

Burnham

Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report



Church Street, Burnham by I. Hassell 1818



ENGLISH HERITAGE

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

© Buckinghamshire County Council 2011

Report produced by David Green

Historic documentary report by Peter Diplock, Leicester University

This report has benefited greatly from contributions by the Burnham Historians who made comments and corrections to the draft report

All the mapping contained in this report is based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved 100021529 (2011)

All historic mapping contained in this report Intermap Technologies Ltd unless otherwise stated

All Historic Photographs are reproduced courtesy of the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies unless otherwise stated.

Copies of this report and further information can be obtained from:

Buckinghamshire County Council
Planning Advisory and Compliance Service,
Place Service,
Buckinghamshire County Council
County Hall
Aylesbury
Bucks HP20 1UY
Tel: 01296 382656

Email: archaeology@buckscc.gov.uk

Summary	5
I DESCRIPTION	8
1 Introduction	8
1.1 Project Background and Purpose	8
1.2 Aims	8
2 Setting	14
2.1 Location, Topography & Geology	14
2.2 Wider Landscape	14
3 Evidence	15
3.1 Historic Maps.....	15
3.2 Documentary Evidence	15
3.3 Built Heritage.....	15
3.4 Archaeological Evidence.....	17
3.5 Environmental Evidence	17
4 Archaeological & Historical Development	20
4.1 Prehistoric period (c.500,000 BC – AD 43).....	20
4.2 Roman period (AD 43 – 410)	20
4.3 Saxon period (AD 410 – 1066).....	22
4.4 Medieval (1066-1536)	24
4.5 Post medieval synthesis and components (1536-1800)	29
4.6 Modern (1800-Present)	32
II ASSESSMENT	42
5 Designations	42
5.1 Conservation Areas.....	43
5.2 Registered Parks and Gardens.....	43
5.3 Scheduled Monuments	43
5.4 Archaeological Notification Areas	43
6 Historic Urban Zones	44
6.1 Introduction.....	44
6.2 Historic Urban Zones	44
6.3 Archaeological Assessment	44
6.4 Heritage Values.....	47
6.5 Historic Settlement	49
6.6 Modern Settlement.....	53
III RECOMMENDATIONS	56
7 Management Recommendations	56
7.1 Conservation Area Appraisals.....	56
7.2 Registered Parks and Gardens.....	56
7.3 Archaeological Notification Areas	56
7.4 Scheduled Monuments	56
8 Research Agenda	56
8.1 Saxon Burnham	56
8.2 Foundation of Medieval Burnham	56
8.3 Tenement plots - High Street (zone 1).....	56
8.4 Burnham’s Historic Buildings (mainly zones 1, 3 and 4).....	56
8.5 The Priory and Street (zone 2).....	57
8.6 Dissolution of the Burnham Abbey.....	57
8.7 Burnham economy and trades	57
9 Bibliography	58
10 Addresses	59
1 Appendix: Chronology & Glossary of Terms	60
1.1 Chronology (taken from Unlocking Buckinghamshire’s Past Website).....	60
1.2 Glossary of Terms.....	60
2 Appendix: HER Records	61
2.1 Monuments HER Report.....	61
2.2 Landscapes HER Reports.....	63
2.3 Find Spots	64
2.4 Listed Buildings	67
3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data	71

4 Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report 73

List of Illustrations

Figure 1: Urban Character Zones for Burnham..... 6

Figure 2: Burnham in location..... 9

Figure 3: Geology (BGS) 10

Figure 4: Diagram of Connections from Burnham (representational only)..... 11

Figure 5: Town in the wider historic landscape using routes and Bucks HLC 12

Figure 6: Dispersed settlement around Burnham..... 13

Figure 7: Listed Buildings by century 16

Figure 8: Historic maps:..... 18

Figure 9: Image of Listed Buildings by century. 19

Figure 10: Prehistoric and Roman evidence 21

Figure 11: Conjectural reconstruction of the settlement of Burnham in the Saxon period..... 23

Figure 12: The Old Market Hall, Burnham c. 1935 (Edward Sweetland) 25

Figure 13: St Peter's Church 26

Figure 14: Possible extent of the town in the medieval period..... 28

Figure 15: Probable extent of late C17/18th Burnham: 31

Figure 16: Infant school, Church Street..... 33

Figure 17: The Priory, Stomp Road..... 34

Figure 18: Late Victorian/Edwardian housing, Britwell Road 35

Figure 19: Middle Class Housing, Green Lane 35

Figure 20: Flats at, Ashcroft Court, Burnham..... 36

Figure 21: Graph showing population changes in Burnham (The Dramatic population increase from 1961 is a reflection of the boundary changes with neighbouring Slough)..... 37

Figure 22: Burnham in the 1880s to 1920s 38

Figure 23: Burnham in the 39

Figure 24: Morphological and period development 40

Figure 25: Architectural styles 41

Figure 26: Extent of the conservation area 42

Figure 27: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones..... 45

Figure 28: Historic Character Zones for Burnham..... 48

Table 1: Checklist for Burnham 7

Table 2: Dendro-Chronology for buildings in Burnham (Vernacular Architecture Group, 2002)..... 15

Table 3: Summary of trade in Burnham 1830-1935 (method adapted from Broad, 1992) 32

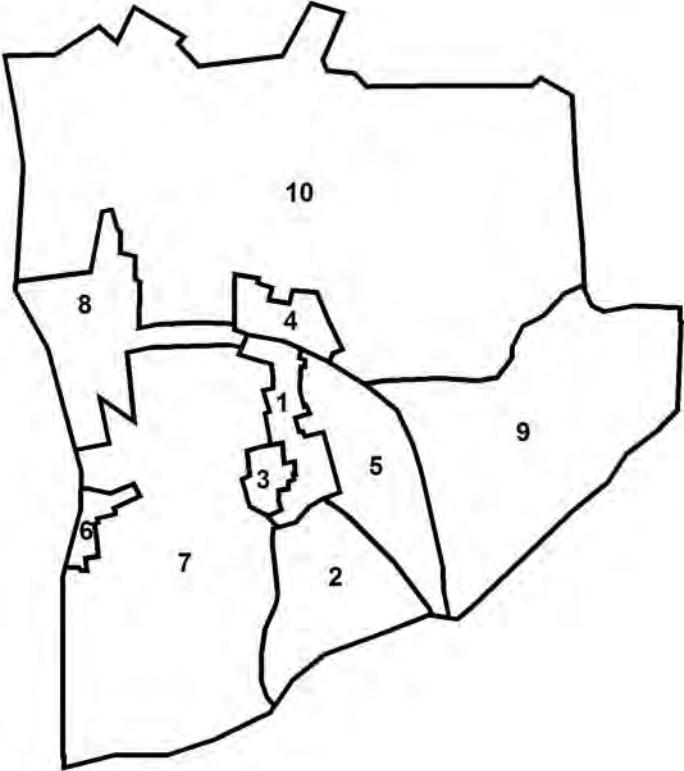
Summary

This report written as part of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project summarises the archaeological, topographical, historical and architectural evidence relating to the development of Burnham 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 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.

Situated to the north west of Slough, Burnham is today rightly regarded as no more than a large village which expanded in the 20th century. However examination of its early history shows that it once had pretensions to be a market town. Burnham's origins are obscure, the earliest records date to the 11th century when it comprised a handful of manors and farmsteads, one of which was the manor centred on St Peter's church. It is not until the founding of a market by Burnham Abbey in 1271 that some form of urbanisation began with the laying out of the High Street. However Burnham's commercial viability seems to have been short lived as it was bypassed by the new Bath Road built 1 km to the south, diverting trade to the new town of Maidenhead.

In the post medieval period Burnham's fortune as a town appears to decline; there is no evidence of industries or substantive trades, it seems Burnham was little more than a village making its income from agriculture. However by the 18th century there was some improvement with the opening of the Marlow to Burnham turnpike; this enhanced the road network and brought the coaching trade to the town. However, any benefit was brief as the advent of the railways in the mid 19th century killed off the coaching age. To compound matters the Great Western railway bypassed the town. Apart from market gardening and agriculture the most significant activity within Burnham was the aggregates industry. Located at Lent Rise a series of pits were established in the 19th century extracting gravels and clay for the building industry. The town's population remained at a constant level throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries and it is not until the middle of the 20th century that Burnham began to grow. This expansion is attributed to the growth of both London and Slough, neighbouring Burnham became a desirable residence for London commuters. As a consequence there was an increase in house building including sizable suburban detached and semi detached houses. The town's population rose from c. 4,000 in 1931 to over 11,000 by 2001.

The culmination of this report is the production of ten historic urban zones that can be used to indicate areas of known archaeological potential; areas that may benefit from more detailed archaeological or documentary research and areas with limited known archaeological potential. The archaeological evidence from Burnham is somewhat sparse but greatest potential for discovery is within the historic core (Zones 1 to 4) where there is the possibility of archaeological deposits dating to the medieval and post medieval periods.



- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Burnham High Street | 6 Lent Green |
| 2 Priory | 7 Lent Rise |
| 3 St Peter's Church | 8 Hamilton Close |
| 4 Fairfield | 9 Grenville Court |
| 5 Lincoln Hatch Lane | 10 Linkswood |

Figure 1: Urban Character Zones for Burnham

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

Period	Burnham	
Saxon (410-1066)	Saxon Reference	No
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	Yes as <i>Burneham</i>
	Number of Manors	One
	Watermills	No
	Domesday population (recorded households)	28 villagers; 7 smallholders; 2 slaves
	Settlement type	village
Medieval (1066-1536)	Borough status	No
	Burgage plots	No
	Guild house/fraternity	No
	Castle	No
	Civic structures	No
	Fair Charter	1271 (Charter) Burnham Abbey
	Church	13 th century St Peter's Church
	Market Charter	1271 (Charter) Burnham Abbey
	Market House	16 th century Market Hall
	Monastic presence	Burnham Abbey
	Routeway connections	Marlow to Burnham route
	Inns/taverns (presence of)	no reference
	Windmills/watermills	Cippenham/Aye Mill
Settlement type	small market town	
Post Medieval (1536-1800)	Industry	No
	1577 Return of Vintners	2 inn holders; 3 alehouse keepers
	Market Charter	ceased mid 18 th century
	Market house	No
	Fair Charter	ceased mid 18 th century
	Inns	1542 The Bull
	Watermills	Cippenham/Aye Mill
	Proximity to turnpike	1767 Marlow to Burnham Turnpike Trust
	Population (1801)	1354
Settlement type	Village	
Modern (Post 1800)	Railway station	No
	Modern development	Yes
	Enclosure date	No
	Canal Wharf	No
	Significant local industries	No
	Population (2001)	7342
	Settlement type	Large village

Table 1: Checklist for Burnham

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 Burnham 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 Statement 5 Planning for the historic environment.
- 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.

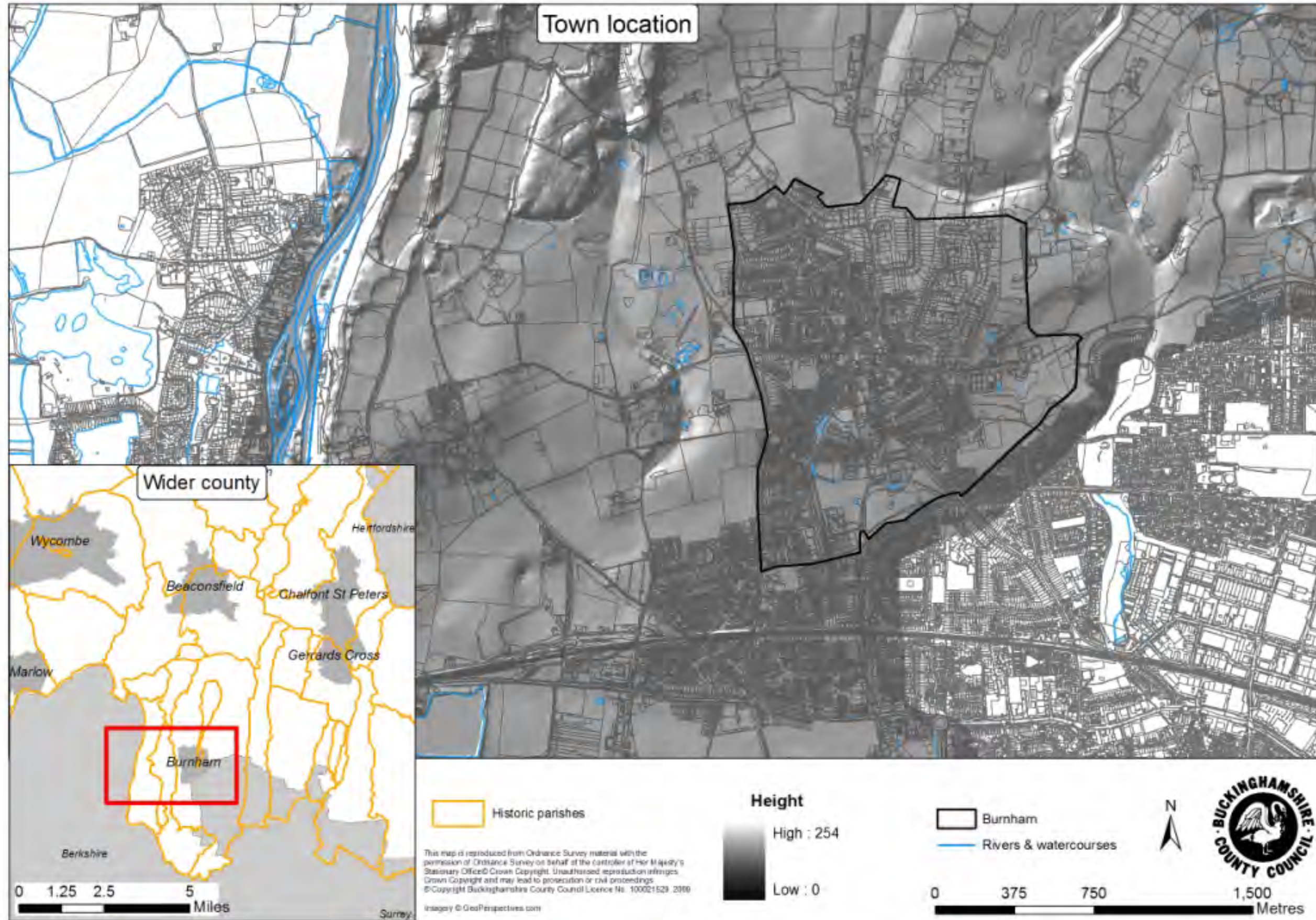


Figure 2: Burnham in location

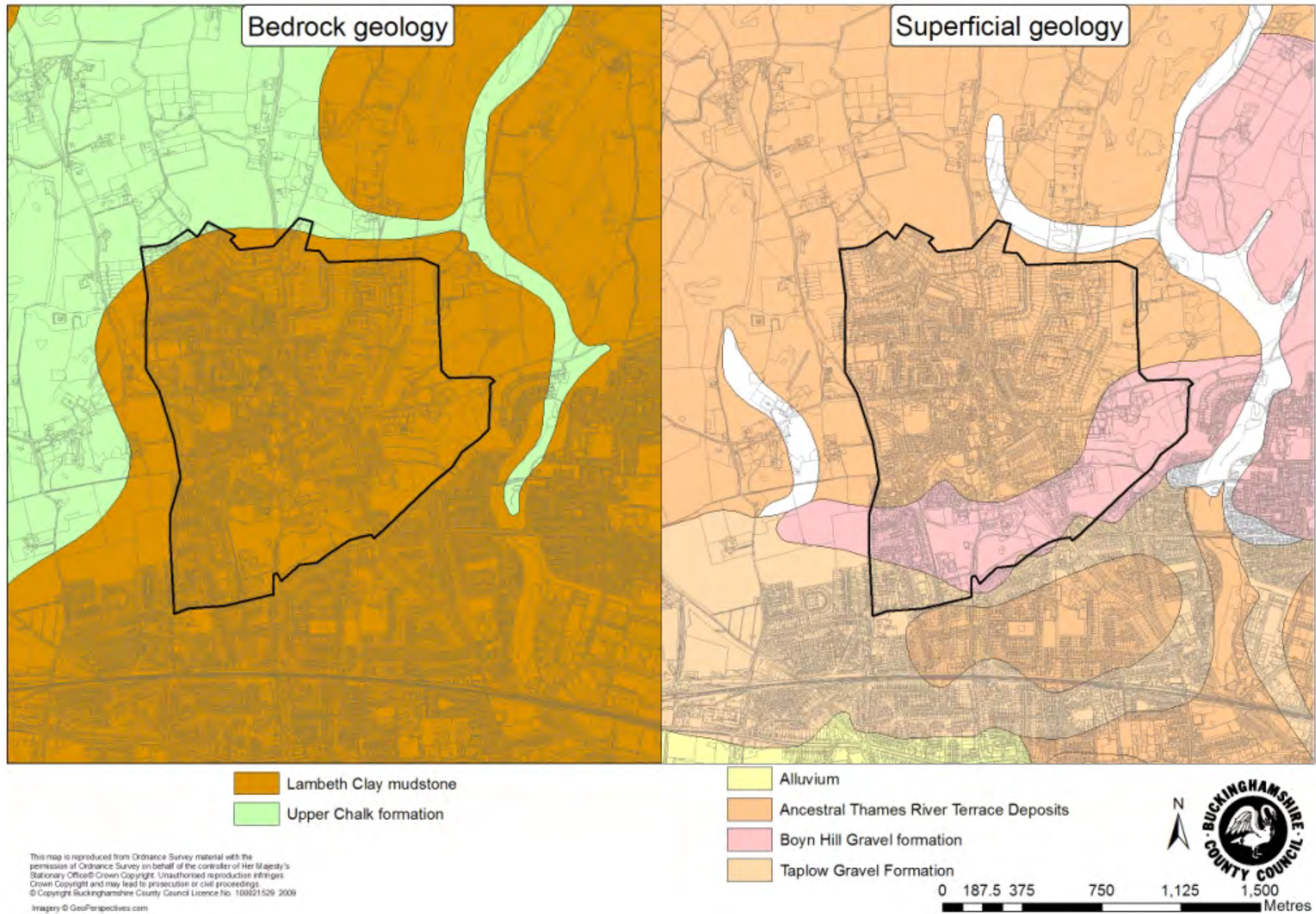


Figure 3: Geology (BGS)

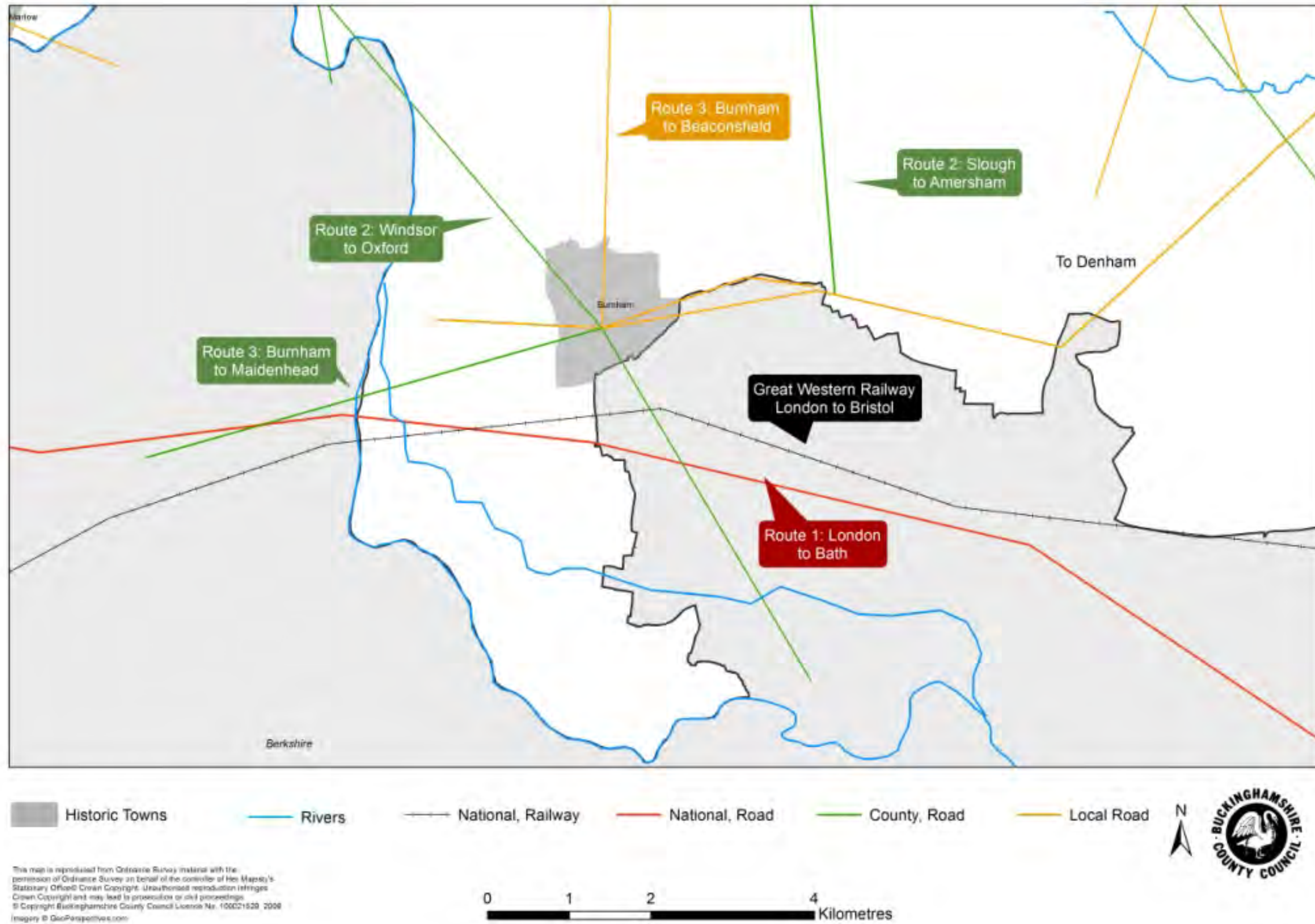


Figure 4: Diagram of Connections from Burnham (representational only)

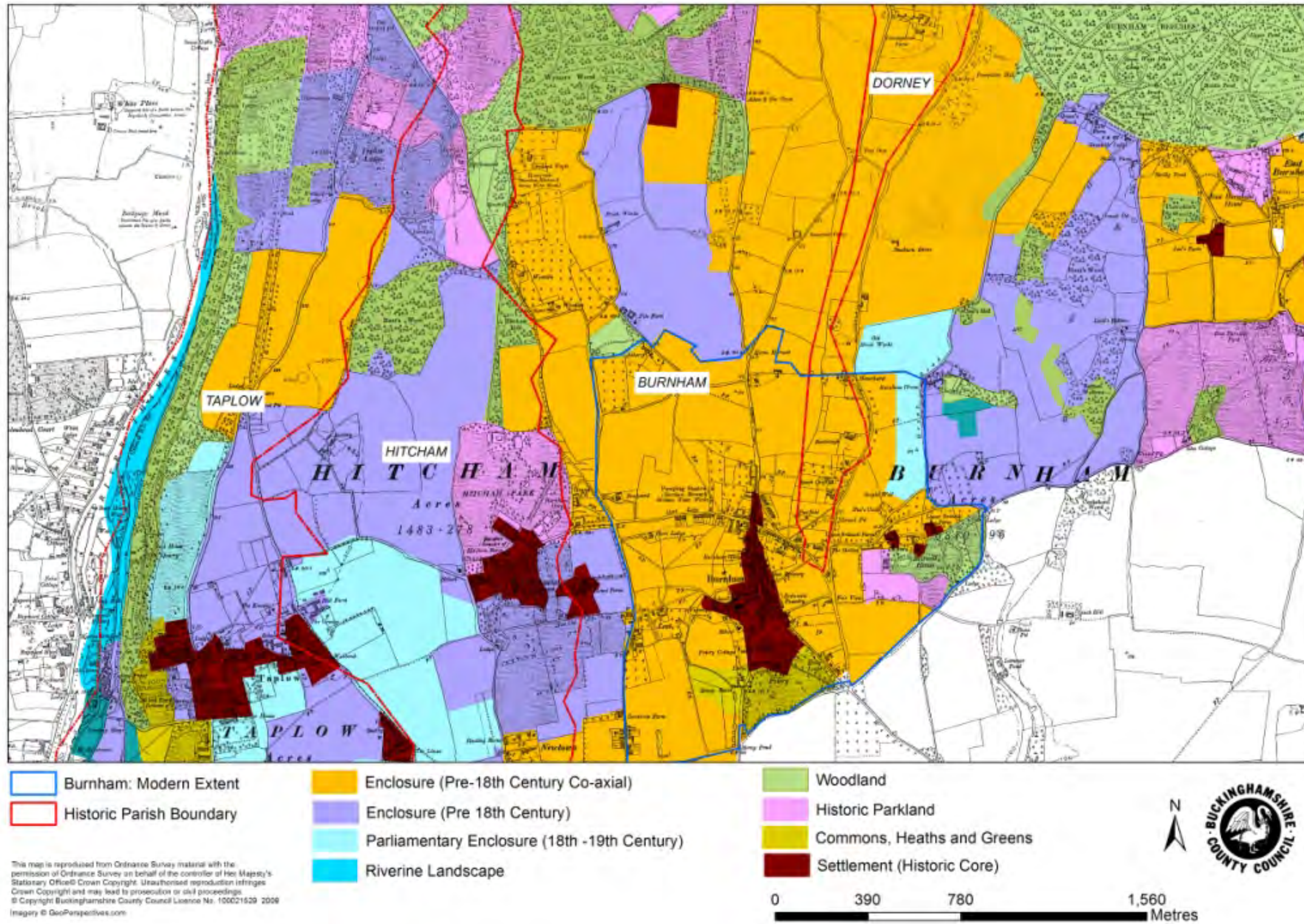


Figure 5: Town in the wider historic landscape using routes and Bucks HLC

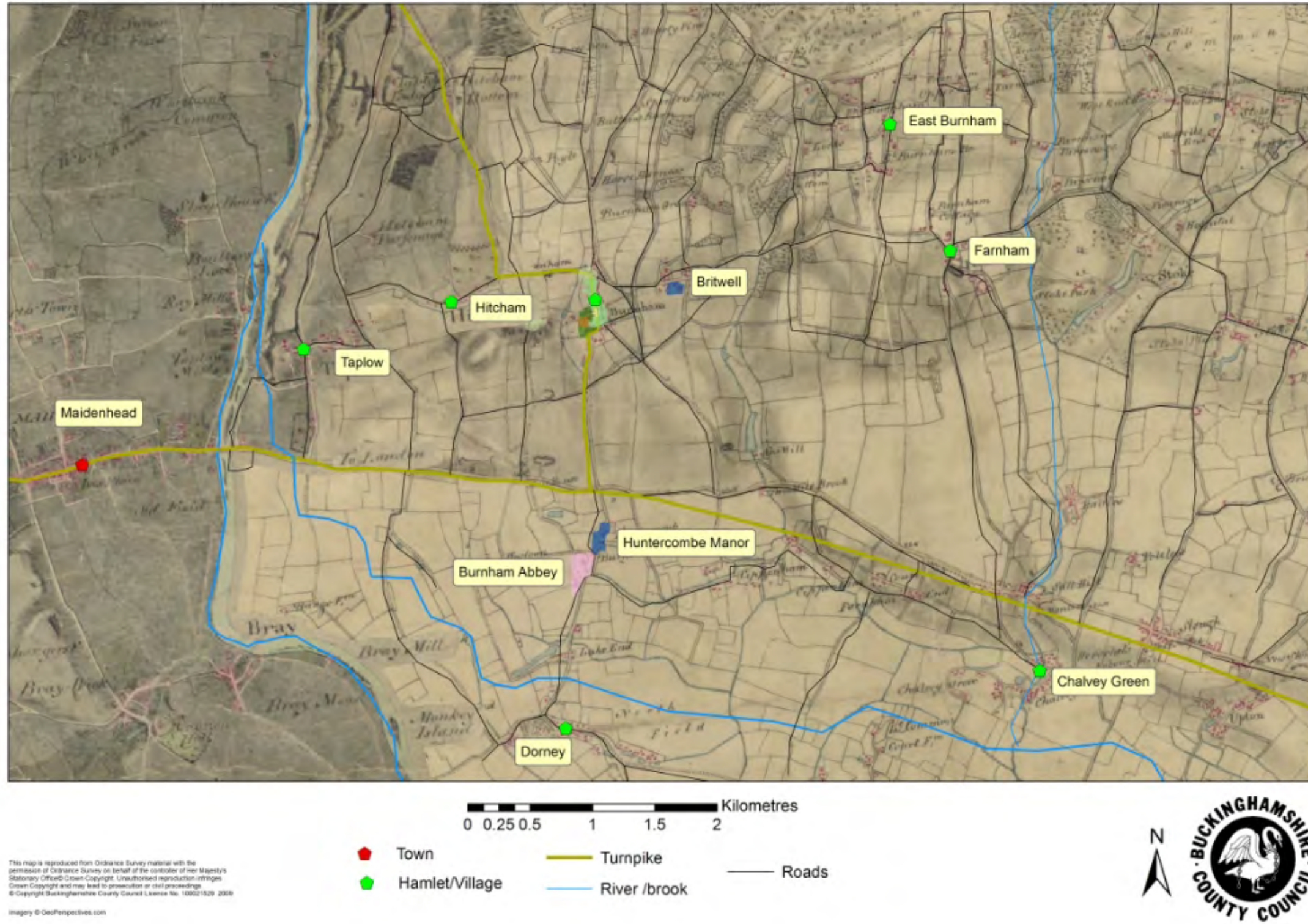


Figure 6: Dispersed settlement around Burnham

2 Setting

2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

Burnham is located in South Bucks District of the county of Buckinghamshire on the border with Unitary Authority of Slough. The modern settlement of Burnham is adjacent to Slough. The village lies some 45 kilometres west of London and approximately 32 kilometres south of Aylesbury.

