

Chalfont St Peter

Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment



The town centre, Chalfont St Peter, 1931 - Britain from Above © English Heritage

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

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Summary

This report written as part of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project is intended to summarise the archaeological, topographical, historical and architectural evidence relating to the development of Chalfont St Peter in order to provide an informed basis for conservation, research and the management of change within the urban environment. Emphasis is placed on identifying a research agenda for the town and on a semi-quantitative method for defining 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 between Amersham and Gerrards Cross and to the south of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Chalfont St Peter is today regarded as a 'suburban village' which expanded rapidly in the 20th century. However, examination of its early history shows that there was an attempt to develop Chalfont into a commercial centre, but it never actually became anything more than a large village. Historically Chalfont was first mentioned in AD 949 in the Anglo Saxon Chronicles but there was no distinction made between the three separate Chalfont villages, the whole area was known as *Ceadeles funtan*. Chalfont St Peter seems to have been a small common edge settlement manor with a mill situated within the woodland landscape of the Chilterns. The founding of a market and fair in 1229 is a key point in Chalfont's history but it was not the catalyst for growth or expansion and it doubtful if the market was ever successful, there is little documentary evidence of urban trades or professions. For most of the medieval period the manor of Chalfont St Peter was held by Missenden Abbey until the dissolution when it passed to a succession of families including the Drurys, the Bulstrodes and the Whitchurch family who held it from 1650 to 1809.

In the post medieval period (1536 -1800) documentary sources indicate that Chalfont did not expand, retaining its village character, although by the late 18th century it possessed a substantial non agricultural population with an unusual number of trades; these included: blacksmiths, butchers, bakers, cordwainers, glaziers and victuallers.

In the twentieth century Chalfont St Peter was transformed into town, based upon a large suburban settlement, the catalyst being the arrival of the railway at Gerrards Cross which connected this part of Buckinghamshire to London and Birmingham. The first major development occurred to the south around Austenwood Common with the Arts and Crafts styled villa at North Park, and Latchmoor Grove. Much larger developments came in the late 1920s. Shops of this period that run along the main street towards Gold Hill common, now comprise most of the village centre. Residential development continued apace; houses were built in the 1950s and 1960s to the east of Gravel Hill. This widespread growth saw Chalfont St Peter's population rise from c. 6,000 in 1931 to over 12,000 by 1961. Modernisation and urbanisation continued up until 1960s when many historic shops in the High Street were demolished in favour of a concrete development of flats, offices and shops fronts surrounding a central car park. Modern buildings and urbanisation now dominate the village centre and very little historic architecture remains.

A consequence of modern urbanisation is that of Chalfont St Peter has coalesced with Gerrards Cross and it is hard to distinguish a boundary between the two settlements.

Chalfont St Peter is significant for it's the setting of its village environment, a series of commons with historic settlement clustered around the edges. The area encompassing the church and High Street, which has lost much of its green through development still has the potential to yield archaeological deposits from the medieval and post medieval periods. However, aside from the historic core of the village perhaps the most significant aspect of Chalfont's heritage lies with its historic built environment of the 19th and 20th centuries; which charts the transformation of a historic village into a twentieth century 'metroland settlement'. Some of the most significant features are individual buildings such as The Grange, the 1920s promenade of shops along the Market Place and the National Centre for Epilepsy. A number of estates merit recognition including the villa settlements of Austenway and Latchmoor Grove.



Figure 1: Urban Character Zones, Chalfont St Peter

Period	Chalfont St Peter	
Saxon (410-1066)	Mint	No
	Minster	No
	Royal Manor	No
	Burh status	No
	Saxon Reference	949 as <i>Ceadeles Funtam</i>
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	Yes as <i>Celfunde</i>
	Number of Manors	One reference
	Watermills	One
	Domesday population (recorded households)	14 villagers; 4 smallholders; 2 slaves
	Settlement type	Manorial holding
Medieval (1066-1536)	Borough status	No
	Burgage plots	No
	Guild house/fraternity	No
	Castle	No
	Civic structures	No
	Fair Charter	1229 (Letter Close) Ranulf Brito
	Church	St Peter's Church
	Market Charter	1229 (Letter Close) Ranulf Brito
	Market House	No
	Monastic presence	No
	Manorial records	Yes good preservation
	Routeway connections	
Inns/taverns (reference to)	No reference	
Windmills/watermills	One	
Settlement type	market village	
Post Medieval (1536-1800)	Industry	Not known
	1577 Return of Vintners	2 inn holders; 1 alehouse keeper
	Market Charter	No
	Market house	No
	Fair Charter	No
	Inns	Greyhound, Swan and Cross Keys
	Watermills	One
	Windmill	Mention of one at Austenwood Common
	Proximity to turnpike	1751 Uxbridge to Wendover Trust 1751 Beaconsfield to River Colne
Population (1801)	1174	
Settlement type	village	
Modern (Post 1800)	Railway station	1906 Gerrards Cross Station
	Modern development	Yes
	Enclosure date	No date
	Canal Wharf	No
	Significant local industries	Local film industry
	Population (2001)	12,936
	Settlement type	Suburban village
HER No.	0855800000	

Table 1: Checklist for Chalfont St Peter

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 Chalfont St Peter 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 covering 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.

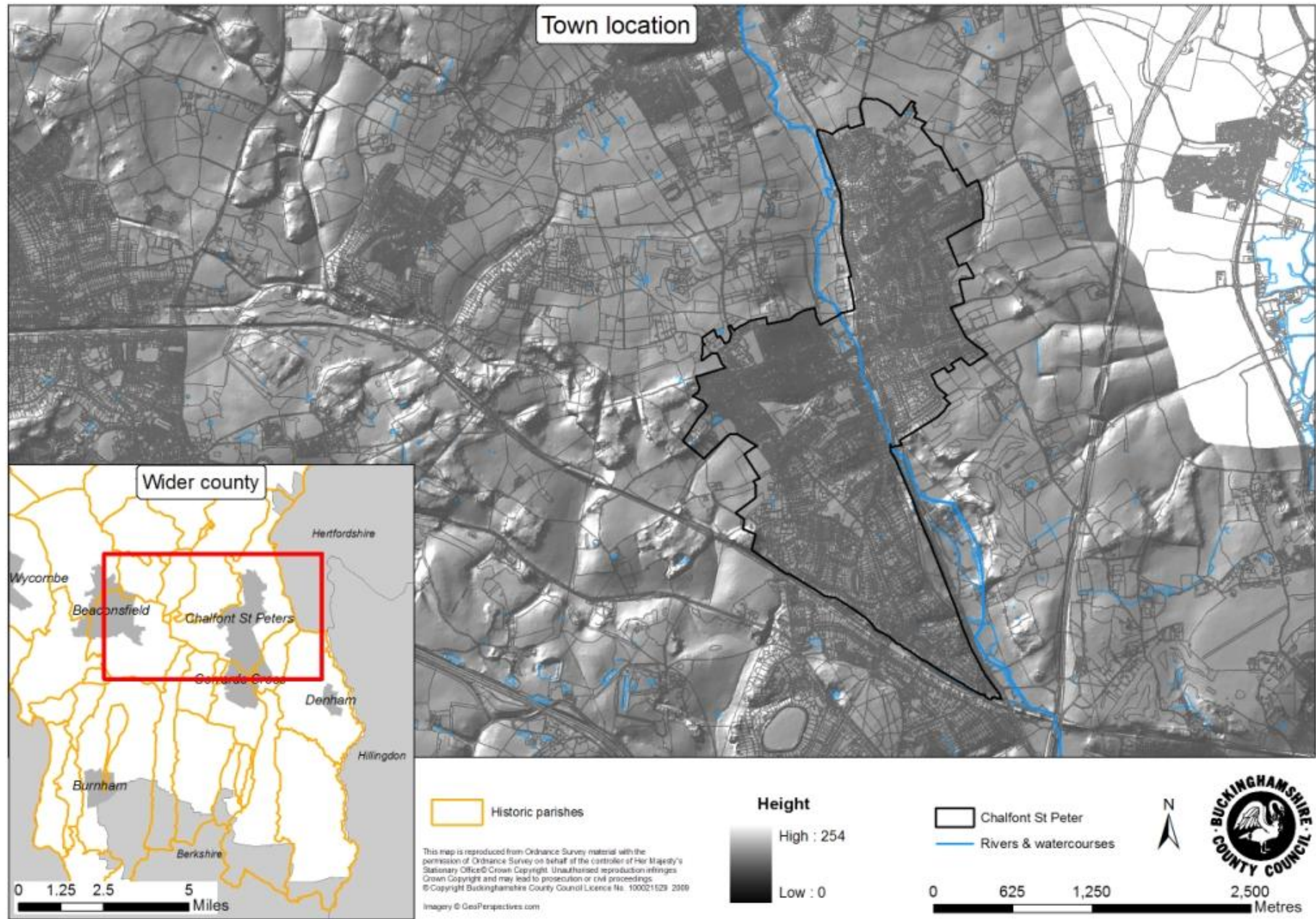


Figure 2: Chalfont St Peter in location

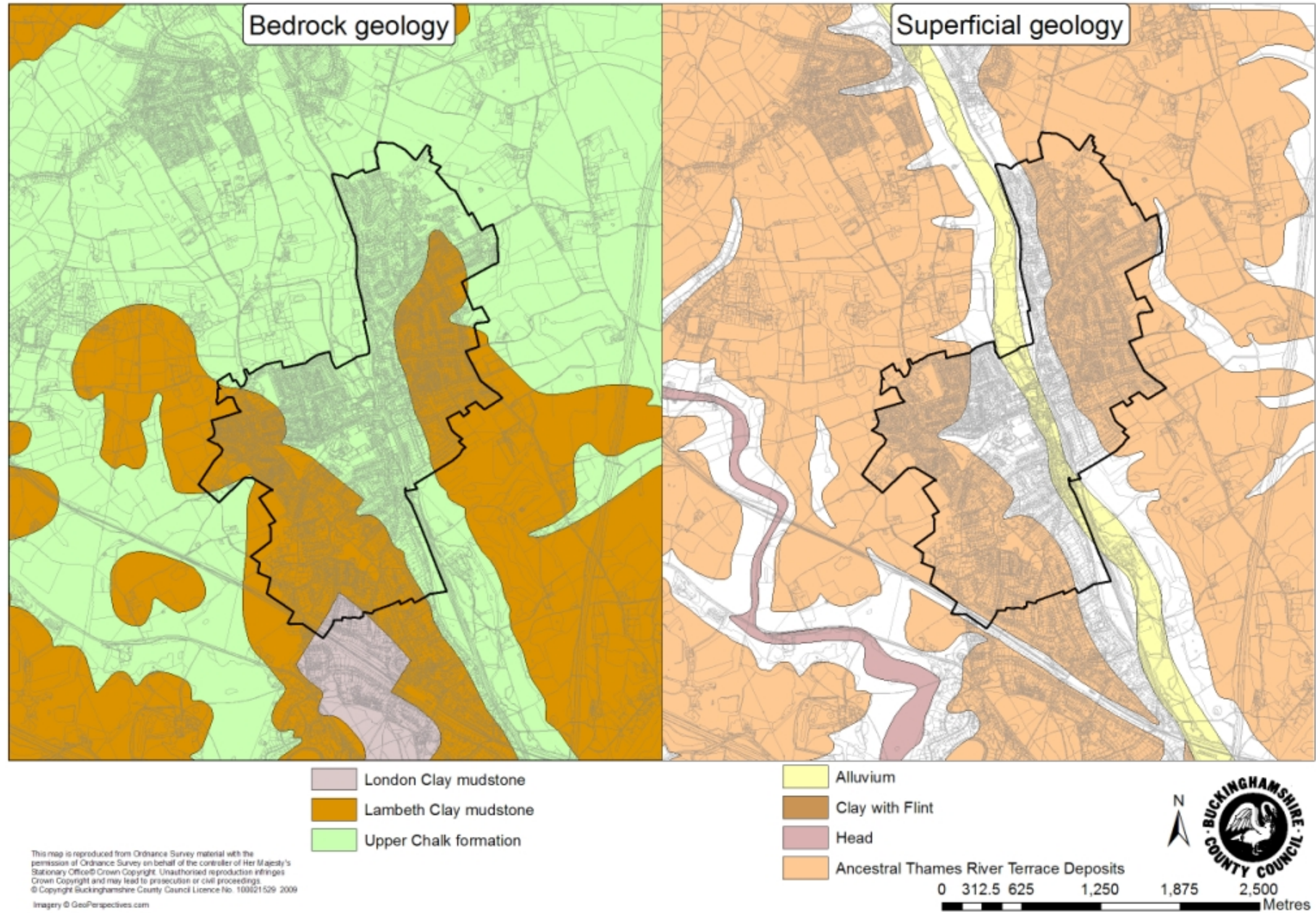


Figure 3: Geology of town (BGS)

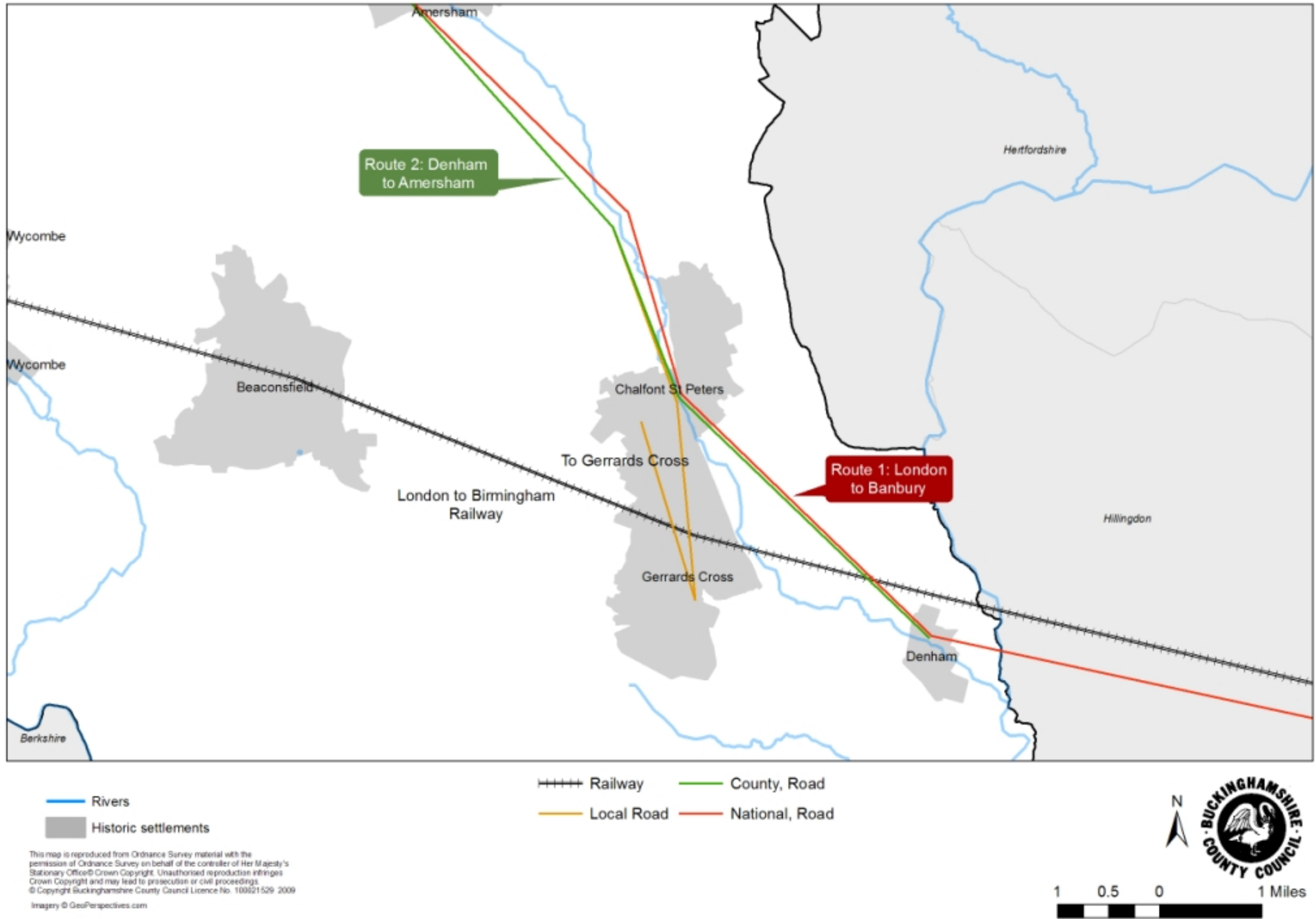


Figure 4: Diagram of Connections from Chalfont St Peter (representational only)

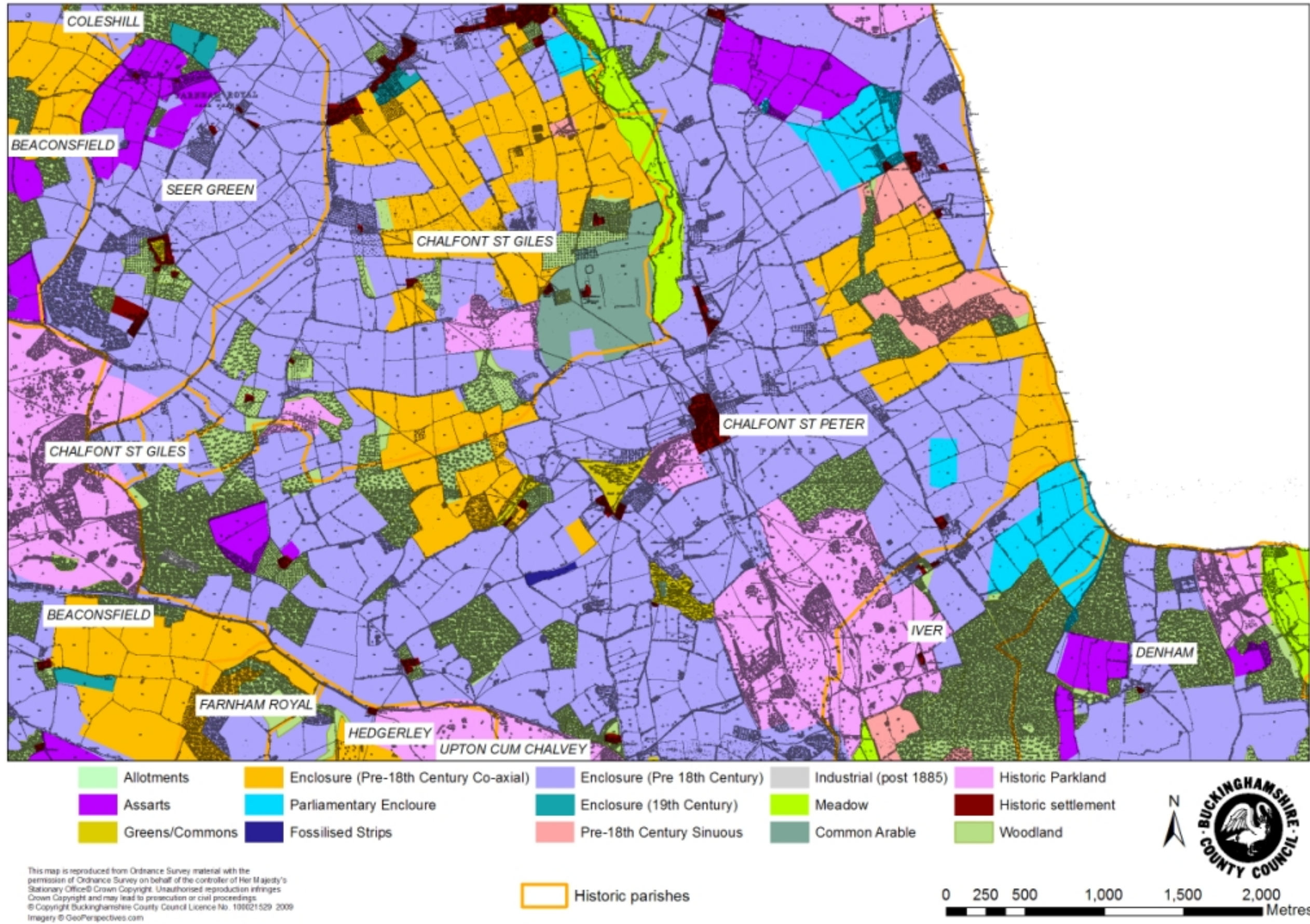


Figure 5: Town in the wider historic landscape using routes and Bucks HLC



- Village/Hamlet
- Manor
- Turnpike
- River
- Deserted Settlement

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Figure 6: Dispersed settlement around Chalfont St Peter

2 Setting

2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

For the purposes of this report the division between Chalfont St Peter and Gerrards Cross will be taken to be the political boundary line north of the railway that demarcates Chiltern and South Bucks Districts. This places Ochre Hill Avenue, South Park, Oak End Way and Packhorse Road in Gerrards Cross while Maltman's Lane, Austenwood Common, Latchmoor Way and North Park are in Chalfont St Peter.

