
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PROPOSED SWIMMING POOL,
CHEDDINGTON MANOR, CHEDDINGTON,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Adam Dyson BA (field work & archaeological description) Hannah Tweedie MPhil (Background research)	
NGR: SP 9165 1740	Report No. 3517
District: Aylesbury Vale	Site Code: AS 1294
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 2908
Signed:	Date: April 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Proposed Swimming Pool, Cheddington Manor, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire</i>		
<i>In April 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Cheddington Manor, Manor Road, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 9166 1739). The evaluation was carried out to fulfil a planning condition attached to planning permission for a proposed new swimming pool contained within a new single-storey side extension to the manor (Planning Ref: 06/3313).</i>			
<i>Cheddington Manor House is grade II Listed and was built in the late 16th to early 17th century but has been subject to much alteration (CAS 529202). Archaeological remains relating to the earlier medieval manor might be located on the site. The site lies 700m north of a scheduled multivallate hillfort, miscellaneous earthworks, including possible lynchets have been recorded on the chalk hillside adjacent to the manor house (CAS1271).</i>			
<i>In the event the evaluation revealed early modern brick garden walls</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>31st March-01st April 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>2908</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1294</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within grounds of Grade II Manor</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential dwelling with associated gardens</i>		
Planned development	<i>Swimming pool</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Early modern garden walls</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	<i>Aylesbury Vale</i>	<i>Cheddington</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Bucks HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>LU7 0RP</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.200m²</i>		
NGR	<i>SP 9165 1740</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.101m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Adam Dyson</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Hart</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed Swimming Pool, Cheddington Manor, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Dyson, A. and Tweedie, H.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3517</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>April 2010</i>		

PROPOSED SWIMMING POOL, CHEDDINGTON MANOR, CHEDDINGTON, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In April 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Cheddington Manor, Manor Road, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 9166 1739). The evaluation was carried out to fulfil a planning condition attached to planning permission for a proposed new swimming pool contained within a new single-storey side extension to the manor (Planning Ref: 06/3313).

Cheddington Manor House, a Grade II Listed house was built in the late 16th to early 17th century but has been subject to much alteration (CAS 529202). Archaeological remains relating to the earlier medieval manor might be located on the site. The site lies 700m north of a scheduled multivallate hillfort, miscellaneous earthworks, including possible lynchets have been recorded on the chalk hillside adjacent to the manor house (CAS1271).

In the event the evaluation revealed early modern brick garden walls

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Cheddington Manor, Manor Road, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 9166 1739; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Hart of Cheddington Manor, and was carried out to fulfil a planning condition attached to planning permission for a proposed new swimming pool contained within a new single-storey side extension (Planning Ref: 06/3313, replaced by subsequent permission 07/02716/APP)).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (dated 27/02/2007), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 24/0310). The project conformed to the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001).

1.3 The field evaluation aimed to gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of burial of important archaeological remains, if present, within the study area. The brief requires the excavation of a trial trench within the footprint of the area of the new extension/swimming pool for this purpose.

1.4 The principal objectives of the archaeological trial trench evaluation are:

- To collate, verify and assess all information relevant to presence, survival and character of archaeological remains/ structures within the study area;
- To provide a predictive model of the sub-surface deposits likely to be present on the site and assess their archaeological significance; and
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval or post-medieval structures associated with the manorial/moated site

Planning policy context

1.5 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.6 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.7 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Fig. 1-2)

2.1 Cheddington is a village and civil parish located within the Aylesbury Vale district of Buckinghamshire. The village is located c.10 km north-east of Aylesbury and c.5.5km to the north of Tring, in Hertfordshire.

2.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential within the grounds of Cheddington Manor, a Grade II Listed structure (Appendix 2) believed to date back to at least the 16th century. The site covers an area of c.200m², and comprises the area of the proposed single storey extension to accommodate a swimming pool.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c. 105m AOD on the north-eastern edge of the village

of Cheddington. The land rises fairly steeply to the south and south-east forming two elevated areas which overlook the surrounding landscape.

3.2 The geology of the area comprises Oxford clay (BGS 1978). Cheddington lies at the boundary of two different soil associations, Wantage 1 soils and Evesham 2 soils (SSEW 1983). Soils of the Wantage 1 association are characterised as well drained calcareous silty soils, while soils of the Evesham 2 association are described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils, with some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged non-calcareous clayey and fine loamy or fine silty over clayey soils.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (before AD 43)

4.1 Few prehistoric remains have been recorded in the area around Cheddington, the main focus of activity in the area would have been the multivallate hillfort at Southend Hill, which has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CAS 4039, SAM 29410). The hillfort consists of a circular enclosure of approximately 5ha which is defined by a pair of concentric ditches which encircle the summit of the hill, the ditches are a width of c.5m and are 15 to 20m apart. The hillfort at Southend Hill is of particular archaeological interest as it is located c.4km to the west of the more widely known hillfort on Ivinghoe Beacon, the two sites being intervisible. Future investigation of the two sites will hopefully allow understanding of the relationship between the two sites and enhance our understanding of the development of settlement and society in the later prehistoric period. Cropmark evidence suggests a possible Neolithic cursus or mortuary enclosure adjacent to Southend Hill hillfort (CAS 403901).

Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon (AD 43 - AD 1150)

4.2 Evidence of Romano-British occupation in the area is very sparse and is restricted to a single findspot of a Roman coin (CAS 5035). No archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity or occupation has been recorded to date.

Medieval (AD 1150 – 1500)

4.3 Cheddington was recorded in the Domesday book, and was divided between several landowners, including Ralph, Ranulf, Swarting and Hugh [of Bolbec] (Williams & Martin 2002). The largest landowner recorded was Gilbert who is recording as holding 5 ½ hides from Robert of Tosny as a single manor. Medieval agricultural activity is evident in the area from two sets of cultivation terraces of probable medieval date to the south and south-west of the site (CAS 1271, 1272). In both areas the terraces, known locally as lincs, survive to a height of 1.5 to 2.0 metres. Strip lynchets usually formed part of the medieval open field system, where several large open fields were divided into strips which were farmed as a cooperative effort by all the

owners and tenants of the strips (Adkins & Adkins 1998). The two areas of cultivation terraces are unusual as no areas of adjacent habitation are evident.

