

Myddelton House and Gardens

Conservation Management Plan

Phase 3 Review March 2012



Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

(CMP Phase 1 was prepared for LVRPA by Cazenove – Sarah Couch)

(CMP Phase 2 review by Authority Officers January 2008)



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Myddelton House Gardens Management Plan

Executive Summary

Myddelton House Gardens is a grade II registered landscape, an historic garden, a popular visitor attraction and Myddelton House itself is the head offices of the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority.

Since the completion of the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) in 2003 a range of actions have been completed and considerable funding has been injected into the gardens restoring much of the landscape, associated buildings, artefacts and horticultural structures.

A major step forward in the restoration is the opening of the Kitchen Garden to the public for the first time in April 2011. Developments also include a small Visitor Centre and an exhibition in one of the carriage houses in the stable block telling the "Bowles Story".

Since the writing of the CMP the gardens have also seen the recruitment of a new head gardener in July 2009 and further restructuring of the gardens team to support these developments and restoration activities.

The gardens are now at a point where a full review of the Conservation Management Plan is required to identify what has been achieved, what is now not relevant and what remains to be considered for the future as potential projects or aspirations.

This review should also consider future environmental conditions specifically water conservation and use; climate change; visitor impact; commercial activities and any activities required to support the gardens and secure the future sustainability of the gardens. All these factors should be considered for the site, for visitors and as a piece of the local and national heritage as well as a valuable resource to be managed sensitively for the future enjoyment of everybody.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Previous CMP review documents and references

CPM Phase 1

The Conservation Management Plan Phase 1 was written in 2003 by Sarah Couch through Cazenove Landscape Architects and remains the core reference document which details the history of the site, recommendations for future management and the sensitive treatment of the gardens through any future development, restoration projects or commercial activities.

CMP Phase 1 took into consideration a range of then current activities and the condition of the gardens at that point in time.

It listed 24 Issues and Policies and made a range of recommendations in a gazetteer. It also detailed proposals as to how the site should be treated in the future and gave specific guidance on particular historic features and how owners or managers of the site might manage each specific element.

CMP Phase 2

In 2008 the Authority took the step of applying for a Heritage Lottery Funded (HLF) Grant to meet some of the aspirations and issues that had been identified in the CMP. This necessitated a review of the CMP and CMP Phase 2 was written by Authority Officers and a monitoring sheet for the issues and policies from CMP1 was developed (Appendix 1) to ensure that the issues and policies were adopted and monitored.

The CMP Phase 2 was designed to stand alongside the CMP Phase 1 as an update on the work that was being completed in the gardens through the HLF project.

The Authority was successful in obtaining an HLF Grant and a two year project between April 2009 and April 2011 was successfully completed. This addressed a number of the recommendations from CMP Phase 1 which had been reviewed and identified for progression in CMP Phase 2. A review document was also set up for recommendations from CMP2 (Appendix 2).

Both CMP Phase 1 and Phase 2 are publicly available on the Authorities web site at:

<http://www.visitleevalley.org.uk/en/content/cms/nature/gardens-heritage/myddelton-house-gardens/#management-plans>

References

Other references of note are the work and liaison of a number of interest groups and partners who have been involved in the HLF project and in the longer term guidance for the management of the gardens. Most of these references are contained in meeting minute notes which are too numerous to list in this review, however note should be made here of the existence of these specific groups and committees. The various committees and groups that have all had an input are:

Myddelton House Gardens Steering Group

Consisting of Authority Members and Officers this group meets regularly and deals with a range of issues, funding and management of the gardens.

Myddelton House Gardens Advisory Group

This group is managed by and consists of Authority Officers and representatives from local interest groups including:

- E. A. Bowles of Myddelton House Society
- The Enfield Society
- Forty Hill Mutual Improvement Horticultural Society.
- Plant Heritage
- John Grimshaw Vice President E. A. Bowles Society

This group meets quarterly and is a vehicle to communicate issues for the gardens to local interest groups. It also takes advice from experts in various fields from a horticultural perspective and helps in the management of the gardens as a historic landscape, garden and site of national importance.

E. A. Bowles of Myddelton House Society

This group is a charity that works very closely with the Authority with regard to the development and management of the gardens. Their key remit is to further interest in the life and work of E A Bowles and the conservation of his garden at Myddelton House. A number of Society members are regular garden volunteers.

Bulls Cross Study Group

This is a local interest group which looks at a range of issues in the conservation area from Bulls Cross to Forty Hall area. This group have had input at various times specifically on planning applications for the restoration of the gardens.

Forty Hall

Forty Hall have also undergone considerable development including Heritage Lottery Funded restoration projects and this has enhanced the area and conservation area status. The Authority has been involved and consulted through out the process and continues to work closely with Forty Hall.

Capel Manor

The Authority has close links with Capel Manor College and the gardens on this neighbouring site. Officers from Capel have also been consulted and involved in the restoration and development at Myddelton House.

1.2 Reference to Management Plan, Green Flag and Green Flag Heritage

During the period between 2003 and the 2011 the Authority applied for Green Flag Awards at a number of the open spaces it manages. Myddelton House Gardens was included in this and latterly has also applied for and been awarded a Green Heritage Award. A key requirement of an application for a Green Flag Award and Green Heritage Award is a 5 year Site Management Plan which was written for the Gardens. This Management Plan has been adapted and updated with a 5 year work program up until late 2010 when a requirement of the Heritage Lottery Funding was to write a Maintenance and Management Plan which covered a 10 year period. This new Maintenance and Management plan is a working document and although has been accepted by the HLF is not in its final format.

It is updated on a regular basis as part of the ongoing works in the gardens. The Maintenance and Management Plan is also an acceptable format for Green Heritage Awards and when complete will be the main reference for the day to day management of the gardens. Both plans have been developed using the CMP Phase 1 and Phase 2 as reference documents and to inform the style and type of management required for a historic garden.

The management plan is also available as a public document on the web site at:

<http://www.visitleevalley.org.uk/en/content/cms/nature/gardens-heritage/myddelton-house-gardens/#management-plans>

The new 10 year work plan will be attached as appendix G of the Maintenance and Management Plan. There is also a ten year repairs and renewals plan which will become appendix H of the Maintenance and Management Plan. Both of these documents will also be available on the web site when they are in their finalised format and will sit with the current management plan which is available at the link above.

1.3 The future - a point in time or further development?

The developments and the capital investment that have been undertaken in the gardens have raised a question regarding the point that the gardens has currently reached and how the management from this point on is undertaken.

CMP1 or 2 do not raise questions to discuss how the gardens should be managed in the future. There are two possible options:

- Take the gardens back to a point in time where we would “freeze” any further developments (and then manage the gardens to that specific point in time)

- Managed and develop the gardens further in the “ethos” of Bowles.

Managing in the “ethos” of Bowles is a suggestion from the E. A. Bowles Society and other advisory groups and is the current way the gardens are being managed. This allows future changes and experimentation as Bowles would have gardened and managed in his day from a horticultural perspective which we know from his writings published at the beginning of the last century. Nearly forty years after publishing his books Bowles himself acknowledged the amount of change there had been and that things to not stand still.

To freeze the gardens at a point in time might not recognise other important elements of the gardens history such as the use by the London School of Pharmacy, the course of the New River or the farming history of the site.

It is generally agreed that it would not be appropriate to pick a specific time and freeze the garden and owners and managers of the site should continue to manage the gardens in the “ethos” of Bowles allowing further developments to take place. Horticultural experimentation should be allowed to continue and the management plans adapted to any changes in climate, economics or visitor requirements.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

2.1 Aspirations and issues from CMP1 and 2

CMP Phase 1

CMP Phase 1 listed 24 Policies and Issues.

To support these Issues and Policies a range of recommendations were made in a Gazetteer at the end of CMP Phase 1 listing 34 individual elements of historic value.

The Gazetteer is a major component of the Conservation Management Plan and it provides a comprehensive and detailed inventory of all of the site's resources. This includes the physical assets and features of the site, such as Bowles' plant collection, archaeology, buildings and landscape; as well as some of the more cultural aspects of the site, e.g. the social history and public use of the site. Each description records the negative aspects of each asset as well as the positive aspects and lists a level of survival and condition of the asset using the following grades:

Survival

- **Extant:** The feature is predominantly extant and its original form can be easily discerned.
- **Partially Extant:** Varying proportions of the feature may still be extant and visible and its original form can, in places, still be discerned.
- **Non-extant:** The feature is no longer visible and its original form has largely been superseded by later developments.
- **Unknown:** The survival is unknown (this category has been predominantly used for archaeological features).

Condition

- **Good:** The asset is in a good physical condition with no major issues.
- **Fair:** The asset is in an acceptable condition with few issues.
- **Variable:** The condition is variable and the asset is likely to require some attention.
- **Poor:** The asset requires attention and has some major issues.
- **Unknown:** The condition is unknown (this category has been predominantly used for archaeological features).

These asset entries are fully comprehensive and detailed and are designed to support the main sections of Phase 1 of the Conservation Management Plan, and also to be used as a tool by the site owners. It was designed for staff and managers to refer to and analyse the issues and recommendations contained when planning management actions and detailing development strategies that may affect the site.

As part of this review the 34 elements in the Gazetteer require to be reviewed and updated and this is dealt with at 3.1 under future evolution of the site. Any changes in Survival and Condition of each aspect are recorded. Actual changes since CMP1 are detailed in a short narrative and recommendations not completed are carried through or new ones made.

Many of these recommendations from CMP1 have either been completed through the Heritage Lottery Funded project or have become redundant due to the Tottenham Hotspur development on the sports fields behind the site section 3.1 gives details the outcome for each Issue, Policy or recommendation.

CMP Phase 2

The CMP Phase 2 also reviewed Phase 1 and listed a number of specific actions and three strategies which were directed specifically to achieve funding from the HLF to complete a number of the Issues and Policies highlighted for consideration in CMP1.

As part of the CMP2 review the Policies and Issues have been extracted and listed in a quick reference review document with progress detailed, this document can be found at Appendix 2.

2.2 The THFC development

Since the first two Phases of the CMP Tottenham Hotspur have taken a long term lease for the sports fields and have developed the site as their main training ground for first team right through to the youth team. This has rendered this part of the site out of the remit for the Authority and issues around the Parkland from the CMP have changed focus. Where Issues, Policies or recommendations are now not viable due to this development they are noted in section 3.1.

The THFC development has also raised other issues with regard the views across the historic landscape and to the north and north-west of the site large fences obscure and interrupt views that were listed in the initial CMP as important. All of these developments have been accepted through the usual planning process and will have taken the CMP into account or dismissed various recommendations.

