

Understanding Historic Parks and Gardens in Buckinghamshire

The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust Research & Recording Project



Bletchley Park

02 November 2015



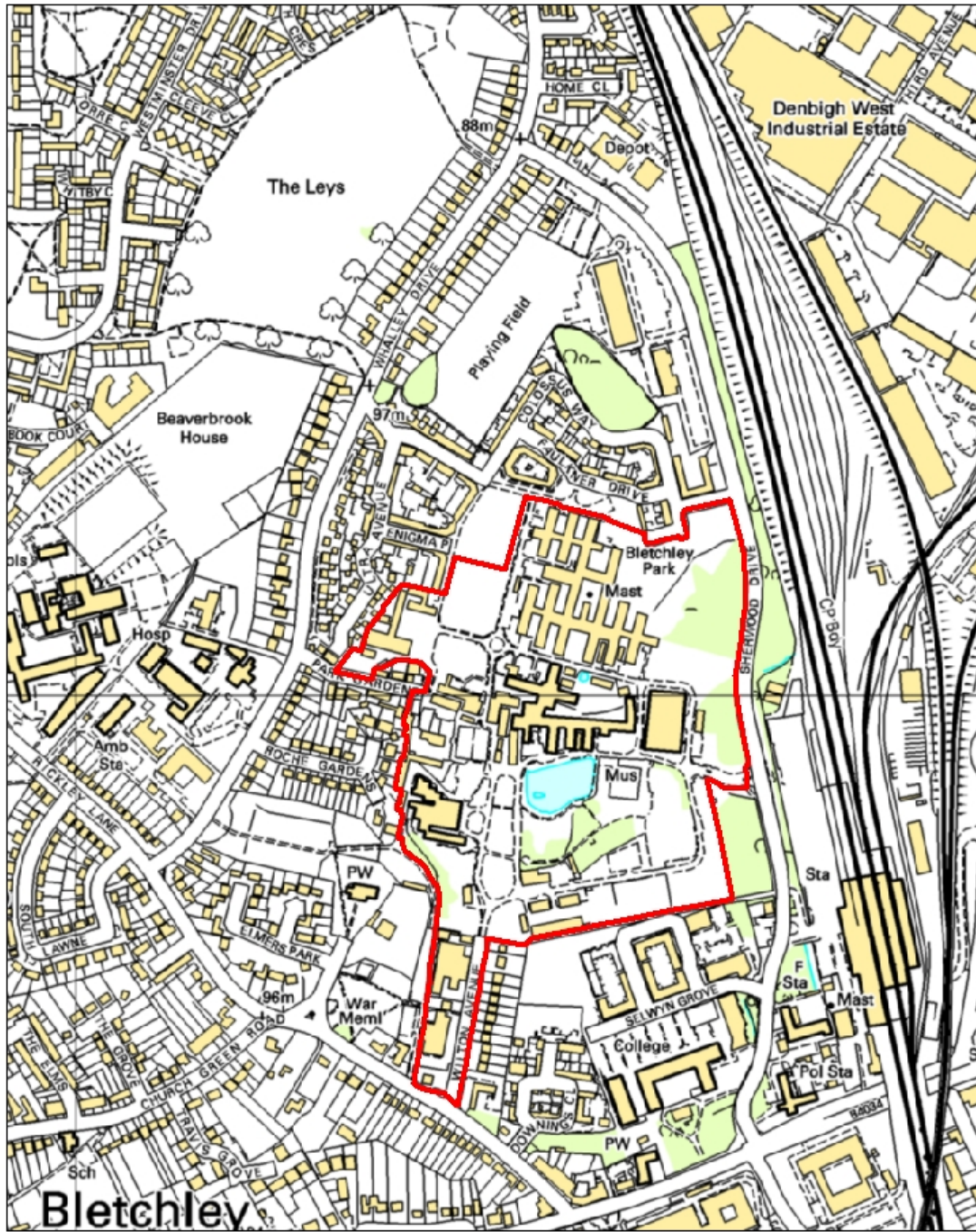
Bucks Gardens
Trust



Association of
Gardens
Trusts



HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY



Bletchley

Bletchley Park: boundary of historic designed landscape interest

Produced by the County Archaeological Service
July 2015

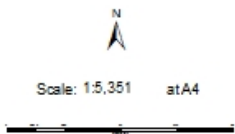


Scale: 1:5,351 at A4

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
© Copyright © Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 10001926 2012



Bucks Gardens Trust



Bletchley Park: 2006 aerial photograph

© Getmapping plc. www.getmapping.com

Produced by the County Archaeological Service
July 2015



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 (BCC Report No. 508). The list is not conclusive 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 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 *Register of Parks & Gardens of special historic interest 2nd edn.*
- A map showing principle 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 Association of Gardens Trusts and funded by BGT with a significant grant from The Heritage Lottery Fund. 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	BLETCHLEY PARK, BLETCHLEY MK HER MMK 6085 (BP gardens); 2554 (Water Hall Gardens)
DISTRICT:	MILTON KEYNES	
PARISH:	BLETCHLEY	
OS REF:	SP 86 34	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overview

The core of a flamboyant late C19 country house estate, gardens and park, incorporating elements of an early C18 layout for a previous house. Bletchley Park was chosen specifically in part for this character the core of which was incorporated when the site was acquired in 1938 and developed into what became an internationally important wartime intelligence base. The recreational use of the core of the ornamental landscape was important to the Codebreakers in the success of their work. Of the domestic landscape, many of the pleasure ground features survive, but the kitchen and most of the wider park have been lost to wartime and later development. Many of the key features of the core of the wartime base survive.