4.4 Historic records record a medieval to post-medieval manor of Cheddington, which is thought to have been located in the area of the site (CAS 5292, 529201). The remains of a sub-square medieval moat which encloses the location of an unknown building is located to the north-west of the site (CAS 466), and is likely to have enclosed this former manor. Traces of fishponds associated with the moat are also recorded (CAS 46601), with one pond remaining to the north-west of the site.

Post-medieval and later (AD 1540 – present)

4.5 Cheddington Manor House, a grade II Listed house was built in the late 16th to early 17th century but has been subject to much alteration (CAS 529202; Appendix 2). Archaeological remains relating to the earlier medieval manor might be located on the site. Other remains dating to the post-medieval and early modern periods comprise a number of listed buildings including the property of 25 High Street which was designed by George Devey for Hannah de Rothschild as a village schoolmasters house (CAS 10604). The de Rothschild family bought the manor of Mentmore, which is located to north of the site, in 1850 and employed Joseph Paxton to redesign the mansion and its gardens and park which are now included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England (CAS 1067002). To the south-west of the site are the remains of a Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post which was opened in July 1960 during the Cold War (CAS 8534).

5 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Jeffreys Map of Buckinghamshire 1770

5.1 The earliest cartographic source to depict the area is Jeffreys map of Buckinghamshire. The map is at a small scale and does not therefore show the site in any details. The village of Cheddington is marked and much of the modern road pattern is already laid out. A number of buildings are marked in the West End area of Cheddington, but due to the small scale of the map none are marked by name, and the moat and fishpond to the north of the site are not marked.

Bryant's Map of Buckinghamshire 1825

5.2 The next available cartographic source is Bryant's 1825 map. This is also at a small scale and does not show any detail with reference to the site.

Cheddington Tithe Map 1842 (Fig. 4)

The Cheddington Tithe Map is the first source to show the site in any significant detail. The moat and fishpond are depicted for the first time, and

appear to be connected at this date. The Manor House is also depicted along with a number of outbuildings, however the buildings depicted do not correspond with those depicted in later cartographic sources suggesting that the surveying for the Tithe Map was not very accurate or that the depiction of buildings was carried out in a schematic rather than accurate manner. The surrounding area still has areas of open medieval field system, such as Abore Berry and Hatch Furlong. The Tithe Apportionment states that the area of the site (Plots 1152 & 1153) are owned by the Countess of Bridgewater and occupied by Samuel Punter (Appendix 3).

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 5)

The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map is the first detailed depiction of the site. The buildings of Manor House and its outbuildings are clearly depicted. As mentioned above the buildings depicted do not correspond very closely with the buildings in the previous cartographic source. The area to the south of Manor House is shown to be wooded.

Ordnance Survey Map 1899 (Fig. 6)

The 1899 Ordnance Survey Map of 1899 shows few changes from the preceding cartographic source, Manor House and its associated buildings remain unchanged. The only significant change has been the planting of further woodland to the east of Manor House and to the east of the moat and fishpond contained within the grounds.

Ordnance Survey Map 1925 (Fig. 7)

The 1925 Ordnance Survey Map shows no changes to Manor House and the surrounding area, with the exception of a small outbuilding which has been constructed to the north of Manor House.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 One trench was excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trench location overlay the footprint of the proposed new development. It measured 10 x 1.6m.

6.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 8)

Two sample sections of the stratigraphy were recorded and are tabulated below:

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 7): NW end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 101.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark blackish grey, loose clayey silt.
0.14 – 0.54m	L1002	Demolition deposit. Mid greyish brown, compact clayey silt with frequent medium angular stones and frequent building rubble.
0.54 m+	L1003	Natural clay. Light bluish grey compact clay.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 8): SE end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 101.64m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.17 – 0.30m	L1001	Levelling deposit. Light bluish grey moderately compact silty clay.
0.30 – 0.80m	L1002	Demolition deposit. As above.
0.80m +	L1003	Natural clay. As above.

Description of archaeological features and layers:

L1001 was a light bluish grey, moderately compact silty clay. It was 0.13m deep. After mechanical excavation of the topsoil, a small test pit was hand dug into L1001, which revealed L1002, demolition deposit. L1001 appears to be a thin levelling layer deposited above the demolition; it was not present across the whole trench, possibly suffering from modern truncation by a large tree and flower bed at the NW end. Both of these layers were mechanically excavated until undisturbed archaeology was reached.

L1002 was a mid greyish brown, compact clayey silt with frequent medium angular stones and frequent building rubble consisting of brick, tile, stone and mortar. It was directly above and post-dates the masonry structures but also appears to have become compacted around the masonry, as a thin layer remained when the trench was cleaned and planned at the level of the masonry.

M1004 was a brick wall oriented NW/SE (7.90 x 0.36 x 0.27m). Its construction cut, F1006, was revealed within a one-metre long test pit dug against its NE face (Fig. 8 and DPs 4, 5 and 6).

F1006 was the construction cut for Wall M1004. It was a linear feature oriented NW/SE (7.90 x 0.84 x 0.48m). A one-metre segment along one edge of the wall was excavated within Test Pit 2. It contained three fills. Its basal fill, L1007, was a foundation deposit consisting of large (up to 0.30m in diameter) irregular stones. Above this was Wall M1004, which consisted of

four courses of mid reddish orange machine-made brick (225 x 100 x 65 mm). Its bonding type was English Garden Wall with a rough finish. The bricks were jointed with a light whitish yellow sandy lime mortar, with bed joints ranging from 0 to 30mm thick (Fig. 8 and DP 4). The final fill of F1006 was Backfill L1008 which was a light brownish grey compact silty clay with moderate CBM fragments and small stones. The wall appears to be a retaining wall for garden terracing.