2.3 Other relevant developments

There are a number of other developments which are of note and should be recorded in this review of the CMP.

Large Glasshouse

The HLF project threw up many surprises. None more than the discovery of the complete set of footings for the Peach House and for the Large Glasshouse range which used to be connected to the Potting Shed. As part of the HLF project the original footings for the Peach House were used and are now back on display to the public as part of the restoration. The Large Glasshouse range was looked at as a project and funding was investigated. The HLF were not prepared to fund this new project for a number of reasons and the Authority was left with the decision to either not progress the project or fund from its own capital reserves. A Member decision was made to invest the capital and the Large Glasshouse range was completed in February 2012. The new structure was launched by Tim Smit on 16th May 2012 and is now a valuable part of the fabric of the restoration of the Kitchen Garden. The final benefit of re creating this structure was that the three 1960's glasshouses could be demolished and the example of a walled Victorian Kitchen garden became more authentic.



The reconstructed Large Glass House Myddelton House Gardens (May 2012)

Security Fence

The restoration of the gardens, the artefacts and the location of a new public footpath along the southern and western boundary led the Authority to consider the security of the site. This has resulted in the site boundary being secured on all the vulnerable boundaries except one along the road at the front of the site which is currently under review.



The security fence installed in 2010 on the western boundary by the Rock Garden (2012)

“Pinkadoo” Bridge

The old bridge at the south-west of the site that Bowles used to use to visit his brother in Forty Hall had long since rotted but has also now been replaced and is now back in use.



The Pinkadoo Bridge after completion (2012)

Trellis Panels

The trellis panels in the Kitchen Garden were replaced during the HLF project after discovery by the E. A. Bowles Society of the original designs in the archives. This element of the restoration was funded by the E. A. Bowles Society during the HLF project and restoration works between 2009 and 2011.



Trellis wall prior to restoration (2009) Trellis wall post restoration (2012)

Forty Hall

Developments at Forty Hall have also taken place over the period between CMP2 and this review. Forty Hall has been the recipient of further Heritage Lottery Funding and investment in the house has seen the restoration of the house and museum and improvements for access to parts of the house that were not previously available. The grounds of Forty Hall are also currently making great steps to restore and improve the heritage value of this site with a second lottery bid to undertake parkland restoration which is due in the coming few years. If the plans are all realised then there will be a strong linkage back between the two sites and further aspirations could be considered in the future to make links more physical as they were when Bowles owned Myddelton House and his brother lived in Forty Hall.

Toilet block

The toilet block has undergone an upgrade as a separate project and is now in better condition and more appropriate for the number of visitors to the gardens.



Toilet block after upgrading (2012)

FUTURE EVOLUTION OF THE SITE

3.1 Gazetteer Review

The Gazetteer list of 34 elements detailed the state of each element at the time in 2003. This review follows the same format of the first Gazetteer and now lists the current state of each element and details the changes since CMP1. It also makes recommendations that have either not been met from CMP1 or are new suggestions.

Bowles' plant collections 001

Number: 001

Name: E.A. Bowles; plant collections and horticultural legacy

Location: All garden areas and throughout UK

Typology: Designed Landscape

Designations: Grade II registered landscape; Forty Hill Conservation

Area, Green Belt, Area of Special Character

Significance: National and International
High Landscape /horticultural significance
to period 3 (1890-1954)

This is the most important single aspect of Bowles' legacy. His writings also give an invaluable insight into his methods and sources of many of his plants.

Survival: Partially extant.

Condition: Fair.

Change from CMP Phase 1: No real change since 2003 some work done to recover some plants but no real head way made in terms of cataloguing or identifying missing elements etc.

Issues/vulnerability:

Bowles worked in the garden for 60 years and constant changes were made; he admitted that some plantings were unsuccessful and some features described in his books were replaced.

Many plant varieties may have been lost and may continue to be lost.

Many of Bowles planted areas had a high maintenance requirement.

2012 Recommendations:

Recommendations from CMP1 remain, one new one added and all should continue to be worked on:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/priority	Funded from
Full survey of plants	Staff and volunteer time	Low priority	Revenue budget
Identification of collections	Staff and volunteer time	Low priority	Revenue budget
Reinforcement of collections	Staff and volunteer time	Low priority	Revenue budget
Further research	Staff and volunteer time	Low priority	Revenue budget
An active programme of identification of all plants in the garden believed to have been planted by E A Bowles should be considered, with the propagation of identified E. A. Bowles plants being given priority	Staff and volunteer time	Low priority	Revenue budget

Social history and public use 002

Number: 002

Name: Social history and public use

Location: Throughout

Typology: Social

Designations: N/A

Significance: Local

High social significance in periods 2(1818-1890) and 3 (c1890-1954)

The social history is a special quality of this garden and still highly significant to people who were connected with it in Bowles' lifetime.

Survival: Extant

Condition: Fair

Change from CMP Phase 1: There are few surviving Bowles Boys now but the ethos of people connected with the gardens carries on through groups like the E. A. Bowles Society and horticulturalists who know Bowles plants. Many of the issues/vulnerability have been addressed through the HLF project and various other activities.



Three surviving Bowles Boys at the launch of the HLF project (May 2011)

Issues/vulnerability

The kitchen garden is now open to the public although the park (playing fields) has been leased to Tottenham Hotspur Football Club on a long term lease and it is no longer available as a part of the gardens.

The garden has gone from a state of being relatively unknown and underused with low visitor numbers to being back on the map and used by a much larger audience with a very large increase in visitor numbers. The issue now to raise and which may become something to consider managing is overuse.

The limited facilities have been addressed by the development of the visitor centre. The lack of an education programme has also been addressed by the development of three programs that are now run by the Authorities Education team.

2012 Recommendations:

A Site-wide security review was suggested as a recommendation in CMP1. The THFC development and the fence which has secured the remaining boundary has addressed the security of the site except one element along the front of the property which is dealt with under Site Boundaries.

Further recommendations that could be considered are:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Further work on the archives and transfer of material to the multi media system in the Visitor Centre	Staff and Bowles Society volunteer time	Low priority	Revenue budget
Promote the gardens further at events such as Chelsea Flower Show to raise the profile of Bowles work and the historic importance of the gardens.	Staff and volunteer time £40,000 cost for a garden at Chelsea Flower Show	Low priority 2014	Revenue budget Capital funding and sponsorship
Produce garden books/brochures on the gardens, restoration project, history for sale on site and promotion of the gardens.	Staff and volunteer time plus estimated £5,000 for production costs (revenue will be received from sales)	2014	Revenue budget for staff time plus capital funding for production (revenue will be received from sales)
Increase contact with plant and insect charities and specialist groups, in line with EAB's interests, to	Ongoing Staff and volunteer time	Low priority	Revenue budget

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encourage their interest in Myddelton House garden and possible use for events, promotions, study and exchange of expertise.			
Encourage links with other historic gardens in London for exchange of plant materials, expertise, staff education and development eg Chelsea Physic Garden, Hill Garden, Geffrye Museum, Horniman Museum, Avenue House etc.	Staff and volunteer time	Low priority	Revenue budget
Work with RHS/Lindley library in digitisation of EAB papers in Lindley Library.	Staff and Bowles Society volunteer time	Low priority	Revenue budget
Complete compilation of copies of EAB writings in periodicals etc for Bowles Society archives.	Staff and Bowles Society volunteer time	Low priority	Revenue budget
A greater awareness of material available to the 'casual' visitor could be considered including more prominence of the Visitor Centre and items available such as the Audio Guide and merchandise.	Staff and volunteer time	Low priority	Revenue budget

Geology and topography 003

Number: 003.

Name: Geology and Topography of the site.

Location: Site wide.

Typology: Natural Landscape

Designation: Area of Special Character.

Significance: Local.

Provides the natural landscape setting for the site.

Survival: Extant.

Unaltered apart from the addition of the New River surface water course.

Condition: N/A.

Change from CMP Phase 1: No change.

Issues/Vulnerability: N/A

2012 Recommendations: N/A

Prehistory 004

Number: 004.

Name: Prehistoric origins of the site.

Location: Site wide.

Typology: Archaeology.

Designation: N/A.

Significance: Local.

Local historic reference to the pre-1818 period, the first settlements on the site.

Survival: Unknown.

Condition: Unknown.

Change from CMP Phase 1: No change from CMP1

Issues/Vulnerability:

The extent of the archaeological remains are unknown and could be damaged by any excavations.

2012 Recommendations:

No further archaeological excavations are relevant.

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
The recommendation of the continuation of a watching brief for any excavations undertaken on the site should remain.	Approx £500 – £1,200 for each watching brief	As and when required	Project or capital funding

Ermine street 005

Number: 005.

Name: Archaeology: Links to Ermine Street Roman Road.

Location: Eastern boundary.

Typology: Archaeology and Designed Landscape.

Designation: N/A.

Significance: International and national.

Historic reference to the Roman Empire in Britain AD43 to AD410.

Ermine Street is one of the four most important Roman Roads built in Britain connecting the two 'capital' cities of Britannia Superior (London) in the south and Britannia Inferior (York) to the north.

Survival: Partially Extant.

Part of the route of the Roman Road remains.

Condition: Unknown.

Change from CMP Phase 1: No change from CMP1

Issues/Vulnerability:

The extent of the archaeological remains are unknown and could be damaged by any excavations.

May be evidence of Roman remains near to the road.

2012 Recommendations:

No further archaeological excavations are relevant.

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
The recommendation of the continuation of a watching brief for any excavations undertaken on the site should remain.	Approx £500 – £1,200 for each watching brief	As and when required	Project or capital funding

Elsyng palace 006

Number: 006.

Name: Archaeology: Links to Elsyng Palace.

Location: Site wide.

Typology: Archaeology and Designed Landscape.

Designation:

Relates to Elsyng Palace Sites and National Monuments Record GL59.

Significance: Local.

Local historic reference to pre-1818 period, placing the site in its Medieval and Tudor context (1381-1641).

Survival: Unknown.

Condition: Unknown.

Change from CMP Phase 1: No change from CMP1

Issues/Vulnerability:

Extent of archaeological remains unknown and could be damaged by any excavation.

2012 Recommendations:

No further archaeological excavations are relevant.

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
The recommendation of the continuation of a watching brief for any excavations undertaken on the site should remain.	Approx £500 – £1,200 for each watching brief	As and when required	Project or capital funding

Bowling green house 007

Number: 007.

Name: Archaeology: Former Bowling Green House.

Location: Approx. between Myddelton House and the pond, south east of site.

Typology: Archaeology.

Designation:

Located within a registered garden and conservation area.

