

Understanding Historic Parks and Gardens in Buckinghamshire

The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust Research & Recording Project



SAVAY FARM, DENHAM

March 2017



The Finnis Scott
Foundation



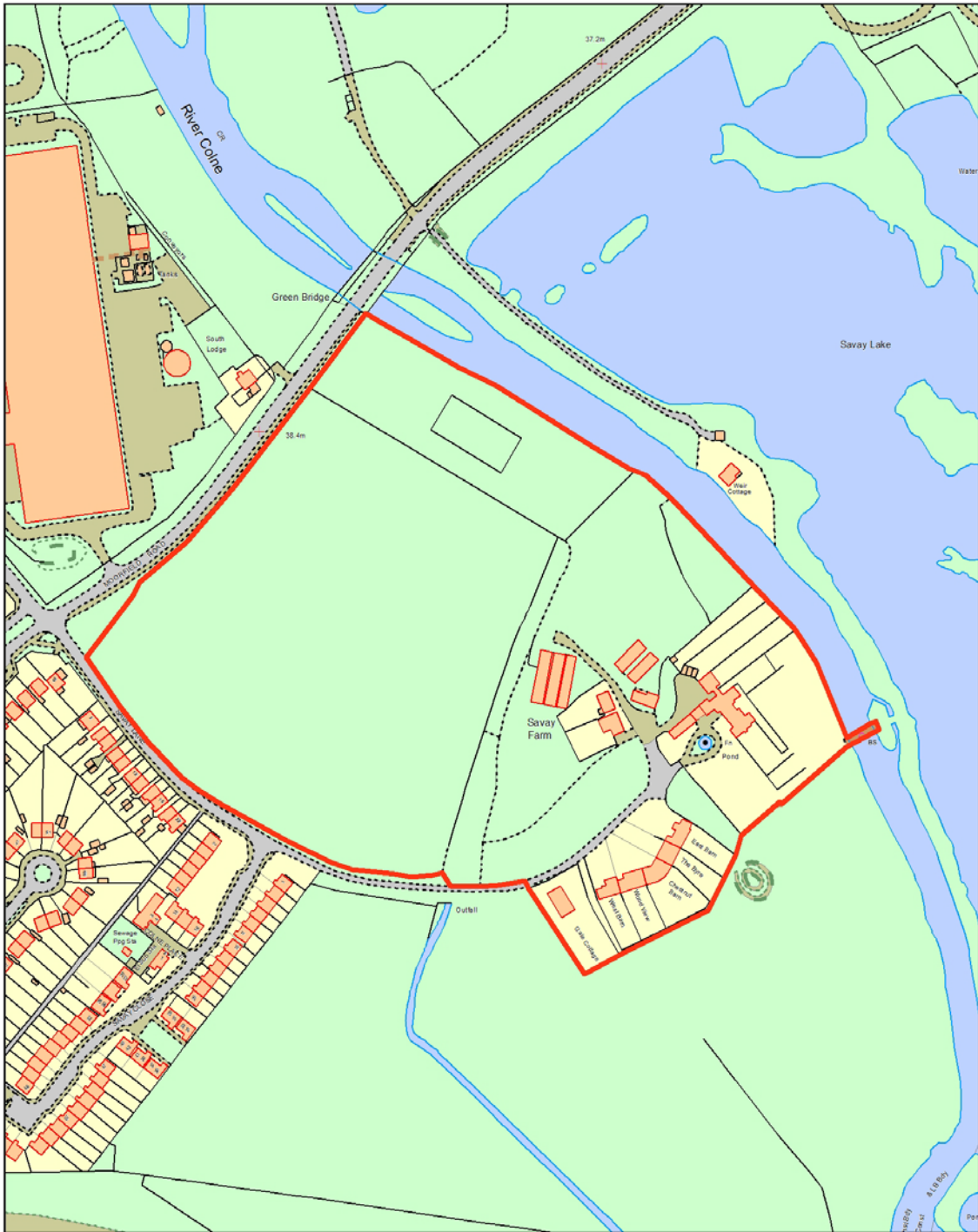
THE
GARDENS
TRUST



Bucks Gardens Trust

The Stanley Smith (UK)
Horticultural Trust

HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY



Scale: 1:2,868 at A4



Savay Farm: boundary of historic designed landscape interest

Produced by the County Archaeological Service
February 2017

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction without Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
© Copyright Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 100021529 2017



Bucks Gardens Trust





Scale: 1:2,868 at A4



Savay Farm: 2012 aerial photograph

© Getmapping plc. www.getmapping.com

Produced by the County Archaeological Service
February 2017



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 (BCC Report No. 508). The list is not conclusive 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 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 *Register of Parks & Gardens of special historic interest* 2nd edition.
- A map showing principle 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 Association of Gardens Trusts and funded by BGT with a significant grant from The Heritage Lottery Fund. 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	SAVAY FARM, Denham BCC HER 0030005000
DISTRICT:	SOUTH BUCKS	
PARISH:	DENHAM	
OS REF:	TQ 0468488047	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**Overview**

The early C20 garden for a renowned medieval manor house, with work by Marjory Allen and Norah Lindsay, including vestiges of earlier garden phases. The c.1926 layout by Marjory Allen, with contributions by the owner Cynthia Mosley and the society garden designer Norah Lindsay, occupies a medieval, formerly moated, riverside site. The compartmentalised garden, drawn tightly around the house, survives largely intact, along with the detached woodland setting of Lady Mosley's tomb by Lutyens (1933-34), formerly within a formal garden probably by Lady Allen with advice from the Mosleys' friend and society designer Norah Lindsay. The immediate agricultural and river setting is of high significance, particularly the adjacent paddocks and River Colne.

