

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to the
East Herts Local Plan Second Review April 2007

HISTORIC PARKS & GARDENS

Supplementary Planning Document



September 2007

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is being prepared under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town & Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. In the Act, the Government introduced changes to the planning system for England. At the strategic level, Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) will supersede the County Structure Plans. Thus, the Hertfordshire County Structure Plan will be replaced by the RSS for the East of England: The East of England Plan prepared by the East of England Regional Assembly.
- 1.2 At the local level, a new portfolio of documents, known as the Local Development Framework (LDF), will replace the East Hertfordshire Local Plan. The statutory element of the LDF will be the Development Plan Documents (DPD), supported by non-statutory Supplementary Planning Documents - these will replace the existing Supplementary Planning Guidance notes. In addition, Hertfordshire County Council will prepare statutory Minerals and Waste Planning documents - these will replace the existing Minerals and Waste Local Plans.
- 1.3 On 18th April 2007 East Herts adopted its Local Plan Second Review. Under the 'transitional arrangements' this Plan will be saved for three years from its date of adoption, until subsequently replaced by the emerging LDF.

2.0 PURPOSE & STATUS

- 2.1 The purpose of this Supplementary Planning Document is to preserve and enhance the special historic character of the District's Historic Parks and Gardens. This will help to ensure that development does not undermine their historic integrity as well as provide long-term management for these important sites.
- 2.2 This SPD therefore, refers to those parts of the *historic landscape*, which are parks and gardens, rather than just landscapes and gardens associated with country houses.
- 2.3 East Herts Council had previously produced Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on Historic Parks and Gardens that accompanied the 1999 Local Plan. With the change to the regulations and subsequent adoption of the East Herts Local Plan Second Review 2007 the SPG is no longer valid, and has been superseded by this SPD.
- 2.4 This SPD has been prepared in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 12: *Local Development Frameworks* (PPS12) published in 2004. PPS12 states that Supplementary Planning Documents must relate to a policy in the saved plan, thus the Historic Parks and Gardens SPD will supplement Policy BH16 of the East Herts Local Plan Second 2007. This SPD will also supplement Policy BH17: Enabling Development, in respect of historic parks and gardens. This Supplementary Planning Document on historic parks and gardens will be taken into account as a material consideration when determining planning applications.
- 2.5 Policy BH16 states:
- (I) *On sites listed in English Heritage's "Register of Historic Parks and Gardens" and other locally important sites, development proposals that significantly harm their special historic character, appearance or setting will not be permitted.*
- (II) *Where appropriate and well-researched, the District Council will encourage proposals for the repair, restoration and management of historic parks and gardens.*

3.0 BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

- 3.1 Historic Parks and Gardens are important assets that add substantial value to both the landscape and environmental quality within the District. English Heritage has prepared a *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England*. This register currently contains approximately 1450 sites, of which 15 are in East Hertfordshire. A list has also been compiled of other locally important sites within East Hertfordshire that are considered by the District Council to be of sufficient quality to warrant appropriate preservation and protection when considering development proposals under Policy BH16.
- 3.2 A historic park and garden is defined as one that can be said to be of ‘special historic interest’. In compiling the Register of *Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England* English Heritage assess each site against a set of assessment criteria which considers:
- *Age and Registration*
 - *Influential Sites, Major Designers, & Good Standard Examples*
 - *Associations*
 - *Group Value*
 - *Multi-phased Sites*
 - *Documentation*
 - *Condition & Registration*
 - *Plants & the Register*
- 3.3 Although no additional statutory controls follow the inclusion of a site in the above Register, Paragraph 2.24 of PPG15 (Planning and the Historic Environment - 1994) states that Local Authorities should protect them through policies in the Local Plan from development that affects their character or setting. This status will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. PPG15 also allows scope for the identification of locally important historic parks and gardens that make a contribution to the heritage of the District; hence the wording of Policy BH16, which refers to historic parks and gardens, listed both on the National Register and locally.
- 3.4 Thus, in addition to those parks and gardens included on the national Register, a list has also been compiled of other locally important sites within East Hertfordshire through work undertaken by the Hertfordshire Gardens Trust, that are considered by the District Council to be of sufficient quality to warrant appropriate preservation and protection when considering development proposals under Policy BH16. A summary of these other locally important sites is provided at Appendix B of this document. It should be noted that Policy BH16 affords the same level of protection to Historic Parks and Gardens on both the English Heritage Register and the locally important sites list.

3.5 Since they are expensive to maintain and restore, these parks and gardens often suffer from neglect and consequent decay. In addition, their significance is often overlooked and they can suffer from overly extensive changes of use/subdivision and/or encroachment from road schemes. Furthermore, seemingly insignificant developments such as CCTV, external lighting, bin storage, signage and parking can cumulatively threaten the historic integrity of the historic environment. However, repair and restoration of historic parks and gardens is concerned with the ‘management of change’ rather than preventing change *per se*. It is therefore important that given their dynamic nature, proposals both large and small, contribute to preserving and enhancing the special historic character of historic parks and gardens.

3.6 The Proposals Map to accompany the Local Plan Second Review 2007 identifies the 15 Registered Parks and Gardens. Appendix B shows their general location within East Herts. As stated above, there are a number of other locally important historic parks and gardens within the District. Indeed, historic parks and gardens are not always distinct entities; often they reflect the history of the landscape. In other words, although the garden or park landscape may have been re-used, elements and features from previous landscapes are still legible and/or visible. Assessment of development proposals on the special historic character, appearance or setting of a historic park and garden therefore, will be made on a case-by-case basis.

4.0 CHARACTER, APPEARANCE & SETTING

- 4.1 As a consequence of their location and design, every historic landscape is unique. Designed landscapes, by their very nature, are dynamic entities that will change over time, either by themselves or through deliberate alteration by their owners. In many cases there is physical evidence as well as the original documentation and plans from which to recreate historic features.
- 4.2 Many historic parks and gardens vary in their nature and can include for example, landscaped parkland associated with country houses, 19th Century ornamental cemeteries and villa gardens, and public (municipal) parks. Many of these were laid out in response to contemporary fashions of the day, with each phase overlying or existing alongside earlier works. Commonly, the interest of the garden lies in its current state as a sum of various styles of development. Each phase has its own degree of interest and impact on the landscape. The ability to 'read' an historic designed landscape generally requires considerable skill and experience.
- 4.3 These features and elements contributing to the interest of a site may include some or all of the following:
- *Lodges and Gates* - Seen as important elements in creating a grand impression for visitors approaching the property.

- *Parkland* - Usually areas of grassland, which may be open or dotted with trees arranged singly or in groups.
- *Pleasure Grounds* - Incorporating features such as lawns, terraces, bedding schemes, parterres, shrubberies and walks as well as special types and styles of garden such as Japanese or Italian.
- *Ornamental Planting* - Areas of woodland, which enclose the parkland or relate directly to the setting of the house as avenues or clumps. May include some exotic species planting, often of genetic and horticultural value. Exotic planting for example, can take the form of arboreta or pinetums.
- *Kitchen Garden* - Normally enclosed by walls or hedges where the emphasis is on the cultivation of fruit or vegetables. Frequently have glasshouses within the garden as well as back shed ranges including for example, graperies, stove houses, and potting sheds..
- *Water Features* - Including natural and artificial features such as ponds, lakes, canals, cascades and fountains.
- *Walks and Drives* - Including ornamental gates, approaches to the house, carriage drive and bridges.
- *Garden Buildings and Ornaments* - Summerhouses, follies, icehouses, statuary, seats and sundials. As the smallest items, these are the features most likely to be lost from an historic garden.

