

B6 West of London Colney Heritage Impact Assessment



Client:
St Albans City & District
Council

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared by Place Services for St Albans City and District Council. This document provides an assessment of heritage impact for the proposed development site B6 – West of London Colney, AL2 1LN (“the Site”) as referred to in the Local Plan. The location and extent of the Site is shown in **Figure 1**.
- 1.2 For the purposes of this assessment, the allocation area shall be referred to as ‘the Site’ and the 500m HER search area shall be referred to as ‘the Study Area’. The Site is approximately 13.5 Hectares in size and is located south of the former hospital at Napsbury Park. The park is designated as a Conservation Area and Grade II Registered Park and Garden.
- 1.3 This report provides a baseline summary of the significance of identified heritage assets within the Study Area, based on documentary research and a site inspection. The aim is to assess the potential impact caused by development on the Site to the significance of the heritage assets. The scoping of heritage assets has been informed by the indicative yield, set out within the allocation.
- 1.4 This report identifies the designated and non-designated heritage assets within close proximity of the Site to provide a holistic understanding of the historic environment. The aim of the report is to identify the heritage assets that may be sensitive to change and have the potential to be impacted by future development on the Site.
- 1.5 As part of a planning application, any future development will require further detailed assessment to fully understand the potential impact to the significance of the identified designated and non-designated heritage assets.
- 1.6 This assessment follows best practice procedures produced by Historic England (see **Appendix B** for details) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists,¹ and is designed to meet the requirements of heritage planning policy contained in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).²
- 1.7 Planning policy, legislation and guidance relating to the historic environment (see **Appendix B** for detail) sets out the need to consider all elements of the historic environment to inform the planning process and, where appropriate, measures to mitigate adverse impacts from proposed developments.

¹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, January 2017. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

² Department for Communities and Local Government, 2023. *National Planning Policy Framework*



Figure 1 Map of Site, outlined in red, adjacent education provision in purple.

2. Methodology

- 2.1 This assessment has been undertaken to support the production of the new St Albans City and District Local Plan. This is intended to provide an initial overview of the heritage assets which may be potentially affected and the form/extent of this impact.
- 2.2 The purpose of this document is to provide a detailed and proportionate historic environment evidence base, as required by Paragraphs 31 and 35 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, December 2023), to establish the suitability of the Site prior to formal allocation.
- 2.3 The data in this report will be combined with other specialist reports to help identify the Sites to be allocated for development into the Local Plan. Should any planning applications be submitted for the Sites included in this document, it is expected that a full and detailed Heritage Impact Assessment / Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (and any relevant field investigations) is undertaken, as is required by Paragraph 200 of the NPPF. This assessment should be informed by the nature of the proposed development. As such it should be noted that this assessment is not exhaustive and the exclusion of reference to a heritage asset does not imply that it would not be impacted by a future development.
- 2.4 To determine the archaeological potential of the Site, a broad range of standard documentary and cartographic evidence was examined to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation, and significance of any known heritage assets that may be present within a 500m Study Area of the Site. A search of the Historic Environment Record (HER) has also been undertaken and this has informed the understanding of the Site, its historic context and relevant heritage assets for consideration.
- 2.5 This assessment has been informed by desk-top research and a site visit, carried out in March 2024. Walkover of the Site and environs were completed, to confirm the topography and existing land use, the nature of any existing buildings and monuments, identify any visible designated heritage assets (e.g., structures, buildings) and assess factors which may have affected the survival or condition of any known or potential assets. The site visit also extended into the Study Area, for the purposes of scoping heritage assets, as per Historic England setting guidance.
- 2.6 The assessment of significance, of the identified heritage assets, follows the heritage interest-led approach set out in the NPPF comprising archaeological, architectural, and historic interest. This has been guided by the definitions provided in the updated 'Planning Policy Guidance'.³ The assessment of significance is also informed by Historic England's Good Practice Advice in Planning (GPA) 'Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment' (2015)⁴ and 'Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance – Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets' (2019).⁵

³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>

⁴ Historic England. 2015. *Good Practice Advice in Planning (GPA) 'Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment'*.

⁵ Historic England, 2019. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets - Historic England Advice Note 12*.

- 2.7 The assessment of the contribution made by the setting of the heritage assets follows the staged assessment approach set out in Historic England's guidance document 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets' (GPA3, 2017).⁶
- 2.8 Section 3 of this report identifies any heritage assets potentially affected by future development and the potential for unknown/unrecorded (archaeological) heritage assets, in line with GPA3 Step 1. It also provides an overview of the historical development of the Site and its surroundings.
- 2.9 Section 4 provides an assessment of the significance of the heritage assets potentially affected by future development, including the contribution made by their setting, in line with GPA3's Step 2. It also includes an assessment of archaeological potential of the Site.
- 2.10 An assessment of the potential impact of a development on the identified heritage assets is presented in Section 5, in line with Historic England's GPA3.7 Step 3 of the staged approach outlines that assessment should assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it. It also identifies impacts to the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 2.11 Section 6 concludes with a summary of the results of this assessment and provides recommendations relating to future development, in line with Step 4.
- 2.12 References and sources consulted in the preparation of this report are listed at **Appendix A**.
- 2.13 The relevant legislation and policy context are set out in **Appendix B** of this report and a Glossary of terms is outlined in **Appendix C**. Relevant statutory designation descriptions are reproduced in **Appendix D** of this report.
- 2.14 **Appendices E and F** presents all relevant heritage asset and HER records in the Study Area, a 500m radius from the Site boundary. The number references used in the text are those used by the Hertfordshire HER or National Heritage List.

⁶ Historic England 2017 *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets'* (GPA3)

⁷ *ibid*

3. Heritage Baseline

Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets overview

- 3.1 The Grade II listed Napsbury Hospital Registered Park and Garden has a small section which is located within the Site boundary, with the remainder of the park and garden located immediately adjacent to the Site. There are no other designated heritage assets within the Site. Within the 500m Study Area, there are three listed buildings, one scheduled monument, one registered park and garden and one conservation area. A full list of all the designated heritage assets within the Study Area is included in **Appendix D** and their locations are identified on **Figure 2**.
- 3.2 There are a number of features recorded on the Historic Environment Record within the 500m Study Area, and these are described in the archaeological overview below and illustrated in **Figure 3**. Thirteen Historic Environment Record (HER) list entries are reproduced in **Appendix E**.

Scoping of Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.3 Whilst there are a number of heritage assets within proximity of the Site, it is considered that the majority can be scoped out of further assessment.
- 3.4 The topography of the land slopes down to the south of the Site boundary. Consequently, the Grade II listed London coal duty marker on east side of Broad Colney Bridge (List Entry Number: 1174719) is located on lower ground, as well as being largely surrounded by extensive tree cover located on the riverbanks, which separate the heritage asset from the Site. Due to these factors and the nature of this particular heritage asset, it is considered that its significance would not be impacted by proposed development. The Scheduled Colney Chapel moated site (List Entry Number: 1010718) is located 260 metres to the south of the closest boundary of the Site, however Barley Mo Farm, with its substantial outbuildings, is located between the Scheduled asset and the Site, as are the tree-lined riverbanks. The Scheduled asset is also located within woodland. It is therefore recommended that the Scheduled site is scoped out. Furthermore, the Grade II listed Voluntary Missionary Movement (List Entry Number: 1103639), the Grade II listed Farm Cottage and adjoining Garden Walls at All Saints Pastoral Centre (List Entry Number: 1347207) and the Grade II* listed All Saints Pastoral Centre, including Chapel, (List entry Number: 1295615) are located further to the south beyond the River Colne and as such, it is recommended that these assets are scoped out.
- 3.5 Based on the site allocation and site visit, the designated heritage assets considered relevant to this assessment are listed in the table below. These are considered relevant for assessment due to their proximity to the Site, inter-visibility between the assets and the Site, and documentary evidence.

