

# Understanding Historic Parks and Gardens in Buckinghamshire

The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust Research & Recording Project



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## BEACHAMPTON HALL

March 2022



The Finnis Scott  
Foundation

Roland  
Callingham  
Foundation



## HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY



**Beachampton Hall: boundary of historic designed landscape interest**

Produced by the Council Archaeology Service  
February 2022

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Buckinghamshire  
Gardens Trust





**Beachampton Hall: 2020 aerial photograph**

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Scale: 1:2,352 at A4



## 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 written description, derived from documentary research and a site visit, based on the format of Historic England *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>COUNTY:</b>	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	<b>BEACHAMPTON HALL</b>  HER No. 0201902000
<b>DISTRICT:</b>	AYLESBURY VALE	
<b>PARISH:</b>	Beachampton	
<b>OS REF:</b>	SP 771 371	

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Overview

The well-preserved and complex garden of a C16 and later manor house. It includes terraces, garden walls, a fine gateway and summerhouse, watercourses, ponds, and the earthwork remains of a likely terraced garden overlooking the house and immediate garden. The site is bounded on one side by the River Ouse which forms a feature, and is set within the rural agricultural and village setting with extensive remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. The designed landscape is comparable locally with Ascott Old House near Wing.

### Archaeological interest

High potential exists for evidence of lost C16 and C17 and possibly earlier elements of the mansion and gardens developed into the mid-C17, also for evidence of the medieval farmstead, and for former agricultural, village settlement and other related uses. Lost ornamental features may relate to watercourses, paths, walls, beds, other structures such as garden buildings including on the terraces, sculpture bases, and other features. The state of preservation of the garden, with little disturbance since the mid-C17, is potentially of national significance and the site is a good candidate for non-invasive electronic survey.

### Architectural interest

Beachampton Hall (Grade II\*) is a fine example of a late C15/early C16 manor house which survived remarkably unaltered, latterly as a farmhouse. The fine C17-C18 stone gateway (Grade II) was formerly attached to a wall which has during the C20 gradually disappeared. The original purpose is unclear but it seems to mark either a garden clairvoyee to allow views south or a former entrance for a drive from the south. The small stone summerhouse (Grade II) in the walled garden appears to use material from the Hall of C15 - early C17 date. Its origin is unclear. Small summerhouses were common in prestigious Tudor gardens but the area where this one stands was part of the mansion in 1839 (Tithe Map). Nearby the former farm buildings including the Great Barn (Grade II) have been converted to residential use. The Hall, summerhouse, farmstead with the Great Barn, garden walls and the listed gate-piers, form a largely unaltered manorial group of considerable interest to the ornamental landscape.

### Artistic interest

The complex and fine garden of a C16 manor house garden comprising C16-early C17 features for one or more a wealthy owners at the forefront of taste, which was never further developed after it became a farmstead. The riverine and rural setting alongside the village survives largely intact over which the views from the Hall and garden are part of the design.

The garden comprises a series of terraces (one of which was known as 'Old Orchard' in 1771) and raised walks, with at least 3 rectangular ponds along 2 sides of the 'East Gardens', east of the Hall. Further larger terraces or closes, laid out on a similar alignment, and traces of possible raised walks in the field to the east, suggest that the formal C17 century gardens extended beyond the surviving walled area. The eastern garden adjacent to the Hall was possibly an

early-C17 privy garden, designed and built at the same time as the Great Parlour wing with windows overlooking it to the east, with a knot garden designed to be seen from the oriel window of the Great Chamber, and a bowling green overlooked by terraces on the west side.

### **Historic Interest**

There are possible links to Catherine Parr and Queen Anne of Denmark. Monument record 0201902000 notes that the gardens were laid out by Sir Thomas Piggott for the reception of Queen Anne of Denmark and her entourage in July 1603 (B8) but this has not been confirmed. Influential owners of Beachampton Hall estate include the Marquess of Salisbury, the Cecil family and Sir Thomas Bennet, Lord Mayor of London, 1603-4.

### **HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT**

The manor passed either by purchase or inheritance, through the families of Fitz-Richard, Bechampton, Wolf, Edy and Foster, becoming the property of the Piggott family c 1450. Browne Willis states that the parish was enclosed in 1579/80 without an Inclosure Act. (Willis) According to tradition it was at one time inhabited by Catherine Parr, but apparently no documentary evidence exists and the estate appears to have remained in the Piggott family, as Thomas Piggott sold it, about the year 1609, to Sir Thomas Bennet, Lord Mayor of London 1603-4. (VCH).

