Understanding Historic Parks and Gardens in Buckinghamshire

The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust Research & Recording Project

DANCERS END PUMPING STATION

Buckland

November 2018

The Stanley Smith (UK) Horticultural Trust

Bucks Gardens Trust

HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY

N

Scale: 1:2,284 at A4

Dancers End: boundary of historic designed landscape interest

Produced by the County Archaeological Service
November 2018

Bucks Gardens Trust

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

N

Scale: 1:2,312 at A4

Dancers End: 2006 aerial photograph

Produced by the County Archaeological Service
November 2018

Bucks Gardens Trust

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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.
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	**DANCERS END PUMPING STATION**
DISTRICT:	AYLESBURY VALE	
PARISH:	BUCKLAND	**BCC HER** 0445900000
OS REF.:	SP 904 087	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overview: The compact grounds of a mid-C19 rural fresh water pumping station c.1866 in a hilly Chiltern setting, well preserved if somewhat neglected, with strong links to the Rothschild family. It is focussed on a central brick pumping house and ancillary structures by one of the main architects to the Rothschild landowners in the Vale of Aylesbury, George Devey. Devey was a nationally renowned architect. The layout was probably designed by the consultant engineer to the Chiltern Hills Spring Water Company, Samuel Homersham, in 1865, accommodating Devey's buildings. An avenue of mature cedars of several varieties lines the drive, of types commonly found in the nearby Rothschild parks and gardens. The focal landscape feature, the oval cooling pond, is overlooked by the engine house, with on the opposite side of the drive the remains of a substantial kitchen garden for the associated staff cottages. The later Superintendent's house (built by 1897) overlooks the whole site, standing in its own garden. The pumping station was built early in the development of C19 waterworks in England when most undertakings, both private and municipal, were architecturally impressive and many had ornamented landscapes (e.g. Bestwood in Nottinghamshire).

Archaeological interest: The site has the potential for lost features associated with the layout of the pumping station including the kiln, gateways and the workers' garden. The large tree stump is of archaeological interest.

Architectural interest: The impressive ensemble was largely designed by George Devey, an able and competent architect who designed many buildings for Rothschild estates in the Vale of Aylesbury, 1860s-80s, but was not normally associated with industrial structures; the pumping station is carefully detailed, using good quality materials. Apart from the loss of the tall elegant chimney, the exterior is largely intact and the late-C19 extension complements the earlier phase of the structure. Although the steam engines have been removed, the function of the buildings and the process, supported by ancillary buildings and structures, are legible. Various gates and gateways have been lost including the gateway at the entrance from the road. This forms a group of well-preserved pumping station structures, including the distinctively shaped cooling pond. The Superintendent's house (built by 1897, OS) overlooks the site and forms an attractive feature in an elevated corner, continuing the ornamental theme of the structures.

Artistic interest: The compact layout survives largely intact including a drive, mixed varieties in a cedar avenue, engine house forecourt, service yard, cooling pond enclosure and the ornamental relationship with the engine house, and the former productive garden below the staff cottages. The cooling pond is an important component of the ornamental layout as well for its functional relationship with the former engines. It is possible that a member of the Rothschild family of nearby Aston Clinton, Mentmore Towers or Tring Park influenced the level of the ornamental layout and planting as a showpiece. While the site is modest in size it has many strong ornamental features and is clearly related to other more substantial examples of contemporary pumping stations.

Historic interest: the pumping station was completed in 1866, relatively early in the development phase of

C19 waterworks construction in England, when steam-powered pumping was the state-of-the-art technology for such installations, and when most undertakings, both private and municipal were architecturally impressive. Unlike most waterworks, where slaked lime had to be imported to facilitate the Clark's water softening process (patented 1841), Dancers End Pumping Station was self-sufficient and all processes were undertaken on site. Its development is well documented in local papers. It has a strong connection with the Rothschild family as financial backers, ensuring it succeeded commercially. It is of interest that the site still functions as a pumping station with all its key features in the landscape, although the original machinery has been replaced and the cooling pond is redundant.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The pumping station is a complex of structures mostly built 1866-c.1900 in ornamental grounds within the remote and hilly Chiltern setting. The structures include an engine house and pump rooms in a walled enclosure with a gateway and watchman's lodge, a cooling pond, lime tanks, a slaking house, settling reservoirs, a workshop, garages (formerly stabling), a pair of workers cottages and a superintendent's house. It was built to supply fresh water to Aylesbury by a private company with directors from Aylesbury and around, including solicitors and businessmen.