Listed Building	Grade listed	List Entry Number
Napsbury Hospital Registered Park and Garden	II	1001400
Napsbury Park Conservation Area	N/A	N/A

Scoping of Non-Designated Heritage Assets

3.6 Whilst there are a number of non-designated heritage assets within the 500m Study Area of the Site, it is considered that they can be scoped out of this assessment due to the lack of inter-visibility between the assets and the Site. This was confirmed by the site visit.

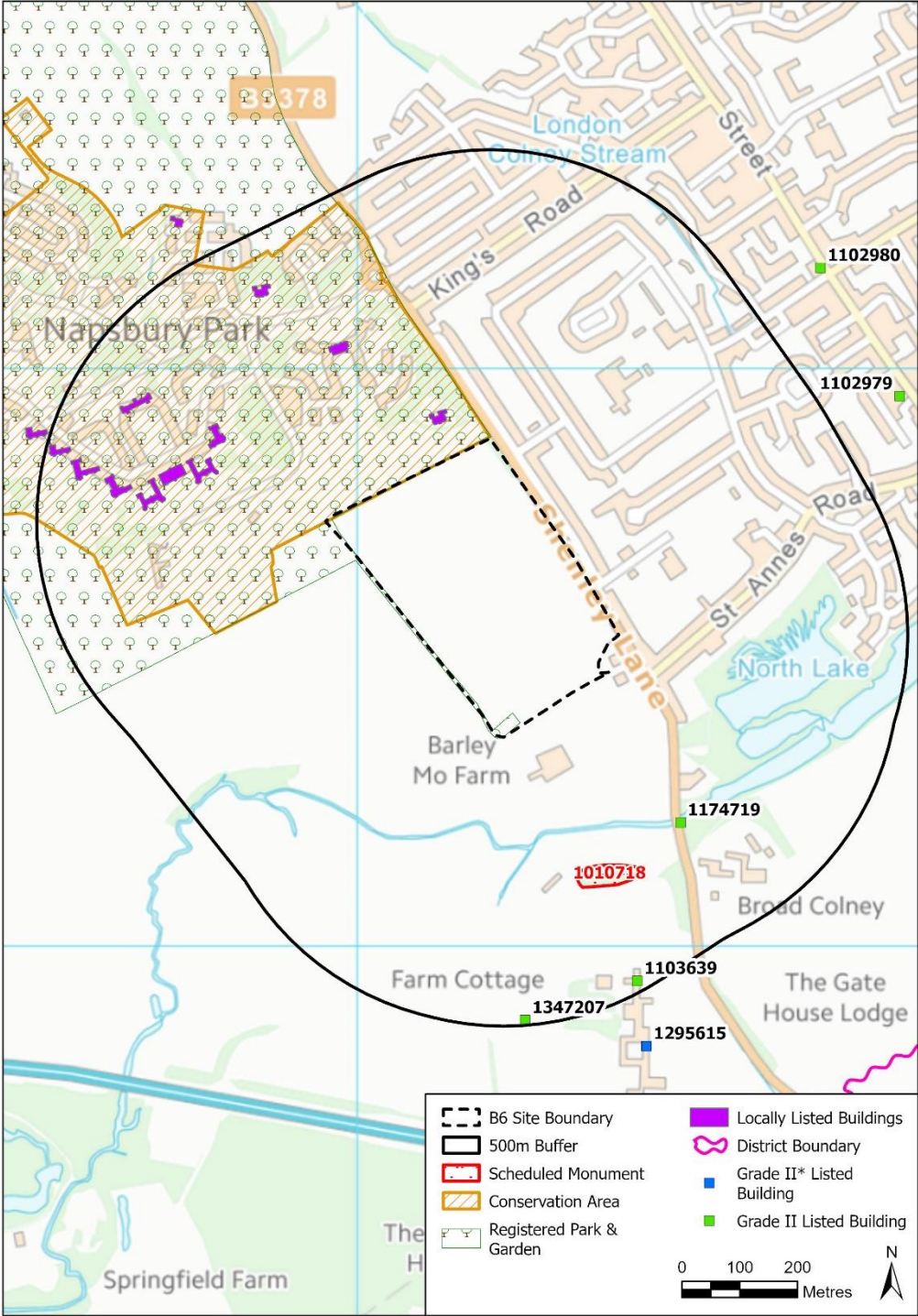


Figure 2 Map Site location and heritage assets within a 500m Study Area around the Site boundary

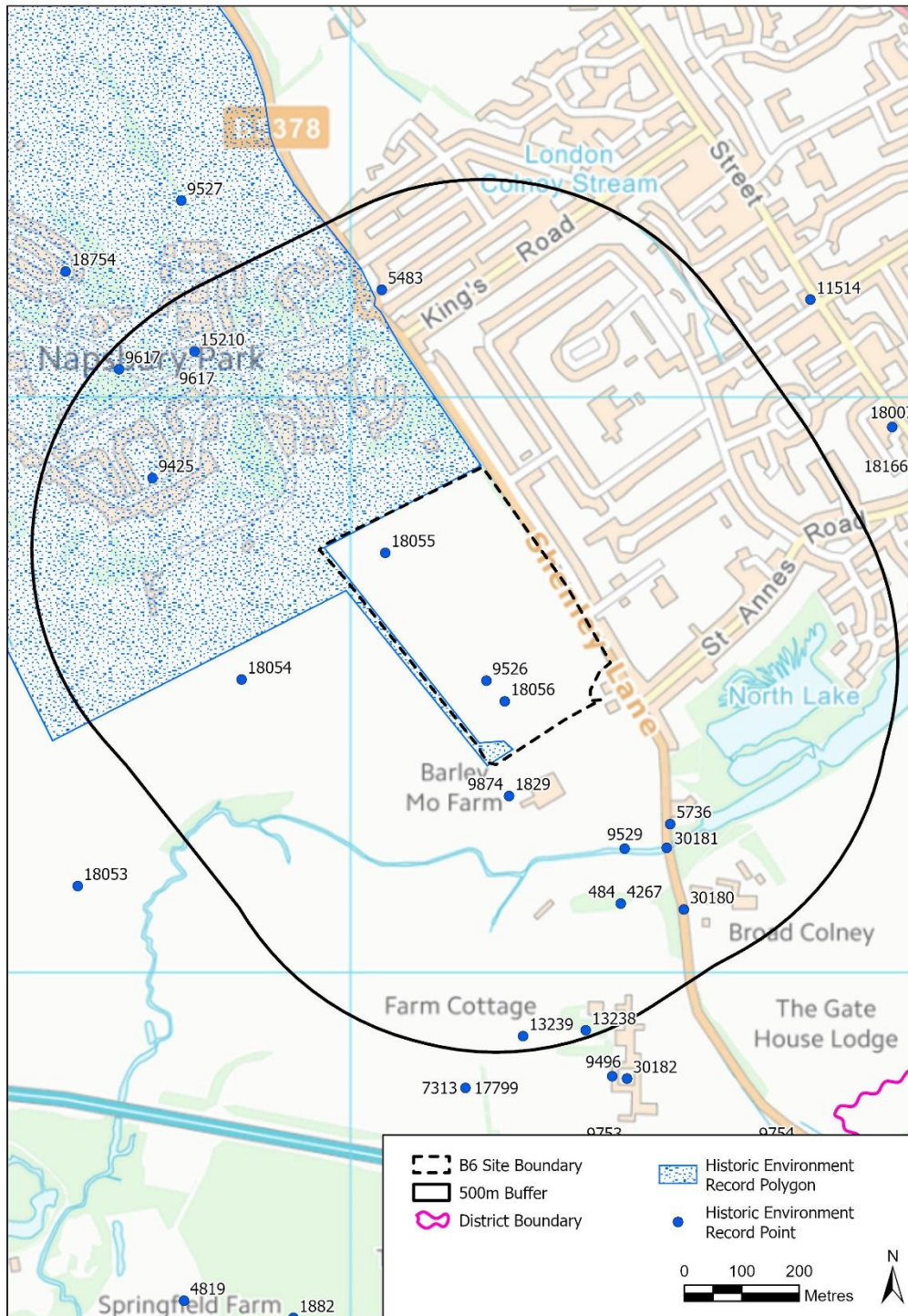


Figure 3 Archaeological HER Asset Plan

Archaeological and Historical Overview

3.7 The information below is derived from desk-based and archival research and a review of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record. This historic overview is focused to the Site and surrounding heritage assets. There are three non-designated heritage assets within the Site, these

comprise cropmarks of trackways, ditches and pits and a possible enclosure, these are undated (HHER 18055-6). It is crossed by the route of medieval highway from St Albans to Barnet (HHER 9526).

