Chorleywood to Chalfont & L via Sarrat Bottom & Chenies

An all time favourite of mine, this walk takes a very pretty stretch of the lower valley of the Chess, including short stretches of the river, a ford, the Chorleywood Estate and the opportunity to visit Chenies Manor. The route can be muddy and includes a steep hill down into the valley and back up again to gain the station.

Chorleywood House Estate

In the early 18th Century when it consisted of just two farms, Chorleywood Farm and Meeting House Farm. The land and property changed ownership several times until John Barnes bought the estate in 1822 and built a Regency mansion, called Chorleywood House, replacing the existing farm house. In 1892, the house was bought by Lady Ela Russell, a relative of the Duke of Bedford. She modified and enlarged the house. She developed the estate to be virtually self-sufficient, with her own farms and market garden. She created formal gardens and parkland near the house, and built cottages for her chauffeur and gardener behind the house. She installed electricity using her own generator housed in a building near the summerhouse. Water was pumped from the Chess by a waterwheel to a well which was also supplied by a spring. She built a chapel, and a drill hall. These buildings are still in use, and have recently been restored by Three Rivers.

Nothing came of later plans to turn it into a golf club, but this was during the depression of the 1930s. In June 1940, the mansion and land were bought by Chorleywood UDC together with Hertfordshire County Council and LCC and designated a public open space.

River Chess

Once past the water treatment area this becomes Tony's favourite valley. The River Chess is a chalk stream, its water coming from the groundwater held in the chalk of the Chiltern Hills. The Chess is fed by springs which form where the water table reaches ground level. The mineral rich water emerges at a constant temperature of about 10°C. The unique character of chalk streams means that they provide a very rich habitat for wildlife, which makes the Chess a great place to come into contact with nature.

The River Chess Association lists Brown trout, brook Lamprey, Grayling, Bullhead, Great White Egret, Green Sandpiper, Grey Heron, Grey Wagtail, Mute Swan, Osprey, Stonechat, Water Rail, Water Crowfoot, Purple Loosestrife, Hemp Agrimony, Water Forget-Me-Not, Branched Bur-reed, Mayflies and Water voles, which are one of the UK's rarest mammals, See

http://www.riverchessassociation.co.uk/wildlife.html

Frogmore Meadow

The site has marshy areas and fens beside the river, damp grassland and drier, more acidic areas. The river bank has water voles, and

damp areas are dominated by meadow foxtail and Yorkshire fog, with some marsh marigold and marsh bedstraw. Other typical plants are marsh marigold, greater bird's foot trefoil, ragged robin and the rare marsh valerian. Sedges abound and there are six species. The drier areas support plants such as betony. Butterflies include skippers, meadow browns, ringlets and marbled whites

Chenies Manor

This Grade I Listed Building, known formerly as Chenies Palace, was owned by the Cheyne family who were granted the manorial rights in 1180. The manor remained in their possession until the end of the 15th century.

The semi-fortified brick manor house which forms the core of the present day structure was built by Sir John Cheyne around 1460. Both Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth I visited the house on numerous occasions accompanied by their Courts.

The original manor house was extended in the 16th century by John Russell, later 1st Earl of Bedford, to whom the property passed through marriage. In 1627, the 4th Earl of Bedford relocated the principal family seat from Chenies to Woburn Abbey. Chenies Manor then became a secondary home. In the 1950s the estate was bought by the present owners, the MacLeod Matthews family, who commenced a long process of restoration which continues to this day. Visit http://www.cheniesmanorhouse.co.uk/