

# Understanding Historic Parks and Gardens in Buckinghamshire

The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust Research & Recording Project



Hanslope Park, original in Repton's Red Book (1791-92), engraving in Peacock's *Polite Repository*, December 1794

(The Gardens Trust, Nigel Temple Collection)

## HANSLOPE PARK

March 2018, revised May 2018

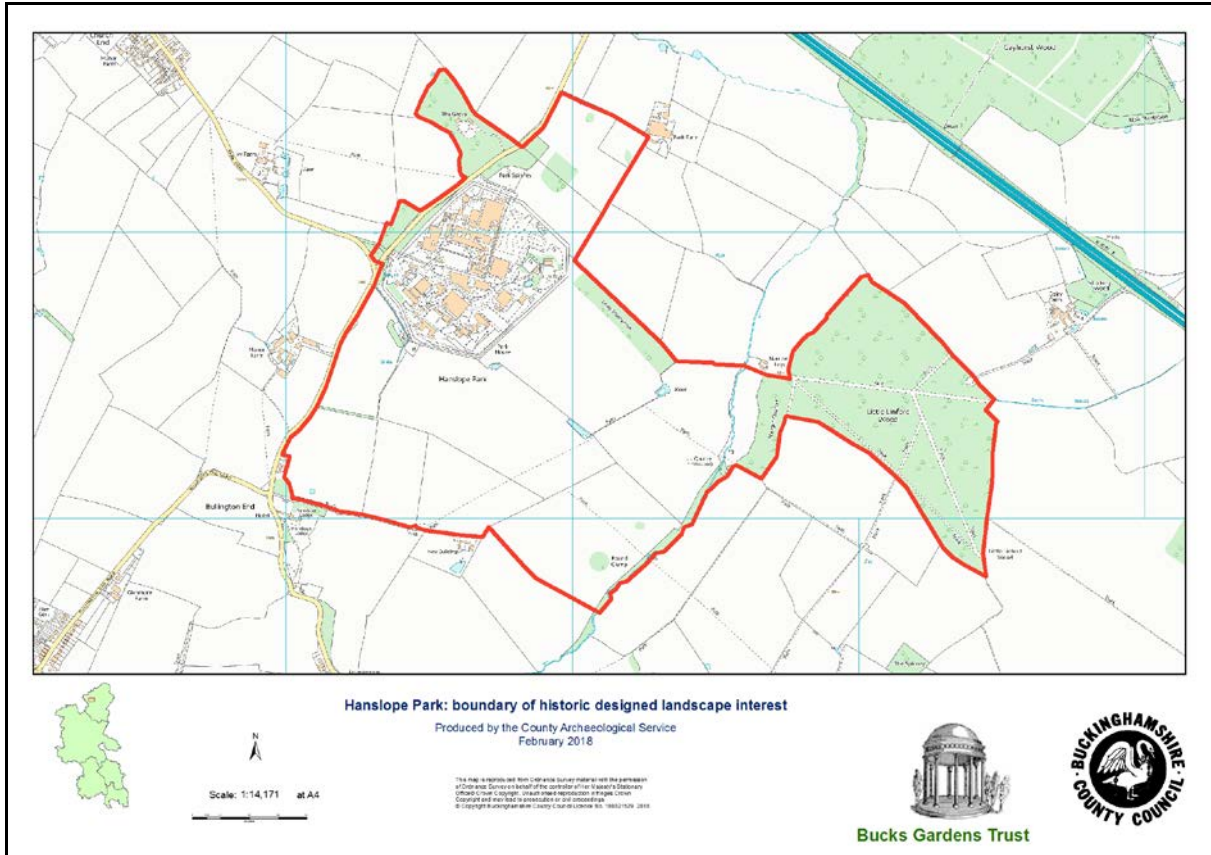


The Stanley Smith (UK)  
Horticultural Trust



Bucks Gardens Trust

# HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY



## 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 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 (now 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/ Historic England *Register of Parks & Gardens of special historic interest* 2<sup>nd</sup> 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](http://www.bucksgardenstrust.org.uk)

COUNTY:	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	<b>HANSLOPE PARK</b>
DISTRICT:	MILTON KEYNES	
PARISH:	HANSLOPE	
OS REF:	SP 817 457	

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Overview

A park and pleasure ground for a country villa, remodelled in the 1790s-1810s with advice from the landscape designer Humphry Repton (1791-92). This was one of his earliest commissions, both in Bucks and nationwide, while he was in the process of becoming the foremost landscape designer of his day. Here he produced an early and simple example of his trade-mark Red Book showing his advice in watercolours, which survives. Not all of his advice was carried out but key features were executed including the pleasure ground adjacent to the house, the park drives and an ornamental wood (Long Plantation). Further features were added during the C19 in similar style. The park survives largely intact although without the focal feature, the elm avenue aligned axially on either side of the house; the pleasure ground and an adjacent part of the park have been developed as a government station since World War II, but retain open areas, some mature trees and most key buildings, and reflect the layout of paths and drives.

### Archaeological interest

The archaeological interest and potential in part arises from evidence relating to previous agricultural uses, including ridge and furrow in the park and possible mediaeval park features such as ponds and a moated site (HE List Number: 1011303). The moat will contain material relating to the occupation of the site with the potential in the ditch fills for evidence pertaining to the landscape in which the monument was constructed. There is the potential for lost buildings and features relating to the Repton-inspired landscape and its predecessor, including elements of the pleasure grounds, such as paths, structures and borders, and for lost drives particularly through Long Plantation.