The current building was probably built by the Piggott family about 1600, extending an earlier C15 house and it is possible that gardens were laid out around the house at this time. It is thought that this may have been for a visit by Queen Anne of Denmark in 1603 but no documentary evidence of such a visit appears to exist. (Woodfield, VCH)

Sir Simon Bennet, son of Thomas Bennet, made Beachampton his principal residence. He was created a baronet in 1627: Sir Simon was a great benefactor to the poor, and to University College in Oxford: the title became extinct at his death in 1631. The manor of Beachampton passed to his nephew and then via the marriage of Frances Bennett in 1683 to the Cecil family and hence to the Marquis of Salisbury.

By 1771 (estate map, Survey of the estate of the Earl of Salisbury at Beachampton), fields west of the farm attached to the manor, were named Great Queen Close and Little Queen Clos; these field names may be associated with the suggestions of royal associations. The map is not detailed, although the outline of the manor house is shown.

Beachampton Hall, its grounds and the fields to the west and east were tenanted by 'Warr'. The area to the west contained a 'yard' but no farm buildings appear and the south end of the grounds were 'Old Orchard'. The grounds east and directly south of the house were 'Orchard' with possible trees depicted therein and a wall to the south and east guarding its boundaries. The stream, the river and the house, plus a small stretch of wall delineated the west and north limits of this 'Orchard'. Jeffrey's map, of a similar date, simply shows two L shaped buildings next to the river and a possible farm building to the west.

By 1806 'the remains of the mansion, which was the seat of the Bennets, have been converted into a farm-house; the great hall is standing' (*Magna Britannica*). In 1807 the Marquis of Salisbury sold the estate to George Brooks, trustee of the will of Ann Brooks, for the use of her nephew, John Harrison of Shelswell, Oxfordshire for life.

In 1813 (OSD) an area a short distance south of the house, immediately east of the farm buildings, was apparently surrounded by a wall with trees within. The south section of this wall follows a similar line to that of the surviving fragmentary wall framing the C17-C18 Gate piers.

John Harrison died in 1834, whereupon Beachampton passed to James Walker of Sand Hutton, Yorkshire. Walker was created a baronet in 1868 he was also an M.A., a Justice of the Peace, a Deputy Lieutenant of Yorkshire, and was High Sheriff of the county in 1846 (*VCH*, Lipscombe). In 1834 Walker leased the Estate to John Lowe for a year (U DDCV-186-5). Gardens were mentioned in the documents, without further details, and the 'homestead and orchard' were listed as just over 4 acres and the 'Old Orchard' as 5 acres.

The 1839 Tithe Map is the first evidence for the existence of the two large ponds on the eastern side of the grounds and another in the north east corner. Their origin is unclear, perhaps as medieval fish ponds or they are the remains of later water features. The surviving gate piers are marked and several other buildings are shown. The house had a south wing which now occupies the north-east section of the Walled Garden, where the summerhouse now stands. The north end of the grounds, around the house, were divided into areas of differing shapes and sizes.

From at least 1841 the estate was farmed by the Flowers family (census 1841-81). By 1886 the farm had been in the occupation of the Flowers family for the previous 160 years (*Buckingham Advertiser and Free Press*, 02 October).

In 1847 'No view, ground plan or elevation of the original building has been preserved', but the walls and gateposts were noted and the garden retained 'the appearance of a terrace' whilst 'large stables and other offices remain westward of the mansion which lies in a large meadow North east of the Church.' (Lipscombe)

The house corresponded to its current shape in 1880 and the Walled Garden had paths dividing it north/south and east/west. A 'Schedule of real estate and chief rents of Sir James Robert Walker, including Beachampton Bucks' c 1884 (U DDCV2/67/73) lists Beachampton Farm, in the occupation of Mr Flowers, as well as ten cottages, plantations and two other farms under the section headed 'Beachampton'.

In 1886 Mr Flowers died and Beachampton Hall Farm was rented to Mr Martin Heckford (D-WIG/2/7/1890/18, Buckinghamshire Archives). From c.1890 the farm was occupied by the Verey family (census) who seem to have purchased it from Sir Robert J. Milo Walker, Bart. in 1922 when the estate was split up (*Buckingham Advertiser and Free Press*, 16 September). There is no mention of any gardens in the advertisements for the sale.