Burnham is a linear settlement on a north-south axis with Burnham Priory and the church at the south end and the High Street extending north. The village lies at a height of around 45-50m OD (Ordnance Datum).

The bedrock geology comprises Lambeth clay mudstone with superficial deposits of sand and gravel including Boyn Hill and Taplow gravel formations. The Soil Survey Layer (Cranfield University, 2007) surveyed at a county level, classifies the soil around Burnham as seasonally wet deep loam to clay (Soil Series 7.14 Paleo-argillic stagnogley soils).

2.2 Wider Landscape

Transport and Communications

In its history Burnham was connected to two principal routes; the first (Route 2) known as the Taplow Common Road, ran north-south, connecting Marlow in the north, through the town towards Eton and Windsor. This road eventually became a turnpike in the 18th century. The other prominent route is the London to Oxford Road. The earliest origins of this route are unclear but it is thought that route ran directly to Burnham via Britwell and then on towards a crossing point at the Thames near Taplow. There was a wooden bridge across the Thames at Taplow/Maidenhead in 1280, being replaced a few yards away by the present stone bridge in 1777. However, this route was superseded in the medieval period with the opening of a new Bath Road which was located 1 km to the south of the town and resulted in Burnham being bypassed (Route 1). Burnham was also connected to a few minor roads one of which, the Dropmoor Road (Route 3), was of historical importance in the medieval period as it connected the town to Beaconsfield, another town under the patronage of the Earl of Cornwall.

The Great Western railway opened in 1838 but as with the Bath Road Burnham was circumvented and the route was located 3 km to the south of the town.

Rural Landscape

Burnham was not subject to a Parliamentary enclosure act as the landscape of the parish was already enclosed by the 18th century. By the 19th century much of Burnham parish had been subject to early enclosure, the landscape was made up of coaxial fields to the south and north of Burnham, with some irregular fields to the east possibly formed as a result of assarting (Figure 5). Although the fields surrounding Burnham are enclosed early, evidence from the tithe map for Cippenham shows that fields in Lent Rise and north of Gore Road were communally farmed, with strips in multiple occupation.

Many of the enclosures surrounding Burnham have been subject to change in the 20th century with the loss of field boundaries or sub division into smaller paddocks and fields. The parish is well wooded, containing both secondary woodland and ancient woodland including the renowned Burnham beeches located to the north east of the High Street. Another characteristic of the 19th century landscape was the abundance of fruit orchards which were located in and around the hamlets of Britwell, Lent Green. Nearly all these orchards have been lost to changes in agricultural practice or the expansion of Burnham in the 20th century.

The landscape also contained several parks and gardens; these included, Hitcham Park (house now demolished) but the 17th century gardens and parkland survives although the grounds were substantially remodelled in the 19th century with axial avenues, formal walled gardens, ornamental ponds and two ornamental 'moats' in woodland to the north. Also of significance are the grounds of Britwell House (latterly Grenville Court) which contains 19th century gardens with an arts and crafts influence (Smith 1998).

3 Evidence

3.1 Historic Maps

Characterisation for this project was primarily undertaken using the Ordnance Survey series of maps from the OS 2" Surveyors drawing of the 1820s to the current Mastermap data (Figure 8). Also used were county and regional maps including Jeffrey's map of the county (1760) and Rocque map (1760). The project also used a number of historic maps drawn at the parish and town level including the tithe map 1841 as well as a parish map drawn in 1863 (CBS:). For a complete list of maps see bibliography.

3.2 Documentary Evidence

Burnham possesses a number of documents for the medieval period. Medieval manorial records have survived for Burnham the earliest Manorial Rolls dating to the end of the 14th century and comprise mainly of manorial accounts with some court rolls. There no records for the manors of Boveney and Allards. In the post medieval to modern period, records become more extensive and include estate maps, court rolls, private papers and wills and deeds. These records have not been subject to detailed study but could potentially provide a wealth of information. A synthesis of documentary sources was produced by Peter Diplock of the University of Leicester and is available in Appendix 4.

3.3 Built Heritage

There are 54 listed buildings in Burnham. These are almost entirely composed of grade II buildings but there is one classified as grade II*, St Peter's medieval parish church. One secular building dates to the medieval period and a further six date to the 16th century with the majority dating to the 17th and 18th centuries (29). There are also seventeen 19th and 20th century listed buildings in Burnham.

There is currently one entry for Burnham in the Vernacular Architecture Group database, a tree ring dating for the House of Prayer Barn at Lower Britnell Farm near Grenville Court (SU 938 827), Although there have been no other surveys to investigate the dates of buildings within the settlement of Burnham.

Address	Dendro-Chronology/tree felling date range	Type of structure	Laboratory
House of Prayer barn	1505-1506	Barn	Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory.

Table 2: Dendro-Chronology for buildings in Burnham (Vernacular Architecture Group, 2002)

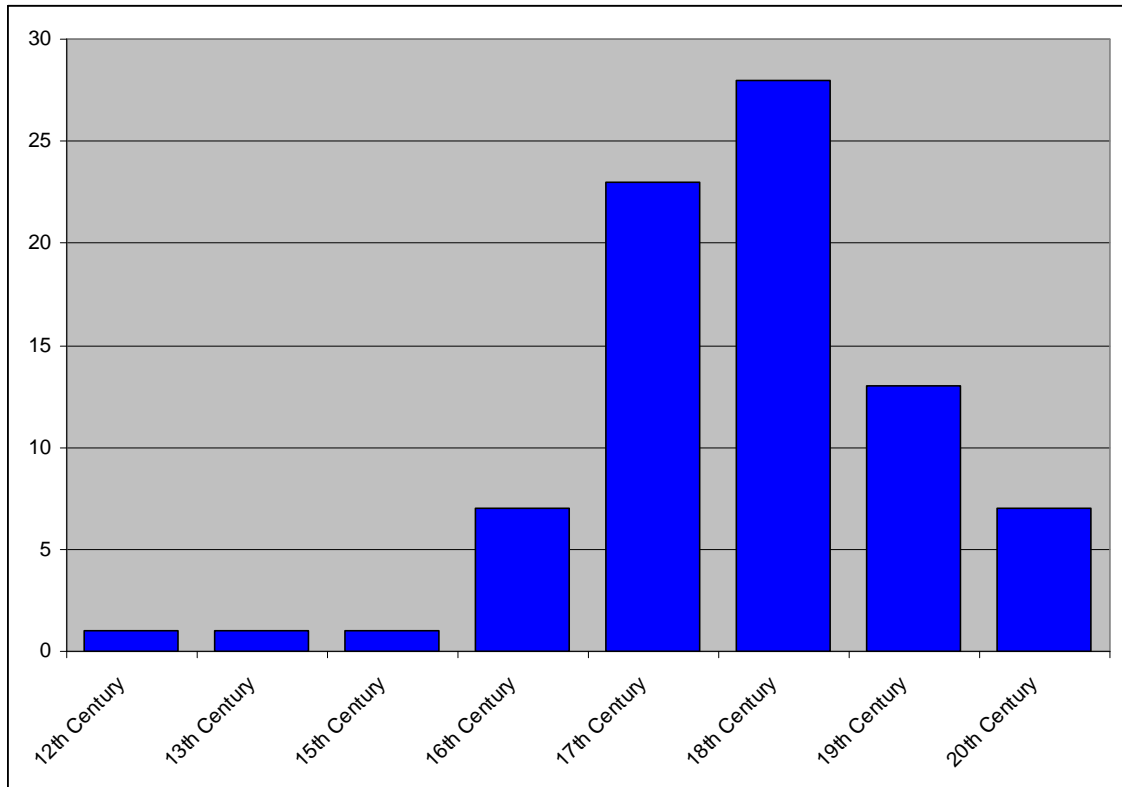


Figure 7: Listed Buildings by century

3.4 Archaeological Evidence

To date there has only been one archaeological investigation in Burnham. There is insufficient information from this solitary source to draw reliable conclusions about the nature and survival of buried archaeological deposits within Burnham.

BU1: 24 High Street, Burnham NGR SU 93189 82475 (Berkshire Archaeological Services 2008)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
<u>Medieval</u> - Peg Roof Tile (2 pieces) - Sandy Greyware 13 th /14 th century (1 sherd)	- Cess Pit (1) - Pit (1)	<i>None</i>
		Above ground structures
		<i>None</i>
		Positive features (above natural)
<i>None</i>		
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Trial Trenching carried out in October 2008 during redevelopment of site for housing development.	Limited evidence for medieval occupation -typical of a truncated 'backland' or vacant plot. Subsequently the site is likely to have been in use as a garden until it was developed for light industrial use.	

3.5 Environmental Evidence

In assessing the potential for environmental remains, it should be remembered that an urban environment can 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).

To date there has been no environmental sampling undertaken in Burnham to give a picture of preservation. The underlying geology is Lambeth Mudstone capped with Thames ancestral sands and gravels while to the southern end of the town is covered with Boyn Hill gravel formation. These free-draining acidic gravel terraces would be expected to provide poor preservation of organic remains including bone, molluscs, pollen and ferrous materials, although conditions are conducive for the preservation of carbonised plant remains. To date no environmental evidence has been gathered from Burnham so this assessment of a generally low potential for environmental remains is purely theoretical and in need of testing.

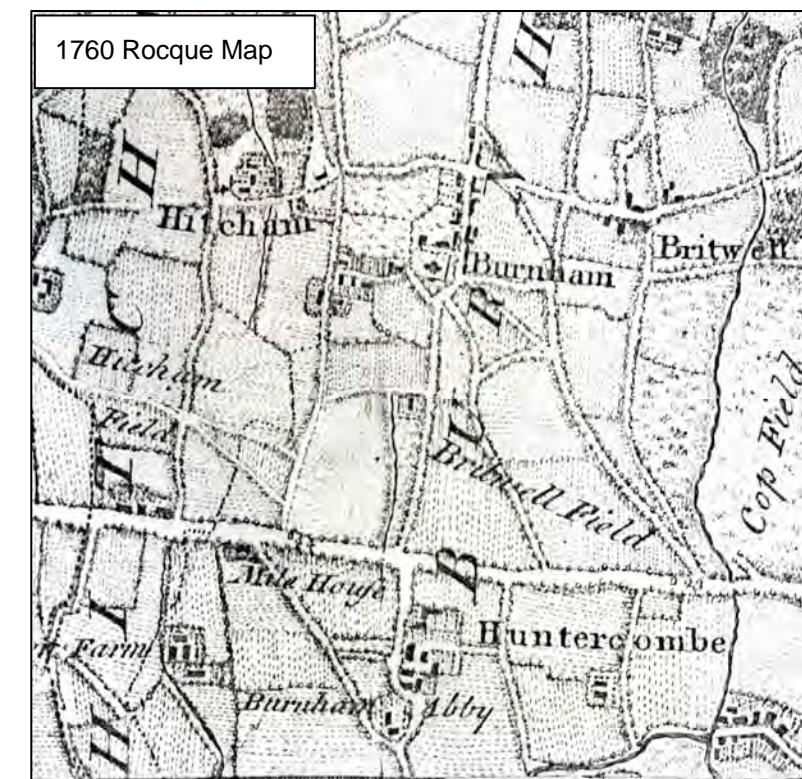
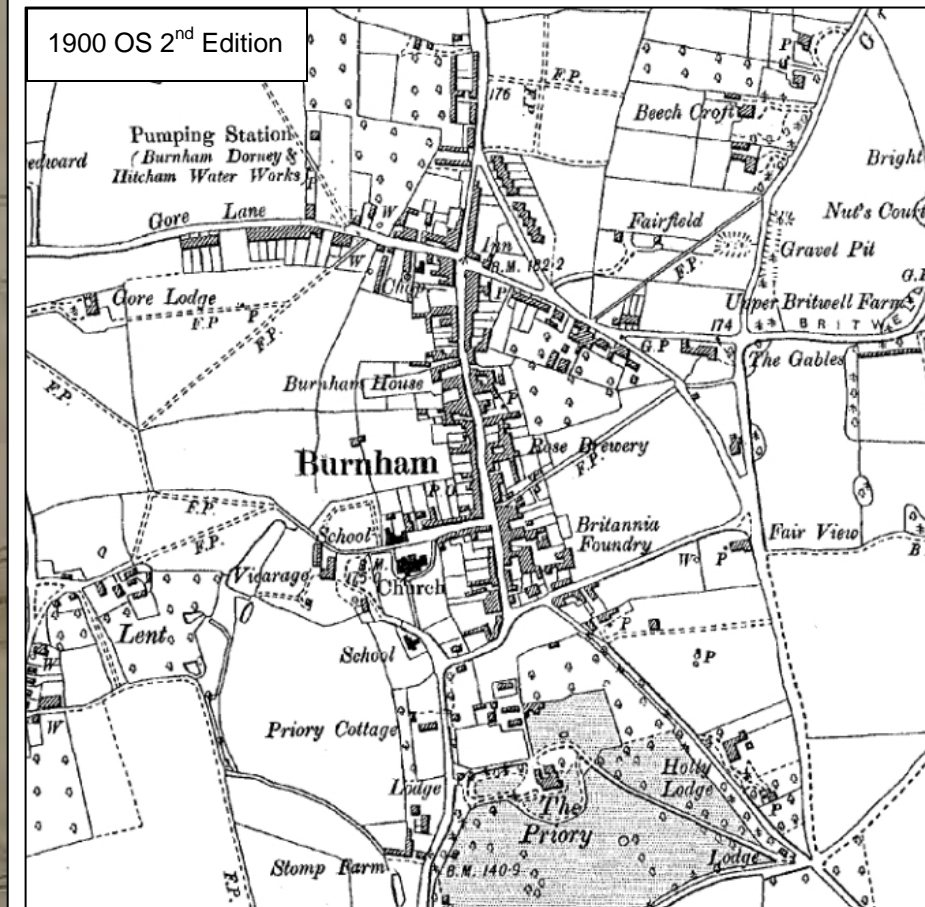
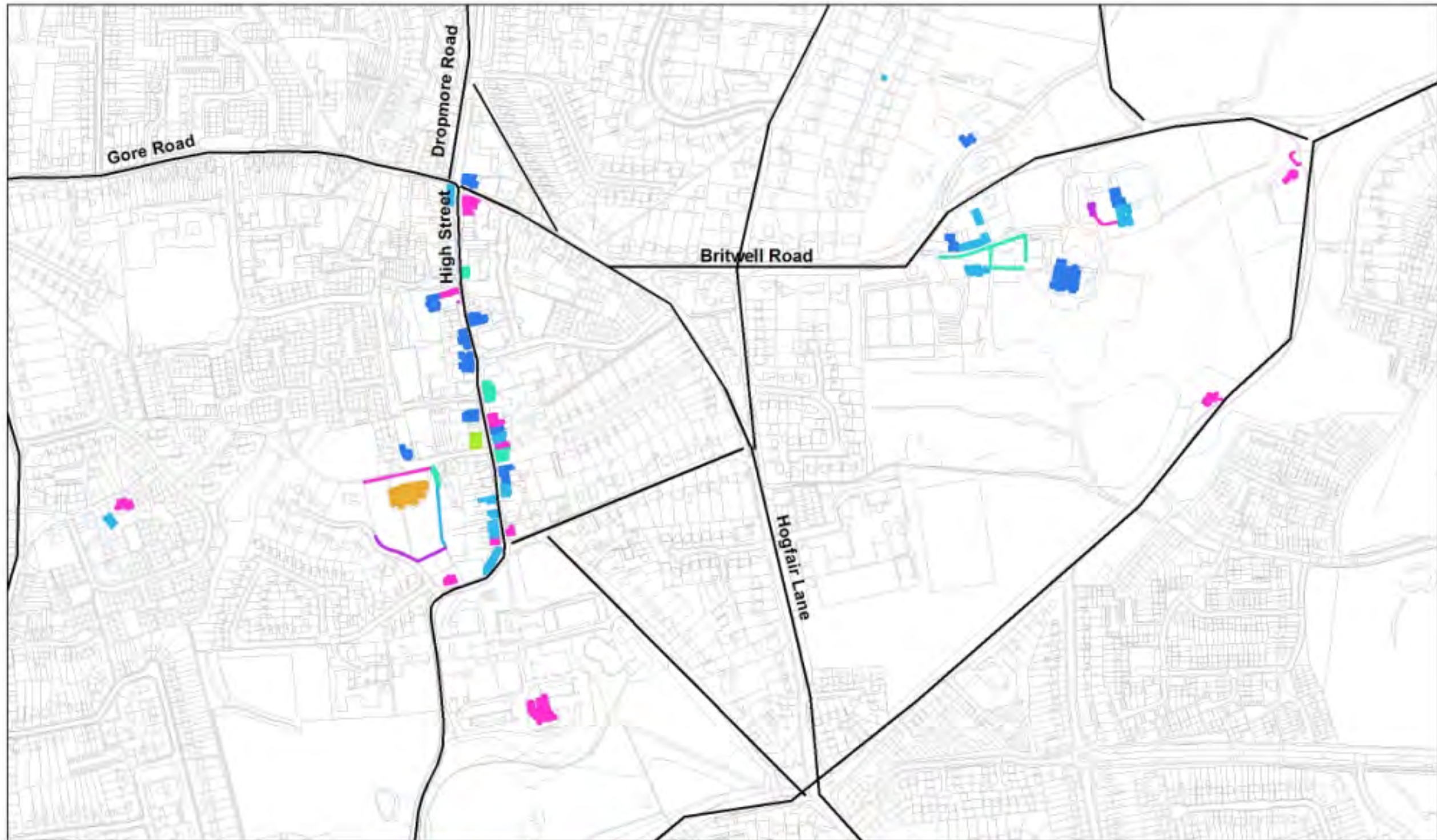


Figure 8: Historic maps:



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. © Copyright Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 198021529 2009 Imagery © GeoPerspectives.com

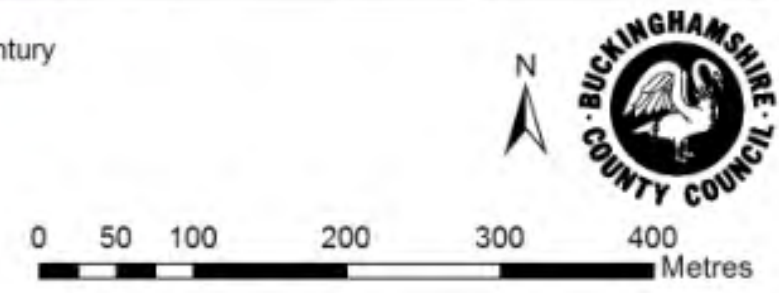


Figure 9: Image of Listed Buildings by century.

4 Archaeological & Historical Development

4.1 Prehistoric period (c.500,000 BC – AD 43)

The geology in and around Burnham is made up of deposits of sand and gravels from the former course of the river Thames. These terraces have historically been rich sources of finds from the Palaeolithic period, a large number of hand axes have been found in and around the town, the majority by chance discovery through construction and quarrying; these include Burnham's High Street (HER 0189500000), while a concentration of Palaeolithic axes have been found in around Lent Rise in the town's south western area. (HER 0154901000) Haycocks pit (HER 154501000).

Evidence for the later prehistoric period is not abundant, although isolated finds of flint flakes dating to the later Neolithic to Bronze Age have been found in the town such as Gore Lane (HER 0457300000). Evidence for intensive prehistoric activity is however well attested in recent research around Dorney, Taplow and south of Slough and to the north of Slough near Wexham. Iron Age hillforts are known at Taplow Court and in Burnham Beeches. On this evidence it seems unlikely that the existing record is an accurate reflection of Burnham's prehistoric occupation.

The generally sparse records of pre-medieval occupation on the higher (older) Thames river terraces around Burnham contrasts markedly with evidence from along the Thames itself, which provided a focus for settlement from the end of the last Ice Age. It is debateable to what extent this recorded pattern reflects the reality of past land use or the relative lack of development (and related archaeological investigation) on the higher terraces in recent decades.

4.2 Roman period (AD 43 – 410)

Evidence for the Roman period in Burnham is somewhat sparse. There have been a few isolated finds of Roman metalwork at Gore Road, (HER 0553300000) and at the former Poyle's brickworks to the north of the town, (HER 0155107000). Roman pottery and tile was found on Bromycroft Road and Kidderminster Road in Britwell. Some late Roman imitation Samian pottery was found at Redwood Close (HER 0506300000) but otherwise there is no evidence a settlement or further Roman activity in Burnham. It seems unlikely that the existing record is an accurate reflection of Burnham's Roman occupation.

