

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING:
WINDMILL HILL FARM
WADDESDON
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

NGR: SP 7342 1550

on behalf of The Waddesdon Estate



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June 2009

ASC: 1168/WWH/2



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Site Data

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<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 7342 1550		
<i>Present use:</i>	Derelict farm buildings		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Conversion for research & academic use		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	08/00802/APP		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Aylesbury Vale District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	7 th April 2009		
<i>Client:</i>	The Waddesdon Estate Estate Office Queen Street Waddesdon Aylesbury Bucks HP18 0JW		
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Internal Quality Check

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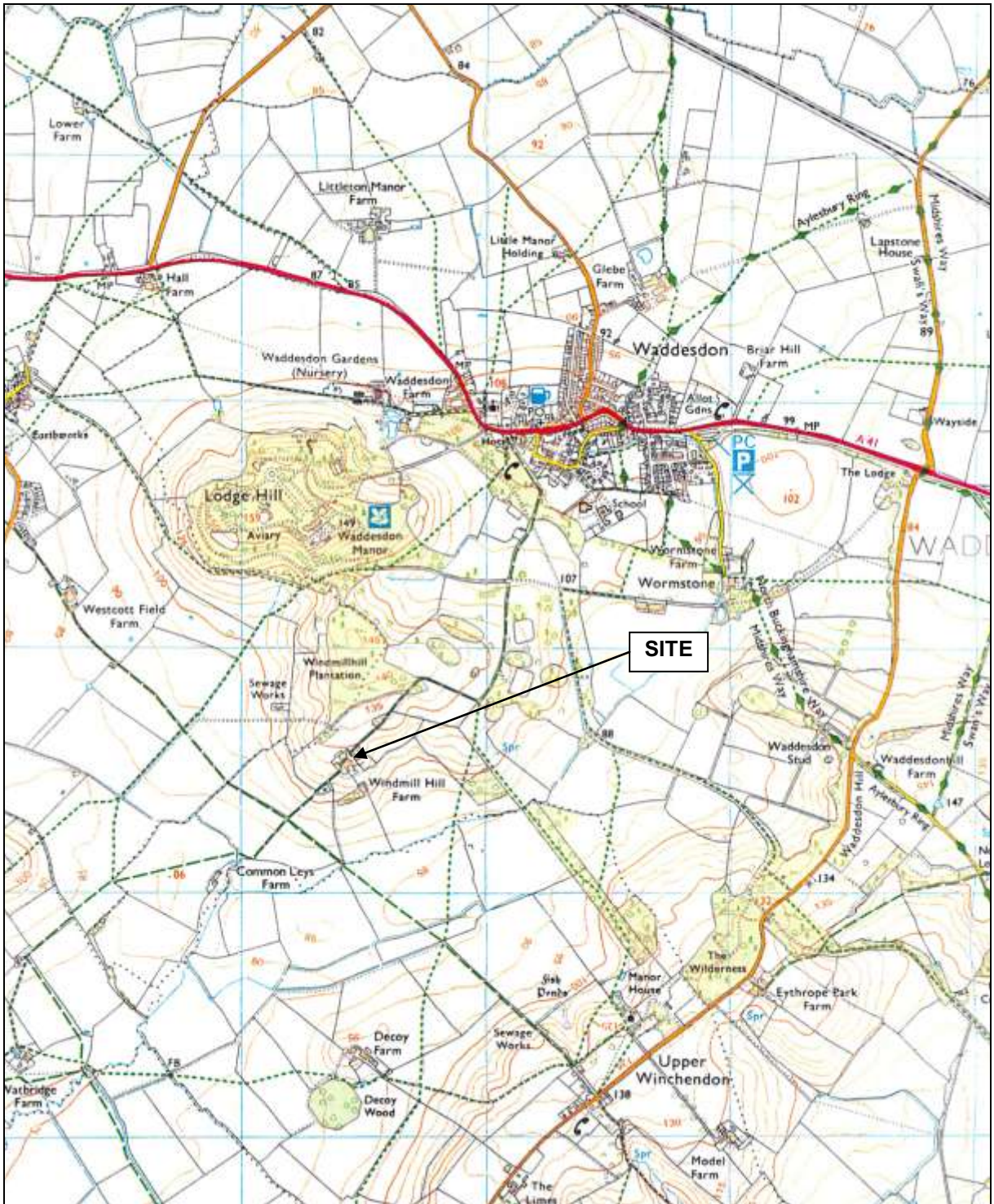


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In April 2009, ASC Ltd carried out an historic building recording of two outbuildings at Windmill Hill Farm, Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire, prior to the conversion of the barns for use as part of a research centre. Both buildings date to the late 19th – early 20th century, and have been used for agricultural purposes since their construction. Building 1 comprises two storeys, with the lower floor being used to house both cattle and horses, and latterly as a storage space. The upper floor was latterly used as a grain store, and paraphernalia associated with this remain both within and without the building. Building 2 is a single storey structure which appears to have started life as a piggery. In the latter part of the 20th century it was used as a stable, but the internal evidence suggests that it was more likely latterly used to house cattle.

1 Introduction

1.1 In April 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Windmill Hill Farm, Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by *The Waddesdon Estate*, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Semmelmann 2009), and a brief (Alqassar 2009) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Aylesbury Vale District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service*. The relevant planning application reference is 08/00802/APP.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15* (PPG15), as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

Windmill Hill Farm is located in the Aylesbury Vale District, in the parish of Waddesdon, about 1.5km southwest of the village. It is centred on NGR SP 7342 1550 (Fig. 1).

Windmill Hill Farm lies to the south of Waddesdon Manor, surrounded by open fields. It is accessed by a drive off Silk Road, which enters the farm to the northeast of the farmyard (Fig. 2).