L1009 was a mid greyish brown compact clayey silt and building rubble. It was excavated within Test Pit 2 and had a depth of 0.30m. The rubble consisted of modern brick, tile and mortar fragments. This layer was not visible in plan and only recorded within the test pit sections. It pre-dates Wall Construction Cut F1006 (Fig. 8 Section 4; DP 5).

F1010 was a drain oriented E/W (1.20+ x 0.72+ x 0.34m+). It was also located within Test Pit 2 and represents the earliest feature within the trench (Fig.8; DPs 5 and 6). It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1011, was a lining of re-used ceramic building materials; mid reddish orange machine made bricks (225 x 100 x 65 mm) placed 'on bed' along the base of the cut, and then mid reddish orange roof tiles placed against the edge of the cut. The final fill of F1010 was Backfill L1012 which was a mid greyish brown compact clayey silt with moderate CBM and mortar fragments.

M1005 was a brick wall oriented NE/SW located at the SE end of the trench. It was only recorded in plan; therefore no construction cut can be described. It consisted of at least two courses of mid reddish orange brick (225 x 100 x 65 mm) laid 'on bed'. The bricks were jointed with mortar that varied between a light whitish yellow sandy mortar and a white cement based mortar. The wall may have a function similar to that of wall M1004, namely a garden feature.

L1013 was an unexcavated deposit revealed during cleaning along the SW side of wall M1004. It was a mid greyish brown compact clayey silt with modern CBM fragments. It predates Wall Construction Cut F1006, and is likely to be a made ground deposit.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The trenches were overlain by a garden topsoil, L1000, a dark blackish grey loose clayey silt (0.14 - 0.17m thick). Beneath this was a levelling deposit, L1001, present across the centre of the trench, this was a light bluish grey moderately compact silty clay (0.13m thick). Beneath this was a demolition deposit, L1002, a mid greyish brown, compact clayey silt with

frequent medium angular stones and frequent building rubble (0.40 - 0.50m thick). Beneath this was the natural light bluish grey clay.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The trench revealed three early modern brick features: Walls M1004 and M1005, and Drain F1010.

10.2 M1004 was a brick wall oriented NW/SE. It consisted of four courses of mid reddish orange machine-made brick (225 x 100 x 65 mm). Its bonding type was English Garden Wall with a rough finish. M1005 was a brick wall oriented NE/SW, and it consisted of at least two courses of mid reddish orange brick (225 x 100 x 65 mm).

10.3 Wall M1004 appeared to be a retaining wall for garden terracing, and Wall F1005 likely had a similar function i.e. a garden feature. Wall M1004 may equate to the wall depicted on the 1842, 1881 and 1899 OS maps as extending from the manor house

10.4 F1010 was a drain oriented E/W (1.20+ x 0.72+ x 0.34m+). Its basal fill, L1011, was a lining of re-used ceramic building materials; mid reddish orange machine made bricks (225 x 100 x 65 mm).

10.5 Cheddington Manor House, a Grade II Listed house was built in the late 16th to early 17th century. It was anticipated that archaeological remains relating to the earlier medieval manor might be located on the site. In the event the evaluation revealed early modern brick garden walls.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at Buckinghamshire County Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Harry Hart of Cheddington Manor for his co-operation and funding of the evaluation, and for his assistance on site.

AS would also like to acknowledge the staff at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies for their help with archival work. Thanks are also due to the staff at Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Ms Ruth Beckley of Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.

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APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Record (CAS). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3.

HER	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric (before AD 43)		
4039	91900 16450	Findspot; Iron Age pottery and flint.
4039	9195 1654	Southend Hill, a small multivallate hillfort; Scheduled Ancient Monument 29410. Ploughing has caused some destruction of the ramparts, and the hillfort was located only from cropmarks. Evidence of the remains of some structures within the hillfort.
403901	9219 1661	Cropmark of a possible Neolithic cursus or mortuary enclosure seen on aerial photographs adjacent to Cheddington hillfort.
Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410)		
5035	92100 17400	Findspot; Roman coin.
Medieval (AD 1150 – AD 1500)		
4154	92220 18006	Church of St Giles; Grade II* Listed, parish church. Originally 12 th century, altered 14 th and 15 th centuries. West tower and north aisle date to 15 th century and south porch and north vestry date to 19 th century. Features a medieval octagonal stone font and a very fine early 17 th century pulpit with panelled side, carved grotesque scrolls and a crested sounding board.
2967	9253 1778	Elsage Farm, Ivinghoe; formerly known as Elsage manor, was granted to Merton College in 1283. It has been moated but according to the farmer the moat was filled in around 1957. By 1853 records refer to Merton college possessing “a farm in the neighbourhood known as Elsage”
8561	921 173	Cheddington was recorded in the Domesday book.
466	9158 1748	Medieval moat, subsquare, which encloses site of an unknown building. The moat was probably the site of the former Brocas family manor house. A fishpond is associated with the moat.
46601	9160 1744	Traces of fishponds recorded in the vicinity of the moat. Pond surviving 40x 22 m
5292	9165 1739	Historical records of medieval to post-medieval manor of Cheddington. Pre 1066 Ulwin held half a hide in Cheddington. Passed to Hugh de Bolebec, Abbot of Woburn an undertenant in 13 th century. Held later by Brocas family till 1518. Later held by Combes, Hodson, Seare and Lord Roseberry.
529201	9164 1739	Documentary references to medieval manor house of Cheddington. Capital message referred to in June 1259
1271	914 170	Cultivation terraces of probable medieval date. Known locally as ‘lincs’ they survive to a height of 1.5-2.0m. Extensive in area running from SP 9135 1689 to SP 9149 1719 and have a maximum platform working width of 12 m. No adjacent habitation is evident other than the modern West End Farm.
1272	918 164	Cultivation terraces of probable medieval date. These are described as the best example in the county. They survive to a height of 1.5 – 2.0 m. They extend from SP 9171 1675 to SP 9219 1642 occupying about 9 acres. Working platforms attain a maximum width of 15m. No adjacent habitation is now evident.
Post-medieval (AD 1500 – AD 1750)		
529202	91670 17372	Cheddington Manor House; Grade II Listed, late 16 th century to early 17 th century, altered and much repaired (See Appendix 2)