Prehistoric (500,000 BC to 43 AD)

- 3.8 There is no certain evidence for prehistoric activity either on the Site or in the vicinity. It is possible that some of the undated cropmarks of trackways, ditches, pits, and a possible enclosure located within the site (HHER 18055-6) are prehistoric in date, but this has not yet been proven by excavation.

Roman (43 AD to 410 AD)

- 3.9 It has been suggested that the route of the Roman road of Watling Street from Verulamium to London may pass through the Site (HHER 9526), and that it formed the basis of the later medieval highway from St Albans to Barnet (see below), but this as yet remains unproven by excavation.

Early medieval and medieval (410 AD to 1540 AD)

- 3.10 Part of the medieval road from St Albans to Shenley and London runs along the eastern edge of the Site (HHER 9526). This had been established by the end of the twelfth century, replacing Watling Street as the main road. The new route passed through St Alban's Abbey's estate.
- 3.11 The site of Napsbury medieval manor was located at the site of Napsbury Cottages (HHER 1829 and 9874) approximately 50m to the southwest of the Site. Napsbury is recorded in the Domesday Book as comprising eight households, it is probable that these were dispersed across the manor. The manor was held by St Albans Abbey in 1086 and remained in the abbey's ownership until shortly before the Dissolution in 1539. The almoner received the tithes and the manor itself belonged to the office of Kitchener. By the end of the fourteenth century the manor house had collapsed and had to be rebuilt by Abbot John Moot.
- 3.12 To the south of the Site, and of Napsbury, is the medieval twelfth century St John's Chapel (HHER 4267), located at or near the crossing of the River Colne. The Chapel is surrounded by an unusual oval moat (HHER 484). Both moat and chapel are designated a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1010718). It is an oval shaped moated site with an island measuring c.115m east-west by c.37m north-south. The moat is dry and is now approximately only 3m wide and 1.2m deep, although it is known within living memory to have been 9m to 10m wide. At the east end of the island are the foundations of the chapel. These were partly restored in the 1920's on the line of the original chapel and include two courses of flint wall forming a rectangular shaped structure. The chapel is first mentioned at the time of the Norman Conquest when a chantry chapel was dedicated to St. John the Baptist on a small island encircled by the River Colne. According to historical documents the chapel was not used for religious services after 1471 when the last priest of Colney Chapel died.

Post-Medieval and Industrial (1540 AD to 1900 AD)

- 3.13 The small post-medieval hamlet of Broad Colney (HHER 30180) was located closer to the river crossing. It is shown on the 1766 map (**Figure 4**) as a cluster of houses on the medieval highway but was first named in 1613. It comprised a green, with three house plots on the east side of the green and a gate-lodge for Colney House (HHER 9496) to the west.

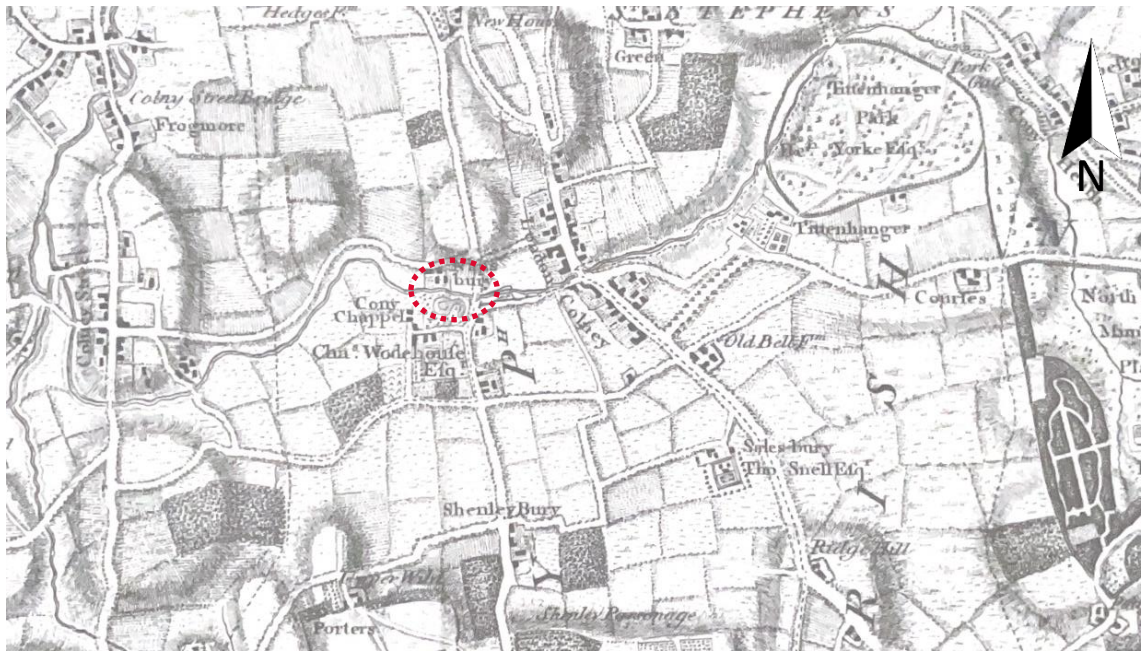


Figure 4 1766 Drury Andrews Map of Hertfordshire, Napsbury circled red.

- 3.14 Napsbury Hospital (HHER 9425, 15210) and its associated Park and Gardens (HHER 9425) was built as the Middlesex County Asylum in 1900 on the site of Napsbury Farm which was a nineteenth century planned or model farm (HHER 18754).
- 3.15 Colney House was located to the south of the Site (HHER 9496, 13238-9). This building complex was variously called Colney Park, Colney House and Colney Chapel House, this was a farm until 1775, when it was bought by Philip Champion de Crespigny, MP for Aldeburgh (Suffolk) and King's Proctor. He built the house but sold it in 1778 to Charles Bouchier, Governor of Madras, who spent a great deal on the house and grounds before selling it quickly. The house went through several sales before being burnt down towards the end of the nineteenth century. The house was rebuilt but soon sold to the All Saints Sisters who pulled it down to erect their convent in 1899.

Twentieth Century onwards (1901 AD onwards)

- 3.16 The Middlesex County Asylum is first depicted on the 1920s Ordnance Survey (OS) map (**Figure 5**), labelled as the Middlesex County Mental Hospital. The map illustrates the main hospital building designed to a large echelon-plan. To the east was a separate acute hospital and to the north-west was an isolation hospital. Within the hospital grounds to the north of the main hospital were a further 5 detached villas, as well as a chapel and the surviving farm buildings from Napsbury Farm. A cricket ground, with pavilion, was located to the south of the main hospital building.⁸
- 3.17 An arrangement was made with the Midland Railway Company to build a station at Napsbury, to the north-west of the hospital. A branch line serving the asylum was constructed, with a siding at the boiler house for bringing in coal.⁹ The Site is shown as undeveloped land immediately to the south/south-east of the hospital site, aside from the small lodge building within the southern corner of the Site, which marked the entrance and approach to the asylum from the south.