### Architectural interest

A largely complete ensemble of buildings for a country villa, of a range of periods, focussed on the later C18 house (listed Grade II). Estate structures are typical ancillary buildings including the C18 stable complex (listed Grade II, converted), C17/C18 barn (listed Grade II, converted), C19 single storey, rendered west lodge, and the remains of a late C18/C19 ha-ha. The main losses are the D-shaped kitchen garden walls and associated structures, and the west gateway. The extensive and densely-packed post-war structures damage the designed landscape and setting of the surviving buildings and obscure views north from the house.

### Artistic interest

The park and pleasure ground for an C18 villa, which survives partly intact. The relatively simple layout is based on advice by Humphry Repton in the early part of his career set out in his surviving Red Book of advice. The framework of the pleasure ground and informal lawns surrounding the villa survives, but the land between is densely developed. The D-shaped kitchen garden is the main loss, built over and surrounded by development. The park remains largely intact except for the stretch north of the house that formerly incorporated that half of the avenue (gone). The park is based on paddocks which contain mature trees and copses and Little Linford Wood; the axial elm avenue formerly framed two main park vistas to the north-east and south-west but has gone. The rural setting survives largely intact, although the M1 divides the site from nearby Gayhurst Park at which Repton also advised shortly after (1793) and the view from the pleasure ground north-west to the needle-like Hanslope church spire, that Repton admired and painted for the Red Book, is obscured by woodland.

## Historic interest

The historic interest is increased by the survival of documentation of the 1791-92 advice by Repton in one of his earliest Red Books (<http://cdm.bostonathenaeum.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15482coll3/id/4366>), and of a series of estate maps (1779, 1818 and 1828) that indicate the extent to which this was carried out. The site is of interest as a World War II intelligence station and because the mathematician and cryptologist Alan Turing worked here.

## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

A deer park existed from 1203 at Tathall End in Hanslope in the Royal Forest of Salcey. Many other parks lay nearby. It included land later incorporated in Hanslope Park (*VCH*). Hanslope Park is shown in its present position on both Saxton and Speed's county maps. The *VCH* claims the park continued in use throughout the C18, although by 1779 (estate map) it was divided into agricultural paddocks.

A house was built here for Basil Brent in 1692, 1km south-east of Hanslope village. He died in 1695. In 1697 the house was purchased by Gervase Lord Pierrepont, who shortly afterwards acquired the manor. He died in 1715. His heir was Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, whose grandson Evelyn, the last duke, sold Hanslope to William Watts, ex-governor of Bengal in 1764 (*VCH*). The detail of the landscape is unclear during these early years but it is likely some ornamental features were laid out; probably the avenue shown by 1779 originated in the 1690s or early C18 when such features were common. The avenue was set in an agricultural setting of paddocks with the house at the centre.

William Watts served under Clive of India as representative of the East India Company to the Nawab's court at Murshidabad; he acquired a fortune and was made Governor of Fort William. This had been the location of the Black Hole of Calcutta in 1756. On returning to England Watts built South Hill Park mansion to the south of Bracknell, Berkshire, and in June 1764 he was in the process of buying Hanslope Park, but died in August. The sale was completed for his son Edward who was at that time a minor. William is buried in the Watts vault in Hanslope church (Hanslope and District Historical Assoc.).

By 1779 (estate map) a house stood in the present position with two other nearby buildings. An orchard lay north of the house, with a square of trees around these features and an avenue of trees running north-east to south-west across the park centred on the house. Two ponds lay to the south-east and the north-east of the house.

The landscape designer Humphry Repton advised at Hanslope Park c.1791-92 (Red Book, 1792), early in his career, and made various proposals, many of which appear to have been implemented, particularly the remodelling of the grounds around the house and a new plantation framing part of the drive from Gayhurst to the north-east.

The estate was extended in 1802 by the purchase of Tathall End (FCO booklet and *VCH*). By 1907 the park apparently extended over 322 acres (*Kelly's* and *VCH*) similar to the extent in earlier maps. The Post Office Directories only noted two small ponds within the estate, but three are shown on maps (OS).

Writing in 1968 about his boyhood memories of the estate French says, the potting shed between the shrubbery to the west of the house and the farm buildings had a sinister atmosphere on account of the story that a butler had hung himself there from one of the rafters (French). This potting shed may be the building, separating the main house from the stable block and other buildings to the north west of the house, which appears to have been removed between 1881 and 1898 (OS).

The road west of Hanslope Park was the scene of a murder on 21 July 1912 when William Farrow, Edward Watts's gamekeeper, shot his master and then committed suicide. The route of this road, between Hanslope village and Hanslope Park, was diverted after the murder in 1912 at the request of the widow (French).

The house, gardens and park broadly retained their early C19 form until 1939 when the property was sold by the Watts family to Lord Hesketh who handed it over to the War Office when it was requisitioned in 1941. In World War II the Government Radio Security Service was based here and the mathematician and cryptologist Alan Turing worked here later on in the War. One of the employees wrote 'The Park was a lovely place and in beautiful surroundings and covered quite a large area - they say about five hundred square acres. The huts in which we were housed, were brick built, but later our group was transferred into Tarrant huts. All these huts were situated under the very large oak trees that were scattered all over the park' (*A History of Hanslope Park during World War II*).

The house and pleasure grounds continued in government ownership after World War II, with little major change until the 1950s, and are now occupied by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Since then the pleasure ground and park immediately to the north have been densely developed with a variety of modern buildings, car parks and a tennis court, but the key buildings survive, the drive system is still evident, and some woody planting survives framing the later development. The wider park and woodland is in separate ownership.

