



Fisherman's Walk

Address:	Boscombe East, Bournemouth, Dorset. BH2 6DY				
District:	Bournemouth Borough Council	Ward:	Boscombe East		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	195	Grid Reference:	129 913
Area (ha):	2.7 ha				
Site owner(s):	Bournemouth Borough Council				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				
Site designers:	Not known				

Brief description of site:

Fisherman's Walk is a level, narrow, informal wooded walk between Southbourne Grove and the Overcliff Drive. It was conveyed to the Bournemouth Council from the Stourwood Estate and opened by the Mayor of Bournemouth in 1913 for public walks and as a pleasure garden. Its architectural features include the bandstand (1921) and an ornamental sunken garden (1935), with a formal water feature surrounded by mixed planting and a view to the sea.

Many of the original pine trees exist together with later planted deciduous trees and horse chestnuts.

Brief history of site:

In the 1990's many of the trees and Rhododendrons were removed as they were in poor condition. A process of tree replacement is being undertaken.

Significance:

This was a route used by fishermen. Owned and developed by the Council since 1912, which provides an open space with mature trees and an ornamental sunken garden with views to the sea.

Sources:

Friends of Fisherman's Walk website

Nikolaus Pevsner and David Lloyd. *The Buildings of Hampshire and IoW*, Penguin Books 1967

Fisherman's Walk



0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

Map Date: 16/02/2014
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Horseshoe Common

Address:	Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth		
District:	Bournemouth Borough Council	Ward:	Central
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	Grid Reference: 409916
Area (ha):	5.103 ha		
Site owner(s):	Bournemouth Borough Council		
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List		
Site designers:	Not known		

Brief description of site:

The area became known as Horseshoe Common in the 1870's, taking its name from the shape of Dean Park Road that partly encircles the site. A public area well furnished with trees and shrubs, some of which can be attributed to the original plantings.

Brief history of site:

Land for a pleasure garden was acquired under the Bournemouth Corporation Act of 1897. The Common has been under threat from development several times over the years and Wessex Way was eventually built but with a flyover so the park could stay physically connected, albeit with its character considerably changed. By 1992 the Common had become overgrown and a programme of clearance was begun with a new formal garden in the lower park with rose beds, railings and seating. Some of the original trees from the late 19th and early 20th centuries have survived. A pond, known as Blind Man's Pond, was made in the north of the park by damming the stream which ran through the site.