Archaeological interest

The identified archaeology is of local significance as far as it is understood to date. The most important archaeological features are those connected with the early C18 structures and layout, particularly Browne Willis's mansion and wings, features predating this, for example those connected with the deer park, and WWII developments. Some sites of lost WWII structures have potential to further the understanding of these structures, but the potential of each such site is not yet established.

Architectural interest

A typical late C19/early C20 country house ensemble including mansion, lodge and gateway and stables, which survives largely intact, and the cricket pavilion (all listed grade II). The late C19 walled kitchen garden and associated structures have gone. The wartime structures are of low architectural significance, but are of international significance in other respects: technically, associationally and historically (a number listed grade II). As a group the Leon and WWII buildings are of international significance, as part of a country estate adapted for a wartime worldwide intelligence base.

Artistic interest

The core of a late Victorian country house garden and park adapted and developed with utilitarian layout and structures as a wartime intelligence base of international importance. Some of the features of the wider country house landscape survive detached from the core, including the flamboyant (now derelict) cricket pavilion, and clumps/copses of trees. The estate, its features and layout established by the early C20 was typical for a wealthy financier: based on sweeps of lawns decorated with ornate horticultural features surrounding the mansion and lake, framed by mature trees and shrubs within wider parkland, sited to make the most of elevated views over characteristic

rolling landscape in a remote corner of north Bucks. Although it reflects high aspirations, Bletchley Park lacked the great architectural and horticultural set piece features of contemporary landscapes such as the Rothschilds' estates. The country house layout is of the greatest significance in the way it influenced the layout of the WWII intelligence base.

Notable surviving features include the Lake, lawns and many fine mature late C19 and early C20 trees. These include the Wellingtonia near the house which is associated with the earliest signals establishment as it housed an early WWII aerial.

Historic interest

The greatest historic significance is as the setting for the internationally significant WWII code breaking successes by Dilly Knox including breaking Enigma, and innovations by Alan Turing and associates including mechanising the decryption of messages after Enigma was broken, as well as other cipher machines and lower level codes that were broken on a daily basis by a large dedicated team.

The landscape is of significance for the close associations with a number of key intelligence figures such as Alan Turing, who here made invaluable contributions to the war effort in WWII in code-breaking and to technological innovations that had worldwide influence. These intelligence figures throughout WWII used the grounds daily for recreation and as the tranquil setting to aid their intellectual deliberations and conclusions which had such far-reaching effects. Several key military and political figures visited the site, adding to its significance, such as Prime Minister Winston Churchill who, when visiting in September 1941 called the code-breakers "The Geese that lay the golden eggs – and never cackle!".

The understanding of the late C19/early C20 private domestic phase is based on documentary evidence, site survey and surviving site evidence. The understanding of the WWII adaptation phase is based on extensive material of both public and personal documents as well as personal recollections of staff.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

In the mid-C16 the medieval deer park at Bletchley was dismantled and the land reverted to agricultural use (Morrison). In 1675 the estate was sold by the 2nd Duke of Buckingham to the celebrated physician Dr Thomas Willis (Morrison). In 1703 Browne Willis (1682-1760) came of age having inherited his grandfather's estate. He became a renowned antiquarian, architectural patron and church builder (*DNB*). In 1707 he married Katharine (d.1724), heiress of the Port Eliot estate, Cornwall, with a dowry of £7,000. He began to build a new house at Bletchley, called Water Hall, a classical box with 2 pavilions linked by wing walls, which was completed by 1711 at a cost of £6,000. The new house stood just to the east of the present late C19 mansion. The 1718 Cole Survey shows its formal layout with axial avenues, orchards, formal gardens and a lake. Whaddon Hall, standing some two miles to the west, was renovated as Willis's principal residence (*Morrison/DNB*) and he did not apparently occupy the house which in the later C18 had a succession of occupiers. Walpole, in 1762, admired fine trees but noted the 'very bad house' at the end of them. In 1793 the estate

was sold to Thomas Harrison who, by 1806, had pulled down the central block, though the pavilions survived into the mid-C19 (Sale particulars, 1865 & Morrison).

