

**Wayfield House, 18 The Avenue, Worminghall,  
Buckinghamshire**

**An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
for Rectory Homes Ltd**

by Helen Moore

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code ORW/03/27

**April 2003**

## Summary

**Site name:** The Old Rectory, The Avenue, Worminghall, Buckinghamshire

**Grid reference:** SP 6420 0860

**Site activity:** Desk-based assessment

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** Helen Moore

**Site code:** ORW 03/27

**Area of site:** 1,130 sq m

**Summary of results:** The site is considered to have moderate to high potential to contain archaeological deposits relating to the Anglo-Saxon or early medieval occupation of the village.

**Monuments identified:** None

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 23.04.03 Steve Preston ✓ 24.04.03
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# Wayfield House, 18 The Avenue, Worminghall, Buckinghamshire, An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

by Helen Moore

**Report 03/27**

## **Introduction**

This desk-based study is an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site of Wayfield House, 18 The Avenue, Worminghall, Buckinghamshire (SP 6420 0850) (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr David Ullathorne of Rectory Homes Ltd, Thame House, Thame Road, Haddenham, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP17 8DA. This report comprises the first stage of a process to determine the presence/absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains that may be affected by redevelopment of the area.

## **Site description, location and geology**

The proposal site is a rectangular parcel of land. A site visit on 28th March 2003 confirmed that the site is laid to gardens with mature trees on the boundary with a stream to the south-east. The house stands in the centre of the plot at the end of a curving drive, not far from the road with gardens surrounding it. The site slopes up from the road, and then becomes flat and fairly even.

The site lies at a height of approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum and is located on Oakley Member composed of marl and limestone. Immediately to the north of the site lies the Ampthill clay formation, which is a grey mudstone with sporadic bands of limestone nodules. The first river terrace lies to the south west and north east (BGS 1994). The River Thame flows to the south of the site.

## **Planning background and development proposals**

A planning proposal has been submitted to Aylesbury Vale District Council for the construction of three houses on the land fronting The Avenue belonging to Wayfield House in Worminghall.

*Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990) provides guidance relating to archaeology within the planning process. It points out that where a desk-based assessment has shown that there is a strong possibility of significant archaeological deposits in a development area it is reasonable to provide more detailed information from a field evaluation so that an appropriate strategy to mitigate the effects of development on archaeology can be devised:

Paragraph 21 states:

‘Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer’s own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out...’

Should the presence of archaeological deposits be confirmed further guidance is provided. *Archaeology and Planning* stresses preservation *in situ* of archaeological deposits as a first consideration as in paragraphs 8 and 18.

Paragraph 8 states:

‘...Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation...’

Paragraph 18 states:

‘The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled...’

However, for archaeological deposits that are not of such significance it is appropriate for them to be ‘preserved by record’ (i.e., fully excavated and recorded by a competent archaeological contractor) prior to their destruction or damage.

Paragraph 25 states:

‘Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the development and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself ... that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of remains.’

The Buckinghamshire County Structure Plan 1991–2011 also provides guidance for further protection of the archaeological heritage.

Policy HE1 states:

‘Permission will not be given for any development which would endanger, or have a significant adverse effect on the character or appearance and /or setting of the following:

- a) Listed Buildings
- b) Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other important archaeological sites
- c) Historic Parks and Gardens
- d) Conservation Areas

Proposals which would lead to the enhancement of any of these will generally be encouraged provided that there is no significant conflict with any other policies of this plan.’

This is reiterated in the Aylesbury Vale Local Plan, which states:

Applications for development of sites containing or likely to contain remains will be required to be accompanied by an archaeological field evaluation. It is desirable for developers to consult the Council at pre-application stage wherever possible. In certain cases, permission will be refused if the appropriate evaluation has not been carried out.

## **Methodology**

This assessment of the site was carried out by the examination of pre-existing information from a number of sources recommended by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' paper '*Standards in British Archaeology*' covering desk-based studies. These sources include historic and modern maps, the Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record, geological maps and any relevant publications or reports.

## **Historical background**

The placename of Worminghall is Old English (Anglo-Saxon) in origin, and was known as *Wermelle* at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, and by 1218 was *Wirmenhale*. This translates as '*nook of land of a man called Wyrma*' (Mills 1998). The word *halh* means a nook or hollow of land in old English. It was known as *Wormehale* in the 12th and 13th centuries, *Wrmehale* in the 13th and 14th centuries, *Worminghale* in the 14th and 15th centuries and *Wornall* in the 18th century (VCH 1927). Before the Norman conquest Worminghall was held under Queen Edith (wife of Edward the Confessor) by Eddeva, wife of Woluard, who had the right to sell it (Lipscomb 1831). At the time of the Domesday Survey Geoffrey the Bishop of Coutances in France held the land in Worminghall :

*'The bishop of Coutances holds Worminghall and Robert holds of him. It has always been assessed at 5 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs. In demesne are 2 ploughs and 16 villans with 6 bordars have 3 ploughs. There are 4 slaves, meadow for 2 ploughs and woodland for 200 pigs. It is and was worth £6 TRE £7. This manor Eadgifu, wife of Wulfweard held under Queen Edith and could sell'* (Williams and Martin 2002).

Worminghall lay within the boundaries of Bernwode Forest, one of the hunting grounds of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, and in 1298 Sir John FitzNigel the Chief Forrester is recorded as 'perambulating' the Forest boundaries with two foresters, four verdurers, two knights and two Crown Commissioners (Sharpe 2000).

In 1100 the Bishops' lands were forfeit to the Crown and Henry I gave the estate to his natural son Robert Mellent Earl of Gloucester (Sharpe 2000). During the reign of Henry III (1216–72) Thomas de Donniton or De Deynton possessed the manor (Sheahan 1861). In 1304 a man called John de Rivere or de Rivers held it, and he was given two grants for a weekly market, an annual fair and a grant of free warren. In the first grant the market was to be held on Fridays, and the fair on the 2nd and 3rd of May (the eve and day of the Invention of the Holy Cross), and in the second the market was to be held on Thursdays and on the 28th, 29th and 30th June on the

festival of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (VCH 1927). In 1341 a man called Robert Fitz Ellis then Lord of the Manor was given a grant of free warren (VCH 1927).

The Manor house in Worminghall lies adjacent to the church on the south side of the modern village, and this is the likely position for the earliest part of the village. There are earthworks visible on aerial photographs to the south and southwest of the church and Court Farm (the site of the Manor House) and mentioned in the SMR as house closes and platforms. There are also earthworks to the north-west of the church, described as house platforms and hollow ways on the SMR which may indicate the likely area of the earliest part of the village. This is also near a rectangular pond that may be a fishery, mentioned in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (VCH 1927) which may have existed much earlier. The relationship of market-place and church has long been recognised and the two are very often found together (Hoskins 1985). Markets are often centred near crossing places of rivers and the close proximity of the River Thame to the church and vague earthworks near to the river may suggest that the market and fair were held somewhere in this area, possibly in the open area that still exists in front of the church and Manor house, although this is conjecture and there are no records to suggest its location. It is also possible that the village green illustrated on the Tithe Map as 162 (and also the proposal site), may have been used from this time as a market area as an extension of the village, but there are no records to support this. The earthworks to the south of the almshouses may suggest houses and occupation in this area, but without archaeological investigation this cannot be proved. It is possible that a market existed prior to the market charter of 1304, as is the case with some settlements such as Market Harborough where an early market had developed near a crossing place of the River Welland and had attracted the attention of the Crown who saw a potential source of revenue. The infant township was called upon to pay three marks to the Exchequer for the right to hold a weekly market (Hoskins 1985).

