

Understanding Historic Parks and Gardens in Buckinghamshire

The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust Research & Recording Project



The garden from the north-east, c.1910, with Thomas Mawson's pergola and summerhouses.
(Buckinghamshire Council)

NEWLAND PARK, CHALFONT ST GILES

FEBRUARY 2021

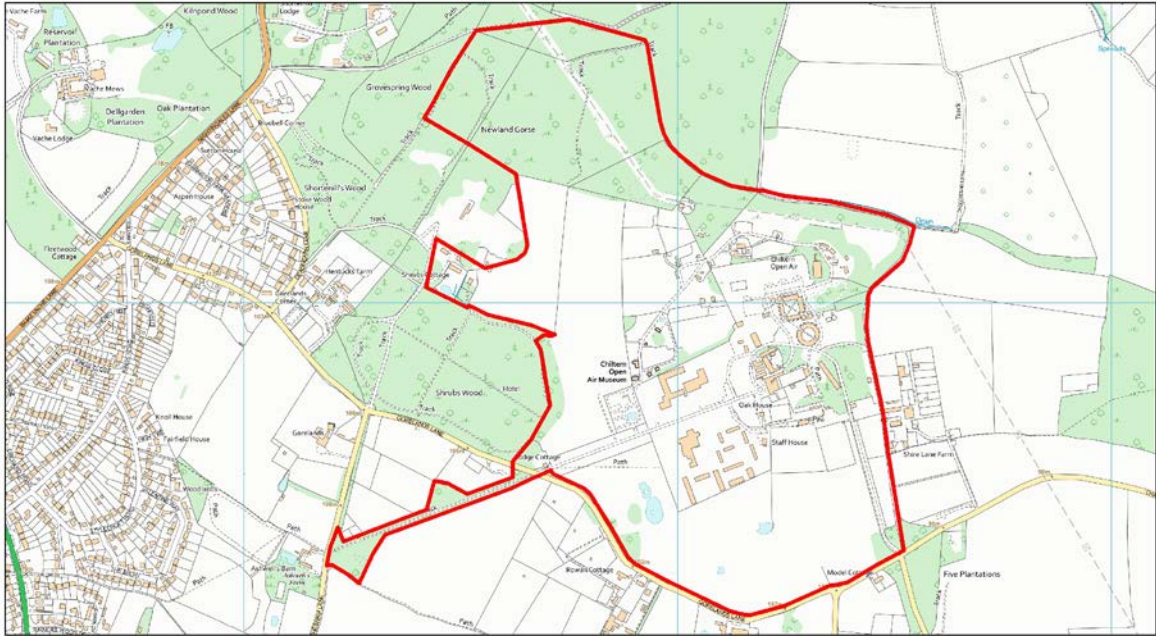


The Finnis Scott
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HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY



Newland Park: boundary of historic designed landscape interest

Produced by the Council Archaeology Service
February 2021



Scale: 1:9,340 at A4



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Newland Park: 2019 aerial photograph (2020 in west)

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Produced by the Council Archaeology Service
February 2021



Scale: 1:8,728 at A4



INTRODUCTION

Background to the Project

This site dossier has been prepared as part of The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust (BGT) Research and Recording Project, begun in 2014. This site is one of several hundred designed landscapes county-wide identified by Bucks County Council (BCC) in 1998 (including Milton Keynes District) as potentially retaining evidence of historic interest, as part of the Historic Parks and Gardens Register Review project carried out for English Heritage (now Historic England) (BCC Report No. 508). The list is not definitive and further parks and gardens may be identified as research continues or further information comes to light.

Content

BGT has taken the Register Review list as a sound basis from which to select sites for appraisal as part of its Research and Recording Project for designed landscapes in the historic county of Bucks (pre-1974 boundaries). For each site a dossier is prepared by volunteers trained by BGT in appraising designed landscapes.

Each dossier includes the following for the site:

- A site boundary mapped on the current Ordnance Survey to indicate the extent of the main part of the surviving designed landscape, also a current aerial photograph.
- A statement of historic significance based on the four Interests outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework and including an overview.
- A description, derived from documentary research and site visits, based on the format of Historic England's *Register of Parks & Gardens of special historic interest 2nd edn.*
- A map showing principal views and features.

The area within the site boundary represents the significant coherent remains of the designed landscape. It does not necessarily include all surviving elements of the historical landscape design, which may be fragmented. It takes no account of current ownership.

NOTE: Sites are not open to the public unless advertised elsewhere.

Supporters and Acknowledgements

The project was funded by BGT, with significant grants from the Finnis Scott Foundation, the Roland Callingham Foundation, BCC (since April 2020 part of Buckinghamshire Council) and various private donors. Buckinghamshire Council also provided significant funding, and help in kind including current and historic mapping and access to the Historic Environment Record. The project is supported by The Gardens Trust.

