Buckinghamshire

Historic Towns Project

Methodology

2008

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Urban character and Urban Zones, Aylesbury

List of Tables

I DESCRIPTION

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background and Purpose

The Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project forms part of a national programme of projects funded by English Heritage (EH) based on the archaeology, topography and historic buildings of England's historic towns and cities. The importance of the historic urban environment is clearly recognised today as an irreplaceable source for the study of the past, a resource for education, leisure and tourism and makes a major contribution to the quality and interest of the contemporary environment.

The project methodology draws upon a number of sources; principally the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record, the List of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Interest and relevant, accessible cartographic and documentary records. The methodology involved the creation of a number of databases as well as the addition of information to the HER and finally the digitising of spatial data onto a Geographic Information System (GIS). In addition this report seeks to identify the special historic characteristics of each settlement and makes recommendations for their conservation, management and future research.

Broad Period	Chronology	Specific periods	
Prehistoric	10,000 BC – AD 43	Palaeolithic Mesolithic Neolithic Bronze Age Iron Age	Pre 10,000 BC 10,000 – 4000 BC 4000 – 2350 BC 2350 – 700 BC 700 BC – AD 43
Roman	AD 43 – AD 410	Roman Expedition by Julius Caesar	55 BC
Saxon	AD 410 – 1066	First recorded Viking raids	AD 789
Medieval	1066 – 1536	Battle of Hastings – Norman Conquest	1066
		Wars of the Roses – Start of Tudor period	1485
		Built Environment: Medieval	Pre 1536
Post Medieval	1536 – 1800	Dissolution of the Monasteries	1536 and 1539
		Civil War	1642-1651
		Built Environment: Post Medieval	1536-1850
		Built Environment: Later Post Medieval	1700-1850
Modern	1800 - Present	Victorian Period	1837-1901
		World War I	1914-1918
		World War II	1939-1945
		Cold War	1946-1989
		Built Environment: Early Modern	1850-1945
		Built Environment: Post War period	1945-1980
		Built Environment: Late modern-21st Century	Post 1980

Table 1: Chronology (taken from Unlocking Buckinghamshire's Past Website)

Aims

The overall aim of the project is to inform management of the historic environment within Buckinghamshire's urban areas. Specifically, it will

Improve the quality and environmental sensitivity of development by enhancing the consistency, efficiency and effectiveness of the application of Planning Policy Guidance 15 and 16 covering the historic environment and archaeology respectively.

Inform the preparation and review of conservation area appraisals

Where appropriate, assist with the development of Town Schemes and urban regeneration projects

Inform Local Development Frameworks, especially in the recognition of historic townscape character

Act as a vehicle for engaging local communities by promoting civic pride and participation in local research and conservation projects.

Build upon the original Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Buckinghamshire (2005) through the addition of more detailed characterisation of the urban environment.

Address an agenda recognised in the Solent Thames Research Frameworks for Buckinghamshire (2006) regarding a lack of knowledge of the built environment and in particular the need for research into land use continuity and internal planning within Buckinghamshire's early towns.

Objectives

There are three main objectives to this project:

- To provide detailed G.I.S. based mapping for the historic towns selected for this report

- To produce town specific reports discussing the character and growth of the historic towns

- To provide a management strategy for each town comprising a research agenda and recommendations relating to conservation, development, access and interpretation.

Methodology

English Heritage has outlined a broad methodology for Extensive Urban Survey projects covering three broad stages of work: Database; Assessment and Strategy. The methodology laid out for this project was introduced in the Project Design (Kidd, 2007 unpubl).

Preparation and Database phase

- Review of literature and data gathering of sources relating to the towns (See Chapter 2.1)

- Consultation of other EUS projects & methodologies (See Chapter 2.1; 7)

- Appointment of historical researcher to provide summaries for each town (See Chapter 2.2)

- Period mapping/historic map regression for each town (See Chapter 4.1.1.)

- Management & consultation

The results of this stage will enable the study area for each town to be defined in consultation with the project group, conservation officers and other interested parties.

Detailed Assessment phase

- Field surveys for each town to gain an understanding of the built character and experience within the townscape (See Chapter 4)

- Analysis of the data gathered & creation of interpretative G.I.S. layers (See Chapter 3; 5)

- The production of character zones and archaeological potential areas (See Chapter 6)

- The production of individual town reports to a standard format (See Appendix 1)

- Management & consultation

The results of this stage will provide a synthesis of knowledge for the individual town from which future recommendations for existing designations and planning policy guidance can be drawn. The final reports will also contribute to a cohesive framework of future archaeological work.

The Strategy phase

- Draft strategy & creation of research agenda. See Sections II (Assessment); IV (Strategy)

- Consultation and amendments

- Integration of database into the Bucks and Milton Keynes HER.

- Production of paper for the journal Records of Buckinghamshire.

- Management & consultation

Extent of urban areas to be considered

The resource to be considered is every recognisable urban area in the county up to the year 2000. The term "urban" is not precisely defined but in general a settlement can be considered to be a town if it has a relatively large and dense population, a distinct and diverse range of economic functions and a distinctive role in administration, politics and religion (Ottaway, 1992, 3). In consultation with Milton Keynes' Archaeological Officer it has been agreed that the new city of Milton Keynes should also be excluded as it is felt that its special characteristics require a bespoke study beyond the scope of this proposal. The study area for each town will be the present day urban/suburban area with the exception of Milton Keynes which will exclude the planned new city constructed after designation in 1967.

Deposition of Archive

Reports will be prepared as Word documents, converted to PDF format and made available either via the ADS web site and/or Buckinghamshire County Council's web site. Paper copies of the reports will be distributed to the relevant District Council conservation officer and planning service; Town/Parish Council; Centre for Bucks Studies and local library.

In order to promote use and "ownership" of the Bucks Historic Towns Survey across the historic environment sector and the wider community it is proposed to undertake consultation with planners, conservation officers, parish/town councils and local archaeological/historical societies.   This will comprise a series of general introductory talks on the project (allowance is made for seven – two each in the larger authorities of Milton Keynes and Aylesbury Vale and one in each of the smaller southern local authority areas) and circulation of draft town syntheses for comment.

An overall synthesis of the project's results will be prepared and published in the journal Records of Buckinghamshire.

Individual town reports will be accessible via the 'historic towns' webpage (http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/content/index.jsp?contentid=1706472647) on the County Archaeological Service website with links provided from the themes section of the 'Unlocking Buckinghamshire's Past' HER website. For Milton Keynes, the data will be transferred to the MK HER in an appropriate format (GIS data to be readable in MapInfo).

The project archive will be consolidated and retained in the relevant HER where it will be available for consultation by appointment.

District/UA	Town selected	Saxon	Medieval	Post Medieval/Modern
Chiltern (4)	Amersham		Market town Borough	Market town 'Metroland' suburb
	Chalfont St. Peter		Market town	'Metroland' suburb
	Chesham		Market town	'Metroland' suburb
	Great Missenden		Market town Monastic Borough?	
Aylesbury Vale (10)	Aylesbury	Saxon mint Royal Manor 1066 Minster	Market town Borough	Market town County town London 'overspill'
	Brill	Royal Manor 1066	Market town Borough	
	Buckingham	Burh Saxon mint Minster	Market town Borough Castle	Market town
	Great Horwood		Market (failed)	
	Haddenham	Minster	Market (failed)	
	Ivinghoe	Minster?	Market	Market town

Long Crendon		Market Monastic? Castle?	
Wendover	Royal Manor 1066	Market town Borough	Market town
Whitchurch		Market town Borough Castle	
Winslow	Minster?	Market town Borough	Market town
Milton Keynes Unitary Authority (9) *Will be treated as one report.	Bletchley			Railway town
	Fenny Stratford		Market town Borough	
	Hanslope	Minster?	Market town	
	Little Brickhill		Market town Borough	
	Wolverton & New Bradwell*			Railway town
	Newport Pagnell	Saxon mint Burh?	Market town Borough Monastic Castle?	Market town
	Olney		Market town Borough	Market town
	Stony Stratford		Market town Borough	Market town
South Bucks (4)	Beaconsfield		Market town	Market town 'Metroland' suburb
	Burnham		Market town Monastic	
	Denham	Minster?	Market town Borough	
	Gerrards Cross			'Metroland' suburb
Wycombe (3)	High Wycombe	Minster?	Market town Borough Castle Monastic	Market Industrial town
	Marlow (Great)		Market town Borough	Market town
	Princes Risborough	Royal Manor 1066	Market town	

Table 2: Summary of towns selected (see Appendix 2 for more details)

2   Documentary Evidence

2.1   Preliminary Historical Background Research (see Bibliography)

Although historical consultants are being appointed to undertake documentary research on the sources found within Buckinghamshire's towns, there is the need for some preliminary background research by the project officer/assistant. This information will provide a broad historical overview and provide a possible lead to other source material. A detailed list can be found in the bibliography but the core sources to be consulted are:

- Morris - The Domesday Book Bucks

- Page - Victoria County History Bucks

- Sheahan - History and Topography of Bucks

- Pevsner & Williamson – Historic Buildings of Bucks

In addition to the documentary research, limited studies will also be carried out by the project team both at a general level as well as on an individual town basis. The key areas of focus for this section of the project will include:

Research into other Extensive Urban Survey projects and relevant academic works on urban archaeology, built heritage and topography.

Buildings and townscape characterisation for the urban character methodology

Background information on individual towns to aid in their characterisation and archaeological interpretation including principal industries, trade directories, population statistics, personal accounts, etc.

Extent of historic map sources for each town to aid in their characterisation including OS series of maps, estate maps, enclosure & tithe awards,

Research into reports and articles on the archaeology of each town from HER and planning control

2.2   Historical Consultancy (See Appendix 3)

A rapid assessment of the available documentary evidence will be undertaken by an appointed historical researcher. The key areas of focus for this section will include:

The definition and description of townscape character which can be incorporated into the urban character methodology

The management of urban archaeological deposits

Definition of local and county research priorities relevant to the urban historic environment which will aide in the strategic proposals for the project

Engaging local communities through the identification of suitable volunteer based projects

The documentary research will prioritise sources which either provide comparable data between towns or provide critical insight into an individual town. The information gathered will form a significant part of the final town reports to be drawn up throughout the term of this project. It is envisaged that the information gathered will also be used to enhance the characterisation mapping for the towns, particularly for the early phases and in key areas such as manors and monastic sites. This information will in turn enhance the HER database.

Relevant Report Section

The historical work will be used throughout the report. It will be introduced in Section I (Description) Documentary Evidence.

3   Archaeological Evidence

This section outlines some of the key GIS databases relating to designations and previous archaeological work used in this project as well as providing a basic assessment of the potential for environmental and archaeological deposits. This will primarily include information taken directly from the HER either in spatial (GIS) form or from the HER archive.

3.1   Archaeological Investigations

This will be a basic location database for archaeological work undertaken within the historic settlement of each town. The information is taken from the HER database and will identify different types of archaeological work such as excavations, watching briefs and geophysical surveys. This data will be limited to the historic (pre 20th century) settlement within the town.

AY1: 2-4 Temple St and 2-4 Bourbon St NGR SP 81910 13686 (Farley M, 1974)				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
11 sherds pottery (possibly early-mid Saxon) 49 sherds pottery (12th Century) 30 fragments tile	Tudor houses (demolished)	2 significant ditches	None	animal bone, antler and shell fragments Organic samples taken from well at

				rear
Circumstances on investigation		Conclusion		
Limited excavation was carried out on two large ditches revealed during the demolition of the houses. Source: Published article in Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal Archive: County Museum		The area was situated on the corner of two streets within the historic core of Aylesbury. Report suggests that the ditches are Saxon on the basis of associated finds. Ditches were large, possibly defensive marking a burh defence. Illustrations in the report indicate a hypothetical line for the burh defence.		

Table 3: Example of archaeological work as it would appear in the report

3.2   Environmental Evidence

An assessment of available environmental evidence for each town will also be compiled, this will use a variety of resources including the HER environmental database, grey literature such as previous archaeological work, published sources and geological & soils data.   This information will be presented in the reports but will not be incorporated into a GIS layer. Environmental evidence can provide a broad synthesis of below ground conditions and in consequence will provide information on the potential for preservation of archaeological materials.

Table 4 comprises of data taken from the English Heritage publication on Environmental Archaeology and the Soil Archaeological Preservation Potential data collated by Cranfield University (2007). This is a dataset applied at a national scale but based on a relatively small scale sampling exercise. Future fieldwork could therefore be used to test the outcomes of this study in Buckinghamshire as a whole as well as the town specific projections included in this project.

The data provided by this section is based on regional level information on geology and soil types in largely rural areas and it must be remembered, however, that without further evidence it is difficult to adapt such models of archaeological or environmental preservation to the relatively small scale urban environment.

Burial Environment	Main Soil/ Sediment type	Examples	Environmental remains	Archaeological remains (taken from Soil Survey data)
Acid - pH less than 5.5. Oxic.	Podzols (infertile acidic soils) Leached soils	Heathland Upland moors (often c.400m above sea level) Some gravels (especially older terraces)	Charcoal & other plant macrofossils Pollen & spores Phytoliths (microscopic bodies produced by plants) Diatoms (freshwater & marine algae)	Skin (up to pH 6.0) Leather Ceramics (from pH 3.5)
Basic – pH usually over 7. Oxic.	Rendzinas (dark soils forming below grassland) Lake marls (precipitated sediment) Tufa (calcareous precipitated sediment found near water) Alluvium Shell sand	Chalk & limestone Valley bottoms Karst (highland hard limestone) Machair (dune pasture/ grassland of shell sand)	Charcoal & other plant macrofossils Mineral replaced plant/insect remains Molluscs Bone Ostracods (small crustaceans) Foraminifera (marine protists) Parasite eggs Pollen & spores (rare)	Textiles (up to pH 7.6) Ceramics Iron Copper Glass (up to pH 8.6) Plaster & mortar (from pH 7.3)
Neutral to acid – pH 5.5-7. Oxic.	Brown earths Gleys (waterlogged soils) River gravels Alluvium	Clay vales & other lowland plains Impure limestone	Charcoal & other plant macrofossils Mineral replaced plant/insect remains Molluscs Bone Parasite eggs Pollen & spores	Leather Ceramics Glass
Acid to basic – Anoxic.	Peats & organic deposits (lake sediments, alluvium) Gleys	Some well sealed stratigraphy including organic urban deposits Wetlands River floodplains Wells Wet ditches Upland moors	Charcoal & other plant macrofossils Waterlogged plant remains Insects Mineral replaced plant/insect remains Molluscs Bone Ostracods Foraminifera Pollen & spores Diatoms Wood Parasite eggs	Iron Bronze Copper Ceramics

Table 4: General preservation conditions - adapted from Evans & O'Connor, 1999.

3.3   Statutory & Non Statutory Protection

This section will include a brief overview of current statutory and non-statutory designations within the town including the extent of the conservation areas and advisory archaeological notification areas as well as listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and registered parks & gardens. HER data will be embedded within the Archaeological and Historical Development section while 'Listed Buildings' data will be covered in more detail under the Built Heritage section.

Reference Layer: Conservation Areas

Most of the towns covered by this project contain one or more conservation area. Each conservation area has an accompanying area appraisal drawn up by the district council which will be used to provide information on the historic centres of each town, although the currency, the scope and quality of these documents varies considerably. The aim of a conservation area is to preserve the overall character of an area, including its roads, boundaries, vistas, green space, street furniture and surfaces. Of particular importance to a conservation area is the conservation of the historic building stock including consideration of building types and materials, scale, form, roofs, walls, doors, windows and other architectural details etc. The Historic Towns project aims to look at the whole town thus providing a context for the designated and protected areas. Recommendations could include review of conservation area boundaries and appraisals or the designation of new conservation areas.

Reference Layer: Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

Scheduled Ancient Monuments are nationally important archaeological sites. Many include visible relics in the modern landscape as well as buried deposits. Since the publication of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) in 1990 there has been a general reluctance to recommend scheduling of extensive urban archaeological deposits even where these are of acknowledged national importance since the application of PPG 16 has been felt to be a more appropriate management tool. Thus whilst the vast majority of SAMs in Buckinghamshire lie in rural areas, there are there are currently 14 SAMs within historic towns covered by this project. Recommendations made by this project could include review of existing designations or new designations

Reference Layer: English Heritage Parks & Gardens

There are very few English Heritage registered parks and gardens within the selected towns in Buckinghamshire. However, several towns lie adjacent to an important estate including Stowe Gardens in Buckingham and Shardeloes near Amersham. The great estates of the medieval and post medieval period were a dominant power in both the rural and the urban landscape, and this impact would have continued well into the present period. The project will identify significant links between historic parks and towns and may identify designed landscapes such as urban parks or cemeteries which could be considered for designation in future.   This section will also consider information gathered on smaller or modern parks and gardens not currently included in the register as part of the Historic Parks and Gardens Review (Smith, unpubl) carried out in 1998 on behalf of English Heritage.

Reference Layer: HER Database

Information will be extracted from the HER database on a town by town basis and will provide both background data for the historical research as well as forming the basis for several databases. Information used will include the following;

- HER Monuments records including Designed Landscapes and Find Spots

- HER Events (archaeological investigations)

- English Heritage Listed Buildings & Locally Listed Buildings (Wycombe district)

- Environmental Records

- Parish Records

Reference Layer: Archaeological Notification Areas

Archaeological notification areas are a guidance tool supplied by the County Archaeological Service and used primarily by the local planning authority to highlight areas of particular archaeological interest or potential relevant to the application of PPG16. Where already defined in towns these areas are normally based on the extent of historic cores derived from early maps as well as discrete archaeological sites and monuments. The project will review and amend the notification areas for each town and provide a more refined and better justified strategy for these areas.

3.4   Historical topography

This will draw on all facets of the project to produce a series of maps charting the growth or contraction of the historic settlement. There will be three phases to this:

- The first phase looks at historical maps and primary documentary sources in order to estimate the location and extent of settlement patterns in the medieval or earlier periods producing models of pre settlement analysis such as early hamlets, 'ends', farmsteads and manors. The emphasis on this phase will be the conjectural nature of the modelling and may provide several alternatives.

- Following this the HER record, listed buildings data, historic maps and known historic routeways will be used to create a picture of the emerging settlement in the medieval and post medieval period. Although this will be based on more reliable data the information will remain conjectural. The first two phases will form the basis of the GIS 'Extent of Early Town' database discussed in more detail in Chapter 5.

- Finally the OS series of maps, 19th century maps, primary and secondary sources will be used to trace the changes in the modern period. This will form the basis of the GIS 'Urban Characterisation database' discussed in more detail in Chapter 4.

Relevant Report Sections

Archaeological Investigations and the Environmental Evidence sections will feed directly into Section I (Description) Archaeological Evidence as well as Section II (Assessment) Historic Urban Zones.

Statutory and non statutory protection will feed directly into Section I (Description) Built Heritage as well as Section IV (Strategy) Existing Designations.

Historical Topography will primarily be used in Section I (Description) Summary of Settlement History and Archaeological & Historical Development.

The HER data will be used throughout the report as an information resource.

4   Historic Urban Characterisation

This section focuses on the creation of the core GIS database. This will provide the majority of the information on the characterisation of the historic towns firstly through period regression charting the evolution of the town using the earliest available map sources and secondly through aspects of the present built environment including building materials, architectural style and plan form. Table 5 outlines the GIS attribute table with a short description of the purpose of each field.