By 1923 (OS) the ponds on the east of the gardens had been merged as one. The nearby wall along the east side of the garden near Beachampton Stream collapsed in the 1950s, undermined by the stream and ponds (Woodfield).

In 1974 the estate was offered for sale, the grounds consisting of 245 Acres of pasture land, an orchard, two ponds, and a variety of fine old trees (D 151/63, Buckinghamshire Archives). It was bought by the Marchant family. (Woodfield)

Around 1990 the farm buildings were converted to dwellings and the present drive to the Hall was constructed (pers comm. resident 2021, aerial photo). In 2004 a survey (Paul Woodfield), showed buildings in the garden in similar positions to those in 1885, several of which have since been demolished. The house and farm buildings remain in split private ownership.

## **SITE DESCRIPTION**

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

Beachampton Hall, formerly called Hall Farm, is part of a former medieval settlement on the south bank of the River Ouse, consisting of the C14 church c280m to the south, farm buildings converted into private dwellings c70m to the south-west and the earthwork remains of the medieval village in the fields west of the site. To the north beyond the River Ouse and east beyond Beachampton Stream meadows form the rural backdrop for views from the Hall and gardens.

The 7 ha. site lies three miles south-west of Stony Stratford and 6½ miles north-east of Buckingham to the north of Thornton Road, the road linking Stony Stratford to Buckingham. The Ouse Valley Way and other footpaths skirt the property to the south.

The north boundary is lined by the River Ouse and the east boundary by a footpath running from Thornton Road north-east towards the river, across the fields east of Beachampton Stream. The south boundary is marked by Thornton Road. A 200m stretch of the south part of the west boundary is formed by Church Lane; the remainder, running down to the Ouse is lined by a hedge dividing it from the garden of the neighbouring farm building.

Beachampton Hall stands in the north-west corner of 33 acres of gardens and paddocks on the banks of the River Ouse, with views across it to the north.

The soil is clay, the subsoil is limestone (*VCH*) and the surrounding area is pasture rising to both the west and the east to around 100m AOD. The site is in the Great Ouse Valley (East) Local Landscape Area, and an Archaeology Notification Area, north of the Beachampton Conservation Area.

### **ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES**

The current main drive, established c.1990s, runs north-east from Church Lane c70m from its junction with Thornton Road, through a paddock dotted with trees. After c150m it turns north and c25m further on passes through a pair of C17-C18 ashlar stone gate piers (Listed Grade II) standing c110m south-east of the house. The piers are square with round headed niches to the north, garden sides and half-pilasters to the gate sides and consist of a plinth, moulded top cornice, pyramidal caps and ball finials. These gate piers were formerly attached to a wall running west/east, some sections of which appear in 1989 aerial photographs and fragments remain. This drive culminates in a parking area to the south east of the house.

The origin and purpose of the gateway are unclear. It does not appear to have been a main point of access to the great house, as it is too narrow to admit more than a light carriage, and there is no documentary evidence for a drive linked to it. If not, it may have acted as a garden clairvoyee offering views south from the garden through ornamental gates, a device commonly used in C17 and early C18 gardens and at the entrance to pedestrian forecourts such as at the early C17 Chastleton, Oxon.

Until about 1993 the main approach to the house was from the west off Church Lane, becoming a private road just beyond the junction with the current main drive. Church Lane and the original approach now serve as access for the former farm buildings. One of these, The Great Barn (Listed Grade II) is a late medieval building, remodelled in the late C16 and in the late C17 or C18. The barn and its north wing were converted to two dwellings in 1993 along with other farm buildings (Listing). This approach provides two means of access to the farmyard, diverging at the end of Church Lane 75m past the drive to the Hall. Of these, one spur continues north to enter the former farmyard from the west and appears by 1985 (aerial photograph). The other, much older spur curves north-east along the east



boundary of the former farmyard towards the Hall; it was present in 1771 (Estate Map). This appears to have been a service approach to the Hall by the C18.

The main C16 and C17 route to the Hall which related to the contemporary gardens is unclear. It is likely that it was axially aligned on the Hall and approached from the core of the village to the south. There may also have been a river approach from the Great Ouse.

