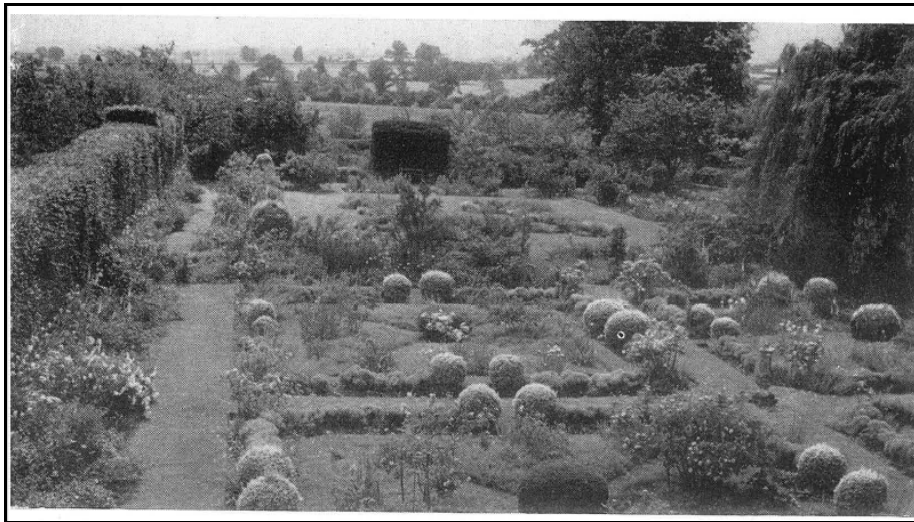


Understanding Historic Parks & Gardens in Buckinghamshire

The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust Research & Recording Project