The landscape declined gradually until 1877 when Samuel Lipscombe Seckham acquired the estate and erected a new 'gothic mansion' on or close to the site of Willis's former stables (Morrison). By 1880 (OS) this new house was U-shaped but incomplete and a new park had been laid out to the east, with the drive from the south along the main north-south axis, flanked by the C18 double avenue.

In 1883 Seckham sold the 561a. estate to Herbert S. Leon (1850-1926), financier, Liberal MP (1891-95), later Baronet (cr. 1911). Leon engulfed the Gothic mansion in additions and added complex pleasure grounds, an extensive kitchen garden with glasshouse ranges, and wooded belts against the railway to form a showpiece country estate where he entertained his powerful contacts including Prime Minister David Lloyd George. The gardens were renowned for their horticultural content and featured in various horticultural papers including the *Gardener's Chronicle* and *The Garden*. After Sir Herbert's death in 1926 his widow maintained the estate until her own death in January 1937.

In 1937, the estate was offered for sale in lots (*Bletchley District Gazette* 31 July). Hubert Faulkner, a local developer and speculator, bought the core of the site and created Wilton Avenue alongside the main axial avenue, as a preliminary to developing the core. In June 1938 the core 6 acres was bought by Admiral Sir Hugh Sinclair, Director of the Secret Intelligence Service, for £6,000 (Land Registry Transfer), with the intention that the government to acquire it for use as a wartime intelligence station. The site was chosen primarily for its geographical location, close to London but far enough away in case of air-raids etc and equidistant between the recruitment grounds of Oxford and Cambridge as well as next to Bletchley railway line which had links to Oxon and Cambridge as well as to London and Birmingham. However, Sinclair also appreciated that the ornamental landscape and country house character would be of use in providing an ambience conducive to the codebreakers' work. In August 1939 the Government Code and Cypher School (GC&CS, later GCHQ) took up residence. Sinclair died in November 1939. The holding was increased to 58 acres at some point.

From 1939 the site was developed, initially with a series of timber huts scattered around the mansion, and then from 1942-44 with major expansions into the wider pleasure grounds, as well as the south and north parks. This included a transport hub and eight large bomb-proof concrete blocks (A-H, of which seven remain), leaving the ornamental core of the site close to the mansion, particularly the pleasure grounds east and south of the mansion, for use by staff, and the kitchen garden in cultivation. By the end of the War, over 10,000 people worked at Bletchley Park on three shifts per day. RAF aerial photographs (1948) show the full extent of the wartime buildings and their relationship with the designed landscape features, many of which were retained (NMR).

In 1946 GCHQ moved out, retaining some buildings, and the mansion was handed over to the GPO (later BT) as a training centre. In 1948 The Emergency Teacher Training Scheme College was set up in Blocks A, B and E and remained until 1968. In the late 1980s, one of the largest concrete blocks, F Block, in the north-west corner of the site (part of the former North Park) was demolished. In 1992, the Bletchley Park Trust was set up and in 1993 BT moved out of the mansion and the site was opened to visitors. In 2004, an American Garden Trail was planted around the lake with the official state emblems to commemorate the 300 'Ultra' Americans who worked at Bletchley Park, where what Churchill called the 'special relationship' was first forged through Intelligence-sharing. In 2013-

14 Block C, huts 3 and 6 and areas around the mansion were restored to their wartime layout with H.L.F. funds. The site remains in the ownership of the Bletchley Park Trust.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Bletchley Park is located in the northern part of the historic county Buckinghamshire (pre-1974 boundary). Although originally in a rural setting, it is now (2015) engulfed by the western suburbs of Bletchley. The 16 ha site lies 0.5km west of Bletchley town centre and comprises the core of the designed landscape as established by the 1920s. Key losses (since 1945) include much of the north park, south park and the kitchen garden to the west.

The present site is bounded to the east by the late C20 Sherwood Drive and enclosed to the north, west and south by late C20 and early C21 development. Occasional remains of wartime security fencing and pedestrian gateways survive, but mostly the site is enclosed by recent security fencing. The parish church stands adjacent, to the south-west, set in its churchyard. Bletchley railway station lies close by the former estate boundary to the east of Sherwood Drive.

The site occupies the edge of a plateau, sloping gently down to the east and south on an elevated site overlooking the River Ouzel valley to the east and the wooded Greensand Ridge beyond.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

There are two main drives. The present main entrance is on the east boundary leading west off Sherwood Drive, some 250m east of the mansion. From this C21 gateway the road runs westwards for 200m past Blocks A and B on its north side and the lake to the south, before turning south by Hut 1. From here this road continues through lawns for a further 50 metres to the turning circle below the east, entrance front of the mansion. The grass panel surrounded by the turning circle (and planted with clipped evergreens) below the east front is overlooked by Lady Leon's Morning Room and by the Drawing and Dining Rooms. The turning circle enjoys views over the Lake and Lower Lawns beyond to the east. This east drive was established in its present form during World War II. The line of the section closest to the mansion originated within the northern half of Browne Willis's early C18 axial avenue, was incorporated into the Leons' late C19 scheme, and in part overlies the site of Willis' original mansion.