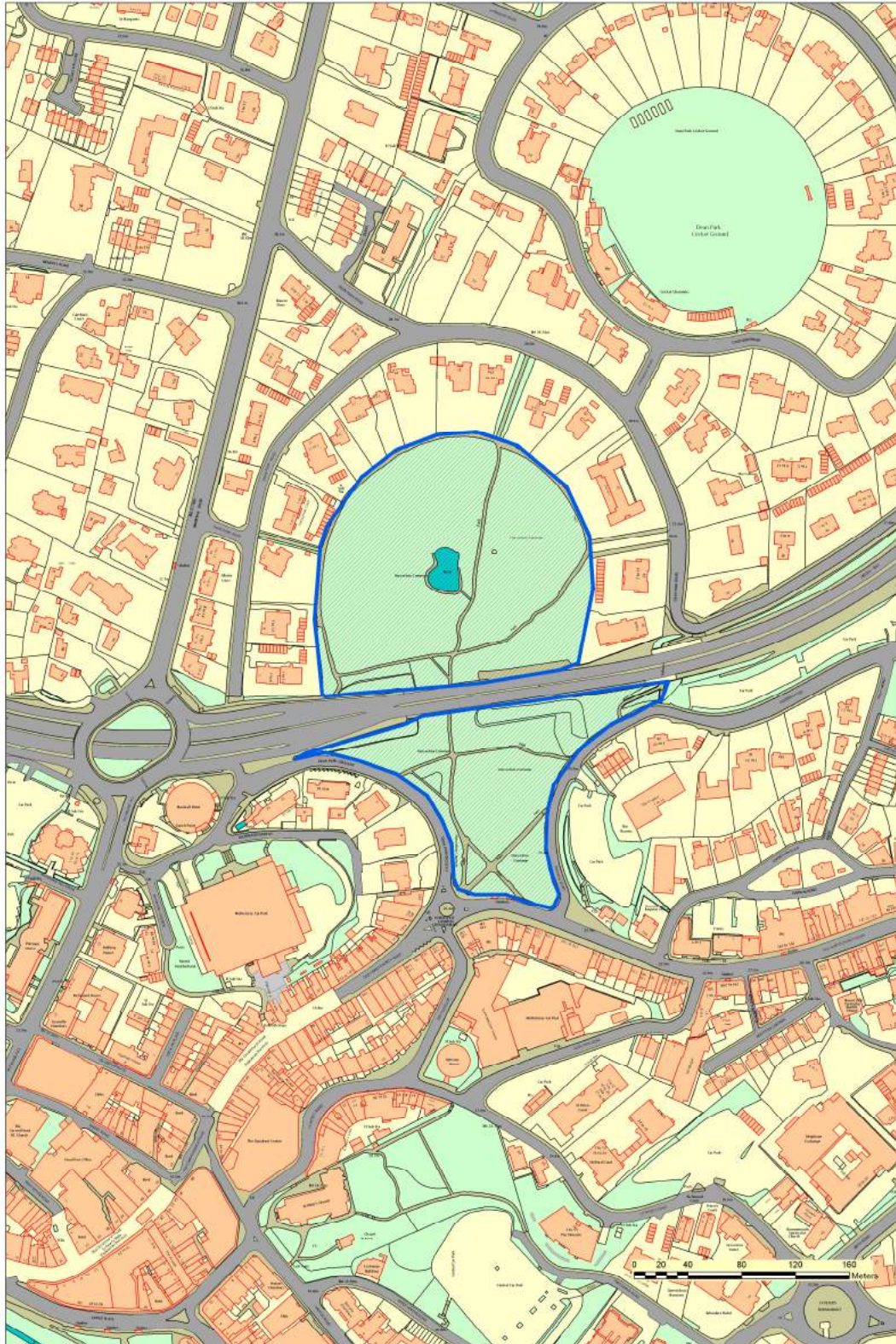
Significance:

The park was created c1897 at a time when the centre of the town was being further enhanced. The Blind Man's Pond remains as a reminder of the stream which ran through the whole length of the area until c1866 when it was dammed. It is a relatively large area of late 19th C tree planting. It is extremely well used for recreational purposes, being close to the town centre and the business community and is a large venue for Public Events.

Sources:

Bournemouth Borough Council Parks department.

Horseshoe Common





Meyrick Park

Address:	Meyrick Park, Bournemouth, Dorset BH2 6LH				
District:	Bournemouth Borough Council	Ward:	Talbot and Branksome Woods		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	195	Grid Reference:	079 920
Area (ha):	69 ha				
Site owner(s):	Bournemouth BC (Five Parks Charity)				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				
Site designers:	Not known				

Brief description of site:

Meyrick Park sits in gently undulating land of roughly triangular shape, bounded on the north by the Bournemouth/ Poole railway line and on the other sides by housing developments. The land is extremely well wooded with pines and other evergreens which completely screen the housing. On the eastern side is the central drive (now closed to traffic) and a flat area used for cricket, bowls and openair concerts. The majority of the remaining land is laid out as a golf course.

Brief history of site:

It is a large open space, originally open common land, as was the rest of what now comprises the town of Bournemouth. In 1802, as a result of the enclosure act, large areas were bought up by prominent families whilst 425 acres were set aside for the commoners as recompense for what they might be losing. The 425 acres comprised five areas one of which is now Meyrick Park. The total 425 acres is still controlled by the 'The Five Parks' Charity, charity number 299740. The area of Meyrick Park was gradually laid out as a public park with a golf club started in 1894 plus many other public amenities.