The barns are situated on the western side of a U-shaped farmyard, which is open to the south. There is a heavily restored timber framed barn to the north of the barns and a residential building on the eastern side of the yard. An area of hard standing is located to the west of the barns.

1.5.2 *Proposed Development*

It is proposed that the barns be converted for use as part of a research centre (Fig. 3).

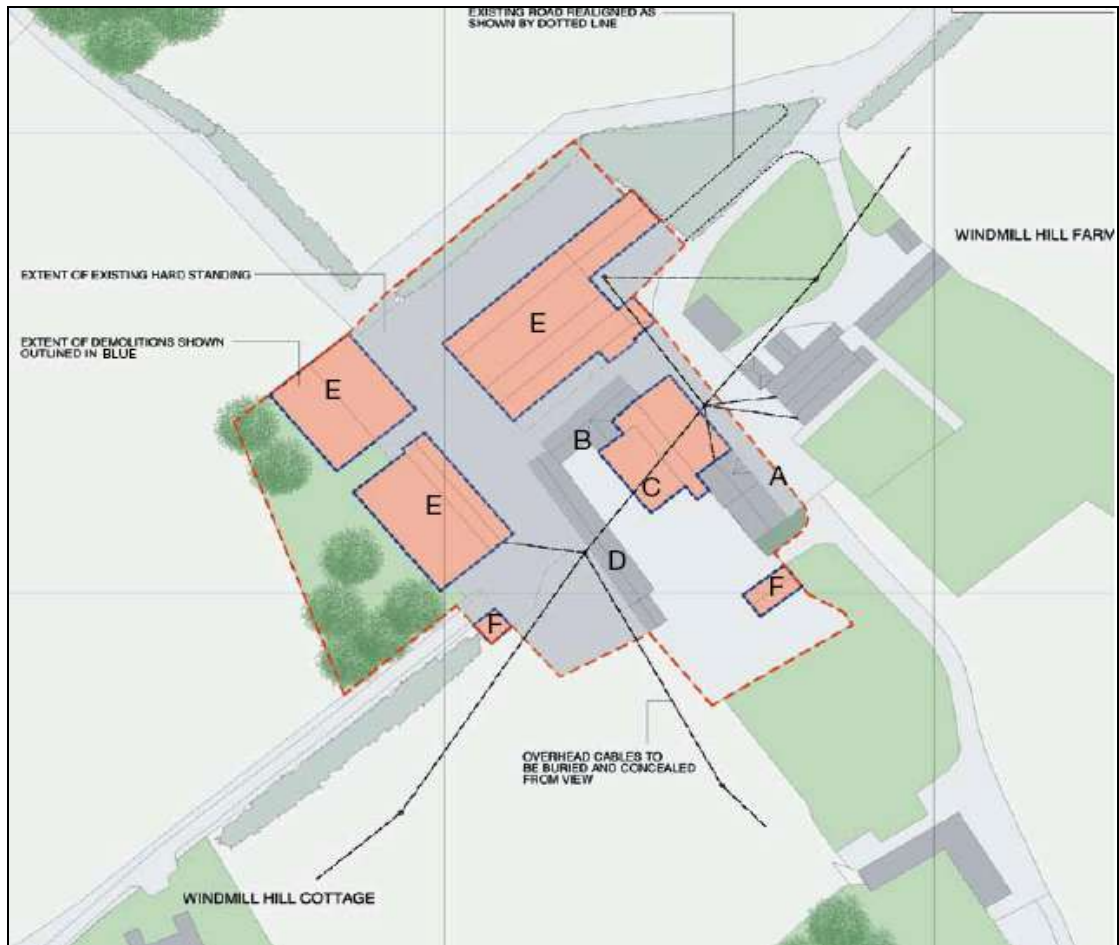


Figure 2: Site location. The recorded barns are labelled A (*not to scale*)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the brief (Section 5), the aims of the building recording were:

- To produce a record of the U shaped range of farm buildings, centred on the barn to an English Heritage (2006) Level 3 standard. This should include a record of the main structural elements, any phases of development and any distinct or unusual features or fittings.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conforms to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 6), which required:

- A photographic record of interior and exterior features. Any available architects plans will be checked and assessed to establish if they provide an adequate drawn record, if not then measured plans will be produced.
- An account of the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations.
- An account of any fixtures, fittings associated with the building and its purpose.

2.4 *Constraints*

The original requirement for recording addressed by the brief (Section 5) was for the recording of several ranges of buildings at Windmill Hill Farm. It was subsequently discovered that the ranges marked B and D (Fig. 2) had been demolished some time ago, so in the end, only range A was recorded, by agreement with the AA.

3 Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available historical background to the site and its environs. This section has been compiled with information from the Waddesdon Estate, the Buckinghamshire County Records Office (CRO) and other readily available sources.

3.2 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

There is likely to have been a settlement at Waddesdon since at least the late Saxon period. It was assessed at 27 hides in the Domesday survey of 1086, with land for 28 ploughs, and was held by Miles Crispin. In demesne were 10 hides and 8 ploughs. There was also 1 mill, meadow for 28 ploughs and woodland for 150 pigs. Prior to the Norman Conquest in 1066, the manor was held by Beorhtric, a man of Queen Edith. It is recorded as being worth £30 (Williams & Martin, 2002).

The Buckinghamshire Victoria County History (VCH) records references to a mill on the manor of Waddesdon from the 11th to 15th centuries, and an 'ancient windmill' is specifically noted at Windmill Hill Farm (VCH Online).

3.3 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

In the late 19th century Waddesdon House and surrounding formal and informal park was laid out incorporating the site of a 17th/18th century park and the remains of the formal gardens of Winchendon House. The work was commissioned by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild who employed French architect Gabriel-Hippolyte Destailleur to build the mansion in the style of a 16th century French chateau and French garden designer Elie Lainé to design the park. The house and garden were completed in 1883.

