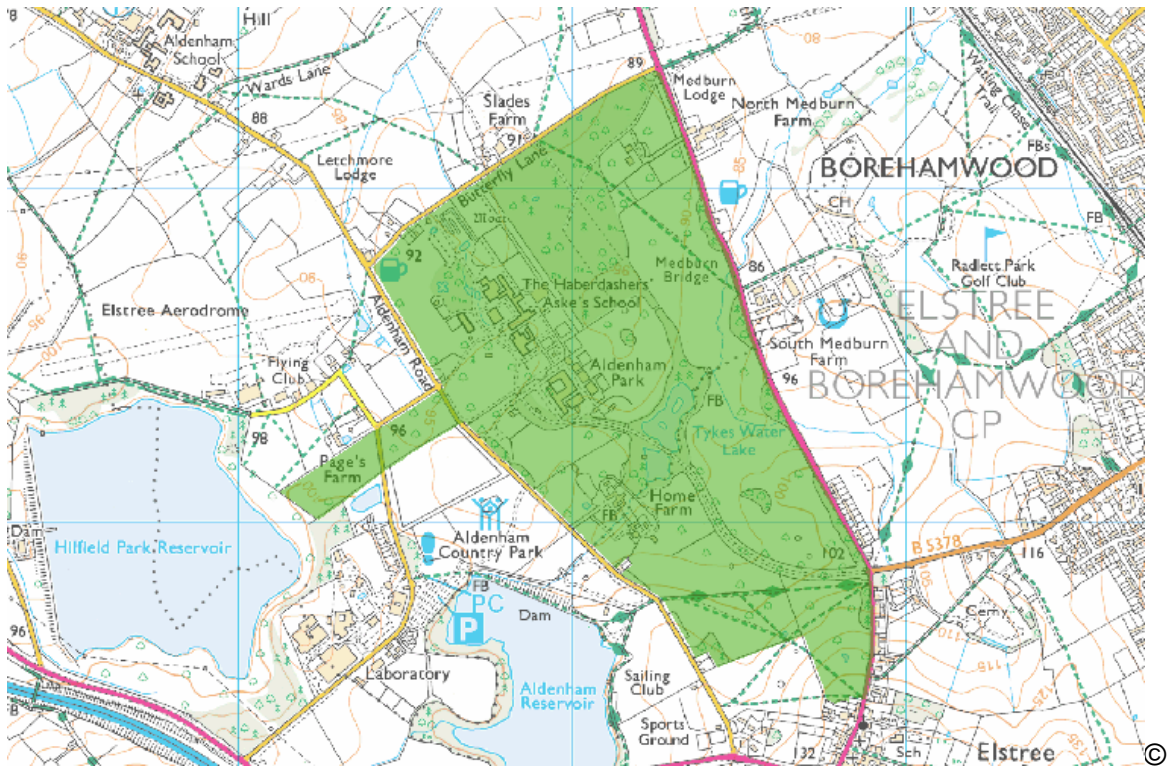
OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1878 2nd edition published 1899 3rd edition published 1938 OS 25" to 1 mile: 2nd edition published 1898

Description written: April 1999 Amended: October 2000 Register Inspector: SR Edited: November 2000

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details
National Grid Reference: TQ 17013 96600

Map



Crown Copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.

© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1000902 .pdf](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 10-Nov-2015 at 04:51:37.

WALL HALL

List Entry Summary

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Name: WALL HALL

List entry Number: 1001455

Location

The garden or other land may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Hertfordshire

District: Hertsmere

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Aldenham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first registered: 17-Feb-2000

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: Parks and Gardens

UID: 4210

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Garden

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

A late C18 country house surrounded by an early C19 park and pleasure grounds laid out with advice from Humphry Repton, who provided a Red Book of suggestions in 1803. The site was further modified later in the C19 and early C20, with the addition of college buildings in the mid to late C20.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

By the mid C18 a house called Wars Hall, owned by Thomas Neate (Dury and Andrews, 1766; Page 1920), stood east of the River Colne, the estate having formerly been part of Aldenham Manor. In 1799 the Wars Hall estate was sold to George Thelluson, who remodelled the house in Gothick style and laid out the surrounding park and pleasure grounds. In 1801 the Aldenham enclosure act was passed, as a result of which Thelluson and other prominent residents closed several roads and built new ones. In November 1802 Humphry Repton (1752-1818) visited the estate, and in 1803 produced a Red Book (copy at HRO), with suggestions for improving the landscape, particularly the drive system. An 1803 map of Aldenham parish (which does not show the site of the Hall as it was at that time in St Stephen's parish) shows a substantial chalk pit, which was shortly afterwards incorporated in

the pleasure grounds, and the home farm. In 1812 the estate, by then known as Wall Hall, was sold to Admiral Sir Charles Maurice Pole (d 1822), MP for Plymouth, who renamed the property Aldenham Abbey. A plan (Shaw, 1812) was made to accompany sale particulars which described the grounds laid out by Thelluson, including a stream 'of Clear running Water, made at considerable Expense' which 'presents a pleasing Object from the House', together with 'Dry gravel walks leading through beautiful shrubberies, flower gardens, etc to a Capital Circular Conservatory, And through beautiful rustic Virandas, entwined with Honeysuckles, to an extensive range of Pheasantries, Aviaries, Bowers, etc'. Gothic ruins were also mentioned, embellished with discarded masonry from Aldenham parish church, and two kitchen gardens with a 'noble circular fronted Peach House, with graperies at the ends' (D/P3/29/9B).

A further plan was made in 1826 (Goodman) which shows the pleasure grounds, by then extended and embellished, and park, together with a sunk fence at the south-west boundary. Further work occurred on the estate during the later C19, particularly c 1860 during the ownership of William Stuart (the widowed son-in-law of Sir Charles Pole, d 1874). This work is reflected on the 1st edition 6" and 25" OS maps of 1883, by which time the park had been extended south-west beyond the sunk fence.

In 1901 the estate was leased by John Pierpont Morgan Jr (d 1942), an American banker, who bought it in 1910, using it for social functions, including many sporting parties. Although often absent from the estate, he bought up a large amount of surrounding farmland and is thought to have created an Italian Garden (Elizabeth Banks Assocs 1999). Upon Morgan's death Hertfordshire County Council acquired the property, which became the residence of the United States of America's Ambassador, Joseph Kennedy, for the duration of the Second World War. In 1949 the Hall became a teacher training college, subsequently part of Hatfield Polytechnic, which in the 1990s became the University of Hertfordshire. The site is now (1999) in divided ownership, the park being overlain by a golf course.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Wall Hall lies 2.5km west of Radlett and 3km north-east of the centre of Watford, on the northern edge of the village of Aldenham. The c 65ha site is bounded largely by agricultural land, and to the south-west by a golf course, part of which also occupies the majority of the parkland. The undulating ground slopes down towards the north-west to the River Colne, from which the site is separated by a band of water meadows. The setting is largely rural, with Aldenham close by to the south. Nearby to the south-west and west runs the M1 motorway, over which views extend west from the park and entrance front of the Hall towards Watford.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main approach enters the site in Aldenham, 1km south-south-east of the Hall, off Church Lane which forms the main village street. The entrance to the south drive is marked on the south side by a single-storey, C19 brick lodge which stands at the north-east corner of the village green, overlooked by the church and churchyard to the east. A further C19 lodge, of two storeys and brick-built with gothic windows, stands to the north-west of the first lodge, on the north side of the drive, overlooking the green to the south. The south drive curves north-west, flanked by mature trees, entering the park 600m south-west of the Hall. A 600m long central section, now (1999) disused, remains as a bridleway. Some 650m south-south-west of the Hall the drive turns north and, 300m south-west of the Hall, north-east, entering 100m south-west of the Hall the west lawn, which is planted with mature trees, including cedars of Lebanon. The south drive ascends the open lawn via a gentle slope, arriving at a turning circle on the west front of the Hall which overlooks the surrounding lawn. A large porte-cochère (c 1860) encloses the entrance to the Hall, from which views extend west across the parkland and

valley to Watford, as mentioned by Repton (Red Book 1803).