Until recently a public footpath approached from the east along the bank of the River Ouse, which crossed Beachampton Stream via a footbridge and proceeded along the northern front of the house before turning south to meet up with the drive to the east of the farmyard. This footpath left the drive going west, through the site of medieval village and linked with the Ouse Valley Way. This section is not accessible. The footpath now curves south west to meet Thornton Road. A private path from the current main drive, c10m south of the gate piers, leads east across Beachampton Stream to meet the public footpath; the section from the Beachampton Stream follows the line of a path present in 1880 (OS). Just beyond Beachampton Stream, to the south a recently built menage (Planning App 2018 and Google Maps) is crossed by the line of the public footpath, then leading through rough meadowland to the road.

## **PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS**

Beachampton Hall (Listed Grade II\*) is a late C15 to early C16 two-storey great house with some earlier inclusions, formerly a larger building, on the site of a medieval manor. It stands at the north boundary of the site close to the River Ouse. It is of Oolitic limestone, with plain clay tiled roofs between raised coped gables. The north-south range contains reception rooms, with a cross-wing extending west at the north end, and a cross-wing containing the great chamber extending east at the southern end, in all forming a 'Z' plan. The great hall, probably late Medieval, south of the south wing was demolished in C18 and the area is now enclosed by the Walled Garden. The surviving house was probably built by the Piggot family. It remained remarkably unaltered in the C19 and C20 (Listing).

## **GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS**

The gardens surround the house. The following description takes a clockwise route from the north-west.

The north wing overlooks the north terrace and a narrow lawn leading 10m down to the River immediately below, with views over the meadows beyond. At the east end of the terrace a gravel path leads north-east past a single storey building surrounded by trees to the north into the east garden which is bounded to the north by the river and to the east by the Beachampton Stream which feeds two ponds adjacent. The east garden is bounded to the south and south-west by the line of the former garden wall in which the entrance lies flanked by the gate piers.

After 20m the path from the north terrace reaches the northern pond. A further path leads south-east for c15m across the north-east front to another path which returns north-east along the south edge of the pond. After c15m this path meets another running north-west to south-east, completing a square around a lawned area, which leads past the south wing of the house to the parking area at the terminus of the modern drive. This part of the garden is overlooked by the windows of the central wing in the Z-shaped Hall and could have been a privy garden designed to be seen from the oriel window of the Great Chamber. Further larger terraces or closes, laid out on a similar alignment, and traces of possible raised walkways in the field east of the Beachampton Stream, suggest that the formal C17 gardens extended beyond the surviving walled area (HER, aerial photographs 2003, 2004 Earthworks Survey). The terraced area in the fields, bounded by the river to the north and ditches to the east and south, could have acted as a viewing platform in lieu of the viewing mounts popular in Tudor Gardens; as it would have afforded a

view overlooking the river to the north and meadows beyond, and the Hall to the west. There may have been a bowling green here overlooked by terraces on the west side (Woodfield). This area is now pasture surrounded to the east and south by the remains of ridge and furrow. Its outline is especially clear in an aerial photograph of 2003 (HER) and on LiDAR plots.

East of the drive the lawn is bordered by trees along the Beachampton Stream and it contains the other garden pond. A wall formerly lined the east side of the garden next to Beachampton Stream which survived until the 1950s (Woodfield 2003). This presumably connected with the relict south wall containing the piers which returned north at its west end towards the present Walled Garden, to contain the whole area.

The south end of this area is Marchant's Meadow, at the south boundary, opposite the church, currently a vegetable garden, with a row of trees along the north side separating it from the lawns to the north.

West of the drive and north of the remains of the wall and gate piers, is a recent nuttery spiral with a lawn area, on a terrace (Earthwork Survey) containing some trees and enclosed hedges between the nuttery and Walled Garden.

Finally, west of the house and walled garden and north of the farm buildings, is a lawn with trees and shrubs along the border between the gardens of the house and those of the historic barn and shielding views from the barn to the house. A large terraced area is enclosed by the north and central wings of the house, and continues along the south-east face of the north wing to meet the north terrace facing the River Ouse.

It is likely that the C16 and C17 gardens extended more widely, to the east and possibly to the south, and included features such as viewing mounds and terraces to take in views of the setting including the river, and perhaps included the islands to the west.