Since 1863 the Chiltern Hills Spring Water Company had been prospecting for water. A good supply was located in the aquifer at a site at Dancer's End, on a steep hill known locally as The Crong, about 1½ miles south-west of Tring. This was sufficiently high to provide Aylesbury and its surrounding area with water by gravity, while the site had the added advantage of lying adjacent to chalk pits from which lime for water softening (by Clarke's process) could be obtained. Water was found at 187 feet deep. The Rothschild Estate Books for 1851-79 (Rothschild Archive, London) list the purchases and tenants for the Rothschild estates in the Vale of Aylesbury. "Dancer's End, bought from Mr. Parrott in 1862 and sold to the Waterworks Company in 1866". The published report of the Company's first Ordinary General Meeting (17 May 1866), states that the sum of £6,500 was paid as "Amount agreed upon for the purchase of land, with the wells, reservoirs, pits, pipes, buildings, &c., up to 19th of May 1865, the date of incorporation of the company . . . ." It is unclear why, in 1862, the Rothschild family bought a site on which to erect a waterworks, but possibly to supply water to the family's expanding properties in the Vale of Aylesbury rather than to the town, probably particularly Aston Clinton and Tring, but possibly also to Mentmore Towers. (http://tringhistory.tringlocalhistorymuseum.org.uk/Public_health/index.htm)

The buildings were designed by the architect George Devey in 1864. It was completed in 1866 and opened in 1867. By this point Devey had been commissioned to carry out a few other works for the Rothschild family, and when Nathaniel de Rothschild took over the Tring estate, he devoted time to the provision of fresh water to this area and the Waddesdon Estate. Ferdinand de Rothschild eventually entered into a contract with the Chilterns Water Company for the supply of water from Dancers End to Waddesdon in 1875.

The pumping station was built within old chalk workings. The engine house was built over a well and the water for the boilers was drawn from and returned to the cooling pond. A pair of semi-detached two-storey workmen's cottages was built adjacent. Unlike most waterworks, where slaked lime had to be imported to facilitate the Clark's water softening process (patented 1841), this was self-sufficient; all processes were undertaken on site.

In April 1865 the Company's consulting civil engineer, Samuel Homersham (c.1816-86), estimated the cost of the project to completion at £17,200, including the landscape: "The cost of the works necessary for supplying the town of Aylesbury, and including all the districts named in the Bill, exclusive, of course, of the surveys, level, Parliamentary expenses, land and compensations, and engineer's charges, I estimate approximately as follows:"

Wells, borehole, adits to yield 220,000 gallons per day	£2,600
Pumping engines, pumps, boilers	£2,000
Engine-house, boiler-house, boiler sealing, and chimney	£1,100
Foundations for pumps and girders, &c., in well	£300
Depositing reservoirs and service reservoirs	£2,100
Limewater reservoir, lime house, &c.	£350
Whiting pits	£140
Roads, Boundary walls, &c.	£300
Main pipes, 8 inches internal diameter, from service reservoir to Aylesbury, laid in ground about 7 miles long, at £830 per mile	£5,810
Screw cocks, &c., for main, &c.	£300
Distributing pipes in Aylesbury	£2,200
TOTAL	**£17,200**

(http://tringhistory.tringlocalhistorymuseum.org.uk/Public_health/index.htm).

At the Company's half-yearly meeting, in March 1885, the final cost of the work was stated to be £30,000.

During the first twenty years of service, chalk was fired to produce the lime for slaking in a lime kiln at the south-west end of the site. The kiln was demolished c.1890 to make way for the construction of two new depositing reservoirs; part of a large scheme of works to increase capacity at the pumping station, which included the construction of a slaking house and an additional lime tank. All these structures were built into the slope of the hill behind a substantial brick retaining wall south-east and south-west of the engine house. At the same time, an extension was added to the engine house, which housed a chlorification (treatment) room, a booster pump room, a well pump room and a boiler room and chimney. Ancillary structures added included a workshop, a three-bay stable block (later used as a garage, store and staff toilets), two sludge ponds, and a Superintendent's house and garden (by 1897, OS). Apart from the house, these new structures were built in a simplified but similar idiom to the earlier structures similar to that established by Devey.