The second, south, drive enters 300m south of the mansion off Church Green Road. It lies immediately east of the Leons' striking late C19 Gothic stone gateway which is flanked by concave ornamental brick walls, with a two-storey lodge to the west (all listed Grade II; the lodge is also known as Wilton Lodge). From here the drive runs north, flanked to the east by mid-C20 housing and to the west by wartime buildings including the canteen. This line, it seems, was established in WWII a short distance to the east of, and parallel to, the Leons' late C19 drive, itself aligned on Browne Willis's early C18 main axis. The south drive leads north to a second gateway lying some 140m south of the mansion. This is near the site of the wartime gateway to the secure site, but is now (2015) of late C20 construction with a security cabin. The drive continues north through lawns to the turning circle below the east front of the mansion. The northern section of the drive, which rejoins the Leons' route, was developed as part of an oval WWII circuit lying between the mansion turning circle and the lake with spurs to the wartime buildings to the north, east and south-east. The south drive

was superseded as the main approach to the mansion in the C21 and is now largely disused except as access to the C20 housing along its east side.

The late C19 service entrance, the Back Gate, lies 30m south-west of the mansion, next to the churchyard. From here the Back Drive runs for 80m north between the kitchen garden wall to the west and the gardens and mansion to the east, to the archway into the stable yard. At this point a late C19 spur in front of the gateway extends east past the north front of the mansion to the turning circle below the main entrance to the mansion and main drive. This route was important in WWII as it was used as the main access for despatch riders bringing signals, and a guard post was built by the gateway (a structure survives in this position).

A number of pedestrian gateways survive which gave access around the boundary, largely of WWII origin. Formerly the most notable was that established in the late C19 for the Leons and their guests, which stood on the station path which crossed the south park, now gone, and gave convenient access from the mansion to the station and London. This was an important pedestrian access in WWII.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS

Bletchley Park mansion (listed Grade II) stands 300m north of Church Green Road. Built in its present form by Sir Herbert Leon in the 1880s in rambling Victorian Gothic/Tudor, it stands close by to the west of the site of the main block of Browne Willis's early C18 Water Hall (demolished) embellishing a house of the late 1870s.

The mansion is entered via the turning circle and *porte-cochère* on the east front which has a three-bay arcaded stone veranda to the north of the entrance. The south and east fronts, including the veranda, overlook the garden and pleasure grounds. The mansion was retained as a key element of the wartime establishment as planned by Sinclair. It was maintained in good condition and retained its country house character despite some internal alterations.

A group of late C19 brick service buildings (c.1890, listed Grade II) stands immediately to the north-west of the mansion, adjacent to the former kitchen garden and glasshouse ranges, and including a stable block converted to a motor house. The buildings surrounding the stable yard are by architect Edward Swinfen Harris in the picturesque Domestic Revival style which Herbert Leon chose for all his estate buildings. The yard is entered via a timbered Gothic style archway in the south side, with a further ornamental gateway at the north-west corner. The yard is of the highest significance as it lay at the heart of WWII code breaking successes.

The WWII buildings form a largely complete group of timber huts, concrete blocks and associated service buildings erected in phases from 1939 to 1944 (listed Grade II: Blocks A, B, C, D, H; Huts 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 11a). These were built around the earlier buildings of the country house estate as an extensive and crucial intelligence establishment which, by the end of WWII, had several thousand staff. The establishment was dismantled rapidly from 1945 onwards and many of the structures were left unoccupied. One of the extensive 'spider blocks', Block F, was demolished c.1980s, leaving an open space. The associated buildings in the south park were largely removed but further structures including the canteen remain alongside the west side of Wilton Avenue.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

The gardens and pleasure grounds extend south, east and north from the house largely as lawns fringed with trees and belts comprising several linked sections. In the late C19 and early C20 they were renowned for their highly maintained and diverse horticultural features but the upkeep of these declined sharply after Lady Leon's death in 1937. The main planted features from the Leon period are the trees, since supplemented with later C20 and early C21 plantings. During WWII the gardens were maintained, being seen as important to the wellbeing of the staff and played a large role in the life of the intelligence establishment.

Immediately south of the house the Rose Garden comprises a triangular lawn enclosed by a belt of conifers to the south-west and a shrubbery separating it from the main drive to the east. This is dominated by Hut 4 which runs parallel to the south front of the mansion. In the late C19/early C20 this area was laid out with a formal pattern of seasonal bedding beds, latterly rose beds and divided from the main drive by ornamental shrubbery (historic photographs).

East of the house beyond the turning circle, is the oval lawn enclosed by the 1940s road. It is planted with several fine specimen trees of the Leon period, including the Wellingtonia which was used early on in WWII by CG&CS to site an aerial to send and receive vital signals. Several of the former north avenue lime trees were also used for this purpose but have since gone. The oval lawn incorporates the site of the eastern of the two early C18 pavilions.