- *Ha-Ha's* - Consisting of a ditch and wall, they create an ‘invisible’ boundary between the garden and the wider parkland, preventing the ingress of deer or farm livestock. Ha Ha’s can also encompass ‘sunk fences’ where paling is placed in the ditch itself.
 - *Grottoes* - (or grottos) were fashionable, particularly in the later 18th century, as a picturesque, ornamental (artificial) cave, usually as part of a wider series of varied landscaped gardens. They are mostly underground, often excavated into hillsides- or at least partly covered with underground chambers (including Scott’s Grotto, Ware and Roxford Grotto, near Hertingfordbury). Typically the interior & sometimes the exterior were decorated with shells, rock, minerals, exotic stones & fossils etc.
- 4.4 A less tangible feature of many parks and gardens is their ecological value; in several cases they have a distinctive ecology meriting greater attention than some areas of ‘natural’ countryside. County Wildlife sites may also be present, including, for example veteran and dead trees beneficial to fungi, invertebrates, bats and hole-nesting birds; ponds valuable for reptiles and amphibians, and built structures of importance to bats. Many species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, and the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994. It is therefore crucial that, prior to the granting of any permissions, a survey is undertaken by a specialist approved by Natural England in order to ascertain current populations of protected species.
- 4.5 New development proposals, such as golf courses, housing, offices, and parking spaces are frequently inserted into the designed landscape with little thought being given to retaining the essential character of the site itself, or its wider setting. This approach threatens the integrity of such historic landscapes.
- 4.6 In the use of the word ‘setting’ in this context, two meanings need to be distinguished. Firstly, in relation to the landscape itself, setting may include land, topographic features or structures, possibly part of a designed landscape, which may be some distance beyond the physical or visual envelope. Views in and out of designed landscapes were important factors for their creators in the 17th and 18th centuries, with prospect mounds and viewing terraces. Significant damage can be done to the design aesthetic of a landscape by development that is actually beyond the site boundaries. Alterations to the wider setting of the designed landscape therefore must be assessed, *inter alia*, against the test of whether the proposals are detrimental to an historic landscape.
- 4.7 Secondly, while a landscape’s importance may or may not be registered, and may have its own intrinsic historic importance and interest one significant aspect of many landscapes is their function of providing a setting that is appropriate and fitting for listed buildings. There is increasing

stress on the importance of setting, especially where gardens or grounds complement the design or function of a listed building.

- 4.8 These definitions generate an awareness of the interrelationships of these two elements; that the potential impact on gardens and buildings need to be assessed both separately and together for the effective consideration of any relevant development proposals. Furthermore, historic designed landscapes are not necessarily the same as open spaces or amenity spaces: in tackling their preservation and management they have their own qualities and cultural attributes which set them apart from the former.
- 4.9 As with listed buildings and conservation areas, it is often the case that the principle of development cannot be separated from the detail. It is difficult to assess the impact of most development proposals on something as subtle as the character of a landscape without fairly detailed plans - 'outline' proposals would fail on this point.

5.0 ENABLING DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1 ‘Enabling development’ is defined as being development proposed primarily as a means of saving and securing the future of a heritage asset, such as a listed building, registered garden or scheduled monument that may be neglected, dilapidated, or otherwise ‘at risk’.
- 5.2 Development in the grounds of an historic building ‘enabling’ the building’s restoration frequently poses, by default, a threat to the surrounding historic landscape. However, PPG15, paragraph 6.2 gives clear ground for considering parks and gardens as equally important.
- 5.3 On occasion where such proposals arise, they are often either detrimental to the heritage asset, or contrary to national or local plan policies, or both. The Proposals are therefore put forward on the basis that the benefit the community of conserving or restoring the heritage asset, in this case an historic landscape or a listed building on the site, outweighs the harm to other material interests.
- 5.4 While the restoration of a building may well be argued by applicants to have the overriding claim, development that harms the setting of the designed landscape, can ultimately undermine or devalue the work to the building itself.
- 5.5 The success of such schemes therefore depends on the integrity of the historic landscape not being materially compromised by any development, and its future being adequately secured by the funds generated. PPG15 is specific on tests for development harmful to or destructive of listed buildings. This Authority will adopt a similar approach in the consideration of development affecting historic parks and gardens.

6.0 DEFINITION OF DEVELOPMENT

- 6.1 Development proposals as submitted in such cases outlined above often include intentions to restore a park or garden. The word ‘restoration’ in planning terms has had a long history, particularly in relation to minerals where the landscape is restored once more to farming use.
- 6.2 In conservation terms the definition is much stricter, i.e. *‘returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state.’* The meaning for historic landscape restoration implies accuracy and therefore must depend on detailed historical research followed by fully justified proposals.
- 6.3 A looser definition of ‘restoration’ could mean the restructuring of the essential elements of decayed or lost design. This approach could then reflect the intentions of the specific aesthetic design of its author.
- 6.4 Those development proposals that do have implications for an historic park or garden must therefore clearly establish which rationale, as defined above, underpins the applicants approach to ‘restoration’. Indeed, English Heritage use the term ‘repair’ rather than ‘restoration’, as repair reflects the true dynamic nature of historic parks and gardens, which is concerned with the ‘management of change’.

7.0 COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT

7.1 Before any development, restoration, or conservation is undertaken on a historic park or garden, regard should be had to the comprehensive assessment of the site. Useful sources of reference include English Heritage's guidelines on managing historic parks and gardens and 'Planning Conservation Advice Notes' published by The Garden History Society. The comprehensive assessment should include the following:

- *Historic Landscape Assessment*
- *Historic Site Master plan*
- *Historic Site Management Plan*

Historic Landscape Assessment

7.2.1 This comprehensive report and survey should establish the context of the site and cover the following:

- *Archaeology of the Site*
- *Ecology of the Site*
- *Garden History*
- *Landscape History*
- *Relevant Social & Economic Constraints & Opportunities*
- *Site Survey*
- *Structures & Trees*
- *Visual Factors*

7.2.2 Conservation (or restoration) can only be on an understanding derived from research and survey work, in order to produce an assessment of the significance of a place. A thorough historical survey is therefore necessary prior to the production of any development, conservation, restoration or management proposals, as well as

then identifying potential constraints and opportunities for specific development proposals. The majority of historic designed landscapes are the result of works of several periods, each phase of varying importance or significance. These need to be assessed and evaluated

7.2.3 Many parks and gardens contain well preserved features of the pre-emparkment landscape and as such have a significant archaeological value. Archaeological techniques have a role to play in the research and assessment process. PPG16: Archaeology and Planning provides the policy framework for assessing archaeological remains either within a garden, or which constitute a garden, or which constitute a garden's earlier state.

7.2.4 The ecological value of historic parks and gardens should not be underestimated. Such sites provide habitat to numerous species and contribute greatly to local biodiversity. This biodiversity should be protected and enhanced as appropriate.

7.2.5 Furthermore, such an assessment would also inform the production of guidelines for the ongoing management of a site. It may be appropriate to refer to the National Trust document, 'Guidelines for long-term Conservation Plans for historic parks and gardens (1997)'.

Historic Site Master plan

7.3.1 Where proposals are being considered in parks and gardens that involve development requiring planning permission and/or listed building consent, then a Historic Site Master plan

will be required when submitting an application. This should include the following:

- *Impact Assessment*
- *Site Survey & Analysis Plan*
- *Site Plan*
- *Environmental Impact Assessment (where applicable)*

- 7.3.2 The Impact Assessment should be a report assessing the potential impact of the development proposals and the likely impact of any development proposal must be very carefully judged. The Impact Assessment should also detail the overall design principles, development objectives, and works proposed.
- 7.3.3 The Site Survey & Analysis Plan for the area of the historic landscape affected (normally at 1:500 or 1:200 scale). This plan should record the location and condition of all existing features, both natural and manmade, as well as site levels.
- 7.3.4 The Site Plan (normally 1:200 scale) should clearly indicate the proposals in the context of the historic landscape. Any works affecting historic landscape features must be annotated. Of particular importance are works affecting trees, i.e. changes in ground levels, felling or tree surgery.
- 7.3.5 An Environmental Impact Assessment outlining the ecological implications of the proposed development may also be necessary, especially for major development or development that significantly affects the special

historic character of the historic park and garden.

- 7.3.6 Some developments will have a direct impact on the site, such as the felling of trees, the demolition of buildings, or the obliteration of topographic features. Where such interventions cannot be avoided, then an assessment should be made as to the effect of the development on the character of the site as a whole, especially its impact on views into or out of the site. The possibility of screening new development with planting should also be carefully assessed, as new planting in itself can be intrusive, either through the use of inappropriate species or blocking designed views.
- 7.3.7 The extent of the information required will depend on the nature of the proposals and their likely impact on the park or garden in question. Where a planning application is approved it is likely that the District Council will seek to encourage positive enhancement measures and these may be subject to specific planning conditions.
- 7.3.8 Many of the historic parks and gardens in the District offer scope for continued positive management or restoration. The District Council will seek to encourage any positive proposals which owners wish to pursue offering advice and guidance where necessary.

