

CADW/ICOMOS REGISTER OF PARKS AND GARDENS
OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES

SITE DOSSIER

SITE NAME The Hendre

REF. NO. PGW (Gt) 17

OS MAP 161 GRID REF. SO458142

FORMER COUNTY Gwent UNITARY AUTHORITY Monmouth B.C. COMMUNITY
COUNCIL Llangattock-vibon-Avel

DESIGNATIONS Listed building: The Hendre Grade II

CA (2 - Rockfield (includes the E end of the long drive), and Hendre
village (includes Boxbush Lodge, at N end of N drive). TPO no. 93
(see appended map)

SITE EVALUATION Grade II*

Primary reasons for grading

Well preserved landscape park, with 17th-century origins (mainly 19th-
century), including picturesque drive by H.E. Milner; remains of 19th-
century formal gardens and arboretum; well preserved 19th-century
walled kitchen garden

TYPE OF SITE

19th-century landscape park (with remnants of earlier landscape),
formal gardens, arboretum and walled kitchen garden

MAIN PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION

Mid-late 19th century

VISITED BY/DATE Elisabeth Whittle/June, July, October 1990

HOUSE

Name **The Hendre**

Grid ref SO 458142

Date/style 1830-late 19th century/19th-century Romanesque and neo-Gothic

Brief description

The Hendre is a rambling picturesque brick mansion begun c. 1830 by Mr. John Rolls and added to continually throughout the 19th century. It was built on the site of an earlier, smaller house of the same name, which the Rolls family used as a shooting box in the 17th century. It continued as an occasional residence for the family until Mr. John Rolls made it his principal seat.

The earliest part of the building, on the S side, is in Romanesque style, and was designed by P.F. Robinson in 1830 (plans in Gwent Record Office, ref. D 361 Fl.F.58). Maddox had a hand in the building work in the 1830s, but it is unclear which part. During the course of the 19th century the house was extended by T.H. Wyatt and further enlarged by Sir Aston Webb in neo-Gothic style. It is built round three sides of a courtyard (W side open) There was a conservatory, or winter garden, on the W end of the S range, but this was replaced in the 1920s by the present single-storey building with six large windows on the S side.

The Rolls family continued to live here and expand the house throughout the 19th century, and The Hendre became a model estate and the focus of county affairs and innovative activities such as hot-air ballooning, cars and aviation. Visits from royalty and famous people. Lord Llangattock made a peer in 1892. The famous Charles Rolls, one of his sons, killed in aviation accident in 1910.

To the N of the house, between it and the kitchen garden, are various brick outbuildings, originally coach-houses, garages etc.

The house is mostly disused at present, with only the 1920s extension and the NE wing in use by the golf club (for offices, shop and functions).

OUTBUILDINGS

Name, grid ref., date/style and brief description

Stables and garages: SO 458142 (immediately N of house); 19th century/brick, utilitarian

Gas-making house, carpenter's shop, electricity generating house SO 459143 (NE of house, E of N entrance drive); 19th century/brick, utilitarian

Head gardener's house: SO 460143; 19th century/brick, utilitarian

Under gardener's house, boiler house for kitchen garden, potting sheds etc.: SO 458143 (N end of kitchen garden); 19th century/brick (rendered) and timber (house) and brick, utilitarian

THE PARK

Central grid ref SO 461140

Date/style
19th century/landscape park

General description, history, and layout

Around the Hendre is a large well wooded park of c. 1000 acres, originally known as the Deer Park. It was enclosed in 1892. Most of it lies to the E and SE of the house, where the ground is rolling and varied, with woodland (coniferous plantations and deciduous natural) on the ridge on the E side of the park and on the W side of the hill to the S of the house (deciduous, natural). A large area of woodland (now Forestry Commission) bounds the park to the SE (Hendre Great Wood, Panterris Wood, Milburn Wood, Garrow Wood). The park is also dotted with many isolated mature trees (mainly oak) and clumps of deciduous and coniferous trees. The overall effect is varied and picturesque.