The Trust thanks the volunteers and owners who have participated in this project and given so much time and effort to complete this challenging and rewarding task.

Further information is available from: www.bucksgardenstrust.org.uk

SITE NAME: NEWLAND PARK	HER NO: 0410001000
COUNTY: BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	GRID REF: TQ 003 923
PARISH: CHALFONT ST PETER	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overview

Newland Park is an C18 and C19 country house with a park, gardens and pleasure grounds. The landscape was laid out in the late C18 with modifications in the C19 and remodelling of the garden in the early C20 with a formal scheme by the renowned landscape architect Thomas Mawson, 1901-03. The grounds survive largely intact with much mature ornamental planting and an extensive formal drive from Chalfont St Peter and are a good example of a Chiltern estate. The many later C20 and C21 structures were built for the college in the park where the Chiltern Open Air Museum is also located. While these disparate buildings cluster around the house, drive and pleasure grounds they have left the key ornamental features intact.

Archaeological interest

The site has the potential for evidence associated with medieval agricultural and woodland uses, particularly relating to the surviving ancient trees, banks, routes, boundaries, and buildings. It has potential for the previous buildings on the site of the present house and associated features, and for former features of the designed landscape from the C18 onwards, e.g. buildings, paths, beds, terraces, boundaries, particularly for the kitchen garden, and lost drives and rides.

Architectural interest

The house, stable block, service structures, lodges and garden structures form a group of architectural note, built incrementally between the late C18 and early C20, the focus being a notable formal garden framed by terraces, loggias and pergolas by Thomas Mawson, 1901-03. The numerous and disparate college structures built since the 1940s are sprinkled alongside the main drive and around the pleasure grounds in a variety of styles and the adjacent Open Air Museum contains various historic rebuilt Chiltern structures.

Artistic interest

The site is a typical Chiltern country house estate comprising park, woodland, garden and pleasure grounds, developed over c.150 years, to reach its zenith in the early-C20. The layout remains largely intact, focussed on the house, formal gardens to the east and kitchen garden to the south, with many mature trees and fine avenues and belts along the drives. The layout by Thomas Mawson is the most significant ornamental feature, below the main garden front the house. The long, formal south-west drive framed by avenues and split into two by Gorelands Lane is of particular note, taking in extensive views of the park and estate land. Other estate structures particularly gateways, the garden walls and cottages form incidents along the drives. While the college structures and Chiltern Open Air Museum have damaged a considerable area of the east park where it encloses the pleasure grounds, they have not greatly damaged the key features of the whole layout.

Historic interest

The site is associated with the notable landscape designer Thomas Mawson (1861-1933), who began practising in the late 1880s. This commission came at the height of his career and is a good example of his formal style. It is also associated with Thomas Newland Allen, developer of an area of Kensington east of Earls Court in the early C19.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The estate was conveyed to Missenden Abbey as part of the manor of Chalfont St Peter in 1208 and remained part of that estate until the dissolution of the monasteries. The abbey leased to various people 'all that farm manor and land in Chalfont called Newland' (Bennett). In Chiltern place names the use of 'Newland' refers to land reclaimed from woodland (Gelling & Cole).

The property subsequently passed through several families, of Saunders, Hopkins, and Croke. In 1772 the estate was sold to Sir HT Gott who erected Gott's monument in 1785 (WSP). The monument was also a signpost for the main entrance to the estate (Bucks Explorer). Gott carried out considerable extensions to the house: the central block of the current building existed in 1772 but he added two wings. Gott was on the committee of the Old Berkeley Hunt. It seems that Gott laid out the park and long south-west drive, divided by Gorelands Lane, on the former agricultural land, incorporating existing woodland including Shrub's Wood, and planting new woodland around the park (Rocque, 1760; OSD 1812). An informal pleasure ground surrounded the house.

In 1809 the estate was bought by Sir Thomas Allen (d.1829). In 1825 or 26 Allen bought the neighbouring property of The Vache and moved there (Lipscombe). Allen had been a London tailor, of whom tradition has it that his wealth derived from supplying military uniforms on a vast scale during the Napoleonic Wars. Around 1817-25 he became a major developer of land in Kensington east of Earls Court. (VCH)

His son, Thomas Newland Allen (1811-99), inherited as a minor not only the Kensington properties and income but also Newlands. He established himself as a country gentleman. Known as 'Squire Allen' his main interests were hunting, shooting and fishing. In 1840 the house and pleasure ground, kitchen and fruit gardens, orchard, avenue were let to Philip Griffiths (Tithe map). In 1880 (OS) the house had walled gardens to the north and south; the north incorporated a significant stable and farm buildings, the south - orchards.