## **KITCHEN GARDEN**

The walled former kitchen garden is attached to the south of the south parlour wing. Its origin is unclear. The walls, with one early stone doorcase on the west side, may represent the footprint of the vanished great hall and south wing of the early house. The doorway in the west wall has medieval door jambs and the studded door apparently came from a gateway in a lost wall formerly lining the east side of the garden next to Beachampton Stream which survived until the 1950s (Woodfield 2003).

The west wall (listed Grade II\*) and the east wall (Grade II listed) are of coursed rubble stone with tiled coping. The east wall links the south-east corner of the Hall and the south end of the garden. The 35m x 18m garden is laid to lawn with a few fruit trees and rose bushes.

The summerhouse (Listed Grade II) is built against the east wall. This appears to use material from the Hall and is of coursed rubble stone with stone dressings. The pyramidal tiled roof has a central domed capping stone. The entry has moulded jambs flanked by two small windows formed from the tops of pointed arches. It contains moulded stones, of C15 to late C16 or early C17 date, possibly not all from one building (Listing). The origin of this building is unclear. Small summerhouses were common in prestigious Tudor gardens but the area where this one stands was part of the mansion in 1839 (Tithe Map).

In 1880 the garden was split in to unequal quarters (OS) as a productive garden. The north/south divide was apparently central the east/west path was not. A path was depicted around the inside of the wall on the north east and southern sections, but not the north west section previously occupied by a wing of the house. A path led south

west from the point where the northern and central wings of the house met on its east face, behind the farm buildings. There appears to have been three ponds and several smaller buildings within the walled northern area of the grounds, where a scattering of deciduous trees was shown. (OS) This layout was also evident in the 1960s (APs, 1963) but not in 1975 (APs).

Excavation work in 1990s when the previous owner sought to install a ground source heating system may have uncovered evidence of a medieval great hall (Planning Application 2021).

## REFERENCES

### BOOKS AND ARTICLES

*Buckingham Advertiser and Free Press* (02 October 1886); (16 September 1922)

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Victoria County History, *A History of the County of Buckingham: Volume 4.*, (1927).

Willis, Bowne, *History and Antiquities of Buckingham* (1755), 144.

Woodfield, Paul. 'Beachampton Hall: An Assessment of the Standing Buildings and its Relevant History'. Unpublished report, n.d.

### MAPS

1770 Jefferys Map of Buckinghamshire

1771 Survey of the Estate of the Rt Honourable the Earl of Salisbury at Beachampton in the County of Buck by ?

Walker – copy of photo held by Bucks Arch Society traced by Miss Mary Mountain 1979

1839 Tithe Map (Buckinghamshire Archives Tithe/34)

2004 Earthwork Survey by Woodfield Architectural and Archaeological Services

### Ordnance Survey

1813 Ordnance Surveyor's Draft (BL)

1880 1<sup>st</sup> Ed 25" and 6" pub 1885

### ARCHIVAL ITEMS

#### Buckinghamshire Archives

Census 1841-1891

D-WIG/2/7/1890/18

D 151/63

#### Hull History Centre

U DDCV/186/5 – Conveyance James Walker to Dr John Lowe: The manor of Beachampton, and Hall Farm, Mill Farm, 4 messuages & named closes --: To bar entail under Will of Ann Brooke. 1834

U DDCV/186/70 – Abstract of Title of James, Marquis of Salisbury: manor of, and property at, Beachampton 1834

U DDCV2/67/73 – Schedule of real estate and chief rents of Sir James Robert Walker, including Beachampton. 1884

U DDCV/186/89 – Lease for a year James Walker to Dr John Lowe: Manor of, and estate in, Beachampton --: To lead to a Release. 1834

