

# Understanding Historic Parks and Gardens in Buckinghamshire

The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust Research & Recording Project



## THE VACHE, CHALFONT ST GILES

OCTOBER 2021

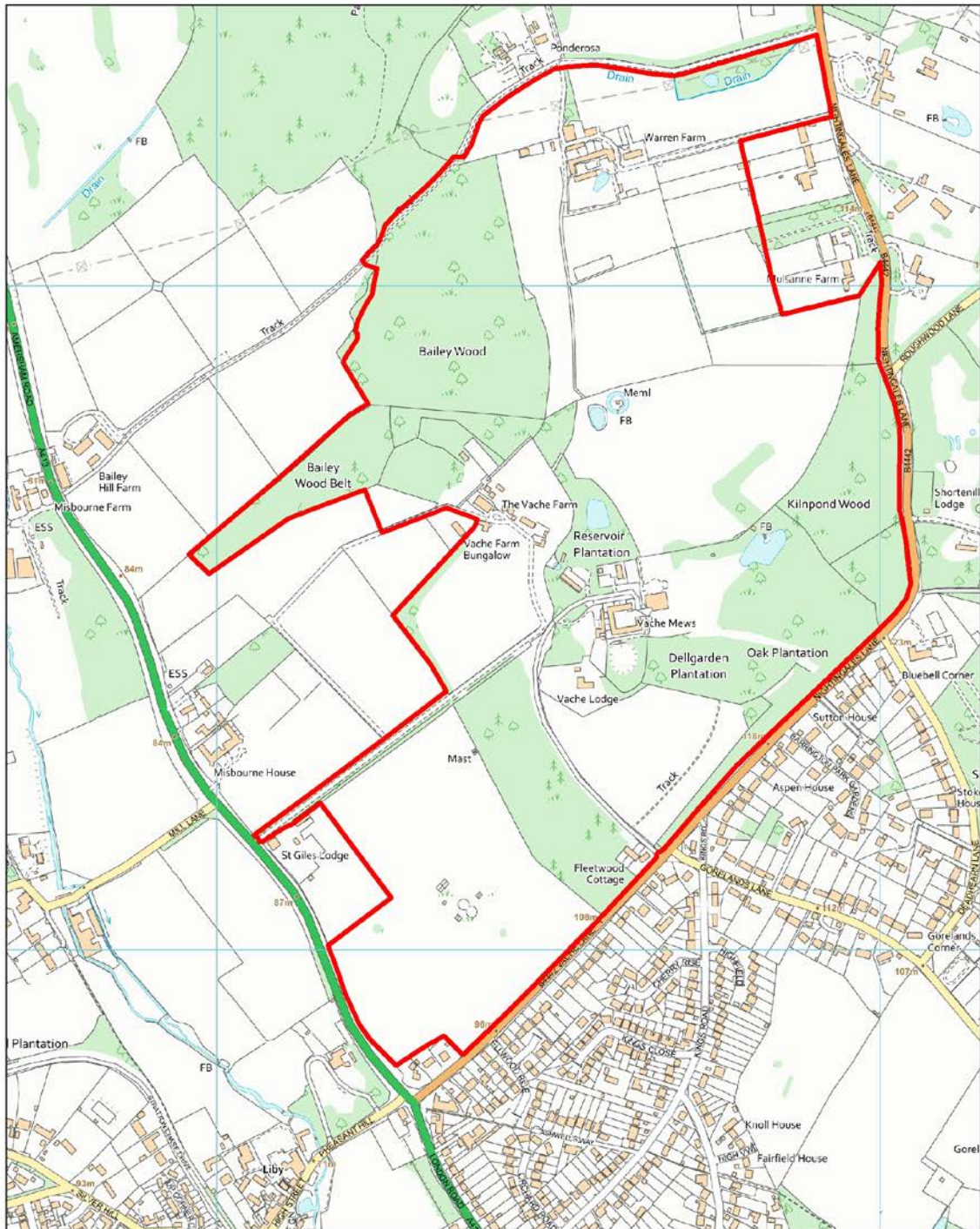


The Finnis Scott  
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# HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY



**The Vache: boundary of historic designed landscape interest**

Produced by the Council Archaeology Service  
June 2021



Scale: 1:7,515 at A4



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Scale: 1:7,515 at A4



**The Vache: 2020 aerial photograph**

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June 2021



Buckinghamshire  
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 by BGT in appraising designed landscapes.

