

Understanding Historic Parks & Gardens in Buckinghamshire

The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust Research & Recording Project



Chetwode Priory

July 2016



Bucks
Gardens
Trust



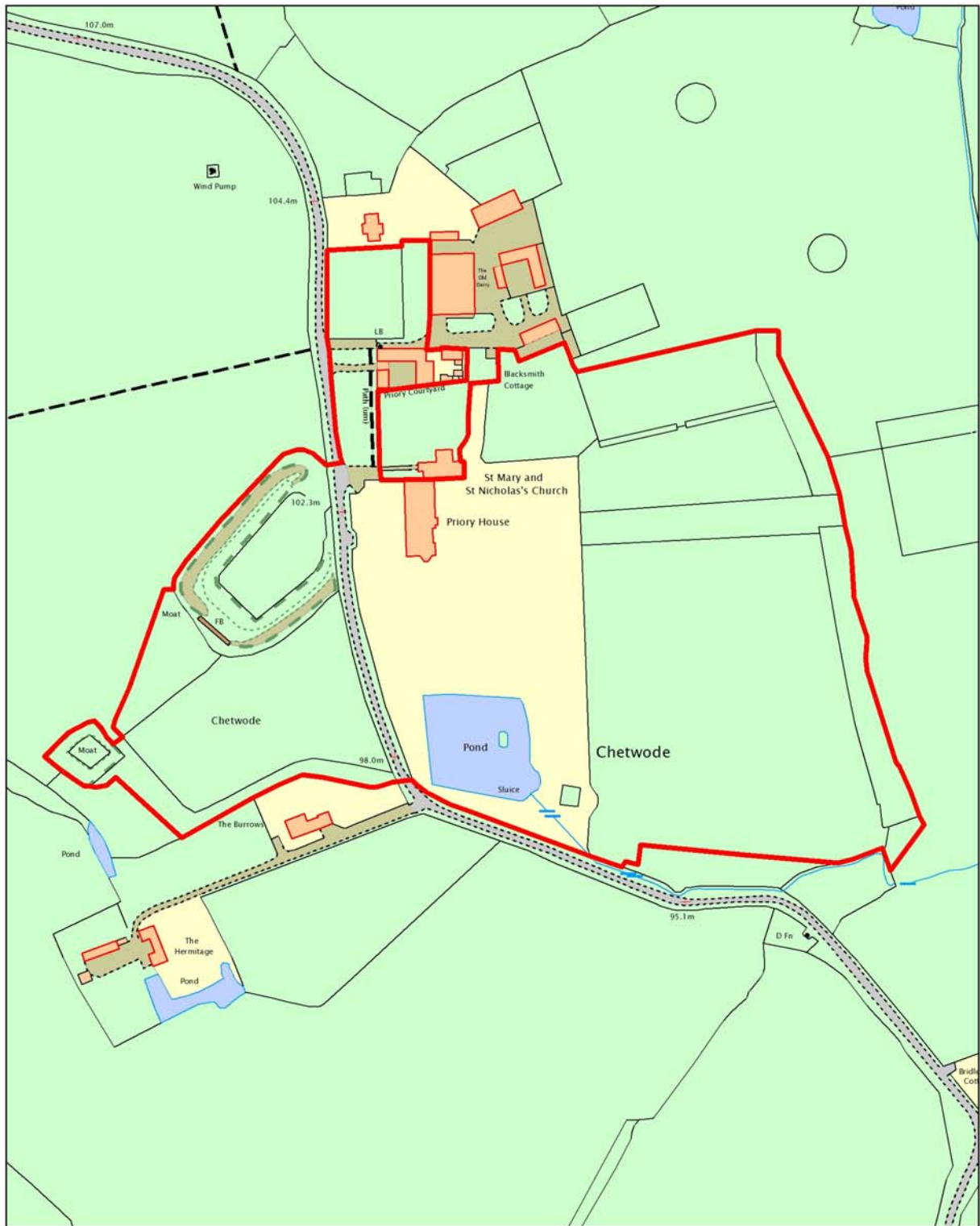
The Finnis Scott
Foundation



THE
GARDENS
TRUST

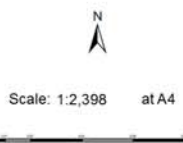
The Stanley Smith (UK) Horticultural Trust

HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY



Chetwode Priory: boundary of historic designed landscape interest

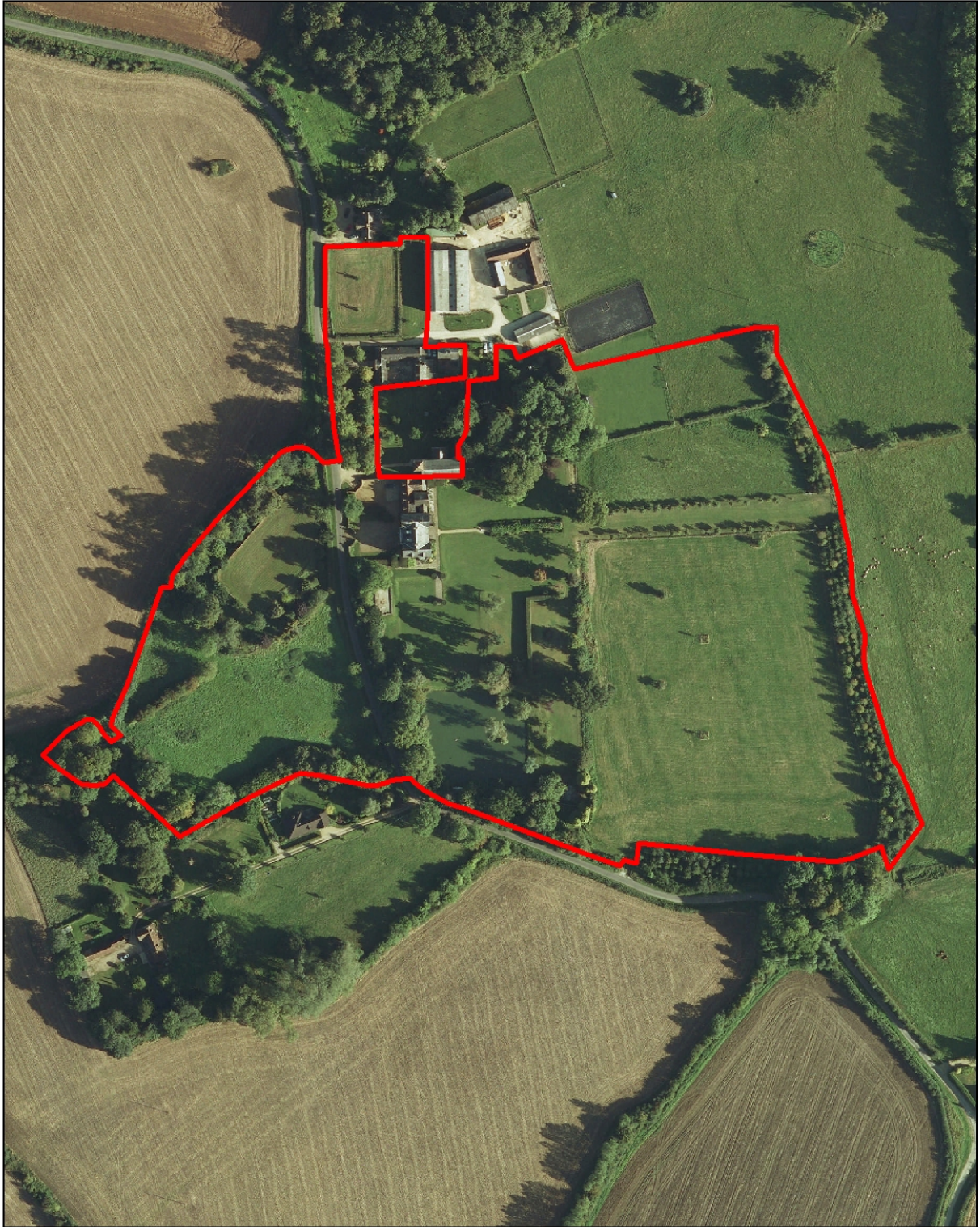
Produced by the County Archaeological Service
April 2016



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
© Copyright Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 100021529 2016



Bucks Gardens Trust



Scale: 1:2,398 at A4



Chetwode Priory: 2006 aerial photograph

© Getmapping plc. www.getmapping.com

Produced by the County Archaeological Service
April 2016



Bucks Gardens Trust



INTRODUCTION

Background to the Project

This site dossier has been prepared as part of The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust (BGT) Research and Recording Project, begun in 2014. This site is one of several hundred designed landscapes county-wide identified by Bucks County Council (BCC) in 1998 (including Milton Keynes District) as potentially retaining evidence of historic interest, as part of the Historic Parks and Gardens Register Review project carried out for English Heritage (now Historic England) (BCC Report No. 508). The list is not definitive and further parks and gardens may be identified as research continues or further information comes to light.

Content

BGT has taken the Register Review list as a sound basis from which to select sites for appraisal as part of its Research and Recording Project for designed landscapes in the historic county of Bucks (pre-1974 boundaries). For each site a dossier is prepared by volunteers trained on behalf of BGT by experts in appraising designed landscapes who have worked extensively for English Heritage/Historic England on its Register Upgrade Project.

Each dossier includes the following for the site:

- A site boundary mapped on the current Ordnance Survey to indicate the extent of the main part of the surviving designed landscape, also a current aerial photograph.
- A statement of historic significance based on the four Interests outlined in the National Policy Planning Framework and including an overview.
- A written description, derived from documentary research and a site visit, based on the format of the English Heritage (now Historic England) *Register of Parks & Gardens of special historic interest* 2nd edn.
- A map showing principal views and features.

The area within the site boundary represents the significant coherent remains of the designed landscape. It does not necessarily include all surviving elements of the historical landscape design, which may be fragmented. It takes no account of current ownership.

NOTE: Sites are not open to the public unless advertised elsewhere.

Supporters and Acknowledgements

The project was supported by The Gardens Trust (formerly the Association of Gardens Trusts and the Garden History Society) and funded by BGT with significant grants from the Stanley Smith Horticultural Trust and the Finnis Scott Foundation. BCC generously provided current and historic mapping and access to the Historic Environment Record.

The Trust would like to thank the volunteers and owners who have participated in this project and given so much time and effort to complete this challenging and rewarding task.