⁸ [Napsbury Park, formerly Middlesex County Asylum | Historic Hospitals \(historic-hospitals.com\)](https://www.historic-hospitals.com/napsbury-park-formerly-middlesex-county-asylum)

⁹ *ibid*

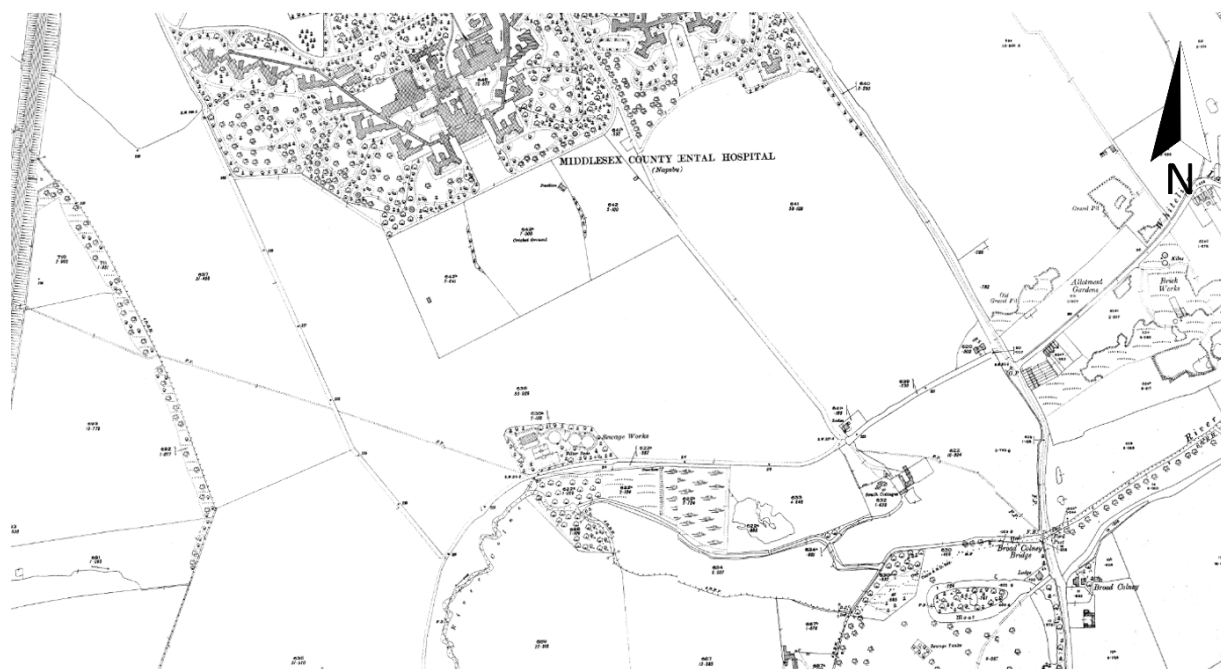


Figure 5 1920s Ordnance Survey Map

- 3.18 By 1940s, the OS map (**Figure 5**) illustrates that a nurse's home had been built to the south of the main hospital, adjacent to the cricket ground, as well as an orchard immediately to the southwest of the new building. The Site remained undeveloped, however new semi-detached housing had begun to be constructed along the north-east side of Shenley Lane and along St Annes Road, adjacent to the Site.



Figure 6 1940s Ordnance Survey Map

- 3.19 A large area of housing had been built to the east of the Site by the late twentieth century, as shown on the 1950-1970 OS map and the 1970-1990 OS map (**Figures 6 and 7**). The maps illustrate housing along the full length of Shenley Lane adjacent to the Site and rows of houses perpendicular to this, with

Bowmansgreen Primary School located off Telford Road. The Site remained undeveloped throughout this period and as today, remains as open fields, with South Lodge at its southern corner.



Figure 7 1950-70 Ordnance Survey Map



Figure 8 1970-90 Ordnance Survey Map

Undated

3.20 There are cropmarks of trackways, ditches and pits and a possible enclosure within the Site, these are undated (HER 18055-6).

4. Site Assessment

- 4.1 A site visit was undertaken on 5th April 2024. A visual assessment was undertaken of the Site and Study Area and the heritage assets within, including consideration of how their setting contributes to significance. During the site visit the weather was overcast with sunny intervals.

General Description

- 4.2 The Site is comprised of an open, agricultural field enclosed by hedgerows and post and rail fencing (**Figure 8**). The Site is bordered by Shenley Lane on its north-east side (**Figure 9**), a private road on its south-east side, which provides access to several dwellings including Barley Mo Farm and Fir Tree Farmhouse, and a public footpath/bridleway on its south-west side (**Figure 10**). To the north-west, the Site is bounded by an open green space and sports pitch, which forms the amenity space to the Napsbury Park development.



Figure 9 View south across the Site



Figure 10 View south-west across the Site from Shenley Lane



Figure 11 View north across the Site towards Shenley Lane

- 4.3 The boundaries of the Site are punctuated by a small number of mature trees, with a cluster of tall, pine trees located within the northern corner (**Figure 10**). The only built form located within the Site boundary is South Lodge (**Figure 11**), dating from circa 1905, which historically marked the entrance and southern approach to Napsbury Hospital.



Figure 12 View south across the Site with South Lodge in the distance

5. Assessment of Significance

Significance Criteria

- 5.1 To assess the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets, this report has drawn guidance from Historic England,¹⁰ which recommends making assessments under the categories of: Archaeological interest, Architectural and artistic interest, and Historic interest. These interests together contribute to the overall significance of a place or site.
- 5.2 These attributes of significance are described as:
- **Archaeological interest**
- 5.3 There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- **Architectural and artistic interest**
- 5.4 These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.
- **Historic Interest**
- 5.5 An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.
- 5.6 Setting also contributes to the significance of a heritage asset. The NPPF notes that setting is: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 5.7 As outlined in Section 2 of this report, this assessment has followed the steps set out in the Historic England Guidance document *GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*.¹¹ Following Step 1, which requires the identification of the heritage assets and their settings that may be affected by a proposal (undertaken in Section 3 of this report), the below statements of significance are carried out in line with Step 2 which states:

¹⁰ Historic England, 2019. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets - Historic England Advice Note 12*.

¹¹ Historic England, December 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

- 5.8 Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated.
- 5.9 In relation to Step 2, the guidance document details that 'The starting point for this stage of the assessment is to consider the significance of the heritage asset itself and then establish the contribution made by its setting'. It also provides a (non-exhaustive) checklist of potential attributes of a setting that may help to demonstrate its contribution to significance, which may relate either to the asset's physical surroundings or the experience of the asset.

Designated Heritage Assets

Napsbury Hospital Registered Park and Garden (Grade II, list entry number: 1001400)

- 5.10 The statutory list description for the designated asset is summarised here. The full description can be found in **Appendix D**.
- 5.11 The Napsbury Hospital Grade II Registered Park and Garden consists of an echelon-plan former mental asylum and its surrounding informal grounds. The Middlesex County Asylum, as it was known until circa 1930, was designed in 1900 by Rowland Plumbe and opened in 1905. Alongside the main hospital building (**Figure 12**), Plumbe designed detached villa-style wards situated within the grounds (**Figure 13**), which were used for private and pauper patients. The hospital farm, which provided occupational therapy, was located on the site of the former Napsbury Farm and utilised the existing eighteenth and nineteenth century farm buildings, supplemented by additional agricultural buildings erected by Plumbe. The grounds were designed in circa 1902 by prominent landscape designer and garden writer William Goldring and incorporated existing trees to create a mature landscape setting, as well as provided gardens which largely consisted of a series of airing courts for the patients' recreation. This is thought to be Goldring's only complete surviving hospital landscape design.

