

Amersham

Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report



Aerial view of Old Amersham (Mike Farley)

The Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project was carried out between 2008 and 2012 by Buckinghamshire County Council with the sponsorship of English Heritage and the support of Chiltern District Council

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Summary

This report written as part of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project is intended to summarise the archaeological, topographical, historical and architectural evidence relating to the development of Amersham in order to provide an informed basis for conservation, research and the management of change within the urban environment. Emphasis is placed on identifying a research agenda for the town and using a formalised method for classifying local townscape character. The Historic Towns methodology complements the well-established process of conservation area appraisal by its complete coverage, greater consideration of time-depth and emphasis on research potential. Each Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project report includes a summary of information for the town including key dates and facts (Table 1). The project forms part of an extensive historic and natural environment characterisation programme by Buckinghamshire County Council.

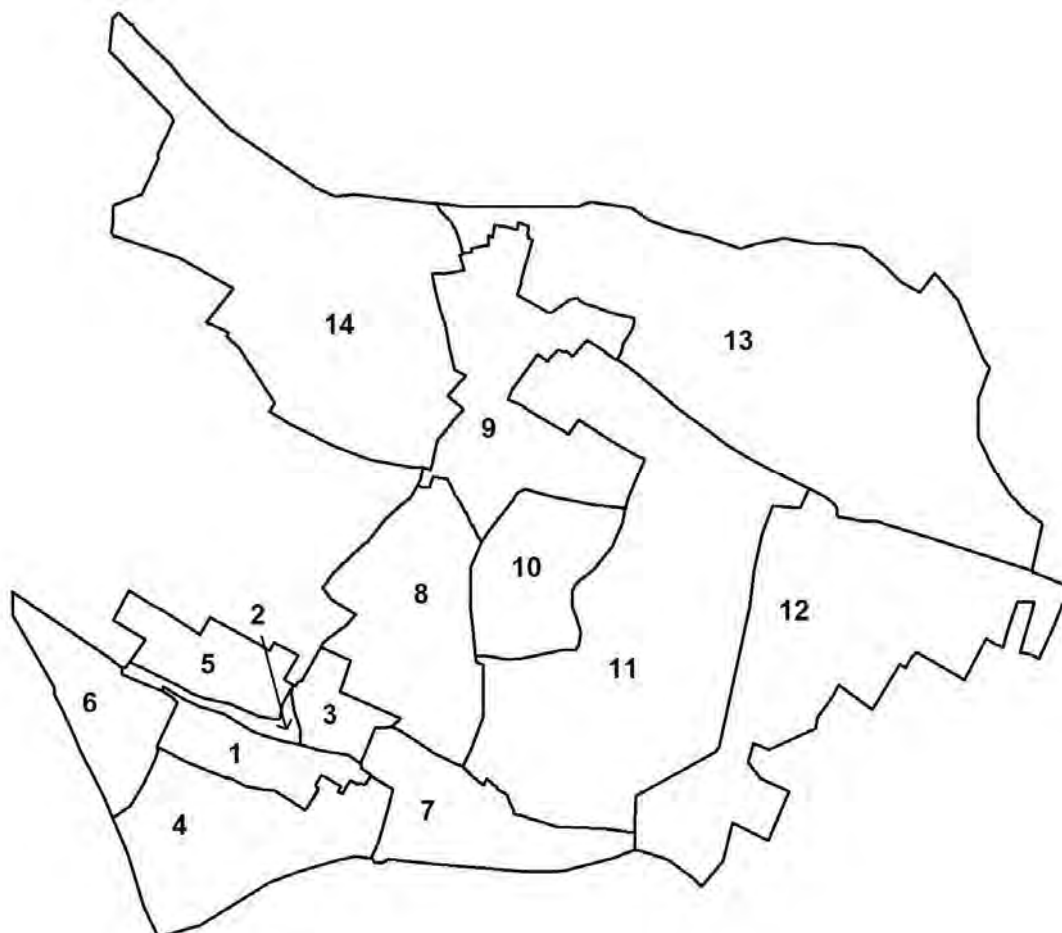
Amersham is situated in the Chiltern Hills to the west of London. It is a town of two parts: an old medieval town which lies in the Misbourne Valley and a 'new town' which grew up around the railway station on the ridge to the north in the early-mid Twentieth Century. There is archaeological evidence for a Roman villa estate just upstream of the Old Town and documentary evidence from the Domesday Book for rural settlements and a royal estate at *Agmodesham* but Amersham only developed urban attributes from around AD 1200 when the lord of the manor was granted the rights to hold fairs and markets. Later in the 13th century Amersham obtained borough status and sent representatives to parliament but independent urban institutions did not develop and Amersham seems to have remained under the thrall of its lords. The medieval market place (the High Street) forms the town's spine within which one can still see a traditional market hall. The High Street is lined by historic buildings dated to the 16th – 18th centuries, many of which probably either contain medieval fabric or lie on sites originally developed at that time. On the south side of the High Street there are regular, long narrow burgage plots probably laid out when the borough was created. In contrast properties on the north side of the High Street lay outside the borough in a different manor and have much shorter plots backing onto the river.

In the late 15th and early 16th centuries Amersham became a hotbed of non-conformism; which was subject to violent persecution. Non-conformism survived and later developed a focus along Whielden Street. There was limited development to the town in the post medieval (16th-18th century) with some settlement expanding along Rectory Hill and Whielden Street.

The construction of the railway line in 1892 about a mile north of Amersham drastically altered the morphology of the town, creating a new settlement – Amersham-on-the-Hill – that eventually merged with the Old Town. Amersham-on-the-Hill remained relatively small until the 1920s when the 'Metro-land' ideal inspired development around the new town.

The findings of this study are summarised in fourteen 'historic urban zones' that can be used to indicate areas of significance relating to various facets of heritage. This includes areas that may benefit from more archaeological or documentary research and areas with limited known archaeological potential. The character of Old Amersham has been well preserved, traffic restrictions on the High Street coupled with limited modern development have enabled the old town to maintain much of its historic fabric. The built

heritage remains good with a variety of buildings dating from the 15th-19th century in either vernacular or Georgian styles of architecture. The built character of Amersham-on-the-Hill is also unique with numerous good quality estate developments such as the Weller Estate (Zone 13), Elm Close (Zone 9) and the exceptional High and Over Art Deco style development (Zone 11). The earliest areas of settlement in Amersham, and with the most potential for archaeological finds and features are zones one to three. Zone seven may also have a significant potential for the Roman to medieval periods particularly.



- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1, Borough | <input type="checkbox"/> 6, Little Shardeloes | <input type="checkbox"/> 11, Hundred Acres |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2, Rectory Manor | <input type="checkbox"/> 7, Bury End | <input type="checkbox"/> 12, Stanley Hill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3, St Mary's Church | <input type="checkbox"/> 8, Rectory Hill | <input type="checkbox"/> 13, Amersham Common |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4, Whielden Street | <input type="checkbox"/> 9, Oakfield Corner Comm | <input type="checkbox"/> 14, Hervines Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5, School Lane | <input type="checkbox"/> 10, The Drive | |

Figure 1: Urban Character Zones for Amersham

Period	Amersham	
Saxon (410-1066)	Mint	No
	Minster	No
	Royal Manor	No
	Burh status	No
	Saxon Reference	1066 <i>Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici</i>
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	<i>As Agmodesham</i>
	Number of Manors	Seven (including Coleshill)
	Watermills	Three: Town Mill & two unlocated
	Domesday population (recorded households)	19 villagers; 17 smallholders; 7 slaves
	Settlement type	hamlet
Medieval (1066-1536)	Borough status	In existence by 1262 (Page, 1925)
	Burgage plots	Yes (south side of High Street)
	Guild house/fraternity	1490: Fraternity of St Katherine
	Castle	No
	Civic structures	Yes (Fraternity)
	1 st reference to place	1066 <i>Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici</i>
	Fair Charter	1200: Charter to fitz Peter
	Church	1140: St Mary's Church
	Market Charter	1200: Charter to fitz Peter
	Market House	Yes?
	Monastic presence	No
	Manorial records	Yes
	Routeway connections	London Road
	Inns/taverns (presence of)	Kings Arms, 15 th century
	Windmills/watermills	Five watermills referenced One windmill at Coleshill
Settlement type	Borough	
Post Medieval (1536-1800)	Industry	Brewing & Maltings Tanneries Lace making
	1577 Return of Vintners	2 Inn keepers; 7 Alehouse keepers
	Market Charter	1613: to Earl of Bedford
	Market house	1682 (still present)
	Fair Charter	1613: to Earl of Bedford
	Inns	Seven inns in 17 th century
	Watermills	Five watermills referenced
	Proximity to turnpike	Uxbridge to Brackley Turnpike 1751-1878 Chenies to Henley Turnpike 1768-1881
	Population (1801)	2130
	Settlement type	Borough
Modern (Post 1800)	Railway station	1892 at Amersham-on-the-Hill
	Modern development	Amersham-on-the-Hill
	Enclosure date	1816
	Canal Wharf	No
	Significant local industries	Furniture making Straw plaiting Pottery & Brick
	Population (2001)	21,470
	Settlement type	'Metroland' Town
	HER No.	0852800000

Table 1: Checklist for Amersham

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.

This Historic Settlement Assessment Report for Amersham has been prepared by the Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service as part of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project to inform and advise the planning process. This report has been compiled using a number of sources, including the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the List of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Interest and selected historical cartographic and documentary records. Site visits were also made to classify the character of the built environment. The preparation of this report has involved the addition of information to the database and the digitising of spatial data onto a Geographic Information System (GIS). In addition, this report presents proposals for the management of the historic settlement archaeological resource.

1.2 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 (completed in 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.

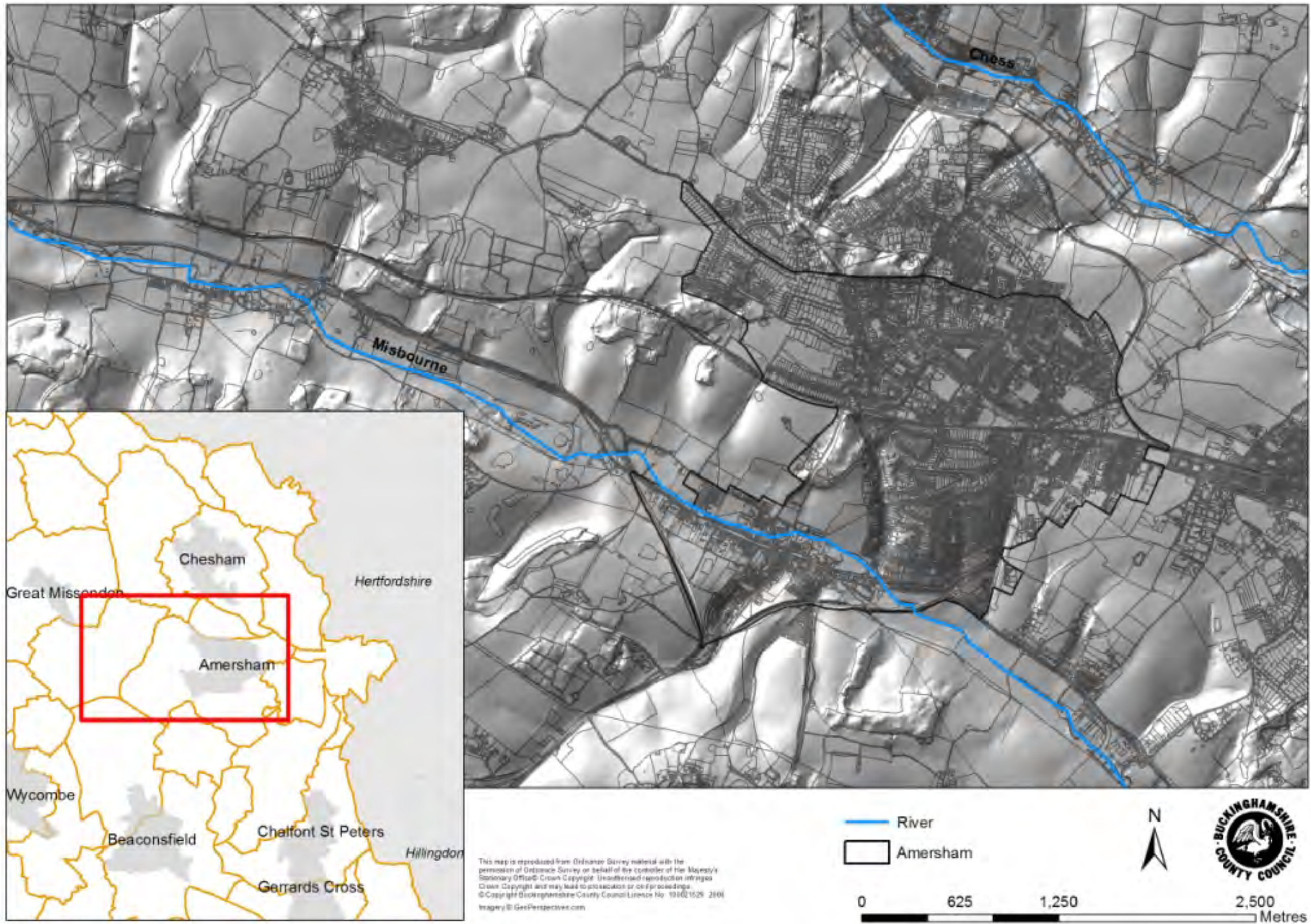


Figure 2: Amersham in location

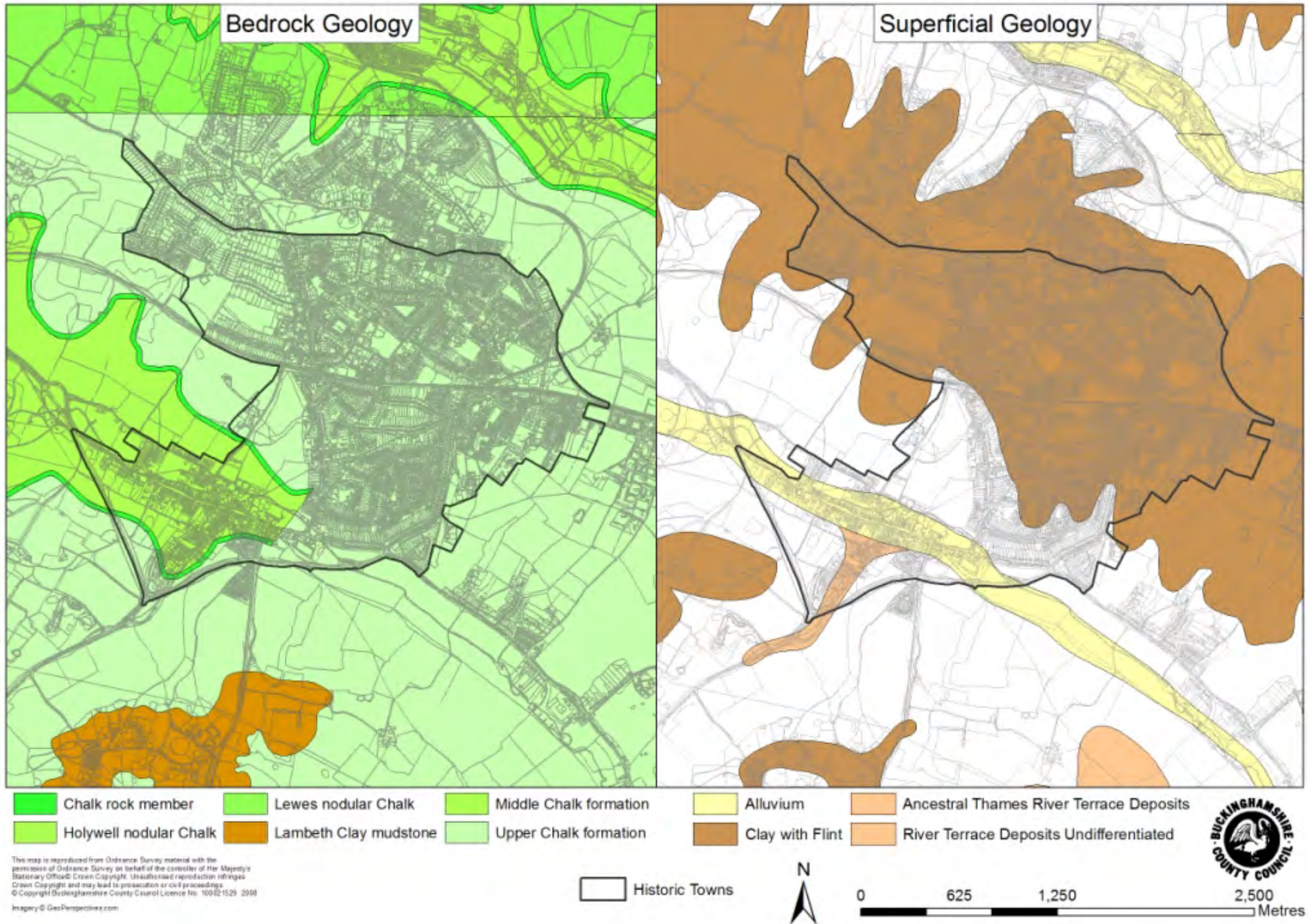


Figure 3: Geology (BGS)

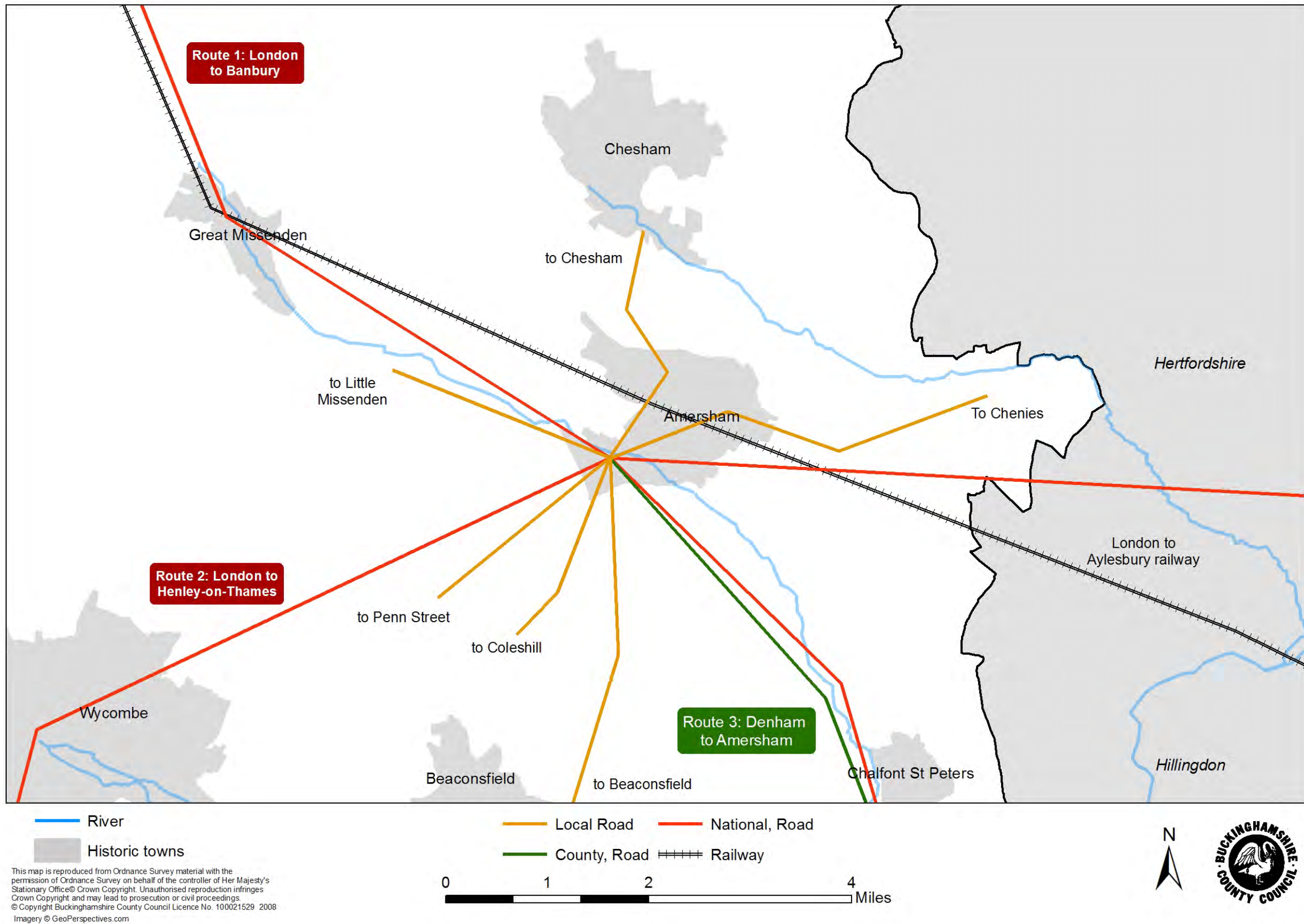


Figure 4: Schematic diagrams of connections from Amersham (representational using Old Amersham as central point)

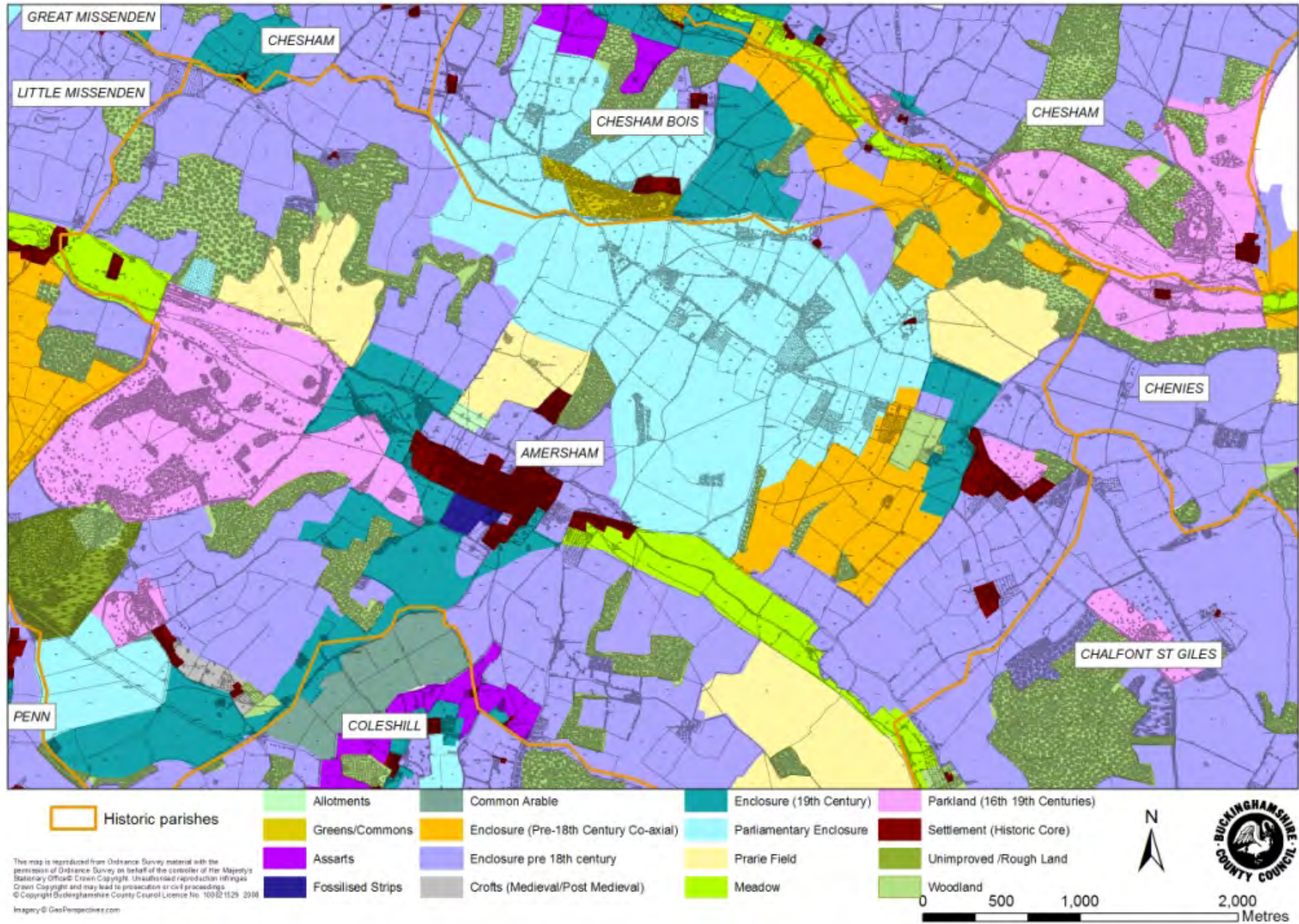


Figure 5: Town in the wider historic landscape (Buckinghamshire historic landscape characterisation 1880)

2 Setting

2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

Amersham lies within Chilterns District in the County of Buckinghamshire. The Old Town lies in the valley of the River Misbourne whilst the new town of Amersham-on-the-Hill is centred approximately one mile north along the ridge between the Misbourne valley and the Chess valley (Figure 2). Amersham lies some 27 miles northwest of London and 16 miles southeast of Aylesbury. Prior to the 19th century, Coleshill hamlet was a detached part of Hertfordshire, belonging to the principal manor of Tring at the time of Domesday but granted to the Mandevilles in 1175 (See Appendix 4: Historical Documentary research). Coleshill manor was annexed to Buckinghamshire and became a hamlet and dependent of Amersham parish in 1844 before becoming a civil parish in the 20th century (Page W, 1925). Modern settlement at Amersham-on-the-Hill has merged the town with settlement at Chesham Bois so for the purposes of this project the line of Copperkins Lane has been taken as the division between the two towns.

Old Amersham is a linear settlement formed along the road from Aylesbury to London where it parallels the path of the River Misbourne. The town is located at a height of approximately 95m OD (Ordnance Datum).

Amersham Common originally lay to the north of the Old Town and covered a vast area along the ridge of the hill. Figure 11: 1761 Rocque map illustrates the extent of the Common in the 18th century with some areas of encroachment already evident. The Common was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1816 and is now buried beneath 20th century development for Amersham-on-the-Hill.

The modern town then rises to a height of around 160m OD north to the railway line at the heart of the new town and to a height of 180m OD where Amersham-on-the-Hill joins with modern settlement at Chesham Bois (Figure 2).

The principal bedrock geology of Old Amersham (Figure 3) comprises middle Chalk Formation with overlying superficial deposits of alluvium following the path of the River Misbourne (BGS). The Soils Survey Layer (Cranfield, 2007), surveyed at a county level, classifies the soil around the river and the High Street as permeable calcareous soils subject to periodic water-logging as a result of a fluctuating groundwater-table (Soil Series 8.12 calcareous alluvial gley soils). The soils to either side of the alluvium along the valley slopes consist of loamy or clayey soils with calcareous subsoil (Soil Series 5.11 typical brown calcareous earths).

Amersham-on-the-Hill lies on a bedrock geology of upper Chalk Formation (Figure 3) with overlying superficial deposits of clay with flints over much of the ridge (BGS). The Soils Survey Layer (Cranfield, 2007) categorises the soils along the ridge as slowly permeable loamy or clayey soils (Soil Series 5.82 stagnogleyic paleo-argillic brown earths).

2.2 Historic Landscape

Transport and Communications

The principal historic route through the town ran along a south east to north-west alignment from London to Aylesbury following the line of the River Misbourne (Figure 4: Route 1). This was, along with the lines now followed by the A4010 through Wycombe and the A41 through Tring, one of the main routes through the Chilterns. The road was turnpiked in 1751 under the Wendover and Oak Lane Trust and continued to operate until 1878 (Edmonds et al, 1993). A second turnpike also ran on a north east to south west alignment from the Chenies to Henley-on-Thames passing by Amersham Common along the Stanley Hill road before crossing London Road and continuing on down Whielden Street (Figure 4: Route 2). The turnpike was managed by the Reading and Hatfield Trust, established in 1768 and continued until 1881 (Edmonds et al, 1993).

It has been suggested that Whielden Street could follow the line of a Roman road that continued through Amersham and across the Common to Verulamium (St Albans) (Viatores, 1964). However, this road is an inferred route only with no supporting evidence.

Early attempts to bring the railway to Amersham failed in the mid 19th century due to opposition by local landowners and it was not until the late 1880s that the line through Amersham parish

was finally built, one mile north of the Old Town (Hunt J, 2001). The Metropolitan Railway Company who were to have a significant effect on the area built the line: they promoted their railway with a bus link between the station and Old Amersham (Salmon, 1991), and their sister company the Metropolitan Railway Estate Company created a number of residential estates across Amersham Common in the 1920s and 1930s (Pevsner W, 1994).

Rural Landscape

By the 18th century, Amersham Common consisted of a long band of open land stretching for approximately two and half miles from Beel House in the east to Hyde Heath in the west (Figure 5). Rocque's map of 1761 (Figure 11) gives an indication of field patterns in the parish that suggest early enclosure across the historic extent of Amersham Common as well as settlement encroachment onto the surviving common land around Woodside Road.

To the south of Old Amersham, at Coleshill there were large tracts of common arable land, some of which has survived along Whielden Lane just to the south of Amersham. The parish was also heavily wooded, a resource which was systematically exploited for the furniture industry in the 19th century.

The modern landscape has been significantly altered: along the ridge modern settlement at Amersham-on-the-Hill and Little Chalfont has replaced large areas of common land, pre 18th century enclosure and ancient woodland while large modern prairie fields and modern enclosed land dominate the field systems in the Misbourne Valley. Historic landscapes in the Chess Valley have survived better with long tracts of pre 18th century co-axial field systems and ancient woodland on the south side of the valley. There are two surviving historic parks in the area; Shardeloes lies to the north west of Old Amersham and Latimer Park northeast of Amersham-on-the-Hill.

3 Brief History of Settlement

3.1 Summary of pre-Saxon occupation in Amersham parish

The Misbourne River is populated by a series of sites stretching from its source north of Great Missenden at Cobblers Hill and Coney Hill, further downstream at Town Farm Garden in Little Missenden, at Shardeloes, Mantles Green and Bury Farm in Amersham and at Chalfont St Giles. The neighbouring Chess River also supported three possible Roman farmsteads and a definite Roman villa at Latimer (see Section 5.1; 5.2 for more details). This suggests that Amersham formed part of a Romano-British farming community closely linked to the River Misbourne.

3.2 Anglo Saxon

The first reference to Amersham comes from 1066 with the Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici. Then called *Agmodesham* it is thought that the origin of the name comes from an Old English continental personal name (Mawer & Stenton, 1925).

Little is known about settlement in Amersham parish during the Saxon period; several manorial estates are recorded in Domesday giving an indication of holdings at the end of this period (see Section 5.3 for more details). The principal estate of Amersham Manor was in royal ownership, held by Queen Edith and continued to be held by her after the Conquest until her death in 1075 (Hunt J, 2001). The morphology of the town suggests deliberate planning in the 13th century (see 5.4: *Town Layout*), however the documentary and cartographic sources are unclear as to the possible extent that the medieval burgage settlement replaced an earlier Saxon one.

3.3 Domesday (1086)

Domesday contains six entries for Amersham indicating an open parish with multiple landowners at the start of the medieval period. The total hidage attributed to Amersham parish, not including Coleshill Manor, comprised ten hides (c.1200 acres) with land for 24 ploughs as well as woodland for 470 pigs (Morris, 1978). Three mills are also recorded in the parish, one on the Bishop of Bayeux's land, a second on Hugh de Bolbec's land and a third mill, added after the Conquest on Jocelyn de Breton's land (Farley et al, 2007b).

Pre Domesday the principle manor, belonging to the Mandeville's, was valued at £16 and £9 post Domesday. Each of the lesser manors were worth 20s pre Domesday and 20s post Domesday with the exception of Mantles Green which was worth 12s 14d.

3.4 Medieval (1086-1536)

The Mandeville family were the principal landowners throughout the medieval period, several sub manors including Raans and Woodrow were created from his landholding (see Section 5.5 for more details). The medieval parish comprised sizeable tracts of arable land divided by large areas of commons, heaths and woodland including Wycombe Heath, Holmer Heath, Amersham Common, Woodrow Common and Coleshill Common fields. The manors at Amersham retained rights over the nearby commons and heaths until the 19th century when enclosure finally removed them (Hepple & Doggett, 1992) and Shardeloes in particular benefitted from common rights on Amersham Common and Wycombe Heath (Hunt J, 2001).

3.5 Post Medieval & Modern (1536-present)

Old Amersham remained small throughout the 17th to 19th century with only small areas of settlement expansion to the Old Town. Some settlement encroachment did occur along Amersham Common to the north of the town however, as shown on Rocque's map of 1761. Many of the medieval buildings in the town were refronted in brick or stone.

The town did not grow significantly until the late 19th when the introduction of the railway a mile north of the Old Town created the new settlement of Amersham-on-the-Hill. Settlement growth did not truly take off until the 1920s when the road and infrastructure network had been greatly improved. The construction of waterworks at Coleshill in 1898 and the gradual laying out of the pipe network across Amersham was the primary cause of the delayed development in the new town. Figure 6 illustrates the population changes in Amersham from the start of the 19th century to the present day (Source: Census Data) where the population can be seen to change very

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

little until the 1920s with a more significant rise in the 1950s following the end of World War II (see Section 5.6 for more details).