Chalfont St Peter is located in Chiltern District in the county of Buckinghamshire along the historic road from London to Birmingham. Chalfont St Peter is a nucleated settlement located at a height of approximately 65m OD (Ordnance Datum). Modern settlement has expanded over the low valley slopes around the village, rising to a height of 95m OD to the north east and 100m OD to the south west.

The river Misbourne passes through the centre of Chalfont St Peter running north-south from Great Missenden to the River Colne.

The principal bedrock geology around the historic settlement comprises Upper Chalk formation with bands of Lambeth clay topping the hills to the north and south. Overlying superficial deposits comprise alluvium along the path of the river Misbourne and Ancestral Thames river terrace deposits on the surrounding hills. The Soil Survey Layer (Cranfield University, 2007) surveyed at a county level classifies the soils to the west of the historic core as loam over gravel (Soil Series 5.81 Typical paleo-argillic brown earths). The path of the river is classified as seasonally wet loam over gravel (Soil Series 8.12 Calcareous alluvial gley soils) with areas of deep loam to clay in the east (Soil Series 5.81 Typical paleo-argillic brown earths).

2.2 Wider Landscape

Transport and Communications

The principal historic road passes through Chalfont St Peter on a north-south alignment from Birmingham via Aylesbury to London. This route is presumed to have medieval origins – it was first recorded in detail on John Ogilby's strip map of 1675 and was later turnpiked by the Wendover to Buckingham Trust in 1751. The turnpike continued to operate until 1878 when the turnpikes were closed down. A number of local roads connect surrounding villages to Chalfont St Peter.

Rural Landscape

The 19th century landscape was dominated by pre 18th century irregular enclosure with small areas of settlement at Chalfont St Peter itself and at Austenwood and Goldhill Common. The Grange comprised a small park near to the village while Chalfont Park lay a short distance away.

The modern landscape has seen significant change. The introduction of the railway at Gerrards Cross and subsequent expansion of that town quickly encroached into Chalfont parish and led to the creation of a new parish for Gerrards Cross. Chalfont St Peter benefited from the 'metroland' appeal of the London hinterland as settlement expanded north from Gerrards Cross to the meet with the village. The creation of a National Centre for Epilepsy at Chalfont Common marked the northern most limit of the new settlement. The pre 18th century field systems have now been replaced by built development and modern field patterns.

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. Also used were county and regional maps including Jeffrey's map of the county (1760) and Bryant's map of the county (1820). The only available historic map for Chalfont St Peter is the Tithe Award from 1840.

3.2 Documentary Evidence

In comparison with other historic towns and settlements in Buckinghamshire the documentary evidence for Chalfont St Peter is very rich. The manorial records for Chalfont manor survive, which provide much information about fourteenth and early fifteenth-century Chalfont St Peter. There is a good series of Overseers' and other parish records from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and several large collections of estate records from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries, which make it possible to study the development of the parish's landholding patterns, farming and landscape in great detail. The major holdings of estate deeds are listed in the Early Modern Records section, under 'Other records' and 'Title deeds'. The full assessment of documentary sources has been produced by Matt Tompkins of the University of Leicester, and is available in Appendix 4. In terms of synthesised secondary sources there is G. Edmunds' history of Chalfont St Peter and Gerrards Cross (1964) which discusses the early history of the settlement. Hunt and Thorpe's book on Gerrards Cross (2006) is very detailed on the history of modern 'metroland' development and discusses the growth of neighbouring Chalfont St Peter in some detail. There are also two recent pictorial histories of Chalfont St Peter compiled by Peter Seabright (2006) which contain useful illustrations and photographs of from the early 20th century.

3.3 Built Heritage

There are just fifteen listed buildings in Chalfont St Peter dating from the 15th-20th centuries. St Peter's Church, originally dating to the 15th century and Shrubs Wood are the only Grade II* buildings. The listed buildings are spread across the town with some modern buildings at the Epilepsy Centre and in the south of the town while a cluster of earlier buildings are concentrated around the village.

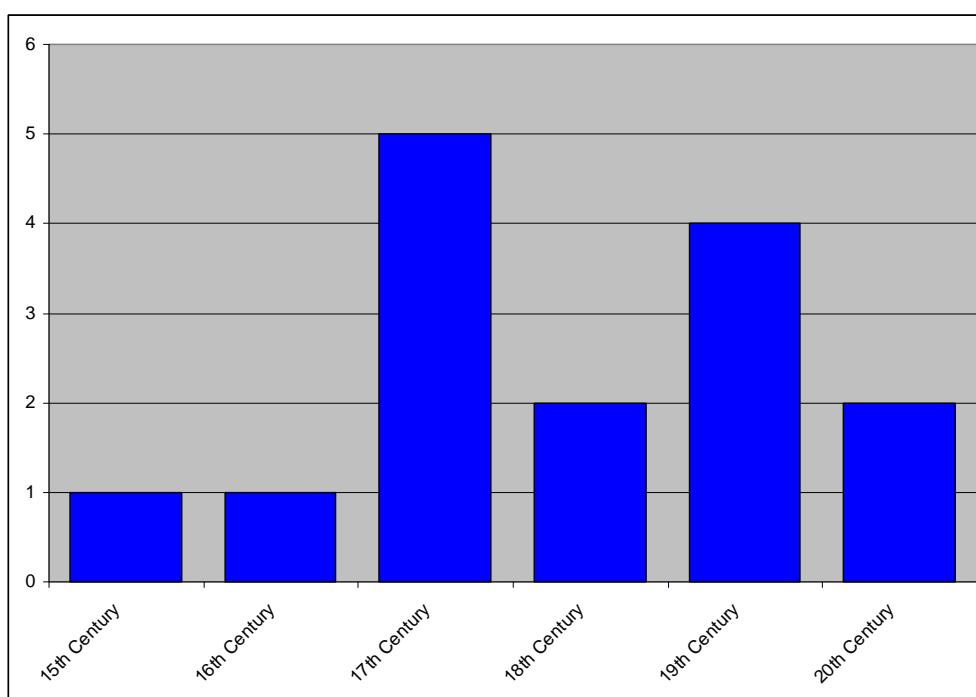


Figure 7: Listed Buildings by century

3.4 Archaeological Evidence

Previous archaeological investigation in Chalfont St Peter has been limited, two investigations some distance from the village centre proved negative. A small scale evaluation within the grounds of the church has provided some evidence of medieval activity.

CP1: St Peters Church NGR TQ 0005 9089 (Pine J, 2000)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
1 sherd pottery (Roman) 2 sherds pottery (medieval sandy ware 12 th -14 th century) 1 sherd pottery ('M40' type ware 12 th century) 1 sherd pottery (post medieval) 2 fragments architectural stone 1 fragment clay pipe ceramic building material	robber trench (medieval)	3 burials (medieval?)
		6 burials (post medieval)
		Above ground structures
		<i>None</i>
		Positive features (above natural)
		<i>None</i>
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	Report indicates that the robber trench marks the line of the original medieval church. Several of the burials were discovered beneath this robber trench indicating a medieval date.	
CP2: The Grange NGR TQ 0005 9089 (Museum of London, 2004)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
<u>Prehistoric</u> 25 flints (majority Neolithic Bronze Age) <u>Medieval Pottery</u> - 7 sherds of Flint Tempered Pottery (11 th to 12 th century) <u>Post Medieval Pottery</u> - 1 sherd of Surrey Red Border ware (16 th – 17 th century) - 1 sherd of tin-glazed ware (17 th century) - 1 sherd locally made red earthenware (17 th century) possibly Surrey border ware or Brill Boarstall <u>Undated</u> 2 pieces of slag	<u>Prehistoric</u> Ditches gully (prehistoric) <u>Medieval</u> Possible boundary ditches, <u>Post medieval</u> - Post holes - Pit	1 fragment of animal bone
		Above ground structures
		<i>None</i>
		Positive features (above natural)
		<u>Post-medieval</u>
		- Wall, and possible floor
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Archaeological Evaluation Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	The results of the evaluation have shown potential prehistoric features including a ditch and a possible eaves drip gully suggesting a domestic settlement. Evidence for medieval occupation is slight although presence of stratified medieval pottery in boundary ditches. Walls and a possible floor and post holes. These structures may relate to a building or to garden features of the post-medieval period.	

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

Code	Activity type	Address	NGR	Date	Summary
CP3	Evaluation	59-63 Lower Road	TQ 0025 9030	2002	Negative – no archaeological features (Hounsell D & Keir W)
CP4	Excavation	Allotment site	TQ 999 912	2003	Negative – modern disturbance (Small-scale training excavation by the Chiltern Young Archaeologists Club)

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).

There has been no environmental analysis undertaken in Chalfont St Peter. The underlying geology of the town is made up of a combination of Upper Chalk and Lambeth clay mudstone, capped with Alluvium from river Misbourne and Thames river terrace deposits. The soils are permeable, loamy clays. The chalk bedrock is conducive to the preservation of land molluscs, and animal or human bone. Waterlogged remains might survive in the floodplain but elsewhere are unlikely. .

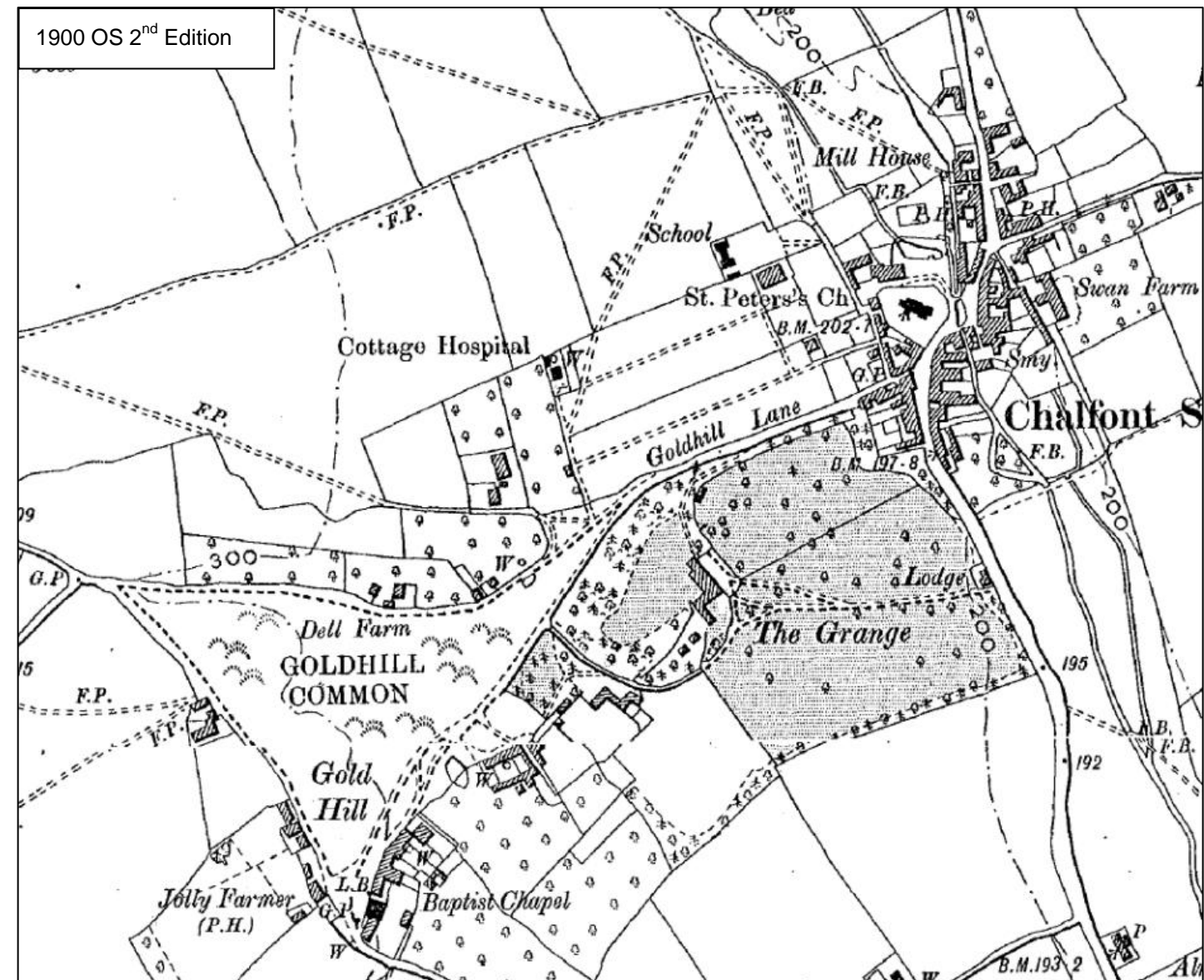
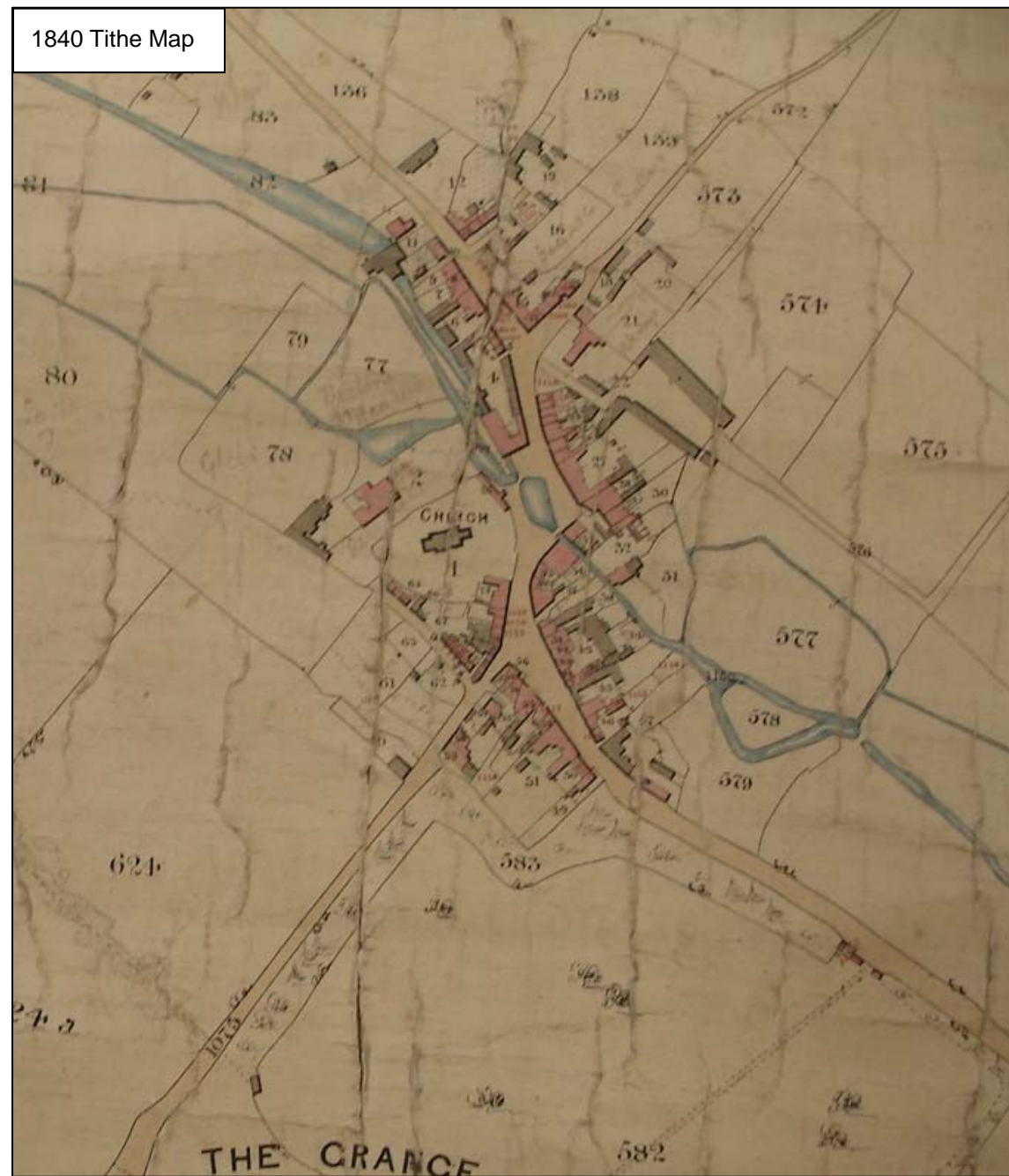


Figure 8: Historic maps:

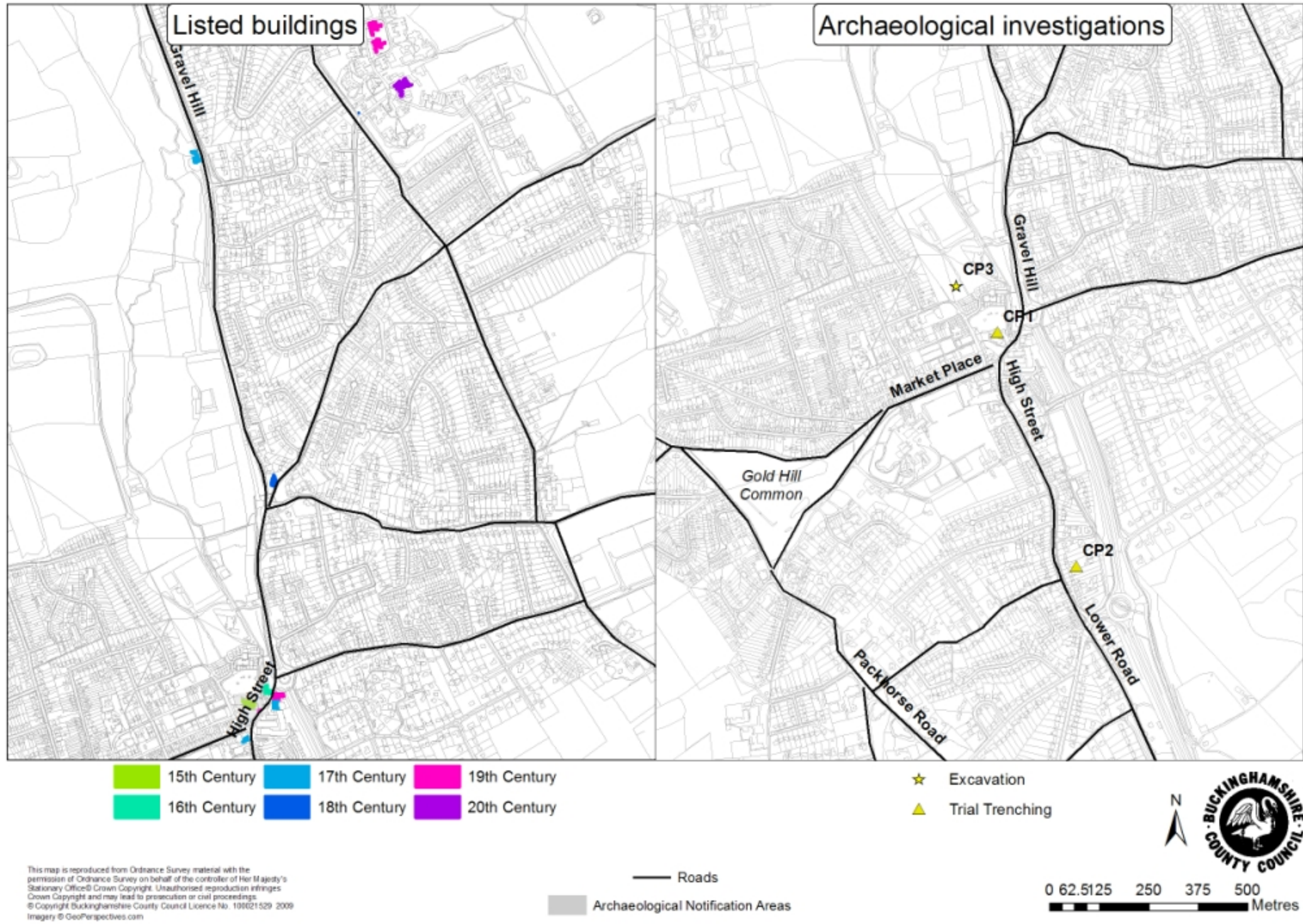


Figure 9: Listed buildings & archaeological investigations in Chalfont St Peter

4 Archaeological & Historical Development

4.1 Prehistoric and Roman evidence period (c.10,000 BC – AD 43)

There are no extant prehistoric monuments in Chalfont St Peter, although the most substantive archaeological discovery was made during an excavation of The Grange (CP2) where Neolithic to Bronze Age features of ditch termini and a possible eaves drip gully were unearthed. The eaves gully could suggest a domestic settlement, although this is tentative interpretation and would require confirmation via further fieldwork, (MOLA 2010). Apart from The Grange, evidence has been restricted to a number of isolated finds in and around the village; Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint artefacts have been found in the area but are mostly from layers disturbed by later activity. However an undisturbed Mesolithic flint scatter found in advance of the construction of the M25 at Marsh Farm. There is the potential for well preserved prehistoric sites along the valley floor as seen elsewhere along the River Colne and its tributaries. A ring-ditch and linear cropmark seen on an aerial photograph at Mumford's Farm may also date to the prehistoric period.