Below to the east of this oval lawn are the Lake and Lower Lawns. The Lake is encircled by a path, with a croquet lawn positioned to the south and beyond this the remains of a sunken dell including a rustic bridge. The lake originated as fish ponds and assumed much of its present form in the early C18 as part of a formal scheme (Cole Survey). East of the lake is the Lily Pool Garden, largely derelict (2015) but retaining some features of its C19 layout, including the pool and paving, and beyond this is a later C20 tennis court, now a car park, on the site of the Sunken Garden. Areas to the south of this within the historic boundary were a small part of the Leons' South Park which formerly extended as far south as Church Green Road and Buckingham Road. In this area stand several WWII buildings including some from the crucial transport hub.

North of the mansion is the site of the late C19/early C20 lawn tennis court which was used during WWII by staff and after WWII became a car park. This has been returned to its early wartime layout. Beyond was formerly the late C19/early C20 maze which lay close to the site of Huts 10 and 11 north of the stable yard. From this, in the late C19/early C20, a circuit path led along the top of the ha-ha dividing the gardens from the park to the north, which survives in relict form in sections between various huts and blocks including A & B.

The early C18 formal gardens lay to the east and north of the early C18 mansion (1718 Cole plan). A formal walled parterre lay to the north, with orchards to the east, the lake to the north-east, and a formal forecourt with panels of lawn to the south approached by the drive (CBS Ma 299/1T). Some of these were incorporated into the gardens, most notably the north-south axial avenue used for the south drive, and the Lake later softened on the south bank, in the late C19/early C20. As part of his developments Leon created a broad woodland pleasure ground east of the Lake which ran parallel to, and screened, the railway line and station below to the east, as well as Bletchley town beyond. This was important as it contained the station path that gave direct access to the London line. Elements of the tree planting survive (outside the historic boundary) but none of the complex

flowering shrubbery, and the area is largely developed and contains the late C20 Sherwood Drive as well as recent college and other buildings.

The complex range of late C19/early C20 planting was for display as a carefully assembled group of varieties reflecting his horticultural taste in colour, massing and form. The flamboyant style was typical of this period and social class, competing with the mansions of other wealthy late C19 businessmen such as the nearby Rothschild cluster at Waddesdon Manor, Tring Park, Halton House, Aston Clinton Park and Ascot House. Of these, in scale, quality and type of layout it most nearly matches the grounds at Ascot House some 9 miles south.

PARK

The park is divided into two sections. The surviving southern half of the north park contains the main WWII Blocks (G, D, E, H), the site of former Block F (demolished late C20) and linking roads as well as a car park in the north-east corner. Beyond this the north half of the north park (outside the historic boundary) is partly developed with housing. Several clumps and copses of historic park trees survive leading north towards the site of the former estate Home Farm. The line of the late C19/early C20 brick ha-ha dividing the north park from the garden and pleasure grounds to the south, remains evident dividing Blocks A/B (in the former pleasure ground) from E (in the north park).

The south park, which slopes gently down southwards from the pleasure grounds, is largely developed (outside the historic boundary) but pockets of the historic fabric survive. It contained the 1890s cricket pitch and was enclosed by a belt of largely coniferous trees to the south against Church Green and Buckingham Roads, some specimens of which survive. A gateway off the south boundary with Buckingham Road gave access to the large, imposing and ornate two-storey cricket pavilion (c.1896, listed Grade II), standing some 400m south-east of the mansion. The pavilion, in derelict condition (2015), is set at the south edge of the former pitch at the edge of the surviving southern park belt. Various WWII buildings were sited in the south park but have largely gone except those at the north edge relating to the transport hub (see Pleasure Grounds above).

The development of the park can be traced through the C18 and C19 on historic maps beginning with the 1718 Cole Survey plan showing Browne Willis's formal avenues and other features (CBS Ma 299/1T), sale plans of the mid-C19 (CBS D/GA/Sc/5/5; D/WIG/2/6/7) and the late C19/early C20 OS showing the Leons' remodelling and extension.

KITCHEN GARDEN

The former kitchen garden, built c.1890 (outside the historic boundary), lies immediately west of the house and Back Drive. It contains late C20 houses (Roche Gardens and Park Gardens), and is bounded by Whalley Drive to the west. It was described in detail in the late C19/early C20 horticultural press (*Gardeners' Chronicle & The Garden*) and noted for its high quality and extensive horticulture, both ornamental and productive. A 3m high red brick wall surrounded the garden and a complex of glasshouses stood around the north boundary (OS 1900, gone). The east section of the wall survives against the Back Drive and stable yard, with WWII sheds built into it.

REFERENCES

NB: There is a wealth of sources for the site. The following include the most informative.