The south drive was in existence by 1812 (Shaw), when it extended from the village through agricultural land. The drive entered the parkland (which was enlarged in the later C19, OS 1883) at its former boundary 450m south-west of the Hall (Shaw, 1812), crossing the former sunk fence (traces of which remain as a ditch, 1999) which marked the park boundary at that time.

A further, south-west drive enters the site 1km south-west of the Hall, at Otterspool Lodge, giving access from Otterspool and the A41 London Road. The two-storey, white-painted brick building with gothic-arched windows stands adjacent to the west side of the drive, at the south-west tip of Bingham's wood, overlooking the River Colne below to the west. From here the drive curves north-east through Bingham's, rising up a gentle hillside to enter the park 700m from the Hall, with views extending north and north-west across the river valley, and north-east towards the west front of the Hall. The drive joins the northern end of the disused part of the south drive 300m south-west of the Hall, from where they extend north-east as one to enter the west lawn.

The south-west drive had been created by 1812 (Shaw), when its course extended south-east along the southern edge of Bingham's, joining the south drive 600m from the Hall, at the point where the south drive now (1999) enters the park. The south-west drive was modified to its present course later in the C19, probably at the same time as the south-western third of the park (formerly agricultural land) was incorporated and landscaped.

A spur leaves the south drive 850m south of the Hall, turning north to cross agricultural land (outside the area here registered), following the course of a former service drive (OS 1898) and entering the registered area 450m south of the Hall. The drive passes to the east of an area of late C20 accommodation blocks 350m south of the Hall, turning north-west west of the home farm, which stands 250m south-east of the Hall, to join the south drive as it enters the west lawn 100m from the Hall.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Wall Hall (C18, enlarged 1802, 1830, early C20, listed grade II) stands in the north-east half of the site, set on a plateau which overlooks the Colne valley to the north and west. The two-storey house is of cement-rendered brick and was remodelled and enlarged by George Thelluson in Picturesque Gothick style c 1802. The main entrance on the west front, enclosed by a porte-cochère, is flanked by two turrets, these in turn flanked by corner turrets, creating a grand gothic facade.

The two-storey, brick stable block (now converted to domestic accommodation) stands close by to the south of the Hall, from which it is separated by the former stable yard. The stable block forms the western half of the north boundary of the kitchen garden, and is surmounted by a prominent clock turret.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Gardens and pleasure grounds enclose the Hall to the north and east. A door in the north, garden front opens onto the open north lawn, which is flanked by mature trees, including cedars of Lebanon, and slopes gently down to the north. The north lawn is enclosed by an approximately oval path, which leads off the carriage sweep on the west front at the north-west corner of the Hall via a clipped yew hedge which screens the main entrance to the Hall and the west lawn from the north lawn. The north edge of the lawn is marked by a line of stones, beyond which a meadow occupying a steep slope descends to an artificial cut of the River Colne, 170m north of the Hall, forming part of the north-west boundary of the site. The cut is broadened to form a narrow lake and backed to the north-west by mature trees.

The meadow divides two arms of the wooded pleasure grounds to the south-west and north-east. A path, now largely overgrown (1999), runs along the south-east, garden side of the artificial cut, linking the two halves of the pleasure grounds. The pleasure ground to the south-west of the meadow occupies a ridge which slopes north-west from the Hall, down to the artificial cut. The remains of a small quarry garden occupy the north-west tip of this arm of the pleasure grounds. By the 1820s (Goodman, 1826; OS 1898) this area contained a network of informal paths, possibly with views across the cut below to the north, towards the water meadows and the main course of the River Colne beyond. In 1812 this area of pleasure ground was smaller and oval, it having been extended by 1826 to its present form (Shaw, 1812; Goodman, 1826).

The artificial cut enters the site at the northern tip of the north-east pleasure grounds, this area being dominated by a large, oval, former quarry area lying at the centre, 150m north-east of the Hall. The quarry is encircled at the edge of its rim by mature yews marking the site of a walk which remains in outline, although partly overgrown (1999), overlooking the interior of the quarry. A levelled area occupies the east edge of the rim, forming a broad platform overlooking the interior. The sloping edges of the quarry are planted with scattered mature trees, including yews, and the bottom has been laid out as an open-air theatre (mid-late C20, disused). A walk leads east from the south end of the platform, running along the south boundary of a woodland 200m north-east of the Hall. The walk, flanked by an avenue of mature trees including oaks and sweet chestnuts underplanted largely with laurel, extends c 150m east along the south edge of the wood up a gentle hillside. It terminates at a point where the hillside reaches a gentle peak, affording views east and south to Aldenham parish church tower in the valley below and the surrounding countryside. A path returns south-west from the quarry back to the north lawn.

The north-east pleasure grounds were laid out as part of the 1810s scheme (Shaw, 1812; Goodman, 1826), although at that time the woodland did not extend as far north of the quarry as now (1999). It appears that the parkland extended north-east alongside the new cut, incorporating the sloping meadow below the north lawn, and that the two flanking areas of pleasure grounds were rather smaller (Shaw, 1812). By the 1820s (Goodman, 1826) the meadow dividing the pleasure ground areas was still referred to as 'parkland', although the south-west arm of the pleasure grounds had been extended north-west, to the water's edge, so cutting off the meadow from the main body of parkland. By the late C19 (OS 1883, 1899) the whole area up to the cut had been incorporated within the pleasure grounds, with footbridges across the cut, and a boathouse.

A straight path leads south from the east side of the north lawn across the east lawn, bounded to the west by the remains of the kitchen garden wall, and to the east by a line of mature trees. A university building standing 100m south-east of the Hall divides the east lawn into north and south halves. The path terminates towards the south end of the lawn, encircling a group of mature yews and other trees which screen a gothic sham ruined building (c 1800, listed grade II), standing 230m south-south-east of the Hall. The tall ruin, built of cement-rendered brick, faces north, along the line of the path. The north side of the ruin has an arched doorway, above which is a large, ruinous traceried window incorporating mouldings taken from Aldenham parish church. The doorway leads from the lawn to the intentionally roofless interior, where gaps in the 'ruined' west and east walls provide exits, that to the west being framed by a further stone doorway. From the east exit a path leads south-east to a further sham ruin (c 1800, listed grade II), a gothic facade standing 250m south-south-east of the Hall. The facade consists of a tall brick wall, the upper half rendered, with a large arched gateway and a turret, and stands immediately north of the former Home Farm farmyard, the surrounding buildings now (1999) converted to university

accommodation. From the gothic facade a path leads south-east to an area of woodland in which the icehouse (c 1800, listed grade II) stands, 300m south-east of the Hall.