The evidence for Roman settlement in Chalfont St Peter is also scant. There have been a number of separate finds of Roman artefacts found around the town, the most significant being a Roman coin hoard found in the plough soil at Whan Field, (HER 0507070000). Three pottery urns were unearthed containing coins dating to the 3rd century AD. The coins were deliberately hidden in isolation and a subsequent archaeological survey and excavation of the surrounding landscape located a further coin laden vessel; however there was no evidence of a Roman settlement (Cleary 1994). Coins and 'other remains' were also discovered when Chalfont St Peter cricket ground was being enlarged in 1899, this prompted speculation that this was the site of a villa (HER 0083100000) however as yet there is no archaeological evidence of Roman settlement in Chalfont St Peter. It has been conjectured that two Roman roads pass in close proximity to Chalfont St Peter. One of these routes runs to the east of the village along an alignment from *Verulamium* (St Albans) to Hedsor Wharf (163) while to the west is a second route thought run Chorleywood to Langley Park (163b) (Viatores 1964). Neither road has been confirmed by archaeological investigation and both should be considered highly speculative.



Figure 10: Coin Hoard at Whan Field, Chalfont St Peter

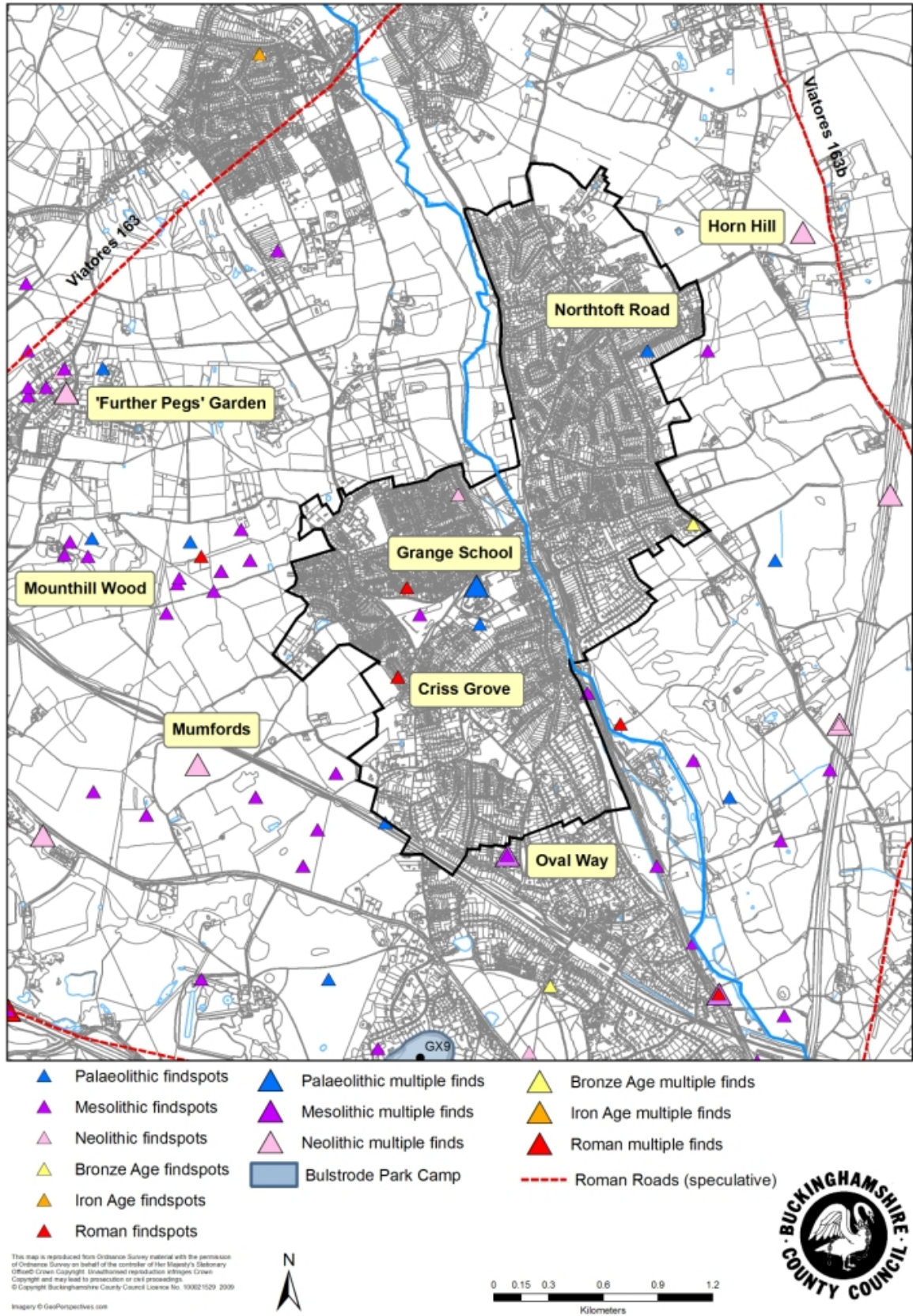


Figure 11: Prehistoric & Roman evidence

4.2 Saxon and Medieval synthesis (AD 410 -1536)

Place name evidence

The earliest reference to Chalfont St Peter comes from the Cartularium Saxonicum in 949 AD where it is referred to as *Ceadeles Funtam*. The name is thought to translate as 'Caedel's Spring or fountain (Mawer & Stenton, 1925). Interestingly this is a ~~latin~~ Latin placename rather than a Germanic one; this might be indicative of Saxon settlers maintaining an existing Roman placename describing a functioning Roman fountain. Chalfont is next mentioned in Domesday simply as *Celfunde* while the suffix 'St Peter' does not appear until the mid 13th century when the 1236-1237 Book of Fees refers to the place in the Latin form as *Chalfhunte Sancti Pietri* (ibid).

By the 11th century the manor of Chalfont St Peter is thought to have comprised much of the land in the historic parish. Before the Norman Conquest the manor was in the ownership of Earl Leofwine and was worth 110 shillings (Morris 1978).

Archaeological evidence

There is a paucity of archaeological evidence for the Saxon period in Chalfont St Peter. The only known find is represented by a single bead found in the 1930s at Chalfont Cottage Hospital by workmen (Rouse 1931) (HER 0158300000). The only other notable finds occurred at Chalfont park, where several sherds of Anglo Saxon pottery were recovered within the parkland (HER 0626800000).

Domesday

Domesday Book contains one reference to Chalfont St Peter, at that time held under one principal manor in the ownership of the Bishop of Bayeaux. The manor comprised four hides and three virgates (c.570 acres) with land for 15 ploughs and meadow for a further two. Additional information in Domesday also records one mill worth 6s, woodland for 600 pigs and a hawk's eyre. The recorded population of the manor comprised 14 villager, four smallholder and two slave households (Morris 1978).

From the Domesday entry it appears that Chalfont was originally one parish but seems to have been split into two parts sometime after Domesday (Edmonds 1964). Chalfont was granted to Odo Bishop of Bayeux in 1066 who held the manor to be administered by one of his knights, Roger d' Anquetil de Turville.

'Town' Layout

Nothing is known of the layout of the Anglo-Saxon settlement. The medieval plan form of Chalfont St Peter is very much that of a village rather than a town. The main settlement was centred upon the crossroads of Market Place (formerly Gold Hill Lane) and the crossing of the High Street. The meeting place of three roads must have been one of the attractions for establishing a market and fair in the 13th century (see *manors* below). However analysis of historic maps shows little evidence of medieval town planning; there are no characteristic long straight tenement or 'burgage type plots fronting onto a long High Street. Instead the High Street, which is orientated north south, is comparatively shorter in length. The southern end of the High Street is thought to have opened up into a larger open space - a green or square which may have also encompassed St Peter's church and its churchyard. This Green would have been a suitable venue for the market and fair. The plots abutting the green tend to be small, irregular and sinuous in form, indicative of piecemeal development and more reminiscent of boundaries found in villages and hamlets. From this evidence it is possible to infer only the characteristics of a well established village; the commercial aspirations of its owners seemingly failed to transform the settlement into the form expected of a thriving town.

Church

It is believed that the church was built in the 12th century and dedicated to St Peter (Edmonds 1968). In 1714 there was a disaster when the medieval tower collapsed onto the nave and aisles; the entire church was demolished and rebuilt in 1718 (Pevsner & Williamson 1994 p.219). Not much is known about the fate of the original church fabric, although when extensive

repairs were made to the nave in 1965, many fragments of moulded stone were discovered along with timber beams and the foundations of earlier buildings were revealed which were believed to be from the remnants of the medieval church. (Recs of Bucks 416 xviii 97)

Chantry chapel

A chantry chapel is recorded as being founded at St Mary's altar in St Peter's Church by the bequest of William Whappelode in 1447 (Lipscomb 1848 pp 245-246 & VCH 1927). There is no separate structural evidence for a separate chapel but probably a dedication of an altar. The chantry was eventually suppressed and closed down in 1547 (Rouse 1927). However it has been speculated that that a house belonging to the Chantry priests was located opposite the church (see secular buildings below)

Names of some Chantry Priests at Chalfont St Peter	
1452 - Thomas Mere	Gilbert Denys aged 60 is called a chantry priest in the reign of Edward VI but we do know that Thomas Langshawe was the last of the Whappelode Chantry priests.
1459 - Thomas Wheeler	
1469 - Robert Wakefield	
1501 - William Wodecroft	
1552 - Thomas Langshawe (prior to 1535)	

Manors

The following summaries are taken primarily from the Victoria County History and are limited in the data they provide. The histories of the manors around Chalfont St Peter are 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.

Chalfont Manor

This manor was held by Bishop Odo of Bayeaux in 1086, subsequently passing to the Counts of Meulan, Earls of Leicester who granted it to Missenden Abbey in the early 13th century who in turn held it until 16th century.

However there is a brief, (three year) interruption in the ownership of Chalfont manor, when Ranulf de Brito, Henry III's treasurer, believed he had obtained the manor from the King, even though the manor was legally the possession of the Abbot of Missenden Abbey. This did not deter Ranulf who appears to have bought the manor as a speculative venture to make money by establishing, under royal endorsement, a market and fair. Ranulf set to work bringing the whole village under his control by force; his men invaded the lands and properties within the parish including Munfords farm, owned by Ralph de Munford, a free man of the Abbot. His crops were commandeered and his beasts driven away, they also imprisoned Ralph. The Templar's land in Chalfont was also attacked and their goods seized. However by 1231 Ranulf was disgraced and banished; the abbot promptly counter attacked and regained the land that was originally taken (Edmonds 1968).

After the Dissolution the manor was granted to Robert Drury, it remained with that family until 1650 when it was conveyed to Richard Whitchurch. It descended with the Whitchurch family until 1809 when it was sold to William Jones, who subsequently sold it to Reverend Moore in 1847 (Page W, 1925).

Bulstrodes/Brudenells Manor

This manor was held of the Turville family in the 13th century as part of the honour of Leicester. The first tenant of the estate was Andrew Goys in the 13th century, passing to Geoffrey Bulstrode in 1320 and remaining with that family until the mid 17th century when it was sold to the Allen family (Page W, 1925). References to this manor are scarce until 1794 when the manor was sold to Thomas Hibbert. The estate was then sold by the Hibbert's in 1899 to Mr John Akroyd (Page W, 1925).

Temple Bulstrode

A small estate in Chalfont St Peter was held by the Templars, and later the Hospitallers, as part of their manor in Hedgerley from the early 13th century until the Dissolution when the land was conveyed to Robert Drury (Page W, 1925).

The Grange (Missenden Abbey)

There is some suggestion that the Grange was formerly a monastic farm established by Missenden Abbey. The results from a limited archaeological evaluation within the Grange (CP2) found no remains that could be positively identified as being part of the grange. However, two ditches which contained stratified early medieval pottery were recorded in one trench/

Markets and Fairs

In 1229 King Henry III granted to Ranulf Brito, tenant of Chalfont Manor (Chalfont St Peter) a weekly market on Wednesdays and an annual fair on the eve and festival of Saints Peter and Paul (28th & 29th July). As previously discussed the granting of the market to Ranulf was controversial, as it was an attempt to gain commercial dominance of the manor and surrounding lands (Page 1925). The market faded away by the post medieval period and it is not until the 19th century that a fair is revived, the 1867 directory recorded an annual fair for pedlary and toys on 4th & 5th September. Currently the village organises an annual summer fair, known as 'The feast of St Peter' which maintains the link with Chalfont's 13th century charter.

Trade, mills and industry

Chalfont Mill,

Chalfont Mill was located to the north the High Street. Latterly known as Silk Mill, it was, in operation as a corn mill in the medieval period (Farley *et al* 2007). Chalfont's Domesday entry records the existence of a mill in the possession of Chalfont manor with a value of 6s, it is not certain that the 11th century mill was on the same site. Along with Chalfont manor the mill passed into the ownership of Missenden Abbey, (Jenkins 1938). Chalfont mill is depicted on various historical maps including the Ordnance Survey 2nd surveyor's map as 'Silk Mill'. The mill was last used in 1881, the building now forms part of the Greyhound Public House with only the foundations remain (Farley *et al* 2007).

Tile Making

Chalfont St Peter possesses a detached portion of Iver variously called Ake, Noke or Oak End. Little is known about its organisation except that it included a mill and a tile works. The tile works probably on the site of Chalfont Lodge which used to be Tilehouse Farm. In 1315 William ate Noke paid 3s 4d for 3 quarts of lime and 3,000 common tiles 30 ridge tiles. There is evidence that the tile kiln supplied Windsor Castle in 1353.

Other trades

Little is known about other medieval trades and industry in Chalfont St Peter. This is hampered by the lack of archaeological investigation in the village. The best avenue of research is the analysis of the documentary sources particularly the manorial records and the cartularies of Missenden Abbey (See Appendix 1).

Secular Buildings

There were a couple of medieval buildings along the High Street that have been lost to redevelopment in the 1960s. Prior to demolition one of the shops was recorded and found to be Hall type house dating to c. 1400, complete with Crown Post roofs (figure 13). (Rouse, 1966 p.96) & (Stell 1969). During the course of demolition it was discovered that the South Wing was made into a separate dwelling, possibly it was the residence of the Whappelode Chantry priests. The evidence to support this assertion comes from a stone fireplace, about 7ft wide that contained shields on a rose in the top corners for the Whappelode's Arms, In addition there was ecclesiastical evidence on an arch lintel which was discovered to have 'IHS' engraved in old English black letters. , The lintel was subsequently given to the county museum in Aylesbury. By this we gather it was the Chantry priest's house. The lintel is now at the Museum in Aylesbury. The buildings were replaced with flats (see figure 23).



Figure 12: Nos 39-49 High Street, Chalfont St Peter prior to demolition – (Stell 1969).



Figure 13: Crown Post roof in No. 31 High Street



Figure 14: A reconstruction of the 15th century Hall-house by C.F. Stell who surveyed the building prior to demolition.