Squire Allen died in 1899 worth some £237,000 (VCH). He left the estate (and the Vache) to his adopted daughter, Mrs Stevens who, in 1903, sold Newland Park to Henry Andrade Harben, son of Sir Henry Harben, founder of the Prudential Assurance Company (Pevsner, VCH). HA Harben, and his son, Henry Devenish Harben, who inherited the estate in 1910, improved the house and the gardens. HA Harben engaged Paul Waterhouse to extend the house.

In 1901 and 1903 HA Harben engaged Thomas Mawson, a renowned and prolific landscape architect, to advise on the garden. Mawson designed an extensive formal parterre east of the house including pergolas and summerhouses and described introducing 'many features which added character to the estate' (**Mawson, *The Life of an English Landscape Architect***). He worked on at least two other significant garden projects in Buckinghamshire, including Poundon House (qv), a smaller country house with terracing leading to an informal garden, 1908-09, which survives, and around the same time, a small terraced garden at St Bernard's Gerrards Cross of which little seems

to survive. This was the most impressive of his commissions in Bucks. It is typical of his style, in this case for a formal parterre, which he promoted in the 5 editions of his *The Art and Craft of Garden Making* (1st edn 1900, 5th edn 1926).

Between 1899 and 1921 a Model Farm was built on estate land 475m south of the house on the opposite side of Gorelands Lane (outside the park and historic site boundary). HD Harben was a member of the Board of Agriculture at the time. He was also a member of the Fabian Society and a staunch supporter of the Suffrage movement (Cartwright). The house was a refuge for suffragettes recovering from force feeding in prison (Newland Park).

After World War I the estate was sold. A 1922 sale agreement to Sir James Roberts includes Newland Gorse, Shortenhills Wood, Deadhearn Wood, Grovespring wood Shrubs Wood, an area south of Gorelands Avenue incorporating the avenue to Ashwells Farm on Chesham Lane and Newland (or Model Farm) and 4 fields to the east in Hertfordshire.

Thomas Hutchinson occupied the property by 1928 (Kelly's Directory) and gutted the interiors replacing the front door with a Tudor style entrance and lining both great hall and inner hall with stone (Newland Park). In the mid-1930s the Modern Movement-style Nimmo House (later called Shrub's Wood, q.v.) was built in the west half of the park, with the approach through Shrub's Wood and this c.10 ha of grounds was lost to the park although the house and garden were designed to enjoy views over the park.

In 1939 Newland Park was bought and used as an evacuation site for the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company. Huts were built in front of the stables and in the wooded area east of the formal gardens (these still stand). In 1946 (by now 170 acres) (*Bucks Advertiser* 1945) it became the Newland Park Teacher Training College and subsequently Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College. The Colleges built extensively on the gardens and park immediately surrounding the house but particularly to the north and in front of the house to the south-west; the earliest building being a hostel in the park north of the house (1947 aerial photo). In 1981 the Chiltern Open Air Museum opened in the north-east area of the site. To date 30 buildings have been saved from demolition and moved to the Museum.

In 2011 the core of the estate was sold to Comer Homes, a development company and the core awaits redevelopment, probably with the demolition of a number of the scattered college buildings and erection of new residential blocks in a consolidated pattern. The house and gardens operated as a wedding and events venue 2012-20.

The proposed development, for which planning permission has been granted, removes buildings west of the house and replaces the footprint along the central avenue with housing. The house and stable will be converted to apartments. North of the house and stable, accommodation blocks will be renovated and, with some new building, provide further dwellings.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, LANDFORM SETTING

The 92 ha. site lies adjacent to the east Bucks boundary with Hertfordshire on the north-eastern edge of the Chiltern village of Chalfont St Peter, 7km south-east of Amersham and 5km west of Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire and 15 km east of High Wycombe. The site lies 1km from the A413, originally the Wendover and Oak Lane turnpike road (Gulland) and before that the London to Buckingham road (Ogilby). The soil is chalk below glacial sand and gravel, with clay and flint in the west. The site is set above the valley of the River Misbourne in a place for which there is evidence of occupation since Neolithic times (KDK).

The site is enclosed to the east by the county boundary with Hertfordshire which runs SSE-NNW. This is thought to have formed part of Viatores 163B, a Roman Road from Chorleywood to Langley Park. Much of the north of this boundary is lined with trees; remnants of park railings and matching gates remain. The county boundary turns west to continue to enclose the site until it meets Philipshill Wood where the site boundary continues westerly skirting the edge of the wood and continues north west incorporating Newland Gorse, Shortenhills Wood and Shrubs Wood along Nightingale Lane which runs between Chalfont St Giles and Little Chalfont. This north-east area now contains the Chiltern Open Air Museum. To the south the site is primarily bounded by Gorelands Lane. Gorelands Lane seems to have been re-routed further south between 1770 and 1812 (Jefferys; OSD) to increase the size of the park, and the south boundary realigned. In 1903 the site comprised 550 acres.