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 Planning Policy Framework and including an overview.
- A description, derived from documentary research and site visits, based on the format of Historic England's *Register of Parks & Gardens of special historic interest 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 funded by BGT, with significant grants from the Finnis Scott Foundation, the Roland Callingham Foundation, BCC (since April 2020 part of Buckinghamshire Council) and various private donors. Buckinghamshire Council also provided significant funding, and help in kind including current and historic mapping and access to the Historic Environment Record. The project is supported by The Gardens Trust.

The Trust thanks 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](http://www.bucksgardenstrust.org.uk)

<b>SITE NAME: THE VACHE</b>	<b>HER NO: 0434003000</b>
<b>COUNTY: BUCKINGHAMSHIRE</b>	<b>GRID REF: SU 996 945</b>
<b>PARISH: CHALFONT ST GILES</b>	

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### **Overview**

The Vache is a C16 and later country house with a park, gardens and pleasure grounds. The park was laid out in phases, including the straight Long Walk, a former main approach from the turnpike first recorded in 1730. The park focus is the Monument to Captain Cook, an eye-catcher pavilion built on a mound in 1780 by Admiral Palliser, an admirer of Cook. The extensive grounds survive largely intact with many mature trees from various phases and are a typical example of a substantial Chiltern country house estate. The 1990s Mews development adjacent to the house and other scattered modern houses have largely left the historic character and key ornamental features intact.

### **Archaeological interest**

The site has the potential for evidence associated with medieval agricultural and woodland uses, particularly relating to the surviving ancient trees, banks, routes, boundaries, and buildings. It has potential for the lost structures and features associated with the country house estate, and for former features of the designed landscape from the C16 onwards, e.g. buildings, paths, beds, terraces, boundaries, and lost drives and rides.

### **Architectural interest**

The fine house and garden structures form a group of architectural note, built incrementally since the C16 although the stables and related structures have gone, replaced by The Mews. Of particular landscape significance is the monument to Captain Cook (1728-79) which forms an eye-catcher in the north park. A small square flint tower is trimmed and castellated with red brick with a round headed arch in each wall to reveal the monument to Cook, a plinth supporting a globe of the world. The plinth has a long and admiring inscription over all four sides to Captain Cook. The form is similar to the Cook Monument at Stowe erected in 1778 by Earl Temple (d.1779) following Cook's first two successful voyages of exploration; he was killed on the third in 1779. The Stowe monument comprises a huge globe (now a replica), on a pedestal on an island in the Alder river in the Elysian Fields. It is unclear whether Palliser deliberately followed this as a model for his own structure.

### **Artistic interest**

The site is a substantial Chiltern country house estate comprising park, woodland, garden and detached wooded pleasure grounds, developed since the C16. The layout by the mid-C20 remains largely intact, focussed on the house, with many mature trees and woodland. The main loss is the kitchen garden south of the house. The long, formal south-west former drive, the Long Walk, is of note as an early feature. The Monument to Captain Cook forms the main park feature.

### **Historic interest**

The site is associated with various notable families and owners, particularly the De La Vache family after whom the estate is named and the Fleetwoods who were an important political family. The

notable C18 Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser built the Monument to commemorate Captain Cook, and then the Allens of nearby Newland Park were influential in the C19. The relationship between Palliser and Cook is subject to some speculation but Cook served on HMS Eagle whilst it was under Palliser's command and Palliser promoted scientific and exploratory schemes particularly those of Cook. Cook named islands 'discovered' in French Polynesia "Palliser Islands".

## **HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT**

The site is first mentioned as part of the estates of Manno the Breton in 1086 who owned Ellesborough and other estates (*VCH*). The name was given by Richard de Vache who acquired the manor in 1360-63. In 1363 he obtained a royal charter of Free Warren i.e. the right to hunt small game such as pheasants, partridge, rabbits and foxes. The family held the land until 1411 and it then passed through a succession of owners until 1564 when it was owned by Thomas Fleetwood, Under Treasurer of the Mint. The Fleetwood estate was substantially bigger than the site today and included Hill Farm, Town Farm and all of Roughwood.