## **SITE DESCRIPTION**

### **LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM SETTING**

Hanslope Park is located in historic north Bucks, 6.5km north-west of Central Milton Keynes, close to the border with Northamptonshire. The 208 ha. site comprises undulating pasture with clumps and deciduous woodland, at the heart of which the house is set on an elevated area with a copse sheltering it to the north-west, and overlooking farmland in other directions. Aspects of Milton Keynes can be seen in the distance to the south-east. Gayhurst Woods, Gayhurst House and Tyringham Hall are to the north-east, with the M1 between. Both these estates have been linked with work by Repton in the early 1790s.

The park is bounded to the north-west and south-west by a road linking the village of Haversham in the south to the hamlet of Tathall End in the north. A road junction off this road 50m south-west of the main entrance, joins Park Road leading 1km north-west to Hanslope village. This junction replaces the former course of Park Road which until the mid-C20 led directly from the main park entrance to the village with its magnificent church spire, which, as Repton noted in the Red Book, could be seen from various parts of the designed landscape. It is possible that when the junction was in the former position the gateway enjoyed this view of the spire, but the course of the road is now covered with trees. The north-east of the park is bounded by a bridleway, The Three Shires Way, beyond which runs the M1, some 1.1 km from the house. To the east a small stream forms the boundary and also separates the park from Little Linford Wood on the rising ground beyond to the east. This wood is shown as Linford Wood on C20 OS maps but should not be confused with Linford Wood in Central Milton Keynes.

### **ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES**

There are now two entrances to Hanslope Park, both off the Haversham to Tathall End road along the west park boundary: a vehicular one and an entrance to the overflow car park in former parkland to the south. Since the C18 a third, longer drive across the park, the 'coach road', approached from the north-east, but is now disused and in parts gone.

The main, Hanslope entrance is c. 50m north-east of the junction of the Haversham Road with Park Road leading north-west to Hanslope village. North of the gateway is a single storey, white lodge, probably of mid-late C19 origin. The lodge appeared on maps in 1881 (OS) and remains much as it did in 1912 (online photos) but the white fence and gates that formerly accompanied it have been replaced by high security fencing and metal gates. Just inside the gateway is a car park with a path to reception.

This entrance was not apparent on the map of 1818 but a link from the pleasure grounds to the road appeared by 1828 (estate map). From here the main drive led south-east through the park for 350m to the house skirting the edge of the pleasure ground, and the north side of the kitchen garden disguised by the belt of trees, entering the pleasure ground at an iron gate 50m north of the house and thence to a large gravel sweep. The remains of the gravel sweep below the house survive and are apparently occasionally visited by a 'phantom' coach. A modern road still follows this line between later development.

A spur off the main drive, c.150m south-east of the entrance, leads south and east to the west, service side of the house, passing the farmyard, with a substantial barn, and the impressive north front of the stable block. This was formerly a service drive and is now flanked by modern development. The service drive corresponds with a description of 1900, noting that on the south-west side of the house 'an extensive drive followed the entire length of the kitchen garden on its right, passing on its left the shrubbery, the potting shed, the stables and the home farm. Beyond the farm the drive forked, its right prong leading through a gate into the park where it joined the front drive, while the left finished up at a back entrance to the estate' (*The Hanslope Park Tragedy* pp19-20). This agrees with the map of 1881 (OS) and remained the case in 1950 (OS). This 'back entrance to the estate' appears to match the location of the current overflow car park, which may be a remnant of this drive.

A secondary entrance, a narrow, grassy footpath leads from the overflow car park, outside the south-west edge of the former pleasure grounds and links to the line of the former service drive.

The third, east approach is based on a route which, in 1779 ran from the direction of Gayhurst, south-east through Little Linford Wood to the road from Hanslope to Tathall End. This crossed the elm avenue north of the house. By 1818 (map) the section through Little Linford Wood was established in its present form, linking to Repton's 'coach road' running through a new belt, the 'Long Plantation' curving round in line with the line of the south end of the former Elm Avenue, leading to the front of the house. Repton suggested improving this approach from Gayhurst to make it 'more interesting and important' by leading it through a 'skreen of plantation' along with a clump of trees to the south of the plantation, i.e. the Long Plantation. From the Long Plantation views extended south over the park including towards the house. By 1881 the section nearest the house was no longer evident (OS). Parts of this route remain as a bridleway through Long Plantation and as a footpath through Little Linford Wood. This was the most impressive of the drives Repton proposed, linking with the Gayhurst estate at which he also worked soon after (1792-93), and beyond this with Tyringham Park, which was more likely laid out by John Haverfield c.1793-98.

## **PRINCIPAL BUILDING**

Hanslope Hall (now known as Park House) (late C18/early C19, listed Grade II) stands at the south-east tip of the former late C18 pleasure ground. The exact date of the house is unknown but the footmark of the house changed slightly between 1779 and 1828 (maps), with a small addition to the north-west front and an infill between the wings on the south-west front, suggesting remodelling in this period. The north-east entrance front has five bays and a rectangular central porch. Flanking wings to the south-east and north-west each have two bays on the upper floors and many of the windows have been blocked. The south-west, garden front has five bays. Pevsner describes it as 'big, square and plain'. The house is in an elevated position and enclosed nearby to the north-east and north by substantial late C20 development. To the south it overlooks lawns and, beyond a ha-ha, the pasture of the paddocks sloping away, to the west it overlooks garden lawns and a recent wildflower meadow, with fields beyond the ha-ha. The ha-ha encloses the lawns in an arc below the house around the south-west to the south-east defining the pleasure ground boundary, beyond this is an outer line of security fencing.

Repton intended the house to be set in the open park paddocks, adjacent to the east of his circular pleasure ground but by 1818 (estate map) it was set in a rather awkwardly-shaped extension from the circle, into which the drives led to the north-east front.