The pumping station has been in continuous use since opening in 1866; during the early-C20 it came under the control of the Buckinghamshire Water Board. Electrically driven pumps were introduced in 1948 but it is unclear when the steam engine went out of use; the chimney that served the boiler room was demolished in September 1963 so presumably the cooling pond had gone out of use some considerable time before that. Nevertheless the pond continued to have a use, as the families of the pumping station staff were permitted to use it as a swimming pool and steps with handrails were installed. The water board managed the site until 1975, when responsibility was passed to the Thames Water Authority, and in turn to the publicly quoted company Thames Water plc, which continues to draw water from here. The redundant steam engine was dismantled in 1977, and re-erected at the Kew Bridge Steam Museum, London. The key structures survive although some are redundant, such as the cooling pond, the staff houses are in separate ownership and the former kitchen garden is part of an adjacent nature reserve.

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM SETTING

The 1.45ha. site lies adjacent to the south-east of Bottom Road, a remote lane high in the Chilterns at 200m (645 ft) AOD. The Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing (1812) shows well the pattern of fields and woodland in which it is set,

which has changed little since then. It lies 3 miles south-east of Aston Clinton and 1.5 miles south of Tring, south of Dancers End in the parish of Buckland. The road from Tring and Aston Clinton runs past scattered residential properties, and passes the three reservoir complex east of the road. The roadside boundary of the site may formerly have been walled but is now hedged. Originally the engine house and chimney would have been clearly visible in the approach and to passers-by on Bottom Road. The former quarry site is set into a wooded hillside to the south, at the south end of Northill Wood with a brick retaining wall along the south boundary.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The site is approached from Dancers End to the north via Bottom Road. It is entered 40m north of the engine house. This entrance was originally framed by a gateway (OS 1877) but nothing survives and the form is unclear. From here the drive leads south-east straight to the service yard adjacent to the east of the engine house. The drive is flanked by an avenue of mature specimens of Atlantic and Deodar cedars of several varieties, reflecting the positions of conifers shown on the 1877 OS. A large specimen, recently cut down (the stump survives) stood at the south end in front of the watchman's lodge. The maturing cedars are evident in historic images (http://tringhistory.tringlocalhistorymuseum.org.uk/Public_health/index.htm).

The service yard is screened from the drive by a wall. It is entered through a gateway flanked by a pair of brick gate posts that have rubbing stones at their base and are capped by ball finials (the gates, probably iron have gone). North-east of the engine house the brick wall is raised on a brick plinth capped with coping stones. North-east of the gateway the wall has an attached square-plan watchman's lodge in polychrome brickwork with a brick cornice and a flat roof behind a low parapet. It is entered by a door from the yard in the south-west elevation and is illuminated by two small windows, one in the south-east elevation and one in the north-west that provides a view over the drive. The south side of the service yard is set into the slope of the rising hill, with a row of three gabled workshops, replacing earlier stables, overlooking the yard and visible from the drive.

The yard leads around to the rear, south of the engine house to the west side, to a storage yard, affording service access to the buildings.

In front of the service yard the drive, splits into two arms. It runs west to the main entrance of the engine house, and east to the workers' cottages.

The west arm off the drive leads 20m to the steps up to the Engine House, overlooked by the main façade, porch dated 1866, and front door. The drive was formerly enclosed from the pond below by a clipped hedge and ended in a small bulge for a turning area. The west arm divides the engine house from the cooling pond below and the road beyond.

The east arm leads 30m north-east down a short slope to the forecourt on the north side of the former staff cottages. This arm and the semi-detached cottages overlook the former kitchen garden below to the north which is now a nature reserve, and beyond this the road.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING

The principal buildings comprise the working structures for the pumping station: the engine house and pump rooms, watchman's lodge, associated boundary wall and gate piers (all listed Grade II), built in 1866 for the Chiltern Hills Water Company and extended in the late C19. These are supplemented by a pair of workmen's cottages to the east and a later Superintendent's house (by 1897, OS).