Due to the wooded nature of the area, the views are limited primarily to the Park.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The main approach is across the south park along a mature lime avenue from Gorelands Lane from the main entrance 500m west-south-west of the house. The Lodge, on the north side of the entrance, is built in the same neo-classical style as the house, rendered in concrete and painted white. It is on the site of a lodge which was present by 1883 (OS) with another building on the south side, appearance unclear but probably a twin lodge, which had gone by the 1920s (OS). The rectangular lodge on the north side was replaced in the early C20 by the present lodge (OS 1923) which is L-shaped with the angle closed by a broken pedimented doorway with a circular window above overlooking the vehicle gateway and approach along the south section of the avenue drive from Chesham Lane (see below). The garden entrance to the doorway was formerly flanked by two piers in similar style to those flanking the vehicle gateway (see below).

The entrance is flanked by a gateway of similar date to the lodge, with two pairs of gate piers, linked to low curved walls topped by a dilapidated wooden fence. The fence also encloses the lodge on the north side. The piers are rendered to match the house and lodge but some parts maybe of Portland stone (KDK). Two flanking piers, of Tuscan order, are intact with plain capitals topped by a plinth with a ball finial. The other two have each lost their plinth and ball finial. From the entrance the south-west drive runs through an avenue of mixed trees including horse chestnut to a lawned turning circle on the south-west, entrance front of the house laid with small stone. This comprises the inner half of the south-west drive, closest to the house.

Opposite the Gorelands Lane entrance the outer half of the south-west drive leads 500m west-south-west to an entrance off Chesham Lane. This is disused but is a bridleway. The gateway off Gorelands Lane is marked by a single pier which matches those flanking the main entrance to the park (it has lost the ball finial) across the road, with the wooden fittings for a gate next to the bridleway along the avenue to Ashwells Farm. It is apparently the survivor of a pair of piers. The avenue trees are mixed mainly deciduous species including limes, leading to the outer south-west entrance which was formerly marked by a lodge on Chesham Lane opposite Ashwells Farm. The form of the lost lodge is unclear but it was present in the late C19 (OS) and was probably similar to the surviving lodge on Gorelands Lane.

The inner half of the south-west drive was present by 1770 (Jefferys), although on a slightly different, curved, line. The outer half, between Chesham and Gorelands Lanes, was constructed between 1770 and 1812 (OSD). By 1883 (OS) the outer avenue was of conifers with a small triangular copse of deciduous trees to the north at its midpoint. The inner half of the avenue leading across the park was of deciduous trees. In 1883 the turning circle in front of the house had a focal conifer and was enclosed within a band of trees with a narrow opening for carriages (OS).

The second entrance to the park lies 480m south-south-east of the house at the junction of Gorelands Lane and Shire Lane. From here the south drive runs north, parallel to Shire Lane (along the county boundary), through an avenue of mature deciduous trees to a lodge in Arts & Crafts style, standing 150m east-south-east of the house against the garden boundary wall. The lodge, built between 1899 and 1913 (OS and KDK), is in yellow brick on a grey brick plinth, of 2 storeys under a clay tiled roof and is larger than the lodge on Gorelands Lane. From here the drive continues north along the east side of the garden wall, until 50m from the house it turns west past the farmyard/stables before turning south to reach the turning circle on the west front of the house.

The south drive was laid out and the lodge built in the C20, by 1913, probably as part of the garden works by Mawson in 1901-03, and lined with an avenue by 1926 (OS). This drive replaced an earlier south drive c.350m to the west, present in 1770 (Jefferys) and still in use by c.1900 (OS). The Model Farm was built on the south side of Gorelands Lane opposite that earlier entrance. In 1812 (OSD) that approach was lined with a few scattered trees.

Several public routes cross the site, including one from the Lodge at the main entrance to the park on Gorelands Lane. This crosses the park to the county boundary on the edge of Philipshill Wood. Another from the same point leads east across the park past the south side of the gardens and college buildings to cross the county boundary 130m south of the garden wall. A third footpath enters the park 150m west of the Model Farm and joins the path around the south side of the college buildings. A bridleway follows the south-west drive between Gorelands and Chesham Lanes.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING

The late C18 house (listed Grade II) stands towards the east of the site and has gardens on the east and south sides on the site of a cluster of smaller buildings (Jefferys, 1770). The entrance front is to the west with the service wing, stable block and yard to the north. It is in neo-classical style,

rendered in cement, of 2 storeys with 5 bays. Two wings, to north and south, were added in the C18 by Sir Henry Gott. It has a hexastyle fluted Doric Portico on a podium. Early C20 additions to the east garden front include an extension doubling the depth of the house, mullioned and transomed stone windows, a pergola and garden rooms with brick quoins, modillion eaves and pyramid tiled roofs. The architect for the house was Paul Waterhouse and for the garden elements Thomas Mawson (Waymark; OS 1925). The interior was Gothicised by Henry D Harben 1903-10 (HER 1332528). The south elevation has five French doors opening onto the south courtyard garden.