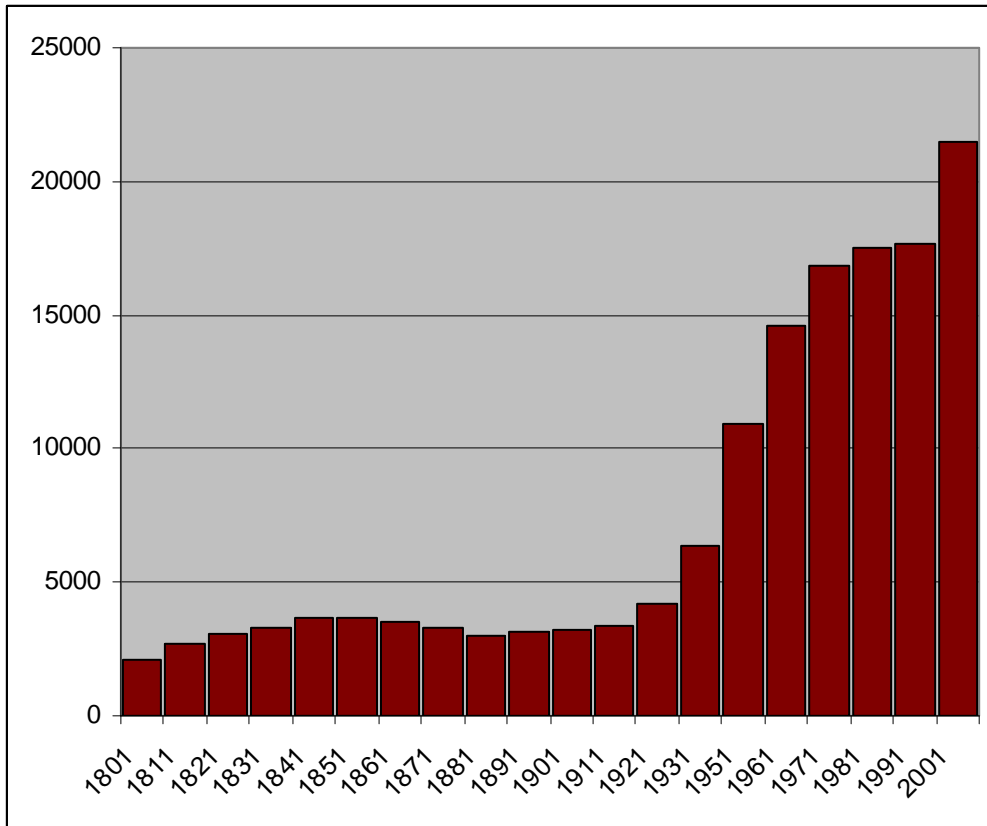
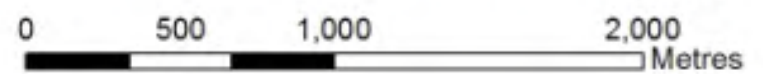


Figure 6: Graph showing population changes in Amersham (excluding 1941)



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Figure 7: Dispersed settlement around Amersham

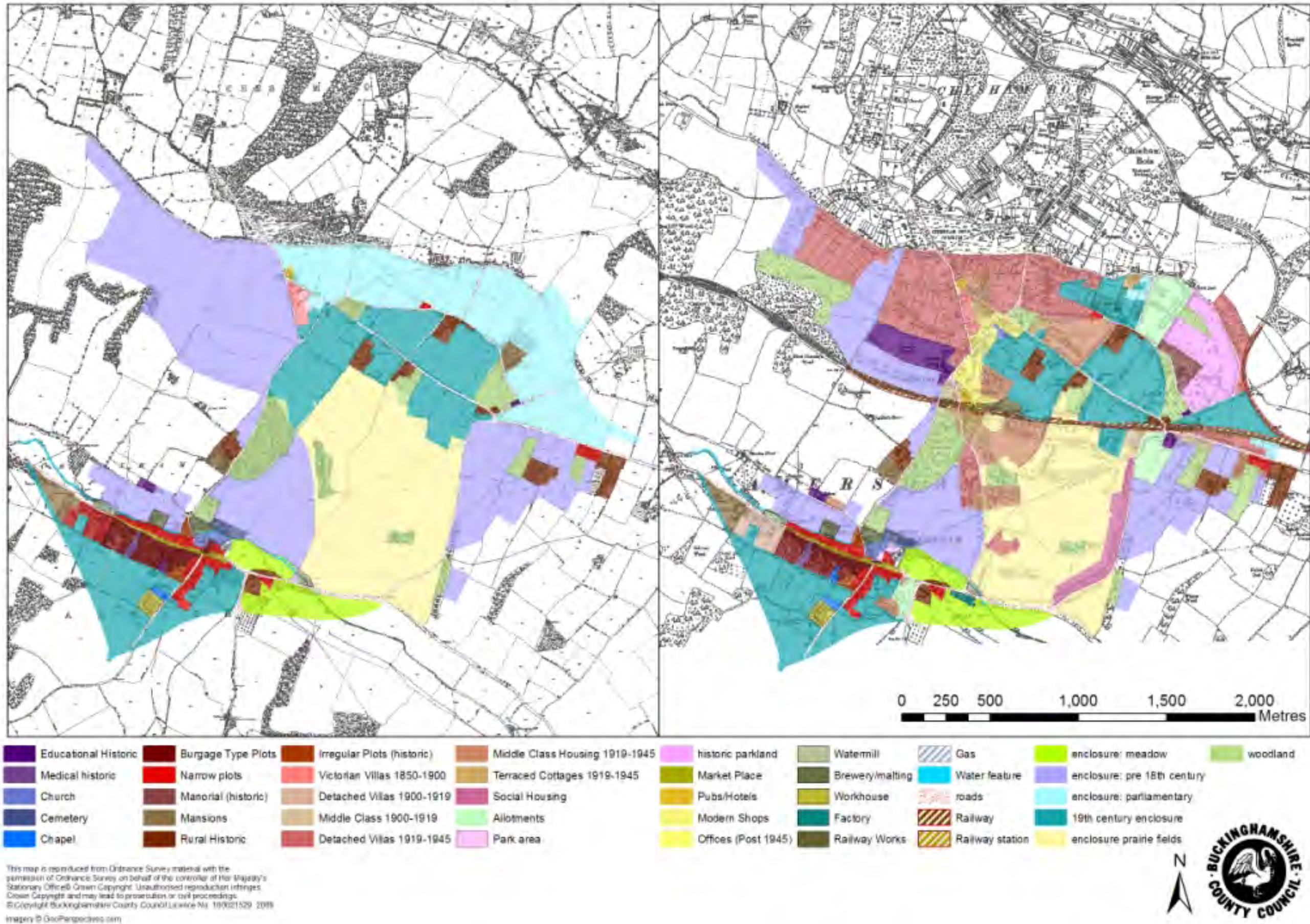
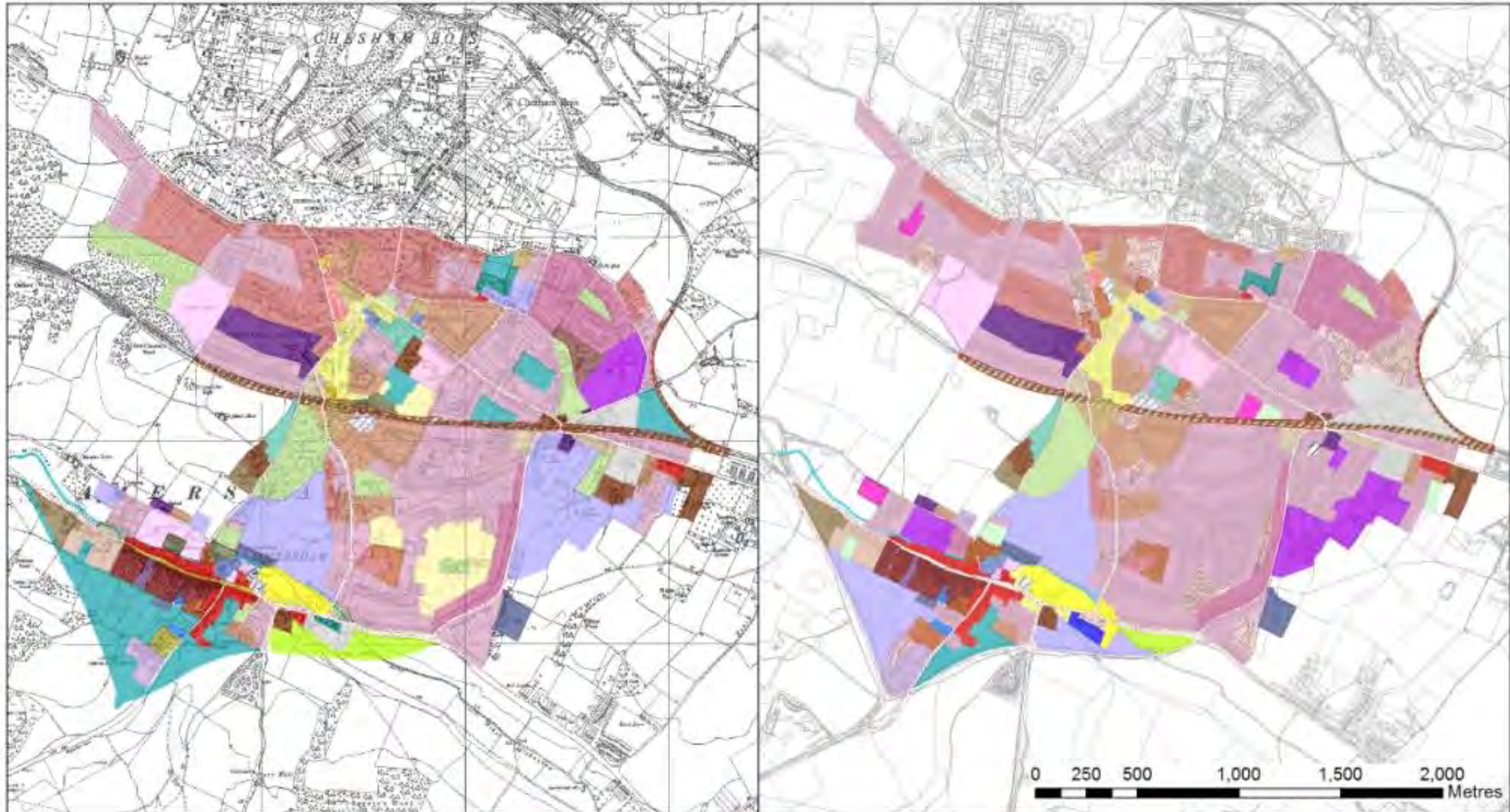


Figure 8: Town in the 1880s to 1920s



- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Civic | Burgage Type Plots | Detached Villas 1919-1945 | Leisure | Factory | Transport links |
| Educational Historic | Narrow plots | Middle Class Housing 1919-1945 | Park area | Industrial | enclosure: meadow |
| education (modern) | Mansions | Terraced Cottages 1919-1945 | Sports/fitness | Electric | enclosure: pre 18th century |
| Medical historic | Rural Historic | Social Housing (1945-1980) | Market Place | reservoir | 19th century enclosure |
| Medical (modern) | Irregular Plots (historic) | Private Housing (1945-1980) | Pubs/Hotels | Water | woodland |
| Church | Victorian Villas 1850-1900 | Blocks of Flats 1945 | Modern Shops | roads | |
| Cemetery | Detached Villas 1900-1919 | Modern infill (Post 1980) | Offices | Railway | |
| Chapel | Middle Class 1900-1919 | Allotments | Retail | Railway station | |

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Figure 9: Town in the post war to modern period

4 Evidence

4.1 Historic Maps

Characterisation for this project was primarily undertaken using the Ordnance Survey series of maps from the OS 2nd Surveyors drawing of the 1820s to the current Mastermap data (Figure 11). Also used were county and regional maps including Rocque's map of the Chilterns (1761), Jeffrey's map of the county (1760) and Bryant's map of the county (1820). The project also used a number of historic maps drawn at the parish and town level including the earliest sketch of Bury End Manor drawn in 1637 (CBS: BAS Maps 1) as well as a highly detailed map of the borough drawn in 1742 (CBS: Ma/Dr/1.T). For a complete list of maps see bibliography.

The 1637 map primarily illustrates the manor of Bury End; however it does include a sketch of the morphology of the town and roads, meadowland along the River Misbourne as well as field names for the area and the location of woodland to the north of the London Road. The 1742 map of the borough of *Agmodesham* (Figure 11) is a detailed map of the individual houses in the town that made up the borough as well as the illustrating the location of the stretch of houses on the north side of the High Street that belonged to the rector and therefore were excluded from borough privileges. The map also illustrated particular locations in the borough such as Tothill's Workhouse, the market house and some encroachment onto Market Square. Amersham parish was largely enclosed prior to the Enclosure Acts of the 18th and 19th century and the only Enclosure Award relating to Amersham is for the enclosure of Amersham Common in 1815 (CBS: IR/12A.Q). Amersham parish does have a tithe map for 1840 that details field boundaries as well as individual buildings and plots in the town.

4.2 Documentary Evidence

The full report, produced by P Diplock of the University of Leicester is available in Appendix 4.

Medieval manorial records for Amersham are highly fragmented due to the division of the parish between six landowners in 1086; a few Court Rolls survive from the 14th century while taxation records survive in greater quantities. In the post medieval to modern period, records become more extensive and relate to seven different estates including Coleshill and include estate maps, court rolls, private papers and wills and deeds. These records may provide a wealth of information on the growth of Amersham. Few records survive from the borough corporation, however, and it is unclear whether this was due to poor record keeping by the borough as suggested by Pike and Birch (1976) or because the borough was little more than a status symbol under the control of the owners of Shardeloes.

4.3 Built Heritage

There are 183 listed buildings in the modern extent of Amersham including one Grade I and six Grade II* listed structures. The majority of the buildings (125) are currently dated to the 17th and 18th century, however, they may contain elements of earlier structures as the town went through a period of significant alteration during that period with many buildings being refronted in brick, a further twenty-two structures date to the 15th and 16th centuries (Figure 10). There are also 35 structures dating to the 19th and 20th century which are protected because of their architectural or historic interest, such as the architecturally innovative High and Over House in Amersham-on-the-Hill (Grade II*). The earliest surviving building in Amersham is the Grade I St Marys Church, although the current structure dates primarily to the 15th century there are also elements of the earlier, 13th century church (Figure 12).

In the early 20th century, Amersham was popularised as part of London's 'Metroland' of suburban towns that formed a way station between the activity of London and the idyllic countryside (Edwards & Pigram, 1983). As a result, residential development led to the creation of different styles across the modern town such as the Arts and Crafts movement at Elm Close and Weller Estates (now conservation areas). Another feature of Amersham's built character are the architecturally unique estates such as High and Over and the Sun Houses by Amyas O'Connell (now listed) and at Hervines Road by J H Kennard.

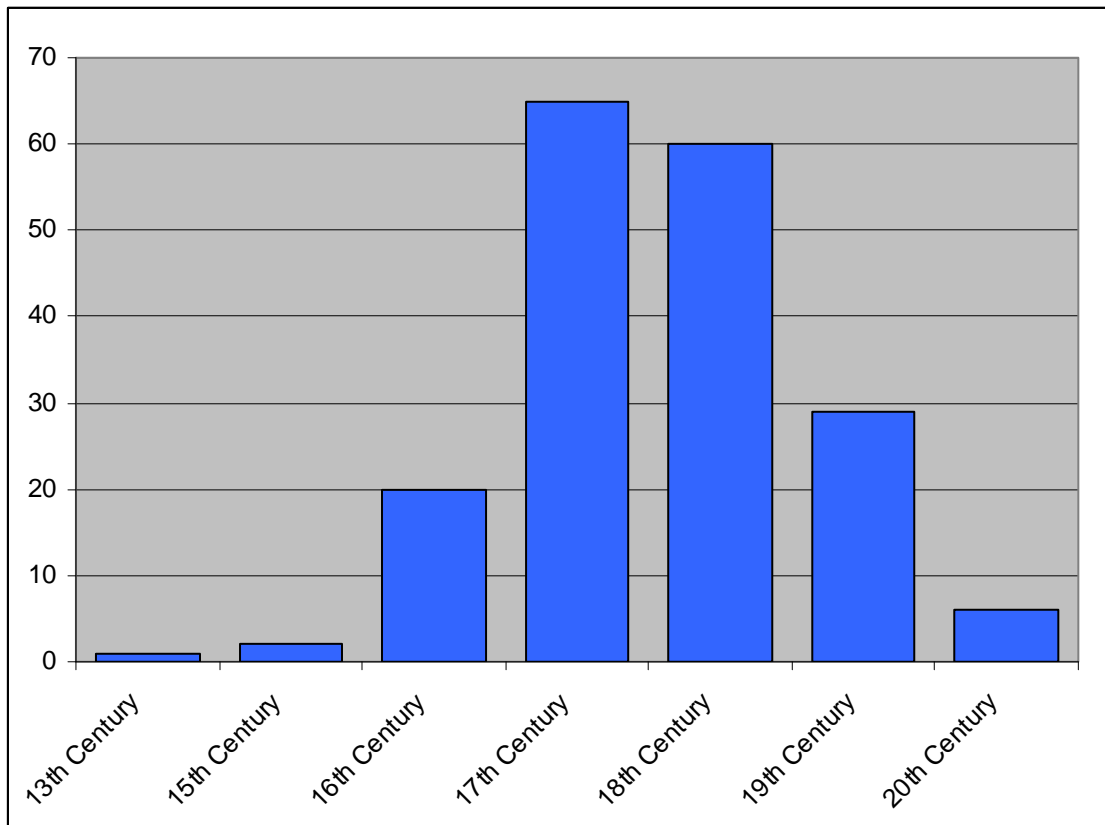


Figure 10: Listed Buildings by century

4.4 Archaeological Evidence

An archaeological notification area, which highlights areas that are of known or suspected archaeological interest to the local planning authority, covers the historic core of Old Amersham. However, archaeological work within the historic town (Figure 13) has so far been limited to small-scale excavations that have subsequently produced little evidence for early settlement. Of the six investigations, two provided evidence of medieval settlement, one provided post medieval evidence and three failed to produce any significant archaeological materials. Two significant excavations have been carried out on the periphery of the settlement, however, at Bury Farm in 1972 (CVAHS, 1985) and at Mantles Green Farm in 1983 (Yeoman & Stewart, 1994), both of which have produced evidence for Roman occupation.

AM1: The King's Arms, High Street, Old Amersham SU 9566 9730 (Preston J, January 2001. Unpubl)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
5 sherds Brickhill type ware (11 th -14 th century) 1 sherd Brill/Boarstall type ware (13 th -14 th century)	1 medieval pit 4 post medieval pits	1 fragment animal bone
		Above ground structures
		Inn (16 th century)
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Several phases of work carried out at the Kings Head following plans for the refurbishment and redevelopment of the site. Source: unpublished archaeological document.	<p><i>Building Recording</i> Built assessment of 16th century inn identified the front facing element as the earliest surviving structure.</p> <p><i>Trial Trenching</i> Subsequent archaeological work at the site uncovered medieval activity including finds and features.</p>	

AM2: Amersham Museum, 49 High Street, Amersham SU 9565 9736 (Coles S, April 2001. Unpubl)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
Post medieval pottery	None	None
		Above ground structures
		pre 19 th century flint wall
		Positive features (above natural)
		medieval hearth (1986) post medieval chalk floor
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion
Watching brief carried out during renovation to museum. Source: unpublished archaeological document.		Small scale works identified some post medieval pottery, a flint wall and some chalk floors. An earlier excavation at the museum in 1986 (Sharpe J) revealed significant evidence for a medieval hearth within the building (HER 0553701000)
AM6: 15 Market Square SU 9576 9733 (Byrne, K. November 2003. Unpubl)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
1 sherd Brickhill type ware (11 th -14 th century) 2 sherds Surrey type ware (14 th -15 th century) 9 sherds sandy red earthenware (14 th -15 th century)	None	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion
Work carried out to the rear of 15 th century house revealed a construction cut for ancillary building contemporary with house. Source: unpublished archaeological document.		Small scale excavations uncovered medieval finds contemporary with the surviving house as well as construction cuts relating to a now demolished structure, however, no date could be provided for this structure due to lack of finds in the area.

Several archaeological investigations within the historic settlement did not find any significant archaeological features, most likely due to either the extent of modern redevelopment in the area or to the limited nature of the archaeological activity.

Code	Activity type	Address	NGR	Date	Summary
AM3	Watching Brief	Four Winds, The Platt	SU 9567 9716	July 2001	Negative – too small scale . (Taylor, K.)
AM4	Watching Brief	Crown Meadow	SU 9569 9719	August 2001	Negative – too small scale. (Foundations Archaeology)
AM5	Watching Brief	Chimney Cottage, The Platt	SU 95640 9720	Dec 2001	Negative – too small scale. (Taylor, A)
AM7	Evaluation	74 High Street	SU 9546 9728	Jan 2009	Negative – no features recorded (Gilbert D)

In addition to those sites within the historic settlement, several archaeological events of interest have been carried out close to Amersham.

AM7: Bury Farm NGR SU 9670 9685 (Chess Valley Archaeological and Historical Society, 1985)	
Finds	Features
23 sherds Samian ware (Roman) c523 sherds Coarse pottery (Roman) Iron & Glass (Roman)	two foundation trenches two foundation trenches (from laying of pipeline)
Circumstances on investigation	Conclusion
Small scale excavation carried out following the discovery of Roman finds during the construction of a pipeline at a site near Bury Farm. Source: Published article in Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal.	Lack of stratigraphic evidence and limited nature of excavation has hindered interpretation of site. Possible interpretation is that the foundation trenches discovered in two trenches could have supported the same walls but construction methods seem to differ.

AM8: Mantles Green Farm. NGR SU 947 977 (Yeoman & Stewart, 1994)	
Finds	Features
<p><i>Prehistoric</i> 1270 pieces worked flint 1 Celtic coin</p> <p><i>Roman</i> smelting slay (402kg) 2235 iron objects 10 copper alloy objects 147 coins 5 bone objects & bone waste material lead objects 176 fragments glass pottery (un quantified) wall plaster & tile 88 quern stone fragments 14 sediment & soil samples & charcoal</p>	<p>Possible hearth & furnace (c. 160-175) Possible timber gateway (c.175-225) Numerous fence lines (c.175-300) Flint & pebbles cobbled layer (c.175-225) Boundary ditches (c.175-225) Two timber buildings (c.175-225) Trackways, cambered late 4th century (in use c.225-410) gullies (c.225-410) Large pit. Possible furnace. (c. 250-300) Possible cobbled ford (c. 250-300) Substantial stone building. barn? (c. 250-300) Stake holes (c.300-350) Burnt spread (dumped from domestic hearth) (c.300-350) Stake holes, possible timber palisade? (c. 350-390) Parallel heated channel structures. twin flued corn drier (c. 350-390)</p>
Circumstances on investigation	Conclusion
<p>1753: Roman coin hoard; mosaic pavement 1955: Romano-British pottery found during widening of A413 1965: 3 skeletons uncovered during work at Mantles Green Farm 1974: Feld walking south east of Shardeloes Lodge revealed Romano-British coarse pottery and roof tiles 1982: Metal detectors discovered nest of five bowls and a shallow dish (date of 350-450 AD suggested); also recorded in 1982 two bronze sceptre heads, Roman coins 1982: Magnetometer survey indicated industrial activity possibly relating to the villa. Later excavations confirmed that iron ore smelting and smithing carried out here Source: Published article in Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal</p>	<p>1982-1983: This season of work primarily based on geophysical survey 1986: watching brief at Amersham Bypass uncovered remains of second twin-flued malting oven; 3rd-4th century ditch; dirt trackway; 31 4th century coins 1989: watching brief at Shardeloes Lodge uncovered traces of flint footings of a wall with associated floors; 2nd century pottery</p> <p>Occupation at Mantles Green was roughly divided into seven phases from c160 AD to 410 AD with some evidence of continued activity into the post Roman period. Industrial activity including iron ore smelting and smithing were attributed to early phases while later phases uncovered evidence for a substantial building and enclosures. The evidence suggests a period of decay in the late 4th century (390-410).</p>

4.5 Environmental Evidence

In assessing the potential for environmental remains, it should be remembered that an urban environment could provide extremes in preservation. On the one hand proximity to the groundwater table within a historic core may lead to anoxic conditions and therefore good preservation potential for organic materials whereas on the other hand frequent below ground disturbance as a result of redevelopment and construction combined with modern industrial pollution can also lead to extremely poor preservation of organic materials (French, 2003).

As yet no environmental sampling has been carried out on archaeological sites within Amersham. The potential for waterlogged deposits Old Amersham would be high particularly along the northern side of the High Street which lies within the current flood zones for the River Misbourne. This coupled with the presence of several tanneries and breweries along the river would suggest a good potential for leather and wooden evidence.

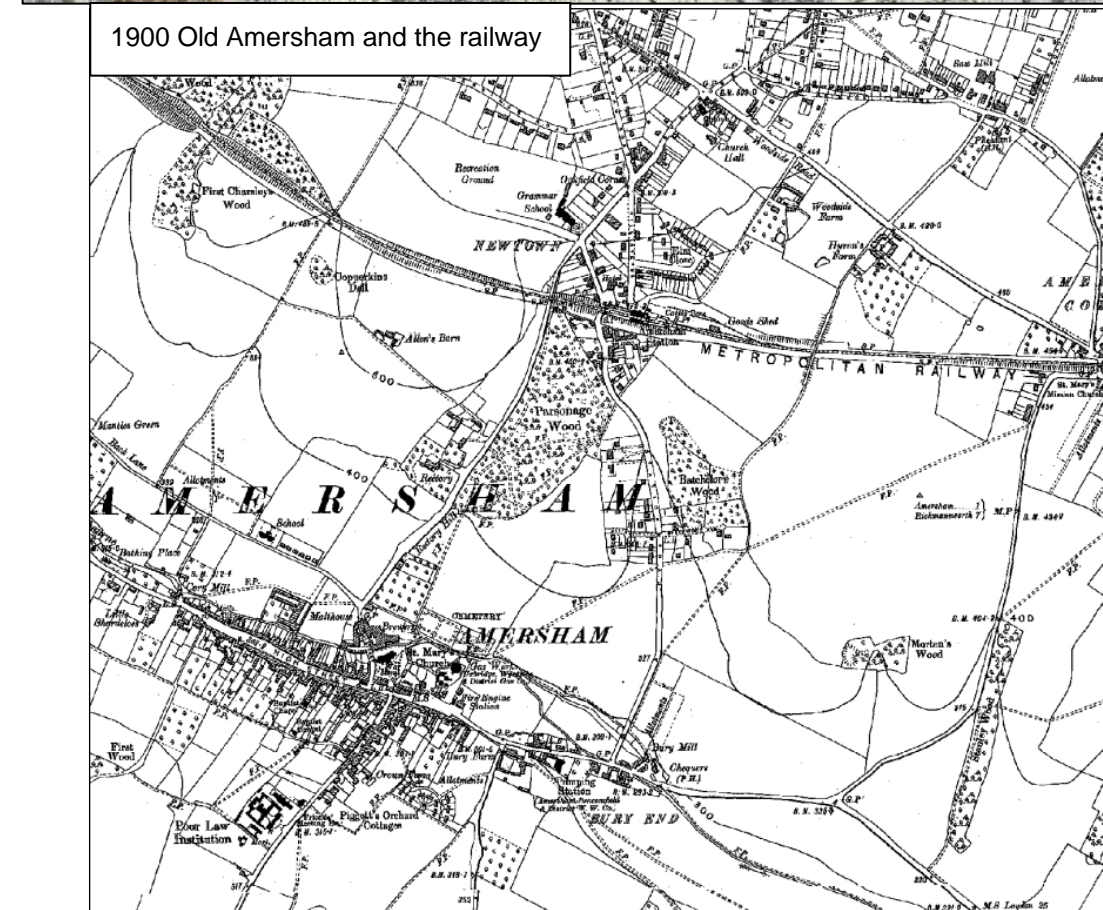
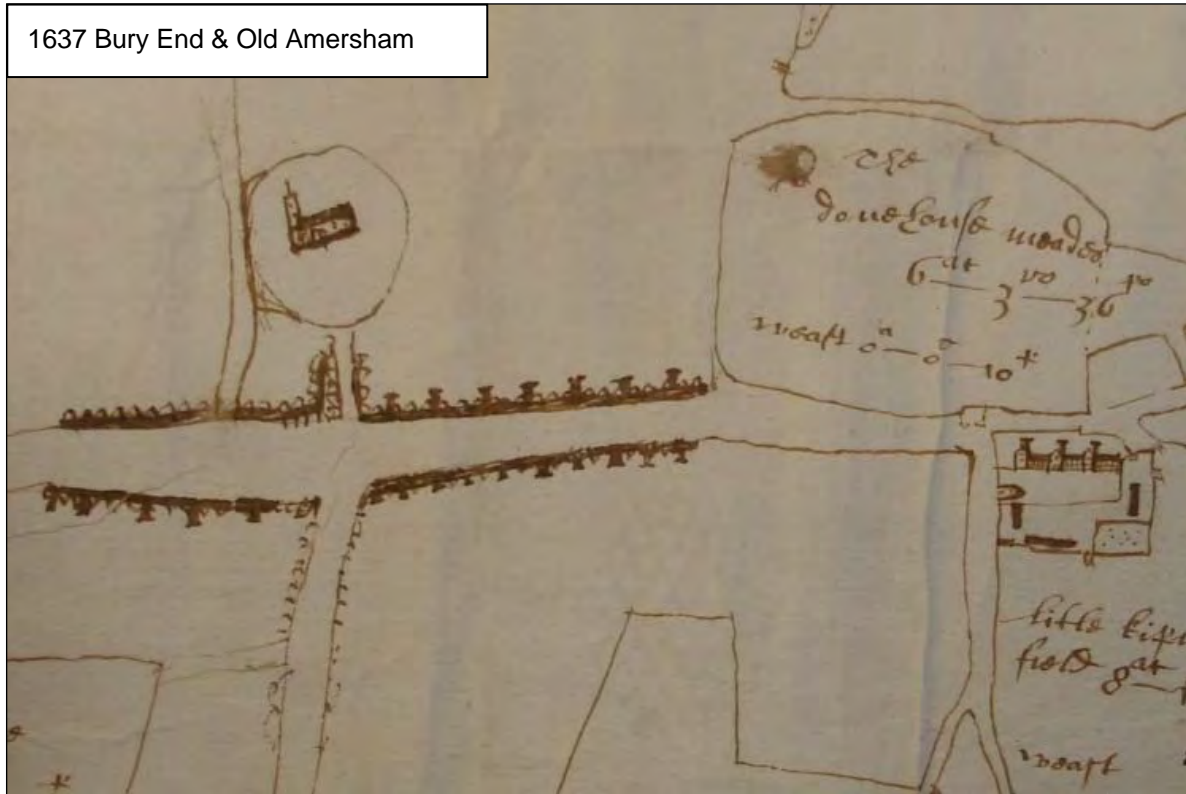
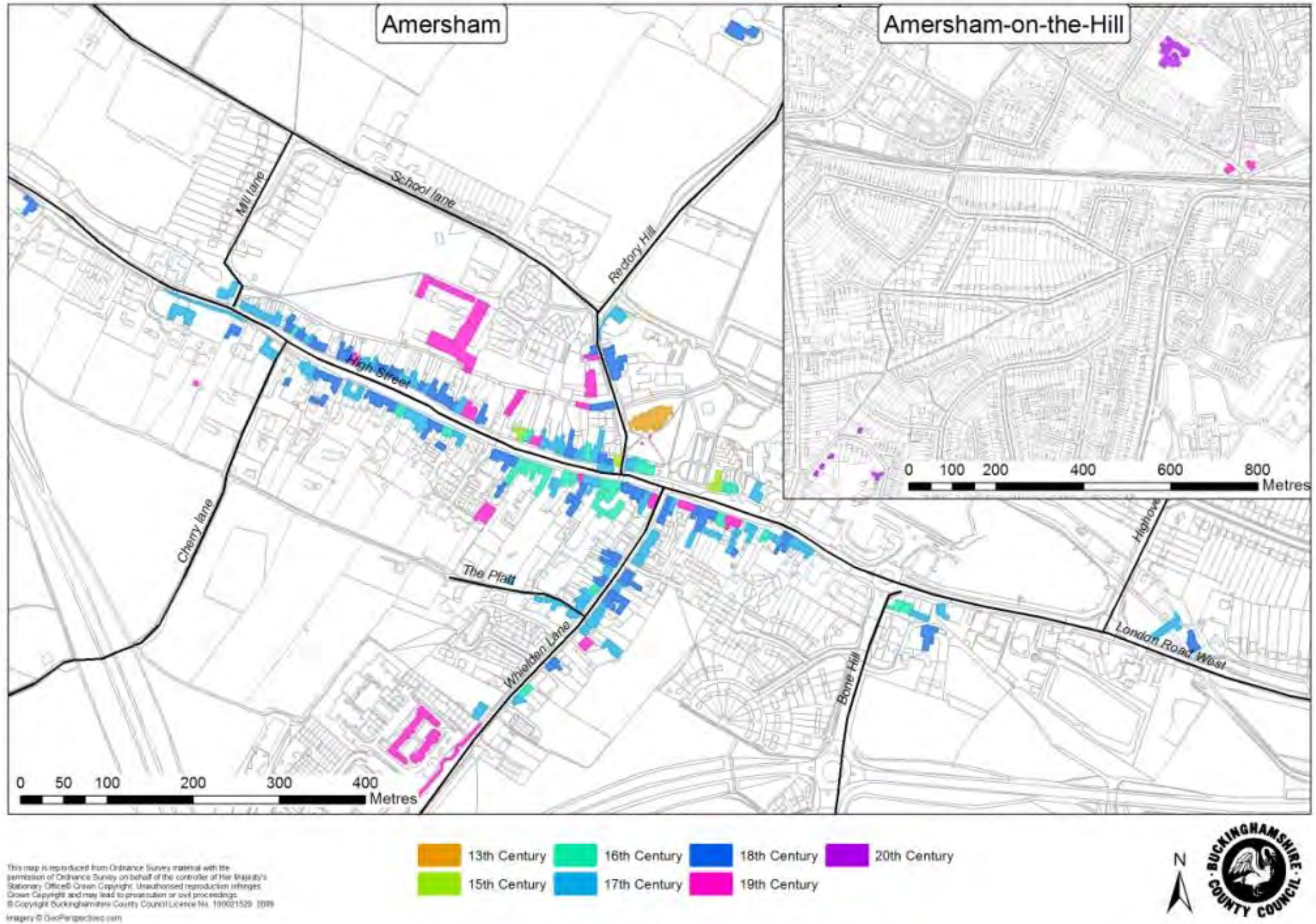


Figure 11: Historic maps



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Figure 12: Image of listed buildings by century.