Archaeological interest

The potential exists for features related to the medieval courtyard house within its formerly moated environs including former ranges to the west and south, possibly including garden features, and a dovecote to the south (present by the late C16), also the farmstead beyond to the west as well as the former road along the south side of the moat. Sarsen stones are incorporated in the foundations of the Tudor Wing of the house. Prehistoric finds in the Colne Valley have been made in former gravel pits. The site has potential for associated lost early garden features to the east and south, and also for C19 and early C20 features such as paths, drives, walls, the designed setting of Lady Cynthia's tomb in the copse to the north, and the layout of the former kitchen garden to the north-west. The paddock in the setting 60m to the south contains an enigmatic mound with ditch and outer bank.

Architectural interest

Savay Farm (The Savay, listed Grade I) originated in the C12 and is a fine example of a C14 hall house at the heart of the landscape. Elements of the courtyard house established by the late C16 remain, with later alterations in several phases, and losses to the south-west. Clough Williams-Ellis (1883-1978) restored and extended the house in 1926, including building the Annexe to the north. Towards the end of his career in 1933, Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944) designed the austere woodland tomb for Lady Cynthia Mosley in Travertine marble. The 1762 road bridge (listed Grade II) was incorporated within the early C20 garden design and enjoys views back to the house. The two barns (listed Grade II, converted to houses) make a fine feature on the approach to the house and garden, and estate cottages and a lodge also contribute.

Artistic interest

An early C20 garden including the site of a C19 and earlier layout, compartmentalised and tightly drawn around a medieval house that had a moated garden by the early C17, within paddocks to the north-west and south that have contributed to the bucolic setting for centuries. The present scheme was designed by the designer Marjory Allen in 1926 before the moat was filled in. Notable features include the Statesman's Walk adjacent to the house, associated with Sir Oswald Mosley when he was most prominent as a politician; and the formal setting of his wife, Lady Cynthia's, tomb in a C19 copse, detached to the north (1933-34, also probably designed by Marjory Allen with advice to Mosley from Norah Lindsay at the outset), but this is now believed to be abandoned. The river Colne and views across it over farmland were formerly prominent to the east, north and south, with an associated drive/road, but the river is now screened by vegetation and the area beyond is a recreational lake.

Historic interest

The site was owned by the trustees of the Savoy Hospital (later St Thomas' Hospital) from the mid-C16 for over four centuries and has a sequence of mapping documenting its development. From 1926 it was closely connected with the inter-War politician Sir Oswald Mosley for nearly 20 years, and was a hub of political activity, being visited by prominent politicians, including Ramsay MacDonald while Prime Minister in 1929. Mosley's wife Cynthia, daughter of a former Viceroy of India, was also a prominent politician before her death in 1933.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

In the C12, the Abbey of Westminster owned Denham. One portion of Denham passed into the hands of the Durdent family in 1166 (Lathbury, 1904). In 1327 Thomas Durdent settled the manor of Denham Durdent including the present site. The house and associated property get their name from 1515 when the manor was sold to King Henry VII's executors. Those executors, upon instructions left by Henry VII, made provision from his estate for the endowment of the Hospital of the Savoy. Thus in 1515, after 360 years, the tenure of the Durdents of Denham Durdent Manor came to an end.

In 1590, a multi-coloured map (white, red, black and brown) shows the layout of the Savehay buildings and garden (CBS D/W 98). The structures included a large manor house with four ranges enclosing a courtyard. To the west (beyond the moat) service ranges surrounded three sides of a yard open towards the house, with a bridge to the south-east over the River Colne. Gardens between the manor house and the river to the east had a regular pattern of beds (probably productive). The south range overlooked ornamental gardens. Thomas Holmes was the occupier.

A map of 1620 shows a similar layout and provides more detail. The complex moated site included the manor house entered via a bridge over the moat to the west range and the courtyard. Two 'Hopp yards' lay to the east by the river. The service yard west of the house and moat included two large barns on the south side. North of the moat were orchards. The site was approached from the north-west via a curving road ('Sheepcots Lane') which has remained the approach ever since. The bridge crossing the River led to a tree-lined (private?) road leading to Denham Durdent Gate and beyond to London.

By 1783 (CBS D/W 99) the estate was broadly similar, but the south-west corner of the house had gone, leaving the former courtyard open by the bridge over the moat. A private road ran parallel along the south side of the manor house moat to the bridge over the river which had been rebuilt in brick in 1762, replacing earlier timber bridges on the site.

The settlement continued in similar form during the C19, with the moat, waterways and various buildings next to the River Colne. A large tear-shaped moat enclosed five substantial buildings with a road through to the river (Le Rouge map c.1760; OSD, 1810).

During the C19 the occupier was James Morten (Tithe map and Apportionment, 1843). The manor house included a separately moated garden adjacent to the east bordering the river. To the south-west outside the moat lay Savay Farm yard and garden, with cottages, barns, stables and yards in similar form to the late C16 and early C17. North of the moated areas were an orchard, a weir and mead, park meads, arable land and a wooded island.

St Thomas's Hospital held the manor until 1874, when the estate was sold to Lieutenant General Gerald Littlehales Goodlake VC (Lathbury, 1904). By this time (OS 1876) the manor house and moated areas remained in similar form. The entrance to the house was to the south-east, with productive gardens to the east by the river, and ornamental gardens to the west and south enclosed by the moat. A pond west of the bridge over the moat, was fed by a series of water channels and weirs off the River Colne.

The property was sold after the decease of the General's widow, Margaret Jane Goodlake, in 1924, when it was described as a "delightful moated manor house with 10 cottages and a total of about 586 acres" (sale particulars, Savills).