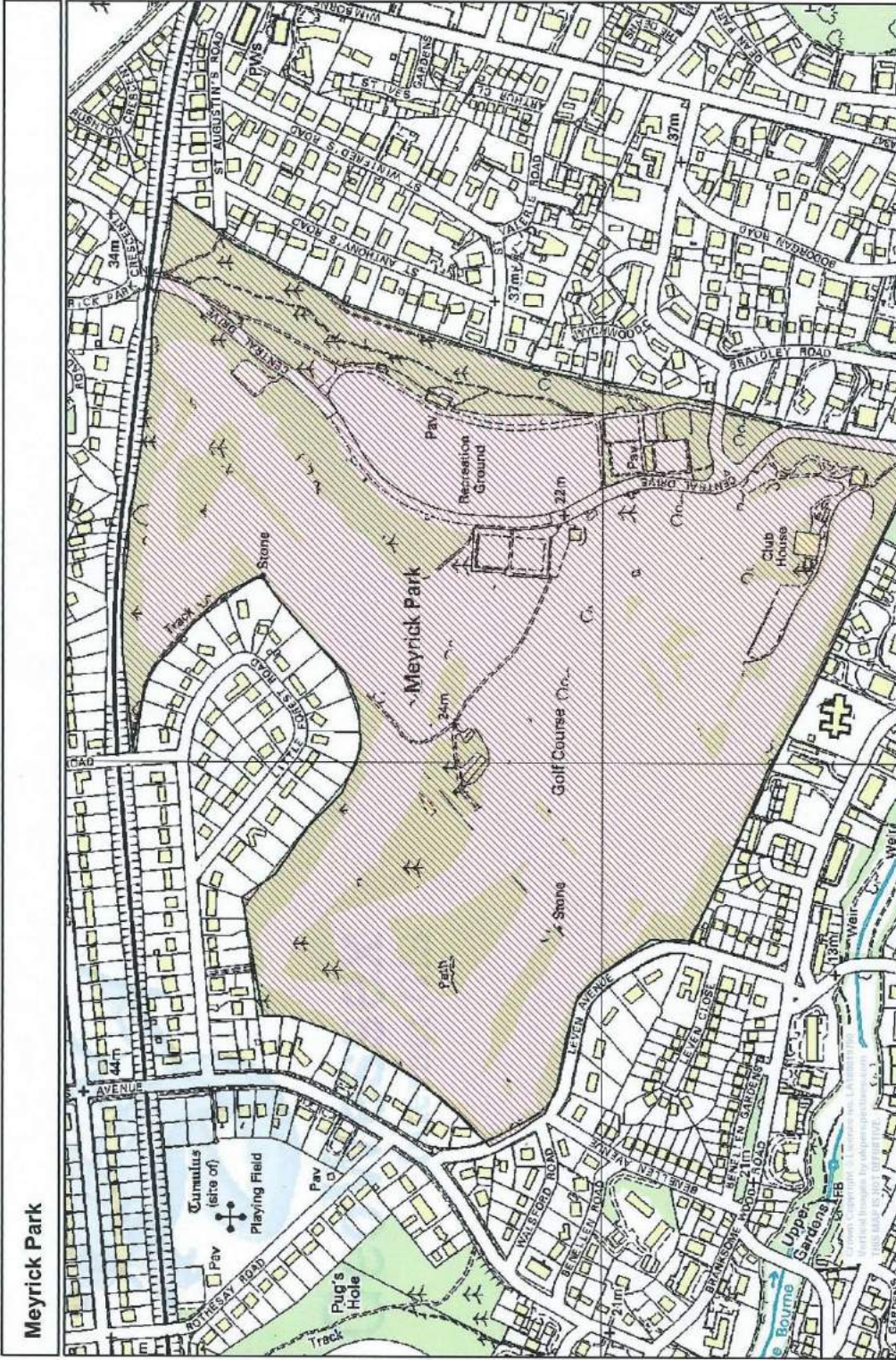
Significance:

An example of the recompense set aside for commoners as a process of an enclosure act. A large park developed from 1894 including a bowling green, playing fields and one of the first municipal golf courses in the country.