Significance: Local.

Important in determining the pre-1818 historic use of the site, circa late 1500's.

Survival: Non-extant above ground; unknown below ground.

Condition: Unknown.

Change from CMP Phase 1: No change from CMP1

Issues/Vulnerability:

The remains of the Bowling Green House were believed to be located beneath the Bowling Green Lawn. The research undertaken for this CMP1 has identified an alternative location. However, the precise location is unknown.

Archaeological remains could be damaged by any excavation.

2012 Recommendations:

No further archaeological excavations are relevant.

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
The recommendation of the continuation of a watching brief for any excavations undertaken on the site should remain.	Approx £500 – £1,200 for each watching brief	As and when required	Project or capital funding

New river 008

Number: 008.

Name: Old Course of the New River.

Location: Runs west to east along the south part of the site.

Typology: Archaeology and Designed Landscape.

Designation: Within registered garden and conservation area.

Significance: National and Local

The New River constructed between 1609-1613 supplied London with fresh water from Hertfordshire and was the major landscape feature on the site, forming a formal backdrop to both the display gardens to the east and the meadows to the west.

The river also supplied a large volume of water for the irrigation of the gardens, making it possible for E.A. Bowles to grow a wider range of plants on the site (between 1890-1954).

The historical connection between the New River Company and the naming of the House (built in 1818) after its benefactor, Sir Hugh Myddelton, is also of significance.

Survival: Partially Extant.

Condition: Poor: Backfilled and no longer functioning.

Change from CMP Phase 1: The New River and the significance of it in the gardens has been acknowledged through the interpretation in the visitor centre and in the gardens.



Interpretation panel for the New River Lawn installed as part of the HLF project and clematis bridge (2012)

Issues/Vulnerability:

The character of this part of the garden has been fundamentally altered.

The source of water has been lost. The water supply was very chalky and unsuitable for ericaceous plants.

At present the filled in New River Lawn is easy to maintain although there is some concern as to the precise nature of the fill material which has settled unevenly. A donation of 100 tonnes of top soil from THFC in September 2009 was used to level the worst affected areas

2012 Recommendations:

There are no remaining or new recommendations for the New River as the great significance of the New River has been acknowledged in the interpretation for the site in the visitor centre and around the gardens.

Future long-term site strategy including plantings will be considered as part of the management plan.

Elements from the early landscape 009

Number: 009

Name: Elements from the early landscape.

Location: Potentially entire site.

Typology: Designed Landscape.

Designations:

Grade II registered landscape (part); Forty Hill Conservation area (part), Green Belt, Area of Special Character.

Significance: National, Local.

Highly Significant landscape elements from period 1 (up to 1818).

These elements are crucial to understanding the site in its wider landscape setting.

The landscape elements of the early park associated with Elsyng Palace are highly significant. The ancient yews located within the formal gardens in the south-east part of the site are significant as some of the few possible remains from the earliest garden design.

Survival: Partially extant

The field boundaries as shown in 1785 at the boundary of the current site survive, although intermediate boundaries and many of the trees have been removed, mainly to clear areas for playing fields. The park boundary running north south has also largely disappeared, although it is still discernible on aerial photographs. The former park enclosure along the southern boundary survives as a ditch.

Condition: Fair: The yews are generally in good condition.

Change from CMP Phase 1: No change

Issues/vulnerability

Loss of parkland character, mature trees (and absence of New River loop).

2012 Recommendations:

The two recommendations from CMP2 can still remain.

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Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Remnants of the deer park boundary should be protected and tree planting reinstated.	£5,000 upwards (currently outside the curtilage of Myddelton House Gardens)	Low Priority	Capital or external funds
The ancient trees should be protected and possibly reinforced with new planting. The tree collection in the gardens should be actively managed to keep healthy and a plan of replacement written to ensure the parkland character including the mature trees is retained.	£5,000 upwards (currently outside the curtilage of Myddelton House Gardens)	Low Priority	Capital or external funds

Landscape setting 010

Number: 010

Name: Landscape setting

Location: The site and beyond

Typology: Designed Landscape

Designations:

Setting of Grade II registered landscape; Forty Hill Conservation area, Green Belt, Area of Special Character.

Significance: National.

Highly significant to the landscape and crucial to understanding the site and in placing the later garden in the pre-existing landscape of period 1 (up to 1818).

Survival: Partially extant

Vistas and the further landscape structure survive, but views are obscured.

Physical connections - paths, bridges and gates - have disappeared or are out of use.

Condition: Variable

The major view north/south along the Forty Hall lime avenue which was obstructed by tennis courts on the playing fields is now obstructed by the THFC development.

Other views to the south are still somewhat overgrown although developments in the kitchen garden have helped to go somewhat towards improving this. The parkland within the site has lost its parkland quality and the garden has lost the majority of its visual connections with the wider landscape.

Change from CMP Phase 1: Some areas of the Kitchen Garden have become more connected with the wider landscape and the removal of the pavilion and tennis courts have helped remove a vista along the old lime walk. Changes in the use of the rear of the house for parking and the use of the sports fields have addressed some issues from CMP1. The "Pinkadoo" bridge has been re-instated and there is now a partial connection to the wider landscape.



Restored areas of the Kitchen Garden (2012)

Issues/vulnerability:

Loss of visual and physical connection with the wider landscape setting.

Scrub growth, loss of coherence of the Forty Hall lime avenue vista.

2012 Recommendations

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Work with Forty Hall to clear views especially along the lime avenue to restore parkland vista.	Staff time	Low Priority	Revenue budget
Consider re-opening gates and paths and work with the Forty Hall estate to restore the bridges to connect Myddelton House to the wider landscape.	Nil cost	Low Priority	n/a

Myddelton House 011

Number: 011.

Name: Myddelton House & Conservatory.

Location: Centre/east of site.

Typology: Building.

Designation: Grade II Listed.

Significance: National and Local.

The building is nationally significant as a surviving example of architecture of this age (1818) and type, intact and in good condition, and in a setting which is largely intact. It also has the local historical association with the New River (1613), E.A. Bowles development of the site (1890-1954) and the important setting within the gardens.

Survival: Extant - but interior altered.

Condition: Good.

Change from CMP Phase 1: The site has been made much more secure by the near completion of a boundary fence. The whole site is also treated differently now with the Head Gardener living on site in the lodge and conducting security patrols in closed hours which has improved the security considerably since CMP1 and 2.

Issues/Vulnerability:

The outside of the building remains in good condition although the combination of flat and pitched roofs draining to internal valleys will require vigilant maintenance. The original conservatory glass roof is another area requiring regular inspection.

The inside of the building has been adapted for modern office use by the LVRPA with additional lighting and cable ducts running vertically and horizontally throughout the building. Care should be taken in any future service alterations.

Security is of paramount importance with valuable historic items (such as the original fireplaces) and modern computer equipment making the building a rich target for burglars in its isolated location.

2012 Recommendations:

Two recommendations remain from CMP1:

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Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Due to the age of the building there should be regular inspections of the external fabric to ensure that any minor failures are not allowed to develop into major areas of damage.	Unknown	Annual	Repairs and renewals
The interior of the building should be further surveyed to classify any original features for future protection.	Unknown	Low Priority	Consultants budget

Stables 012

Number: 012

Name: Stables.

Location: Centre/east of the site, north of Myddelton House.

Typology: Building.

Designation: Grade II Listed.

Significance: National and Local.

The building is nationally significant as a surviving example of architecture of this age (c1818) and type. It also has the historical association with E.A. Bowles development of the site (1890-1954) and the important setting within the gardens.

Survival: Extant.

Condition: Good.

The building is in good condition for its age but will require attention to enable further use.

Change from CMP Phase 1: The north wing and the north carriage house have now been developed as the reception for the site, the visitor centre and café. The court yard is now open to the public and has become a very popular setting giving the public access to part of the building and the court yard. Security of the whole site has been addressed as detailed above by the perimeter fence and Head Gardener now living on site.



The Stables as the Visitor Centre conversion (August 2011)

Issues/Vulnerability:

The outside of the building remains in good condition although the number of different pitched roofs draining to internal valleys will require vigilant maintenance. The areas of the inside of the building that have not been converted still need to be significantly upgraded for any further present day use – as well as incorporating any conditions deemed necessary to secure the character and appearance of a listed building.

As with the main House, security is of paramount importance with valuable historic items (such as the original fireplaces, stonework) which require some form of protection.

2012 Recommendations:

Although part of the building is back in use it still seems a pity that a large area of the building being of this age, condition and interest should remain redundant for modern day usage other than storage.

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Future plans could include an investigation into bringing more of the building back into more beneficial use and giving more access to the public as recommended in CMP1. Expansion of the visitor centre, café and a shop are potential options. Also the redundant rooms above the stalls could easily be adapted into office space or a more appropriate use and consideration in the future could be given to this further adaption to the building.	Up to £500,000	Low Priority	Capital funding
Appropriate uses could include an improved Museum as a Visitor Information Centre for the whole Lee Valley - with virtual displays of entomology, birds, wild flowers & plant life throughout the Park, blending E A Bowles and Lee Valley ethos, Olympic information, achievements & highlights & Olympic Park displays.	If this option chosen would be part of the costs for previous recommendation in the region of £500,000	Low Priority	Capital funding
Due to the age of the building there should be regular inspections of the external fabric to ensure that any minor failures are not allowed to develop into major areas of damage.	Unknown	Annual	Repairs and renewals

Farmyard and bungalow 013

Number: 013.

Name: Farmyard and bungalow.

Location: Centre/east of site.

North of the main house, west of the stables.

Typology: Buildings and Designed Landscape

Surviving groundscape (farmyard) and building (bungalow).

Designation: Within curtilage of the grade II listed stables.

Significance: Local.

The position of the former farmyard provides local significance in that it helps determine the setting of the major buildings on the site and provides an historic insight into the running of the site from 1818.

The bungalow is not of major architectural or historical significance.

Survival: Partially Extant.

Most of the farmyard is no longer visible, but its original form can still be discerned.

Condition: Poor.

Buildings are removed, groundscape now managed as low maintenance, bungalow added.

Change from CMP Phase 1: Since the CMP a replica of the original gates with internal pedestrian gate, between the museum and stable block buildings, has been installed and a screening fence has been erected at the northern end between the bungalow and the stable block buildings.

From the gardens this is much more aesthetically pleasing and in keeping historically. The ground area of the yard has been cleared exposing original cobbles and brick flooring. This area however is not open to the public and is currently used as an area for staff only.



Courtyard to the rear of the stable block and new gates between billiard room and stable block (2012)

Issues/Vulnerability:

The farmyard groundscape provides a more suitable alternative to the tarmac now used throughout the site. An understanding of the form and position of the farmyard and how it relates to the sports fields could influence the re-use of the site.