A park created in the C12 (Cantor & Hatherly) survived in 1584 and 1610 (Saxton and Speed). Fleetwood's grandson, George, sat in the court that tried Charles I for treason and signed his death warrant in 1649. He was a Parliamentarian and active within the government of Oliver Cromwell who created him Lord Fleetwood. However towards the end of the Protectorate he became a supporter of General Monck and proclaimed Charles II King at York. As a regicide he was attainted and his estate including The Vache was forfeited but he escaped execution on the grounds that he had been intimidated into signing the death warrant and supported the Restoration. The Vache was given to James, Duke of York (later James II) who sold it in 1665 to Sir Thomas Clayton, a Royalist.

In 1730 an Act of Parliament provided for the sale of the estates of Mary Clayton, including The Vache, to settle her debts. The Act noted 'all that capital messuage, mansion or manor house, with the appurtenances ... with the dovehouse, and all and every the house, the outhouses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, yards, orchards, gardens and backsides ... also the Long Walk.' The current house is on the same site but has been substantially rebuilt. The Long Walk still exists.

In 1734 The Vache was sold to Bishop Francis Hare. By c.1735 (estate map) three ranges of a house surrounded a courtyard open to the west. 30m to the west, oriented north south, were two ranges of stables/outbuildings. North and east of the house were 'The Warren and brick kiln' and north of the warren was Dove House Field. Other field names reflected a working farm including the Long Orchard west of the south approach. The Long Walk was in the present position but between the turnpike road and the site it crossed land belonging to the Duke Of Portland. An approach from the south (Nightingales Lane) stopped 70m south of the outbuildings (LMA map).

By 1760 (Rocque) the house was by now L-shaped, the main range aligned north – south with a small wing to the east, an outbuilding, also lying north south, adjacent to the eastern side of the wing and a block of further outbuildings on the site of the former stables /outbuildings (LMA map). The house was approached across the park via two routes, one entering 325m from the south from Nightingale Lane and the other entering 600m from the south-west from the turnpike road.

In 1770 the house and park were owned by Rev. Mr Hare (Jefferys), i.e. Robert Hare. The park included clumps of trees and an avenue east of the house.

In 1777 the site was sold to Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser (Sale Particulars). Palliser retired there following his public argument with Admiral Keppel over the conduct of a naval battle which led to both men being court martialled, albeit both were acquitted, and the sacking of his house in Pall Mall by the mob (Harcourt-Smith). In 1780 he built the monument to Captain Cook (d.1779) with whom he had a long association, standing 300m north of the house on a small mound surrounded by a moat. By 1792 (Palliser map) an orchard lay close to the west front of the house, with two gardens.

By 1812 (OSD) a walled garden south-west of the house had been added, which was developed by both the NCB and into the current Mews properties. In 1825 the estate was sold to Thomas Allen of nearby Newland Park (qv). By this time (Bryant) the house was three-sided with no north front, a significant change since 1770 when the house was open to the west. Allen moved to The Vache and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Newland Allen. Thomas Newland preserved the garden for the pheasants, being a hunting, shooting and fishing man (Harcourt Smith). As well as bringing the Lordship of the Manor, the purchase of The Vache significantly expanded Allen's estate as the two properties adjoined to the east of Nightingale Lane but Allen retained in hand only the parts of Newland Park that he used for hunting and shooting.

By 1900 (OS) formal gardens lay south-east of the house. In 1902, Allen's heir, Mrs Stephens, sold the 300 acre property including Warren Farm to James S Robertson (Miscellaneous Notes). He left it to his daughter, Margaret Hawkins who had married Alexander Bashall Dawson who lived at Misbourne House on the turnpike road adjoining the Long Walk. Although the house was not requisitioned in World War II, Nissen huts lined the drive to west and east. Initially they housed American soldiers, then, returning British Prisoners of War before they returned to their units and finally, after the end of the War these were homes for the homeless and their families awaiting rehousing. This has been described as the country's first mass squat (Aerial photos 1947 & 1950).