There are very few surviving records for Windmill Hill Farm that pre-date the 20th century. While it may have been expected that Waddesdon Estate would have earlier records, they appear to have been destroyed, possibly when the Estate Office was located at The Wilderness, c1.6km to the south east of Windmill Hill Farm, although the exact date of this is unknown (*pers.comm. J.Geber*). Kelly's Directory records that the farm was occupied by Thomas Bliss in 1851, when it comprised 578 acres. By 1861, the farm had grown to cover 750 acres, and was worked by 23 men. The Waddesdon Estate was purchased by Ferdinand de Rothschild from the Duke of Marlborough in 1874. In 1881, Windmill Hill Farm is recorded in Kelly's as being held by Matthew Bliss, presumably a relation of the former holder, and comprised just 440 acres, which were worked by 12 labourers.

3.4 *Modern* (1900-present)

An estate restoration plan written in 1992 notes that the many of the brick buildings across the estate were designed by local Bierton architect W F Taylor for Baron Rothschild. However, the report is unclear whether the Windmill Hill Farmhouse and nearby Windmill Hill cottages were Taylor's work (Colston Stone, 1992, 10). A 1776

map of the Duke of Marlborough's estate shows that the estate did not include Windmill Hill Farm at this time (Colston Stone, 1992, fig 11).

Records held at the Waddesdon Estate show that the farm was rented to a Wilfrid Edward Cave in 1928. At this time, Windmill Hill Farm covered 323.450 acres, and the rent was £420/9/8 per annum. It was then rented to a George Stanley Holmes in 1934. Windmill Hill Farm then covered 322.884 acres, and the rent was £419/15/0 per annum. From 1938 onwards the farm was run by Charles A Clark, until his death in 1972, when it passed to his son, Norman.

During the mid 1960's, a valuations survey was carried out of the Waddesdon Estate, including the buildings at Windmill Hill Farm. At this time, Building 1 was described as a cattle shed and two loose boxes with a loft over, while Building 2 was being used as a piggery or calf pens, and was brick and tiled.

The 1982 Waddesdon Estate Insurance Schedule lists Building 1 as a store, with a granary above. Building 2 is listed as a stables.

A Visual Condition Survey carried out in 1996, a copy of which is held at the Waddesdon Estate, noted that the ground floor of Building 1 housed a grinding mill, while the first floor was being used as a grain loft.

3.5 *Cartographic Evidence*

The earliest map to show the farm is the Fellowes Survey of 1776, which is held at the Waddesdon Estate. The map confirms that there has been a farm at Windmill Hill since at least this time, but is not detailed enough to be of further use in this instance.

The Waddesdon Tithe Map (Fig. 3), of 1859 shows a building in the approximate location of Building 2. This structure is narrower than Building 2, and could be interpreted as an earlier structure. There may also have been an open structure in the vicinity of Building 1. The next piece of cartographic evidence is a sales particulars map, dated 1874 (Fig. 4). By this time, the building in the area of Building 1 is shown as a definite structure, and a small extension has been added to the eastern end of the farm house.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area was published in 1884. At this time, a narrow structure, on a different alignment to that noted in Figure 5, is located in the area of Building 2. This structure has four open sections located to the south east of the main structure. Based on the shape, this building is likely to have been a piggery. By the time the Second Edition OS map was published in 1900 (Fig. 6), both buildings are in existence, and remain essentially unchanged up to the present day.

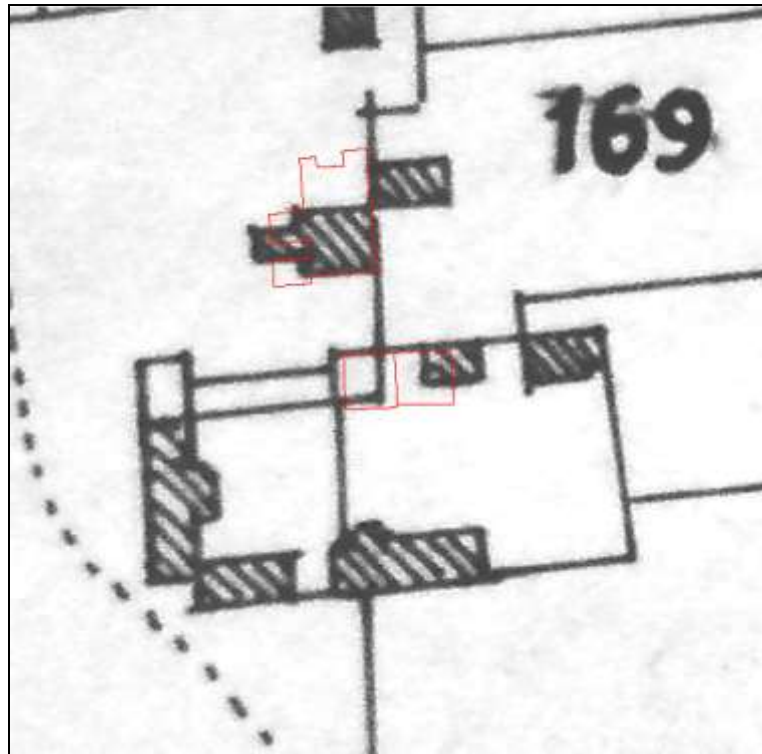


Figure 3: Extract from 1859 Tithe Map (*not to scale*)