The SMR notes the existence of earthworks in the form of a possible house platform and a trackway north and north-west of Upper Brook Farm to the north-east of the proposal site. These remains may date from the Medieval period, but no archaeological investigation has been undertaken to be sure of their character.

The road to Worminghall called the Portway had a windmill, one of the earliest in the area. It is mentioned in c.1160 that Henry son of Goce of Worminghall granted land in the field of Worminghall to St Frideswide's, 11/2 acres of which "lay against the windmill" (Holden 1985). It probably fell into disuse in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century as it is recorded that in the time of William FitzEllis there once was a windmill, and he was dead by 1225. John FitzNigel repaired it for the use of the village of Worminghall in the later 13<sup>th</sup> century, (Holden 1985).

The church of Saint Peter and Paul is 12th century in date, but there is the possibility of an earlier Saxon church on the same site (Sharpe 2000). It is first mentioned in a charter of 1158 from Pope Adrian IV to St Frideswide's Priory in Oxford (VCH 1927), and the church was given to the Prior of St Frideswide by William Fitz-Elias at the beginning of the reign of King John (1199-1216) (Lipscomb 1831). A vicarage was ordained in 1229, and the advowson (see glossary) was valued at £4 13s 4d in 1291 and 1480, and increased to £7 1s 10d in 1535 with the rectory (VCH 1927). The old Vicarage house is located south-west of the church and has been converted into two cottages, and the Vicar then moved to the building now known as the Old Vicarage to the north of the church (Sheahan 1861). This building was in existence at the time of the Tithe map of 1841, and may be on Thomas Jeffery's map of 1770, although the scale is too small to be certain about exact locations of buildings. The church plan itself has not changed since the 12th century, and it has a simple nave and chancel with no aisles. The chancel arch is c. 1160, and the nave is late 12th century (Sharpe 2000). The chancel itself is 14th century and appears to have been rebuilt and lengthened. During the 19th century, and particularly in 1847 the church was restored, with the north wall and part of the south wall of the nave taken down and rebuilt, and the south porch replaced. A north vestry was also added at this time (Sharpe 2000). The tower dates from the 15th century.

In 1525 Henry VIII gave the rectory of *Worminghale* to Cardinal Wolsey and then it passed back to the Crown after his fall from grace (Sharpe 2000). In 1766 the Manor was sold to Samuel Horne of London whose son Edward purchased the advowson in 1783 re-uniting the advowson and rectory to the Manorial estate. This was purchased in 1827 by Viscount Clifden. Under his instigation much work was undertaken in Worminghall, with the farmland properly drained and the church repaired and restored.

The proposal site known as *I62* on the tithe map of 1841, was once the village green, and was common pastureland at this time under the jurisdiction of Brook Farm. It is likely that this green is a later addition to the village as it lies to the north of the church and the likely position of the early village, and does not follow the usual characteristics of a village centred around a green. Hoskins (1985) suggests that invariably the church stands near or on the green, and a well is usually located here. Typical village greens have houses bordering it with their frontages facing on to it, and usually have a 'back lane' at the rear of the houses which reflects the shape of the village green, developed from old drove and cart roads from the ancient common pasture and fields to the farmsteads (Hoskins 1985). This is not the case here, as the houses are more randomly spaced, and it is more likely that it is late Medieval in date. The names "Town Farm" and "Town's End" on the 1881 ordnance

survey map probably date from the 16th to 17th century when the farm was built, but it is possible that they may record a time when the village was more prosperous and was undergoing expansion.

Six Almshouses dating to 1675 lie to the north of the old village green, founded by John King in memory of his father Henry King bishop of Chichester. They were to house six men and four women, and are H-shaped in plan (Pevsner and Williamson 1994, 760-761).

## **Archaeological Background**

### *General background*

Settlement seems to have existed during the Roman period in the area of Worminghall, but not in the location of the village itself. Roman pottery and a coin of Constantine (AD 306–337) have been found to the north of the village, and a possible enclosure has been located with Roman tile, Late Roman pottery, mortaria and Samian to the north of Hell Coppice which is further to the north and is not illustrated on Figure 1 as it is off the map.

Earthworks dating to the Medieval period seem to indicate house platforms, and trackways to the south of the church, and also to the north-east of the church. As mentioned above, the earthworks to the south and north-west of the church may indicate where the earliest part of the village once existed. The low-lying area adjacent to the River Thame where some of the earthworks lie is probably prone to seasonal flooding and may account for the movement of the village northwards where it now lies on slightly higher ground. The presence of earthworks to the east of the development site may also indicate settlement organisation or shrinkage during the Medieval period.

To the north west of Worminghall lies the deserted Medieval hamlet of Thomley which once had a manor. This settlement declined by the 16th century, probably largely due to the fact that it had no church, market, fair or mill, and it lay between prosperous Worminghall and Waterperry villages. The plague added to the decline in population (Holden 1985).

### *Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record*

A search was made of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for a radius of 1km around the proposal site on 28th March 2003. A total of 17 sites and findspots are recorded for this area. These are summarized as Appendix 1 and the locations are plotted on Figure 1. No entries lie on the site itself.



### Prehistoric

There are no prehistoric findspots or sites on the SMR.

### Roman

Two entries relate to the Roman period. A Roman coin of Constantine [1] was found to the north of Worminghall, and a scatter of Roman pottery [2] including five rims and the rim of a storage jar were found in a ploughed field also in a similar location.

### Anglo-Saxon

There are no Saxon findspots or sites on the SMR.

### Medieval

In the same location as [2], sixteen sherds of Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery [3] were also recovered. To the north-east of the village six Medieval pot sherds of Brill type [4] were found on a construction site.

Around the parish church as mentioned above, there is evidence of earthworks which seem to indicate the remains of a Medieval village [5]. Vague earthworks to the south and south-west of the church and Court Farm and south of the Old Vicarage indicate occupation. They have not been excavated and are visible on aerial photographs. House platforms and holloways are visible to the north-west of the church and appear quite pronounced. Observations by Mrs B Hurman in May 1974 suggest shrinkage of settlement over a considerable area of the village.

A rectangular pond adjacent to the stream [6] may be associated with a fishery mentioned in the 14th century (VCH 1927).

Earthworks visible on both sides of the road to the north and north-west of Brook farm [7] indicate a series of trackways and house platforms and also a broad low bank c. 150m long. These have not been investigated but probably indicate shrinkage of the early village during the Medieval period.

The parish church [8] as mentioned above dates from the 12th century, but there may be an earlier church on the same site (Sharpe 2000). It has Norman north and south doorways, and a 12th century chancel arch. The font is 12th or 13th century, and the *piscina* is 14th century. A 16th century brass to Philip and Elizabeth King and their children is on the south wall of the chancel. The tower dates from the 15th century with a small turret on the south-east angle and is strongly buttressed on the west to prevent subsidence (Sharpe 2000).

The former Manor House [9] has been almost entirely rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries, but a chimney stack survives which dates from c. 1600.