Country Life, 1955

Chetwode Manor

July 2016



Bucks
Gardens
Trust

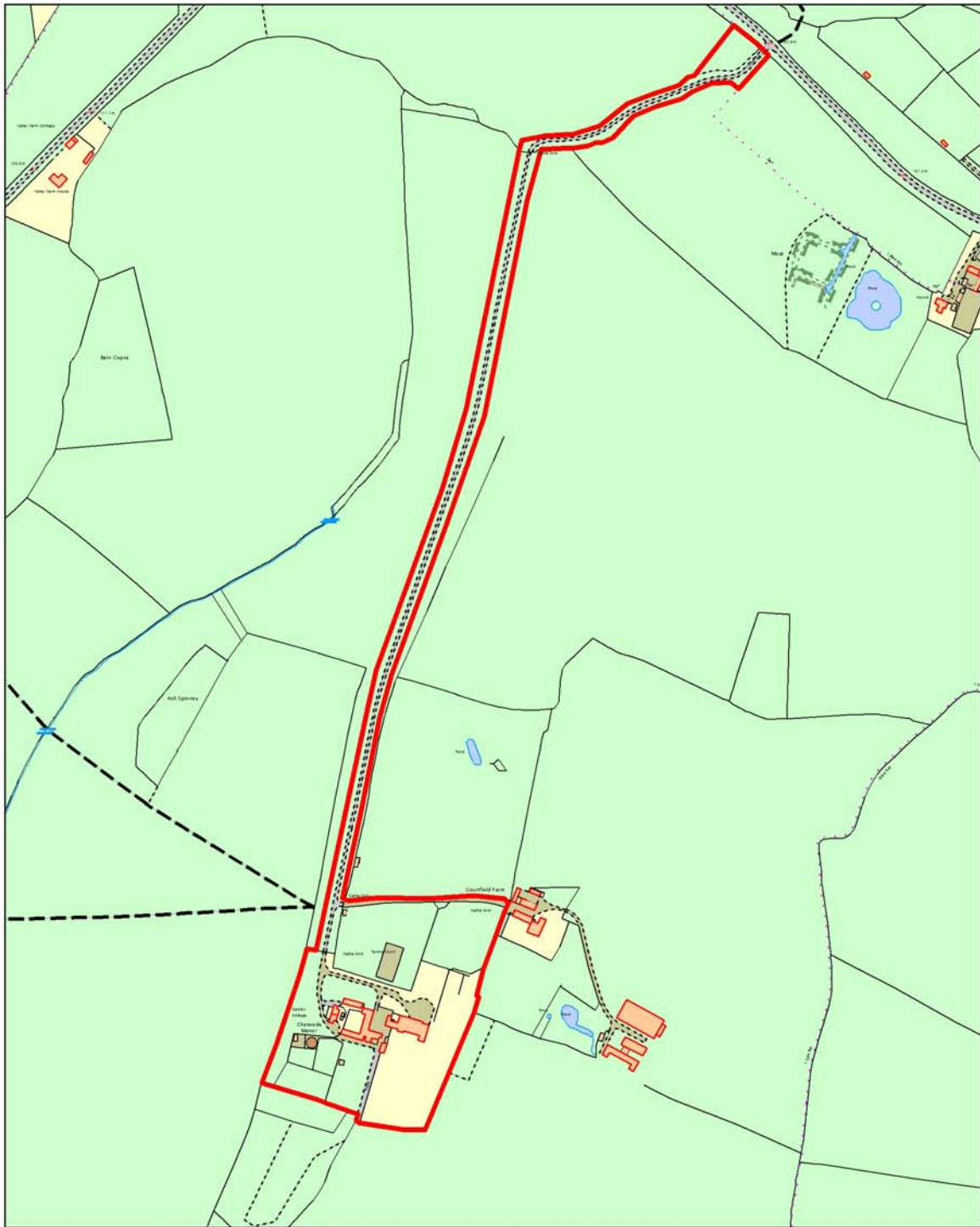


The Finnis Scott
Foundation



The Stanley Smith (UK) Horticultural Trust

HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY



Chetwode Manor: boundary of historic designed landscape interest

Produced by the County Archaeological Service
April 2016



Scale: 1:4,807 at A4



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Chetwode Manor: 2006 aerial photograph

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April 2016



Bucks Gardens Trust



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 on behalf of BGT by experts in appraising designed landscapes who have worked extensively for English Heritage/Historic England on its Register Upgrade Project.

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 Policy Planning Framework and including an overview.
- A written description, derived from documentary research and a site visit, based on the format of the English Heritage (now Historic England) *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 supported by The Gardens Trust (formerly the Association of Gardens Trusts and the Garden History Society) and funded by BGT with significant grants from the Stanley Smith Horticultural Trust and the Finnis Scott Foundation. BCC generously provided current and historic mapping and access to the Historic Environment Record.

The Trust would like to thank 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

COUNTY:	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	CHETWODE MANOR
DISTRICT:	AYLESBURY VALE	
PARISH:	CHETWODE	
OS REF:	SP 647 299	
		HER 0415702000

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overview

The C20 garden of a C16 and later manor house and associated buildings, standing in an elevated position, facing south over a C20 formal parterre and gardens, with impressive views. The garden contains the remains of a mid-C20 garden for Mrs Ruby Fleischmann former Chairman of the National Gardens Scheme, when it was renowned for the rose collection and its arrangement. The late C19/early C20 framework apparently survives largely intact, including clipped hedges and mature trees, but it seems that the planting has altered since the 1960s when Mrs Fleischmann left. The north lodge which marked the entrance to the long C19 drive and avenue has gone, although the site remains open.

Archaeological interest

The site of the former medieval parish church and graveyard lie within the garden. Evidence may also survive for lost garden features, including in the kitchen garden to the west, such as paths, walls, terracing, glasshouses, and for the lost lodge and associated garden and structures at the northern, roadside boundary.

Architectural interest

The main structure is a late C16 L-plan house with C18 additions and a large early C20 extension to the east and additions to rear. Stable buildings and a cottage stand to the west. Other structures include gateways, and boundary and garden walls.

Artistic interest

A garden and formal parterre based on elements of a late C19/early C20 layout developed after the house ceased being a farm house, overlaid by mid-C20 developments by Mrs Ruby Fleischmann, mid-C20 Chairman of the National Gardens Scheme. Mrs Fleischmann's scheme was at its peak when described by Graham Stuart Thomas in 1951. The garden was then notable for its early collection of 'old fashioned' and species rose varieties at a time when they were only grown by a few of the *cognoscenti*, and may have been influential in promoting the subsequent use of these roses in gardens. The variety of the rose collection and its arrangement among other garden plants were comparable with Vita Sackville West's collection at Sissinghurst, as well as other renowned collections; it was admired by and influenced another expert, the great plantsman Graham Stuart Thomas.

Historic interest

The site is closely connected with the adjacent former parish church, demolished in the C15. It is also closely associated with the Fleischmanns and the National Gardens Scheme. The surviving historic documentation, particularly the mapping, is important to establish the development and significance of the site.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The Domesday Book records that in 1086 Robert de Thain held the manor of Chetwode from Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. The overlordship then passed to the Say family. In 1244 the Manor was held by Robert de Chetwode and was passed through various descendants of the family until 1967 (*VCH* and 1967 sales brochure).