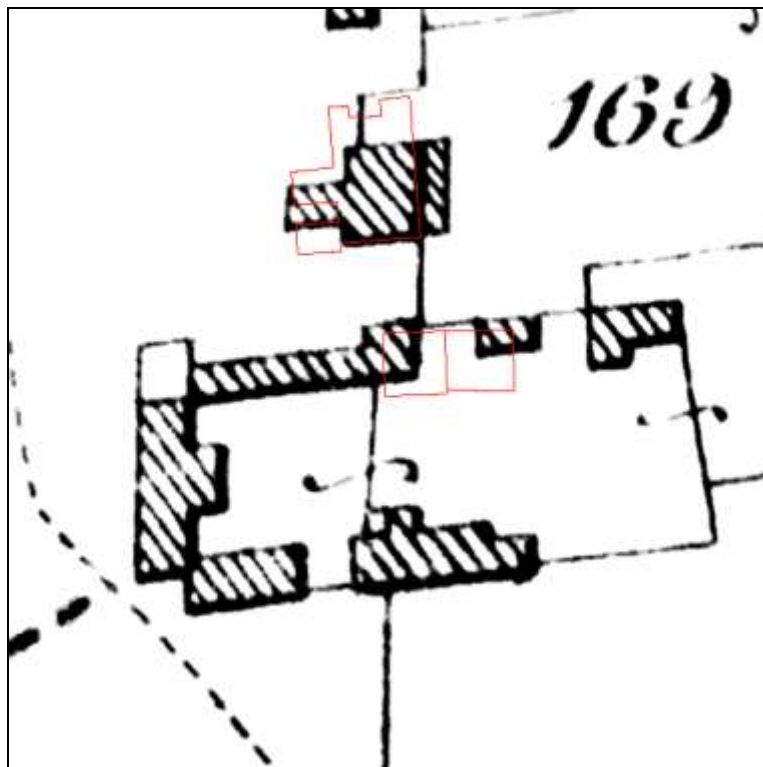


Figure 4: Extract from 1874 Sales Particulars Map (*not to scale*)

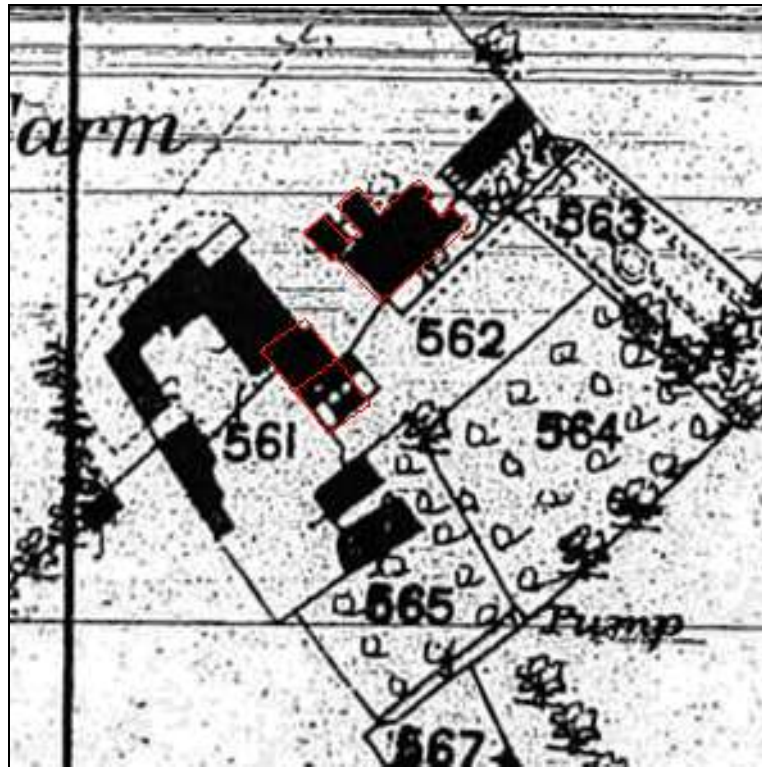


Figure 5: Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (*not to scale*)

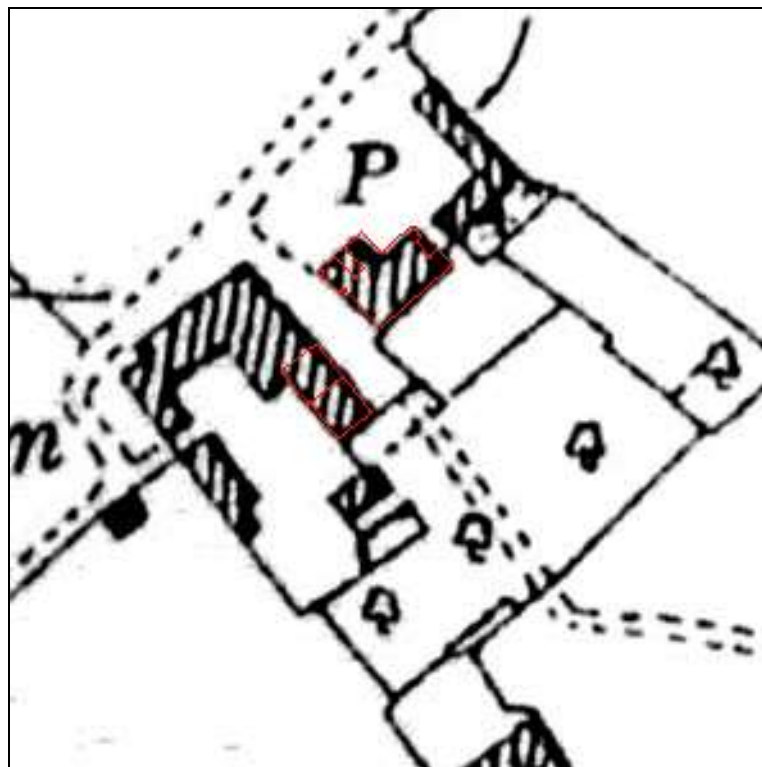


Figure 6: Extract from Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (*not to scale*)