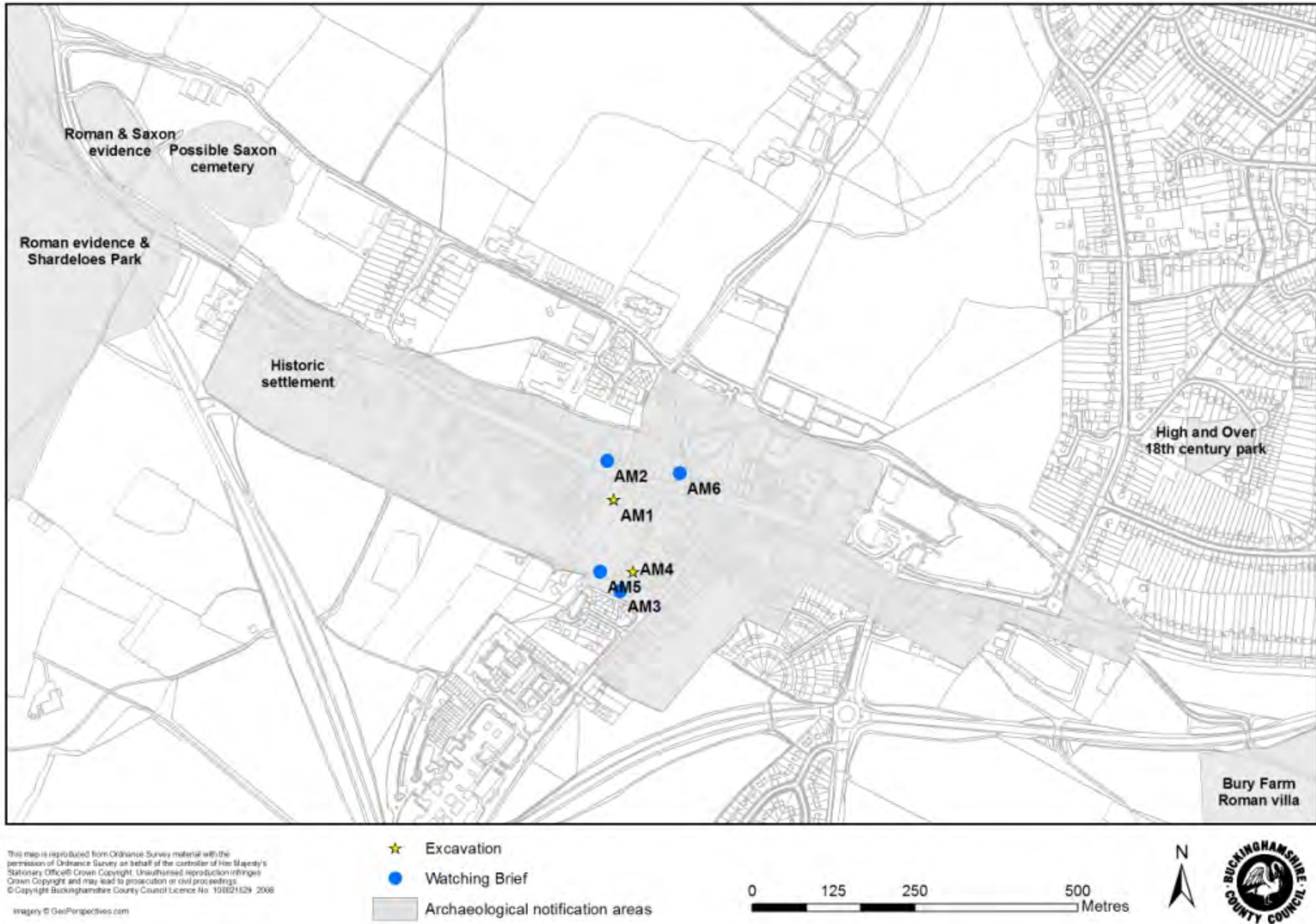


Figure 13: Location and extent of events within the town

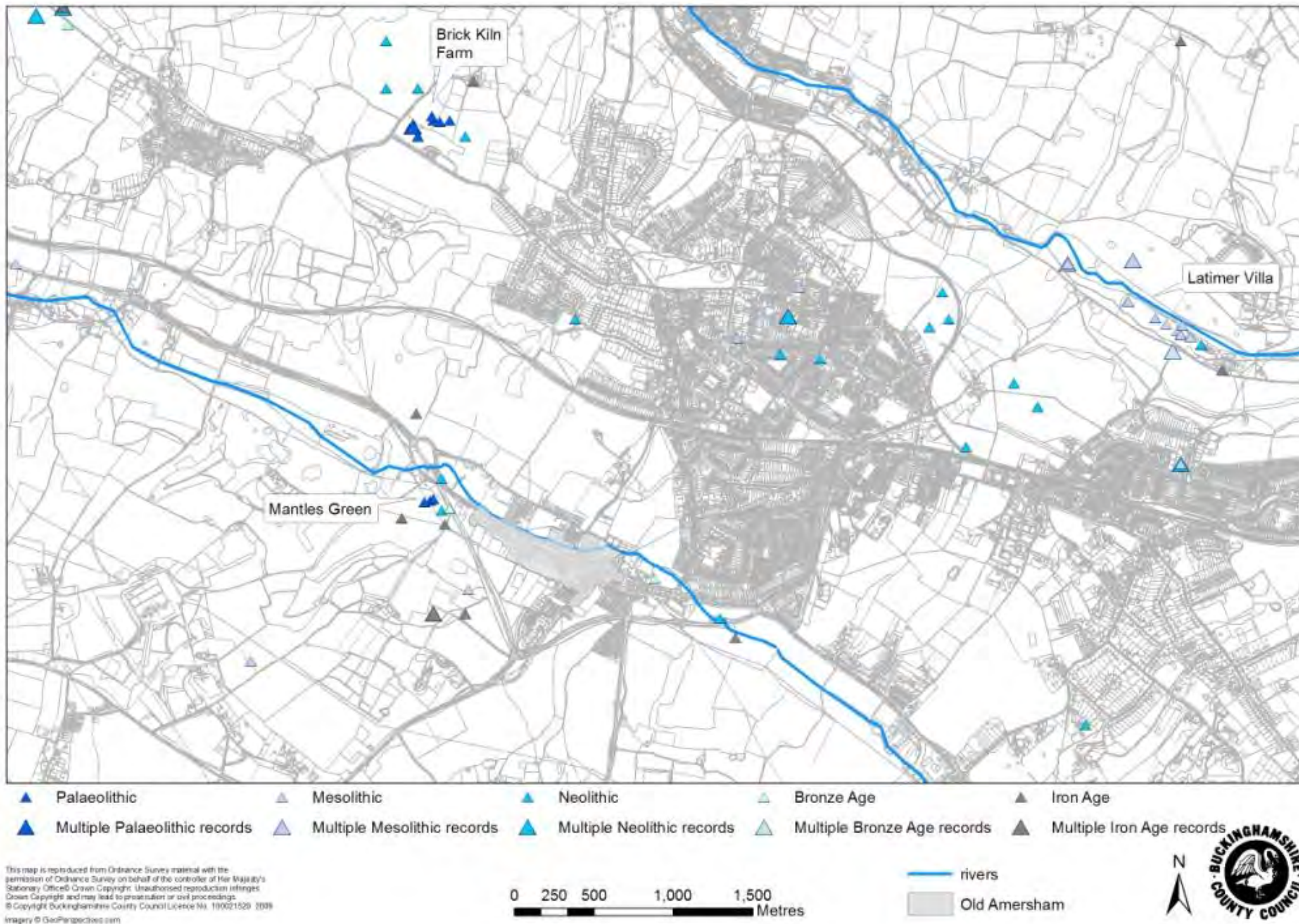
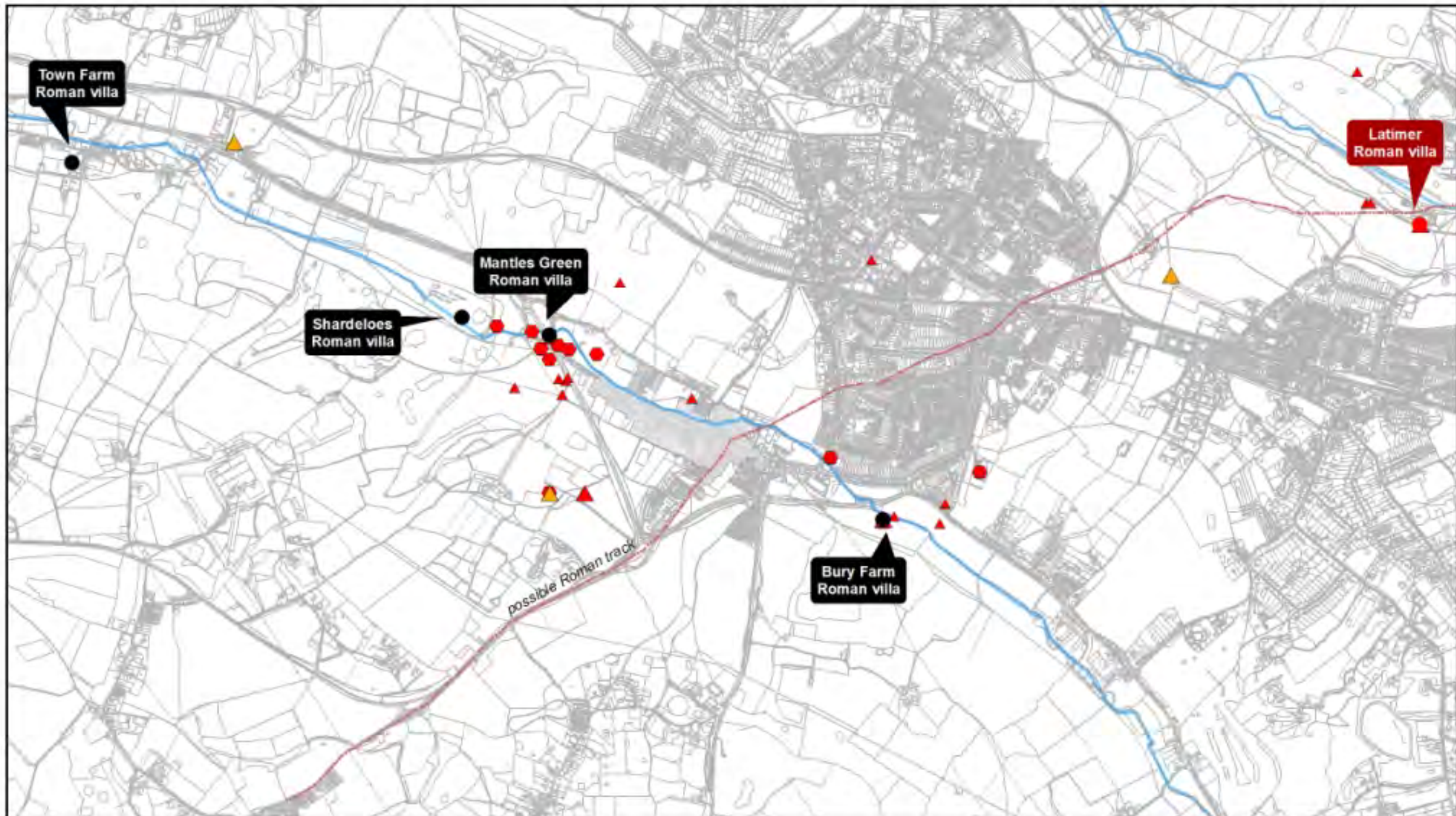


Figure 14: Prehistoric evidence



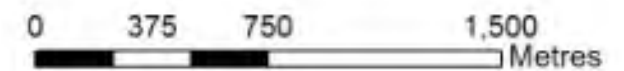
- Possible Roman villas
- Roman villa sites
- Old Amersham

HER Findspots

- ▲ Roman findspots
- ▲ Multiple Roman records
- ▲ Saxon findspots
- ▲ Multiple Saxon records

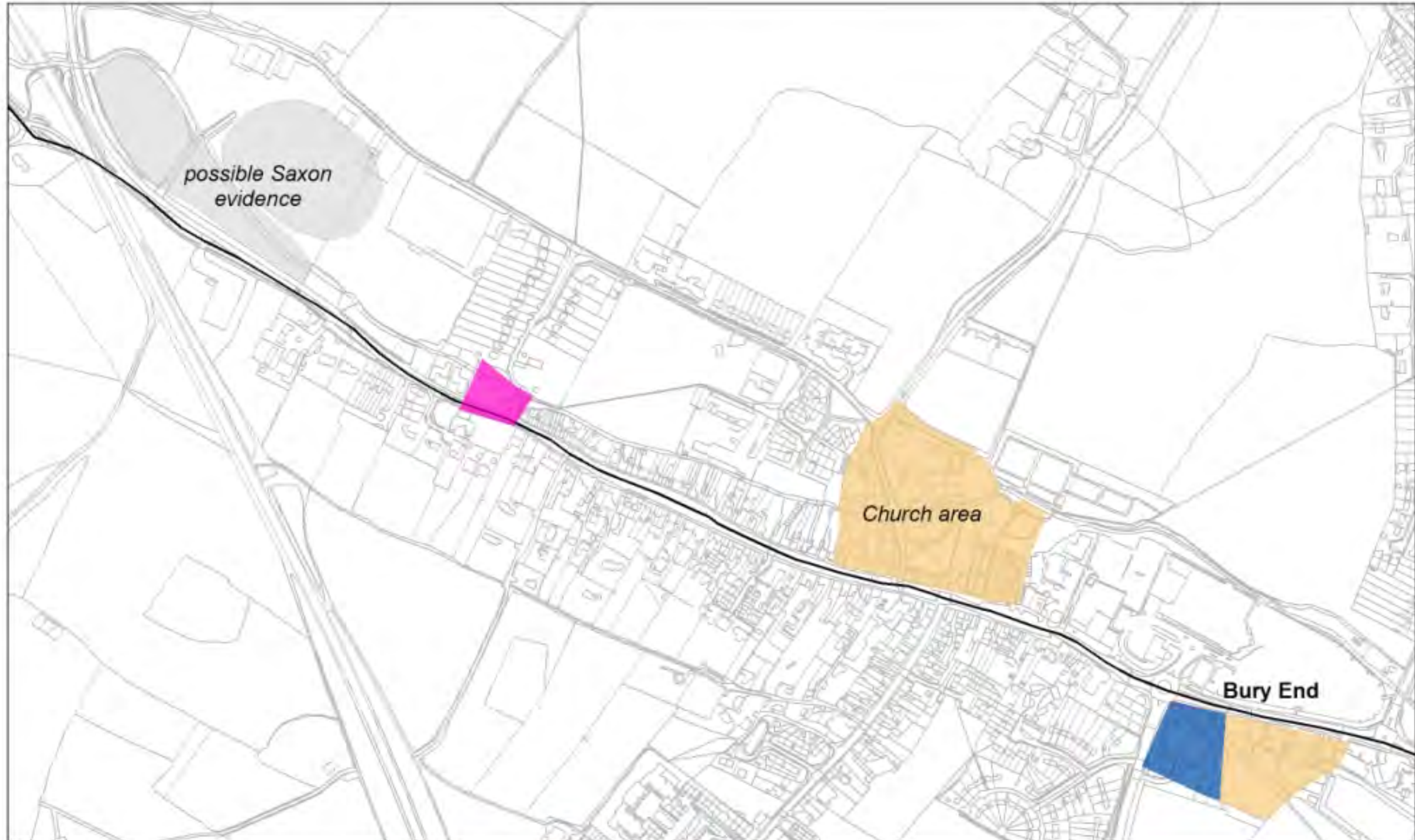
HER Monuments

- Roman Monuments
- Saxon Monuments



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Figure 15: HER records for the Roman and Saxon period



— London Road

 mill  manor  Probable Saxon settlement

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0 50 100 200 300 Metres



Figure 16: Possible extent of Saxon settlement around Amersham

5 Archaeological & Historical Development

5.1 Prehistoric synthesis (c.10,000 BC – AD 43)

At present there is no evidence for prehistoric activity within the historic settlement of Amersham, however a significant number of Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scatters have been recovered from excavations and field walking immediately surrounding the town at Mantles Green Farm, Bury Farm and along the Old Amersham by-pass. At the parish level, Amersham has been fairly well covered by a long running programme of field walking carried out by the Chess Valley Archaeological and Historical Society.

Archaeological evidence for Mesolithic activity in the Chilterns is at present generally concentrated on the alluvial valley floors and particularly in the south of the county (Farley, 2007a). The lower Misbourne Valley around Denham is particularly rich in Mesolithic archaeology with several important sites along the path of the M25 and at Denham. Mesolithic activity is indicated at a few sites across the parish including at 2 Chestnut Close [HER 0145400000], and at Grimsdell's Lane in Amersham-on-the-Hill [HER 0296300000].

Archaeological evidence for the Neolithic to Bronze Age period is more common with flint evidence from Bury End [HER 0036800000], at Model Farm near Woodrow [HER 0482600000], around Raans Farm [HER 0496100000] and several records near Wheatley Wood [HER 0434800000] and from. The Mantles Green site also uncovered Bronze Age material as well as a single Celtic coin (Yeoman & Stewart, 1994). A single granite axe-head found at the Pheasant Inn on Plantation Road and thought to have come from Cornwall, dates to the Neolithic period [HER 0637200000].

5.2 Roman synthesis (AD 43 – 410)

Villas & Farmsteads

There is evidence for a well established Romano-British farming community in the Misbourne and Chess Valleys with numerous Roman villa or farmstead settlements along the paths of the two rivers (Zeepvat & Radford, 2007). The Misbourne in particular seems to have supported a number of Roman villa sites with eight possible locations recorded along its length from its source in the Chilterns to its end at the river Colne. Between Little Missenden and Amersham alone, four possible Roman villa sites have been identified, three of which lie within or near to Amersham with sites at Bury End Farm and at Shardeloes with a possible detached portion of the estate at Mantles Green Farm (Figure 15).

The Bury Farm site (AM7) was first recorded in the 1970s and was subject to excavation in the mid 1980s. The results of the excavation were limited due to the small scale nature of the work, however, the remains of the foundation trenches for two walls were identified and dating for the site was through associated pottery and finds (CVAHS, 1985).

A series of finds in and around Mantles Green Farm (AM8) since the 18th century has long suggested the presence of Roman remains in the area and subsequent geophysical survey and excavation revealed substantial evidence for an industrial site possibly associated with a Roman villa site at Shardeloes. The archaeological evidence from Mantles Green included several corn driers, a twin flued malting oven and traces of a substantial flint building dating to the 3rd or 4th century, the site also revealed an earlier channel for the Misbourne as well as evidence for a trackway that was later cambered. A substantial amount of archaeological finds and features were recovered suggesting the complex was in use between the 2nd to late 4th centuries AD (Yeoman & Stewart, 1994).

The final possible Roman villa site is within the grounds of Shardeloes Park [see above]. This site is inferred by antiquarian finds only however and no formal archaeological work has ever been carried out. The site in question lies beneath Shardeloes Lake where workers constructing the lake in the 18th century recorded significant amounts of Roman material including a substantial mosaic floor, a coin hoard and a possible mausoleum containing several bodies.

Roman villas recorded so far along the rivers of the Chilterns appear to be somewhat evenly distributed some three miles apart, given this even spacing it is unlikely that contemporary villa

sites existed at both the Shardeloes Lake and Mantles Green sites and it therefore more likely that the two sites formed part of a complex of buildings comprising a single large villa.

5.3 Saxon synthesis (AD 410 – 1066)

Archaeological evidence from the Saxon period is very limited. Investigations at Mantles Green Meadow (AM8) indicated a late Roman cemetery [HER 0029200000] at the site that may have continued in use into the Saxon period (Farley M, 2007b).

It has been suggested that Gore Hill and Deadman Dean Bottom were Saxon & Danish battlefield sites (Sheahan, 1861) however there is little evidence for this beyond that inferred by place name evidence. This too can be refuted as Pike and Birch (1976) attributes 'Gore' to mean 'filthy', possibly referring to the state of the road.

Despite the 11th century documentary evidence for *Agmodesham*, it is unlikely that the town existed in its current form before the 13th century when there is evidence for urban planning (see below). At present, no Saxon evidence has been recovered within the town, although the potential for Saxon archaeology cannot be discounted, particularly around the church which may have been built on the site of an earlier structure and Bury Farm which is thought to be the original site of Amersham Manor (Figure 16).

5.4 Medieval synthesis (1066-1536)

Markets and Fairs

Geoffrey Fitz Piers Earl of Essex of Amersham Manor received a grant of a market and fair in 1200. The market was held along the full length of the High Street making it one of the longest market areas in Buckinghamshire (Hunt J, 2001). The current market hall was built in 1682 on the site of an earlier structure that may have been built in the medieval period (Sheahan, 1861).

Borough

The earliest origins of the borough seem to be rooted at the start of the 13th century when the Earl of Essex was granted a market and fair in Amersham (Hunt J, 2001). It has been suggested that the Earl only then laid out the burgage tenements on the southern side of the High Street.

The limits of the borough only incorporated that half of the town that belonged to the Earl of Essex with those properties on the north side of the High Street belonging to the Rectory not included within the borough (Sheahan, 1861).

Town layout

The surviving morphology of the town of Old Amersham suggests a planned linear layout in the medieval period, probably coinciding with the incorporation of the borough. The settlement developed around the main medieval road in order to take fullest advantage of passing trade. The length and width of the High Street suggests that it was deliberately created in order to accommodate a large and thriving market place (Figure 27). Large inns predominate on the southern side and these too were likely controlled by the Earl of Essex (Figure 29).

The south side of the High Street is characterised as burgage type plots that probably owe their origins to the Earl of Essex (Figure 17). The frontages of these buildings are particularly well preserved with primarily vernacular styles of architecture although some have been refronted in the Georgian or modern periods. The plots are long, stretching as far back as the Platt, a track that ran parallel to the High Street. Some redevelopment has occurred in these plots to the rear of the main buildings including new modern development as well as conversion of historic yards.



Figure 17: High Street (South) 26-24

Thirteen plot lines survive more or less intact from the High Street back to the Platt. These plots vary in length from around 150 to 160 metres indicating a fairly good uniformity across the borough. The widths are more difficult to ascertain given the degree of sub-division that has occurred within the town. 19th century maps indicate some continuity of these burgage lines into the larger fields to the south of the borough suggesting the plots were a subdivision of these early fields.

The north side of the High Street exhibits significantly different characteristics to the south, the plots are small and narrow, the buildings themselves are also smaller and there is less variety in style and material on this side (Figure 18). The length of these plots are truncated by the path of the River Misbourne and by the extent of the market place to the south suggesting they developed on land not considered to be part of the borough by the Earl of Essex.



Figure 18: High Street (North) 99-133

The High Street extends east into Market Square where Whielden Street crosses it on a north-south alignment and then further on to the Broadway marking the eastern most boundary of the town. The narrow plots on the west side of Whielden Street may indicate later subdivision of a burgage type plot fronting onto the High Street. The 1742 map of Amersham borough clearly indicates that the plots along Whielden Street as well as those south of the crossroads as far as the Broadway were considered to be part of the borough at that time, however there is no clear evidence that burgage type plots existed in these areas and they may have been added in the later medieval or post medieval period.

Archaeological evidence from the historic settlement in Amersham has been limited so far, only a handful of small scale investigations have occurred within the town and most have occurred along the marginal zones of the town. Table 2 illustrates the extent of medieval pottery found within Amersham.

Site	Brill/Boarstall (13 th -15 th century)	Medieval sandy (11 th -14 th century)
AM1: The Kings Arms	1	5
AM6: 15 Market Square		3

Table 2: Quantities of medieval pottery found in Amersham (Source: HER)

St Marys Church

The first records of a church in Amersham come from the foundation charter of Walden Abbey in Essex c.1140, founded by Geoffrey de Mandeville the Abbey was granted nineteen churches in all including Amersham's church (Page W, 1907). It's early benefactor was Geoffrey de Mandeville who probably founded the early church on the same location of the current 13th century building to the rear of the north side of the High Street. Unusually, the church does not form a focal point for the town, it is instead located along the less important Church Street leading up to Rectory Hill and even on the earliest maps from the mid 17th century there are buildings between the church and the main thoroughfare possibly indicating that the church site predates the planned borough.



Figure 19: St Mary's Church

Fraternity of St Katherine, Church House

The fraternity was first mentioned when D Brudenell of Chalfont St Peter bequeathed 20 shillings to its upkeep in 1490 (Hunt J, 2001). Little else is currently known about this guildhouse, however beyond its location at Church House, Market Square.

Dissent in Amersham

The earliest mention of Lollardy (non-conformity against the Catholic religion) in Amersham comes from 1414 when four local men including Thomas Cheyne of Chesham Bois Manor were arrested at a gathering of dissenters in St Giles' Field, London (Andrews-Reading, 2004). After this, dissent is not mentioned again until later in the 15th century when a series of heresy trials and visitations were carried out by the Bishop of Lincoln under whose diocese Amersham belonged. In 1462 during the first heresy trials, five tenants from Raans Farm were charged with heresy (Pike & Birch, 1976). The 1506 trial resulted in the execution of one heretic and the trial of a further 60 who recanted their beliefs (Andrews-Reading, 2004). Further trials in 1508 and 1511 charged two people with heresy but there were no further executions. Then in 1521 yet another trial began in Amersham at the instigation of the new Bishop of Lincoln that resulted in five men and a woman being sentenced and burned at the stake as well as some 200 people being charged with heresy (*ibid*). Although it is not known exactly where the heretics were burnt at the stake it is known to have been north of the town at some suggestions for the site have included Stoney Plat, Stanley Close and Ruckles Field north of Bury Farm (where a monument to the martyrs has been erected).

Manors

The following summaries are taken primarily from the Victoria County History and are limited in the data they provide, the history of the manors around Amersham are complex and a more detailed study would be required to fully understand them. A complete catalogue of the available documentary evidence relating to medieval manors is now available online via the National Archives Manorial Documents Registry produced in 2008 by the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies and the National Archives. Seven manors are included on the Manorial Document Register including Coleshill, however, only two of which include medieval court documents (see Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report for more details).

Amersham (pre Domesday)

The manor, assessed at 7 ½ hides (900 acres) belonged to Queen Edith prior to Domesday, this estate passed to Geoffrey de Mandeville in 1086. The manor descended with the family until 1483 when Henry Duke of Buckingham was executed for treason and his estate was forfeited to the Crown. It was recovered by the Duke's son, Edward in the early 16th century only to be forfeited again to the Crown in 1521 when Edward was also executed for treason. In 1526 the manor had passed into the hands of Sir John Russell of Chenies Manor. The principal residence of Amersham Manor is linked with the current Bury Farm where the manorial courts were held in the medieval period (Hunt J, 2001). There are several surviving manorial documents for Amersham Manor.

Weedon Hill (pre Domesday)

This manor appears to have been formed out of two Saxon estates each comprising 60 acres, the first of which was obtained by the Count of Mortain in 1086 and the second by Hugh de Bolbec. By 1284 this estate was assessed at 1 ½ hides (180 acres) and held by an under tenant by the name of Ralph de Wedon. The estate was acquired by Richard Tothill in 1575 and has descended with Shardeloes since the Tothills acquired that larger estate in 1595. There are several surviving manorial documents for Weedon Hill Manor.

Raans (created 1166 from Amersham Manor) [Reputed]

This estate was similarly created out of holdings of Amersham Manor by 1166 and the owners of Amersham retained overlordship of Raans until 1735. There are no surviving medieval court rolls relating to Raans Manor, the only document referring to Raans as a manor comes from the 19th century.

Woodrow (created 1213 from Amersham Manor) [Reputed]

This manor was created by 1213 out of a portion of Amersham Manor that passed to John, the son of Geoffrey Fitz Piers by his second wife. This estate eventually merged with Buckland Manor through John's family line and remained with that manor until 1546 when it was obtained by Richard Greenway. The only reference to manorial courts with regards to Woodrow are dated from the late 16th to 18th centuries and include the manor with that of others.

Coleshill Manor (part of Amersham Manor?) [Reputed]

Originally part of Hertfordshire, the manor was first mentioned in connection with the Mandeville family in 1175 and seemingly remained as part of their estate throughout the medieval period (Hunt J, 2001). Surviving manorial records for Coleshill come from the late 17th century with the earliest documentation dated 1700.

Rectory Manor [Reputed]

This manor included areas of Amersham that were not held by Amersham Manor and were therefore not considered part of the borough. The earliest surviving manorial records date from 1700.

Shardeloes (created 1275) [Reputed]

In 1275 this estate appears to have comprised of a virgate of land (30 acres) held by Sir Henry de Bohun, the name coming from an under tenant in the early 14th century. In 1331 it was obtained by John Latimer of Latimer Manor in Chesham and afterwards Henry Brudenell in the 15th century (Sheahan, 1861). By 1479 it had passed by marriage into the Cheyne family. The present Shardeloes House dates to the 18th century on the site of an earlier manor house (Hunt J, 2001). There are no surviving medieval court rolls for Shardeloes, and only three records survive from the 17th and 18th century.

Tomlyns [Reputed]

This manor appears to have been composed of lands belonging to the Crown and granted to Walter Agmondesham, king's clerk, in 1279. This estate remained in the Agmondesham family until 1586 when it was sold to Thomas Stydolf whose family in turn sold it to William Drake of Shardeloes in 1657. 17th century manorial documents survive for this manor, however, by this point Tomlyns is included with other manors.

Trade, mills and industry

Three mills are recorded in Domesday, with a fourth added later at Bury Farm. There are several mill sites recorded on historic maps including Town Mill (now 191 High Street), Bury Mill (now the Mill Stream restaurant, London Road West), Malt Mill (Badminton Court, Church Street) and Quarrendon Mill some distance from the town along London Road West (Figure 27).

Town Mill (also known as Upper Mill or later as Sibley's Mill) is perhaps the only known surviving Domesday mill site and may have been the mill attributed to the Bishop of Bayeux in 1086 and later obtained by Robert Cheyne (Page W, 1925). The current mill dates to around 1550 (Farley *et al*, 2007a).

Another possible site for one of the two unlocated mills may be at Shardeloes Park where place name evidence links the current ornamental pond with a mill at Amersham mentioned in the Missenden Cartulary (Hunt J, 2001).

Bury Mill (or Silk Mill or Lower Bury Mill) was linked with Bury Farm and it thought to have been added in the 13th or 14th century. Bury Mill is recorded by name in 1504 (Minutes & Accounts of Henry VII no. 1476: referenced in Page W, 1927). The current mill was rebuilt on the site of an earlier mill house in 1696 (Pike & Birch, 1976).

Malt Mill is also recorded in the same document as belonging to Amersham Manor, it is likely to be the site of the current Badminton Court (Farley *et al*, 2007a).

The first records for Quarrendon Mill come from the 18th century although the name refers to a family who held land in Amersham during the 13th century (Hunt J, 2001).

Hospitals & Schools

No hospitals or schools are recorded in Amersham during the medieval period.