In 1926 Cynthia Mosley, daughter of Viscount Curzon of Kedleston, Derbyshire, former Viceroy of India, and a wealthy American heiress, purchased the manor from the executors of General Goodlake as a family home for her, her husband, Sir Oswald Mosley and their children (Cakebread, 1994). The conservation architect Clough Williams-Ellis sensitively restored the house and added a wing (the annexe). It was later said that Lady Cynthia bought 52 acres and paid £9,000 for the property and that the annexe and other works cost nearly £12,000 (*Gloucester Citizen*, 5 September 1933). The garden designer Marjory Allen, who was married to a member of the Mosleys' political circle, redesigned the garden (Thomas). The society garden designer Norah Lindsay also claimed 'I did her garden' for Lady Mosley (Hayward). At this time the entrance to the house was moved to the south-west and the present forecourt laid out (OS).

Following Lady Mosley's sudden death in 1933, the pre-eminent architect Sir Edwin Lutyens designed a tomb for her north of the house, in a detached copse adjacent to the river. While it was being built, a contemporary description noted it was a 'remarkable tomb', sited 'in the heart of a little copse adjoining the Savoy estate'. It was described as occupying a sunken garden, falling in three terraces to a small central space where the sarcophagus was to stand. The sarcophagus was of 'an Italian stone, travertine' with steps of the same stone up to it. Golden travertine was to be used for low sloping walls of the sunken terraces. The sarcophagus was said to be 'in true Lutyens style, almost plain, with very simple mouldings and a carved inscription as the only adornment' (*Gloucester Citizen*, 5 September 1933). Lady Cynthia's body was brought from its temporary resting place in the Thames-side chapel at her friend, Lady Astor's Cliveden, and laid in the tomb in May

1934 (Mosley, 256). A 'London woman landscape gardener' had prepared the scheme (*Yorkshire Telegraph*, 15 May 1934), perhaps Marjory Allen in view of the earlier association, but Norah Lindsay also contributed to the early planning of this memorial garden with the widowed Mosley (Hayward).

The Mosleys' work, including the remodelled garden by Lady Allen with garden enclosures and the Statesman's Walk, Williams-Ellis's Annexe and Lutyens' woodland tomb to Lady Cynthia within its formal setting appear on the 1938 OS 25". The property remained in the family's hands until the mid-1940s but few alterations occurred after 1933.

The current owners purchased the site in 1945 (CBS ESP2) and moved in on 1st January 1946 (Cakebread, 1994). An annotated aerial photograph taken from the north-west shows the layout shortly afterwards (Sale Particulars 1959, CBS SC 28) including the moat, bridges and former kitchen garden. Over the next few years, the large barn was rebuilt, outhouses were added, the "drive was levelled, ditched, made reasonable and the old pond area on the northwest side of the drive was filled in." (Cakebread, 1994) The moat was filled in as "it was smelly and dry, sewerage having been pumped into the river" after the end of World War II when large numbers of houses were built upstream in Middlesex (Cakebread, 1994). This considerably altered the grounds, the lines of which had previously been defined by the numerous water features, leaving only the adjacent river. The barns were converted to residential accommodation. The site remains in private divided ownership.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Savay Farm is situated 1km north of the village of Denham on the west bank of the River Colne, a tributary of the Thames, which forms the county boundary between Buckinghamshire and Middlesex. The 9ha. site is largely level and lies on a slight terrace just above the flood plain of the river in an area of mixed farmland and woodland. There are meadows to the south and arable farmland to the north-west, with C20 housing developments to the west and Denham film studios beyond to the north-west. East of the river is a large C20 former gravel pit, now a recreational lake, Savay Lake.

The key views enjoyed by Savay Farm are south over meadows, and east, south and north towards and beyond the River Colne. The view east from the house across river was of farmland with an avenue of trees leading to the Savay Farm gate (OS 1876). Today (2017) the river views are restricted by riverside woody growth, and the land east of the river is a large sheet of water.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The entrance to Savay Farm is c.400m west of the house, off Moorfield Road linking Denham and South Harefield, along the curving Savay Lane. 160m south-west of the house stands a pair of modern brick pillars. From here the drive curves north-east to the house, having followed a route established by the early C17 (1620 map, CBS MaR/22/1.T). South of the drive, 130m south-west of the house, stands a single storey C19 lodge, Gate Cottage (listed Grade II). Beyond this to the east, is a pair of tithe barns (listed Grade II) converted into dwellings. Opposite the lodge and barns to the north, the drive is lined by mature horse chestnut trees on the site of additional former farm buildings that were removed by the early C20 (Maps, 1620 (CBS MaR/22/1.T) to OS 1870s & 1912).

30m south-west of the house in front of the forecourt the drive divides into two. The southern branch leads north-east to the forecourt and main entrance carried by a small bridge over the former moat between a pair of wrought iron gates (c.1990). This opens into a gravel turning circle below the main, south-west entrance to the house enclosing a lawn with a stone-coped fish pond with a fountain. The turning circle is bordered by herbaceous flower beds.

The north branch of the drive leads north and then east past the north side of the service range, to a courtyard below the annexe built by Clough Williams-Ellis for the Mosleys in 1926 on the north-west side of the farmhouse to accommodate guests and staff.

The curving approach from the north-west was present by 1620 and possibly before (1620 map, CBS MaR/22/1.T), leading via a farmyard (still indicated by the barns) into the west side of the moated site. The route continued east around the south side of the moat over the river and the Grand Junction Canal beyond, into Harefield parish in Middlesex.