The stable block stands close by to the north of the house, built in brown brick with red brick dressings. The main block is flanked by lower wings to the north and south. This is the surviving west range of a quadrangle surrounding the stable yard (OS, late C19/early C20), the rest of which was removed by the 1920s (OS). The central archway in the stable block was the former entrance to the yard from the west. It was approached via a spur northwards off the main drive to the west front of the house, but spur has been covered by C20 buildings. The two storey, brick-built early C20 Gardener's Cottage stands nearby to the north-east of the stable block in an area which originated as the stable yard. A stretch of the brick yard wall survives.

By 1770 there were 4 modest sized buildings in a cluster around the site of the present house (Jefferys). No owner's name is noted on this map next to the property, indicating that it was a farm or small manor house. By 1812 the house was an L-shaped building with stables and farmyard to the north and a walled garden to the south and east. By 1825 the house was known as 'Newland Park' (Bryant). By 1914 (Images of England) garden doors at both ends of the east (garden) front flanked a large bay window with to the north end another 9-pane large window.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

The gardens lie east and south of the house. They comprise the main formal area to the east, the core of the Mawson layout of 1901-03, with a paved terrace, parterre, adjoining pavilions and pergolas and two formal lawns. Immediately south of the house is a smaller formal area, an important part of the Mawson layout, and beyond this to the south is the part walled kitchen garden. The east side is enclosed by Mawson's informal woody pleasure grounds as a backdrop to the formal areas planted with ornamental trees and shrubs and including a winding path. There are various connections into the formal gardens including via walled steps. The whole garden is neglected but is subject to a proposed restoration scheme as part of the site redevelopment.

The east garden comprises a formal ensemble of terraces, pergolas and pavilions designed by Thomas Mawson, replacing informal lawns (OS). The east, garden front of the house opens to the stone-paved upper terrace. This leads to a lower terrace set out as a parterre with low box hedges punctuated by clipped conifers. At the top of the steps to the lower terrace are pillars surmounted by lamps. Pergolas along both the north and south sides of the lower terrace lead to small square garden rooms (see Mawson below). The pergolas have a brick base with a timber beamed covering supported by timber columns (KDK). The garden rooms are in red brick with brick quoins and a four sided pitched roof (KDK). To each there are 3 sash windows and an opening (but no door), respectively on the west side of the northern garden room and the south side of the southern garden room. Steps lead on the north and south sides of the terrace to the pergola. Two arches lead to a smaller south courtyard (see kitchen garden) from the south pergola and terrace. On the terrace side the arch has a stone façade with curved pediment over an architrave supported by two Doric pilasters. Within the arch it is rounded and has two smaller pilasters. On the courtyard side it is plain brick (KDK 2018).

Below the south front is Mawson's smaller, walled courtyard garden with a central lawn surrounded by a row of trees and encircled by a path below the garden walls. The stone-pillared Harben sundial stands at the centre of the lawn with an arbour against the east wall.

North of the house, the stable buildings are screened from the park by a conifer belt and there is another walled area, enclosed on three sides.

In 1901 and 1903 Henry A Harben employed Thomas Mawson to advise on the garden (Waymark). Thomas Mawson was an internationally important landscape architect who wrote extensively. Mawson wrote of Harben 'I found in him a sympathetic client, well instructed in horticulture, and one who discussed every detail and development of my designs with the keenest interest. The site did not offer any thrilling opportunities. The soil was not good for many varieties of shrub, though excellent for roses, nor were there any interesting vistas over distant landscapes.' Features included 'a garden court extending from the house and bounded on either side by pergolas, ending in garden houses, the whole designed in a classical style to accord with the heavy character of the facade on this side of the house (Mawson, *The Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect*).

Images of 1914 (Images of England) show the terrace across the east front, with centrally sited stone steps to the lower terrace. An 18" high wall ran along the top of edge of the terrace. Roses were planted across the east front of the house and the rest of the terrace had a box parterre enclosing planting including small fastigate yews in the corners. A narrow border along the base of the terrace wall contained box and low planting. The main area below the wall was laid to lawn. The elevation was extensively covered in ivy. The pergolas and garden rooms were not visible in this image. The terraces remain (2021) but the roses have gone and the lower area has the box parterre.