The original ensemble was principally built 1866, designed by George Devey c.1864 but was extended in the late-C19. This was early in Devey's extensive connection with the Rothschild estate in the Vale of Aylesbury, around when he was beginning a 13 year connection with Sir Antony at nearby Aston Clinton Park. At this point he had undertaken little work on Mentmore Park for Mayer Amschel de Rothschild (he did most of his work there in the late 1860s including three lodges c.1868-70, a riding house and other buildings around this period) but Devey may have been connected with the waterworks at the edge of Mentmore park built c. mid-1860s.

The engine house is built of red brown brick with polychromatic moulded brick and soft red brick dressings, flat concrete roofs, and stone coping and finials. It has a rectangular plan, the two-storey structure built 1866, with later C19 additions including a rectangular-plan single-storey boiler room, a booster pump room, a well pump room, and a chlorination room. The engine house, in Artisan Mannerist style is of two storeys and four- by-two bays, with a chimney attached to the north-east return. The main, north-west elevation is in four bays. It has a moulded brick plinth, below a ground floor which is treated architecturally as a basement. It is in plain brick with brick quoins and pierced by three narrow sash windows beneath red brick flat arches with projecting keystones. A flight of stone steps to the northern bay leads to a flat-roofed brick porch with a round-arched front and side openings, in red brick. A tall brick parapet has a shaped centrepiece which contains a roundel bearing an 1866 date-stone. A pair of half-glazed doors have glass panels etched with a picture of Neptune with water spilling out of a cornucopia and are inscribed 'Chiltern Hills Water Works 1867'.

In the centre of the ground floor of the south-west elevation is the rusticated and truncated base of the original chimney stack, flanked to the right by a square-headed a doorway. The ground floor of the north-east elevation is obscured by the late-C19 extension with an octagonal stair tower. This is surmounted by a lantern with in-filled round-arches and an octagonal domed roof with a weather vane. Doors at the top of the stair and base open onto the flat roofs of the engine house and late C19 extension.

To the south, the rear, the original boiler room was housed in a single-storey arcaded range with a projecting brick cornice and flat roof. It has been converted into an electrical sub-station and the arcade has been in-filled with doors inserted in the two end bays.

OTHER LAND

The grounds surrounding the engine house were laid out to a careful design with the planting, buildings and cooling pond arranged for ornamental effect.

The focal feature of the landscape is the elongated 'tear-drop' plan cooling pond (listed Grade II) which formed part of the original scheme and was a key functional element in processing the water by cooling the boiler water. It also formed part of the ornamented setting of the main building, the engine house. Formerly a short flight of steps led down from the hedged forecourt to the path around the pond.

The broader, semi-circular east end of the cooling pond lies approximately 12m north-west of the engine house that it served. The pond is concrete lined and enclosed by a low brick wall that carries looped steel bar railings (bow topped) supported on braced cast-iron posts set in brick piers. Gates, at the south-west and north-east ends on the south side, allow access into the pond by two flights of steps with tubular hand railings. The pond is 42m long by 12m wide, the water is 1.3m deep and the top of the low brick wall is 1.90m from the base. Water enters the pond by a 10cm pipe at the south-west end and it was drawn out for the boilers by a 10cm pipe through a circular filter bed set at the base of the pond at its widest point. The hot water from the boilers was returned to the pond by a 7.5cm ejector pipe for cooling. Two overflow

pipes at the north-eastern end of the pond maintain the water level.

The remains of a kitchen garden (c.62m west to east x 30-45m north to south) that formerly served the staff cottages lies 30m north-east of the engine house. The 0.2ha garden is now managed as a nature reserve based on grassland with a car park in the south-west corner adjacent to the main drive. It is overlooked by the main drive to the west, by the staff houses to the south and by the Superintendent's house to the north-east. South of and above the garden, the substantial pair of staff cottages in restrained Tudor style, probably by Devey, are of red brick, north-facing, under tiled roofs with ornamental brick chimneys and an extension to the east. By the late 1870s (OS) a path crossed the garden running north-west from the forecourt of the cottages towards the road, aligned on the cottages. At this point a straight path ran diagonally across it linking the Superintendent's house with the main building to the south-west. It was apparently still in use in 1945 (RAF APs) but fell out of use by the 1980s.