Further information is available from: www.bucksgardenstrust.org.uk

COUNTY:	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	CHETWODE PRIORY
DISTRICT:	AYLESBURY VALE	
PARISH:	CHETWODE	
OS REF:	SP 640 297	
		HER 0057703000

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overview

The gardens and small late-C20 park for a mid-C19 country house on the site of a previous house. Most of the present layout was developed during the mid-C19 from 1833, incorporating some earlier features. The garden has a rare detached pleasure ground. This is focussed on two existing moats re-used as ornamental features, linked by the remains of a network of walks, including a raised nut walk, and containing a rare ornamental iron bridge dated 1859 from a local foundry (Castle Foundry, Buckingham). The layout survives largely intact as it had developed in phases by the 1920s, including an early C20 phase, with late C20/early C21 additions by the present owner featuring work by architect Peter Foster. The main loss is the layout of the kitchen garden and a section to the east.

Archaeological interest

Elements of the medieval priory buildings and burial ground probably occupied parts of the site. Evidence may survive for the former house which stood on the site of the present house, and associated structures. The water features have the potential for evidence associated with the village and with the pre-C19 agricultural origins. Evidence may survive for lost C18, C19 and C20 garden features, including in the kitchen garden, such as paths, walls, terracing, glasshouses and a lost conservatory formerly attached to the house.

Architectural interest

The main structure is the 1830s country house with later alterations, which enjoys long views over the garden to the surrounding countryside. To the north the associated C19 stable block and gardener's house are also of interest, together with farm structures (outside the historic boundary). Other notable structures include the rare Castle Foundry of Buckingham iron bridge dated 1859, the stone ha-ha, gateways, boundary and garden walls including those associated with the moats, a C19 cast iron sluice by Ham Baker & Co of Stoke on Trent, and late C20 structures by Peter Foster. The remains of the adjacent priory church are of the highest architectural interest, although beyond the historic site boundary, and contribute considerably to the garden setting. The nearby masonry well head or fountain on the lane to the south forms part of the ornamental ensemble although outside the historic boundary.

Artistic interest

The largely mid-C19 garden, developed from 1833, complements the rebuilt house, with a late C19/ early C20 phase including the creation of the moated Monk's Garden as a flower garden (since gone, now lawn). The layout survives largely intact and is designed to include views over the Vale of Aylesbury. Notable features in the east half include mature trees, hedges, lawns, terracing, steps, a ha-ha and a pond. The most unusual element is the rare detached pleasure ground to the west with its mature planting and water features using existing moats, linked by the remains of walks including a raised nut walk and the iron bridge. Around 2/3 of the kitchen garden survives as an open space, but has lost its C19 layout. Late C20/early C21 features have been sensitively added to the existing layout.

Historic interest

The site is closely connected with the former priory, dissolved in the C16. The surviving historic documentation, particularly the mapping, is important to establish the development and significance of the site.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The settlement at Chetwode was first recorded in the C10 and is mentioned in the Domesday Book. Ralph de Norwich founded the Priory in 1245 on land given by Henry III. The monks built a large church with cloisters and other buildings but it never seems to have prospered (St Mary and St Nicholas Chetwode leaflet: Elliott Viney 2001), and was burnt in 1285 by “certain malevolent persons” (*VCH*). The foundation was taken over in 1460 by Notley Abbey, who closed the Priory, but kept the land until the dissolution of the monasteries. The lands and buildings were then bought by William Risley. The parish had been allowed to take over the Priory Church for their worship in 1460 (Viney), but it was far too big and in 1600 the nave (which reached as far west as the present Chetwode road) was demolished leaving just the choir and chancel. A new west wall was built with a new tower. The Risleys demolished the other Priory buildings and built Priory House on the site (Elliott Viney 2001).

Descendants of the Risleys continued to own the site. By 1812 and 1813 (OSD and parish map) Priory House had a different outline to the present one and stood closer to the road with a smaller building to the south and a small garden east of the house. By 1829 William Henry Bracebridge and Mary Holt Bracebridge, gained ownership of the whole manor through inheritance, though they had previously owned part of it for some time (*VCH*). The Priory is marked on a parish map of 1831 but there are no other details.

The Bracebridges rebuilt the house in 1833 and lived there until it seems Mary died in 1866 and Walter in 1871. After this it seems that the Ashwells lived there without major alterations to the place. As well as rebuilding the house the Bracebridges laid out a new garden to the east and south, together with a detached garden to the west of the Chetwode road incorporating former water features. Stables were built to the north of the church set back off the road with, beyond this, a walled kitchen garden on the road-side. This layout is mapped in 1880 (OS) with further details in a map of 1882.

The unpublished memoirs of George I Bell (c.1892-93, private collection), an estate worker from the 1840s to the 1890s, give useful details about the construction of landscape features during the C19, including in 1859 the reworking of the moat and installation of the iron bridge by the Castle Foundry, Buckingham. He mostly concentrates on the water supplies, wells, springs etc., particularly as they relate to the ancillary buildings, also refers to a fountain which is probably the roadside well, a plantation and a lawn tennis court.

Although it is likely that most of the work to the grounds was carried out in the 1830s with the building of the house, it seems that further work occurred around 1859. This is the date on an ornamental cast iron bridge over one of the moats, and possibly when the farm buildings, stables and kitchen garden were developed north of the churchyard.