Formerly (until 1946), when the current owners sold the "gravel land" to Inns & Company (Cakebread, 1994), another entrance gave access from the east over the River Colne, from the London and Harefield direction. This is marked by a bridge at the south-east corner of the garden, 50m from the house. It is built of brick with a stone parapet coping dated 1762 (listed Grade II) and straddles the county boundary of Bucks and Middlesex. A bridge has stood here since the C16 and possibly earlier (1590 map) linked to a private road as late 1843 (Tithe Map). This road ran eastwards along the outer side of the moat south of the house, to the bridge, before crossing fields leading towards London via the Denham Durdent Gate. The road beyond the bridge by 1620 was lined by an avenue of trees which survived until the 1870s but by 1897 had disappeared (OS) and this approach was disused. The bridge was a feature in garden views by the 1930s. The land beyond the river on which the road ran and the avenue stood is now (2017) Savay Lake.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS

Savay Farm (listed Grade I) is the remains of a C14 aisled hall house with later additions. It stands towards the centre of the former moated site, set back west of the river by 50m. The entrance front is to the south-west, with garden fronts to the south-east and north-east, a former guest wing (the annexe, 1926, Clough Williams-Ellis) attached to the north-west, and a long narrow former service wing to the south-west enclosing part of the forecourt. It is an H-plan timber-framed building with brick filling. The hall, with the remains of an aisle on the east side, belongs to the early part of the C14. The later C14 solar wing (now a drawing room), to the south end of the hall, has an oversailing upper floor. Late in the C15 this wing was lengthened to the east with the present entrance hall. The upper floor was inserted in the great hall in the middle of the C16, when the prominent central chimney-stack was built. The house contains a wealth of massive oak beams and timbers, as well as Jacobean-style panelling. The present staircase beyond the entrance hall is early C17 (*RoB*, 1927).

The entrance front faces south-west. A two storey loggia (probably C17) extends from the north-west end of this side of the house, lining the forecourt on the north-west side. It is of brick and tile with two store rooms. Open to the south-east, this wall is supported by 4 wooden Doric columns. Latterly it was used for horses and carriages and includes a harness room (Cakebread, 1994). This covered exterior gallery was used by the Mosleys as an outdoor sitting room overlooking the forecourt lawn. Gatherings of constituency party workers and members would occupy the forecourt

lawn below while addressed from the roof of the loggia, including by Ramsay MacDonald in 1929 while he was Prime Minister. A photograph shows him writing the Labour Party Manifesto in the loggia (Mosley, plate opp. p.182).

The surviving part of the medieval manor house incorporates the remains of the aisled hall of the C14 house, which may have been built by Thomas Durdent, lord of the manor of Denham Durdent (*VCH*) with a north wing added in 1500 (Pevsner, 1994). The 1590 and C17 plans show a courtyard house of which the present building includes the east, and parts of the north and south ranges. It was entered across the moat from the west. The architect Clough Williams-Ellis “altered and extended an old manor house in Buckinghamshire” for Sir Oswald Mosley in 1926 (Williams-Ellis, 1971; Jones, 1996). This included the self-contained annexe to the north-west, which was converted into three apartments in 1960 and sold on long leases.

West and south-west of the house and moated site the remains of the group of farm yard buildings include two C19 adjacent cottages (Garden Cottages) and the lodge, Gate Cottage. The only farm buildings surviving are 60m south-west of the house and south of the drive: the two large C18 barns (listed Grade II), now converted into houses. These formed the south side of the former farmstead which also enclosed the yard to the west and north (1590 and later plans).

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

The house is enclosed to the west, south and east by gardens divided into various early C20 ‘rooms’. The immediate setting of meadows and the river have contributed greatly to the designed views for many centuries.

Below the south-east front a formal rectangular rose garden (20m x 15m) is surrounded by a low stone wall. The rose beds are edged in box, with a small central octagonal pool. South-west of the rose garden informal lawns are interspersed with a variety of trees and are bounded to the north by the forecourt.

A gap in the north-east wall of the Rose Garden leads to the adjacent and parallel raised Statesman’s Walk. This 46m-long grass terrace terminates at the north-west end by the house in a brick and timber bench, and at the south-east end with a low flight of stone steps. The walk was named because Sir Oswald would often walk along it alone, deep in thought, and also with his political dinner guests to discuss politics (Mosley, 74-75). It overlooks the Rose Garden to the west, and, to the east, lawns and formerly the river (this view now screened by vegetation). Flights of steps at the south-east end of the Walk and the Rose Garden lead to a path, the Lilac Walk, leading east, following the inner edge of the former moat, connecting the lawns to the south-west with those east of the house. The walk is said to have been designed by Lady Cynthia Mosley. A few lilac trees survive along the walk. A wooden paling fence marks the south boundary of the garden. East of the house, below the Statesman’s Walk lawns slope down to the river, including a tennis court adjacent. Further hedged lawns and a large yew lie north of this.

The Statesman’s Walk and east lawns overlie the site of the former perhaps productive gardens shown on the 1590s plan (in 1620 noted as ‘Hoppe Yards’). The Rose Garden and Lilac Walk overlie the ornamental area on that plan.

At the initiative of Cynthia Mosley, it seems, the garden was designed by the landscape gardener Marjory Allen (Lady Allen of Hurtwood) c.1926 (Allen, 1930), with contributions by Norah Lindsay (Hayward). The compartmented layout included the Statesman's Walk, and a new forecourt after the entrance to the house was moved from the south-east front (OS 1912) to the new south-west position (OS 1938). '[Mosley's] brother-in-law, Clough Williams-Ellis, had redesigned and modernized the house, previously an old Buckinghamshire manor. Marjorie [sic] Allen, Clifford Allen's wife, and a landscape gardener from the University of Reading, designed the gardens' (Thomas, 1973). Further work was done by builders Y J Lovell of Gerrard's Cross sometime after 1951 (Cakebread, 1994).