The former Superintendent's house stands 120m north-east of the engine house, on the roadside at the north-east corner of the former kitchen garden. It was built between 1877 and 1897 (OS) in Old English style typical of Devey, but mastered by local designers such as Taylor of Bierton, and Aspell, the Clerk of Works at Mentmore. It is of brick, with a tile-hung upper floor under a tiled roof, and plain brick chimneys. It overlooks the engine house to the south-west across the dip in which lies the former kitchen garden. It forms a feature in views north-east from the engine house and the main drive east over the former kitchen garden.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The historical context of Victorian pumping stations is well explained in Douet (1992):

'Pumping stations were designed to communicate a reassuring message of safety and reliability, they also expressed their function, clothed in a manner that kept the message relevant through changing architectural fashions. Built both by municipalities and private companies, and almost without the involvement of the architectural profession, a body of architecture was created which is part of a climactic and internationally important period in British history. It reflects changes in our social life, in the development of power technology and in architectural styles. … The appearance of the waterworks, itself only a small part of the overall investment, was very important in the battle to persuade subscribers to take supply, and buy the water. The mid-Victorian waterworks with its tall engine house in a landscape of gravel paths, ponds and rhododendrons, presented the supplier as a trustworthy purveyor of health. … [generally] Unlike the railway companies, whose commissions attracted famous London architects, and mill owners, who supported their own ones, the water industry was unable or unwilling to employ architects either fashionable or specialised. … Assessing the location, capacity, specifications and costs as well as the appearance of the station were all the responsibility of the consulting engineer. … For much of the century this work was dominated by one of a circle of five men, based in St Georges Street, Westminster where they could be close to Parliament …' The two foremost were Thomas Hawksley and Joseph Bazalgette.

Of the arrangement of the buildings, Douet notes that the formal front hid workshops, usually integrated into the grubby rear of the ensemble, with the furnaces and coal store, as is the case at Dancers End. The tall chimney was generally erected to one side of the boiler house, tall enough to draw the furnaces. The ornamental tapering one at Dancers End has gone. Staff accommodation on site was required to keep the boilers stoked and a Superintendent's house, these often all in similar ornamented style. At Dancers End Devey designed the staff houses it seems, and a Superintendent's house was built in Old English style overlooking, and visible from, the whole site.

In relation to the grounds, he notes how elaborate they were in some cases: 'One, two or even three cooling ponds were the focus for formal water gardens, arranged symmetrically in front of the engine house as at Dalton and Ryhope, with picturesque parks planted with rhododendrons and exotic plants from the steam-heated.' Unfortunately the full detail of the layout at Dancers End is unclear but the pond was probably largely enclosed by a lawn with perhaps some seasonal bedding in front of the main building around the main entrance. A considerable sized kitchen garden was provided for the staff (now part of the nature reserve), presumably because the site was so remote, high in the Chilterns.

Dancers End is an early example of a pumping station landscape and survives remarkably intact, although rather neglected and fragmented in management. Although it a relatively modest example it has all the essential features of this type of landscape for water pumping stations with similar attention to ornamentation as a showpiece of Victorian engineering skills. Larger and more elaborate examples were built to serve larger populations, including Papplewick (1881) and Bestwood (1871) to serve Nottingham which had correspondingly larger and more complex grounds including more than one pond. As at Dancers End the surrounding grounds were laid out to a compact but careful design with all the buildings and cooling ponds arranged for ornamental effect. This must be the result of the influence of the Rothschild investors whose houses lay nearby in the Vale and who employed Devey to design many impressive domestic and village buildings for them. It was a very unusual commission for Devey,possibly unique.

Locally Dancers End was predated in 1856 by the Ashridge Water Company high in the Chilterns several miles north-east. It was formed by the guardians of the 2nd Earl Brownlow to supply surrounding villages. The well was 225 feet deep. Around the same time as Dancers End was built in the mid-1860s, Mayer Amschel de Rothschild built a waterworks at the edge of Mentmore park, including a chimney, to supply the estate and village. It is unclear whether his waterworks had its own water supply or was supplied by the Chiltern Hills Spring Water Company.