2012 Recommendations:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
This area should continue to have the flooring kept free from any vegetation growth and detritus.	Staff time	Ongoing	Revenue budget

Museum 014

Number: 014.

Name: Museum (or Billiard Room).

Location: Centre/east of the site, north-west of Myddelton House.

Typology: Building.

Designation: Within curtilage of grade II listed buildings.

Significance: National and Local.

Due to the removal of the veranda, the Museum's external architectural quality is somewhat reduced. However, it is an interesting, well-crafted, surviving example of buildings of this age (c1818) and type. It also has the historical association with E.A. Bowles' development of the site (1890-1954) and the important setting within the gardens.

Survival: Extant.

Condition: Fair - acceptable condition for its age.

Change from CMP Phase 1: No real change from CMP1 and 2. The use has remained as offices for the Authority.



The Billiard Room (2012) and the Museum in the 1920's with veranda

Issues/Vulnerability:

The outside of the building remains in good condition, however due to the large windows on the south and west elevations only and exposed location the building does over-heat in the summer and lose heat during the winter, and is therefore not ideally suited to modern office use without artificial heating and ventilation.

Security issues for this building have been dealt with via the perimeter fence and the permanent presence on site of the Head Gardener.

2012 Recommendations:

The building is of interest and as with the Stable Block consideration could be given to take the museum back to a condition that becomes an attraction for visitors and is another part of the display interpreting the history of the site.

Three recommendations remain from CMP1:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
The external visual appearance of the building could be improved by removing the fire escape stair and replacing it with a more formal, presentable staircase or a replica of the previous veranda, to what is, after all, the front façade of the building.	£80,000 to £110,000	Low Priority	Capital funding
If the building is to remain as office accommodation then there should be further investigations into ways of making the internal building environment more stable.	£50,000	Low Priority	Capital funding
Due to the age of the building there should be regular inspections of the external fabric to ensure that any minor failures are not allowed to develop into major areas of damage.	Unknown	Annual	Repairs and renewals

Lodge 015

Number: 015.

Name: Lodge.

Location: East of site, adjoining the entrance gates.

Typology: Building.

Designation:

Within curtilage of grade II listed buildings and landscape.

Significance: Local.

The building has been significantly altered although still appears as it did in the 1920s when viewed from the road. It therefore has some architectural significance as a surviving example of buildings of this age (c1900) and type. It also has the historical association with E.A. Bowles' development of the site (1890-1954) and the important setting within the gardens.

Survival: Extant – although altered.

Condition: Fair: the building is in an acceptable condition.

Change from CMP Phase 1: The main change since the CMP1 and 2 is the residence of the Head Gardener and the more appropriate use of the building linking to the garden and the history of the site.



The Lodge from the Hollow Lawn now screened from the gardens (2012)

Issues/Vulnerability:

The outside of the building remains in good condition although the combination of flat and pitched roofs will require some maintenance. The inside and outside of the building has been adapted for modern residential use to the detriment of some of the original features – such as the fireplace.

2012 Recommendations:

One recommendation remains from CMP1 and one has arisen regards the roof since 2011:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
The lodge interior could be improved by opening up some of the original features before redecorating for future occupiers.	£20,000	Low Priority	Capital funding
On review of the replacement of the flat roof consideration could be given to replace with a pitched roof to match the remaining part of the building.	£60,000 to £70,000	Low Priority	Capital funding

Sports pavilions 016

Number: 016.

Name: Sports Pavilions.

Location: Sports Fields – centre/west of site.

Typology: Buildings.

Designation: Located within the Conservation Area and Green Belt.

Significance:

Neither building is of major architectural or historic significance.

Survival: Timber = Extant. Brick = Non-extant

Condition: Fair.

Change from CMP Phase 1: The development of the site by THFC and the lease of the sports fields is a major change since the writing of the CMP1 and 2. The brick pavilion has been demolished and the “pavilion field” no longer has any use other than as a meadow. The wooden pavilion is now part of the lease to THFC and is being preserved by the tenant via a separate activity.



The sports pavilion in the late 90's and the pavilion field after demolition in 2012

Issues/Vulnerability:

The timber pavilion needs further treatment to protect the timber from further decay.

2012 Recommendations:

New recommendations after the extensive changes could bring back some of the parkland features and views:

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Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Consideration could be given to recreating the parkland views from the back of the house now that the brick pavilion has been demolished. This could be achieved by removing the beech hedge and replacing with parkland railings.	£12,000	Low Priority	Capital funding
Consideration could also be given to bringing this piece of land back into some use as THFC do not now have a permanent use for it. Grazing by traditional livestock or community use might be appropriate considerations.	Unknown	Low Priority	Capital funding
Permissive paths could also allow further linkage with the gardens and restoration of historic parkland links across the landscape.	nil cost	Low Priority	Revenue budget

Iron 'wisteria' bridge 017

Number: 017.

Name: Iron 'Wisteria' Bridge.

Location: East boundary, south of the entrance.

Typology: Structure and Designed Landscape: Bridge and climber.

Designation: Grade II Listed Structure.

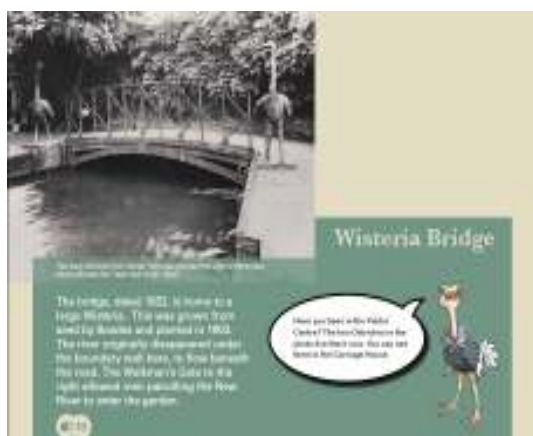
Significance: National and Local.

The bridge is a good surviving example of iron bridges of this age (c1832). It also has the historical association with E.A. Bowles' development of the garden (1890-1954) and the important setting within the gardens.

Survival: Extant.

Condition: Good.

Change from CMP Phase 1: Interpretation has been put in as part of the HLF project giving information about the bridge and the New River. Plans for a small water feature at this bridge have been developed and will be installed in 2013 for the 400th Anniversary of the New River highlighting the path of the New River through the garden.



Interpretation panel for the Wisteria Bridge on the new river (2011)

Issues/Vulnerability:

Maintenance, structural integrity for carrying loads, proximity to the main road.

2012 Recommendations:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Consider interpretation of the walkmans gate to the south of the bridge.	£1,500	Low Priority	Capital funding
Continued maintenance of the bridge.	Unknown	Low Priority	Repairs and renewals

Entrance and approach 018

Number: 018

Name: Entrance, approach and path network.

Location: Site entrance from Bulls Cross road A105, east boundary.

Typology: Designed Landscape

Designation: Grade II registered landscape; Forty Hill Conservation area, Green Belt, Area of Special Character.

Significance: National and Local.

The entrance and approach are significant to Period 1 (pre 1818) as the original entrance to Bowling Green House (late 1500), to Period 2 (1818-1895) in that they establish the original entrance of Myddelton House and Gardens and to period 3 (1890-1954) due to the planting by Bowles.

Survival: Extant.

The drive and path layout have survived virtually unaltered since the 1867 OS. Bowles added further detail but the main paths and compartments are unaltered.

Condition: Good but altered.

Some parts of the path network were resurfaced in resin bonded gravel in 2002 but the tarmac surface of the entrance drive remains. The character of the entrance has changed markedly, being much more enclosed, with no views to the parkland beyond.

Change from CMP Phase 1: Some lifting of canopy and clearance of shrubs has taken place and the views of the house up to the drive have been partially restored. Mature trees will continue to be managed and it is very unlikely that the views up the drive will ever be achievable as they were historically.



View of the house from the drive (2012)

The car parking and tennis courts have been cleared to build a new modern office block and much of the daffodil meadow has been restored. This has also allowed the development of an arboretum along the edge of the site from the entrance northwards.



Abercrombie Lodge (2012)

Issues/Vulnerability:

The entrance itself is difficult and dangerous and with the increased popularity of the site and visitor numbers there are issues which may increase with continuing to use this entrance which was never designed for large flows of traffic.

The tarmac road surface is easily maintained but a low quality finish. The original view of the front of the house from the entrance is partly hidden by foliage.

The connection to the parkland has been lost and there remains a potential intrusion of car parking. The entrance gates remain the weak point for security for the site from modern day intruders however this is reduced by the residence in the Lodge.

2012 Recommendations:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Consideration could be given to changing the entrance point to the site further to the north to come straight into the current car park location. There are conflicts here with intrusion through a historic hedge along the boundary and potential loss of trees to develop a new entrance but the whole range of issues should be considered from a safety aspect as well as historic aspect.	£100,000 upwards	Low Priority	Capital Funding
Consideration should be given to replacing the tarmac finish along the drive with one more sensitive surface to the original.	£70,000 upwards	Low Priority	Capital Funding
The planting should continue to be maintained to retain the entrance view of the house.	nil cost	Low Priority	Revenue budget
The landscaping and the surface finish of the car parks should be reviewed and consideration given to replace with a more durable finish but still retaining the character for the site.	£100,000 upwards	Low Priority	Capital Funding

Former parkland 019

Number: 019

Name: Former parkland (sports fields and car parks)

Location: North and west of site

Typology: Designed Landscape

Designations: Setting of Grade II registered landscape; Forty Hill Conservation area (part), Green Belt, Area of Special Character(part)

Significance: National.

Significant and crucial to understanding the site and in placing the later garden in the pre-existing landscape of period 1 (up to 1818).

Survival: Partially extant

Condition: Poor

Parkland altered to form playing fields and parts enclosed to form car parking. The former parkland has lost its parkland quality and planting and the garden has lost its visual connections with the former parkland setting.

Change from CMP Phase 1: Probably one of the biggest changes is this area which has made any recommendations for this area now not relevant. THFC have developed the sports field area and enclosed it with a perimeter fence and other infrastructure which removes any views or vistas of the remaining partially extant parkland. There is now little or no connection with the parkland which is now sports fields on a very long term lease. Much of the planting and parkland feature has now been lost although the tennis courts and pavilion removal has created the potential for a small link directly behind Myddelton House.



The view to the west of the site with the THFC fence and development in the distance

Issues/vulnerability:

Loss of visual and physical connection with the parkland.

Loss of character of parkland and loss of the majority of parkland planting.