In 1955 The Vache (86 acres) was acquired by the National Coal Board as a training centre. The stables and greenhouse were demolished shortly after and an annex built. By 1965 the Nissen huts had gone. In 1991 when the NCB sold the 86 acre property (sales particulars) little garden survived except for some very fine specimen trees including a tulip tree and some splendid copper beeches. In 1994 the site was bought by Vache Estates Limited (comprising three local residents) and in 1995 the company obtained planning permission on appeal to demolish the annex and develop The Mews as individual residences. Part of the south and west wall was retained (see various sale particulars for properties within The Mews). A dell garden south of the kitchen garden is now a communal garden for the Mews properties (Sales particulars). In 1997 planning permission was granted for the return of the house and surrounding land to single residential use. Vache Estates Ltd retained the main drive and most of the woodland. The company was dissolved in 2004 and the land is now privately owned. The site remains in divided private ownership.

## **SITE DESCRIPTION**

### **LOCATION, AREA, LANDFORM SETTING**

The 88 ha. site lies in the Chilterns on the north-east edge of the village of Chalfont St Giles, 5km south-east of Amersham and 6km west of Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire. The site lies 750m north-north-east of the A413, originally the Wendover and Oak Lane turnpike road and before that the London to Buckingham road (Ogilby). The soil is gravelly loam with a subsoil of chalk. The house



stands on a slight rise towards the centre of the park. The setting is rural woodland and agricultural land. The wooded surrounds limits views to the Park and Cook's Monument north of the house.

The site is enclosed to the south and east respectively by Vache Lane and the Nightingale Lane 550m from the point where Vache Lane meets the Denham to Amersham road - the A413. 100m north of Roughwood Lane the boundary turns west for 800m, until it meets the western edge of Bailey Wood (having passed through it) at the north end Of Bailey Wood Belt where it turns south east 400m to the eastern end of the Long Walk. The boundary then continues 500m west along the Long Walk until it meets the A413, turning south east for 500m to meet Vache Lane. The 1777 sale particulars described the property thus, 'the manor is extensive, the situation of the house elevated and the soil dry; the surrounding country wears a most cheerful and elegant appearance, the vicinage desirable'. In 1792 the 'inhand' land did not include the Long Walk or land south of it but was bounded by the line of the current belt of trees west of the approach road. This remains the boundary at this point.

### **ENTRANCE AND APPROACHES**

The main approach is from the south-east boundary of the park off Vache Lane. The entrance lies 500m north-east of the junction with the A413 Denham to Amersham Road, and c.350m south of the house. It is unclear whether there was ever an ornamental gateway from Vache Lane. From Vache Lane the drive extends 350m north-north-west to a point 50m west of the house where it turns east to lead to the forecourt below the north front of the house.

Between c.1735 and 1926 the approach from Vache Lane took a more north-west direct course to the former stables /outbuildings west of the house (LMA and Roque). This line existed until at least 1900. The current line of approach is first mapped in 1926. A lodge marks the entrance on Vache Lane (mid-late C20). In 1840 this was the only approach (Tithe map). Trees were felled during World War II when American soldiers were billeted on both sides of this approach in Nissen huts.

Formerly the main approach led from the south-west off the A413: the Long Walk which was present in the early C18 (called in 1840 'The Ride', Tithe Map). This straight drive ran from St Giles Lodge (formerly Vache Cottage) on the A413 at the park entrance, for 500m north-east to the house. This was superseded in the early C20 by the present main entrance. The entrance from the turnpike road (the A413) had a low wall topped with 1.5m high arrowhead railings (Images of England). In 1847 this Long Walk approach was described as 'a steep but not difficult ascent between fine plantations' (Lipscomb). By c.1900 this approach was narrowly lined with 'noble' fir trees none of which survive (photograph Miscellaneous Notes, 1902). The Long Walk existed in 1760 (Roque) and became in the C20 the back drive (Harcourt-Smith).