The general configuration of the park may already have been in existence well before the Rolls family came to live here in the 19th century. There are some very ancient oaks in the park, and it was used in the 17th century by the Rolls family for sport. A map of the estate by John Aram, in c. 1800 includes only a small part of what later became the park (extending from the brook on the E to the 'turnpike' road to the N, the fields on the W as far as the Home Farm and S as far as Upper Hendre). The landscaping was mainly done by Lord Llangattock towards the end of the 19th century - by the time of the 6" OS map (1886) the northern part of the park was in existence. Lord Llangattock extended it to c. 1000 acres and enclosed it in 1892. Much of the landscaping was related to the building of the long drive (c. 3 ml. long) from Rockfield to the Hendre. This was designed by Lord Llangattock in conjunction with H.E. Milner (landscape architect, son of Edward Milner) in the 1890s. The drive was reputedly built to relieve unemployment. It runs from an entrance gate (and lodge) on the Monmouth-Rockfield road, winds through the park, and ends up curving through the arboretum to the W of the house. It was carefully planned to take maximum advantage of the rolling ground, and was landscaped all the way, with tree and shrub planting, views cut through the woods, Pulham rockwork along the drive and at the end of an existing small lake, made 1837-50, and bridges. Two contemporary descriptions (Gardeners' Chronicle 1900 and Gardeners' Magazine 1903) are full of praise for this most picturesque drive.

There are several buildings dotted about the park: four lodges, three cottages (Avenue Cottage (formerly Upper Hendre farm, with an avenue between it and the road to the west), Panterris and Hillside (formerly Yewtree Cottage), a ruined summerhouse next to the 3-mile drive, Swiss cottage (on the 3-mile drive), and a game larder in the wood to the N of the house. All were built as part of the park in the 19th century except for the cottages which pre-date it. These were viewed as picturesque objects and were allowed to remain, tenanted by estate servants. Most of the open parts of the park are now in use as an 18-hole golf course, in particular the part of the park to the W and S of the house, where two new ponds have been made in the valley bottom as part of the landscaping of the course.

The estate village to the N of the house, on the Rockfield-Llantilio Crossenny road, was built by Lord Llangattock in picturesque cottage-orné style in the 1890s (the cottages opposite the entrance have the date 1893 inscribed on them). A drinking trough carries the inscription 'Pure life pure water. 1894'.

STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

The main structural components of the park are the drives, of which there are four: the 3-mile drive (which branches into two towards its W end), the N drive, the village drive, and the W drive. Only the village drive is now in use, all the others are reduced to gravel tracks, although they were so well built that they remain in good condition. The village drive and the N drive are the earliest. Both the W drive and the 3-mile drive were built in the 1890s, and once the 3-mile drive was built this became the main entrance.

N drive

This starts at the N lodge on the Rockfield-Llantilio Crossenny road, to the N of the house, winds down through the woods, crosses a stone bridge over a small stream, and originally continued westwards, swinging round southwards to arrive at the W side of the house. The part to the W of the village drive has now been grassed over and is part of the golf course, but its course is clearly visible as it runs in a slight dip, or hollow way. The gravelled drive is only used as a forestry track now, but is still in reasonable condition. Pre 1880s (OS 6" map).

Village drive

This runs straight from the estate village and Boxbush Lodge to the house, skirting the E side of the kitchen garden, and arriving at the N side of the house. Originally gravelled, it is now tarmacked. Originally it was flanked by park railings, but these were removed recently. Pre-1880s (OS 6" map).

W drive

From Raglan lodge, past Avenue cottage, curving N to join the 3-mile drive just S of garden pond. Formerly gravelled, now disused and grassed over, as now part of golf course. Post 1880s (probably 1890s. OS 6" map).

3-mile drive

From main lodge on Monmouth-Rockfield road, runs up small valley, with stream to N and then (after Swiss cottage) to S. Small picturesque cottage on right-hand side (Swiss cottage). Through Bellamy's wood, over ridge, down into valley (now part of golf course), past artificial lake made between 1837 and 1850. Winds up hill, past ruined summerhouse and Pulham rockwork on either side, into wood (natural, deciduous), winds down through wood, over stone bridge (date stone 1894), through arboretum, and arrives at W side of house. This drive was carefully planned for picturesque effect by H.E. Milner and Lord Llangattock, with contrived views, planting, artificial rockwork, lake, bridge, summerhouse. Its surface is gravelled, and in good condition for the most part. It is said that Charles Rolls invented camber on this drive for use by his Cambridge bicycling team. Built c. 1894. Became the main drive, with a short-cut to the house (for heavy traffic) from the W end of Bellamy's wood straight down the hill, past Panterris and Hillside cottages, over a small bridge, to the NE corner of the house. Contemporary visitors to the house (see Gardeners' Chronicle, Gardeners' Magazine, and South Wales Daily News refs) were very struck by the picturesqueness of this drive, with continually changing prospects etc. It was also commented how well engineered it was.