In 1882 the house became the property of Major George Frederick Green. A fine property map of this year shows the garden in detail, complete with drainage details (CBS). He made some alterations to the gardens, including converting the Bracebridges’ kitchen garden within the large moat west of the Chetwode road to a flower garden called the Monk’s Garden.

When Major Green died in 1927 the property was bought by Robert Millington Holden and during this period the house was updated (*Bucks Herald* April 1930). Robert Holden moved to Shropshire in 1930. The house subsequently had several private owners; notably between 1954 and 1977 during the ownership of R.F. H. Howarth the house and garden were improved (new tennis court and swimming pool: *Priory House records*, private collection) and the garden was reduced by four acres (*Priory House records*, private collection), with redirection of

footpaths.

The current owners bought the main part of the property in 1989 and have been responsible for developing both the house and gardens, including a new avenue, obelisk and summerhouse. The site remains in divided ownership. Ownership of the area west of Chetwode road is split. The majority is owned with Priory House, with a small section to the south including the small moat and nut walk owned separately.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

The 7ha. site is in the centre of the parish of Chetwode, about 4 miles south-west of Buckingham. The site falls gently north to south and is prone to waterlogging, so that the parish contains many water features for drainage. Priory House forms a picturesque group with the parish church on the east side of the Chetwode road which runs from north to south, before swinging south-eastwards 130m south of the main entrance. It is possible that this road previously passed the back (east) side of the house (Bell, 1892-93; Historic Landscape Report 2011), but C19 documents show the road at the front (to the west), as it is currently (parish maps of 1813; OS 1880; 1882 estate map). The house and the larger part of the garden occupy the larger eastern half of the site east of Chetwode road which had associations with the medieval priory. The northern section of the east boundary of this half against the road by the house is marked by a wall, established by the early C20; further south it changes to a substantial hedge of mixed trees and shrubs.

Immediately north of the house is the Priory Church (listed grade I) and churchyard, and beyond this, is a group of C19 and later farm buildings including the Old Dairy, also the C19 stable block and gardener's house. The east end of the church is C13 and the chapel to the north was added in 1350. West of the road the detached garden is surrounded to the north, east and west by mixed hedging, with trees.

The wider setting, in Chetwode parish, consists of a series of scattered farms and settlements, the land down mostly to pasture, with some arable fields and woodland. It has always been a small and remote village (Elliott Viney 2001). About 200m south of Priory House (beyond the historic boundary), set into the boundary on the west side of Chetwode Road, is a small well for public use with a Gothic trefoil stone arch enclosing a dolphin spout mask. Erected by William Bracebridge, it is inscribed "Praise God from whom all blessings flow. WHB 1868".

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

Priory House is approached from the west via the Chetwode road, via an entrance off the road west of the house. The gateway is set back off the road. It is flanked by stone gate piers with ball finials and curved wing walls leading from the stone roadside wall. Wrought iron vehicle gates lead to a gravel forecourt below the west front of the house. This corresponds to an enlarged and squared off version of the turning circle present in the 1870s (OS). This area is bounded to the south and north by clipped yew hedges, but was formerly more open, when the gate to the turning circle was flanked by shrubs either side (OS 1880). By 1882 (estate map) the areas flanking the turning circle were grassed and planted with trees. The present hedging was present by the 1960s (photograph c.1961). The forecourt is dominated by the church tower to the north-east.

Adjacent to the north of the forecourt is the service court, giving access to the service wing including the garage at the north end of the house. At the north-west corner a modern vehicle gate set back from the road leads into the service court. A stone wall marks the northern boundary between the service court and the approach to the church. In approximately the centre of this wall a wooden pedestrian gate connects the forecourt to the church and churchyard.

The detached garden west of Chetwode road has the remains of four gateways off the road that were present by the late C19 (OS; 1882 estate map). The main access from the house is via a metal gate opposite the forecourt gateway. The gate was installed by the present owner, but occupies a position that gives direct access to the Monks Garden enclosed by the north moat. North of this a second pedestrian gateway formerly gave access to the walk around the western perimeter of the moat (OS 1870s) but has gone. Two wooden vehicle gates lie respectively c.10m north of the metal pedestrian gate giving direct access to the Monks Garden, roughly on a line with the north wall inside the moat, and c.25m south of it giving access to the paddock south of the Monk's Garden. Some 70m further south a small roadside gateway at the south end of the detached garden gives access to the nut walk and south moat (OS 1870s).

PRINCIPAL BUILDING

Priory House (listed grade II) is built of stone. It is rectangular and double fronted with similar two-storey elevations and gables to the west and east overlooking the forecourt and east lawns respectively. It stands towards the western edge of the main east part of the garden, east of the Chetwode road and adjacent to the south of the former priory church. The site has apparently been occupied since medieval times. In 1832-33 the Priory house being completely out of repair it was rebuilt by W.H. Bracebridge at a cost of nearly £3,000 (the old materials being taken into account) (Priory House records; private collection). A date stone shows 1833 on the west front. Gables with fancy bargeboards fit this date stylistically, but it incorporates some of the former Priory's medieval masonry and in the gables are C16 mullioned windows (Pevsner). By 1977 (Priory House records) the kitchen range north of the house became a garage, with dormer windows and a flat above.

