

to the people of Chesham in 1953. donated by the Lowndes family demolished). The park was manor Bury Hill House (now part of the grounds of the older Nearby Lowndes Park was once

Secretary to the Treasury, the Bury was completed in 1716.

The Bury: Built as a country house for William Lowndes,

Meades Water Gardens



regenerate the gardens. part of a project to river was restored as gardens. In 2008 the later ornamental as watercress beds and then converted for use remains, the site was now only the sluice gate for Amy Mill, of which

Weades Water Gardens: Originally the location of the leat

Lady Elgiva who diverted the Chess and built Lord's Mill. is actually a large island. It was created in the 10th century by

Chesham Moor: The Moor (an old english name for marsh)

in 1937 and was demolished around 1960. of Missenden Abbey from the early 12th century. It last worked referred to in the Domesday Book. It was owned by the canons

Canons' Mill: This was the site of a Saxon corn mill,

for the manufacture of paper.

preserved mill on the river. Besides corn milling it was also used Weirhouse Mill: This is the most complete and well

which was demolished around 1860.

medieval times, the manor had its own corn mill the last of name, the current house dates from the tudor period. From

Blackwell Hall: The site of the ancient manor of that

ratimer Cottages



was the site of a Roman farm villa.

the house is Latimer Park Farm which from the 1st Century now the Latimer Place conference centre and hotel. Below centre for senior prisoners of war, including Rudolf Hess. It is during World War 2 the house became an interrogation was destroyed by fire. Once the seat of the Cavendish family, (Place) was built in 1863 after the original Elizabethan house 18th Century houses around a village green. Latimer House Latimer: The village is made up of a number of 17th and

Flaunden where an information board explains its history. resurrected. Below is the site of the original village of not be able to identify his bones when the time came to be London, asked to be buried alone, out of fear that he would brickmaker and relative of the founders of Liberty's of

Usin Liberty's Tomb: William Liberty, a local

Chess Water Vole Recovery Project.

one time, the population is now healthy thanks to the River declining mammal. Although under threat of extinction at water voles abound. The water vole is Britain's fastest untainted by fertilisers and pesticides where wildflowers and Special Scientific Interest, it is a small meadowland haven Frogmore Meadows: A Nature Reserve and Site of

industry in the Chilterns. representative of a once major at Sarratt Bottom are the last superfood. The watercress beds for producing this wonderful mineral-rich spring water, is ideal River Chess, with its clean vegetables known to man. The is one of the oldest green

(a) Watercress Beds: Watercress

slope over many years. formed by ploughing along the steps known as lynchets, were

thought to date from the 9th Century. The characteristic Lynchets: The terraced field rising up the valley side is

1939. It was designated as a Local Nature Reserve in 2007. Lady Ela Russell, the estate came into Council ownership in Chorleywood House: Bought in 1892 and modified by

dating back to the 4th century.

Watercress beds

archaeological digs have found evidence of a settlement here Loudwater: An old name for the River Chess. Local

Mill. He founded The Illustrated London News in 1842. Ingram who owned and operated the nearby Loudwater Paper

Glen Chess: This imposing house was built by Herbert

moved to Rickmansworth in 1934.

East London to educate the daughters of poor Freemasons. It the country, the Royal Masonic School was founded in 1788 in

B Royal Masonic School: One of the oldest girls' schools in

and watercress growing.

supplied water for industries including papermaking, milling 1,000 years. Its three local rivers, Colne, Chess and Gade,

Rickmansworth: The town's history spans more than



## The Chess Valley

The Chess Valley has some of the most attractive countryside in the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. This is a landscape rich in wildlife, with a long and fascinating history. Along the way there are historic buildings and estates, water meadows, ancient field systems and nature reserves.



The Chess is a 'chalk stream'. They are fed by groundwater, which is stored in the aquifer – layers of chalk rock which work like a sponge, soaking up water until it emerges at ground level. Regular winter rainfall is needed to recharge the aquifer and keep the chalk streams of the Chilterns flowing throughout the year. Typical chalk streams, like the Chess are shallow, narrow streams, with gravel beds and clear, warm water. We take our water from the aquifer too, so we need to use water wisely in order to reduce our impact on chalk streams and their wildlife.

The wildlife of the Chess Valley is as diverse and exciting as its history. You might see kingfisher, water vole, brown trout or even the spectacular banded demoiselle damselfly, amongst many other species of birds, plants and animals.



## Getting there & back

Directions: The walk starts from Rickmansworth Station and finishes at Chesham Station.

Rickmansworth is served by both the Metropolitan Line from Aldgate and Baker Street and the Chiltern Line from Marylebone to Aylesbury.

From Chesham there is a direct Metropolitan Line service to London that stops at Rickmansworth. For

the Chiltern Line change at Chalfont and Latimer. Please go to www.travelinesoutheast.org.uk

By Road: Rickmansworth Station is 1.5 miles from Junction 18 of the M25

Ordnance Survey Explorer Maps 172 + 181 and Chiltern Society Maps 6 + 17 +28

If you have enjoyed this walk, there are many others to try. Visit www.chilternsaonb.org or call 01844 355500 for Chilterns Country walks

or visit www.chesham.gov.uk/Walks/Chesham\_Walks.aspx

This walk and leaflet is supported by:











## Latimer Place

In the midst of the Chiltern walkways, ner Place is the ideal venue for all occasions