4.1   Database: Historic Urban Character Database

Database Field	Description	Section reference
Place	Name of town	Period Mapping
Name	Name of area within town	Period Mapping
Principal Land use	Broad Type	Period Mapping
Density	Density of dwellings	
HUT_Mastermap	Character type based on current townscape	Period Mapping
HUT_1970s	Character type based on OS 1970s maps	Period Mapping
HUT_1950s	Character type based on OS 1950s maps	Period Mapping
HUT_1919	Character type based on OS 1920s maps	Period Mapping
HUT_1900	Character type based on OS 2nd edition map	Period Mapping
OS 1st edition	Character type based on OS 1st edition 1880 map	Period Mapping
OS 2” Surveyors	Character type based on OS 2” map of 1825	Period Mapping
Bryant	Character type based on Bryant map of 1820	Period Mapping
Enclosure	Character type based on enclosure/tithe awards (19th C)	Period Mapping
Jeffrey's	Character type based on Jeffrey's map of 1760	Period Mapping
Historic	Character type based on historic maps	Period Mapping
Morphology	morphology of a given polygon	Built characterisation
Period	general period of polygon	Period Mapping
Architectural Style	architectural style of built townscape	Built characterisation
Plan form 1	Principal plan form present in polygon	Built characterisation
Plan form percentage	percentage of plan form 1	Built characterisation
Plan form 2	second most common plan form in polygon	Built characterisation
Plan form percentage	approximate percentage of plan form 2	Built characterisation
Plan form 3	third most common plan form in polygon	Built characterisation
Plan form percentage	approximate percentage of plan form 3	Built characterisation
Build material 1	principal building material used in polygon	Built characterisation
Build material percentage	approximate percentage of building material 1	Built characterisation
Build material 2	second most common building material in polygon	Built characterisation
Build material percentage	approximate percentage of building material 2	Built characterisation
Build material 3	third most common building material in polygon	Built characterisation
Build material percentage	approximate percentage of building material 3	Built characterisation
Roof material 1	principal roof material used in polygon	Built characterisation
Roof material percentage	approximate percentage of roof material 1	Built characterisation
Roof material 2	second most common roof material in polygon	Built characterisation
Roof material percentage	approximate percentage of roof material 2	Built characterisation
Roof material 3	third most common roof material in polygon	Built characterisation
Roof material percentage	approximate percentage of roof material 3	Built characterisation
Roof form	principal roof form in polygon	Built characterisation
Build features 1	building feature noted in polygon	Built characterisation
Build features 2	building feature noted in polygon	Built characterisation
Build features 3	building feature noted in polygon	Built characterisation
Notes	notes on polygon	Period Mapping
Photo Location	hyper link to image of polygon	Built characterisation
Digitiser	name of digitiser	Period Mapping
Date	date of digitisation of the polygon	Period Mapping

Table 5: Attribute table for Historic Urban Characterisation Database

Record Sheet: Residential

AREA NO.		PHOTOS		DENSITY	Low	Medium	High

Character Type: Residential (dominance)

Proto-urban	Merchant housing (hist)	Terrace/Cottage 1919-1945
Burgage type	Victorian Villas 1800-1900	Military housing 1919-1980
Manorial (hist)	Victorian Terraces 1800-1900	Private 1945-80
Mansion (hist)	Detached villas 1900-1919	Social 1945-90
Rural (hist)	Middle class 1900-1919	Blocks of flats
Irregular plots	Terrace/Cottage 1900-1919	Private post 1980
Estate farms	Detached villas 1919-1945	Infill post 1980
Narrow plots	Middle class 1919-1945	

Road Morphology (dominance) / **Market Morphology (dominance)**

Lane	Gated	crossroad mkt	
Linear	Rectilinear	linear mkt	
Green	Networked	open mkt	
Winding		square mkt	

Domestic Plan Form (max 3)

Medieval	Post Medieval		
Wide frontage	Wide frontage	Cottage urban	Flats
Narrow frontage	Narrow frontage	Cottage rural	Terraces
Wealden	Farmhouse	Modern	Mansion
church	Terraces	Detached	House/shop
	Mansion	Semi-detached	Conversion
	Rear add terrace	Bungalow	

BUILDINGS

Architectural Styles (dominance) / **Building Features (max of 3)**

Gothic style	Edwardian style	Date stone	Inscription
Vernacular style	Mock historic style	Weatherboard	Bargeboard
Tudor style	International style	Sign pub/hist	Tile hanging
Georgian style	Brutalistic style	Side entrance	Pargetting
Victorian style	Anglo-Scandinavian style	Carriage way	Ironworking
Arts & Crafts style	Modern general style	Integral alley	Faux timber
Art Deco style	Modern municipal style	Jettying	Outhouse

Building Material (max 3)

Brick		Timber frame & Infill	
Handmade red	Machined red	Box/brick	Cruck/ render
Handmade colour	Machined colour	Box/render	Close studding & render
Painted	Render/Pebble	Cruck/brick	Wychert

Other

Ashlar	Stone render	Stone	Concrete	Flint

Roof Form (dominance) / **Roof Material(max 3)**

Hipped	Mansard	Clay handmade	Concrete tile
Half Hipped	Gambrel	Clay machined	Thatch
Gabled	Flat	Pan tile handmade	Slate artificial
Slanted	Parapet/dome/spiral	Pan tile machined	Slate natural

Boundaries (dominance)

Fenced	Brick	Hedged	Railings	Mixture
Stone	Wychert	None	Combination	Open

Period (dominance) / **CONFIDENCE**

Early Saxon	1200-1500	1850-1900	1945-1980	Certain	Possible
Late Saxon	1500-1800	1900-1915	Post 1980	Probable	Unsure
1066-1200	1800-1850	1915-1945			

NOTES

Other Character Areas Recording sheet

Other Character Areas						
AREA NO.		**PHOTOS**		**DENSITY** Low	Medium	High
Road Morphology (dominance)						
lane	Winding	Linear	Green	Rectilinear	Networked	Gated
crossroad mkt	open mkt	linear mkt	square mkt			
Character Type (dominance)						
Industrial				Commercial		
Chair factory	Tannery		Extractive (pm)	Market place (med/pm)		Offices
Factory (other)	Brewery/maltings		Extractive (mod)	Inns/taverns (med/pm)		Retail
Windmill	Workhouse		Industrial (mod)	pubs/hotels		Nurseries
Watermill	Clay/brickworks		Railway works	Shopping parade		
Utilities	Military		Civic			
Gas	Castle/castle site		Education (hist)		Medical (hist)	
Electric	Town defences		Education post 1945		Medical post 1945	
Sewage/water wks	Barracks/base		Civic		Legal	
Religious			Recreation			
Church (chr)	Minster Church	Mosque	Sport/fitness		Park area	
Chapel (non conf)	Place of Worship		Leisure		Allotments	
Monastic site	Cemetery		Historic parkland		Urban gardens	
Communications						
Roman road	Medieval rd	Lane	Bridge	Canal		Railway
Medieval major rd	Turnpike	Back lane	Ford	Transport links		Railway st.
Built fabric (max 3)						
Handmade red/col		Paint/ Render/Pebble	Close studding	Wychert		Glass
Machined red/col		Box framed	Cruck framed	Stone/flint		Concrete
Roof Materials (max 3)			Architectural Design			
clay handmade/machined		concrete tile	Historic conversion		1970s	
pan tiled handmade/machined		slate art/nat	Brutalist (60s)		International	
NOTES			CONFIDENCE			
			Certain		Probable	
			Possible		Unsure	

Period Mapping

Period mapping will be the first stage of characterisation for the town and will focus on providing a basis for more detailed characterisation to be completed following the field survey visits. The primary sources for this stage will be the GIS based OS map series from the 2" Surveyors map of the 1820s to the current OS mastermap. Historical maps sources such as enclosure, tithe and estate maps will be used to provide further map regression.

A detailed list of historic urban character types (HUTs) have been developed for this project based on a selection of sources including the following (see Bibliography for more detailed list);

- Bucks HLC (Green, 2005)
- Black Country Extensive Urban Survey Project
- Chilterns HLC (Green, 2008)
- Hertfordshire Extensive Urban Survey Project
- Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey Project

The period mapping stage of this project will provide each polygon with an initial HUT which will then be verified by the field survey stage.

No.	Broad Type	Description
0	Civic	Government structures and landscapes including schools and hospitals.
1	Commercial	Extensive areas of commercial activity whether retail or office based.
2	Industrial	Extensive areas of industrial activity both historic and modern terms.
3	Religious	Can apply to either the built environment in terms of places of worship both historic and modern or to the non-built environment in terms of cemeteries and burial grounds
4	Residential Pre 1850	Areas of the townscape primarily given over to domestic housing.
5	Residential 1850-1945	Areas of the townscape primarily given over to domestic housing.
6	Residential 1945-1980	Areas of the townscape primarily given over to domestic housing.
7	Residential Post 1980	Areas of the townscape primarily given over to domestic housing.
8	Utilities	Structures that contribute to the infrastructure of the towns – sewerage, water works, power, gas.
9	Enclosure	Field systems that border or are within the modern town.
10	Woodland	Areas of the landscape dominated by tree cover.
11	Open	Areas of open land fossilised within the modern town. i.e. commons
12	Recreation	Recreational areas cover both the built environment in terms of cinemas, galleries, stadiums etc as well as the non-built environment such as parks, playing fields, recreation grounds etc.
13	Military	Military (modern or historic) structures and landscapes.
14	Other	For character types that either do not easily fit into the other broad types or for character areas that show a truly mixed use between two or more character types.
15	Communications	Transport and communications links - used to cover any link between places through which any form of transport can pass – this can include navigable water ways, roads, ways, paths & tracks.

Table 6: Broad Types

Historic Urban Character Types

This will initially be defined in the desk-based assessment of the town while the ground truthing exercise will be used to verify the results. This will be used to define the limit of the area. Several of the terms here are antecedent types only.

General period is used here as an indicator of the main phase of a particular type of development related to the built environment only, all dates share some overlap. Table 1 lists the common chronology used in archaeology as well as the subdivisions created for the purposes of the built environment in this project.

Location & Roads indicates the primary centres of development for the HUT and the most common road layouts. This can either relate to pre-existing road systems or to the creation of new ones serving as access to the HUT.

Buildings & Plots describes the relationship between the plots, buildings and their street morphology.

The general section briefly describes the historical significance of the HUT, influences on the HUT and any other related concepts such as typical plan forms, building materials etc.

Table 7: Full list of Historic Urban Character Types

Residential Pre 1850		
Residential Pre-1536	**Proto Urban**	**sp**
Historic map image?	Location & Roads: Often forms part of the historic core of the town, or located around ecclesiastical sites. i.e. churches, minsters, monasteries. Typically a focus for early road networks, Buildings & Plots: Plots and buildings will rarely survive as they were generally replaced by later structures. General: This is an antecedent type in that it will only be used in the map regression phase and not on the current Extensive Urban Survey maps. This is likely to be a rarely used term only applicable to towns with a known Saxon origin. Many medieval towns with a Saxon origin will have inherited elements of a Saxon street plan and this can be used as an identifier. However, there was generally no sharp break in town planning between the Saxon and medieval periods and the Saxon urban organisation remained in use well into the medieval period. The surviving presence of or authenticated site of other Saxon structures such as Minsters may also indicate the presence of nearby domestic dwellings. Very few standing buildings will remain from this period although occasionally later structures may include elements of Saxon or early medieval buildings. Archaeological material such as pits, wells, buildings traces, post holes and slots for ground beams, dated burials and associated finds (coins, pottery etc) may be used to infer the presence of Saxon or earlier remains. Place name evidence can also indicate the presence of early settlement. Some examples include tun or ham meaning village; burh meaning strong place and wic, throp or stoc meaning hamlet.	
Residential Pre-1536	**Burgage type plots**	**sb**
 Market Hill, Buckingham	Location & Roads: Front onto the historic market area and main streets. May have a back-lane and alleys linking it to the main street. Buildings & plots: Pressure on urban spaces dictated that the early burgage plots should be long and narrow so that as many plots as possible could be squeezed into small areas with the maximum number of plots could be drawn whilst still having access onto the main roads; they often have a sinuous morphology. Although plots were controlled by the overlord, houses were more usually built by the tenants. Buildings front immediately onto the market with numerous outbuildings extending back from the main dwelling. Sections of burgage plots were generally regular in size and shape with a standard width. Common plan forms would include narrow or wide frontages with open halls, cross passages or long passages. Internal access would either be directly into the ground floor hall or via a passageway. Architectural style was primarily vernacular with heavy use of timbering with earthen infilling. Typically the frontage would consist of a shop on the ground floor and domestic space above and behind whilst outhouses and workshops would fill the back yards. High level of alteration to buildings.	

General: This term will only be applied to areas that follow the distinctive burgage type pattern, those areas where the medieval origin is questionable will be characterised as narrow plots. Burgage tenure originated in the Late Saxon period. The burgesses to whom the burgage plots were allotted had to be freemen – entitled to practice a trade- and were required to pay rent to the lord. The term 'burgage-type plot' is used because it is the distinctive form of the plot which defines the type not legal evidence for burgage tenure – in fact it is likely that plots of this type were held by different forms of tenure. The original burgage plots were first laid out in the 11th to 13th centuries and were confined to towns with official borough status but the practise continued well into the 16th and 17th centuries.

Residential Pre-1536	Manorial (medieval)	sm

Long Crendon Manor

Location & Roads: Manors are frequently set within their medieval estate with an access route leading from the main roads.
Buildings & plots: Manor houses could be large or small and could incorporate a number of different plan forms including hall houses, wealden, and wide frontage plan forms. Building materials were local and style was predominately vernacular.
General: The term is used to describe the lands and structures belonging to a medieval lord and from which rents and fees could be taken from tenants. The portion of the manor not held by tenants but which was worked specifically for the lord by servants was known as the demesne. Many medieval manor names and sometimes boundaries have survived as church and even civil parishes, but others have been subsumed. Lords did not necessarily build manor houses, especially for smaller estates.

Residential 1536-1800	Mansions (post medieval)	so

Castle House, Buckingham

Location & Roads: Large mansion houses are usually located away from the contemporary town within a large agricultural estate and/or landscape park, access is via a private avenue or driveway. Smaller town houses and mansion houses were often located within or near to the historic town. These could be divorced from their agricultural estate but would still incorporate a smaller formal garden.
Buildings & plots: Large mansions are set within extensive parks and gardens. Architectural style is grand, predominately Georgian, Gothic or Classical. Buildings generally constructed from brick or stone.
General: Emphasis is on the exclusivity of the area. In previous phases their gardens will have been more extensive. Little alteration to exterior of historic buildings. Dense, mature shrubbery both in and around the plots, hedges may also be present. The large house will often survive as a relict in the modern townscape, surrounded by modern housing and often converted from a residence into a number of different purposes including commercial, educational or medical.

Residential 1536-1800	Rural historic (post medieval)	sh

Long Crendon

Location & Roads: Includes small nucleated villages, hamlets or isolated farmsteads and cottages which have been absorbed into the modern urban area. Often found clustered around a common, green or minor crossroads. The pre-modern road networks which served these small rural communities have often been absorbed into the layout of modern towns.

Buildings & plots: Plots are irregular; farmsteads were usually large with associated areas for orchards, farm buildings etc; isolated cottages and hamlets often conform to earlier field boundaries. Buildings are frequently set back from the road; plan form is variable and includes narrow frontage terraces, cottages and medieval houses, etc. Farmsteads have their own suite of plan forms including courtyard style, linear and L shaped. Architecture is varied, earlier buildings are primarily vernacular but Georgian, Tudor and Victorian are also present. Building materials can also vary; brick is the most common material for 18th century houses onwards.

General: The nucleation of settlement into villages seemed to occur mainly around the 10th and 11th centuries when a number of factors promoted settlement compaction, although in the Chilterns and South Bucks dispersed settlement patterns persisted more markedly than further north. Although separate from the medieval town it is likely these settlements would have maintained a close relationship with the town through its manorial, market and ecclesiastical functions. In most cases absorption into the modern town occurred in the 20th century.

Residential 1536-1800	Irregular Plots (post medieval)	sg

Location & Roads: Form the focus of the historic small town, originally may have been several small settlements that gradually merged into one through development along the most commonly used roads. Roads themselves are narrow and winding, usually pre-existing.

Buildings & plots: Plots are usually built along existing roads; they are irregular in shape and possibly follow earlier field boundaries. Buildings are irregularly placed within the plot and do not necessarily face the road. Architectural style is vernacular although Victorian and modest Georgian styles are also present. Building materials vary depending on the geological area and include timber framing with brick or earth infill. Plan forms also vary and include rural cottages, narrow frontages, wide frontages and modern conversions of older outbuildings.

General: Irregular plots are commonly a result of the organic growth of a town of village from smaller hamlets. In Haddenham, for example, development occurred at a much more piecemeal level. Buildings also reflected a more rural lifestyle with vernacular architecture and rural cottage plan forms, buildings were more commonly small detached or semi-detached structures with several outbuildings.

Residential 1536-1800	Narrow plots (post medieval)	sn
 Buckingham	Location & Roads: Close to medieval core, often lining lesser roads through the town Buildings & plots: Plots of a later date than the early medieval town. Plots are short and narrow, but have a regular pattern and often with communal yards or market gardens. Buildings are primarily early terraced housing, plan form consists or one or two room width. Applies to post medieval narrow frontage, small urban cottages or early rear addition terraces. Dominant architecture is vernacular. General: This type of housing may be a sub division of earlier burgage type plots on the fringes of the historic settlement, often as an extension of the principal core. Often built as urban cottages for the working classes. Characteristically these houses will be significantly altered following several centuries of rebuilding and re-structuring.	

Residential 1536-1800	Merchant housing (post med)	sc
 London End, Beaconsfield	Location & Roads: Either on the fringes of the market areas adjoining the burgage type plots or result from the combining of these boundaries to form larger plots with new buildings. Buildings & plots: Regular plots with space for extensive town gardens at the rear, generally wider than the typical burgage type plot. Buildings usually front directly onto the road or can be slightly set back. Earlier buildings will include basements and therefore will have steps up to front entrance. Dominant plan forms are wide frontage double pile (two rooms at front, two at back often with staircase & fireplaces as significant features), Architectural styles are grand – often Georgian or early Victorian. Building materials are either brick or stone. Common features include carriageways, parapets and courtyards, buildings might also be decorated with date stones, inscriptions or heraldic arms. General: Often altered and used for modern offices. Low level of shrubbery as plot is primarily covered by buildings or access. Primarily for the merchant classes of the township.	

Residential 1700-1900	Estates farm/housing	se
 Hedgerley Lane, Beaconsfield	Location & Roads: Estate farms and villages are generally located on the periphery of historic parkland within the park boundary but near to the main roads; farms frequently border the edges of the 19th century town. Estate villages would have a planned layout. Buildings & plots: Main farmhouse is generally heavily altered, high density of outbuildings. Plots are generally quite substantial. Plan form is particular to farmstead styles, often courtyard or linear style with numerous outbuildings. Building material can be either stone or brick. Dominant architecture is vernacular. Planned estate villages or cottages were often designed by the landowner following two broad styles – either the utilitarian or functional style or the picturesque style. General: This term covers several levels of the domestic estate, built either on or near the estate by the landowner. At the highest level was the 'home farm'; the pinnacle of the functional estate, the home farm was	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>often designed to a high standard by known architects. Unlike freehold farms, the home farm was frequently built and planned as one unit of the farmhouse and associated buildings. The home farm was the location for trials and experiments in new agricultural techniques and animal husbandry. Other tenant occupied farmsteads within the estate were often more generic and utilitarian in style and while the home farm was frequently situated near to the Great House, other tenanted farms were spread out across the estate. The final level of estate buildings was the cottage for the landless working class labourers. The practise of building labourers cottages was popular among estate landowners despite the economic losses they inevitably incurred with many contemporary treaties and essays on the subject (Malton's An Essay on British Cottage Architecture; Elsam's An Essay on Rural Architecture). In controlling their location and style the landowner could exercise greater control over their estate and tenants.</td></tr>
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Residential 1850-1945

Residential 19th century	Victorian Villas	sa

Chandos Road, Buckingham

Location & Roads: New through roads were built connecting earlier roads.
Buildings & plots: Victorian architecture. Medium or large, regular plots.
Basements no longer a significant feature of the household. Low density as houses increasingly become single family occupancy.
General: Primarily privately led development – landowners, private companies etc. The ideal vision was detached villas in naturalistic parkland setting with winding tree lined roads, large gardens
The early half of this period was also largely controlled by the estate landowner as changes in the law meant more and more could grant buildings leases. The landowner would build the basic road infrastructure then divide the land to either side of the roads into a series of plots which they would then either sell off one or two at a time either to developers, or build themselves with the intention of selling on or leasing the finished houses. Landowners would retain some element of control over undeveloped plots, at least at the time, through density limits on each plot or by limiting the individual dwelling size. There is often little in the way of cohesive infrastructure planning in these developments.
Development of a strict social structure in the Victorian period also influenced housing patterns with an increased emphasis on privacy, segregation and social distancing, wealth and capitalism. This affected all aspects of urban life from internal plan forms to estate layouts. The main phase of landowner development began in the major cities in the late 18th to early 19th C but it usually only affected the more provincial towns in the late 19th C following the construction of the railways. Location, topography and infrastructure were powerful attracting forces to the middle class. Encouragement of churches and other amenities also enhanced the area.

Residential 19th century	Victorian Terraces	sv
Churchway, Haddenham	Location & Roads: Near to historic centre or immediately surrounding railways. Buildings & plots: Rectangular plots with continuous rows of regular terraced housing. Plots face directly onto the streets with little or no front garden. Buildings are largely homogenous in design and are almost exclusively of brick construction in Victorian or vernacular style. Few building features although patterned brick is common General: In contrast to earlier development, housing for the low classes moved to the historic centres while middle and higher classes moved out. These suburbs were more monotonous in design with little or no vegetation and street after street of identical terraced houses. Working class building occurred in one of three ways – as infill on earlier sites, sub-division of earlier properties or as new building. Narrow rows of terraced housing with narrow roads and footpaths were built close to employment areas. This period saw the introduction of the Public Health Acts (1848; 1858) and the subsequent bye-laws advocating the construction of a systematic infrastructure for road width, level & construction as well as sewerage and drainage. Building control was also affected with articles on building stability and fire prevention as well as adequate provision for ventilation. Narrow back lanes or access were advocated for the collection of waste.	

Residential 1900-1919	Detached Villas 1900-1919	dev
Pightle Cottage, Buckingham	Location & Roads Buildings & Plots General: Edwardian style architecture, designs become more elaborate. Development no longer led by the landowner, move into the speculative market The period 1900-1945 marks the first significant development boom and the first conscious move to suburban lifestyles as the middle classes sought to separate themselves from the diseased and dirty town centres.	

Residential 1900-1919	Middle Class housing	mch
	Location & Roads: Built around new railway lines usually significantly separated from the medieval town, or along roads leading to the railways. Develop in tandem with the railway. Buildings & plots: Small, wide plots, predominately semi-detached or short terraces. Often follow field boundaries, some preservation of historic rights of way particularly when they also demarcate field or parish boundaries. Plots not built with cars in mind although majority have subsequently been adapted. Medium density housing. Plan form is a mixture of detached, semi-detached and terraces. Dominant architecture is arts & crafts, pseudo vernacular. General: These areas develop in conjunction with the railways either serving them in a functional manner linked to the industry	

Dollicot, Haddenham	such as at Wolverton or for the transportation links they provided as the lower middle classes sought to move away from the cramped medieval quarters for the better housing opportunities but still travelled back to the town for work purposes. n.b. This term also covers 'garden cities' – a well established term for middle class developments built by philanthropists in this period. Garden cities formed part of a movement towards complete insulated aesthetic design with a separate infrastructure, and aimed to meet the recreational, spiritual and commercial needs of the population within its limits. There are no documented or recognised garden cities in Buckinghamshire however it is probable that the movement influenced numerous small developments throughout the county, for example, Malthouse Square in Beaconsfield.