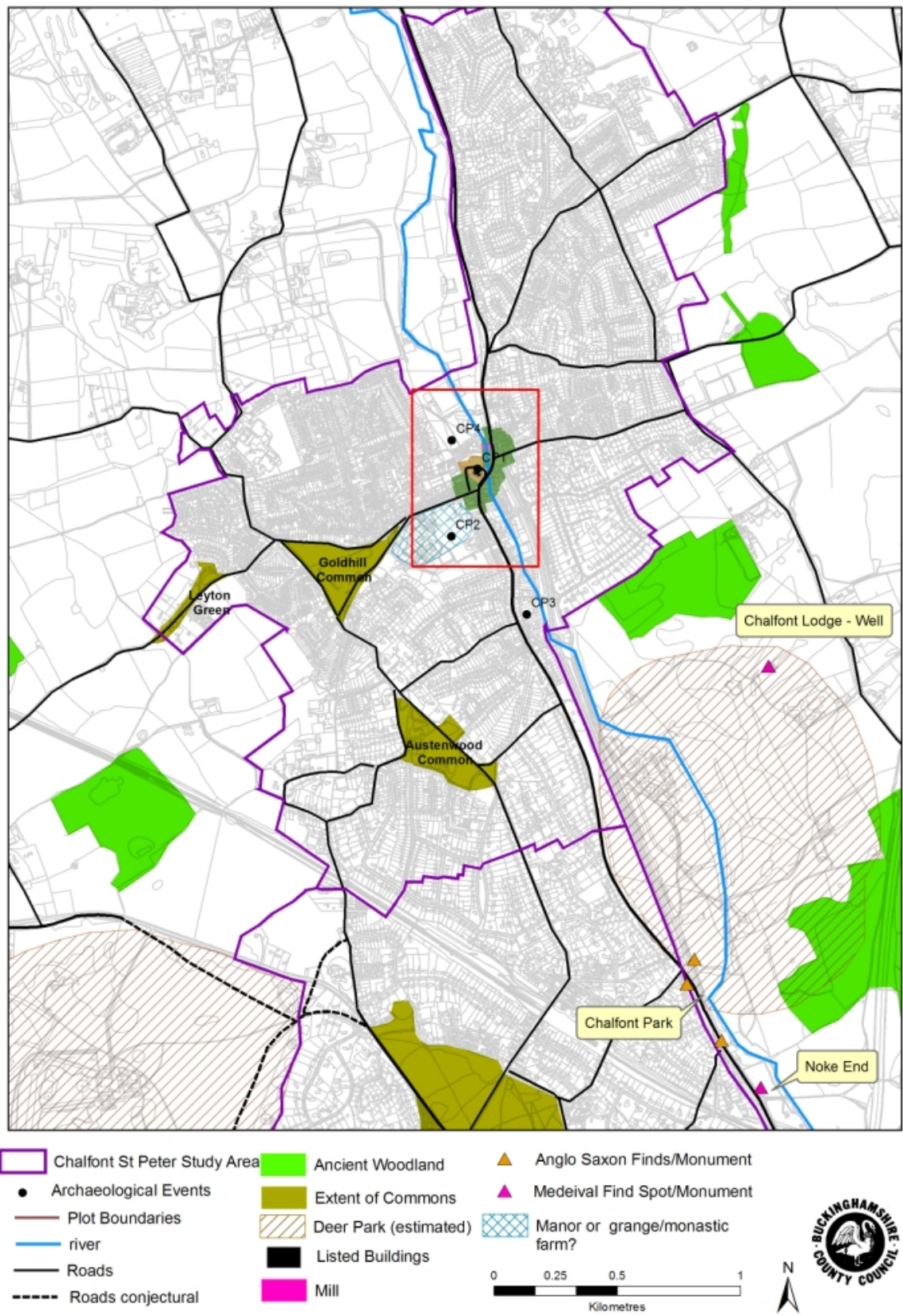


Figure 15: Chalfont St Peter – Medieval Settlement and Landscape

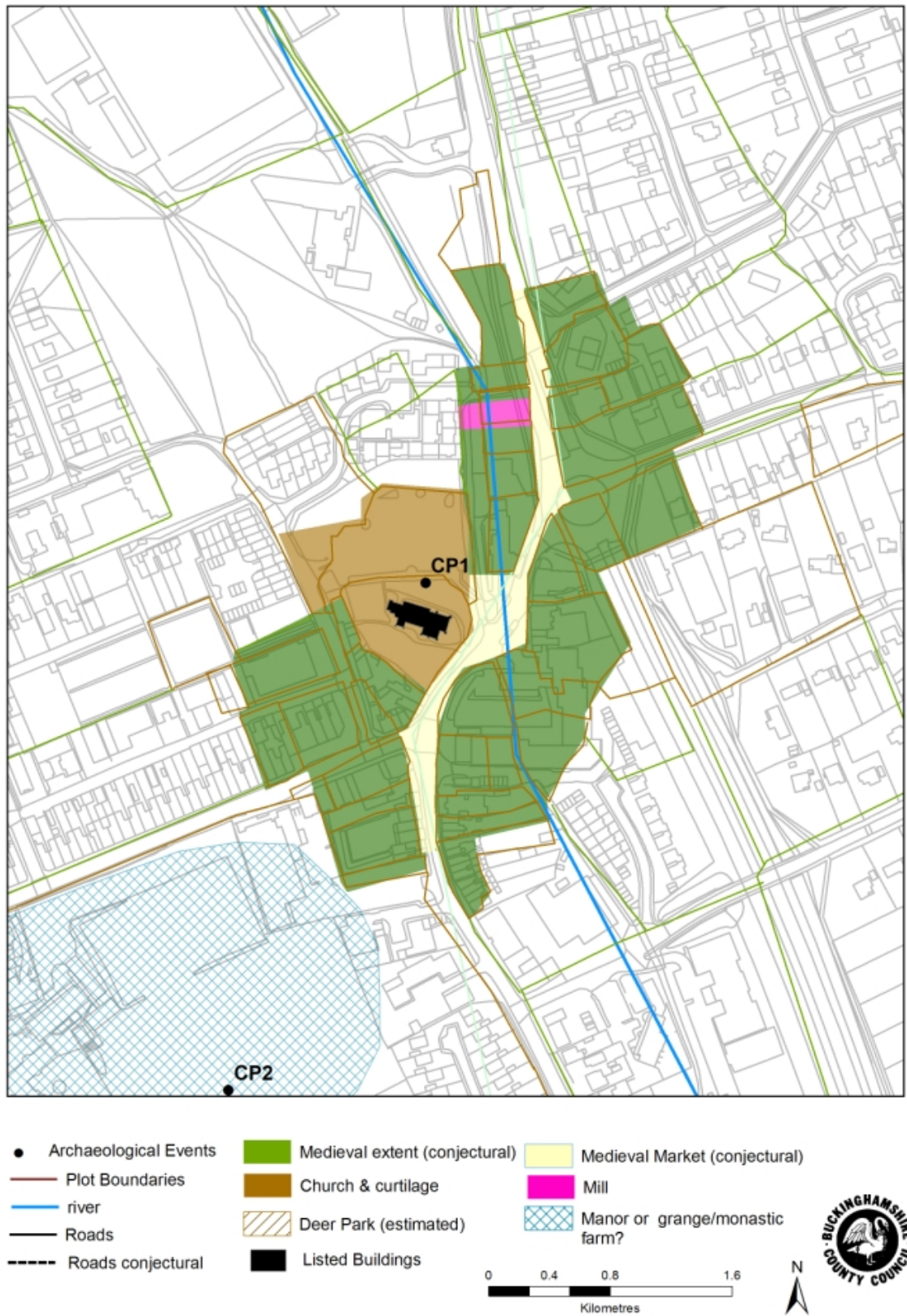


Figure 16; Chalfont St Peter, historic core, medieval extent

4.3 Post medieval synthesis and components (1536-1800)

Manor

Following the dissolution of Missenden Abbey and other religious houses, the manor of Chalfont was granted to Sir Robert Drury, who was also the sitting tenant (VCH p.194). By 1626 his successor William Drury, was forced to sell the manor together with the rectory and advowson (right to present a clergyman to a vacant benefice) of the church to Sir Henry Bulstrode (Edmonds 2003).

Town layout

From the analysis of plan form, and the documentary evidence it appears there was no suggestion of growth or development of Chalfont St Peter in the Post Medieval period. It is possible that any development was focussed around the High Street and market area or settlement infilling around the green.

Trade, mills and industry

Inns

There are a number of inns and taverns recorded in Chalfont St Peter. The 1577 list of innkeepers and victuallers, is the earliest documentary source, this records the presence of the Greyhound and Swan inns. It has been speculated that the Greyhound might have been in the ownership of the local magnates, the Drurys, whose family crest was the greyhound (Edmonds 1968). In a 1683 survey there are further inns listed for Chalfont St Peter including the Cross Keys Inn, which is believed to have been located next to the church. There were also the Starr Inn and the Five Bells which like the Cross Keys and the Five Bells were part of the manor of the vicarage (Seabright 2000).

By the 18th century there are three more inns in Chalfont, including the Kings Arms, the George and the Golden Ball. It is not known whether these inns are additional ones or whether inns have changed their name.

Trades in Chalfont St Peter

Surveys in the early 18th century show a variety of trades including Cordwainers and Mercers:

Name	Profession	Name	Profession
Edward Ives -	Day labourer	Edward Cawdrey -	Carpenter
John Russell -	Blacksmith	Thomas Newman -	Glazier
George Holder -	Waggoner	James Oakley -	Shoemaker
Henry Brown -	Cordwainer	John Much -	Baker
William Nash -	Collar Maker	Robert Bewitt -	Mercer
Thomas Hunt -	Maltser	Henry Pard -	Higler
Thomas Bradley -	Cooper	William Bonsey -	Tripeman
Henry Cooke -	Excise man	Richard Disborrow -	Butcher
James Dakin -	Foot soldier	Thomas Dagger -	Tailor
Thomas Price -	Miller	Thomas Johnson -	Linen Dryer
Andrew Burroughs -	Weaver	John Charsley -	Tobacconist
William Piver	Brickmaker	William Welling -	Sugarware Potter
John Bryant -	Sawyer		

Table 2: Early 18th century Inhabitants of Chalfont St Peter and their professions

Roads & Turnpikes

During the 18th century turnpike trusts were created to develop and improve particular sections of road in return for tolls paid by road users. The HER records that the main road through Chalfont St Peter was made a turnpike in 1751 carrying travellers from Wendover to Baker's Wood where the road joined the main road from London to Oxford (later the A40). The Greyhound was a notable stopping off point for coaches. Theoretically this would have improved communications and connections to Chalfont St Peter.

Churches & Chapels

The nave and aisles of the earlier St Peter's church were destroyed in 1708 when heavy rains and flooding resulted in the tower falling through the nave (Pevsner W, 1993: 219). The current church dates to 1714 built in a Queen Anne style although it was substantially rebuilt in 1726 (Sheahan, 1861).



Figure 17: St Peter's Church

Non conformity

The 1669-1712 Visitations of the parishes have little to say on Chalfont St Peter with the 1706 and 1709 Visitations recording two families of Quakers each (Broad J, 1993). However, the Pennington family at The Grange were known Quaker supporters between 1660 and 1665, it is believed that the Penningtons arranged regular meetings at the Grange. (Page W, 1925).

Baptist Chapel, Goldhill Common

In 1772 Mr George Woodward obtained a license for meetings for worship at Mill House, Chalfont St Peter. A few years later he built a chapel beside Gold Hill Common. A meeting house on the present site was begun by Thomas Kean and was opened in 1792 as independent church. In 1800 a Baptist became its minister and by 1807 it was recognised as a Baptist church (Page W, 1925).

Gospel Hall

The Civil War

Chalfont St Peter was not directly involved in the Civil War although it is known that this part of Buckinghamshire was a strong supporter the Parliamentary cause. There are no known historical references to the English Civil War although local history says that the Barracks Yard was associated with the billeting of Parliamentary soldiers (Seabright 2002).

Secular Buildings

The Grange

The Grange was part of Missenden Abbey became the property of Sir Robert Drury. His successor William Drury was forced to sell to Henry Bulstrode (Edmonds 2003). After a number of owners the Grange estate was purchased in 1635 by Sir Isaac Penington, fishmonger, and afterwards Lord Mayor of London. The Grange was settled by the alderman on his son Isaac on his marriage with Lady Springett in 1654, but they did not reside there until 1658, after their conversion to Quaker beliefs. Their house at once became a centre for the Friends, and in 1660 and 1661 the meetings were broken up by soldiers and Penington with several others taken to Aylesbury Gaol. Thomas Ellwood, the well-known Quaker, a constant visitor to the Grange, was made tutor to the Penington's children in 1662, and he and Penington suffered many imprisonments between this date and 1665, when they were finally turned out of the Grange.

Despite religious persecution The Grange was still associated with Quaker meetings. It was not until the passing of the Toleration Act of 1689 that repression of Quaker worship ended. In the late 17th century the Grange was home to another Quaker, the political economist and cloth merchant, John Bellars (1654-1725). A renowned thinker and writer, Bellars most notable tract was published in 1695 entitled: *Proposals for Raising a Colledge of Industry of All Usefull Trades and Husbandry* in which he advocated the establishment of free standing, co-operative communities in which no money would be needed and middlemen eliminated. Bellars ideas influenced many, including the 18th century industrialist Robert Owen and Karl Marx who refers to Bellars four times in *Das Kapital*. (Hitchcock 2009).

Quakers have been known to bury their dead in the gardens of the property used as a meeting house and there is a possibility that the remains found while creating a swimming pool in the 1970s may represent a Quaker burial (HER 0298400000). There is a local tradition to the effect that Judge Jeffreys lived at the Grange while the house at Bulstrode was being built, but there is no history attached to it after the ejection of the Peningtons (VCH Page 1925). Judge Jeffreys was supposed to have lived at the Grange in the 1680s while his house at Bulstrode was being rebuilt (Bennell 1964), The house and estate continued to pass through several owners and tenants including the Duke of Portland and Lt-Gen Terence O'Loughlin. Much of the original building was badly damaged by fire in the late 19th century and rebuilt. Since the 1920s the Grange came into the ownership of the Teaching Sisters of the Holy Cross who established a convent school which finally closed in 2006.

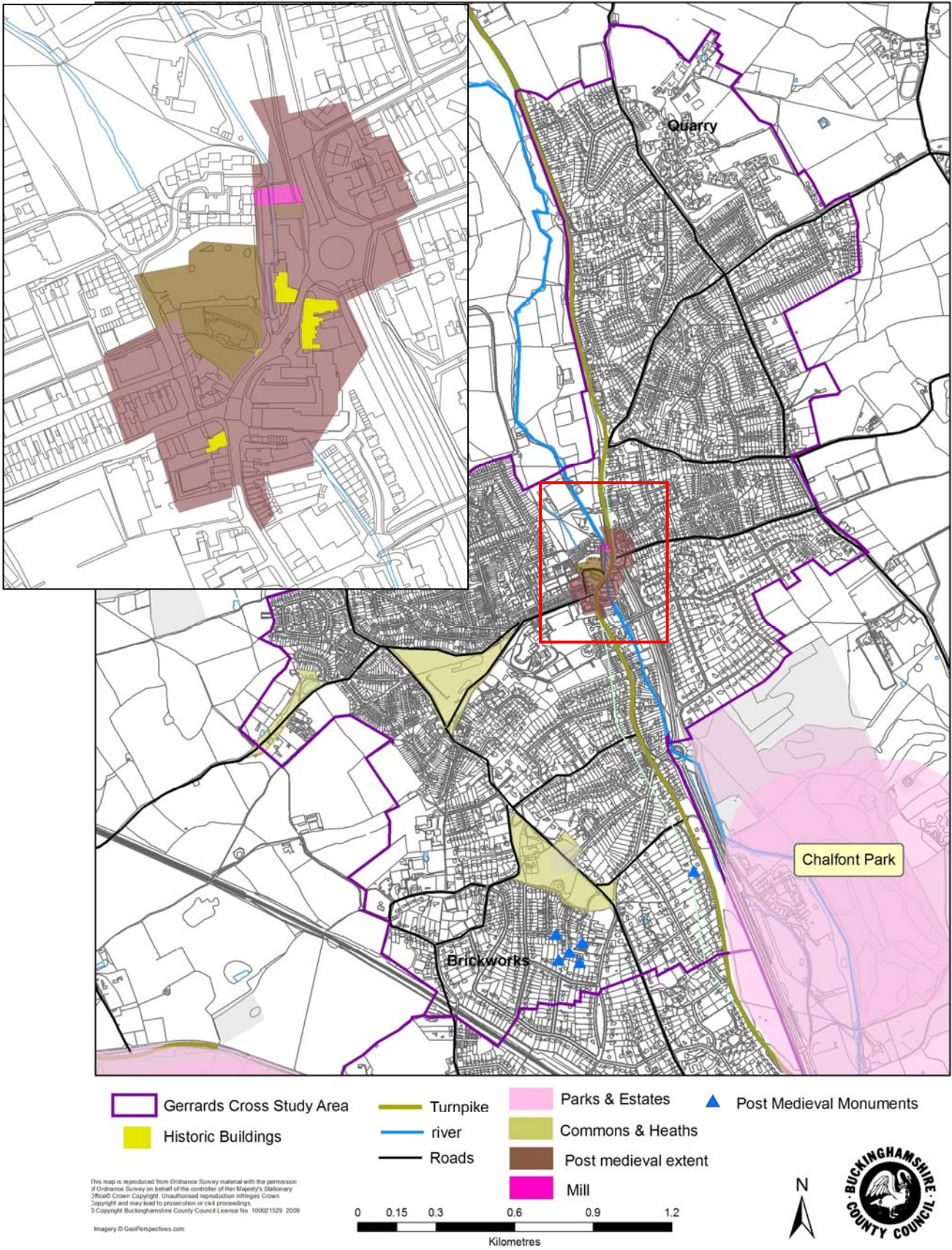


Figure 18: Possible extent of the town in the post medieval period

4.4 Modern period (1800-Present)

Manors & Estates

Chalfont manor remained in the hands of the Whitchurch family until Richard Whitchurch died without issue in 1800; the estate then passed to his sister Anne Whitchurch, the last survivor of the family, who died in 1809, (Page 1925). The manor passed into the possession of William Jones, who was holding in 1847, and was later acquired by the Rev. Edward Moore, lord of the manor between 1864 and 1877 then Charles Moore.

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

Brickworks, Austenwood Common

Before the expansion of Gerrards Cross and Chalfont St Peter, Austenwood Common provided a focus for piecemeal industrial activity. The principal industry was brick making. A directory of 1883, cites the brickworks as being in the ownership of Coleman J. while a directory of 1899-1903 shows that the works also manufactured oven tiles (Kellys 1903). The 1st edition 25 " Ordnance Survey Map also marks this brickworks to the south of the common. The brickworks closed in 1903 due to a shortage of clay. The area is now built over - Queensway and Acrefield Road.

	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Artisans/trades	1	2	4	2	2	2	3	1	10
Merchant/dealer	5	9	10	8	13	9	17	16	58
Agric/General	19	16	19	15	17	13	12	12	6
Professional	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	5	11
Service/Provision	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	0

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

Civic and modern religious structures

Baptist Chapel, Gold Hill Common.

The present Baptist chapel was built in 1870-1 and constructed of brick with tall round arched windows and a bell cote. The chapel is built upon the site of an earlier meeting house registered in 1792. The church, which until 1807 was independent, was first formed in 1786 by a society originating c. 1772-4. Inside the chapel contains the monument to Rev. David Ives, 1855, pastor for 29 years and his wife 1830, (Stell 1986).

St Joseph's Church, Austenwood Common.

In 1910 a group of Carmelite Friars, based in Gerrards Cross, were granted a piece of land by Baroness Marchesi to build a catholic church. The resulting church of St Joseph's was a gothic style building in red brick. Work began in 1913 and the dedication made in July 1914 however the final building work was halted by the First World War, and the church was used in its unfinished state. St Josephs originally served Chesham, Amersham, Chalfont St. Giles and St. Peter, Gerrards Cross, Hedgerley, Tatling End and Denham. The church was extended in 1959 to cope with an increase in parishioners, although the parish was sub-divided, Chalfont St. Giles and Denham catered for the Catholics who found it difficult to travel to Chalfont St Peter for Mass. (Pevsner W, 1993: p. 219)



Figure 19: St Joseph's church

All Saints Church, Oval Way

Twentieth century church of All Saints at Austenwood Common, built in 1912 by Temple Moore in an Arts and Crafts style and unfinished. Only the north aisle was completed, the chancel, nave, south aisle and tower were not built. The building is built in brick with stone dressings, and a moulded plinth and tiled roof. It has some Byzantine influences inside. The church is a grade II listed building. (Pevsner W, 1993: p.340)

County Library, Lower Road.

The Chalfont library is of local architectural interest, it was built in a modernist style by county architect F B Pooley in the 1960s (Pevsner W, 1993: p.219)

Market Place – Shopping Parade

One of the first major changes to shopping in Chalfont St Peter came in 1923 with the construction of Market place, the line of shops and flats built in a Neo Tudor /Arts and Crafts style along the north side of Gold Hill Lane. The south side of the road was not developed as it was part of The Grange estate.

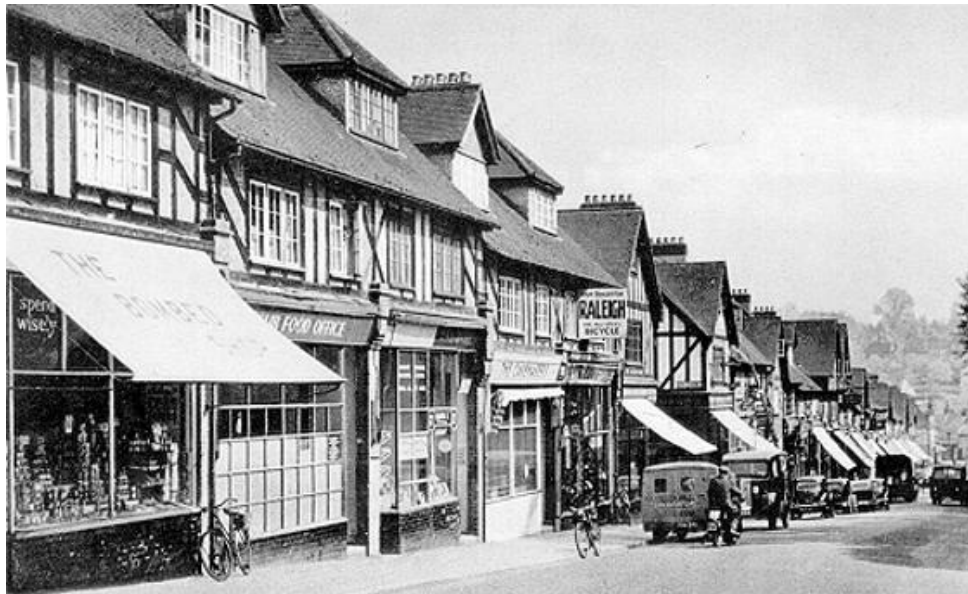


Figure 20 Market Place, Chalfont St Peter c. 1950-1959

Hospitals pre 1945

Chalfonts and Gerrards Cross hospital (formerly the Cottage hospital), Hampden Road

A cottage hospital for the parishes of Chalfont St. Peter, Chalfont St. Giles and Gerrard's Cross was established in the late 19th century by members of the Hibbert family and was maintained mainly by voluntary/charitable contributions. With the advent of the NHS the cottage hospital became publically available becoming known as Chalfonts and Gerrards Cross hospital. Despite being in operation for over a century, the last remaining ward in the hospital was closed in 2008 and patients were transferred to Amersham Hospital

Chalfont Centre, National Society for Epileptics

In 1892, a group of physicians from National Hospital for the Paralysed and the Epileptic, together with various philanthropists, founded the National Society for the Employment of Epileptics. The aim was to establish an agricultural colony where people with epilepsy could live and work. In 1894 a 370-acre (1.5 km²) farm was bought in Chalfont St Peter, part of the land was developed to accommodate the Chalfont Colony; an administration building and a number of brick and half timbered houses were built in 1895 by Maurice Adams (Pevsner & Williamson, 1993: p. 219). The name of the society was changed to the National Society for Epilepsy (NSE) in 1907. The NSE has provided residential care and public education from that time at its Chalfont site and, since its beginning over a century ago, has been the largest UK epilepsy charity that supports research and provides care for those with epilepsy. At its peak in the 1950s, the Chalfont Centre cared for over 550 people and gained an international reputation for its work. In 1972, following a report by the Department of Health on the care of patients with epilepsy, a new NHS treatment unit was established at the Chalfont Centre, especially for patients with severe and complicated epilepsy. This Unit, the Special Assessment Unit, was run jointly by the National Hospital and the NSE and is the origin of the current NHS clinical inpatient and outpatient service for epilepsy at the Chalfont Centre. (Barclay 1999)



Figure 21: The Chalfont Centre

Schools pre 1945

Boys (Girls) School, School Lane 19th century

The first purpose built school in Chalfont St Peter opened in 1846 in Lambscroft Lane, later renamed School Lane. This building no longer exists and was replaced with a new school in the same street c. 1900, (Seabright 2002).