10601	92070 17392	The Chase; Grade II Listed late 15 th to early 16 th century house.
10602	92340 17096	Old Reading Room, 48 High Street; Grade II Listed, 17 th century altered house, timber-framed with brick infill
10603	92366 17046	The Old Swan, High Street; Grade II Listed, 17 th century, with alterations.
10605	92312 17230	Town Farmhouse, 45 High Street; Grade II Listed, Early 18 th century with 17 th century rear wing.
1060501	92298 17265	Barn 30m to north-west of Town Farmhouse; Grade II Listed, 18 th century timber-framed and weatherboarded barn with tiled roof.
10607	91993 17573	24,26 & 28 Mentmore Road; Grade II Listed, Range of 3 cottages, late 17 th to 18 th century, timber framed with white wash brick infill and rendered plinth.
Early Modern (AD 1750 – AD 1900)		
10608	91986 17566	30 Mentmore Road; Grade II Listed mid 19 th century cottage.
10604	92219 17328	25 High Street; Grade II Listed, formerly a pair of cottages dated H de R 1877 on a terracotta plaque. Designed by George Devey for Hannah de Rothschild as village schoolmasters house.
10610	92048 18128	11, 13 & 15 Station Road; Grade II Listed, row of 3 houses, formerly 4 cottages, dated MDCCCLX on a central stone plaque with Rothschild mottoes. Designed by George Devey, red brick with blue and yellow diapers.
10611	9158 17393	Westend House, West End Road; Grade II Listed house dating to late 17 th to 18 th century.
10601	92001 17581	22 Mentmore Road; Grade II Listed, late 18 th century house, much altered.
1067002	9059 1898	Mentmore towers; Grade II* Listed in the register of Parks and Gardens of special Historic Interest in England. A mid 19 th century park and garden surrounding a contemporary house, all by Sir Joseph Paxton.
6393	9224 1816	Rectory House; formal gardens first mentioned in 1862. Sheahan described the gardens as 'pleasantly surrounded with tastefully laid out grounds'. Orchards and pond survive to the south of the house, uncertain whether formal gardens survive.
5175	91700 16800	Windmill/ Watermill; 1840 map marks 'by millway' and the Ashridge Estate deeds mention a windmill on the north down. Topography of area suggests a windmill although a track which still survives as a footpath is known as 'millway' and runs to a small stream which could have turned a watermill
9268	91348 16875	Chalk pit, marked on Ordnance Survey First Edition.
Modern (AD 1900 – present)		
8534	91447 17001	Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post. Opened July 1960 and closed 1991. In a small compound on top of Westend Hill at the end of a line of telegraph poles. All surface features remain intact, the top of the access shaft was reconstructed in 1989 and a new larger hatch (Torlift) fitted.

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDING ENTRY

Cheddington Manor House
West End Road

Grade II Listed

House. Late C16 – early C17, altered and much repaired. Timber frame with C18 and C20 brick infill, the ground floor rebuilt partly with red and vitreous brick, partly in red brick with blue diaper patterns. Moulded bressumers and bargeboards, some possibly C16- C17 re-used, some C20. Old tile roof. SW bay has rectangular brick chimney with blue diapers, with 5 shafts, the central one octagonal, the others round with narrow spiral bands of moulded brick and off-set heads. C20 casement windows with wooden mullions and wrought iron stays. Irregular T-plan. NW range is of 2 storeys, central range running SE is taller and is of 2 storeys and an attic. NW front of 3 bays, 2 to right gables, the central bay with a gabled oriel window to the first floor. SW front has projection to left with single casement to ground floor left, and chimney to right. 2-storey porch projection to right in angle with centre wing has C20 door in gabled right side. Centre wing of 2 bays had 2 paired casements to first floor and one 3-light casement to ground floor right. Gable end of this wing has canted bay window and paired attic casement. Large C20 extensions to NE. Interior: large room in central wing has moulded stone fireplace with Tudor arch, varnished panelling that may be C16 – C17, and chamfered cross beams with double carved stops. Room above has similar cross beams and arched fireplace with pulvinated frieze and curved cornice. Winder stair in line with main chimney. SW bay has ground floor room with arched fireplace and C18 panelling, and fireplace in upper room with moulded brick jams and stone lintel.

APPENDIX 3 TITHE APPORTIONMENT 1842

Plot no.	Owner	Occupier	Plot name	Land use	Area (a.r.p)
1153	Countess of Bridgewater	Samuel Punter	Newins Close	Grass	5.2.35
1152	Countess of Bridgewater	Samuel Punter	Homestead		0.3.10
1151	Countess of Bridgewater	Samuel Punter	Orchard		0.30.10
1144	Countess of Bridgewater	Samuel Punter	Reynolds Mead	Arable	4.0.32
1155	Countess of Bridgewater	Samuel Punter	Hill Close. Hill or Down Field. Goose Acre Lane	Grass	3.3.0
900	West or Lake Field	Cheddington West End	Green and Road		4.2.0
899	West or Lake Field	Abraham Downs	Cottage and Orchard	Grass	1.1.0
897	West or Lake Field	Hatchlands	Cow Common		5.0.5
674	North Field	Hatch Furlong	Common Lane		0.0.37

Key: a – acres, r – rods, p – perches

P2908

**PROPOSED SWIMMING POOL, CHEDDINGTON MANOR, BUCKS
PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX**



DP1. Location of trench in relation to the NW façade of Cheddington Manor, looking S (01/04/2010)



DP2. Post-excavation view of trench, wall M1004 running the length of the trench, looking SE (01/04/2010)



DP3. Post-excavation view of trench, wall M1005 in foreground, looking NW (01/04/2010)