Residential 1900-1919	Terraces & Cottages	so
 Windsor End, Beaconsfield	Location & Roads: occasionally small front garden plots. Generally located immediately fronting onto road Building & Plots: Narrow plots, more ornate/Edwardian style architecture, dormers and weatherboarding common on terraces of this period General: Narrow rows of terraced housing with narrow roads and footpaths were built close to employment areas. This period saw the introduction of the Public Health Acts (1848; 1858) and the subsequent bye-laws advocating the construction of a systematic infrastructure for road width, level & construction as well as sewerage and drainage. Building control was also affected with articles on building stability and fire prevention as well as adequate provision for ventilation. Narrow back lanes or access were advocated for the collection of waste. Development by Housing Associations and philanthropic capitalism.	

Residential 1919-1945	Detached Villas	dva
 Devonshire Avenue, Amersham	Location & Roads Buildings & Plots General: Edwardian style architecture, mock vernacular Development no longer led by the landowner, move into the speculative market	

Residential 1919-1945	Middle Class housing	sw

Church Green Road, Bletchley

Location & Roads: Built around new railway lines usually significantly separated from the medieval town, or along roads leading to the railways. Develop in tandem with the railway.

Buildings & plots: Small, wide plots, predominately semi-detached or short terraces. Often follow field boundaries, some preservation of historic rights of way particularly when they also demarcate field or parish boundaries. Plan form is a mixture of detached, semi-detached and terraces. Dominant architecture is arts & crafts, pseudo vernacular.

General: This term covers lower middle class housing by both private companies and public programmes. These housing patterns included numerous designs for different levels of development and social class and a significant proportion of domestic development from this period were based on these designs.

n.b. This term also covers 'garden cities'

Residential 1919-1945	Terraces & Cottages	st

Meadow cottages, Beaconsfield

Location & Roads: occasionally small front garden plots. Generally located immediately fronting onto road

Building & Plots: Narrow plots, more ornate/Edwardian style architecture, dormers and weatherboarding common on terraces of this period

General: Development by Housing Associations and philanthropic capitalism.

Residential 1919-1945 Residential1945-1980	Military housing 1919-1980	smh

Tedder Road, Wendover

Location & Roads: generally located in close proximity to or within the boundaries of a military base.

Buildings & Plots: Buildings are usually semi-detached, with a similar style to social housing, i.e plain with little or no variation within an estate. Plots are regular, medium sized, often open boundaries.

General: Built in the 20th century to house military personnel. Recent modern developments are rare and increasingly houses built for the military are owned by the public.

Residential 1945-1980		
Residential 1945-1980	Social housing (modern)	su

Haddenham

Location & Roads: Development areas begin to move away from the pre-existing road network with the creation of small greens and circular roads along which the plots are created. New network comprises of short, simple roads that inter-connect.

Buildings & plots: Plots are smaller and more narrow than before in order to meet higher levels of densities of dwellings in an area. Buildings are closer to the road, gardens are small. Plan forms are primarily semi-detached or short terraces although bungalows and small detached properties also feature. Materials used are primarily brick or shingle rendered. Architectural style can include modern vernacular or Anglo-Scandinavian styles, but are generally more utilitarian or functional than those of private development. Features include integral alleys but little else. Garages, if built, are either incorporated into the main dwelling or separated from the housing. Footpaths are narrow with little or no verges. Often incorporate short sections of purpose built shops.

General: Includes rapidly built temporary housing schemes and council estates built in post war period in response to shortage in housing. This period also sees increasing fragmentation of focal points in the urban landscape as areas away from the medieval centre are developed for commercial and industrial use. People are no longer travelling exclusively to the medieval centres for work and recreation. Estates are increasingly conceptual with designs encompassing the whole area (road layouts, plots and buildings as well as landscaping and shrubbery). Last major phase of public housing. Social housing progressed through several phases throughout the 20th century – early social housing built in the pre 1945 period were modernistic and conceptual with designs encompassing the whole area (road layouts, plots and buildings as well as landscaping and shrubbery), but they were relatively small scale and rare in Buckinghamshire. The biggest boom in public housing occurred in the middle of the 20th century from 1945 to the 1970s when estates varied quite considerably in size while the designs favoured Brutalistic architecture. Towards the end of the 20th century social housing has significantly decreased and they are rarely built directly by councils today.

| Residential 1945-1980 | Private housing (modern) | sr |

Seeley housing estate, Beaconsfield

Location & Roads: Smaller estates often the result of early infill within the limits of the town at the time while larger planned estates were more commonly built on the outskirts requiring substantial alteration to the infrastructure.

Buildings & plots: Medium sized, regular plots, slightly smaller than those of the earlier suburbs. Medium density housing. Houses mostly detached. Development areas also became bigger. Building materials are primarily brick with non structural timbering or rendering. Most properties typically include garages.

General: Second big development boom. Also common are extensions of the pre-existing roads as development encroached on woodland and historic parkland. Predominately line the existing roads at this stage rather than creating new ones, cul-de-sacs still rare. Little attention paid to field boundaries. Road & plot layout now decided by the developer. Increased legislation in the latter part of this period meant private development was necessarily conducted in a more orderly fashion – less scattered, less ribbon development along the main arterials. Earlier links between architectural style and social status also disappear. In contrast to social housing, private development in the same period has steadily increased in size throughout the 20th century. Early developments were smaller and more individual but development schemes from the 1960s onwards became much larger.

Residential 1945-1980 Residential 1980-current	Blocks of flats (modern)	sf

Elmhurst estate, Aylesbury

Location & Roads: Flats frequently include off road parking either beneath or surrounding the structure.

Buildings & plots: There are two phases of construction for blocks of flats. The first phase is in the 1950s-90s when plots were largely pre-planned areas either within or around the contemporary town. Buildings vary in size ranging from extensive complexes of small buildings 3-4 storeys high to large single buildings of over 8 storeys but there are few 'tower blocks' in Buckinghamshire. Architectural style tends to be modern Brutalistic with deliberately featureless designs, primarily constructed from concrete. Majority of flats from this phase were council built.

The second phase of development is from the 1990s to the present day and includes modern redevelopment of brownfield sites or the conversion of older properties. Plots can vary in size although they are usually smaller than the earlier phase. Buildings are also smaller and more upmarket in design; architectural styles are more varied with the exterior often mimicking a stately home. Buildings also more frequently built of brick and features include balconies and weatherboarding. This phase is primarily built by private companies.

General: Flats first came into use in the late 1920s through the conversion of London terraces into apartment buildings. Following WWII a new programme of high rise development began, partially in response to the chronic housing shortage of the time and partially as a response to the 19th century unsanitary and decaying

slums. Tower blocks of this period were primarily functional, Brutalistic structures that quickly began to deteriorate in the later 20th century. This, coupled with their growing reputation as low cost, bleak housing with high crime rates, led to their sharp decline in popularity in the 1980s. It is only in recent years that this image has shifted, with the re-labelling of flats as apartment buildings. The modern buildings are primarily built by private developers and, unlike their predecessors, modern flats visually resemble single dwelling buildings. Architectural styles include Georgian, vernacular or modern general and are primarily made of brick.

Residential 1980-current

Residential 1980-current	Private housing (modern)	sl

Wharfside Development, Fenny Stratford

Location & Roads: Modern large scale development plans. Involves the layout of significant new infrastructure including roads, utilities, commercial and retail areas. Generally built along the outskirts of towns on brownfield sites. Complex road network is created with main through roads and short cul-de-sacs. Often also significant level of traffic management and pedestrian zones included in infrastructure.

Buildings & plots: There are two phases to development in this period, firstly in the 1980s and 90s houses were built to a set style with medium sized regular plots sizes, usually detached with significant space between houses and garage space for 2 cars.   However at the start of the 21st century this trend has been significantly reversed as planning density requirements have increased, with new estates increasingly using flats and terraced style plan forms with reduced space for cars. These new estates often see an increase in open communal space for sports and leisure.   Estates will comprise a variety of modern plan forms, however, including semi-detached, flats and bungalows. Buildings almost exclusively of brick with faux timbering or weatherboarding. Typically little variation in architecture and planning. Roads are generally quite wide with substantial footpaths and grass verges. Low density of trees and shrubbery.

General: Often built as part of estate with tightly winding roads. Frequently large developments of 50+ houses. Emphasis now on open spaces through frequent inclusion of recreational fields and playgrounds. Emphasis is on the creation of a community separate from the main town, areas are often treated like associated villages and the infrastructure tries to reflect that through the creation of shops, leisure and civic facilities, parks and playgrounds. New developments also incorporate new spaces for commercial properties creating new foci of employment and interest within the modern town.

Residential 1980-current	Modern Infill (modern)	ss

	Location & Roads: Most in-fill lies within the limits of the modern and even historic urban areas. Typically "opportunistic" small-scale private development on previous 'brown-field' sites or as garden-grabbing in previously spacious suburbs. Often located near to conservation areas or areas of high quality areas such as near to historic parks. New private access roads are also laid out, gated communities consisting of one or more streets are increasingly associated with exclusive development.
	Buildings & plots: Plots are small in order to build the maximum number of dwellings in a small area. Buildings are almost always detached or occasionally semi-detached. Architectural styles vary considerably and can reflect the local traditions or can emulate international styles such as haciendas or American style colonial.
	General: Often built either as infill, replacement of or near to areas of early affluent pre 1945. Individual development sites are usually built to a similar design with few stylistic variations between the separate buildings. High density of housing compared to previous phases of development.

The following term is taken from the Bucks HLC Project (2005) and will not be explained in detail here.

Residential	Caravan parks	General period: Modern	cc

Location & Roads: Often located on the periphery of the modern town. Few or no permanent structures built on caravan sites. Plots are also more fluid. Permanent structures might include a central office/maintenance block or washing facilities. Can be either permanent mobile home parks or seasonal/holiday sites.

Industrial

Malting/brewery	im	Approximate period: Post medieval
		Malting – also called maltings, malthouse or malting floor. A malting is a building specifically constructed for the purposes of converting barley into malt for use in brewing or distilling processes. A typical malting is a long, single storey building with a floor that gently slopes from one end of the building to the other.
		Brewery – This term covers a place that produces beer and a business involved in the production of beer. High diversity in size depending on scale of business and diversity of processes. Typically a brewery is divided into separate sections reserved for separate parts of the brewing process.
Workhouse/poorhouse	ik	Approximate period: Post medieval to modern
		Early workhouses - Under the old Poor Law of 1601, workhouses and poorhouses were maintained by the parish. Paupers could only be granted poor relief through being admitted into the workhouses. At this point, workhouses were generally small buildings, often in rented accommodation rather than purpose built structures. The running of the poor was in the hands of a manager who fed and clothed the poor, and provided them with employment and benefits from any income generated. Under the New Poor Law of 1834 a system of unions for the poor were created across the country. In Bucks, unions are recorded in Aylesbury; Buckingham; Amersham; Newport Pagnell; Winslow & Wycombe each one serving a larger area comprising several parishes. Workhouses continued in use as Poor Law Institutions until the 1948 National Health Service Act.

		Designs followed several themes; the most basic design was the cruciform plan of main buildings surrounded by yards separating men from women. Prominent architects include Henry Walter Parker. Another was the Y plan championed by Sampson Kempthorne. This constituted three main arms of the workhouse and six surrounding yards, again men and women were separated but also children, able bodied workers and the aged were also separated.
Tannery	iy	Approximate period: medieval to modern For the processing and curing of skins into leather. Highly noxious process. Generally consists of a complex of buildings. Generally antecedent (historic) type. Several tanners used to exist in the county, including Buckingham and Olney.
Chair Factories	ic	Approximate period: Post medieval to modern Factory for the production of chairs and/or furniture. Particularly notable in the southern half of Bucks (Wycombe area). Factories ranged from small family workshops to large scale purpose built factories. The industry grew out of the local cottage industry of furniture making in the 18th century and continued well into the 20th century only facing a decline from the 1970s on. The earliest sites were not within the main towns but ephemeral structures in the woods in order to be close to the raw materials. By the beginning of the 19th century the industry had moved into the towns with the first purpose built workshops comprising a simple two storey L shaped brick and timber building with a large yard with the chair masters house marking the entrance. As the century progressed the factories gradually took over space in and around residential areas as factories near to the domestic home became a common occurrence. The early half of the 20th century, however, saw the first large scale factories constructed away from the residential areas as improved transport links enabled people to travel further from their homes while increased demand for furniture made small family run workshops impractical.
Factories (other)	if	Approximate period: 19th Century-1945 Industrial era to present day purpose built structures for the mass production of goods including cars, machinery, bicycles etc. Factories grew from early workshops located within or near to the domestic area to large purpose built factories in the 20th century for the mass production of goods. Several early industries have been recorded in Buckinghamshire; however, the county remained largely agriculturally based until the 20th century. In the 19th and 20th centuries factory sites became more widespread. Major Bucks industries (e.g. furniture manufacture; brick-making) have their own class but other industries (e.g. foundries, car factories and even boat-builders) are recorded under this general category.
Windmills	iw	Approximate period: medieval to modern Orientated towards the prevailing wind, sometimes located on hilltops. Several types of windmills including post mills, smock mills and tower mills. First used for grinding corn.
Watermills	it	Approximate period: medieval to modern The right to power a mill was a feudal monopoly of the lord of the manor although in practice most were leased to tenants. Watermills were of four types – horizontal mill (Saxon in origin); undershot mill (Roman); overshot mill (medieval); breastshot mill (medieval). The mill race is a term for the stretch of water immediately

		downstream from a mill. Mills are often also associated with purpose-built leats and ponds. Watermills were originally used for grinding corn but from the 13th C onwards also used to drive fulling mills and later for paper, copper mills etc.
Railway works	ir	Approximate period: modern For the construction and maintenance of trains and railways tracks including construction factories, marshalling yards, sidings and maintenance depots. Several railway works were built along the railways particularly at Wolverton & New Bradwell.
Clay industry/Brickworks	il	Approximate period: medieval to modern Usually some distance from contemporary town but near to main thoroughfare. Areas of land for the extraction and processing of clay for tiles, pottery & bricks. Often had purpose built tramways connecting pits with processing centres or with the main railway lines.
Historic extractive	ih	Approximate period: medieval-19th C Often near commons & heaths beyond limits of the historic towns. Pits are mostly small scale for local extraction, can also include larger clay extraction pits for industries..
The following terms are taken from the Bucks HLC Project (2005) and will not be explained in detail here.		
Industrial units	in	Approximate period: Post 1945 fringes of the modern town. Usually open spaces, wide verges, grid fashion with central main road and smaller cul-de-sacs leading off that. Warehouse units line the cul-de-sacs. Generally for production/transportation of goods rather than sale. Often large. Built on the outskirts of urban areas. E.g. Rabans Lane, Aylesbury.
Industrial sites (disused)	id	Approximate period: 19th – 20th C Fringes of the modern town. Abandoned or derelict industrial sites in the modern townscape. These areas are often favoured for redevelopment.
Modern extractive	me	Approximate period: 20th Century Will not be a major factor in towns except possibly as a recent historic term.

Commercial		
Market area	mk	Approximate period: Medieval Roads characteristically widen with large open spaces for the market. There are several variations on the market town layout including crossroads, linear, etc. This term primarily refers to the market area and any surviving associated halls and buildings within the market area rather than the commercial premises and domestic housing that border it. The majority of these early markets date to the 12th-13th century and could only be set up by royal grant. The original extent of the market would have included several areas used exclusively for different purposes such as cattle markets, goods etc. Bordered by a high density of modern commercial and civic buildings because of the market status, heavily altered frontages. Interspersed with pubs and inns. Fairs were also granted by royal decree and were held annually for several days in the same space as markets. Towns could hold markets and fairs or only one or the other. Market stalls were originally temporary structures erected for the day only, however, certain stalls became more permanent, especially butchers shambles

		etc. Can be tree lined but hedges, dense shrubbery and wide verges are absent. Modern markets are often still held in a small area of the historic market while the remainder may be given over to parking or landscaping rather than buildings. Generally protected by conservation area status. This term would cover both the landscape market area and any commercial structures within it – gild halls etc.
Inns/taverns (hist)	mh	Large areas of land dedicated to historic inns and taverns including their associated car parks. Covers historic inns, taverns, alehouses and beerhouses of a substantial size. In the early medieval period monasteries, Hospitallers, and medieval hostels all provided accommodation for travellers and pilgrims. With the Dissolution, however, the majority of overnight accommodation was lost. Secular inns had been steadily increasing towards the end of the 16th century and subsequently filled in the gap in the market. Inns varied in size and status according to their clientele with the larger ones developing a fairly standard format. Commonly built of local materials and in the style of the better local town houses, they had their most elaborate elevation on the street. Features included carriageways, close studding and jettied frontages. Also included in this term would be the posting houses for royal messengers and later postal services. Later inns included provision for coaches, with many inns maintaining close links with 18th and 19th century turnpike roads.
Pubs/hotels (modern)		Large areas of land dedicated to pubs and or hotels including their associated car parks. This term covers pubs, hotels and temperance hotels (hotel where no alcohol is served) of a substantial size. The modern combination of railway links and the motor car have again significantly impacted the status of the inn in the town with most modern pubs and hotels now including multi-storey or open car parks.
Shopping parades	ms	Approximate period: modern Rows of individual shops either with or without domestic areas above or behind. Characteristic of the main high street shopping areas. The majority of commercial buildings up to the 18th century existed as part of the domestic building – shop space would be inserted into a residence and therefore they would not fall under this category. Shops from the 19th century onwards may include domestic accommodation either above or behind but they are purpose built.
The following terms are taken from the Bucks HLC Project (2005) and will not be explained in detail here.		
Business park/office complex	mo	Approximate period: modern Often uses modern/innovative architecture, limited car parking. Landscaping also a priority with dense shrubbery and internal network of paths and roads. E.g. Millennium House, Aylesbury.
Retail Park	mt	Approximate period: Post 1945 Purpose built areas for retail/commercial use either large warehouse retail parks of 5-10 super-shops or shopping arcades for any number of shops. Frequently have customer car parks. Including purpose built shopping centres like Bicester Village etc as well as retail parks like Broadfields, Aylesbury. This covers all post war commercial development – much of which was speculative and by a small number of companies operating on a national scale.
Nurseries	ng	Approximate period: 20th C Areas of land given over to the deliberate cultivation or sale of herbaceous plants and shrubs on a large scale. Greenhouses are a common feature.

Religious		
Non-Conformist Chapel	rn	Approximate period: Variable. 12th C to present. A free standing building for Christian worship often found in smaller villages and hamlets that did not rate a parish church. This term

		excludes small side chapels associated with a parish church Generally speaking will apply to non-conformist sects of Christian worship including the following; Baptist; Congregational; Presbyterian; Unitarian; Primitive Methodist; Methodist Reform; Protestant Methodist; United Methodist; United Methodist Free; Wesleyan; Bible Christian.
Minster Church	rm	Approximate period: Saxon Usually established on Saxon royal estates and served large areas. Complex of buildings or site of complex mainly pre Benedictine reform. Secular religious community. Anglo Saxon minsters generally consisted of a priest and a group of monastic or secular assistants. Complex comprises of a church, thatched outbuildings surrounded by a palisade. Predate system of ecclesiastical parishes. Served as a centre for conversion and administration. Covered vast areas, eventually replaced by priests attached to proprietorial chapels (private chapels serving a particular estate or family) or by parish churches.
Monastic house	rh	Approximate period: Pre 1536 Also need to specify which Order the monastic complex refers to – i.e. Benedictine; Friars; Augustinian etc. Sites vary in size from small cells to vast monastic complexes and can include one or more of the following; abbey; priory; cell; manor held by religious order; camera; friary; grange; mission; precincts; chapter house; choir school; clergy house; cloister; crypt; monastery; nunnery etc.
Modern Monastery	rt	Approximate period: Modern Although rare in Bucks urban areas there are several modern monasteries or seminaries introduced in the late 19th or even 20th centuries
Church (parish)	rc	Approximate period: Medieval to present Historic parish church or modern church of the Christian faith. This includes C of E; Roman Catholic etc. The parish church will generally be the oldest or one of the oldest buildings in a village and serves as a focus for the historic area. Often built on the site of earlier churches. Anglo Saxon churches and chapels were often built of wood with later churches built of stone and flint. Traditionally of a cruciform plan from 11th C onwards. Catholic churches generally date from 19th C onwards. Includes the surrounding churchyard.
Place of Worship	rp	Approximate period: modern Areas of land dedicated to faith worship of non-Christian religions including; Jewish synagogues; Buddhist temples; Sikh temples; Hindu temples.
Mosque	rq	Approximate period: modern
Cemetery	ry	Approximate period: modern Usually non-denominational municipal burial grounds, but can be specific to a religion – Jewish cemeteries; Friends burial ground etc if there is no religious building or that building (i.e. chapel) is appurtenant to the cemetery rather than vice-versa. Category would also include crematoria.
The following terms are taken from the Bucks HLC Project (2005) and will not be explained in detail here.		

Civic		
Schools, colleges & universities historic	ve	Approximate period: Pre 1944 In the medieval period, however, private schools and universities

were built although they were strictly limited to those who could afford them. Schools could be local grammar schools or boarding class, most day schools needed little more than one room, usually located near to a chapel or church, which served several functions.

The Education Act of 1870 established the basis of the modern education system – it required the establishment of a network of primary schools nationwide in addition to the private schools, church schools, guild schools etc already in existence. These were voluntary schools and families were expected to pay to send their children there. In 1891 a second Education Act was passed making schools compulsory and free. Initially students were expected to remain in school until the age of 13 when they were required to get a job. But gradually the option of grammar schools was introduced for those who excelled, and eventually a tripartite system was introduced taking students between the ages of 11-18. The system allowed for grammar schools; secondary modern or secondary technical.

Charity schools – Schools for the provision of education to orphans and the poor.

Sunday schools – Based near churches and chapels and aimed to teach the children of working class families.

British Schools – Set up by the British and Foreign Schools Society (est. 1810). Taught Quaker values. Premise was that older children taught younger ones under adult supervision.