REFERENCES

Books and journals

Bucks Herald (01 April, 1865, et seq).

Allibone, J., *George Devey Architect, 1820-1886* (1991), 156.

Douet, James, *Temples of Steam: Waterworks Architecture in the Steam Age* (1992)

Historic England Listing Descriptions for the buildings and pond.

Pevsner, N, Williamson, E, *The Buildings of England: Buckinghamshire* (1994)

Petticrew, I., for Tring Local History Museum:

http://tringhistory.tringlocalhistorymuseum.org.uk/Public_health/index.htm (accessed 08 September 2018)

Maps

Ordnance Survey

Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing, surveyed 1812

25" to 1 mile

1st edition surveyed 1877 published 1878

2nd edition surveyed 1897-98, published 1899

3rd edition surveyed 1920

Archival Material

(cited in Listing Description)

Dancers End Pumping Station - Layout Sheet 1, no date, drg.no. 101/84,
Dancers End Pumping Station - Plan of site & general layout, May 1948, drg.no. 101/32,
Dancers End Pumping Station - Site layout sheet 2, no date, drg.no. 101/85,
Dancers End Pumping Station - Site layout sheet 4, no date, drg.no. 4,
Dancers End Pumping Station - Site Plan Feb.1991, drg.no. Z2070,
Dancers End Pumping Station - Site plan indicating works to be carried out, Sept. 1965, drg.no. 101/94,

Aerial Photographs (BCC HER)