Historic Site Management Plan

- 7.4.1 Management Plans will vary greatly in length and style, depending on the character and complexity of the site. However,

it is expected that each should contain:

- A statement describing the current state of the site, necessarily gained via a site survey;
- A description summarising the significant aspects of the site, its special qualities and physical attributes. They may include as appropriate:
 - *An assessment of aesthetic qualities*
 - *The identification of the historic interest*
 - *The recognition of natural features and processes*
 - *Acknowledgement of cultural features*
 - *A description of condition and use, current and proposed*
 - *Other special characteristics, such as distinctiveness or rarity*
- A long-term vision incorporating the ideal objectives being sought for the site
- An analysis of the constraints and opportunities that will effect the management of the property and the achievement of the strategic objectives;
- Statement of policy regarding specific management aspects of the property;
- Short to medium-term objectives, looking three to five years ahead

7.4.2 The Historic Site Management Plan should be based on sound research and evidence gathered from the Historic Landscape Assessment including ecological and archaeological surveys. Indeed,

the various archaeological techniques can give great insight into the heritage and subsequent management of the historic park and garden.

- 7.4.3 The Historic Site Management Plan should also acknowledge the ecology of the historic park and garden and take steps to manage as appropriate for the benefit and increase of biodiversity.
- 7.4.4 The Historic Parks and Gardens of East Herts are a valuable asset to the community and as such afford many community benefits, not least in providing valuable ‘green space’ for leisure and recreation. They can also be used for education purposes playing a positive role in the fields of heritage, landscape, ecology, and botany. The Historic Site Management Plan should aim to promote historic parks and gardens and help raise awareness within the community as to why such sites are important and need preserving for future generations.
- 7.4.5 Although the majority of the Historic Parks and Gardens of East Herts were or are grounds of large houses, their ownership and subsequent degree of access varies between each site. Where appropriate, in conjunction with paragraph 7.4.2, the Historic Site Management Plan should encourage public access to otherwise private land as part of the long-term strategy for the management of the historic park and garden.
- 7.4.6 The Historic Site Management Plan should also consider the various needs of all visitors to the Historic Parks and Gardens. In line with

Government Guidance
development, restoration, and
conservation works should take
account of the needs of visitors
with disabilities.

- 7.4.7 Historic Site Management Plans do however, need to be flexible and capable of modification to accommodate new information, and be reviewed periodically. It is important that competent professionals using best practice carry out all assessments.
- 7.4.8 However, by incorporating the essential cultural and historical significance or meaning of a place (defined in the Historic Landscape Assessment) into a Management Plan, a strategy can then be established that would propose a genuine continuity of purpose in the management objectives for an historic site.

8.0 REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS & GARDENS

- 8.1 Appendix A is a list of sites that are considered to be of national importance and are included on the Register of *Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England* compiled by English Heritage.
- 8.2 Appendix B is a map showing the location of the Registered Parks and Gardens in East Herts.

9.0 LOCALLY IMPORTANT HISTORIC PARKS & GARDENS

- 9.1 PPG15 allows scope for the identification of locally important historic parks and gardens, in addition to those parks and gardens included on the national Register, that make a contribution to the heritage of the District.
- 9.2 Appendix C contains a list of other locally important sites within East Hertfordshire that are considered by the District Council to be of sufficient quality to warrant appropriate preservation and protection when considering development proposals under Policy BH16. Where details are known, a brief description or summary of the historic park and garden has been included.
- 9.3 The list included at Appendix C is not exhaustive and there may be other sites in the District to which Policy BH16 should apply.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 Concern for historic parks and gardens has increased in recent years, with stronger emphasis being placed upon their intrinsic value and the consequent importance of their preservation for the future.
- 10.2 Any form of intervention, whether through development or management will have a consequent impact on a landscape. It is therefore vital that there is a good understanding by both owners and the local authority of the original design of a particular park or garden, and its subsequent modification (through changes in fashion, for example) and evolution over the years. Accurate research and information is the basis of all good restoration and management schemes.

Appendix A: Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest

Site:	Amwell Grove & Amwell Pool
Listed:	Grade II
English Heritage Ref:	G1102
Landscape Character Area:	78 (Great Amwell Ridge and Slopes)
Grid Ref:	TL3712
Description:	A late 18 th century and early 19 th century picturesque landscape. The house, Amwell House (demolition) by John Scott, Quaker Poet, Philanthropist, Amwell Grove, and much of the adjacent landscaping, were designed by Robert Mylne, Chief Engineer to the New River Company. Centred on this late 18 th century landscape are Amwell Grove and the adjacent complex of church, new river, riverbanks and island. Although subsequently divided in ownership, each element remains part of a unified scheme. 1930s Garden Design, Percy Cave added terrace and shrub beds.

Site:	Balls Park, Hertford
Listed:	Grade II
English Heritage Ref:	GD1502
Landscape Character Area:	63 (Bayfordbury, Brickendonbury and Balls Parklands)
Grid Reference:	TL3312
Description:	Early 18 th century formal gardens and park associated with Georgian country house. Balls Park stands in the centre of the site with the main gardens to the south. The house was built around 1640, altered and enlarged in the first quarter 18 th century, during which time the warren was laid out as a park and the canal excavated. The walled gardens, vineyard, adjacent to the house were probably also altered at this date. Bens garden and topiary were also developed. Following a period of neglect, a series of flower gardens were laid out in the early 20 th century by G Faudel-Phillips parkland, a school (1946) and associated playing fields now occupies the northwest corner of the site (this area is not included within the boundary of the registered site) and much new building and car parking has

	been developed by the University of Hertfordshire, particularly to the west of the house. Currently (2006) being developed for offices and residential use with public access.
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Site:	Bayfordbury, Bayford
Listed:	Grade II*
English Heritage Ref:	G1106
Landscape Character Area:	63 (Bayfordbury, Brickendonbury and Balls Parklands)
Grid Reference:	TL3110
Description:	Manor was a gift of John O'Gaunt. Mid-18 th and 19 th century landscape park, with notable trees and pinetum. (Cedars 1765). Much of the estate now returned to agriculture. The house was built 1759-62, extensively remodelled 1809-12. Column 1805, stables 1812, walled kitchen garden 1846-47. Sir W Baker - ponds, Mosey fountains, Pulham rook work. Landscape developed by J C Loudon from 1763 onwards some Pulham work, with celebrated planting of cedars of Lebanon in 1765. Immediately around the house a ha-ha was constructed by 1766. Pinetum (4 ha.) was begun 1837. Became Dr Barnardo's Home 1945. John Innes Institute 1945, University of Hertfordshire 1967 (Observatory still on site) sold to developer 1990's and now being converted to housing (2007). Contains many notable specimen trees (largest Western Larch in County), now managed by Trust. Belts of trees along north-western and north-eastern boundaries, areas of woodland to south and south-west. Mainly open parkland (originally medieval deer park) and agricultural land, with scattered mature trees.

Site:	Benington Lordship
Listed:	Grade II
English Heritage Ref:	G1108
Landscape Character Area:	43 (Mimram Valley Parklands)
Grid Reference:	TL2923
Description:	Early 20 th century gardens with more extensive parkland adjacent. Garden activity at Lordship uncertain before 20 th century. The 12 th century remains of Benington Castle with dry moat around, and the church of St. Peter form visual elements in the landscape scheme. Open parkland and agricultural land beyond to the west,

	with scattered mature trees, with woodland to south-west. Walled kitchen garden has been converted to ornamental garden. Two ponds have been developed as rock and water gardens.
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Site:	Fanhams Hall, Ware
Listed:	Grade II
English Heritage Ref:	G1112
Landscape Character Area:	89 (Wareside - Braughing Uplands)
Grid Reference:	TL3715
Description:	Early 20 th century Queen Anne style house, Japanese garden, with adjacent English gardens, lake and parkland. Garden activity before 20 th century is uncertain. 1901, formal garden with paths, central pool and rose beds. Beyond through a pergola with wisteria, a Japanese garden was made 1901-05, with imported ornaments, bridges and ceremonial houses from Japan. Currently (2007) a restaurant and conference centre.