National Schools – From 1811 the Church of England began establishing public schools.

| Schools, colleges & universities post 1944 | vs | From 1944.
Modern Schools– can apply to nursery schools, primary schools, middle schools, secondary schools, grammar schools, pupil referral units (for those not able to attend mainstream schools) and private schools. Generally for children between the ages of 4 and 18.
Colleges – a somewhat loose term that can be applied very broadly. However for the purposes of this database the term 'college' will apply to institutions that teach technical courses and can give out a wide range of certificates for everything except undergraduate or postgraduate degrees. Age ranges can vary as this term can include 6th Form colleges (ages 16-18); adult education colleges (any age) and technical colleges offering a comprehensive range of certificates (any age).
Universities – term for higher educational institution, whether historic or modern, which can grant academic degrees at all levels (bachelor; master; doctorate). This can include pure universities or university colleges). Open to all ages. Can be public or private (Univ. of Buckingham). |
| Medical Historic | vm | Approximate period: Medieval - modern
Almshouses – Early Medieval-19th C. Charitable foundations commonly established by religious orders but separate from ecclesiastical grounds for the care of the elderly, poor and infirm as well as travelling pilgrims. Consisted of infirmary hall and chapel. Early almshouses were dissolved in 1547 but many were re-established in the reign of Elizabeth I and later in the 17th & 18th century.
Leper Hospitals – Early medieval-20th C. Originally operated under the auspices of the religious orders. Also known as Lazar houses after St Lazarus (patron saint of lepers). Built for the housing of lepers (usually people with significant skin complaints or leprosy itself which attacks the nervous system).
Asylums – 1800-20th C. Following the 1808 County Asylums Act, asylums were built and maintained by public funding. From 1815 all parishes were required to provide lists of pauper lunatics & from 1832 |

		private asylums were increasingly licensed to house them. Dominated by Gothic architecture with large central water tower. Frequently sited on higher ground on the edges of towns. In 1845 legislation made the provision of county asylums compulsory. Includes public and private asylums. Sanatoriums – 19th C. Institution for the treatment of long term illnesses and for recuperation under medical supervision. Voluntary hospitals – c1750-1800. Charitable institutions for the poor. Early hospitals did not require payment from patients. Architecturally, buildings were imposing and monolithic. Initially prospective patients needed a letter of recommendation before they could be seen although this practice gradually fell out of use. Patients would first be seen by a doctor in a large waiting room at the front of the hospital who would then decide whether they could be sent home immediately; whether they could be treated as out patients or whether they needed to be admitted. These hospitals excluded the poor, the very rich, the destitute, the chronically & mentally ill and those with infectious diseases. Eventually these hospitals became paying institutions. Specialist/cottage hospitals – 1800-1900. Often focuses on one particular disease or illness or even age group. Includes spa hospitals; eye hospitals; ear, nose & throat hospitals; children's hospitals and women's hospitals. Cottage hospitals were established in rural areas and usually were more informal than other types. Domestic architectural styles. Poor Law infirmaries – (if in separate location to poorhouse). Original workhouses made no provision for the sick and early poorhouse hospitals developed on a more informal ad hoc basis. These hospitals took in the old, inform or terminally ill. Buildings were functional and imposing in design. Hospitals for infectious diseases – These were either temporary structures set up in reaction to a local outbreak such as fever hospitals; or were public hospitals for the provision of care and the prevention of the spread of infection. Military hospitals – Military hospitals, particularly those dating to the World Wars were often temporary bases set within a country house. These will only be included in this term if they are separate to a military base.
Medical Post 1948 NHS Era	vn	Nursing homes/hospices – 20th C. place of residence for people who require constant and prolonged care – either the elderly or those with physical disabilities. Hospitals; medical centres; doctor's surgeries – post 1948. Modern institutions providing health care, either NHS or private. Includes physio-therapists, dental clinics.
Legal	vl	Approximate period: 17th century- present Covers all legal aspects including the following; Law courts – public forum for the adjudication of disputes and for dispensing civil and criminal justice – includes crown courts, county courts, magistrates court, family proceedings courts and youth courts as well as their associated buildings (judges' lodgings, etc) Police stations – building that serves as a headquarters for a police force or unit Prisons/detention centres – for holding those facing trial for committing a crime or sentenced for committing a crime.
Civic	vc	Approximate period: 18th century- present

		Encompasses everything organised by central, county, district or local government as well as community focus initiatives. This includes; council offices, town halls, libraries, community centres & museums.

Communications		
Water feature	ci	This includes the path of a river as well as significant ponds and lakes
Canals	cn	Approximate period: Post medieval-modern Purpose built canal ways or widened river course for boats and barges and their associated tow path. Navigable.
Canals Infrastructure	cw	Approximate period: Post medieval-modern Structures relating to canal ways such as lock gates, gatekeepers cottages, canal pubs etc. Includes wharfs & marinas - areas for the loading of commercial or industrial barges or areas for residential use.
Ford	cf	Crossing point in the course of a river where the water level is low enough to allow vehicles to cross. Although these places would naturally occur, most fords were enhanced in order to accommodate wheeled traffic. Approaches on either side were constructed, usually with gentle slopes for wheeled traffic. Surfaces could also be laid either in cobbles or stone. Many fords were not suitable for late bridge construction and in consequence routeways were frequently diverted to a more suitable point nearby.
Bridge	cg	Structure spanning a river, canal, road or railway for the purpose of transporting traffic to opposite side of an earlier line of communication. Can include a railway bridge over a river, a canal aqueduct over a road, a road bridge over a railway etc. Also includes footbridges. Many medieval and earlier bridges were built of timber and only survive as archaeological evidence. In the medieval period, bridges were often provided for and maintained by the local gentry or monastic order partly to serve their own interests and partly as a pious duty. Occasionally toll bridges permitted by the Crown also occurred. Some were also built by borough or county authorities although legislation concerning the responsibility for their upkeep remained vague until the 16th C when the responsibility of roads and bridges was placed with the parish. An increasing number of bridges from this period were built in stone. The post medieval and modern period saw an increasing number of bridges being built of brick and eventually iron. This period also saw the majority of fords being replaced by bridges. This period also saw uses for bridges other than to transport wheeled traffic across a water way as railway bridges and canal aqueducts were increasingly common. Bridges can also follow architectural styles similar to that of domestic or industrial dwellings. Some basic bridge types include; beam bridges; cantilever bridges; navigation arches; suspension bridges and swing or lift bridges.
Roman roads	co	Approximate period: AD43-409 Although it is almost impossible to accurately date the origins of many routes it is possible to suggest approximate origins based on the characteristics of the road and its earliest appearance on maps and in

		records. However it should be noted that these terms are estimates only and the maps and sources should not be treated as hard fact; firstly early routes would have been much more fluid than they are today with multitudes of tracks crossing large areas of common land with different paths in use at different times of the year; and secondly many commonly accepted routes, especially minor ones would not have been recorded on earlier maps. Only those routes that can be authenticated as Roman should be recorded as such, this will generally be an antecedent type only. Roman roads were built for a number of purposes; the earliest roads were built for the military to aide in the transportation of troops, but later roads were often built for trade purposes, especially in southern Britain. Within this term there is a further hierarchy of roads ranging from the state or military funded well built highways to the local roads funded at a district level and finally the private access serving the villas & estates. The end of the Roman era also marked the beginning of a long period of decline in the road network with little large scale road maintenance until the 16th century. Many lesser routes disappeared while many more were significantly altered during the early medieval period.
Medieval long distance highway	cd	Approximate period: 5th - 17th century Unlike earlier Roman routes, early medieval highways did not have the same level of planning in their creation; most originated from early systems of trackways across common land where the easiest or best route persisted as the most frequently used track. For the most part early medieval routes would have been narrow roads based on the primary modes of transport of time (horse & foot) with later expansion to accommodate wheeled transport. Typically these routes would have been long distance highways connecting the major towns of the period such as London, Oxford, Bath, etc, with their main function being the transportation of trade goods. Authenticated routes mentioned on earliest map sources (Gough, Ogilby). Antecedent type. Like Roman roads, there was also a hierarchy of roads in the medieval period: major medieval highways often followed the path of the major Roman roads, herepaths or army roads were also significant medieval highways; lesser routes were used for transporting goods and as drove roads for cattle, connecting local settlements; and finally a complex system of short local routes that served farmers and cottagers.
Medieval Medium distance highway	ch	Approximate period: 5th-present? This term would apply to short or medium distance connecting routes that link urban areas to their near neighbours. Like early medieval routes, these routes would originate from multitudes of trackways across common land that would eventually be enclosed as a result of Parliamentary enclosure in the late 18th – 19th centuries. Many would also have been straightened during this period. Increasingly these routes would have been widened to accommodate wheeled traffic. Place name evidence might be useful in identifying Saxon roads; common terms include 'straet' commonly refers to an older, Roman road of a paved road; 'paeth' or 'weg' refer to tracks. 'Portways' explicitly refer to a route to an early market.
Turnpike roads	ct	Approximate period: c.1663-1895 The Highways Act of 1555 placed the maintenance of parish roads with the parish rather than central government however the majority of these parishes were unable or unwilling to maintain their local roads but the volume of traffic was still increasing. The first Turnpike Trust was created along the Great North Road in 1663 for the purposes of maintaining and improving the road. Over the following

		100 years over 2000 bills were put to Parliament culminating in the 1773 General Turnpike Act. Each Trust was expected to manage and maintain their section of the road and in return they were allowed to charge a toll to all road users. Usually Trusts were given the management of a pre-existing road but occasionally new roads or new stretches of roads were created. Trust controlled sections of road were bordered by toll gates at either end. These Trusts also introduced numerous improvements to the roads such as Telford's and Macadam's new road surfaces. Roads would also have been widened considerably to accommodate wheeled traffic.
Lanes	cl	Approximate period: medieval to present Short stretches of road, often narrow and winding, that acted as ad hoc shortcuts between major roads or leading towards the market areas from the nearby villages & hamlets. Often used as drove lanes or access roads to the centres of the town.
Back lanes	cb	Approximate period: medieval to present Purpose built lanes for rear access to properties for the purposes of collecting domestic or industrial waste. Usually short straight lanes wide enough for a horse & cart.
Railways/Tramways	cr	Approximate period: Post medieval-modern Path of a rail or tram way commonly constructed out of wood and iron with significant overhead cables.
Railway/tramway station	cs	Approximate period: Post medieval-modern Buildings & areas for the transfer of passengers or goods onto rail or tram cars.
Transport infrastructure	cp	Approximate period: Modern Includes infrastructure associated with communications network including bus stations, service stations, park 'n' rides, car/lorry parks & garages.
The following terms are taken from the Bucks HLC Project (2005) and will not be explained in detail here.		
Motorways (Bucks)	mr	Approximate period: Modern Large scale multi lane transport lines. Motorways usually have at least 6 lanes and significantly disturbance earlier lines of communication through their construction and associated infrastructure.
Airfields	ap	Approximate period: Modern Some airfields have been adapted from military sites, while others are more ephemeral. This term includes public and private airfields, landing strips and helipads. Runways can be tarmac or grass strips.

Military		
Castles & castle sites	tc	Approximate period: Medieval Fortified structures of varying styles for purposes of defence and as a centre for feudal power. Norman castles were seen not only for their military purpose but also for the symbolic power they assumed for the new regime. Frequently involved re-planning of large areas of the town to accommodate the castle and to present it as a focal point rather than as an aside to the earlier town. Norman objective was to overawe the locals and create easily defendable points. After the Conquest period and the civil unrest of 12th Century most Buckinghamshire castles were allowed to fall into disrepair. Buckinghamshire's castles were mostly of simple motte or motte & bailey construction – circular earthworks with central space (bailey) and a usually artificial mound (motte).
Town defences	td	Approximate period: post medieval? Walls and earthworks built in order to provide a defence against attack. Burh & Civil War defences. There were no walled medieval

		towns in Buckinghamshire but Buckingham and probably Newport Pagnell had Late Saxon defences. Aylesbury, Brill and Newport Pagnell were fortified during the English Civil War.
Barracks/TA	tb	Approximate period: 17th century- present Military base for the training and/or housing of members of the armed forces (modern) or a local militia (historic)
The following term is taken from the Bucks HLC Project (2005) and will not be explained in detail here.		
Military airfield (Bucks)	pa	Approximate period: 20th century Purpose built airfields for military use by either the British or US air force. Date to World War II or the 'Cold War'.

Utilities		
Sewage/water works	us	
		Approximate period: 19th – 20th C Characterised by large circular sedimentary tanks and filter beds. Also includes water treatment plants
Gas works	ug	
		Approximate period: 19th – 20th C Factory for the manufacture of gas. Includes several components such as a retort house for the production of gas; a condenser, scrubber & purifier for the purification of the gas and a gasholder for storage.
Electrical substations	ue	
		Approximate period: 19th – 20th C A subsidiary station of an electricity generation, transmission and distribution system.
The following term is taken from the Bucks HLC Project (2005) and will not be explained in detail here.		
Reservoir	rw	
		Approximate period: 20th C Large reservoirs are unlikely to be a major factor but smaller ones may be present in towns.

Recreation		
Sports & fitness	ls	
		Approximate period: 19th – 20th C Areas of land or structures for all aspects of physical fitness. Includes sports clubs, gyms, sports ground, etc.
Leisure & Entertainment	le	
		Approximate period: 20th C Includes cinema complexes, bowling alleys, bingo halls, galleries, Masonic lodges etc.
Park	lp	
		Approximate period: 19th – 20th C Includes municipal parks, promenades, green spaces, public playgrounds, skate parks etc.
Urban gardens	lg	
		Approximate period: 197h – 20th C Small historic parks and gardens within the urban environment.
The following terms are taken from the Bucks HLC Project (2005) and will not be explained in detail here.		
Allotments	ag	
		Approximate period: 19th – 20th C Land divided into small plots and rented for vegetable gardening.
Historic parkland	pp	
		Approximate period: 15th – 19th C Designed ornamental landscapes that were once attached to private residences. Many were built by known designers of national and

		international repute.
Golf Courses	tg	
		Approximate period: 20th Century Areas of enclosed land dedicated to public or private courses.

Woodland	
The following terms are taken from the Bucks HLC Project (2005) and will not be explained in detail here.	
Woodland pasture	wm
Approximate period: Medieval Open land traditionally in use for rough grazing, fuel and certain industries. This term will only apply to historic surviving commons rather than modern greens landscaped into residential areas.	
Ancient semi natural	wa
Approximate period: Medieval Species rich woodland frequently predating map sources. Extent and form of these woodlands have remained unchanged until 20th century when some shrinking of borders has occurred.	
Woodland orchard	wo
Approximate period: 18th-19th century Deliberate plantations of fruit bearing trees including apples, pears, plums, oranges, cherries etc. Often located near to farms or country residences. Primarily in use as 'pick your own' farms or private purposes in modern times. Were common in medieval period but have become increasingly rare.	
Secondary	ws
Approximate period: 18th-19th century Characteristic of areas where woodland has regenerated that had previously been used for other purposes. They commonly appear first on enclosure and tithe awards.	
Plantation	wp
Approximate period: 18th - 20th C Regular areas of land given over to the deliberate plantation of coniferous trees for sustainable farming purposes.	
Ancient replanted	wr
Approximate period: 20th C Where the original ancient woodland has been felled and subsequently replanted in modern times. Generally the extent of the ancient woodland remains.	

Open	
The following terms are taken from the Bucks HLC Project (2005) and will not be explained in detail here.	
Greens/commons	cm
Approximate period: Medieval Common land historically used for rough grazing, collecting fuel and certain industries often also includes tithe land. Common land is defined by DEFRA as land owned by one person but over which others hold rights of use for a number of purposes including grazing and the cutting of bracken.	
Heaths	ht
Approximate period: Medieval Heath land areas are defined by a particular biodiversity consisting of low lying shrub land rather than trees or grasses. They are formed through persistent grazing of an area and are a humanly constructed habitat. They are often formed in areas of poor soils such as sand and gravel ill adapted for farming purposes. This will probably be an antecedent type only.	

Enclosure	
The following terms are taken from the Bucks HLC Project (2005) and will not be explained in detail here.	
Meadow	mw
Approximate period: Medieval Areas of land originally in use for cultivation of hay. Areas of land dedicated to communal town use, generally recorded as town or parish meadow on enclosure and tithe awards.	
Crofts & Tofts	em
Approximate period: Medieval-post medieval	

Regular long thin plots of land within which lay a rural dwelling. Usually located near to settlements.	
Pre 18th century fossilised strips	ef
Approximate period: Medieval-post medieval Long thin enclosures with parallel curving boundaries. This term is a direct indicator of former open field farming.	
Pre 18th Century co-axial	ec
Approximate period: medieval/pre-medieval Term for extensive field systems that share the same orientation. Morphologically consist of sinuous pattern of small, elongated fields with ancient lanes.	
Pre 18th Century irregular	ei
Approximate period: Medieval/15th-17th C Applies where fields appear to have been established by agreement with other landholders on a piecemeal, field-by-field basis. Morphologically this term can vary considerably in shape and size.	
Pre 18th Century regular	er
Approximate period: Ancient/historic Regular field patterns with medieval or post-medieval origins derived from planned but unrecorded periods of enclosure.	
Pre 18th Century sinuous	eu
Approximate period: Ancient Describes a field system of elongated co-axial fields and may relate to the organisation of former open field furlongs.	
Parliamentary	ee
Approximate period: 18th-19th C Enclosed field systems based on Parliamentary enclosure awards. Documented source.	
Parliamentary subsequent	es
Approximate period: 19th C Similar to parliamentary enclosure in form but of a slightly later date and not directly related to enclosure awards.	
19th Century	en
Approximate period: 19th C Morphologically similar to parliamentary but not laid out with the same precision. Also less likely to affect roads etc.	
Prairie fields	ep
Approximate period: 19th-20th C Planned removal of field boundaries, woods and other landscape features to create vast areas of agricultural land.	
20th Century	et
Approximate period: 20th C Creation of smaller, regular fields usually bordered by fences or other modern boundaries.	
20th century pony paddocks	eh
Approximate period: 20th C Privately used areas of land for equine purposes. Often subdivisions of older field systems with the outer hedgerow boundaries preserved but with internal fencepost boundaries. These field systems are characterised as areas of small regular enclosed fields.	

4.2   Buildings Characterisation

Following the initial period mapping, the project team will visit each town as part of a 'ground-truthing' exercise that will gather information on built character. This will cover several topics including morphology, architecture and plan form.

Street Morphology & Period

For the purposes of this recording sheet, morphology will focus on the street/block level and will consider the relationship between the street morphology and the surviving plots in the area.   It will be used to assess the principal current morphology of the area defined by the overall character.

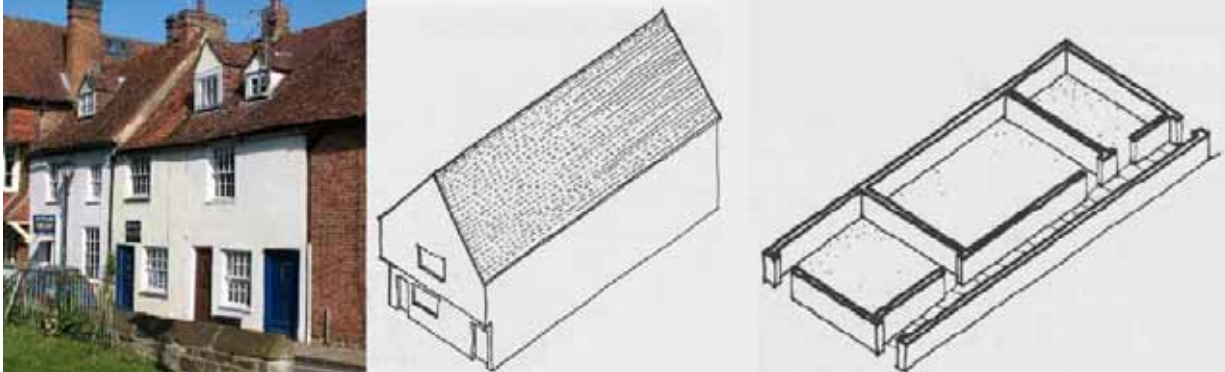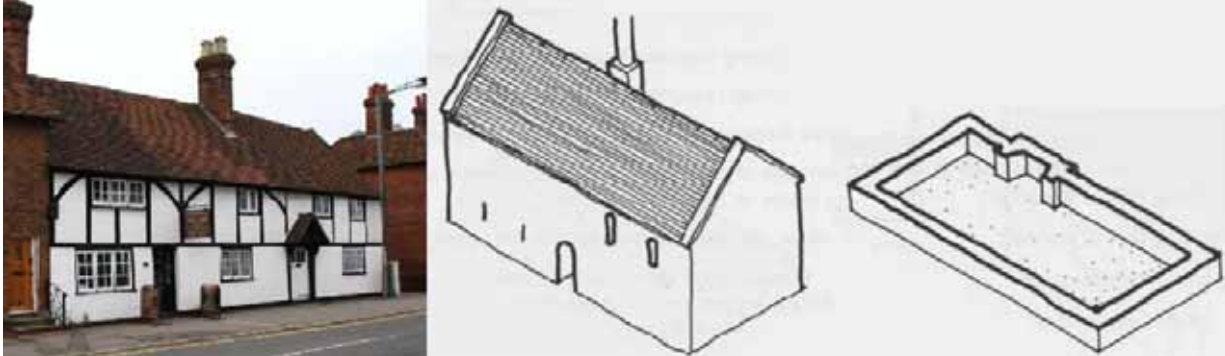| Market	Crossroads	crm	Market	Linear	lim
Market place forms at a cross roads along major routes through the county. Roads widen at the market and then narrow again. Often creates a series of 'ends' where different goods might be sold. e.g. Beaconsfield. Beaconsfield market. 			Market place borders a single or two parallel major roads, e.g. Buckingham. The market area would be separated according to the particular wares for sale, as for instance at Buckingham, Northend square was the horse and cattle market while the southern end was the butcher's shambles. Often results from the expansion of a single road to accommodate the market space. Buckingham market. 		
Market	Open	opm	Market	Square	sqm
The market place is a large open area with several major roads leading up to it. Houses and shops will border the market area as well as the roads leading to it. Typically the market is triangular in shape perhaps as a result of encroachment onto open or common land. Often found in towns that had a focus point around an abbey or a church. Aylesbury market 			Square or rectilinear markets indicative of some degree of planning either in the creation of a new market space or in the redevelopment of the historic core of the settlement. Long Crendon market 		

Street morphology	Green/common edge	cm	Street morphology	Winding through roads	win
Houses that border and/or face onto a central green or common. Plots radiate out from the green, houses face into it. Green can be of any shape or date.			Roads are curved. Houses set back from the road in large secluded gardens. Low density of dwellings. Usually dense vegetation. Cul-de-sacs/closes are later infill development. Plots extend back from the roads. Overall pattern is web like with large plots.		