## IMAGES

Aerial photos 1963, 1975, 1989, 1999, 2003

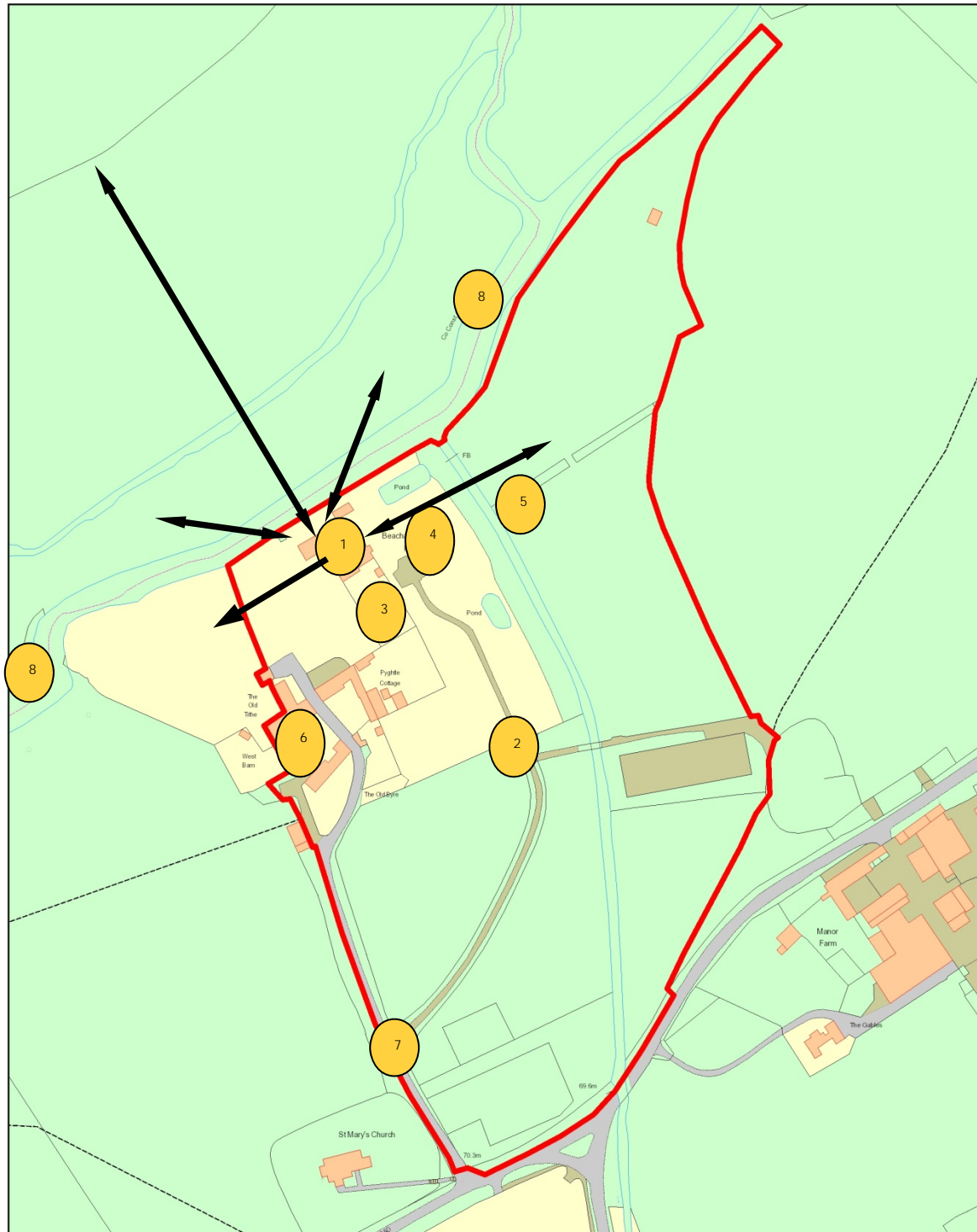
## WEBSITE

Planning applications 18/01313/APP and 21/02923/APP

<https://prow.buckscc.gov.uk/standardmap.aspx>[https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/englands-places/gallery/506?place=Beachampton%2c+BUCKINGHAMSHIRE+\(Parish\)&terms=beachampton&searchtype=englandsplaces&i=1&wm=1&bc=0](https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/englands-places/gallery/506?place=Beachampton%2c+BUCKINGHAMSHIRE+(Parish)&terms=beachampton&searchtype=englandsplaces&i=1&wm=1&bc=0)<https://countrylife.onthemarket.com/details/8919910/#/photos/1>  
<http://catalogue.hullhistorycentre.org.uk/catalogue/U-DDCV-x1-186-70>

Gill Grocot and Jill Stansfield, January 2022, edited SR February 2022;

## KEY HISTORIC FEATURES AND VIEWS



### Beachampton Hall: boundary of historic designed landscape interest

Produced by the Council Archaeology Service  
February 2022



Scale: 1:2,352 at A4

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### Key to numbered features

1. Manor house	2. Gateway
3. Walled garden	4. East lawns and ponds
5. Former terraced garden (putative)	6. Beachampton Hall Farm (now residential)
7. Entrance to modern drive to Hall	8. River Ouse

### APPENDIX

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES NOTED ON HER 2021

<https://heritageportal.buckinghamshire.gov.uk/Monument/MBC1456>

Monument record 0043600000 – BEACHAMPTON HALL FARM

Medieval shrunken village earthworks.