Sources:

Centre for the Conservation of Historic Parks and Gardens, site survey and recommendation by John Soane 1985.

Nikolaus Pevsner and David Lloyd. *The Buildings of Hampshire and IoW, Penquin Books 1967*



Meyrick Park

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DORSET GARDEN TRUST
LOCAL LIST

Russell-Cotes Museum Garden

Address:	Russell-Cotes Museum, East Cliff, Bournemouth, BH1 2EW				
District:	Bournemouth Borough Council	Ward:	Central		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	195	Grid Reference:	092 909
Area (ha):	0.8 ha				
Site owner(s):	Bournemouth Borough Council				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				
Site designers:	Not known				

Brief description of site:

The site stands on the cliff top adjacent to the Royal Bath Hotel on the eastern side of Bournemouth Pier, and backs directly onto the road behind on the north side. John F Fogerty, designed the original art nouveau villa in 1901 which was originally called East Cliffe Hall. The grounds run along the southern façade of the house overlooking Poole Bay with panoramic views to the Isle of Wight and Swanage and previously formed the lower part of the grounds of the Royal Bath Hotel. The grounds include a grotto, rose walk and a Japanese garden.

Brief history of site:

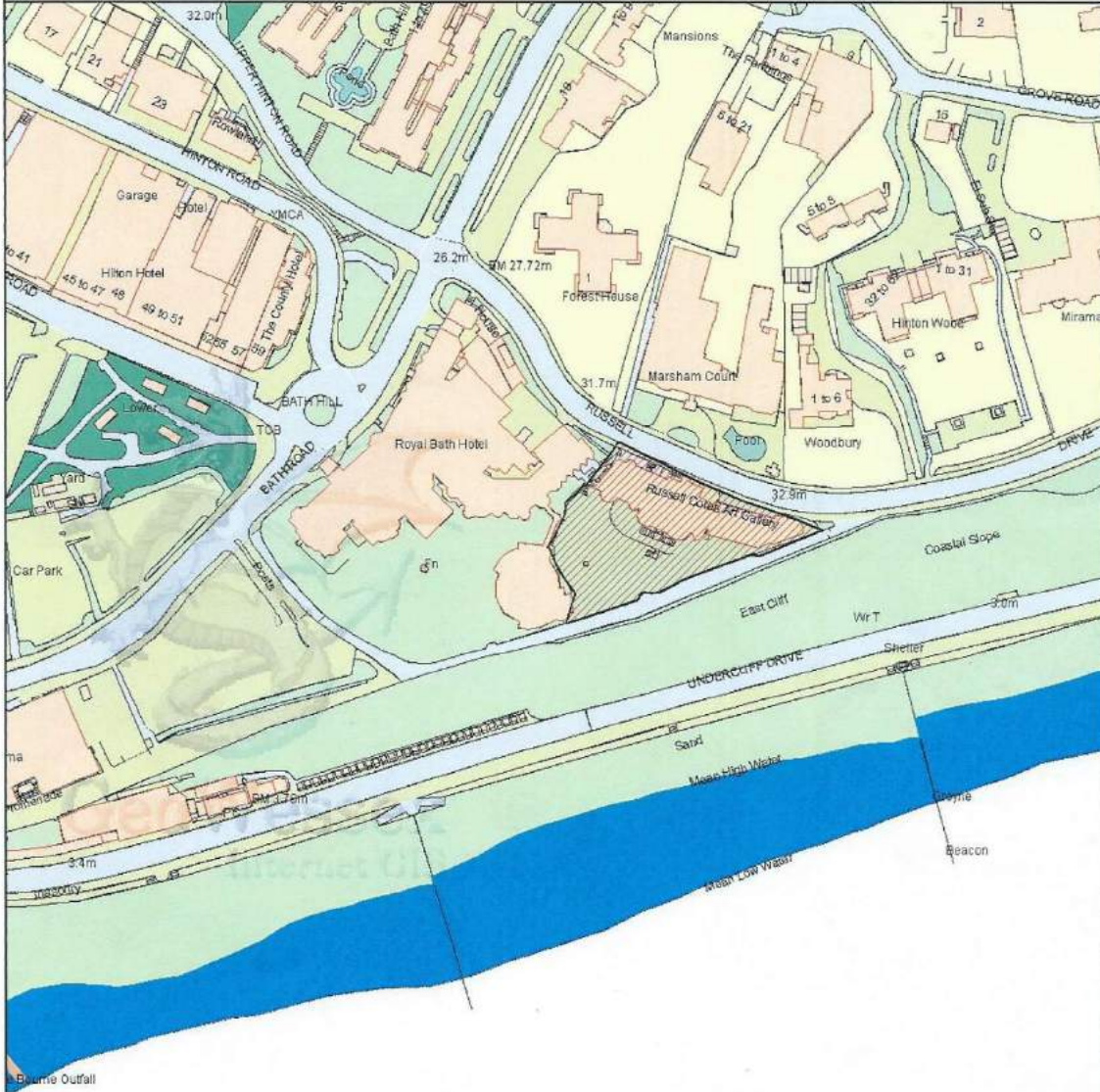
Bournemouth did not really exist until the mid 19th C when it was developed as a fashionable resort. Merton Russell-Cotes, the owner of The Royal Bath Hotel, built a villa for himself and his family on the eastern portion of the hotel site and the grounds were laid out. Sir Merton and Lady Russell-Cotes gradually gifted the house and contents to the town and the house became a museum. Some of the eastern part of the garden was sacrificed to new galleries.