Maltmans Green School, Chalfont St Peter

Maltman's Green school was established in 1918 when the house and surrounding land was sold to a Beatrice E. Chambers, the founder of the school. Maltmans was set up as a boarding school 'to provide a unique educational experience to girls from the age of 8 to 18'. There was never accommodation for more than 75 girls and the school was run as a very large family. Most of the pupils came from the North of England including Tyneside and Huddersfield. From the 1960s to present day Maltmans became a prep school for girls from the age of 3-11 and is regarded as one of the leading All Girls' Preparatory Schools in the country.



Figure 22: Maltmans Green School

Chalfont Lodge, Girl's School.

Chalfont Lodge was situated in extensive grounds on the hillside of Chalfont Park, to which estate it originally belonged. In 1930 it became a girl's school, catering for a number of activities with open air swimming pool and riding stables. After the war the school closed and Chalfont Lodge became a training centre for banking staff and is currently in use as a nursing home, (Seabright 2002).

Hospitals & Schools post 1945

Chalfonts Community School, Narcot Lane

Designed by county architect F B Pooley and built in 1961, Chalfont School was originally a secondary school and now functions as a both a school and community college. Much of the architecture is a modernist in style (Pevsner W, 1993: p. 220)

The Whins Medicinal and Commercial Herb School and Farm,

Maude Grieve was the Principal and Founder of The Whins Medicinal and Commercial Herb School, a training school giving tuition and practical courses in all branches of herb growing, collecting, drying and marketing. Grieve had also been President of the British Guild of Herb Growers, and Fellow of the British Science Guild. Her work *A Modern Herbal* contains medicinal, culinary, cosmetic and economic properties, cultivation and folklore of herbs. She is perhaps best known today for her book, *A Modern Herbal* (Grieve 1931)

Secular Buildings – the impact of modern development

In the closing years of the 19th Century, a large part of Chalfont St Peter Parish was transferred to the new parish of Gerrards Cross. With the coming of the railway to Gerrards Cross came the demand for more houses and consequently Chalfont St Peter began to grow. This development included North Park which was built in 1907; the Firs Estate was built between 1910 and 1930. Both are conservation areas. Common Downs Estate covered the high ground above the hospital and to the north of Gold Hill. The Peterville Estate north of the village followed in 1921 and soon afterwards Swan Farm was sold and became Chalfont Heights. Much of this development transformed the character of Chalfont St Peter from a rural village to a suburban settlement.



Figure 23: Latchmore Grove

Later development also had an impact on the historic built environment; in the late 1960s Hill Farm, with a 14th century hall, was demolished to make way for a mixture of terraced, semi-detached and detached housing. The increase in development not only changed the rural character and setting of the village but also had a profound affect within historic the core of Chalfont St Peter. From the 1930s to 1960s the there was episodic clearance of historic buildings in the High Street, the justification for these changes was to modernise the village to accommodate new roads for motorised traffic, and provide new shops and high density housing for Chalfont's growing population. Perhaps the most controversial change was the demolition of a row of shops in the High Street to be replaced by the of St Peter's Court Shopping Centre (below). The architectural style, form and grain of this modern development was criticised for being incongruous and out of keeping with the historic character of the village. Unfortunately the High Street is not protected as a conservation area, despite it being one of the most significant areas historically and potentially archaeologically in Chalfont St Peter.



Figure 24: St Peter's Court Shopping centre

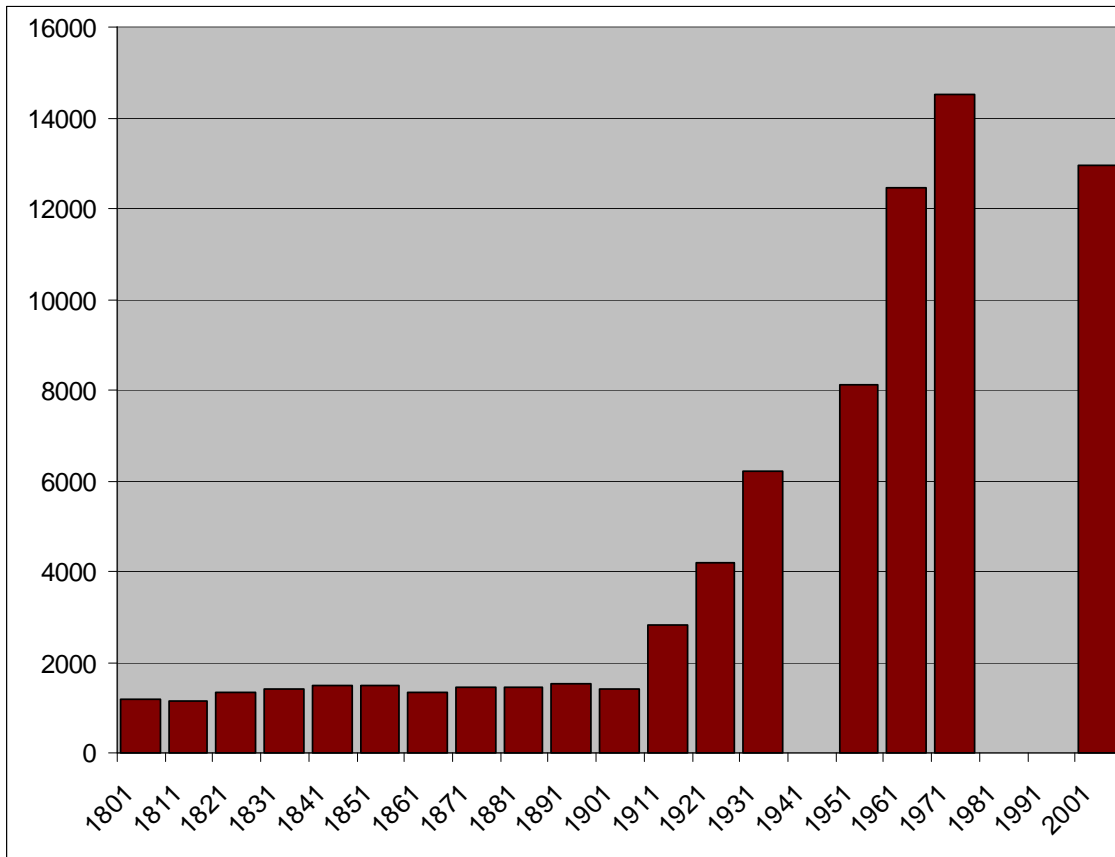
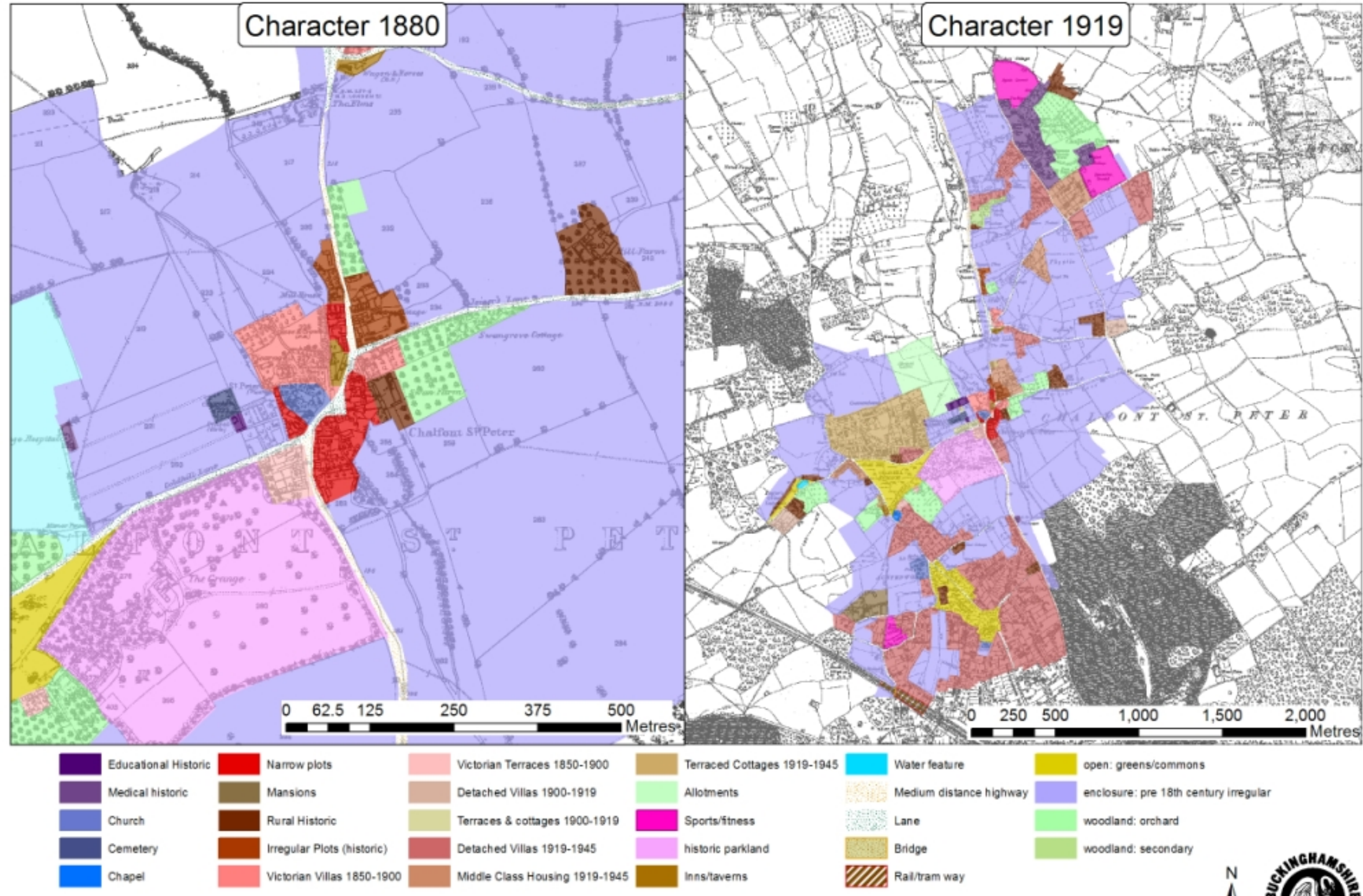


Figure 25: Population of Chalfont St Peter (excluding 1941 & 1981)



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Figure 26: Chalfont St Peter in the 1880s to 1920s