Earthworks have also been noted to the south of the almshouses [10] probably house platforms and trackways.

The Clifden Arms pub [11] is a grade II listed building with a medieval range and a 17th century cross wing.

A building known as no.65 The Cottage [12] is a Grade II listed building c.1600, with 19th and 20th century extensions.

No.55 The Avenue [13] is a Grade II listed building dating from the late Medieval period, altered in the 17th century and extended in the 20th century.

Three houses numbered (even) 38-42 [14] are Grade II listed and date from the 17th century.

Pond Farmhouse [15] is a grade II listed building and dates from the 17th to early 18th century.

The Almshouses [16] to the north of the old village green date from 1675 and are grade II\* listed.

The deserted Medieval village of Thomley [17] lies to the north-west of Wормinghall and probably dates from the Anglo-Saxon period. It had declined by the 16th century as described above. The north-west portion of the village is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and ridge and furrow, boundary ditches, two ponds, and house platforms are recorded (Holden 1985).

## **Cartographic evidence**

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at Aylesbury Record Office in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place through the site's later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the proposal area (see Appendix 2).

There are a large number of early county maps that illustrate the position of Wормinghall village as a place-name, however the earliest map that shows Wормinghall at a larger scale is Thomas Jefferys' map of 1770 (Fig. 2). A number of houses are marked clustered around a curving road that is probably The Avenue, but the map is not of a large enough scale to show the site in any detail. The village is irregular in plan and unlike its nearest neighbour Ickford is not linear, with the later development lying to the north of the church and spread along The Avenue. Bryant's county map of 1825 (Fig. 3), also shows Wормinghall in more detail than most county maps. The village does not seem to have enlarged between 1770 and 1825, but the scale is not large enough to show the site in detail. The first large scale map is the Tithe Map of 1841 (Fig. 4), where the site is

shown as plot 162. Plot 162 is described as 'the Green' on the Tithe Apportionment of 1842, and was used for pasture at this time by Brook Farm which was occupied by Thomas Sheen. The 'green' has no buildings marked on it, and has a hedgeline or trees separating it from plot 158 to the west of it. A stream separates it from the Old Vicarage to the south.

The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition of 1881 (Fig. 5) at 25" scale shows the site as one large plot at this time, with a mature tree on its eastern side and a path along its eastern edge. No buildings are illustrated. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1900 (Fig. 6) shows the site as still open, with the footpath still marked, but the tree described above is not illustrated. There appears to be no change in landuse on the 1923 map (Fig. 7) and 1960 OS map (Fig. 8), but by the 1974 OS map, the existing house known as Wayfield House has been constructed and the site has become presumably garden (Fig. 9). The 1990 OS map (Fig. 1) shows no change.

### **Listed buildings**

There are no listed buildings within the proposal site.

### **Registered of Historic Parks and Gardens**

The site does not lie within an historic park or garden.

### **Register of Historic Battlefields**

The site does not lie within an historic battlefield.

### **Aerial Photographs**

Aerial photographs of Worminghall were consulted in the National Monuments Record Office in Swindon, and in the Sites and Monuments Record office in Aylesbury. A search was also made in the Cambridge Air Photograph Library but no photographs clearly showing the site were available there.

All of the photographs held by the NMR were vertical shots. Earthworks can clearly be seen on plate 1 taken on 4th December 1943, surrounding and within the village and there seems to be possible earthworks particularly on the western side of the site in the shape of an elongated hexagon. Other marks could be paths, but the photograph is not close enough to show great detail. It is distinctly possible that earthworks are surviving here as outlines of field boundaries and house platforms exist to the north-east and south-west of the site.

A photograph held in the Aylesbury SMR but not available anywhere else shows the village in more detail (Pl. 2), but could only be obtained as a photocopy. It was taken on the 1st March 1966, and shows Wayfield House and its driveway. In the garden to the south of the proposal area there are marks, perhaps paths, but it is difficult to see what they are. The earthwork mentioned on the 1943 photograph cannot be made out on this photograph.

## **Discussion**

In considering the archaeological potential of the proposal site, various factors must be taken into account, including previously recorded sites, previous land use and disturbance and future land use, including the proposed redevelopment of the site.

The desktop study has revealed that the site lies within the historic core of Worminghall. A study of historic maps of the area has shown that the site was once the village green (shown on the 1841 Tithe map), and was pastureland until it became part of the garden of a private house constructed during the early 1960s. The construction of the house may have disturbed the surrounding topsoil in the garden where the three new houses are proposed, but is unlikely to have caused any deeper damage, and consequently the possibility exists that archaeological features may survive. The fact that the site was once the village green, presumably from the later Medieval period as the village does not seem to have been planned around this, is significant in understanding the development of the village and its shift from the area around the church northwards. Earthworks noted on the SMR both around the parish church to the south of the proposal site, and to the north-west indicate that the village has undergone significant change probably during the early Medieval period, presumably shrinking in size, or possibly relocating to areas less prone to flooding in the case of the area around the church.

It is not known to what extent the great Plague affected Worminghall, but this may have been a dominant factor in the shrinking of the village during the 14th century. Earthworks noted on the 1943 aerial photograph also indicate that there may well be buried archaeological features on the site possibly dating to the earlier Medieval period that may shed light on the development of the village. It is quite possible that the site may produce settlement evidence from the earlier Medieval period or late Saxon period as it is in a prime location on one of the major roads into the village. This would be of importance for the understanding of the growth and contraction of the village and its lack of expansion to become a major settlement in the area. It is not known when the village lost its market and fair, but it has 'long been discontinued' (Sheahan, 1861). In consequence it is likely that the archaeological potential remains reasonably high, and any sub-surface archaeological deposits may be damaged by the development proposals. Any Anglo-Saxon remains would be of great significance as no

findspots dating to this period are represented from this area, and Worminghall has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. It is possible that early Medieval remains not illustrated on any maps may also be present, particularly as the site is on a street frontage.

It is therefore recommended that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to determine the presence or absence of sub-surface archaeological features. This would inform a scheme to mitigate any effects of development on the archaeological heritage. This work should be undertaken by a competent archaeological contractor, according to a written scheme of investigation approved by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority.

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## APPENDIX 1: Sites and Monuments Records within 1km search radius of the site