OTHER LAND

A rectangular copse (c.185m x 50m) 140m north of the house, detached from the garden, is planted with mature deciduous trees and a belt of pines on the south-west side. It is bounded to the east by the river and to the west and south by farmland and leads north to the Harefield road. Lady Cynthia's work to the garden included clearing this woodland, creating walks around and through it, as well as planting many bluebells (Cakebread, 1994). It became a favourite place for the family to walk in from the garden to the south. The narrow riverside copse was present by the early C19 (OSD, 1810), when it continued north as far as Denham Fishery.

When Lady Cynthia died in 1933 the pre-eminent architect, Sir Edward Lutyens, designed her tomb here. Contemporary descriptions note that it was of golden travertine stone, set in a sunken garden of grass in the middle of the wood. The 'low sloping walls of the golden travertine stone bank, the sides of the sunken terraces and the sarcophagus itself was made of the same kind of stone, as are the tiers of steps to lead to it' (*Dundee Courier*, 31 Aug 1933). The rectangular layout had low walls similar to those in the garden around the house (*Yorkshire Telegraph*, 15 May 1934; *Middlesex Advertiser*, 19 May 1934). It was noted in 1934 when Lady Mosley was interred that 'A London woman landscape gardener' had prepared a scheme for the garden round Lutyens' tomb (*Yorkshire Telegraph*). This was probably Marjory Allen who had designed the garden around the house in c.1926. The low walls were similar to those in the garden (*Yorkshire Telegraph*; Mosley, plate of Savehay Farm after p.86). Norah Lindsay also contributed to the early planning of this memorial garden with the widowed Mosley (Hayward). Lutyens prepared a similar design for a tomb for a client in Windlesham churchyard in 1934 (RIBA, PA1611/LUT[300]).

The sarcophagus was vandalised in 1970 and Sir Oswald Mosley had Lady Mosley's remains re-buried in the parish churchyard. The wood is now (2017) impenetrable, screened from the house, without access.

The garden and copse are surrounded by farmland and meadows. A line of poplar trees (probably added after 1945) leads south from the garden boundary across the south paddock beyond the line of the former moat. A view south-east extends across the meadows to woods. Farmland leads north to the Denham to Harefield Road.

KITCHEN GARDEN

The rectangular kitchen garden formerly lay 75m west of the house, just outside the moat (OS, 1870s). It was bounded to the south by an oval pond. By the 1890s (OS) it contained a cottage towards the east side, which by the 1930s (OS) was supplemented by another to the north to form a

linked pair (Nos 1 and 2 Garden Cottages). The single-storey cottages survive, white-painted and in picturesque style, but the kitchen garden became divided as their gardens and the pond was filled in in the 1950s. The gardens are enclosed by trees.

REFERENCES

Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report, *Denham* (2010).

Cakebread, Frank Ingram, *History and Description of Savay Farm* (1994).

Hayward, A., *Norah Lindsay: The Life and Art of a Garden Designer* (2007), 188, 270.

HMSO, *Red Book of Exchange (Rolls Ser.) Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry V, vol. 1, 1413-1419* (1929).

Jones, Jonah, *Clough Williams-Ellis: The Architect of Portmeirion* (1996), 81.

Lathbury, Rev Robert Henry, *A History of Denham Bucks* (1904).

Mosley, Nicholas, *Rules of the Game, Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley 1896-1933* (1982), 74-75, 253, 256 and plates.

Pevsner, Nikolaus, Williamson, E., *The Buildings of England: Buckinghamshire* (1994), 274.

Records of Bucks (RoB), 'Annual Excursion of the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society' Vol. 12 (1927), 55. (includes a brief account of an excursion to 'The Savoy' on 23 June 1926)

Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments in England (RCHME), *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of Buckinghamshire, Vol. 1 – South* (1912), 116-118.

Thomas, Hugh, *John Strachey* (1973), 58, 102-03.

Victoria County History of Bucks, Vol. 3 (1925), 255-257.

Williams-Ellis, Clough, *Architect Errant* (1971), 146.

Newspaper articles

'Lady Cynthia Mosley Dead – Aristocrat Beauty Who Became a Democrat', *Western Gazette* (19 May 1933).

'Tomb for Lady Cynthia Mosley – Work Starts on Golden Walled Garden', *Dundee Courier & Advertiser* (31 Aug 1933).

'Remarkable Tomb in Copse for Lady Cynthia Mosley', *Gloucester Citizen* (5 Sept 1933), 11.

'Crowd Gathers Near Tomb at Sir Oswald Mosley's Home', *Dundee Courier* (15 May 1934), 7.

The following cuttings at Cadbury Research Library: Special Collections, University of Birmingham:

'A Garden Tomb', *Yorkshire Telegraph* (15 May 1934) (photograph of tomb with caption).

'Lady Cynthia Mosley Mausoleum at her Old Home', *Eastern Daily Press* (15 May, 1934).

Middlesex Advertiser (19 May, 1934) (photograph of tomb with caption).

Websites

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loggia>

Maps

Map of Denham (1590) (CBS D/W98)

Lillie, Henry, Map of the Mannor of Denham Durdent with apportionment list, 1620 (July) (CBS MaR/22/1.T).

Brown, Richard, Map of the Mannor of Denham Durdent (1632) (CBS)

Le Rouge, *Map of SE Bucks* (c1760)

Denham Enclosure map (1783) (CBS D/W99)

Jefferys, Thomas, *Map of the County of Buckinghamshire surveyed in 1766-1768* (1770).

1810, Ordnance Surveyor's Draft (Sh. 153, at BL).

Bryant, A, *Map of the County of Buckinghamshire from an actual survey in the year 1824* (1825).