Site:	The Garden House, Cottered
Listed:	Grade II*
English Heritage Ref:	G1118
Landscape Character Area:	71 (Benington - Sacombe Ridge)
Grid Reference:	TL3129
Description:	Early 20 th century, Herbert Goode after visiting Japan created garden in Japanese style, with further ornamental garden and woodland beyond, now centred on house built 1966. Garden developed 1905-37, by Sayamon Kusumato, with numerous imported lanterns, bridges, archways and two ceremonial houses. Planting in the Japanese style, with artificial mountain, lake and streams.

Site:	Goldings, Hertford
Listed:	Grade II
English Heritage Ref:	GD3121
Landscape Character Area:	68 (Lower Beane Valley)
Grid Reference:	TL3114
Description:	19 th century park contemporary with 1870's country mansion. Elements of 18 th century

	landscape survive. Gardens lie south of the house, aligned on axis with south front, with large open lawn and wooded area of pleasure grounds to the west. North of the house a belt of mature trees separates it from the parkland beyond. Garden and pleasure grounds have many fine specimen trees. The two walled gardens relate to the earlier demolished house. Subsequently sold to Dr Barnardo's, (Council Offices), HCC and now in mixed residential use with public access to parkland.
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Site:	Panshanger, Cole Green
Listed:	Grade II*
English Heritage Ref:	GD1913
Landscape Character Area:	44 (Panshanger Parkland)
Grid Reference:	TL2812
Description:	Remains of 18 th /19 th century landscape park, comprising parkland, woodland, many notable veteran trees (Panshanger Oak - 200 years old), agricultural land, and areas used for sand and gravel extraction. Home of 2 nd Earl Cowper (completion 2010). Main house demolished 1953, though stables, orangery, walled garden, cottage and lodges survive originally in the Italiate style. Landscape and garden history of the estate is complex, centering on the winding valley of the River Mimram. Capability Brown's designs of 1756 erased the original early 18 th century garden layout round Cole Green House (built 1704). Humphry Repton called in 1797 and proposed a new mansion - Panshanger - to replace Cole Green House (demolished 1801), and the flooding of a chain of lakes along the Mimram. Repton's planting remains in general form. Elaborate formal gardens of the late 19 th century erased with the demolition of the house. Long-term future to develop as County Park.

Site:	Pishiobury, Sawbridgeworth
Listed:	Grade II
English Heritage Ref:	G1141
Landscape Character Area:	81 (Stanstead to Pishiobury Parklands)
Grid Reference:	TL4713
Description:	Contains Neolithic Causeway (AM). Remains of 18 th century landscape park, presently parkland,

	proposed future County park (public open space), and agricultural land round private mansion (circa 1580-90, remodelled 1782-83). Walled kitchen garden of late 16 th century with 16 th /17 th century summerhouse. Further 18 th century walled garden. Entrance drive now road for 20 th century housing. Park was landscaped 1782-83, attributed to Capability Brown. A branch of River Stort dammed to create crescent-shaped lake. Plantations on boundaries much diminished by 20 th century housing and agricultural activity. Park now divorced from house (offices) and owned by EHC as public Country Park.
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Site:	Poles Park (Hanbury Manor), Ware
Listed:	Grade II
English Heritage Ref:	G1125
Landscape Character Area:	76 (Ware Parklands)
Grid Reference:	TL3516
Description:	Remains of 19 th century ornamental gardens within framework of larger park, now hotel with housing and golf course (parr). Gardens around the house for R Hanbury were developed circa 1845-48 by Robert Glendinning of Chelsea and were highly esteemed in the 19 th century. Following institutional development (Convent) in 20 th century, many features have been modified or removed. Remains of arboretum to north and north-west. Part of the estate separated by course of A10 trunk road. Now hotel (5 star) with international golf course.

Site:	Scott's Grotto, Ware
Listed:	Grade II*
English Heritage Ref:	GD1915
Landscape Character Area:	N/A
Grid Reference:	TL3513
Description:	18 th Century, begun 1766 fully restored grotto in fragment of 18 th century gardens connected with Amwell House to the north, now separated by 19 th and 20 th century housing and college buildings. Grotto built 1766 on wooded plot with vestiges of a network of paths. Currently owned by East Herts Council with public access (changeable).

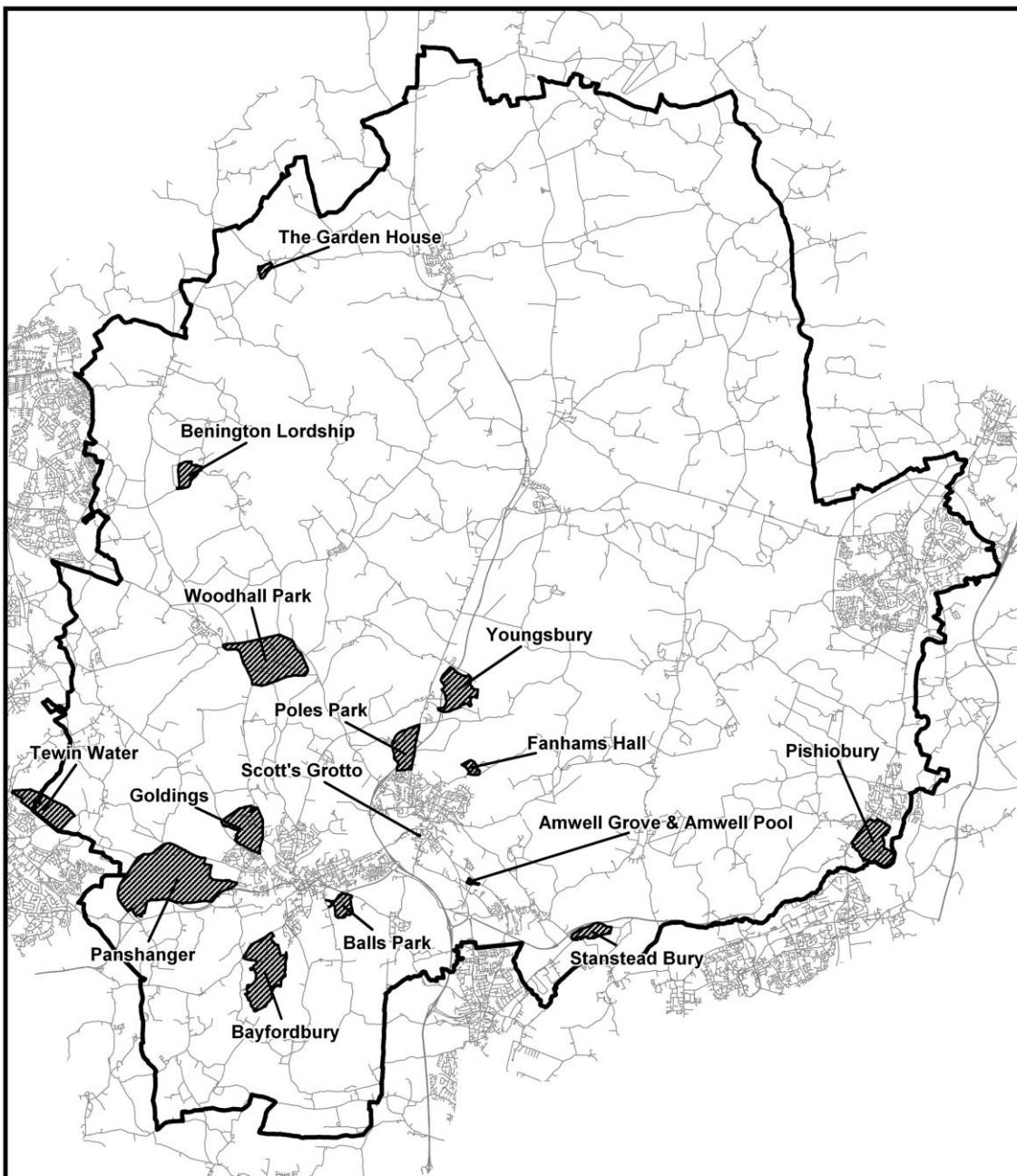
Site:	Stanstead Bury, Stanstead Abbotts
Listed:	Grade II
English Heritage Ref:	GD1258
Landscape Character Area:	81 (Stanstead to Pishiobury Parklands)
Grid Reference:	TL3911
Description:	Garden and park associated with a 15 th century manor house. All have been in continuous use over the centuries and subject to a series of changes. The sloping land to the east is terraced; the east lawn was presumably levelled when the east front was remodelled as the principal façade in 1689. It is bounded at its eastern edge by a ha-ha over which there are views across the area of the old park, now divided into fields, to the Great Wood. The kitchen walls and the wall separating the terrace from the kitchen garden date from the 16 th , 17 th and 18 th centuries. Below stands a pond, possibly associated with the property's ownership by the Augustinian Abbey of Waltham. A small icehouse stands in the quarry to the west end of The Grove, a band of planting that once formed part of a circular ride.