Significance

- 5.12 The significance of Napsbury Hospital Registered Park and Garden is derived from its overall design and layout, as an illustrative example of a purpose-built hospital constructed in the early twentieth century following the 1845 County Asylums Act. The heritage asset is representative of a period where mental illness was starting to be recognised and great care was being taken over creating a healthy environment.¹² The former hospital site is therefore demonstrative of the social history of the period and changing attitudes towards the poor and infirm. The architectural and artistic interest of the park and garden is invested in the materiality and neo-Jacobean/Arts and Crafts style of the various buildings, which display decorative features such as decorated chimneys, gabled roofs, and turrets.

Setting and Contribution to Significance

- 5.13 The significance of the heritage asset is also intrinsically linked to its interrelationship with the surrounding rural context, the former hospital being deliberately sited away from the settlement of London Colney within a farmland location, and the informal landscaped grounds and mature trees within the park and garden also form a fundamental part of its special interest. The associations with architect Rowland Plumbe and landscape designer William Goldring also contribute to the historic interest of the Registered Park and Garden.

¹² St Albans City and District Council, 2019. *Conservation Area Character Statement for Napsbury Park*.



Figure 13 View from Shenley Road of part of the former main hospital building



Figure 14 View north-west of one of the former detached villas within the southern portion of the park and garden

- 5.14 The Registered Park and Garden is bordered by part of Shenley Lane to its north and the adjacent A414, with Shenley Lane continuing along its boundary to the east. Part of the railway line abuts the heritage asset in its north-west corner. These busy roads are not considered to contribute to the significance of the heritage asset; however, the railway line forms a historic and associated part of the asset's context, being extant since the mid-nineteenth century and having a branch line and siding which served the asylum. The railway therefore contributes to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of the asset.
- 5.15 The remainder of the Registered Park and Garden is bordered by open, agricultural land which was formerly part of the hospital site. This agrarian land also surrounds the spur of the Registered Park and Garden which extends to the south and incorporates South Lodge and the former southern approach to the hospital. This rural landscape forms a fundamental part of the heritage asset's setting, with the hospital site historically being chosen for its position amongst farmland and its deliberate separation and seclusion from any nearby settlement. Furthermore, the echelon arrangement of the main hospital building allowed uninterrupted views to the south and maximised the amount of light and ventilation, which were considered to be integral to the cure of patients.¹³ Accordingly, this agrarian setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Registered Park and Garden.
- 5.16 Historic maps illustrate that this land has historically remained undeveloped; however, the expansion of the settlement of London Colney westwards in the mid to late twentieth century truncated the formerly open landscape to the east of the Registered Park and Garden and encroached upon its rural setting in this location. As such, the remaining agrarian context to the south/south-west of the former hospital site is an important element of setting, which shares an associative relationship with the Registered Park and Garden and is illustrative of its historic rural character.

Contribution made by the Site

- 5.17 The Site forms part of the immediate rural, agricultural setting to the south of the heritage asset and therefore forms part of its historic rural context, which formally shared an associative functional relationship with the hospital. The Site also allows for views across the open landscape towards the park and garden and the buildings within it, allowing an appreciation of the heritage asset within its intended rural setting (**Figure 14**). As such, the Site contributes positively to Napsbury Hospital Registered Park and Garden.

¹³ ibid



Figure 14 View north-west across the Site towards the registered park and garden

Napsbury Park Conservation Area

- 5.18 Napsbury Park Conservation Area was designated in January 1996. The boundary of the conservation area largely follows that of the registered park and garden, excluding the open land to the north-west of the existing built form. The character and appearance of Napsbury Park Conservation Area is predominantly influenced by its former use as a mental health hospital between 1905 and 1998. In 1998, the hospital site was sold and redeveloped as 550 homes (**Figure 15**).
- 5.19 The redevelopment has overall retained the unified and cohesive architectural style and materiality of the former hospital site. The consistent use of a limited palette of materials forms a key part of the character of the Conservation Area. The materials and detailing which are characteristic of the historic buildings have been utilised for the new buildings, including red brick with darker brick details and light grey slate roofing. The majority of the historic hospital buildings are locally listed due to their contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area.



Figure 15: View of modern development within the southern portion of the conservation area

- 5.20 Although there is a unified architectural style, the Conservation Area is comprised of four distinct areas of separate character: Area 1 – East Hospital, Area 2 – West Hospital, Area 3 – northwest corner, Area 4 – northeast corner. Each character area has typical building types and communal areas.
- 5.21 The trees, parkland character and open views form an important and principal feature of the Conservation Area’s character, which have been retained as part of the modern redevelopment, resulting in the landscape quality and semi-rural character of the former hospital site being preserved. The harmonious relationship between the hospital buildings and the landscape has been maintained, most notably by the landscaped courtyard located between West Hall, the Clock Tower, and the flanking residential development.

Significance

- 5.22 Napsbury Park Conservation Area is of significance as a former hospital site, with large ornate buildings set within an extensive parkland. The area overall retains its self-contained and somewhat isolated character, which was a significant element of the historic hospital site. The original grounds of the hospital were designed and maintained to a high standard and the retained parkland and mature trees form a fundamental part of the Conservation Area’s character and appearance. The sympathetically designed modern development preserves the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and maintains the unified character of the built form. The Conservation Area’s interrelationship with its surrounding rural landscape and the outward views of open countryside, particularly from the southern boundary, contribute to the sense of space and openness and form an important element of its special interest.

Setting and Contribution to Significance

5.23 As outlined above, the boundary of the Conservation Area is largely synonymous with the Registered Park and Garden, however to the north-west it follows the extent of the built form, excluding a section of the park and garden. As such, the Conservation Area is predominantly enveloped by open landscape, which forms the principal element of its setting. Part of the boundary abuts the railway line and part is formed by Shenley Road, with the adjacent development of London Colney. The rural, agrarian setting of the Conservation Area contributes positively to its significance.

Contribution made by the Site

5.24 As has been evaluated for the registered park and garden, the Site forms part of the Conservation Area's historic rural context and provides views across the open landscape to the edge of the Conservation Area. Accordingly, the Site makes a positive contribution to the special interest of Napsbury Park Conservation Area.

Archaeological Potential

5.25 The Site has a number of recorded archaeological sites within its boundary, these comprise the putative route of the Roman road of Watling Street, the route of the medieval road from St Alban's Abbey to Barnet and a range of undated cropmarks, including a possible settlement enclosure and linear features. The Scheduled moated Colney Chapel is located to the south of the site. Immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the site is the medieval manorial site of Napsbury, recorded in the Domesday Book. No known development has historically taken place within the Site and as such any archaeological deposits surviving within the Site will only have been impacted by agricultural activity, primarily ploughing, and will potentially survive in good condition.

6. Potential Impact of Development

- 6.1 This section assesses the potential impact of development within the Site upon the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets. The site has been allocated for 405 dwellings. No specific or outline masterplan has been created for the Site.
- 6.2 The allocation for the site within the Draft Local Plan states that:
- 7. Due regard must be had for the need to preserve or enhance the setting of the Napsbury Park Conservation Area and the Grade II Listed Napsbury Hospital Registered Park and Garden to the north of the site. This includes South Lodge and its access in the south-west / west of the site which form part of the Registered Park and Garden and on which there is an area Tree Preservation Order.*
- 6.3 Adjacent to the residential allocation is an area identified for Education. This has also been considered below given the potential cumulative effects of development.
- 6.4 The assessment of the potential impact of development upon the setting of the identified heritage assets has been considered using the guidance detailed in Historic England's GPA3: *The Setting of Heritage Assets*.¹⁴