<i>No.</i>	<i>SMR</i>	<i>NGR(SP)</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	0174800000	64000965	Roman	Coin of Constantine	Findspot
2	0204200000	64550945	Roman	Pottery	5 rims, 1 storage jar rim.. Scatter in a ploughed field.
3	0204200000	64550945	Medieval	Pottery	16 sherds, a scatter in a ploughed field.
4	0204300000	61850920	Medieval	Pottery	6 sherds of Brill pottery, a scatter on a construction site.
5	0204100000	64170803	Medieval	Earthworks, shrunken village	Earthworks to the south and south-west of the church and Court farm, and to north-west of church, indicate house platforms and holloways, probably part of early Medieval village.
6	0204102000	64350795	Medieval	Fishery, fishpond	This pond may be associated with a fishery mentioned in the 14th century.
7	0144500000	64340847	Medieval?	House platform, trackway	North and north-west of Brook farm a low bank and a series of house platforms and trackways indicate shrinkage of the village.
8	0414800000	64250803	Medieval	Church of St Peter and St Paul	Church dates from the 12th century, but may have Saxon antecedents.
9	0022700000	64150800	Medieval	Manor house	Almost entirely rebuilt in 18th and 19th centuries, but still has a c.1600 chimney stack.
10	0204100000	64200800	Medieval	House platform, trackway	Earthworks to south of Almshouses
11	1175100000	63090802	Medieval	Inn Grade II	Clifden Arms, Clifden Road, medieval range and 17th century cross wing. Grade II
12	1175200000	64010803	Medieval	House Grade II	No. 65 The Cottage grade II listed, c. 1600 with 19th and 20th century extensions
13	1174700000	64400803	Late Medieval	Grade II listed building	No. 55 The Avenue, Late Med, altered 17th century and extended 20th century.
14	1174900000	64040803	Late Medieval	House Grade II	Nos. 38-42 (even) 3 dwellings c. 17th century.
15	1175000000	64020803	Medieval	House Grade II	Pond Farmhouse c. 17th century-early 18th century.
16	1174800000	64020805	Late Medieval	Almshouses Grade II *	Date 1675
17		62090901	Medieval	Deserted Medieval Village	Thomley DMV, north-west of Worminghall.

## **APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted**

- 1770 Thomas Jefferys' County Map (Fig. 2)
- 1825 A. Bryant's County Map (Fig. 3)
- 1841 Tithe Map of Wормinghall (Fig. 4)
- 1881 First Edition Ordnance Survey Sheet XXXXI, 12, 25" (Fig. 5)
- 1900 Ordnance Survey Second Edition (Fig. 6)
- 1923 Ordnance Survey Sheet XXXI SE (Fig. 7)
- 1960 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 8)
- 1974 Ordnance Survey Scale 1:2500 (Fig. 9)

## Glossary

**Advowson:** The right to appoint a priest to a parish church. Advowsons could be held by laymen and were treated as real property which could be inherited, sold, exchanged, or even divided between co-heirs (one appointing on one occasion, another on the next, and so on).

**Bordar:** Usually, in rural contexts, a relatively humble peasant occupying a cottage with little or no arable attached. Lower in status than a villan.

**Cottager:** A peasant of lower class, with a cottage, but with little or no land. Lower in status than a bordar.

**Demesne:** Lands exploited directly by the manorial lord (as distinct from lands rented to tenants).

**Hide:** A unit of measurement for assessment of tax, theoretically 120 acres, although it may vary between 60 and 240 acres. It is by custom the land that can be cultivated by one eight-ox plough in one year.

**Hundred:** Anglo Saxon subdivision of a shire. Theoretically equals one hundred hides but hardly ever. Generally has its own court which meets monthly to handle civil and criminal law.

**Manor:** 1) Estate held by a lord and farmed by tenants who owed him rents and services, and whose relations with him were governed by his manorial court

2) An estate with land and jurisdiction over tenants. Not necessarily a whole village, which might have several manors, just as one manor might own land in more than one village.

**Rectory:** The full income, endowments and office attached to the benefice of a parish church.

**Tithe:** One tenth of a person's income given to support the church.

**TRE:** *Tempore regis Edwardi* or 'in the time of King Edward. Domesday short-hand for the state of affairs believed to have held sway before the Conquest.

**Vicar:** In its basic meaning, a person who substitutes for another; in many medieval parishes the resident priest was not the legal holder of the parish; the legal holder was a non-resident person or was a monastery and the resident priest was the vicar for the legal holder, who carried out the latter's duties in return for a portion of the parochial income.

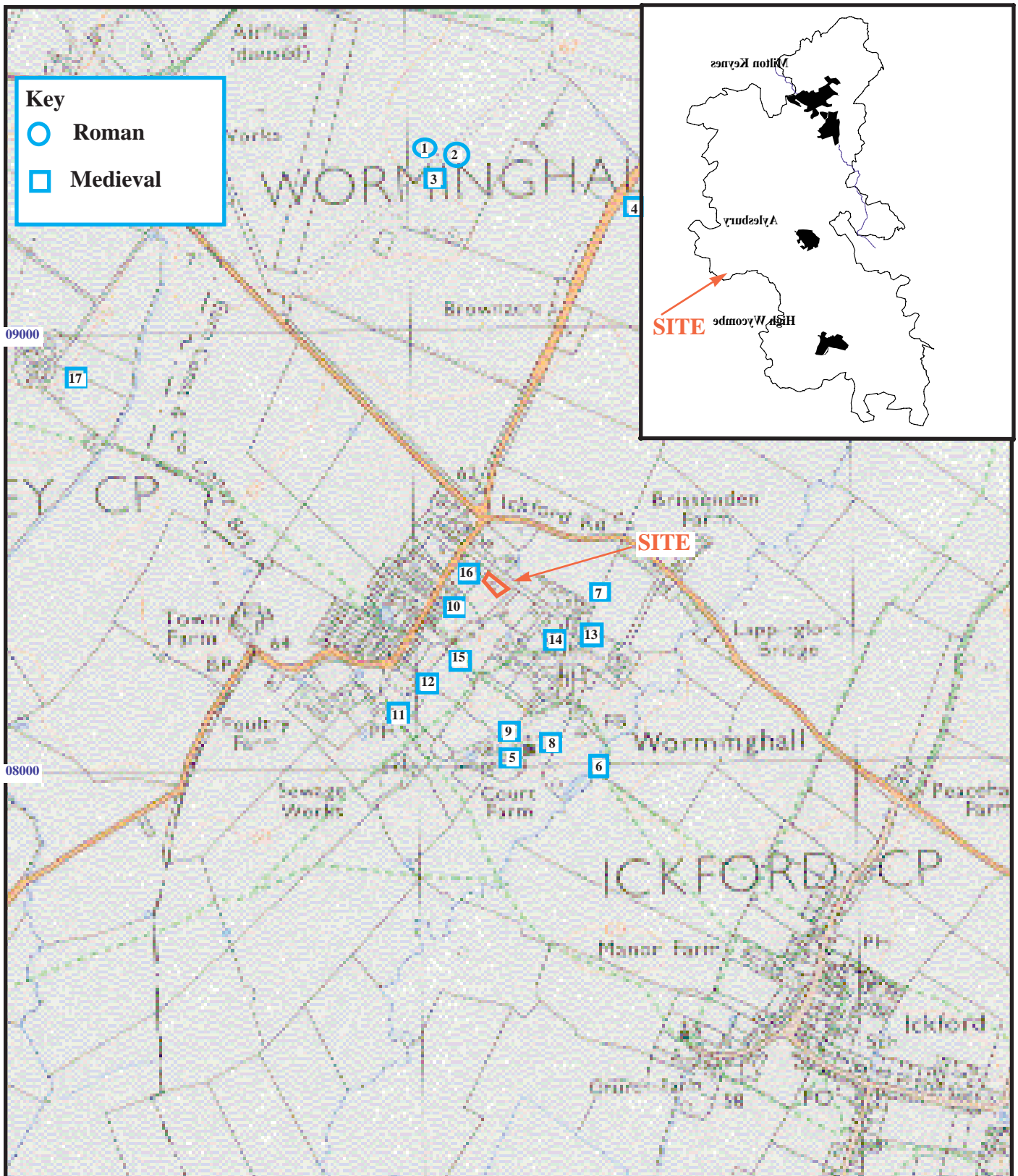
**Vicarage:** The portion of an appropriated rectory which was set aside to support the vicar.