Between 1792 and 1975 a third approach from the north led from Warren Farm (the name being a reference to the grant in 1363). The farm developed from a few small buildings in the late 1950s into a substantial property by 1975. From here the north drive led south close to the west of the monument to Captain Cook, along the edge of Bailey Wood and Reservoir Plantation to the west of the reservoir to meet the other two approaches 50m west of the house. The Farm was served by a track from Nightingale Lane 350m north of its junction with Roughwood Lane but by 1985 that track also continued north to enter Bailey Wood and then turned west to meet the A413 1km north of the junction with Vache Lane. This approach is not shown on the Tithe Map of 1840 but by 1926 the



approach from Warren Farm was tree lined and bifurcated just north of the reservoir to meet a turning circle immediately west of the stables. By 1975 the approach from Warren Farm was severed west of Cook's monument. The part remaining nearest the house now has a spur to The Vache Farm.

### **PRINCIPAL BUILDING**

The C16 house (listed Grade II\*) stands towards the centre of the park. It consists of a quadrangular building of two storeys and an attic. The C16 origins are especially evident in the landscape in the tall ornamental chimneys. By c.1735 (estate map) it comprised a rectangular building with a short west wing to the south and west, and a longer east wing extending initially south and then west across the entire face of the building, to enclose a courtyard, open to the west. The house was remodelled in the C18 and C19 to include a chapel (since demolished) as part of the principal front to the south-east. The south front is C18; the north, entrance front is C20. Around 1750 the two-storey building was crenellated with a tower on the east front and a wing at the end of that front (drawing in Harcourt-Smith). Many of the windows were Venetian arched. In 1777 the mansion was 'spacious and substantial (comfort and utility being attended to in preference to elegance)' (sale particulars). By 1862 the house was 'a modern building, situated on an eminence' (Sheehan). In the 1880s and 1890s the house was covered in ivy (Harcourt-Smith; Phipps). In 1902 it was described as not a mansion but a country residence of the Manor house type (Miscellaneous Notes). In 1967 the house was remodelled and widened to include the wing on the eastern front. There is a garden door in the middle of the south front. A reservoir 130m north of the house supplied its water, together with a well (Miscellaneous Notes 1902).

The former stables and associated structures have been replaced by the Mews. Circa 1735 an outbuilding, also oriented north-south, stood adjacent to the east side of the wing with a block of further outbuildings on the site of the former stables /outbuildings (LMA map). One of the kitchen gardens lay to the south. The east outbuildings were demolished by the NCB which replaced them with a substantial annex to provide a lecture room, dining room and accommodation for students. This has since been removed.

### **GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS**

The gardens lie north and south of the house. To the north 20m north of the front of the house is a lawn with 4 box parterres. Each has a central circle and the area without the circle is divided into four equal parts. At the centre is a sculpture. A small semi-circular hedge encloses the north-east corner of the house and within, the area is divided into 6 beds radiating from the corner of the house. Three are planted. A narrow, paved terrace surrounds the east and south fronts which to the south widens in the middle of the front and is flanked by terraced lawns. The widened terrace leads to a flight of steps flanked by pillars (?) to a lower lawned terrace and then to a further flight of steps to a lower lawn with a central rectangular paved terrace. Beyond this is a very slightly curved ha-ha running west from a point on the wall to The Mews to east to a conifer south east of the house.

In 1792 (Palliser Map) a fenced area adjacent to the west of the stables incorporated several trees. South of the house and adjacent to it was a canal which by 1880 had gone (OS) and trees had been planted screening all 3 sides of the stables leaving open only the area to the north, and east of the house.

By 1900 gardens lay south of the house, laid to lawn with circular beds and rows of standard rose bushes planted at regular intervals (Images of England). These have gone. Two tennis lawns, and a wilderness with dell were present (Miscellaneous Notes).

The Dell Garden is as a lozenge-shaped area shared by the owners of the Mews. It is 50m wide, grassed and u-shaped. It is aligned north- south and extends some 70m to the south of the south wall (3m high at the west end and 1.3m high at the east end) of the former kitchen garden. The kitchen garden wall was retained and rebuilt when the Mews properties were built. At the west end a 3m long wall with two niches extends south to enclose a path, 2m wide, parallel with the wall. At the east end of the wall the path meets a semi-circular stone paved area with steps down to the lower area of the Dell garden and the path then passes through pillared gates. An area 2m wide adjacent to the path is planted with shrubs and is retained by a further wall 1m high. This shrubbery is bisected by a flight of balustraded stone steps linking the lowest area of the Dell garden with the path along the wall.