Site:	Tewin Water, Tewin
Listed:	Grade II
English Heritage Ref:	G1131
Landscape Character Area:	43 (Mimram Valley Parklands)
Grid Reference:	TL2614
Description:	Remains of late 18 th century landscape park, affected by 20 th century institutional use, now private residences. Centred on house of circa 1798, modified and enlarged 1892 and 1902. Garden activity at Tewin Water uncertain before late 18 th century, when Humphry Repton's plan of 1799 related to the general landscaping of the Mimram valley and the Panshanger estate. The Mimram was dammed below the house to create the present lake, and woodland planted along the northern bank (Home Wood). Repton's landscape survives in its general form, although the extensive garden schemes of the 1930's have largely gone.

Site:	Woodhall Park, Watton-at-Stone
Listed:	Grade II
English Heritage Ref:	GD1133
Landscape Character Area:	70 (Woodhall Park and Watton-at-Stone Slopes)
Grid Reference:	TL3118
Description:	18 th century park and woodland, with 19 th century development in region of house. Much parkland returned to agriculture. The grounds at Woodhall Park were developed from a 16 th century deer park around 1780, being landscaped by William Malcolm, who also dammed the River Beane to create a sinuous lake. Belts of trees along boundaries are also of this time, as is the walled garden. Terraces added to south-west front circa 1862. Fine views out from house to the south-west. Shrubbery to east and north-east of house. 19 th century Abel Smith family acquired. Now a private school.

Site:	Youngsbury, Standon
Listed:	Grade II*
English Heritage Ref:	G1136
Landscape Character Area:	90 (Middle Rib Valley)
Grid Reference:	TL3617
Description:	18 th century park and woodland with gardens around house. Extensive 16 th /18 th century walled gardens and belts of trees along boundaries, much open parkland with scattered mature trees. Some areas returned to agriculture. Capability Brown's plan circa 1770 widened the River Beane to create two islands and planted small groups of trees. A fine example of Brown's work. Two tumuli and an arboretum nearby. Recently (2005) affected by A10 bypass.

Appendix B: Map showing the location of the Registered Parks and Gardens in East Herts



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Registered Gardens In East Hertfordshire
Scale: 1:140,000
Date of Print: 28 June 2007

Appendix C: Locally Important Historic Parks and Gardens

Site:	Archers Hall, Latchford, Standon
Landscape Character Area:	91 (Upper Rib Valley)
Description:	C19 garden, orchards, summerhouse, tennis courts, kitchen, garden.

Site:	Ardeleybury, Ardeley
Landscape Character Area:	140 (Ardeley and Cottered Settled Plateau)
Description:	Medieval deer park dating from 1220, moated manor house, lake and woods, but no park, pale or gardens, shown on 1766 map. Bryants map (1822) indicates a park, as does first edition OS map (surveyed 1832/3) E. Stamford, 1990 show parkland.

Site:	Aspenden House, Aspenden
Landscape Character Area:	142 (High Rib Valley)
Description:	C15 enlarged C17/18 with both formal and informal gardens.

Site:	Aston Bury, Aston
Landscape Character Area:	38 (Aston Estate Farmland)
Description:	C12 Benedictine foundation, 1540s Tudor house built by Sir P Boteler. C19 deteriorated to a run down farmhouse. 1907 V. Malcolmson acquired site, creating formal gardens, pond, rose garden, walled kitchen garden, greenhouse, two orchards, many interesting trees.

Site:	Bengeo Old Hall/Vicarage/Revels Hall, Hertford
Landscape Character Area:	N/A
Description:	18 th century, old Yew hedges, walled kitchen garden, 1920 ha ha.

Site:	Benington Place, Town Lane, Benington
Landscape Character Area:	71 (Benington - Sacombe Ridge)
Description:	Informal parkland with many fine trees.

Site:	Bishop's Stortford Castle Grounds, Bishop's Stortford
Landscape Character Area:	151 (Stort Meads)
Description:	On the line of the Roman road from St Albans (Verulanum) to Colchester (Camulodunum) at a crossing of the River Stort (Estrefed). Fortified by Edward the Elder against the

	Danes, the Motte (12m high) was erected in 1060 by William the Conquer and subsequently sold to the Bishop of London. Became the gaol and dungeons (until 1649). King John pulled down the Castle in 1208 after he clashed with the Bishops. The name Waytemore derives from "Wayte" - place of ambush and "more" fen/marsh. Site sold under the Commonwealth Confiscation of 1649 and the stone was used to build a public house (since demolished). Bishop's Stortford Castle grounds are now owned by East Herts Council for use as a public park.
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Site:	Blakesware Manor Grounds, East of Wareside
Landscape Character Area:	89 (Wareside - Braughing Uplands)
Description:	Medieval manor in informal parkland, Blakesware was rebuilt in 1876-89 in red-brick neo-Tudor style and is set in extensive parkland with dense boundary tree belts, formerly a pre-1766 deer park (Blakes Ware). It extends right down to the river, with what appears to be possibly a dammed section, but is well treed.

Site:	Bramfield House, Well Green, Bramfield
Landscape Character Area:	67 (Bramfield Plain)
Description:	Bramfield House occupies a prominent position within the village. A house with ornamental grounds is shown on a map of 1766 and it currently has extensive ornamental grounds with a lake.

Site:	Brent Pelham Hall, Brent Pelham
Landscape Character Area:	148 (Anstey and Pelhams Plateau)
Description:	17 th Century House, Grade I on site of earlier 16 th Century timber framed building, with formal gardens, walled gardens, lake, lime avenue (linking house to St. Marys Church). 1898 Victorian wing added, stables, modern ancillary buildings. Currently (2006) being upgraded to design of Kim Wilkie, Landscape Architect, with new tennis courts, potages, kitchen garden, summerhouse, fish pond.

Site:	Brickendonbury, Brickendon
Landscape Character Area:	63 (Bayfordbury, Brickendonbury and Balls Parklands)
Description:	Originally Roman (villa), Anglo-Saxon (Brica), C11 granted to Waltham Abbey. 1880 J

	Trotter, Director of Bank of England built original house replace 1900 by Queen Anne style house built for Edward Clarke, Lord Mayor of London, to the north of an older L-shaped moat. The moat was enlarged to make a canal which survives and the garden continued to develop into the C20. An C18 chestnut avenue linked the house to Hertford. In the C19 a Dutch Garden was tucked into the "L" of the moat, filled with clipped golden yews and lozenge-shaped flower beds. In 1902 the house was extended again with specimen trees such as Indian Bean tree (<i>Catalpa x hybrida</i>) and the garden further embellished with a rock garden and cascade at the end of the moat. This was the work of James Pulham, one of Hertfordshire's most illustrious and remarkable garden makers. The garden was chiefly renowned for its kitchen garden, and particularly for its large collection of fruit; the then owner, Sir Edward Pearson, was a noted fruit grower. Brickendonbury now owned by the Malaysian Rubbers Producers Association.
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Site:	Briggens Park, Stanstead Abbotts
Landscape Character Area:	81 (Stanstead to Pishiobury Parklands)
Description:	1720 bought by Richard Chester, Director of South Sea Co. Significant park shown on all maps from 1766. Alleged worked by Charles Bridgeman around this time with deer probably present in the park from then until the latter half to the C19. Salmon described Briggens in 1728 as standing "...upon a beautiful hill overlooking the Meadows, the River Stort and part of Essex", and its features included "...a graceful Plantation of trees, with Variety of Slopes, adorned with statutes". "The turfed ramps and terraces forming these "Slopes" are familiar elements in Bridgeman's designs". 1900's extensions to grounds by Lord Hunsdon i.e. lakes, chestnut avenue. 1990, walled garden formerly kitchen garden, formal garden at south end of house, grass terrace at back of house, parky landscape, circular lake on central axis NW of house - still part of estate. Currently a Hotel awaiting approval to expand (2007).