Denham Tithe Map (1843) (CBS).

Ordnance Surveys and Scales:

OS 25": 1 mile

1st edition, surveyed c.1876;

2nd edition, surveyed 1897;

3rd edition, surveyed 1912;

revised edition, surveyed 1938.

OS 6": 1 mile

1st edition, surveyed 1872-74

2nd edition, surveyed 1897

3rd edition, surveyed 1912

Revised edition, surveyed 1934

National Grid

1950s Provisional edition, 6": 1 mile

1975, 1: 10,000 OS

Images

Aerial Photographs:

1947 RAF aerial photo (possibly doctored) on the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

1979 (18 Oct) aerial photo, Fairey Surveys Ltd, (HER)

1995 aerial photo, Aerofilms, (HER)

Archival Items

University of Reading Museum of Rural Life, Allen, Marjory. 12 Feb 1930. ref: SR LI AD2/2/3/1/AL). Lady Allen's original application for membership of the Institute of Landscape Architects. At this point she had already been practising for 10 years. On the application she lists some of her previous projects and clients –including Lady Cynthia Mosley of Denham, H G Wells, Josiah Wedgwood and Harry Selfridge.

Centre for Bucks Studies

Estate Sale Particulars 1 (ESP1) catalogue for estate sale of Savay Farm by Savills, 1924.

Estate Sale Particulars 2 (ESP2) catalogue for estate sale of Savay Farm by Knight, Frank & Rutley, 12 Sept 1945.

Estate Sale Particulars 3 (ESP3) catalogue for estate sale of Savay Farm by H & B Leno, n.d.,c.1959, since it refers to a re-roofing in 1957. (Bucks Archaeological Society Clive Rouse papers, ref.:2016.33; 6 typescript foolscap sheets, no pictures, Loc.: MR, sale cat. Box under D)

H & B Leno, Printed Estate Sale Particulars, Savay Farm (1959) (SC 28).

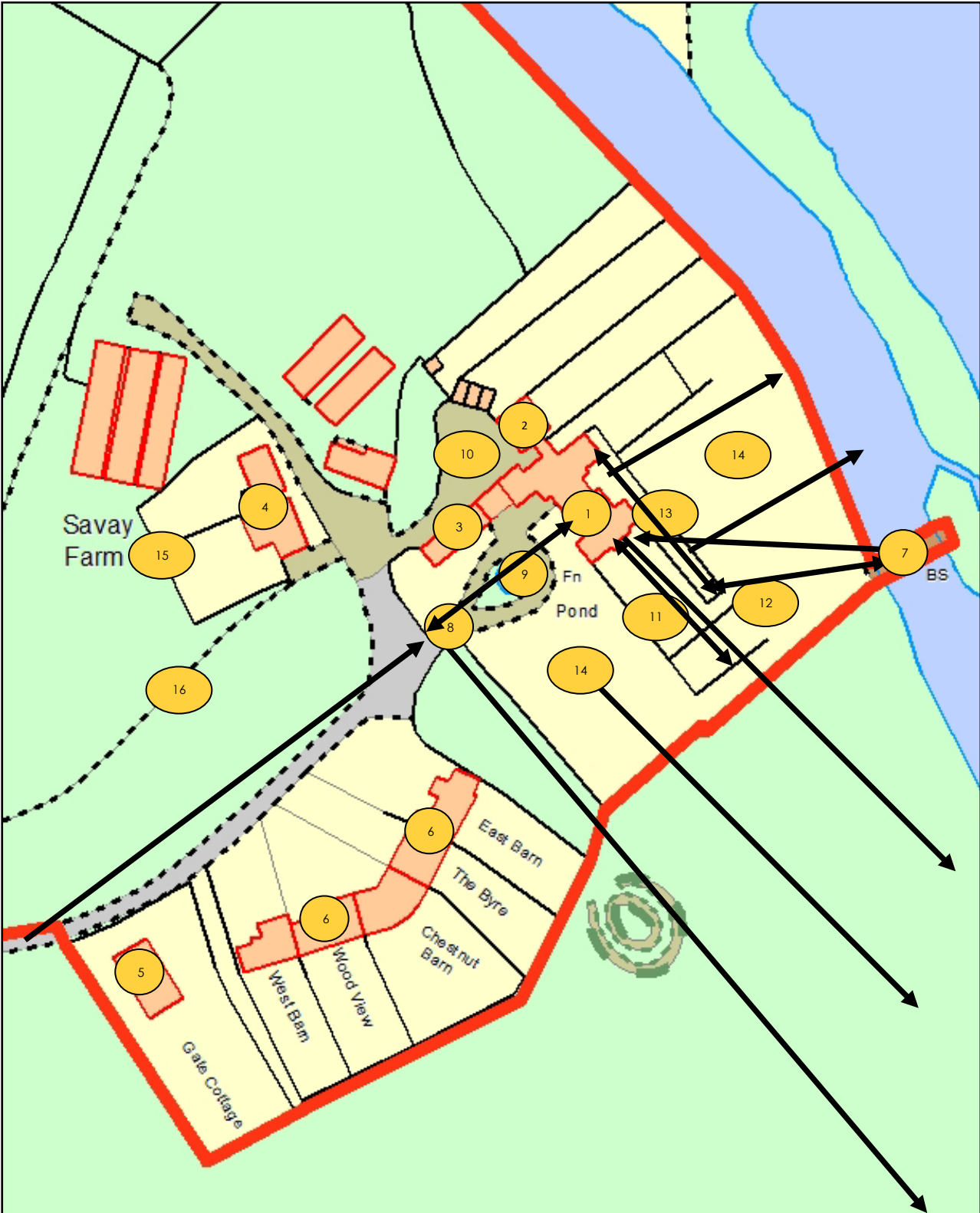
Royal Institute of British Architects

Sir Edwin Lutyens, Tomb Design for Miss Clarke at Windlesham, 1934, PA1611/LUT[300]