Inns and Taverns

As yet, there are no recorded documentary evidence of inns or taverns in Amersham during the medieval period although references in the Churchwardens Accounts of 1541 indicate that the White Hart Inn was operating by the start of the post medieval period (Pike & Birch, 1976).

5.5 Post medieval synthesis and components (1536-1800)

Manors

Shardeloes Estate

Including Woodrow (acquired 1595); Weedon Hill (acquired 1595); Amersham (acquired 1637); Tomlyns (acquired 1657)

This estate was held by the Cheyne's for most of the 16th century until it was sold to Henry Fleetwood in 1591 who then purchased Woodrow manor of the Greenway family. This combined manor was then sold to the Tothill family in 1595 who already held lands in Amersham at Weedon Hill. From the Tothill's the estate descended to William Drake in 1626 and has since descended with that family. The Drakes also acquired Amersham Manor in 1637 and Tomlyns Manor in 1657 (Page W, 1925).

Raans Manor

This estate was sold to John, Duke of Bedford and lord of Chenies Manor in 1735 with whom it has since descended (Page W, 1925).

Coleshill Manor

From the 18th century, lordship of Coleshill Manor was held by the rector of the parish (Page W, 1925).

Markets & Fair

In 1613 the market grant was renewed under Edward, Earl of Bedford of Amersham Manor and an additional fair given (<http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2.html>). The market rights continued throughout the post medieval period as held by the lord of the manor and never seem to have been transferred to the borough (Hunt J, 2001).

Town layout



Amersham does not seem to have grown significantly during the post medieval period, perhaps due to the limitations placed on the town by the overlordship of Shardeloes Park who seemed to have remained in complete control of the parish. The built heritage of the town suggests that development occurred along Whielden Street and Church Street in the 17th and 18th centuries rather than along the main road (Figure 28).

Whielden Street seems to have developed more as a centre for religious dissent with two Baptist chapels and a Friends Meeting House built in the 17th century along this row (Hunt J, 2001). Settlement is largely characterised as narrow plots with post medieval wide frontage housing. The built heritage of this area survives particularly well with a good variety of building materials including timber framing and handmade and modern brick.

Bury End likely remained a small hamlet separate from the town until the modern period.

Figure 20: Whielden Street looking north to town

The drive behind growth on Church Street was the brewery site to the rear of the church and industrial buildings, albeit now converted to housing or offices, account for a significant proportion of the built heritage in this area. The built heritage is unique along this street with a high proportion of stone and flint buildings as at the Church Rooms, as well handmade and modern brick at Badminton Court and timber framed buildings along Rectory Lane to the north.

Roads & Turnpikes

Two of roads through Amersham were turnpiked in the 18th century, the first was the principal Uxbridge to Brackley Turnpike along the London Road in 1751 while the second was the Chenies to Henley Turnpike along Stanley Hill and Whielden Street in 1768 (Edmonds K, 1993).

Trade, mills and industry

Maltings & breweries

Maltings were a staple occurrence in many towns during the medieval and post medieval periods when it was common for inns to brew their own beer and ale. In Amersham there are records for several maltings as early as the 16th century while an early brewery is also recorded in the late 16th century (Hunt J, 2001). Figure 29 illustrates the approximate locations of recorded maltings and breweries in Old Amersham during the 16th to 19th centuries.



Tanneries

Two tanneries are also recorded in Amersham, the earliest reference is dated 1569 however although a name is supplied there is no location for that early site (Hunt J, 2001). Several tanneries are recorded in the 17th and 18th century (Figure 29) on the east side of town.

Market Hall

The current market hall was built in 1682 by the patronage of William Drake on the site of an earlier market house. The open ground floor was used for the market while the upper floor was used as a schoolroom (Sheahan, 1861).

Figure 21: Market Hall

The Workhouse/poor house

Tothill's workhouse opened in 1627 at Frith House on the High Street and remained there until 1798 when it moved to 28 Whielden Street, remaining there until the mid 19th century (Hunt J, 2001). Tothill's workhouse operated as a cloth factory with the poor employed as linen workers.

A second parish workhouse opened in 1726 east of Church House and continued until 1780 when it combined with Tothill's workhouse at 20-28 Whielden Street (Sheahan, 1861). This workhouse contained quarters where the poor could sleep.

Figure 22: Tothill's Workhouse c1673



Churches & Chapels

With the conversion of Henry VIII to Protestantism, the main branch of Protestantism found more religious freedom while continuing to persecute other religious factions. From 1669 onwards, a number of Visitations were made to the parishes whereby parish rectors were charged with denouncing those who did not attend church regularly and with recording any active non-conformist groups within their parish. The first Visitation in 1669 recorded four different non-conformist congregations operating in Amersham including one Presbyterian, one Baptist, one Quaker and one Jewish congregation, however Visitations in 1706, 1709 and 1712 made it clear that only the Baptist and Quaker faiths survived (Broad, 1993).

The Friends Meeting House, Whielden Street

The Quakers were the first to build their own chapel on Whielden Street in the early 1600s and although they were initially powerful with several of the landowners counted as members of their congregation they eventually dwindled (Pevsner W, 1994).

The Upper and Lower Meeting Houses, The Platt

The first Baptist Meeting House was built behind the High Street along the Common Platt in 1677 but was replaced in 1779 by a larger building on the same site (Pevsner W, 1994). In the 1700s the Baptists underwent a schism within their faith that resulted in two broadly similar Baptist sects, then called the General Baptists and Particular Baptists, and often resulting in the creation of new chapels for the two faiths. As a result the new Baptist chapel built in 1779 was renamed the Upper Meeting House and was for the General Baptists while a second chapel called the Lower Meeting House was built nearby in 1783 for the Particular Baptists (Hunt J, 2001).

Hospitals & Schools

Dr Challoner's Grammar School, 1-7 Market Square

The earliest known school being Dr. Challoner's Grammar School; established in 1624 at Church House on the Market Square (Sheahan, 1861). In the 19th century it was incorporated with the house of the headmaster as numbers fell.

Cheyne's Writing School, 1-7 Market Square

This free school opened in 1698 also in church House. In contrast to Dr. Challoner's, Cheyne's expanded in the 19th century taking over the upper floor of the Market Hall (Sheahan, 1861).

Drakes Almshouses, 96-104 High Street

A building for six widows was built by the patronage of William Drake in 1657 (Sheahan, 1861).

Halls Almshouses (now demolished), site of Methodist Chapel, High Street

Four urban cottages were built opposite the Swan inn in 1697, they remained until 1899 when they were demolished and replaced by the Methodist Chapel (Hunt J, 2001).

The Civil War

While the town supported the Parliamentary cause, several of the landowners including the Drakes of Shardeloes Park supported the Royalists and it was reported that Shardeloes was sacked by the Parliamentarians in 1645 (Hunt W, 2001). The Civil War and following Interregnum had little direct impact on the town of Amersham despite being a key defence point for the City of London. The town was primarily used as a way station for passing Royalist and Parliamentary troops throughout the War (Pike & Birch, 1976).

5.6 Modern synthesis and components (1800-Present)

Impact of Enclosure on the town

Private enclosure occurred in Amersham parish at an early date and by the 19th century Amersham Common had been much reduced. The final enclosure occurred in 1816 by Act of Parliament and was limited to the Commons along Woodside Lane.

Manors & Estates

In the 19th century, the Drake family of Shardeloes were the principal landowners in Amersham having absorbed all the smaller manors and estates throughout the post medieval period.

Industry in the 19th Century (see Appendix 3 for details)

Industry in the early 19th century seemed to reach a low point in the 1870s with fewer people listed in trade directories and with a smaller range of professions. The latter part of the 19th century saw railway stations opening up in Chesham (1881), Chalfont Road Station (1889) and finally Amersham station in 1892. The data in Table 3 illustrates a summary of listings advertised in trade directories in the 19th and 20th centuries and suggests a fairly even spread across the five broad types. Brewing remained an important industry in Amersham into the 20th century, particularly with the large scale endeavours at Weller's Brewery. Lace making and straw plaiting also contributed to the economy of the town in the 19th century but they died out with the loss of demand in the 1900s.

Summary	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1891	1903	1911	1920	1935
Professional	8	12	10	6	4	7	9	7	15	16	46
Agric/General	2	1	3	15	9	9	11	17	23	24	22
Artisans/trades	29	40	27	17	15	13	12	11	13	20	29
Service/Provision	59	68	77	65	42	41	51	58	64	62	119
Merchant/dealer	31	43	37	18	20	17	32	34	50	50	83

Table 3: Summary of trade in Amersham 1830-1935 (method adapted from Broad, 1992)

Civic and modern religious structures

Numerous churches have been built in the modern town of Amersham-on-the-hill including the Free church on Woodside Road, St Michaels C of E, Sycamore Road and St Aiden's RC Church in the 1960s (Pevsner W, 1994). An almshouse was also built in 1875 in Heaths Yard, Old Amersham (Hunt J, 2001).

Amersham Rural District Council built a civic centre with a library and council offices on King George V Road in the 1960s on land remaining from an earlier estate development by the Metropolitan Railway Country Estates Company (Pevsner W, 1994).

The Amersham Poor Law Union Workhouse

Built 1839 by George Gilbert Scott initially to house only the male poor only, it was extended several times over the next hundred years before it was finally converted into a hospital in 1939 (Pevsner W, 1994).

World War II

During the War Amersham was host to several military training and transit camps based in the woods at Parsonage Wood and Pipers Wood (Pike & Birch, 1976).

Hospitals & Schools pre 1945

Cheyne's Writing School: Expanded 1867 to the upper floor of market hall (now closed)

British School: Opened in 1842 at Baptists Lower Meeting House (now closed) (Pevsner W, 1994)

National School, Back Lane: Opened 1873 (Pevsner W, 1994).

Dr Challoners Grammar School, Chesham Road: 1904-1944 then moved to a new site at Amersham-on-the-hill (Pevsner W, 1994).

Hospitals & Schools post 1945

Dr Challoners 1964 new site built on Cokes Lane for girls school

Raans Road Secondary: Built 1956, boys site added 1967 (later joined with Brudenell school)

Brudenell Secondary: Opened 1967 on Stanley Hill

Chestnut Lane: Opened 1969, extended 1973 (Pevsner W, 1994)

Woodside: Opened 1956

Secular Buildings – the impact of modern infill

Metropolitan Railway Country Estates Company

Settlement growth in the new town of Amersham-on-the-hill began in earnest in the 1920s through the promotion of the town by large developers such as the Metropolitan Railway Country Estates Company who created several large estates mainly in the Arts and Crafts style during the 1920s to 1950s. Their early estates intended to create a semi-urban retreat from London for the middle classes with dense vegetation and large semi-detached or detached ‘cottages’ and it was not until the 1930s that they began to design estates for the lower classes (Edwards & Pigram, 1983). Their estates include the following areas:

- The Drive leading into Batchelors Way, late 1920s concrete block style semi-detached housing.
- Devnshire Avenue: part of an area previously owned by the Drakes of Shardeloes, they gradually sold off their land for development. Houses in this area are large detached properties built in mock historic styles. The morphology of the area is rectilinear with tree lined roads and wide verges.
- Highfield Close: part of the Weller estate designed by the Metropolitan Railway Country Estates Ltd in in the 1930s. The houses are all semi detached and built in the same style around a triangular green. Highfield Close now forms part of a conservation area (Chilterns District Council Conservation Area).



Figure 23: Highfield Close



Social Housing

Some early attempts at social housing were carried out in the 1920s and 1930s by the Amersham Public Utility Society at Elm Close, now designated a conservation area. Amersham Rural District Council also built some areas of early local authority housing in the 1930s including estates at New Road, Plantation Way and Weller Road (Hunt J, 2001).

Figure 24: New Road

Designed Landscapes

Several 18th to 20th century small gardens within Amersham are included in the Historic Environment Records (HER) database including the following;

Woodrow High House [HER 0423202000] is designated a Grade II listed structure with a current garden layout dating to the 19th century. No detailed record of the extent or nature of an earlier garden survives however the presence of an 18th century grotto suggests some degree of landscaping prior to the current layout. The Rectory is a 17th century house along Rectory Hill, it incorporates a 19th century Victorian garden that still survives [HER 1246501000].

The 17th century house of Little Shardloes once incorporated a small 19th century garden with orchards [HER 0422102000], this has since been divided and significantly altered following

redevelopment of the house into several properties. The Plantation [HER 0649400000] was an early 19th century house and large garden located on Amersham Common and built following enclosure. The garden appears on Ordnance Survey maps until the 1920s after which it was sold for building development.

Hervines Municipal Park [HER 0649400000] was probably established in the 1930s and incorporated some areas of historic woodland. Amersham Garden of Remembrance [HER 0649700000] was created in 1939 and dedicated to those who died in the two World Wars in 1949. A second memorial site [HER 0649900000] was erected in 1931 and dedicated to the Amersham Martyrs of the 16th century. It is located in Parsonage Wood on the supposed site where the martyrs were burned at the stake. Two 19th century cemeteries are also recorded in the HER, the first on Rectory Lane [HER 0649800000] and the second on Stanley Hill [HER 0650100000].

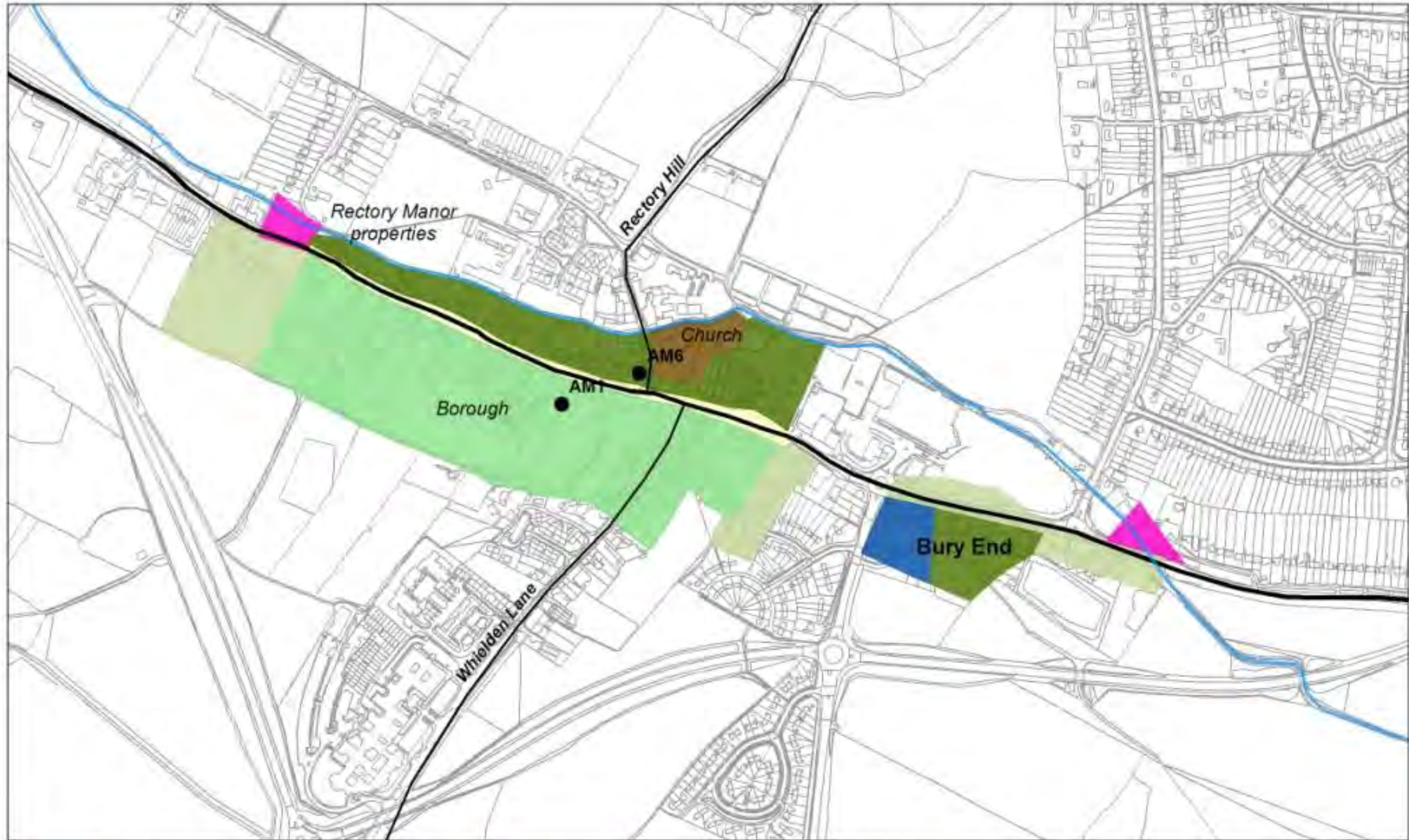
High and Over [HER 1246000001] was built in the 1930s and incorporated a garden originally described by Pevsner as 'geometrical in design'. The garden was designed by the architect to provide the amenities of modern life with the greatest of economic of means (Smith, 1998). The garden is now long gone, replaced by housing. The house itself is now divided into two dwellings and has recently undergone restoration.



Figure 25: High & Over in the 1960s (south facing frontage)



Figure 26: High & Over 2008 (north facing frontage)



— River Misbourne
 — London Road

● Archaeological investigations with medieval evidence

Church
 manor
 Medieval extent (planned)
 Market
 mill
 Medieval extent
 Possible medieval extent

0 75 150 300 450 Metres

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Figure 27: Possible extent of the town in the medieval period



— River Misbourne — London Road

Church mill Market Post medieval settlement


0 75 150 300 450 Metres



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Figure 28: Probable extent of the late post medieval town



 Inns and Taverns

 maltings  tannery sites



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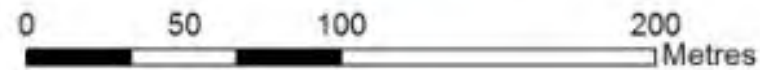


Figure 29: Inns and industry in Amersham

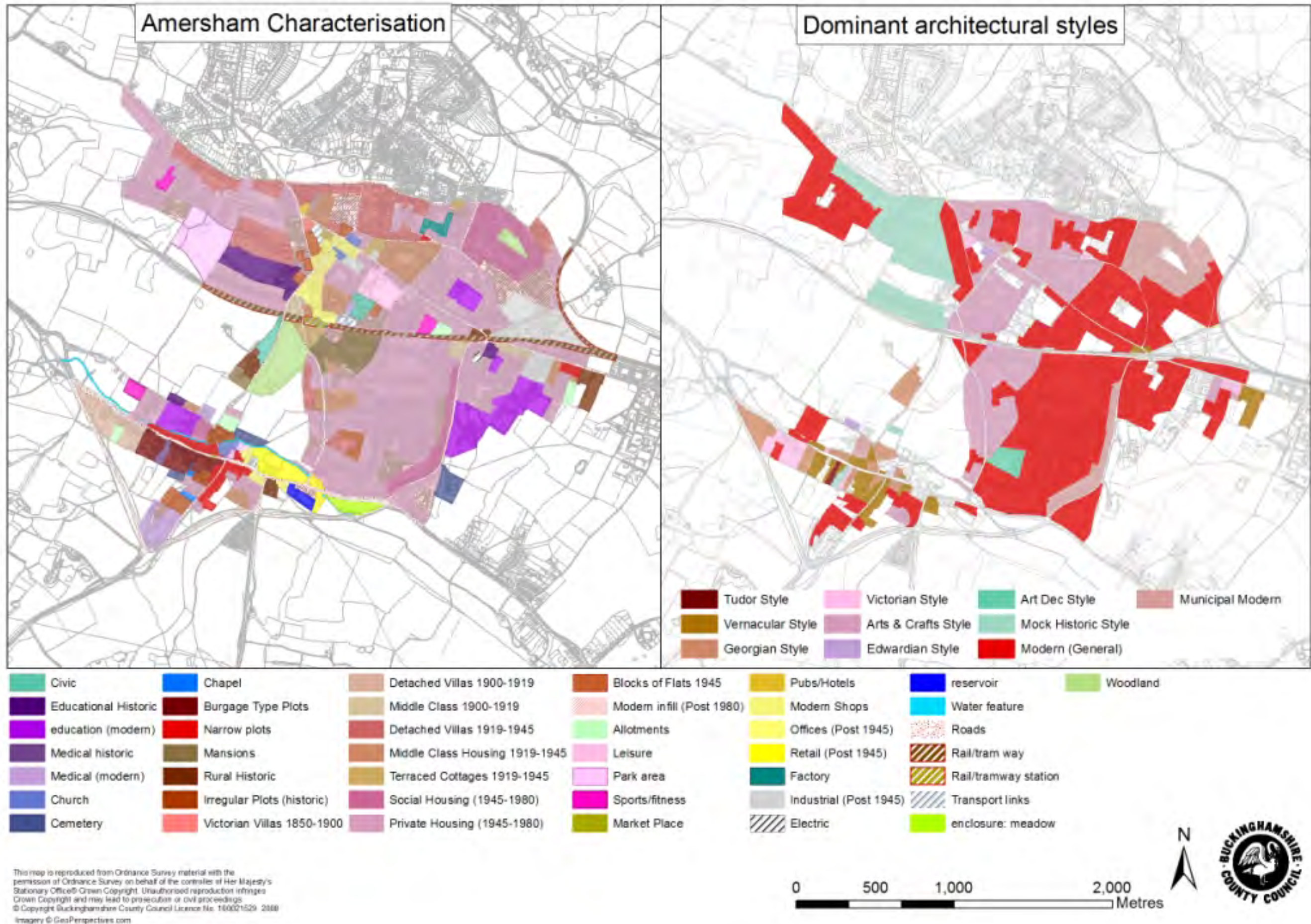
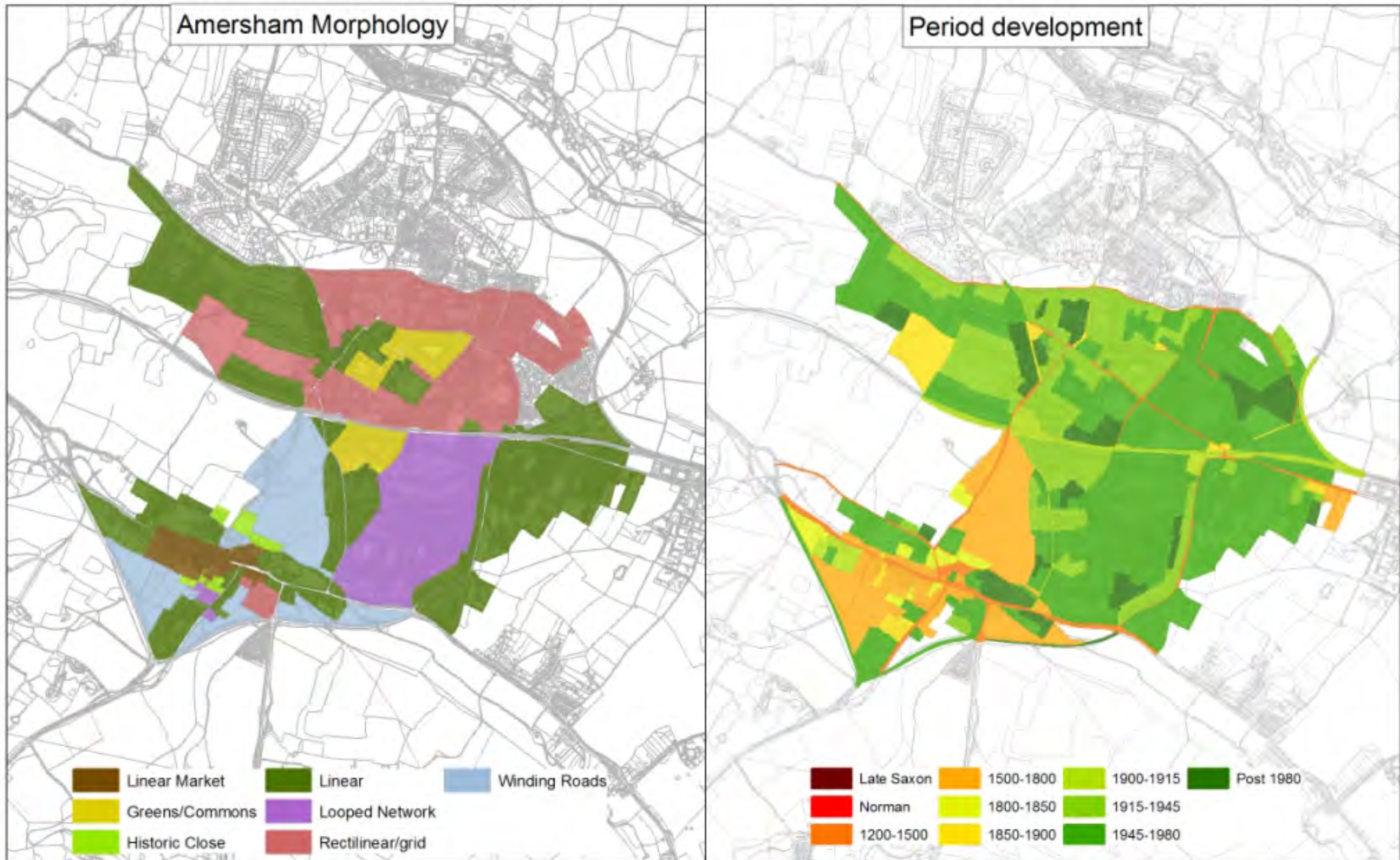


Figure 30: Character of the town and architectural styles



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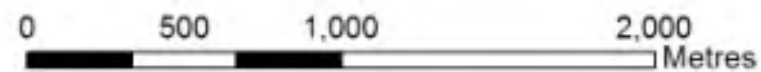


Figure 31: Morphological and period development

6 Historic Urban Zones

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 (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Each zone contains several sections including:

- A summary of the zone including reasons for the demarcation of the zone.
- An assessment of the known and potential archaeological interest for pre 20th century areas only.
- 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 (Figure 32). 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. 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.

Several different datasets will feed into the creation process for urban zones under two broad headings; Historical and topographical modelling and built character.

Historical and topographical modelling covers a variety of sources including;

- Historical maps and documentary research – historical consultancy work, an analysis of historic routes and an analysis of manorial holdings where available
- Archaeological and environmental evidence – data stored in the HER, geological and soils databases provided by the BGS and Cranfield University and an analysis of the distribution of pottery fabrics for the Saxon and medieval periods

The Built Character heading incorporates the following sources;

- Built environment – English Heritage listed buildings and historic map research
- An analysis of the modern urban form – The historic urban character database produced for this project and designations such as Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens

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. 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.

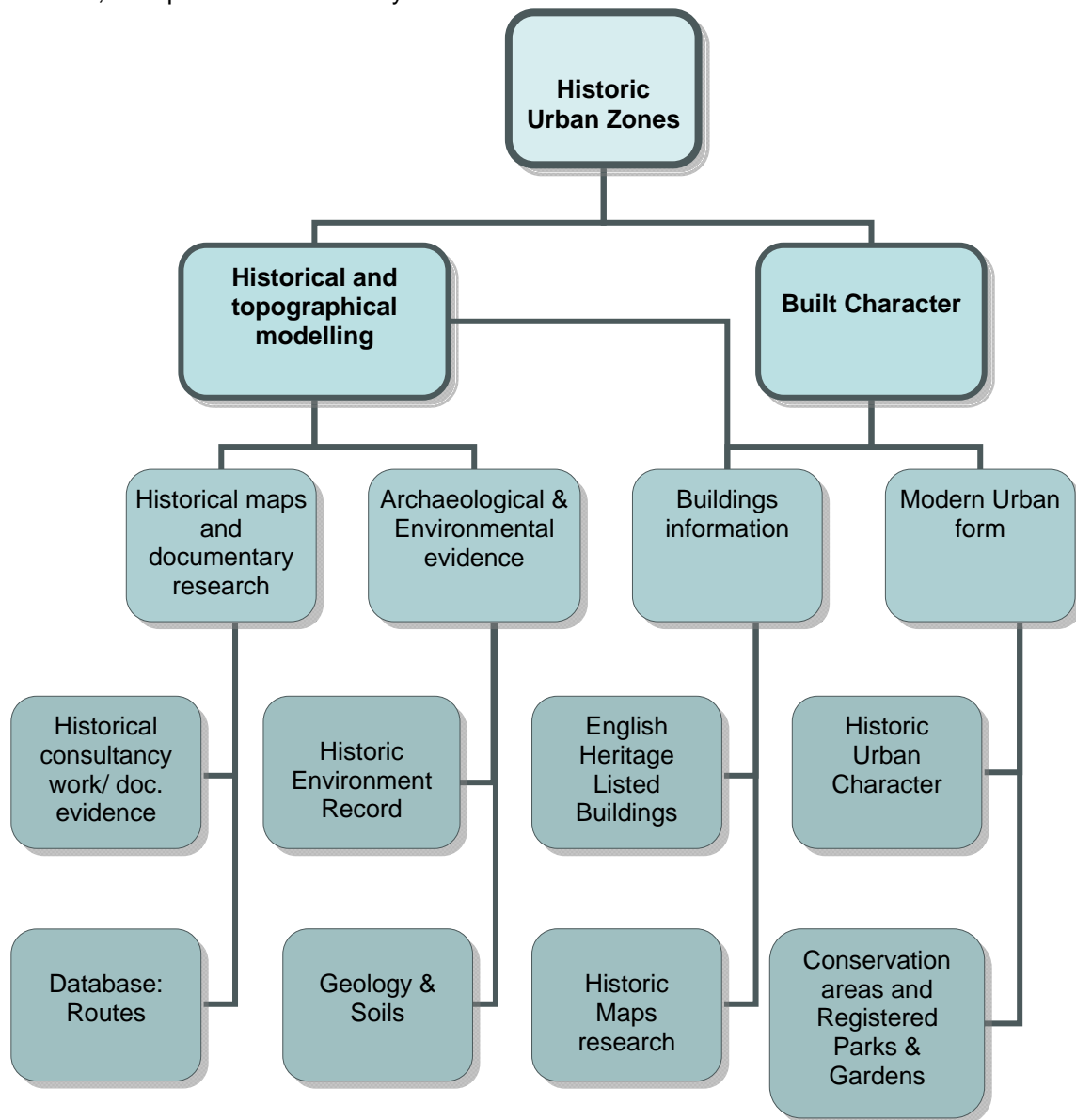


Figure 32: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

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.

- 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.
- Medieval Foundations of 1100 -1536 with remains relating to Medieval and Post Medieval establishment and change
- Post 1536 - establishment and change occurring after 1536. Post-medieval remains only
- Post 1800 – modern development

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. 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.

- 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

Group Value

The identification of adjacent buildings where concentrations of types occur forming a distinct character. For the majority the group value will be not applicable but can include Commercial clusters, Ecclesiastical clusters or Industrial clusters.

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.

- High – 3 or more phases
- Medium – 2 major phases
- Low – Single phase
- Unknown

6.4 Conservation Principles

The assessment has also adopted the methodology outlined in the English Heritage document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (2007)*. This is intended to help ensure

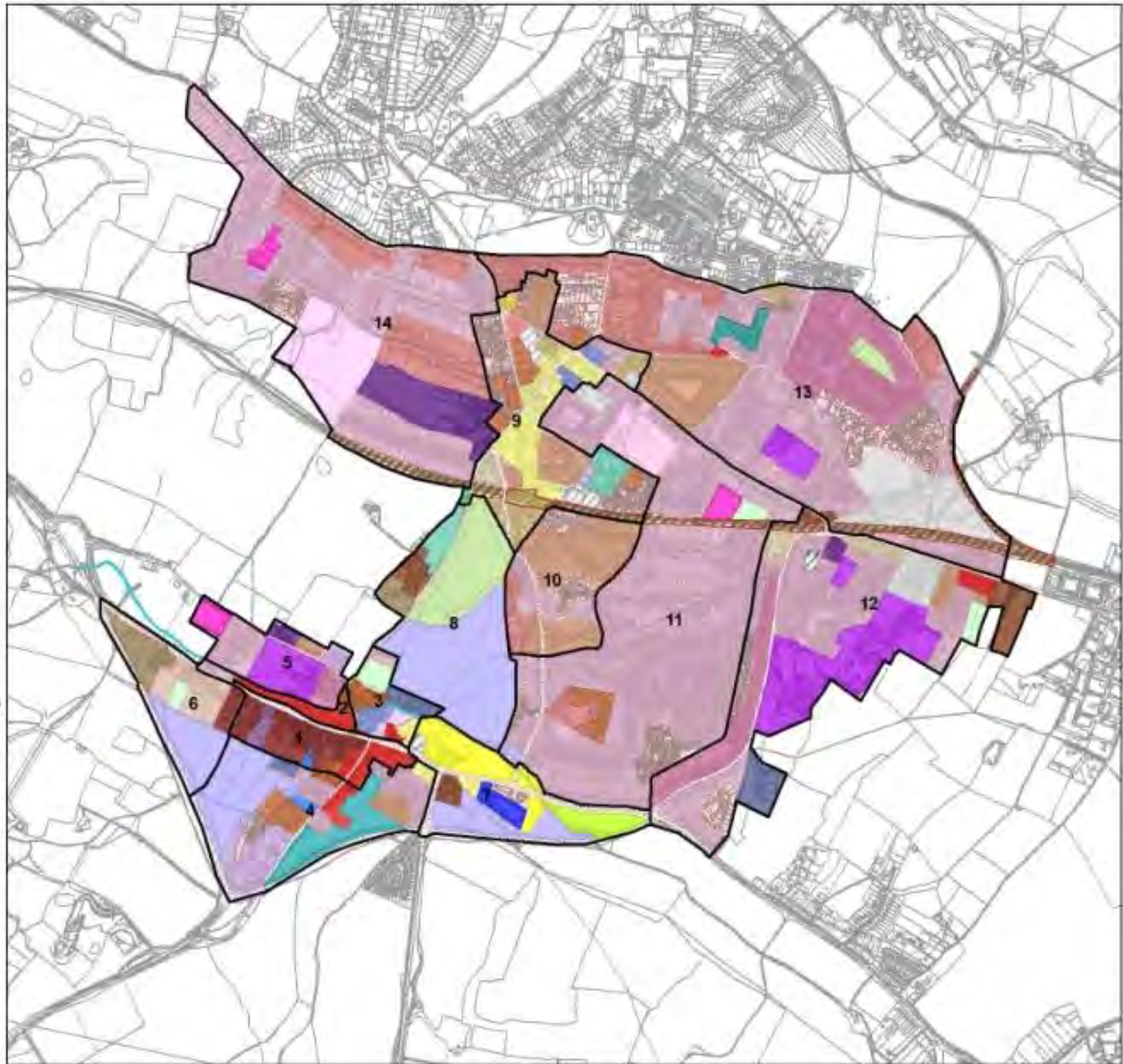
consistency when carrying out assessments on the historic environment by proposing an integrated approach to making decisions, based on a common process.