Recommendations:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Consider removal of the beech hedge behind the house and replacing with parkland railings.	£12,000	Low Priority	Capital Funding
Seek partnership with THFC to agree potential parkland views behind the house and possible permissive paths through the land to meet some of the aspiration to link the surrounding parkland back to the site.	nil cost	Low Priority	n/a

Site boundaries 020

Number: 020

Name: Site Boundaries.

Location: Perimeter of site.

Typology: Designed Landscape and Structures:
Boundary planting, walls and fences.

Designation:

C18 east wall listed Grade II; all within Grade II registered landscape; Forty Hill Conservation area (part), Green Belt and Area of Special Character (part).

Significance: National and Local.

The boundaries are all in their historic locations, thus are significant to Period 1: pre-1818, as they were determined by land use and enclosure starting in the Roman and Medieval periods. They are also significant as they place the site in its wider landscape setting, providing links to the earliest phases of its development. This aspect is seen as being crucial to the quality of the landscape.

Survival: Extant but altered/degraded.

The boundary lines have survived intact but the detail has been lost. The fencing is largely modern and many field boundary hedges and trees have been lost.

The whole site referred to in CMP1 has now been sectioned into two distinct parts with modern fencing through the THFC development and the garden has now re defined the boundary of the gardens between the sports fields and the parkland.

Condition: Fair/Poor.

The listed wall leans significantly and part was repaired in 2002. Much of the previous iron park railing which separated the garden areas from parkland and meadow is lost or in extremely poor repair.

Change from CMP Phase 1: THFC development and sectioning of the site into sports field use and gardens use has split the site into two. This has advantages and disadvantages in various areas however it must be realised this is a non returnable feature for some considerable time. The key advantage is the securing of the site with a modern perimeter fence affording better protection to the artefacts, buildings and valuable items on the site. The disadvantage is the interruption between the gardens and the parkland.

Issues/Vulnerability:

All the boundaries need maintaining. The listed wall is vulnerable to damage from vehicles. Original details of fencing, hedging and trees have been lost and are vulnerable to further change.

Recommendations:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
The listed brick wall along the eastern boundary needs to be regularly checked for maintenance requirements and protection from impact should be investigated.	Unknown	Annual	Repairs and renewals budgets
Complete the remainder of the perimeter fence from the north-east point from the THFC boundary to the railings and northern pillar by the front gates.	£12,000	High priority – should be done in 2012/13	Repairs and renewals budget or capital funding

Kitchen gardens 021

Number: 021

Name: Kitchen gardens

Location: South of the gardens

Typology: Designed Landscape

Designations: Forty Hill Conservation area, Green Belt (had been considered for inclusion in Registered Garden but is currently excluded), Area of Special Character.

Significance: Local; potentially National

The kitchen garden is significant in Period 2 as one of the earliest garden features which existed by 1870; this use may well date from the Garnault's occupation (Period 1, pre-1818) and was also highly significant in Period 3 (c1890-1954).

The kitchen garden is of horticultural and scientific significance as the site of much of Bowles' specialist plant breeding and of the pharmacognosy garden created after Mr Bowles death by the London School of Pharmacy and the Royal Free Hospital.

Augustus Lodge and its ground were once part of the Kitchen garden. The sale of this property has fragmented the original kitchen garden and important structure such as the well, potato/fruit store and the cyclamen house have been lost to the kitchen gardens.

Survival: Extant (restored).

Overall structure restored; paths remain as 1867 OS. Original Peach House and other glasshouses demolished in the 1950s. Replica Peach House, Large Glasshouse range and potting shed restored. Trellis and trellis wall restored, Cold frames and Steps from Tulip Terrace at both ends now restored.

Condition: Good

Change from CMP Phase 1: The kitchen garden is another area that has seen large changes since the writing of CMP1 and 2.

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Now open to the public the historic features have been replaced with sensitively designed modern replicas. The horticultural significance is now coming back into being with heritage vegetables grown and fruit trees replanted. An area of medicinal plants and interpretation are planned and it is envisaged that within the next five to ten years the kitchen garden will be back on a horticultural par with an era associated with Bowles and his family with references to other uses particularly by the school of pharmacy.

Many exciting discoveries were made during the restoration of this area such as the discovery of footings for a range of buildings including some under one of the 1960's glass houses which may have been from an Orchid House.



Various views around the Kitchen Garden after restoration and in the early parts of horticultural development (2012)

Issues/vulnerability:

Plant collections greatly depleted and currently in the process of restoration.

2012 Recommendations:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
To continue to manage the kitchen garden as part of the ongoing management plan for the public and as a demonstration of growing heritage varieties, undertaking experimentation and realising the historical significance of the kitchen garden.	Staff time	Ongoing	Revenue budget
Investigate and explore any history of the footings discovered under the narrow glasshouse by the trellis wall during demolition in 2012.	£2,000	Low Priority	Capital Funding
Consideration should be given to take Augustus Lodge and its grounds into the Kitchen Garden if the property were to come up for sale.	£500,000	Low Priority	Capital Funding
Consider this location for other features such as an alpine house to enhance the visitor experience and in line with Bowles plant interests and collecting.	£10,000-60,000 depending on size and materials	Low Priority (and dependent on the acquisition of Augustus Lodge)	Capital Funding possible part external funding
Consider further interpretation of the history in the Kitchen Garden particularly the use by the London School of Pharmacy.	£10,000	Low Priority	Capital Funding
The area to the south considered as a biodiversity conservation area is left natural and detracts from the restoration work undertaken. Consideration could be	£2,500	Low Priority	Capital Funding

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given to plant a Beech hedge along this internal boundary to delineate and give the impression of a walled kitchen garden.			
When the National Collection of Dykes medal winning Iris are moved and replanted in summer 2012 consideration could be given to replace the plant labelling.	Materials £1,000 Staff and Volunteer time	Low Priority	Capital Funding
Consideration could be given to develop and encourage an ethos of good, contemporary plantsmanship. This could be achieved through courses on aspects of growing vegetables etc for 'home use' or similar activities for visitors.	Staff time	Low Priority	Revenue Budget

Potting shed and glasshouses 022

Number: 022

Name: Kitchen Gardens potting shed and glasshouses.

Location: Kitchen Gardens - south-east of site.

Typology: Structures and Buildings.

Designation: Within registered garden.

Significance: Local.

The buildings and structures show the post 1818 'functioning' side of the Gardens and this interest provides the significance to the historical association along with E.A. Bowles development of the site(1890-1954) and the important setting within the gardens.

Survival: Extant (restored).

Condition: Good.

Change from CMP Phase 1: Buildings restored or rebuilt with modern replicas. 1960's glass houses demolished and original beds restored.



Potting Shed during and after restoration (October 2010)



Peach House during and after restoration (October 2010)

Issues/Vulnerability:

Direction via management plan for this area of the garden.

2012 Recommendations:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
To ensure the buildings are included in the regular maintenance and management of the site and kept in good condition for the future.	Unknown	Annual	Repairs and renewals Budget
Investigate and explore any history of the footings discovered under the narrow glasshouse by the trellis wall during demolition in 2012.	£5,000	Low Priority	Capital Funding

North lawn 023

Number 023

Name: North Lawn, Stone Garden, Sponge Bed, etc.

Location: East of Myddelton House

Typology: Designed Landscape

Designations: Grade II registered landscape; Forty Hill Conservation area, Green Belt, Area of Special Character.

Significance: National.

Significant as the landscape setting of the house: Period 2 (1818-1890) and as part of EA Bowles' planting design of Period 3 (1890-1954).

Survival: Extant

The overall layout appears much as Bowles left it. The Sundial survives in the lawn.

Condition: Fair

Some trees and mature shrubs are rather overgrown and the effect has become much more enclosed than on early photographs.

Change from CMP Phase 1: Some clearance of low level shrubs undertaken. Some views partially reinstated. The stone garden has been restored and the stolen sundial recovered and re installed in the middle of the lawn.



Sundial being replaced after recovery (April 2010) and the Stone Garden (2012)

Issues/vulnerability:

Over mature planting; loss of planting detail.

Recommendations

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Survey, assessment and strategy for long term replanting and management still required.	Staff cost	Low Priority	Revenue budget

Bowling green lawn 024

Number: 024

Name: Bowling Green lawn and Eremurus bed, Tom Tiddlers Ground.

Location: South east of Myddelton House.

Typology: Designed Landscape

Designations: Grade II registered landscape; Forty Hill Conservation area, Green Belt, Area of Special Character

Significance: National and Local

Significant as possibly relating to the former Bowling Green House in Period 1 (pre-1818) and as part of E.A. Bowles' planting design of Period 3 (1890-1954).

Survival: Extant. The overall layout and much of the planting appears much as Bowles left it.

Condition: Fair

Change from CMP Phase 1: Little change. Curved benches reinstated; some clearance of mature planting near the lodge.



Curved bench at the west end of Bowling Green Lawn

Issues/vulnerability

The archaeology of the site is of great interest and should be protected.

Loss of planting detail.

Recommendations

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The initial recommendation from CMP1 could be adapted in the following way:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Survey, assessment and strategy for long term replanting and management should be undertaken as part of the overall plant identification, cataloguing, recording and labelling as for the whole of the garden.	Staff cost	Low Priority	Revenue budget

Pond and steps 025

Number: 025

Name: Pond and steps

Location: South of Myddelton House

Typology: Designed Landscape and Structure.

Designations:

Terrace and steps are listed Grade II; all within Grade II registered landscape, Forty Hill Conservation area, Green Belt, Area of Special Character.

Significance: National as part of registered garden.

Significant as an early garden feature of period 2 (1818-1890) and Bowles' design of terrace and planting (1890-1954). High significance to the design of the gardens

Survival: Extant (restored).

Condition: Good.

Change from CMP Phase 1: As part of the HLF project the pond terrace has been fully restored with York flagstones replaced, stonework pots and statues repaired or replaced. The terrace is now very close to the structure and design that Bowles had for much of his time at Myddelton House. The temporary marquee has now been removed and the framework of half of this used to construct a gardeners work store in the nursery yard.



Pond Terrace during and after restoration (August 2010)



The old marquee and the new gardeners workshop in the yard (October 2009 and March 2011)

Issues/vulnerability:

Pond management.

Fish population.

2012 Recommendations:

Two recommendations can remain from CMP1:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Long- term management and replanting plan for pond.	Staff costs	Low Priority	Revenue budget
Maintain key views across pond.	nil cost	Low Priority	Revenue budget

New River lawn and Tulip Terrace 026

Number: 026

Name: Old Course of the New River - now the New River Lawn and Tulip Terrace.

Location: South of the garden.