<https://www.architecture.com/image-library/RIBApix/image-information/poster/design-for-the-church-of-st-john-the-baptist-windlesham-perspective-of-the-tomb-of-julia-eleanor-cla/posterid/RIBA35139.html?Action=Cookie>

Wallace Wormley and Rose Palmer, edited SR 16 March 2017

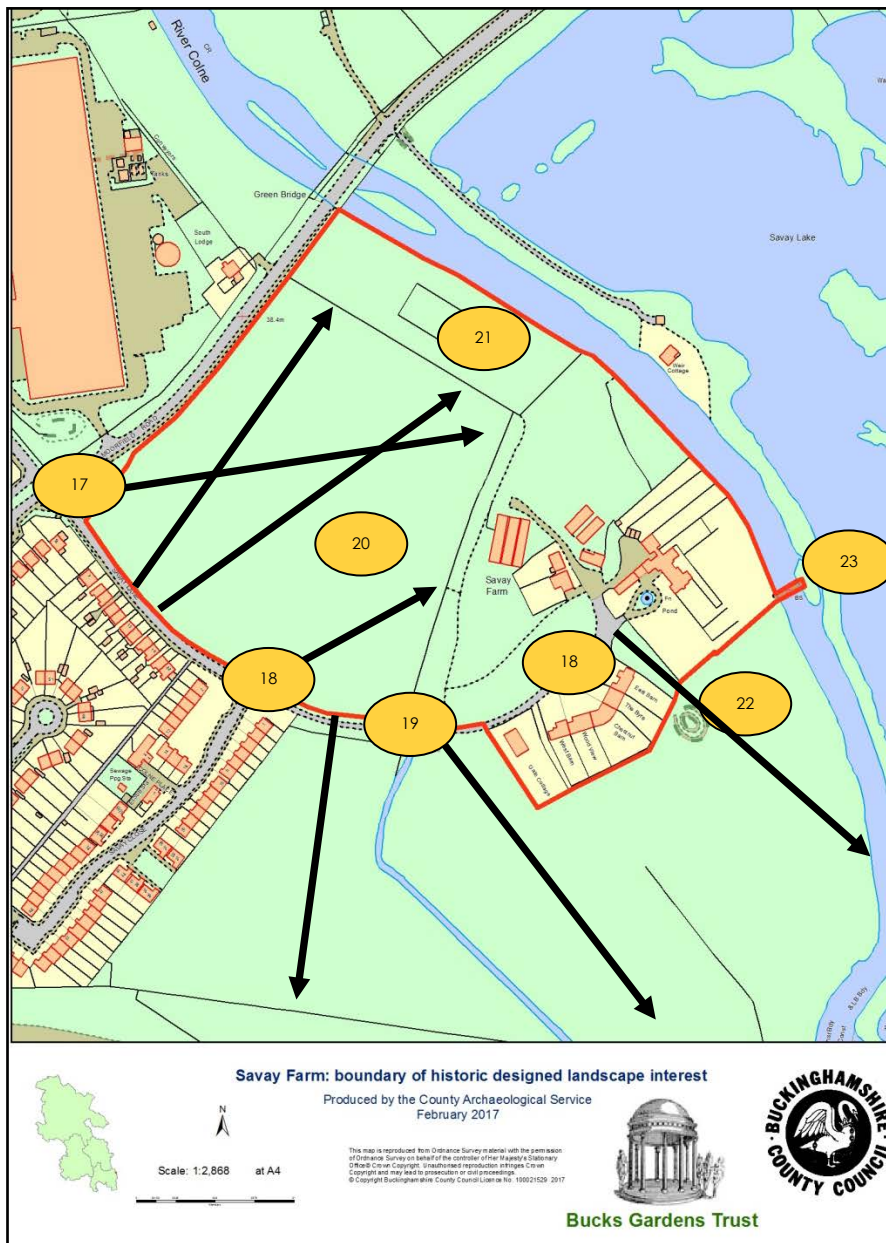
KEY HISTORIC VIEWS & FEATURES



Key to Features

1. House (medieval origin)	2. Annexe (C Williams Ellis, c.1926)
3. Service wing and loggia	4. Nos 1 & 2 Garden Cottages
5. Lodge (Gate Cottage)	6. Barns

7. C18 bridge on earlier site	8. Gateway/bridge over former moat to forecourt
9. Forecourt	10. Service court for Annexe
11. Rose Garden	12. Lilac Walk to C18 bridge
13. Statesman's Walk	14. Lawns
15. Former kitchen garden	16. Site of former pond and line of horse chestnuts along the drive.
17. Entrance off Harefield road	18. Drive
19. Modern gateway	20. North field
21. Woodland with tomb (1933)	22. Scheduled monument in south field
23. Site of former avenue and link to Harefield/ London	



CURRENT IMAGES



View south along Savay Lane (left); view east from Savay Lane to copse containing Lady Mosley's tomb (right).



Savay Lane gateway (left); Savay Lane and the lodge, Gate Cottage (right).



Gate Cottage and the two barns (left); approach from Savay Lane and the west front of the house (centre); nos 1 & 2 Garden Cottages (right).



The wrought iron gates looking South West



The front of the house from the turning circle



Looking North east across the garden to the house



Looking North East from the drive



The boundary wall showing the course of the moat behind it



Looking south across the meadows



Looking South West along the drive away from the house



Looking East towards the meadow



The turning circle in front of the main entrance



Lawns to the North West



From the rose garden looking South East



The rose garden



The rose garden with the octagonal pond in the middle



The single storey extension with the wooden Doric columns



The river Colne looking South East from the bridge



The steps up to the Statesman's walk



The Statesman's Walk, north end seat.