The main entrance on the north-east front formerly looked straight along an axial elm avenue, gone since the mid-C20. Repton suggested breaking up the south end of this avenue to make it less formal but this was not done. The line of this axial avenue continued from the south-west front, with the view on this side further 'obscured' by another single row of trees running at right angles avenue. The house overlooks a shrubbery and service buildings to the north-west and formerly to the north would have viewed the kitchen garden wall.

The C18 stable block (listed Grade II) stands 150m north-west of the house, overlooking the service drive to the south-west front of the house which runs parallel to the line of the south wall of the former the kitchen garden. The U-shaped stone block has on the north-east, entrance front, a central double-height arched carriageway through to the former yard beyond, and single storey flanking wings. The fourth side of the yard is closed by a wall. The stables have been converted to offices and the yard roofed. 50m north-west of the stables is a substantial late C17 or early C18, rubblestone, 6 bay barn with a tiled roof and coped gables on kneelers (listed Grade II), formerly part of the home farm, and still reached via the service drive.

A variety of modern buildings, car parks and a tennis court occupies most of the areas north-west and north-east of the house, both in the pleasure ground and a larger area beyond to the north in former parkland.

#### **GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS**

The pleasure ground enclosure survives although the area is largely developed, either built on or as car parks. Despite this, among the development the lines of the drives and pattern of planting remain, though Repton's plan does not enclose the house with pleasure ground lawns, as is now the case; these remain outlined by surviving stretches of the ha-ha (probably of the 1790s).

The pleasure ground enclosure is encircled by a security fence beyond the original line. The north-east, entrance front now looks out onto a small area of shrubbery; with modern buildings beyond. Immediately to the north is a road, and beyond that is another area of shrubbery. Traces remain of the original gravel sweep but there is no longer an elm avenue. At the end of C19 apparently it was planted with 'spacious lawns with clumps of glorious rhododendrons dotted about spread out on three sides of the house' (French).

The garden fronts to the south-east and south-west enjoy views over the lawns to the park, fields, woods and wider rural landscape beyond.

The line of the former drive runs north-east from the house between two large, modern buildings. After 200m a spur leads past a pond and then to a small car park and storage area. The pond is surrounded by a path and areas of grass. An ancient pollard oak stands c.100m east of the pond. The pond was on the 1779 map and the oak tree may be pictured in the Red Book. The view east overlooks pasture running down to the Linnet valley with Little Linford Wood on the hillside beyond. Repton proposed opening the west side of Little Linford Wood and constructing a cottage or keeper's lodge on the western slopes as a feature from the coach road. There is no evidence that this cottage was constructed.

North of the pond are tennis courts and large car parking areas, with a range of modern buildings and another car park to the west.



Following the perimeter fence path round to the south-west leads back to the house lawns enclosed by the ha-ha. Following the line of the ha-ha, a path curves round to the south-west of the house where a wild flower meadow has been created.

West of the house is an area of small trees and shrubs, roughly in the area where French described 'the shrubbery, entered from the back lawn by a small iron gate... a delightfully secluded spot threaded by a path to the back of the farm' (French). The line of one of the paths through the shrubbery to the west of the house can still be seen. The stable block and barn are now surrounded by a variety of modern buildings and further car parking areas.

Scattered throughout the area are isolated Wellingtonia (post 1853) and veteran yews that probably formed part of the remodelling to Repton's scheme. Some paths are edged by large boulders which may also be associated with former gardens and could have been part of Repton's design.

In 1791 Repton proposed a remodelled enclosure, replacing the old square one with a new circular one enclosed by a pleasure ground belt. The house was to be set outside the enclosure in the park, at the heart of the north and south avenues. The enclosure was encircled by woodland, presumably a pleasure ground planting around the boundary including ornamental trees and shrubs. It is the framework of this, executed in slightly modified form, that survives among the later C20 development.

## **PARK**

The park is bounded by Little Linford Wood to the north-east, the stream running along its edge to the south-east. To the south-west and north-west are roads running along the boundaries. It is largely comprised of a mixture of arable and pasture divided into paddocks by hedgerows. The park contains scattered mature trees and woodland including The Grove, Park Spinney and Little Linford wood. Clumps of mature deciduous woodland surround the two ponds. This park surrounds the house and pleasure grounds, which occupy a prominent, elevated position at the centre of the western half.

Repton felt that 'The true Character which I consider Hanslope ought to bear – is this – The Seat of a Country Gentleman residing on his property, and occupying some part of it himself for the purpose of experimental improvement in Agriculture.' To this end he made various suggestions aimed at improving the views from the house. He proposed removing hedges and creating new divisions in the area to the south of the house, using hurdles and 'sunken fencing'. He suggested a new white cottage in Little Linford Wood and opening up the woods, taking exception to, 'the strait Glade or riding cut in the wood' which he said 'gives it rather the appearance of being Crown-land, than private property'. A straight ride still cuts across the wood, with other rides leading off it and there is no evidence the cottage was constructed. However, changes to field boundaries south of the house suggest some hedges were removed and the ha-ha was probably constructed at this time, but not to his line. He also proposed a water feature, utilising the stream running along the edge of Little Linford Wood; a pond may be the result of this suggestion.

The elm avenue which had been such a feature of the park by 1779 remained unchanged, despite Repton's suggestions to break it up north of the house, and survived until at least 1950 (OS). It had gone by 1966 when the house was described as having had 'north and south fronts approached by a noble avenue of trees, now all removed' (Garrett).