For much of this time the main seat of the Chetwode family was at Oakley, in Staffordshire and the church and the manor house fell into such a state of disrepair that both were pulled down in the late C15. The villagers then used the Priory Church. The manor house was rebuilt and by 1638 (map CBS Ma 283T) a cluster of buildings was noted some half a mile distant to the north-east as the manor house and garden. By 1742 (map CBS Ma284) a group of four buildings was described as 'Manor House and garden' and by 1768 (map CBS Ma285) a group of five buildings on the site included a large, roughly H shaped one and four much smaller ones.

By 1813 (map CBS Ma286) the house was slightly smaller and several more associated buildings formed part of the 'Homestead, gardens and yard'. By 1831 (map CBS Ma287) a similar house with less, but larger ancillary buildings were described respectively as 'House and gardens' and 'Farmyard, Buildings and rickyard'. Three belts of shrubbery included one along the C20 west border; where there is now low growing hedge and some trees; the other two belts do not correspond with later features (OS). The area 'Calves Close' later became the kitchen garden (*Gardening Illustrated* 1951).

By the middle of the C18 the house had been neglected for many generations (*VCH*, Willis) because it was not the main seat of the Chetwodes; it was tenanted by farmers who by 1841 employed in the manor house one male and two female servants (census). Between 1851-91 (Census) the manor was occupied by tenant farmers, farming an acreage of 150 – 200 acres.

By 1870 (OS) a grid of paths that were possibly part of a productive kitchen garden occupied the area south of the manor house, which was also marked as the 'Site of St Martin's Church'; some changes had occurred to the service buildings. The area which later became the kitchen garden was the 'site of graveyard'.

From 1891 the manor was tenanted by John Hamilton Lawrence, 2nd Baron Lawrence, MP, who died on 22 August 1913 (*Buckinghamshire Advertiser*, 30 August 1913). The owner was Sir P Chetwode. (Board of Inland Revenue: Valuation Office: Field Books, 1910). Photographs taken around this time indicate that an ornamental garden had been laid out, replacing the kitchen garden south of the house, and show a number of rose beds.

Following the death of Lord Lawrence in 1913 the Manor was leased by Louis Fleischmann a stockbroker and Chairman of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital and his wife Ruby, Chairman of the National Gardens Scheme (*Bucks Advertiser*, 8 Jan 1955). During their tenancy of more than 50 years, the gardens were developed and became renowned particularly for the collection of roses and their arrangement with other garden planting as described by the great rosarian Graham Stuart Thomas at its zenith in 1951 (*Gardening Illustrated*). He described how he saw several varieties for

the first time in this garden, and wrote admiringly of the collection and how it was displayed with an underplanting of herbaceous plants, and with a particular triangular form of timber support 'cage' for lax shrubby varieties. It seems that this garden was one of those which were influential in Thomas's early days of learning about old fashioned roses, for which he became such an expert from the 1960s onwards until his death in 2003 in his nineties. He too became renowned for underplanting roses with herbaceous subjects in what was thought to be a cottage garden style.

Louis Fleischmann died in 1955 but Ruby survived until 1970 and in 1964 the gardens still merited inclusion in the *Shell Book of Gardens*: 'An interesting formal knot like design, the planting in cottage garden style with many old fashioned roses growing freely' ((Hunt, p.275). In 1992 Graham Stuart Thomas compared the garden to that at Nymans in Sussex when discussing historic roses writing 'As to 'Fantin-Latour', this was given to me by Mrs. Ruby Fleischmann, who had had it from Mrs. Messel at Nymans. Both gardens were rich in old roses in the early 1950s, having been preserved like those at St Nicholas since before the war' (*Historic Rose Journal Magazine* (Mar 1992). [Note pers. comm. Charles Quest-Ritson, 08 Mar 2016, points out that Fantin-Latour was available from Bunyard's nursery list in 1938-39, and that Bunyard at that time was universally regarded as the English authority who knew more about roses than anyone else.] St Nicholas was the North Yorkshire creation of another great promoter of old-fashioned rose varieties, the Hon. Bobby James. Ruby Fleischmann and her collection of old roses are also mentioned in *Old Roses* (David Austin) and she was apparently responsible for introducing new roses such as *Rosa californica plena* (Graham Stuart Thomas, *Shrub Roses of Today*, p.70) which now holds an RHS award of Garden Merit. Thomas noted that she obtained it from Messrs Bobbink and Atkins of Rutherford, New Jersey. The garden also had the Portland Rose or *Rosa paestana* (Thomas, p. 129).