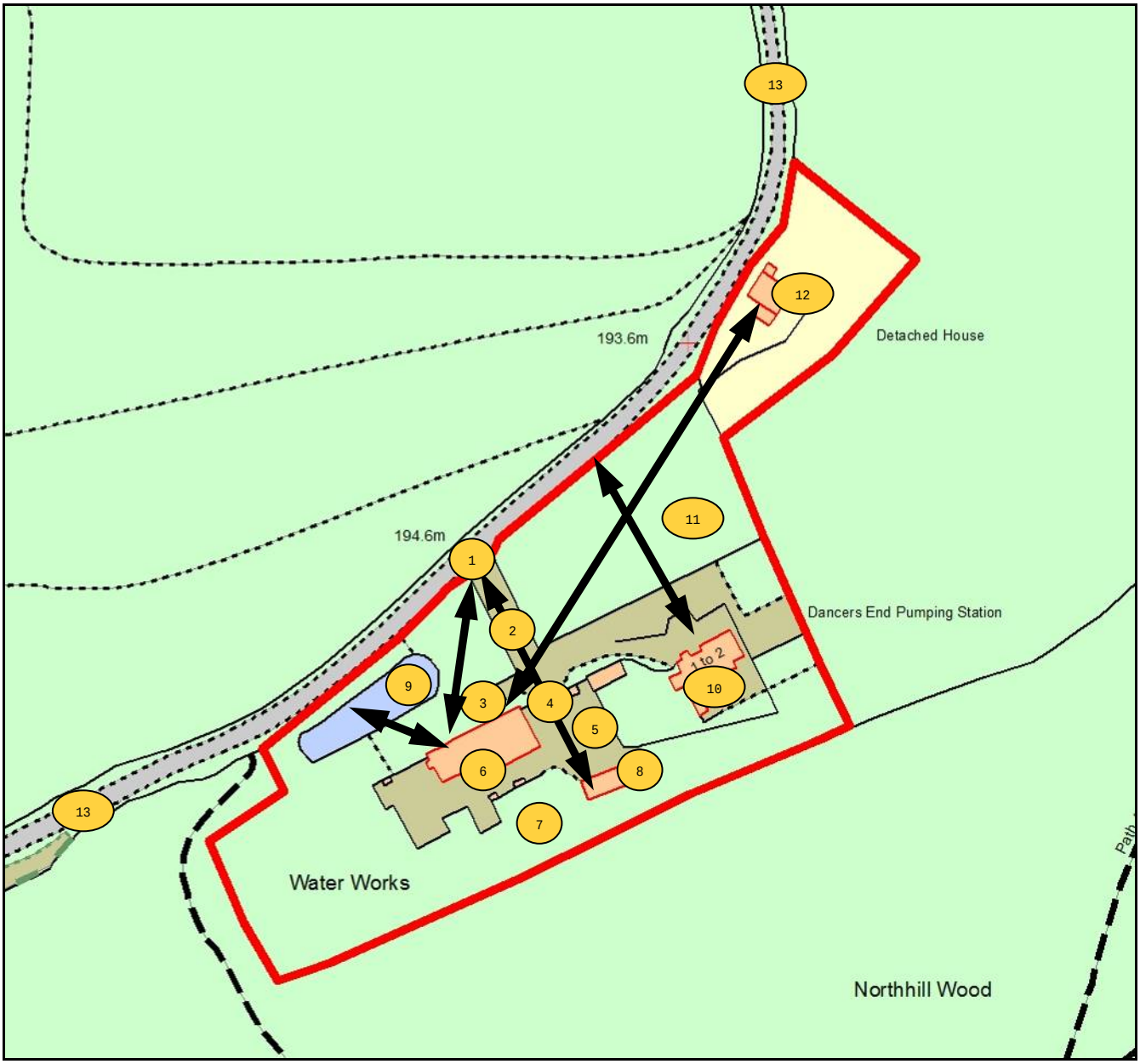
RAF 1945, 1947

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bucks Gardens Trust is grateful to Tring historian Ian Petticrew for offering advice on this report and supplying historic images.

Dr Sarah Rutherford October 2018 SR edited 07 November 2018

KEY HISTORIC VIEWS AND FEATURES

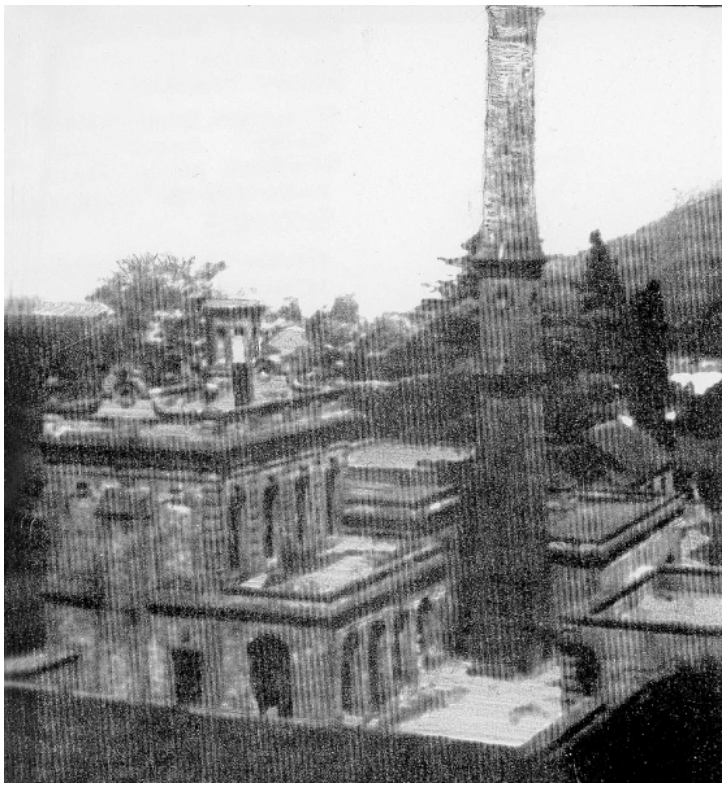


Views are marked with black arrows.