North-east of the house the 'Long Plantation' survives with mature trees. The feature was suggested by Repton to improve the approach from Gayhurst. South-west of the Long Plantation is 'The Lawn' (1779 map), a name which

appears on several later maps and relates to a grazed park sward rather than a garden lawn. It is grazed, with a single mature oak a short distance south-west of the Long Plantation belt of trees. Some recent scattered tree planting has occurred in this area. It is bounded to the south-east by a hedge and a small stream; the area between the hedge and the larger stream beyond is arable.

In the south-east corner of 'The Lawn', 700 m south of the Long Plantation, is a small but well defined moated site on a gentle south-east-facing slope (Scheduled Monument 1011303). The rectangular enclosure measures 40m north-east to south-west by 26m north-west to south-east and is in part water-filled. The north-west arm is wider than the other three c.10m wide and 1.6m deep with rounded ends. The remaining sides are more uniform and regular in shape, c.5m wide and 1.5m deep. The central level platform c.20m x 12m, is level with the surrounding land. A small stream supplies water to the moat at the north-west corner. (Historic England List entry Number: 1011303)

The stream continues along the hedge line going south-west to feed the larger of the two ponds 450m south-east of the house on the boundary of 'The Lawn' and the 'The Paddock'. This pond appeared by 1818 (maps) perhaps as a result of Repton's proposals: 'and I confess to the time when such advantage may be taken of the stream at the foot of the wood, as will make it one of the chief sources of delight to the possessors of Hanslope.'

Linked to this pond by a hedgerow running north-west is a further pond, 100m south-east of the house. Both ponds are surrounded by trees. 'The Paddock' south-west of the house and the hedge-line linking the two ponds, which is now agricultural land, reflect Repton's proposals to change field boundaries the south of the house (maps 1779, 1818,1828).

Hanslope Park was a medieval deer park (*VCH*), which became agricultural land; in 1791 Repton talked of cornfields (Red Book), and it survives as such. This reflects his reference to the 'purpose of experimental improvement in Agriculture.' By 1779 (map) a pond and a small lake were set in 'The Lawn' east of the house. Other areas included 'Long Ground', later to be 'Long Plantation', 'Great Home Ground', which became 'Home Meadow' by 1828 and 'Little Home Ground', later 'The Paddock'. The setting of the house after Repton still comprised a series of fields rather than an open sweep of park and Repton described the areas as fields.

The woodlands of Little Linford Wood lie at its eastern edge, with views of Gayhurst Woods to the north-east. **Bridleways** and footpaths through Little Linford Wood link the estates. In the woodland west of the main entrance is a small memorial to the shooting of Edward Hanslope Watts in 1912.

#### **KITCHEN GARDEN**

The almost 'D' shaped kitchen garden north of the house, with its high walls noted by French has now been built over. The straight, south-west wall was c.100m long, whilst the north-eastern wall curved to meet the shorter walls, c. 25m to the south-east and c.35m to the north-west.

No traces of the kitchen garden fabric or layout appear to survive. However, the current main site road to the north-west, service front of the house follows the service drive which ran along the long south-west wall, between it and the stable block. Another road follows the line of the former main west drive, in an arc in the former park north of and parallel with the kitchen garden shape, curving round to the main entrance to the house on the north-east front.

In 1779 the area was an orchard but Repton suggested a walled kitchen garden, erected by 1818 in the unusual shape he envisaged (map). By 1881 little had changed; paths radiated from the site of a central pump present by

1901 (OS) and trees, probably fruit trees, were present (maps 1818, 1828, 1863, 1881). By 1900 it was described as 'quite the finest [kitchen garden] I have ever seen' (French). The garden survived until at least 1950 (OS).

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### Maps

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1779, *Hanslope and Little Linford*, surveyed by Joseph Parks Ma/Wa/155 (see below)

1828 *Map of Hanslope Parish and other lands*, by James Durham of Stratford, D/Wa/165

1863 Estate Map Da/Wa/ 162T

(n.d. c.1845 -1912) *Terrier of Estate of E H Watts* D/Wa 159Q

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#### Ordnance Survey

1818 Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing CBS Ma Wa 157 R

6" & 25" surveyed 1881 published 1885

Surveyed 1898 Published 1900

Revision 1950 published 1952 6"