In 1967 Mrs Fleischmann left Chetwode and the estate was advertised for sale as comprising 'of a 393 acre agricultural and sporting estate with manor dating from c1600, stabling, garages, farmhouse and buildings and 4 cottages' (*Country Life* July 13 1967 Supp 31). Sales particulars noted 'Gardens laid out to the south of the Manor House comprising terrace, lawns, flower beds etc. Although partly overgrown the gardens were formerly notable.' Graham Stuart Thomas (2003) described how it was used by a turkey farmer who kept his birds on the ground floor of the house, which 'pecked every plant and weed from the garden for several years'.

From 1986 until his death in 2012 Chetwode Manor was the residence of Lt. John Ernest Harley Collins, former High Sheriff of Oxford, and his wife Jennifer (*Oxford Mail*, 25 October 2012). The garden was remade, it seems with assistance from Graham Stuart Thomas. The current framework appears to reflect that in 1951 (*Gardening Illustrated*) including some of the planting but the kitchen garden is no longer cultivated and the large beds of roses or other perennials have apparently gone. The manor remains in private ownership.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

The village of Chetwode lies about 4 miles south-west of Buckingham. The manor stands on an undulating clay plateau with views to the south, approximately 700m to the north-east of the nucleus of the village around the parish church. It is a secluded location set back from a minor road to the north and accessed by a 1.25 km-long drive. The 5 ha. gardens lie within the wider Manor

estate, most of which is pasture or agricultural land, and are bounded to the west by a low-growing hedge and a belt of trees; to the east and south are further belts of trees. A track to Courtfield Farm runs along the north boundary. The soil is deep and loamy, rather wet, and mainly used for arable farming although there are various pockets of woodland in the surrounding area.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The outermost, northern section of the drive is entered off of a minor road from Barton Hartshorn to Preston Bissett, 1.25 km north of the house, via a wooden roadside gate. The former lodge to the west of the entrance to the drive, present by the 1870s and formerly set in its own garden (OS), has gone.

From here the drive runs south-west through fields. It is of tarmac bordered by grass and hawthorn hedges interspersed with a few trees. This part is a public footpath. After about 200m it meets another footpath running east to west, and then crosses a cattle grid and runs south-south-west between an avenue of trees. In 1951 this consisted of 'lusty Huntingdon elms and other trees' and passed a venerable holly hedge at least 20ft high (*Gardening Illustrated*) but neither the elms nor the holly are now evident. At the junction with the drive east to Courtfield Farm, c.130m north-west of the Manor, a group of specimen trees includes oak, beech, horse chestnut, magnolia and a pair of poplars.

West of the manor house, the southern, gravelled, part of drive turns east for 80m across the front of the manor to the forecourt on the north side of the house, marked by a gravelled turning circle. Near here formerly stood an immense sycamore (*Gardening Illustrated*). The final section of the drive is bordered to the north by a hedge and to the south by trees and shrubs set in grass.

The drive was shown on a map surveyed in 1638 (CBS, Ma283T) as a bridleway which passed west of the house, and curved round to the south before continuing south through the gardens to meet the road through Chetwode. This path also appeared in a map dated 1742 (CBS, Ma284.) In the early C19 this path was shortened and became solely a path within the gardens and then a spur was created to provide a route to the north side of the house. Henceforth the principal entrance was from the north (CBS Ma286, CBS Ma287). The bridleway became a footpath to the west of the gardens and several other footpaths crossed the estate from east to west. After 1878 the drive was shown as lined on both sides by an avenue of deciduous trees, the current avenue may be remnants of these trees or more recent replanting. (OS; 1967 sales particulars map).

PRINCIPAL BUILDING

The manor house (listed Grade II) sits centrally within the designed landscape. It is a diaperwork brick and stone building of two stories with an attic, of about 1600 with substantial C18 and modern additions on the east. The early part retains its stone-mullioned windows, some of which are now blocked, and two old chimney stacks, one with diagonal shafts. (*VCH*, Pevsner, English Heritage). Its entrance front is to the north with the principal gardens to the south and service ranges to the west. The gables of the house are no longer covered in the wisterias or climbing roses and other plants described in 1951 (*Gardening Illustrated*).