In the late C19 this area was wooded (OS 1880). By 1900 when it was named Dell Garden Plantation many of the woodland trees had gone (OS). By 1968 there was 'very little formal garden: but there are some; very fine specimen trees, including a tulip tree and some splendid copper beeches' (NCB sale particulars).

200m north-east of the house is an ornamental lake (OS 1880) with an island linked by a bridge in the north end (see The Park).

A perimeter path around the gardens to north and east of the house leads to the detached pleasure grounds in Kilnpond Wood 300m east of the house (OS 1880). These pleasure grounds are not as densely wooded as in 1880. It is unclear whether the complex network of drives paths shown at that time survives. The pleasure grounds were in 1777 'negligently disposed' (Sale particulars).

## THE PARK

The park encircles the house, gardens and The Mews to the north, east and south. It is bounded by the A413 to the south-west, Vache Lane to the south-east, Nightingales Lane to the east and to the north by a field boundary 100m north of Cook's monument. It includes scattered mature trees, including north of the house towards Cook's Monument mature pines which frame views between the house and the Monument. Since 1985 the east area containing the early C20 approach from Vache Lane has been wooded. The park to the west down to the A413 is grassland with a few scattered trees.

In 1768 an avenue of trees east of the house led as far as Vache Lane almost to the northern boundary (Jefferys). Much of this had gone by 1792 although it may have continued across Vache Lane into Dead Hearn Wood where an avenue could be seen between the trees (Map 1792).

In 1777 the house was situated, 'on a verdant lawn nearly in the centre of the Park, the surrounding prospects are beautiful and rich ... the timber in the park is pleasingly clumped and scattered – the whole, is formed as to be capable of great improvements at a small expense' (sale particulars).

The monument to Captain Cook (listed Grade II) was erected by Admiral Palliser in the north park in 1780. Immediately to the west is a small pond. The view from the house is framed by tall pines described as 'elongated' in 1918). The monument stands on a mound ringed by trees within a small moat with a wooden bridge. The small square flint tower is trimmed and castellated with red brick with a round head arch in each wall to reveal the inside a pedestal carrying a globe of the world. The square stone pedestal is inscribed at length with a eulogium of Captain Cook over all four sides. "To the memory of Captain James Cook 'The ablest and most renowned navigator this or any country hath produced'... The relationship between Palliser and Cook is subject to some speculation but Cook served on HMS Eagle whilst it was under Palliser's command and Palliser promoted scientific and exploratory schemes particularly those of Cook. Cook named islands 'discovered' in French Polynesia "Palliser Islands". (Phipps) The tower has a flat roof accessible by stairs.

Since 1792 (Estate Map) there have been 2 ponds/reservoirs 130m to the north of the house and 2 rectangular ponds parallel to each other 150m to the east. The ponds to the east are now a lake with a small island reached by a bridge on the north side, described as a 'sheet of ornamental water' in 1902 (Miscellaneous Notes). The ponds may have been dug for clay to supply the brick kiln (Act of Parliament).

In 1896 the woods were, 'highly preserved and full of pheasants ... the open spaces between the wood are sometimes covered with gorse, through which wide walks are cut, or sometimes they are allowed to run wild with ragweed and the willow-weed. A great variety of mosses may be found .... Over all these the tall bracken rises in majestic masses everywhere, with frequent patches of magnificent foxgloves. This is a holly country, and fine specimens of it are noticeable in most of the hedges. Wild roses, honeysuckle and crab and cherry trees abound along the lanes... but ferns are relatively rare. ....autumn is the time to see the woods ....the cherry trees are red, and the beech and oaks and larch are turning yellow ...' The author described the road between The Vache and Newland Park as 'the prettiest of all, the trees meeting nearly overhead'. The Vache and Newland Park were in common ownership and movement between the land of the two would have been frequent. The park was 'planted with trees, grouped with remarkable taste.' (Phipps)

By 1897 large areas of the park close to the house were wooded. Kilnpond Wood which lay adjacent to Nightingale Lane now enclosed the lake and formed the pleasure grounds and trees were scattered in the area immediately to the east of the house. To the north Reservoir Plantation surrounded the reservoir ( OS 1876; 1897); to the west more deciduous trees led towards the Long Walk; to the south immediately to the south of the kitchen garden was the Dell Garden Plantation (first named in 1900, OS). The Reservoir Plantation and that to the north of the house had been felled by 1950 (aerial photo), in the remaining areas of the park were scattered clumps of trees.