#### Archival Items

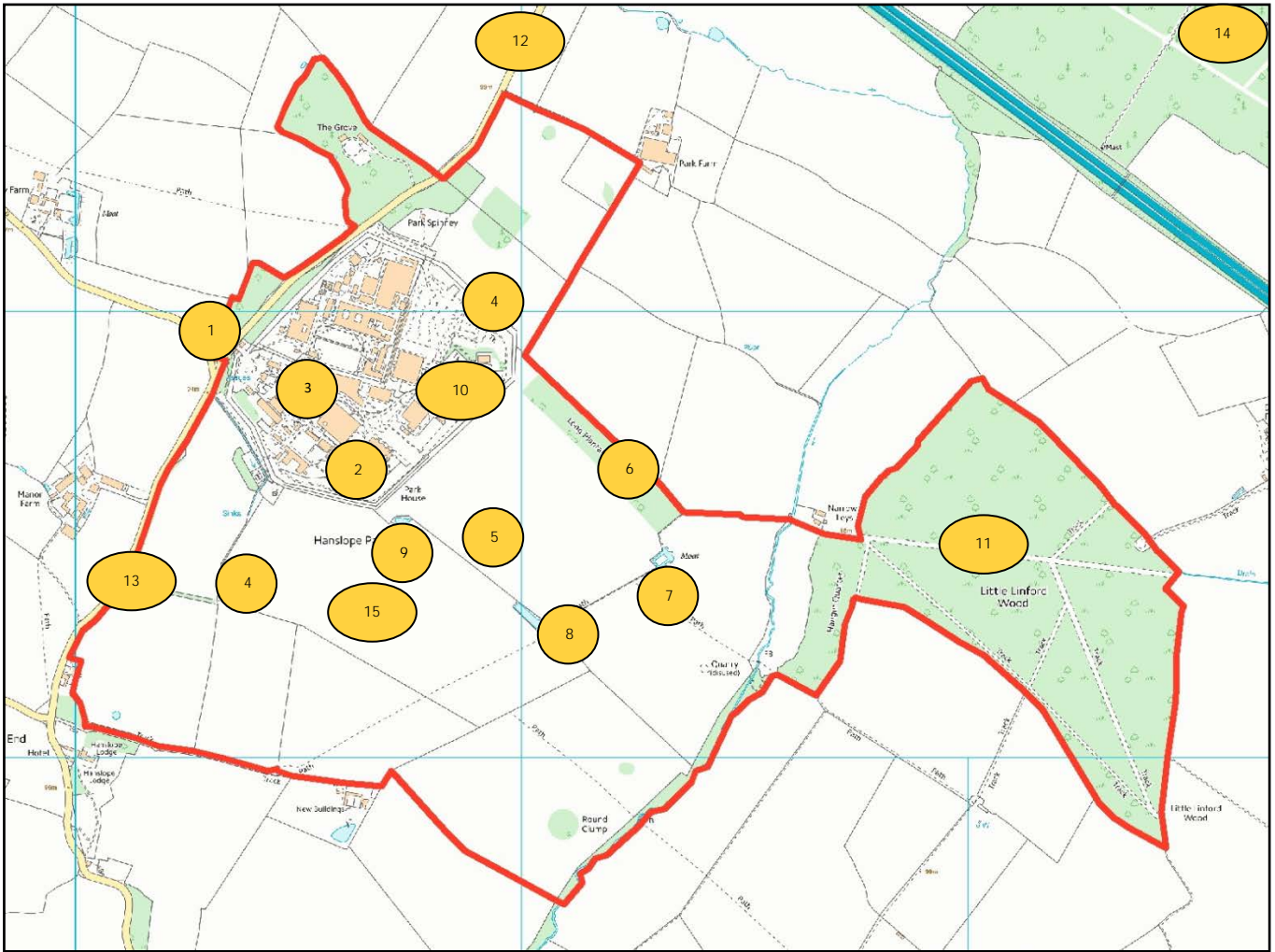
H Repton, Red Book (Boston Athenaeum),

<http://cdm.bostonathenaeum.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15482coll3/id/4366>