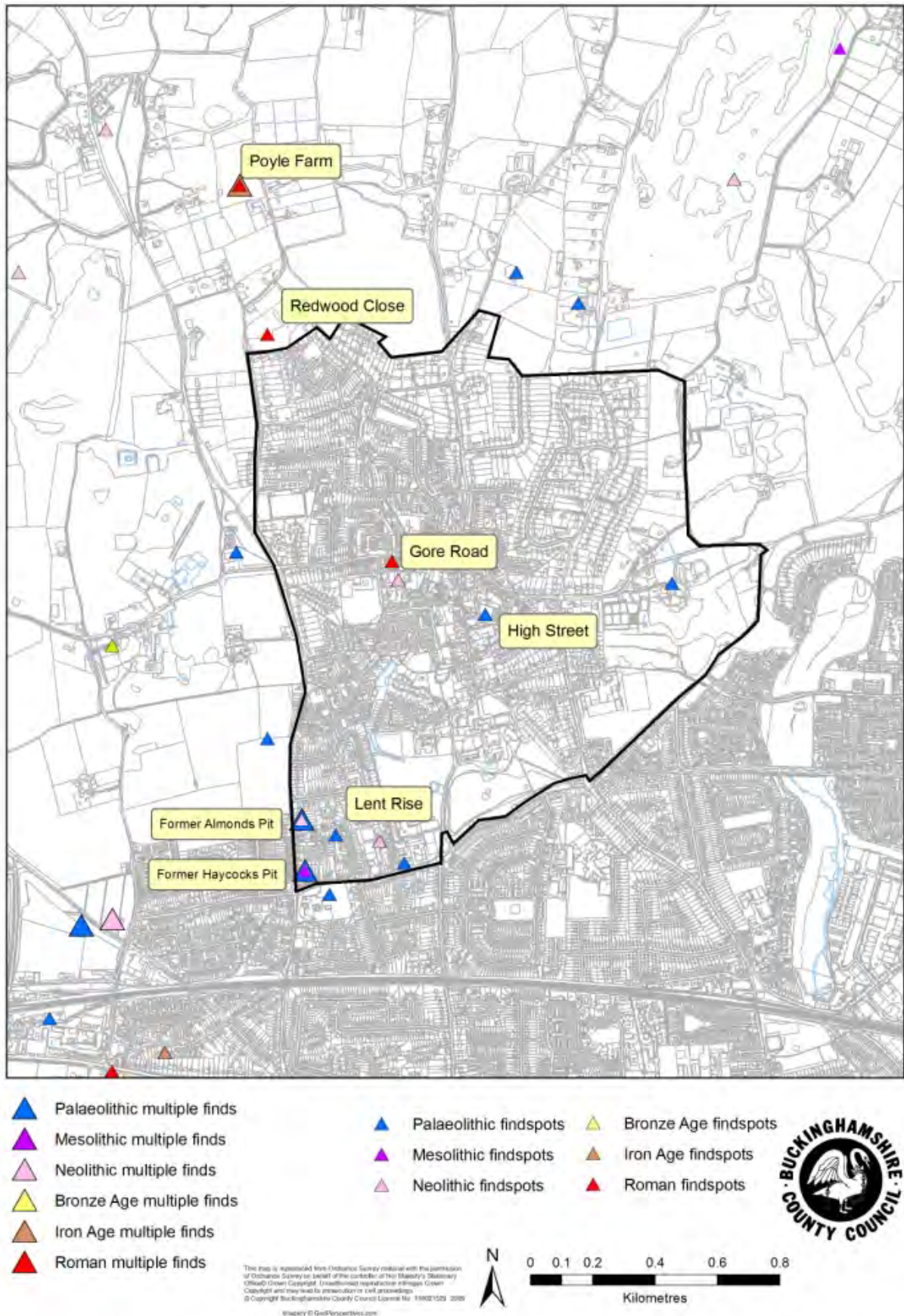


Figure 10: Prehistoric and Roman evidence

4.3 Saxon period (AD 410 – 1066)

There is little evidence for a settlement at Burnham itself in the early and middle Saxon period. However, there is important evidence from Taplow Court, 1 km to the west where a large round barrow was excavated in the 19th century, containing a middle Saxon princely burial (Allen et al 2009). Recent excavations have shown that the Taplow barrow was built within an Iron Age hillfort and may have been accompanied by a settlement and slightly later church (Kidd 2004). The reinterpretation of a late 19th century antiquarian excavation at Windmill Field, Hitcham (HER 0155203000) indicated some evidence of a middle Saxon settlement as well as burials, although very little is understood about this site (Farley 1989).

Domesday

The first mention of Burnham comes from the Domesday survey, which contains one reference to Burnham as *Burneham* which is thought to translate as a personal name (Mawer & Stenton, 1925). The manor was held by Walter son of Othere and comprised 18 hides (c.2160 acres) and had land for 15 ploughs, meadow for three ploughs and woodland for 600 pigs. The recorded population of the manor included 28 villagers, seven smallholders and two slaves (Morris, 1978). The manor of Burnham originally belonged to Aelmer the thegn who was said to have been killed at the battle of Hastings and this with together with the manor of Eton was granted to William Fitz Otho (Page 1927). There is a second Domesday entry for East Burnham, which was in the ownership of the Abbot of Westminster and was valued at 8 hides with land for 6 ploughs. Before the conquest East Burnham was shared by three thegns: Wulfric, a thegn of Edric of Marlow and a thegn aligned to Saewulf, all three paid 5 *ora* a year as a customary due to the monastery of Staines (Morris 1978).

The extent of late Anglo Saxon Burnham is not well understood and can only be conjectured from the small amount of documentary evidence, analysis of historic mapping and limited archaeological data. It is thought that Burnham must have possessed some significance or status as it gives its name to the 'Hundred', a form of Anglo Saxon administration thought to have been defined in the 10th century. Burnham Hundred incorporated a large area including Amersham and Chesham and in all probability acted as the administrative centre with the location of the hundredal manor. There is widespread acceptance is that around the 10th and 11th centuries the former ecclesiastical parish boundaries were laid out. Burnham was one of a number of long 'strip' parishes which span a number of different landscapes types from the flood plain of the Thames to the woodlands of the Chilterns. These boundaries were themselves thought to be based on pre-existing estate or communal units, which might represent a manor, a single estate or a vill (Foreman *et al* 2002).

It has also been conjectured that Burnham might have been an early ecclesiastical centre (Bailey 2003). The Domesday entry of East Burnham shows that as it was associated with a known Anglo Saxon minster in Staines west Middlesex, while there was also a tenurial link between Boveney and the minster of Cookham in Berkshire. Bailey notes that Burnham's parish church dates to at least the 12th century with the possibility of being the site of an earlier minster, as proportionally the church is very large to the size of community it serves. The limited documentary and physical evidence is seen by Bailey as a potential indicator of an important religious centre perhaps the site of a secondary minster serving the territory of the eponymous Hundred (Bailey 2003).

Even if Burnham contained a minster church and the hundredal manor, the extent and plan form of the Saxon settlement is unclear. It is not known whether Burnham was a dispersed settlement comprising the manor, a collection of farmsteads and a church; (the latter possibly located on the present site of St Peter's) or something more substantive. The lack of substantive archaeological investigation in Burnham has so far failed to reveal any evidence of Anglo Saxon occupation. The location of the manor is also uncertain but thought to be on the later site of Huntercombe manor. Modern day Burnham also incorporates two small hamlets of Lent and Britwell, it is not certain but both are thought to have been established by the late Saxon period.

There are many historical routes running north-south through the parish towards the Thames but it is thought that the early village might have been orientated along a disused road from Britwell to Taplow where there was thought to be crossing over the Thames, (Sheehan 1861).

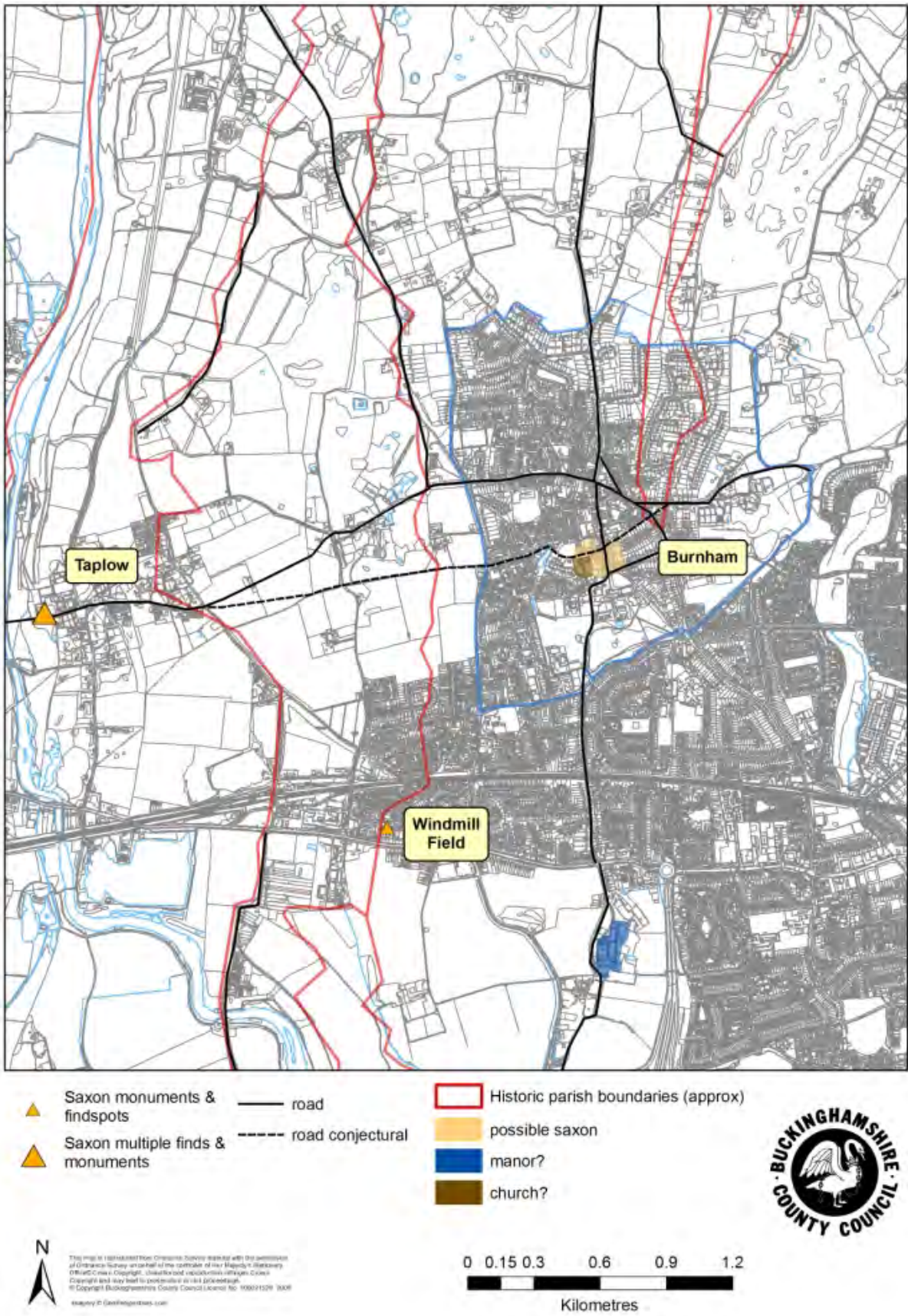


Figure 11: Conjectural reconstruction of the settlement of Burnham in the Saxon period

4.4 Medieval (1066-1536)

Manors

Burnham comprised a number of manors in the medieval period. 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 Burnham is complex and a more detailed study is 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. At the time of the Domesday survey there was only one manor in Burnham, which was in the ownership of Walter fitz Otho along with the manor of Eton. Burnham remained part of the fitz Otho family until the death of Walter de Windsor about 1204 when the manor was divided into two. The two parts being:

Burnham alias Huntercombe Manor

The manor passed to Ralph de Hodeng in 1204 and later to the Huntercombe's with which the manor has since been linked. In the 14th century the Huntercombe estate was divided with Eton manor descending to Richard Lovell and Burnham with Huntercombe descending to George Skydmore (Page W, 1925). Huntercombe contains a 14th century manor house that was rebuilt in the 17th century and extended in the 19th century.

Burnham Manor

The second half of the manor, afterwards known as Burnham manor, passed to the de Lascales in the early 13th century. The manor was transferred to Richard Earl of Cornwall in 1236 who bestowed the land on Burnham Abbey on its foundation in 1266. The abbey obtained grants from a market and fair in 1271 (Page W, 1925). The 16th century manor house was demolished in 1804.

The manor, which was held in free alms by the Abbey was, however, not exempted by Richard's charter from the ward due to Windsor Castle. Some doubt arose in 1324 as to whether the abbess was liable to contribution towards the aid for marrying the king's daughter, and in 1326 an inquiry was made as to whether she held other lands in Burnham not in free alms. Both were settled in the abbey's favour, and another inquisition in 1347 firmly established the abbey's claim to exemption from knight service.

Cippenham Manor

This was probably the manor held by Westminster Abbey until the 12th century when it was conveyed to William de Buckland. The manor was initially divided between three co-heirs in 1216 although it was later settled on Joan de Ferrers, remaining with that family until 1252 when it was transferred to the Earl of Cornwall. The manor was settled on Sir John Molyneux in the 14th century, thereafter descending with the manor of Stoke Poges until 1644. Cippenham Park may have originated from four hides of land held by the Abbot of Westminster in 1086. The park, last mentioned in the 15th century follows the descent of Cippenham Manor (Page W, 1925).

East Burnhams/Allards Manor

There are few certain references to this estate in the medieval period although it may have originated from lands held by the Allard family in the 13th century. Overlordship appears to have been held by Cippenham Manor (Page W, 1925). Allard's medieval manor house was demolished in the 19th century.

Burnhams Manor

A small part of the original Burnham manor held by Walter fitz Otho appears to have been retained by his descendent William de Windsor on the division of the estate in 1198. The land has since remained with the Windsor's (Page W, 1925).

Boveney Manor (chief manor)

Land held by Gilo brother of Ansculf in 1086 had later come into the hands of Richard Earl of Cornwall. The manor then later formed part of the foundation grant of Burnham Abbey. Following the Dissolution the manor was transferred to the Crown (Page W, 1925).

Burnham alias Rokesby Manor

First mentioned in the 15th century in connection with the Rokeby family the estate was alienated to Sir Reynold Bray in 1502 (Page W, 1925).

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

Burnham alias Westtown Manor

Also called Burnham Bishoptown this manor formed part of the Lovell estates and was alienated to Sir Reynold Bray in 1502 thereafter descending with Rokesby Manor (Page W, 1925).

Burnham Abbey

Located 2km to the south of Burnham, Burnham Abbey was important to the development of Burnham as a 'town'. Founded in 1266 by Richard Earl of Cornwall, the Abbey was granted the manor of Burnham with the accompanying lands. Richard reputedly established it as thanks for his release from captivity after the Battle of Lewes in 1265, (Sister Mary Jane et al 1985). As an Augustinian nunnery, it was a comparatively late foundation as the majority were established by the late 12th century (Knowles 1948). The abbey was built around a cloister garth, with frater to the north, with the church to south, a guest house, kitchen to the west and two storey quarters for the nuns to the east. A separate building is believed to have housed the infirmary. A survey of a moat on the site suggests that the Abbey was built on the site of an earlier manor house, (Sister Mary Jane et al 1985). Burnham is one of the best surviving medieval religious houses in Bucks as most of the east range and infirmary survives along with the south wall of the frater which is now incorporated into a new convent (Pevsner W, 1993: 2 06). The abbey received a market grant for Burnham in 1271 as well as being granted the responsibility of the market in neighbouring Beaconsfield. The significance of the abbey's commercial role is discussed below. The abbey continued to operate until it was eventually dissolved in 1539.

Markets and Fairs

A weekly market was held at the junction of the High Street and Church Street (Page W, 1925), and the market grant was reaffirmed in the 15th century. The entry for the fair is as follows:

On 23rd April 1414, King Henry V granted the Thursday market to the abbess and convent of Burnham and their successors since the abbess and convent of Burnham and their predecessors had had a Thursday market at Burnham granted to them by his great-grandfather (King Edward II or III). No other record of such a grant by either king is known. There is evidence for one medieval fair at Burnham. The fair was to be held on the vigil, feast and morrow of St Matthew, whose feast falls on the 21st September each year. It was granted at the same time as the market, and was also to be held at the manor. On 23rd April 1414, King Henry V granted a fair on the vigil, feast and morrow of St Matthias the apostle (24th February) to the abbess and convent of Burnham and their successors since the abbess and convent of Burnham and their predecessors had had a fair on the vigil, feast and morrow of St Matthias the apostle granted to them by his great-grandfather (King Edward II or III). No other record of such a grant by either king is known. It seems likely that this was a scribal error, mistaking Matthias for Matthew, as opposed to the abbess and convent having two fairs (Page W, 1925).

Market Hall, Church Street (demolished)

A 'Market Hall' existed in Burnham, positioned on the north side of Church Street. However the building was in a state of disrepair and was derelict, the ground floor windows were bricked up and used as a store. The hall was eventually demolished c.1940. There appears to be no detailed record of the building prior to its demolition, the only records available are a photograph dating to 1935 (Figure 12) and the description by the Royal Commission's survey dating to 1912, (RCHME 1912). The entry says that the Hall was a two storey building attached to two small 17th century cottages, the walls of the hall were timber framed with brick filling with a tiled roof, and the entrance hall carried the date 1271 – 1539; (thought to represent the founding of the Burnham Abbey and its dissolution rather than the date of the building). The hall also had a chimney stack made of thin 17th century bricks.

There are two other extant medieval buildings in Burnham which have been dated to the 15th century (1215806000) although there is potential for historic buildings along the High Street to have origins earlier than the list description outlines



Figure 12: The Old Market Hall, Burnham c. 1935 (Edward Sweetland)

St Peter's Church

St Peter's church is the oldest surviving building in Burnham. It was extensively restored in the late 19th century but has fabric dating to the 12th century. It was originally thought to have been of a cruciform plan, (Pevsner & Williamson 2000). It is believed that in the 13th to 14th centuries the south east tower was built and the nave widened to the west. The chancel was also lengthened. The other additions to the church: the north aisle, south aisle and north porch are thought to have been built in the 15th century. Restoration work in the 19th century added the spire and the top of the tower while during work to the interior medieval to post-medieval tiles (believed to be Penn tiles) were discovered. Work conducted in the interior of the church has revealed some interesting finds include fragments of wall plaster which was unearthed beneath the floor of the nave (HER 0442400002).



Figure 13: St Peter's Church

Town layout (Discussion)

It is not until the 13th century that some sort of town at Burnham begins to develop, the catalyst for this growth can be attributed to the foundation of an Abbey half a kilometre to the south of Burnham by Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Burnham Abbey was established in 1266 as a house of Augustinian nuns and received Burnham manor as well as substantial amounts of land accompanying it. The Abbey tried to capitalise on trade and in 1271 was given a grant for a weekly market and an annual fair. If Burnham had commercial success it is likely to have been short lived. Despite being aligned along the north south road from Marlow to Eton & Windsor and the east west road to the ferry crossing near Taplow, the latter route was superseded in 1280 when a completely new bridge was erected over the river Thames next to the emerging town of Maidenhead. Maidenhead had become an important trading centre with its own wharf on the Thames; by the end of the 13th century the road from London to Bristol (which became known as at the Bath Road) was diverted to cross the Maidenhead Bridge bypassing Burnham. Burnham's through trade to Eton and Slough may also have lost out to the growth of Colnbrook to the east which expanded into a town with a large market, offering another route to Windsor by way of Slough, and was thus a convenient halting-place for travellers. Cumulatively these external events would have had a detrimental impact upon the Burnham's growth, stifling its market which had been in existence for less than thirty years.

It is thought that some degree of medieval town planning took place during the 13th century with the laying out of tenement 'plots' arranged at right angles along the High Street. However, Burnham's plot dimensions are not as long or regular as those found in other 'planned' medieval towns in Buckinghamshire - on average they are only 40 metres long compared to towns with burgage type plots such as Stony Stratford and Amersham which average around 100 metres. The plot dimensions may indicate that town planning was more piecemeal and not as well organised as other market towns, it may also be a reflection of Burnham's economic struggle, trying to compete commercially against neighbouring towns.

The analysis of the town plan suggests that Burnham's market would have been held in Church Street in a 'square' near to St Peter's Church; this is evidenced by former medieval market hall which was located here

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

before its demolition c. 1940. It also seems unlikely that the market would have been located in the High Street as it appears to be too narrow to accommodate the paraphernalia of market stalls.

At the southern end of the High Street the road divides and appears to circumvent the land now occupied by The Priory and Burnham Park. Assuming that the Windsor Lane, Stomp Road and Priory Road date to the medieval period, the roads give the impression of demarcating a triangular shaped boundary of some property or territory. However there is no documentary or archaeological evidence to suggest the former use of this space. Given its convenient position at the head of the High Street, one could speculate that this area could have been an ideal location for a manorial residence keeping an eye on the trade and business in Burnham. Further research is needed to determine the historic significance of this area (see research section). It is a possibility that the southern and central plots look like a block with those to the north tacked on, perhaps evidence of later piecemeal development.

To date there has only been one archaeological intervention in Burnham, trial trenching to the rear of 24 High Street revealed the presence of pits containing peg roof tile and a single sherd of pottery dating to the 13th to 14th centuries, (BU1). However this single investigation is not a sufficient indicator of the presence and survival of medieval archaeology, or for that matter other periods in Burnham's history. There have been no further chance finds to reveal information about Burnham's medieval past, although there are a few extant buildings from the period. The most notable medieval building is St Peter's church, the fabric of which dates back to the 12th century. The only known surviving vernacular building is number 47 High Street which dates back to the 15th century. In recent times historic building surveys have shown that some timber framed buildings covered with plaster or brick facades, were in fact are much older; potentially there could be some buildings on Burnham's High Street that may date to the medieval period.

Richard Earl of Cornwall

The emergence of Burnham as a town in the medieval period is also of some historical interest in particular the roles of its original founder, Richard Earl of Cornwall (1209 – 1272) and Burnham Abbey. Richard was a powerful figure in medieval times; as the second son of King John and brother of Henry III, he possessed an array of estates and properties in England, he was also the patron of a number of religious houses including the abbeys Beaulieu (Hants) and Hayles (Glos). However it appears that his main interests were focussed around Berkshire where Richard's main residence was the castle at Wallingford (now Oxon). Richard also had other favoured properties at Berkhamsted (Herts), Marlow and at Cippenham (Berks) where there was a deer park (Roche 1966). Richard had already established a town at Beaconsfield gaining a market grant in 1255, while the founding of Burnham Abbey is the catalyst for the foundation of a market for Burnham in 1271. Richard had also given commercial control of Beaconsfield to Burnham Abbey who secured another market grant for the town in 1269. There is little information about the economies and industries of both places but it is a mystery why a patron of two 'towns' in close proximity, (7 km distance) would want to establish markets that seem to be in direct competition with one another. As responsibility for management was devolved to Burnham Abbey it is possible that the Abbess was taking advantage of passing trade along separate routes; Beaconsfield positioned on the Oxford Road and Burnham near the London to Bath Road as well as routes south to Eton and the Royal palace of Windsor. Another possibility is that Burnham provided commercial or service support for its neighbour.

Trades and industry

There is little information from the documentary sources Burnham's trades whether there were any notable industries.

Inns and Taverns

There are no documentary references to inns or taverns in the medieval period although it almost certain that inns existed in Burnham to provide refreshment to the inhabitants and to travellers passing through the town.

Burnham Mill, Aymill or Haymill

A mill in Cippenham, called Aymill was given with the chapel to Burnham Abbey by Richard Earl of Cornwall. in the grant was included the water-course made by the grantor, leading from the mill to Burnham Abbey through Cippenham manor.

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

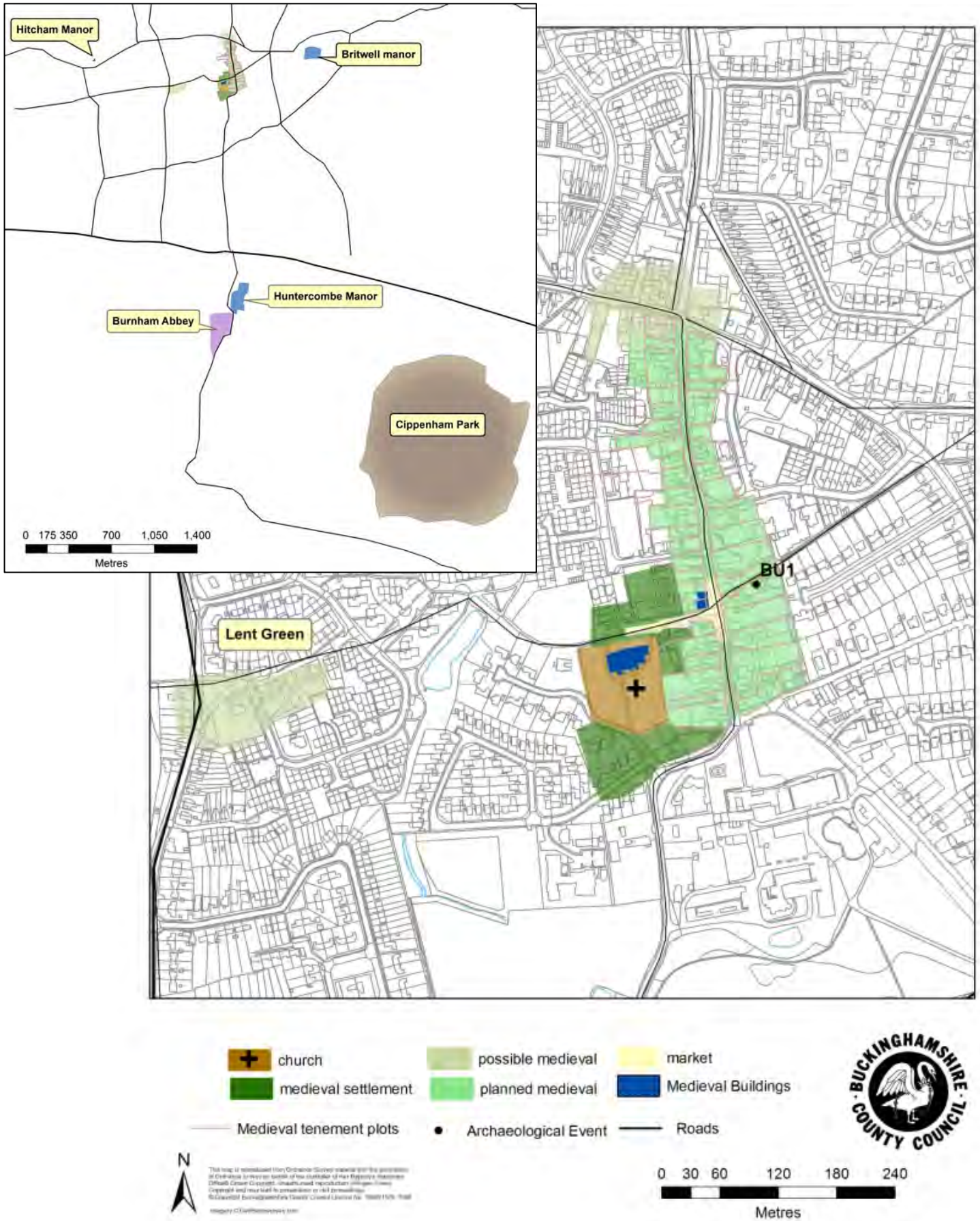


Figure 14: Possible extent of the town in the medieval period

4.5 Post medieval synthesis and components (1536-1800)

In 1539 the administration of Burnham was profoundly altered when Burnham Abbey was suppressed by King Henry VIII. The Abbey was the principal administrator of the market and maintained the governance of the town. After the dissolution the Abbey's land and holdings were leased by the Wentworth family who turned the monastic buildings into a house. By 1787 the house was ruinous, with the exception of the north wall the fabric of the church had completely disappeared.