Although acknowledging the importance of existing heritage designations, the Conservation Principles promotes an holistic approach to the various inter-related heritage values that might be attached to a place. The high level values range from evidential, which is dependent on the inherited fabric of the place, through historical and aesthetic, to communal values, which derive from people's identification with the place.

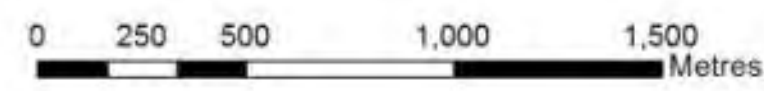
- *Evidential*: The potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity e.g. through study of buried archaeological remains or historic buildings
- *Historical*: Derives from the ways in which past people and events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be either illustrative of particular activities or process or associative with famous people or events.
- *Aesthetic*: Derives the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. It can reflect deliberate design (e.g. architecture) or the fortuitous coming together of features to create a 'patina' of age.
- *Communal Value*: derive from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values can be closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects manifesting as symbolic, commemorative, social or spiritual values.



Urban Character Zones



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Figure 33: Historic Character Zones for Amersham

6.5 Historic Settlement

Zone 1: Market & Borough Zone			
<p>Summary: The Market and Borough Zone is defined by the extent of settlement in Amersham held by Amersham Manor and the Drake family as estimated from the 1742 Borough map. It comprises the historic market place on the High Street and the area of settlement to the south of the road. The particularly wide High Street indicates the prosperity of the medieval market.</p> <p>Urban character types within this zone largely consist of medieval burgage type plots along the High Street; however there is also an area of historic narrow plots along the Broadway as well as historic narrow plots and irregular plots along Whielden Street and the Platt. The market area and the Market Hall are also included in this zone as they too were governed by the Drakes. The Market Hall in its lifetime has been a market area, a school and a workhouse.</p>			
<p>Historical: The morphology of Amersham – regular linear plots leading off from the main street – would suggest that the town was planned, probably around the time that market and fair charters were granted to fitz Peter (later Mandeville) in 1200 AD. Whatever settlement was there before was probably swept away or marginalised during the creation of the borough by the Mandeville's who took advantage of the major road to London siting the market there and creating a series of long plots on the south side of the market with a narrow frontage onto the market place itself. The plot lengths, determined by the market place in front and the Platt forming a back lane are between 150 and 160 metres in length suggesting a high level of uniformity, the plots are only faintly sinuous in form however in contrast to the classic burgage type plot. There has been substantial sub-division of the original plots and modern redevelopment has partially removed many of the surviving plot boundaries.</p> <p>Although some distance from the River Misbourne there are records of tanneries and maltings within this zone as well as numerous inns and taverns. Buildings associated with Norwoods Court tannery have since been converted to residential dwellings. Maltings have also been related to the White Hart and the Crown inns. The 17th century Tohill's workhouse is also located within this zone along Whielden Street. The 17th century Drake's almshouses are also located on the High Street. The Platt consists of several small cottages to the rear of the High Street burgage type plots and includes the 17th century Upper and Lower Meeting Houses of the Baptist church as well as access to the 19th century chapel to the rear of the Kings Head.</p>			
<p>Evidential: Archaeological investigation within this zone remains limited; works at the Kings Head site (AM1) included building recording as well as subsequent trial trenching that confirmed the site and building [?] as medieval in origin. Two small sites (AM4, AM5) along the Platt to the rear of the High Street uncovered no archaeological evidence. The potential for archaeological evidence should remain high, however, given the status and location of the zone along the principal thoroughfare and market area of Old Amersham.</p> <p>82 of the 183 listed buildings in Amersham are located within this zone. This includes thirteen 16th century listed houses, sixty three 17th and 18th century buildings, and six 19th century buildings. These buildings cover a variety of uses from almshouses, to pubs to the market hall. The particularly high number of listed buildings in this zone indicates the high level of preservation of historic buildings.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: The buildings in this zone are high status dwellings consisted of often large well made late medieval and post medieval buildings. There are several architectural styles present in this zone including vernacular and Georgian styles with some Victorian architecture but little modern intrusion.</p>			
<p>Communal Value:</p> <p>Although the zone is primarily residential there are a good quantity of shops, pubs and restaurants on the High Street, while the market no longer represents the commercial heart of the modern town, it continues to be a key factor in the character of Amersham.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
<p>Period: Medieval. Market charter granted in 1200</p> <p>Survival: High</p> <p>Group Value: Medium</p> <p>Diversity: Low</p> <p>Potential: High</p>	Morphology:	Linear market	Density: Low
	Character Types:	Burgage type plots Narrow plots Irregular plots	Market place Medical (historic) chapels
	Architecture	Vernacular Georgian	Tudor Victorian
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post medieval narrow frontage Post medieval wide frontage	Post medieval terraces
<p>Evidential Value: Medium</p> <p>Historical Value: High</p> <p>Aesthetic Value: High</p> <p>Communal Value: High</p>	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade colour Box Frame: Brick infill Box Frame: Rendered	Brick: Painted Brick: Machine Brick: Handmade
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade clay Tile: Machined clay	Slate: Natural

Zone 2: High Street North				
Summary: The High Street North Zone is defined by the extent of settlement in Amersham owned by the Rectory Manor and therefore not part of the borough. The boundaries of this zone are defined to the south by the High Street, by Church Lane to the east, the Misbourne River to the north and Mill Lane to the west.				
Historical: The plots on the north side of the High Street are small, narrow plots hemmed in on one side by the main road and by the River Misbourne to the north. This side of the market place is probably contemporary with the south side but was never considered part of the Borough, in consequence the buildings are smaller and of lower status than those on the south. The north side of the town was more intensively used for tanning and malting due to its proximity to the river. Both industries have been functioning in Amersham since the 16 th century at least while the mill sites at either end of this zone are both ancient, dating to the medieval period at least. Town Mill, now demolished, has probably been used as a mill site since Domesday while the first mention of the Malt Mill site at what is now Badminton Court comes from the early 16 th century.				
Evidential: Two previous archaeological investigations have been carried out in this zone, both along the High Street (AM2, AM6). A small scale watching brief to the front of the Museum uncovered post medieval and modern evidence while a second watching brief at 15 Market Square uncovered medieval pottery as well as undated construction evidence. The potential for archaeological evidence should remain high for this zone. While existing archaeological evidence is limited the alluvial geology and proximity to the River Misbourne couple with the known existence of tanning, malting and milling within the town suggests a good potential for waterlogged deposits of leather and wood. There are forty-eight listed buildings in this zone including six 15 th and 16 th century buildings, thirty-four 17 th and 18 th century buildings and eight 19 th century buildings. They are predominately built of brick in a vernacular style in long sections of 17 th -18 th century terraced housing, the uniformity of design and material on this side of the High Street is in sharp contrast to the distinctive buildings of the south side.				
Aesthetic: The north side of the High Street is characterised by predominately vernacular brick built buildings of a similar style representing a more uniform frontage than the south side of the High Street. Few carriageways are present on the north side, providing a further element of uniformity. There is an arcade of shops within a converted tenement plot towards the centre of the town near the market hall,				
Communal Value: Like the south side of the High Street, this zone is primarily residential with only a small amount of commercial activity; however the Amersham Museum is located midway along this zone in a pleasant 15 th century timber framed building.				
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Medieval 1100-1536. Survival: High Group Value: None Diversity: Medium Potential: Good?	Morphology:	Linear market (High Street) Linear		Density: High
	Character Types:	Narrow plots	Irregular plots	Private housing 1945
	Architecture	Vernacular	Victorian	Georgian
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post medieval narrow frontage Post medieval wide frontage		Modern detached
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade Brick: Colour	Box Frame: Brick infill	Brick: Machine Flint
	Roof Materials:	Slate: Natural	Tile: Handmade clay	Tile: Machine clay

Zone 3: St Mary's Church						
Summary: This zone is defined by the area of settlement around the church including the cemetery, remembrance gardens and some settlement along the Broadway and Church Lane.						
Historical: The first record of a church in Amersham comes from the late 12 th century with the Mandeville family granted the church to Walden Abbey, Essex in its foundation charter.						
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been undertaken in this zone, making it difficult to assess the archaeological potential for the zone. However the path of the river Misbourne cross-sects this zone and the potential for waterlogged archaeological material particularly relating to tanning and malting industries remains high. The original 12 th century church may be located within the current church or on a slightly different alignment. There are ten listed buildings in this zone including the 13 th century church, three 15 th and 16 th century buildings, four 17 th and 18 th century buildings and two 19 th century tombs within the churchyard.						
Aesthetic: The irregularly aligned church set within a large churchyard with adjoining modern town garden provides a large green space within the historic town. The river Misbourne also runs through this zone making it a pleasant area to sit and relax.						
Communal: The Remembrance Gardens are located next to the parish church and cemetery providing a focus for religious activity and personal reflection.						
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)					
Period: Medieval – 12 th century	Morphology:	Linear			Density:	Medium
Survival: Medium	Character	Church cemetery	Private housing	Narrow plots	Allotments	
Group Value: ecclesiastical	Types:		Commercial	Irregular plots	Public park	
Diversity: low	Architecture	Gothic	Modern general	Vernacular	Georgian	
Potential: High						
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post medieval narrow frontage		Modern detached		
Evidential Value: Unknown	Build	Brick:	Box Frame: Brick	Brick: Machine	Stone	
Historical Value: High	Materials:	Handmade	infill			
Aesthetic Value: High	Roof	Tile: Machine clay		Tile: Handmade clay	Slate:	
Communal Value: Medium	Materials:				Natural	
Zone 4: Whielden Street						
Summary: The Whielden Street Zone is located to the south of the High Street and incorporates one of the two arms extending from the main thoroughfare, extending south from the Platt to the A413 Amersham bypass. The 19 th century workhouse, now converted to flats, along with the modern hospital is also included in the zone.						
Historical: Whielden Street was the principal route to Wycombe to the south and was turnpiked in the 18 th century, the Trust surviving until the late 19 th century when the turnpikes were finally abolished. The zone itself consists of a linear settlement along Whielden Street comprising mainly housing but also some civic uses such as the former workhouse and now converted hospital. The northern edge of the zone is defined by the end of the burgage type plots from Zone One. This zone appears to have been a focus for non-conformity from the 16 th century onwards and several chapels are located here.						
Evidential: There has been no archaeological investigation in this zone as with the possible exception of the northern part off Whielden Street it lay outside the medieval town, The presence of 16 th -18 th century buildings indicates post-medieval interest.						
Aesthetic: Development in this zone is concentrated along Whielden Street rather than in the field beyond. The fields remain visible from the rear of the properties along the High Street and Whielden Street which serves to promote the feeling that Amersham remains a small settlement distinct from Amersham-on-the-Hill.						
Communal: The principal focus of this zone is the large Amersham Hospital with primary access to it from Whielden Street rather than from the bypass to the south.						
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)					
Period: Post 1800	Morphology:	Linear			Density:	High
Survival: Medium	Character	Historic enclosure	Modern infill	Workhouse (now converted)		
Group Value: None?	Types:	Private housing	Narrow plots	Cemetery & Chapels		
Diversity: Medium	Architecture	Modern generic	Arts & Crafts	Victorian	Vernacular	
Potential: Low						
Heritage Values	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade			Brick: Painted	
		Box Frame: Brick infill			Brick: Machine	
Evidential Value: Unknown	Plan Form	Post medieval terraces			modern terraces	
Historical Value: Medium/High		Post medieval narrow frontage			modern semi detached	
Aesthetic Value: High		Post medieval urban cottage			Flats (converted)	
Communal Value: Medium	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade clay			Tile: Machine clay	

Zone 5: School Lane				
Summary: The School Lane Zone is located to the north of the river Misbourne and comprises mainly 19 th and 20 th century settlement expansion from Amersham old town.				
Historical: School Lane was already in existence as a back lane to Mantles Green Farm by the 18 th century and development gradually began to extend along the road as the throughout the 19 th century with the construction of the maltings site and then the National School, opened in 1873. Some Edwardian terraces were added next to the school in the 1920s but the majority of development in this zone occurred in the 1960s with the construction of social and private housing.				
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone. The only listed building is the 19 th century maltings, now in use for private buildings and craft workshops.				
Aesthetic: There is a large open space in the centre of this zone, influencing the overall character to appear more rural than its location would suggest. The mixture of Victorian and Edwardian architecture along School Lane contrasts with the municipal design of the Pondwicks estate with its curved roads and open plots. Pondwicks itself is a stone and flint built structures in three sections.				
Communal: The zone includes St Mary's Aided School and a large recreation ground at Barn Meadow.				
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: post 1800 Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Low Potential: Medium	Morphology:	Linear		Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Middle class 1919-45 Private housing Social housing		Educational Recreational Medical
	Architecture	Edwardian	Modern municipal	Modern general
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraces
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay		
Zone 6: Little Shardeloes				
Summary: The Little Shardeloes Zone is located to the west of the High Street. Its boundaries are defined by the extent of settlement from Cherry Lane west to Coldmoreham Yard and the access to the modern Amersham bypass.				
Historical: This area has seen sparse rural settlement from the 17 th century onwards with large detached houses set within long linear plots following a similar pattern to the burgage type plots of Zone One. There has been a significant amount of conversion of historic farmyard into modern flats in the late 20 th century. The zone remains low density.				
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone. This zone includes two 17 th century listed buildings, two 18 th century listed buildings and one 19 th century icehouse.				
Aesthetic: This zone has a more rural feel than the High Street with large properties in a Georgian or Victorian style. The buildings are largely set back from the road and views are limited by the extent of vegetation screening the houses from the road.				
Communal: This zone is residential in nature.				
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: post 1800 Survival: Medium Group Value: n/a Diversity: Low Potential: High	Morphology:	Linear		Density: Low
	Character Types:	Burgage type plots Mansions modern Detached villas 1900-1919		Post 1980 housing allotments enclosure
	Architecture	Georgian	Victorian	Modern general
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post medieval wide frontage Detached		Terraces
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Low	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade		Brick: Machine
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade clay		Tile: Machine clay

Zone 7: Bury Farm				
Summary: Bury Farm is a large zone that incorporates some historic elements in the form of Bury Farm, Rectory and the historic fields and woodlands with some modern elements including recent retail development along London Road.				
Historical: In the historic landscape this zone would have been largely rural with settlement at the Rectory on Rectory Hill and at Bury Farm also called Bury End on London Road only. The Rectory was one of the principal post medieval manors not incorporated into the Shardeloes estate, the manor holding the northern half of the town. Bury Farm is the site of a probable Roman villa and a medieval manor that was only abandoned as a manorial site following its incorporation into the Shardeloes estate. A small cluster of settlement surrounds the farm and the mill at Bury End and it appears to have been a small hamlet separate from the main town in the 19 th century. Urban character types in this zone include the rural historic settlement at Bury Farm (now converted) and at the Rectory as well as modern private and social housing along Gore Hill. There are also significant areas of modern retail and office space along London Road as well as a covered reservoir. An early 20 th century garage is also located in this character zone at the end of the Broadway. The garage is relatively well preserved, with many of the original features such as the petrol pumps and attendants station still in place.				
Evidential: No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the zone; however, a possible Roman villa has been identified to the east of Bury End beyond the modern bypass. The proximity of this villa site indicates a good potential for further archaeological evidence relating to the Roman period in particular. Bury Farm itself is also considered to be located on the site of an earlier medieval manor suggesting further potential for medieval archaeology.				
Aesthetic: The zone is dominated, however, by the large open fields and ancient woodland to the north of Amersham along Rectory Hill. These almost entirely separate the old town from the new settlement, further enhancing the preservation and special character of Old Amersham.				
Communal: This zone is a mixture of uses including utilities and commercial.				
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Post 1536 Survival: Medium Group Value: None? Diversity: Medium Potential: High	Morphology:	Linear	Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Rural historic Modern infill Reservoir	Modern retail Modern offices Meadow & fields	
	Architecture	Vernacular	Modern generic	
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Conversions	Semi detached	
Evidential Value: Unknown Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade	Brick: Machine	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade clay	Tile: Machine clay	
Zone 8: Rectory Hill				
Summary: The Rectory Hill Zone is located to the north of Old Amersham and is defined by the extent of historic enclosure that serves to separate Old Amersham from Amersham-on-the-Hill.				
Historical: The large fields of this zone predate the 19 th century and may be significantly earlier. The only built heritage in this zone				
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone. The only listed building is the 18 th century Rectory, once the seat of the Rectory Manor.				
Aesthetic: The large fields mirror the views to the south of the town and create two unique identities for Old Amersham and Amersham-on-the-Hill. For Old Amersham it creates a sense of identity separate from the new town and maintains the appearance of a historic settlement				
Communal: This zone provides a significant area of green space and a focus for walkers from both areas of the town. The Martyrs Memorial is located in this zone.				
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Post 1536 Survival: Medium Group Value: n/a Diversity: Low Potential: Uncertain	Morphology:	Winding roads	Density:	Low
	Character Types:	Enclosure Historic woodland	Mansions Rural historic	Civic
	Architecture	Georgian		
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post medieval wide frontage	Mansions	
Evidential Value: Unknown Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay		

6.6 Modern Settlement

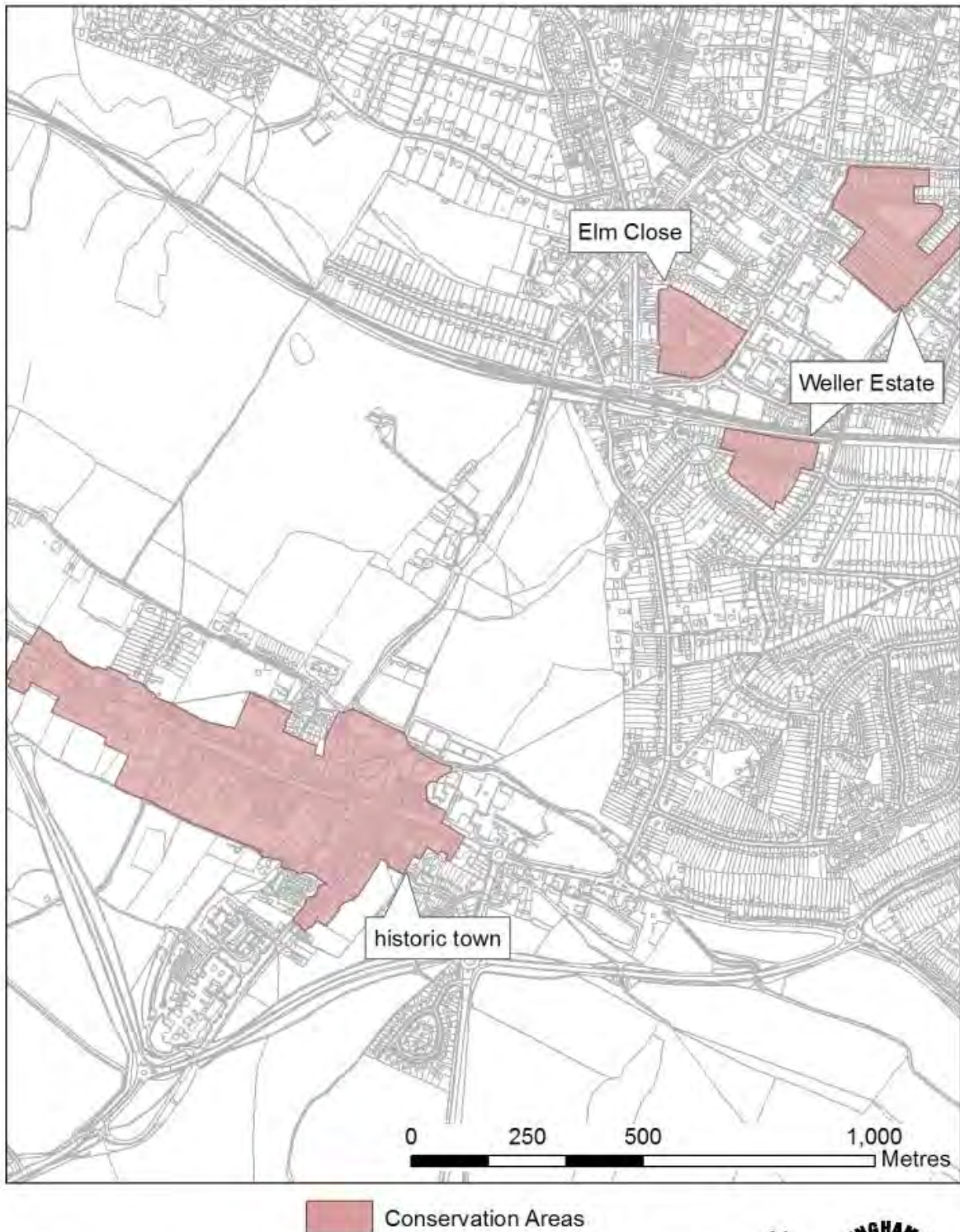
Zone 9: Oakfield Corner Common					
Summary: This zone is located in the heart of Amersham-on-the-Hill and is defined by the extent of commercial development within the town. It also includes the railway station that prompted the creation of the new town.					
Historical: Development began in this zone in the 1910s some ten years after the railway was introduced with settlement concentrated on the crossroads at Sycamore and Chesham Road, later called Oakfield Corner. Early development formed along the existing road network with later additions in the 1920s including Elm Close, now a conservation area.					
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone. There are no listed buildings in this area.					
Aesthetic: This zone is characterised by the early 20 th century development that occurred here with Arts and Crafts architecture dominant across the zone.					
Communal: The zone has a mixture of commercial, civic and residential uses. It forms the main commercial point of the modern town but it also includes the law courts as well as the offices for Chiltern District Council.					
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: High	Morphology:	rectilinear	Linear	Density:	High
	Character Types:	Victorian villas Middle class 1900-19 Terraces 1919-45 Middle class 1919-45 Private housing	Blocks of flats Modern infill Modern shops Offices Civic		Transport links Churches Railway station Medical
	Architecture	Victorian Modern generic	Edwardian		Arts and crafts
	Plan Form	Detached Flats	Semi detached		House & shop
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine	Brick: Render		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay			
Zone 10: The Drive					
Summary: The Drive Zone is located immediately to the south of the railway station and is incorporates the late 1920s estate along with later additions.					
Historical: Development began in this zone in the 1920s with the construction of a number of houses along The Drive and along Station Road. By the 1960s housing had developed along these roads with additional housing added in the land to the rear.					
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone. There are no listed buildings in this area.					
Aesthetic: Housing styles in Amersham provide a good example of 'Metroland' suburban development from the 1920s to the 1960s. Architectural styles vary across the zone and include Arts and Crafts, mock historic and modern municipal styles.					
Communal: This zone is primarily residential in nature.					
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Greens	Linear	Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Middle class 1919-45 Detached villas 1919-45			Private housing 1945 Modern infill post 1980
	Architecture	Arts & Crafts			Modern general
	Plan Form styles:	Detached			Semi-detached
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine			Brick: Render
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay			

Zone 11: Hundred Acres				
Summary: The Hendred Acres Zone is defined by the extent of mid 20 th century development extending from Woodside Road in Amersham-on-the-Hill down the hill towards London Road in old Amersham.				
Historical: Until the 1930s this zone was primarily large prairie style fields with pockets of woodland. The 1930s saw the ambitious development of High and Over by Amyas O'Connell as well as development in the north along Stanley Hill Avenue near the railway. By the 1950s much of the modern road and residential network had been completed with later housing infilling the open spaces.				
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone. There are five 20 th century listed buildings in this zone. They comprise High and Over House along with the four Sun Houses built by Amyas O'Connell in the Art Deco style during the 1930s.				
Aesthetic: The zone is now much more densely settled than in the 1950s detracting from the original designs of the earlier estates such as High and Over where modern flats now intrude on the original garden space. The inclusion of modern generic architectural styles also detracts from the Metroland concepts.				
Communal Value: This zone is primarily residential.				
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Linear	Looped network	Density: High
	Character Types:	Detached villas 1919-45 Blocks of Flats	Private housing 1945 Modern infill post 1980	
	Architecture	Arts & Crafts	Art Deco	Modern general
	Plan Form styles:	Detached	Flats	Semi-detached
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine	Brick: Render	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay		
Zone 12: Stanley Hill				
Summary: Stanley Hill is located to the east of Old Amersham and is defined by the corridor of settlement along Stanley Hill up to the railway line.				
Historical: Settlement began along Stanley Hill in the 1930s with long stretches of large detached housing. White Lion Road includes a number of older buildings dating to the 17 th to 20 th centuries. Rural settlement associated with the common began to appear along this road in the 18 th and 19 th century with a later school and mission church in the 1920s.				
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone. There are three listed buildings in this zone, one 17 th century building on White Lion Road and two 19 th century buildings.				
Aesthetic: The mixture of architectural styles in this zone creates a special sense of identity linked to the 'Metroland' concept common across Amersham-on-the-Hill.				
Communal: This zone is primarily residential although there is now a substantial amount of industry along White Lion Road.				
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Linear roads		Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Rural historic narrow plots middle class 1900-19 middle class 1919-45	Social housing Private housing Modern infill Educational	Electric substations Leisure Industrial
	Architecture	Vernacular Victorian	Municipal Modern generic	
	Plan Form	Detached	Semi detached	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade Brick: Machine	Brick: Render	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay	Tile: Cement	

Zone 13: Amersham Common						
Summary: Amersham Common is located to the north of Amersham-on-the-Hill commercial core and is defined by the extent of residential development over what was formerly Amersham Common. Its northern most boundary is defined by Chestnut Lane, which is also used as the settlement limit dividing Amersham from Chesham Bois.						
Historical: In the 18 th century this area was open common, remaining unenclosed until 1816 when the common was finally enclosed by Act of Parliament. While the basic road network was in place by the late 19 th century it was not until the 1920s that residential development began in the area around Amersham-on-the-Hill and gradually spreading eastwards towards White Lion Road.						
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone. There are two listed buildings in this zone, one 19 th century former building and the 20 th century Woodside School.						
Aesthetic: Settlement in this zone is largely comprised of small estates leading off from the main road; it includes part of the Weller Estate conservation area.						
Communal: This zone is primarily residential although there is a significant amount of industrial and commercial uses particularly along the railway.						
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)					
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Rectilinear Green based	Linear	Density:	Medium	
	Character Types:	Terraces 1919-45 Middle class 1919-45 Villas 1919-45 Social housing	Private housing Modern infill Flats Education		Factories Industrial Woodland	
	Architecture	Arts and crafts	Municipal		Modern general	
	Plan Form	Detached	Semi detached		Terraces	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine	Brick: Render		Brick: Painted	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay				
Zone 14: Hervines Park						
Summary: This zone is located to the west of Amersham-on-the-hill commercial core and is defined by the extent of residential development over Hervines Park and associated fields.						
Historical: Development began along Chesham Road and Copperkin Lane in the 1920s, largely driven by speculative developments, the area grew by only a few houses at a time rather than through the development of large estates. By the 1950s settlement had reached its modern extent and very little recent development has occurred.						
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone. There are no listed buildings in this zone.						
Aesthetic: This zone is largely defined by the extent of settlement across the former Hervines Park. The individual buildings are large detached properties built in a variety of mock historic styles and set within large secluded spots. Several of the roads are private access only adding to the exclusivity of the area.						
Communal: This zone is primarily residential.						
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)					
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Rectilinear	Linear	Density:	Low	
	Character Types:	Villas 1919-45 Private housing	modern infill Park area		education Sports/fitness	
	Architecture	Mock historic	Modern general			
	Plan Form styles:	Detached				
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine				
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay				

II ASSESSMENT

7 Designations



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Figure 34: Extent of the conservation area, 2005

7.1 Conservation Areas (CA)

Old Amersham Conservation Area was designated in 1969 and was last reviewed in 1992. The original conservation covered the medieval and post medieval extent of Old Amersham, including the High Street, part of Whielden Street and Church Street. The designation also included the curtilage of properties including the burgage plots along the High Street.

Elm Close Conservation Area was designated in 1992 because of its special character as an area of early social housing in the early 1920s by the Amersham Public Utility Company. The small estate is comprised of thirty Arts and Crafts style semi detached houses designed by J H Kennard and based on the garden city concept of a discrete grouping of houses around a central green.

The Weller Estate Conservation Area was designated in 1992 because of its special character as an area of early development by the Metropolitan Railway Estate Company.

7.2 Archaeological Notification Areas

The principal area of archaeological notification within Amersham relates to the historic settlement of Old Amersham. A second area of known archaeological potential is located at High and Over where the modern Art Deco estate was developed within a post medieval historic park. The Roman settlements at Bury Farm and Mantles Green Farm are also included in the notification database.

7.3 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no parks or gardens within Amersham itself that are included on the English Heritage List of Registered Gardens, however, Shardeloes Park [Ref: GD1393] just beyond the town limits is included as a Grade II* listed garden. Shardeloes is a largely 18th century landscape garden with woodland and an artificial lake under which a Roman villa is thought to be located. The garden is thought to have been designed by Humphrey Repton and is exceptionally well preserved.

7.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within Amersham.

8 Summary and Potential

8.1 Character

Amersham presents some distinctive characteristics that can largely be divided into the Old Town with its well preserved Georgian and vernacular frontages lining the historic market street and the New Town with its mixture of arts and crafts and Art Deco architecture.

Old Amersham has preserved its historic built fabric well due to significant modern development away from the High Street. A further layer of distinction in character can also be ascertained when comparing the rather grander structures built on large burgage plots on the south side of the High Street to the smaller, more vernacular styles of building on the narrow plots to the north. The structure and layout of many outbuildings and yards are also well preserved on the north side although many have now been converted to offices or retail internally.

The character of Amersham-on-the-Hill is intimately tied to its status as part of London's Metroland in the 1920s to 1940s. Metroland suburbs were designed as an escape from the dirt and bustle of London to the leafy, idyllic 'countryside' lifestyles of the smaller towns that orbited London but were, crucially, connected to the capital by rail. Initially marketed to the upper middle classes who could afford to buy the 'cottages' and the cost of the daily commute into London, the appeal of the Metroland suburbs gradually filtered down with more and more development aimed at the working classes. Early development in the new town consisted of either small discrete areas of housing built around a central green with architecturally identical houses or speculator led developments with large properties and mock historic style housing. Large areas of Amersham were built during the inter war period that conformed to either one of these styles. The 1930s and 40s produced larger blocks of development often by rural councils or other public bodies with little variety in architecture but maintaining the arts and crafts styles.

8.2 Archaeological Potential

The principal areas for known archaeological potential include the main historic settlement of Old Amersham (Figure 13). Other known areas of archaeological potential include Shardeloes Park, Bury

Farm and Mantles Green Farm for evidence of Roman occupation, Mantles Green for a possible Saxon cemetery and Shardeloes Park and High and Over for post medieval occupation.

9 Management Recommendations

9.1 Conservation Areas

A review of the three current conservation areas is recommended.

It is recommended that High and Over Park be included within a conservation area given the unique style of this development. The individual buildings are listed; however there is no protection for the surrounding area.

9.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no current recommendations for reviewing existing designations.

9.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

There are no current recommendations for alterations to the existing archaeological notification areas.

9.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

No sites eligible for scheduling have been identified.

9.5 Listed Buildings

There are no individual buildings that warrant designation, areas of special interest are included in conservation areas.