- Gardeners' Chronicle* (28 Oct 1893), 529, 534; (14 Dec 1900) 434-35; (31 Oct 1914), 289-91, 295.
- The Garden*, (27 Jun 1914), 328-31.
- Cantor & Hatherley, 'The Medieval Parks of Buckinghamshire', *Records of Bucks*, vol. 20, (1977) 440 (Bletchley), 447 (Water Eaton).
- Dudley & Sons, Sales Particulars inc. estate map (1865) (CBS D/GA/5/5).
- Dudley & Sons, Sales Particulars inc. estate map (1871) (CBS D/WIG/2/6/7).
- Lysons & Lysons, *Magna Britannia, Buckinghamshire* (1813), 512.
- Monckton, L, 'Bletchley Park, Buckinghamshire: the architecture of the Government Code & Cypher School', *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, 40/2 (2006), 291-300.
- Monckton, L, et al, 'Bletchley Park, Buckinghamshire', 4 vols, English Heritage Architectural Investigation Report and Papers B/010/2004, (2004) esp. vol. 1, chs 1-6, ch 4 on Landscape.
- Morrison, K, 'Interpreting Bletchley Park' in Schofield, J, Klausmeir, A, Purbrick, L. (eds), *Remapping the Field: New Approaches in Conflict Archaeology*, (2006) English Heritage, et al.
- Morrison, KA, "'A Maudlin and Monstrous Pile'", *The Mansion at Bletchley Park, Buckinghamshire*, *Trans. Anc. Mon Soc.*, vol. 3, (2009) 81-106.
- Page, W (ed), *A History of the County of Buckingham*, vol. 4 (VCH), (1927) 274-83.
- Robinson Fisher Harding, Auction Catalogue, Contents of mansion (15 March 1937). BPT D 1996-1 (contains cricket pavilion, kitchen garden and associated items)
- Robinson Fisher Harding, Auction Catalogue of Garden Effects, (19 March 1937). BPT D 1996-1
- Robinson Fisher Harding, Auction Catalogue of Outside Effects, (March 1937). BPT D 1996-1
- Rutherford, S, 'Bletchley Park Landscape Conservation Plan' (2013) for The Bletchley Park Trust.
- Sheahan, JJ, *History and Topography of Buckinghamshire* (1861-2), 491.
- Stokes, FG (ed), *The Blecheley Diary of the Rev. William Cole, 1765-67* (1931).
- Whatley Hill & Co/Knight Frank Rutley, Sale Particulars inc. estate map (28 July 1937) (?collection Brian Mead, copy BPT D.1996.1)

<http://www.bletchleypark.org.uk/content/hist/worldwartwo/captridley.rht>

Maps

- 1718, Cole, B, A Survey of ... Bletchley ... Estate of the Hon. Brown Willis Esq. (Bodleian Library C17:15 d.1.), facs. pub. 1964, (CBS Ma 299/1); transcription in Monckton, 2004, vol. 1. Fig. 4.4.2.
- 1825, Bryant, A *Map of the County of Buckinghamshire from an actual survey in the year 1824*.
- 1770, Jefferys, T. *Map of the County of Buckinghamshire surveyed in 1766-1768*.
- 1865 Dudley & Sons, Sale plan Bletchley Park Estate, in sale particulars (CBS D/GA/5/5).
- 1871 Dudley & Sons, Sale plan Bletchley Park Estate, in sale particulars (CBS D/WIG/2/6/7).

1910 Valuation map and book (CBS DVD/1/14 & DVD/2/XV/10)

1920s-30s, Map of garden and cricket pitch (Bletchley Park Trust 28.7)

n.d, c.1920s, Bennitt, FW, *Bletchley*

1936, Showground in park (BPT D.98.67)

1937 Whatley Hill & Co/Knight Frank Rutley, Sale plan, in sale particulars. (?collection Brian Mead, photographic copy BPT)

13 June 1938, Land Registry Transfer (copy at BPT, ref no. unknown)

1943, Bletchley Park Site Plan (BPT?)

c.1946, Bletchley Park Site Plan (for training college) [at Wesley Historical Centre, ref ex J Lake]

Post-war, Estate plan with annotations inc. drainage/water supply, to 1983 (BPT 0667.001)

Ordnance Survey

25" scale s. 1876

OS 6" to 1 mile 1st edition s. 1880 p. 1885

2nd edition s. 1899 p. 1900

3rd edition s. 1923-24 p. 1926

Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing 2": 1 mile. sh. 231, 1813

(BL <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/w/002osd00000011u00190000.html>)

Images

Gardeners' Chronicle 1893 and 1914 articles (photographs)

Private collection: Buckler, JC, c. 1806, Water Hall (just before demolition), pasted in volume of Lyson's *Magna Britannia Buckinghamshire* (in Morrison, 2009).

Private collection: Photograph albums of Leon family.