Commercially Burnham had been in decline since the medieval period with no notable industries or trades. The 18th century Posse Comitatus and trade directories show that Burnham was reduced to status of a large village with occupations associated with shopkeeping, rural trades and labouring. The town's economic failure is underlined by the disappearance of its market in the mid 18th century although the annual fairs near St Peter's church continued.

Trade, mills and industry

Inns and beer houses

There are references to an inn at Burnham called the 'Bull' adjoining a house called Busketts belonging in 1542 to Robert Aldrich and passing to John Aldrich. His daughter and heir Elizabeth claimed the inn in 1623, when Sir Simon Norwich of Brampton, Northants, sought to establish his claim by descent from his grandfather Simon Norwich, who had purchased the freehold rights. By 1694 it was in the possession of the Eyre family and was then known as the 'Bell,' lately the 'Bull', (Page 1923). The Rose inn at No. 38 High Street is also believed to date to 1593 (Brown 2007), while records date the Swan Inn to at least the 17th century.

In addition most inns brewed their own beer or were affiliated to a local brewery. The earliest evidence for a brewery in Burnham comes from an 18th century property lease to Richard Howard, a maltster who operated a brewery at The Rose, No. 38 High Street. In 1798 Thomas Howard leased the Rose brewery for a rent of 110 gallons of malt or 13 gallons 2 quarts of wheat. By the 19th century Howard's brewery eventually became known as the Burnham Brewery (Brown 2007).

Town layout (Discussion)

There is a dearth of historical sources for the Burnham's post medieval period, although the dissolution of Burnham abbey in the 16th century must have been a detrimental to the emerging town,. It appears that Burnham was largely a rural settlement by this time but one can speculate that the lack of the abbey's guiding organisation must have exacerbated the loss of trade, urban occupations and more of a reliance on a rural economy. The physical extent of Burnham is thought to have remained static or unchanged from the medieval period, although it is possible that there was piecemeal development to the north of the High Street along Gore Lane.

Roads & Turnpikes

Despite its problems Burnham, was considered important enough to be a part of the Marlow to Eton turnpike, (1741), the route encompassing the Gore Road and the High Street. Stage coaches operated stopping regularly at the Swan inn with a service to London.

Churches & Chapels

Some evidence for non-conformity in Burnham comes from the 1706 to 1712 Visitations where families of Baptist, Presbyterian and Quakers were recorded (Broad J, 1993).

Hospitals & Schools

There are no records of hospital and schools in Burnham during this period.

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

Manors

Burnham alias Huntercombe Manor

The manor descended with the Skydmore family until the 17th century when it was conveyed to Sir Marmeduke Darrell. The Darrell family sold the manor in 1705 to Thomas Eyre thereafter descending with that family (Page W, 1925).

Burnham Manor (Burnham Abbey)

After the Dissolution the manor was leased to William Tildesley and following his death in 1585 the lease was transferred to his widow and her new husband Paul Wentworth. The manor then passed through several hands until 1692 when the lease was granted to Edward Lord Villiers with whom it has since remained (Page W, 1925).

Cippenham Manor

The manor was conveyed to Robert Villiers in 1644 along with the manor of Baylis in Stoke parish. By 1699 the estate was in the possession of the Goodwin family who held it until 1742 when it was sold to the Duchess of Marlborough descending to the Spencer's in 1746 (Page W, 1925).

Boveney Manor (second manor)

First mentioned in the 17th century this manor appears to have originated from land held by Reinbald the priest in 1086 and later bestowed on Cirencester Abbey. This manor appears to have merged with the chief Boveney manor under Paul Wells in 1604. In 1606 the estate was sold to John Parsons and later merged with Rokesby and Westown manors (Page W, 1925).

Burnham alias Rokesby Manor

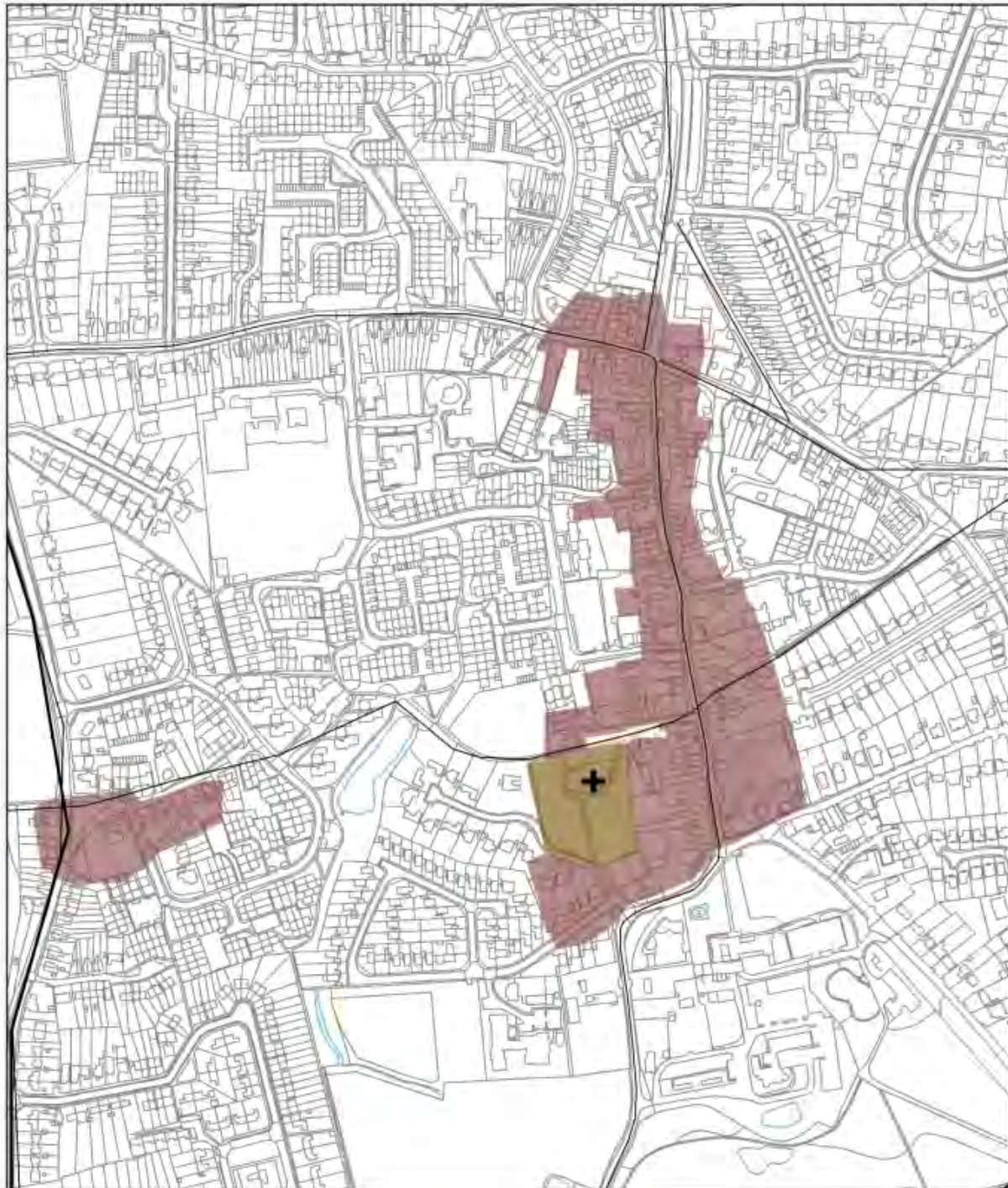
By 1631 this manor, with Burnham alias Westown, was held by the Sir John Parsons who also held Boveney manor (Page W, 1925).

Britwell Manor (reputed)

First mentioned in the 17th century this estate was held with Cippenham manor and may have originated from land held by John Britwell in 1395. The estate was sold to Richard Owen in 1734 and subsequently to Mr Crayle Crayle in 1744. By the start of the 19th century the estate was held by Mr Irby, later Lord Boston and was later sold to Mr William Miller with which family it has since remained (Page W, 1925).

The Civil War

There is no evidence that Burnham was affected physically or politically during the English Civil War.



post medieval market church



Information is reproduced from Ordnance Survey data with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction. Copyright and may be used by permission or other arrangements. Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 10001100. 1/04
Mapdata © Ordnance Survey 2010

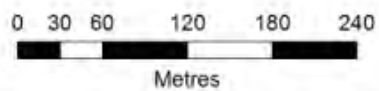


Figure 15: Probable extent of late C17/18th Burnham:

4.6 Modern (1800-Present)

Industry in the 19th Century (see Appendix 4 for details)

	1830	1844	1850	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Artisans/trades	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Merchant/dealer	1	9	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	4
Agric/General	0	0	4	7	7	4	4	4	3	0	6
Professional	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service/Provision	17	18	12	13	9	6	5	5	4	0	4

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

Inns and Taverns

There is a continuity of inns and taverns from the post medieval period, the most prominent of which were The Swann and Rose Inn. Analysis of the brewing trade in Burnham's (from the 1872 Licensing Returns) has revealed at least four known beer houses during the 19th century, these included: The Alma, located at North End (now Dropmore Road); The Barleycorn at Cippenham Green, The Pheasant was a public house at Lent Green and closed only recently, while The Sun was next to a malthouse. (Brown 2007: p.55).

Terry A & Co, Burnham Brewery 34 High Street

The Burnham brewery was originally founded in the 18th century by Richard Howard as the Rose Brewery at 38 High Street, the business remained in the Howard family until 1847 when it was in the ownership of Edmund William Brown and George Terry. Under their tenure they expanded the business buying up another malthouse in the High Street next to the Sun beerhouse, although the exact location of the pub malting is not known. In 1875 Brown and Terry bought outright from Eton College the Rose and its brewhouse at the rear; although the College retained ownership of the neighbouring Swan pub. By the late 19th century the brewery had grown in size employing nine men and two boys and supplied ale to most of the inns in Burnham. Not content with its role as a supplier, the brewery also increased its ownership of pubs by acquiring The Alma by 1861, The Pheasant in 1888 and the one Mile House. In 1899 it was trading as Terry A & Co although the Terry family's association was the business was in name only as the brewer was John Webster.

Terry A & Co was eventually bought out in 1905 by Fuller, Story & Co, a larger brewery in Maidenhead. Also purchased in the deal was the Swan Hotel, the Alma and its portfolio of five pubs. The Burnham brewery was maintained by the company but only as a token producer, eventually brewing ceased in 1913. The brewery site was bought back by George Webster one of the Terry A's partners but a contractual agreement meant that the brewing could not be re-established on the site. By 1920 the site became the Sands Old Brewery Garage while the High Street address is now part of the Swan pub (Brown 2007). However Brown's assertion that the Sands Garage (demolished in 2003) was the same address as The Swan is challenged by the Burnham Historians as the building recording shows that the Ye Olde Swann public house is a 20th century replacement building on the site of an earlier Swan, which was next to 'Old Swan Cottage', the original Swan Inn (Broadbent & Packe 1963).

Other trades and industries

Beyond brewing and the usual retail and service trades associated with a small town/village Burnham did not possess any notable industries; although The Victoria County History records that the High Street contained Baldwin's Brass foundry Wood, Stannard & Co were the successors to H Baldwin & Co in the 1920s (Page 1925).

Brick Making

At Lent Rise there were a number of extraction pits exploiting deposits of gravels and clay for the growing construction industry. One of the earliest was Haycocks gravel pit which was in active use from the late 19th to early 20th centuries (HER 0154900000), while later pits known as Almond pit (HER 0154900000) and Cooper's pit (HER 0155000000). Firing of bricks was done in clamp kilns. Samuel Lewis's entry for Burnham in his *Topographical Dictionary of England* (Lewis 1849) refers to brick fields, stating that the bricks were used to construct the Great Western railway's bridge over the Thames near Maidenhead. The bridge was subsequently widened on both sides when the track was doubled. There are many bridges along the route of the railway - and the Lent Rise brickfield was conveniently adjacent to the line - so it is probable that the pits were one of the sources of bricks for railway infrastructure. Brickmaking continued at Lent Rise, in

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

what is now the Wendover and Chiltern Roads area, until the summer of 1930 when the site was exhausted of clay and aggregates. The brickworks near Poyle Farm continued until the Second World War when the clay was nearly worked out. It had a permanent kiln - not usable because of the blackout - structure is still extant.

Civic and modern religious structures

Burnham Parish Workhouse

Burnham's Parish workhouse was located to the south west of the south churchyard. The workhouse was built in 1763 and was used until the Eton Union was formed and a new purpose built workhouse was established in Upton-cum-Chalvey, later used as Upton Hospital.

Public Library, High Street

Burnham's library was built in 1973 to the designs of the county architect F B Pooley and is regarded as one of the best examples of county's modern styled public buildings (Pevsner W, 1993: 206).

Police Station

The Police Station in Stomp Road was built in 1928.

Fire Station

A fire brigade was started in the early 19th century and by late in the century, there were 12 volunteer firemen. A new Fire Station with a bell tower was built in 1908. At the turn of the century the Post Office was part of the chemist's shop. When a stationery shop was opened in 1939, the Post Office and sorting office moved there. It remained there until the early 1960's.

Congregational Chapel

Or known as 'Zion Chapel' was built in 1790/91 for a newly formed congregation, it was enlarged 1859 (Page W, 1925) passed into industrial use 1963-4. A plain timber-framed building with rendered walls and a hipped tiled roof (Stell 1986)

United Reformed Church

The church was built in 1963/4, replacing the Congregational 'Zion Chapel' in Chapel Street (Gore Road) .

Hospitals & Schools pre 1945

Gore School

One of the earliest schools mentioned is Gore school built in 1811 on land given by the Lord of the Manor, Lord Grenville. It was part of the common land; the school was shared with Taplow and Hitcham. Those parishes founded schools in 1848 and 1869 respectively and the Gore School closed in 1871 and a new school was built at the west end of Church Street.

Burnham Parish School, Church Street

The former Infant school was built in 1844 on part of the workhouse site in Church Street (Sheahan, 1862: p.821).

Burnham Parish School, Church Street

Burnham Parish School opened in Church Street in 1871, on land given on a 100 year lease by Samuel Christie-Miller. This school was replaced by the buildings in Minnecroft Road (St Peter's Junior, and later Burnham Infant - the latter closing and amalgamating with St Peter's Junior to form the present St Peter's Combined School) after which the old School House was dismantled and rebuilt further westwards, allowing a small housing development to be built on the site of the main school building & playground.



Figure 16: Burnham Church School, Church Street

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

War Memorial

A war memorial dedicated to the 1914-18 war was created by Leonard S Merrifield. Although positioned south of the church on the village green, it moved to its present location in 1965, having been first erected to the north of Stomp Road in the road up to the Vicarage.

Hospitals & Schools post 1945

Burnham Grammar School opened in 1960; Haymill Secondary Modern in opened in 1953 and closed in 1982; Burnham Upper School opened in 1969, and Lent Rise Combined School opened in 1973.

There are three schools in the parish one about half a mile of the village erected about fifty years ago on a site given by Lord Grenville another stands on Cippenham Green; and the third at east Burnham.

The Priory, Stomp Road:

The Priory, a grade II listed building, was built in 1824. but later altered in a Tudor/gothic style. The Priory is often confused as the site of the Augustinian Abbey. The building was converted into offices and now provides accommodation to businesses and functions as a conference centre.



Figure 17: The Priory, Stomp Road

Secular Buildings

Burnham's pattern of expansion in the 19th and 20th century does not follow the trend of other towns in Buckinghamshire, i.e. the coming of the railways or the location on an important road but the indirect influence of Slough and London. Growth in the late Victorian/Edwardian period was slow. Urbanisation was restricted to piecemeal development with housing built along the principle roads in and out of Burnham: Britwell Road, Dropmore Road, Gore Road and Green Lane. There was also modest growth around Lent Green. The character of housing during this period tended to be middle class semi detached or working class terraced houses, which were clustered near the historic core (figure 18).



Figure 18: Late Victorian/Edwardian housing, Britwell Road

The period after the First World War to the 1950s saw a big increase in house building and population. The chief cause of growth can be attributed to the development of neighbouring Slough and the indirect affect of London's expansion. Some of the earliest housing in this phase was built to the north of Burnham along Green Lane, Dropmore Road, Linkwood Avenue and Poyle Lane. The character of these developments is large, detached, middle class housing, built in a mock historical style with large gardens (Figure 19). These houses would have originally been located in a quiet rural setting, making them an appealing retreat for wealthier professionals working in London. Around the same time estates containing semi detached houses and bungalows on smaller plots were emerging at Oxford and Cambridge Avenue, while blocks of flats were constructed at Wyndham Crescent. To the south and east of Burnham's historic core, post war social housing was built at Almond Road and Orchardville near Lent Rise.



Figure 19: Middle Class Housing, Green Lane

The second half of the 20th century population growth and house building in Burnham continued apace, keeping up with demand for houses in proximity to Slough and London. The character of housing maintained was mixed with large detached housing estates constructed at the Fairway estate although more high density housing was also appearing, this is typified by the homes built at Clonmel Way and emergence of

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

blocks of flats such as Ashcroft Court (figure 20). The majority of Burnham's schools are built during this time including Burnham Upper School and Burnham Grammar School. The exact population of Burnham is hard to determine in the latter half of the 20th century as census surveys from 1961 to 1981 seem to merge with neighbouring Slough (figure 21).



Figure 20: Flats at, Piper's Court, Burnham

In the latter stages of the 20th to the beginning of the 21st century the demand for housing in and around London has continued. Consequently there has been increasing pressure on neighbouring planning authorities to accommodate new growth within existing settlements without resorting to development of the protected Green Belt. The effects of this policy can be seen in Burnham with the piecemeal infilling of available land with high density housing, including flats and modern terraces such as Willow wood Close and Sands Farm Drive. At its most extreme, development pressure has led to the subdivision of back gardens to find room for new housing. An example of this so called 'garden grabbing' can be seen at Green Lane where garden plots have been developed to create new housing at Kimbers Drive.

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

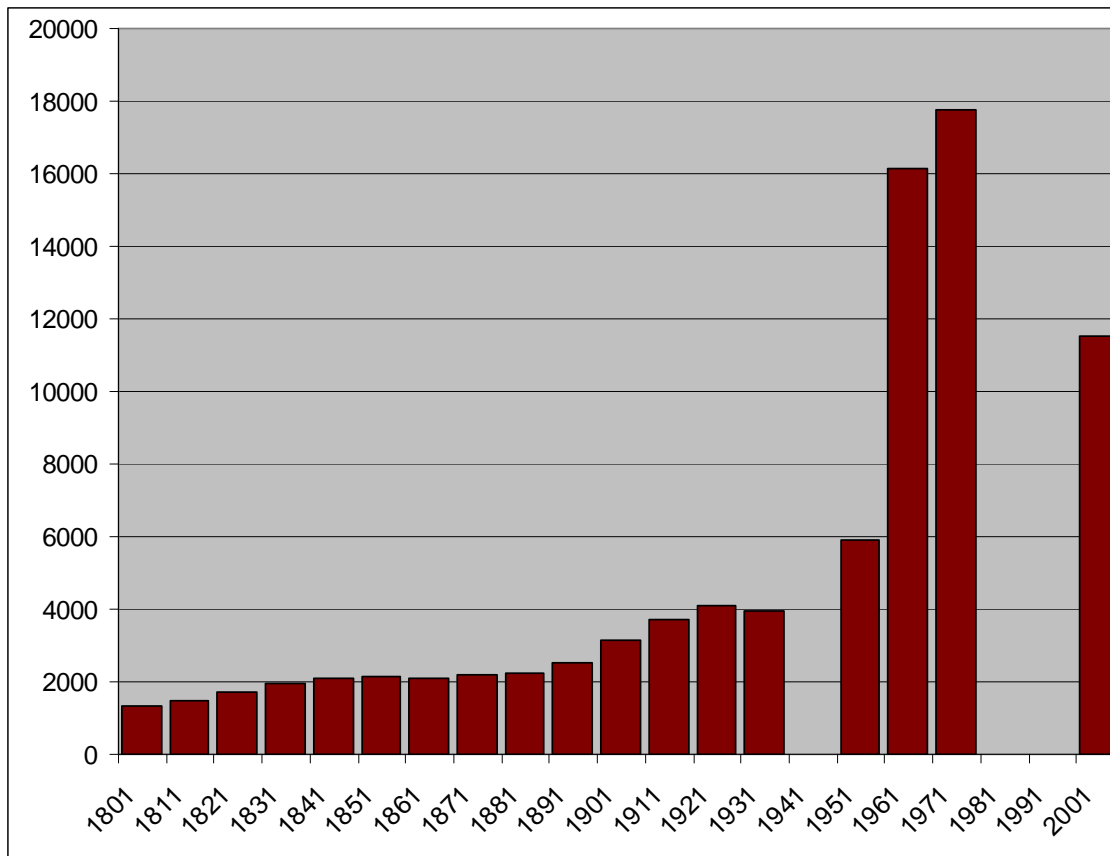


Figure 21: Graph showing population changes in Burnham (The Dramatic population increase from 1961 is a reflection of new housing estates including Clonmel Barr's Nursery and Nag Hill)

Designed Landscapes

Grenville Court (formerly Britwell House) (HER 0151305000)

The gardens at Grenville Court largely date to the 19th century although there are traces of earlier schemes. The garden contains a number of features including 19th century gates and shelter; 16th and 19th century garden walls, clock tower, 18th century barn and dovecote, hexagonal columned aviary, arcaded 19th century summer house with mosaic floor, late 19th century outbuildings in Arts and Crafts style (Smith 1998).

Hitcham Park (HER 0016304000)

The remnants of formal 17th century gardens and parkland associated with Hitcham Manor House, the Elizabethan manor house was demolished in 1804, and a new house built on site was called Blythewood House (but has since reverted to former name). The layout of the park was significantly altered in 19th century, axial avenues, formal walled gardens, ornamental ponds and two ornamental 'moats' in woodland to the north. Part of the park has been lost to later development (Smith 1998).