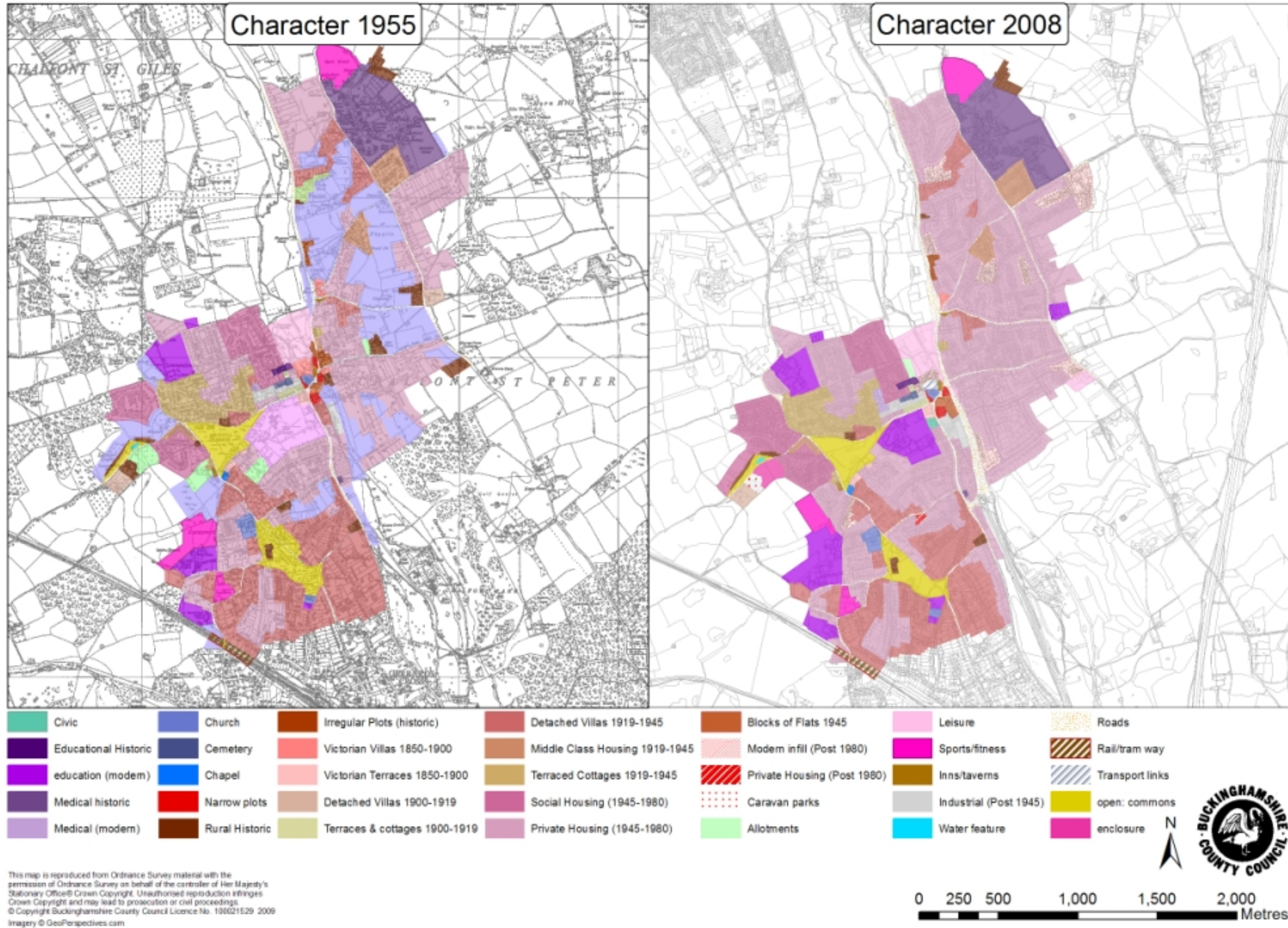


Figure 27: Chalfont St Peter in the post war to modern period

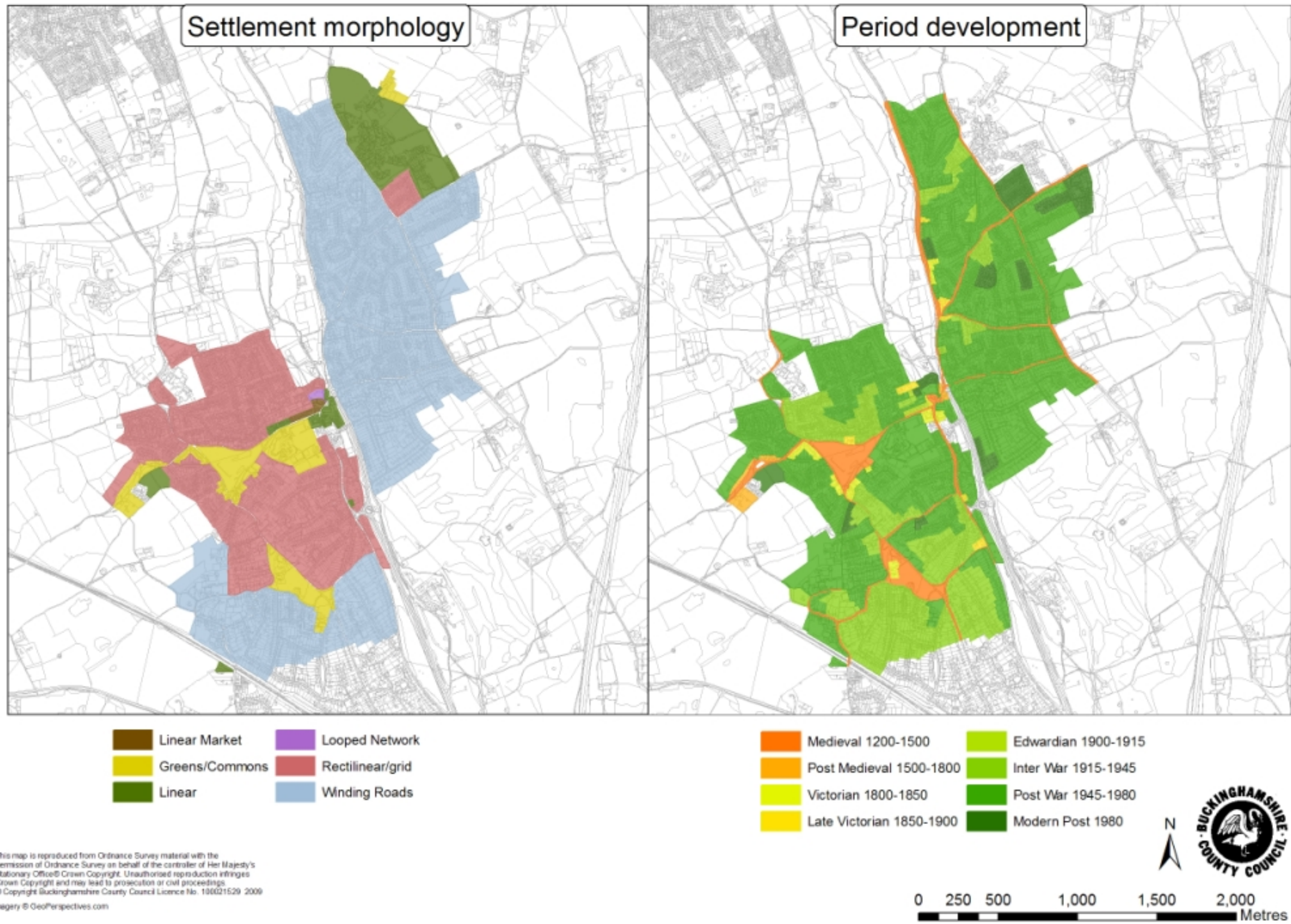


Figure 28: Morphological and period development

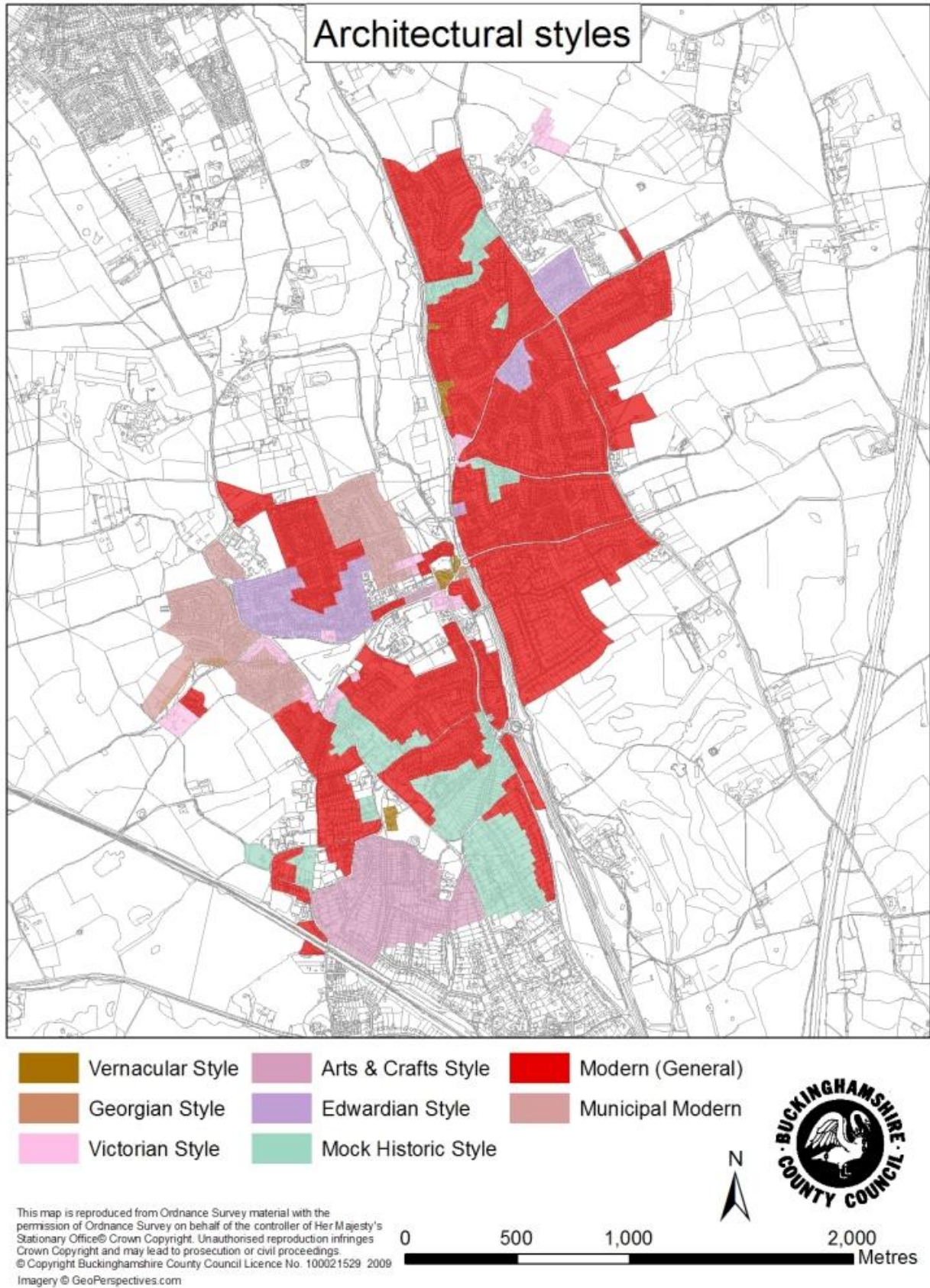
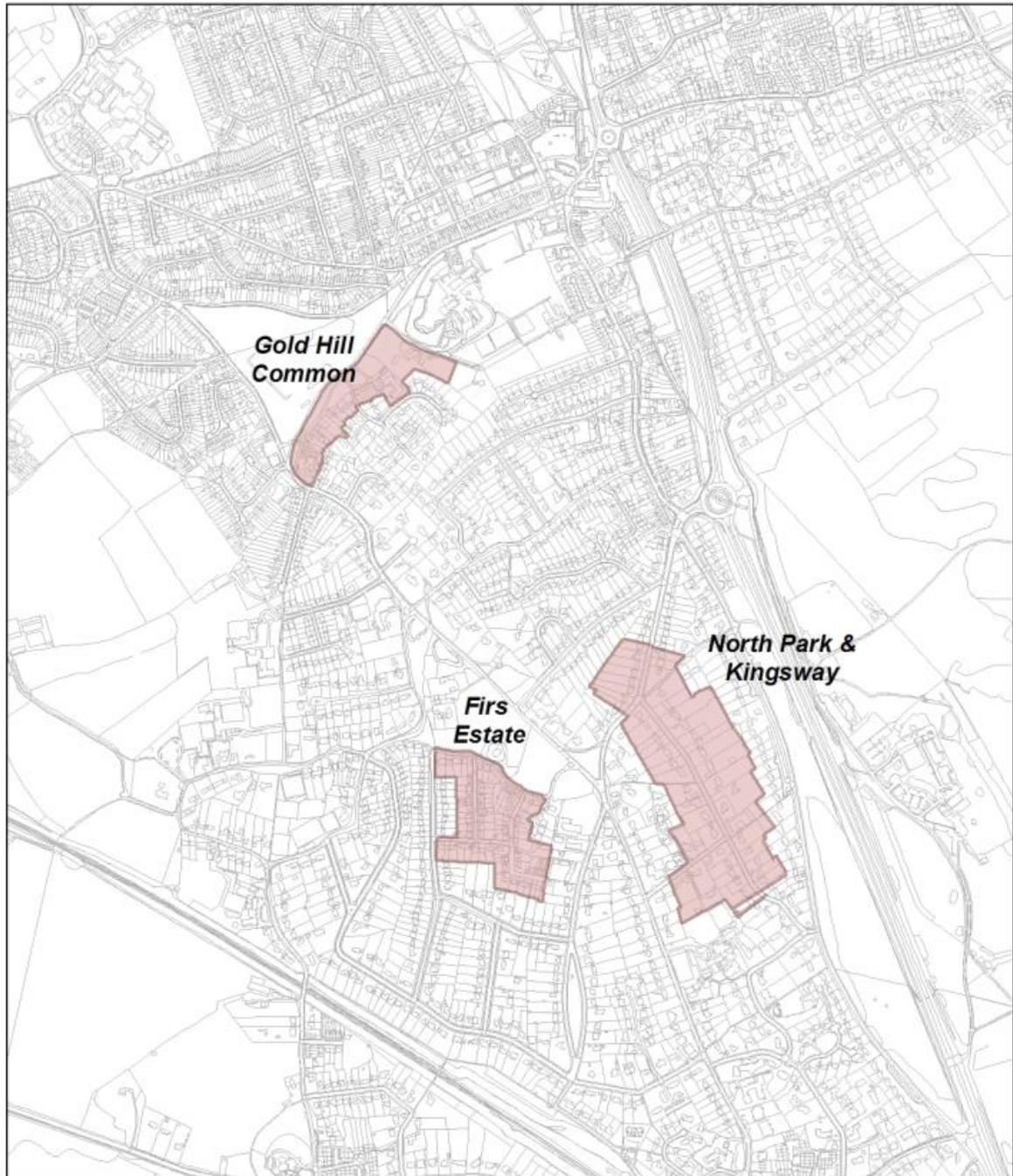


Figure 29: Architectural styles

II ASSESSMENT

5 Designations



 Conservation areas



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0 125 250 500
 Metres

Figure 30: Conservation areas in Chalfont St Peter

5.1 Conservation Areas (CA)

Three areas in Chalfont St Peter have been designated as conservation areas by Chiltern District Council.

North Park and Kingsway Conservation Area: designated 1992. The designated area consists of good quality large houses dating from 1900-1930 with minimal infill or later alteration.

Firs Estate Conservation Area: designated 1992. The designated area consists in large part of land from a 19th century brickworks at Austenwood Common that was subsequently built over between 1900 and 1915 with detached and semi-detached properties in the Arts & Crafts style.

Gold Hill East Conservation Area: designated 1992. The designated area runs along the east border of Gold Hill Common with a built character dating from the 1870s to the 1930s.

5.2 Register Parks and Gardens

There are no registered parks and gardens in Chalfont St Peter.

5.3 Scheduled Monuments

There are no scheduled ancient monuments in Chalfont St Peter.

5.4 Archaeological Notification Areas

Although not offering statutory protection, archaeological notification areas are a helpful tool for planning control as they highlight areas that are of known or suspected archaeological potential to planning control officers at a district and county council level.

5.5 Listed Buildings

There are fifteen listed buildings in Chalfont St Peter. The most significant being St Peter's Church, originally dating to the 15th century and is the only Grade II* building. Listed buildings are spread across the town with some modern buildings at the Epilepsy Centre and in the south of the town while a cluster of earlier buildings are concentrated around the village.

6 Historic Urban Zones

6.1 Introduction

The process of characterising and analysing Buckinghamshire towns produces a large quantity of information at a 'fine-grained scale' e.g. the character of particular buildings, town plan forms and location of archaeological data. This multitude of information can be hard to assimilate. In order to distil this information into an understandable form, the project will define larger areas or Historic Urban Zones (HUZs) for each town; these zones provide a framework for summarising information in a spatially and written form (Figure 31). Each zone contains several sections including:

- A summary of the zone including reasons for the demarcation of the zone.
- An assessment of the known and potential archaeological interest for pre 20th century areas only.
- An assessment of existing built character.

6.2 Historic Urban Zones

The creation of these zones begins with several discrete data sets including historical cartography and documentary sources; known archaeological work; buildings evidence (whether listed or not) and the modern urban character (Figure 31). 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.

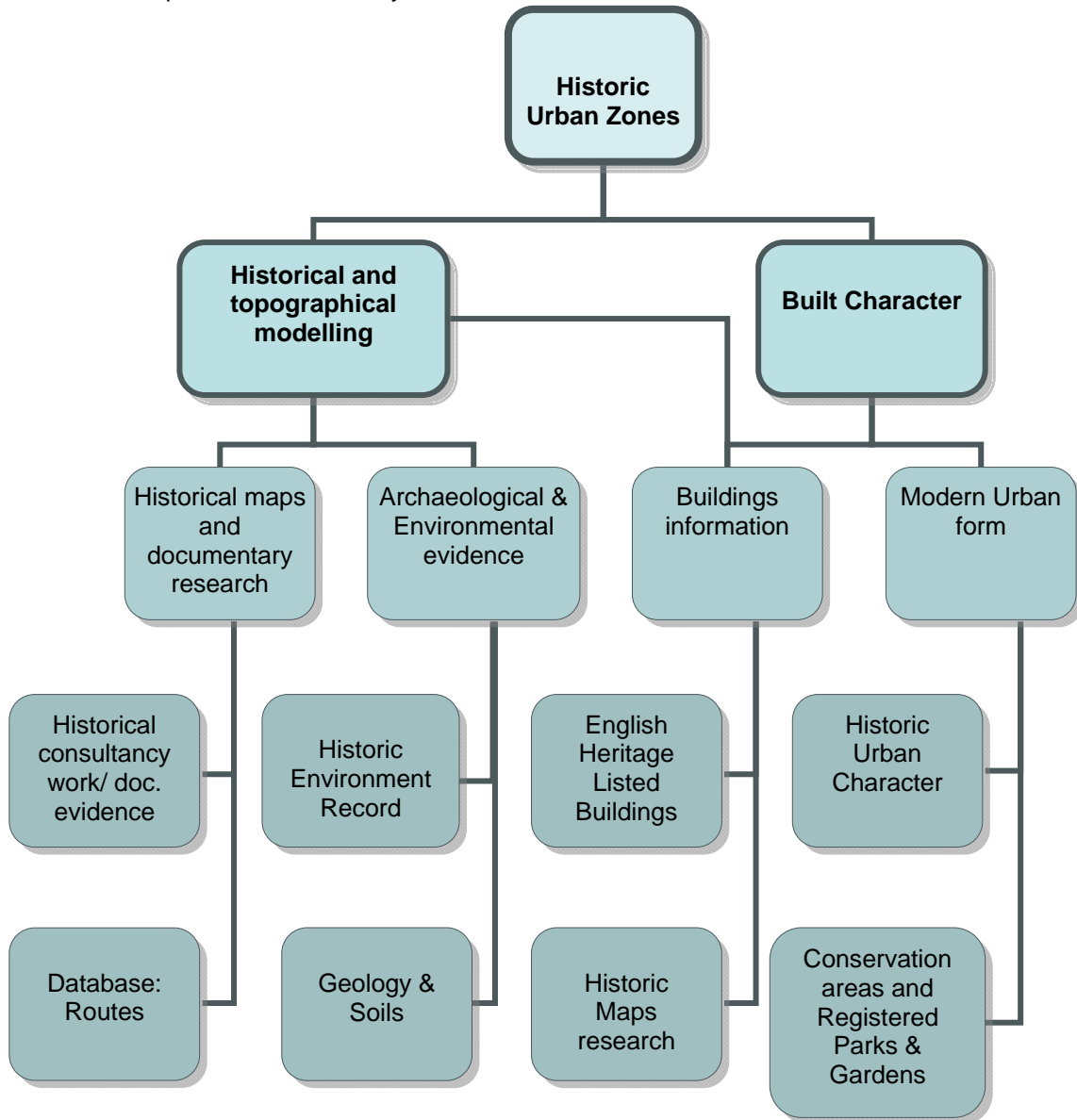


Figure 31: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

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.

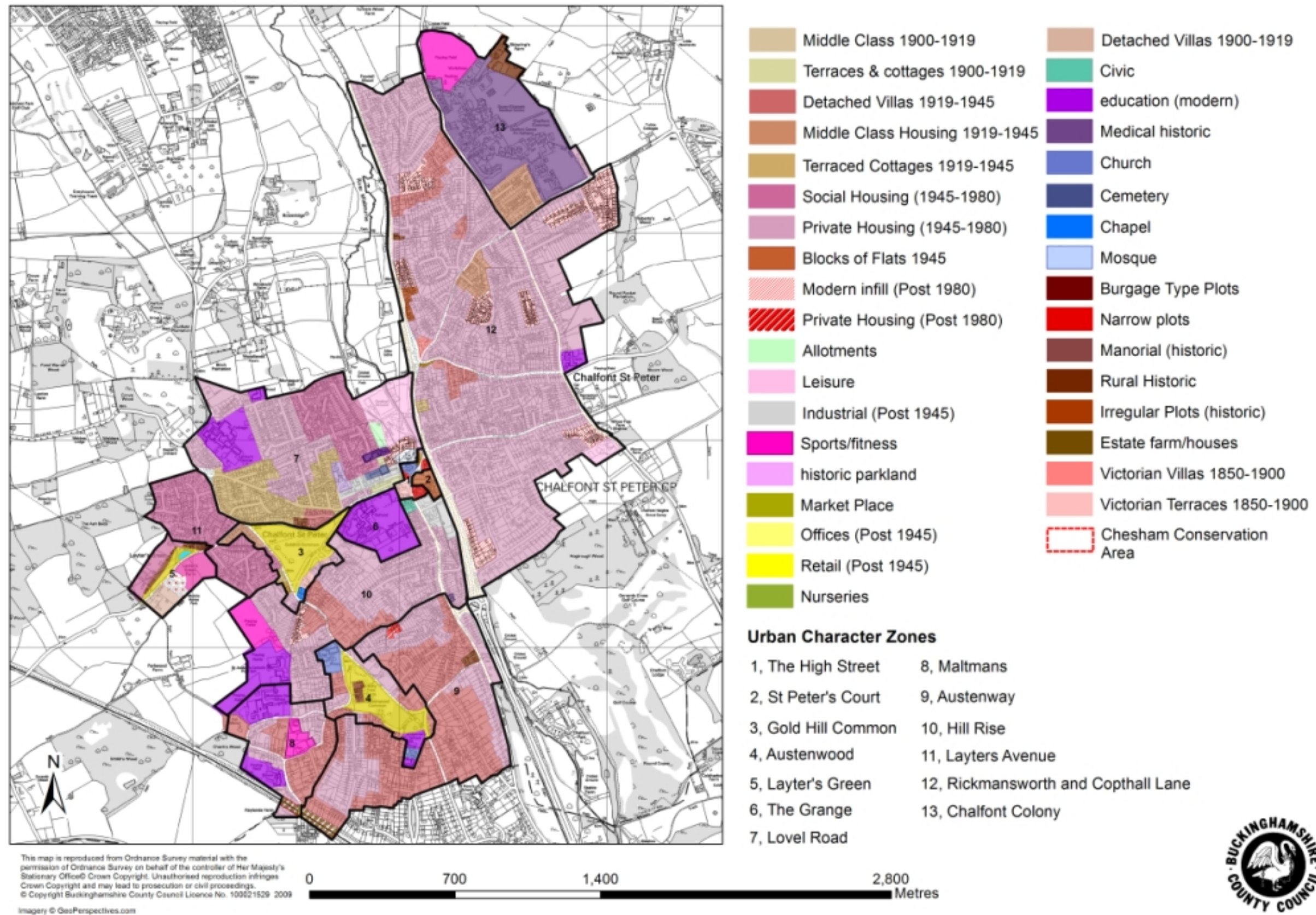


Figure 32: Historic Character Zones for Chalfont St Peter

6.5 Historic Settlement

Zone 1: Chalfont High Street				
Summary: This zone encompasses Chalfont St Peter's High Street which includes St Peters Church and a number of historic buildings. The area is not within a conservation area but it includes five listed buildings.				
Historical: This area is one of the oldest parts of Chalfont St Peter, thought to be established from at least the medieval period. Map evidence shows that this area was formerly a green or common edge settlement rather than a planned urban area. The green, with the river Misbourne running through it, was probably the location for the 13 th century market and the annual fair. St Peter's church has its origins dating back to the 12 th century, although it was almost completely rebuilt in the mid 18th century. Compared to other sections of the High Street this area has remained relatively unchanged over the past hundred years.				
Evidential: There has been one archaeological investigation (CP1) at St Peter's churchyard, which yielded some fragmentary evidence for the location of the earlier church and a number of medieval burials. Despite there being only one investigation this area its historical importance this area has potential to preserve archaeological remains relating to Chalfont's medieval and post medieval past.				
Aesthetic: This area contains a number of attractive vernacular and Georgian buildings; however their setting is compromised by the modern flats and offices on the eastern side of the High Street.				
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 Chalfont St Peter. Aside from its spiritual role, the church has adapted to provide community events for the town's residents and visitors. The historic nature of the High Street accommodates a number of pubs and independent stores.				
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval Survival: High Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium	Morphology:	Linear Market/Green		Density: Medium/High
	Character Types:	Church Narrow Plots		Inns Taverns Victorian Terraces 1850-1900
	Architecture	Vernacular Victorian	Georgian	Modern (General)
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Medieval/post medieval church Post Medieval: wide frontage Post medieval: terraces Post Medieval: Wide frontage		Modern: Terrace Post medieval: narrow frontage Modern: House/shop
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Build Materials:	Box frame and Render Brick Machine (Red)		Brick handmade (red)
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade (Clay) Tile: Machine (clay)		Tile: slate (natural)

Zone 2: St Peter's Court				
Summary: This small character zone is made up of the modern redevelopment of the High Street including flats and a promenade of shops. It does not contain any listed buildings and is outside of any conservation area.				
Historical: Before the construction St Peter's Court this area was formerly part of the High Street containing a number of historic, vernacular buildings which fronted green. In the 1960s these buildings were demolished to accommodate new development.				
Evidential: The clearance of historic buildings afforded the opportunity for the RCHM to undertake building recording before they were destroyed. The survey crucially showed that the buildings were older than previously thought with one possessing a structure dating back to the medieval period. The potential survival of archaeological deposits is generally low although there may be some around the block of the flats which was constructed using pile foundations.				
Aesthetic: The aesthetic value of the area is low as the flats and shops are built in a modern style which is incongruous and out of harmony with the historic character of the village.				
Communal: Aside from its value providing services to the villagers of Chalfont, the communal value of this area in heritage terms is low.				
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Modern Survival: Low/Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Low Potential: Medium/Low	Morphology:	Linear		Density: High
	Character Types:	Blocks of Flats 1945 -1980		
	Architecture	Modern (General)		
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Modern: flats	Modern (shops)	
Evidential Value: Low/Medium Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)		Brick: Rendered
	Roof Materials:	Tile hanging		

Zone 3: Gold Hill Common					
Summary: Gold Hill common comprises the triangular common and the buildings that front onto it. There are no listed buildings but Gold Hill East and the north part of Cherry Tree Lane lie within the Gold Hill Common conservation area.					
Historical: For much of its history Gold Hill Common was an area of rural character. A dispersed, common edge settlement, bordered by a number of farms, cottages and orchards. However in the early 20 th century the growth of adjacent Gerrards Cross saw the increased suburbanisation of this area. Some of the first houses to be built in the 1930s were to the south of Gold Hill Road. This is an early example of a 'metroland' development which has afforded some protection as a conservation area. By the end of the 1950s, Gold Hill common was surrounded by development; nevertheless the common itself survives and the area retains significant historic character and pattern in the relationship between the built development and the common.					
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this area. There has been only one recorded find, a Neolithic flint discovered on the common. The settlement on the edge of the common, has limited potential and the common itself could preserve earlier buried remains. There are no listed buildings but there are a number of buildings of local interest including the St Joseph's Catholic church and Gold Hill Baptist church. Also on Gold Hill are four white, concrete cottages; the first to be built anywhere using the one pour method					
Aesthetic: Gold Hill Common is a significant part of the character of Chalfont St Peter with its attractive open space framed by a number of attractive buildings including a row of 17 th century cottages and the detached late 19 th early 20 th century houses.					
Communal: Gold Hill Common is used as a recreational area for residents and visitors alike.					
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Low Potential: Medium	Morphology:	Green	Rectilinear/grid	Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Commons/green Middle Class Housing 1919-1945 Social Housing 1945 - 1980 Private Housing 1945-1980 Victorian Terraces 1850 -1900			Terrace Cottages 1919-1945 Chapel – Non Conformist Inns & Taverns
	Architecture	Vernacular	Victorian	Modern (General)	Municipal Modern
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Modern: Terrace Modern: Detached			Modern: Semi-detached
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: Medium/High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)			Brick: Rendered
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay			