The main garden fronts are to the south and east, with the entrance to the west and the service range to the north. On the south side a large bay window from the drawing room overlooks the lawned terraces to the lake. It is possible that formerly the bay enjoyed a view south-west over the detached garden west of the road, but this now is obscured by a hedge.

The C19 stable block stands 65m north of Priory House beyond the church and churchyard. The stable block surrounds three sides of a courtyard open to the south. It is entered from the west off the road via a short drive leading to a brick archway with wooden doors set into the stone west range. It is linked to the Priory forecourt to the south by a 60m long roadside strip of lawn planted with mature trees and a path that formerly allowed vehicle access between the two buildings (estate map, 1882). A range of late C19 farm buildings stands nearby to the north-east (outside the historic boundary), that was in 1882 (estate map) called 'new farm buildings'. These together with the former kitchen garden and gardener's cottage form a group of service buildings and areas that were probably erected and laid out in the 1860s-70s.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

The main 4.5ha. east section of the gardens surrounds the house mainly to the west, south and east. A further 1.5ha. detached area lies adjacent to the west, separated by the Chetwode road.

EAST GARDENS

In the east half, access to the south lawns is through a gate in the south side of the forecourt west of the house, via a gate in a yew hedge linking the house with the west boundary wall against the Chetwode Road. It is not clear when this hedge was planted, but after 1929 (photograph, 1929). In the early C20 the area south the house was grassed, with a large conservatory on the south wall with a monkey puzzle tree nearby and a large deciduous tree on the south-eastern corner by the house (photographs c.1900-1929). The conservatory and both trees have gone.

The path from the forecourt leads south to the sloping south lawn, with a large modern wooden pavilion to the west, adjoining the road-side boundary. Nearby is a mature tulip tree, which could be C19. Traces in the lawn of former terracing correspond to those seen in the photograph of c 1900, taken in the time of Major Green. These remnant terraces were probably introduced by the Bracebridges in the mid-C19 when they laid out the garden in its present form (OS 1870s) with this area as lawn with trees. Four yew columns mark a path leading from the house south down a flight of steps, and were present by 1900 (photograph). The path is aligned to the north on the church south window. Today the south lawn contains mature Corsican and Scots pine and birch trees, with more recent trees.

The view south is dominated by a small trapezoidal lake, or fishpond some 65m south of the house which could be monastic in origin (Pevsner). By 1812 (enclosure map) this was round, on approximately the present site. On the 1813 map this area is shown as having two ponds; one round and the other oval. Bell (Memoirs 1892-93) refers to the pond as 'the two square ponds' each with their own sluice, which he states were combined into one in 1853. The current lake may be a combination of these two ponds, and it had achieved the present shape by the 1870s (OS). It has a small island to the east, present by the 1920s (OS). Bell (Memoirs 1892-93) noted that the island was made in the time of the Ashwells and enlarged in 1883 by Major Green. The lake was further dug out by prisoners from Grendon Prison in the 1950s (pers. comm. Ken Cooper). Standing on the south side of the lake, facing north, is a temple in classical style (1994). The temple was designed by Peter Foster (1919-2010) who was a partner and later sole principal of Marshall Sisson, an architectural practice distinguished for classical buildings. He designed follies at Abbots Rippon and for his own garden at Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire. The temple and the south end of the lake are enclosed from the road beyond by trees and mature hedging, early C20 in origin. The house enjoys views of the temple below, including the reflection in the water, with further views from the temple over the garden. East of the lake are the sluices controlling water flow and the remains of a swimming pool, dating from the 1950s; to the north is the tennis court, shielded from the house by a beech hedge. By 1882 (estate map) the area around the lake and beyond the ha-ha was orchard and rookery.

East of the house the garden is laid largely to level lawns with a gravel path leading through a C21 timber pergola, running east towards the contemporary lime avenue crossing the small park, terminating at a mound with a stone obelisk. This enlivens views from the house beyond the park over open countryside with fields and trees. The east garden is dominated by the body of the church which projects into the north-west corner.

At the far side of the east lawn the garden boundary is marked by a stone ha-ha with a number of fine oak trees on top of it. The ha-ha runs south for 150m alongside the south lawn to meet the hedge adjoining the road and forms the boundary with a small paddock laid out in the late C20 as a park. At its north end it swings eastward, to the east of the Church and is approximately on the eastern boundary of the garden as established by 1812 (enclosure map). The ha-ha could have been constructed as part of the work undertaken by the Bracebridges in the mid-C19, using stone from the former house, with medieval origins and following an existing boundary line.

The north side of the east lawn is marked by a beech hedge screening an area beyond overlooked by the church, which includes trees, both mature and recently planted, including walnut and weeping ash. Immediately north of the church is the graveyard (outside the historic boundary) and beyond this are stables and barns belonging to Priory House.

In the 1870s (OS) a path from the forecourt wrapped around the south and east fronts of the house leading to east side of the Church, turning north-east into the grove east of the church. The path followed a loop through the grove

returning to a point just north-east of the church and thence back to the forecourt past the house on the same route. This path had gone by the 1920s (OS).