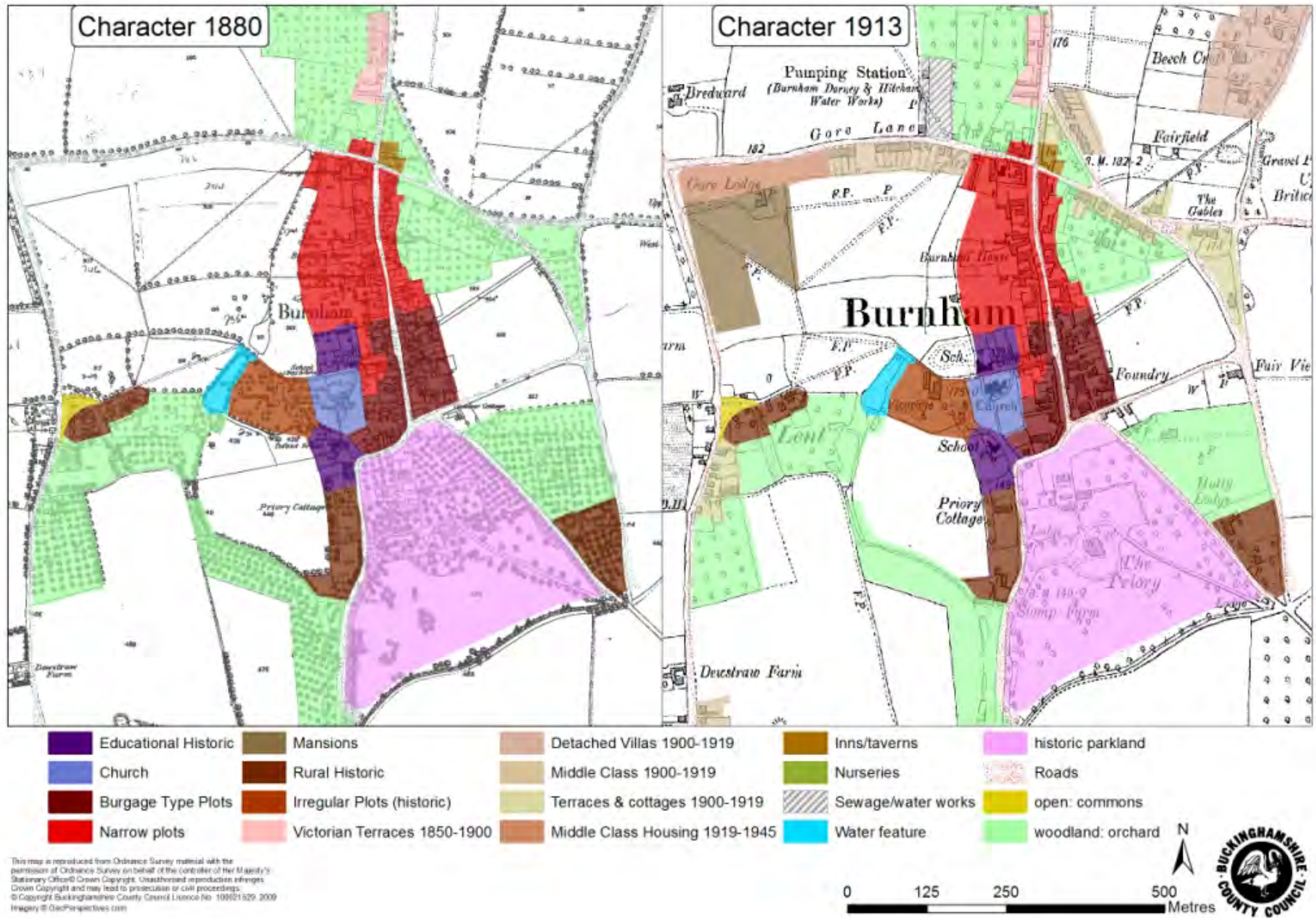


Figure 22: Burnham in the 1880s to 1920s

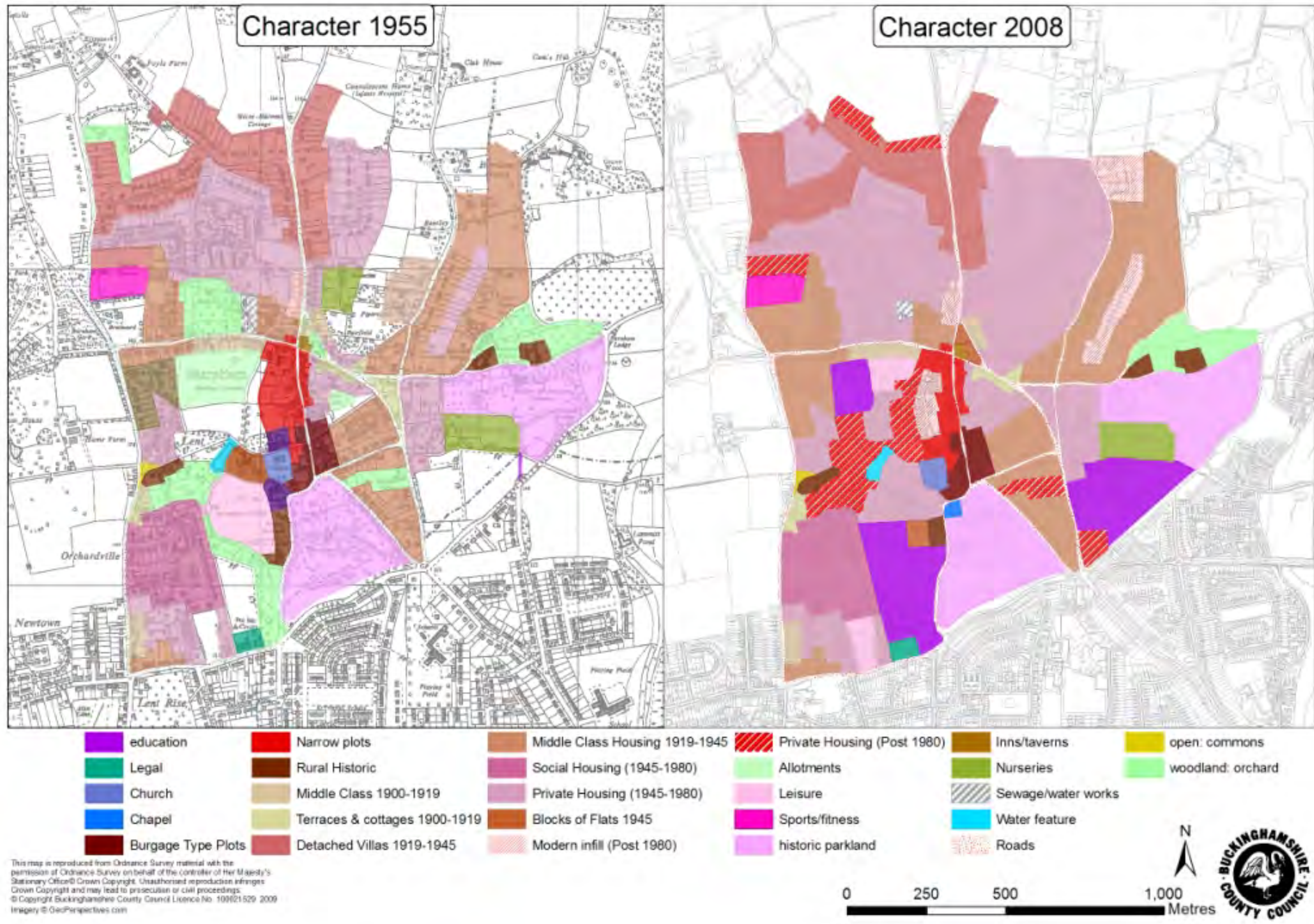


Figure 23: Burnham from 1955 to 2008

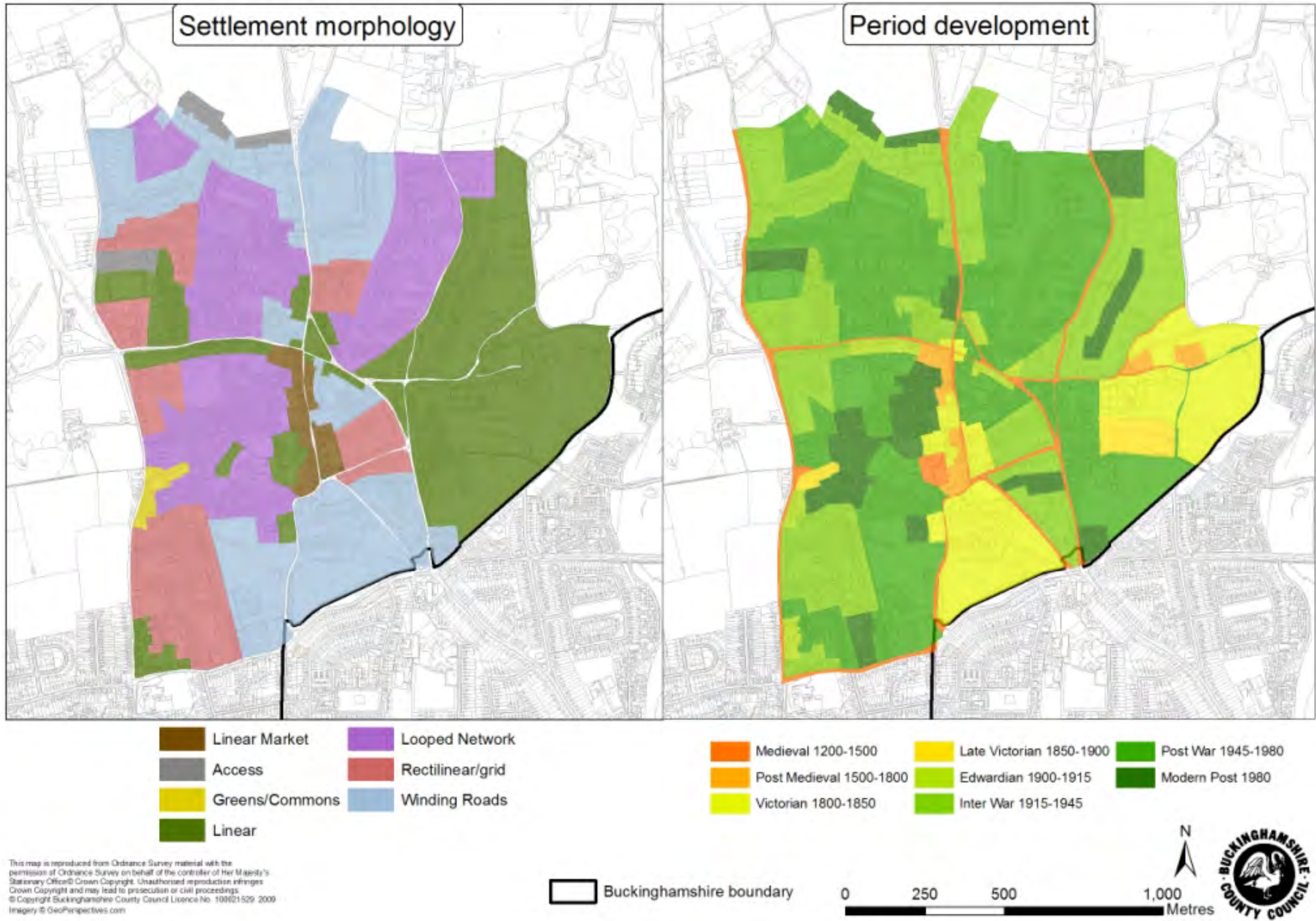


Figure 24: Morphological and period development

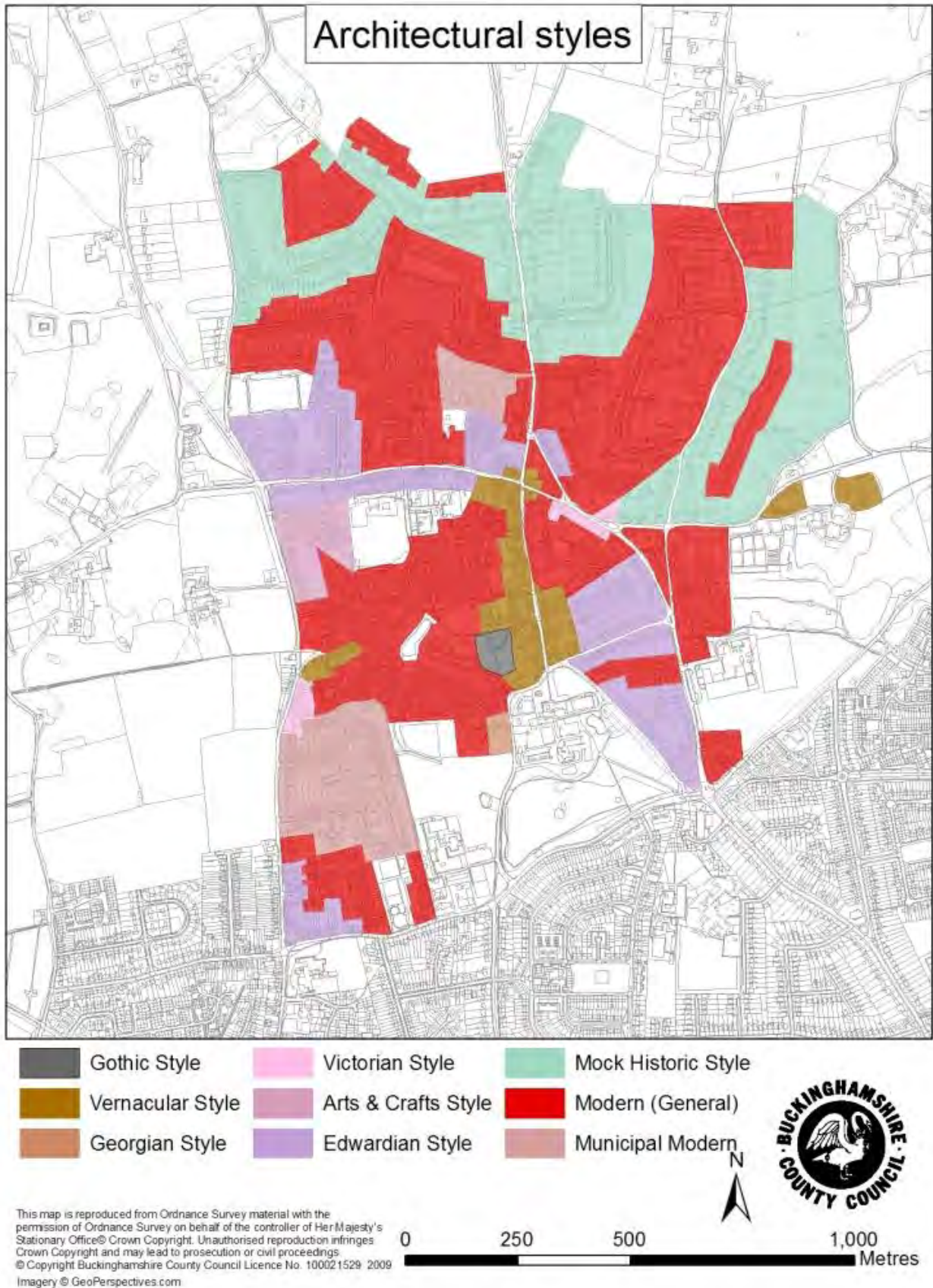
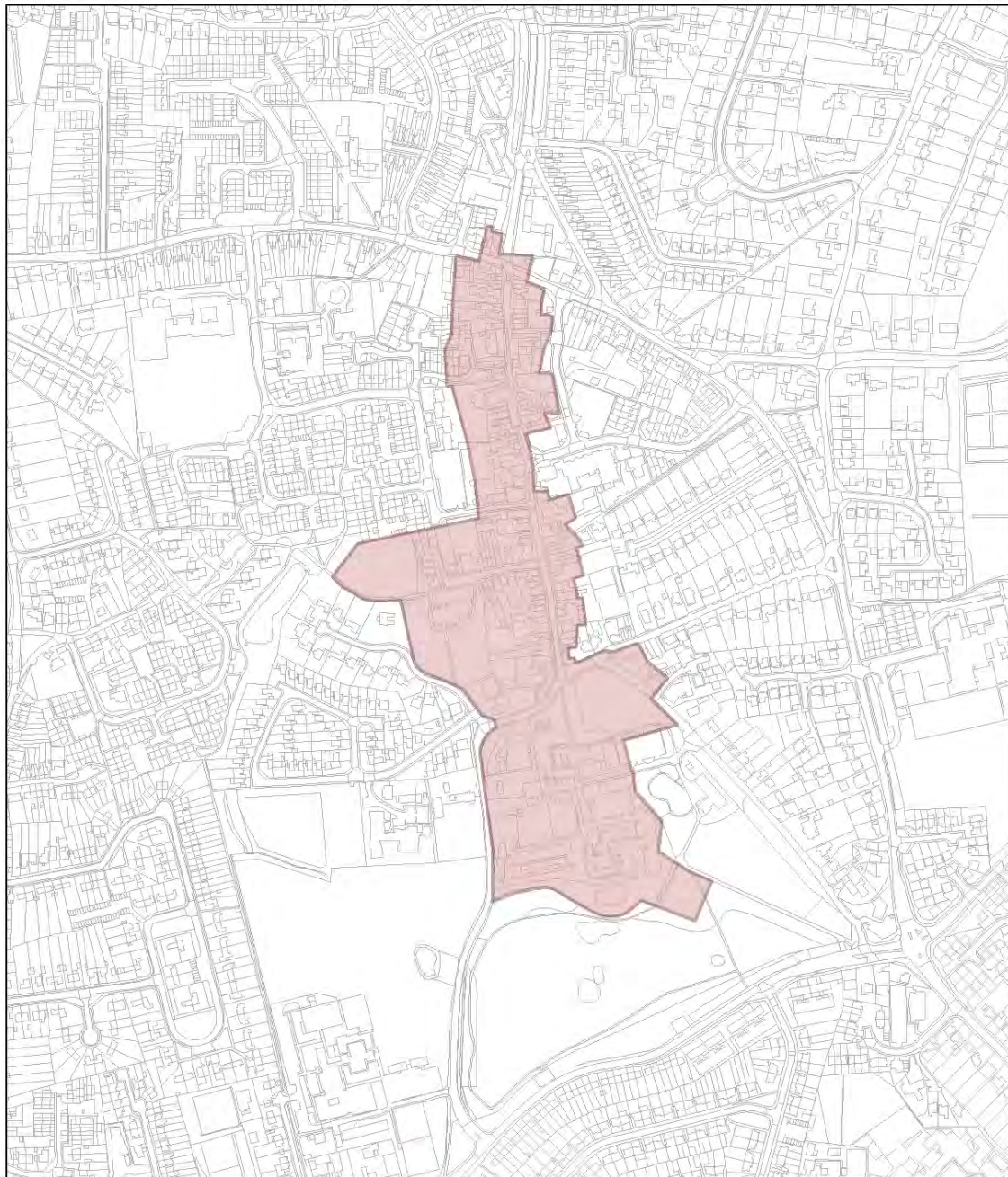



Figure 25: Architectural styles

II ASSESSMENT

5 Designations



 Conservation area



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
© Copyright Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 100021529 2009
Imagery © GeoPerspectives.com

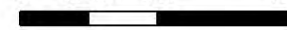
0 62.5 125 250
 Metres

Figure 26: Extent of the conservation area

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

5.1 Conservation Areas

The Burnham conservation area was first designated in 1977 and has been subject to a recent conservation area appraisal in 2002. The current extent of the conservation area includes the historic core of the village along the High Street as well as The Priory.

5.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no registered parks and gardens in Burnham.

5.3 Scheduled Monuments

There are no scheduled monuments in Burnham.

5.4 Archaeological Notification Areas

Although not offering statutory protection, archaeological notification areas are an advisory tool that highlights areas of known or suspected archaeological potential to planning control officers at a district and county council level. Archaeological notification areas in Burnham cover the historic core along the High Street south to church where the original medieval settlement was probably located.

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 defines larger areas or Historic Urban Zones (HUZs) for each town; these zones provide a framework for summarising information in a spatially and written form. Each zone contains several sections including:

- 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. 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.

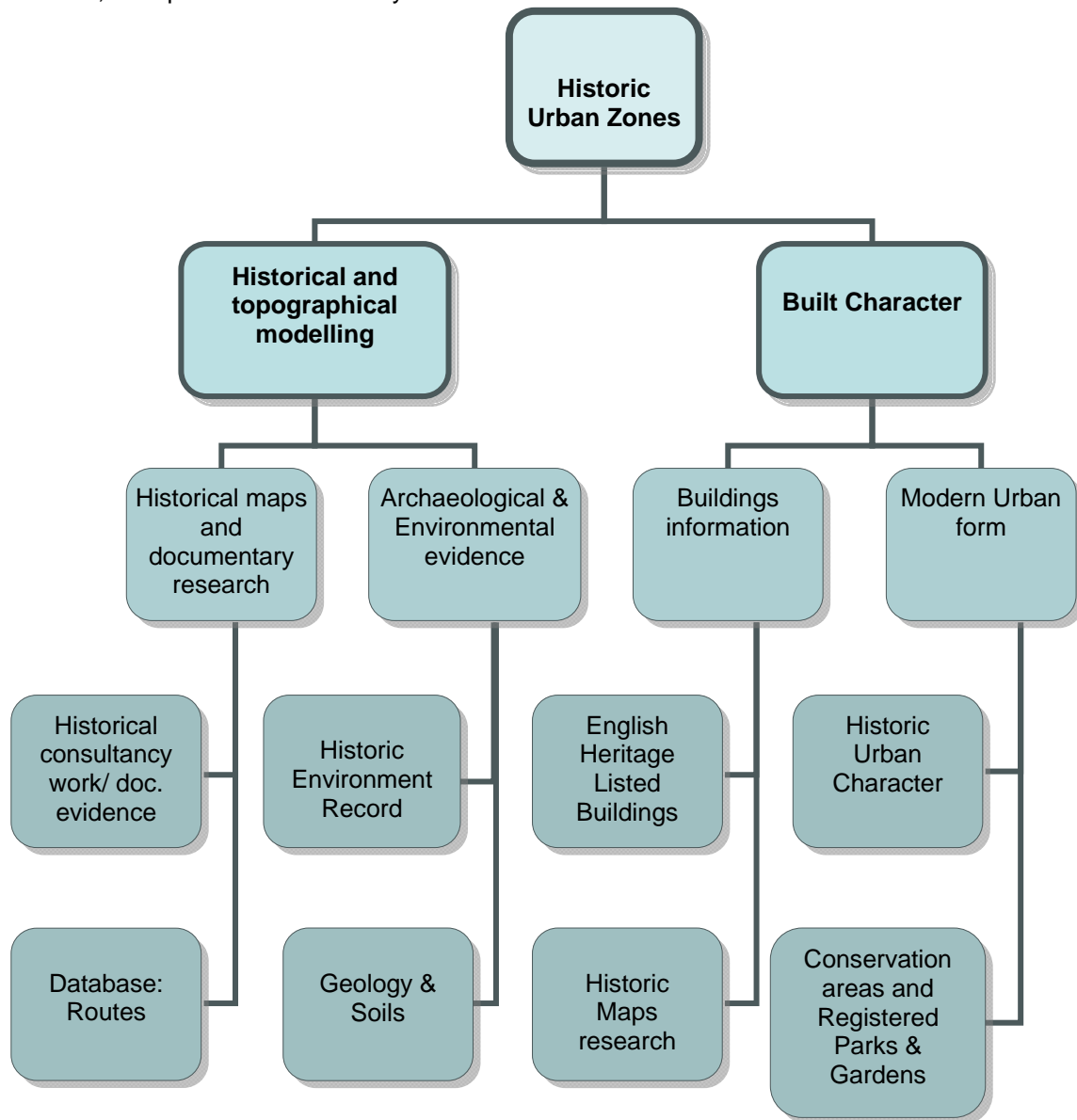


Figure 27: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

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.

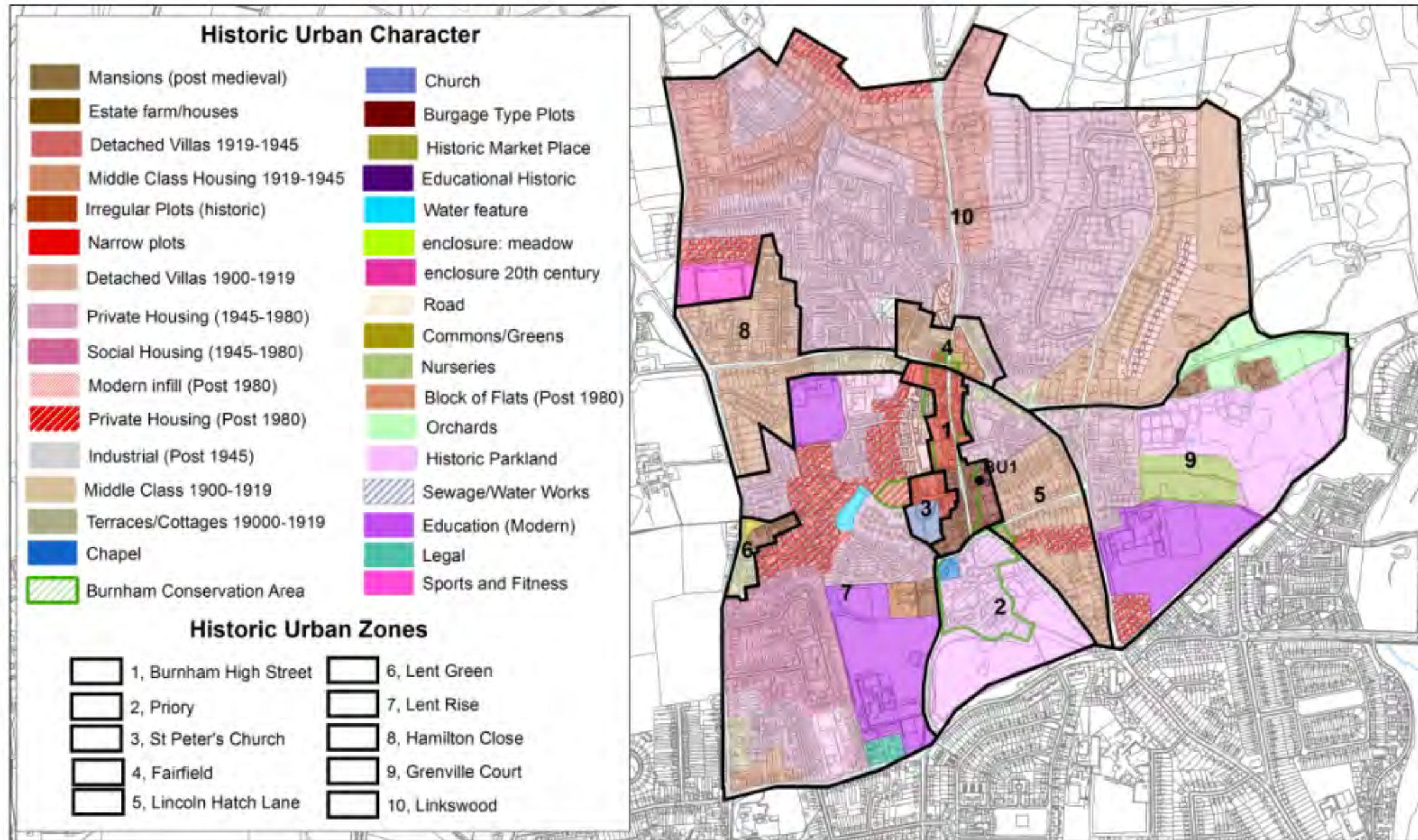
- High – 3 or more phases
- Medium – 2 major phases
- Low – Single phase
- Unknown

6.4 Heritage Values

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.