By 1923 the garden had been extended into the area formerly part of the orchard to 100m. It was enclosed by a hedge extending from the northern garden room, a wall extending from the southern garden room and a hedge to the east with a central semi-circular bay. A larger lawned walled (on three sides) area (the east side was a hedge) encompassing the former kitchen garden lay to the south of the first area culminating in a building looking over the pleasure grounds (KDK).

Formerly informal pleasure grounds encompassed the house and garden to the north and east which were developed with college buildings. Primarily planted with mixed deciduous and conifer trees they incorporated the approach from Brawlings Lane and a number of subsidiary drives and paths. Access to the pleasure grounds from the larger southern walled garden was from its south side and through a new building on the east edge. The belt of trees north of the stables/farmyard and ancillary buildings was moved north and narrowed to a single line of deciduous trees which remains.

PARK

The park encloses the house and pleasure grounds to the north, west and south, extending west and north-west to the edge of Shrubs Wood and Newland Gorse. It is pasture with conifers and deciduous specimen trees. The areas immediately north, west and of the house contain scattered former college buildings of the later C20 and C21, developed by the College from 1947 as accommodation and teaching facilities, much of which is now being converted/demolished for new housing. The north-east section adjacent to Phillipshill Wood is occupied by the Chiltern Open Air Museum.

The park is enclosed to the west and north by woods, including Shrubs Wood (750 m west of the house), and Newland Gorse (800m north-north-west of the house), both of which are designated Ancient Woodland, beyond which is Shortenhills Wood (900m north-west of the house).

By 1812 (OSD) the park extended to the north to the boundary with Phillipshill Wood, and Shortenhills Wood, west to Shrubs Wood and south-west to Gorelands Lane. This established the park at its most extensive. The area south and east of the house was farmland. By 1825 the Park included Shrubs Wood but the area of farmland to the south remained excluded (Bryant). In 1840 the Park was occupied by GF Britten including the farmyard north of the house, and fields and grass south and east of the house. Thomas Newland Allen held in hand various woods and plantations but not the house and its environs (Tithe). By 1880 the park incorporated the farmland; conifers and deciduous specimen trees were scattered, particularly the south-west area between the house and Gorelands Lane (OS). Scattered trees lined the north-east boundary with Shire Lane, the south boundary with Gorelands Lane and 1/3 of Shrubs Wood and the north section of Chesham Lane from Ashwells Farm to the junction with Gorelands Lane. To the west, within the north end of Shrubs Wood was a Pheasantry which was called Wood Cottage by 1926 (OS). This area was in the 1930s developed with the country house and 10ha of the park and woodland then called the Nimmo House, now called Shrub's Wood.

By 1898 the planting and layout of the woods were 'highly preserved and full of pheasants ... the open spaces between the wood are sometimes covered with gorse, through which wide walks are cut, or sometimes they are allowed to run wild with ragweed and the willow-weed. A great variety of mosses may be found Over all these the tall bracken rises in majestic masses everywhere, with frequent patches of magnificent foxgloves. This is a holly country, and fine specimens of it are noticeable in most of the hedges. Wild roses, honeysuckle and crab and cherry trees abound along the lanes .. but ferns are relatively rare.autumn is the time to see the woodsthe cherry trees are red, and the beech and oaks and larch are turning yellow ...' (Phipps).

Some distance beyond the south of the park (outside the historic site boundary) stands the Gott Monument (listed Grade II). It was erected by Henry Thomas Gott (formerly Greening) about one mile south-west of the house beside Chesham Lane at the entrance to the national headquarters of the Epilepsy Society (1892). This obelisk is built of flint rubble with an inscribed stone plaque surrounded by a brick border. The plaque is at horseback height. The inscription on the plaque reads: 1785 To NEWLAND I Mile III Furl.g's To Chesham VII Miles Built by Sir H T Gott Restored by W Brown in 1879 To Denham IV Miles To Uxbridge VI Miles LONDON XXI. A pointing hand is incised between the 17 and 85 of the first line of inscription. George III apparently often visited Gott. The purpose of the monument was purportedly to commemorate the death of a stag at which George III was present or when he lost his way, but more likely, it was a signpost to the site (Edmonds). It is thought to be the third obelisk erected on the site, the original in the C15 being of timber and reputed to be a direction finder (Bergamat). The obelisk milestone, constructed in 1785, was restored in 1879 after a lightning strike, and altered having been struck again by lightning in 1964, when it was reduced from 60ft to 20ft, less than half its original height.