In the early C19 (Shaw, 1812; Goodman, 1826) the path across the east lawn led south straight to the sham ruined building. The ruin was also entered from the west side via a path which led from the south front of the Hall, south through a further area of wooded pleasure grounds, now (1999) occupied by university buildings, and a path from the south side of the kitchen garden. By the late C19 (OS 1898) the path leading across the east lawn split at the south-east corner of the kitchen garden into an approximately oval path which encircled a lawn planted with several conifers on the north side of the ruined building, leading to the west and east sides of the building.

South-east of the east lawn lies the formal Italian Garden, laid largely to lawn and enclosed by clipped yew hedges. It is entered from the centre of the west side, where the yew hedge stands above a brick and flint retaining wall, via a gateway with brick piers and a flight of semicircular stone steps leading up from the south end of the east lawn. A further gateway, in similar style, stands at the centre of the north side, giving access to the former orchard (OS 1898). A brick and timber loggia (now derelict) stands at the centre of the south side, flanked by the hedge. At the centre of the garden lies a square, stone-edged pond, with a mature cedar close by to the south-east. A raised grass terrace runs along the east edge. It is probable that J P Morgan created the Italian Garden during his occupation of the Hall, in the early C20. In the 1940s (RAF) two central paths in cruciform pattern were laid out (now, 1999, not visible), leading to a path which surrounded the pond.

PARK The park extends south and south-west from the Hall and pleasure grounds, and is divided unequally into west and east halves by the south drive. The east half, occupying level ground, is laid to arable, with the east edge being occupied by late C20 university accommodation bounded to the east by a belt of woodland, through which the present course of the service drive runs. On the east boundary stands the Home Farm, with a brick-built, two-storey farmhouse, and the former farmyard to the north-west.

The west half of the park, overlain by a golf course, occupies undulating ground leading down to the Colne valley to the north-west. It retains many mature trees in clumps and singles, as well as late C20 golf course planting to define fairways.

During the early C19 the park was approximately two-thirds of its present size, being bounded c 500m south-west of the Hall by a sunk fence (Shaw, 1812; Goodman, 1826). Later in the C19 (OS 1883), the park was extended south-west to its present extent, allowing the south-west drive to be altered to its present course, taking advantage of the views over the valley to the north-west. The site of the former sunk fence is presently (1999) visible as a ditch across the parkland.

KITCHEN GARDEN The former kitchen garden lies c 30m south-east of the Hall, and is presently (1999) largely occupied by university buildings of a temporary nature. Sections of the C18/C19 brick boundary wall still survive, particularly to the east and south. The west section of the north boundary is formed by the stable block, and that to the east by a lean-to glasshouse against a further stretch of wall. To the north of this wall lies a brick-walled service yard with wooden bothies standing against the north side of the wall.

East of the east lawn, from which it is separated by mature trees, lies a large area of former orchard and kitchen garden (OS 1898), retaining some orchard trees but now (1999) largely given over to sports pitches. It is bounded to the east by a belt of mature trees. In the early C19 (Shaw, 1812; Goodman, 1826) the area was known as Garden Field, and included the

area of the Italian Garden; in the late C19 (OS 1883) it was given over partly to orchards, and by the 1940s (RAF) it had been largely laid to vegetable production, with a tennis court on the west edge and the Italian Garden occupying the former southern section.

REFERENCES

W Page, A History of Wall Hall in Hertfordshire, (unpub ms 1920), (Hertfordshire Local History Library) Wall Hall, Aldenham Landscape History, (Elizabeth Banks Associates, May 1999)

Maps Dury and Andrews, A topographical Map of Hartford-shire, 1766 Plan of the Parish of Aldenham in the County of Hertford, 1803 (D/P329/4), (Hertfordshire Record Office) John Shaw, Plan of the Wall Hall Estate situated in the parishes of Aldenham and St Stephen's in the County of Herts, 1812 (D/P3/29/9B), (Hertfordshire Record Office) T Goodman and Sons, Plan of Aldenham Abbey and Grounds Estate in the Parishes of Aldenham and St Stephen's, Herts The Property of Sir Charles Marice Pole Baronet, 1826 (University of Hertford)

OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1883 2nd edition published 1899 3rd edition published 1920 OS 25" to 1 mile: 2nd edition published 1898

Archival items H Repton, Wall Hall in Hertfordshire ..., Red Book, 1803 (private collection) [copy at HRO: PC163] RAF aerial photographs, 106G/UK/862, 6140(1, 29 September 1945 (NMR)

Description written: December 1999 Register Inspector: SR Edited: October 2000

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: TQ 13520 98794

Map



© Crown Copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.

© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1001455 .pdf](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 10-Nov-2015 at 05:30:07.

THE ROSE GARDEN, BUSHEY

List Entry Summary

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Name: THE ROSE GARDEN, BUSHEY

List entry Number: 1001649

Location

The garden or other land may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Hertfordshire

District: Hertsmere

District Type: District Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first registered: 04-Nov-2002

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: Parks and Gardens

UID: 5166

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Garden

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

An early C20 formal garden designed by T H Mawson for Sir Hubert von Herkomer RA.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Hubert von Herkomer (1849-1914, knighted 1907), who had been born in Waal, near Landsberg am Lech and spent his early childhood (1851-7) in Cleveland, Ohio, moved to live at Bushey, Hertfordshire in 1873. This move was inspired partly by the proximity of one of his patrons, C E Fry. Ten years later, in 1883, a neighbour, Eccleston Gibb, invited Herkomer to tutor his ward, Annie Salter. Herkomer persuaded Gibb to found a school of art on a site immediately adjacent to Gibb's home, The Cloisters, in Bushey. This school was

intended to allow Herkomer to put into practice his philosophy of art education, and also provide an education for women who wished to pursue a career as an artist (Longman 1999). The school, known as the Herkomer School of Art, occupied the east side of an irregularly shaped plot extending north from High Street. To the west of the buildings was an area of garden, while to the north there was a separate, rectangular garden enclosure (OS 1898; Sale plan, 1912). The School developed a high reputation and included many eminent artists such as Sir William Nicholson (1872-1949), Algernon Talmage, and Lucy Kemp-Welch among its students. Herkomer, who had been appointed Slade Professor of Art at Oxford in 1885, continued as Principal of the School until 1904, when he retired. Lucy Kemp-Welch reopened the School under her own name the following year and it continued to function in the original buildings until 1912, when it moved to new premises in Rudolph Road, Bushey. The property was initially offered for sale, but was immediately acquired by Herkomer, who demolished the buildings.

In 1886, Herkomer had commissioned designs for a new house from the American architect H H Richardson (d 1886). This house, called Lululaund after Herkomer's second wife, Lulu Griffiths, was constructed on a site which adjoined the rear of the Art School premises (OS 1898; CL 1973). Having acquired the site of the School, Herkomer wished to incorporate it into his garden.