By 1947 the park south of the house contained over 50 Nissen Huts flanking the drive from Vache Lane and extending east alongside Nightingale Lane which had gone by 1965 (APs).

#### **KITCHEN GARDEN & ORCHARD**

The north kitchen garden lies 75m north-west of the house. The north and east walls survive. The east half of the garden is a tennis court and the west half has a covered swimming pool and car parking. Access from the garden is through an entrance in the west wall. In 1999 it comprised 'an existing walled garden which contains a greenhouse (approx. 40sqm) and evidence of other garden buildings. The areas have not been used for agriculture and have always been ancillary to The Vache'

(planning application for development of the west half: Drawing no 379/01 Application 99/1176/CH).

In 1777 this kitchen garden was described as ‘walled, plentifully cropped, and cloaked with choice Fruit Trees’ (Sale Particulars) and by 1792 it had two large beds with associated paths (Map). The NCB sale particulars noted that the kitchen garden was shielded from view by a magnificent yew hedge and tennis court and it contained greenhouses and sheds. The north wall retains evidence of white paint such as would have been used in a greenhouse.

A further kitchen garden formerly occupied the site of The Mews development south-west of the house. Some walls remain (see Dell garden above) but the east buildings were demolished by the NCB and an annex built. This in turn was demolished to make way for The Mews.

Within the second walled kitchen garden in 1792 two beds lay south-east to north-west with the west bed being slightly larger. By 1880 (OS) a greenhouse stood in the north-west corner with 2 adjacent cold frames/forcing beds. The remaining area was divided into 3 plots. It had 2 gates to the west, one to the south to the Dell Garden and one to the north-east to an adjacent building (OS). In 1920 the area to the west included a bothy and greenhouse (Harcourt-Smith). In 1777 fruit trees grew within the kitchen garden (sale particulars). In 1902 the two walled kitchen gardens contained ‘two vineries. Forcing pits and a new vegetable garden’.

The only dated orchard is from the C18, north-west of the south kitchen garden and to the south of the approach to the house. Both the c.1735 map (LMA) and that of 1792 show an area marked ‘Long Orchard’ (1735) and ‘orchard’ (1792) which had gone by 1880 (OS).

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### Maps

Bryant, A *Map of the County of Buckinghamshire from an actual survey in the year 1825*

LeFevre, C.J. *Estate of Sir Hugh Palliser* (1792) (Bucks Archive Ma280T)

Estate Map (n.d. post 1716, c.1735) (London Metropolitan Archive ACC/2nd dep/4766) This is part of Mrs Florence Stevens estate (with Kingston Lisle Estate).

Hand drawn map of The Vache date unknown but pre-1780

Jefferys, T., *Map of the County of Buckinghamshire surveyed in 1766-1768* (1770)

Ordnance Surveyors Draft (1812) (British Library)

OS 25":1 mile 1<sup>st</sup> edition surveyed 1876; 2<sup>nd</sup> edition surveyed 1897 3<sup>rd</sup> edition surveyed 1923

OS 6": 1 mile 1<sup>st</sup> edition surveyed 1876; 2<sup>nd</sup> edition surveyed 1896; 3<sup>rd</sup> edition surveyed 1913  
4<sup>th</sup> edition surveyed 1938; National Grid revision 1950, 1960, 1976, 1980