MOAT, 2 FISHPONDS, HOUSE PLATFORMS/VILLAGE EARTHWORKS VISIBLE IN AREA BOUNDED BY HALL FARM,

Monument record 0043601000 Remains of medieval to post-medieval house platforms and hollow way recorded in field survey

Monument record 0043602000 Several medieval to post-medieval ponds recorded in field survey

Monument record 0043603000 RECTANGULAR MOAT, 220M SSE OF HALL FARM, AT NGR. NOW BISECTED BY HEDGE & STREAM, & QUITE DRY (B1)

Monument record 0201902000 Gardens laid out by Sir Thomas Piggot for the reception of Queen Anne of Denmark and her entourage in July 1603 (B8).

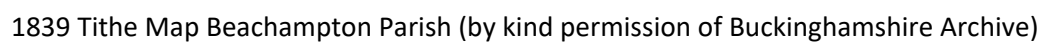
Surviving remains of walled area with raised side terrace and terminal gate piers. Existing rose garden perhaps originally the privy garden

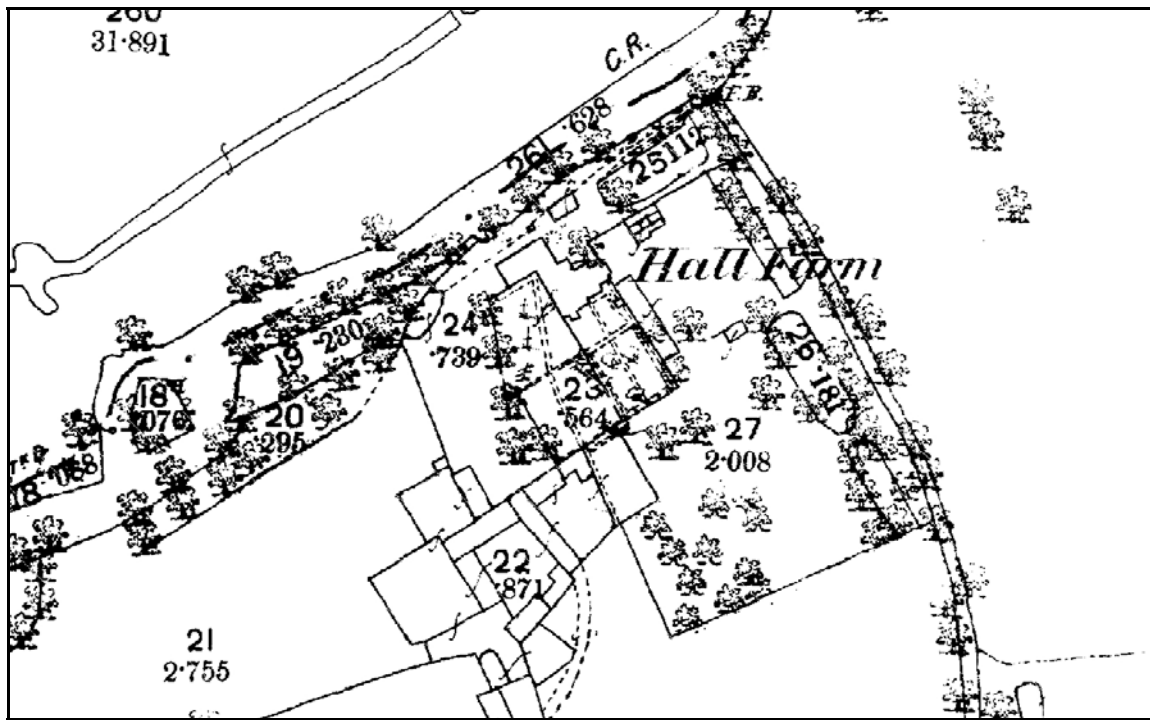
Detailed earthwork survey indicates a series of regular terraces (one of which was known as 'Old Orchard' in 1771) and raised walkways, with at least 3 rectangular ponds along 2 sides of the 'East Gardens', on the east side of the existing farmhouse. Further larger terraces or closes, laid out on a similar alignment, and traces of possible raised walkways in the field to the east of the access drive to Hall Farm, suggest that the formal 17th century gardens originally extended beyond the surviving walled area (B10).