PLANTED COMPONENTS

The park is well wooded, with extensive woodland on its E side and further woods in the southern half. These woodlands are all pre-1880s in date, although there is more recent planting within some of them. It is probable that they were already in existence in the medieval period, when much of the woodland around Monmouth was coppiced. Within the woods, and dotted about the park are some ancient oaks which may date back to this period.

E end of 3-mile drive

To the S of the entrance off the Rockfield-Monmouth road is a strip of evergreen trees - cypresses, yews, laurels and pines.

The drive is flanked by natural woodland with rows of white poplar (*Populus alba*) S of Rockfield House, followed by large pines further W.

Woodland on W side of park

From 3-mile drive NW to B4233 road: mixed coniferous and deciduous woodland, with considerable amount of recent coniferous forestry planting.

Woodland in S part of park

Two main areas: Bowling Green Wood and wood to N, through which the 3-mile drive runs.

Bowling Green Wood (TPO 93, W2): mixed deciduous, with birch, alder, oak, beech and ash.

Wood to N (TPO 93, W1): mixed deciduous, with oak, red oak, ash, beech, birch, and field maple. Oak and beech predominant.

Clumps and isolated trees

These are all covered by TPO 93 (see map).

There are isolated trees and clumps scattered throughout the park. Most of the isolated trees are ancient oaks, which probably pre-date the making of the park in the 19th century. Most of the clumps are part of the 19th century landscaping (further trees have been planted as part of the landscaping of the golf-course in the 1970s, but these have been excluded).

In the eastern half of the park there are numerous isolated trees, including some Scots pines, and several deciduous and coniferous clumps (TPO 93 ref. nos):

G10: 10 oaks

G13: 5 lime

G14: 6 oak, 3 Scots pine, 5 Norway spruce

G15: 17 Scots pine

G16: 12 Scots pine

G17: 1 horse chestnut, 2 lime, 1 sycamore

In the SW quadrant:

G18: 7 *Pinus nigra*

G20: 3 oak, 1 ash

G22: 1 Turkey oak, 5 Norway spruce

G23: 6 oak, 5 ash

G25: 20 Scots pine

NW quadrant of park

Numerous isolated trees (mostly oak, some ash, lime, horse chestnut and sycamore), and one clump (G1) to the W of the N-S road (1 oak, 1 beech, 1 horsechestnut, 1 Scots pine).

The arboretum will be considered as part of the garden

WATER FEATURES

Several small streams run through the park: one from Bellamy's wood towards Rockfield, beside the 3-mile drive, one in the valley to the S of Panterris, which was dammed 1837-50 to make a small lake, and one which runs from near the N boundary of the park, N of the house, southwards past the E side of the house and on to the SE of the house (where two modern small ponds have been made). This stream is crossed by three bridges, one on the N drive, one on the main 3-mile drive,

and one on its short-cut. Where this bridge crosses the stream it has been canalized, and under the bridge is a small cascade.

The small lake (SO 465135) was made by damming one of the streams (see above), using Pulham rockwork (artificial stone) to create a waterfall at its lower end. It was made in 1837-50, and the 3-mile drive was designed to pass close by it to the N and from which a track ran to its NE corner, where there was a boathouse (now gone). It is of picturesque, curving shape, with the outlet in the NW corner.

BUILT FEATURES

Lodges

Boxbush lodge: SO 456146. Single-storey, stone and slate cottage ornÑe, on N side of entrance. Pre-1880s. Private house.

North lodge: SO 461146. Two-storey, stone and slate/tile cottage ornÑe, on W side of entrance. Designed by T.H. Wyatt, 1850. Private house.

Raglan lodge: SO 455139. Single-storey (plus room in roof), stone and slate cottage ornÑe, on N side of entrance. Post 1880s (probably 1890s). Private house.