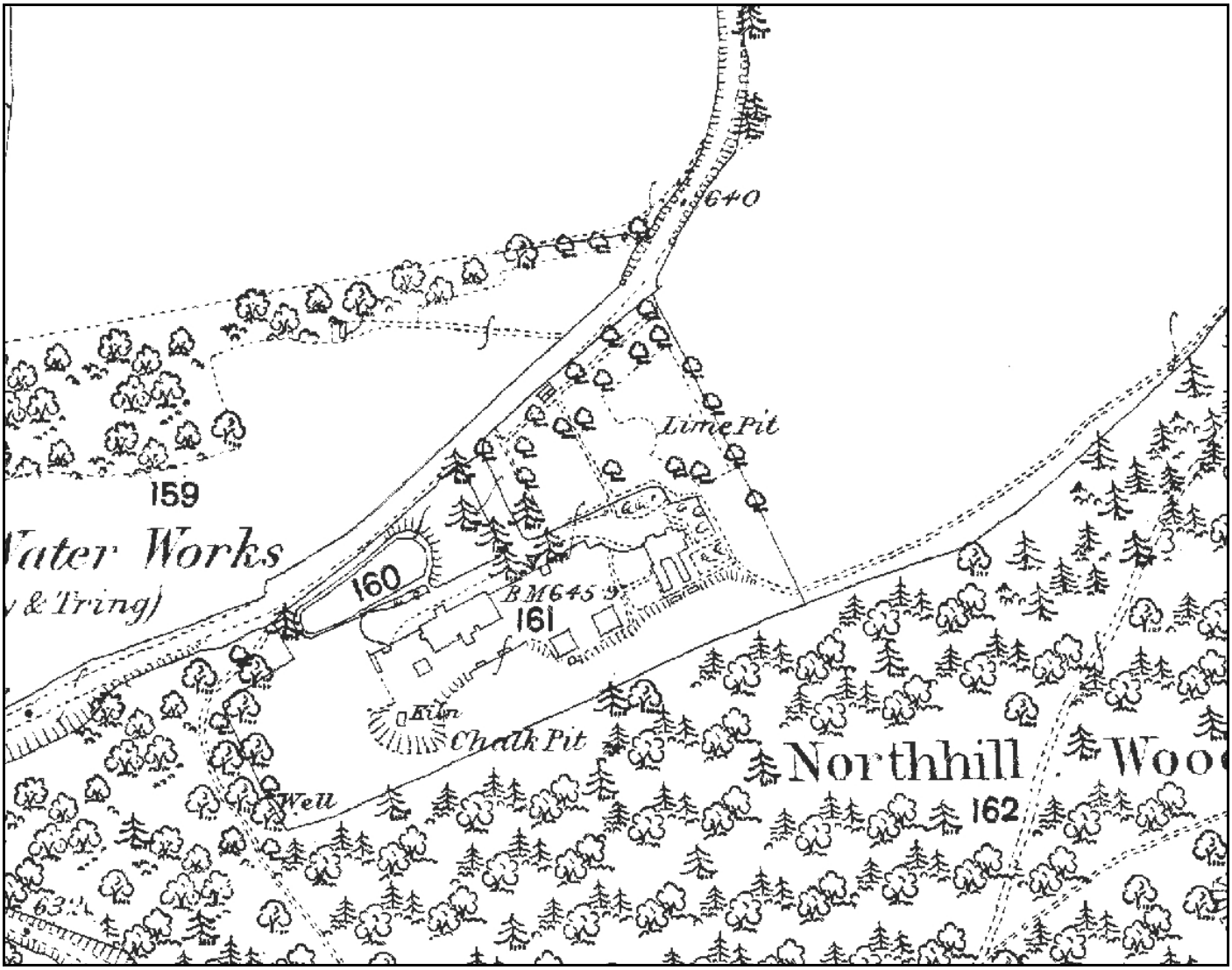
1. Gateway off road to whole site	2. Cedar avenue
3. Path to main entrance on north front of building	4. Gateway to yards with brick walls, piers and watchman's box.
5. Service Yard	6. Waterworks pumping building
7. Rear storage yard	8. Former stables
9. Cooling pond	10. Staff cottages and rear gardens
11. Former kitchen garden	12. Superintendent's House & garden
13. Bottom Road	

HISTORIC IMAGES

The entrance front and pond after the chimney had gone (Ian Petticrew).



The rear of the main building with the chimney (Ian Petticrew).



The site in 1877, some ten years after it was built (OS). The pond is no. 160.
The lime and chalk pits were for the purification process. No Superintendent's House as yet.

CURRENT IMAGES

View north along drive/avenue to road (left); Pumping Building from top of drive (right).


Pumping Building from east.


Gateway and wall to service yard with stables in distance and watchman's box.


Gateway and wall to service yard (left); rear of pumping building from service yard (right).


View north from service yard along drive/cedar avenue (left); watchman's box and service building (right).


Staff houses, approach drive; and north and west elevations.

Surviving cedars along drive (above); adolescent kestrel in cupola (below).