KITCHEN GARDEN

The partly walled kitchen garden lies south of the house beyond Mawson's formal south garden. The brick walls to the south-east remain. The wall abuts the south-west corner of the House where there is a gateway with a timber lintel covered by brickwork (KDK). Two courtyards within the walled area contain fruit trees and are bordered by high hedges. Walls are in Flemish bond and in various states of repair. A section of the north-west wall is missing and the south section has been repaired with modern brick. The south wall turns east for 180m abutting former college buildings, then turns north for 65m as a border to the garden and linking the south pergola to the house (KDK).

This was a kitchen garden and orchard in 1840 in the occupation of Phillip Griffiths (owned by Thomas Allen) with the house, avenue and orchard (Tithe). By 1883 an orchard lay east of the house within both the kitchen garden south-east of the house and the area east of the house. Williamson talks of a 'conservative wall , a narrow glasshouse attaching to south facing walls.' It is unclear if this survives. By 1899 the orchard near the house was significantly diminished and remained only in the area east outside a wall and gone by 1926 (OS). In the west park a further orchard lay north-north east of The Pheasantry (OS 1880) which was used as the site of the later Nimmo House and garden (now Shrub's Wood, q.v.).

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Maps

Ogilby, J., *Britannia The Road from London to Buckingham* (1675)
Jefferys, T., *Map of the County of Buckinghamshire surveyed in 1766-1768* (1770)
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Ordnance Survey

25":1 mile 1st edition surveyed 1876
2nd edition surveyed 1897
3rd edition surveyed 1923

6": 1 mile 1st edition surveyed 1876
2nd edition surveyed 1896
3rd edition surveyed 1913
4th edition surveyed 1938

National Grid revision 1950, 1960, 1976, 1980

1:50000 2nd edition sheet 165 1981

Images

Black and white aerial photographs 1947 (RAF), 1950 (RAF) 1965, 1974, 1985 (Bucks HER)
Colour aerial photographs 1989, 1995, 1999, 2003
Postcard of the Lodge (see cover).