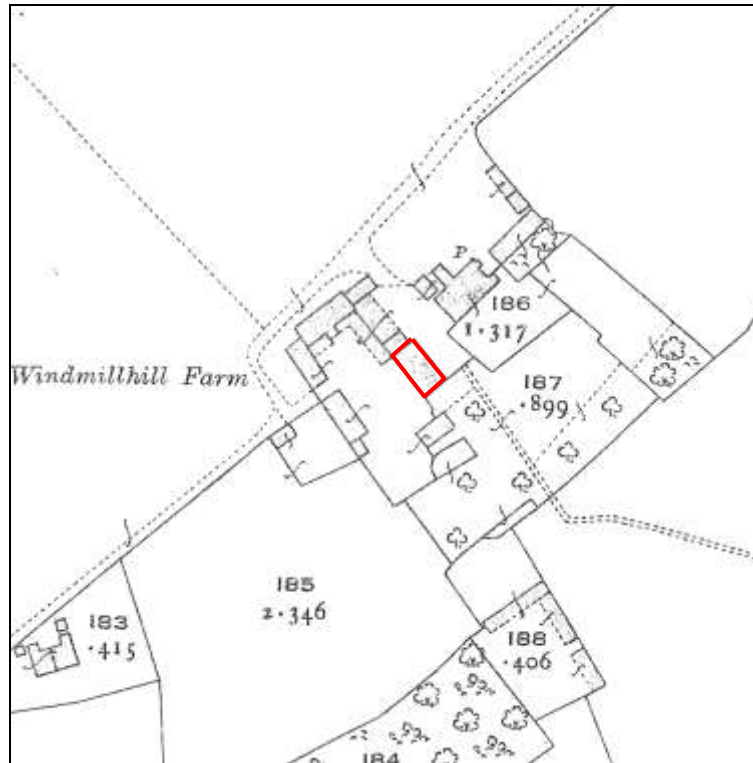


Figure 7: Extract from 1920 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 1:2500)

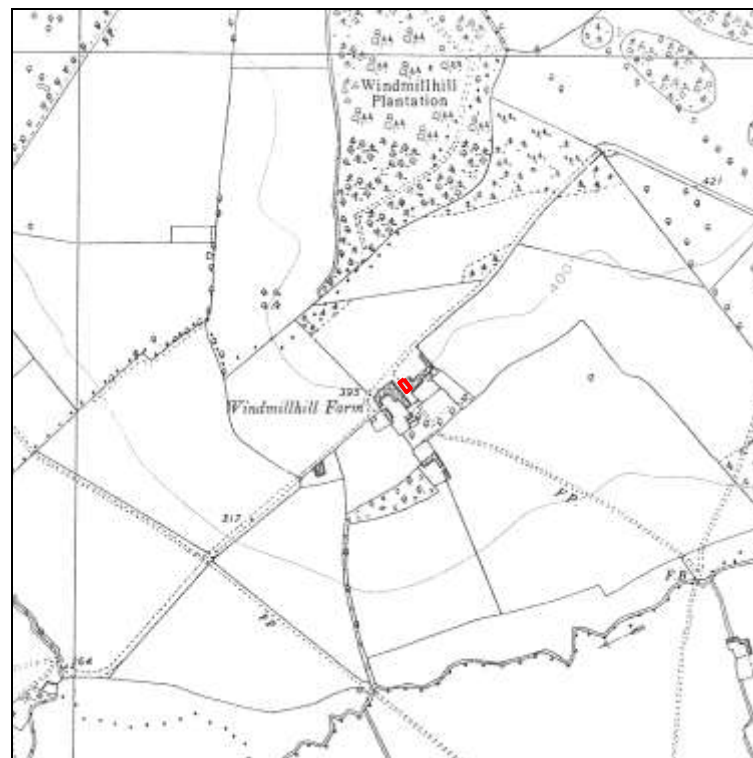


Figure 8: Extract from 1958 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 1:10,560)

4 Description

4.1 *General*

Building 1 is a 2-storey building constructed mostly of red brick, set in English Bond, with cement mortar. The bricks measured 22x10x6cm. This building has a clay tile roof.

Building 2 is a single storey building, constructed from the same materials as Building 1. The bricks used in this building are slightly paler in colour than those in Building 1, and it has been re-roofed more recently than Building 1.

4.2 *South Elevation* (Plates 2 & 5)

Building 1 has a central stable door that opens to the right, with ventilation slats above the door, topped by a brick arch. There are bullnose bricks to either side of the door, and the third course down from the arch has a chamfer stop carved into the bricks on each side of the door. There are two windows either side of the door, comprising 3-light casements under cambered arches. The sills consist of two courses of chamfered bricks on top of tiles. There is an area of rough ashlar stonework at the east end of Building 1, below the level of the doorstep.

Building 2 is as Building 1, but with no chamfer stops carved into the bricks either side of the door. There are 'hit and miss' windows either side of the door in this building, and the sills are made of bullnose bricks over an angled brick course above tile. As in Building 1, there is an area of rough ashlar stonework at the east end of Building 2, this time below the level of the floor.

4.3 *West Elevation* (Plate 3)

There are no doors or windows in this elevation. The main building material used in this elevation is rough ashlar stone, with red brick quoins. The lower half of the wall is unevenly rendered.

The remains of the roofline of the now demolished adjacent building are visible, and there is a large semi-circular stone, possibly a former millstone, below the apex. There is also a circular opening approximately three quarters of the way up the wall.

4.4 *East Elevation* (Plate 6)

There are no doors in either building in this elevation. The wall of Building 1 is built of stone up to the level of the roofline, and brick built above. There is a 2-light window set into the brick wall, lighting the grain store. This window may be a later insertion. There is also a weather vane attached to the apex of the roof of this building.

The wall of Building 2 has been rebuilt in re-used brick, set in English bond in cement mortar, with queen closers. There is an opening below the apex, which has been boarded over.