Collections at:

Bletchley Park Trust

Buckinghamshire County Council Museum (postcards and photographs)

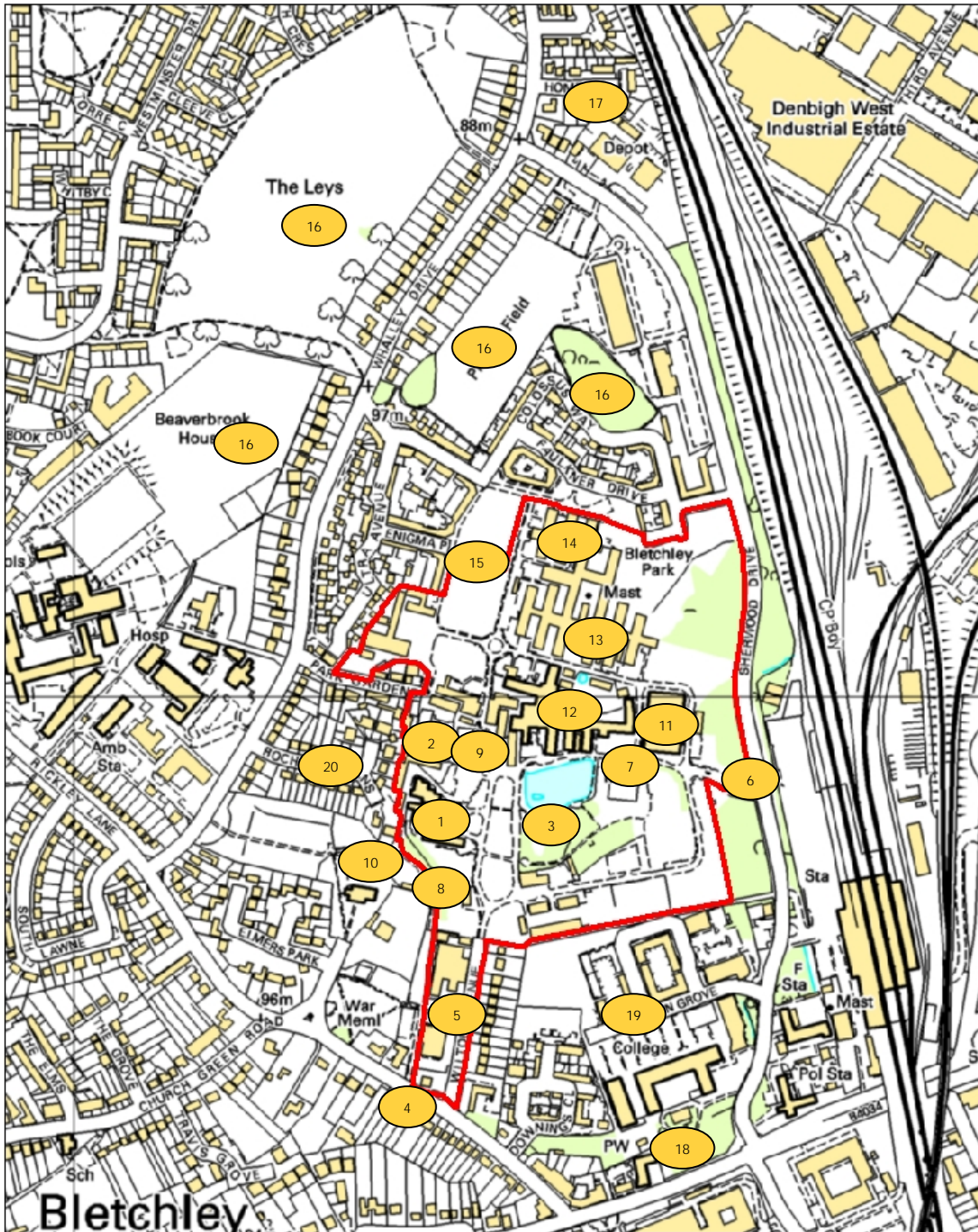
Milton Keynes Local Studies Library (postcards and photographs)

Historic England Archive, Swindon (aerial photographs, 1940s)