**Villein (or villan):** A non-free man, owing heavy labor service to a lord, subject to his manorial court, bound to the land, and subject to certain feudal dues. The highest class of dependent peasantry, often holding between 30 and 100 acres; above them were "freemen" and "sokemen".

**Warren:** An area reserved for the rearing of rabbits.

(Taken from NetSERF's Hypertext Medieval Glossary, [www.netserf.cua.edu/glossary/v.htm](http://www.netserf.cua.edu/glossary/v.htm))





**Wayfield House, 18, The Avenue, Worminghall,  
Buckinghamshire, 2003**

Figure 1. Location of the site within Worminghall and Buckinghamshire, showing the nearest SMR entries.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Pathfinder 1117 SP 60/70 1:25000 at 1:12500: Ordnance Survey Licence AL52324A0001

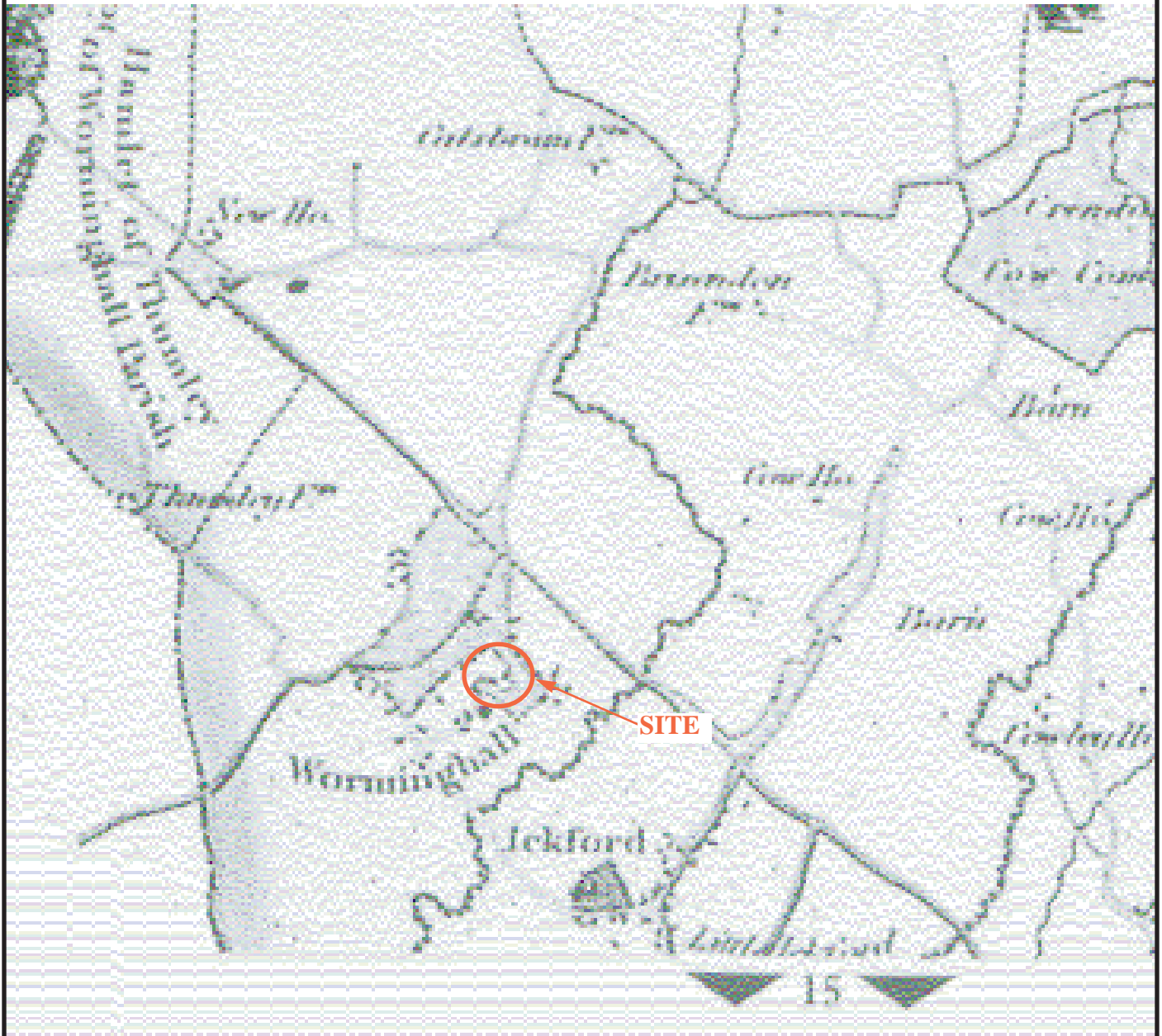


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Figure 2. Thomas Jefferys' Map of the county of  
Buckinghamshire 1770

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
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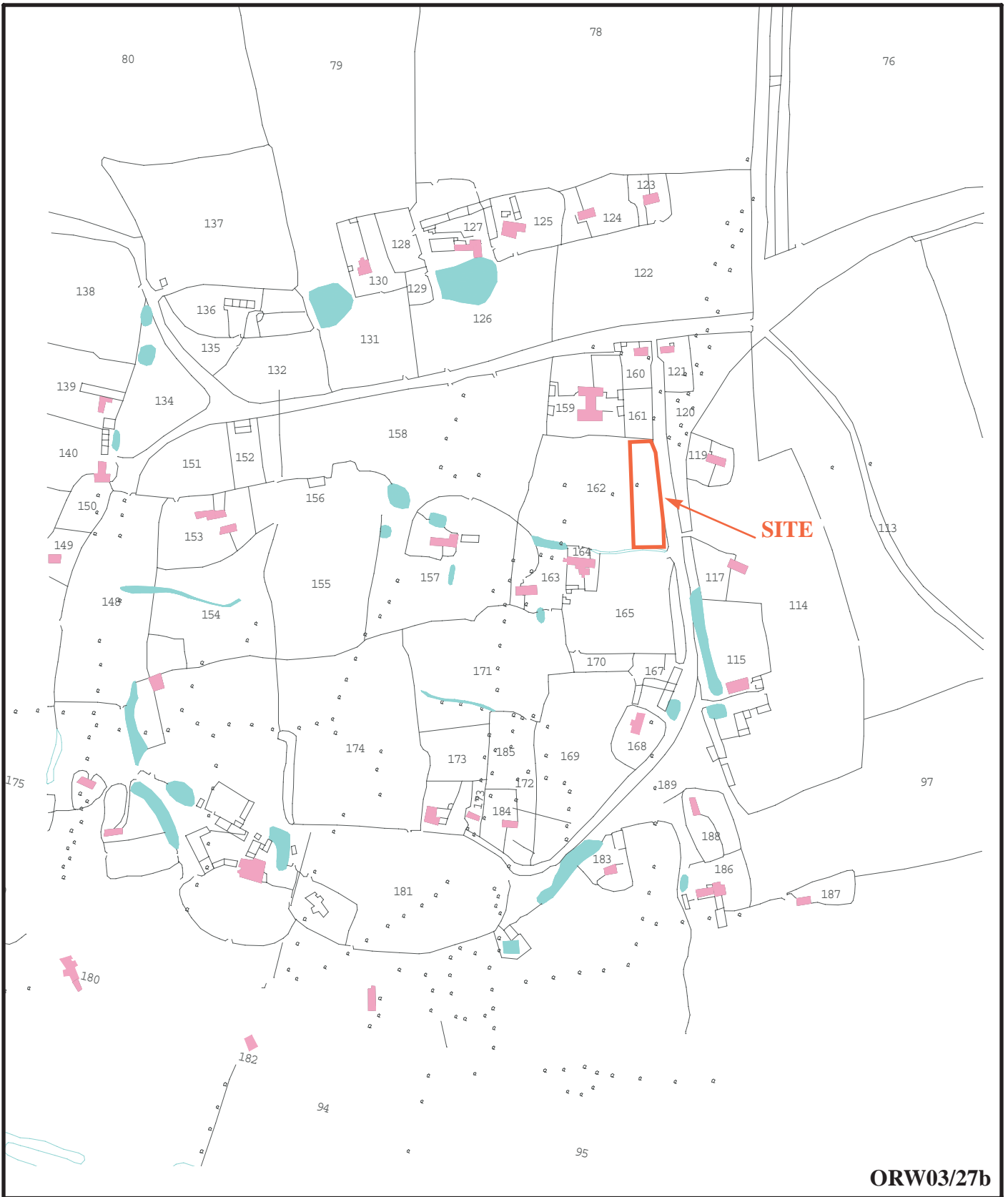