The house from the bridge over the Colne (left); datestone 1762 on the bridge (centre); view south along the Colne (right).

Historic Views, c. 1910s



Porch on South east side of the house
1910s



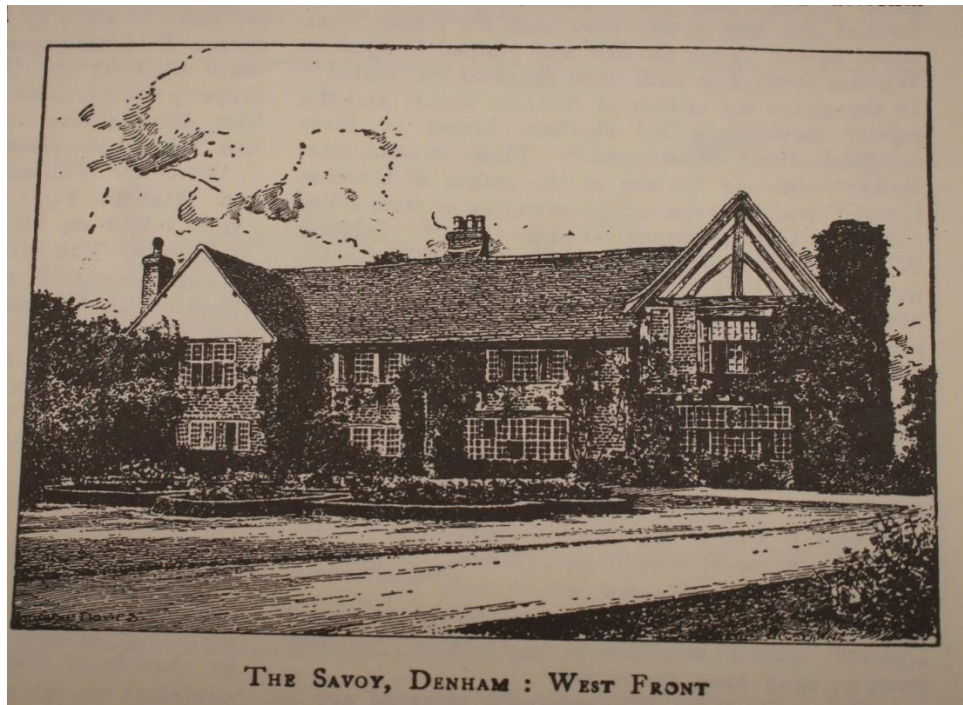
River Colne 1910s



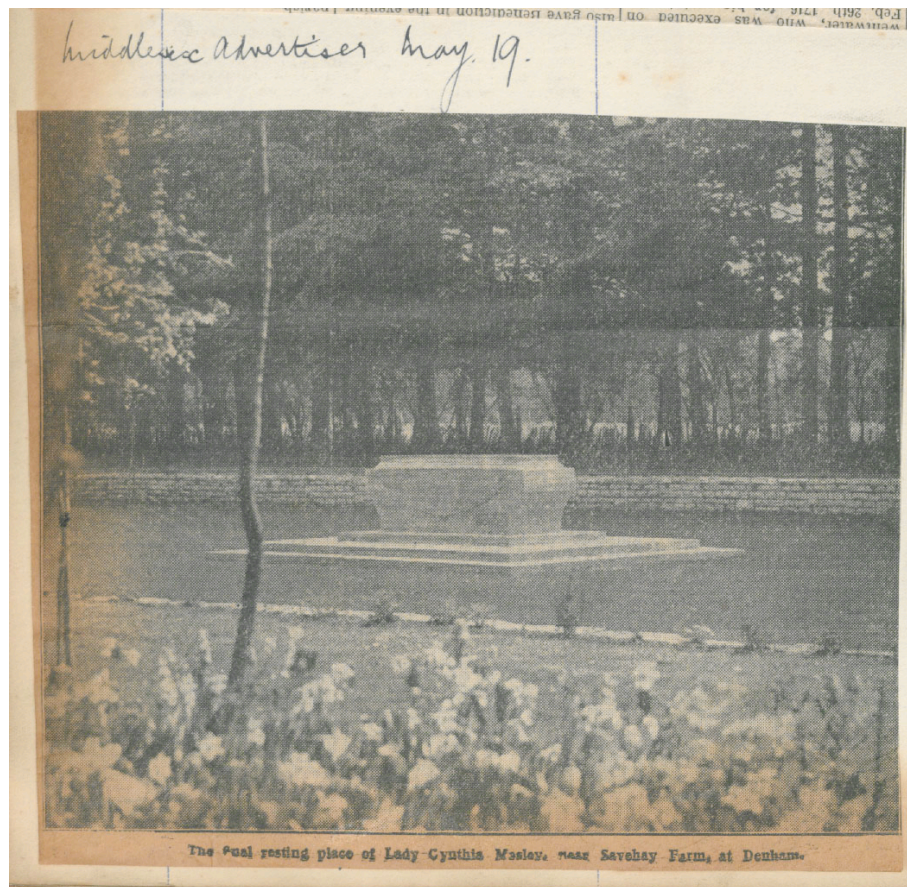
Poplars in the fields looking south
1910s



The front of the Savay farm
1910s



THE SAVOY, DENHAM : WEST FRONT



Yorkshire Telegraph (15 May 1934); Middlesex Advertiser (19 May 1934).

Supplied courtesy of the Cadbury Research Library: Special Collections, University of Birmingham.