DETACHED WEST PLEASURE GROUND

The detached western pleasure ground beyond the Chetwode Road comprises two moated areas, with a large moat to the north, enclosing what was known historically as the Monk's Garden, and a smaller moat some 70m to the south-west, the two being separated by a paddock.

The Monk's Garden is entered via the pedestrian gate opposite the forecourt. This leads to a large, broadly rectangular lawn (c. 57m x 23m), surrounded on the north-west, south-west and south-east sides by the remains of the arms of a moat. On the top of the north-west and south-west arms of the moat are stone walls with brick facings on the interior aspects. The present owner has added C21 concrete coping and has placed two urns (Haddonstone Lyme Hall) on the brick piers at either end as finials.

The wall on the west side has a small gap off centre, flanked by brick piers with stone caps, giving access down the slope beyond to the moat. It is not marked on maps and its origin and purpose are unknown. Attached to this wall are a number of old metal labels marking where fruit trees were trained. These include C19 varieties of plums 'Queen Victoria' and 'Oullin's Golden Gage', and apples 'Worcester Permain' and 'Newton Wonder' (Morgan & Richards, *A New Book of Apples*). It is likely that these labels date from the late C19 when the area was a kitchen garden.

In the early C19 (1813 Parish Map) the north moat was almost complete except for a gap on the north-east side. The road was broader and ran up to the banks of the moat. There was no evidence of walls and the central area contained a malthouse, pigsty, garden and yard, indicating it was part of a smallholding. It seems that when the Bracebridges embarked on their improvements in the 1830s they knocked down the malthouse and pigsty and possibly used the materials to build the walls. In his memoirs the estate worker Bell noted that a 'malten' [malthouse?] stood where a summerhouse stood by the 1890s, until it was taken down in 1832 and a cow house 15 yards from the well in the shrubbery was taken down in 1834 or 1835. He also noted that the shrubbery and beeches in the nut walk were planted in 1842-50.

By the mid-C19 a garden occupied the area within the moat which was the Bracebridges' kitchen garden and was by the 1870s quartered by paths with a perimeter path (OS). In 1882 (estate map), when the property first belonged to Major Green, it was described as a kitchen garden, moat and shrubbery with walls on two sides. Given that this map refers to "new walls" elsewhere on the estate it is likely that by 1882 the walls here were considered established.

It is likely that Major Green converted the kitchen garden into a flower garden between 1898 and 1920 (OS), perhaps before World War I. The earliest references to it as the Monk's Garden are in 1927 (*Bucks Herald*, July 11 1927, sale advert) and in 1931 (*Kelly's Directory*). By 1921, towards the end of Major Green's 35 year ownership, the Monk's Garden was a flower garden comprising: "three sides of a rectangular moat are at Chetwode.....Except at the west there does not seem to be much water, and the island has been turned into a truly beautiful flower garden, showing a profusion of colour and forming the gayest of our moated sites by far" (Eland, *Old Works and Past Days in Buckinghamshire*). It is unclear when the flower garden went, to be replaced by lawn.

The moat and the Monk's Garden are surrounded by trees, including a fine lime which could be C19, also mature ash, larch, acacia and yew, in a pattern reminiscent of late C19 planting (OS). The area to the north is now screened

by Leyland-type conifers. This formerly contained another pedestrian entrance that led off the road to a path around the outer west side of the moat.

On the south side of the Monk's Garden is a recent Chinese-style bridge, painted red. This leads across the south-east arm of the moat to a walk around the outer side. The walk along the south-west side of the moat is carried by the remains of a cast iron bridge, with a cast mark of 1859 by the Castle Foundry, Buckingham. This crosses a ditch running south-west out of the moat towards the smaller moat. The bridge connects the two halves of the walk round the perimeter. Fragments of cast iron ornamental railings also survive. From the marks visible the bridge and railings were made at Castle Foundry in Buckingham. The C19 estate worker Bell, in his memoirs (1892-93), included a long section about the changes to the moat and construction of bridges in 1859, noting the iron bridge and a brick bridge (probably the one from the road), and the reduction of the moat. The bridge was made towards the end of the period when the foundry was operating as, having made the first steam carriage in 1860, by 1865 it was in financial trouble and put up for sale (*Bucks Herald*, 18 Aug 1860; *Buckingham Advertiser and Free Press*, 11 Mar & 17 June 1865).

The north moat is fed by a spring in the north-west corner. The south-western arm of the moat is full of water (contrary to the description in 1921) and has a working sluice. The north-western arm also has water with its eastern end a well and a spring on the bank, which formerly controlled the water supply to the house. There is little or no water in the south-eastern arm, which joins the road near to the gate, with a small, sunken wall, which may have been built at the same time as the walls partly enclosing the lawn.

On the south side of the large lawn dividing the two moats, a nut walk curves west along the south boundary from the former southernmost roadside gateway. After 115m it turns north-west to meet the smaller south moat which is roughly square, on axis with the large moat (aligned south-west/north-east), with a central square island containing mature trees.