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### Images

Black and white aerial photographs 1947 (RAF), 1965, 1974, 1985

Colour aerial photographs 1989, 1995, 1999,

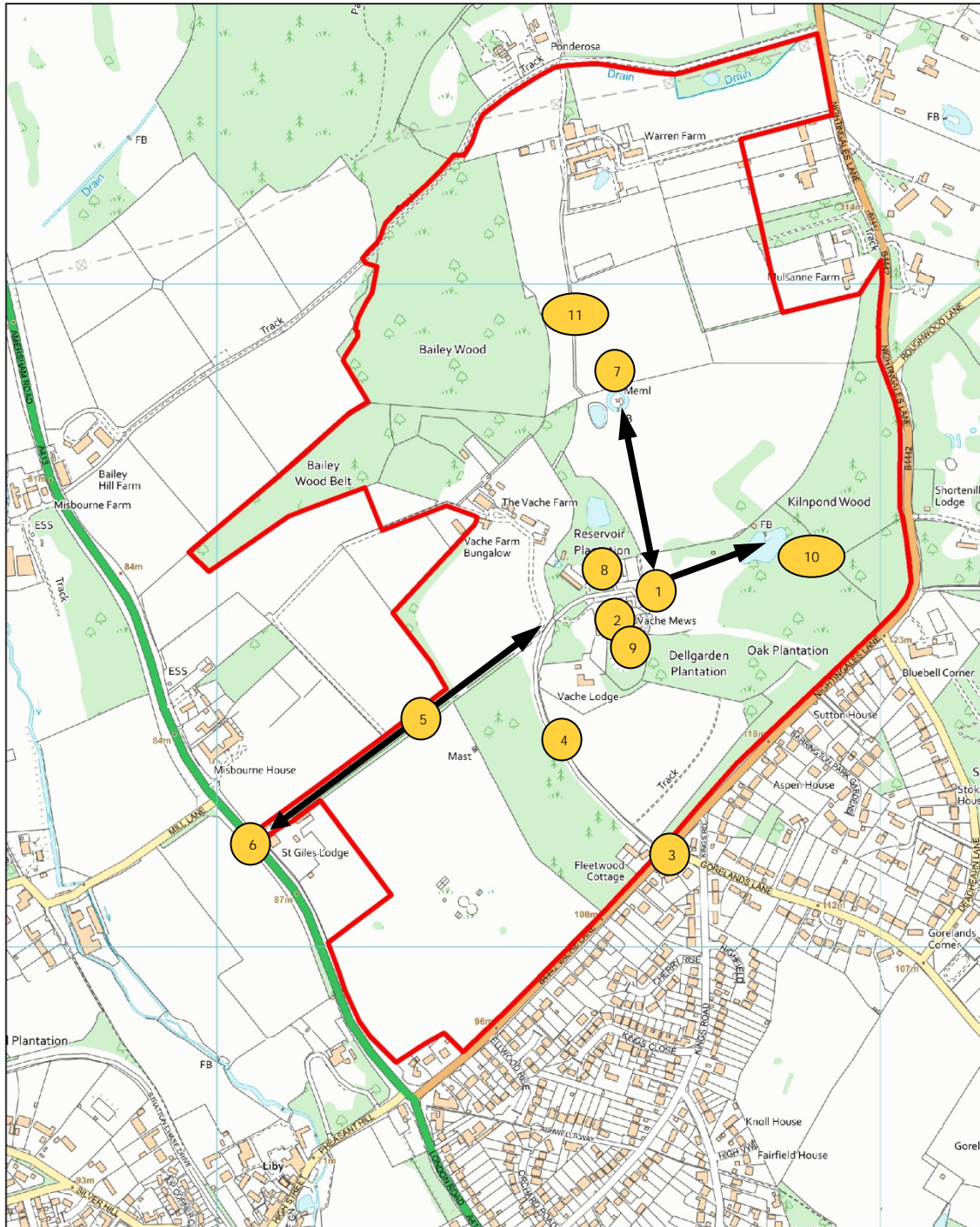
ST June 2021

ed. SR September 2021

## KEY HISTORIC FEATURES & VIEWS

### Key to numbered features

1. House	2. Vache Mews (former kitchen garden and stables)
3. Main entrance	4. Main drive
5. Long Walk	6. Long Walk entrance off A 413
7. Cook Monument	8. Kitchen garden
9. Dell Garden	10. Lake
11. Avenue and former north drive	



**The Vache: boundary of historic designed landscape interest**

Produced by the Council Archaeology Service  
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Scale: 1:7,515 at A4

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## RECENT IMAGES



Main drive from Vache Road



Gateway





Long Walk (left); view from Cook monument south towards house (right)



View from Cook Monument



Cook Monument





Views of the house from Cook Monument



View from Cook Monument



Park views