III RESEARCH AGENDA

10 Research Agenda

OLD TOWN

- Where were the Saxon settlements? Is there any continuity with the Roman settlement at Shardloes/Mantles Green?
- Establish the date at which properties fronting on to the High Street were laid out? Is the pattern different on the south and north sides? Are there differences in function and/or status between the north and south sides?
- Is the apparent lack of activity in the rear of the 'burgage' plots real or does it just reflect lack of investigation?
- What evidence can we find for commercial, craft or industrial activities in the fabric of buildings, archaeological remains and the documentary record?
- What are the true dates of the historic buildings in Old Amersham? Do some retain medieval fabric? Are there identifiable patterns of redevelopment/removation across the town?
- Can we identify any archaeology of 15th/16th century non-conformity?
- What further information on urban functions can be gleaned from the historical records? Can this be integrated with study of buildings and archaeology?

NEW TOWN

- Production of a detailed map of the development of the town in terms of estate and speculative developments along with the builder, architect and proprietor. This has been started by J Hunt (2001) and could provide a detailed guide to the development of the town. This was unfortunately beyond the scope of this project.

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Abbreviations

BGS	British Geological Survey
CBS	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
OD	Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey

12 Addresses

Name	Address	Contact Details
Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.	Planning, Advisory and Compliance Service, Buckinghamshire County Council, County Hall, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP20 1UY	Tel. 01296-382072
English Heritage South East Region	English Heritage, Eastgate Court, 195-205 High Street, GUILDFORD, Surrey GU1 3EH	Tel. 01483 252000
Chiltern District Council	Chiltern District Council, King George V Road, Amersham, Buckinghamshire. HP6 5AW	Tel. 01494 729000
Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society	Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society County Museum, Church Street Aylesbury, HP20 2QP	Website: www.bucksas.org.uk

1 Appendix: Chronology & Glossary of Terms

1.1 Chronology (taken from Unlocking Buckinghamshire's Past Website)

For the purposes of this study, the period divisions correspond to those used by the Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Historic Environment Records.

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-21 st Century	Post 1980		

1.2 Glossary of Terms

Terms	Definition
Charter (market)	Official charter granted by the sovereign to legitimise a corporate body such as a borough or to grant rights to a percentage of the revenue from a market or fair to a private individual
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance (Planning Act 1990)
Domesday	Rapid survey of the agricultural estates and manorial holdings for England. Produced in 1086 for William the Conqueror following the Norman Conquest.
Enclosure Award	Acts of Parliament were introduced to enclose (erect fencing) open fields and commons. Main period of enclosure by Act was 1750-1860, carried out on a parish basis.
Evaluation	Archaeological evaluation is made up of a number of different techniques that are tailored to assess the archaeological potential of a site, often before planning permission is given. Evaluation usually involves one or more processes from the following: desk based assessment, test-pitting, fieldwalking, geophysical survey, topographical survey or trial trenching,
Excavation	Archaeological investigation whereby below ground deposits are uncovered, recorded and either removed or preserved in situ. Ultimately destructive.
Find spot	Location where a specific artefact was found
Local Development Framework	Spatial Planning Strategy organised by local government
Lollardy	Political and religious movement in the 14 th century opposed to the Catholic church,

	in particular it refers to those that followed the teaching of John Wycliffe of Oxford in the mid 14 th century. Also referred to as heretics
Manor	An official manor is based around a unit of jurisdiction rather than a geographical area and can include small sections of land spread across a parish, or several parishes. Typically a manor requires a lordship in possession of a coat of arms and who must hold a court for the manor. Can date from I to modern period.
Manor [Reputed]	Unofficial manor held as freehold by someone not in possession of a coat of arms (i.e. does not have a title) and who does not have the authority to hold a manorial court. Usually date to medieval period or later.
'Metroland'	Term used for new towns and suburbs around London that were built in the early 20 th century and originally served by the Metropolitan Railway line – this term is applicable to much of Buckinghamshire, particularly in the south
Non conformism	Religious movement from the later 16 th century onwards opposed to the Anglican Church installed by Henry VIII. Includes Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists and Quakers
Ridge-and-furrow	Ridge and furrow is the term used to describe the earthen banks and troughs that are created through the action of prolonged ploughing. The action of the plough caused earth to build up in regularly spaced banks along the length of the field
St Neots Pottery	Fabric or type of pottery dating to early medieval period, named after St Neots, Cambs. where it originates from (11 th -13 th centuries)
Trial Trenching	Trial-trenching refers to the archaeological sampling of a site before planning permission is given to determine the presence, date, geographical spread and condition of any buried archaeological remains in order to decide whether further archaeological investigation needs to happen after planning permission is given and what form this will take
Manor	An official manor is based around a unit of jurisdiction rather than a geographical area and can include small sections of land spread across a parish, or several parishes. Typically a manor requires a lordship in possession of a coat of arms and who must hold a court for the manor. Can date from Saxon to modern period.
Turnpike Trust	Essentially the privatisation of stretches of roads by Act of Parliament whereby the Trust was charged with the proper maintenance and repair of their allotted road and in return they constructed toll gates and houses along the route to charge travellers.
Watching Brief	A watching brief is the term applied to the task of monitoring non-archaeological work (construction/demolition/quarrying) in order to record and/or preserve any archaeological remains that may be disturbed

1.3 Pottery Fabric Types

fabric types	fabric description	Oxon code	MK code	Period
Roman (general)				AD 43- 410
Samian				AD 45- 260
Brickhill type ware	hard fired, medium to coarse surfaced sandy ware		MS3 TLMS3	11 th -14 th century
Brill/Boarstall type ware	OXAW: Subangular or rounded quartz, up-draught kiln fired OXAM: clay no quartz, over fired almost stoneware type	OXAW OXAM	MS9 TLMS9	13 th -15 th century 15 th -17 th century
Surrey type ware			MS15	1240-1500

2 Appendix: HER Records

2.1 Monuments HER Report

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
011600000	Brays Wood	SU 93242 99714	1066-1539 AD	farmstead with enclosing bank and house platforms surviving as earthworks
011601000	Brays Wood	SU 93250 99700	1066-1539 AD	Three medieval house platforms reduced to scatters of building material
011602000	Brays Wood	SU 93250 99700	1066-1539 AD	Bank enclosing the earthworks of a medieval farmstead in Bray's Wood
0029200000	Mantles Green Meadow	SU 94800 97900	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman villa and possible late Roman and Saxon cemetery site
0029201000	Mantles Green Meadow	SU 94800 97000	100 BC to 409 AD	Assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman artefacts found in surveys
0029202000	Mantles Green Meadow	SU 95070 97790	300 AD? to 1065 AD?	Three burials from a Late Roman and Saxon cemetery found in a rescue excavation
0029202001	Mantles Green Meadow	SU 95070 97790	300 AD? to 1065 AD?	Three inhumations, two late Roman and one Saxon, found in a rescue excavation
0029203000	Mantles Green Meadow	SU 94800 97000	43 AD to 409 AD	Geophysical survey picked up some anomalies thought to be Roman kilns or ovens but found to be metalworking waste in excavation
0029204000	Mantles Green Meadow	SU 94500 97950	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman villa recorded in excavation at Mantles Green Meadow
029205000	Mantles Green Meadow	SU 9483 9785	43 AD to 409 AD	Scatter of metalwork found in metal-detecting survey
029206000	Mantles Green Meadow	SU 9487 9787	4000 BC to 1798 AD	Roman & medieval pottery & tile and prehistoric flint artefacts found in field walking
029209000	Mantles Green Meadow	SU 9490 9782	43 AD to 409 AD	Possible Roman road known from aerial photographs and test-pit
0036800000	Bury End, Amersham	SU 96600 96970	4000 BC to 701 BC	Scatter of Neolithic to Bronze Age flints found in ploughed field at Bury End
036900000	500m SSE of Shardeloes	SU 9389 9738	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Post-medieval house platform and building rubble seen near Shardeloes
0037100000	Station Rd	SU 96400 97200	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman metalwork found on Station Road
0037200000	Bury Farm	SU 96700 96850	100 AD to 199 AD	Remains of a possible second century Roman villa recorded in a sewer trench
0037201000	Bury Farm	SU 96700 96850	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman agricultural building recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
0037202000	Bury Farm	SU 96700 96850	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman pit found in pipeline excavation at Bury Farm
0145001000	Shardeloes Lake	SU 94300 98000	Undated	Roman metalwork found digging Shardeloes Lake in the eighteenth century
0145002000	Shardeloes Lake	SU 94300 98000	43 AD to 409 AD	Possible Roman mausoleum found digging Lake in the 18 th century
0145003000	Shardeloes Lake	SU 94300 98000	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman mosaic floor found digging Shardeloes Lake in the eighteenth century
0145300000	Tomlyns Manor	SU 96000 98000	1300 AD to 1499 AD	Fourteenth to fifteenth century record of watermill attached to Tomlyns Manor
0145400000	2 Chestnut Close	SU 97030 98870	4000 BC to 42 AD	Mesolithic and Neolithic or Bronze Age artefacts found in a garden
0186600000	Coldmoreham farm	SU 9484 9768	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman artefacts found in field walking, metal-detecting and excavation
0186602000	line of Amersham Bypass	SU 9483 9770	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman corn-drying kiln found in excavation on the line of the bypass
0186602001	line of Amersham Bypass	SU 9483 9776	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman pits and ditch found in excavation on the line of the Amersham bypass
0187000000	Cemetery, Stanley Hill	SU 97250 97120	43 AD to 409 AD	pottery and metalwork found digging new graves at the cemetery
0203100000	Coldharbour farm	SU 95810 95680	1800 AD to 1899 AD	19 th century tile and brickworks known from historical records
0203200000	Amersham Common	SU 99200 97300	1763 AD to 1903 AD	18 th -20 th century records of tile and brickworks on Amersham Common

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0203201000	Chalfont Rd	SU 99200 97300	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Nineteenth century dene hole found on Chalfont Road
0203202000	Amersham Common	SU 99142 97240	1763 AD to 1974 AD	Extractive pit shown on 18 th -20 th century maps at Amersham Common
0203900000	Frog Hall Kiln	SU 97680 94200	1783 AD to 1978 AD	Historical records of 18 th -20 th century tile and brickworks at Frog Hall Kiln
0203901000	Kiln Cottage	SU 97687 94219	1864 AD to 1974 AD	Sand and gravel extraction pit recorded on 19 th -20 th century maps
0260301000	Parish	SU 95000 97000	1066 AD to 1899 AD	Eleventh to nineteenth century records of watermills in Amersham
0260302000	Parish	SU 95000 97000	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Nineteenth century records of possible pottery kilns in Amersham
0287300000	Quarrendon mill	SU 97580 96280	1000 AD to 1999 AD	Eleventh to twentieth century records of a watermill called Quarrendon Mill
0293200000	27 Chenies Avenue	SU 99500 97940	4000 BC to 701 BC	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint artefacts found in garden on Chenies Avenue
0296300000	4 Grimsdell's lane	SU 96710 98730	10000 BC to 4001 BC	Mesolithic flint scatter found in a garden on Grimsdell's Lane
0421100000	Bishop of Bayeaux's mill	SU 94400 97900	1066 AD to 1899 AD	Eleventh to nineteenth century records of watermill at Shardeloes
0421200000	Shardeloes Manor	SU 93800 97860	1300 AD to 1799 AD	Fourteenth to eighteenth century records of Shardeloes Manor
0421201000	Shardeloes	SU 93800 97860	1700 AD to 1799 AD	Eighteenth century Shardeloes manor house, site now unknown
0421201001	Chapel, Shardeloes Park	SU 93800 97860	1600 AD to 1699 AD	Chapel attached to old Manor house known from 17 th century reference
0421203001	Shardeloes Lake	SU 9408 9817	1700 AD to 1799 AD	Eighteenth century ornamental lake at Shardeloes House
0421400000	Raans farm	SU 98150 98370	1200 AD to 1599 AD	Thirteenth to sixteenth century records of manor at Raans Farm
0421500000	St Marys Church	SU 95800 97380	1200 AD to 1899 AD	13 th century church with later additions and 19 th century restoration
0421600000	Ruckles Field	SU 96200 97400	1500 AD to 1599 AD	Possible spot where heretics were burned in the 16 th century
0421700000	The Gables	SU 95735 97355	1500 AD to 1599 AD	Sixteenth century house called The Gables in the High Street
0421800000	Drake's Almshouses	SU 95450 97410	1600 AD to 1699 AD	Seventeenth century Drake's Almshouses on High Street
0422000000	Wedon Manor farm	SU 94500 99400	1100 AD to 1599 AD	Twelfth to sixteenth century records of Wedon Hill Manor
0422100000	Little Shardeloes	SU 95265 97505	1600 AD to 1699 AD	Little Shardeloes in seventeenth century, possibly a manor house
0422600000	Bury Farm	SU 96090 97160	1000 AD to 1699 AD	Manorial history of eleventh to seventeenth century manor of The Bury
0422703000	Kings Arms Hotel	SU 95653 97274	1200 AD? to 1299 AD?	Medieval pit, roof tile, nails, animal bones and pottery found during trial trenching
0422800000	The Old Malthouse	SU 95880 97305	1500 AD to 1699 AD	Sixteenth to seventeenth century malt-house, now a tea-shop
0422900000	Wellers Brewery	SU 95800 97420	1500 AD? to 1899 AD?	Sixteenth century brewery with eighteenth to nineteenth century brick facing
0423100000	Kennel Farm	SU 93140 98730	1500 AD? to 1899 AD?	Sixteenth to nineteenth century farmstead called Kennel Farm
0423101000	Kennel Farm	SU 93140 98730	1800 AD to 1999 AD	Nineteenth century dovecote later used as a granary
0423102000	Kennel Farm	SU 93140 98730	1500 AD to 1699 AD	Sixteenth to seventeenth century house at Kennel Farm
0423200000	Woodrow High House	SU 93350 96590	1500 AD to 1699 AD	16 th -17 th century records of possible Woodrow High House Manor
0423201000	Woodrow High House	SU 93350 96590	1500 AD to 1699 AD	Possible site of 16 th -17 th century manor house at Woodrow High House
0423300000	Shardeloes	SU 93750 98050	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Nineteenth century ice-house at Shardeloes
0424203000	Viatores Route 163A	SU 9762 9787	43 AD to 409 AD	Route of Roman road
0427500000	Windmill Field	SU 95400 98800	1800 AD to 1999 AD	Windmill known from field-name evidence on 19 th -20 th century maps
0427600000	Windmill Field	SU 97300 96200	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Site of windmill suggested by field-name evidence on nineteenth century map

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0434800000	N of Wheatley Wood	SU 94600 97600	4000 BC to 701 BC	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scatter and Late Iron Age to Roman pottery and tile
0434801000	N of Wheatley Wood	SU 94600 97600	4000 BC to 701 BC	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scatter found north of Wheatley Wood
0437400000	Well House	SU 95975 97935	1600 AD to 1999 AD	Seventeenth century well-house, now a private house
0437401000	Well House	SU 95975 97935	1600 AD to 1967 AD	Seventeenth century well at The Well-House filled in and covered over in 1967
0482600000	E of Model Farm	SU 9365 9670	10000 BC to 2351 BC	77 Mesolithic and Neolithic flint artefacts found on the field east of Model Farm
0496100000	E of Raans farm	SU 98600 98300	4000 BC to 2351 BC	Neolithic flint scatter found in field walking survey east of Raans Farm
0496200000	W of Raans farm	SU 98000 98800	4000 BC to 701 BC	Neolithic to bronze Age flint scatter found in field walking survey
0507600000	Raans farm	SU 98150 98050	4000 BC to 2351 BC	Neolithic flint scatter found in field walking survey south of Raans Farm
0523200000	Grotto, Woodrow House	SU 93160 96650	1700 AD to 1799 AD	Early eighteenth century underground grotto at Woodrow High House
0523500000	Rough Park Wood	SU 92720 97130	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Dene-hole of uncertain date found at Rough Park Wood
0525000000	Raans farm	SU 98450 98450	4000 BC to 2351 BC	Neolithic flint scatter found in field walking survey east of Raans Farm
0540500000	Quarrendon farm	SU 96850 95820	1200 AD to 1699 AD	13 th -17 th century records of Tomlyns Manor at Quarrendon Farm
0553701000	49 High St	SU 95655 97365	1400 AD? to 1499 AD?	Excavation located a central hearth composed of pitched tiles inside Museum
0553702000	49 High St	SU 95655 97365	1400 AD? to 1499 AD?	Excavation revealed floor surfaces earlier than the 15 th century hall at Museum
0553703000	49 High St	SU 95655 97365	1400 AD? to 1499 AD?	Excavation revealed flint walls which may be from two buildings earlier than the 15 th century on the site of Museum
0556100000	Upper Meeting House	SU 95565 97200	1600 AD to 1999 AD	Original seventeenth century Baptist Chapel, was replaced by the present building in the 18 th century which has since been altered
0556101000	Upper Meeting House	SU 95565 97200	1600 AD to 1945 AD	Seventeenth century to modern cemetery attached to the Baptist chapel
0556201000	Baptist Meeting House	SU 95600 97242	1600 AD to 1945 AD	Eighteenth to twentieth century burial ground of the Particular Baptist Chapel
0556301000	Friends meeting house	SU 95585 97070	1600 AD to 1945 AD	Quaker burial ground associated with seventeenth century Meeting House.
0569700000	Turpin's Row	SU 95340 97520	Undated	Burial of uncertain date found digging a gas main next to Turpin's Row
0571700000	Weedonhill farm	SU 94280 99520	1540 AD? to 1945 AD?	Possible post-medieval dene-hole found at Weedonhill Farm
0571800000	Copperkilm lane	SU 9452 9985	1800 AD to 1950 AD	Historical records of brickworks on Copperkins Lane used until 1950, used as storage during the Second World War
0628600000	300m SE of Jay's Hatch	SU 93545 99070	1900 AD to 1945 AD	Possible early twentieth century firing ranges near Jays Hatch
0820100000	Chalk Quarry S Bois Mill	SU 98401 99241	1864 AD to ?	Chalk pit shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps south of Bois Mill
0820900000	W of Woodrow Farm	SU 93842 95902	1864 AD to ?	Three extractive pits shown on 19 th -20 th century maps at Woodrow Farm
0821000000	Tragoe's Plantation	SU 93095 95607	1864 AD to ?	Extractive pit shown on nineteenth century map at Tragoe's Plantation
0821100000	N of High Wood	SU 93460 98299	1864 AD to ?	Extractive pit shown on nineteenth century map north of High Wood
0821200000	Hundred Acres Wood	SU 94495 96377	1864 AD to ?	Extractive pit shown on 19 th -20 th century maps at Hundred Acres Wood
0821300000	Gravel Dell Cottages	SU 98923 98964	1864 AD to 1974 AD	Pit shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps at Gravel Dell Cottages
0821400000	Hobbs Dell	SU 98070 97252	1800 AD to 1999 AD	Pit shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps at Hobbs Dell
0821500000	Cokes Farm	SU 98588 96680	1864 AD to 1974 AD	Nineteenth to twentieth century maps show a quarry at Cokes Farm
0821600000	Wheatley Wood	SU 94212 97279	1864 AD to 1974 AD	Nineteenth century maps show site of quarry in Wheatley Wood

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0821700000	Wheatley Wood	SU 94372 97389	1864 AD to 1974 AD	Nineteenth century maps show site of quarry in Wheatley Wood
0821800000	Weedonhill Wood	SU 94492 99286	1864 AD to 1974 AD	Quarry shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps in Weedonhill Wood
0821900000	Route of A413	SU 94900 97692	1864 AD to ?	Gravel pit shown on nineteenth century maps along route of modern A413
0822000000	Gore Hill	SU 96057 96276	1864 AD to ?	extractive pit shown on nineteenth century maps at Gore Hill
0822100000	Bachelors Wood	SU 96465 97906	1864 AD to ?	Extractive pit shown on 19th century maps of what was Bachelors Wood
0822200000	Rogers Wood	SU 96708 96097	1800 AD to 1999 AD	Two extractive pits shown on 19 th -20 th century maps of Rogers Wood
0822300000	Pomeroy Close	SU 96884 97381	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Pit shown on late 19 th century maps north-east of Chequers Manor Farm
0822400000	Hovel Wood	SU 97780 96903	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Pit shown on late nineteenth century maps at Hovel Wood.
0822500000	N of White Lion	SU 98896 97959	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Extractive pit shown on 19 th century maps north of the White Lion pub
0833300000	Finch Lane Prefabs	SU 97733 96486	1950 AD? to 1987 AD	46 post war prefab houses shown on vertical aerial photographs
0852800000	Amersham town	SU 959 972	1066 AD to 1999 AD	Medieval and post-medieval settlement of Amersham
0941000000	Pest House, Gore Hill	SU 95962 96373	1800 AD to 1999 AD	Site of 19 th century isolation hospital on Gore Hill, demolished in 1960s or 1970s.
0943000000	Ostler's Wood, Amersham	SU 948 986	1066 AD? to 1798 AD?	internal wood bank, saw pits, hearth, pits, trackway and coppice recorded during initial woodland survey of Ostler's Wood
0943100000	Ash Grove, Amersham	SU 938 988	1066 AD? to 1798 AD?	woodland boundary bank, internal bank and ditch, sawpit, quarries/pits and coppice recorded during initial woodland survey at Ash Grove
0943200000	Weedonhill Wood,	SU 946 992	1066 AD? to 1798 AD?	woodland boundary bank, sawpit and trackway recorded during initial survey
0944400000	Gas Works, off Broadway	SU 95961 97326	1855 AD to 1978 AD?	Site of 19 th century gasworks, demolished after 1978.
0950400000	Amersham Council	SU 96681 98315	1982 AD to 1999 AD	Chiltern District Council Offices in Amersham
0950401000	Amersham Council	SU 96682 98315	Cold War	Bunker in the basement of Chiltern District Council Offices

2.2 Landscapes HER Reports

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
0418903000	LATIMER PARK	SU 9960 9899	18th Century	Grade II Eighteenth to nineteenth century landscape park at Latimer Manor
0421203000	SHARDELOES	SU 9391 9790	18th Century	Grade II* Eighteenth century formal garden and landscape park at Shardeloes House
0422102000	Little Shardloes 134 High Street	SU 9526 9750	19th Century	17th century house, contains garden wall and entrance, which are listed grade II. Mentioned by Sheahan in 1862. Has subsequently been divided into separate gardens for houses.
0423202000	Woodrow High House	SU 9335 9655	19th Century	No substantial evidence for gardens occurring before the 19th century. The garden features a column of specimen trees also an early 18th century octagonal underground grotto.
0649400000	Park Place	SU 9757 9840	19th Century	now destroyed. The grounds included Amersham Common in 1817.
0649500000	Beel House	SU 9898 9746	19th Century	17th century, the first edition 6" OS map shows an extensive park with kitchen gardens and orchard. Modern AP's and map show that the house is gone to be replaced by a school.
0649600000	Hervines Park	SU 9570 9870	20th Century	municipal park (c.1945?) incorporating an earlier established woodland and the perimeter. Partly ploughed up during WWII it was later restored to sports pitches and a bowling green.
0649700000	Garden of Remembrance	SU 9586 9733	20th Century	Formal garden of remembrance.
0649800000	Amersham Cemetery	SU 9595 9742	19th Century	19th century cemetery enclosed by a red brick wall.

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0649900000	Martyrs Memorial	SU 9634 9759	20th Century	20th century memorial to commemorate the burning of local Lollards in 1506 and 1521.
0650000000	Chilterns Crematorium	SU 9480 9662	20th Century	Opened in 1966, contains wooded gardens with rose beds
0650100000	Stanley Hill Cemetery	SU 9925 9715	19th Century	Not shown on either the first edition 6" OS map or the third edition 6" OS map of 1923/38. AP's show formal garden layout.
1246000001	Gardens at High and Over	SU 9660 9739	20th Century	Pevsner describes the original garden as 'geometrical like the house'. contains flowerbeds, yew hedges, rose terraces, a pergola and below the house is a natural lane and wild garden.
1246501000	Old Rectory	SU 9591 9783	19th Century	Original 17th century rectory house, rebuilt in 1735. The garden is small but may retain some earlier features. No record of the garden until the first edition 6" OS map in 1878.

2.3 Find Spots

HER	Grid Ref	Period	Details
12500000	SU 96190 97220	Bronze Age	Bronze Age metalwork found digging in river bank
29201001	SU 94800 97000	Iron Age	Eight sherds of Late Iron Age pottery found in roadworks at Mantles Green Meadow
29201002	SU 94800 97000	Roman	Roman pottery found in field walking surveys at Mantles Green Meadow
29201003	SU 94800 97000	Roman	Second century Roman pottery found in field walking surveys at Mantles Green Meadow
29201004	SU 94800 97000	Roman	Roman roof tile found in field walking surveys at Mantles Green Meadow
29201005	SU 94800 97000	Roman	Roman flue tiles found in field walking surveys at Mantles Green Meadow
29201006	SU 94800 97000	Roman	Roman metalwork found at Mantles Green Meadow
29201007	SU 9472 9792	Roman	Roman metalwork found by metal detectorist
29202002	SU 94800 97000	Saxon	Fragment of Saxon glass found in rescue excavation at Mantles Green Meadow
29202003	SU 94800 97000	Roman	Fourth century glass beaker fragments found in rescue excavation at Mantles Green Meadow
29205001	SU 94850 97840	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29205002	SU 94850 97840	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29205003	SU 94850 97840	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29205004	SU 94850 97840	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29205005	SU 94850 97840	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29205006	SU 94850 97840	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29206001	SU 94850 97850	Roman	Roman pottery found in field walking survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29206002	SU 94850 97850	Roman	Roman roof tile found in field walking survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29206003	SU 94850 97850	Medieval	Medieval to post-medieval pottery found in field walking survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29206004	SU 94850 97850	Medieval	Medieval to post-medieval roof tile found in field walking survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29206005	SU 94850 97850	Neolithic	Neolithic to bronze Age flint artefacts found in field walking survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29207000	SU 94850 97840	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29207001	SU 94850 97840	Iron Age-Roman	metalwork found in metal-detecting survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29208000	SU 94800 97880	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey at Mantles Green Meadow
29210000	SU 94800 97900	Iron Age	Late Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and Tudor metalwork found whilst metal-detecting

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36800001	SU 96600 96970	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scraper found in ploughed field at Bury End
36800002	SU 96600 96970	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint point found in ploughed field at Bury End
36800003	SU 96600 96970	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake or laurel leaf found in ploughed field at Bury End
37100001	SU 96400 97200	Roman	Roman metalwork found on Station Road
37100002	SU 96400 97200	Roman	Roman metalwork found on Station Road
37200001	SU 96700 96850	Roman	Roman pottery recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
37200002	SU 96630 98330	Roman	Roman Samian ware sherd recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
37201001	SU 96700 96850	Iron Age	Late Iron Age pottery recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
37201002	SU 96700 96850	Roman	Roman roof tile recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
37201003	SU 96700 96850	Roman	Roman painted wall plaster recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
37201004	SU 96700 96850	Roman	Roman brick recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
37201005	SU 96700 96850	Roman	Roman tesserae recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
37201006	SU 96700 96850	Roman	Fragments of Roman glass vessels recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
37201007	SU 96700 96850	Prehistoric-Roman	Animal remains recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm and in later pipeline
37201008	SU 96700 96850	Roman	Roman charcoal recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
37201009	SU 96700 96850	Roman	Roman pottery sherds recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
37201010	SU 96700 96850	Roman	Roman pottery recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
37201011	SU 96700 96850	Roman	Roman ironwork recorded in a sewer trench at Bury Farm
37203000	SU 96630 98330	Roman	Roman pottery and roof tile found near Bury Farm
50400000	SU 97450 94170	Roman	Roman metalwork found by workmen on Narcott Lane
50400001	SU 97450 94170	Roman	Early Roman pottery vessel found by workmen on Narcott Lane
50400002	SU 97450 94170	Roman	Roman metalwork found by workmen on Narcott Lane
145000000	SU 94300 98000	Roman	Possible Roman villa found digging Shardeloes Lake in the eighteenth century
145200000	SU 96630 98330	Roman	Possible Roman or Victorian mosaic at Pasture Field
145401001	SU 97030 98870	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint flakes found in a garden on Chestnut Close
145401002	SU 97030 98870	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint cores found in a garden on Chestnut Close
145402001	SU 97030 98870	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found in a garden on Chestnut Close
145402002	SU 97030 98870	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint core found in a garden on Chestnut Close
186600001	SU 9484 9768	Roman	Roman roof tile found in field walking survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186600002	SU 94890 97640	Roman	Roman pottery sherds found in field walking survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186601000	SU 94870 97560	Roman	Late Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186601001	SU 94870 97560	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186601002	SU 94870 97560	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186601003	SU 94870 97560	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass

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186601004	SU 94870 97560	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186601005	SU 94870 97560	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186601006	SU 94870 97560	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186601007	SU 94870 97560	Iron Age-Roman	Metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186601008	SU 94850 97650	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186601009	SU 94850 97650	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186601010	SU 94900 97660	Iron Age-Roman	metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186603000	SU 94780 97710	Palaeolithic	Three Palaeolithic flints found on surface of field in the Shardeloes Estate
186603001	SU 94800 97720	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe found on surface of field in the Shardeloes Estate
186603002	SU 94740 97700	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic flint flake found on surface of field in the Shardeloes Estate
186603003	SU 94740 97700	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic flint flake found on surface of field in the Shardeloes Estate
186604000	SU 94850 97650	Neolithic-Bronze Age	metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186604001	SU 94900 97660	Bronze Age	Late bronze Age metalwork found in metal-detecting survey on the line of the Amersham bypass
186700000	SU 95020 97150	Mesolithic-Bronze Age	Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flint flake found near First Wood
186701000	SU 95000 97000	Neolithic	Two Neolithic flint axes found somewhere in Amersham
186800000	SU 97020 96830	Roman	Sherd of Roman pottery found near London Road East
186900000	SU 96760 96870	Roman	Roman pottery found near London Road
187000001	SU 97250 97120	Roman	Roman pottery found digging new graves at the cemetery near Stanley Hill
187000002	SU 97250 97120	Roman	Roman metalwork found digging new graves at the cemetery near Stanley Hill
187100000	SU 95610 97540	Roman	Roman metalwork found on Barn Meadow recreation ground
187600000	SU 95000 97000	Neolithic	Neolithic artefacts found in Amersham parish
187602001	SU 95000 97000	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scraper found in Amersham parish
187602002	SU 95000 97000	Neolithic	Two Neolithic retouched flint flakes found in Amersham parish
187700000	SU 95000 97000	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found somewhere in Amersham parish
203200001	SU 98600 98300	Post Medieval	Two fragments of post-medieval tile found at Snells Farm
225300000	SU 95690 98850	Neolithic	Neolithic retouched flint flake found at Hervines Park
232500000	SU 95380 97740	Medieval	Medieval metalwork found at the allotments on School Lane
293200001	SU 99500 97940	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Two Neolithic to Bronze Age flint side scrapers found in garden on Chenies Avenue
293200002	SU 99500 97940	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age fabricator found in garden on Chenies Avenue
293200003	SU 99500 97940	Mesolithic-Bronze Age	Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flint core found in garden on Chenies Avenue
293200004	SU 99500 97940	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Two Neolithic to Bronze Age retouched flint flakes found in garden on Chenies Avenue
293200005	SU 99500 97940	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Sixteen Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found in garden on Chenies Avenue
296300001	SU 96710 98730	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint flakes found in a garden on Grimsdell's Lane
296300002	SU 96710 98730	Mesolithic	Two Mesolithic flint cores found in a garden on Grimsdell's Lane