4.5 **North Elevation** (Plates 1 & 4)

As in the south elevation, Building 1 has a central stable door that opens to the left, with ventilation slats above the door, topped by a two course cambered arch. The door opening is constructed of bullnose bricks with chamfer stops on the third course down from the boards. The door has iron hinges and Suffolk latches. There is a further plank and batten door to the grain store in the upper floor, with a timber lintel, set below a dormer. There are the remains of a winch above this door, and the opening is also constructed of bullnose bricks. There are two windows on the ground floor of Building 1. Both of these windows are 3-light casements with cambered arches of two courses above them. Both have sloping sills and are set either side of the main door.

The door in Building 2 is as in Building 1, without the section of boards and cambered arch. There are also two windows set either side of the main door, directly below the roofline. These windows have 4-lights set over ventilation bars, also with sloping sills.

4.5 **Building 1** (Fig. 9, Plates 7-17)

Dimensions: 7.83 × 8.33m overall, height 3.24m

Description: This is a three-part building with centrally opposing stable doors in the north and south elevations, and separate rooms to the east and west of the north door. The internal and external walls of these rooms have rounded corners. The main section of the building (Area 1a) is divided by runnels, orientated north-south. These empty into drains located approximately halfway along each runnel. The floor in the main room has a central section of brick, with concrete either side of the two runnels. A central beam, aligned east-west supports the joists, and is used to partition the room.

The east and west walls are made largely of stone, while the north and south walls are mainly constructed of brick. The eastern wall was formerly divided into two, with the end of a timber from Building 2 protruding into each half. The southern timber has now been removed. Two lines along this wall suggest that there were formerly animal troughs attached to it. The upper line is immediately above the ends of the timbers from Building 2. There is also the possible silhouette of a manger on the southern wall. The window sills in the southern wall are offset and angled to allow water to drip onto the floor. Both windows have timber lintels.

The ceiling joists in the main room are aligned north-south, and rest on bonding beams. There are X-braces between the joists, which provide extra support for any heavy loads held on the floor above. There is a grain chute located near to the east wall, and a vertical ladder providing access to the upper floor, positioned to the east of the entrance to the north west room.

The north west room (Area 1b) has a stone western wall, which is partially rendered. The remaining three walls are of brick. The floor is timber, with a concrete apron located in the south east corner. A wooden bin is positioned on top of this apron. There is a three light window with horizontal bars in the north wall, and a window with 5 lights over a vent in the south wall. There is a possible grain chute from the upper floor in the north west corner, and wooden posts and a rail attached to the south wall. There is a timber lintel over the door opening, but no door or frame within it.

The north east room (Area 1c) has three brick walls, and a rendered stone east wall. The floor is timber, laid in a herringbone pattern. There is a bricked up window in the south wall, and a three light window in the north wall. The centre of the sill had been cut away. There are wooden tack posts on the east, west and south walls, and one in the north wall to the east of the window. There are posts in the south east and south west corners, possibly to support a ledge or bench. There is a plank and batten door in the west wall with a wooden frame and a Suffolk latch. There are electrical fittings in this room, for the lights and possibly the grain chute.

The upper floor of Building 1 was formerly used as a grain store. It is accessed by the vertical ladder mentioned above. There is a wooden enclosure around the hatch, and a large grain bin against the east wall. The floor consists of east-west aligned boards. The west wall is constructed of stone, and is rendered to approximately half height. There is a single light window in the east wall, above the grain bin. A plank and batten door is located in the north wall. The roof structure comprises toggled king posts with raking queen struts, and cleats. There is a concrete ledge at eaves height along the north, east and south walls.

4.6 **Building 2** (Fig. 9, Plates 18-23)

Dimensions: 9.49 × 8.33m overall, height 6.08m

Description: This is a three-bay building, with opposing central stable doors. The east gable wall has been rebuilt in brick, beyond the original wall, with a 14cm offset between the two. The west wall is built of stone, with a 0.74m high brick offset and a brick apex. The building has a king post roof with raking queen struts. The western truss is a new replacement.

The western section of the building (Area 2a) has a 1.33m high breeze block wall separating it from the rest of the building. There are two gates providing access to this section, one each at the north and south ends. Both doors are plank and batten, with re-use decorative hinges. There is a possible trough at the northern end, with iron rails on a rendered base. There is a 4-light over hit and miss window in the north wall, above the trough. There is a further window in the south wall of this section which consists only of ventilation slats. Both windows have slanted, offset sills. There were originally three stalls within this section, as well as a runnel aligned north-south. These are still evident in the concrete floor.

The eastern part of the building is split into two halves. The north east section (Area 2b) has a brick floor, with a 1.8x1.5m concrete base along the south wall. The south wall is built of red brick, and is offset in the south east corner of this section. The tie beam of the east truss rests on the south wall. The west wall of this section has been rebuilt in Fletton brick. It has a straight top, and is 1.54m high. The section is accessed by a plank ledge and braced door in the north west corner. The window in the north wall is the same as that in the western section.

The south east section (Area 2c) has a concrete and gravel floor to the east, and a simple concrete floor to the west. The west wall is a continuation of that in the north east section, but topped with bull-nosed bricks. The window in the south wall is the

same as that in the western section. Access is through a plank ledge and braced door in the west wall. There is a north-south aligned runnel slightly off centre. This section is separated into two stalls, with feeding and water troughs along the east wall, and a manger constructed using roughly halved branches and complete branches with bark as studs. There is iron on the north and south walls, and on the central division for tethering cattle. The walls are concreted to a height of 1.25m in the feeding area. There are two horizontal iron bars located in the south west corner.