Main lodge: SO 486144. Two-storey, stone and slate cottage ornÑe, rather larger and grander than the others, with Gothic pretensions (battlemented tower). 1890s. Private house.

Other buildings

Swiss cottage: SO 481144. Single-storey, stone, slate and half timbering, cottage ornÑe, on N side of 3-mile drive c. 500 m. from entrance. Private house.

Panterris, Hillside and Avenue cottage: older houses within the park. Private houses except Avenue cottage which is disused.

Summerhouse: SO 459134. A wood and glass structure which originally stood on the S side of the 3-mile drive near the top of the hill to the S of the house. Now collapsed and reduced to a heap of rotten wood and broken glass.

? Game larder or slaughterhouse: SO 461145. Small square brick building, slate roof, louvre at top. Door on S side, grill window on N. Inside, brick floor with drain and bar with hooks. On steep slope below forestry track.

Bridges

There are three bridges over the stream which runs through the park to the E of the house.

1. Bridge carrying 3-mile drive, to SE of house. Stone, single-span, round-arched balustrade (a few missing, but mostly in good condition) on either side of centre, where solid parapet, shield above keystone with 'Ll' and '1894' inscribed on it.

2. Smaller bridge to E of house, carrying short-cut of 3-mile drive. Stone, single span, quatrefoil balustrading, stream channelled below it, with a small cascade beneath.

3. Bridge to N of house, carrying N drive over stream. Single span, stone, solid parapet. Designed by T.H. Wyatt, 1850.

Railings

Deer park bounded in part by low iron railing ('gentleman's fencing'). Most field boundaries within park. Along S side of 3-mile drive at Rockfield end. Around lodges.

Gates

Iron gates (double) at main entrance, flanked by iron gates in stone archways for pedestrians.

BOUNDARIES

Park railings, fences, low stone walling either side of main entrance and entrance from the Hendre village.

ESSENTIAL SETTING, VIEWPOINTS AND CONTINUATIONS OF FEATURES BEYOND THE PARK, EYECATCHERS ETC.

Essential setting: farmland (formerly part of the estate) to the W and S of the park, and The Hendre village to the N. Pasture fields to N and S of the 3-mile drive E of woodland.

No features continued beyond park.

LAND-USE

Woodland: unmanaged and forestry plantation

Pasture: mostly grazing by sheep

Golf course: most of the open land within the park taken up by 18-hole golf course.

ELEMENTS OF BOTANICAL OR OTHER NATURE CONSERVATION INTEREST

Old oak and beech woodland and isolated oaks
Wild flowers, including *Colchicum autumnalis*
Deer (fallow)

SURVIVAL OF INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

Structural features: all
Built features: most (boathouse gone, summerhouse derelict, some park
railing removed)
Water features: all
Planting: most

THE PLEASURE GARDEN

Grid ref SO458142

Date/style 19th century/formal and informal

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND LAYOUT (Include all main components and give dates or general periods of construction and style where possible)

The gardens and what were called the 'pleasure grounds' lie to the SE, S and W of the house. They were made from the middle of the 19th century onwards. At the end of the 19th century visitors to the Hendre called them 'free and varied' and praised the planting, which consisted of annuals, perennials, many flowering and coloured foliage shrubs, and varied coniferous and deciduous trees in what is now called the arboretum, to the W of the house.

To the SE and S are level terraced lawns, with steps between them. The lawn to the S of the house is bounded by a ha-ha, those to the SE by a retaining wall and balustrading. In the SE corner is a sunk garden with a cast-iron fountain in the middle and the remains of formal beds and paths around it. Bedding plants such as pelargoniums, ageratums and begonias were planted in the beds (see *The Gardener's Magazine*). The SE lawn was originally planted with zig-zag clipped yew hedges which were used to shelter late-flowering perennials. These have all disappeared, and the only planting on the lawn is a row of gold yew clipped into balls along the front. At the N end of this lawn is a small pavilion. The lawn to the S of the house has four overgrown topiary yews (formerly peacocks), two on either side, but is otherwise featureless.