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. © Copyright Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 100021529 2008
 Imagery © GeoPortals.com



Figure 28: Historic Character Zones for Burnham

6.5 Historic Settlement

Zone 1: Burnham High Street			
<p>Summary: This zone is defined by the properties running along Burnham’s historic High Street which, along with St.Peter’s Church, formed the core of the medieval town. The area is mainly characterised by narrow and ‘burgage type’ plots and the historic buildings that face the High Street in a manner typical of small English market towns and villages. The importance of the High Street is reflected in its designation as part of the conservation area.</p>			
<p>Historical: Burnham is known to have been in existence from at least Domesday although it is thought that the High Street and its adjacent plots were probably laid out sometime after 13th century when Burnham Abbey secured a market charter. Boundary plots are generally longer and more regular at the southern end of the High Street although they get gradually smaller and more irregular as one progresses north. There has been some loss of boundary plots on the eastern side of the High Street as a result of modern development. However, the High Street plots are not as large or regular as those found in some other market towns, this might be a reflection of Burnham’s lack of commercial success and reversion to village status in the post-medieval period. The High Street is lined by buildings ranging in date from late medieval to modern illustrating the slow evolution of the settlement’s built form without evident signs of radical change. The historical depth and variety of the High Street gives it a high value.</p>			
<p>Evidential: To date there has been only one small-scale archaeological investigation (BU1). The lack of investigation means the High Street is rated medium for evidential value but the potential for new archaeological discoveries remains significant, particularly in relation to the historic buildings and within tenement plots at the rear of properties.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: The High Street comprises a mixture of modern and historic styles from the medieval period to the present day. Modest vernacular and Georgian buildings sit alongside Victorian, Edwardian and modern commercial buildings highlighting the continuous process of change along the High Street from the medieval period. All the historic buildings front directly on to the High Street and most present a wide frontage to the street. The earliest buildings are vernacular in style, timber-framed with handmade brick infill and tile roofs. Later buildings are of brick (sometimes painted) also with mainly tiled roofs, and a few examples of tile-hanging on facades. Some of the modern buildings consciously reflect the historic layout and design but several diverge from it either by use of overtly modern design and materials or by being set back from the frontage. Overall it is the coherence of scale and layout combined with use of a particular range of materials and styles with relatively few buildings which detract from this pattern which gives the High Street a high aesthetic value.</p>			
<p>Communal Value: The communal value of the High Street is high as it is the commercial heart of Burnham with shops, pubs and restaurants, many of which make use of historic properties. The public realm is also significant in this respect.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character		
<p>Period: Medieval/Post Medieval Survival: High Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: High</p>	Morphology:	Linear market	
	Density:	High	
	Character Types:	Burgage Type Plots	Narrow Plots
Heritage values	Architectural styles:	Vernacular	Modern (General)
<p>Evidential: Medium Historical: High Aesthetic: High Communal Value: High</p>	Plan Form styles:	Post medieval (narrow frontage)	Post medieval (Wide Frontage)
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Rendered	Box Frame & brick infill Brick: Painted
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade Clay Tile: Machine Clay	Tile: slate (Natural)

Zone 2: Priory			
<p>Summary: Located immediately to the south of the High Street, the Priory is a triangular shaped area of land demarcated by Stomp Road to the west, Windsor Road to the east and Priory Road to the south. The landscape is largely characterised by the former 19th century park and garden known as The Priory, although not much of the garden survives. The northern end of the zone is situated within Burnham's conservation area. The Priory is a grade II listed building and is set in a 19th century designed landscape; however the parkland does not possess a formal designation as a registered park & garden.</p>			
<p>Historical: There remains some uncertainty over the use of this land in the medieval and post medieval periods, whether this area was the site of a manor or had some other function, perhaps a green. The earliest cartographic evidence on the Jeffreys map of 1760 depicts some buildings fronting the Stomp Road/Lincoln Hatch Lane. It is known that the Priory was constructed in 1824 but has been recently rebuilt. Historic mapping shows parkland to the south of the house with wooded boundaries and tree clumps. The drive has lodges at each entrance and to the north of the house there is a walled kitchen garden. The Priory has often been mistaken for the site of the medieval nunnery of Burnham Abbey, which is located 1 km to the south of the town. The priory has now been converted to a business park, accommodating small to medium sized businesses.</p>			
<p>Evidential: To date there have been no archaeological investigations making this area hard to assess. However, given its proximity to the High Street, the Priory has the potential to yield archaeological remains dating from the medieval to post medieval periods.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: The Priory tower is a notable landmark in the village. The redevelopment of the priory garden removing the garden wall has transformed the appearance of Burnham providing an attractive open area at the end of the High Street.</p>			
<p>Communal Value: The land at the north end of the Priory was bought by the parish council and developed for public use; it is now home to the village library and community centre. The former Priory garden has been transformed into a village green providing the residents of Burnham with a much-needed area of green space. The zone also contains the war memorial and United Reform church providing a spiritual role for church services and a centre for social and community activities centre for the neighbourhood.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character		
Period: Post Medieval	Morphology:	Winding Roads	
Survival: Medium	Density:	Low	
Group Value: N/A	Character Types:	Historic Parkland	Chapel (Non Conformist)
Diversity: Low	Architectural styles:	Victorian	
Potential: Low/Medium			
Heritage values	Plan Form styles:	N/A	
Evidential: Low	Build Materials:	N/A	N/A
Historical: Medium	Roof Materials:	N/A	N/A
Aesthetic: High			
Communal Value: High			

Zone 3: St Peter's Church			
Summary: The St. Peter's Church zone is the historic centre of Burnham, encompassing the church, churchyard and Church Street, which was once the site of the medieval market. The zone is within Burnham's conservation area.			
Historical: This area is the oldest part of Burnham, thought to predate the establishment of the High Street. St Peter's church dates to the 12th and 14th centuries, although it was heavily restored in the mid 19th century. Historical records show that Church Street was the centre of the medieval market and location for the annual fair. A 16 th century market house once stood on the north side of the Church Street but it was demolished in 1940 and replaced by modern housing. The zone also contained the Old Five Bells public house, formerly known as The Bells in the 18 th century. To the south of the church contains the former infant school and workhouse which was closed in the 19 th century. The long use of this area and range of activities evidenced give it high historic value despite the loss of the market hall.			
Evidential: There has been no archaeological investigation in this zone, although given its historical importance this area has the potential to yield important archaeology relating to Burnham's medieval and post medieval past. The area contains four listed buildings including the 12 th century St Peter Church.			
Aesthetic: St Peter's is a picturesque parish church and the area contains some attractive historical buildings including the 16 th century timber framed jettied building known as the 'Tudor Cottage' and at number 16 Church Street an 18 th century house. Unlike the neighbouring High Street this zone is situated in a close and is unaffected by traffic. Overall this area is an oasis of calm in an otherwise busy village.			
Communal Value: The zone has a high communal value as evidenced by the presence of St Peter's Church, which for centuries has been the main place of worship for the parishioners of Burnham. Aside from its spiritual role, the church has adapted to provide community events for the town's residents and visitors.			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character		
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: High	Morphology:	Linear	
	Density:	Medium	
	Character Types:	Narrow Plots	
Heritage values	Architectural styles:	Vernacular	
Evidential: Medium Historical: High Aesthetic: High Communal Value: High	Plan Form styles:	Post Medieval Narrow Frontage	Modern Semi detached
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine Red	Brick: Rendered
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade Clay	Tile: Machine Clay

Zone 4: Fairfield			
<p>Summary: This small character zone is located immediately north of Burnham's High Street is largely defined by semi detached houses built in the Edwardian era, although there is wrought iron workshop on the site of agrocultural contractor's yard. The area also contains an historic inn and modern flats built as a consequence of development 'infilling'. Burnham's conservation area covers only a small proportion of the zone – the Inn and the 19th century cottage fronting Gore Road.</p>			
<p>Historical: The earliest development in Fairfield was focussed along the historically important Gore Road, although this only consisted of the Bee Inn and several 19th century cottages. The rest of the zone was largely orchards and enclosed fields until it was developed in the beginning of the 20th century semi detached housing was laid out along Almond Road.</p>			
<p>Evidential: Archaeological evidence in this area is sparse; there have been no interventions or chance archaeological finds. Although the archaeological potential for this area is generally low, the likelihood of archaeological discovery is greater nearest Gore Road and the High Street. The zone only contains one listed building, The Bee (formerly known as the Crispin Inn), which dates to the 18th century.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: The aesthetic value of the zone is low, being comprised of unremarkable early 20th century housing and 1970s flats.</p>			
<p>Communal Value: The communal value is low; with the exception of the Bee Inn, Fairfield is a residential area.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character		
<p>Period: Post Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Low Potential: Medium</p>	Morphology:	Winding Roads	
	Density:	Medium	
	Character Types:	Middle Class Housing 1919-1945 Inns/Taverns Narrow Plots	Block of Flats (1945 – 1980) Middle Class Housing (1900 – 1919) Industrial
Heritage values	Architectural styles:	Edwardian	Vernacular
<p>Evidential: Low Historical: Medium Aesthetic: Low Communal Value: Low</p>	Plan Form styles:	Semi Detached	Flats
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Machine (Coloured) Brick: Rendered	Brick: Painted Pebble/shingle
	Roof Materials:	Tile; Slate (Natural)	Tile: Pantile (machine)

6.6 Modern Settlement

Zone 5: Lincoln Hatch Lane						
Summary: Lincoln Hatch Lane is an early-mid twentieth century residential area located immediately to the east of Burnham's High Street. It is defined by the curving Hogfair Lane to the South and East and Windsor Lane and to the south west.						
Historical: In the nineteenth century the area was rural landscape made up of orchards and enclosed fields. The first housing to be constructed was on the Britwell Road and dates to the Edwardian period, this was followed in the inter war period by the construction of semi detached housing.						
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone. Although a number of artefacts have been found including a Palaeolithic flint handaxe. There are no listed buildings although the 18 th century Rectory was once the seat of the Rectory Manor.						
Aesthetic: This area contains some attractive Edwardian housing although the majority of buildings are of an unremarkable modern design.						
Communal Value: The area is largely residential.						
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid	Winding Roads	Density:	Low/medium	
	Character Types:	Middle Class Housing 1919 – 1945		Private Housing 1945 -1980		
	Architecture	Edwardian	Modern (General)			
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Semi detached	Modern: detached	Modern: Flats Modern: terrace		
	Build Materials:	Brick: machine (red) Brick: Rendered		Brick: machine (coloured)		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: machine (clay) Tile: Pantile (machine)		Tile: Slate (Natural)		

Zone 6: Lent Green						
Summary: Lent Green is a small character zone to the west of Burnham's High Street.. Lent Green is former common or green edge settlement, with houses and positioned around the green, its western end is defined by Lent Rise Road. Notwithstanding its history, it is outside Burnham's conservation area.						
Historical: Lent Green was formerly a hamlet and settlement in its own right. One of the earliest documentary sources for Burnham, a 1266 ordination of the vicarage, records that Lent was one of its districts - although in all probability the hamlet was in existence much earlier. Most of the houses to the southern and eastern sides of the common and along Church Lane are historic rural buildings representing the oldest part of Lent Green. By the late Victorian/Edwardian period there was a modest addition of terraced and semi detached housing along the Lent Rise Road. It is not until the beginning of the 20 th century that the expansion of Burnham encroached upon Lent Green and the hamlet became another part of the town.						
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this part of Burnham or any recorded finds or artefacts. Despite the paucity of archaeological evidence, Lent Green is an historic settlement which has potential for archaeological remains, in particular dating to the medieval and post medieval periods. Lent Green also possesses several listed buildings, one of the most significant is at 15 to 17 Church Walk; a 17 th century timber framed building with an 18 th century frontage.						
Aesthetic: The Green is now a small haven of green space in the western end of Burnham, There are a number of attractive historical buildings in a vernacular and Victorian style. However the setting of the Green is somewhat detracted by the busy Lent Rise Road.						
Communal Value: Lent Green contains a pub on the Lent Rise Road and small businesses						
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Open: commons/green		Density:	Medium	
	Character Types:	Commons/Greens Rural Historic		Terraces & Cottages 1900-1919		
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Vernacular	Victorian		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached	Modern: Semi detached			
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (red)				
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay				

Zone 7: Lent Rise					
Summary: Lent Rise is located to the west of Burnham and is demarcated by the Stomp Road to the south and east and Lent Rise Road to the west. Most of the zone lies outside Burnham's conservation area with the exception of a small area abutting the High Street.					
Historical: Prior to its urbanisation, in the late 19 th century Lent Rise was a landscape of enclosed fields with a number of isolated farmsteads. The south eastern part of the zone has had a history of brick-making, one of many sites in South Bucks that were in operation until the early 20 th century. The Methodist Church in Eastfield Road (built in 1897) occupies the site where one of the brickworks once stood. Burlington Road was a rural area in the late 19 th century - the first housing built in this area dates to the Edwardian period although the majority of housing was constructed after 1945.					
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone, although the historic environment record shows that there have been a number of chance finds predominately dating to the Palaeolithic period - a concentration of these artefacts have been revealed during the extraction of sands and gravels at the quarries at Lent Rise. However, there have been no archaeological discoveries relating to later periods and the ground is now heavily disturbed. The area contains no listed buildings although there are a number of historic buildings dating to the Victorian and Edwardian periods along Stomp Road and Lent Rise Road. .					
Aesthetic: This is a large character area which contains a variety of buildings from different periods; however the overall character is of unexceptional modern 20 th century architecture. Although the buildings are unremarkable, the area is well provisioned with a number of green spaces including the appropriately named 'the Green'.					
Communal Value: The zone is rich in amenities containing Lent Rise Combined school and Upper School. In Minnicroft Avenue there is a health and youth centre plus a games court while at Stomp Road there is a large recreation area including a bowling green, tennis courts and playground. Burnham's police station and court building are also located within the zone.					
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: High	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid Looped Network	Winding Roads	Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Social Housing 1945-1980 Education Modern Private Housing Post 1980 Housing 1945 -1980 Middle Class Housing 1919 -1945	Private Middle Class	Leisure Block of Flats Rural Historic Water Feature Legal	
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Georgian		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: semi detached Modern: detached	Modern Terrace Modern: Flats		
	Build Materials:	Brick: Render Brick: Machine Red	Wood		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay	Tile: Artificial		

Zone 8: Hamilton Close					
Summary: Hamilton Close is defined by the Edwardian and inter war housing along Gore Road to the west of Burnham. This area is outside Burnham's conservation area.					
Historical: Before being developed into housing this area was formerly enclosed fields. The oldest surviving component of landscape is the Gore Road which runs east west through Burnham and is believed to date to at least the medieval period.					
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this area. There has been only one recorded find, some Roman metalwork was discovered adjacent to Gore Road. There are no listed buildings in this zone the majority of housing dating to the early twentieth century.					
Aesthetic: The residential areas are primarily well maintained, brick built, Edwardian and Arts and Crafts style detached/semi detached housing. Although the residential areas are in need of enhancement and some degree of preservation as its character has been affected by the increase in modern commercial redevelopment .					
Communal Value: There is very little in the way of communal value as Hamilton Close is entirely residential.					
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Linear		Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Middle Class Housing 1919-1945	Middle Class Housing 1900 - 1919		
	Architecture	Edwardian	Arts & crafts		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Semi detached	Modern: detached		
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay	Tile Machine (cement)		

Zone 9: Grenville Court						
Summary: Located to the east of Burnham, Grenville Court encompasses the park and garden of the same name. Formerly known as Britwell Court.						
Historical: Britwell Manor is first mentioned in 1338, by the 18 th century the manor became known as Britwell Court. In the nineteenth century Britwell Court came under the ownership of the Grenville family who greatly enlarged the house and laid out the formal gardens. From 1921-1982 it became the 'House of Prayer' for Anglican nuns. In the later 20 th century the building has been converted into commercial office space. Other parts of the zone were constructed in the second half of the 20 th century including Burnham Grammar school which was built in 1960, and the detached properties at Hatchgate Gardens and latterly Shenstone Drive after that date.						
Evidential: To date there have been no archaeological investigations in this zone, although there have been a number of Palaeolithic artefacts discovered across the area. Despite the lack of intervention there is potential for the finding medieval and post medieval archaeology at Grenville Court, the former site of the medieval manor. In terms of the built environment, this zone contains thirteen listed buildings nearly all are congregated around the Britwell House.						
Aesthetic: Britwell House is a 19 th designed garden, late 19 th century outbuildings in Arts and Crafts style. Essentially 19 th century gardens with traces of earlier schemes.						
Communal Value: The area contains Burnham Grammar School.						
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Linear	Winding Roads	Density:	Low	
	Character Types:	Historic Parkland Education (Modern) Private Housing 1945 -1980 Nurseries		Private Housing Post 1980 Orchards Rural Historic		
	Architecture	Modern (General)		Vernacular		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: detached		Modern: terrace	Post medieval: farmhouse	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)			Brick: Handmade (Red)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine (Clay) Brick: Handmade (Clay)			Tile; Slate (Artificial)	

Zone 10: Linkswood						
Summary: Linkswood is located to the north of Burnham's High Street and comprises a large area of mainly modern residential housing. The area is entirely outside Burnham's conservation area.						
Historical: Prior to the development as a residential area this was a rural landscape of mostly pre 18 th century enclosure fields with the occasional isolated farmstead. The majority of housing was constructed from the mid 20 th century onwards.						
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone and there has been very little in the way of archaeological finds. There are three listed buildings which include the 18 th century farmstead of Nuts Court and in nearby Kimbers Drive, a brick lined spring known as Bright Well which has documented use since the medieval period. The archaeological potential of the area is generally low although there is a greater chance of encountering archaeology in the vicinity of Court Lane and the vicinity of the historic well.						
Aesthetic: The overall character of the area is residential housing built in a modern style. The area does possess some attractively designed buildings, of particular note are the large interwar housing along Green Lane and the arts and crafts styled houses along Dropmore Road. including Grenville Close.						
Communal Value: This area contains a sports stadium a sports and fitness club as well as number of green spaces used for recreation.						
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Looped Network	Rectilinear/Grid	Density:	Medium	
	Character Types:	Private housing 1945-1980 Detached Villas 1919 -1945 Middle Class Housing 1919 -1945 Private Housing 1945-1980		Modern infill post 1980 Sports/Fitness Sewage Works/Water Works		
	Architecture	Modern (General)		Mock Historic		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached Modern: Semi detached Modern: Flats		Modern: Bungalow	Modern: Terraces	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Rendered			Brick: Machine (Coloured)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine (Clay) Tile: Pantile (machine)				

III RECOMMENDATIONS

7 Management Recommendations

7.1 Conservation Area Appraisals

The conservation area could be extended to incorporate the landscape garden of the Priory and Burnham Park. There is also the potential to create a separate conservation area around the Lent Green.

7.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no recommendations for the addition registered parks and gardens.

7.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

The archaeological notification area could be extended to cover the landscape garden of the priory.

7.4 Scheduled Monuments

There are no recommendations for scheduling ancient monuments in Burnham.

8 Research Agenda

8.1 Saxon Burnham

The exact location and extent of Saxon Burnham is uncertain. An objective for research is to locate and characterise this settlement.

Is there any evidence, documentary or archaeological, to indicate the presence of a possible Anglo Saxon minster at Burnham?

8.2 Foundation of Medieval Burnham

Burnham and Beaconsfield share a common founder in the Earl of Cornwall and a common administrator in the nuns of Burnham Abbey; are there any historical sources to further our understanding of the foundation and administration of these towns? What was the political and commercial relationship of Burnham and Beaconsfield?

8.3 Tenement plots - High Street (zone 1)

Establish the date at which properties fronting on to the High Street were laid out? Is the pattern different on the south and north ends and east/west sides? Are there differences in function and/or status between the east and west sides?

The only archaeological investigation carried out in Burnham was within a tenement plot on the High Street which revealed a lack of activity for the medieval and post medieval periods. Is this absence a reflection of the lack of fieldwork or is this dearth of archaeology repeated elsewhere? Could the lack of a local industry be an indicator of Burnham's urban decline or its failure to develop as a town?

8.4 Burnham's Historic Buildings (mainly zones 1, 3 and 4)

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 Burnham? Do more retain medieval fabric? Are there identifiable patterns of redevelopment/renovation across the town?

8.5 The Priory and Street (zone 2)

The area known as Priory is something of a mystery; its triangular shape appears to define some property or territory adjacent to the High Street. It could be conjectured that this area was formerly the location of a manorial or administrative centre, although there has been no archaeological or historical evidence to shed light on this. Further research is needed to determine the historic significance of this area.

8.6 Dissolution of the Burnham Abbey

Is there any evidence from documentary sources to suggest a further decline of Burnham as a settlement?

Documentary recommendations (Peter Diplock)

8.7 Burnham economy and trades

The history of Burnham 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 deeds that would contribute to such a study.

9 Bibliography

Map Sources

Roque Map	1760	Bucks Archaeological Service
Sayer estate map	1796	CBS: MaR/17.T
Burnham Tithe map	1841	CBS: 74
Burnham parish map	1863	CBS: MaR/16.T
Burnham parish map	19 th century	CBS: Ma/31/6.T

Books

Allen, T., Hayden, C. and Lamdin-Whymark, H. 2009 *From Bronze age enclosure to Anglo Saxon Settlement: Archaeological Excavations at Taplow hillfort, Buckinghamshire* (Oxford Archaeology)

Bailey, K. 2003 'The Church in Anglo Saxon Buckinghamshire c. 650 - c.1100' *Records of Buckinghamshire* 43 pps 62 - 76

Berkshire Archaeological Services 2008 *An Archaeological Field Evaluation in Land to the Rear of No.24 High Street, Burnham* (Unpublished Report)

Blackman, D. & Burnham Historians 1984 *Yesterdays Town: Burnham* (Barracuda Books)

Berkshire Archaeological Services 2008 *An Archaeological Field Evaluation on Land to the Rear of No. 24 High Street, Burnham, Bucks* (Berkshire Archaeological Services)

Broadbent, J.D. & Packe A.H. 1963 'Survey of Two Properties in High Street, Burnham' in *Records of Buckinghamshire Vol. 17 Part 3*

Brown, M. 2007 *ABC: A Brewers' Compendium – A Directory of Buckinghamshire Brewers* (Brewery History Society)

Edmonds, K et al. 1993 'Turnpike Roads of Buckinghamshire' *Records of Buckinghamshire*: 35: 31-49.

Farley M E 1989 'Windmill Field, Hitcham: The Early Saxon Grave an a Possible Settlement' *Records of Buckinghamshire* 31 pps 75-77

Foreman,S., Hiller, J. and Petts, D. 2002 *Gathering the People Settling the Land: The Archaeology of the Middle Thames Landscape: Anglo Saxon to Post Medieval* (Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph Vol 1).

Knowles, D. 1948 *The Religious Orders in England* (Cambridge University Press)

Lewis, S. 1849 *Topographical Dictionary of England*

Lysons, D. 1808 *Magna Britannia*. Vol (1), 530.

Morris, J (eds). 1978. *Domesday Book* (1086). Chichester: (Phillimore).

Page, 1927 *Victoria County History Buckinghamshire* Vol 3.

Pevsner N. and Williamson 1994 *Buildings of Buckinghamshire* (Penguin)

Reed, M. *Gazetteer of Markets & Fairs in England and Wales to 1516: Buckinghamshire*.

Reed, M. 1979. *The Buckinghamshire Landscape*. London: Hodder & Stroughton.

Roche, T.W.E. 1966 *The Precious Blood: A History of Burnham Abbey* (Windsor)

Sheahan, J. 1861 *History and Topography of Buckinghamshire* (London)

Sister Jane Mary SPB, Miller D. D. & Miller D. M. 1985 'The Manor and Abbey of Burnham' *Records of Buckinghamshire* 27 pps.

Smith N. 1998 *Historic Parks and Gardens Register Review: Buckinghamshire: Stage 1* (Bucks County Museum Archaeological Service & English Heritage)

Stell, C. 1986, *Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-houses: Buckinghamshire* (RCHME)

Abbreviations

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

10 Addresses

Name	Address	Contact Details
Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.	Buckinghamshire County Council, County Hall, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP22 1UY	Tel. 01296-382072
English Heritage South East Region	English Heritage, Eastgate Court, 195-205 High Street, GUILDFORD, Surrey GU1 3EH	Tel. 01483 252000
Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society	Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society County Museum, Church Street Aylesbury, HP20 2QP	Website: www.bucksas.org.uk
South Bucks District Council	Conservation & Design South Bucks District Council, Capswood, Oxford Road, Denham. Bucks, UB9 4LH	Tel. 01895 837 200

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
		Victorian Period	1837-1901
Modern	1800 - Present	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)
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.
Find spot	Location where a specific artefact was found
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.
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.

2 Appendix: HER Records

2.1 Monuments HER Report

The HER lists are reproduced as they stand and may include inaccuracies.

HER No.	NGR	Name	Period	Summary
0000100000	SU 93150 80650	Huntercombe Manor	Medieval	Manorial history of medieval manor of Huntercombe
0009600000	SU 92200 80400	West Town Manor	Post Medieval	Post-medieval records of West Town Manor
0016300000	SU 92120 82680	Hitcham Manor	Medieval-Modern	Hitcham manor, once a separate parish
0016302000	SU 92230 82740	Old Manor	Medieval-Post Medieval	Four medieval to post-medieval fishponds at the Old Manor House
0016303000	SU 92190 82680	Old Manor	Post Medieval	Post-medieval ornamental pond at the Old Manor House, Hitcham
0052201004	SU 93030 80460	Burnham Abbey	Medieval	Medieval wall found in works for water main at Burnham Abbey
0052203000	SU 93060 80460	Burnham Abbey	Medieval	Several medieval burials found near remains of former church
0052206000	SU 9304 8042	Burnham Abbey	Medieval-Modern	Medieval moat at Burnham Abbey
0052207000	SU 93080 80480	Burnham Abbey	12th-13th Century	Possible site of Burnham Manor House under Burnham Abbey
0052208000	SU 9309 8046	Burnham Abbey	Medieval-Post Medieval	Medieval to sixteenth century boundary wall at Burnham Abbey
0052215000	SU 93132 80517	Huntercombe Lane	Medieval	Wall footing discovered during excavation of pipe trench
0052216000	SU 9308 8048	Abbess Park	1266-1575	Unlocated deerpark, mentioned in 1266 and disparked in about 1575.
0052400000	SU 94610 85680	Hartley Court Moat	13th-17th Century	Thirteenth to seventeenth century records of Hartley Court Moat
0052401000	SU 9461 8568	Hartley Court Moat	Medieval	Medieval moat called Hartley Court Moat
0052402000	SU 9461 8569	Hartley Court Moat	Medieval	Medieval enclosure around Hartley Court Moat
0052403000	SU 9461 8568	Herteleye Park	13th Century	Medieval deerpark called Herteleye Park mentioned in 1299
0146600000	SU 92430 85740	Dropmore	Post Medieval	Probable natural mound used as a garden feature at Dropmore
0150600000	SU 95500 83800	Allards Manor	Post Medieval	Medieval to post-medieval records of East Burnham or Allards Manor
0150601000	SU 95500 83800	Allards Manor	1066-1899	Medieval manor house at Allards demolished in the nineteenth century
0151300000	SU 9381 8265	Britwell Manor	1338-18th Century	Documentary history of late medieval and post-medieval manor
0154500000	SU 92860 81870	Haycock's Pit, Lent Rise	19th-20th Century	Site of former gravel pit shown on nineteenth to twentieth century maps
0154900000	SU 92610 81940	Almond's Pit, Lent Rise	19th-20th Century	Twentieth century pit called Almond's Pit
0155000000	SU 94600 84220	Coopers Pit, Lent Rise	19th-20th Century	Twentieth century gravel pit called Cooper's Pit.
0155100000	SU 92400 83900	Poyle Brickworks	19th-20th Century	Nineteenth century brickworks called Poyle
0155203000	SU 92170 81190	Windmill Field	Bronze Age-Saxon	houses excavated in Windmill Field, in the nineteenth century
0155210000	SU 92100 81200	Windmill Hill	13th-18th Century	Medieval to post-medieval records of a windmill at Windmill Hill