Stable buildings and a cottage enclose a yard adjacent to the west of the manor house.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

The gardens lie principally to the south of the manor and are largely laid to lawn with some specimen shrubs and topiary and a small formal garden. North of the drive and turning circle, from west to east are a C20 hard tennis court set in lawns, an enclosed grassed area containing topiary shrubs, and another enclosed area containing a swimming pool set in lawns. North of the enclosed area and swimming pool is a paddock. At the east end of the drive is a hedge and beyond is a lawn and a wooded area.

Running alongside the south front of the house, west to east, is a gravel terrace, with a topiary arched tunnel at the east end (possibly the pleached hornbeam alley of 1951). The garden below is divided into west and east sections by a central hedge running north-south which does not appear in photographs of about 1910 but may be the beech hedge mentioned in the article of 1951. Each of these sections is then divided into two further sections. The one to the north-west is square (c.25m x 25m), that to the south-west a rectangle (c.25m x 35m). Those to the east consist of a smaller square (c.20m x 20m) and a long narrow rectangle (c.20m x 50m).

Steps lead down from the centre of the terrace, to the north-western larger square area, a lawn with a shrub border to the north, either side of the steps, a high hedge to the east, trees to the west (possibly the pleached limes of 1951 backing a wall) but lacking the 'fine specimen weeping willow' which was a feature in 1951 screening the modern wing of the old manor house, and a low hedge to the south. Within the lawn two gravelled rectangles are each planted with a large topiaried shrub at either end (possibly the large box bushes of 1951?) and a central ivy tower. The square beds 'edged with grey lavender cotton and a pair of golden privets clipped into domes and then divide diagonally again with grass paths' have gone (*Gardening Illustrated*).

The south-west corner is a grassed area containing some specimen plants. It no longer features the four L-shaped beds or surrounding borders crammed with roses and other plants noted in 1951.

The north-eastern area is a smaller square formal garden, including a knot garden and specimen shrubs. This garden is bounded to the north by a topiary arched tunnel, to the south by a high hedge and to the east by a line of trees. The south-eastern area is laid out as a rectangular lawn containing a clump of small trees in the north-west corner. The west edge is marked by the high hedge, the east and south borders by a belt of small trees.

The gardens to the south of the manor include a number of the features of Ruby Fleischmann's garden described in 1951 set within an earlier framework of stone walls and buildings.

KITCHEN GARDEN

The kitchen garden noted in 1951 as accessed via a door in a wall apparently lay to the west of the gardens, but is now largely covered in trees. In the early C20 it contained a glasshouse (gone). In 1951 the kitchen garden was entered through a 'door in the wall' there was also a 'free growing "hedge" of old gallica and Scotch roses backed by William Lobb and sweetbriars' and roses grew 'on all the old buildings and walls' (*Gardening Illustrated*).

Mrs Fleischmann, Old Fashioned Roses and Graham Stuart Thomas

Graham Stuart Thomas became a great expert on and promoter of 'old fashioned' roses in the later C20. He was in large part responsible for their rehabilitation and current popularity as garden roses, partly due to his collection in the walled garden at Mottisfont which is extremely popular in June. His interest began in the 1940s and he had visited Mrs Fleischmann at least by 1947. Even by then she clearly had an important collection comparable to others which have become better known.

In his book *The Old Shrub Roses* (1961 edn), he described a post-War odyssey of discovery of old fashioned varieties in 1947, which by that time were in danger of dying out, even though modern varieties of roses were extremely popular in gardens. In one trip he visited Mrs Fleischmann between the collections at Oxford Botanic Garden and of Nancy Lindsay at Sutton Courtenay Manor. She probably bought some of her roses from Nancy Lindsay (pers. comm. C Quest-Ritson 08 March 2016). Mrs Fleischmann's rose collection was comparable in its variety and rarities with others he visited including that of Vita Sackville-West at Sissinghurst, Mrs Messell at Nymans, Stern's garden at Highdown in Sussex and Bobbie James's garden at St Nicholas, Richmond. He recalled that 'One of the rarest roses in her [Mrs Fleischmann's] garden was the Autumn Damask, a precious heirloom from the days when a few late blooms were greatly treasured. I described her garden at some length in *Gardening Illustrated* for July 1951.' He also noted 'Tour de Malakoff'. It is possible that he obtained from Mrs Fleischmann Tour de Malakoff, Celsiana, Autumn Damask and Fantin Latour although the last may have come from Bunyard's nursery (pers. comm. C Quest-Ritson 08 March 2016). Another Bucks collection that he noted was that of Mr & Mrs Nigel Law, High Trees, Chalfont St Peter. Here some very scarce varieties were carefully preserved, several of which he had not seen before including the pompon 'Cramoisi Picote'.