Zone 4: Austenwood					
Summary: Austenwood is defined by the common and houses that surround it. There is only one listed building in this area, the church at Oval Way although Austenwood does include part of the conservation area known as the Firs.					
Historical: Until the beginning of the 20 th century Austenwood was a rural landscape consisting of a rectangular common bordered by a handful of cottages. The surrounding landscape was made up of pre 18 th century irregular enclosures fields. The growth of neighbouring Gerrards Cross prompted development around the common. Much of the housing was built in a piecemeal fashion from 1919 to 1950. The most prominent and high status development, (built from 1919 to 1930), was located to the south of the common to create an estate now known as 'the Firs'.					
Evidential: The evidential value of this area is generally low in the built areas. However, the common itself possesses a higher archaeological significance, containing evidence of a medieval or post medieval enclosure as well as relicts of a number of 19 th century gravel pits for the construction industry.					
Aesthetic: The Firs estate to the south of the common, comprising Acrefield Road, The Greenway and Queensway contains a concentration of attractive Arts and Crafts styled houses set in leafy tree line lanes. The character of later development to the north of the common (Austenwood Road) attempted to maintain the arts and craft styles but not to the same degree of success.					
Communal: Austenwood common is a significant heritage asset, used as a recreational area for residents and visitors alike.					
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval Survival: Low/Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Low Potential: Low/Medium	Morphology:	Greens/Common	Winding	Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Commons/green Detached villas 1919 -1945 Private Housing 1945-1980			Church Education (Modern) Rural Historic
	Architecture	Mock Historic style	Arts & Crafts	Vernacular style	
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Modern: Detached Modern: Semi detached			Post Medieval: Farmhouse
Evidential Value: Low/Medium Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium/High Communal Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Rendered			Pebbled/shingled
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Pantile (Machine)			Tile: Slate (Artificial)

Zone 5: Layter's Green				
Summary: Layter's Green is located to the west of Chalfont St Peter's High Street and is demarcated by the development either side of Layer's Green. There are no listed buildings and the area lies entirely outside Chalfont St Peter's conservation areas.				
Historical: Layter's Green along with Austenwood and Gold Hill commons formed a small network of common edge settlements that were once a part of the rural character of Chalfont St Peter. As late as the 1940s Layter's Green possessed a rural character, bordered by orchards, pre 18 th century irregular enclosures and cottages dating to the 19 th century. However it eventually coalesced into the suburban growth of Chalfont St Peter when the eastern end was developed for residential housing.				
Evidential: Assessing archaeological potential of Layter Green is difficult. No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this area and there is little information from the Historic Environment Record.				
Aesthetic: The Green is a forms an important part of Chalfont St Peter's urban character. It is also an important setting for the houses abutting the Green especially the handful of older buildings on the north and eastern sides.				
Communal: This are has little communal value although contains the Green which is frequently used by residents and visitors for recreation.				
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: Medieval/Post medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Low Potential: Medium	Morphology:	Greens/commons		Density: Low
	Character Types:	Commons/green Rural Historic Social Housing 1945 -1980 Detached villas 1919 -1945		Caravan Parks Water Feature (Pond) Enclosure: 20 th century
	Architecture	Georgian Victorian	Municipal Modern	Modern (General)
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post Medieval: Wide Frontage Modern: Terrace		Modern: Detached Modern: Bungalows
Evidential Value: Low/Medium Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Handmade (Red)		Brick: Rendered
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay		Tile: Handmade Clay

Zone 6: The Grange				
Summary: This character zone is defined by the extent of the Grange.				
Historical: It is known that the Grange has had a house on the site from the 16th century, although given its name there is question whether the site has any earlier, medieval antecedents, with a possible association with Missenden Abbey. Although this has not been proven. The house is known to have been rebuilt twice latterly in the 19 th century, a park and formal gardens are shown on the first edition 6" OS map although it is not known there was any earlier landscaping. The Grange became a convent school in 1929; from the 1950s the growth of the school necessitated the expansion of the house while new buildings encroached into the gardens and parkland. There has been much residential development in the 1960s within the perimeter of the parkland, especially around Grange Lodge which was demolished in 1966. The current 1:10,000 OS map shows the grounds to be mostly destroyed. Some formal) gardens remain to the south west of the house.				
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in the Grange, although the Buckinghamshire HER records a number of isolated finds ranging in date from the prehistoric to post medieval. A recent historic environment assessment of the Grange by the Museum of London Archaeology, identified a high potential for the survival of remains from the prehistoric, medieval and post medieval periods. There are no listed buildings in this zone the majority of housing dating to the early twentieth century. There is the potential for more archaeology to be found.				
Aesthetic: The Grange is a mixture of architectural styles, but predominantly red brick and Victorian in appearance. Although locally significant the building and the nineteenth century parkland have not been deemed important enough to be given listed status or placed on the national registered of parks and gardens.				
Communal: The Grange is a significant historic building and its landscape a heritage asset for Chalfont St Peter. It is no longer functions as a convent school and its future is currently uncertain as the land is up for redevelopment. The Grange has the potential to offer some role for the wider community as public parkland or conference centre.				
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: Medieval/Post medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Low Potential: Medium	Morphology:	Greens/commons		Density: Low
	Character Types:	Education (Historic)		
	Architecture	Victorian		
Heritage Values	Plan Form styles:	N/A		
Evidential Value: Medium/High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: Low/Medium	Build Materials:	N/A		N/A
	Roof Materials:	N/A		

Modern Settlement

Zone 7: Lovel Road					
Summary: The Lovel Road character zone is located to the north and west of Chalfont St Peter's High Street. It is demarcated by Gold Hill north Road to the south, Grove Lane to the east and Gravel Hill to the west. With the exception of the parade of shops and offices along Market Place, the character of the area is residential.					
Historical: In the late 19 th century, much of this area was originally enclosed fields and orchards. The earliest feature was Chalfont Cottage Hospital, established in the late 19 th century next to Gold Hill Lane. It was not until the 20 th century a parade of shops was developed along Gold Hill Lane, which extended commercial centre of the High Street. Gold Hill Lane was renamed Market Place to reflect its change in character and function. Around the time the shops were being built, more houses were planned along new roads of Orchard Grove and Nicol Road. This was followed in the 1940s & 1950s with development along Field Way and Love Road. The last infrastructure to be built was the Recreation Ground at Gravel Hill and the secondary school and a leisure centre at Nicol Road.					
Evidential: The archaeological significance of the area is generally low. There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone, although the historic environment record shows that there have been a number of late prehistoric flint artefacts have been found in a garden in Field Way.					
Aesthetic: Although not designated as listed buildings, the shops along Market Place are very distinctive. Constructed in an arts and craft style these fine buildings epitomise the 'metroland' retail development of 1900s and replicate the development of shopping parades seen Packhorse Lane, Gerrards Cross and the Amersham new town. There are some fine buildings suburban architecture at Orchard Grove and Lansdown Road.					
Communal: The zone is rich in amenities containing the Recreation Ground and Nicol Road Sports Centre.					
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid Linear	Looped Network Greens/commons	Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980 Social Housing 1945-1980 Terraced Cottages 1919-1945 Education (Modern) Detached villas 1919-1945 Leisure Post 1945 Industrial	Medical: Modern Modern: Flats Modern: House/shop Terraces & Cottages 1900-1919 Transport Links Allotments		
	Architecture	Modern (General) Municipal Modern	Edwardian Arts & Crafts		Victorian
	Plan Form styles:	Modern (semi detached) Modern (Detached)		Modern: Bungalows Modern: Terrace	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)		Brick: Rendered	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Cement		Tile: Slate (Natural)	

Zone 8: Maltmans					
Summary: The Maltmans character zone is found to the south west of Chalfont High Street and is defined by the residential estate that abuts the looping road of Maltman's Lane. This particular area is not within any of Chalfont St Peter's conservation areas. There are no listed buildings.					
Historical: Before being developed into housing this area was formerly pre 18 th century irregular enclosed fields. The oldest surviving component of landscape is the meandering and looping road network which has largely survived the house building which began in the 1920s. The eastern side of the zone was the last to be developed in the 1950s & 1960s including Gayhurst School and sports ground.					
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this area. There has been no recorded finds on the Historic Environment Record. There are no listed buildings in this zone the majority of housing dating to the early 20 th century.					
Aesthetic: The residential areas are primarily well maintained, brick built, Modern and Arts and Crafts style 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: Although predominantly a residential area, the zone does contain a Tennis/racquet club at Bull Lane this club is of some significance as it was established in the 1920s, roughly contemporary with the first houses being built in this part of the village, representing the first leisure infrastructure to be planned into a suburban estate. Maltmans also contains Gayhurst school and playing fields.					
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low/Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Low/Medium	Morphology:	Winding Roads		Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Detached villas 1919-1945 Private Housing 1945-1980 Education: (Modern)	Sport & Fitness Railway Bridge		
	Architecture	Arts & Crafts	Modern (General)		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached			
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)		Brick: Rendered	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Pantile (Machine)		Tile: Slate (Natural)	

Zone 9: Austenway				
Summary: Austenway comprises a residential area of Chalfont St Peter to the south and east of the Austenwood Common. It also includes the Firs Estate and North Park and Kingsway conservation areas. There is one listed building				
Historical: Prior to its urbanisation, Austenway was a mixed landscape, to the west of Lower Road was made up of enclosed fields with a number of isolated farmsteads including the 17 th century building of the Sparrows on the corner of Lower Road and Claydon Lane. To the west of the Lower Road was the designed landscape of Orchehill House's 'north park'. The area abutting Austenwood Common (what is now The Queensway) was the site of a brick-works, one of many sites in South Bucks that were in operation until the early 20 th century. The first housing built in this area dates to the 1900s with the laying out of North Park and Kingsway, large detached houses were built over a thirty year period 1900-30 with generous plots for detached houses. The remaining housing was largely constructed in a piecemeal fashion in the 1950s and 60s.				
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone, although the historic environment record shows that there to be a concentration of 19 th century quarries, pits and extraction sites. However, there have been no archaeological discoveries relating to earlier 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 early 20 th century.				
Aesthetic: The most significant areas are the estates covered by the Firs Estate and North Park and Kingsway conservation areas. The houses were heavily influenced by the early 20 th century Arts and Crafts movement with its reaction against mass produced housing of the industrial revolution. They represent a key element in the so called metroland development of Chalfont St Peter.				
Communal: There is very little in the way of communal value as Austenway is entirely residential.				
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low/Medium Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: Medium/High Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Winding Roads	Density: Low	
	Character Types:	Detached villas 1919-1945	Private Housing 1945-1980	
	Architecture	Mock Historic	Arts & Crafts	Modern (General)
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached		
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Machine (Coloured)	Brick: Machine Rendered Pebbled/Shingled	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Pantile (Machine)	Tile: Slate (Natural) Tile: Slate (Artificial)	

Zone 10: Hill Rise				
Summary: Hill Rise is located to the south of Chalfont St Peter's High Street and is demarcated by the School Lane to the south, Austenwood Lane to the west and the A413 to the east. The zone lies outside of Chalfont St Peters conservation areas.				
Historical: Before being developed into housing this area was formerly a mixture of pre 18 th century irregular enclosures, coaxial fields and orchards. It is not until the early 20 th century that the first development occurs, with the layout of detached housing along Austenwood Lane. The east of the character zone is developed in 1940s with construction of houses along St Mary's Way, Hill Rise, Priory Road and The Rowans. The character area contains a small amount of late 20 th century industry, established between Lower Road and the river Misbourne.				
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 prehistoric period. However, there have been no archaeological discoveries relating to later periods and the ground is now heavily disturbed. The area contains no listed buildings.				
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 the leafy Austenwood Lane and Hill Rise.				
Communal: Due to its residential character this area has a low communal value, although it does contains a playing fields and recreation area at Criss Grove as well as St Josephs Catholic School.				
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low/Medium Communal Value: Low/Medium	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid	Linear	Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980 Detached villas 1919-1945 Modern infill (Post 1980)	Post 1945 Industrial Civic Medical (Historic)	
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Mock Historic	Modern (General)
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached	Modern: semi detached	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Machine Rendered		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay		

Zone 11: Layters Avenue				
Summary: Layters Avenue is a small residential area to the east of Layters Green. This urban character area is outside any conservation area and does not possess any listed buildings.				
Historical: Before being developed into housing this area was formerly pre 18 th century irregular enclosed fields. Housing at Layters Avenue is predominantly made up of local authority/social housing built in the 1950s and 1960s.				
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this area. There has been no recorded finds on the Historic Environment Record. There are no listed buildings; the majority of housing dating to the early twentieth century.				
Aesthetic: The overall character of the area is residential housing built in a 'municipal' modern style, which is ubiquitous in many towns in England.				
Communal: There is very little in the way of communal value as Layters Avenue is entirely residential.				
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid		Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Social Housing 1945-1980		
	Architecture	Municipal Modern		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Terrace		
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay		

Zone 12: Rickmansworth & Copthall Lane				
Summary: The character zone that is Chalfont Modern encompasses a large residential area to the north east of the High Street. It is demarcated by the A413 (Amersham Road and Gravel Hill to the west), Denham Lane to the east, Chalfont golf course to the south. The zone is outside of any Chalfont's conservation areas, although there are a couple of listed buildings.				
Historical: Before being developed into housing this area was formerly a mixture of pre 18 th century irregular enclosures, coaxial fields and orchards. It is not until the 1920s that piecemeal development occurred, with the laying out of housing along the Joiners and Copthall Lane.				
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this area, although the historic environment record shows that there have been a number of chance finds, predominately dating to the prehistoric period. There are no listed buildings; the majority of housing dating to the early twentieth century.				
Aesthetic: The overall character of the area is residential housing built in a modern style.				
Communal: There is very little in the way of communal value as Chalfont Avenue is entirely residential.				
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Winding Roads	Linear	Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980 Detached villas 1919-1945 Middle Class Housing 1919-1945 Education: Modern	Irregular plots (historic) Rural Historic Terraced Cottages 1919-1945	
	Architecture	Modern: (General) Mock Historic	Victorian Edwardian	Vernacular
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached Modern: Semi detached	Modern: Terrace	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay		

Zone 13: Chalfont Colony			
Summary: This zone is defined by the Chalfont Colony for Epileptics Epileptics and its associated landscape. It is not within a conservation area although it does possess a number of listed buildings connected with the former institution.			
Historical: In the late 19 th century this part of Chalfont St Peter was a rural landscape made up of pre 18 th century irregular fields, isolated farmsteads such as Skippings House. This changed in 1894 when a residential colony was established by The National Society for the Employment of Epileptics. The Chalfont Colony was the first residential centre in England specifically designed to provide a safe environment for epileptics to live and work. The accommodation consisted of a number of villas, set within landscaped grounds with administration block, school building, workshops, dairy, shop, recreation hall, farm buildings and recreation grounds.			
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this area. There has been no recorded finds on the Historic Environment Record, although some building recording has been carried out on the premises. Given the historic importance of the Chalfont Colony, the buildings have the potential to be a conservation area in its own right.			
Aesthetic: The Chalfont centre contains an Arts and Crafts-style villa built in 1896-8 within the grounds to provide residential accommodation for children at the Chalfont Colony for Epileptics.			
Communal: The Chalfont centre is still in operation as a charitable medical institution for epileptic research and consequently contributes to the wider community.			
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: High	Morphology:	Linear	Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Medical: Historic Middle Class Housing 1919-1945 Rural Historic	Sports & fitness Private Housing 1945-1980
	Architecture	Edwardian	Modern (General) Victorian
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Semi detached Modern: Detached	Modern: Terrace Post Medieval: Farmhouse
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Machine (Coloured)	Brick: Handmade (Red)
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay	Tile: Handmade Clay

III RECOMMENDATIONS

7 Management Recommendations

7.1 Conservation Area Appraisals

- It is recommended that the Gold Hill Common conservation area is reviewed to consider incorporating the common which forms an important context for the settlement.
- It is suggested that the area around Layter's Green, encompassing the common and houses to the north and east should be considered for designation as a separate conservation area. This area contains a number of historic buildings and the important common land of Layter's Green.
- At present there is no conservation area for the High Street and Market Place in Chalfont St Peter. Although this area has been the focus of much redevelopment in the 20th century, it merits a review as it is the historic heart of the village, the origins of which date back to at least the medieval period. The High Street contains Chalfont St Peter's oldest surviving buildings, including St Peter's church and the handful of vernacular buildings all of which are of listed status. If a conservation area is proposed it should also consider including the promenade of shops along the north side of the market place. The market place contains an attractive group of buildings which are locally important and reflect the evolution of Chalfont St Peter into a suburban village.

7.2 Listed Buildings

- There are no recommendations for listing although Chalfont contains a number of locally important buildings that are synonymous with its development as a 'metroland' settlement including the parade of shops along Market Place.

7.3 Registered Parks and Gardens

- There are no recommendations for new registered parks and gardens.

7.4 Archaeological Notification Areas

- In light of recent research it is recommended there is a review of the extent of Chalfont St Peter's Historic core, the historic and the grange.

7.5 Scheduled Monuments

- There are no recommendations for new scheduled monuments in Chalfont St Peter.

8 Research Agenda

8.1 Roman

- Is there any evidence for Roman occupation at Chalfont St Peter? Is there any further evidence to suggest the presence of a Roman villa at the Cricket Ground?

8.2 Saxon

- What evidence is there for Anglo Saxon settlement in Chalfont St Peter?

8.3 Medieval

- Knowledge of medieval trades and industries in Chalfont St Peter is poor. What evidence is there for such activities in the historic core of the village?

- The medieval manorial records for Chalfont St Peter are particularly good. Further analysis of manorial documents could yield useful information about the development of the settlement and the parish during this period.
- What was the function of the site known as Grange in the medieval period? Was the site used as a manor court for Missenden Abbey or as a Grange in the monastic sense?

8.4 Post Medieval

- There are large collections of estate records from the 16th to 19th centuries which would provide information on the landholdings of Chalfont St Peter and the surrounding parish.
- What evidence can we find for any commercial, craft or industrial activities in the fabric of buildings, archaeological remains and the documentary record?

8.5 Modern

- The history and architecture of Chalfont St Peter merits further study, particular the growth of the suburban development from the 1920s to 1960s.