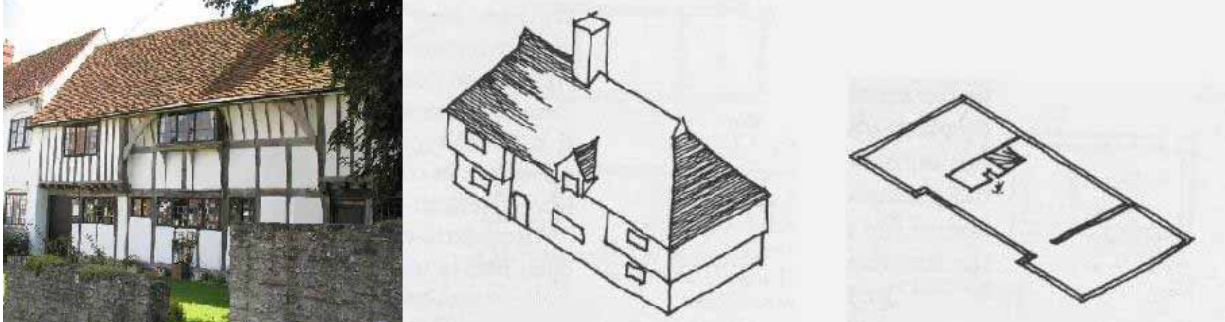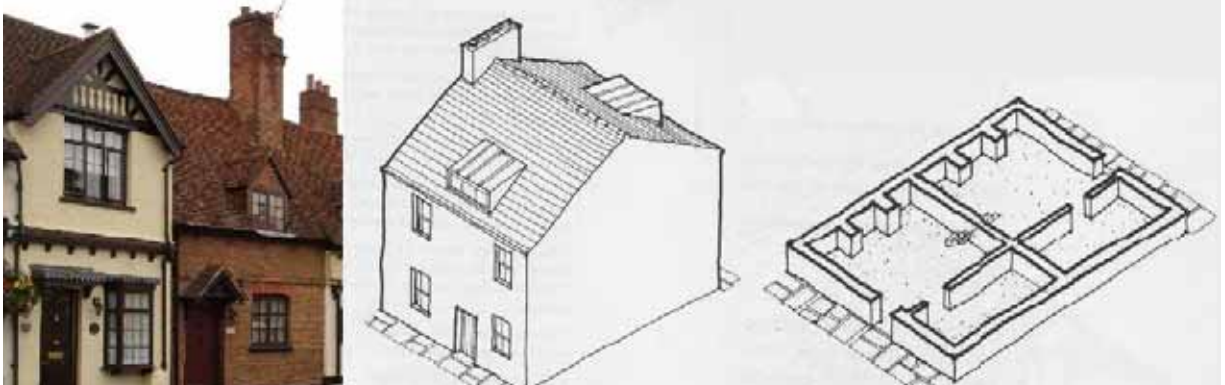| Street morphology	Rectilinear/grid plan	rec	Street morphology	Linear	lin
Basic pattern is of a number of roughly parallel main roads of equal width & therefore importance crossed by a number of smaller roads of lesser width & importance forming a border around blocks of land. Plots are then used to infill the blocks. Do not need to be ruler straight. rectilinear plans have fewer blocks and roads are less straight Grid plans have straighter roads and can cover a large area of blocks and roads of a more uniform nature. This morphology is more commonly found during the 19th and 20th centuries in lower and middle class suburbs; however instances of this plan can date back to the medieval period at least.			Linear roads fall into two basic categories – there are the main roads through an urban area. These roads frequently predate the surrounding settlement and served as significant long distance routes across the countryside. The second category is the more recent planned roads that were created to link long distance routes or to serve a growing urbanisation of the land around a pre-existing town. In both categories, roads are generally straight and serve to connect separate urban areas. Cul-de-sacs and closes are usually later infill.		

Street morphology	Looped network	net	Street morphology	Historic Lane	hcl
Network of roads including a series of long looping or winding roads that connect between the main roads with a number of short cul-de-sacs/closes leading off from the looping roads. Built at the same time. Characteristic of later developments post 1950s. Overall tightly knit framework of looped roads with cul-de-sacs. 			Lanes present on historic maps led to one or two residences only. Although they may once have been private or semi-private they are often now public rights of way. 		
Street morphology	Access - private/gated	crm	Street morphology		
Where the road network is not public access/through connections, includes cul-de-sacs and gated communities. Generally only applicable to modern exclusive development areas. Gated or semi private communities are becoming increasingly common in Bucks. 					

Mark the approximate date for the area based on the morphology, this can differ from the general period of the buildings. This section will be based on dominance. This will relate to the GIS field: 'perioda'

Early to mid Saxon 400-800	I	Post Medieval 1536-1800	V	Post War 1945-1980	IX
Late Saxon 800-1000	II	Georgian 1800-1850	VI	Modern post 1980	X
Norman 1066-1200	III	Victorian 1850-1915	VII		
Medieval 1200-1536	IV	Inter War 1915-1945	VIII		

Buildings (Plan form)

The built environment will be weighted according to presence of three most dominant plan form or forms. The terms used here are adapted and simplified from Brunskill's (1997) terminology of urban houses, however Brunskill's definitions are based on a detailed examination of individual plan forms while the definitions used here can only be based on the visual aspect of the buildings and the generic plan form as shown on OS Mastermap data.

All plan drawings are copyright R.W. Brunskill.

Medieval	Narrow Frontage	mn

Majority of early urban housing was built on burgage type plots subject to the legal restraints of the urban system of land tenure. The typical burgage plot was long and thin (approximately 20-30ft wide but over 250ft in length). Buildings also served a number of functions and incorporated workshops, retail shops, warehouses, cottage industries, accommodation for lodgers as well as private domestic areas. Buildings were usually two or more storeys high and consisted of a one room width with integral side alley, interior space is limited by the need to provide light throughout the property as well as provisions for staircases and chimneys.

The building frontage covers the entire plot width and can give the appearance of a row of terraced housing, however, unlike terraced houses most early medieval housing was built on a more ad hoc basis by individuals rather than a series of terraced houses which are built and planned together. Most medieval narrow frontage houses have undergone rebuilding, refacing, extensions and rebuilding since their original construction.

Medieval	Wide Frontage	mw

Majority of early urban housing were built on burgage type plots and were subject to the legal restraints of the urban system of land tenure). Buildings also served a number of functions and incorporated workshops, retail shops, warehouses, cottage industries, accommodation for lodgers as well as private domestic areas. Wide frontage urban dwellings dating to the medieval period rarely survive. Plan forms are somewhat varied but essentially consist of a large open hall on the ground floor either with or without shops lining the roadside. Access was either via a passageway through the shops or directly into the hall through a central door. Chimneys were generally located at either end of the dwelling.

Typical arrangements can include

single storey open hall with two storey domestic area at one or both ends

ground floor open hall with domestic area above

Usually includes open hearth in main hall.

Medieval	Wealden	wd

Wealden houses are small open hall houses commonly used in the medieval period up to the 17th C. Comprises a central open hall extending up to the roof which is flanked by two storey bays to either side. These bays are commonly jettied to the front and/or sides. This plan form makes the ground floor rectangular while the upper floor is H shaped. The roof is usually a rectangular hipped form covering the entire structure.

Principal Materials: Frontages are usually comprised of close studding timber frame with the highly characteristic curved eaves to support the roof in front of the hall area.

1600-1900 Urban	Courtyard house	cy

House or inn arranged around a central square area with outbuildings and houses joined, can be a variety of courtyard styles such as L shaped with joined buildings on two sides of the courtyard; U shaped with joined buildings on three sides; or full with joined buildings on all four sides of a central courtyard.

Principal Materials: Close studding with render infill, integral carriage ways leading to internal courtyard.

1600-1900 Urban	Urban cottages	cu

One or two room low status historic dwelling. Generally date to c1700 – onwards. Plan form comprises of one medium size room or two small ones per floor, low ceilings and chimneys at the party walls. Usually only two floors or one and a half (attic rooms). Can be detached, semi detached or terraces.

Urban cottages that were used for cottage industries such as weaving commonly have the work room on the first/second floor and can be identified by the long weaver's windows. Initially built as infill on earlier plots in yards and gardens while later cottages were built on new land along the perimeter of the town. Urban cottages were small, poorly lit and lacked adequate ventilation which has meant their survival in urban areas is now limited.

Principal Materials: Often built of handmade brick with low rooflines and handmade clay tiles. Chimneys usually placed at one end and can often be tall. Windows are short but wide. Often include wall plates indicating structural problems, external evidence for which comes in a variety of forms including iron crosses, S shapes and circles on two opposing sides of the house. Rarely includes other building features.

1600-1900 Rural	Rural Cottages	cr

Rural cottages originally had a similar status to urban cottages in that they were occupied by the lower levels of society who lacked the position and financial backing to own any substantial farmland. Most cottagers would own a few animals or acres of land largely for subsistence only but would work as labourers on other people's lands. Cottages were not built to last and commonly used local material in their construction, the architectural style is almost exclusively vernacular.   Like urban cottages the majority that survive today date to the 18th century onwards. Plan forms can be more varied than the urban style as plots are usually larger. Early rural cottages are more frequently one and a half storeys with low rooms in the eaves. Basic layout consists of two small rooms on the ground floor and an upper floor lit by dormers; toilets are separate from the cottage. Later cottages remain small but consist of two definite storeys. These cottages are more often double pile with small rooms at the rear of the property serving as sculleries or pantries.   Estate cottages were often built by local landowners to house the landless labourer's, these may follow a similar style throughout the estate.

Principal Materials: Often rendered brick with handmade clay tile roofs, box or cruck frame with render or handmade brick infill. Often include wall plates indicating structural problems, external evidence for which comes in a variety of forms including iron crosses, S shapes and circles on two opposing sides of the house. Other building features might include pargetting. Roofs often also thatched.
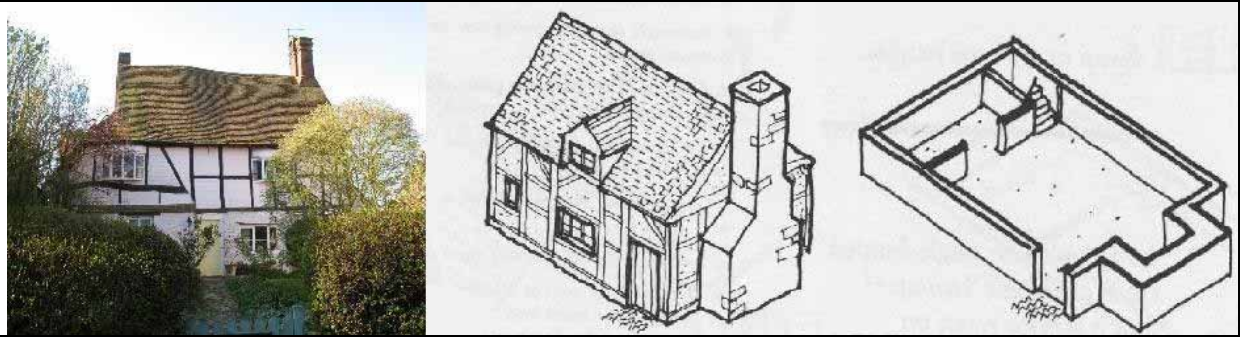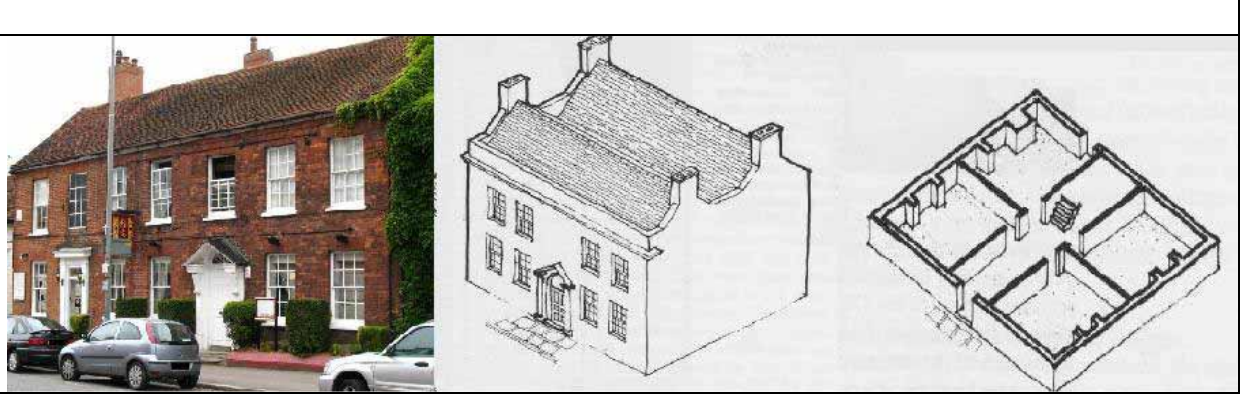

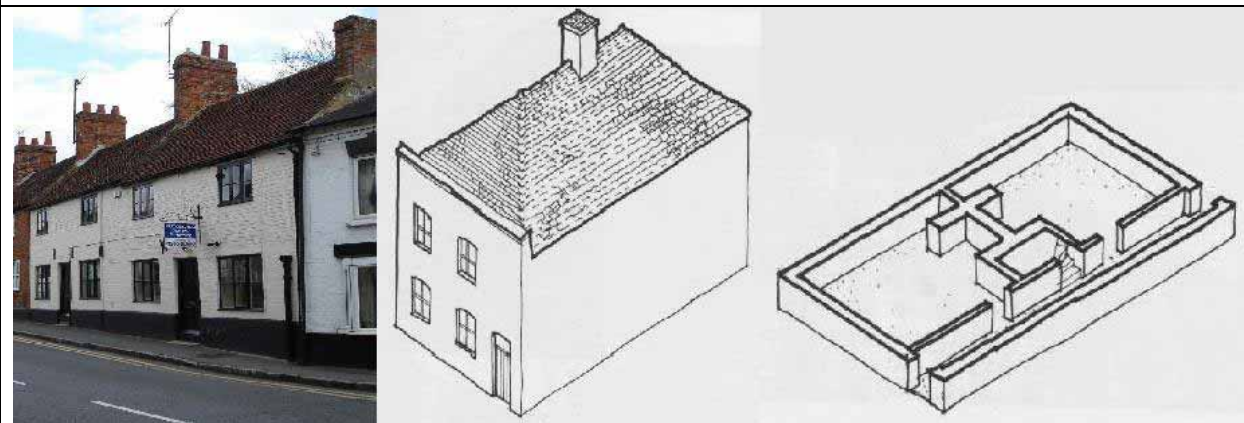| 1600-1900 Urban	Wide frontage	pw

Wide frontage buildings come about from one of two ways, either through the demolition of earlier narrow buildings and the combination of their plots to make way for the wide frontage dwelling; or, they are built on late medieval burgage type plots immediately adjacent to the early medieval ones as an extension of the town. Wide frontage dwellings are usually occupied by the town gentry. They are more exclusively domestic dwellings although many may now include offices.

Frontage consists of large portico style door with large bay windows on either side. The main part of the house is symmetrical in design, on one side is a carriage way entrance leading to the rear of the property. Wide frontage dwellings from this period can cover a number of types including L or T shaped plan; double pile (two rooms at the front, two at the back, staircase to the rear); back-to-back fireplaces (two large rooms with central fireplaces back to back, staircase to the rear); wide frontage, central staircase (two rooms across length of the plot with central staircase and access area). Can be terraced wide frontage or detached.
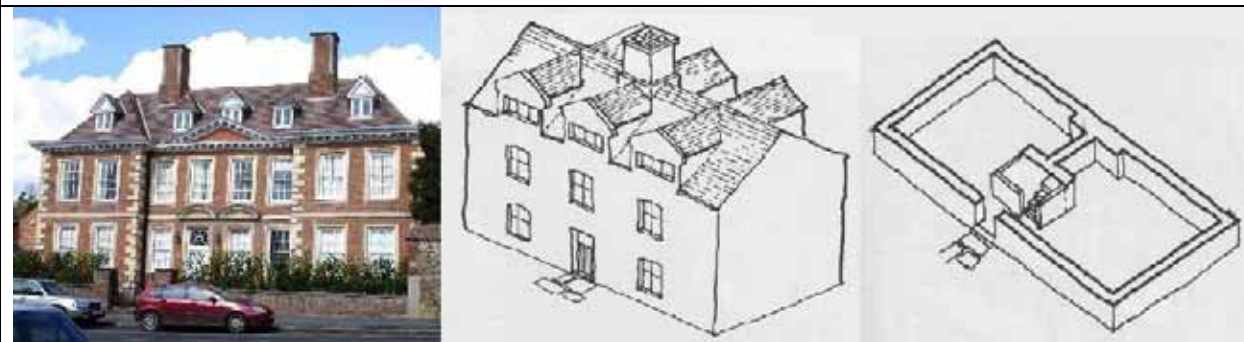
Principal Materials: Facades frequently more ornate and includes bay windows, stucco, portico entrances, carriage ways, and parapets on the roof line. Building materials can be brick or stone often rendered on the front façade. Roofs frequently made of handmade clay tiles or slate, later builds or machined brick and tile.
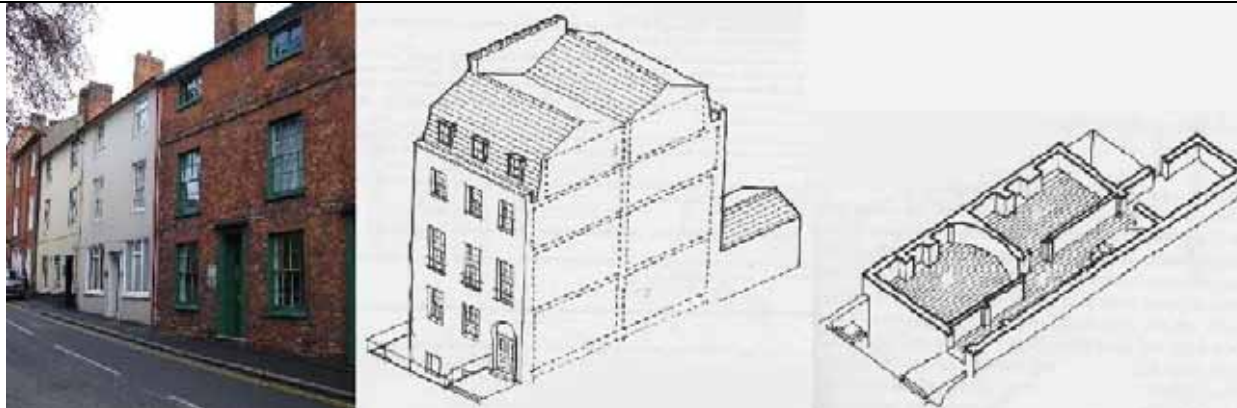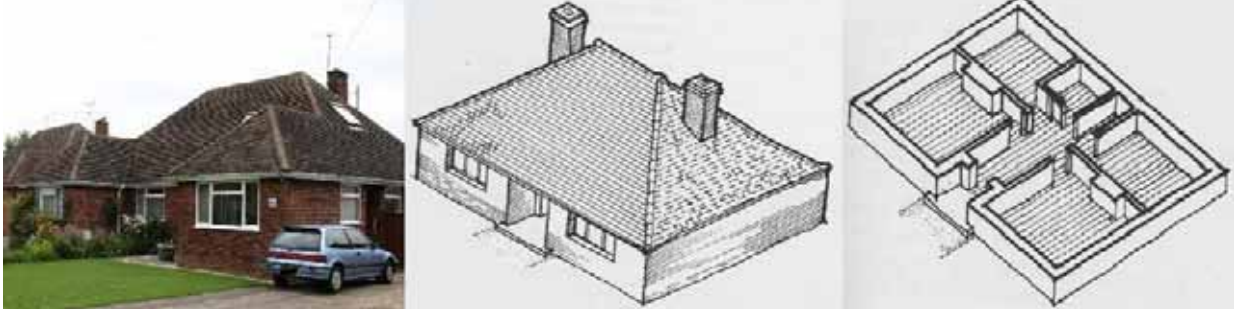
1600-1900 Urban	Narrow frontage	pn

Multiple dwelling of 3 or more houses attached to and adjoining one another. Characteristically terraces had two floors with two rooms per floor with the occasional attic room. Lower status dwellings.   Single width front door with large window on one side and smaller one on the other. Original house is normally square rather than extending back for some way. Numerous outbuildings to the rear of the plot. This plan form is usually built along the side streets of the central urban area or as a replacement of earlier narrow frontage properties in the medieval area of the town. Like earlier narrow frontage dwellings, the main issues facing builders on narrow plots were the issue of light to the rear of the property and adequate spacing inside for staircases and fireplaces.

Narrow frontage dwellings from this period can include the following;

- Longitudinal passage, back-to-back fireplace (two small rooms extending back from the road, central fireplaces, staircase to side of fireplace). Several options for this dwelling. The roof could either be gabled perpendicular to the street which was unfashionable by this point; the roof could be hipped and hidden behind a parapet. Kitchen and toilets were often outside main dwelling.