In 1912, the landscape architect Thomas Mawson (1861-1933) was looking for suitable studio premises near London, and was informed that the School of Art at Bushey had been closed. Mawson's enquiry to Herkomer regarding the school buildings (which had already been demolished), led to an invitation from Herkomer to advise on the design of a rose garden which he wished to lay out on the site (Mawson 1927). In his autobiography, Mawson describes visiting Herkomer at Lululaund and discussing the design of the garden with the artist:

My famous client proposed at once that we should go into the garden and view the site of the proposed rose garden, which was covered from end to end with old building material. However, the character and extent of the site were easy to grasp, as were the essential features which should dominate its design. The garden was to be separated from the kitchen garden by a brick-built pergola, with a handsome garden pavilion at one end. The centre of the panel rose garden was to be sunk two feet, with a fountain in the centre, and considerable spaces of ground were to be planted as foils against adjoining properties. (Mawson 1927)

The rose garden was constructed according to Mawson's scheme, and by way of fee, Herkomer offered to paint Mawson's portrait; this was reproduced as the frontispiece to Mawson's autobiography (ibid). Mawson regarded the commission as significant within the context of his career, and commented that Herkomer was 'the most versatile man I ever met', and that during their short acquaintance, 'we were drawn closely together' (ibid).

When Herkomer died in 1914, his third wife, Margaret, Lady Herkomer, sister of his second wife, Lulu Griffiths, moved out of Lululaund to another property nearby. The house was requisitioned during the First World War, and subsequently remained largely unoccupied (CL 1939). During the 1920s and 1930s the surrounding estate was gradually broken-up and sold for development. Lady Herkomer died in 1934, and the trustees of the Herkomer Estate offered the rose garden and kitchen garden to Bushey Urban District Council. In 1937 the rose garden was transferred to the ownership of the Council. Lululaund was almost completely demolished in 1939 (CL 1939; B Wood pers comm, 2002), with only a remnant surviving to become the frontage of a Royal British Legion Club. Today (2002), the rose garden and former kitchen garden remain municipal property.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING The Rose Garden is situated to the north-east of the A411, High Street in the centre of Bushey, c 75m north-west of the junction of High Street and Melbourne Road. The c 0.5ha site is bounded to the south-west by the High Street, from which it is separated by a C19 stock-brick wall c 2m high. To the north-west the site adjoins the C19 United Reformed church, the premises of which are bounded by brick walls, and a late C20 development of two-storey houses, from which it is divided by a clipped laurel hedge. To the south-east the Rose Garden adjoins the grounds of The Cloisters, a late C20 development which replaces a C19 villa, from which the gardens are separated by brick walls, while to the east the site adjoins the gardens of mid C20 houses which occupy the site of the gardens of Lululaund. These domestic gardens are separated from the site by C19 and early C20 brick walls and hedges, while to the north the site is separated from the gardens of mid C20 properties in Castle Close by beech hedges and fences. The site is generally level and well-screened from surrounding properties by shrubberies and boundary planting. There are views south-west across the golf course to the south-west of High Street, which occupies the grounds of Bushey House, a C19 mansion situated c 300m south-west of the site.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The Rose Garden is entered from High Street at a point c 100m north-west of the junction of High Street and Melbourne Road, and c 100m south-east of the junction of High Street and Koh-i-Noor Avenue. The entrance comprises a painted wrought-iron gate supported by brick piers under a tiled roof, which is set in the boundary wall at the western corner of the site. There is a further entrance to the site from Herkomer Road to the north-west, at a point c 95m east of the junction of Herkomer Road and Koh-i-Noor Avenue. Late C20 metal security gates lead to a tarmac walk flanked by rose borders which extends c 75m south-south-west to reach the body of the garden.

The early C20 entrance to the garden was situated at the eastern end of the pergola which separates the rose garden to the south from the kitchen garden to the north. The pergola was terminated to the east by a large, free-standing bronze relief of a female figure representing Lululaund (stolen 1976, B Wood pers comm, 2002), which served to screen a gateway in the boundary wall providing access to, and from, the gardens of Lululaund to the east.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING The remnants of Lululaund (listed grade II*) are situated to the north-west of Melbourne Road, c 40m east of, and outside the site here registered. The surviving fragment of the house comprises a large entrance porch with a heavily battered plinth and a carved sandstone arch, flanked by a short, three-window range to the south. The building is constructed in Bavarian grey tufa with rock-faced red sandstone dressings which are lavishly carved with acanthus ornaments. The south range has a coped parapet, while the porch, which is the truncated base of a four-storey tower, is surmounted by a stepped parapet. Today (2002), the building serves as the frontage to a Royal British Legion Club.

Lululaund, named for Herkomer's second wife, Lulu Griffiths, was constructed between 1886 and 1894 with elevations designed by the American architect H H Richardson. The interior plan and the lavish ornamentation of the free Romanesque-style building were designed by Herkomer himself (CL 1939, 1973). Following Sir Hubert von Herkomer's death in 1914, the house was not occupied by the family, but was used occasionally by a variety of organisations, including the Bushey Film Corporation, which had grown from Herkomer's pioneering interest in cinematography (CL 1973). Having failed to persuade Bushey Urban District Council to accept the house for use as an arts centre, the developers of the estate demolished the bulk of the house, the only European work by H H Richardson, in 1939.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens are divided into two sections, with the formal rose garden situated to the south, adjacent to High Street, and an area of lawns and shrubberies to the north on the site of the early C20 kitchen garden.

A brick-paved walk extends c 30m east-north-east from the High Street entrance to reach a flight of stone and brick steps which descends to the central, sunken area which forms the focal point of the formal garden. The walk is partly edged by low clipped box hedges, and is adjoined by areas of mature mixed shrubbery and specimen trees. Some 10m west of the steps descending to the sunken garden, the walk crosses a further brick-paved walk, the south-west section of four walks which form a square-plan outer walk surrounding the sunken garden. The outer sides of this square-plan walk are planted with clipped topiary yew hedges, while brick-paved walks lead from each angle of the square to a flight of brick and stone steps descending to the central sunken area. The walks leading east and west from the central sunken area are terminated by geometrical brick and stone paving which describe a semicircle. The approximately triangular spaces between the outer walk and the sunken garden are planted as rose beds. Photographs from the 1930s indicate that these beds were formerly edged with low box hedges and divided into small geometrical rose beds by grass paths; the beds were simplified in the late C20.

The central, sunken area of the garden is retained by low brick walls and is paved with a radiating pattern of stone flags, the interstices of which are paved in brick. The focal point of the garden is a fountain (dry, 2002; listed grade II) constructed in Bavarian grey tufa, which comprises a quatrefoil-shaped base, originally forming four semicircular basins but today planted as flower beds, which surround a central square-section pedestal flanked by four free-standing columns which support a cornice beneath a block top. The walks, sunken area, and fountain were designed by Thomas Mawson in 1912 for Sir Hubert von Herkomer as a formal rose garden; much of the surrounding shrubbery and specimen trees including variegated hollies and the box and yew hedges survive from Mawson's scheme. It has been suggested that the plan of the fountain and surrounding paving may reflect Buddhist symbolism (listed building description).