Designated Heritage Assets

Napsbury Hospital Registered Park and Garden

- 6.5 As identified within Section 5, the Site makes a positive contribution to the significance of Napsbury Hospital Registered Park and Garden as part of its associated historic rural context. The Site is illustrative of the deliberate rural landscape setting of the heritage asset and the intended outward views to the south. The twentieth century expansion of London Colney has however truncated the open rural setting to the east of the park and garden.
- 6.6 Accordingly, any development on the Site would inevitably diminish the setting of the heritage asset, eroding the interrelationship between the heritage asset and its historic rural landscape setting and resulting in an irreversible change to the character of the land. Development would result in the further incremental loss of the rural land, extending the residential development of London Colney further west and bringing development in closer proximity to the heritage asset, which could have a cumulative adverse effect on the park and garden.
- 6.7 The proposed education provision would extend development further to the west, encroaching upon the open setting and outward views directly to the south of the former main hospital building. Furthermore, both the proposed residential and educational provisions would adversely impact upon the immediate rural setting of South Lodge, severing it from the rest of the Registered Park and Garden and fundamentally altering the important functional relationship between the two and the legibility of the southern approach.
- 6.8 Overall, the larger the quantum of development, and the closer the proximity of the development to the heritage assets, the greater the impact on their setting and the harm to their significance. This harm

¹⁴ Historic England, December 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

would be 'less than substantial' in NPPF terms, however the degree of less than substantial harm would be dependent upon how the measures to avoid or minimise harm are realised. A reduction in the proposed quantum/density of development would have the potential to reduce and minimise harm, as well as the careful consideration of the location, orientation, density, and scale of development within the Site. It is unlikely that harm could be fully mitigated or avoided.

Napsbury Park Conservation Area

- 6.9 It has been assessed within Section 5 that the Site contributes positively to the significance of Napsbury Park Conservation Area as part of its historic landscape setting. As the Site is located immediately to the south of the boundary of the Conservation Area, which is congruent with the southern boundary of the registered park and garden (excluding the southern spur which incorporates South Lodge), then the impact upon the conservation area would be overall consistent with that to the registered park and garden. Accordingly, any development on the Site would inevitably erode the rural landscape setting to the south of the heritage asset.
- 6.10 Overall, the larger the quantum of development, and the closer the proximity of the development to the heritage assets, the greater the impact on their setting and the harm to their significance. This harm would be 'less than substantial' in NPPF terms, however the degree of less than substantial harm would be dependent upon how the measures to avoid or minimise harm are realised. A reduction in the proposed quantum/density of development would have the potential to reduce and minimise harm, as well as the careful consideration of the location, orientation, density, and scale of development within the Site. It is unlikely that harm could be fully mitigated or avoided.

Archaeology

- 6.11 Evidence from the Historic Environment Record indicates that there is a potential for occupation of the Site in the form of the undated enclosure site. In addition, the Site is known to have been crossed by the medieval road from St Albans to Barnet, and possibly the route of Roman Watling Street. Any development within the Site has the potential to disturb or destroy previously unrecorded archaeological deposits. The deposits are likely to be largely intact with any damage only resulting from agricultural activity.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 7.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared by Place Services for St Albans City and District Council. This document provides an assessment of heritage impact for development of Site B6 – West of London Colney ('the Site') as referred to in the Local Plan.

Design Recommendations & Mitigation

- 7.2 If the Potential Allocation Site proceeds, a detailed heritage impact assessment will be required with mitigation discussed with the Conservation Officer to attempt to minimise harm to the Grade II Napsbury Hospital Registered Park and Garden and the Napsbury Park Conservation Area.
- 7.3 Early discussions should be undertaken with Historic England and the Local Planning Authority, as appropriate, to discuss appropriate layouts within the context of the heritage assets affected. This should consider how attempts to avoid or minimise harm to the assets have been explored, for example reducing housing quantum/density and the careful consideration of the location, orientation, density, and scale of development within the Site.
- 7.4 There is greater scope to increase housing density to the south-east portion of the Site, with the aim of retaining a sense of the open landscape between the heritage assets and the existing development of London Colney, as well as siting development away from the park and garden/conservation area and South Lodge. With regard to the education provision, there is greater scope to locate development within the southern portion of this area, in order to retain an area of open landscape in proximity to the heritage assets. The northern portion of this area could be utilised for informal open space, although formal sports pitches should be located closer to built form. This is due to potential unintended adverse effects to the setting of the heritage assets through diurnal changes and increased lightspill from floodlighting. Mitigation should include an appropriate landscaping scheme; however, mitigation on its own would not be sufficient to minimise harm.
- 7.5 Regarding archaeology, early discussion should also be held with the Local Planning Authority to define an appropriate programme of archaeological evaluation to both assess the extent of the known archaeology as well as define previously unknown deposits within the Site to ensure either their preservation within the development or preservation by record where this is thought to be appropriate. This assessment has identified that there is the potential for archaeological deposits within the Site and these should be assessed by a desk-based assessment and evaluation (both intrusive and non-intrusive). The results of these investigations will further inform the development masterplan.

Appendix A: References and Sources

Bibliography

Primary Sources:

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Appendix B: Legislation, National Planning Policy & Guidance

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDANCE	DOCUMENT	SECTION/POLICY
Primary Legislation	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Section 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions. Section 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions.
National Planning Policy	National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023) DCLG	Chapter 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment Annex 2
National Planning Guidance	National Planning Practice Guidance (2019) DCLG	ID: 18a
National Planning Guidance – Historic England	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 1 - The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition, 2017) Historic England Advice Note 4: Tall Buildings (2015) Historic England Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance (2019)	
Local Development Plan	Current adopted Local Plan: St Albans District Local Plan Review 1994 Draft Local Plan: St Albans City & District Draft Local Plan 2041 (Reg 18, 2023)	

Appendix C: Glossary

Glossary (National Planning Policy Framework) ¹⁵

<i>Archaeological interest</i>	<i>There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.</i>
<i>Conservation (for heritage policy)</i>	<i>The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.</i>
<i>Designated heritage asset</i>	<i>A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.</i>
<i>Heritage asset</i>	<i>A building, monument, site, place, area, or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).</i>
<i>Historic environment</i>	<i>All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.</i>
<i>Historic environment record</i>	<i>Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.</i>
<i>Setting of a heritage asset</i>	<i>The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.</i>
<i>Significance (for heritage policy)</i>	<i>The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.</i>

¹⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government, December 2023. *National Planning Policy Framework*

Appendix D: Designation Descriptions

Napsbury Hospital

Heritage Category: Registered Park and Garden

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1001400

Date first listed: 25-Aug-1998

County: Hertfordshire

District: St Albans (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference: TL 16686 04133

Details:

An echelon-style mental asylum, designed in 1900 and opened in 1905, surrounded by grounds in informal style designed c 1902 by William Goldring.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Middlesex County Asylum, Napsbury (as it was known until c 1930) was designed in 1900 by Rowland Plumbe to supplement the County Council's Springfield Asylum in Wandsworth, the agricultural estate of Napsbury Manor Farm having been acquired for this purpose in 1898. Plumbe produced a design to accommodate 1152 patients, based on a visit to various Scottish asylums, some of which had developed a type of asylum plan based on the continental colony system. As a result, Plumbe's design (innovative in England) included detached, villa-style wards for private and pauper patients scattered in the grounds, used in tandem with the main complex laid out in a dog-leg echelon. A further innovation was the provision of a separate, substantial admissions hospital close to the main entrance to the site.

The prominent landscape designer and garden writer William Goldring (1854-1919) laid out the grounds (Order of Service and Proceedings ..., 1905) 1902-5, incorporating existing trees to help create a mature landscape setting for the new buildings. His informal design took into account the Suggestions and Instructions of the Commissioners in Lunacy (revised 1898) and was surrounded by associated farmland. This is thought to be Goldring's only complete, surviving hospital landscape design and is one of only two known examples of public landscapes designed by him.