Site:	Broadfield Hall, Buntingford
Landscape Character Area:	222 (Weston - Green End Plateau)
Description:	Medieval deer park dating from 1220, moated

	manor house, recently discovered canal, lake and woods, but no park, pale or gardens, shown on 1766 map. Bryants map (1822) indicates a park, as does first edition OS map (surveyed 1832/3) E. Stamford, 1990 show parkland.
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Site:	Cole Green Park
Landscape Character Area:	66 (Cole Green & Hertingfordbury)
Description:	Deer park dating from 1749 worked on by 'Capability' Brown.

Site:	Coles Park, Westmill
Landscape Character Area:	92 (Puckeridge Parklands)
Description:	<p>First house built c1670 and rebuilt 1847. Described in 1853 as standing in a park of 240 acres of fertile ground with some fine timber and flourishing plantations. The garden is laid out after the Italian fashion. These gardens included a terrace garden with ornamental balustrade, lawns and flower gardens shaded with specimens of ornamental and timber trees, including some fine cedars. The house was demolished in the 1950s but several service buildings have been converted into houses. Some parts of the formal gardens survive, including the terrace. The Dower House (adjacent to the former kitchen garden in the park and the home of John Profumo at the time of his scandal) retains its attractive setting and walled gardens, a short distance from the C19 listed home farmhouse and associated barns and granary - Knights Hill Farm. A most impressive C18/19 ice house is concealed beneath the pasture of the park. The attractive park landscape survives more or less intact - pasture (sheep and cattle) with single mature trees, some immature replacements and surrounding woodlands. Preserved within the park are hollow-ways marking the course of former roads (shown on Drury and Andrews map of 1766) and carriageways to the house which fell out of house at Inclosure in 1819. Other archaeological features are also visible on aerial photographs e.g., a cultivation terrace passing beneath the site of the C18/19 Dower house and gardens. This park contains a valuable assemblage of historic landscape, archaeological features and buildings dating from the C18/19.</p>

Site:	Corney Bury
Landscape Character Area:	142 (High Rib Valley)
Description:	A red bricked 'E' shaped house with mullion and transom windows, the manor of Corney Bury was one of the principal estates in the area in Anglo-Saxon and Norman times and comprises post-medieval or earlier informal parklands including a number of fine mature trees. Old hedge banks by Corney Bury Park are home to rare species of mollusc.

Site:	Dane End House, Dane End
Landscape Character Area:	72 (Munden Valley)
Description:	Old rose gardens, walled gardens, kitchen garden. C18 house in classical style.

Site:	Digswell
Landscape Character Area:	43 (Mimram Valley Parklands)
Description:	1771-3 linked to Panshanger Park with Capacity Brown landscape along the River Mimram, serpentine lake, now part of Welwyn Garden City.

Site:	Easney, Stanstead Abbotts
Landscape Character Area:	88 (Lower Ash Valley)
Description:	Originally a Celtic hill fort with tumuli (2000 BC), a Saxon fort, then given to Bishop of Bayeux at the Norman Conquest, when it became a hunting ground (deer park). Anne Boleyn was a late owner and Sir E Barish established a warren. In 1892 J Buxan found the All Nations Missionary Union becoming the All Nations Christian College in 1997. The grounds are typically Victorian informal parkland and extensive woodland.

Site:	Epcombes, Hertingfordbury
Landscape Character Area:	66 (Cole Green and Hertingfordbury Settled Farmland)
Description:	Formal Gardens between the house and the river appear on the Dury & Andrews map of 1766, together with a very large enclosure to the east of the house but it is not clear whether this is a walled garden or canal or some other feature. (If canal it could be similar to that recently discovered at Broadfields). The 1 st edition OS also shows a drive from the lodge on the Hertford Road to the house. The 2 nd edition OS shows this

	carriage drive from the lodge on the Hertford road with a sweep to the western entrance and a service road branching off the main drive to the east of the house. A site visit showed interesting ‘bumps’ in the area of the D&A formal gardens which could be the remains of the paths/ other features.
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Site:	Frogmore Hall, Walkern Road, Watton at Stone
Landscape Character Area:	38 (Aston Estate Farmland)
Description:	A red brick, neo-Gothic mansion with a large square tower standing in a slightly elevated position above the course of the River Beane. Frogmore Hall dates from the 1860's although the earliest record is of the deer park in 1676. The grounds of the hall contain a number of elderly parkland trees that were planted as part of the original layout. Mature trees in the garden and surrounding parkland include Wellingtonia, Copper Beech, and Purple Sycamore. The garden includes a lawn area within a low decorative brick wall that surrounds the hall to exclude grazing stock from the parkland, currently in pastoral cultivation, with parkland trees and significant blocks of deciduous woodland.

Site:	Furneux Pelham Hall, Furneux Pelham
Landscape Character Area:	146 (Hormead Wooded Plateau)
Description:	Originally Norman, then Elizabethan farmhouse this 17 th Century house was built by Lord Mount Eagle and rebuilt by Felix Calvert in 1677 whose family held the property into the 20 th Century. The grounds, partly moated, have ancient yews, hedges, walled gardens, rose garden and woods.

Site:	Gilston Park House, Gilston
Landscape Character Area:	81 (Stanstead to Pishiobury Parklands)
Description:	Park enclosed in C17. Original house (New Place) demolished 1851, new one built in 1852 a bit further from lake. Significant park shown from 1766 map onwards. Estate map of 1849 (HRO D/Z17 P2) gives parky field names beyond the bounds of the then park suggesting that the park had contracted. Avenue of tall Limes to entrance of house noted by HCC Landscape staff in 1983. 1990 aerial photomap looks good, terrace and parterres east of house,

	lawns, groups of trees, large serpentine lake, walled garden - all presumably dating from late C19 or later, much of park now arable.
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Site:	Glebe House, Sacombe
Landscape Character Area:	72 (Munden Valley)
Description:	Formerly the Rectory, C19 restored in 1920s St Catherine's Garden with wheel of brick paths, new design by landscape architect Brenda Colvin and restored 1992 by garden designer Julie Toll.

Site:	Great Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth
Landscape Character Area:	152 (Great Hyde Hall)
Description:	Hyde Hall was probably given to Geoffrey de Mandeville after the Norman Conquest. It passed down through the Jocelyn family, whose monuments can be seen in the church of St Mary the Great. Hyde Hall was extended in 1806 and completely refurbished in 1869. When part of the property was sold in 1983 for £80,000, Hyde Hall was described as 'a magnificent mansion enjoying 40 acres of maintained ground' including pasture, arable, woodland, a walled kitchen garden, lake, and orchard as well as lawns with specimen trees including two Lucombe Oaks. A house with formal gardens, shown in a drawing by Chauncy 1700 with the remains of a moat or canal and old walls. Became a private school but now all residential.

Site:	Hacketts, Brickendon
Landscape Character Area:	49 (Little Berkhamsted Ridge Settlements)
Description:	Hacketts was originally part of the Brickendonbury estate, when it was a farm. It is listed in the 1622 Survey of the Manor as Heckets, occupied by Thomas Fintch. Dating from 1870 with herbaceous borders, shrub beds, extensive views.