Typology: Designed Landscape.

Designations: Grade II registered landscape; Forty Hill Conservation area, Green Belt, Area of Special Character.

Significance: National and Local

The New River [8] was of high significance; both from its early date, its relation to the old Bowling Green House Period 1 (pre-1818) and its incorporation as a major garden design feature of E.A. Bowles' time, Period 3 (c1890-1954)

Survival: New River partially-extant; associated planted features and tulip terrace extant.

The New River no longer exists and therefore the character of this area is fundamentally altered. The planting beds remain.

Condition: Variable

Some planting areas altered; tulip terrace beds altered.

Change from CMP Phase 1: Some interpretation implemented for the New River and along New River lawn. Plan developed to move the National collection of Iris to the kitchen garden.



Interpretation board for the Tulip Terrace and box hedge being cut back due to blight (2012)

A donation of 100 tonnes of top soil from THFC in September 2009 was used to level the worst affected areas of the New River lawn.

Issues/vulnerability

Loss of a major landscape feature which gave this area its character.

Tulip Terrace hedging is affected by box blight.

2012 Recommendations:

Two remaining recommendations and one new specifically relating to the Tulip Terrace should be considered:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
The great significance of the New River should be acknowledged in any future long-term site strategy.	nil cost	Low Priority	n/a
Consider restoring the Tulip Terrace with appropriate path, edging and replacing the diseased box hedging.	£7,500	Low Priority	Capital Funding

Rock Garden and Alpine Meadow 027

Number: 027

Name: Alpine Meadow, Rock Garden and cactus banks

Location: South/central area of site.

Typology: Designed Landscape

Designations: Forty Hill Conservation area, Green Belt (not in Registered garden), Area of Special Character

Significance: National and Local.

Highly significant part of Bowles garden in Period 3 (1890-1954). This area was a particular show case for Bowles plantsmanship. The alpine meadow expressed his approach to allow plants to 'spread naturally in a congenial home'.

Survival: Partially extant.

The overall structure is intact but many features- summerhouse, seats, ponds- and much of the planting are lost.

Condition: Fair

The Rock Garden has not been fully maintained since Mr Bowles death. Work started in 2009 to uncover the area. Improved maintenance of the Alpine meadow is already showing improvement in the spring bulb display.

Change from CMP Phase 1: The rock garden has been "excavated" and the original path network discovered and opened up once more. Work on reducing invasive plants and preparing the area continues. Whilst this area is no where near restored great steps have been made to open it up and show what was there. Donations to the gardens are now directed specifically to the restoration of the rock garden. The "Pinkadoo" bridge has been rebuilt and links the garden with the Forty Hall estate once more.



Rock Garden to the west with some initial restoration undertaken (2012)

Issues/vulnerability:

Management of Rock Garden and planting.

Visual and physical connection with meadows to south.

Recommendations:

The following two recommendations have been brought forward from CMP1:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Consider options for restoring Rock Garden and installing power and water.	£50,000	High Priority	Capital Funding
Management plan for Alpine Meadow to increase botanical and ecological diversity.	Staff time	Medium Priority	n/a

Irishman's Shirt 028

Number: 028

Name: Irishman's Shirt

Location: North of Rose Garden.

Typology: Structure: wall.

Designations

Grade II registered landscape, Forty Hill Conservation area, Green Belt.

Significance: Local.

Provides an important enclosure of the Rose Garden and interesting provenance from E.A Bowles' period (1890-1954).

Survival: Extant.

Condition: Fair.

Change from CMP Phase 1: As part of the HLF project works has been done to this structure and it remains in a fair condition.



Irishman's Shirt (2010)

Issues/vulnerability:

Maintenance of the structure.

2012 Recommendations:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Continued regular inspection of the fabric.	Unknown	Annual	Repair and renewals budget

Rose, Pergola and Wild Gardens 029

Number: 029

Name: Rose Garden, Pergola Garden and Wild Garden

Location: South of Bowling Green Lawn

Typology: Designed Landscape

Designation: The Enfield Market Cross listed Grade II, Grade II registered landscape, Forty Hill Conservation Area, Green Belt, Area of Special Quality.

Significance: National and Local.
Significant for artefacts incorporated in the gardens and Bowles' planting design from Period 3 (1890-1954).

Survival: Extant.
Overall layout survives and the vistas along the Pergola garden are much as early photographs.

Condition: Fair.
Gravel paths and some planting overgrown.

Change from CMP Phase 1: The HLF project dealt with a range of issues in this area and the path network has been levelled and artefacts restored including the Market Cross. The area around the Market Cross requires some work and as with the Tulip Terrace box blight and weed growth are current issues which could be addressed by different treatments being applied.



Restored path network in Pergola Garden (2011)



The Market Cross during restoration and after removal of scaffolding (2011)

Issues/vulnerability

Maintenance of paths, stone features and some planted areas. Protection of artefacts (generally throughout garden).

2012 Recommendations:

One new recommendation could be considered:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Consider the gravel path system around the market cross and if a more suitable surface is more appropriate. Replace diseased box hedging and edge area in an appropriate method.	£15,000	Low Priority	Capital Funding

Lunatic Asylum and Hollow Lawn 030

Number: 030

Name: Gardens: Lunatic Asylum and Hollow lawn.

Location: East of Bowling Green Lawn

Typology: Designed Landscape

Designations: Grade II registered landscape, Forty Hill Conservation Area, Green Belt, Area of Special Quality.

Significance: National and Local.

High significance: the 'Lunatic Asylum' is one of the best known features of Bowles' garden and the inspiration of Bowles' Corner at RHS Wisley Garden. A unique garden that reflects Bowles' humour and interest in unusual and quirky plants from Period 3 (1890-1954).

Survival: Extant

Condition: Fair

Change from CMP Phase 1: The main change is the separation of the lodge garden from the main garden due to there being residents in the lodge. The lunatic asylum has been worked on to some extent but only in terms of clearance.



Hollow Lawn (2012)

Issues/vulnerability:

Planting conditions and survival of specialist plants.

2012 Recommendations:

The recommendation from CMP1 remains:

Myddelton House and Gardens Conservation Management Plan Phase 3

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
The Survey, replanting and management plan for Lunatic Asylum.	Staff time possible link with Chelsea Flower show bring show garden back including plant and replanting	Low Priority	Revenue Budget
Consider exhibiting the Lunatic Asylum at the Chelsea Flower show, planting to return to Myddelton enabling this area to be replanted. Whilst generating publicity.	£40,000	Low Priority (2014)	Capital Funding

Nursery yard 031

Number: 031

Name: Field beds and nursery yard west of pond

Location: West of pond

Typology: Designed Landscape

Designations: Grade II registered landscape, Forty Hill Conservation Area, Green Belt, Area of Special Quality.

Significance: Current use and layout have no major significance.

Survival: Partially extant

The area is significantly altered.

Condition: Poor

Change from CMP Phase 1: The use of the nursery yard has been reviewed and the changes agreed through the HLF project with English Heritage. The west section of the framework for the old temporary marquee has been used to construct a gardeners work store. The nursery yard will remain and has been hedged completely around with a Yew hedge.

Work to realign the boundary hedge and removal of self seeded trees has opened views from the back of the house to the garden and from the garden to the Billiard room.



Nursery Yard (2012)

Issues/vulnerability:

Future use of the area: short and long term.

Connection with parkland.

2012 Recommendations:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Maintain hedge and boundary of yard to screen from main garden.	Staff time	Annual	Revenue budget

Artefacts 032

Number: 032

Name: Artefacts

Location: Throughout the gardens and in storage.

Typology: Structures.

Designations: Grade II registered landscape, Forty Hill Conservation area, Green Belt, Area of Special Quality

Significance: Local and National.
Some of the artefacts are Grade II Listed.

Survival: Extant (restored)

Condition: Variable

Change from CMP Phase 1: A large number of the artefacts have been restored as part of the HLF project. A full inventory and valuation was also undertaken towards the end of 2011 and this report now sits with the Authority and will be regularly reviewed.



Issues/vulnerability:

Many artefacts have been lost and stolen.

Artefacts are still vulnerable; some fragments and items are in store.

2012 Recommendations:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Continue to manage the restored artefacts and continue with cataloguing, security marking and valuation process.	Unknown	Medium Priority	Repairs and renewals

Ecological value 033

Number: 033

Name: Ecological value

Location: Site wide

Typology: Natural and Designed Landscape

Designations: Grade II registered landscape (part), Forty Hill

Conservation Area (part) , Green Belt, Area of Special Quality.

Significance: Local

Survival: Partially extant

Condition: Fair

Change from CMP Phase 1: No real change from CMP1 some of the restoration work of the kitchen garden may have reduced some of the ecological value.



Wildlife Garden under development (2012)

Issues/vulnerability:

Improving habitat while respecting design intentions of historic landscape features.

Pests, disease and climate change are current issues which will become issues in the future.

2012 Recommendations:

All the recommendations from CMP1 should remain:

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Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
Adopt management techniques which will conserve and enhance the range and diversity of habitats, respecting the design intentions of the historic landscape features.	nil cost	Annual	Revenue budget
Prioritising areas where there is known continuity of habitat and therefore significance in relation to the designed landscape. For example, ancient trees, hedgerows, ditches and pasture.	nil cost	Annual	Revenue budget
Develop policy in line with LVRPA Biodiversity Action Plan.	Staff time	Low Priority	Revenue budget
Further surveys.	Staff time	Low Priority	Revenue budget
Provide habitats for specific species e.g. stag beetles, some birds, pond invertebrates, where these can be accommodated within overall management strategy.	Staff time	Low Priority	Revenue budget
All pests, diseases, new and old should be monitored for the future and solutions considered in line with any changes.	Staff time	Low Priority	Revenue budget
Climate change should be considered in the management plan for both the horticultural and ecological elements of the site and appropriate management techniques should be implemented where required.	Staff time	Low Priority	Revenue budget

Vehicle use 034

Number: 034

Name: Vehicular use of the site.

Location: Site wide but particularly to the east.

Typology: Designed Landscape

Designation: Grade II registered landscape; Forty Hill Conservation area, Green Belt, Area of Special Character.

Significance: National and Local.

The present day vehicular use of the site is highly significant due to the effect on the entrance and path network, original to Period 1 (pre-1818) through the retained entrance to Bowling Green House (late 1500), to Period 2 (1818-1890) original horse-and-carriage circulation of Myddelton House and Gardens, and to period 3 (1890-1954) due to effect on the planting by Bowles.

Survival: Extant.

The drive and path layout have survived virtually unaltered since the 1867 OS.

Condition: Variable.