- Longitudinal passage, end or party wall fireplace (two rooms extending back from the frontage separated by small area for staircase, passage running down one side of the dwelling, fireplaces on the party wall)

- Staircase between fireplaces.

Principal Materials: Most often built of handmade brick.

1600-1900 Urban	Mansions	pm

Large detached house. Often set in extensive open ground, commonly Georgian or classical in architecture. Modern mansions can follow any architectural style English or foreign. Typically the residence of the local landowner in 17th -18th C. Typically consists of single or double door with portico entrance with 1-2 large windows on either side. Can be 2 or more storeys high.

Principal Materials: Building materials vary and can include machined brick, stone and flint or a combination of. Roofs are often hipped with decorative aspects including parapets. Several chimneys are present, usually at either end of the house. High number of windows, the main floors having long, wide windows whilst windows in the attic or basement are shorter and more narrow. Building features can also vary widely including inscriptions, date stones, ironworking and associated buildings such as stables, servants blocks. House styles are large and imposing; property boundaries are also quite significant and often include high brick or stone walls with iron gates.

1600-1900 Urban/Rural	Terraces	pt

Sections of terraced housing. Usually located along side streets away from the main urban areas. Usually housed the upper working classes. Planned and built as one.
Principal Materials: Houses often lower than modern terraces with individual storeys having lower ceilings. Exteriors are often plain rendered brick with continuous gabled roofline of handmade brick. Chimneys placed along party walls. Windows long and short.

1850-1950 Urban/Rural	Rear Addition terraces	rt

Also called through terrace housing. The ground floor consisted of two rooms back to back, a through passageway with doors front and back and a rear addition structure – either a toilet or later in the century a small kitchen/scullery. Internal space is strictly divided with the front parlour room reserved for formal use while the back area became more private. Long stretches of these terraces were built together often in association with a new infrastructure.
Long series of connected houses built at the same time to a set pattern with small addition to the rear for toilet. Creates a toothed appearance on plans.
Principal Materials: Houses often lower than modern terraces with individual storeys having lower ceilings. Exteriors are often plain rendered brick with continuous gabled roofline of handmade brick. Chimneys placed along party walls. Windows long and narrow.

Modern	Conversions	bc

While the building may be post medieval, conversion usually takes place in modern period. Barns are usually long and narrow with few original windows although many will have wide doors to accommodate carts and later tractors. Can be either low buildings – one or one and a half storeys or much taller with two or more floors. Roofs are usually gable ended. This type will be used to cover all forms of outbuilding conversions including farm buildings (barns, granaries, stables, cart sheds, shelters, cowsheds etc) & workshops (breweries, malt houses, windmills, watermills, factories, mill houses). Most farm buildings will not have chimneys except those with forges etc.
Principal Materials: Predominately built of brick but occasionally of stone. Significant features include wide entrance ways for cart/tractors. Few windows, no chimneys. Usually one storey or one and a half.

Modern	Terraces	tr

Modern terrace houses follow a set architectural style across a particular development area. Can be 2-4 storeys high. Usually short series of connected houses.
Principal Materials: Built of machined brick and either cement or machined clay tiles. Roofs are gabled ended parallel to the road. House frontages are commonly devoid of decoration or features.

Modern	Flats	fl

Multiple dwelling structures of two or more storeys. Individual apartments can be single floor or duplex with internal staircase.
Principal Materials: Often a combination of materials used for construction including brick & concrete but with significant areas of weatherboarding, tile hanging or plastering/render to break up the façade. Balconies frequently found on all floors. Early 20th century local authority flats were often several storeys high, monolithic structures constructed of concrete and render. Modern flats are more aesthetically pleasing and usually only 4 or 5 storeys high. Garages are either below ground underneath the flats, open parking outside the flats or lines of garages nearby.

Modern Urban	Bungalow	bn

Modern single dwelling of one storey only. Always independent of neighbouring structures.
Majority of modern styles are taken from early 20th Century sources including the government produced Housing Manuals of 1919, 1944 & 1949 as well as the Illustrated Carpenter and Builder.
Principal Materials: Usually built of brick with few building features. Windows are fairly wide. Floor plan is often in L or U shaped, or square.

Modern Urban	Semi-detached	sd

Double dwelling of two storeys or more which share a common wall. Each pair of houses are generally mirror images with the common or party wall as the divider.

Principal Materials: Most early 20th century semi-detached properties use a combination of materials with brick on the ground floor and brick render on the 1st floor. Windows are long and narrow. Principal architectural styles were arts and crafts with timbering on the gabled roof. Roofs are usually hipped with gabled ends fronting onto the road. Floor plans are either square or U shaped. Mid 20th century housing included a wider variety of building materials with pebble dash and render also common especially on local authority housing. Garages also increasingly included in the house design. Modern semi-detached are usually entirely brick with a variety of building features
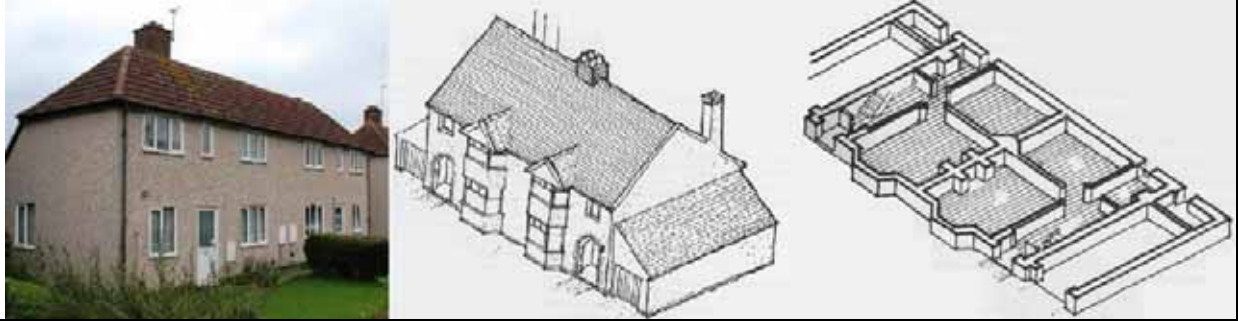
Modern Urban	Detached	dd

Single dwelling of two or more storeys independent of the neighbouring structures. Increasingly includes built in garage for 1-4 cars. Generally built of brick with some weatherboarding or stylistic additions.
Principal Materials: Early 20th century houses took a variety of forms including the narrow house with either square or L shaped floor plans, or double fronted houses with central entrances, often included bay windows. Principally built of brick with weatherboarding or tile hanging although pebble dash & render also common.

Modern Urban	Mansions	mm

Modern mansions can follow any architectural style whether historic or modern. Large detached houses with separate garages for 3 or more cars. Set in extensive grounds with other built structures such as swimming pool, gyms, etc.
Principal Materials: Building materials commonly used are stone or machined brick, roof materials are slate or machined clay. House plans can vary widely.

Modern Urban	House & Shop	trs

Modern purpose built shops on the ground floor with first floor flats above. Houses are typically a short stretch of terraces with the ground floor dedicated to retail use. Can have one or more upper floors with access commonly at the rear of the property.
Principal Materials: Usually machine made brick or rendered brick. Roof materials can be machined clay, cement or asphalt depending on roof type. Roof form can be flat or gabled with low roofline. Plan forms fairly regular.

Architectural Style

Gothic	Principal: 12th-16th C Revival 1855-1885	gt
  Radcliffe Centre, Buckingham	Known originally as the 'French Style', the term 'gothic' came into use in the 16th C to describe a culture that was vulgar and barbaric and adapted to this form of architecture because the style was considered the complete opposite of the dominant classical architecture of the time. Key characteristics of this style included an emphasis on verticality, light, symbolism, ornamentation and the sheer magnificence of the structure. Pointed arches over windows and doors emphasised the verticality and created a significant light source. Both in the original phase and later revival periods, gothic architecture was primarily employed for ecclesiastical, civic and institutional structures and as such has heavy connotations of domination and control. Construction material was primarily coarse limestone, red sandstone or dark green Purbeck limestone. Key features include polychrome brickwork, steeply pitched roofs, gables, pointed & elaborate arches, bay windows'	
Vernacular	Principal: 12th-16th C Revival mid 18th-Present	vn
  Long Crendon	Vernacular architecture is primarily a term used to describe a construction method rather than a particular style; however the construction provides highly distinctive patterns of architecture particular to a local area. It principally uses local resources as a source of construction. In England this commonly meant wood framing of cruck, box or wealden style with infill of wychert, earth, wattle & daub or local brick. Architectural style will vary from region to region according to the local materials available. More recent vernacular architectural styles would be dominated by locally sourced brick. This term might also cover 'estate vernacular', a somewhat sanitised version of the traditional where local variations gradually disappear to create a more regional and national type.	
Tudor	Principal: late 15th-17th C Revival:19th-20th C	td
  Vicarage, Buckingham	Architectural style particular to England, shares some elements of Gothic style architecture from which it is partly derived. Visually a blend of gothic and vernacular styles with a mixture of stone walls and wooden framing with wattle & daub infill. Elizabethan period saw significant rebuilding with lower class houses now including interior chimneys and glazed windows. As chimneys replaced the open hearth this also allowed for the introduction of upper floors as open hall plan forms fell out of use. Urban housing was tall and narrow to make the best use of space. Jettied upper floors also characteristic of the period. For this style and for revival periods, any wooden framing must be structural.	
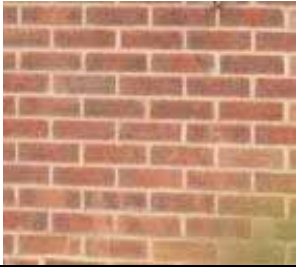
Georgian	Principal: mid 18th-mid 19th C Revival (Neo Georgian): mid 20th C	ge
 Windsor House, Windsor End, Beaconsfield	Georgian architecture favours symmetry in design and regularity of detail. Used for both domestic and institutional buildings. Early Georgian styles borrow heavily from Classical or Palladianism. Can be equally seen as a Neo Classical architectural style. Late Georgian architecture saw more fluidity in style and an increase in delicate decoration both on the exterior and interior. Key features include hipped or parapet roofs, chimneys on both sides of the house, portico in middle of roof with circular window, paned sash windows on upper floors for servant quarters, larger sash windows for remainder of house, red brick contrasting with white stuccoing for window trimmings and cornices, porticoes and columns.	
Victorian	Principal: 1830-1901 Revival: modern	vt
	The Victorian period saw numerous architectural revivals most of which are covered elsewhere. This term covers a number of factors that combine to create several different forms of the Victorian style: Victorian vernacular applies most frequently to areas of rear addition terraced and regular terraced housing. Key features include plain or patterned red brick, pedimented doorways and sash windows. Sections of terraces were often built by a corporation and many will include datestones and inscriptions. Late Victorian Victorian villas were more expensive dwellings, either detached or semi detached. Key features could include bay windows, iron railings, Flemish bond bricks, patterned or coloured brick work, stained glass, barge board decoration and slate roofs with or without roof tips. May also have significant element of wooden building materials.	
Arts & crafts	Principal: late 19th – early 20th Widest range: 1820-1945.	ac
	Primarily a reaction to the multitude of revival movements in architecture at the time and the industrialisation and mass production of the world. Leant towards a more affordable style. As a style it was influenced by the wide array of previous architectural styles taking elements from almost all revival movements of the time. Vernacular influences could be seen in a more cottage style of housing and Gothic influences in an emphasis on vertical and elongated forms but it also created its own style based on the antithesis of other movements with asymmetric designs and low rooflines, creating an often confused and unfinished look with white, roughcast render, exposed beams or construction details, pebble dash. It was a style of architecture and decor encouraged by William Morris, which focused on hand-crafted, anti-industrial processes, pruned of unnecessary decoration.	
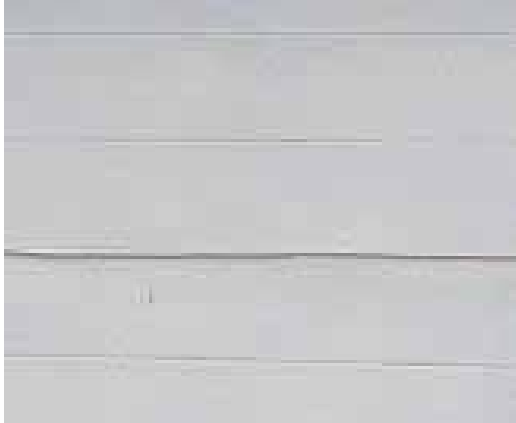
Edwardian	Principal: 1880-1945	ed
	The Edwardian Baroque style had two main influences – 18th C French architecture and the architecture of Sir Christopher Wren in the 17th C. It also combined elements of Georgian and medieval styles. Other broadly similar styles would be the Queen Anne style of 1860-1900. Key features included classical elements but without strict adhesion to principles of symmetry and proportion, hipped roofs, lead or copper coated cupolas, ribbed chimney stacks, gables, white woodwork, sash windows, tall casement windows and fan lights.	
Art Deco Style	Principal: 1920-1940	ad
 Former Odeon Cinema, Aylesbury	Alternatively called the Moderne style, and heavily influenced by Cubism, Constructivism, Modernism, Bauhaus, Arte Nouveau and Futurism. Modernism saw the home as a 'machine' where the priority was fitness for purpose. It was rooted in the mass production era, unlike many other styles did not have political or philosophical motives but was rather based purely in the decorative. The style avoided all earlier forms of decoration however, but followed a more functional design utilising chrome, steel and glass. It was seen as functional, sleek and ultra modern, colours were simplistic but contrasting– mainly white with window frames of galvanised iron. Roof lines were flat or slanted, walls were concrete or brick rendered white, windows were large and plain sheets of glass. Interiors were open plan.	
Mock Historic	Principal: 1900-1950	mh
	Term for a highly distinctive pattern of architecture. Primarily a modern concept dating from early 20th C up to the present day. Principal building material is brick but exterior of house is decorated with non-structural elements. Key features are borrowed from several different architectural styles. Faux box framing is a common component but is exclusively decorative in nature, asymmetry also a key factor.	
Anglo-Scandinavian	Principal: 1945-1970	as
	Plain style of housing predominately in areas of council development. Simple construction with economy as the primary drive. Functionalist design. Key features include wide pane windows on lower and upper floors, in built single car garage, extensive weatherboarding across the front of the house. Texture favoured over more expensive mouldings – weatherboarding, tile hanging, pan tile roofs etc. Scandinavian designs are predominately built of wood with large windows to maximise the light, roof gradients are also low. Rooms are large, open plan. The Anglo-Scandinavian design incorporates many elements of this although buildings continue to be built of brick with wood facing.	
Brutalism	Principal: 1950-1980	br

	Modernist style of architecture. Predominately used for large blocks of flats, civic or institutional buildings. Concrete constructions with no decorative features. Key features include immensity of the structure, hard angles and geometric patterning. Aimed to reduce the design of the building to its most basic functions. Local influential architects of the time included Fred Pooley, Peter Aldington.

Commercial 1970s	Principal: 1950-1980	cs

International	Principal: 1980-present	in

	Elements from numerous styles from both the UK and beyond are inherent to this category of architectural styles. Colonial USA ranches and Mexican haciendas are increasingly constructed alongside French chateaux and Tudorbethan architecture. This architectural category covers buildings whose styles are completely divorced from its surroundings as well as the original ideas they embodied.

Modern Municipal	Inter War: 1910-1940 Post War: 1945-1970s	mp

Inter War
Planning and design of housing stock from this period was uniform across the country with little stylistic differences between council estates. A government report from 1918 set the basis for local authority housing of this period – this was highly influenced by the garden city movement which combined well-built and spacious houses with a low density, spacious development. Houses predominately semi detached or terraces. Towards the end of this period however the size of individual properties were reduced and development densities increased. Increasing numbers of high rise flats also built. Exteriors were large and imposing but also included significant communal focus.

Post War
Includes post War emergency prefabricated designs. Early houses were large and well designed but again house sizes were greatly reduced in the 1950s, densities also increased as more high rise flats were built in the 1960s and 70s. Houses remained minimal in design either as small semi-detached or short stretches or terraces. Flats followed a highly distinctive style with open access ways in front of individual dwellings, central staircases and lifts also increasingly common. Windows were larger and more frequent. Buildings increasingly used combination of materials including brick and concrete.

Modern General	Principal: 1945-present	mg

Same architectural style across a number of contemporary houses all built to a set plan form – whether detached, semi-detached, or bungalows each plan form type follows same internal and external layout. Built as large development sites with planned roads, verges etc. Usually private developments.
Style is broadly similar over a development site with only a few stylistic variations such as brick colour. Building features usually include weatherboarding or tile hanging or half rendering.

Building Materials

Brick handmade red	1	Brick handmade colour	2

Brick was originally only used by the elite. By the 16th century it had become more common and outside the main stone areas gradually took over, first as an infill material, then as re-facing and finally as general wall material.

Brick machined red	3	Brick machine colour	4
London yellow–soft, porous, black ash inclusions. Brindle – brown-purple with a striped pattern.		Staffordshire–dark, purple-blue bricks, strong & impervious. Fletton –blotchy pink self-firing brick	

Brick rendered	5	Brick painted	6
Rendered walls can be either completely covered or only half covered.			

Stone	7	Stone rendered	8

Local stone included Cornbrash and Great Oolite in the north, Portland, Greensand and Purbeck in Aylesbury Vale and chalk and flint in Chilterns.

Cornbrash Purbeck	Greensand Sarson
North – Jurassic Oolite stone – Cornbrash and Great Oolite. Coarse, crumbly, irregular, inferior stock. Vale of Aylesbury, West – Portland and Purbeck limestones. Shelly texture. Portland is a creamy yellow, Purbeck contains more shelly inclusions.	Vale of Aylesbury, East – Greensand Stone. Brittle rock of deep brown colour. Roughly dressed rocks used in random walling, also used as colour contrast with flint and limestone. Chilterns – Chilterns Escarpment. chalk (also known as clunch further east of England); Flint – combination of flint with limestone used from 19th century onwards; Sarson

Box frame & brick	9	Box frame & render	10

Basic wooden frame of horizontal and vertical beams that serve as structural support.

Cruck frame & render	11	Cruck frame & brick	12
Pairs of curved beams forming an apex and supports the roof independent of the walls.			

Close studding & render	13	Ashlar	14
Series of vertical wooden beams are used to support the roof. Infill is usually plaster.		Smooth stone surface, usually limestone or sandstone.	

Pebble dash	15	Witchert	16
Local material.		Pebbled or shingled covering over stone or brick, can be painted or plain.	

Concrete	17	Flint	18

Concrete or poured cement with iron/steel girders for structural support.			
Glass	19		
Concrete or poured cement with iron/steel girders for structural support.			

Roof Material & Form			
Tile	Clay handmade	Tile	Clay machined
Individually made tiles, variety of shades and patterns. 		Mass produced tiles. Variety of colours possible. .	

Tile	Pan tile handmade	Tile	Pan tile machined
S Shaped tiles that interlock to create distinctive pattern		Pan tiles are often also used on modern houses as a decorative feature.	

Tile	Concrete		Thatch
Tiles made of cement or asbestos.			

Slate	Artificial	Slate	Natural

Hipped or Half Hipped	Gable Ended
A type of roof where all sides slope downwards to the walls, usually with a fairly gentle slope.	Prism shaped roof slightly protruding beyond the ends of the structure and beyond the limit of the walls to form a lip.

Mansard	Gambrel
Roof is built in two stages to maximize head room; the lowest stage resembles a gabled roof with steep sides while the second stage has a much gentler slope. 	 Two stages – the first is similar to a hipped roof with a flat top where all sides slope down to the walls. The second stage sits immediately on top of the hipped roof and resembles the gabled roof; this stage is steeper than the hipped area.
Decorated – parapet, spire, dome	**Flat or Slanted**
Parapet: Short wall extending upwards beyond the roof to give the appearance of higher status. This was continued in many Georgian houses, as it gave the appearance of a flat roof which accorded with the desire for classical proportions 	Flat roof, uncommon in Bucks. Almost exclusively modern. Found primarily on blocks of flats.

Building Features			
Render	rn	Shed/hut	sh

Signage	sn	Jettying	jt
Integrated alley	ia	Carriage ways	cw
Date stones	ds	Inscriptions	in
Weatherboard	wb	Tile hanging	th
Faux timbering	ft	Barge boarding	bb
Pargetting	pg	Ironworking	iw
Including wall plates for structural repairs.			
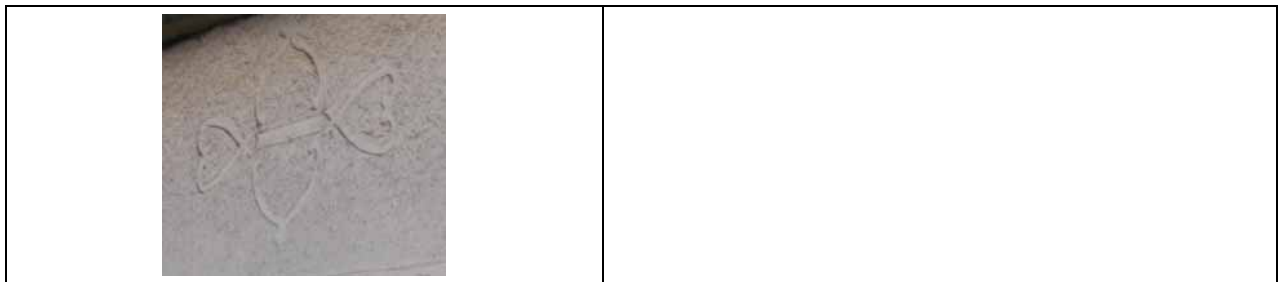
Property Boundaries

Brick	Stone
Fenced	**Railings**
Hedged	**Combination**
	Such as brick with iron railings

Witchert Walls	Open
Local material of mix of clay, straw, earth, lime etc. 	no boundary separating plots,
None	
Where a building fronts directly onto the road 	

Relevant Report Sections

The period mapping will provide a basis for the individual town reports. It will specifically feed into Section I (Description) Brief History of Settlement.