Gill Grocott & Jill Stansfield 2018

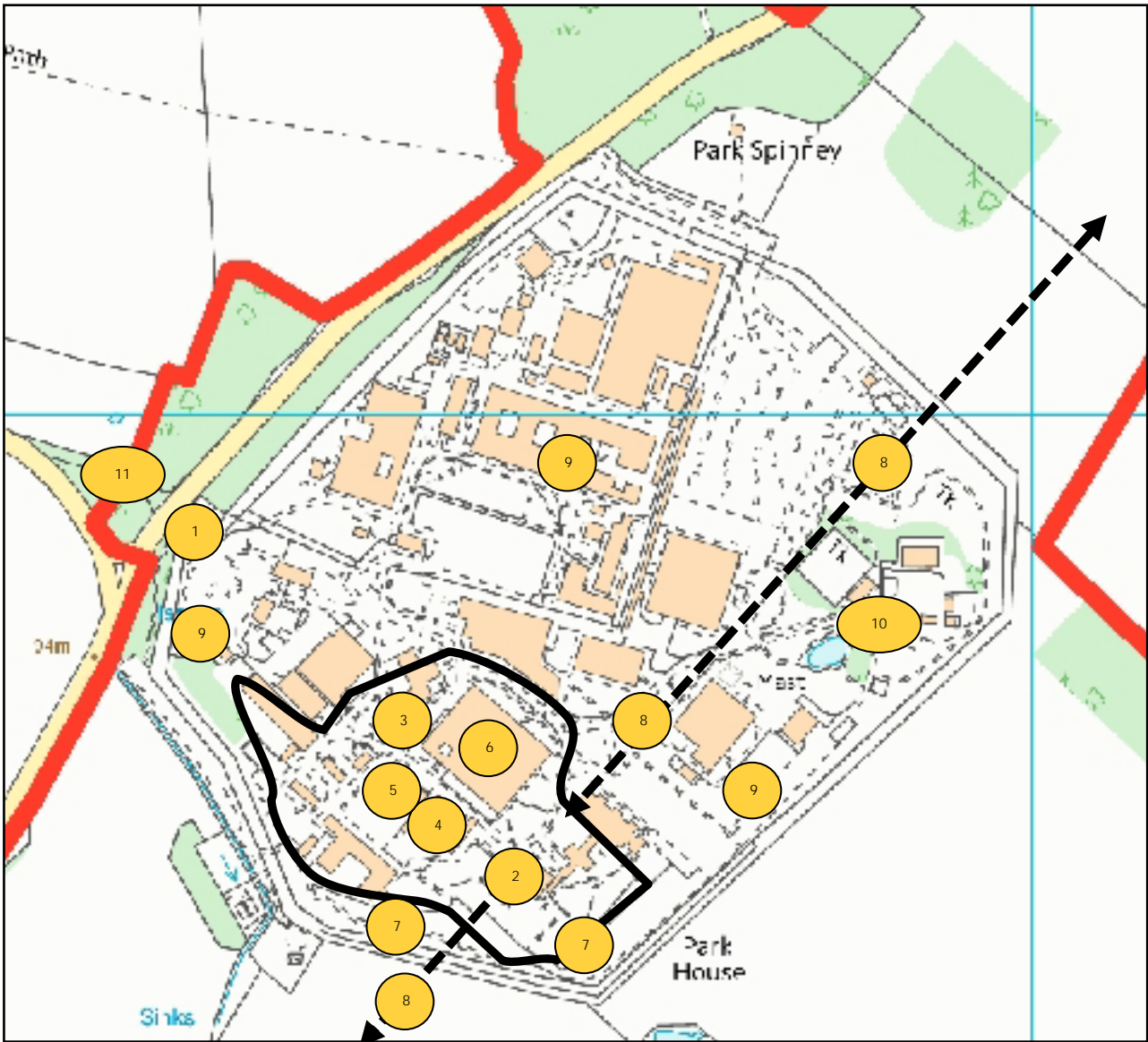
SR edited February 2018

# KEY HISTORIC FEATURES



## Key to Features

1. Main entrance from Hanslope village via Park Road	2. Park House/ Hanslope Hall
3. Pleasure Ground remains (Repton)	4. Site of avenue
5. The Lawn	6. Long Plantation containing site of Gayhurst Drive (Repton)
7. Moat	8. Large pond
9. Small pond	10. Park Pond
11. Gayhurst Drive (?Repton)	12. Road to Tathall End
13. Road to Haversham	14. Gayhurst Wood beyond M1
15. The Paddock	16.

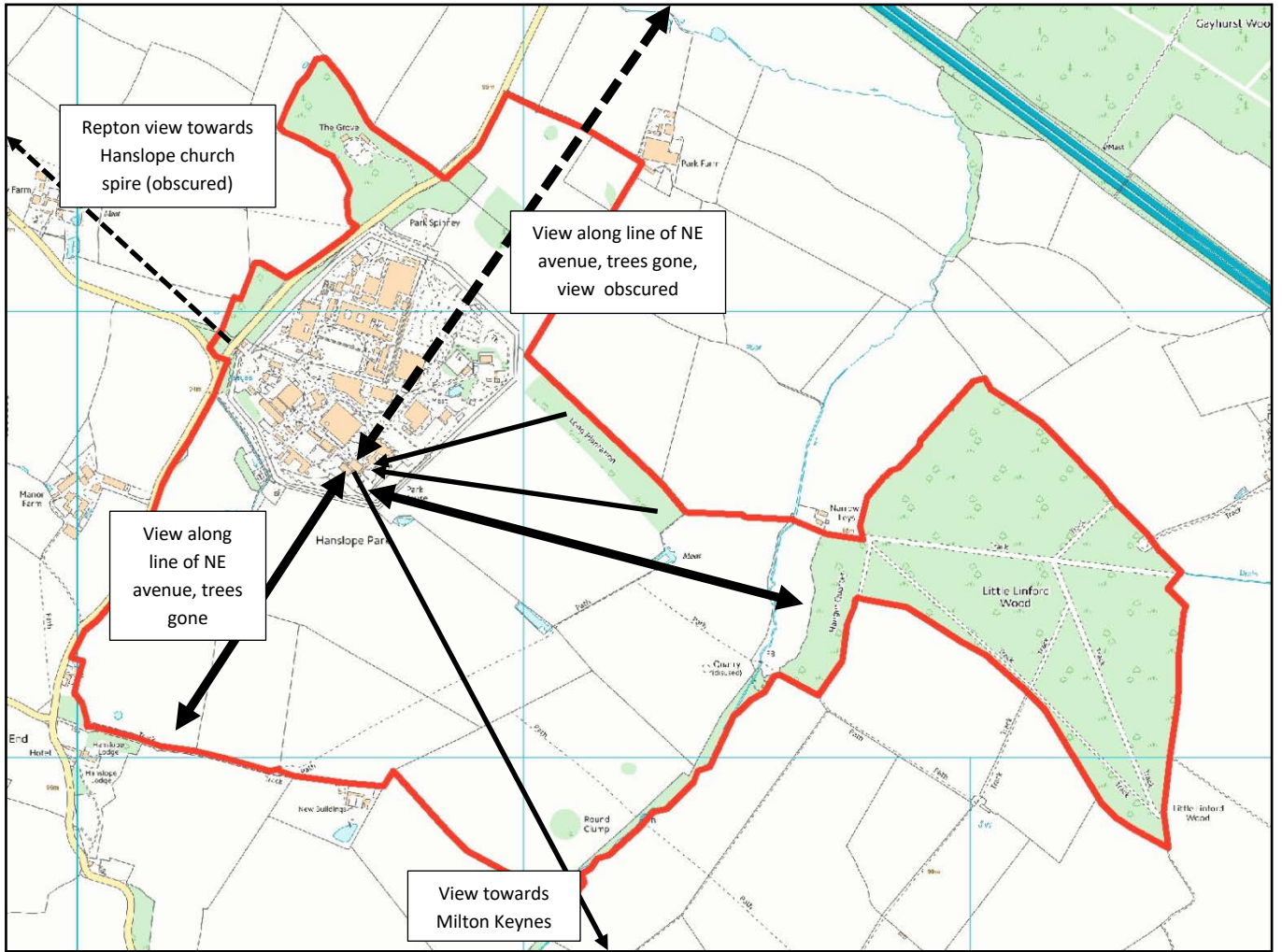


**Key to Features at Core of Site**

Black line indicates approximate position of pleasure ground boundary before 1950.