Plate 1: Building 1, north elevation, 2m scale



Plate 2: Building 1, south elevation, 2m scale



Plate 3: Building 1, west elevation, 2m scale



Plate 4: Building 2, north elevation, 2m scale



Plate 5: Building 2, south elevation



Plate 6: Building 2, west elevation, 2m scale



Plate 7: Building 1, Area 1a, looking north west, 2m scale



Plate 8: Building 1, Area 1a, looking south east, 2m scale



Plate 9: Building 1, Area 1a, looking west, 2m scale



Plate 10: Building 1, Area 1a, looking north, 2m scale



Plate 11: Building 1, Area 1b, looking west, 2m scale



Plate 12: Building 1, Area 1c, looking east, 2m scale



Plate 13: Building 1, grain store, looking west, 2m scale



Plate 14: Building 1, grain store, looking east, 2m scale



Plate 15: Building 1, grain store, roof truss, looking west, 2m scale



Plate 16: Building 1, grain store, entrance hatch and door, looking north west, 2m scale



Plate 17: Building 1, grain store, looking north, 2m scale



Plate 18: Building 2, looking south, 2m scale



Plate 19: Building 2, Area 2a, looking north, 2m scale



Plate 20: Building 2, Area 2b, looking south east, 2m scale



Plate 21: Building 2, Area 2c, looking east, 2m scale



Plate 22: Building 2, Area 2c, looking south west, 2m scale



Plate 23: Building 2, detail of decorative hinges on doors in west wall

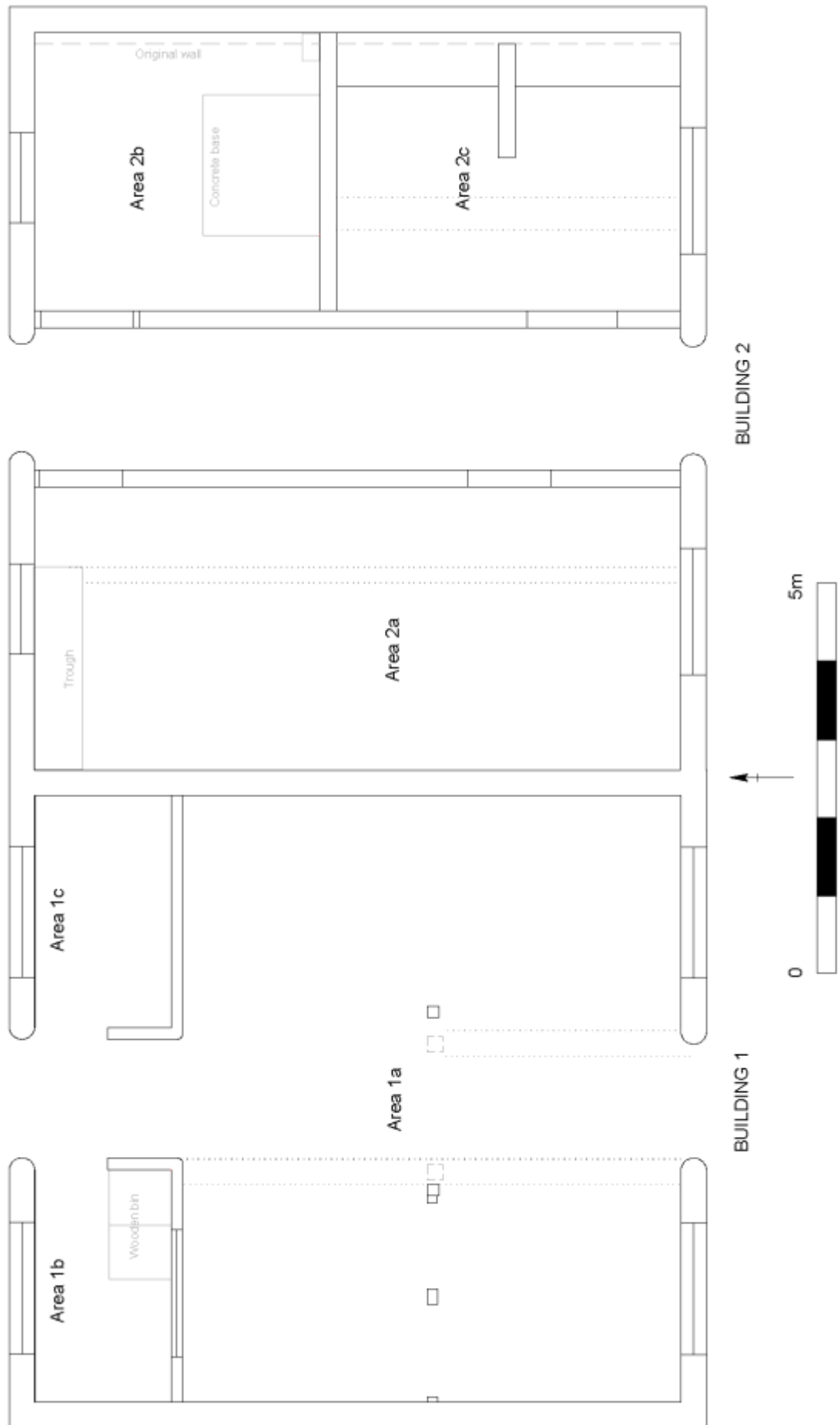


Figure 9: Buildings 1 & 2, Floor Plan, (scale as shown)

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 Windmill Hill Farm probably gets its name from a former windmill on the site, the precise location of which has been lost. References as far back as the 11th century suggest there has been some form of habitation on the site since the early medieval period, although there is no surviving upstanding evidence of any structures pre-dating the post medieval period.
- 5.2 Building 1 dates to the latter part of the 19th century, but the cartographic evidence suggests there was a less substantial structure within its footprint before it was built. There do not appear to have been any major structural changes to this building. The earliest internal description dates to the mid 20th century, when the ground floor was used as a cattleshed, with two loose boxes, and a loft over. The X-braces between the joists which provide extra support imply that the upper floor was originally built for storage. This is further backed up by the presence of the winch, which was presumably used to lift heavy items to the upper floor. By 1996 the upper floor was used as a grain store. This was presumably when the grain chute was installed, and what the upper floor was used for until it fell into disuse in the early 21st century. The existing temporary partitions in the main room on the ground floor don't imply any particular use for the room, suggesting it had been superseded by (now demolished) modern buildings.
- 5.3 Building 2 dates to the beginning of the 20th century. Cartographic evidence suggests it replaced a piggery, but no evidence of this structure remains within the current building. However, in the mid 20th century, it is recorded as being used either as a piggery or as calf pens. The surviving evidence within the building, such as the feeding and water troughs in the south east section, and the possible trough in the north west part of the building, suggest it was used to house animals until the farm fell out of use.