SR, 10 July 2015

Edited: 08 October 2015

KEY HISTORIC FEATURES



Key to numbered features of site

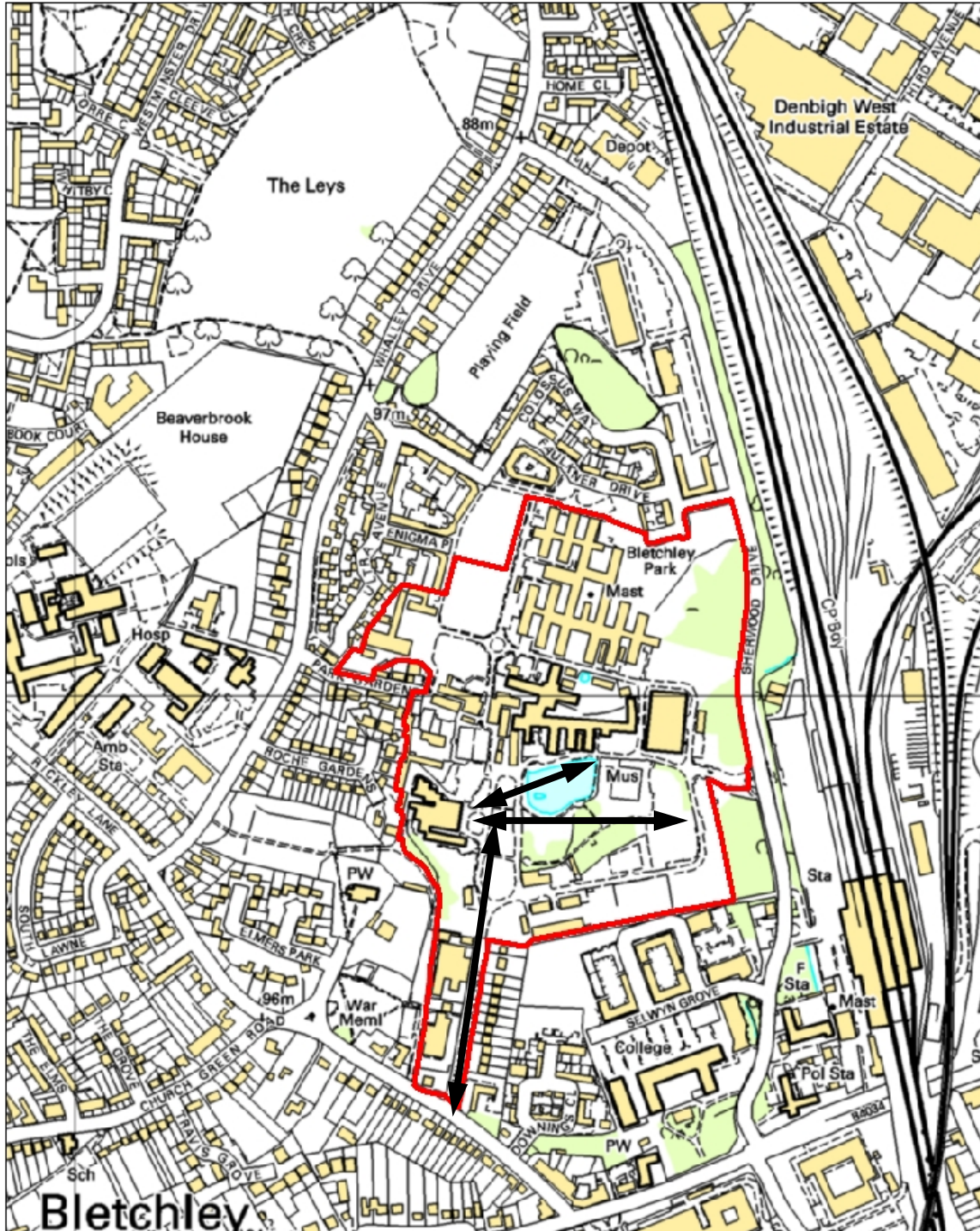
1.	House & forecourt	2.	Stable block
3.	Lake & Lower Lawns	4.	Late C19 lodge/gateway
5.	Wilton Avenue (WWII)	6.	Current entrance
7.	Current approach	8.	Rose Garden & Hut 4
9.	Tennis court	10.	Back gate
11.	C Block	12.	A, B, E Blocks, site of ha-ha
13.	D Blocks	14.	G Block
15.	Site of F Block	16.	Remnants of North Park
17.	Site of former Home Farm	18.	Cricket Pavilion, woodland
19.	South Park (site)	20.	Site of kitchen garden





Detailed Location Plan (© English Heritage)

KEY HISTORIC VIEWS



Scale: 1:5,351 at A4

Bletchley Park: boundary of historic designed landscape interest

Produced by the County Archaeological Service
July 2015

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey in accordance with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
© Copyright Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 100021228 2015



Bucks Gardens Trust

IMAGES



Leon south gateway (left); WWII south drive (right) with canteen on right.



Entrance front of mansion & turning circle (left); Hut 4 (centre); view from turning circle towards lake (right).



Lake, view east (left); Lily Pool Garden remains (right).



Bridge in Dell (left); Back drive leading to stable yard arch (centre); stable yard entrance (right).



Stable yard north gateway (left);

Cottages 1-3 (centre & right) where Turing, Knox and Twinn make their first incursions into German Enigma traffic c.1940-41.



Remains of gate pier cap (left); Rose Garden (centre); remains of balustrading in Rose Garden (right).



Hut 1, one of the first phase of structures associated with GC&CS, north of mansion.



WWII bicycle shed by Block A (left); line of Leons' ha-ha (rebuilt) behind Block A (centre); Block C before restoration (right).



E-W road through North Park lined by WWII buildings (left); site of lost Block F in North Park with roundabout centre occupying site of former circular fire dam (centre); site of former circular fire dam behind Block B (right).