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Figure 3. A. Bryant's Map of the county of  
Buckinghamshire 1825

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
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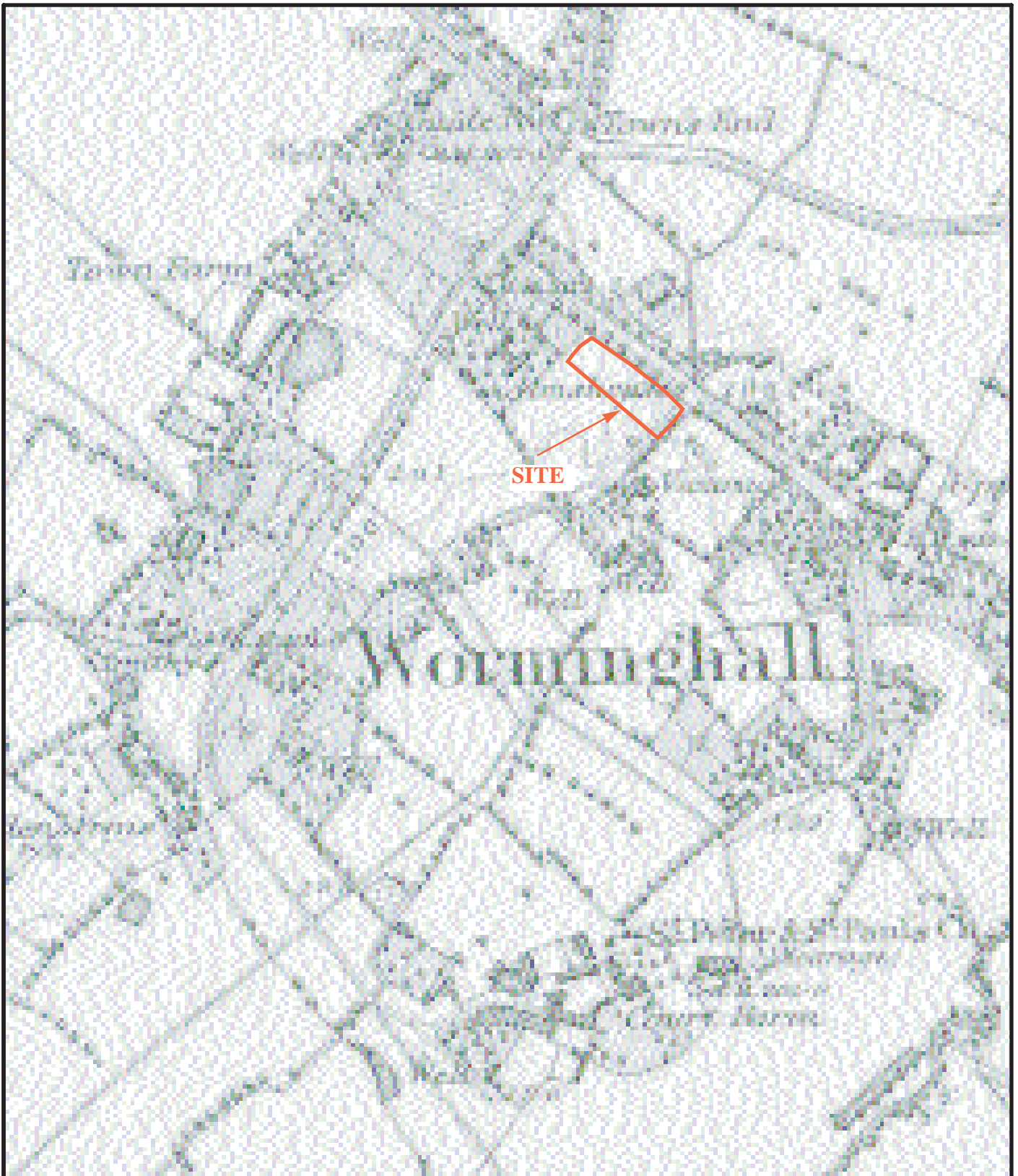


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Figure 4. Tithe Map of Worminghall, 1841

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 A R C H A E O L O G I C A L  
 S E R V I C E S