To the W of the house is an area of specimen trees planted informally (the arboretum). Both the N drive and the 3-mile drive formerly arrived at the W side of the house through the arboretum, and their courses remain, although no longer used as drives. Within this area is a long walk, running NNE-SSW, flanked by cypress trees. At its N end it is terminated by a semi-circular yew hedge and millstone, and at its S end by a small pavilion. This walk was known as the Cypress or Cunard Walk (said to be as long as the deck of a Cunard liner) and was originally lined with Lawson's cypress and Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) although most of these now gone and replaced by other cypresses. Visitors of c. 1900 described many notable specimens, a few of which survive, and many flowering shrubs, most of which have gone. Trees mentioned are (as then written) *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, *Thuja gigantea*, *Cupressus lawsonii*, *Cupressus gracilis glauca*, *Thuopsis borealis*, *Taxodium sempervirens*, several *Retinosporas*, *Tilia petiolaris*, *Acer pseudo-platanus alba variegatus*, *Fraxinus parvifolia* (40 ft. high, on S lawn). Visitors also mentioned (with disapproval) yew topiary - the peacocks on the S lawn, and to the W of the house. The peacocks are now much overgrown, but the topiary to the W of the house remains in good condition.

To the W is an informal pond planted with waterlilies. At its inlet (N) end is some overgrown rockwork (? Pulham) backed by a small grove of yews. To the E is an area of bamboos and ferns. Descriptions of the garden c. 1900 mention all these features, plus several weeping willows (one said to have been grown from a cutting from one on Lord Raglan's grave in the Crimea, and the other from Napoleon's grave at St. Helena). The pond was originally planted with coloured foliage shrubs and sedges, but these have all gone.

The whole of the garden and arboretum area is surrounded by a golf course.

STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

Terraces

The gardens to the E and S of the house are terraced.

The E terrace is a level lawn with a low retaining wall topped with balustrading on its E side. The balustrading is in a distinctive 'strapwork' pattern which is repeated in all the garden balustrading.

To the S of the E terrace, and divided from it by a bank c. 1.3 m. high, is a rectangular sunken garden with a raised gravel (grass covered) path around all but its W side, where there is a steep grass slope up to the level of the S lawn. The N, S and E sides are edged by low grass slopes, c. 0.6 m. high. Within the garden are (grass covered) gravel paths around ten formal raised flowerbeds (grass covered) arranged symmetrically around a central cast iron fountain. The four inner beds are circular (see plan). The retaining wall and balustrading of the E lawn continue around the E and S sides of the sunken garden, with a semi-circular extension in its NE corner. The balustrading is broken down in places (but all pieces seem to be present, lying on the ground). Below the wall on the E side is a grass bank.

To the W of the sunken garden, separated from it by a steep grass slope, is the large level S lawn. This is edged on its S side by a semi-circular ha-ha revetted with a roughly coursed stone wall c. 1 m. high. This continues westwards around the S side of the arboretum. On the W edge is a grass bank above which is the arboretum.

Paths

Sunken garden: gravel paths, neglected, grassed over

S lawn: grassed over gravel path around perimeter

Arboretum: tracks, some metalled, some dirt, forming part of the original drives, which entered the courtyard to the W of the house via the arboretum.

Cypress Walk: long straight walk in the arboretum, from a pavilion at the S end to a semi-circle of yew at the N end. Formerly a formal gravel walk (as seen in old photographs). Now grassed over.

Pond

On the W edge of the arboretum is an informal pond, elongated N-S, and fed from its N end. At the SE end it is brick-edged, but the rest of the edge is 'natural'. At the N end is some overgrown rockwork, which may be of Pulham stone (mentioned as present elsewhere in the park by contemporary visitors). There is further rockwork on the E side of the pond, between it and the pavilion, making a low, level 'rockery' with winding paths through it. This is planted with bamboos and ferns, and is now rather overgrown and neglected.

BUILT COMPONENTS

The E terrace and sunken garden are revetted on their outer sides (E and S) by a stone wall topped with a balustraded parapet. The balustrading is of a 'strapwork' design and is broken down in places. At the SE corner of the E terrace there are stone steps flanked by balustrading (in poor condition) up to the raised walk above the sunken garden.

There are three sets of steps down to the sunken garden from the raised walk around it, in the middle of the N, E and S sides. They are stone, flanked by low stone parapets, with three steps each. At the W ends of the raised walks to N and S of the sunken garden are flights of stone steps flanked by low stone parapets up to the S lawn. On the W side of the S lawn are two flights of steps up to the arboretum directly opposite the steps up from the sunken garden and similar to them.