In Thomas's classic work on herbaceous perennials *The Modern Florilegium* (1976/1982) Mrs Ruby Fleischmann is mentioned in the introduction (p.3). Here Thomas is complaining about the Victorian vogue for parterres filled with bedding plants. 'It was not long before William Robinson sought to call a halt to this "artificial gardening" which Mrs Ruby Fleischmann always described so aptly as "in and out gardening"'.

In an article detailing many of the varieties she grew in 1951 (*Gardening Illustrated*) Thomas noted that she specialised in gallicas, damasks, 'cabbages' 'mosses' with a sprinkling of newer hybrids and forms like the Bourbons and rugosas, the burnets and sundry species. She collected from various places including 'old gardens in various counties and in Ireland'. The varieties she grew were at their best at the end of June, or in September when Bourbons like Mme Ernst Calvat he thought would be at their best. The roses were underplanted with herbaceous plants, a technique that GST came to be known for promoting himself at Mottisfont, and perhaps Mrs Fleischmann's garden helped to influence his use of this style. The positions of the roses are often hard to identify.

The list in the 1951 article is as follows:

Main Garden

May Queen (Wichuriana)

Mme Hardy (Damask)

Apothecary's Rose (*R. gallica maxima*)

Rosa Mundi (Gallica)
Tuscany (Gallica)
Anais Segales (Gallica)
R centifolia/ Red Provence
Moss rose (Centifolia)
Crested moss (Centifolia)
Tour de Malakoff (over a wooden cage) (Centifolia) (1st time GST saw this one)
Alfred de Dalmas (Moss)
Empress Josephine (Gallica)
Beds of brilliant and modern hybrid teas and hybrid polyanthas ('behind the hedge')
R. coryana
Mme. Plantier (Noisette)
Rose d'Amour (*R. virginiana* var. *plena*) St Mark's Rose
Gloire de Dijon (Tea)
Other old cabbage varieties

Kitchen Garden

Hedge of old gallica and Scotch roses backed by William Lobb (Moss) and sweet briars, behind edging along paths of dwarf box.
Roses on all the old buildings and walls.
R. moyesii
R. Willmottiae (Miss Willmott's rose)
R. macrophylla
These three species grown in rough grass with lilacs, philadelphus, spiraeas, cherries and *Salix Matsudana* var *tortuosa*

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Images

8 images Reference Number: BB98/01940,44 - 6, 50 and 51, all taken 1896-1920 AA97/05245-6 the drive c1904:

<http://viewfinder.historicengland.org.uk/search/results.aspx?index=0&mainQuery=chetwode%20manor&searchType=all&form=home>

Historic England Archive 8 photographs, 4 dated 29 June 1945

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/archive-collections/englands-places/gallery/524>

Black and white aerial photographs 1946, 1947 and colour aerial photographs: 1988, 1995, 1999, 2003 and 2006 (BCC).

MAPS

1638 *The plot of the lande of Valentine Chittwood Esq lying in the Manor of Chittwood in the Countie of Buckingham Hee being Lorde of it*, Surveyor Richard Bankes (CBS, Ma283 T)

1742 *A plan of the land of Sr Philip Touchet Chetwode Bar't lying in the Manor of Chetwode in the County of Buckingham He being Lord of said Manor*, Surveyor George Southern (CBS, MA284)

1768s Jefferys, Map of Bucks

1768 *A Map of an estate in the Parish of Chetwood belonging to Sir John Chetwode Bart* (CBS, MA285)

c1812 2-inch draft Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing (BL)

1813 *Map of the Parish of Chetwode in the County of Bucks*, Surveyor Thomas Hopcroft (CBS, Ma286)

1824 Bryant Map of Bucks

1831 *Map of the Parish of Chetwode* (CBS, Ma 288)

1910 Valuation Office survey: land value and ownership 1910-1915

1967 Sales particulars plan (CBS)

Ordnance Survey

6" scale

1st edition, s. 1880, p. 1885

2nd edition, s. 1898, p. 1900

3rd edition, s. 1920, p. 1923

Revision s. 1950, p. 1952

25" scale

1st edition, s. 1879, p. 1881

2nd edition, s. 1898, p. 1900

3rd edition, s. 1920, p. 1922

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Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies

Census 1841 -1911

Alf. Savill & Sons Sales Particulars 1967

Staffordshire Archives

Correspondence and papers relating to Louis Fleischmann's tenancy of Chetwode Manor and Courtfield Farm. 1913-15 (D3267/7/2/7)