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412400000	SU 96980 98630	Neolithic	Neolithic flint flake found on Grimsdell's Lane
421700001	SU 95735 97355	Post Medieval	Sixteenth to seventeenth century pottery found at The Gables
421700002	SU 95735 97355	Post Medieval	Six fragments of sixteenth to seventeenth century bottle glass found at The Gables
423103000	SU 93140 98730	Medieval	Medieval stonework reused in Kennel Farm
434801001	SU 94600 97600	Neolithic	Neolithic polished flint axe found north of Wheatley Wood
434801002	SU 94600 97600	Neolithic	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scraper found north of Wheatley Wood
434801003	SU 94600 97600	Neolithic	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found north of Wheatley Wood
434802000	SU 94600 97600	Iron Age-Roman	Late Iron Age and Roman pottery found north of Wheatley Wood
434802001	SU 94600 97600	Roman	Roman roof tile found north of Wheatley Wood
462700000	SU 97050 96940	Roman	Roman metalwork found in a garden on London Road
482601001	SU 93650 96700	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint blade found on the field east of Model Farm
482601002	SU 93650 96700	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint blade found on the field east of Model Farm
482602001	SU 93650 96700	Neolithic	Neolithic flint pick found on the field east of Model Farm
482602002	SU 93650 96700	Neolithic	Neolithic flint borer found on the field east of Model Farm
482602003	SU 93650 96700	Neolithic	Neolithic flint borer found on the field east of Model Farm
482602004	SU 93650 96700	Neolithic	Two Neolithic flint cores found on the field east of Model Farm
482602005	SU 93650 96700	Neolithic	Neolithic flint core found on the field east of Model Farm
482602006	SU 93650 96700	Neolithic	57 Neolithic flint flakes found on the field east of Model Farm
482602007	SU 93650 96700	Neolithic	Neolithic flint end scraper found on the field east of Model Farm
482602008	SU 93650 96700	Neolithic	9 Neolithic flint flakes found on the field east of Model Farm
482602009	SU 93650 96700	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scraper found on the field east of Model Farm
482602010	SU 93650 96700	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint core found on the field east of Model Farm
496100001	SU 98600 98300	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scrapers found in field walking survey east of Raans Farm
496100002	SU 98600 98300	Neolithic	Neolithic retouched flake found in field walking survey east of Raans Farm
496100003	SU 98600 98300	Neolithic	Neolithic flint cores found in field walking survey east of Raans Farm
496100004	SU 98600 98300	Neolithic	Neolithic flint flakes found in field walking survey east of Raans Farm
496200001	SU 97920 98800	Neolithic-Bronze Age	53 Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found in field walking survey west of Raans Farm
496200002	SU 97920 98800	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age retouched flint flake found in field walking survey west of Raans Farm
496201001	SU 98040 98850	Mesolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age scraper found in field walking survey west of Raans Farm
496202001	SU 98000 99020	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scraper found in field walking survey west of Raans Farm
496203001	SU 97920 98800	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint fabricator found in field walking survey west of Raans Farm
507600001	SU 98040 98850	Neolithic	Neolithic flint flakes found in field walking survey south of Raans Farm
507600002	SU 98040 98850	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scraper found in field walking survey south of Raans Farm
525000001	SU 98450 98450	Neolithic	Neolithic flint flakes found in field walking survey east of Raans Farm

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525000002	SU 98450 98450	Neolithic	Neolithic flint cores found in field walking survey east of Raans Farm
541900000	SU 95200 98200	Roman	Roman metalwork found near Mantles Green Farm
547100000	SU 97100 99050	Roman	Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flint axe found Chestnut Lane school grounds
553400000	SU 95000 97000	Roman	Roman metalwork found in a metal-detecting survey somewhere near Amersham
553400001	SU 95000 97000	Roman	Roman metalwork found in a metal-detecting survey somewhere near Amersham
553400002	SU 95000 97000	Roman	Roman metalwork found in a metal-detecting survey somewhere near Amersham
553400003	SU 95000 97000	Roman	Roman metalwork found in a metal-detecting survey somewhere near Amersham
553400004	SU 95000 97000	Roman	Roman metalwork found in a metal-detecting survey somewhere near Amersham
553400005	SU 95000 97000	Roman	Roman metalwork found in a metal-detecting survey somewhere near Amersham
553400006	SU 95000 97000	Roman	Roman metalwork found in a metal-detecting survey somewhere near Amersham
591900000	SU 94690 98260	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found in a metal-detecting survey
613000000	SU 95969 97370	Undated	animal bone of unknown date associated with medieval pottery
613001000	SU 95969 97370	Post Medieval	Fifteenth to sixteenth century pottery found at the former gas works
637200000	SU 9723 9860	Neolithic	Granite Neolithic axe head found in the garden of Pheasant Inn
658000000	SU 9834 9824	Saxon	Saxon metalwork found whilst metal-detecting.
686700000	SU 98258 98257	Medieval	Medieval metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
1247017001	SU 95660 97056	Medieval	Medieval floor tiles found during demolition of out-building at 64 Whielden Street

2.4 Listed Buildings

EH	Grade	Address	Description	Period	Grid Ref
-633142	II	1-9 Broadway	C15 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1400-1499	SU 95877 97304
-633141	II	11-21 Broadway	C16 or earlier TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1450-1599	SU 95899 97299
-633140	II	29-39 Broadway	C17 or earlier TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1550-1699	SU 95930 97301
-633139	II	2-4 Broadway	C17 or earlier HOUSE.	1550-1699	SU 95830 97276
-633138	II	6-10 Broadway	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SU 95853 97277
-633137	II	Griffin Hotel, 12 Broadway	Earlier TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING. C18 HOTEL.	1700-1799	SU 95861 97277
-633136	II	Griffin Hotel, 12 Broadway barn	C17 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING.	1600-1699	SU 95855 97245
-633135	II	Selby House, 14 Broadway	Earlier fabric BUILDING. C18 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95878 97267
-633133	II	16-22 Broadway	C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1500-1599	SU 95885 97261
-633134	II	barn to rear of 14-26 Broadway	C17 TIMBER FRAMED BARN.	1600-1699	SU 95878 97267
-633132	II	24, 26 Broadway	C19 HOUSE.	1800-1899	SU 95905 97262
-633131	II	28-30 Broadway	C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SU 95904 97258
-633130	II	34 Broadway	Early C17 HOUSE.	1600-1632	SU 95922 97252
-633129	II	36 Broadway, Lines Cottage	Early C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1632	SU 95925 97249
-633128	II	42-44 Broadway	Early C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1667-1699	SU 95940 97244

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-633127	II	46-48 Broadway, Huntsmans Cottage	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95952 97240
-633126	II	50 Broadway, Broadway Court	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95966 97225
-633125	II	52-56 Broadway	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95978 97232
-633124	II	58 Broadway	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95985 97228
-633123	II	60 Broadway	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95987 97222
-633117	II	10 Church St, Church Rooms	Late C18 BREWERY.	1767-1799	SU 95772 97449
166, 10, 193	II	Amersham Hospital, gatehouse	1838 GATEHOUSE TO HOSPITAL.	1838	SU 95554 97011
166, 10, 194	II	Amersham Hospital	1838 HOSPITAL.	1838	SU 95543 97040
166, 10, 195	II	Amersham Hospital walls	1838 BOUNDARY WALL.	1838	SU 95600 97018
166, 2, 196	II	127,129 White lion Road	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SU 98068 97863
166, 2, 197	II	Barkers, White lion Road	Early C17 or earlier TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1550-1632	SU 98094 97697
166, 2, 198	II	The Piece, White lion Road	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 98534 97628
166, 2, 199	II*	Beel House, White lion Road	Later C18 COUNTRY HOUSE.	1767-1799	SU 98788 97414
166, 2, 200	II	Beel House, White lion Road	Late C18 RAILINGS.	1767-1799	SU 98643 97698
166, 2, 201	II	Beel Lodge, White lion Road	C1800 LODGE.	1780-1820	SU 98673 97685
166, 2, 207	II	170 Woodside Road	Early C19 VILLA.	1800-1832	SU 97480 98111
166, 2, 208	II	Flint House	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SU 97430 98091
166, 3, 10001	II	Woodside School, Mitchell Walk	1956-57 JUNIOR SCHOOL	1956-1957	SU 97302 98468
166, 3, 10002	II	Woodside School, Mitchell Walk	1956-57 SEAT & STEPS.	1956-1957	SU 97312 98359
166, 4, 124	II	134 High St	C18 GARDEN WALL. 1688 GARDEN WALL.	1700-1799	SU 95266 97520
166, 4, 125	II	172 High St, Coldmoreham House	Earlier building C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95087 97626
166, 4, 86	II	191 High St, Mill House	C17 or earlier TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	1550-1699	SU 95311 97528
166, 5, 145	II	Pondwicks, Old Maltings	Early/mid C19 BUILDING.	1800-1866	SU 95542 97533
166, 5, 148	II	Rectory, Rectory Hill	c1730 VICARAGE.	1710-1750	SU 95908 97831
166, 6, 10006	II	Icehouse, Little Shardeloes	Early-Mid C19 ICEHOUSE.	1800-1866	SU 95281 97425
166, 6, 115	II*	94-104 High St, Drake's Almshouses	1657 ALMSHOUSE. COAT OF ARMS.	1657	SU 95455 97410
166, 6, 116	II	106 High St, Town Farm	C18 FARMHOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95435 97426
166, 6, 117	II	108,118,120 High St	Earlier building C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95417 97433
166, 6, 118	II	108 High St	C18 or earlier TIMBER FRAMED BARN.	1650-1799	SU 95422 97400
166, 6, 119	II	122 High St, The Swan	1671 TIMBER FRAMED PUBLIC HOUSE	1671	SU 95407 97439
166, 6, 120	II	122 High St	C18 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING.	1700-1799	SU 95384 97423
166, 6, 121	II	130, 130a High St	Late C17 HOUSE.	1667-1699	SU 95363 97472
166, 6, 122	II	132 High St, Hinton House	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95320 97484
166, 6, 123	II	134 High St, Little Shardeloes	C17 or earlier HOUSE.	1550-1699	SU 95260 97505

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166, 6, 72	II	131-133 High St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95492 97439
166, 6, 73	II	135 High St, Rowthans	Earlier building C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95488 97442
166, 6, 74	II	137 High St	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SU 95481 97443
166, 6, 75	II	139 High	C17 HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95475 97446
166, 6, 76	II	141 High St, Arundel House	Earlier building Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SU 95464 97450
166, 6, 77	II	143 High St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95458 97459
166, 6, 78	II	145 High St, The Eagle	C18 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95447 97461
166, 6, 79	II	147 High St, Willow House	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95419 97466
166, 6, 80	II	149, 151 High St	C17 HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95408 97474
166, 6, 81	II	153, 155 High St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95398 97480
166, 6, 82	II	157 High St, Lincoln Cottage	Late C16 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING.	1567-1599	SU 95394 97483
166, 6, 83	II	159 High St	Type and date: C18 BUILDING.	1700-1799	SU 95390 97488
166, 6, 84	II	161 High St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95386 97489
166, 6, 85	II	165 High St, Turpins Row	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95377 97499
166, 7, 100	II	38 High St	C16 BUILDING.	1500-1599	SU 95649 97322
166, 7, 101	II	38 High St, The Warehouse	Early C19 WAREHOUSE.	1800-1832	SU 95646 97318
166, 7, 102	II	32 High St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95640 97308
166, 7, 103	II	36 High St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95631 97302
166, 7, 104	II	Baptist Church, High St	Early C19 BAPTIST CHAPEL.	1800-1832	SU 95616 97276
166, 7, 105	II	40 High St	Earlier building C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95646 97329
166, 7, 106	II*	42 High St, Elmodesham House	Early C18 HOUSE.	1700-1732	SU 95620 97328
166, 7, 107	II	54 High St	C17 or earlier TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95582 97360
166, 7, 108	II*	56-60 High St	C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1500-1599	SU 95565 97367
166, 7, 109	II	62, 64 High St	Earlier building C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95552 97371
166, 7, 110	II	66-68 High St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95536 97370
166, 7, 111	II	70-72 High St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95527 97383
166, 7, 112	II	76-78 High St	Later C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1567-1599	SU 95513 97390
166, 7, 113	II	80 High St	Earlier TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE, C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95507 97392
166, 7, 114	II	82-92 High St	Earlier building ROW HOUSE, C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95480 97410
166, 7, 135	II	1 Norwoods Court	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95877 97304
166, 7, 136	II	Well House, Norwoods Court	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95925 97249
166, 7, 137	II	Norwoods Cottage, Norwoods Court	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95904 97226
166, 7, 138	II	3 Norwoods Court	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95886 97315
166, 7, 139	II	6 Norwoods Court	C17 HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95844 97280

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166, 7, 140	II	12 Norwoods Court	Late C17 HOUSE	1667-1699	SU 95907 97250
166, 7, 141	II	Rose Cottage, The Platt	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95687 97173
166, 7, 142	II	Four Winds, The Platt	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95675 97172
166, 7, 143	II	Chimney Cottage, The Platt	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95668 97191
166, 7, 144	II	Old Maltings, Pondwicks	1829 BREWERY, FACTORY.	1829	SU 95607 97508
166, 7, 147	II	Three Gables, Rectory Hill	C17 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING.	1600-1699	SU 95768 97502
166, 7, 151	II	1-4 Ward Place	C18 TIMBER FRAMED BARN, 1975-8 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95720 97284
166, 7, 162	II	2 Whielden St	Earlier building C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95824 97278
166, 7, 163	II	4, 6 Whielden St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95823 97272
166, 7, 164	II	8 Whielden St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95820 97263
166, 7, 165	II	12-18 Whielden St	Late C17 HOUSE	1667-1699	SU 95812 97246
166, 7, 166	II	20-28 Whielden St	C17 BUILDING, C19 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95802 97227
166, 7, 167	II	30a Whielden St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95780 97196
166, 7, 168	II	30 Whielden St	Type and date: C18 BUILDING. Date: from 1700 to 1799	1700-1799	SU 95780 97196
166, 7, 169	II	32 Whielden St, Troye Cottage	Earlier TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING, Early C18 HOUSE.	1700-1732	SU 95776 97190
166, 7, 170	II	34 Whielden St, Bottle Cottage	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95768 97184
166, 7, 171	II	36 Whielden St	Earlier building C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95765 97177
166, 7, 172	II	38 Whielden St	C18 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95776 97166
166, 7, 173	II	40-42 Whielden St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95748 97157
166, 7, 174	II	44-46 Whielden St	1693 HOUSE, C18 HOUSE.	1693	SU 95741 97143
166, 7, 175	II	48-50 Whielden St	Late C17 HOUSE	1667-1699	SU 95730 97132
166, 7, 176	II	52 Whielden St, Crown Farm	Early C19 FARMHOUSE	1800-1832	SU 95734 97120
166, 7, 177	II	54-56 Whielden St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95691 97093
166, 7, 178	II	60-62 Whielden St	Late C16 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING.	1567-1599	SU 95660 97063
166, 7, 179	II	64-66 Whielden St	Late C17 HOUSE	1667-1699	SU 95655 97055
166, 7, 180	II	15 Whielden St	Late C18 HOUSE	1767-1799	SU 95760 97225
166, 7, 181	II	17 Whielden St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95756 97223
166, 7, 182	II	19 Whielden St	Earlier BUILDING, C18 HOUSE, 1752 PLAQUE.	1700-1799	SU 95753 97217
166, 7, 183	II	21-23 Whielden St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95756 97205
166, 7, 184	II	27-29 Whielden St	Medieval TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING.	1066-1540	SU 95743 97193
166, 7, 185	II	31 Whielden St	Late C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1567-1599	SU 95740 97183
166, 7, 186	II	33 Whielden St	C16 JETTIED HOUSE.	1500-1599	SU 95738 97180
166, 7, 187	II	35 Whielden St	Late C17 HOUSE	1667-1699	SU 95729 97180
166, 7, 188	II	37-39 Whielden St	Late C17 HOUSE	1667-1699	SU 95728 97172

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166, 7, 189	II	41 Whielden St	C17 HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95725 97170
166, 7, 190	II	43 Whielden St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	1600-1699	SU 95723 97167
166, 7, 191	II	45 Whielden St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE & FURNITURE FACTORY	1600-1699	SU 95714 97157
166, 7, 192	II*	Friends house, Whielden St	c1600 HOUSE, Late C18 FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE.	1767-1799	SU 95609 97044
166, 7, 195B	DL	k6 Telephone Kiosk, high St	1935 TELEPHONE BOX.	1935	SU 95937 97280
166, 7, 200	II	52 Whielden St, Crown Farm	Late C17-early C18 TIMBER FRAMED BARN.	1667-1732	SU 95762 97116
166, 7, 209	II	Old Barn	C17 TIMBER FRAMED BARN.	1600-1699	SU 95560 97350
166, 7, 32	II	12-14 Church St	Early C19 HOUSE	1800-1832	SU 95817 97386
166, 7, 33	II	18, 18a Church St	Early C19 HOUSE	1800-1832	SU 95735 97407
166, 7, 34	II	20 Church St, The White House	Early C19 HOUSE	1800-1832	SU 95733 97431
166, 7, 35	II	22 Church St	Early C19 HOUSE	1800-1899	SU 95737 97452
166, 7, 36	II	24 Church St, Ingham Cottage	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95739 97456
166, 7, 37	I	St Mary's Church, Church St	C13 CHURCH, C17 CHURCH.	1200-1299	SU 95807 97379
166, 7, 38	II	Memorial, Church St	1834 GRAVE.	1834	SU 95808 97358
166, 7, 39	II	Memorial, Church St	1842 GRAVE.	1842	SU 95800 97355
166, 7, 40	II	1-12 Church St, Badminton House	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95772 97449
166, 7, 42	II	1-9 High St	C16 GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1624 DATE STONE.	1624	SU 95800 97323
166, 7, 43	II	11-13 High St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95784 97327
166, 7, 44	II*	Market Hall, High St	1682 MARKET HALL, 1911 MARKET HALL.	1682	SU 95754 97322
166, 7, 45	II	15 High St	C15 JETTIED HOUSE.	1400-1499	SU 95768 97331
166, 7, 46	II	17-19 High St	Earlier fabric HOUSE, C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95760 97330
166, 7, 47	II	21-23 High St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95751 97334
166, 7, 48	II	25 High St	C17 HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95744 97345
166, 7, 49	II*	27 High St, The Gables	Late C16 HOUSE.	1567-1599	SU 95734 97348
166, 7, 50	II	29 High St, Greengates	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95728 97345
166, 7, 51	II	31-33a High St	Earlier TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE, 1807 DATE STONE.	1807	SU 95717 97365
166, 7, 52	II	35-39 High St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95696 97355
166, 7, 53	II	41 High St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95682 97354
166, 7, 54	II	43-45 High St	Early C19 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1800-1832	SU 95672 97356
166, 7, 55	II	47, 45a High St	C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1500-1599	SU 95672 97356
166, 7, 56	II	49 High St	C15 TIMBER FRAMED HALL HOUSE.	1400-1499	SU 95655 97365
166, 7, 57	II	Miss Day's Almshouses, High St	Type and date: 1875 ALMSHOUSE. Date: 1875	1875	SU 95649 97401
166, 7, 58	II	89 High St, Wisteria Cottage	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95612 97390
166, 7, 59	II	91-95 High St	Early C19 HOUSE	1800-1832	SU 95594 97394

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166, 7, 60	II	97 High St, Elephant & Castle	C17 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95589 97397
166, 7, 61	II	99 High St, The Quart House	Earlier house, C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95580 97397
166, 7, 62	II	105, 107 High St	Late C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95569 97405
166, 7, 63	II	109 High St	Late C18 HOUSE.	1767-1799	SU 95567 97416
166, 7, 64	II	111 High St	Earlier building Early C18 TEACHERS HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95554 97419
166, 7, 65	II	113 High St	Late C17 HOUSE.	1667-1699	SU 95548 97417
166, 7, 66	II	115 High St	Late C18 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1767-1799	SU 95544 97418
166, 7, 67	II	117 High St	Earlier building C18 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95540 97420
166, 7, 68	II	119 High St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95532 97430
166, 7, 69	II	121-125 High St	C17 HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95518 97430
166, 7, 70	II	127 High St, Severn House	Earlier house, C18 HOUSE.	1767-1799	SU 95513 97434
166, 7, 71	II	129 High St	Late C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1567-1599	SU 95501 97435
166, 7, 87	II	2, 4 High St, Natwest Bank	C19 BANK (FINANCIAL).	1800-1899	SU 95811 97291
166, 7, 88	II	6 High St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95799 97284
166, 7, 89	II	8-12 High St	Earlier house. C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95794 97294
166, 7, 90	II	14 High St	Earlier house. C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SU 95787 97299
166, 7, 91	II	16 High St, The Crown	Early C19 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING. HOTEL.	1800-1832	SU 95776 97301
166, 7, 92	II	16 High St, The Crown	C17-C19 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	1600-1899	SU 95750 97274
166, 7, 93	II	18 High St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95744 97305
166, 7, 94	II	20, 20a High St	C17 HOUSE.	1600-1699	SU 95732 97307
166, 7, 95	II	22 High St	Earlier building, Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SU 95727 97311
166, 7, 96	II	24 High St, Frith House	C16 JETTIED HOUSE.	1500-1599	SU 95715 97309
166, 7, 97	II	26 High St, The Old Forge	C16 JETTIED HOUSE.	1500-1599	SU 95708 97310
166, 7, 98	II	28 High St, Apsley House	Late C17 HOUSE.	1667-1699	SU 95693 97293
166, 7, 99	II*	Kings Arms Hotel	C16 and later HOTEL, JETTIED HOUSE.	1500-1650	SU 95681 97306
166, 8, 126	II*	High and Over	1930 COUNTRY HOUSE. CONCRETE FRAMED BUILDING.	1930	SU 96629 97394
166, 8, 127	II	4-8 Sun Houses, High and Over	1934 HOUSE.	1934	SU 96500 97414
166, 8, 128	II	5 Sun House, High and Over	1934 HOUSE.	1934	SU 96588 97496
166, 8, 129	II	Ambers, London Road West	C17 WATERMILL. TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING.	1600-1699	SU 96411 97144
166, 8, 130	II	The Chequers, London Road West	Early C18 PUBLIC HOUSE & STABLE.	1700-1732	SU 96439 97118
166, 8, 131	II	Bury Farm, London Road West	C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1500-1599	SU 96098 97162
166, 8, 132	II	Bury Farm, London Road West	C17 or earlier TIMBER FRAMED BARN & Early C19 STABLE.	1600-1699	SU 96115 97154
166, 8, 133	II	Bury Farm, London Road West	C18 TIMBER FRAMED BARN & C18 PIGSTY.	1700-1799	SU 96129 97133
166, 8, 134	II	Bury Cottage, London Road West	C17 or earlier HOUSE.	1550-1699	SU 96143 97160

3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data

Trade Directories

Artisan/trades	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Brush maker		1	1								1	
straw goods		1	11	5	1	1	1		1	1		
clothing process	8	1	1			1	1	1				
leather processing	4	1										
metalworking			1	1	2			1				
wood working	11	6	5	10	5	4	3	3	2	2	7	4
garment making	5	13	7	5	6	5	1	3	5	5		14
Lacemaker	1	1										
Photographer								1				2
Shoe/boot maker		7	8	2	4	3	3	5	5	5	7	9
Tallow Chandler				2								
TOTAL	24	29	40	27	17	15	13	12	11	13	20	29
Merchant/Dealer	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Brewery	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Bookseller			1									
Chemist		1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	6
Confectioner											4	6
Dealer		12	15	7	3	3	2	20	19	29	25	48
Draper		2						3	3	6	4	
Furniture dealer			2						1	2	3	
Grocer	3	11	18	20	9	8	9	5	5	10	9	16
Ironmonger		2	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	
Marine Store				3		1						3
Nurserymen												3
Wine Merchant							1					1
Woolstapler		1			1	1	1	1	1			
TOTAL	4	31	43	37	18	20	17	32	34	50	50	83
Agric/General	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Agric Engineer								1		1	1	2
Farmer	4	2		3	14	8	8	9	16	21	22	19
Vet			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	4	2	1	3	15	9	9	11	17	23	24	22
Professional	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Accountant										2	1	4
Architect										1		1
Auctioneer		3	3	1	1		1	1		3	3	7
Bank/banker			2	1				1	2	2	1	8
Dentist												6
Solicitor	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	4	6
Medical	5	3	6	6	3	2	3	4	3	5	7	14
TOTAL	6	8	12	10	6	4	7	9	7	15	16	46
Service/Provisions	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Baker	8	4	8	6	3	7	3	4	6	4	5	5
Beer Retailer			4	7	8	9	9	10	11	11	10	11
Bell hanger					1							
Blacksmith		4	6	5	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
Brazier		1		1	1	1	1					
Builder	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	10	8	20
Brick/tile maker		2	2				1	1	1			1
Butcher	4	7	5	5	3	3	2	3	6	5	5	10
Café										1	1	10
Carpenter	4	3	3		1							
Carrier	1	4	8	7	6			1	3	2	3	3
Chimney sweep												2
Coach Builder									2	1	1	
Cooper		1		1								
Engineer											1	7
Gardener		1						2	1	2	1	
Glazier	4											
Hairdresser		1	2	2	1			2	2	2	3	10
Hotel/Inn		2	2	2				3	4	4	2	9

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Ind-generic								2		2	2	1
Ins Agent		2	2	7	12		1	1		2	2	4
Laundry											1	4
Mason			2									2
Miller		3	3	3	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
Plumber		10	2	2	1	2		1	2	1	1	4
Pub			7	13	10	9	10	7	7	7	7	
Roofer												1
Saddler		2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	10
School		5	5	7	4			2	5	4	4	2
Watchmaker		1	2	2	1	1	2			1		
Wheelwright		2	2	4	2	2	2	2				119
TOTAL	23	59	68	77	65	42	41	51	58	64	62	

† Posse Comitatus, 1798.

Population Figures

* No Data recorded

Date	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
Population	2130	2688	3104	3313	3645	3662	3550	3259	3001	3129
Date	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Population	3209	3392	4221	6380	10,894	14,612	17,540	17,629	3209	21,470

Population Figures taken from the following sources:

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/> for 1801-1901

Pevsner for 1921; 1951

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk> for 1911; 1931; 1961; 1971

buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/ for 2001

4 Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report

Produced by Peter Diplock Of the University of Leicester.

Background

The old town of Amersham developed at the crossing between the route through the Wendover Gap in the Chiltern Hills in the valley of the River Misbourne and a north-south route to the River Thames. This town developed in this location until the nineteenth century. The coming of the railway in the nineteenth century brought about the growth of a new town, Amersham on the Hill, centred on the new station.

In 1066 Amersham (Agmondesham) was divided into six manors, one of 7½ hides owned by Queen Edith and five others each of ½hide. There were three mills in the parish recorded at this time. These are detailed in the Domesday Survey of 1086. At this time, the hamlet of Coleshill was part of Hertfordshire and is included in the Domesday entry for Tring. Coleshill was granted to the Mandevilles, lords of the manor of Amersham in 1175 (Coleshill finally became part of Buckinghamshire by an Act of Parliament in 1844).

Geoffrey, Earl of Essex obtained a charter for Amersham in 1200 which permitted him to hold a Friday market and a fair on 7th and 8th September. Maps of Amersham show typical burgage plots on the south side of the main street in Amersham.

By 1300, Amersham was one of only 100 towns in England whose burgesses were invited to send representatives to Edward I's Parliament. Marlow and Wendover also sent representatives. Representation lapsed after 1308 and did not start again until James I's Parliament in 1624.

The ownership of the manors is described and summarised in VCH and The History of Amersham by J Hunt. During the medieval period the main manors at Amersham were owned by the Earls of Essex, then the Earls of Northampton, and finally the Stafford Dukes of Buckingham. When they were executed for treason, the manors fell to the hands of the Russell family, Dukes of Bedford, who were already considerable landowners at nearby Chenies. In the early 17th century they sold them to the Drake family of Shardeloes. The Drake family came to Amersham when Francis Drake married Joan Tothill, heiress to Shardeloes, in 1603.

The town developed with corn mills, maltings and brewing, tanning, clothing, lace making, straw plaiting, chairmaking, the production of bricks, tiles and pottery.

Amersham stood on one of the main routes from London to Birmingham, and also on the turnpiked route from Reading to Hatfield. As such, it supported a number of coaching inns and the associated stabling for horses.

The site of one of the mills developed into a large brewery, Weller's, which became a major employer in the town until the early 20th century. Amersham's largest employer today, Amersham plc, is a latecomer. During the Second World War the government set up a facility for manufacturing radioactive luminous paints in a house with a large orchard behind it in Amersham Common. After the war this grew into the largest supplier of radioactive materials for medicine, industry and research

Medieval Records (to 1500)

Manorial records

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

Amersham

Extent, with Bassetsbury and Long Crendon, 1419-1420 TNA:PRO DL43/14/4
Bailliff and reeve's accounts, with other courts, 1472-1475 TNA:PRO SC6/759/27

Weedon Hill

Pannage roll with rental (mutilated, with Chesham Bois, 1366-1367 CBS D/DRD/MP 42
Account roll, 1430-1431 CBS D/X 787/11

Tax Records for Amersham

Containing the names of individuals

1332 Sept 9 x 12 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/362/19 Part 2
1332 Sept 9 x 12 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/362/3
1340 April 3 two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool TNA:PRO E179/77/9
1497 Jan 16 x March 13 subsidy of £62,000 TNA:PRO E179/78/157

Containing communal assessments only

1220 Aug 9 or earlier carucage of 2s. TNA:PRO E179/239/241
[13th century] 3 unknown/unidentified TNA:PRO E179/242/109
1327 Sept 15 x 23 twentieth TNA:PRO E179/362/2
1332 Sept 9 x 12 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/23
1334 Sept 19 x 23 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/378/24
1336 March 11 x 20 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/378/27
1336 Sept 23 x 27 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/4
1337 Sept 26 x Oct 4 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/6
1337 Sept 26 x Oct 4 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/7
1340 April 3 two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool TNA:PRO E179/77/8
1340 April 3 two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool TNA:PRO E179/77/11
1344 June 26 two fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/13
1346 Sept 14 two fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/14
1346 Sept 14 two fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/15
1348 March 31 x April 13 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/16
1348 March 31 x April 13 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/17

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1352 Jan 21 x 22 three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/77/18
1352 Jan 21 x 22 three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/77/19
1352 Jan 21 x 22 three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/77/20
1352 Jan 21 x 22 three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/77/21
c. 1377 Feb 16 x 19 poll tax	TNA:PRO E179/77/22
1380 Jan 17 x March 3 one and a half fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/77/25
1388 March 10 half a fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/77/27
1393 Jan 22 x Feb 10 fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/77/28
1393 Jan 22 x Feb 10 fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/77/29
1395 Jan 29 x Feb 15 fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/77/30
1398 Jan 31 one and a half fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/77/31
1431 March 20 one and one third fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/77/52
1446 April 9 one and a half fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/77/65
1449 Feb 12 x April 1 half a fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/77/66

(The assessments for 1217, 1332, 1334, 1337 and 1446 are included in: A.C. Chibnall, Early Taxation Returns. Taxation of Personal Property in 1332 and later, BRS, 14 (1966), pp. 91, 100, 113)

Parish Records

None

Other Ecclesiastical records

Records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

Miscellaneous registers 1483-1523: CBS, D-A/We/1 (relate to the whole county).

Printed in E.M. Elvey (ed.), The Courts of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham 1483-1523, BRS, 19 (1975).

Visitation books, 1492-1788: CBS, D-A/V (relate to the whole county).

Other Amersham Records (not an exhaustive list)

Chancery

TNA:PRO C 131/70/2,8, C 131/78/20, C 131/174/12, C 131/197/4, C 131/199/1, C 131/216/39, C 131/236/14, C 131/244/19, C 143/39/12, C 143/130/13, C 146/3718, C 202/107/2, C 213/21, C 241/43/28, C 241/50/129, C 241/108/226, C 241/108/316, C 241/109/54, C 241/109/221, C 241/117/242, C 241/118/443, C 241/119/117, C 241/123/46, C 241/130/29, C 241/151/133, C 90/23, C 91/10/10, C 93/10/7, C 93/17/7, C 1/19/361, C 1/27/298, C 1/27/438, C 1/28/27, C 1/28/339, C 1/58/176.