Walks leading north and south from the rose garden form a vista through the formal garden. The southern walk is flanked by mature mixed shrubbery and is terminated c 25m south of the fountain by a column (listed grade II) which stands on a slightly raised circular terrace surrounded by low brick walls. The terrace is paved with bricks laid in a radiating pattern, while the column itself is octagonal in section and is constructed in coursed brick and tiles under an ogival lead-covered cap. Designed in 1912 by Mawson, the column stands near the south-south-east corner of the site and commemorates the site of the entrance to Herkomer's School of Art which occupied this land between 1883 and 1904, succeeded by the Kemp-Welch School 1905-12. The north walk extends c 20m north of the fountain to reach a garden house (listed grade II) which itself forms the western termination of a pergola which encloses the north-east side of the rose garden. The garden house is square on plan with a gable on each facade, and is constructed in brick and roughcast under a tiled roof. The interior has a stone-flagged floor laid in a geometric pattern, a coved ceiling, and plasterwork panels. It formerly had a fireplace on its western wall which was served by a surviving brick chimney stack. The building is entered from the rose garden by an arched doorway which was formerly glazed. A similar arched doorway leads north to the former kitchen garden, while a further, square-headed doorway leads east to the pergola. The pergola itself comprises seven pairs of square-section brick piers which support a late C20 timber superstructure which replaces the slightly arched, early C20 timbers. The pergola is planted with ivy and climbing roses. The garden house and pergola were designed by Mawson in 1912; the pergola formed a link to the existing gardens associated with Lululaund

to the east, the gateway being situated at the eastern end of the pergola, screened by a free-standing bronze relief (stolen 1976).

To the north-east of the rose garden, and separated from it by the garden house and pergola, is an approximately rectangular area of lawn encircled by an elliptical, late C20 flagged walk. The lawn is adjoined to the north-east by mixed borders and a beech hedge, and to the south-east by further mixed borders, while to the north-west there is a laurel hedge and a group of mature pines and Douglas firs. At the northern corner of the lawn a pair of mature beech flanks the end of the tarmac walk leading to the northern or Herkomer Road entrance, while at the eastern corner a section of late C19 red sandstone Romanesque-style arcade has been re-erected to form an ornamental structure. This arcade originally formed part of the cloisters in the forecourt of the School of Art, sections of which were salvaged at its demolition in 1912 by Mrs Cridland, who formed them into a rose arbour in her garden at Bushey Heath. The fragments were discovered and re-erected in the Rose Garden in the 1990s. A carved stone Art Deco-style bird bath stands in the south-east border.

The lawn and borders occupy the site of an early C20 kitchen garden which appears to have formed part of Mawson's scheme of 1912. This kitchen garden itself took the place of an area of garden associated with the School of Art which comprised a rectangular walled enclosure with a perimeter walk (OS 1898).

REFERENCES

T H Mawson, *The Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect* (1927), pp 211-13
Country Life, 86 (16 December 1939), p 636; 153 (25 January 1973), pp 222-4; (1 February 1973), pp 280-1
N Pevsner and B Cherry, *The Buildings of England: Hertfordshire* (2nd edn 1977), pp 121-2
G Longman, *The Herkomer Art School (1883-1904) A Re-assessment* (1999)

Maps Valuable Freehold Property known as the Herkomer School of Art, Bushey, Herts, Sale plan, c 1912 (Bushey Museum)

OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1898 2nd edition published 1914 1934 edition

Archival items Photographs of the Rose Garden, c 1930 (Bushey Museum)

Personal communication from Graham Saunders and Bryan Wood

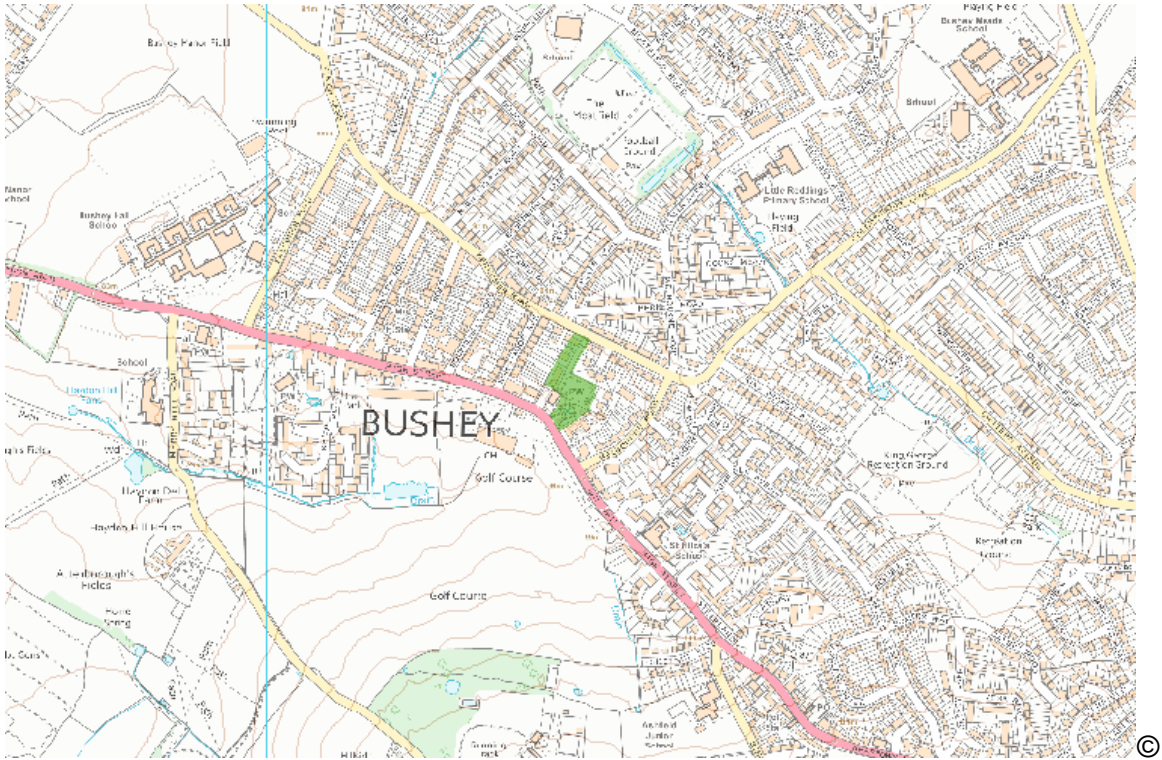
Description written: September 2002 Amended: May 2004 Register Inspector: JML Edited: July 2004

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: TQ 13532 95196

[Map](#)



Crown Copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.

© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1001649 .pdf](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 10-Nov-2015 at 05:34:31.

2. Battlefield Sites

Battle of Barnet 1471

List Entry Summary

This battlefield is registered within the Register of Historic Battlefields by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Name: Battle of Barnet 1471

List entry Number: 1000001

Location

BARNET

The battlefield may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Barnet

District Type: London Borough

Parish:

County: Hertfordshire

District: Hertsmere

District Type: District Authority

Parish: South Mimms

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

Date first registered: 06-Jun-1995

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: Battlefields

UID: 2

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Battlefield

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

BATTLE OF BARNET 1471

The Wars of the Roses were caused by the protracted struggle for power between the reigning dynasty of the House of Lancaster (red rose) and the competing House of York (white rose).

The Earl of Warwick, former ally to the Lancastrians and later to the Yorkists, turned once again to the Lancastrians. Such was his power - he was known as 'the Kingmaker' - that he was able to restore the Lancastrian King Henry VI to the throne in 1470. The following year the Yorkist Edward IV faced his erstwhile ally near Barnet, ten miles north of London.