DP4. NE face of wall M1004 within test pit 2, looking SW (01/04/2010)



DP5. Drain F1010, drain lining L1011 and wall construction cut F1006 within test pit 2, looking SE (01/04/2010)



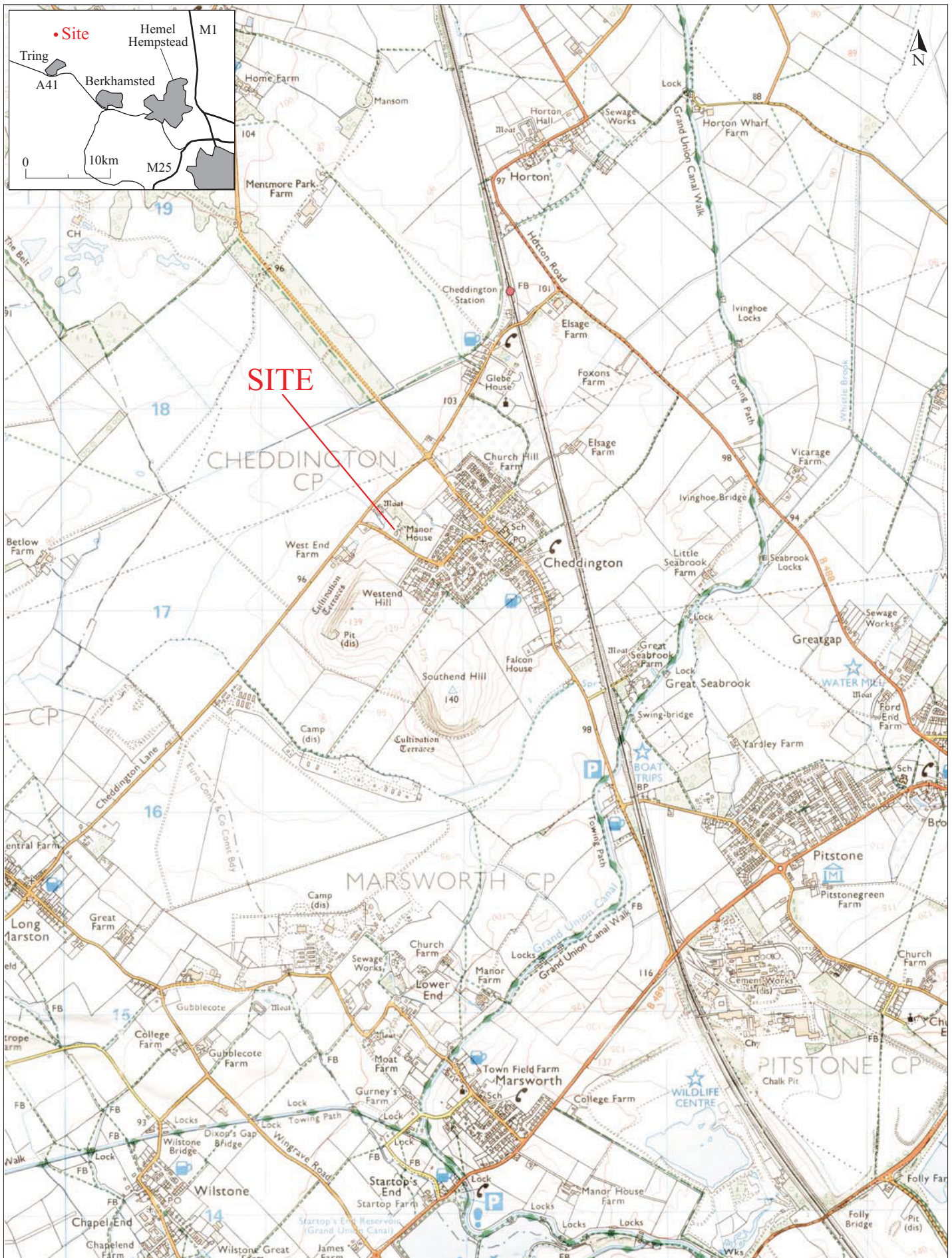
DP6. Drain F1010 within test pit 2, looking NW (01/04/2010)



DP7. Sample section and test pit 1, NW end SW facing, looking NE (01/04/2010)