Early Modern Records (1500-1800)

Manorial Records

Amersham/Agmondesham

Court roll (draft) (incomplete), 1500-1600 – undated	CBS D/DRD/MP 44
Court roll (draft), 1586	CBS AR 63/2002
Survey of tenants and holdings, 1600-1700 undated	CBS D/BASM 2/7/8
Schedule of court records in custody of steward, 1792, with other manors, 1613-1791	CBS D/DRD/MP/36
Sale particulars Agmondesham manor, 1624	CBS D/BASM 2/7/2-4
Memorandum of admission and surrenders, with payments of heriots and fines, 1642-1691	CBS D/BASM 2/24
Abstracts of court rolls (1 vol and paper sheets), 1642-1707	CBS D/DRD/MP/33-34
Court roll (copy), 1655	CBS D/DRD/MP/41
Rental, with other manors (vol), 1669	CBS D/BASM 2/10
Estreats, 1698	CBS D/BASM 2/30
Estreat roll, 1699	CBS D/DRD/MP/37/3
Presentment and order concerning incroachments of river, 1705	CBS D/BASM 2/28
List of manorial records received for manors of Agmondesham, Weedon Hill and Woodrow, 1712	CBS D/BASM 2/39
List of Amersham court rolls, 1719-1723	CBS D/BASM 2/31
Steward's memorandum concerning manor of Amersham, 1727	CBS D/DR 12/93
Court books (5) (indexed), 1728-1934	CBS D/BASM 2/1-6
Receipts for fines and admissions, 1731	CBS D/BASM 2/21
Rentals, with other manors (3 limp vols), with quit rents 1748-56, 1738-1739	CBS D/BASM 2/13-15
Rental, with other manors (limp vol), 1745	CBS D/BASM 2/16
Annual accounts of quit rents received, 1748-1756	CBS D/BASM 2/14
Notices of meetings of view of frankpledge and court baron, 1751-1792	CBS D/BASM 2/32
Receipts for fines and admissions, 1752	CBS D/BASM 2/22
Affidavit relating to surrender of cottage and land in Bury End, 1752	CBS D/BASM 2/26
Accounts for fines and admissions, 1757	CBS D/BASM 2/20
Quit rents, with tolls of fairs, 1769 (1 bundle), 1759-1769	CBS D/DRD/MP 39

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

List of constables, 1768-1780	CBS D/DR 12/95
Stewards correspondence, 1772-1789 non-consec	CBS D/BASM 2/40-48
Suit rolls, with other manors (84 items), 1780-1807	CBS D/BASM 2/23
Order to steward to produce court books, rolls and proceedings for use in a Quarter Sessions, 1789	CBS D/BASM 2/38
Quit rents, valuation and accounts, with other manors (4 items), 1793	CBS D/DR 2/139-140

Coleshill

Rental (copy made 18th cent), 1630	CBS D/BASM 2B/15
Rental (copy made 18th cent), 1647	CBS D/BASM 2B/16
Court roll, 1700	CBS D/BASM 2B/1
Court roll (draft), 1700	CBS D/BASM 2B/5
Presentments, 1700	CBS D/BASM 2B/7
Estreats (with draft), 1700	CBS D/BASM 2B/42-43
Rental, 1700-1800 – undated	CBS D/BASM 2B/30
Quit rents (4), 1700-1800 – undated	CBS D/BASM 2B/26-29
List of names on suit roll, 1700-1800 – undated	CBS D/BASM 2B/41
Extracts from court rolls 1700-1782, 1782 – after	CBS D/BASM 2B/44
Rent roll of Widow Roberts, 1722-1736	CBS D/BASM 2B/17
Agreement to enclose land adjacent to Coleshill common, 1725	CBS D/DRD/MP/40
Court roll, 1740	CBS D/BASM 2B/2
Presentments, 1740	CBS D/BASM 2B/9
Minutes (incomplete), 1740	CBS D/BASM 2B/8
Court roll, 1760	CBS D/BASM 2B/3
Court roll (draft), 1761	CBS D/BASM 2B/6
Presentments, 1761	CBS D/BASM 2B/11
Quit rents and reliefs received at court, 1761	CBS D/BASM 2B/18
Minutes (incomplete), 1761	CBS D/BASM 2B/10
Quit rents received at court , 1775	CBS D/BASM 2B/19
Suit roll (1) in bundle with other manors, 1780-1783 non-consec	CBS D/BASM 2/23
Accounts with bill for food and drink at court attached, 1782-1785	CBS D/BASM 2B/21
Quit rents, 1782-1785	CBS D/BASM 2B/20,22
Minutes (incomplete), 1782	CBS D/BASM 2B/12
Quit rents, 1784	CBS D/BASM 2B/23-24
Account, 1784-1785	CBS D/BASM 2B/25

Rectory

Jury list, 1700-1800 undated	CBS D/BASM 2A/16
Rental, 1728	CBS D/BASM 2A/20
Suit roll, 1729	CBS D/BASM 2A/55
Draft court roll, 1729	CBS D/BASM 2A/4
Presentments, 1729	CBS D/BASM 2A/10
Minutes, 1729	CBS D/BASM 2A/9
Estreats, 1729	CBS D/BASM 2A/62
Quit rents (2 rolls), 1735	CBS D/BASM 2A/21-22
Quit rents (4 rolls), 1743-1749 – non-consec	CBS D/BASM 2A/26-29
Estreats, 1735	CBS D/BASM 2A/63
Suit roll, 1735	CBS D/BASM 2A/56
Draft court roll, 1735	CBS D/BASM 2A/5
Presentments, 1735	CBS D/BASM 2A/12
Minutes, 1735	CBS D/BASM 2A/11
Rentals (2), 1737-1745 circa	CBS D/BASM 2A/23-25
Draft court roll, 1761	CBS D/BASM 2A/6
Court roll, 1761	CBS D/BASM 2A/1
Suit roll, 1761	CBS D/BASM 2A/57
Presentments, 1761	CBS D/BASM 2A/14
Minutes, 1761	CBS D/BASM 2A/13
Quit rents (4 rolls), 1761-1764	CBS D/BASM 2A/30-35
Suit roll, 1771	CBS D/BASM 2A/58
Draft court roll, 1771	CBS D/BASM 2A/7
Presentments, 1771	CBS D/BASM 2A/17
Minutes, 1771	CBS D/BASM 2A/15
Notices of court (2), 1771-1785 non-consec	CBS D/BASM 2A/64-65
Quit rents (7 rolls), 1771-1785 non-consec	CBS D/BASM 2A/36-42
Legal paper rel to Inn's bill of charges for courts held there, 1782-1787	CBS D/BASM 2A/46
Stewards papers rel to payment of rents, 1782-1787	CBS D/BASM 2A/43-45
Suit roll, 1785	CBS D/BASM 2A/59
Draft court roll, 1785	CBS D/BASM 2A/8
Court roll, 1785	CBS D/BASM 2A/2

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

Weedon Hill

Dispute over customs, 1600-1602	TNA:PRO E134/43,44
Schedule of court records in custody of steward, 1792, with other manors, 1506-1790	CBS D/DRD/MP/36
Court papers comprising presentments and draft court roll (16 papers). 1606	CBS D/DRD/MP 43
Abstract of court rolls, with other manors, 1610-1614	SHS 442/1
Rental, with other manors (vol), 1629	CBS D/BASM 2/10
Quit rents roll, with Woodrow manor, 1646	CBS D/DRD/MP 35
Rental, with other manors (vol), 1669	CBS D/BASM 2/10
Rental, with other manors (roll), 1674	CBS D/BASM 2/11
List of court records received for manors of Agmondesham, Weedon Hill and Woodrow, 1712	CBS D/BASM 2/39
List of Weedon Hill estreats, 1712-1719	CBS D/BASM 2/31
Rentals, with other manors (3 limp vols), 1738-1739	CBS D/BASM 2/13-15
Rental, with other manors (limp vol), 1745	CBS D/BASM 2/16
Annual accounts of quit rents received, 1748-1756	CBS D/BASM 2/14
Quit rents, valuation and accounts, with other manors (4 items), 1793	CBS D/DR 2/139-140

Woodrow

Schedule of court records in custody of steward, 1792, with other manors, 1588-1790	CBS D/DRD/MP/36
Abstract of court rolls, with other manors, 1610-1614	SHS 442/1
Rental, with other manors (vol), 1629	CBS D/BASM 2/10
Quit rents roll, with manor of Weedon Hill, 1646	CBS D/DRD/MP 35
Rental, with other manors (roll), 1674	CBS D/BASM 2/11
List of court rolls c. 1750, 1691-1729	CBS D/BASM 2/32
Estreat rolls (2), 1697-1699 non-consec	CBS D/DRD/MP/37/1-2
Rental, (mutilated), 1700-1800 – undated	CBS D/BASM 2/17
List of court records received for manors of Agmondesham, Weedon Hill and Woodrow, 1712	CBS D/BASM 2/39
Rentals, with other manors (3 limp vols), 1738-1739	CBS D/BASM 2/13-15
Rental, with other manors (limp vol), 1745	CBS D/BASM 2/16
Rental, with other manors (limp vol), 1745	CBS D/BASM 2/16
Annual accounts of quit rents received, 1748-1756	CBS D/BASM 2/14
Suit rolls, with other manors (84 items), 1780-1807	CBS D/BASM 2/23
Quit rents, valuation and accounts, with other manors (4 items), 1793	CBS D/DR 2/139-140

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

Shardeloes

Rental, with other manors (vol), 1629	CBS D/BASM 2/10
Rental, with other manors (vol), 1669	CBS D/BASM 2/10
Rental, with other manors (limp vol), 1745	CBS D/BASM 2/16

Tomlyns

Rental, with other manors (vol), 1629	CBS D/BASM 2/10
Rental, with other manors (vol), 1669	CBS D/BASM 2/10
Rental, with other manors (roll), 1674	CBS D/BASM 2/11
Rentals, with other manors (3 limp vols), 1738-1739	CBS D/BASM 2/13-15
Rental, with other manors (limp vol), 1745	CBS D/BASM 2/16
Annual accounts of quit rents received, 1748-1756	CBS D/BASM 2/14

Tax Records for Amersham

Containing the names of individuals

1523 May 21 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/91
1523 May 21 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/93
1523 May 21 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/139
1540 May 8 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/121
1542 March or earlier forced loan	TNA:PRO E179/78/124
1543 Jan 22 x May 12 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/125
1543 Jan 22 x May 12 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/132
1545 Jan benevolence from the laity and clergy	TNA:PRO E179/78/140
1545 Nov 23 x Dec 24 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/145
1545 Nov 23 x Dec 24 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/152
1549 March 12 subsidy ('relief')	TNA:PRO E179/79/163
1549 March 12 subsidy ('relief')	TNA:PRO E179/79/166
1559 Feb 20 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/79/187
1593 March 24 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/216
1597 Dec 16 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/227
1597 Dec 16 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/237
1624 May 13 or later three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/279
1628 June 16 x 29 five subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/80/288

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

1640 Dec 10 - 23 four subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/80/298
1641 May 13 two subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/80/338
1662 May 19 hearth tax	TNA:PRO E179/80/350
1662 May 19 hearth tax	TNA:PRO E179/80/351

Containing communal assessments only

1540 May 8 four fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/78/116
1545 Nov 23 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/78/143
1545 Nov 23 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/78/144
1553 March 17 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/169
1553 March 17 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/177
1558 Feb 19 fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/79/182
1571 May 15 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/194
1587 March 7 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/205
1589 March 17 four fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/208 Part 2
1589 March 17 four fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/209
1593 March 24 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/210
1593 March 24 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/212
1593 March 24 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/213
1593 March 24 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/214
1597 Dec 16 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/223
1597 Dec 16 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/226
Eliz I - 1 fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/79/250
1606 May 17 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/388/16
1606 May 17 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/255A
1606 May 17 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/261A
1624 May 13 or later three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/272
1624 May 13 or later three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/274
1624 May 13 or later three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/388/12 Part 3
1624 May 13 or later three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/281A
1657 June 26 assessment for the armies and navies of the Commonwealth	TNA:PRO E179/80/316
1660 Jan 26 assessment to defend the Commonwealth	TNA:PRO E179/80/356
1660 Sept 13 assessment of £70,000 for the present supply of the king	TNA:PRO E179/299/7
1660 Dec 29 act for granting £420,000 to the king	TNA:PRO E179/299/6
1667 Jan 18 act for raising money by a poll	TNA:PRO E179/80/341
1671 March 6 subsidy for the king's extraordinary occasions	TNA:PRO E179/299/8 Part 1

Parish Records: CBS PR/4

Registers

CBS PR4/1/1-41

For Coleshill from 1860, See PR56

Christenings and baptisms 1561 - 1952

Banns: 1823 - 1989

Marriages: 1561 - 2001

Burials: 1561 – 1959

Register of burials in woollen, 1678 – 1717

CBS PR 4/1/3

Churchwardens

Churchwardens' account book, 1539-1541; 1597-1607

CBS PR 4/5/1

Incl glebe terriers, church inventories, church rates etc.

Churchwardens account book, 1646; 1661; 1680-1695

CBS PR 4/5/2

Incl inventories, terriers etc.

Churchwardens account book, 1742-1863

CBS PR 4/5/3

Summary churchwardens accounts, 1611-1693

CBS PR 4/12/2

Overseers

Poor rate, 1662

CBS PR 4/11/1

Poor rate, 1720

CBS PR 4/11/2

Account book, 1613-1614

CBS PR 4/12/1

Account book (rebound 1908), 1611-1741

CBS PR 4/12/2

Account book, 1706-1757

CBS PR 4/12/3

Accounts of the workhouse, 1733-1736

CBS PR 4/12/5

Accounts of the workhouse, 1739-1743

CBS PR 4/12/6

Bound volume of settlement certificates and bonds, 1608-1738

CBS PR 4/13/1

Bound volume of settlement certificates and bonds, 1738-1786

CBS PR 4/13/2

Bound volume of C17 and C18 apprenticeship indentures and

bastardy papers, C17 and C18

CBS PR 4/14/1

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

Charity and Schools

Records relating to Charities, Challoners Grammar School, and National Schools:

CBS PR/4/2,3,4,9,

Tithe

Records relating to Tithes: CBS PR 4/27/1-5, 6-12, 23, 24, 25, 26

Ecclesiastical records and returns of religion

Records of the Oxford Diocese

ORO DIOC/1-9

Diocese books: summary of visitations, extent and population of parishes,
information about charities and schools, numbers of dissenters
and incumbents (c 1685 – 1888):

ORO DIOC/4/A/1-12

Probate

Apart from wills proved in the PCC, which are not considered here, Amersham wills would have been proved in the court of the archdeaconry of Buckingham or, very occasionally, in the Consistory Court of Lincoln. No Buckingham archdeaconry wills survive from before the last decades of the fifteenth century, however. All pre-1660 wills are indexed in:

J. Hunt, R. Bettridge & A. Toplis, Index to Probate Records of the Archdeaconry Court of Buckingham 1483-1660 and of the Buckinghamshire Peculiars 1420-1660, BRS 32 (2001).

For later periods indexes to probate records of the archdeaconry court of Buckingham are available at the CBS.

The Amersham wills indicate the development of the town by showing occupations – dyer (1524), tailor (1555), fuller (1560), glover (1571), weaver (1597), innholder (1612), brewer (1636), maltster (1639).

Other records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

Miscellaneous registers 1483-1523: CBS, D-A/We/1 (relate to the whole county).

Printed in E.M. Elvey (ed.), The Courts of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham 1483-1523, BRS, 19 (1975).

Visitation books, 1492-1788: CBS, D-A/V (relate to the whole county).

Estate and Family Records

The principal source of estate and family papers relating to Amersham are those of the Drake family, but others may be found in the records of other local estates and families – the references below are the major sources.

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

Drake family of Amersham, 1621 – 1938	CBS D-DR/1-14
Collection of estate deeds and papers relating to the Drake family of Shardeloes. This collection has been catalogued.	
Further collection of 3000 deeds and documents – deposited 1981	CBS D-DRD
This collection has not been catalogued – summary in CBS Annual Report for 1981 deposits.	
Tyrwhitt- Drake Collection, 1700-1800	CCA DTD/3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 29, 30, 33
Lowndes family of Chesham, 1498 – 1898	CBS D-LO/1-11
Collection includes papers relating to properties in Amersham	
Cavendish family of Latimer, Chesham, 1440 – 1924	CBS D-CH
Collection includes papers relating to properties in Amersham	
Bulstrode Estate, 1517 – 1950	CBS D-RA
Collection includes papers relating to properties in Amersham	
Du Pre family archive, 1608 – 1913	CBS D 69
Collection includes papers relating to properties in Amersham	
Properties of the Bovingdon family, C13 – 1824	CBS D 209
Collection includes papers relating to properties in Amersham	
Title deeds and papers of the Duncombe family, 1534 – 1895	HALS DE/B664
Greenwood family of Oxfordshire, 1700s	ORO Amb/III
There are many deeds and papers relating to Amersham in the lists of small accessions at the CBS that can be searched, CBS D-X 1-1179	
The BAS Collection at CBS contains title deeds to properties in Amersham, 17-19C:	CBS, BAS Coll.
County Records with Amersham entries	
Return of vintners, innholders and alehousekeepers in Bucks (transcript), 1577: CBS, D-X423/1. (The full list of names can be found on-line, in the A2A catalogue).	
Registers of licensed victuallers, 1753-1828:	CBS, Q/RLV
Land Tax Assessments, c1780-1832:	CBS, Q/RPL

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

1522 Military Survey: A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire in 1522*, Buckinghamshire Record Society 17 (1973), pp. 322-4.

1535 muster roll: TNA:PRO E 101/58/16, and see R.T. Baldwin, *The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire, 1535* (unpub. transcript, PRO Library, 1989)

Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798: CBS L/P/15&16 (printed in I.F.W. Beckett, *The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798*, BRS, 22 (1985))

Quarter Sessions - for Amersham references in these, see: W. le Hardy and G.L. Reckitt (eds), *County of Buckingham Calendar to the Sessions Records, 1678-1733*, 8 vols (Aylesbury, 1933-87).

Indexes for later periods are available at CBS

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Trade Directory

The Universal British Directory of Trade and Commerce Vol 2 (London, 1792)

Local Newspapers

No newspapers were printed in Buckinghamshire until the nineteenth century.

Maps

Amersham & Coleshill, April 27th 1637: CBS BAS 30/56 – BAS Maps 1
Survey of Bury End Amersham and lands in the parish of Coleshill, gives field names and acreages.

Amersham, n.d. (17th - 18th C) CBS Ma 276 T
Part of an estate map of Raans Farm, Field names.

Amersham, Cheyne Estate, 1716 CBS Ma/256R

Amersham, "A map of the town of Agmondesham", 1742 CBS Ma/Dr/1.T
Map shows how William Drake controlled the borough of Amersham in a parliamentary election. Houses of tenants of William Drake, Mrs Drake and Thomas Marshall are distinguished and numbered. Key to tenants names etc on a separate sheet.

Amersham, Chalfont St. Giles, Chalfont St. Peter, Gt and Lt Missenden, Hughenden, 1763 CBS Ma/4/2.T
Partition of dispersed estate SARRATT (Herts) formerly belonging to Nathaniel Wingfield by order of Court of Chancery.

Amersham, 1790 – 1810 CBS P/U.B.49.R
Plan showing Shardeloes Park on the Aylesbury – Uxbridge road.

Amersham, 1792 CBS Ma 280 T

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

The estate of Sir Hugh Palliser Bt in the parishes of Chalfont St. Giles, Chalfont St. Peter and Amersham in the County of Bucks

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

Modern Records (Post 1800)

Manorial Records

Amersham/Agmondesham

Rental (vol), 1816	CBS D/BASM 2/18
Rental, with other manors (vol), 1847-1919	CBS D/BASM 2/19
Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1863	TNA:PRO MAF 9/8
Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1869-1875 non-consec	TNA:PRO MAF 9/8
Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1893-1896 non-consec	TNA:PRO MAF 9/8
Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1905	TNA:PRO MAF 9/8
Letter book rel to Amersham quit rents, 1912-1919	CBS D/DR 2/141
Quit rents and Free rents (copy), 1914	CBS D/BASM 2/5A
Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1916	TNA:PRO 1916

Coleshill

Court roll, 1803	CBS D/BASM 2B/4
Presentments, 1803	CBS D/BASM 2B/14
Minutes (incomplete), 1803	CBS D/BASM 2B/13
Quit rents (with copy), 1803	CBS D/BASM 2B/31-32
Account of charges for entertainment at manor court, 1803	CBS D/BASM 2B/33
Account (with draft), 1803	CBS D/BASM 2B/34-36
Quit rents, 1810	CBS D/BASM 2B/37
Quit rents (with reliefs 1805-1807 endorsed), 1813	CBS D/BASM 2B/38
Quit rents, 1832	CBS D/BASM 2B/39
Quit rents, 1834	CBS D/BASM 2B/40
Rental, with other manors (vol), 1871-1919	CBS D/BASM 2/19

Rectory

Suit roll (with draft), 1803	CBSD/BASM2A/60-61
Rental, with working papers, 1803	CBSD/BASM2A/49-52
Court roll, 1803	CBS D/BASM 2A/3

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

Minutes, 1803	CBS D/BASM 2A/18
Presentments, 1803	CBS D/BASM 2A/19
Quit rents, 1803	CBSD/BASM2A/47-48
Rental, 1810	CBS D/BASM 2A/53
Quit rent account, 1814	CBS D/BASM 2A/54
Rental, with other manors (vol), 1868-1919	CBS D/BASM 2/19

Weedon Hill

Court Book (last court 1896)(with index to tenants, 1862), 1801-1935	CBS D/BASM 2C/1-1A
Rental, with other manors (vol), 1847-1919	CBS D/BASM 2/19
Deeds and awards of enfranchisement (in court book 1801-1935), 1900-1935	CBS D/BASM 2C/1
Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1870	TNA:PRO MAF 9/15
Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1894-1900	TNA:PRO MAF 9/15
Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1911-1916	TNA:PRO MAF 9/15

Woodrow

court book (mainly admissions and surrenders out of court), 1824-1916	CBS D/BASM 2D
Rental, with other manors, 1847-1919	CBS D/BASM 2/19

Shardeloes

Rental, with other manors (vol), 1847-1919	CBS D/BASM 2/19
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Tomlyns

No Modern Records

Raans

Plan of the manor of Raines, 1814	CBS MA 4/1
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Parish Records CBS PR/4

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

Churchwardens

Churchwardens account book, 1863-1920	CBS PR 4/5/4
Bill for repairing church roof, 1840	CBS PR 4/5/5

Vestry

Notices of Vestry meetings, 1846-1860	CBS PR 4 8/1-24
Vestry order book, 1838-1867	CBS PR 4/8/25

Overseers

Account book – summary accounts after 1835, 1832-1847	CBS PR 4/12/4
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Surveyors

Account book, 1805-1832	CBS PR 4/21/1
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Charity and Schools

Records relating to Charities, Challoners Grammar School, and National Schools:

CBS PR 4/25/1,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13

Amersham Rural District Council: CBS DC9

Clerk – Minutes and Reports

Minute books, July 1876 – September 1934	CBS DC9/1
Minute book, includes various committee and sub-committee minutes and officers' reports, 1937 – 1940	CBD DC9/1/1-11
Signed minute books of Amersham R.D.C. and committees, including officers' reports, 1940 – 1974	CBS DC9/1/12
Minute book, Air Raid Precautions, 1938 – 1940	CBS DC9/1/13-79
Buildings and Building Bye-Laws Committee (Buildings, 1926-1931, Buildings and Town Planning from 1931), 1902 – 1940	CBS DC9/1/80
Finance, 1914 – 1940	CBS DC9/1/81-86
Highways, 1914 – 1930	CBS DC9/1/87-92
Housing, 1919 – 1937	CBS DC9/1/93-95
Local Fuel and Lighting, 1918 – 1919	CBS DC9/1/96-99
	CBS DC9/1/100-101

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

Rating, 1926 – 1932	CBS DC9/1/105
Town Planning, 1926 – 1930	CBS DC9/1/106
Miscellaneous committees, incl Building Bye-Laws Revision, 1925	CBS DC9/1/107
Miscellaneous committees, incl Bye-Laws, 1932, 1932 – 1937	CBS DC9/1/108
Clerk – Deeds and Deed Registers, 1899 – 1956	CBS DC9/3/1-3
Clerk – Registers, 1949 – 1955	CBS DC9/6/1-5
Treasurer – Final Accounts, 1873 – 1971	CBS DC9/11/1-47
Treasurer – Rating, Amersham only, 1932 – 1952	
CBS DC9/14/2,3,12,13,25,27,28,38,39,40,41,52,57	
Treasurer – Valuation List for Amersham, 1904 – 1920	CBS DC9/15/18,19,20 (Coleshill), 21
Treasures – Housing ledgers, 1920 – 1937	CBS DC9/18/1-8
Surveyor	
Plans and Planning Registers, 1919 – 1925, 1928 – 1947	CBS DC9/22/1
Register of planning applications, 1915 – 1953, 1956 – 1965	CBS DC9/22/2/1-16
Indexes to building control plans/planning applications, 1933–1950,	CBS DC9/22/3/1-3
Registers of new properties, [1927]-1949	CBS DC9/22/4/1-3
Files relating to planning schemes, especially the Amersham and Chesham Joint	
Planning Scheme, c. 1928-1947, mainly post 1937	CBS DC9/22/5
Files relating to 'layout schemes, for larger developments, c. 1920s – 1940s	
	CBS DC9/22/6
Miscellaneous files relating to planning matters, 1920s-1960s	CBS DC9/22/7

A description of the town is given in a publication produced in 1955: Description of the area, Growth and Functions, Planning Problems and reasons for the problems: County Development Plan Amersham and Chesham Bois Town Map, Report and Analysis of Survey, Aylesbury 1955.

Amersham is now, 2008, part of Chiltern District Council, their website www.chiltern.gov.uk will provide current information about planning, etc.

In addition to the use of the Council records, the housing and commercial development may be researched with reference to archives of builders, solicitors and estate agents. One set of records has been deposited in the CBS archives. These are the records of George Darlington & Sons, Ltd., Builders, etc of Amersham, 1889-1960, CBS D/174/1-31. The collection includes day books, Journals, Ledgers, estimates and a letter book.

The occupational structure of the parish in the 19th century can most fully be analysed using the census enumerators' books held at the National Archives. Those for Amersham are:

1841	HO 107/45
1851	HO 107/1717
1861	RG 9/847
1871	RG 10/1395
1881	RG 11/1453
1891	RG 12/1130
1901	RG 13/1335

Buckinghamshire Trade Directories

Trade Directories for Buckinghamshire on www.historicaldirectories.org

Title	Location	Decade	Key Name
Pigot's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1830-31	Buckinghamshire	1750-1849	Pigot
Robson's Commercial Directory of Beds, Bucks, etc, 1839	Norfolk, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Suffolk, Oxfordshire	1750-1849	Robson
Pigot & Co.'s Directory of Berkshire, Bucks, etc, 1844. [Part 1: Berks to Glos]	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire	1750-1849	Pigot
Slater's Directory of Berkshire, 1852	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire	1850s	Slater
Musson & Craven's Commercial Directory of Buckinghamshire & Windsor, 1853	Buckinghamshire	1850s	Musson
Post Office Directory of Berks, Northants, etc, 1854	Berkshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Huntingdonshire	1850s	Post Office
Post Office Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1864	Buckinghamshire	1860s	Post Office
Harrod & Co.'s Directory of Beds, Bucks, etc, 1876	Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire	1870s	Harrod, J.G.
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1883	Buckinghamshire	1880s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1899	Buckinghamshire	1890s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1903	Buckinghamshire	1900s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1907	Buckinghamshire	1900s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1911	Buckinghamshire	1910s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1915	Buckinghamshire	1910s	Kelly

Amersham Historic Town Assessment

Trade Directories for Buckinghamshire in Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies

Universal British Directory 1790-1798

Volume 2	1792	Amersham, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Chesham, Colnbrook
Volume 3	1794	High Wycombe, Ivinghoe, Marlow
Volume 5	1798	Beaconsfield, Wendover, Monks Risborough
Pigot	1823-24, 1830, 1831-32, 1842	
Kelly	1847, 1854, 1869, 1883, 1887, 1891, 1895	then many for 20th century
Slater	1850	
Musson & Craven	1853	
Mercer & Crocker	1871	
Harrods	1876	

Amersham Historic Town

Maps

Amersham, 1800	CBS BAS 501/34 – BAS Maps 2
Plan of estate in Amersham, the property of Kender Mason Esq. - Beel House Estate – Elvey, Coloured detail of ornamental gardens.	
Amersham, 1801	CBS BAS 503/34 BAS Maps 5
Plan of estate in Amersham belonging to Kender Mason Esq. Reference table with field names	
Amersham and Penn St., 1802	CBS BAS 1389/38-BAS Maps 3
Plan showing the direction of the roads from Penn St. to Amersham.	
Amersham, Session: Michaelmas 1804	CBS Q/H/19
Diversion of Highway	
Amersham, 1804	CBS BAS 500/34 – BAS Maps 4
Plan of estate at Amersham belonging to Kender Mason esq. (probably Stanley Wood House als Little Reeves – Elvey)	
Amersham – Ma/14/1.R	
Estate Map – belonging to James Du Pré Esq. 1813	
Amersham, 1814	CBS Ma/4/1.T
Plan of the manor of Raines in the Parish of Amersham and County of Bucks	
Amersham, 1815	CBS BAS 506/34 BAS Maps 6
Plan showing allotments adjacent to Turnpike Road and in particular that to K. Mason and H.W. Pomeroy.	
Amersham, Award 27th June 1816	CBS IR/12A.Q
Inclosure Map and Award	
Amersham, c. 1816	CBS IR/12B.R.
Plan of the Roads on Amersham Common set out by the Commissioners under the Inclosure thereof.	
Amersham, 1816	CBS BAS 507/34 BAS Maps 7
Plan of land of Kender Mason exchanged with Lord G. Cavendish.	
Amersham, 1816	CBS BAS 505/34 – BAS Maps 8
Plan (and related papers & plan) of Kender Mason's allotments under Amersham Inclosure. Made for admeasurement of new fencing; gives allotments and acreages.	

Amersham Historic Town

Amersham, 1816

CBS BAS 502/34 BAS Maps 9

Beel House Estate, north of house – Elvey)

Amersham and Chenies, Session: Michaelmas 1819

CBS Q/H/53

Diversion of Highway. Situation of Highway involved: Chesham to Latimer Road – Owner's name: Lord George Henry Cavendish

Amersham, n.d. c. 1840

CBS PR 4/27/14.R

Tithe Map, has fieldnames

Amersham, 1840

CBS 9

Tithe Map – (Diocesan Copy), Red line appears to show portion of Amersham in Herts

Amersham, post 1884

CBS D/CH/C/49

Latimer Estate

Amersham, n.d. C19th

CBS BAS 504/34 –BAS Maps 10

“The sketch, plan or ground plot referred to in the respective Deposition of John Grace, the Elder, Thomas Barker the Elder and Richard Green, hereinto annexed” (Land S.E. Of Finch Lane – Elvey)

Amersham, n.d. c.1930?

CBS CCM/Ma/28R

Church Commissioners' working map, presumably made in connection with altered apportionment of tithe rent charge.

Amersham and Chesham, c 20th

CBS D 183/152

Street Map

Photographs

Many sources of photographs are available for Amersham:

Henry W Taunt collection

E

HNMR HWT01/01 CC74/00120-00136

Buckinghamshire County Council have searchable online collection of photographs at apps.buckscc.gov.uk/eforms/photolibrary/webform1.aspx

Amersham Historic Town

Utilities

The introduction of gas and electricity supply started with small, local companies that tended to become taken over by larger businesses until nationalisation. The records of some of these smaller companies seem to have been either lost or destroyed. The trade directories make passing references to the different utilities.

Gas

The first company to supply gas was the Amersham Gas Light and Coke Co. Ltd., TNA:PRO BT 31/15358/40110. This became the Amersham Gas Co. Ltd – Minute book, 1894-1910 – CBS U/1/1 and Statement of account 1900-09; draft agreement for sale and purchase with Uxbridge Gas Company, 1910 - CBS U/1/2. This was taken over by the Uxbridge Gas Company in 1910. Ultimately, before nationalisation, in 1949, the supply company was the Uxbridge, Maidenhead, Wycombe and District Gas Company, archives held by Transco plc: NT:UDG

Electricity

The development of electricity supply can be followed using Garcke's Manual of Electricity Supply, Volumes 1 – 57 (London 1896-1960). The town was lighted by both gas and electricity in 1920. The supplier just before nationalisation was the Uxbridge and District Electric Supply Company Limited.

Water

Water was first supplied by the Amersham, Beaconsfield and District Waterworks Company Limited in 1896 from a reservoir at Coleshill, TNA:PRO BT 31/31410/45308.

Telephone

The first telephone exchange opened in Amersham on 21st May 1902 (Post Office Circular 1902, p167). Copies of telephone directories can be found at the BT Archives (Third Floor, Holborn Telephone Exchange, 268-270 High Holborn, London WC1V 7EE; 0207 440 4220, archives@bt.com)

Railway

As with many towns, the route of the railway was influenced by local landowners. The Metropolitan Railway did not reach Amersham until 1892 and was forced to use the hills above the town rather than go through the valley. The Tyrwhitt Drakes - Lord of the Manor of Amersham living in Shardeloes - did not want the railway to ruin the view across their land.

Archives of the Metropolitan Railway are in the London Metropolitan Archives LMA Acc/1297.

Plans of the railway can be found in CBS P/u.C 18,.37, 119-120, 123, 133, 134, 182, 183, 184, 229,

Other Business records

Amersham International – part of UKAEA

TNA:PRO AB 52, 53

Amersham Historic Town

Listed Buildings and Descriptions

Chiltern District Council do not have a list and details of listed buildings on their internet site. Lists covering Amersham should be available at the council planning department, County Council offices and most local reference libraries.

Useful secondary sources

W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 3 (1925), p. 141-155 - british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42541

J. J. Sheahan, *The History and topography of Buckinghamshire*, (London, 1862)

M. Reed, 'Decline and recovery in a provincial urban network: Buckinghamshire towns, 1350-1800', in M. Reed (ed.), *English Towns in Decline 1350 to 1800* (1986)

J. Hunt, *A History of Amersham*, (Chichester, 2001)

G. Eland (ed), *Shardeloes Papers of the 17th and 18th Centuries*, (London, 1947)

W. H. Hastings Kelke, *Amersham*, n.d.

N. Salmon and C. Birch, *Yesterday's Town: Amersham*, (Buckingham, 1991)

Key issues and recommendations for further study

The history of Amersham would benefit from a thorough academic study of its growth of population and development of trades, professions and other aspects of a town. There are many family papers, wills and property deed that would contribute to such a study. The history of Amersham on the Hill is short, dating back only to the early twentieth century with the coming of the railway and the urban development that came with it. Its growth and the relationship with the Old Town would also be valuable.

The local authority records listed above would doubtless provide much information on the response of officialdom to the growth of the new town, particularly in relation to the provision of its services and infrastructure. Further work will be necessary to locate the archives of commercial organisations that have been located in Amersham.