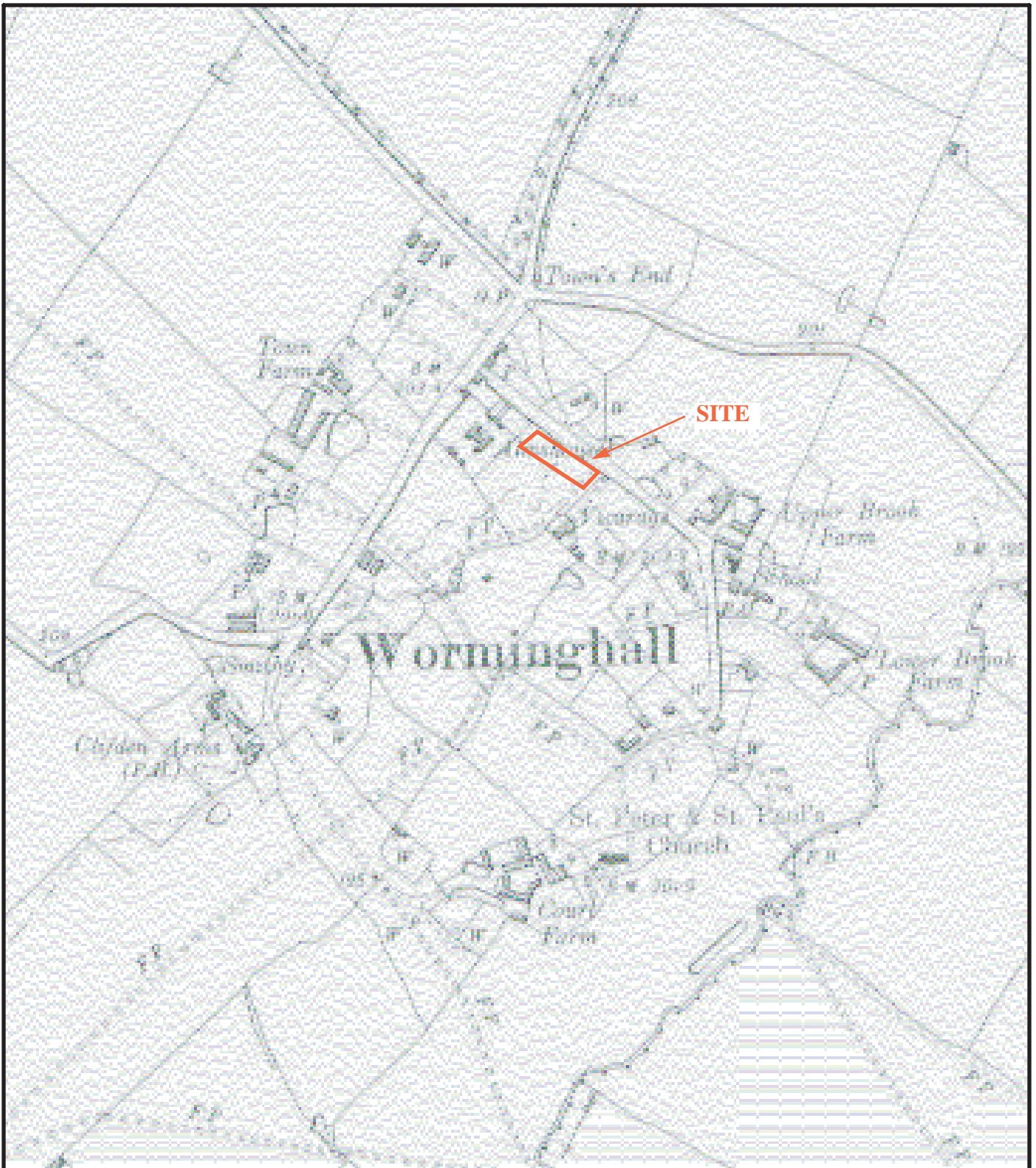


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Buckinghamshire, 2003**

Figure 5. Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1881  
25" XXXI 12

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
S E R V I C E S

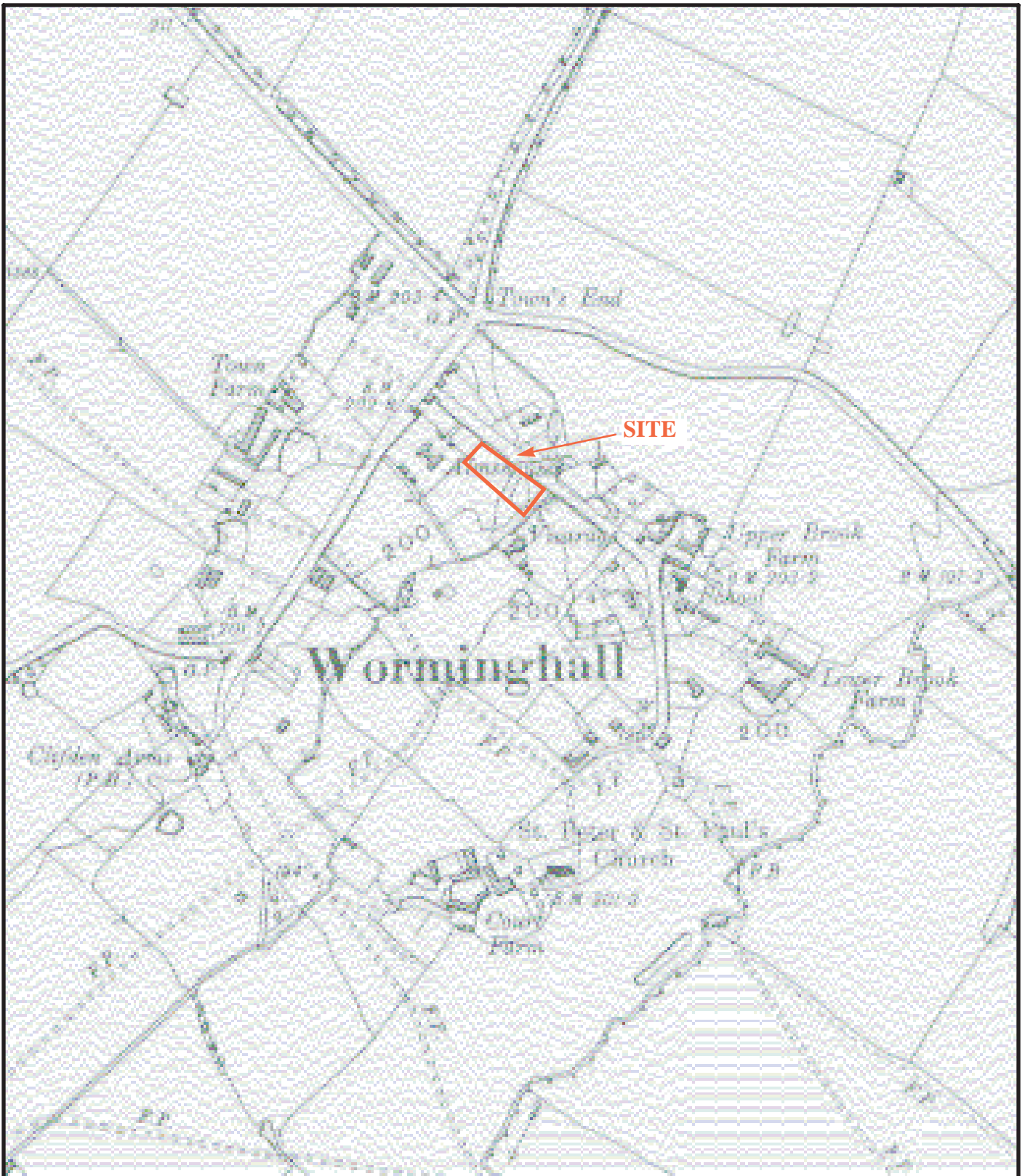


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Figure 6. Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1900

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Buckinghamshire, 2003

Figure 7. Ordnance Survey 1923  
XXXI S.E.

