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.



Cygnet

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

Maps: 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:





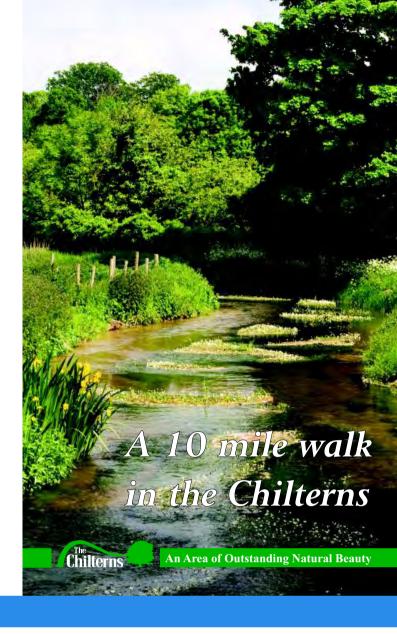






Latimer Place

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



The Chess

Valley Walk

History and Points of Interest

A Rickmansworth: The town's history spans more than 1,000 years. Its three local rivers, Colne, Chess and Gade, supplied water for industries including papermaking, milling and watercress growing.

B Royal Masonic School: One of the oldest girls' schools in the country, the Royal Masonic School was founded in 1788 in East London to educate the daughters of poor Freemasons. It moved to Rickmansworth in 1934.

Glen Chess: This imposing house was built by Herbert Ingram who owned and operated the nearby Loudwater Paper Mill. He founded The Illustrated London News in 1842.

D Loudwater: An old name for the River Chess. Local archaeological digs have found evidence of a settlement here dating back to the 4th century.

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

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

Watercress beds

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

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

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

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

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



Latimer Cottages

Blackwell Hall: The site of the ancient manor of that name, the current house dates from the tudor period. From medieval times, the manor had its own corn mill the last of which was demolished around 1860.

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

Canons' Mill: This was the site of a Saxon corn mill. referred to in the Domesday Book. It was owned by the canons of Missenden Abbey from the early 12th century. It last worked in 1937 and was demolished around 1960.

Chesham Moor: The Moor (an old english name for marsh) is actually a large island. It was created in the 10th century by Lady Elgiva who diverted the Chess and built Lord's Mill.

Meades Water Gardens: Originally the location of the leat

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



Meades Water Gardens

The Bury: Built as a country house for William Lowndes, Secretary to the Treasury, the Bury was completed in 1716.

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