Site:	Hadham Hall, Capel Court, Little Hadham
Landscape Character Area:	150 (Hadhams Plateau)
Description:	Celtic origins. Norman with William Baud created Lord of the Manor in 1086. Manor passed to Richard II and in 1650's the Earl of Essex (Capell family) built a new house. Great Barn and Gate House 1520-70, medieval formal gardens with nut walks, created by Lord Hadham (shown in painting by Cornelius

	Johnson). Gardener, Moses Cook, assistant at Kew worked here. In 1668 the seat moved to Cassiobury and the house declined. The site was bought in 1947 by Hertfordshire County Council and housed a school, its current use.
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Site:	Haileybury College, Haileybury
Landscape Character Area:	64 (Hertford Heath)
Description:	Visited by Repton in 1808, the year before it opened as the training college for the East India Company. He skilfully adapted three rectangular brick pits to form two sinuous pools and an island and visually combined the two pools by careful planting to give the impression of a wide, meandering river through his park. Thomas Barr of Balls Pond Nursery, Islington, submitted an estimate for carrying out the work for £1350, which was paid in instalments. The site was levelled and new roads laid. An avenue of 420 horse chestnuts ('good healthy trees from 11 to 12 feet high') and tree and shrub plantations were laid out and Repton designed a terrace to link the south side of the building to the grounds. A later description by William Paul includes a rose bank and rose borders. Now a private school.

Site:	Hamels Mansion, Braughing
Landscape Character Area:	92 (Puckeridge Parklands)
Description:	The park around the 1590s house was enlarged by Sir John Brograve, descendant of Duke of Lancaster, in the late 17 th century and made 'several delicious walks' around the house. It was bought by Ralph Freeman who greatly expanded the gardens from 1713, making extensive formal gardens and planting avenues to the east, south and west. Hamels reached its zenith at the end of the 18 th century when Philip Yorke (future Earl of Hardwick) commissioned John Soane (met on Grand Tour) to design many new buildings, lodges, dairy and gardeners' cottages, as well as improving the mansion. The gardens were also modernised with the park and wilderness becoming 'the most beautiful varied Ground that can possibly be described'. There were extensive walled gardens and pleasure grounds with gravel paths and valuable plants and shrubs. The house was rebuilt in the early 19 th century but some of the early trees still remain

	in the park. Now in multiple occupancy with a golf course.
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Site:	Henry Moore Foundation, Perry Green
Landscape Character Area:	86 (Perry Green Uplands)
Description:	Setting within a lawn and informal planting to Henry Moore's sculpture. Garden surrounded by hedges in rural setting. Larger works situated amongst sheep grazing. Now a visitor centre created 2005.

Site:	Hertingfordbury Park, Hertingfordbury
Landscape Character Area:	66 (Cole Green and Hertingfordbury Settled Farmland)
Description:	One of the earliest records of deer parks in this area dating from 1285. Informal parkland now part of private school grounds, extensive woodlands.

Site:	Hertford Castle Grounds, Hertford
Landscape Character Area:	N/A
Description:	Originally a Norman Castle, it fell into disrepair and only the gatehouse and a small portion of the bailey walls remain. In 1766 the grounds were laid out as formal gardens. From 1805-9 it was the home of the East India Company College, before it moved to Haileybury. The gardens were laid out in the early 1900s as modern municipal flower gardens. Currently home to Town Council, grounds owned by District Council.

Site:	Hill House, Capell Lane, Stanstead Abbotts
Landscape Character Area:	88 (Lower Ash Valley)
Description:	Circa C18th house with C20 designed garden. Terraces with herbaceous borders, Rose and vegetable garden and woodland walks. Collection of many shrub roses, peony border of 70 years old+ and some small specimen trees, and some sculpture.

Site:	Hopleys Garden, High Street, Much Hadham
Landscape Character Area:	93 (Hadhams Valley)
Description:	The gardens consist of 4 acres of sweeping lawns and island beds, with over 4000 varieties of trees, shrubs, perennials and plants.

Site:	Hormead Hall, Hall Lane, Great Hormead
Landscape Character Area:	146 (Hormead Wooded Plateau)
Description:	Medieval with part of moat now lake.

Site:	Hunsdon House, Hunsdon
Landscape Character Area:	81 (Stanstead to Pishiobury Parklands)
Description:	Classical house with informal parkland and fine specimen trees, Hunsdon House was built in the 15th century by Sir William Oldhall, but by the 16th century the house and extensive parks were in the hands of The Crown. Henry VIII rebuilt the house making it into a splendid palace, where the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth spent a great deal of their childhood. It had an established deer park in 1296.

Site:	Hunsdonbury, South of Hunsdon
Landscape Character Area:	81 (Stanstead to Pishiobury Parklands)
Description:	Extensive woodlands (the Wilderness), lake survived former house.

Site:	Little Court, The Causeway, Buntingford
Landscape Character Area:	142 (High Rib Valley)
Description:	C17, well preserved Humphrey Repton landscape surrounding and late C19 gardens.

Site:	Lordship, High Street, Much Hadham
Landscape Character Area:	93 (Hadhams Valley)
Description:	Of Elizabethan origin with 12 th Century Stockade, this 18 th Century house was part of the Manor of the Bishop of London. Bought by William Morris for his mother. The grounds contain ancient yews, hedges, croquet lawns, tennis courts and dry moat.

Site:	Manor of Groves, High Wych
Landscape Character Area:	84 (High Wych Slopes)
Description:	Stucco neo-classical house with hipped slate roofs set in a small wooded park. Early 19 th century remodelling of an earlier house, at the manorial centre of lands belonging to Reading Abbey up to the Dissolution.

Site:	Marden Hill, Hertford Road, South of Tewin
Landscape Character Area:	43 (Mimram Valley Parklands)
Description:	Significant gardens show on all maps from 1766 onwards. C18 classical house, informal parkland, affected by gravel extraction, now in multiple occupancy.

Site:	Marshalls, Standon
Landscape Character Area:	73 (High Cross Plateau)
Description:	1337 Tudor Mansion, 1730 new house, formal

	gardens, landscape grounds. 1804-35 vegetable gardens, wood, remains of garden still in tack.
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Site:	Moor Place, Much Hadham
Landscape Character Area:	93 (Hadhams Valley)
Description:	Recently re-planted Lime Avenue leading to former Elizabethan manor house/replaced by Georgian house in 1779. A small park was made in second half of C17 (ref Chauncy). Gardens mainly re-designed in early part of C20th featured in Country Life 26 January - 2 February 1956 with lawns and borders, semi-circular rose garden with trellis, shrub borders, pond and specimen trees. Two C18th wall gardens. Described in 'The Gardens of Britain' Richard Bisgrove 1978.

Site:	Morley Hall, Wareside
Landscape Character Area:	89 (Wareside - Braughing Uplands)
Description:	Old fashioned garden, formal ponds with views over Ash Valley including extravagant tree house.

Site:	Much Hadham Hall, Much Hadham
Landscape Character Area:	93 (Hadhams Valley)
Description:	No garden shown on any maps - probably because they are relatively small. However, the plot of land in the heart of the village, appears not to have changed and the garden design may be contemporary with the house, which was built between 1726 and 1729. Photographs from Country Life shows stone stairs descending from the rear of the house to three levels of terrace/lawn.

Site:	North Road House, North Road, Hertford
Landscape Character Area:	N/A
Description:	1870 formal lawn, kitchen, garden, bridge over River Beane, to extensive parkland, including 3 storey Grotto.

Site:	Presdales, Ware
Landscape Character Area:	N/A
Description:	Gothic mansion of 1844 with extensive gardens, now girls school.

Site:	Rowney Priory
Landscape Character Area:	73 (High Cross Plateau)
Description:	The Priory was established in 1164 and

	occupied by nuns until 1458, when it fell into disuse. It then became a farmhouse but moved up the social scale when it was bought by a banker in 1853. It changed hands again in 1882. JH Dugdale, its new owner, greatly improved the mansion and grounds, adding rose gardens, rockery, a lake and Japanese bridge, flower borders, pergola and well-stocked garden, all essential features of a late 19 th century garden.
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Site:	Roxford Grotto Wood, Hertingfordbury
Landscape Character Area:	65 (Middle Lea Valley West)
Description:	Roxford Manor was owned by the Quaker Brassey family. A description of the garden between 1739-65 describes sunny gravel walks, then yew-hedged walks spiralling up an artificial hill to a summer house and down to a cave under the summer house (c.f. Scotts Grotto, Ware, also owned by a Quaker family). Then followed a dovecote, an aviary of singing birds, a fish pond and the grotto. The grotto was paved with pebbles and walls were studded with shells. The main chamber was provided with a cold bath and heated dressing room and furnished with statues, (images of Death and Time), fountains and giocchi d'aqua. This was demolished by 1789 and the landscape reshaped in the style of nearby Bayfordbury. The gardens may date from the early 18 th century and may have been overlaid with a Rococo element in the mid-18 th century. This was very popular in Europe but less so in England where it died out in the 1780s (when these gardens were re-fashioned). Bought by Norman Baker 1801 who extended landscape. There are extensive earthworks in Grotto Wood, which are the remains of the grotto as well as the three spring-fed ponds from the original layout and the summer house mound. Woods recently been restored by Groundwork Trust (2005).