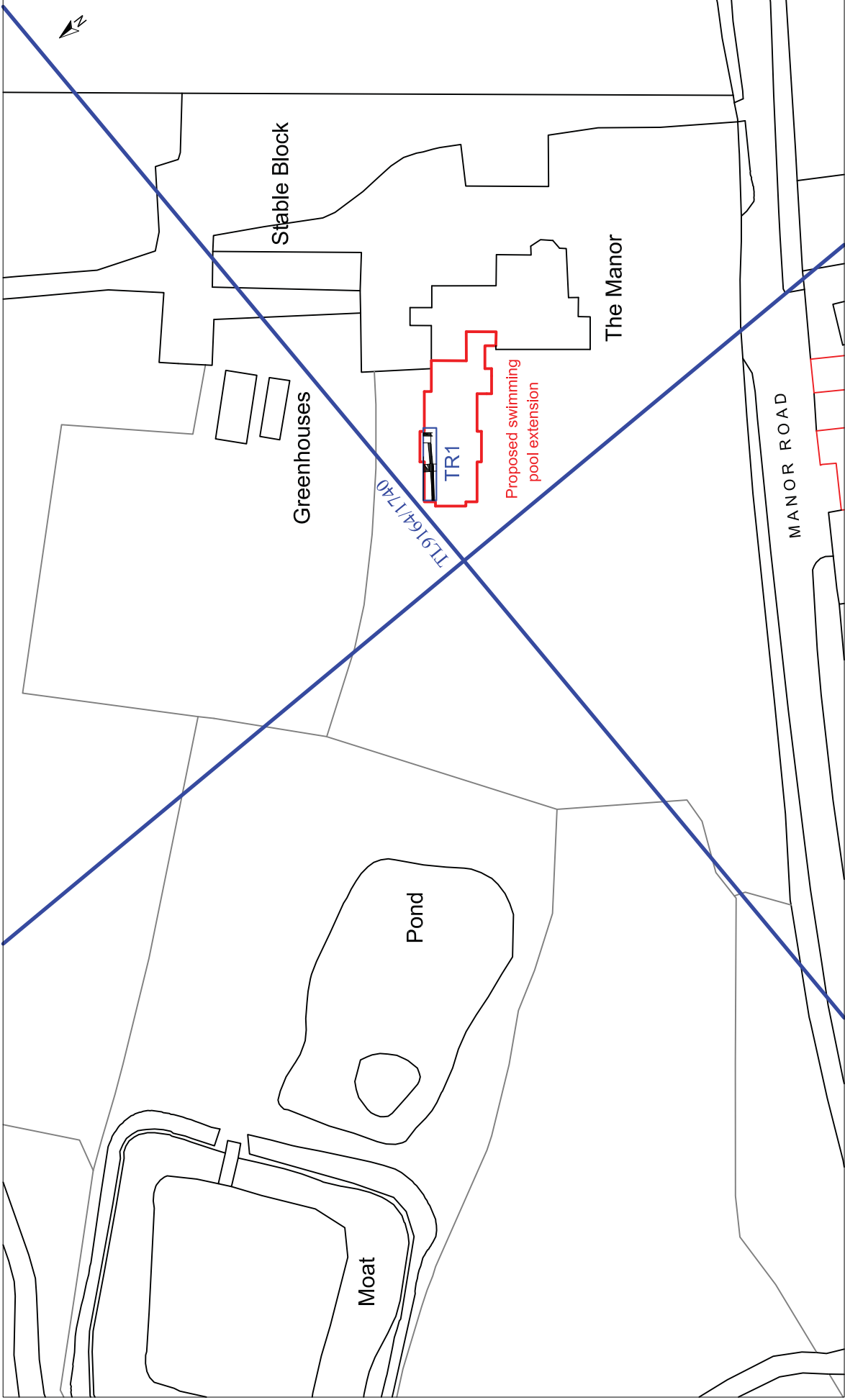


DP8. Sample section and test pit 3, SE end SW facing, looking ENE (01/04/2010).