By 1813 (parish map) the small south moat and island were present but the moat was connected to an arm that ran north-east to the road, approximately in the position of the nut walk or nearby, leading in the direction of the lake still in the east section of the garden. Both the nut walk with trees, including conifers, and a "trough" were present by the 1870s (OS). This "trough" may refer to the remains of water in the moat. Formerly, in the late C19 and early C20 (OS), a path connecting the two moats led from the small moat, north-east alongside the connecting ditch for 60m to meet the circuit path around the large moat on the south corner, near the iron bridge. This path no longer exists. Thus a loop was formed linking the smaller moat and the nut walk with the outer walk around the large moat and thence either to the central Monk's Garden or back to the house.

PARK

The small park, laid out in the C21, lies east of the house and garden, beyond the ha-ha. It is divided into two by the lime avenue on axis with the house, leading to the (reconstructed) stone obelisk standing 190m to the east. A wooded area lies on the east boundary. Recently a substantial amount of tree planting has taken place. The obelisk was designed by Peter Foster for the current owner.

KITCHEN GARDEN

The former kitchen garden lies 85m north of the house, beyond the stable block and to the west of the farm buildings, alongside the Chetwode road. Laid to lawn, it is detached from Priory House by the church and churchyard and a public footpath along a drive off the road. The area is rectangular, hedged and fenced, measuring 45m x 45m, but formerly extended further east as far as the 'new farm buildings' (estate map, 1882; OS, 1920). The east section

is covered by a farm building. To the north stands the former gardener's cottage, an attractive C19 red brick building, of two storeys with tiled roof and crestings. It faces the road to the west, but a single-storey porch with a carved stone panel in the gable gives access directly to the kitchen garden to the south. It is linked to the Priory forecourt to the south by a 60m long roadside strip of lawn planted with mature trees.

The first kitchen garden was laid out by the Bracebridges in the 1830s in the moated area later known as the Monk's Garden (OS & estate map 1882). The productive garden was removed from this area between 1898 and 1920 (OS), probably before World War I and replaced by the flower garden. By 1882 (estate map) a second kitchen garden, with a glass-house occupied the present area north of the graveyard and the area was described as "cottage and garden" with nearby "new farm buildings" and "new garden walls". Sales details from the 1930s include reference to a kitchen garden, with fruit gardens, and although no location is given it must refer to this area.

REFERENCES

Books and Articles

Buckingham Advertiser and Free Press (11 Mar & 17 June 1865).

Buckinghamshire Herald (18 Aug 1860; 11 July 1927; April 1930).

Eland, G. *Old Works and Past Days in Buckinghamshire* (1921), 7.

Fisher German, Banbury, Sales details Chetwode Priory (2016)

<http://fishergerman.reapitcloud.com/fsgprs/pdf.php?p=BAN150064>

Kelly, *Directory of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxon* (1931).

Morgan J, Richards A, *The New Book of Apples* (2002).

Page W (ed.), *A History of the County of Buckinghamshire* vol. 4 [VCH] (1927), 163-68.

Pepler K, Marshall G, Marsden P, Historic Landscape Report (June 2011) BAS/2011/05.

Pevsner, N, Williamson E, *The Buildings of England, Buckinghamshire* (2nd edn 1994), 244.

Sheahan, J, *History and Topography of Buckinghamshire* (1862, reprint 1971), 265-67.

Viney E, *St Mary & St Nicholas Chetwode* (2001).

Images

Aerial photographs, B & W: 1946, 1947; colour: 1988, 1995, 1999, 2003 and 2006 (BCC).

Historic England Viewfinder: 6 images Ref no: AA97/05239 -244, c1904, <http://viewfinder.historicengland.org.uk>

Historic England Archive: photograph c.1961, <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/archive-collections/englands-places/card/19337>

Maps

1768 Jefferys, Map of Bucks

c1812 2-inch draft Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing (BL)

1813 *Map of the Parish of Chetwode in the County of Bucks*, Surveyor Thomas Hopcroft (CBS, Ma286)

1824 Bryant Map of Bucks

1831 *Map of the Parish of Chetwode* (CBS, Ma 288)

1882 *Chetwode Priory Estate the property of Captain George Frederick Green*, surveyor F. C. Barfield of Faringdon (CBS, MA 267/2/T)