Site:	Rush Green Lodge, Rush Green Farm, Hertford
Landscape Character Area:	64 (Hertford Heath)
Description:	14 th Century part of Manor of Little Amwell, 1540. Desolation of Henry VIII. 19 th Century house, 10 acres, kitchen, market garden, clipped yews, on Ermine Street (Roman).

Site:	Sacombe Park, Sacombe
Landscape Character Area:	74 (Sacombe Park Estate Farmland)
Description:	<p>Deer park shown in 1676 (Seller's county map) and park shown on all maps since. Its main significance lies in the early C18 landscape, when formal allees were gradually merging into the wider landscape. This medieval house was brought in 1688 by Sir Thomas Rolt, President of the East India Company. His son Edward commissioned Sir John Vanbrugh and later Gibbs to design a new house and garden. The garden was completed by Vanbrugh's protégé and associate Charles Bridgeman - a magnificent vista with parterres and formal basin leading through blocks of woodland to a long canal and with lateral vistas radiating into the woodland to the rond-points and cascades. The result bore strong resemblance to Blenheim and also to Mollet's C17 French garden at Hampton Court. Although the garden was completed the proposed house was never started. Instead the old house and Vanbrugh's walled garden were demolished C1780 and another house built nearby to the designs of Wyatt or one of his pupils. Box-edge flower beds (probably from an early C20 layout) survive and the main thrust of the Bridgeman/Vanbrugh axis remains, with the magnificent views, but the chief interest at Sacombe Park must lie in the woods below the house where Charles Bridgeman's garden probably lies more or less intact beneath the trees. J L Phibbs, who recommended Sacombe Park to the Survey and Inventory of England and Wales in 1985, reported that features surviving in the woodland included "avenues with attendant earthworks, an amphitheatre, canals and ponds". Surviving trees included approx. 80 yews.</p>

Site:	Sele House, Hertford
Landscape Character Area:	N/A
Description:	Now part of C20 housing estate. Woodland still remains.

Site:	Standon Lordship, Standon
Landscape Character Area:	91 (Upper Rib Valley)
Description:	Acquired by Abbot Brithemene in 1030 with medieval hunting park. In the 16 th Century the estate was second only to Hatfield with

	gardens, orchards, vineyard with a 600-acre deer park. In the 17 th Century decline set in and became a ruin by 1830. In 1842 Duke of Wellington bought the estate for his son and built a smaller house.
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Site:	Thomas Rivers Nursery, Sawbridgeworth
Landscape Character Area:	84 (High Wych Slopes)
Description:	The remnants of an 18 th century (established 1725) nursery and orchard. The present orchard is set in the remains of the demonstration orchard where the customers could view various species before purchase. In its heyday it covered 300 acres of orchard, growing fields, osier beds, glasshouses and cottages. A significant number of fruit varieties were developed there, e.g. Conference Pear, Early Rivers Cherry, as well as new methods of glasshouse cultivation. The third Thomas Rivers corresponded with Charles Darwin over the development of fruit species and a portrait of him was commissioned for the Royal Horticultural Society. The business was continued by the Rivers family until the 20 th century. A garden centre was established in 1907 but the estate was sold in 1990, five years after the closure of the garden centre. The nursery is now occupied by the Thomas Rivers Medical Centre and some 36 acres were kept as open public space. From 1996 4.7 acres has been developed as a Community Orchard with input from Brogdale Horticultural Trust and rare old varieties (e.g. Lord Suffield, King of the Pippins, St Edmunds Russet, Gascoyne's Scarlet etc) remaining from the Rivers Nursery, identified and saved.

Site:	Ware Park, Hertford
Landscape Character Area:	76 (Ware Parklands)
Description:	Ware Park was a mediaeval deer park, at least from 1284. The gardens round the house were laid out in 1606 for Henry Fanshawe and were famous for a short time in the early 17 th century and can be compared to contemporary garden at Verulam House for Francis Bacon and Hatfield House for Robert Cecil, with water gardens, fountains etc. The estate was enlarged in the 17 th century but by 1649 some of the park was mortgaged to redeem fines on its Royalist owner. At this time the estate has a park, an adjoining warren, lawns and

	<p>meadows outside the pale and New Close - in all 500 acres within the park. By 1667 this was reduced to 390 and was sold in 1668. It was then enlarged again and by 1766 there were formal wilderness garden, a series of avenues across the park and walled enclosures near the house. In the 19th century the house was rebuilt c. 150m south-west of the Tudor house. The Victorian garden was well wooded with lawns and winding paths. An intricate arrangement of beds lay on the eastern border of the garden and a well equipped walled garden to the north of the mansion. The house was remodelled to give an Italianate appearance in the 1880s. A sunk rose garden, double avenue of elms and limes (between Ware and Bengeo), Greek style summer house set in a rock garden and lawns studded with cedar trees were features of the garden in 1919. There is also a small example of Pulhamite rockwork. The mansion and 100 acres (including the walled garden) became a sanatorium in 1920, and this ground subsequently developed for housing. The avenues have gone but a number of lime pollards remain from the southern avenue (south of the current drive), some large oaks in the park. The eastern edge of the park now carries the A10. There are plantation screening gravel workings.</p>
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Site:	Ware Priory Park, Ware
Landscape Character Area:	N/A
Description:	Founded by the Franciscans in the 14 th century, but dissolved in 1535. It was presented to the town by a local benefactor, Mrs Croft. It remains a public park with a strong Victorian flavour.

Site:	Woodhall Park, Watton-at-Stone
Landscape Character Area:	70 (Woodhall Park & Watton-at-Stone Slopes)
Description:	C18 period house, stables, courtyards, in landscaped grounds, lake, river. Bought by Abel Smith and now a private school.

Site:	Woolmers, Piper's End, Letty Green
Landscape Character Area:	66 (Cole Green and Hertingfordbury Settled Farmland)
Description:	Consisting of a brick house dating from 1796-1802 with a later one-storeyed colonnade, the

	house is set on the northern slopes of the Lea Valley, looking out over the grazing meadows along the river and framed by trees. Informal parkland, extensive woodland along River Lea. Now polo club.
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Site:	Wyddial Hall, Wyddial
Landscape Character Area:	143 (Wyddial Plateau)
Description:	Repton turfled and planted the grounds to make a setting for the mid 18 th century house in 1790. Just how much he did is not clear, but certainly the setting is characteristic of his work, notably in the art with which the trees are disposed. At Wyddial Hall there was a C17 house and park. The house burned down in 1733 but was rebuilt and by the last C18 there were avenues to the north, east and west of the house and a handsome park surrounding the house, from several parts of which there are fine prospects. In 1803 Repton was commissioned by John Ellis MP to remodel the estate. As with many other Repton schemes, the plans were only slowly implemented, the formal avenues remain on the 1811 country map, but they had disappeared by 1834. By 1877 formality had returned to the scene, with elaborate and extensive gardens around the house. The house and its immediate gardens survive but the larger landscape has disintegrated under the pressures of modern agriculture.

Appendix D: Bibliography

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15): Planning & the Historic Environment

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16): Archaeology and Planning

Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9): Biodiversity and Geological Conservation

Hertfordshire County Structure Plan 1991 - 2011 (Adopted 1998)

Researching a Gardens' History: A Guide to Documentary & Published Sources (Lambert, Goodchild, & Roberts, IAAS, 1995)

Appendix E: Contact Organisations

English Heritage

Gardens History Society

Hertfordshire County Council - Forward Planning Unit

Hertfordshire County Council - Historic Environment Unit

Hertfordshire Gardens Trust

Landscape Institute

Natural England

Royal Botanical Gardens Kew