Early on 14 April, Edward's army advanced while the ground was still obscured by a heavy

mist. In the ensuing confusion, and amidst cries of 'treason', the uneasy alliance of former Yorkists and Lancastrians broke down. Warwick's army fled, and Warwick himself was killed.

The death of Warwick the Kingmaker broke the power of the influential Neville family. King Edward set off after the surviving Lancastrians and the stage was set for the Battle of Tewkesbury.

Much of the area over which the battle had ranged was common pasture and heathland with some hedged enclosures. With the golf course retaining the open character of the landscape, the events of the battle are readily understandable on the ground.

AMENITY FEATURES The memorial to the battle dates from the eighteenth century. It and several key viewpoints are publicly accessible from footpaths. Additional public access would be desirable. Caution is required when crossing the golf course.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS All of the battlefield area lies within Metropolitan Green Belt and part in a Conservation Area. The area lies within the scope of the Watling Chase community forest initiative. Nearby Wrotham Park is a Registered garden site.

KEY SOURCES Adair, J, 1968, 'The newsletter of Gerhard von Wessel, 17 April 1471', in the Journal of Society for Army Historical Research, xivi Bruce, J (ed), 1838, Historie of the Arrivall of King Edward IV, AD 1471

Selected Sources

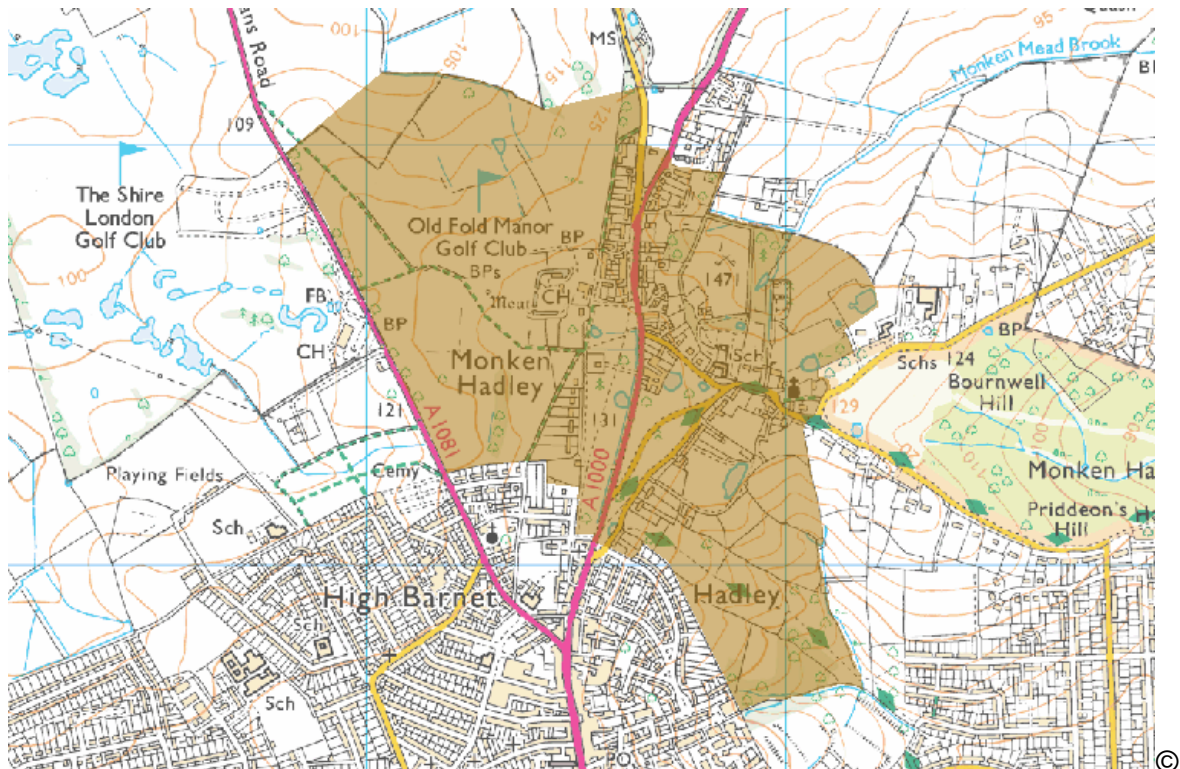
Websites

Historic England Battlefield Report, accessed 11-JUN-2015 from

<https://content.HistoricEngland.org.uk/content/docs/battlefields/barnet.pdf>

National Grid Reference: TQ 24514 97590

Map



Crown Copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.

© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1000001.pdf](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 10-Nov-2015 at 05:51:44.

3. Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Roman remains S of Hansteads House, Netherwyld Farm

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Roman remains S of Hansteads House, Netherwyld Farm

List entry Number: 1005251

Location

Not currently available for this entry.

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Hertfordshire

District: Hertsmere

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Aldenham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: N/A

Date of most recent amendment: N/A

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM - OCN

UID: HT 79

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Monument

Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

History

Not currently available for this entry.

Details

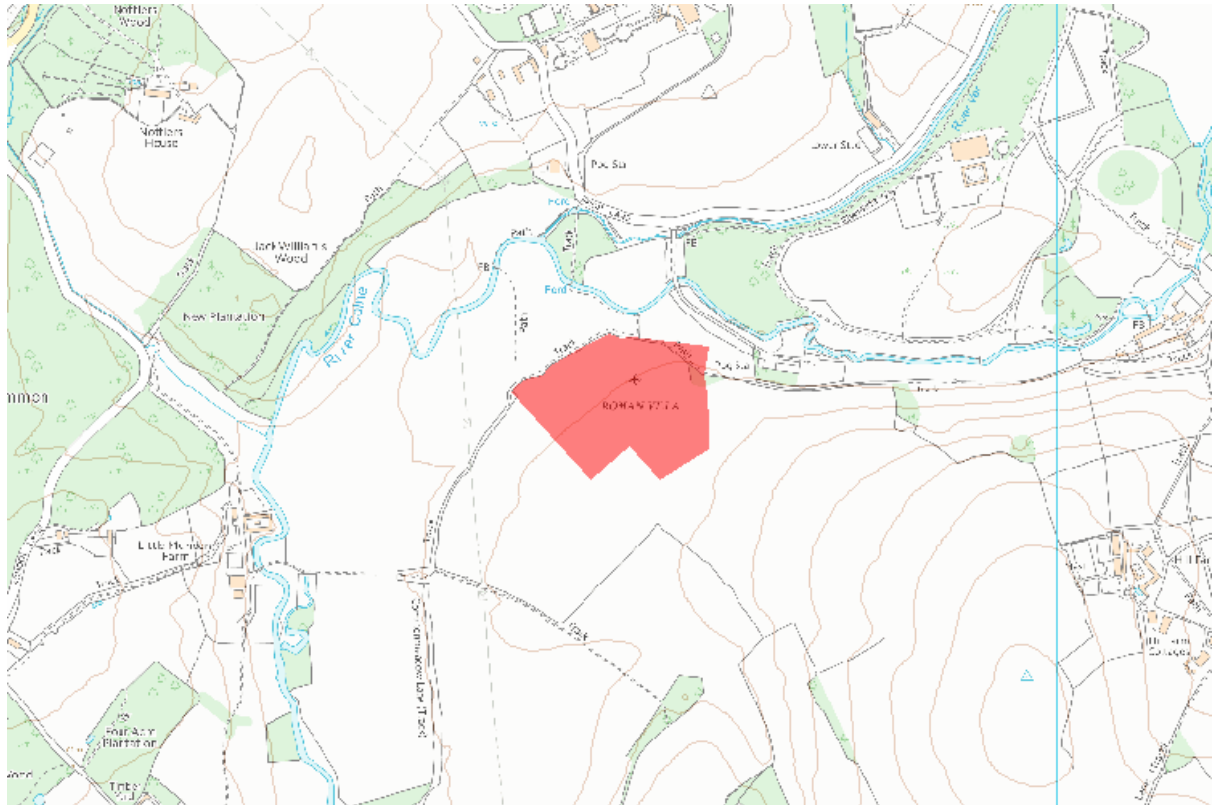
This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: TL 14261 01111

Map



© Crown Copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.

© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1005251 .pdf](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 11-Nov-2015 at 12:40:29.

Moated site at Bushey Hall Farm

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Moated site at Bushey Hall Farm

List entry Number: 1005510

Location

Not currently available for this entry.

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Hertfordshire

District: Hertsmere

District Type: District Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: N/A

Date of most recent amendment: N/A

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM - OCN

UID: HT 72

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Monument

Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

History

Not currently available for this entry.

Details

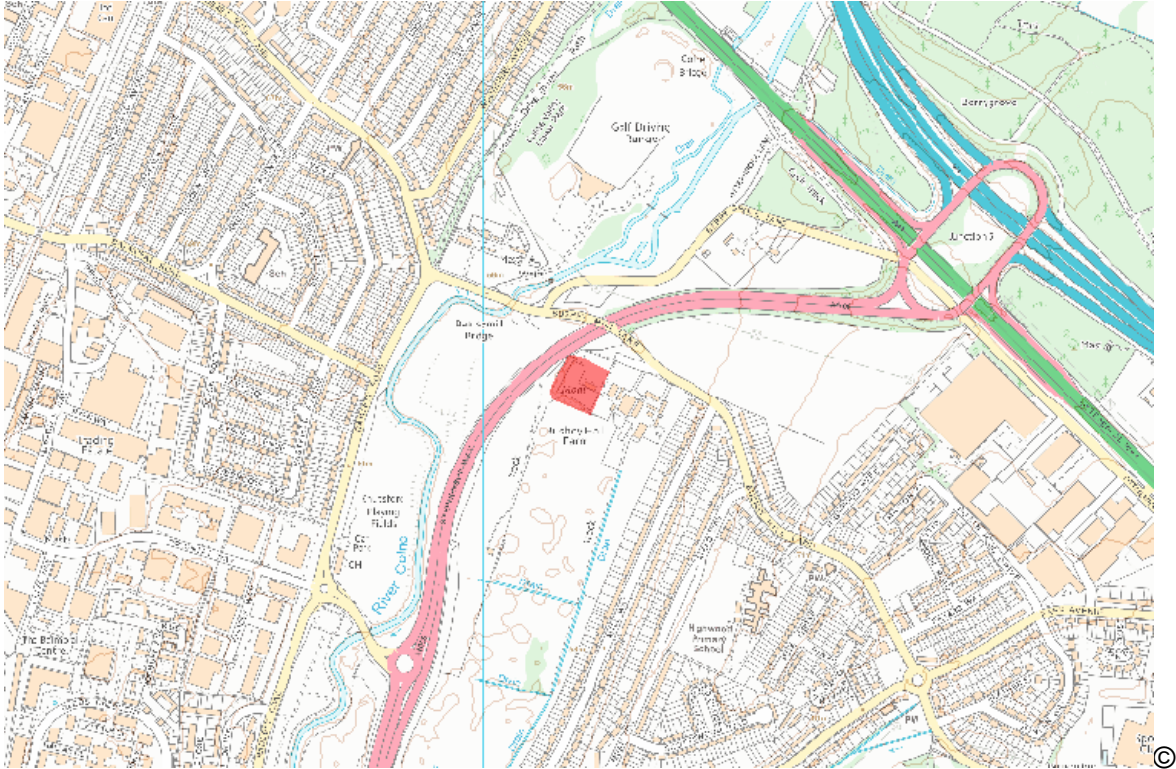
This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: TQ 12164 97943

Map



Crown Copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.

© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1005510 .pdf](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 11-Nov-2015 at 12:40:31.

South Mimms motte and bailey castle

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: South Mimms motte and bailey castle

List entry Number: 1009433

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Hertfordshire

District: Hertsmere

District Type: District Authority

Parish: South Mimms

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 21-Sep-1936

Date of most recent amendment: 03-Feb-1993

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 20625

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and, in many cases, as aristocratic residences and as centres of local or royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte and bailey castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and, as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape. Over 600 motte castles or motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. As one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short period of time, motte castles continued to be built and occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries, after which they were superseded by other types of castle.

South Mimms Castle has a well-documented history dating back to the 12th century and has associations with royalty. Partial excavation has confirmed the information from the historical sources. Despite limited disturbance by excavation, animal burrowing and cultivation, the motte and bailey and its defences survive in good condition and contain archaeological evidence relating to the various stages of development of the castle. Additionally,

environmental evidence will give an indication of the nature of the landscape within which the monument was constructed and the economy of its inhabitants.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

South Mimms motte and bailey castle is situated on an east-facing slope overlooking the Mimmshall Brook, about 1.25km north-west of South Mimms village. It includes a motte, c.9m in height and 35m in diameter at the base, in the north-west corner of a kidney-shaped bailey which measures 125m north-south by 110m east-west and is surrounded by a bank and ditch. The entrance to the inner bailey was on the south-west side where there is now a causeway across a ditch and a break in the rampart. There are traces of an outer bailey to the south. The castle is thought to have been built by Geoffrey de Mandeville in 1141 with a licence from Matilda and was probably destroyed in 1143. Excavations carried out by J Kent in 1961-5 revealed that a timbered tower had been built on the ground with an entrance on the south and that the motte had then been constructed around the tower with spoil from the defensive ditches. Pottery from the 13th and 14th centuries was uncovered during the excavation and suggests that occupation of the site continued after the destruction of the castle.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