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

0155800000	SU 94710 84660	Seven Ways Plain	Iron Age	Iron Age hillfort called Seven Ways Plain in Burnham Beeches
0155801000	SU 9471 8466	Seven Ways Plain	1939-1945	Vehicle Reserve Depot and army camp at Seven Ways Plain
0157000000	SU 92700 81700	Stomp Road Pit, Lent Rise	1901-1945	Modern gravel pit called Stomp Road Pit
0173300000	SU 92300 85400	Calbroke chapel	Post Medieval	Post-medieval records of Calbroke Chapel
0191200000	SU 91900 81600	Taplow Station Pit	19th-20th Century	Nineteenth to twentieth century records of Taplow Station gravel pit
0202500000	SU 94700 84000	Deverill's Pit	20th Century	Twentieth century records of Deverill's gravel pit
0211300000	SU 91900 80400	West Town Farm	Undated	Enclosure of unknown date seen on aerial photographs
0262700100	SU 94000 84000	Burnham	Medieval-Modern	Documentary history of medieval and post-medieval liberties (subdivisions)
0262701000	SU 94000 84000	Burnham	Medieval-Modern	Historical records of seven medieval to modern manors in Burnham
0282200000	SU 95800 87250	Penland Manor	13th-17th Century	records of medieval manor of Penland Manor.
0404900000	SU 92700 79700	West Mill, Lake End	13th-16th Century	Thirteenth to sixteenth century records of watermill called West Mill
0404901000	SU 92700 79700	West Mill, Lake End	13th-16th Century	records of fishery at West Mill, probably at Lake End
0440800000	SU 93056 82434	Market Hall	1271-16th Century	Site of market and sixteenth century market hall, demolished about 1982
0442501000	SU 92000 82590	St Mary's Churchyard	Medieval-Post Medieval	Medieval to post-medieval churchyard of St Mary's
0455000000	SU 9464 8320	Walton Lane	Medieval	Possibly medieval enclosure seen on aerial photographs
0455200000	SU 9280 8417	Lambournes Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Possible Neolithic to Bronze Age ring-ditch seen on aerial photographs
0455300000	SU 93530 87060	Hicknaham Farm	Undated	Two enclosures of unknown date seen on aerial photographs
0466100000	SU 9386 8549	Dorney Wood	19th Century	Nineteenth century record of brickworks at Dorney Wood
0466100001	SU 93790 85410	Dorney Wood	20th Century	Possible twentieth century well at Dorney Wood
0466101000	SU 9375 8558	Dorney Wood	20th Century	Twentieth century brickworks in Dorney Wood
0474000000	SU 94450 84490	Burnham Beeches	19th Century	Historical records of nineteenth century pottery kiln in Burnham Beeches
0474001000	SU 94450 84490	Burnham Beeches	19th Century	Nineteenth century records of brickworks in Burnham Beeches
0474100000	SU 94320 84500	Kiln Wood	18th-19th Century	Eighteenth to nineteenth century brick and tileworks and quarry
0475000000	SU 94870 87300	Harehatch Lane	19th Century	Nineteenth century records of brick kiln on Harehatch Lane
0475001000	SU 94870 87300	Harehatch Lane	19th Century	Nineteenth century clay pit on Harehatch Lane
0591800000	SU 93380 84650	Hard to Find Farm	19th Century	Nineteenth century records of Hard to Find Farm
0594500000	SU 9331 8088	Wyeth Lab	Bronze Age	Bronze Age pit and gullies found in evaluation at Wyeth Laboratories
0625600000	SU 94820 83700	Lock's Bottom	Neolithic	Possible long enclosure or long barrow seen on aerial photographs
0625700000	SU 91970 82670	W of Burnham	Undated	Linear cropmarks of unknown date seen on aerial photographs
0628800000	SU 92264 80980	West Town Farm	Iron age	Two ditches - one v-shaped with pottery - found along course of water main
0838100000	SU 92039 82594	Hitcham Park	20th Century	Possible site of a Second World War prisoner of war camp
0892100000	SU 93766 85602	Dorney Wood Road	19th-20th Century	Site of two former quarries
0892200000	SU 93932 84656	Home Close	19th-20th Century	Site of quarry

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

0892300000	SU 92603 81688	Lent Rise	19th Century	Site of former brickearth pit
0892400000	SU 92451 81638	Coal Yard	19th Century	Site of former brickearth pit
0892500000	SU 92094 83100	Hitcham Park	19th Century	Site of three former pits
0892600000	SU 92377 82527	Hitcham House Farm	20th Century	Site of former gravel pit
0892700000	SU 92435 85175	Little Barn's Wood	19th-20th Century	Site of former pit and kiln
0892800000	SU 92904 83973	Snowball's Farm	19th Century	Site of former quarry
0892900000	SU 92992 83934	Snowball's Farm	19th Century	Site of former quarry
0893000000	SU 93232 85786	Brookend Farm	19th Century	Site of former sand pit
0893100000	SU 92433 82814	The Gore	20th Century	Site of former pit at The Gore
0893200000	SU 93378 86091	Littleworth Corner	19th-20th Century	Site of former gravel pit shown
0893300000	SU 93746 87259	Hicknaham Farm	19th Century	Site of former gravel pit
0893400000	SU 93780 87636	Hicknaham Plantation	19th Century	Site of gravel pit
0893500000	SU 94025 83622	Cant Hill	19th-20th Century	Site of pit
0893600000	SU 94032 87604	Hicknaham Plantation	19th Century	Site of gravel pit at Hicknaham Plantation
0893700000	SU 94187 84374	Hunts Wood Farm	19th Century	Site of quarry near Hunts Wood Farm
0893800000	SU 94429 83188	Bottom Waltons	19th Century	Site of former gravel pit at Bottom Waltons
0893900000	SU 94461 83610	Bottom Waltons	19th-20th Century	Site of former gravel pit at Bottoms Walton
0894000000	SU 94714 84146	Swilly Farm	19th Century	Site of former quarry at Swilly Farm
0894100000	SU 95080 84330	East Burnham Common	19th Century	Site of former gravel pit at East Burnham Common
0894200000	SU 95387 85042	Burnham Beeches	19th Century	Site of former gravel pit at Burnham Beeches
0929300000	SU 92561 84050	Poyle Cottages	19th Century	Site of former brickworks
0929500000	SU 95639 85768	Great Burnt Coppise	19th-20th Century	Site of former clay and gravel pit
0933800000	SU 92720 86037	Dropmore House	Post Medieval	Possible site of former hamlet of Dropmer Hill
0934900000	SU 97704 80598	Great Western Railway	1838-Modern	Great Western Railway designed by Brunel
0979200000	SU 93115 82824	Congregational chapel?	18th Century	Former Congregational chapel?
1214600000	SU 93734 86402	The Old Forge	19th-20th Century	Site of smithy destroyed by fire in 1989 or 1990.
1237706001	SU 93192 82475	24 High St	13th-14th Century	Medieval pits found during trial trenching.

2.2 Landscapes HER Reports

HER No.	NGR	Name	Period	Summary
0000102000	SU 9321 8067	Huntercombe Manor	17th-19th Century	Huntercombe Manor extensively remodelled in late nineteenth century
0016304000	SU 9210 8285	Hitcham Park	17th Century-modern	Remnants of formal seventeenth century parklands and gardens at Hitcham Park
0052214000	SU 9300 8045	Burnham Abbey	1540-1999	Small nineteenth century garden at Burnham Abbey

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

0151305000	SU 9380 8260	Grenville Court	19th Century-modern	Nineteenth century gardens with traces of earlier elements at Britwell House
0653300000	SU 9450 8379	Caldicott School	1800-1975	Victorian garden at Caldicott School
0653400000	SU 9387 8334	Burnham Grove	19th Century-modern	Nineteenth century garden at Burnham Grove
0653500000	SU 9547 8387	East Burnham Grove	20th Century	Modest twentieth century garden at East Burnham Grove
0653600000	SU 9550 8437	East Burnham End	20th Century	Modest twentieth century garden at East Burnham End with recent encroachments.
0653700000	SU 9515 8415	East Burnham House	19th Century-modern	Remains of nineteenth century landscape park and gardens at East Burnham House
0653701000	SU 9520 8335	East Burnham Park	19th Century-modern	park and garden associated with East Burnham House; little now remains
0653800000	SU 9212 8250	Hitcham House	19th Century-modern	Remains of late nineteenth century gardens and park at Hitcham House
1215104000	SU 9382 8482	Dorneywood	20th Century	Early/mid twentieth century gardens at Dorneywood
1217101000	SU 9228 8415	Nashdom Abbey	20th Century	Twentieth century formal garden at Nashdom Abbey
1217501000	SU 9320 8215	The Priory	1800-1975	Nineteenth century garden at The Priory
1233401000	SU 9234 8525	DROPMORE (G129)	18th-19th Century	landscape gardens at Dropmore, with pinetum and formal gardens.

2.3 Find Spots

HER	NGR	Location	Period	Details
0000101001	SU 93150 80650	Huntercombe Manor	Medieval	Medieval floor tile and pottery sherd found at Huntercombe Manor
0052213000	SU 93060 80460	Burnham Abbey	Medieval	Medieval quern fragment found at Burnham Abbey
0078000000	SU 938 827	Britwell	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Unlocated findspot of five handaxes and two flakes
0116600000	SU 94000 84000	Parish	Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age pottery found in Burnham in the early twentieth century
0121200000	SU 94000 84000	Parish	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic handaxes from Burnham
0121201000	SU 94000 84000	Parish	Neolithic	Unlocated findspot of a Neolithic polished flint axe in Burnham
0129400000	SU 93700 85700	Dorney Wood	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Scatter of Lower to Middle Palaeolithic artefacts found in brick earth digging
0129401000	SU 93700 85700	Dorney Wood	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	24 Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxes found in brickearth digging
0129401001	SU 93700 85700	Dorney Wood	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Four Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint flakes found in brickearth digging
0129402000	SU 93700 85700	Dorney Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scraper found in brickearth digging
0129500000	SU 93400 86100	Littleworth	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic handaxe from Burnham
0129800000	SU 93300 83700	Snowball Farm	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic handaxe from Snowball Farm, Burnham
0146600001	SU 92430 85740	Dropmore Estate	Neolithic	Neolithic flint blade found on the Dropmore Estate
0147800000	SU 93100 85700	Brookend	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age metalwork found at Brookend
0154501000	SU 92860 81870	Lent Rise	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxe found in Haycock's Pit
0154501001	SU 92860 81870	Lent Rise	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint flake found in Haycock's Pit
0154502000	SU 92860 81870	Lent Rise	Neolithic	Neolithic polished flint axe found in Haycock's Pit
0154700000	SU 92000 81130	Bath Rd, Hitcham	Roman	Two Roman keys found in the nineteenth century in Hitcham

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

0154701000	SU 92000 81130	Bath Rd, Hitcham	Roman	Roman coins found in the nineteenth century in Hitcham
0154901000	SU 92610 81940	Lent Rise	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic handaxes found in Almond's Pit
0154901001	SU 92610 81940	Lent Rise	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint flakes found in Almond's Pit
0154901002	SU 92610 81940	Lent Rise	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint scrapers found in Almond's Pit
0154901003	SU 92610 81940	Lent Rise	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic chert scraper found in Almond's Pit
0154902000	SU 92610 81940	Lent Rise	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scraper found in Almond's Pit
0155001000	SU 94600 84220	East Burnham	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic handaxes found in Cooper's Pit
0155001001	SU 94600 84220	East Burnham	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint cores found in Cooper's Pit
0155001002	SU 94600 84220	East Burnham	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint flakes found in Cooper's Pit
0155101000	SU 92410 83980	Poyle Farm	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts from Poyle's Brickworks.
0155105001	SU 92410 83980	Poyle Farm	Iron Age	Iron Age pottery from Poyle's brickworks
0155105002	SU 92410 83980	Poyle Farm	Iron Age	Iron Age cooking stand from Poyle's brickworks
0155105003	SU 92410 83980	Poyle Farm	Iron Age	Iron Age animal bones from Poyle's Brickworks.
0155105004	SU 92330 83910	Poyle Farm	Iron Age	Iron Age molluscan remains from Poyle's brickworks
0155106000	SU 92410 83980	Poyle Farm	Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery from Poyle's brickworks
0155107000	SU 92410 83980	Burnham	Roman	Roman metalwork from Poyle's brickworks
0155201000	SU 92170 81190	Windmill Field	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint scraper found in Windmill Field
0155202000	SU 92170 81190	Windmill Field	Neolithic	Six Neolithic flint axes and a chisel found in Windmill Field
0155203001	SU 92170 81190	Windmill Field	Neolithic	Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery excavated in the nineteenth century
0155203002	SU 92170 81190	Windmill Field	Bronze Age	Bronze Age cinerary urn excavated in the nineteenth century
0155203003	SU 92170 81190	Windmill Field	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake found in Windmill Field
0155203004	SU 92170 81190	Windmill Field	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age animal remains excavated in the nineteenth century
0155203005	SU 92170 81190	Windmill Field	Iron Age	Iron Age pottery excavated in the nineteenth century
0155203006	SU 92170 81190	Windmill Field	Saxon	Saxon pottery excavated in the nineteenth century
0155203007	SU 92170 81190	Windmill Field	Medieval	Medieval pottery excavated in the nineteenth century
0155204000	SU 92170 81190	Windmill Field	Saxon	Saxon burial excavated in the nineteenth century
0155900000	SU 93100 80500	Burnham Abbey Farm	Roman	Roman pottery bowl found near Burnham Abbey Farm
0157001001	SU 92700 81700	Lent Rise	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint flake found in Stomp Road Pit
0157100000	SU 94780 84230	Swilly Pond	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxe found in Swilly Pond
0157200000	SU 95000 84400	Burnham Beeches	Palaeolithic	Scatter of Palaeolithic and Neolithic artefacts found in Burnham Beeches
0157201000	SU 95000 84400	Burnham Beeches	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Six Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxes found in Burnham Beeches
0157201001	SU 95000 84400	Burnham Beeches	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint core found in Burnham Beeches
0157201002	SU 95000 84400	Burnham Beeches	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint scraper found in Burnham Beeches

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

0157202000	SU 95000 84400	Burnham Beeches	Neolithic	Neolithic flint flake found in Burnham Beeches
0160901000	SU 95290 82580	Bromycroft Road	Roman	Roman pottery sherds found in Britwell
0161300000	SU 95250 82450	Long Furlong Drive	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts found in Britwell
0161301000	SU 95250 82450	Long Furlong Drive	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	21 Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint axe-trimming flakes found in Britwell
0161400000	SU 95180 82620	Odencroft Road	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	14 Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts found in Britwell
0161500000	SU 95150 82710	Ansculf Road	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Two Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts found in Britwell
0161600000	SU 95080 82860	Wentworth Ave	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Two Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts found in Britwell
0161700000	SU 95150 82970	Kidderminster Road	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Two Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts found in Britwell
0161800000	SU 95550 82890	Long Readings Lane	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefact found in Britwell
0161900000	SU 95430 82820	Doddsfield Road	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	12 Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts found in Britwell
0162000000	SU 95590 82470	Long Readings Lane	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	18 Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts found in Britwell
0162100000	SU 95550 82330	Long Furlong Drive	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Four Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts found in Britwell
0162200000	SU 94890 82660	Britwell	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	13 Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts found in Britwell
0189200000	SU 93000 85000	Ballast Pit	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Nine Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxes and another implement
0189300000	SU 95700 85800	Egypt Pit	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Two Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxes found in Egypt Pit
0189400000	SU 93500 83600	Green Lane	Palaeolithic	Six Palaeolithic handaxes found on Green Lane
0189500000	SU 93200 82600	High St	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic flint handaxe found on the High Street
0189600000	SU 92500 82200	Gravel Pit	Palaeolithic	Four Palaeolithic handaxes found between Burnham and Taplow
0191201000	SU 91900 81600	Taplow Station pit	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxes found in Taplow Station Pit
0191201001	SU 91900 81600	Taplow Station pit	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint flake found in Taplow Station Pit
0191201002	SU 91900 81600	Taplow Station pit	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic animal bone found in Taplow Station Pit
0202501000	SU 94700 84000	Deverill's Pit	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxes found in Deverill's Pit
0202501001	SU 94700 84000	Deverill's Pit	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint cores found in Deverill's Pit
0202501002	SU 94700 84000	Deverill's Pit	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint flakes found in Deverill's Pit
0202600000	SU 92400 82800	Burnham Gore	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	23 Lower to Middle Palaeolithic handaxes and one flake from Burnham Gore
0211406000	SU 9208 8001	Marsh End Lane	Neolithic-Bronze Age	A concentration of fire cracked flint was noted in fieldwalking survey
0238100000	SU 92940 81800	Police Station, Lent Rise	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Two Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxes found during building works
0457300000	SU 92920 82710	Gore Road	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Four Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found on Gore Road
0457300001	SU 92920 82710	Gore Road	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint blade found on Gore Road
0462300000	SU 94000 84000	Cooke's Ocrhard	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxe found in Cooke's Orchard
0473900000	SU 94340 84420	Kiln Wood	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint blade found in Kiln Wood
0474000001	SU 94610 84460	Burnham Beeches	19th Century	Nineteenth century pottery found in Burnham Beeches
0499900000	SU 91980 84160	Nashdom Abbey	Neolithic	25 Neolithic flint flakes found at Nashdom Abbey

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

0505700000	SU 92000 82500	Hitcham	Early Bronze Age	Early bronze Age flint dagger found in Hitcham
0506300000	SU 92500 83500	Redwood Close	Roman	Sherds of imitation Roman Samian ware found in trial trenching
0539600000	SU 92000 81620	Hitcham Rd	Mesolithic	Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint scatter found in the Hitcham Road allotments
0539600001	SU 92000 81620	Hitcham Rd	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Four Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found
0539600002	SU 92000 81620	Hitcham Rd	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Five retouched flint flakes found in the Hitcham Road allotments
0539600003	SU 92000 81620	Hitcham Rd	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint core found in the Hitcham Road allotments
0539600004	SU 92000 81620	Hitcham Rd	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint blade found in the Hitcham Road allotments
0539700000	SU 9262 8177	108 Lent Rise	Prehistoric	Prehistoric flint scatter found in garden on Lent Rise
0539700001	SU 9262 8177	108 Lent Rise	Prehistoric	Seven prehistoric flint flakes found in garden on Lent Rise
0539700002	SU 9262 8177	108 Lent Rise	Prehistoric	Two prehistoric flint flakes found in garden on Lent Rise
0539700003	SU 9262 8177	108 Lent Rise	Prehistoric	Possible prehistoric core found in garden on Lent Rise
0553300000	SU 92900 82770	43 Gore Road	Roman	Roman metalwork found in garden on Gore Road
0571400000	SU 93200 86500	Dropmore Vicarage	Neolithic	Four Neolithic flint flakes or scrapers found on footpath
0575000000	SU 9203 8001	Burnham	Prehistoric	23 prehistoric flint artefacts found in fieldwalking
0575000001	SU 9203 8001	Burnham	Prehistoric	148 pieces of prehistoric burnt flint found in fieldwalking
0593100000	SU 92720 81890	26 Aldbourne Road	Lower/Middle Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxe found in a garden
0594500001	SU 9331 8088	Wyeth Lab, Taplow	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Three Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes and a scraper found in evaluation
0628801000	SU 92637 80789	West Town Farm	Prehistoric	Scatter of flint finds made along route of water main
0962100000	SU 92339 81161	660 Bath Road	Neolithic-Bronze Age	2 Neolithic or Bronze Age flint flakes found during evaluation trial trenching.
0966200000	SU 913 818	Taplow Station pit	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic tools found in 1970

2.4 Listed Buildings

EH	Grade	NGR	Address	Period	Summary
411, 3, 287	II	SU 94294 86613	Abbey Park Cottage	1700-1799	Timber Framed House
411, 18, 251	II	SU 93122 82583	83 High St	1767-1832	Brick House
411, 3, 223	II	SU 93210 86265	Back Gate, Dropmore Road	1800-1899	Stone Gatepiers
411, 21, 272	II	SU 92933 79897	Lake End House barn	1400-1599	Timber Framed Barn
411, 7, 290	II	SU 92128 83814	Rose Hill Cottage Barn	1700-1799	Timber Structure
411, 7, 276	II	SU 93030 80498	Burnham Abbey Barn	1700-1799	Timber Framed Barn
411, 7, 190	II	SU 93866 82739	St Anselms barn	1700-1799	Timber Framed Barn
411, 3, 182	II	SU 93460 86445	Churchyard wall	1800-1899	Flint boundary wall
411, 7, 297	II	SU 93607 82870	24 Green Lane	1788	Brick well house
411, 7, 186	II	SU 93814 82645	Britwell House	1700-1799	Brick House

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

411, 7, 280	II	SU 93972 82507	Britwell Lodge	1833-1866	Brick Lodge
411, 7, 275	I	SU 93078 80478	Burnham Abbey	1266	Augustinian Nunnery
411, 7, 264	II	SU 93127 80434	Burnham Abbey wall	Undated	Precinct Wall
411, 7, 225	II	SU 93856 83344	Burnham Beeches Hotel	1700-1799	Brick Hotel
411, 18, 252	II	SU 93090 82612	Burnham House	1767-1832	Brick House
411, 19, 297	II	SU 93108 82300	Church Cottages, High St	1833-1866	Brick House
411, 3, 181	II*	SU 93450 86457	St Anne's Church	1866	Flint Church
411, 7, 259	I	SU 92002 82584	St Mary's Church	1100-1199	Parish Church
411, 19, 197	II*	SU 93056 82397	St Peter's Church	1200-1299	Parish Church
411, 7, 189	II	SU 93852 82706	St Anselm clock tower	1800-1899	Clock Tower
411, 7, 265	II	SU 93081 80370	Abbey House dovecote	1500-1599	Brick dovecote
411, 19, 200	II	SU 93096 82381	Churchyard wall	1800-1899	Brick boundary wall
411, 7, 288	II	SU 92496 83671	Elizabeth's Way	1600-1699	Timber Framed House
411, 19, 240	II	SU 93160 82329	Garibaldi PH	1600-1699	Timber Framed House
411, 7, 281	II	SU 93985 82505	Britwell Lodge gate	1800-1899	Brick railings & gate
411, 7, 277	II	SU 93015 80464	Burnham Abbey granary	1700-1799	Timber Framed Building
411, 7, 100	II	SU 92418 81074	Horse & Groom PH	1667-1699	Brick House
411, 18, 750	II	SU 93118 82617	K6 telepone kiosk, 93 High St	1935	Iron telephone kiosk
411, 4, 751	II	SU 99926 85702	K6 telepone kiosk, St James's Church	1935	Iron telephone kiosk
411, 3, 217	II	SU 93904 85511	Kilwood Cottage	1767-1832	Brick House
411, 7, 289	II	SU 92107 83822	La Geneste	1800-1899	Brick House
411, 21, 271	II	SU 92909 79895	Lake End House	1767-1799	Brick House
411, 7, 256	II	SU 92115 82681	Laundry Cottage	1700-1799	Brick laundry house
411, 3, 205	II	SU 93548 85995	Littleworth Corner	1700-1799	Brick House
411, 8, 294	II	SU 95312 84108	Malt Cottage	1600-1699	Timber Framed House
411, 7, 180	II	SU 92524 81090	Milestone	1700-1899	Milestone
411, 19, 196	II	SU 93059 82444	16 Church St	1700-1799	Brick House
411, 19, 241	II	SU 93156 82344	19 High St	1800-1899	Brick House
411, 19, 227	II	SU 93177 82355	2 High St	1800-1832	Brick House
411, 19, 231	II	SU 93164 82454	22 High St	1880	Brick mission hall
411, 19, 232	II	SU 93167 82465	24 High St	1800-1832	Timber Framed Building
411, 19, 243	II	SU 93156 82377	27 High St	1600-1699	Timber Framed Building
411, 19, 244	II	SU 93154 82392	29 High St	1600-1699	Timber Framed Building

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

411, 19, 234	II	SU 93157 82484	32 High St	1800-1899	Brick Forge
411, 19, 245	II	SU 93137 82458	47 High St	1400-1599	Timber framed cross wing house
411, 18, 236	II	SU 93137 82595	64 High St	1700-1799	Brick House
411, 18, 237	II	SU 93135 82602	66 High St	1700-1799	Beer House
411, 18, 248	II	SU 93128 82542	71 High St	1700-1799	Brick House
411, 18, 249	II	SU 93116 82556	73 High St	1767-1832	Brick House
411, 18, 252A	II	SU 93102 82626	93A High St	1700-1799	Brick service wing
411, 19, 198	II	SU 93026 82416	St Peter's Church wall	1800-1899	Boundary Wall
411, 7, 278	II	SU 93079 80519	Burnham Abbey wall	1500-1599	Brick wall
411, 7, 187	II	SU 93859 82652	Britwell House wall	1800-1899	Brick wall
411, 7, 192A	II	SU 93702 82653	1-2 Britwell Gardens	1600-1699	Timber Framed House
411, 18, 253	II	SU 93109 82743	113-121 High St	1600-1699	Roughcast & rendered house
411, 19, 228	II	SU 93170 82404	12, 12A & former Post Office	1600-1799	Brick House
411, 19, 229	II	SU 93170 82419	14-16 High St	1700-1732	Brick House
411, 7, 204	II	SU 92734 82388	16-18 Church Walk	1855	Brick House
411, 19, 242	II	SU 93159 82353	21-25 High St	1600-1699	Timber Framed House
411, 18, 235	II	SU 93150 82521	38-44 High St	1500-1699	Timber Framed Building
411, 7, 193	II	SU 93680 82685	52-54 Britwell Road	1700-1799	Rendered House
411, 19, 247	II	SU 93136 82490	57-61 High St	1700-1799	Timber Framed Building
411, 18, 250	II	SU 93126 82575	75-81 High St	1700-1799	Brick House
411, 18, 238	II	SU 93126 82648	76-78 High St	1700-1732	Brick House
411, 7, 203	II	SU 92721 82369	8-10 Church Walk	1600-1699	Timber Framed House
411, 19, 298	II	SU 93154 82320	9, 11-11A High St	1600-1699	Timber Framed House
411, 18, 239	II	SU 93128 82732	98-102 High St	1800-1832	Brick House
411, 7, 207	II	SU 93700 82801	Notts Cottage	1784	Brick House
411, 7, 194	II	SU 93718 82688	Britwell Farm barn	1600-1699	Timber Framed House
411, 3, 222	II	SU 93209 86282	Oak Lodge	1833-1866	Gatehouse
411, 18, 235A	II	SU 93153 82508	Old Swan Cottage	1500-1599	Timber Framed House
411, 7, 192B	II	SU 93839 82726	St Anne's Cottage	1880-1920	Timber framed estate cottage
411, 19, 199	II	SU 93078 82326	Churchyard wall	1700-1799	Boundary Wall
411, 7, 191	II	SU 93872 82721	St Anselm Chapel	1600-1699	Chapel
411, 19, 233	II	SU 93159 82472	30 High St	1700-1799	Brick House
411, 18, 184	II	SU 93129 82757	Crispin Inn	1700-1799	Brick Inn