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S E R V I C E S



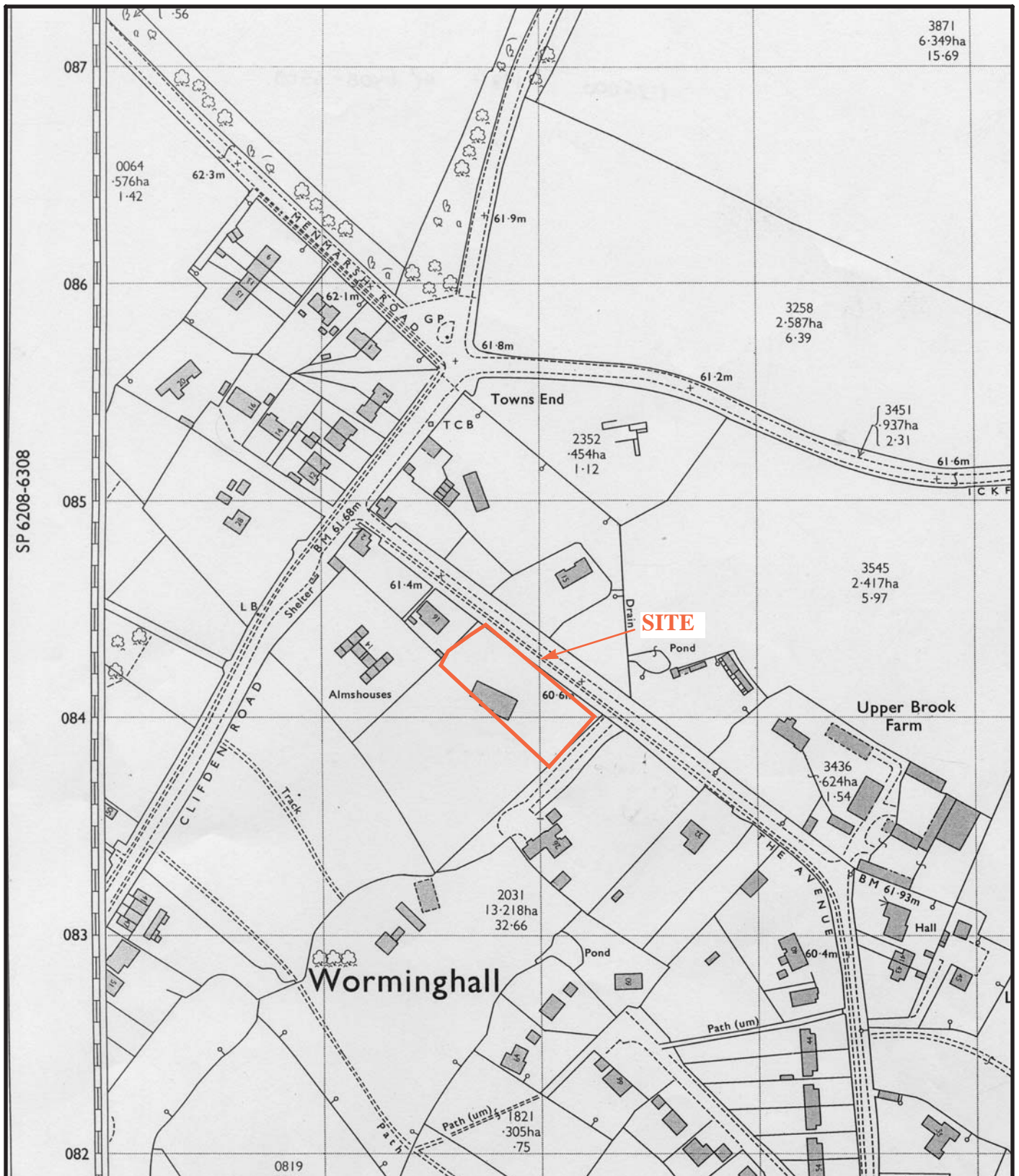
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Figure 8. Ordnance Survey 1960  
(Surveyed 1956)

T H A M E S   V A L L E Y  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
S E R V I C E S



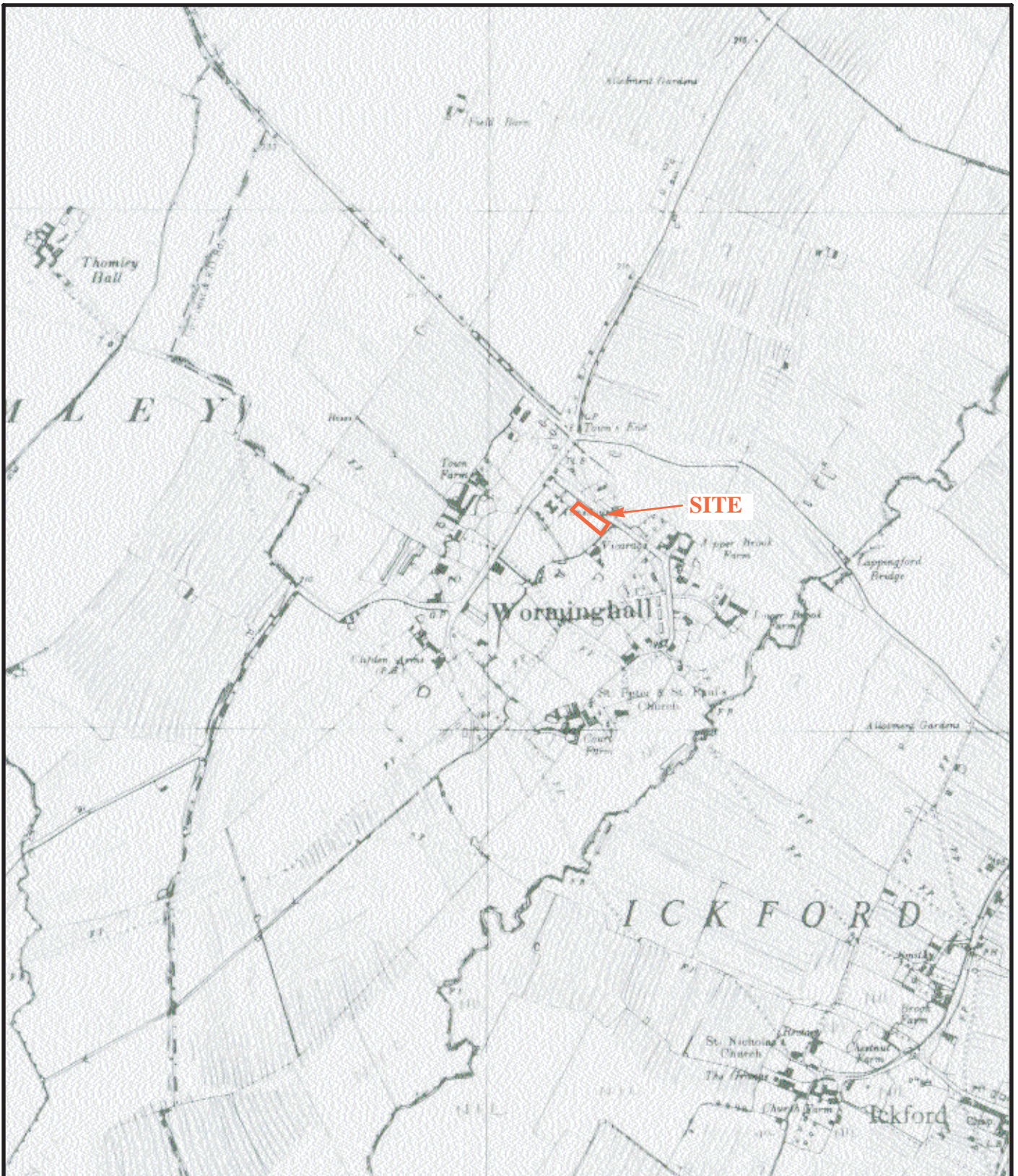


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Buckinghamshire, 2003

Figure 9. Ordnance Survey 1974  
1:25,000

THAMES VALLEY  
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Figure 10. Ordnance Survey 1960  
1:10,560 showing ridge and furrow

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



Plate 1. Aerial photograph of Warminghall taken 4th December 1943 looking north.



Plate 2. Aerial photograph of Warminghall taken 1st March 1966 looking north.