Other

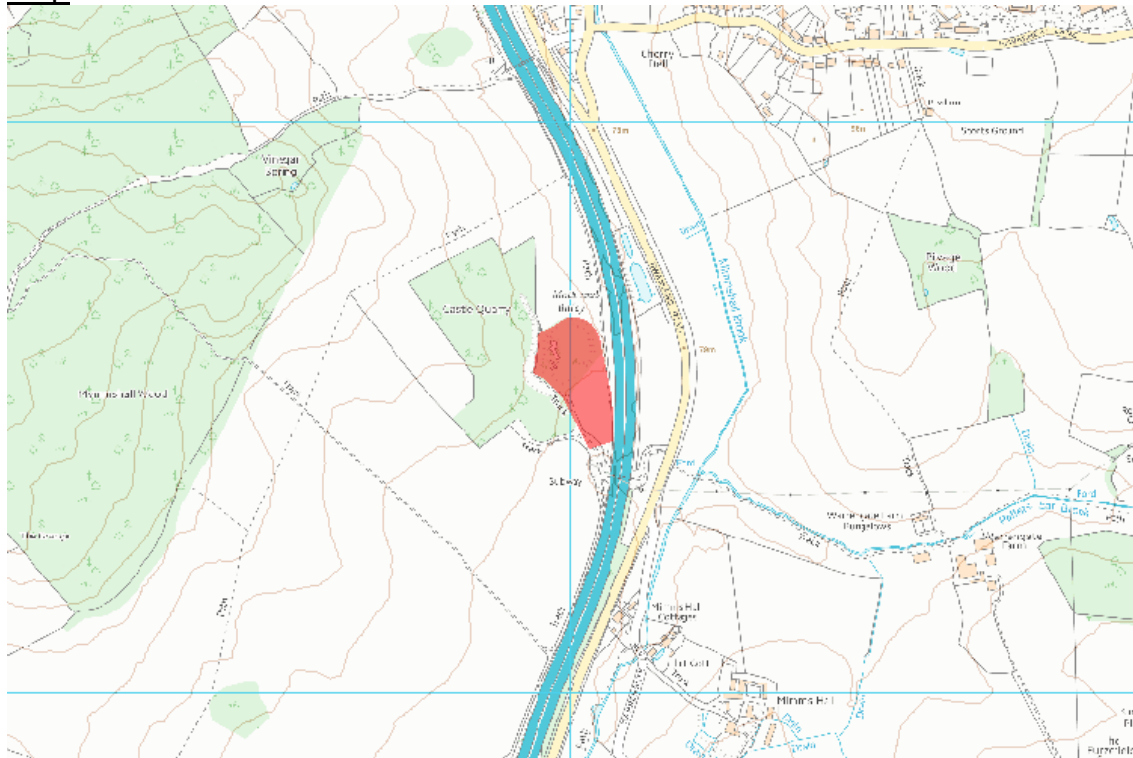
Information from NAR (TL20 SW 1),

Information from SMR,

Warren, B, Notes of South Mimms Castle Report, (1988)

National Grid Reference: TL 23005 02570

Map



© Crown Copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.

© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1009433 .pdf](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 11-Nov-2015 at 12:40:33.

Penne's Place moated site, Aldenham

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Penne's Place moated site, Aldenham

List entry Number: 1013001

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Hertfordshire

District: Hertsmere

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Aldenham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 05-Feb-1991

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 11570

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

Penne's Place moat is a good example of a double moated site, and has well documented connections with the Penne family dating back to the 13th century. The moat displays a diversity of features including an external bank and associated pond. As illustrated by observations in 1962-4, despite later alterations the site retains significant archaeological potential.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes the remains of a Medieval moated site. The double island site consists of two rectangular enclosures. The eastern enclosure measures c.55m by 130m inclusive of the 12m wide surrounding water-filled moat. The enlarged south arm has been adapted to form a concrete-lined bathing pool in the last century. Three weirs within this moat are also later ornamental features. Within its interior is a rectangular pond measuring 55m by 8m. The remaining area is flat apart from a modern wall and pit (excluded from the scheduling). A 0.7m high external bank flanks the eastern arm of the moat. The second enclosure, immediately to the west originally measured c.60m by 105m. Only the north arm currently survives as an earthwork feature, crossed by a modern causeway. The remaining west and south arms have been infilled in the past. The flat interior is interpreted as the site of Penne's Place manor house. The surface make-up of the road crossing the area is excluded from the scheduling although ground beneath is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

The Victoria History of the County of Hertfordshire: Volume II, (1908), 121

Lawrence, A, The Aldenham House Gardens, (1988), 38-9

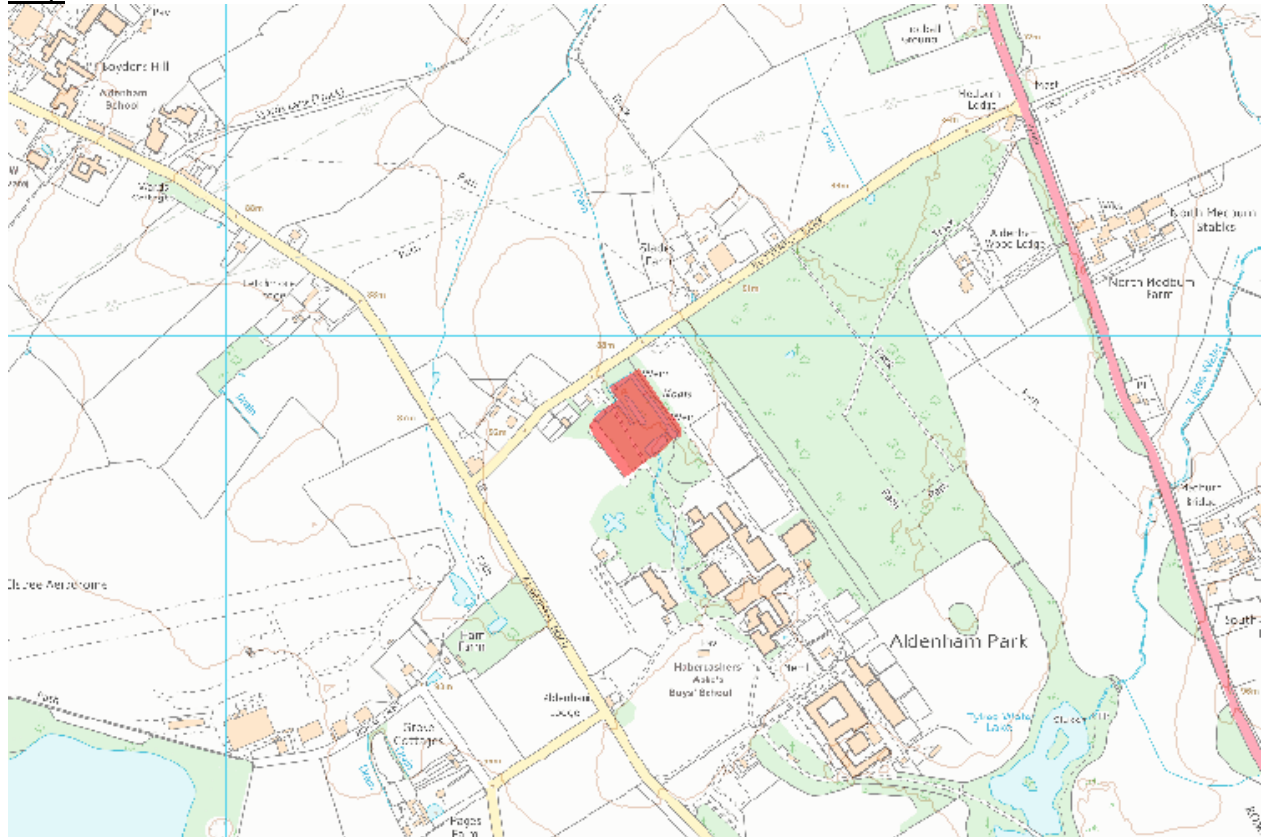
Other

Title: Aldenham House and Park *Source Date:* 1842 *Author:* *Publisher:* *Surveyor:*

Reproduced by Lawrence ref [2]

National Grid Reference: TQ 16648 96868

Map



© Crown Copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.

© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1013001 .pdf](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 11-Nov-2015 at 12:40:35.