The Buildings Characterisation will feed into Section I (Description) Built Heritage; Archaeological & Historical Development and the Historic Urban Zones.

5   Modelling & Thematic Studies

In addition to the map regression and built heritage characterisation, thematic modelling and interpretation will also be undertaken.   Each database created will be based on a number of sources including documentary, photographic and historic map sources as well as secondary sources such as the Victoria County History volumes, local journals (Bucks Recs, Oxoniensia), etc.

5.1   Database: Extent of the Early Town

Most of Buckinghamshire's towns gained their urban attributes between the 10th and 15th centuries, and many lie on earlier pre-urban sites but there is no useful map evidence before the 16th century, and for some towns the earliest detailed map is 19th century. Mapping the extent and layout for the Saxon to post medieval periods will necessarily be somewhat conjectural and of variable reliability without further testing. It will be based on analysis and back-projection from the earliest reliable detailed post-medieval maps supplemented by the dates of historic buildings, archaeological and historical documentary information.   The identification of typical early plan form units such as markets, market encroachments, burgage type plots etc will be critical to establishing the layout of the medieval towns. Attention will also be paid to evidence for the development of the road network and how changes to the network may have impacted the towns. An attempt will be made for each town to present a conjectural model (or several alternative models) for the town's development which is consistent with existing knowledge and potentially testable by future research.

Field Name	Response	
Town	name of town	
Name	Name for area	
Period	Approximate period	
Saxon (pre 1066) Early Med (1066-13th C Medieval (13th-16th C) 16th-18th C (post medieval)	Church – Church area Manor – Manor area Sax – Pre urban isolated settlement Sax? – Possible Saxon settlement castle – Castle site Bai – Bailey site Med – Medieval period settlement Med? – Possible Medieval extent	meden – medieval settlement encroachment plmed – planned medieval settlement Deer – Deer park grn – green grn? – possible green mkt – market area pm – post medieval settlement PM? – Possible post medieval settlement

Table 8: GIS Attribute table for possible extent of the early town

5.2   Database: Manors & Monasteries

HER data, maps and historical evidence will be used where available to map the extent and location of manors, monasteries and their estates where relevant to the towns studied.   The purpose of this database is to assess the impact of the estate firstly on the historic town in the modern period through proximity and the dominance of landowners within the town, and secondly through the impact of estates on the growth of the modern town. This will, however, provide only a snapshot of estate and land ownership based on the date of the maps used. The database will also include the location of monasteries and their religious order as well as the known location of castles.

Field name	Description
Town	Modern town
Name	Name of Manor, religious order or estate
Category	Manor/Estate Priory Abbey Nunnery Castle Estate House
Religious Order	Religious order of monastic house
Estate	For areas of land which belong to a particular manor/abbey.
CAS No	CAS numbers where known will go here

Period	Date of the map source used
Notes	
Confidence	Level of confidence in the information given
Source	Historic map Enclosure map Documentary evidence

Table 9: GIS Attribute table for Manors & Monasteries database

5.3   Database: Boundaries & Plots

This database will primarily record burgage type plots and post medieval plots boundaries taken from enclosure maps or earlier historic map sources, but it will also include field boundaries taken from the OS 1st edition map or earlier in order to identify whether these boundaries still exist in the modern townscape embedded within the development framework. The presence of other factors such as witchert walls, both historic and modern, will also be recorded.

Field name	Description
Category	Burgage Plot Witchert wall Field Stone wall
OS_1st Edition	General map regression
Hist_Map	General map regression
Survival	Whether it survives to present day
Source 1	List primary source (historic map)
Source 2	List secondary source
Confidence	Level of confidence in data given

Table 10: GIS Attribute table for boundaries & plots

5.4   Database: Markets & Fairs

Trade and industry will also be examined as part of the wider network of connections throughout the region. This database plots the location of all markets and fairs in Buckinghamshire and the neighbouring counties and will be used primarily as a reference database and will include information on the township as well as the markets and fairs. Sources for this include the VCH and the Gazetteer of markets and fairs in England & Wales to 1516.

This database is essentially complete barring minor edits on an individual town basis.

Field	Description	Response
County	Name of county	Free text
Town	Name of town	Free text
Market	Date market was granted to town or earliest record	Free text
Market type	Type of market grant	Letter Charter Close Grant Prescriptive
Fair	Date fair was granted to town, if any (or earliest record)	Free text
Fair type	Type of fair grant	Letter Close Charter Prescriptive Grant
Borough	Whether the town had borough status	Date of first record
Survey	Whether the town is included in the Bucks Towns project	Yes or no
Notes	Any additional notes	Free text

Table 11: GIS Attribute table for markets & fairs database

5.5   Database: Historic Buildings

The historic buildings data is derived from the English Heritage List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest held in the Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes HER databases with local additions from District Councils. The list was compiled over a period of years by a number of inspectors and as a result, the reliability of the list is variable. The list is comprised of buildings and structures that meet certain selection criteria. The broad criteria used include structures of special architectural or historic interest, those with a close historical association or

those with a group value where a series of buildings make a significant contribution to the character of an area. Selection criteria for listed buildings are continuously updated to include new areas of interest and further definitions for listing of modern structures. The modern list includes not only buildings but also structures such as walls, tombs, and modern structures of special interest.

The database for this information will be taken directly from the English Heritage Listed Buildings layer including the designation reference, address and grade.   The database will also include locations of buildings noted on historic maps (i.e. Tithe and Enclosure Awards) which do not survive, some of which may be recorded as monuments in the HER. It is hoped that by including this information a more complete picture can be drawn of historic houses within the town.

This database is essentially complete barring minor edits on an individual town basis.

Field Name	Description	Response
Status	Status of building	LB: Listed Building DM: On historic maps but demolished
List Number	List number supplied by EH	Taken from HER
Grade	Grade assigned to building	I*: Building of the exceptional interest II*: Building of particularly special interest II: Building of special interest
Town	Name of town building is located in	Free Text
Address 2	Street building is on	Free Text
Address 1	Name or number of building	Free Text
Former	Former or other names for building	Free Text
1st Date	First date for construction of significant proportion	By century
Altered	Date of significant alteration	By century
Frame	Timber framing of building	Cruck Jetty Timber Wealden Box
1st Map	Date of historic map used	T: Tithe map E: Enclosure map Es: Estate map
2nd Map	Date of secondary historic map	
Notes	Any additional notes	Free Text

Table 12: GIS Attribute table for Historic Buildings database

5.6   Database: Routes

This database maps the routeways that connected the historic towns of Buckinghamshire using a hierarchy. Four datasets already exist for Buckinghamshire and into Milton Keynes UA; these will be merged and completed for Milton Keynes to produce a single dataset. Further route networks will also be added as the project continues; these additional routes will be limited to roads and lanes that directly link the town to another village. Lanes that are for access only or open tracks crossing common land will not be included due to time constraints. Mapping will also be limited to those routes that appear on the OS 1st edition map or earlier and will therefore exclude modern additions.

This database is essentially complete barring minor edits on an individual town basis.

Field name	Description
Name	Name of route or destination points
Category – Type of route way	Roman Primary Roman Secondary River Turnpike Railway Roman Possible Enclosed road Drove way Canal Tramway
Level	National routes – cross county routes that connect the town with major cities Regional routes – cross county routes that connect the town with cities County routes – inter county routes that connect the town with the major market towns Local routes – local lanes that connect the town with the surrounding villages
Status_07	Open (still in Closed (railways, roads & Dismantled (railways &

	use)	canals)	canals)
Period	Approximate period route dates to		
Date Established	For new constructions or for the date turnpike trust began		
Date Closed	Date route closed, dismantled or Trust ceased		
Source1	Historic maps; documentary sources & modern maps		
Source2	Second source		
CAS No	CAS numbers where relevant		
Confidence	Confidence rating for the information supplied		

Table 13: GIS Attribute table for early routes database

5.7   Database: Distribution sites for pottery, tile and brick

This database will concentrate on pottery and clay pipe finds within the limits of the project towns. There is a general bias in the data collected so far towards the north of the county, mainly due to the lack of excavations undertaken in the south. There is also a bias within the data as individual excavations do not discuss in detail fabrics for the post medieval or modern period. There have also been problems with identifying the fabrics discussed, mainly due to the fact that Buckinghamshire does not have a standardised fabric list in use by all archaeological units working in the area and as such the fabrics used here are based on a combination of the Milton Keynes fabrics list and Mellor's fabric list for Oxfordshire (Table 15).

This is essentially complete barring updates to the HER archaeological investigation database.

Field Name	Description	Response	
Site	Site name	Free text	
Site Code	Code given to excavation site	Free text	
CAS ref	CAS number/pref ref from HER	Free text	
Fabric types	Quantities of particular fabric type found	See table below for complete list of fabric types used	
Notes	Any additional notes		
Source		Evaluation Excavation Field survey	Find spot Watching brief
Confidence	Confidence level in information provided	Certain Probable	Possible Unsure

Table 14: GIS Attribute table for Pottery, tile & brick distribution sites

5.8   Reference Database: Production sites for pottery, tile and brick

This database will concentrate on pottery and clay pipe production sites across the county. The majority of the sites will be taken directly from the HER. This will be used in conjunction with the pottery distribution database in order to gain a better understanding of trade. This is a reference database taken directly from the HER and will not be modified in any way.

Relevant Report Sections

The Early Towns will primarily be used for supporting information in Section 1 (Description) Medieval to Modern Settlement Syntheses.

The Manors & Monasteries database will be used in Section 1 (Description) Setting; Brief History of Settlement and the Settlement Synthesis – Medieval to Modern.

The Boundaries & Plots database will be used in the Section 1 (Description) Medieval to Modern syntheses.

The Markets & Fairs database will be used in the Section 1 (Description) Setting and the Medieval to Modern syntheses.

The Historic Buildings database will be used in Section 1 (Description) Built Heritage; Medieval to Modern syntheses & Historic Urban Zones

The Routes & the Pottery databases will be used in Section 1 (Description) <u>Setting; Brief History of Settlement</u> and the <u>Archaeological & Historical Development</u>.

Fabric	Fabric Type	Code (OXON)	Code (Bucks/MK)	Approximate period
Prehistoric (general)				-43 AD
Roman (general)				AD 43- 410
Saxon (general)				410-1066
Thetford			SNS1	9th-12th centuries
Late Saxon Oxford ware	Shelly limestone ware clamp/bonfire kiln fired	OXB	MC1	9th-13th centuries
SW Oxon	Flint & quartz rich fabric clamp/bonfire kiln fired	OXBF		9th-13th centuries
Cotswold type ware				10th-14th centuries
Wallingford		WA27		11th-12th centuries
St Neots	Clay, shelly with inclusions clamp/bonfire kiln fired	OXR	SNC1	11th-13th centuries
Olney Hyde		OXCG		11th-13th centuries
Stamford			MS19	11th-13th centuries
NE Wiltshire		OXBB		11th-14th centuries
Med Oxon	Subangular or rounded quartz with clay updraught/clamp kiln fired	OXY		11th-14th centuries
Med grey Sandy ware			MS3	11th-14th centuries
Little Brickhill				11th-14th centuries
Abingdon	Subangular or rounded quartz updraught kiln fired	OXAG		11th-15th centuries
Minety	Limestone tempered Controlled oxidising kiln	OXBB		11th-15th centuries
MS29			MS29	12th-13th centuries
Lyveden			MSC4	12th-13th centuries
Potterspury early		OX68	MC6	12th-13th centuries
London			MS36	12th-14th centuries
Savernake	Flint & limestone tempered clamp/bonfire kiln fired	OXAQ		12th-14th centuries
N Oxon			MSC1	12th-16th centuries
MSC2			MSC2	13th-14th centuries
Brill/Boarstall early	Subangular or rounded quartz updraught kiln fired	OXAW	MC9	13th-15th centuries
SE Oxon	Rounded quartz woodfired	OX162		13th-15th centuries
MS2				13th-15th centuries
Olney Hyde late			MC3	13th-15th centuries
Potterspury late		MS6	TLMS6	13th-16th centuries
Surrey				14th-15th centuries
Tudor				15th-17th centuries
Brill/Boarstall late	Clay with quartz or limestone updraught kiln fired	OXAM	TLMS9	15th-17th centuries
W Oxon	Calcareous gravel tempered clamp/bonfire kiln fired	OXAC		9th-13th centuries
Border				13th-15th centuries
Local (unidentified)				-
Misc (unidentified)				-
Medieval (unidentified)				
Post medieval (general)		PM8 Red earthern PM25 White Earthern		17thcentury on
German (unidentified)		PM29 (Rhenish)		15thcentury on
French (unidentified)				15thcentury on

Table 15: Fabrics list (based on combination of MK fabrics list & OXON list after Mellor)

II ASSESSMENT

6   Historic Urban Zones & Archaeological Potential

6.1   Introduction

The process of characterising and analysing Buckinghamshire towns produces a large quantity of information at a 'fine-grained scale' e.g. the character of particular buildings, town plan forms and location of archaeological data. This multitude of information can be hard to assimilate. In order to distil this information into an understandable form, the project will define larger areas or Historic Urban Zones (HUZs) for each town; these zones provide a framework for summarising information in a spatially and written form. Each zone contains several sections including:

1. A summary of the zone including reasons for the demarcation of the zone.

2. An assessment of the known and potential archaeological interest for pre 20th century areas only.

3. An assessment of existing built character.

6.2   Historic Urban Zones

The creation of these zones begins with several discrete data sets including historical cartography and documentary sources; known archaeological work; buildings evidence (whether listed or not) and the modern urban character. From this a picture can be drawn of the changes that have occurred to the built character within a given area over a given period of time. Discrete areas of the town that then show broad similarities can be grouped as one zone.

After the survey results have been mapped into GIS the resulting data is analysed to discern any larger, distinctive patterns; principally build periods, urban types, styles or other distinctive attributes of buildings. Zone boundaries are defined based around areas of homogenous townscape, although occasionally there may be more diversity as a result of piecemeal change. Other considerations for defining these zones can be made from the other attribute data, including time depth and degree of preservation.

6.3   Archaeological Assessment

The second part of the analysis examines the significance and potential of towns from an archaeological perspective, this assessment is undertaken by the analysis of archaeological and historical sources (Table 16). Unlike the built environment, the focus of investigation is limited to the historic cores of settlements, where most archaeological evidence exists and the likelihood of archaeological discovery is at its greatest.   The assessment includes consideration of the archaeological interest of above-ground buildings and structures, which may contain hidden elements which are earlier than their nominal date based on visible architectural details.

The method for evaluating archaeological significance is an adaptation of English Heritage's Monuments Protection Plan for urban areas (English Heritage 1992). For the character zones within the historic core an evaluation is made of particular attributes, these are: Period; Survival; Potential; Group Value and Diversity. Also contributing to this assessment will be historical documentation reviewed by the appointed historical consultant. The assessment of these areas can be rated individually or cumulatively and will be recorded within the HUZ GIS layer.

This section will not form part of the final zone descriptions but will rather go towards informing the creation of the historic urban zones. It will involve information gathered from the HER and other sources as part of the data gathering stage of the individual town reports. Table 16 categorises the main sources of information and considers the relative importance of the work in assessing the potential archaeological importance of a zone.

Archaeological Work	Potential Value
Archaeological excavation, evaluation; Watching briefs, recorded observations; Sub-surface survey; Environmental Work	Major
Topographic Survey, e.g. break of slope, street alignments, property boundaries, water supplies, place and street names. Distribution maps of recorded stray and casual finds. Detailed fabric recording of standing structures. Cellar surveys	Moderate
Unrecorded stray finds	Low
Historical/Documentary Work	Potential Value
Primary	
Cartographic sources (pre OS series); National Surveys (Domesday etc); National Fiscal records (taxation assessments); Local government records (charters, court rolls etc)	Major
Local fiscal records (surveys, grants etc); Ecclesiastical records (diocesan & parish records etc); Private records (probate records, deeds etc)	Moderate
Travellers accounts; Contemporary biographies; Antiquarian books Inscriptions	Low
Secondary Sources	
Place name evidence	Major
Secondary texts	Moderate
Photographic surveys	Low

Table 16: Archaeological/Historical Documentation (based on MPP)

Period:

Assessment of the time-depth of archaeological remains likely to be present. As a general rule urban deposits with greater time-depth will tend to be of more archaeological interest.

Options	Definition
1	Early Medieval foundations 1000 -1100 and/or with possible proto or pre urban antecedents. Potential for remains with a very wide date range of a thousand years or more.
2	Medieval Foundations of 1100 -1536 with remains relating to Medieval and Post Medieval establishment and change
3	Post 1536 - establishment and change occurring after 1536. Post-medieval remains only
4	Post 1800 – modern development

Table 17: Key grading for general periods (based on MPP)

Survival:

This section focuses on the visible or documented survival of historical elements. For example buildings will have a bias towards post medieval although some medieval forms (churches) will exist. In terms of deposits assessment will often be based upon documented investigations and it should be recognised that some parts of towns cannot be assessed until further data becomes available.

High = Documented survival of extensive significant remains

Medium = Documented survival of significant remains

Low = Documented extensive destruction/loss/absence of remains

Uncertain = Insufficient information for reliable judgment

Potential:

This section relates to the likelihood of preservation of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence and will be a summary based in part on known archaeological and environmental evidence and in part on predictive preservation and therefore should be treated with caution. Potential preservation is based upon ground conditions whether wet or dry, the topography and the quality of archaeological evidence (see Table 16). The relationship between subsurface deposits and standing buildings is also of relevance. Evidence for buildings potential lies in determining the

preservation of older building structures or fabrics hidden behind later builds and facades. The principal nature of remains predicted will be indicated. This will also refer to the potential for environmental finds, although this can only be a general statement.

Options	Definition
High	Areas predicted to contain stratified or waterlogged buried deposits or early structural elements within standing buildings. High potential for environmental finds such as anoxic environments with pH of over 7. (peats, waterlogged deposits)
Medium	Areas predicted to contain significant buried deposits and/or potential for hidden structural elements, potential for environmental finds can be varied , covers a wide range of soil types.
Low	Areas predicted to have limited survival of archaeological deposits e.g. due to destruction of subsurface deposits by modern development. Low potential for environmental finds such as oxic environments with a neutral pH. (brown earths)
Uncertain	Areas with insufficient data to make any meaningful prediction

Table 18: Archaeological potential

Group Value:

The identification of adjacent buildings where concentrations of types occur forming a distinct character. This takes the form of a pick list of options. For the majority the group value will be not applicable.

Options	Definition
Commercial Cluster:	Shops, Inn's
Ecclesiastical Cluster:	Prebendal's with churches, Almshouses and residences. Remnants of monastic houses
Civic Cluster:	Local governmental buildings, courts
Industrial Cluster:	Clusters of particular industries
N/A	

Table 19: Group Value

Diversity:

This criterion seeks to measure the phases of change to a given area through time. The diversity reflects the range of features, components and monuments that can be recorded within the zone or across a wider range of zones.   Equally this could also apply to the diversity of the built environment. This will also examine the survival of buildings within the historic core using English Heritage listed buildings data to assess the range and diversity of dates and architectural style within the zone.

Options	Definition
High:	3 or more phases
Medium:	2 major phases
Low:	Single phase
Unknown:	

Table 20: Diversity

III RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION AGENDA

Each town report will briefly summarise key conservation issues and research questions arising from the project. Where relevant these will be linked to regional and national agenda. Public and stakeholder consultation will play a significant part in refining this section.

IV STRATEGY

Where appropriate specific recommendations will be made for addressing the research and conservation agenda. Public and stakeholder consultation will play a significant part in refining this section.