2 plans of Chetwode Manor drawn up for Louis Fleischmann, 1":8', coloured. 1913 (D3267/7/2/10):

Additional information from Staffordshire Record Office 05 November 2015:

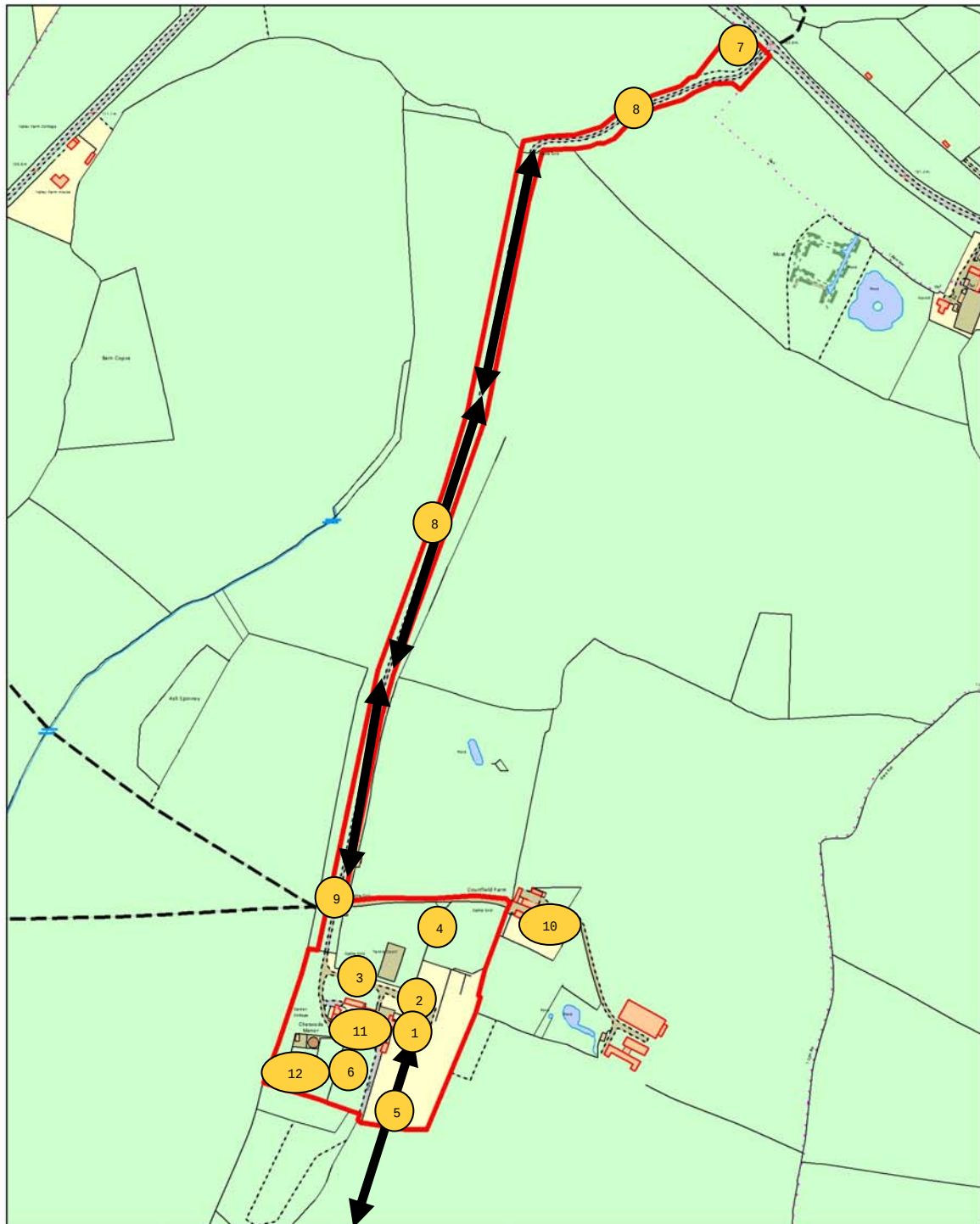
Liz Street, Duty Archivist, Staffordshire Record Office, Eastgate Street, Stafford ST16 2LZ

The two plans reference D3267/7/2/10 are floor plans for the house. There is nothing about the garden.