6 Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by The Waddesdon Estate. The writer is grateful to Mark Hyland, Jill Geber and Sophie Piebenga for their assistance. The project was monitored by Eliza Alqassar of the Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service, on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to the staff of the County Records Office.

The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA and Calli Rouse BA PIFA. The report was prepared by Calli Rouse, and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Report
4. Historical & Survey notes
5. Architect's survey drawings
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints
8. B/W negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with the Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM: 2009.263).

8 References

Standards & Specifications

- Alqassar, E. 2009 *Brief for Historic Buildings Recording: Windmill Hill Farm, Waddesdon* Buckinghamshire County Council
- EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance* documents (*Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings*).
- Semmelmann, K 2009 *Project Design for Historic Building Recording at Windmill Hill Farm, Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire* ASC/1168/WWH/1

Books and Historical Sources:

- Colston Stone, 1992 *Waddesdon Parkland Restoration Plan*
- Waddesdon Estate Valuation Key, 1967
- Victoria County History: Buckingham Vol. IV (1927), pp. 107-118.
- Waddesdon Estate Insurance Schedule, 1982
- Williams A & Martin GH (eds) 2002 *Domesday Book: a Complete Translation*. Penguin (London).

Maps

- Waddesdon Tithe map (1859)
- Sale Particulars map (1874)
- 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1884)
- 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (1900)
- 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map (1920)
- 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map (1958)

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1168/WWH			Site Name: Windmill Hill Farm, Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Building 1, 2m scale, looking south west
2	✓	✓	Buildings 1+ 2, 2m scale, looking south
3	✓	✓	Building 2, 2m scale, looking south west
4	✓	✓	Building 1, 2m scale, looking south east
5	✓	✓	Buildings 1+2, 2m scale, looking north east
6		✓	Building 1, 2m scale, looking north east
7		✓	Building 2, 2m scale, looking north east
8	✓	✓	Building 2, 2m scale, looking north west
9	✓	✓	Building 1, main room, 2m scale, looking north west
10	✓	✓	Building 1, main room, 2m scale, looking south east
11	✓	✓	Building 1, main room, 2m scale, looking south east
12		✓	Building 1, main room, 2m scale, looking south east
13	✓	✓	Building 1, main room, 2m scale, looking north west
14	✓	✓	Building 1, main room, 2m scale, looking west
15	✓	✓	Building 1, main room, 2m scale, looking north east
16	✓	✓	Building 1, north west room 2m scale, looking north west
17		✓	Building 1, north east room 2m scale, looking north east
18	✓	✓	Building 1, upper floor, 2m scale, looking north west
19	✓	✓	Building 1, upper floor, 2m scale, looking south east
20	✓	✓	Building 1, upper floor, 2m scale, roof truss, looking north west
21	✓	✓	Building 1, upper floor, 2m scale, enclosed area with hatch and door, looking north east
22	✓	✓	Building 1, upper floor, 2m scale, looking north east
23	✓	✓	Building 1, upper floor, 2m scale, looking south west
24	✓	✓	Building 1, upper floor, 2m scale, looking north east
25	✓	✓	Building 2, central aisle, 2m scale, looking south west
26	✓	✓	Building 2, west section, 2m scale, looking south west
27	✓	✓	Building 2, west section, 2m scale, looking north east
28	✓	✓	Building 2, central aisle, 2m scale, looking north east
29	✓	✓	Building 2, north east section, 2m scale, looking south east
30	✓	✓	Building 2, north east section, 2m scale, looking north east
31	✓	✓	Building 2, north east section, 2m scale, looking north
32	✓	✓	Building 2, south east section, 2m scale, looking east
33	✓	✓	Building 2, south east section, 2m scale, looking south east
34	✓	✓	Building 2, south east section, 2m scale, looking south west
35	✓	✓	Building 2, south east section, 2m scale, looking west
36	✓	✓	Building 2, decorative hinge

A CDROM containing copies of all the digital photos listed above is included in the back cover of this report

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Windmill Hill Farm, Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire		
Short Description:	In April 2009, ASC Ltd carried out an historic building recording of two outbuildings at Windmill Hill Farm, Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire, prior to the conversion of the barns for use as part of a research centre. Both buildings date to the late 19 th – early 20 th century, and have been used for agricultural purposes since their construction. Building 1 comprises two storeys, with the lower floor being used to house both cattle and horses, and latterly as a storage space. The upper floor was latterly used as a grain store, and paraphernalia associated with this remain both within and without the building. Building 2 is a single storey structure which appears to have started life as a piggery. In the latter part of the 20 th century it was used as a stables, but the internal evidence suggests that it was more likely latterly used to house cattle.		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Historic building recording		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Agricultural	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	No
Monument type:	Building	Monument period:	19 th -20 th century
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	N/A		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 7342 1550
District:	Aylesbury Vale	Parish:	Waddesdon
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Windmill Hill Farm, Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)		Height OD: (metres)	c.120
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Eliza Alqassar	Project design originator:	Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	The Waddesdon Estate		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	07/04/2009	End date:	07/04/2009
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM: 2009.263)	None	
Paper:		Archive box	
Digital:		CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording: Windmill Hill, Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1168/WWH/2		
Author(s):	Calli Rouse BA PIFA		
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