The grounds were re-landscaped in the 1990s.

Significance:

One of the original villas of the late 19th C development of Bournemouth complete with its own garden in cliff top position. Sir Merton Russell-Cotes was an important figure in the early civic life of the town.

Russell Cotes Museum Garden



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Scale 1/2255

Date 28/4/2006

Centre = 409176 E 90831 N



Talbot Village

Address:	c/o Dickinson Manser & Co., Poole, Dorset BH15 2NL				
District:	Bournemouth Borough Council	Ward:	Talbot and Branksome Woods		
Map Series:	Landranger	Map Sheet:	195	Grid Reference:	075 939
Area (ha) :	28.34 ha				
Site owner(s):	Talbot Village Trust				
Designation:	Dorset Gardens Trust Local List				

Site designers:

The architect, Christopher Crabb-Creeke was responsible for the almshouses and St. Marks School. Evans and Fletcher of Wimborne built St Marks Church, George Evans designed the cottages and David Tuck supervised the building of the cottages and farms.

Brief description of site:

Talbot Village is laid out along the top of a ridge running from the western edge of Bournemouth towards Poole. The land to the south remains relatively level across Talbot Heath before descending, but the land to the north drops quickly from the Talbot Village area. The village cottages and church are strung along the northern side of the road to Poole with open land behind. Each cottage is on a good sized plot and the land is well wooded with pines and deciduous species reflecting the founders' idealistic vision.

Brief history of site:

Originally open heath the village was established in the mid 19th C by the two Miss Talbots who bought land in the area in 1835. Talbot Village with farms, a church, a school and cottages was developed for the poor in the latter part of the 19th C. This village and the surrounding land was vested in the Talbot Village Trust, a charity which still exists, while the remainder of the land passed to the Earls of Leven and Melville. Bournemouth University and housing has been developed on Talbot Village Trust landholdings while the land immediately around the village is now a conservation area.

Significance:

Though now surrounded by housing and institutional buildings, threatening its peaceful and spacious environment, Talbot Village survives largely intact as an example of a once rural community sponsored by two philanthropic sisters. Its Loudonesque visual quality is still evident.

Sources:

Nikolaus Pevsner and David Lloyd *The Buildings Of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*, 1967, p 130