Large parts of the path network were resurfaced in resin bonded gravel in 2002 and as part of the HLF project. Further resin bonding has been carried out on some paths in the kitchen garden as part of the Large Glasshouse reconstruction but the tarmac surface of the entrance drive remains. The character of the entrance has changed markedly but this has been addressed in 2011 as part of the management plan. The entrance gates have been refurbished and restored and now are back in working order.

The car parking areas have been revised since the construction of Abercrombie Lodge and parking behind the house has been restricted.

Change from CMP Phase 1: The key changes from CMP1 has been the construction of Abercrombie Lodge, the change in car parking and vehicle use of the whole site.

Issues/Vulnerability:

The tarmac road surface is easily maintained but a low quality finish. The connection to the parkland has been lost by the screening of a beech hedge between the back of the house and the landscape.

Pedestrian access from the car parks to the buildings and gardens requires crossing vehicular routes.

2012 Recommendations:

Some of the recommendations from CMP1 could be adapted as follows:

Recommendation	Cost	Timescale/Priority	Funded from
The tarmac finish along the drive should be removed and replaced with a more sensitive finish in keeping with the original. Alternatively the surface could be directly resin bonded as a more suitable surface.	£70,000 upwards	Low Priority	Capital Funding
The location and landscaping of the car parks should be reviewed.	Unknown	Low Priority	Capital Funding
The vehicular use of the site (particularly the entrance) should be reviewed with regard to health and safety issues.	Unknown	Low Priority	Capital Funding
Consideration should be given to removing the beech hedge and replacing with Parkland railings to restore the parkland view behind the house.	£12,000	Low Priority	Capital Funding

3.2 What still needs to be addressed from CMP1 and 2?

Issue 5 from CMP Phase 1 recommends a management policy for recently acquired areas one of which is the Kitchen Garden. Now the kitchen garden is back in use and has been incorporated into the work program a policy statement should be written. This review is the natural place to draft a policy statement.

Kitchen Garden Management

The kitchen garden was brought back into use and opened to the public on 1st April 2011. Through 2011/12 the major piece of the jigsaw was the reconstruction of the large glasshouse.

The management policy for the kitchen garden is to bring back rotational growing of vegetables, fruit and cut flowers using historical varieties from periods predating Bowles death. This will include research into original plant collections accumulated by the Bowles family and the London School of Pharmacy.

Other areas of interest to Bowles and of relevance to the time period are the use of the cold frames (now restored) which will include a replicate National Collection of *Crocus chrysanthus* cvs., *C. biflorus* cvs., & *Crocus* cvs. raised by E A Bowles. The housing of succulents and growing of grape vines in the reconstructed Victorian glasshouse range, the cultivation of Peach and Nectarine in the newly constructed Peach house and the relocation of the National Collection of Dykes Medal winning Iris from the edge of the New River Lawn to the Kitchen Garden.

To highlight the period of the London school of pharmacy three beds to the west of the trellis wall will be planted with medicinal plants and interpretation installed to recognise the use of the area by the London school of pharmacy as a pharmacognosy garden and research area during their tenure.

The detail of the management of this area will be written into the work program and updated management plan for this area of the garden to meet this policy statement.

3.3 Future Options

Since the writing of the CMP Phase 1 in 2003 great steps have been made in restoring large areas of the garden. Many of the recommendations and aspirations in Phase 1 have now been completed and have become day to day management items. All of the issues and policies from the CMP Phase 1 and Phase 2 have also either been completed or have been adopted and become part of normal working practices.

Outstanding, revised and new recommendations are also detailed in section 3.1 along with detail on the changes since the previous CMP and the current survival and condition of each item listed in CMP1.

2012 Recommendations

The managers of the site should consider any recommendations that are outstanding and those that have been developed following this review for adoption and progress as future projects in the gardens.

A monitoring document should be set up for all recommendations with progress and reasons for not progressing recorded.

3.4 Work Program

All agreed recommendations should be written into the site management plan and included in the work program for the Gardens and Visitor Centre Team.

Appendix 1

Myddelton House Gardens Conservation Management Plan Issues and Policies Monitoring Document

ISSUES AND POLICIES

Understanding the Significance of the Site

Issue: it is essential that those involved in the management of the site are aware of its significance deriving from its long history.

Policy 1: Adopt Conservation Plan and ensure that all those making decisions which might affect the site do so with reference to the statement of significance and with the aim of conserving the site's significance.

Policy 2: Co-ordinate work with other plans, particularly Forty Hall Conservation Management Plan and work with special interest groups and organisations.

Policy 3: Assessment: Set up a system of assessment against the Conservation Plan and review of the Plan.

Policy 4: Recording: Keep accurate records of all works affecting built and landscape features.

Policy 5: Materials: Use historically accurate materials and techniques for restoration and repair work, unless there is evidence of past failure of such techniques or designs.

Natural features: Geology, Topography and Nature Conservation

Issues:

- The underlying landform, geology and soils have shaped the character of the landscape and its natural and planted vegetation.
- The natural habitat is highly vulnerable to changes in management - past and future.
- Natural history was of great importance to E.A. Bowles.
- Management policy required for recently acquired areas: sports fields and kitchen garden.

Policy 6: Natural Landscape: Work within planning designations; have regard to the wider impact on the landscape as a whole, both from within and from outside the site.

Policy 7: Nature conservation: Adopt management techniques which will conserve and enhance the range and diversity of habitats, respecting the design intentions of the historic landscape features and prioritising areas where there is known continuity of habitat and therefore significance in relation to the designed landscape. For example, ancient trees, hedgerows, ditches and pasture. Take account of Biodiversity Action Plans within the LVRPA structure.

Designed features: Archaeology, Buildings, Structures, Landscape and Setting.

Issues:

- Conserving the quality of the buildings and landscape.
- Accommodating changing uses and demands on the buildings and grounds.
- The relationship between the buildings, gardens and wider landscape setting.

- Loss of designed views within the garden and wider landscape.
- Forming a long term strategy to include recently acquired parts of the site.
- Impact of vehicle movement and parking.
- Conservation and protection of garden features and artefacts.

Policy 8: The future management and development of the site should be based on an understanding of the site's significance as an historic landscape and seek to conserve the historic fabric.

Policy 9: The relationship of the gardens and buildings to the wider landscape setting should be assessed in the light of the site's history and future management.

Policy 10: The future management and development of the site should respect key views within the garden and wider landscape.

Policy 11: New features should respect the design intentions of the historic landscape

Policy 12: Develop and implement a long term management and maintenance plan for the site.

Policy 13: Set up a programme of regular inspection of built features and artefacts.

Policy 14: Minimise the impact of vehicle movement and parking on the historic landscape.

Historical Theme 1: archaeology (pre 1818 - before the building of Myddelton House)

Issue: the whole site and surrounds have a highly significant history and high archaeological potential, relating to the possible prehistoric origins, the construction and use of the Roman Ermine Street, the site's association with the nearby Royal Elsyng Palace, its deerpark and the previous Bowling Green House and land use. The significance is not always well understood or valued. Any excavation for buildings or services including cultivation may damage buried or field archaeology.

Policy 15: Any essential excavation should be monitored and recorded and reported under an archaeological watching brief. Field archaeology should be recorded before any heavy equipment is brought in. Any investigation should be undertaken to a properly considered and properly set out programme, carried out under relevant expertise.

Historical Theme 2: History and engineering achievement of the New River

Issue: The source of water for this loop of the New River has been lost and the riverbed filled in. As a result, the character and quality of the garden and landscape has been fundamentally altered.

Policy 16: Take into account the significance of the New River in long term strategies.

Historical Theme 3: Social, Community and Educational use

Issues:

- Valued history of community use.
- Accommodating new uses.
- Adequacy of access to existing and newly acquired areas.
- Safety and security.

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- Provision of appropriate facilities for a range of users.
- Conservation of archives.

Policy 17: Devise a safe and secure access and circulation strategy to include staff, visitors and all other users of the site and provide appropriate facilities.

Policy 18: Devise an interpretation and education strategy.

Policy 19: Promote education and opportunities for training.

Policy 20: Seek to accommodate, conserve and disseminate archival material.

Historical Theme 4: E.A. Bowles Plant Collection

Issues:

- Bowles worked in the garden for 60 years and constant changes were made; he admitted that some plantings were unsuccessful and some features described in his books were replaced.
- Many unique plant varieties have been lost and may continue to be lost.
- Identification and records are incomplete.
- Many of Bowles planted areas had a high maintenance requirement.

Policy 21: Update and maintain database and plans of the plant collections and form an action plan to fill gaps in knowledge; working with partner organisations such as the RHS and Plant Heritage.

Policy 22: Locate, record and where possible conserve plants lost from the collection; add records to the archive.

Policy 23: Protect the significance of the collection by the choice of appropriate plants.

Policy 24: Co-ordinate the conservation of collections with an overall site management and maintenance and security plan.

Status Table

Policy	Current status/Update	Comments
Policy 1: Adopt Conservation Plan and ensure that all those making decisions which might affect the site do so with reference to the statement of significance and with the aim of conserving the site's significance.	Completed	
Policy 2: Co-ordinate work with other plans, particularly Forty Hall Conservation Management Plan and work with special interest groups and organisations.	Ongoing	Regular group meetings with Forty Hall and Capel Manor staff to link whole area into an

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		overall strategy.
Policy 3: Assessment: Set up a system of assessment against the Conservation Plan and review of the Plan.	Completed	This document is the assessment of progress against the CMP
Policy 4: Recording: Keep accurate records of all works affecting built and landscape features.	Ongoing	Records with Head Gardener, Facility Manager and Surveyors team
Policy 5: Materials: Use historically accurate materials and techniques for restoration and repair work, unless there is evidence of past failure of such techniques or designs.	Ongoing for any future build works.	Complete for the HLF, Large Glass House and Toilet Block refurbishment projects.
Policy 6: Natural Landscape: Work within planning designations; have regard to the wider impact on the landscape as a whole, both from within and from outside the site.	Ongoing	
Policy 7: Nature conservation: Adopt management techniques which will conserve and enhance the range and diversity of habitats, respecting the design intentions of the historic landscape features and prioritising areas where there is known continuity of habitat and therefore significance in relation to the designed landscape. For example, ancient trees, hedgerows, ditches and pasture. Take account of Biodiversity Action Plans within the LVRPA structure.	Ongoing	
Policy 8: The future management and development of the site should be based on an understanding of the site's significance as an historic landscape and seek to conserve the historic fabric.	Ongoing	
Policy 9: The relationship of the gardens and buildings to the wider landscape setting should be assessed in the light of the site's history and future management.	Ongoing	
Policy 10: The future management and development of the site should respect key views within the garden and wider landscape.	Ongoing	
Policy 11: New features should respect the design intentions of the historic landscape	Ongoing	
Policy 12: Develop and implement a long term	Complete	Annual reviews for