Pavilions

There are two small pavilions in the gardens - one at the N end of the E terrace, and one at the S end of the Cypress Walk.

That at the N end of the E terrace is a small square brick pavilion with quoins, arched entrance (on the S side, rounded) and small rectangular window (on the N side) of stone. The slate roof is pyramidal (curving), and in poor condition. On the top is a small lead ornament. The pavilion is flanked by a low brick wall ending in brick and stone piers topped by stone ball finials.

That at the S end of the Cypress Walk is similar in style (brick with stone dressings), but is a small rectangular pavilion with a flat roof and three rounded arches on its N, open side (the stone dressings are more elaborate than those on the E terrace pavilion). The sides (E and W) have round-arched blocked (or false) windows. Inside is a tiled floor and a low wooden bench around the E, S and W sides.

ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS

The fountain

The fountain stands in the middle of the sunken garden. It is cast iron, in the middle of a circular basin c. 3 m. in diameter, edged with moulded stone and lined with iron. The fountain stands on a square stone base and consists of two basins, the upper much smaller than the lower, topped by two putti. The jet protrudes above them. The basins have curved lips. The lower one stands on a decorative pedestal, the upper one on a pedestal in the shape of two intertwined dolphins. Below the lip of the upper basin are lions heads, from whose mouths water fell. The fountain is completely disused and derelict. The upper basin is cracked, and three lions' heads are missing.

Old photographs show that stone urns stood on the stone plinths flanking the tops and bottoms of the flights of steps in the gardens. However, these have all gone except two at the base of the steps in the NW corner of the S lawn. They are simple, small stone urns.

Old millstone set at N end of Cypress Walk, with small grinding stone upright in the middle of it.

PLANTED COMPONENTS

E terrace

Lawn, with 8 golden yews clipped into buns along the terrace edge, and one (similar) near the house. Yew hedge along E half of S side.

S lawn

Lawn, with 4 yews, two on W and two on E side of lawn, now overgrown, but originally clipped into peacocks.

Arboretum

An area mainly of specimen trees, both deciduous and coniferous, and grass. Some shrubs, mainly rhododendrons, for example near the pond, and an area of bamboos and ferns between the pond and the pavilion. The pond has waterlilies on it.

The whole area is covered by TPO 93, area A3, which includes the following: *Abies*, *Sequoiadendron gigantea*, *Sequoia sempervirens*, *Platanus occidentalis* and *acerifolia*, *Pinus* spp. birch, beech, copper beech, *Thuja* spp., oak spp., *Cupressocyparis* spp. and cultivars, *Cryptomeria* spp., Lombardy poplar, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, ash spp., lime spp., sycamore and cultivars, *Cupressus* spp. and cultivars, *Ginkgo biloba*, *Chamaecyparis* spp. and cultivars, yew and cultivars, sweet chestnut, *Taxodium distichum*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, cedar spp., *Halesia carolina*.

Within the area the following may be noted:

To the W of the pond: a v. large oak, conifers, rhododendrons and a v. large wellingtonia

Just to the N of the pavilion: 4 yews (? originally clipped),
and one to its E

Cypress Walk: no longer Lawson's cypresses. Mainly
chamaecyparis various (16), with two large pines to its W on either
side of the driveway which crosses it halfway along. Where drives
cross the Walk 4 fastigate yews (unclipped) flanking them. N end (to
N of NW corner of kitchen garden) formed by semi-circular yew hedge.

Other trees

A Scots pine just to the E of the retaining wall of the E terrace (S
end)

A row of Lombardy poplars along the outside of the E wall of the
kitchen garden. Planted in 1918 by a gardener returned from the First
World War. (He was shell-shocked and shortly afterwards committed
suicide in the woods to the S of the house.)

Reconstructions of original planted features

None

Special collections of garden plants

Remains of Victorian arboretum

Documented living plants

A few of the trees in the arboretum

Elements of nature conservation interest

None

ESSENTIAL SETTING AND VIEWS BEYOND THE SITE

Park on W, S and E sides of garden and arboretum. Kitchen garden on N side.

ANY SPECIAL FEATURES

None

SURVIVAL OF INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

Structure: most

Built components: most

Architectural ornaments: few

Planted components: some