Eastern garden possibly an early 17th century privy garden, designed and built at the same time as the Great Parlour wing, with a knot garden designed to be seen from the oriel window of the Great Chamber, and a bowling green overlooked by terraces on the west side

There was an archaeological dig in the 1990s in the "walled garden" which uncovered evidence of a medieval great hall.

Proximal earthworks to the south-east give the former extent of the medieval village.





Ordnance Survey 25" scale, published 1885.



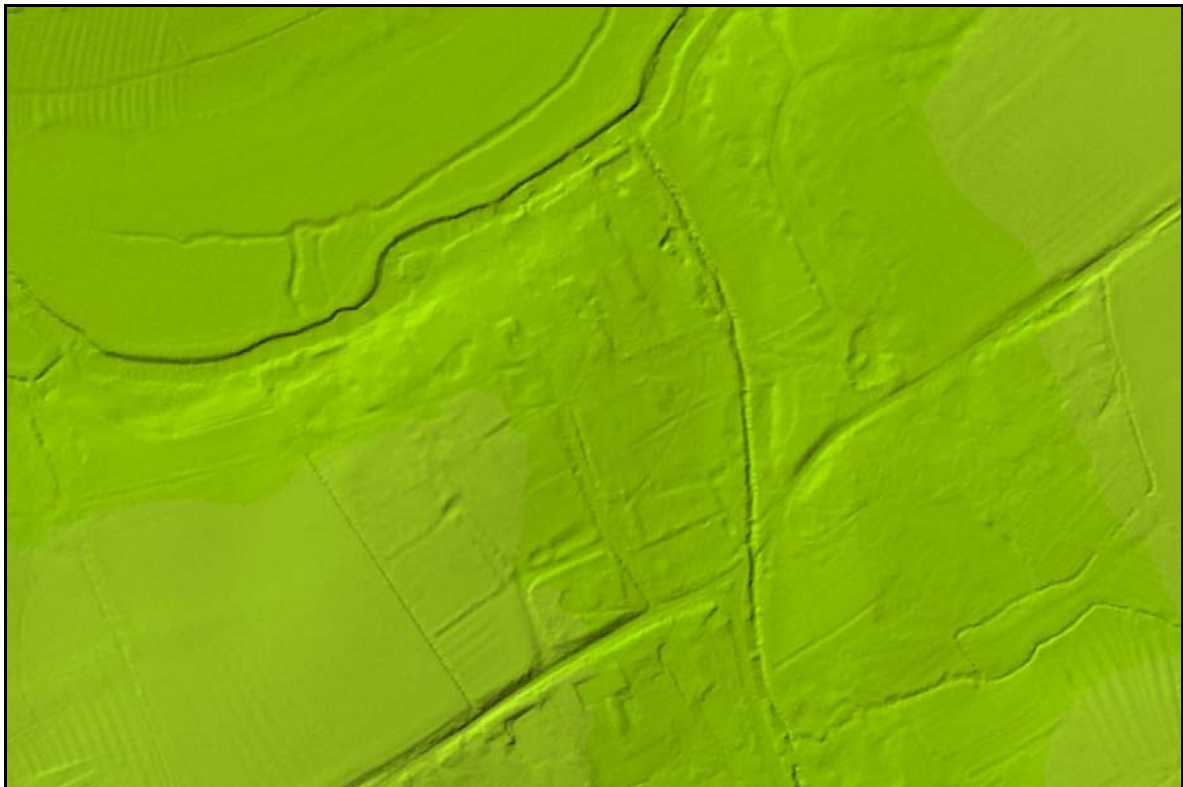
June 1963 aerial photograph frame 6313 (Bucks HER).



## RECENT AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AND LIDAR



2003 aerial photograph © The GeoInformation Group.



LiDAR plot, Environment Agency © Environment Agency copyright 2017. All rights reserved.