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management and maintenance plan for the site.		Green Flag and Green Heritage awards
Policy 13: Set up a programme of regular inspection of built features and artefacts.	Ongoing	
Policy 14: Minimise the impact of vehicle movement and parking on the historic landscape.	Completed	Limited parking now behind the main house.
Policy 15: Any essential excavation should be monitored and recorded and reported under an archaeological watching brief. Field archaeology should be recorded before any heavy equipment is brought in. Any investigation should be undertaken to a properly considered and properly set out programme, carried out under relevant expertise.	Ongoing	Any excavations now have a watching brief.
Policy 16: Take into account the significance of the New River in long term strategies.	Ongoing	Interpretation as part of the HLF project. New River celebrations planned for 2013
Policy 17: Devise a safe and secure access and circulation strategy to include staff, visitors and all other users of the site and provide appropriate facilities.	Completed	Part of HLF project
Policy 18: Devise an interpretation and education strategy.	Completed	No actual strategy but both delivered as part of the HLF project
Policy 19: Promote education and opportunities for training.	Ongoing	HGBS, Volunteers programme and Education program.
Policy 20: Seek to accommodate, conserve and disseminate archival material.	Ongoing	Partial completion though HLF project
Policy 21: Update and maintain database and plans of the plant collections and form an action plan to fill gaps in knowledge; working with partner organisations such as the RHS and Plant Heritage.	Ongoing	
Policy 22: Locate, record and where possible conserve plants lost from the collection; add records to the archive.	Ongoing	Includes work with the MHG Advisory Group and Bowles Society Volunteers

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Policy 23: Protect the significance of the collection by the choice of appropriate plants.	Ongoing	
Policy 24: Co-ordinate the conservation of collections with an overall site management and maintenance and security plan.	Ongoing	

Appendix 2

CMP Phase 2

Phase 2 of the CMP sets out the immediate actions which will be achieved within current resources and with, for example, greater use of volunteers. It also sets out a timetable of preparatory work and decision making to allow longer term objectives to be considered, refined and achieved.

The following sections follow the format of the Conservation Policies and the relevant issues and policies are summarized (in box) for clarity.

Actions:

Actions	Progress/Comments
LVRPA staff to take on ownership and management of CMP and incorporate it into workplans and longer term Management Plan.	Completed
CMP and gazetteer to be placed on LVRPA computer system.	Completed
Garden staff meetings and meetings of Garden Advisory Committee and Myddelton House Gardens Steering Group to include regular item on implementation of CMP.	Completed
Programme of work to include routine reference to gazetteer and updating gazetteer as a record of decisions taken and work carried out.	Partial completion
Football Academy plans to be reviewed in relation to CMP updated accordingly and Management Plan amended to include any work connected with the building of the academy e.g. fencing, hedging tree planting, access and layout of nursery yard.	Partial completion through THFC joint meetings via Ben Gelister. To finalise review through CMP Phase 3
Carry out a heritage impact assessment for new work, detailing the need for, benefit of, potential harm or risk to the heritage and the need for additional information (following HLF guidance).	Not completed
Incorporate findings into Management Plan, prioritising elements or areas of historic significance, such as ancient	Not completed

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trees, hedgerows, ditches meadow and pasture while respecting the design intentions of the historic landscape.	
Complete surveys to establish existing and potential wildlife interest.	Partial completion
Set up system and identify resources needed for recording artefacts and undertaking condition surveys	Completed
Improve security, particularly out of opening hours	Completed
Review existing garden staff structure	Completed
Develop outline plans for new work with garden staff	Completed
Develop plans for archive	Completed
Consider options for kitchen garden	Completed
Develop Management Plan	Completed
Collate and update records of all archaeological investigation	
Provide interpretative material	Completed
Consider requests for further investigation of former Bowling Green House from other organisations	Ongoing
New River - Provide information and interpretation	Completed
New River - Develop designs for future development.	Ongoing
Include this area (New River) in any future artists in residence programme	Not completed
Take advice on setting up and housing archive; choose location and develop set-up during 2006/07	Completed
Support volunteers in completing research	Completed
Develop draft visitor and education strategies	Partial Completion
Enter existing records into appropriate database	Not completed
Complete and update surveys of trees and plants	Not completed
Make full use of expertise of RHS and Plant Heritage	Partial Completion
Cross reference to Bowles records	Ongoing
Incorporate programme of replanting into Management Plan	Completed
Systematic replanting and	Ongoing

rejuvenation of garden, using carefully chosen material, and removal of inappropriate material	
Bring remaining areas back into use, e.g. kitchen garden, rock garden.	Partial Completion

Phased Masterplan

A First Phase: Preparatory work Surveys and changes for future site management	
Plant, tree and artefact surveys	Partial Completion
Entering and updating database	Partial Completion
Research and consolidation of archive	Completed
Information leaflets and events programme	Ongoing
Develop links with potential partner organizations e.g. RHS, Capel Manor, Kew, Plant Heritage, Forty Hall	Ongoing
Develop new ways of working for Gardens team, to enable delivery	Completed
Review processing of visitors	Completed
Produce interpretation and education strategy for the garden	Partial Completion
Implement Volunteers Strategy in relation to garden restoration – develop links with Capel Manor and volunteer providing organisations	Partial Completion
Improve security situation	Completed
Begin programme of clearance and rescue, especially in Kitchen Garden	Ongoing

B Second Phase: Desirable smaller scale projects – improvements to existing situation with additional funding required	
Develop and implement Management Plan for whole garden area	Ongoing

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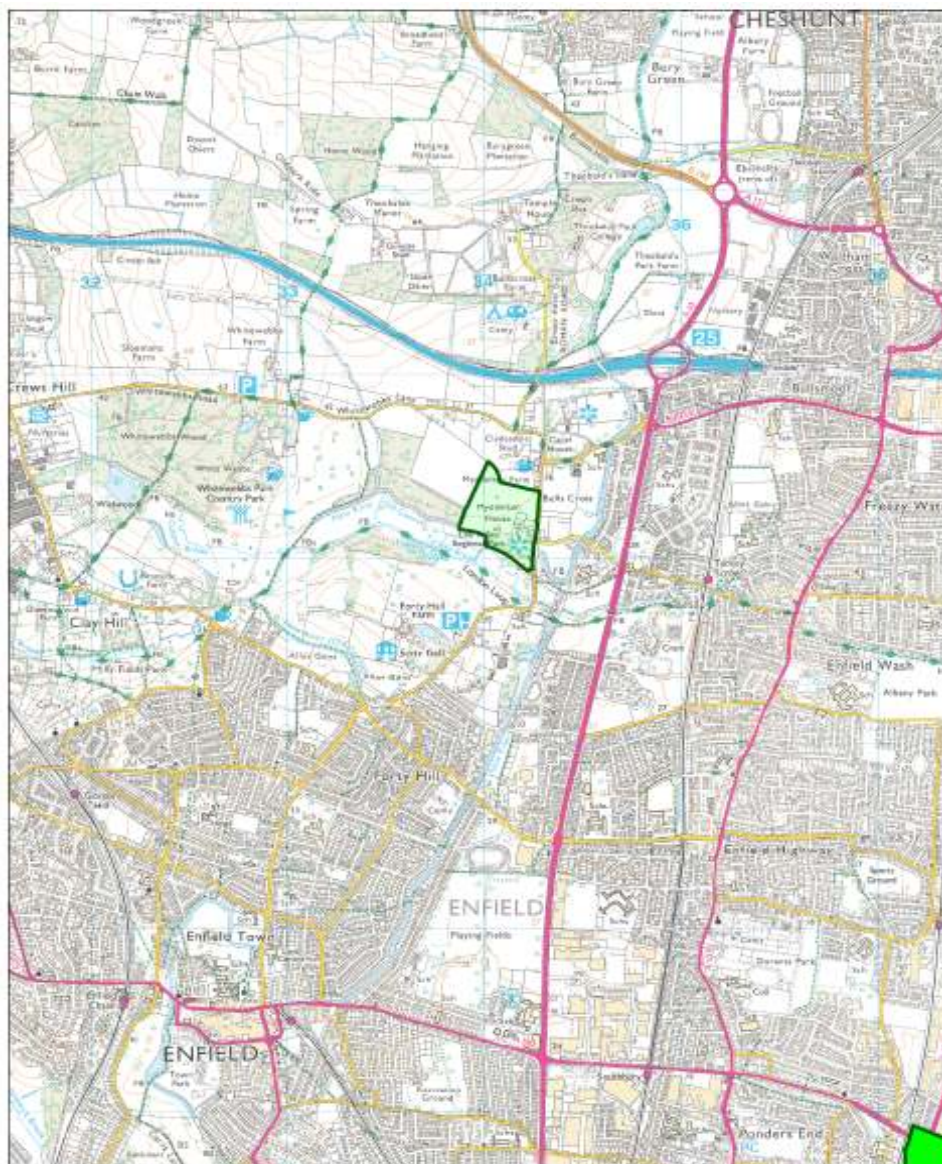
Recording, selective clearing of kitchen garden and bringing some areas back into use including (a) iris, (b) crocus, (c) pharmacy, (d) Nut Walk, (e) potting shed and (f) a safe visitor route.	Ongoing
Begin to move plant nursery functions to kitchen garden	Void
Reduce existing nursery area for limited hardstanding and storage and plant sales; reopen views from Myddelton House to garden	Void
Following identification and recording begin systematic programme of rejuvenating Bowles' themed garden areas	Ongoing
Increase plant sales operations.	Completed
Make further information available through publicity and events	Completed
Increase training opportunities for volunteers and students	Completed
Begin conservation management of wild area in Kitchen Garden	Ongoing
Research options for larger projects – including funding options	Ongoing

C Third Phase: Possible projects for later years dependent on funding	
Planting in Gardens to screen football use.	Ongoing
New railings at openings in hedges along sportsfield boundary	Void
Reinstate features of Kitchen Garden including narcissus steps, woodland path and other hard features	Completed
Complete path network	Completed
Continue refurbishment of garden areas including rock garden and cactus bank with path link to parkland (potential events site)	Ongoing
Enhancement of visitor facilities: new	Completed

information and refreshments area	
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Appendix 3 – Myddelton House Gardens Location

**Myddelton House Gardens
Bulls Cross
Enfield
Middlesex
EN2 9HG**



Appendix 4 – Garden Boundary



Appendix 4 – Garden Map