1910 Valuation Office survey: land value and ownership 1910-1915 (CBS)

Ordnance Survey

6" scale

1st edition, s. 1880, p. 1885

2nd edition, s. 1898, p. 1900

3rd edition, s. 1920, p. 1923

Revision s. 1950, p. 1952

25" scale

1st edition, s. 1879, p. 1881

2nd edition, s. 1898, p. 1900

3rd edition, s. 1920, p. 1922

Archival Items – Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies

Census 1841 -1911

Private Collection

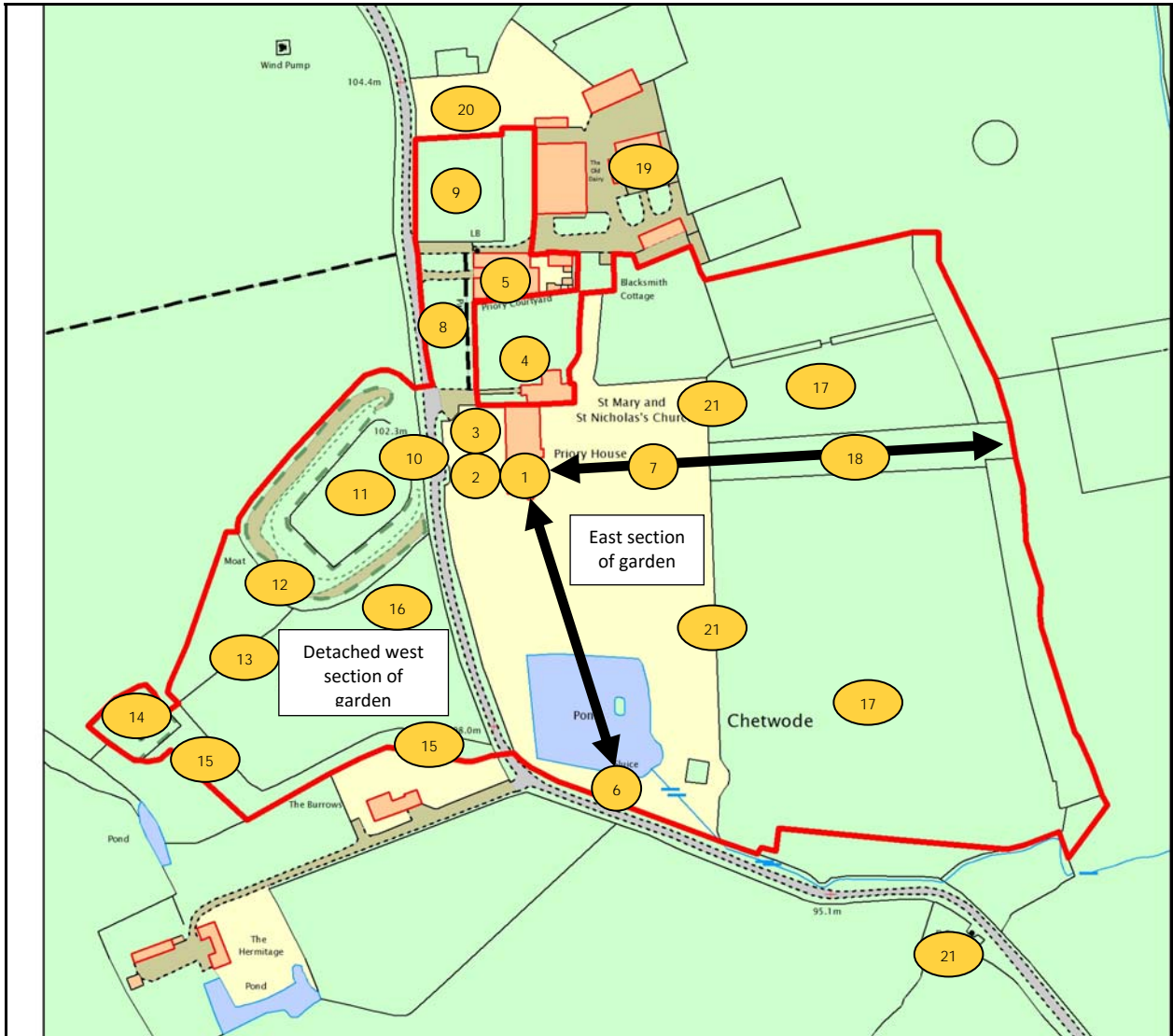
Priory House records including

'A Littel Historical Account of Chetwode Priory and its serroundings that should not be lost sight of by a poor man well acquainted with the following statements, George I Bell' (1892-93).

[mss memoirs by an estate worker; much detail about the water supplies]

G Grocott & J Stansfield April 2016; edited SR 20 July 2016.

KEY HISTORIC FEATURES & VIEWS



KEY TO FEATURES

1. Chetwode Priory house	2. Forecourt
3. Service court	4. Priory church
5. Stable block	6. Pond and Peter Foster temple
7. Late C20 axial walk	8. Path to stables and kitchen garden
9. Kitchen garden	10. Entrance to Monks Garden
11. Monks Garden and large moat	12. Iron bridge, 1859
13. Line of ditch and former walk linking moats	14. Small moat
15. Nut Walk	16. Lawn/paddock
17. Late C20 park	18. Late C20 avenue leading to obelisk
19. C19 dairy/farm buildings	20. Gardener's cottage
21. Ha-ha	22. Roadside well: ornamental head, & copse behind it

IMAGES

Gill Grocott

East Gardens



Priory house, west front, forecourt, main gate (left); stable block (centre); south front, terraces and lawns (right).



Doric Temple seen from church (left); ha-ha (centre); obelisk and axial view west towards house (right).



Forecourt gateway to church (left); church, west front (centre); kitchen garden and gardener's cottage (right).



View west across fields towards the house.



Lakeside temple, 1994, designed by Peter Foster (1919-2010) (photograph Ken Cooper)

Detached Pleasure Ground to West



Roadside gate to Nut Walk and small, south moat (left); gate to Monk's Garden (centre); Monk's Garden (right).



Monk's Garden: Chinese bridge (left); 1859 date plate, cast iron bridge (centre); maker's name on bridge(right).



Monk's Garden: Fruit label (left); roadside moat on east side (centre); sluice in moat (right).



Sluice by Ham Baker & Co of Stoke on Trent (Ken Cooper).



Monk's Garden: boundary wall against road (left); the well (centre);
Beyond the historic boundary: roadside well head 200m south of Priory House, dated 1868 (right).