In 1908 Plumbe designed an extension to accommodate a further 600 patients, and a nurses' home was added in the 1920s/30s. The former admissions building was partly demolished in the 1990s. The hospital is to be closed c 2000.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Napsbury Hospital lies on the southern edge of St Albans, 3km from the town centre, and adjacent to the suburb of London Colney lying to the east. The c 100ha site is bounded to the east and north by the B5378 Shenley Lane, to the west partly by the main London to St Albans railway line and on the other sides by agricultural land which was formerly part of the hospital site. The land is largely level, with a slight slope to the south, and views south across the M25 (not visible) and agricultural land beyond, to the ornamental water tower of the former Shenley asylum standing at the top of a distant north-facing hillside. Views also extend south from the elevated ground at the north end of the north park, over the hospital grounds and beyond to the Shenley hillside. The setting is agricultural and urban.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main, east entrance lies at the centre of the east side of the site, off the B5378, c 500m east of the north front of the main asylum, marked on the north side by the two-storey Arts and Crafts-style brick and rendered East Lodge. A substantial oak gateway formerly stood at the entrance, with tall wooden gate piers, surmounted by lanterns, supporting wooden carriage gates, these flanked by pedestrian gates and ornamental fencing (Order of Service and Proceedings ..., 1905). From here the drive, lined to the north by a single line of red horse chestnuts, curves west, passing to the north of the former admissions hospital. A spur south encircles the building, giving access to a villa ward standing 100m south-east of the admissions block. The main drive, here flanked by mature trees and shrubs, continues west, past a villa to the north, to the main asylum. A carriage sweep off the drive encloses a semicircular lawn planted with mature trees including a copper beech and leads to a stone porte-cochère below a brick clock tower at the centre of the administrative block. The main drive continues westwards, past a clump of Scots pines and two villas standing adjacent to each other to the north. From here a lawn opens up to the north, the drive running along its south side and terminating at the south side of the former isolation hospital, 300m north-west of the north front of the main asylum.

The former southern approach enters the southern farmland as a track off Shenley Lane, 1km south-east of the main asylum. This runs west for c 250m before turning north-west adjacent to South Lodge (c 1905), a building similar in style to East Lodge, standing isolated in farmland. From here the former drive, now (1998) a track, leads north-west through the fields, entering the ornamental landscape 400m south-east of the north front of the main asylum. From this point on, still in use, it continues along the east side of the former men's airing courts, joining the east drive 200m east of the north front of the main asylum. A spur west off the south drive runs past the south front of the main asylum, giving access to the playing fields and nurses' home to the

south, formerly (before the 1908 extension) continuing west and north around the outer edge of the grounds to re-join the main west/east drive (Order of Service and Proceedings ..., 1905). This western section remains as a path along the outer, west side of the women's airing courts.

The north drive enters the site c 1km north of the main asylum, off Shenley Lane. North Lodge (1905), built in similar style to East Lodge, stands 150m south-west of this entrance, at the south end of a row of attendants' cottages. From here long views extend south and south-east. The drive runs south-east along the west side of the park, flanked to the west by further staff cottages, the former kitchen garden, and the farm buildings, and to the east by the remains of a line of mature trees (mostly limes) set in grass. Colvend, the former Bailiff's house, stands in its own grounds enclosed by mature trees, 450m from the main asylum, at the east side of the drive. From the farm the drive extends south through pasture, partly flanked by trees, to join the east drive 100m north of the north front of the main asylum.

The north and south drives, based on a former straight road to St Albans (OS 1883), were used as the spine of the ground layout, being realigned in serpentine fashion towards the centre of the site to curve around the north-east corner of the main asylum.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS The main asylum (R Plumbe 1900) stands towards the centre of the site, built in echelon form, largely of two storeys in red brick. A central administrative and service block, with a tall water tower, is flanked to the east by the former male accommodation pavilions, linked by a long corridor, and to the west by the former female accommodation pavilions, linked in similar fashion. In 1908 Plumbe extended the female accommodation to the west by adding three further pavilions linked to the original pavilions by an extension of the corridor. The north side of the asylum was designed to accommodate the approaches and entrances, together with service functions, the south, west and east sides overlooking patient recreation areas.

The two-storey former admissions hospital (R Plumbe 1900, partly demolished 1990s) stands c 200m east of the main asylum in its own grounds, designed for the reception of new patients and the accommodation of short-stay patients. Built in similar style to the main asylum, it was laid out on an H-plan (the south wings gone, 1998), and is entered on the north side via the carriage drive south off the east drive.

GARDENS The gardens consist largely of a series of former airing courts for the patients' recreation, lying to the south of the two main buildings, although those of the former admissions block have been partly demolished. In the main asylum, two sides of each L-shaped pavilion open directly into the adjacent airing court. Laid to lawn, with many mature trees and serpentine

paths, several airing courts contain thatched wooden shelters, octagonal or rectangular (most in some disrepair or derelict, 1998). Each court formerly had its own shelter in similar style, but several, particularly on the men's side, have been largely lost, only the floors remaining. Adjacent to the two southern fronts of each pavilion lies a broad tarmac terrace, linking the pavilion with the lawn beyond. The airing courts attached to the west wing are still enclosed and separated by ornamental iron railings with gates (in a style which appears in several other places within the site); those courts attached to the east, men's wing have lost the railings and all but the southernmost of the shelters, although the bases of the other two remain.

The airing courts were laid out by Goldring incorporating recommendations made in the Commissioners in Lunacy's Suggestions and Instructions (revised 1898), amplified in H C Burdett's seminal text *Hospitals and Asylums of the World* (1891): 'The courts should be laid out as gardens, and orchards, and lawns. The walks should be twelve or fifteen feet wide and laid down to asphalt or concrete. All the courts should have sunshades and kiosks'. Goldring provided the airing courts as required and planted their margins mainly with deciduous trees, with groups of ornamental conifers sited nearer the buildings.

The south front of the main asylum is dominated by the central main hall, in front of which lies a grass tennis court on the site of a former rectangular lawn, flanked by mature trees. Beyond this to the south lies the cricket pitch, flanked by belts of mature trees, with a thatched cricket pavilion at the east side. From here views extend south over the farmland towards the hills to the south and the water tower of the former Shenley Asylum. The former nurses' home (1920s/30s) stands west of the cricket pitch, enclosed by trees, on land formerly used for sports. A further sports pitch occupies the open space to the east of the cricket pitch.

The former admissions hospital retains the remains of several airing courts, together with a rectangular thatched shelter on the west side and many mature trees, particularly on the east side where a belt screens the adjacent road.

PARK North of the two main asylum buildings the grounds are laid out in a more open manner with paddocks, lawns and open parkland. The five three-storey, brick-built villas, together with the former isolation hospital to the north-west, stand in their own grounds separated by larger lawns and paddocks containing and enclosed by mature trees, all linked by a system of looping subsidiary drives. A spur north off the north drive, flanked by a mature lime avenue, leads north to Orchard House, the former Superintendent's house (built 1905) standing 300m north of the main asylum, in its own garden. The house, in similar style to the lodges and Colvend, stands on a lawn enclosed by a belt of mature trees and shrubs at the southern edge of the open parkland. The parkland, bounded by the north drive to the west, Shenley Lane to the north and

east, and paddocks to the south, slopes gently up to the north. The area contains several scattered groups of trees and is under arable cultivation.

Formerly Napsbury Siding (now gone) gave rail access for service purposes from the main line to the west, running south-east from the former Napsbury Station, standing 700m north-west of the north entrance, and crossing the hospital grounds to arrive at the north front.