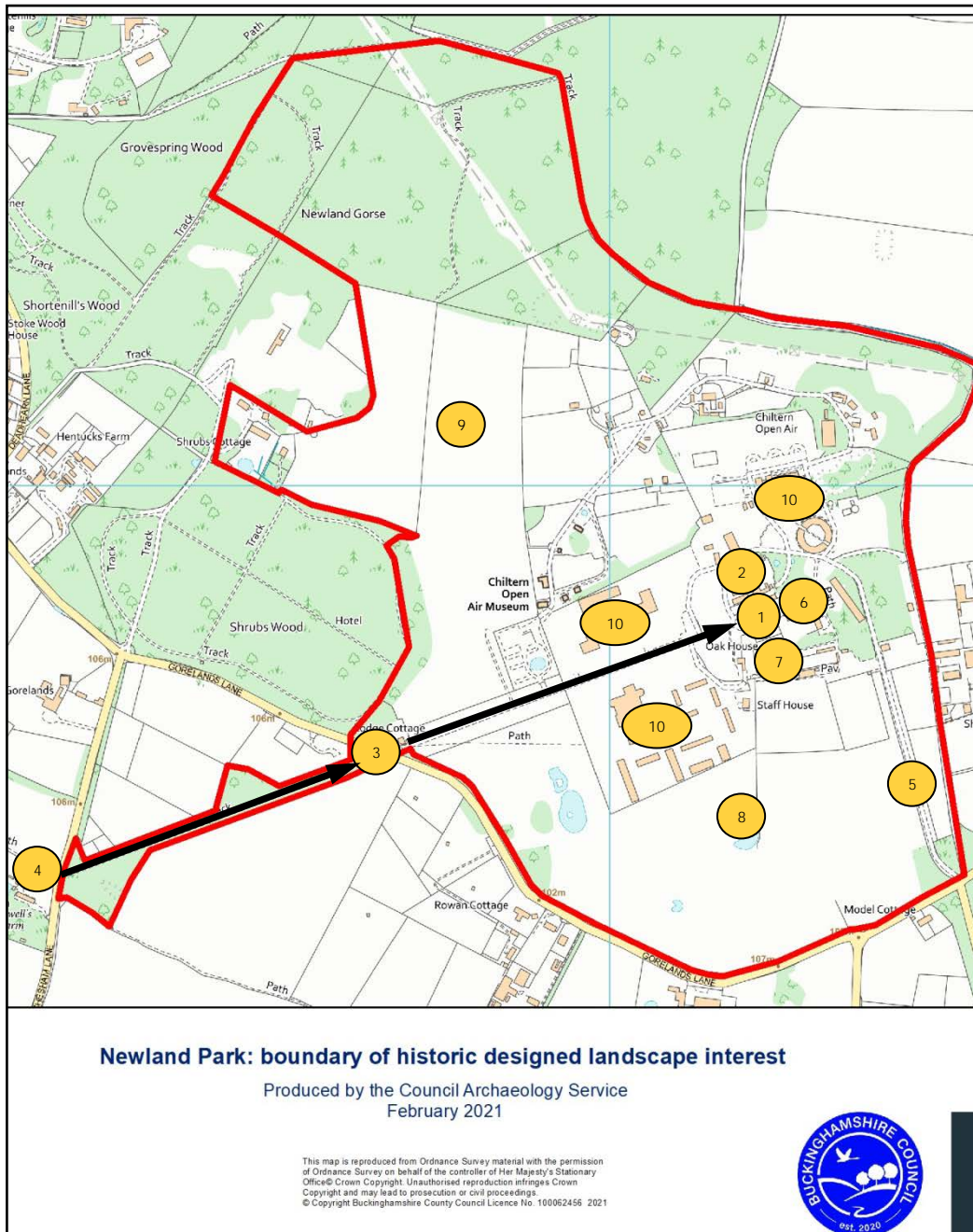
Archival Material

Sale Henry D Harben to Sir James Roberts Bart Newland Park Estate (24 March 1922) D-X 699/33

ST December 2020

ed. SR February 2021

KEY HISTORIC FEATURES & VIEWS



Key to numbered features

1. Mansion	2. Stable yard
3. Lodge Cottage to inner section of main drive	4. Entrance to outer section of former main drive
5. Back drive	6. Main Mawson garden
7. South garden (Mawson) and kitchen garden	8. South Park
9. North Park	10. Former college buildings

HISTORIC IMAGES



The Lodge, late C19/early C20.



The main approach along the south-west avenue, c.1837, Apollonia Griffith.

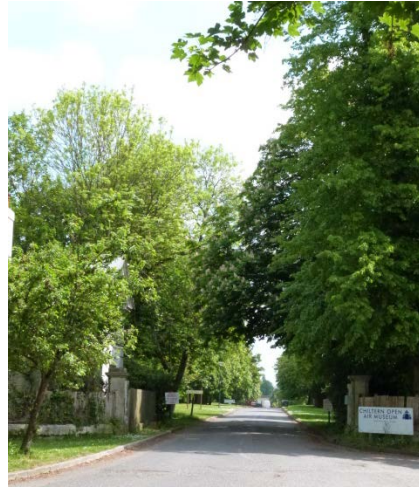


The pleasure ground from the north-east, c.1910,
with the two summerhouses and pergola near the house (Buckinghamshire Council).



The garden front with Mawson's terraces, summerhouses and pergolas, early C20.

RECENT IMAGES



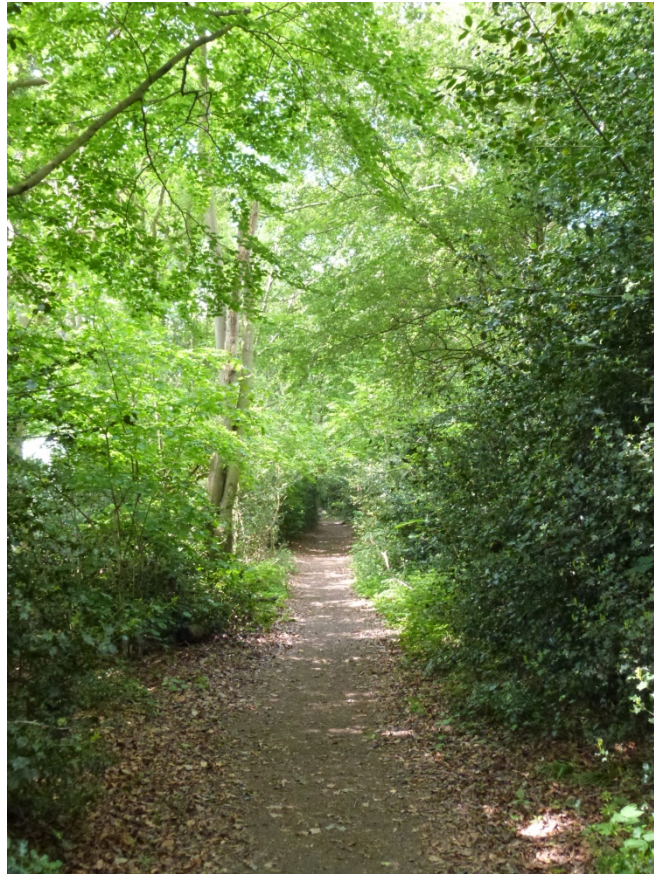
Lodge on Gorelands Lane (left) and main entrance (right).



Part of gateway



Main drive (left), park rail fencing and gate (right)



Outer drive between and Chesham and Gorelands Lanes.