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

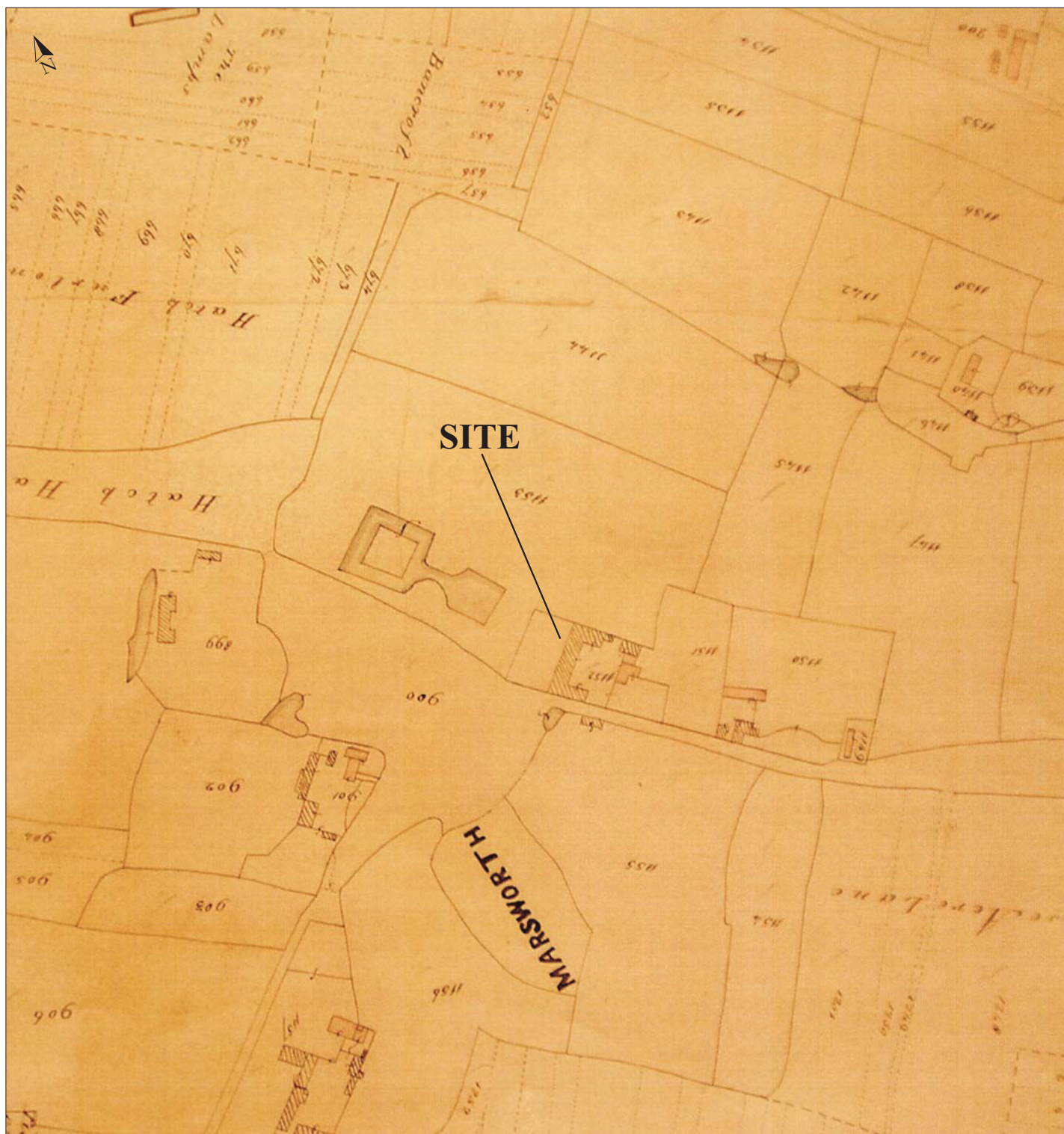


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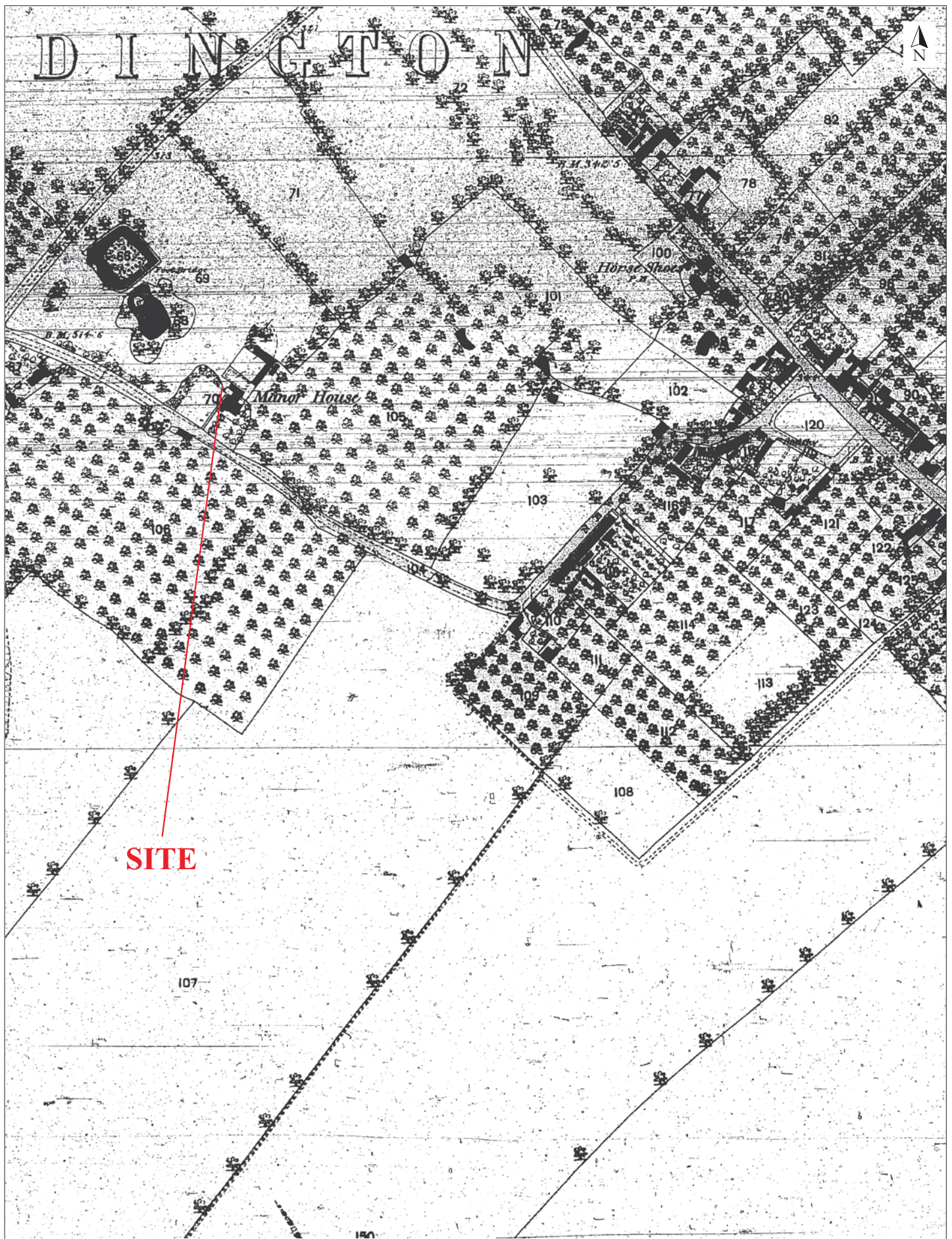
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:750 at A4