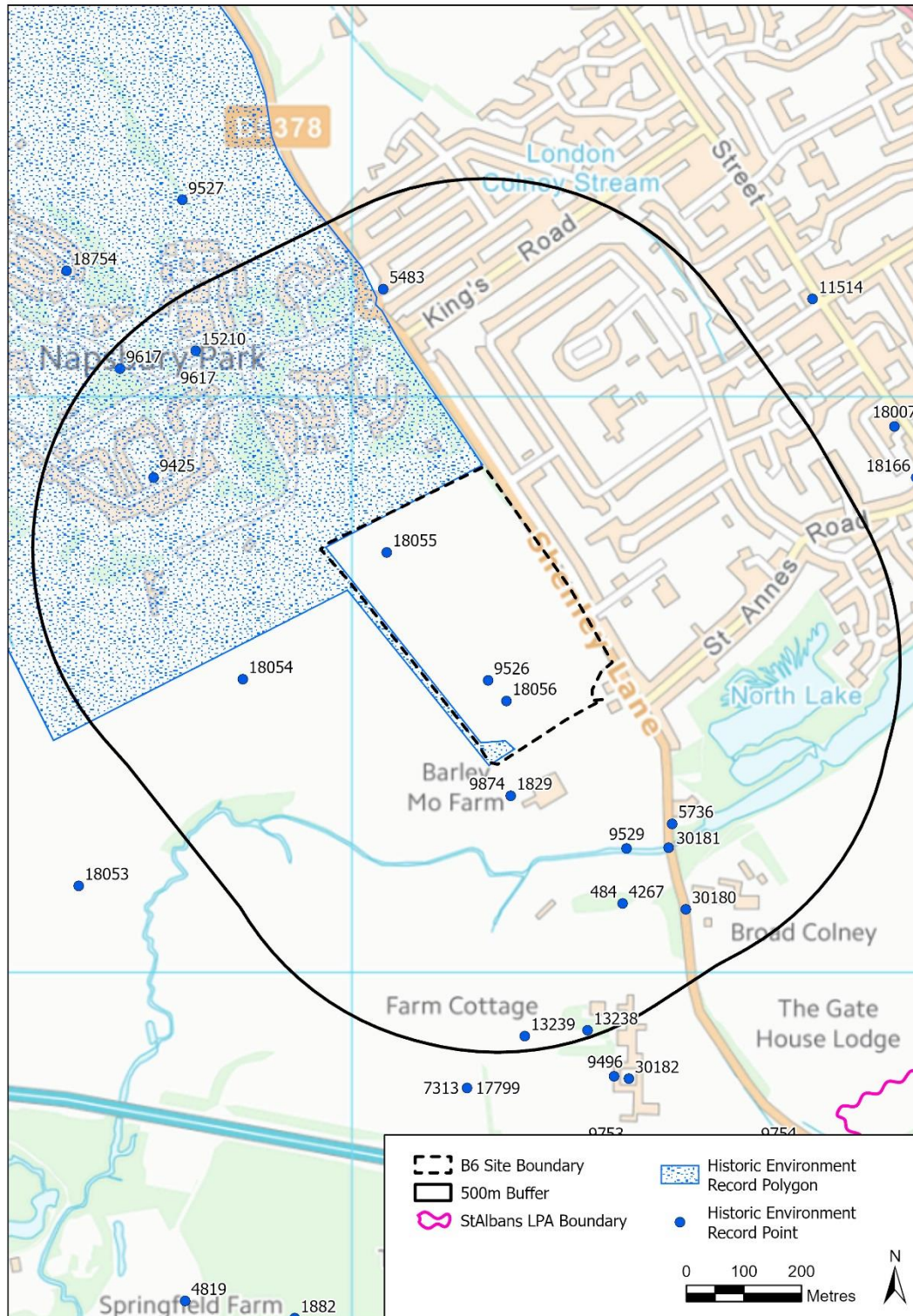
KITCHEN GARDEN/FARM The former kitchen garden and farm buildings lie along the west side of the north drive. The kitchen garden, surrounded by hedges and now derelict, lies 400m north of the main asylum, the southern section containing derelict glasshouses. An orchard runs along the north side of the former kitchen garden, extending from the railway to the north drive, with an open field to the north.

The hospital farm, to the south of the kitchen garden, incorporates C18/C19 farm buildings; the former farmhouse has been pulled down. Plumbe erected further agricultural buildings, including, on the south side of the yard, a red-brick and rendered thatched dairy in Picturesque style, visible from the paddock to the south.

Appendix E: Heritage Assets within 500m of the Site

LUID	Grade	Name
1001400	II	Napsbury Hospital Registered Park and Garden
1010718	Scheduled Monument	Colney Chapel Moated Site
1174719	II	London coal duty marker on east side of Broad Colney Bridge
1103639	II	Voluntary Missionary Movement
1347207	II	Farm Cottage and adjoining Garden Walls at All Saints Pastoral Centre
	Conservation Area	Napsbury Park Conservation Area
	Locally Listed Buildings	1-9 The Birches, 47 Azalea Close, London Colney
	Locally Listed Buildings	12-19 Boyes Crescent, London Colney
	Locally Listed Buildings	1-9 Academy Court, Goldring Way, London Colney
	Locally Listed Buildings	1-11 Logan Court, Beningfield Drive, London Colney
	Locally Listed Buildings	1-12 Acorn Court, Beningfield Drive, London Colney
	Locally Listed Buildings	1-37 West Hall, Beningfield Drive, London Colney
	Locally Listed Buildings	1-12 Wilde Court, Beningfield Drive, London Colney
	Locally Listed Buildings	1-11 The Brownings, Beningfield Drive, London Colney
	Locally Listed Buildings	1-10 Great Leys Court, Beningfield Drive, London Colney
	Locally Listed Buildings	1-6 Little Croft Court, Beningfield Drive, London Colney
	Locally Listed Buildings	1-8 The Clock House, Goldring Way, London Colney

Appendix F: HER Maps and Gazetteer



Historic Environment Record	Name	Summary	Period
484	Moated Site of Colney Chapel, Broad Colney, London Colney	Unusual oval 'moat' around a medieval chapel; possibly a post-medieval picturesque garden feature	Medieval
1829	Site of Napsbury, London Colney	Medieval manor shown on post-medieval maps as a small settlement and surviving as a farmstead	Medieval to Post Medieval
4267	St John's Chapel (Colney Chapel), Broad Colney, London Colney	Foundations of a 12th century chapel at or near a river crossing	Medieval
5483	Letter box, Napsbury Sub-Post Office, London Colney	Letter box	Post Medieval
5736	London Coal Duty Marker, Broad Colney Bridge, London Colney	Loan Coal Duty Marker	Post Medieval
9425	Napsbury Hospital, London Colney	Early 20th century mental hospital, part of which survives converted to housing	Twentieth Century
9526	Line of medieval highway from St Albans To Barnet	Viatores' route 167	Early Roman to Medieval
9529	Possible road section in riverbank, Broad Colney	Possible medieval crossing point of the river Colne	Unknown
9617	Napsbury Hospital Park and Gardens, London Colney	Early 20th century asylum gardens	Twentieth Century
9874	Manorial Estate of Napsbury, London Colney	Manor which belonged to St Albans Abbey from before 1086 until the Dissolution	Medieval to Post Medieval
13238	Site of icehouse, Colney House, London Colney	Site of icehouse	Post Medieval
13239	Site of Walled Garden, Colney House, London Colney	Late 18th or early 19th century walled garden, of which the south wall survives	Post Medieval
15210	Napsbury Chapel, Napsbury Park, London Colney	1960 chapel at Napsbury Hospital, a replacement of the 1910 original	Twentieth Century
18054	Cropmarks of linear ditches and possible enclosure, London Colney	Cropmarks of linear ditches and possible enclosure	Unknown
18055	Cropmarks of track or boundary, ditches and pits, Shenley Lane, London Colney	Cropmarks of track or boundary, ditches, and pits	Unknown
18056	Cropmark of possible enclosure or boundary feature, London Colney	Cropmark of possible enclosure or boundary feature	Unknown
30180	Hamlet of Broad Colney, London Colney	Tiny post-medieval settlement at a green where a medieval highway crossed the river Colne	Historic: period uncertain
30181	Broad Colney Bridge, London Colney	20th century bridge replacing a ford and footbridge where the highway from St Albans crossed the river Colne	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century