In a correspondence bundle D3267/7/2/6 is a draft deed with small-scale hand-drawn plan of surrounding lands, so will probably show land affected by the boundary line, but no details of the garden. These papers seem to be mainly about the terms of the new lease, and repairs needed at the Manor House, and an additional building and drainage at the farm. A memorandum about the lease states that the orchards, gardens and fruit trees in good order, but it seems there are no other documents referring to the gardens.

G Grocott & J Stansfield April 2016, edited 29 April 2016 SR

KEY HISTORIC FEATURES & VIEWS



Scale: 1:4,807 at A4



Chetwode Manor: boundary of historic designed landscape interest

Produced by the County Archaeological Service
April 2016

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Bucks Gardens Trust



KEY TO NUMBERED FEATURES

1. House	2. Forecourt
3. West, approach drive from North Drive	4. North lawn/paddock
5. South garden	6. West garden
7. North entrance and site of former lodge	8. North Drive
9. Junction with drive to Courtfield Farm	10. Courtfield Farm
11. Service wing and stables	12. Former churchyard

CURRENT IMAGES (2016)

Gill Grocott



Manor House from the north with the formal garden (left);
Manor House from west boundary with ancillary building and mature trees (right).



Manor House from west boundary with ancillary building and mature trees (left);
The drive looking north from near the Manor House (right).



The drive looking south near the Manor House (left);
looking towards the old kitchen garden wall (right).

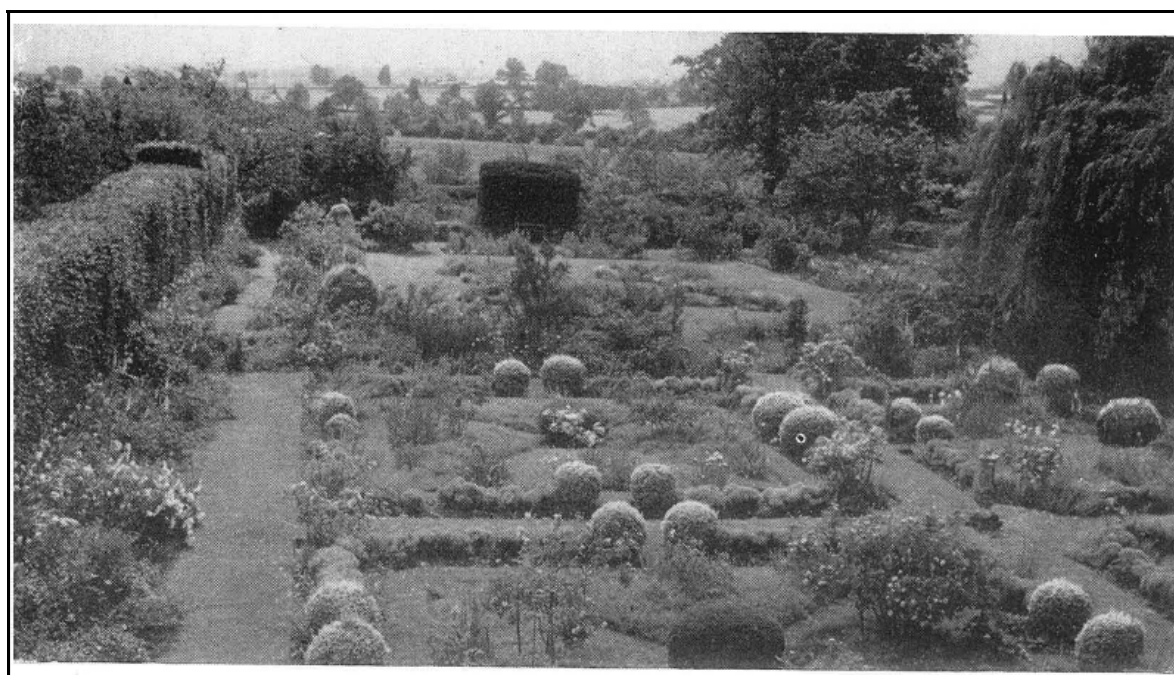
HISTORIC IMAGES



North front and forecourt, c.1896-1920 (Historic England BB98/01950).



South front and garden, c.1896-1920 (Historic England BB98/01951).



South garden, 1955 (*Country Life*).



South garden, view south, 1951 (*Gardening Illustrated*).



'Beds of Roses margined with pinks.'
View west towards the kitchen garden, 1951 (*Gardening Illustrated*).



A view from an upper window showing the geometric beds edged with grey lavender cotton, 1951 (*Gardening Illustrated*).



The winding drive with Huntingdon elms and other trees, 1951 (*Gardening Illustrated*).