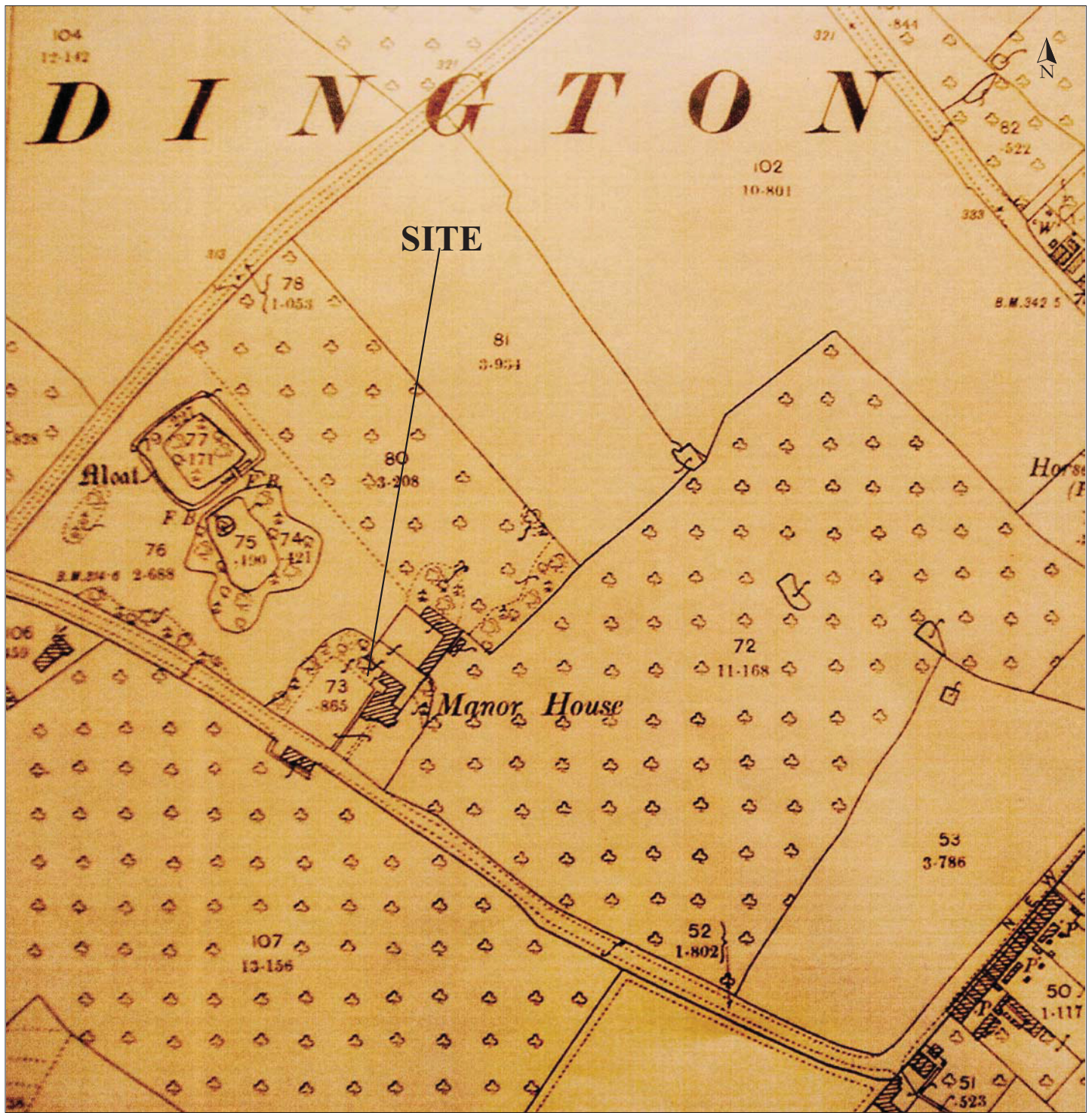


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Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1842
Not to scale



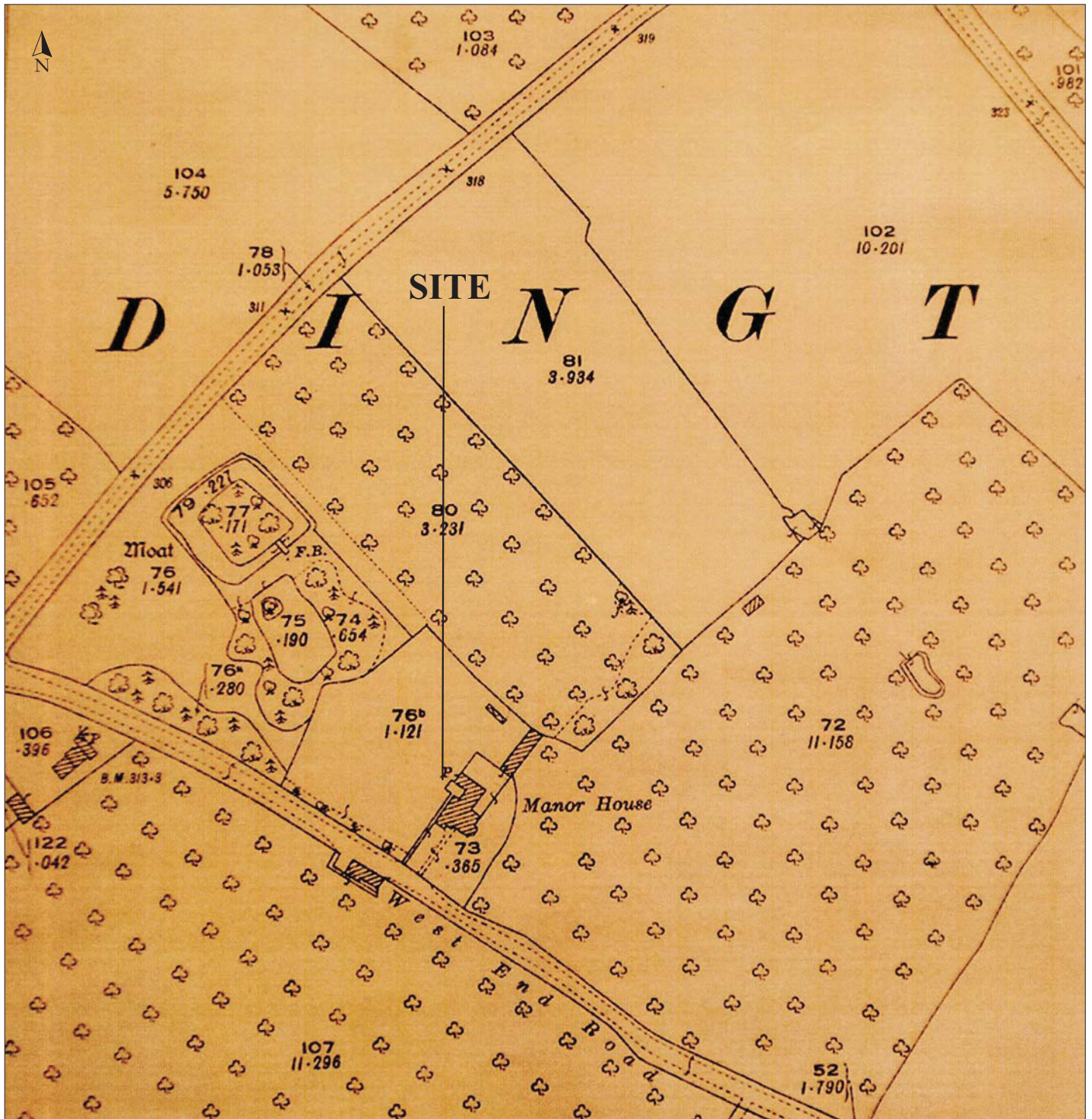
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1881
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 6 OS map, 1899
Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



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 Fig. 7 OS map, 1925
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4