Historic Urban Zones

Historical and topographical modelling

Built Character

Historical maps and documentary research

Archaeological & Environmental evidence

Buildings information

Modern Urban form

Historical consultancy work/ doc. evidence

HER Database

English Heritage Listed Buildings

Database: Historic Urban Character

Database: Routes

Geology & Soils databases

Historic Maps research

Conservation areas and Registered Parks & Gardens
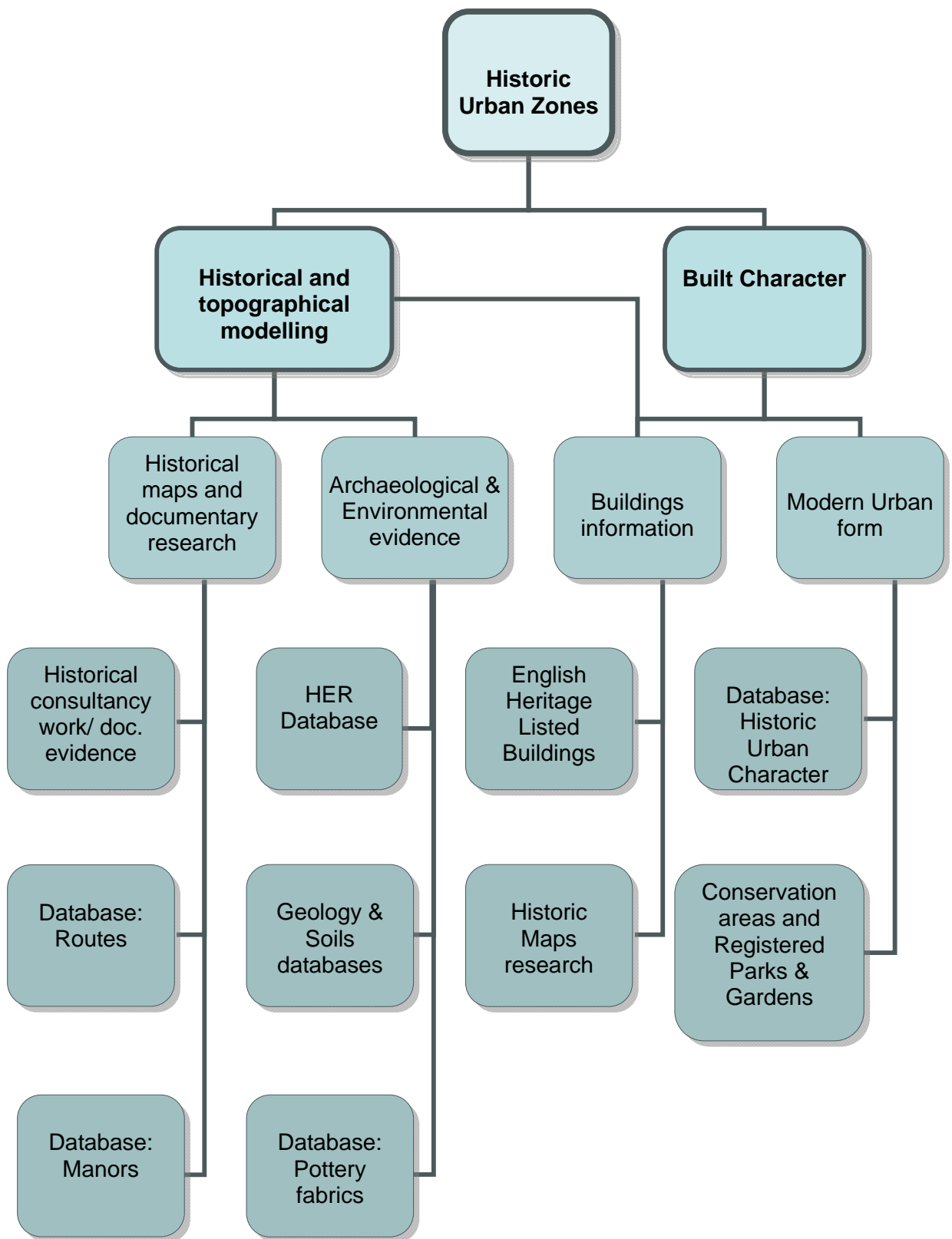
Database: Manors

Database: Pottery fabrics

Table 21: Flow diagram showing the ways in which the project databases feed into the historic urban zones

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8   Appendix 2: Settlement form (Based on MPP Approach)

8.1   Roman and Romano-British urban areas

Roman Provincial Capitals – e.g. London

Coloniae – settlements established by statute for two reasons – either to act as models of Roman urban life or to provide a reserve of trained soldiers who could be pressed into service

Municipia – chartered settlements populated either by Roman citizens or those enjoying 'Latin rights' status was usually conferred on a pre-existing settlement

Civitas capital – towns which functioned as the principal administrative centres of the regions of Roman Britain

Roman small towns – settlements which lack the administrative status of the public towns but which have a range of monuments and features characteristic of urban areas. Archaeologically small towns can be distinguished by a general lack of street grids and public buildings and instead tend to be characterised by insubstantial timber or half-timbered structures.

8.2   Saxon urban areas

1. Fortified centres – planned or reorganised town with a street or streets occurring within a new or pre-existing system of defences. Often described as burhs many were for the protection of important roads or rivers. Historically, these towns were associated with King Alfred as a response to Danish invasions in the 9th century. Four variants have been identified:

Those re-using Roman defences

New early medieval defences

Promontory sites

Burghal forts

2. Royal/ecclesiastical centres – all urban areas founded as, or determined by, royal or ecclesiastical institutions between the 5th and 10th centuries either from Romano-British foundations or at sites with no previous urban history, not necessarily commercial centres. Two variants identified:

Those with a Roman urban legacy

Those with no Roman urban legacy

3. Commercial centres – diverse form of urban area, each area being central to the economic system predominant in the Saxon period. Four variants have been identified:

Wics with previous occupation

Wics on Greenfield sites

Ports with previous occupation

Ports on Greenfield sites

A wic is usually an undefended coastal or riverine trading and industrial centre deliberately established in the 7th century or later. Archaeologically the most distinctive feature of a wic is the evidence for industrial activity and overseas contact. Topographically, all wics lie on, or close to, territorial frontiers.

Ports are less distinctive and are defined as an urban area at which a toll was collected. This can include coastal ports as well as market towns. The main factory distinguishing them from wics is that they existed (initially at least) under royal control

Rural Settlement – (not MPP) Villages and hamlets, mentioned in Domesday but did not achieve any urban status in the Saxon period

8.3   Medieval urban areas

Simple divisions can be made concerning the origins of a town from the medieval period (After Beresford).

 'Plantations'– those deliberately laid out by a promoter (King, Bishop, Monastery, Lord, etc). Within this there are several further subdivisions including the following:

Towns adjoining a pre-existing settlement: The new town is laid out immediately adjacent to a pre-existing settlement. This was usually the result of extension to a settlement that had a good location but was small and irregular in layout. Layout often comprises of a system whereby the market forms the division between the old and the new settlement. Market not necessarily located near to the church. Original settlement is organic with often winding roads and irregular plots while the new settlement radiates out along a (possibly) straightened road with wide market area and burgage plots arranged along the main street. Often linear in form.

Towns close to but separate from a pre-existing settlement: The new town is laid out a short distance from the pre-existing settlement. Re-location might be the result of limited control by the promoter in the existing settlement or issues relating to space and connections.

Towns located some distance from the original settlement: The new town is located a significant distance from the pre-existing settlement often in order to take advantage of a main road or river. Re-location might be the result of limited control by the promoter, issues of space and changing importance in connections. Can often be located on the border between two parishes or counties.

'Plantations': Failed Towns

'Abortive': Relevant to those towns that were planned according to one of the three options above but which never succeeded. While the market and plots are laid out the spaces are never populated and often the only evidence will be either the initial charter relating to the establishment of the town or also the physical evidence of street and plot formations. Abortive towns primarily fall under category three.

'Decayed': Planted town was laid out and initially inhabited but over time lost status until it devolved to a village, hamlet or became completely deserted. Can be applied to all three variations of planted towns.

'Organic' - towns that have evolved from smaller settlements with no obvious signs of overall planning in their structure.

Medieval settlements are complicated with a great diversity of size and situation. Classification by plan is not in itself universally valid because a particular plan does not denote a particular status, size or function. One system of classification is on gross size measured in terms of population and overall extent along with the number and range of monuments present.

1. Small market towns – Score of 30-50; no urban characteristics beyond a market; population of 3-400; catchment area of a few square kilometres. Range of monuments present typically includes a market place and church.

1.a. Small market villages (not MPP) – Score of 20 or less. An organic settlement with no urban characteristics beyond a church and market.

2. Medium size market towns – Score between 50-90; provided a market and service centre for surrounding communities, some were also administrative centres; population of 600-1000; fairly wide range of monuments.

3. large market towns – score >90; population of several thousand; usually shire towns; large market providing a commercial service and had trading links on a national or even international standard; administrative centres for a whole region.

4. Rural Settlement – (not MPP) Villages and hamlets, mentioned in Domesday but did not achieve any urban status in the medieval period

8.4   Post Medieval urban areas

1. Dockyard towns

2. Resort town – three variants;

inland spas

seaside resorts based on fishing port

new seaside resorts

3. county/provincial capitals – three variants

county towns – chartered boroughs; population c.5000

provincial towns – combination of civic; economic and religious centre

capital city - London

4. Industrial towns – urban areas that developed around a specific industry or group of industries. Three variants

textile/woollen towns

metal manufacturing towns

other industrial towns

5. Rural Settlement (not MPP) – settlement that was a larger urban area in the Medieval or Saxon period but has since lost status, or has yet to become fully urbanised

8.5   Modern urban areas (not part of MPP)

1. Metroland suburb/railway town – urban area developed as a direct result of the introduction of the railway. Main basis of town as for commuters travelling to other urban areas

2. Modern market town

3. Tourist town – principle industry in the modern period is the tourist trade

4. Modern industrial town – urban area that developed in the modern period around a specific industry or group of industries. Several variants:

Railway/transport industry – turnpikes and/or railway?

Software/electronics

5. Rural Settlement – settlement that was a larger urban area in earlier periods but has since lost status.

Table 22: Example

Period	Princes Risborough	
Saxon (410-1066)	Mint	No
	Minster	No
	Royal Manor	11th century-1628 Royal Manor
	Burh status	No
	ASC Reference	No
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	Yes
	Number of Manors	One Royal Manor
	Watermill	Two
	Estimated population (based on recorded pop. x5)	*c.*225
	Settlement type	Royal Estate Centre
Medieval (1066-1536)	Borough status	No
	Burgage plots	No
	Guild house/houses	No
	Castle	No
	1st reference to town	Domesday
	Fair Charter	1523 to town. Prescriptive?
	Church	13th Century: St Marys Church
	Market Charter	1523 to town. Prescriptive?
	Monastic presence	No
	Manorial records	No, remained Royal Manor
	Emparkment	Yes 20 hides in demesne of the king (DB)
	Routeway connections	Lower Icknield Way Upper Icknield Way
	Inns/taverns (presence of)	None recorded
	Windmills/watermills	Two watermills
	Settlement type	Royal Estate/Small market town
Post Medieval (1536-1800)	1577 Return of Vintners	One inn-keeper; six alehouse keepers
	Market Charter	n/a
	Market house	Yes
	Fair Charter	n/a
	Local industries	One brewery
	Proximity to turnpike	1795 Wycombe to Risborough 1827 Risborough to Kimble 1830 Thame to Risborough
	Windmills/watermills	Culverton watermill (mentioned 14th century) Longwick watermill (mentioned 17th century) windmill (1712)
	Population (1801)	1554
	Settlement type	Small market town
Modern (Post 1800)	Railway station	1906 Grand Central Railway
	Modern development	Yes
	Canal Wharf	No
	Enclosure	1823 Act
	Significant local industries	
	Population (2001)	7978
	Settlement type	Small town

9   Appendix 3: Brief for Historical Consultancy

9.1   Introduction

English Heritage is providing grant aid to Buckinghamshire County Council to undertake an "extensive urban survey" of thirty historic towns in the modern administrative areas of Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes.   Part of this project requires a rapid assessment of the documentation for each town to be undertaken in accordance with a brief agreed by the project steering group. This brief sets out the scope of the required study.

9.2   Background

Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC), supported by English Heritage, Milton Keynes Council and other partners, are running the 'Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project' in order to better inform the management of the county's historic urban environments; encompassing buildings, townscapes and archaeological remains.   The project forms part of a wider English Heritage program of extensive urban survey. Further details can be found in the project design annexed to this brief.

9.3   Aims & Scope of Historical Research

The historical research will need to focus on identifying material relevant to the overall objectives of the study, especially:

The definition and description of townscape character

The management of urban archaeological deposits

Definition of local and county research priorities relevant to the urban historic environment

Engaging local communities

Resources are limited and it is envisaged that priority will be given to sources which either a) provide common comparable data between towns or b) critical insight into an individual town. Sources which provide information on population size, occupations, commerce, trade and industry, social organisation (e.g. open or closed towns), urban morphology and town planning and the influence of dominant individuals, institutions or historical events (e.g. major fires) will be of particular significance.   For the 19th and early 20th centuries research will need to be very targeted – it is suggested by identifying the most useful secondary sources and considering the influence of housing by-laws and the installation of services.

9.4   Suggested Methodology

An initial listing of existing and readily available secondary sources has been prepared and will be made available to the consultant. It is then envisaged that the work will proceed in phases:

Phase 1 – information audit and assessment

Assessment of the available historical documentation for each town using readily accessible web-based and local published sources, lists and indexes. Identification and consultation with active historical researchers (e.g. Victoria County History, Julian Hunt and David Thorpe).   A short statement at the county level and for each town of the key issues and sources with prioritised recommendations and costings for further study. This should be a rapid exercise based on a model study of the Bernwood area by Dr Mark Page: Bernwood Ancient Hunting Forest Project: An Assessment of the Documentary and Cartographic Evidence Relating to the Medieval Landscape and Society of the Bernwood Forest Area.

The output will be a report to the steering group comprising:

a brief summary of the key sources for each town;

an overview comparison of Buckinghamshire towns with other English counties (e.g. what is distinctive about the county's towns? Are there any Buckinghamshire towns (or topics related to them) which are of particularly high historical interest?

prioritised recommendations for further work with indicative costings where the that work is recommended for phase 2.
Further research and reporting

Completion of the agreed work program and reporting, provision of text for inclusion in town reports and synthesis. Ongoing advice and support to the project team.

9.5   Key Factors to consider

Phase 1 and the first tranche towns will need to be completed by March 2008 but other elements of phase 2 could be undertaken in 2008/9.

9.6   Conditions & Standards of work

The selection of the historical consultant will be based on a balance of price and quality. A Proposal and Method Statement will be required for the work for assessment by BCC Archaeological Service which will:

outline the consultant's understanding of the brief and relevant qualifications and experience

set out how the consultant intends to address the project aims

indicate how interim and final outputs will be presented

set out a timetable, including identifying progress report meetings and key milestones during the project and indication of consultation/communication process with the Project Manager and other consultees.

set out the consultant's costs, which may be paid in stages and should not exceed the guide price of up to £9,000.

Methods, outputs and reporting will be as specified, unless varied by written instruction issued by the Project Manager.

Copyright: The consultant will grant an unlimited and unqualified licence to Buckinghamshire County Council, English Heritage and Milton Keynes Council to use the information from this study. For the duration of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project, the use of this information by the consultant for any purposes other than those specified in this document will require the written permission of Buckinghamshire County Council.

9.7   Timetable

The Bucks Project will last for three and a half years, from April 2007 to August 2010; the historical research is scheduled for the early stage of the project to inform completion of reports in accordance with the following timetable:

Project starts	1st April 2007
Project Design/Method finalised	31st October 2007
Historical consultant appointed	31st December 2007
Historical consultant reports	31st March 2008
Tranche 1 draft reports completed	31st May 2008
Tranche 2 draft reports completed	31st December 2008
Tranche 3 draft reports completed	31st May 2009
Tranche 4 draft reports completed	31st October 2009
Tranche 5 draft reports completed	31st May 2010
Synthetic Report completed	31st August 2010

10   Appendix 4: Principal Legislation

DATE	ACT	IMPLICATIONS/DESCRIPTION
1851	Lodging Housing	Permitted LAs to purchase land and erect lodgings.
1866	Labouring Classes Dwelling Housing	Permitted LAs to borrow money to purchase land and erect lodgings for the labouring classes.
1868	Artisans' & Labourers Dwellings	Encouraged slum clearance
1875	Artisans' & Labourers Dwellings Improvement	Permitted LAs to clear slums and rebuild for later resale.
1875	Public Health	
1890	Housing of the Working Classes	Extended legislation to allow building of houses which included labourers dwellings
1909	Housing & Town Planning	Removed previous requirement on LAs to sell dwellings within 10 years.
1919; 23; 24; 30; 33; 35; 36; 38; 44; 46	Housing Act	Series of Acts allowing LAs to clear areas and rebuild using government funded subsidies
1949	Housing Act	Enabled LAs to build houses for any member of the community not just working classes
1952; 54; 56; 61; 67; 69; 72; 74; 75	Housing Act	Series of Acts for subsidies of LA building schemes.
1977	Housing (Homeless Persons) Act	LAs have statutory duty to provide housing for certain categories of homeless
1980; 1984; 1986	Housing	Increased government control of LA expenditure, increased rents for LA housing & allowed tenants to buy their house for discount
1988	Housing	LAs to become 'enabler's' rather than providers of social housing. Increase in Housing Associations to take the place.
1601	Act for the Relief of the Poor	Each parish was obliged to relieve the aged and the helpless and to bring up unprotected children in habits of industry, and to provide work for those capable of it but who were lacking their usual trade. Thus its main objectives were – The establishment of the parish as the administrative unit responsible for poor relief and the collection of the poor rates The provision of materials to provide work for the able bodied poor and the relief of the impotent poor through almshouses, poorhouses or workhouses
1662	Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom (Settlement Act)	Allowed for the removal from a parish, back to their place of settlement, of newcomers whom local justices deemed 'likely to be chargeable' to the parish poor rates.
1722-23	The Workhouse Test Act (Knatchbull's Act)	Enabled workhouses to be set up by parishes either singly or in combination with neighbouring parishes
1782	For the Better Relief of the Poor (Gilbert's Act)	Aimed to organise poor relief on a county basis with each county being divided into districts based on the Hundreds. Such unions of parishes could set up a common workhouse for the old, sick, infirm and orphans. Paupers were to be found work. Gilbert Unions were controlled by a Board of elected members and assessed by an appointed supervisor.
1808	County Asylum's Act	Granted permission for the construction of asylums. Asylums to be paid for by public funding.
1818; 1819	Surges Bourne's Acts	Two Acts for the appointment of an elected committee to oversee relief giving, also allowed for increased poor rates.
1834	Poor Law Amendment Act	Set up a legal & administrative framework for the new poor relief system under a new Poor Law Commission. The Commission divided the country into new Poor Law Unions each run by a locally elected board of Guardians. Poor Law Commission replaced by Poor Law Board directly answerable to parliament.
1865	Union Chargeability Act	Placed cost of maintenance with the Union and not the parish.
1875	Public Health Act	Set up nationwide system of rural and urban sanitary authorities.
1876	The Divided Parishes and	Gave the Local Government Board new powers to reorganise

	Poor Law Amendment Act	and dissolve unions.
1919		Ministry of Health replaced Local Government Board
1929	Local Government Act	Abolished all Poor Law Authorities and transferred their responsibilities for "public assistance" to local councils.
1948	National Health Service Act	Established the National Health Service
1766	Hanway's Act,	Promoted by Foundling Hospital governor Jonas Hanway, required that all pauper children under six from Metropolitan parishes be sent to school in the countryside at least three miles from London or Westminster. The nursing and maintenance of each child was to cost at least two shillings and sixpence per week.
1780		Sunday School movement begins with opening of a school in Gloucester by Robert Raikes.
1810		First British School set up by British and Foreign Schools Society.
1811		First National School set up by The National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.
1818		First Ragged School opened by John Pounds.
1857; 1861; 1866	Industrial Schools Act	Series of acts aimed at providing care and education for vagrant, destitute, disorderly and children convicted of a crime.
1870	Education Act	Introduced compulsory elementary education administered by local School Boards.
1891	Education Act	Education was free to all.
1902	Education Act	Replaced School Boards by Local Education Authorities and raised school-leaving age to 14.
1908	Children's Act	Gave local authorities new powers to keep poor children out of the workhouse
1944	Education Act	Established primary and secondary school system. Merged boys & girls schools at primary level.
1947	Town & Country Planning Act	Set the modern limits for towns.
1959	Highways Act	Most building lines legislation repealed.
1972	Local Governments Act	Remaining building lines legislation was repealed leaving building alignment to be controlled under planning legislation.
1835	Amersham Poor Law Union	Combined the parishes of Amersham, Beaconsfield, Chalfont St Giles, Chalfont St Peters, Chesham, Chesham Bois, Penn, Seer Green, Chenies for the provision of a union workhouse.

Sources:

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Edwards, A. The Design of Suburbia

http://users.ox.ac.uk/~peter/workhouse/index.html

Appendix 5: G.I.S. Databases

10.1   Reference/HER Databases:

Databases that were used purely as a reference layer or were generated based on HER/SMR data.

Name	Description
Conservation Areas	Maps the location and extent of conservation areas in Buckinghamshire.
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)	Maps the location and extent of SAMs in Buckinghamshire.
English Heritage Parks & Gardens	Includes all parks and gardens of significant historic interest in Buckinghamshire.
Archaeological Notification Areas	Non designation layer. This maps the location and extent of areas of known particular archaeological interest in Buckinghamshire. Used as a planning tool.
HER data	Layers created from HER data and used as a reference for the project – this includes monuments, find spots and designation data.
Archaeological Investigations	Based on information taken from the HER events (archaeological work) database
Pottery & tile production sites	This is primarily taken from the HER database with some additions for regional pottery sites. Data will include period of production and type of site.

10.2   Created/Amended Databases:

Databases that were either created for this project or were derived from, and subsequently amended from, a pre-existing report.

Name	Description	Based on
Historic Urban Characterisation	The main G.I.S. layer containing characterisation data	OS Maps Historic maps
Historic Towns Character Areas	Based on the Historic Urban Character layer this separates the towns into distinct character areas.	
Extent of the early towns	This focuses on the historic core and aims to map the town from the early medieval period. This is a conjectural layer.	Historic maps
Manors & Monasteries	This maps the location of manors, abbeys and castles as plotted in the HER and attempts to plot the extent of their estates.	HER Historic maps
Boundaries & Plots	This layer plots the early field boundaries (from OS 1st edition or earlier) and historic plots (from enclosure/tithes or earlier).	Historic maps
Markets & Fairs	This lists the date of the market & fairs grant; who it was granted to and what type of grant it was. It also includes basic information on each town including whether it had borough status and whether it had a mint, Minster, royal manor, castle, medieval guilds or a monastic house.	Documentary sources
Historic Buildings	This list is based on the EH Listed Buildings dataset. Extra information has been added including its primary uses as recorded on tithe awards. Demolished buildings and unlisted buildings marked on enclosure & tithe maps are also recorded.	EH List of Buildings HER
Routes and Highways	This list uses the 4 existing routes datasets and adds rivers and local roads. This will present the routes system as a hierarchy: National Routes – to London, Northampton Regional – to Oxford County – to Aylesbury, Buckingham Local – to local market villages.	BCC Roman roads in Bucks BCC turnpikes in Bucks BCC Canals in Bucks BCC Railways in Bucks
Pottery & tile distribution in towns	This is taken from a combination of the HER database and excavation reports and it lists the fabric type and the quantities found within the extent of the historic towns (where the information is available).	HER Excavation reports.