1. Main entrance from Hanslope village via Park Road	2. Park House/ Hanslope Hall
3. Pleasure Ground (Repton)	4. Stable block
5. Barn	6. Kitchen garden (site of)
7. Ha-ha	8. Line of avenue to NE & SW (site of) marked by dotted lines
9. Park (former)	10. Park Pond
11. Former line of Park Road and junction next to park gateway	

# KEY HISTORIC VIEWS



# HISTORIC DOCUMENTS



1779, Hanslope and Little Linford, surveyed by Joseph Parks (Centre for Bucks Studies Ma/WA/155). (north at top)

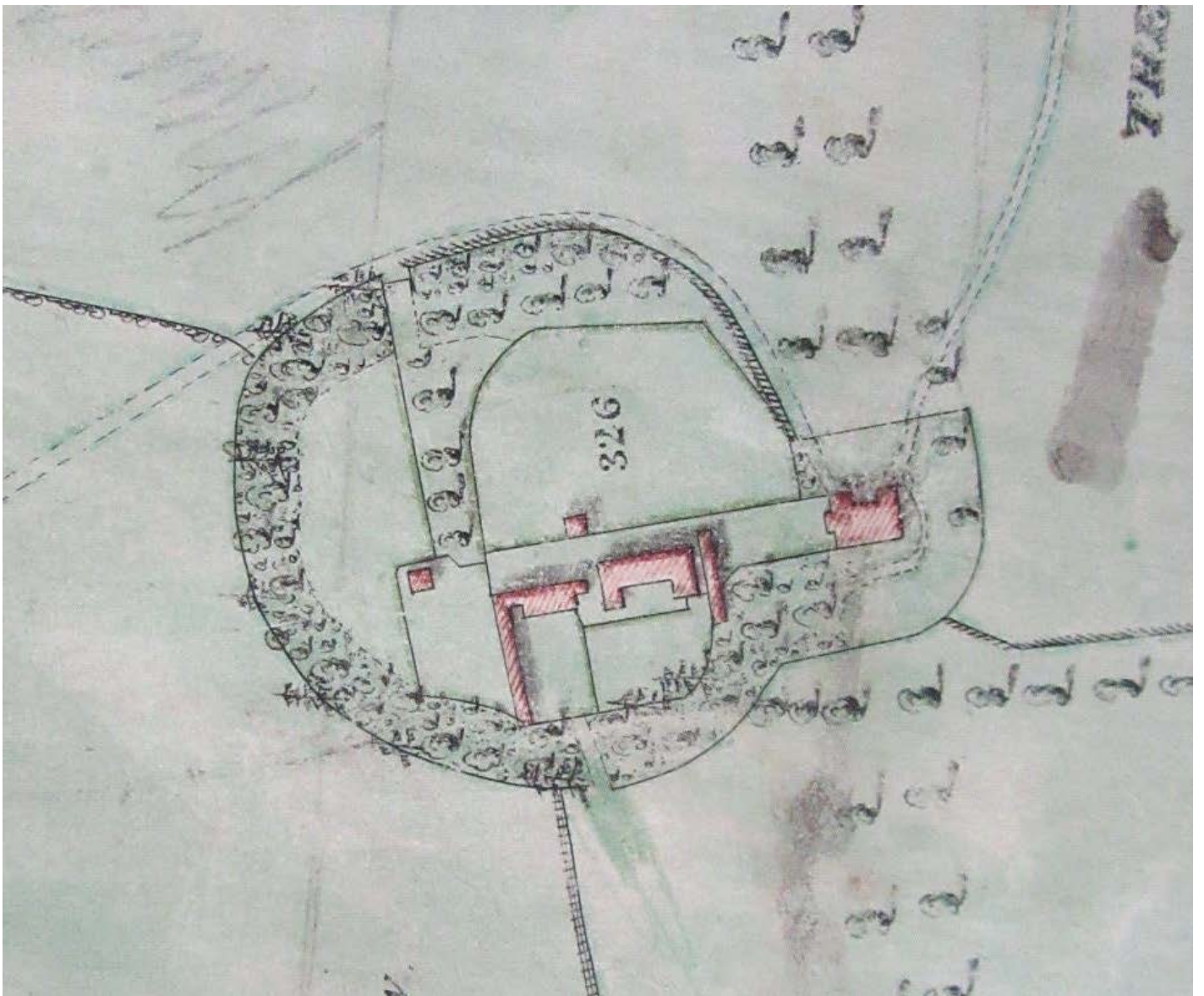


1828 Map of Hanslope Parish and other lands, by James Durham of Stratford (Centre for Bucks Studies D/WA/165). (north at top); after Repton's proposals were largely carried out.





The core of the site in 1779, *Hanslope and Little Linford*, surveyed by Joseph Parks (Centre for Bucks Studies Ma/WA/155). (north at top)



The core of the site in 1828 *Map of Hanslope Parish and other lands*, by James Durham of Stratford (Centre for Bucks Studies D/WA/165). (north at top) after Repton's proposals were largely carried out.



Aerial view from the north-east, 1945. The stable block, barn and kitchen garden are evident, with the drive from the main gateway curving around huts. (Hanslope and District Historical Assoc.)



Aerial view, 1966. The kitchen garden has been built in with development north of the west drive.



The lodge and main west entrance from Hanslope village via Park Road, 1912 (Hanslope and District Historical Assoc.). This road that led directly to the gateway from the village was moved further south-west.

## CURRENT IMAGES



Hanslope Hall/ Park House, north front (left); lodge at the main entrance from Hanslope village (right).



Repton's Long Plantation from the park to the south containing the Gayhurst Drive.



The house from the park to the south-east and east (left and right).



House across the park from Long Plantation



House from the south (left); moat in park (right).