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

411, 8, 210	II	SU 95497 83982	Crown PH	1700-1799	Brick Public House
411, 19, 230	II	SU 93166 82447	George PH	1700-1799	Timber Framed Building
411, 19, 291	II	SU 93212 82148	The Priory	1833-1866	Brick House
411, 3, 501	II	SU 93443 86000	The Thatched Cottage	1700-1799	Brick House
411, 7, 274	II	SU 92963 80248	The Tithe Barn	1500-1532	Timber framed tithe barn
411, 7, 258	II	SU 92052 82565	Tithe Barn	1600-1699	Timber framed tithe barn
411, 7, 257	II	SU 92075 82624	Tithe Cottages	1600-1699	Timber Framed House
411, 19, 195	II	SU 93089 82426	Tudor Cottage	1500-1599	Timber Framed House
411, 21, 273	II	SU 92935 79946	Lake End Farm 2 barns	1600-1699	Timber Framed Barn
411, 7, 188	II	SU 93742 82686	Britwell House wall	1500-1599	Wall
411, 7, 279A	II	SU 92287 80454	West Town Farm	1700-1799	Farmhouse
411, 0, 10043	II	SU 93687 86315	Yew Tree Cottage	18th Century	Beer House

3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data

Trade Directories

Artisan/trades	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Basket maker				1	1						
Furniture maker											1
Iron founder	2	2	1					1	1		1
Milliner/peroke		1									
Photographer					1				1		1
Shoe/boot maker	7	9	4	5	2	3		3	3		3
Straw hat maker	2										
Tailor	5	4	3	2	1	1		1	1		2
Upholsterer									1		
TOTAL	16	16	8	8	5	4	0	5	7	0	8
Merchant/Dealer	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Brewery	1	1		1	1	1			1		
Chemist		1			1	1		1	2		2
Confectioner								1	2		5
Dealer	3	4	1	2	2	2		1	5		8
Dealer (animals)											13
Dealer (Corn/coal)	3	3	1	1	1			2	3		3
Dealer (cycle/car)								1	1		1
Draper	1			2		1		2	2		4
Fellmonger											1
Fishmonger											2
Fruitier											2
Furniture dealer	1	1						1	1		2
Grocer	2	2	7	4	4	3		3	3		5
Ironmonger			1								
Marine Store			1								
Newspaper/printer				2							
Nurserymen	3	1			1	1					1
Printers								1	1		1
Wine Merchant											1
TOTAL	14	13	11	12	10	9	0	13	21	0	51
Agric/General	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Farmer			15	7	13	6		13	13		9
TOTAL	0	0	15	7	13	6	0	13	13	0	9
Professional	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Architect											1
Auctioneer	3			1							
Banker								1			2
Dentist											1
Solicitor	2	2		1					1		1
Surgeon/physician	1		1	2		2		2	2		3
TOTAL	6	2	1	4	0	2	0	3	3	0	8
Service/Provisions	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Baker	3	5	4	7	5	5		3	2		4
Beer Retailer			4	9	10	9		15	8		6
Blacksmith	2	3	1	2	1	1		2	2		
Brazier		1									
Bricklayer/builder	6	3	1	1	3	7		3	4		7
Brick/tile maker		2						1	1		2
Butcher	2	2	2	3	2	5		4	3		4
Café						2					5
Carpenter	1	1	1					1	1		1
Carrier	1							1			
Chimney sweep						1					2
Engineer			1	1	1	3					2
Gardener		1	4	1	5			3	3		2
Hairdresser		1	1			6		2	1		3
Hotel/Inn	4	4	1			2		2	3		1

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

Ind-generic											2
Ins Agent				2		3		1			3
Laundry						3					2
Mason						2					
Miller		1		1				1	1		1
Plumber/electrician			1	1	1	4		2	2		
Pub		8	5	6	6	1		4	3		6
Saddler	2	2	1	1	1			2	2		1
School	1		2	1		2		4			1
Watchmaker		2	1		1	1			1		
Wheelwright		1	1					1			
TOTAL	22	37	31	36	36	57	0	52	37	0	55

Population Figures

Date	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
Population	1354	1490	1716	1930	2095	2142	2081	2179	2241	2513	3144
Date	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	
Population	3715	4113	3939	NA	5900	16,143	17,750	NA	NA	13,818	

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

bucksc.gov.uk/bcc/ for 2001

4 Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report

Burnham is a small settlement on a road that runs north from the main Bath Road. It was on a more well used road before the bridge at Maidenhead was built in 1777, and this has affected its importance and potential for growth of Burnham. Burnham is now thought of as a village, rather than as a town.

The parish of Burnham is narrow and fairly long, running from the River Thames in the south to the higher ground of Burnham Beeches in the north. The parish contains a number of smaller settlements, some of which have moved out of the parish over time.

There were two manors in the parish at the time of Domesday, Burnham to the west that included the settlement and East Burnham. The manor of Burnham had belonged to Elma the thegn who was said to have been killed at the Battle of Hastings and this, together with the manor of Eton, was granted to Otho, castellan of Windsor Castle. The details of the descent and splitting of the manors is presented in VCH.

The founding charter of an Abbey was signed on 18th April 1266 by Richard of Cornwall, a brother of Henry III. Little of the Abbey survives, but some archaeological work has been recorded.

A charter for both a market and fair was granted by Henry III on 29th July 1271.

As stated above, the potential growth and development of Burnham was greatly affected by the change to the highway and then this was reinforced by the route of the railway which meant that the settlement was not on any main route. It still saw growth in population, but not in size of the centre or industrial growth.

The work of the council, the parish and the people in the late 19th and most of the 20th century has been researched and recorded by a group of historians.

Medieval Records (to 1500)

Manorial Records

Allards

No records

Boveney

No records

Burnham

Court rolls, 1347-1414

BL Eg Ch 8326, 8327

Burnham Abbey

Court roll, with other manors, 1404-1410 (non-consecutive)

CBS AR 93/2006/19-20

Rental, with other manors, 1425-1426

CBS AR 93/2006/25

Rental, 1430-1431

NUL Manvers Collection Mi 6/170/89

Court roll, with other manors, 1436

CBS AR 93/2006/29

Rental, with Beaconsfield, 1462-1463

TNA:PRO SC11/76

Cippenham

Bailiff's accounts, with other manors, 1340-1341

TNA:PRO SC6/1120/9

Court roll, 1394-1395

TNA:PRO SC2/155/8

Court roll, 1430-1453

HL mssHAM Box 59/13

Rental, with other manors, 1462-1463

TNA:PRO SC11/76

Court roll, 1486-1487

TNA:PRO SC2/155/9

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

Tax Records for Burnham

Containing the names of individuals

Burnham Parish

1340 April 3 two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool [14th cent] - 4 stray	TNA:PRO E179/77/9 TNA:PRO E179/80/346 Part 6
[1403 x c. 1413] - 4 stray	TNA:PRO E179/77/41
1497 Jan 16 x March 13 subsidy of £62,000	TNA:PRO E179/78/157

Burnham Deanery

1340 April 3 two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool	TNA:PRO E179/77/9
--	-------------------

Containing communal assessments only

Burnham Parish

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 E179/77/10
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
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
1332 Sept 9 x 12 fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/77/23
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

Burnham Deanery

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

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 E179/77/9
1340 April 3 two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool TNA:PRO E179/240/298 Part 2

(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 Burnham Records (not an exhaustive list)

Chancery

TNA:PRO C 131/8/6, C 131/39/15, C 131/174/12, C 131/207/29, C 131/211/12, C 131/211/26, C 131/218/14, C 131/229/21, C 143/244/8, C 143/297/4, C 146/448, C 241/49/135, C 241/53/69, C 241/105/202, C 241/128/11, C 241/171/47, C 241/200/29, C 1/7/322, C 1/12/258, C 1/20/23, C 1/27/275, C 1/28/208, C 1/65/68, C 1/65/72, C 1/65/74, C 1/69/164, C 1/111/83.

Exchequer

TNA:PRO E 41/370, E 179/77/22, E 179/80/363, E 179/81/17, E 179/362/2, E 179/378/14, E 179/378/20, E 199/2/58, E 199/2/19, E 40/24, E 40/29, E 40/52, E 40/66, E 40/116, E 40/124, E 40/671, E 40/673, E 40/674, E 40/676, E 40/679, E 40/685, E 40/5882.

Special Collections

TNA:PRO SC 8/37/1816, SC 8/78/3883, SC 8/84/4162, SC 8/95/4739F, SC 8/95/4739G, SC 8/95/4739H, SC 8/95/4739J, SC 8/95/4739K, SC 8/97/4804, SC 8/97/482, SC 8/97/4828, SC 8/191/9503, SC 8/191/9504, SC 8/245/12229, SC 8/261/13040, SC 8/323/E553, SC 5/8/5/2, SC 5/8/5/3.

Early Modern Records (1500-1800)

Manorial Records

Allards

Court papers, 1796-1836 (non-consecutive) LMA COL/DD/01/box104

Boveney

Particulars, with Dorney, 1671 (circa) BRO D/ER/E44

Burnham

Rental (copy), 1661 CBS D/RA 3/118

Rental (copy), 1700 CBS D/RA 3/119

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

Court roll, 1792-1812 (non-consecutive)

CBS D/BASM 13

Burnham Abbey

Survey, with other manors, 1548-1549 TNA:PRO LR2/188 (ff 258-266)
Extracts from surveys, with other manors, 1604-1605 TNA:PRO LR2/198 (ff 115-116)
Extracts from surveys, with other manors, 1604-1605 TNA:PRO LR2/196 (ff 198-201)
Rental, with other manors, 1619 CUL Ee.III.34
Particular, with survey, 1654 SGC XVII 31.12

Cippenham

Court roll, 1562-1574 HL mssHAM Box 59/16
Terrier (vol), 1572 CBS D/X 1068
Survey, 1599 CBS D/X 1414
Rental, 1621 CBS D/X 1329
Abstract of lands, 1650 (circa) BRO D/EST/M7/1
Court book with rental 1688-97 and extract of survey, 1591-92 1669-1732
NRO Spencer (Althorp) volumes M61/62
Order to jury, 1719 BRO D/EST/M7/2

Tax Records for Burnham

Containing the names of individuals

Burnham Parish

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
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
1549 March 12 subsidy ('relief') TNA:PRO E179/80/346 Part 4
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
1610 Feb 9 x July 23 subsidy TNA:PRO E179/80/346 Part 2
1624 May 13 or later three subsidies TNA:PRO E179/79/279
1628 June 16 x 29 five subsidies TNA:PRO E179/244/1

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

1628 June 16 x 29 five subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/80/288
1635 Aug 4 ship money	TNA:PRO E179/244/1A
1635 Aug 4 ship money	TNA:PRO E179/244/2
1635 Aug 4 ship money	TNA:PRO E179/273/5
1635 Aug 4 ship money	TNA:PRO E179/275/2
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
<i>Containing communal assessments only</i>	
Burnham Parish	
[16th cent] - 1 fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/80/360
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 fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/281A
1641 May 13 two subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/388/13 Part 25
1641 May 13 two subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/388/13 Part 26
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

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

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

Other Burnham Records (not an exhaustive list)

Chancery

TNA:PRO C 93/19/4, C 10/502/12, C 10/494/82, C 107/80, C 147/212, C 202/87/4, C 241/282/168, C 1/996/4, C 1/1003/16, C 1/1212/61-62, C 107/133.

Exchequer

TNA:PRO E 178/450, E 178/1427, E 196/63, E 134/38Eliz/Trin5, E 147/3/7, E 147/3/30, E 316/3/221, E 320/ZZ10, E 322/37, E 330/29.

Parish Records: CBS PR 31/1-29

Registers CBS

Christenings, 1561-1953 CBS 31/1/1-3,6,7,10-14

Marriages, 1561-1967 CBS PR 31/1/1-5,9,21-29

Burials, 1561-1965 CBS PR 31/1/1-3,8,15-20

Burnham Incumbent CBS PR 31/2/1-9

Burnham Incumbent – Property and Miscellaneous

Volume listing parish lands, from reign of Henry IV to 1825 CBS PR 31/3/5

Burnham Churchwardens – Accounts

Three fragments of accounts, 1549 CBS PR 31/5/1

Burnham Churchwardens – Property

Schedule of church estate, n.d. CBS PR 31/6/7

Deeds of property relating to the parish church at Burnham, 1296-1612

CBS PR 31/6/8/1-17

Plan of land belonging to churchwardens, n.d. CBS PR 31/6/9

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, Burnham 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.

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

The Burnham wills indicate the development of the town by showing occupations – clerk (1611), chapman (1622), baker (1640), shoemaker (1642), tailor (1642).

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

Estate and family papers relating to Burnham may be found in the following sources (not exhaustive):

Packe of Burnham, c1250 – 1982

CBS D 11

Material concerning the local history of the Burnham and Taplow area compiled by

Mr A H Packe, 1963-1985

Burnham

CBS D 11/3

Catalogue may be found at:

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=008-packe&cid=3#3

Britwell Court, Burnham, 1710 – 1878

CBS D 39/1-57

Catalogue may be found at:

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=008-britwell&cid=0&kw=Burnham#0

Bulstrode Estate, 1517 – 1950

CBS D-RA

Catalogue may be found at:

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=008-bulstrode&cid=0#0

Bucks estates of the Duke of Portland held at Nottingham University.

mss/library.nottingham.ac.uk/cats/port_londonple_bucks.html

Lee Family of Hartwell, 1434-1870

CBS D-LE

Catalogue may be found at:

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=008-lee_1&cid=0#0

Hawtrey Family Papers, 1750 – 1961

CBS D 65

Catalogue may be found at:

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=008-hawtrey&cid=0#0

There are many deeds and papers relating to Burnham in the lists of small accessions at the CBS that can be searched, CBS D-X 1-1179

Eton and District Deeds – collection of 17th – 19th century deeds including many for Burnham CBS D 72

Catalogue may be found at:

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=008-eton&cid=0#0

The BAS Collection at CBS contains title deeds to properties in Burnham, 17-19C: CBS, BAS Coll.

County Records with Burnham 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

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

Land Tax Assessments, c1780-1832: CBS, Q/RPL

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 Burnham 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.

Trade Directory

None

Local Newspapers

No newspapers were printed in Buckinghamshire until the nineteenth century.

Maps

Burnham, Beaconsfield, Chalfont St. Peter, Dorney, Hitcham, Taplow, Wooburn, 1763 CBS CBS Ma R.59

Survey of estate belonging to Edmund Waller, esquire. Paper, original at British Library.

Burnham, Quarter Session – Epiphany 1788 CBS Q/H/3

Diversion of highway, East Burnham Common – Crown Inn. Rough sketch on paper – colouring showing house of Sayer.

Burnham and Farnham Royal, 1796 CBS MaR/17.T

Estate of Henry Sayer. Shows field names.

Burnham, Taplow, Hitcham and Hedsor, Quarter Session – Midsummer 1797 CBS Q/H/13

Diversion of highways, Clifton Wall to Burnham.

Modern Records (Post 1800)

Manorial Records

Burnham

Court roll, 1792-1812 (non-consecutive) CBS D/BASM 13

Court roll, 1818 CBS D/BASM 13

Court roll, 1824 CBS D/BASM 13

Parish Records: CBS PR 31/1-29

Registers CBS

Christenings, 1561-1953 CBS 31/1/1-3,6,7,10-14

Marriages, 1561-1967 CBS PR 31/1/1-5,9,21-29

Burials, 1561-1965 CBS PR 31/1/1-3,8,15-20

Burnham Incumbent CBS PR 31/2/1-9

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

Burnham Incumbent – Property and Miscellaneous

Volume listing parish lands, from reign of Henry IV to 1825 CBS PR 31/3/5
Details of land in parish, 19th century CBS PR 31/3/20

Burnham Churchwardens – Accounts

Churchwardens Account Books, 1824-1922 CBS PR 31/5/2-3
Miscellaneous accounts, vouchers and papers, 1824-26 CBS PR 31/5/4-25

Burnham Churchwardens – Property

Notebook listing land belonging to church, with small plans, ?1897 CBS PR 31/6/2
Schedule of church estate, n.d. CBS PR 31/6/7
Plan of land belonging to churchwardens, n.d. CBS PR 31/6/9

Burnham Vestry and Parochial Church Council

Vestry Minute Books, 1815-1868 CBS PR 31/8/1-4
Copy notices of vestry meetings with some rough agendas, 1888-1920 CBS PR 31/8/5
Minute Book of Parochial Church Council and Meeting, 1920-1937 CBS PR 31/8/6
Parochial Church Council Account Books, 1922-1937 CBS PR 31/8/7-8
Parochial Church Council Minute Books, 1937-1969 CBS PR 31/8/10-11
Parochial Church Council Fabric Committee Minutes, 1956-1962 CBS PR 31/8/12
Parochial Church Council Finance Committee Minutes, 1963-1969 CBS PR 31/8/13
Vestry Minute Book, from 1897 annual general meeting only, 1875-1982 CBS PR 31/8/15

Burnham Overseers of the Poor – Rates

Poor Rate Book, 1809-1822 CBS PR 31/11/1
Copy of poor rate for 1768 with names of some occupiers in 1807, 1768 CBS PR 31/11/2
Poor Rate Valuation Book, c1850 CBS PR 31/11/3

Burnham Overseers of the Poor – Accounts

CBS PR 31/12/1

Burnham Overseers of the Poor – Apprenticeship

Poor Apprentice Book, 1806-1839 CBS PR 31/14/1

Burnham Overseers of the Poor – Pre 1834 Miscellaneous

Leases of common land at Dropmore Hill, Burnham, 1792 CBS PR 31/18/1-2

Charities and School, 1806-1948

CBS PR 31/25/1-18

Burnham Tithe, 1842-1943

CBS PR 31/27/1-17

Burnham Parish Council Minutes

Minute Book of Parish Meetings, 1894-1937 CBS PR 31/29/1
Minute Books of Parish Council, 1894-1934 CBS PR 31/29/2-6
Minutes of Parish Lighting Committee, 1884-1930 CBS PR 31/29/7-8

Burnham Parish Council Accounts

Parish Council account books, CBS PR 31/31/1-4

Eton Rural District Council Records: CBS DC10/1-39

Clerk – Minutes and Reports CBS DC10/1/1-14

Signed minute books of Eton RDC, 1899-1927 CBS DC10/1/3-11
Signed minute books of Highways committee, 1895-1910 CBS DC10/1/12-13

Burnham Historic Town Assessment

Clerk – Returns CBS DC10/8/1

Statutory financial statements for the District Auditor and returns of receipts and expenditure to Minister of Health, 1939-1946 CBS DC10/8/1

Treasurer – Final Accounts CBS DC10/11/1-33

General Ledger, 1895-1930 CBS DC10/11/1-14, 19-20

Parochial Ledger, 1895-1930 CBS DC10/11/15-18, 21

Abstract of annual accounts, 1946-1973 CBS DC10/11/22-33

Treasurer – Second Stage Accounts

CBS DC10/12/1-25

Burnham: poor rate

Overseers' receipt and payment books, 1903/4-1926/7 CBS DC10/12/4

Burnham: special expenses rate

Overseers' receipt and payment books, 1899/1900-1926/7 CBS DC10/12/5

Burnham: lighting rate

Overseers' receipt and payment books, 1924/5-1926/7 CBS DC10/12/6

Treasurer – Rate Books CBS DC10/14/1-160

Burnham: poor rate and special expenses, 1912-1923 CBS DC10/14/6-8

General and special rate: Vol. 1, Boveney, Burnham, 1931 CBS DC10/14/103

General and special rate: Vol. 1, Burnham, 1936 CBS DC10/14/111

General and special rate: Vol. 1, Burnham, 1939 CBS DC10/14/116

General and special rate: Vol. 1, Burnham, 1945 CBS DC10/14/121

General and special rate: Vol. 1, Burnham, 1951 CBS DC10/14/127

Treasurer – Housing

CBS DC10/18/1-6

Miscellaneous

CBS DC10/37

Book of Reference to O.S. 25" 1st Ed maps of parishes in Stoke and Burnham Hundreds, 1876
CBS DC10/37/4

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 Burnham are:

1841 HO 107/45

1851 HO 107/1718

1861 RG 9/854

1871 RG 10/1402

1881 RG 11/1461

1891 RG 12/1136

1901 RG 13/1345

Burnham Historic Town

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

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	

Burnham Historic Town Report

Maps

- Burnham and Hitcham, Quarter Session – Michaelmas 1801* CBS Q/H/16
Diversion of highway. Fair map – paper – coloured.
- Burnham, n.d. copied c.1808* CBS MaR/16.T
Plan of Burnham Parish. Taken from a map by J. Field – insets (a) plan of Dropmore Lodge, (b) Plan of Dropmore House, (c) Plan of Spring Close, (d) Plan of Hickmalian (?) Farm. Field names.
- Burnham and Hitcham, Quarter Session – Midsummer 1812* CBS Q/H/34
Diversion of highways and footpaths. Rough sketch on paper, coloured.
- Burnham and Hitcham, Quarter Session – Epiphany 1813* CBS Q/H/37
Diversion of highways and footpaths. Rough sketch – some colouring.
- Burnham and Dorney, Quarter Session – Easter 1815* CBS Q/H/43
Diversion of footpath, between Dorney and the Bath Road. Fair map – paper – some colouring.
- Burnham, August 1824* CBS Ma/198/1R
Osborne estate map. Plan of the several Farms, Manors and other property within the parishes of Stoke, Wexham, Farnham Royal, Upton cum Chalvey and Burnham belonging to the Rt Hon Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne.
- Burnham, Quarter Session – Easter 1825* CBS Q/H/66
Stopping of footpath, Burnham Churchyard to Burnham Gore Lane. Fair map – paper – coloured.
- Burnham, Quarter Session – Michaelmas 1829* CBS Q/H/77
Stopping of highway, Burnham Lane. Fair sketch – paper – coloured.
- Burnham, Quarter Session – Easter 1834* CBS Q/H/85
Stopping of highway, Burnham town church footpath. Interesting compass point and sketch of church.
- Burnham, Map 1841; Apportionment 1842/3* CBS 74
Tithe Map – Diocesan Copy. Paper – linen backed, coloured. Signed by Commissioners.
- Burnham, 1841* CBS PR 31/27/1.R
Tithe Map.
- Burnham, 1841* CBS Ma/31/1.T
Plan of the Cippenham Liberty in the parish of Burnham. Notes that the coloured lands are the property of Edmund Brown.
Paper mounted on linen.
- Burnham, n.d. 19th century* CBS Ma/31/6.T
Plan of the Parish of Burnham, Bucks. Shows Great Western Railway, some open field strips, ref nos.
Tracing on linen.
- Burnham – Lower Boveney, n.d. 19th century* CBS Ma/31/7.T
Hamlet of Lower Boveney in the parish of Burnham. Tracing on linen.
- Burnham – Lower Boveney, O.S. 25" sheets joined – 1925 edition* CBS CCM/Ma 15R
Relates to tithe.

Burnham Historic Town Report

Burnham

CBS Ma/31/5.T

Plan of part of Burnham taken in 1931 from a plan made by R. Binfield which he took in 1808 from a map by J. Field. Field names given.

Burnham, Stoke Poges and Farnham Royal, 1956

CBS PR 198/32/5

Map showing proposed changes to [?ecclesiastical] boundary.

Burnham

CBS Ma/31/2.T

Plan of the property of Edmund Brown in the Cippenham Liberty in the parish of Burnham.

Burnham

CBS Ma/31/3.T

Plan of an estate at Cippenham, Bucks – the property of Sir Robert Harvey.

Burnham

CBS Ma/31/4.T

Plan of the property at Burnham, Bucks belonging to E. Clifton-Brown, esquire, J.P. Field names given.

Burnham, 1938

CBS D 158/58

Plan of the Dropmore Estate, Burnham to be sold at auction by Messrs Farebrother, Ellis and Co.

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

Burnham was lighted by gas by a company formed in 1864. There are some records in the archives of the Maidenhead Gas, Light and Coke Company of an agreement with the Burnham United Gas Light and Coke Co. Ltd (in liquidation) for the purchase of the mains, meters, and service of the Burnham Gas Light and Coke Co. Ltd. In Burnham, Dorney and Hitcham, 1904 BRO D/SG 4/9

Electricity

Electricity came from the Slough & Datchet Electricity Supply Co. which was founded in 1902 and dissolved in 1948. Street lights in Burnham used electricity from 1932, replacing gas.

Water

The regular supply of water started by a company formed in 1892. In 1939 the company was the Burnham, Dorney and Hitcham Waterworks Co. Ltd.

Telephone

The first telephone exchange opened in Burnham on 29th May 1906 (Post Office Circular 1906, p242). 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)

Burnham Historic Town Report

Railway

The parish of Burnham is intersected by the Great Western Railway from London Paddington to Maidenhead and Reading.

Archives of the railway plans can be found at CBS p/u.C.1-232

The catalogue can be found at: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=008-puc&cid=0#0

Listed Buildings and Descriptions

English Heritage

National Monuments Record – Images of England www.imagesofengland.org.uk/

Useful secondary sources

W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 3 (1925), p. 165-184 -

British-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42543

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)

Sister Jane Mary, D.D. & D.M. Miller, 'The Manor and Abbey of Burnham', Records of Buckinghamshire' 27 (1985) pp 94-100.

Burnham Historians, A Burnham Centenary – Council, Parish and People 1894-1994, (Taplow, 1994)

Key issues and recommendations for further study

The history of Burnham 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 deeds that would contribute to such a study.

Burnham did not grow in the same way as other Buckinghamshire towns following the coming of the railway. Although the railway station was distant from the old settlement centre, there was not the development of a 'new' town. In fact, because of the growth of Slough, the main growth was of housing to accommodate the people that worked elsewhere. In some sense, Burnham was by-passed. An investigation into the similarities and differences between the various towns would be of interest to consider the aspects that brought about decline, stagnation or growth.

The local authority records provide much information on the response of officialdom to the development of the town, particularly in relation to the provision of its services and infrastructure. A group of local historians have written a very useful book about Burnham between 1894 and 1994 (reference above). Further work will be necessary to locate the archives of commercial organisations that have been located in Burnham, but because of the closeness of the Slough Trading Estate, most of the industrial development was not in Burnham.