9 Bibliography

Map Sources

Chalfont St Peter Tithe Map – Ma 293.R (BRO)

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Abbreviations

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

10 Addresses

Name	Address	Contact Details
Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.	Countryside and Heritage, Buckinghamshire County Council, Annexe A, County Hall, Bucks, HP22 1UY	Tel. 01296-382927
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
Chiltern District Council	Conservation & Design King George V Road, Amersham, Buckinghamshire. HP6 5AW	Tel. 01494 729000

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
Letters Close (market)	Type of grant given by the monarch through a private letter granting a right, monopoly or privilege 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)
Evaluation	Archaeological evaluation is made up of a number of different techniques that are tailored to assess the archaeological potential of a site, often before planning permission is given. Evaluation usually involves one or more processes from the following: desk based assessment, test-pitting, fieldwalking, geophysical survey, topographical survey or trial trenching,
Find spot	Location where a specific artefact was found
Higler	A person who carries from door to door, and sells by retail, small articles of provisions, and the like.
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.
Watching Brief	A watching brief is the term applied to the task of monitoring non-archaeological work (construction/demolition/quarrying) in order to record and/or preserve any archaeological remains that may be disturbed

2 Appendix: HER Records

2.1 Monuments HER Report

HER No.	NGR	Name	Period	Summary
0019400000	TQ 01180 95080	Phillipshill Wood	Medieval	enclosure in Phillipshill Wood recorded in surveying and excavation
0030500000	TQ 01230 90090	Gerrards Cross Golf Course	Medieval	Possible medieval moat known on Gerrards Cross golf course
0030500001	TQ 01230 90090	Chalfont Lodge	Medieval	Possible medieval well at the moated site at Chalfont Lodge
081200000	TQ 00426 89742	London Road	Modern	Quarry shown on nineteenth century maps on west side of London Road.
0082900000	TQ 00420 90070	Site IV	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scatter found on the ground surface
0083001000	TQ 0004 9087	St Peter's Church	Medieval	founded in 1447 and suppressed in 1547, known from historical sources
0083100000	TQ 00600 89900	Cricket ground	Roman	Site of possible villa suggested from find of Roman metalwork
0084800000	TQ 01600 92600	Horn Hill	Neolithic	Two Neolithic flint scatters found on Horn Hill
0085000000	SU 9820 8930	Mumfords Farm	Medieval	Documentary history of medieval manor of Chalfont.
0085001000	SU 98170 89298	Mumfords Farm	16th Century	partly timber-framed house, with later alterations now divided into two.
0085100000	TQ 00820 89550	Bulstrode Manoe	Medieval-Post Medieval	Manorial history of manor of Brudenells, now Chalfont Park
0152600000	SU 98600 89500	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scatter found near Siblets Wood
0152601000	SU 98600 89500	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scatter found near Siblets Wood
0152601001	SU 98600 89500	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint hammerstones found near Siblets Wood
0152601002	SU 98600 89500	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint flakes found near Siblets Wood
0152602000	SU 98600 89500	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scatter found near Siblets Wood
0222300000	SU 98700 89200	Mumfords Farm	Undated	Cropmarks of uncertain date recorded in an aerial photograph
0256500000	SU 96690 90000	Beaconsfeild pottery	Modern	brick, pottery and tile works called Beaconsfield Pottery
0281900000	TQ 01350 93150	Tatling End	18th-19th Century	recorded on maps but gone by the 1 st edition OS map of 1876-86
0282100000	TQ 01500 92600	Kiln Wood	Modern	Possible site of brickworks at Kiln Wood, but no evidence on the ground
0282300000	TQ 00400 93300	Pawlings/Palins	Undated	recorded on maps but exact location now unknown
0288403001	TQ 01323 94076	Glory Mill Store	Modern	Reconstructed Glory Mill store at the Chiltern Open Air Museum
0289500000	TQ 00080 90980	Chalfont Mill	11th-19th Century	Eleventh to nineteenth century records of a watermill
0298300000	SU 9993 9050	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint scatter found in the grounds of Grange School
0298301000	SU 9983 9045	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint scatter found in the grounds of Grange School
0298302000	TQ 0000 9056	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint scatter found in the grounds of Grange School
0407600000	SU 9842 9074	Weedons Dell	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Scatter of 53 flint artefacts in total found east of Weedons Dell
0407800000	SU 9818 9068	Mounthill Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scatter found near Mounthill Wood

0407900000	SU 97710 89530	Birchwood	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint scatter found near Birchwood
0407910000	SU 98000 89400	Birchwood	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint scatter found near Birchwood
0408000000	SU 98280 89680	Nr Siblets Wood	Prehistoric	Three flint scatters in Chalfont St Peter and Gerrards Cross
0408001000	SU 98280 89680	Mumfords Farm	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint scatter at Mumford's
0408002000	SU 98280 89680	Nr Siblets Wood	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint scatter found near Siblets Wood
0408003000	SU 98450 89750	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scraper found near Siblets Wood
0408100000	SU 99040 89630	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scatter found near Siblets Wood
0408200000	SU 98940 89320	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scatter found near Siblets Wood
0408300000	SU 98860 89120	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scatter found near Siblets Wood
0410001000	TQ 01200 93800	Newland Park	Modern	Formal gardens recorded on nineteenth and twentieth century maps
0419800000	TQ 0140 9078	SE of Warren Farm	Neolithic-Bronze Age	flint flakes found in fieldwalking survey near Warren Farm
0422200000	SU 99710 91160	36 Field Way	Prehistoric	Prehistoric flint artefacts found in a garden on Field Way
0425100000	SU 99900 89900	Austenwood Common	18th Century	Windmill recorded on eighteenth century map
0433100000	SU 97700 90920	Spring Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found in Spring Wood
0433200000	SU 98520 90970	Welders Lodge	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found near Welder's Lodge
0436000000	TQ 0004 9075	Windsor's Shop, High St	Medieval	Late hall house identified prior to demolition in 1966.
0436100000	SU 9626 9126	Viatores 163	Roman	Possible route of a road between Verulamium (St Albans) and Silchester.
0436200000	TQ 0134 8890	Viatores 163B	Roman	Suggested route of a Roman road from Chorleywood to Langley Park.
0438000000	TQ 01070 89480	Chalfont Park icehouse	Modern	believed to survive in fair condition but has been filled in with rubbish
0484900000	SU 98280 90760	Weedons Dell	Post Medieval	Post-medieval dene hole or quarry found in Weedons Dell
0496000000	SU 98110 90510	Great Legs Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint artefacts found in Great Legs Wood
0508500000	TQ 0187 8993	M25 Motorway	Mesolithic-Bronze Age	51 flint artefacts found building the M25 at Marsh Farm
0508501000	TQ 01800 89900	M25 Motorway	Mesolithic-Bronze Age	48 flint artefacts found during construction of the M25 at Marsh Farm.
0508502000	TQ 01800 89900	M25 Motorway	Mesolithic-Bronze Age	flint flakes found building the M25 at Marsh Farm
0523100000	SU 99920 89780	Austenwood Common	Medieval	Medieval or post-medieval enclosure seen on aerial photographs
0523101000	SU 99920 89780	Austenwood Common	Medieval	Medieval to post-medieval bank and ditch
0524700000	TQ 01080 91950	Roberts Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint artefacts found in Roberts Wood
0532300000	TQ 0195 9040	M25 Motorway	Neolithic-Bronze Age	flint scatter and features found on the surface and in excavation
0532400000	TQ 0202 9080	M25 Motorway	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Four Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found on the ground surface
0532500000	TQ 02080 91160	M25 Motorway	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scatter found near Warren Farm
0570700000	SU 9823 9091	Whan Cross Field	Roman	metalwork found whilst metal-detecting and during excavation
0588000000	SU 9995 8944	Austenwood Common	Modern	Nineteenth to twentieth century records of brickworks
0592500000	TQ 00470 91100	Hill Farm	14th-15th Century	timber-framed house called Hill Farm, now demolished

0592501000	TQ 00470 91100	Hill Farm	17th-18th Century	Three timber-framed barns at Hill Farm now demolished
0592501001	TQ 01146 94130	Hill Farm	Modern	barn from Hill Farm reconstructed at the Chiltern Open Air Museum
0597400000	SU 99787 90651	Holy Cross Convent	Post Medieval	Possible brick ice-house, cess-pit or well at Holy Cross Convent.
0645400000	TQ 00972 89161	Ancient ford	Undated	Ancient ford
0687500000	TQ 01118 94801	Phillipshill Wood	Medieval-Modern	woodland management earthworks identified during woodland survey
0687501000	TQ 01069 94615	Phillipshill Wood	Post Medieval	Possible enclosure found in Philipshill Wood in woodland archaeology survey
0687502000		Phillipshill Wood	Medieval	woodland boundary bank found in woodland archaeology survey
0687502001	TQ 01220 94501	Phillipshill Wood	Medieval	woodland boundary bank found in woodland archaeology survey
0687502002	TQ 01171 94276	Phillipshill Wood	Post Medieval	Possible boundary marker in the form of a sarsen stone found in survey
0687503000		Phillipshill Wood	Saxon	hollow-way found in Philipshill Wood in woodland archaeology survey
0687504000	TQ 00987 94890	Phillipshill Wood	Medieval	lynchet found in Philipshill Wood in woodland archaeology survey
0687505000	TQ 01114 94397	Phillipshill Wood	Post Medieval	quarry found in Philipshill Wood in woodland archaeology survey
0687505001	TQ 00825 94674	Phillipshill Wood	Post Medieval	quarry found in Philipshill Wood in woodland archaeology survey
0687505002	TQ 00994 94814	Phillipshill Wood	Post Medieval	quarry found in Philipshill Wood in woodland archaeology survey
0687505003	TQ 01047 94936	Phillipshill Wood	Post Medieval	quarry found in Philipshill Wood in woodland archaeology survey
0687505004	TQ 01075 95119	Phillipshill Wood	Post Medieval	quarry found in Philipshill Wood in woodland archaeology survey
0687505005	TQ 00905 94632	Phillipshill Wood	Post Medieval	quarry found in Philipshill Wood in woodland archaeology survey
0687505006	TQ 00964 94960	Phillipshill Wood	Post Medieval	Three quarries found in Philipshill Wood in woodland archaeology survey
0687506000	TQ 01033 94709	Phillipshill Wood	Post Medieval	21 sawpits found in Philipshill Wood in woodland archaeology survey
0687507000	TQ 01099 94451	Phillipshill Wood	Modern	8 charcoal hearths found in woodland archaeology survey
0811400000	TQ 00948 94251	SW of Philipshill Wood	Modern	Two pits, to southwest of Philipshill Wood.
0811500000	TQ 01350 94019	NE of Newlands College	Modern	Pit or quarry shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps
0811600000	TQ 00062 92230	E of Water Hall	Modern	Pit shown on nineteenth century maps, to east of Water Hall.
0811700000	TQ 00128 90023	Austenwood cottage	Modern	Gravel pit shown on maps, south-east of Austenwood Cottage.
0811800000	TQ 01613 91870	Pit S of Robert's Farm	Modern	Pit shown on late nineteenth century map, south of Robert's Farm.
0811900000	TQ 01306 89293	Pit W of Coldharbour	Modern	Gravel pit shown on nineteenth century maps to west of Coldharbour.
0812100000	SU 98415 90322	Pit W of The Ash Beds	Modern	Pit shown on nineteenth century maps, to west of The Ash Beds.
0812200000	SU 96540 90030	Clay pits in Pitlands Wood	Modern	Two clay pits shown on 1875 and later maps in Pitlands Wood.
0812300000	SU 98745 89199	Pit S of Sibley's Wood	Modern	Pit shown on maps south of Sibley's Wood.
0812400000	SU 99055 89138	Chantry Wood House	Modern	Chalk pit shown on maps, to NW of Chantry Wood House.
0812500000	SU 99629 89154	Gerrards Cross station	Modern	Site of pit shown on nineteenth century maps, now part of railway cutting.
0812600000	SU 99777 89911	Austenwood Common	Modern	Two pits shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps
0812700000	SU 99908 89684	Austenwood Common	Modern	Gravel pit shown on maps on Austenwood Common.

0812800000	SU 99956 89474	Austenwood Common	Modern	Pit shown on maps at Austenwood Common brickworks.
0812900000	TQ 00110 89590	Austenwood Common	Modern	Two gravel pits shown on maps at SE corner of Austenwood Common.
0813000000	TQ 00101 91951	SE of Wheatley's Cottage	Modern	Pit or quarry shown on maps SE of Wheatley's Cottage.
0813100000	TQ 01017 91505	NE of Ninning's Farm	Modern	Pit shown on nineteenth century maps to NE of Ninning's Farm.
0813200000	TQ 01032 89461	Chalfont Park ice house	Modern	Pit or quarry shown on maps south-west of Chalfont Park ice house.
0813300000	TQ 01417 91501	Quarry in Middle Wood	Modern	Quarry shown on nineteenth century maps in Middle Wood.
0813400000	TQ 01657 91523	West Hyde Lane	Modern	Two gravel pits shown on 1970s map south of West Hyde Lane.
0813500000	TQ 01641 91463	Pit to S of West Hyde Lane	Modern	Extractive pit shown on 1970s map, south of West Hyde Lane.
0813600000	TQ 01584 91336	Quarry E of Bloom Wood	Modern	Quarry shown on nineteenth century maps to east of Bloom Wood.
0813700000	TQ 01854 91286	Quarry SW of Further Wood	Modern	Quarry shown on nineteenth century maps south-west of Further Wood.
0813800000	SU 96786 89750	Birchland Wood	Modern	Gravel pit shown on maps in Birchland Wood.
0813900000	SU 97480 91029	Jordans Meeting House	Modern	Chalk pit shown on maps, to east of Jordans Meeting House.
0814000000	SU 98689 89809	W of Parkwood Farm	Modern	Pit shown on twentieth century maps, to west of Parkwood Farm.
0833300001	TQ 01082 94008	Finch Lane Prefabs	Modern	One pre-fab houses reconstructed at the Chiltern Open Air Museum
0839000000	TQ 00466 92528	Chalfont Centre	Modern	Residential colony for epileptics, opened in 1894
0851900001	TQ 01343 94130	Shaftesbury St	Modern	Elliot's furniture factory reconstructed at the Chiltern Open Air Museum
0851901001		Shaftesbury Street	Modern	Timber store from Elliot's furniture factory now in Chiltern Open Air Museum
0855800000	TQ 000 908	Chalfont St Peter	Medieval	settlement of Chalfont St. Peter, recorded in Domesday Book.
0929100001	TQ 01084 94104	8 The Croft, Haddenham	Medieval	due to be reconstructed at Chiltern Open Air Museum
0931400000	SU 99699 89528	The Orchard, Milton Avenue	Modern	Site of former gravel pit shown on maps at The Orchard
0931500000	SU 99840 89910	N of Austenwood Common	Modern	Site of former gravel pit shown on maps north of Austenwood Common
0931600000	TQ 00009 89545	W of Kingscote School	Modern	Site of former gravel pit shown on maps west of Kingscote School
0935800000	TQ 00057 90783	opposite White Hart Inn	16th-17th Century	Site of timber-framed house with wall paintings, now demolished
0951900000	TQ 01144 9403	Chiltern Open Air Museum	Modern	Open air museum of buildings from Buckinghamshire and surrounding counties reconstructed for visitors to see
0984200000	TQ 00200 90801	Chalfont St Peter	Medieval	Site of Chalfont St Peter medieval market and fair

2.2 Landscapes HER Reports

HER No.	NGR	Name	Period	Summary
0085101000	TQ 0082 8955	Chalfont Park	18th Century	Eighteenth century landscape park and deer park at Chalfont Park House
0085103000	TQ 0136 8992	Chalfont Lodge	19th Century	Nineteenth century formal gardens at Chalfont Lodge
0651100000	TQ 0044 8931	Gardens at Orchehill House	19th Century	Nineteenth century formal gardens and park at Orchehill House
0651200000	SU 99785 90592	The Grange	19th Century	Nineteenth century parkland and gardens at The Grange

0651300000	SU 9998 9096	Old Vicarage	19th Century	Nineteenth century garden at the Vicarage, now gone
0839001000	TQ 00453 92529	Chalfont Centre	19th Century	Late nineteenth to twentieth century landscaped hospital grounds
1251601000	TQ 0050 9421	Shrub's Wood	20th Century	Twentieth century woodland garden at Shrub's House

2.3 Find Spots

HER	Grid Ref	Location	Period	Details
0082901000	TQ 00420 90070	Site IV	Neolithic	39 Neolithic flint flakes found on the ground surface
0082902000	TQ 00420 90070	Site IV	Neolithic	3 Neolithic flint cores found on the ground surface
0083101000	TQ 00600 89900	Cricket Ground	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found on surface of cricket ground
0083102000	TQ 00600 89900	Cricket Ground	Roman	Roman metalwork found on ground surface of cricket ground
0084801000	TQ 01600 92600	Horn Hill	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scatter found on Horn Hill
0084801001	TQ 01600 92600	Horn Hill	Neolithic	Neolithic polished flint axe-head found on Horn Hill
0084801002	TQ 01600 92600	Horn Hill	Neolithic	Neolithic flints found on Horn Hill, but now lost
0084802000	TQ 01600 92600	Horn Hill	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scatter found on Horn Hill
0084802001	TQ 01600 92600	Horn Hill	Neolithic	Four Neolithic flint axeheads found on Horn Hill
0084802002	TQ 01600 92600	Horn Hill	Neolithic	Three Neolithic retouched flint flakes found on Horn Hill
0084802003	TQ 01600 92600	Horn Hill	Neolithic	Neolithic barbed and tanged flint arrowhead found on Horn Hill
0084802004	TQ 01600 92600	Horn Hill	Neolithic	150 Neolithic flint flakes found on Horn Hill
0084900000	TQ 01000 91000	Parish	Bronze Age	Bronze Age metalwork found in Chalfont St Peter
0142000000	TQ 02000 96150	Chorleywood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scatter found near Chorleywood
0142001000	TQ 02000 96110	Chorleywood	Undated	
0142001001	TQ 02000 96110	Chorleywood	Undated	
0142001002	TQ 02000 96110	Chorleywood	Undated	
0142002000	TQ 02000 96200		Undated	
0142002001	TQ 02000 96200	Blacketts Grove	Neolithic	3 Neolithic flint axes found.
0142002002	TQ 02000 96200		Undated	Quantity - 3
0142002003	TQ 02000 96150		Undated	Quantity - 1
0142101000	TQ 01250 95720		Undated	
0142102000	TQ 01250 95720		Undated	
0142201001	TQ 01230 95260		Undated	
0142201002	TQ 01230 95260		Undated	
0142202001	TQ 012 952	Chorleywood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint axe fragment found.
0142203001	TQ 01230 95260		Undated	Quantity - 1

0142300000	TQ 01870 95930	Grove Wood Close	Palaeolithic	3 Palaeolithic flint handaxes found on ground surface.
0142302002	TQ 01230 95260		Undated	Quantity - 2
0142400000	TQ 0179 9604	Blacketts Wood	Palaeolithic	2 Palaeolithic flint handaxes found during construction of roundabout.
0142500000	TQ 01800 96500	Carpenters Wood	Undated	
0142501000	TQ 01800 96500	Carpenters Wood	Palaeolithic	flint implement, possibly a handaxe, found on ground surface in wood.
0142502000	TQ 01800 96500	Carpenters Wood	Undated	Quantity - 8
0142503000	TQ 02000 96500	Carpenters Wood	Undated	Quantity - 1
0142504000	TQ 01800 96500	Chorleywood	Undated	Quantity - 1
0142505000	TQ 01930 96575	79 Whitelands Ave	Mesolithic	Mesolithic tranchet axehead found in garden
0142506000	TQ 0160 9666	Carpenters Wood	Mesolithic	and Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint artefacts
0142600000	TQ 01700 95800	Chalfont Lane	Undated	Quantity - 1
0142700000	TQ 02210 95960	Shire Lane	Neolithic	Neolithic flint axe found on field surface.
0142800000	TQ 01000 94500	Phillipshill Wood	Neolithic	Two small Neolithic flint axes found in wood.
0142900000	TQ 01850 95660	Shire/Chalfonts Lanes	Undated	Quantity - 2
0142901000	TQ 01850 95600	Shire/Chalfonts Lanes	Neolithic	polished stone axe found amongst stone thrown up on roadside bank.
0142902000	TQ 01850 95660	Shire/Chalfonts Lanes	Undated	Quantity - 1
0143000000	TQ 0198 9642	6 Carpenters Wood Drive	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic flint handaxe found whilst gardening.
0152601003	SU 98600 89500	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint fabricator found near Siblets Wood
0152602001	SU 98600 89500	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint core found near Siblets Wood
0152602002	SU 98600 89500	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic	11 Neolithic flint flakes found near Siblets Wood
0152602003	SU 98600 89500	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint hammerstone found near Siblets Wood
0158100000	SU 99380 90160	14 Criss Grove	Roman	Roman metalwork found on Criss Grove
0158101000	SU 99380 90160	15 Criss Grove	Roman	Roman metalwork found on Criss Grove
0158102000	SU 99380 90160	16 Criss Grove	Roman	Roman metalwork found on Criss Grove
0158200000	SU 99430 90650	Cliftonville	Roman	Roman metalwork found in a garden on Orchard Grove
0158300000	SU 997 908	Chalfont Cottage Hospital	Saxon	Saxon glass bead found by workmen close to Chalfont Cottage Hospital
0232600000	TQ 01500 90500	Chalfont St Peter	19th Century	Possible nineteenth century fake of a Roman figurine
0235800000	SU 99310 89360	Gayhurst School	Palaeolithic	flint axe fragment found in the grounds of Gayhurst School
0236701000	SU 97120 90610	Kiln Lane	Neolithic	Neolithic flint arrowhead found in garden near Jordans
0236702000	SU 97120 90610	Farthings	Neolithic	Two Neolithic flint flakes found in a garden near Jordans
0298301001	SU 99830 90450	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint flakes, including a core rejuvenation flake, and blades
0298301002	SU 99830 90450	Grange School	Prehistoric	Three late prehistoric flint cores found in the grounds of Grange School
0298301003	SU 99830 90450	Grange School	Prehistoric	Possible late prehistoric hammerstone found in the grounds of Grange School

0298301004	SU 99830 90450	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint scrapers found in the grounds of Grange School
0298301005	SU 99830 90450	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric core tool found in the grounds of Grange School
0298301006	SU 99830 90450	Grange School	Prehistoric	Possible late prehistoric axehead found in the grounds of Grange School
0298301007	SU 99830 90450	Grange School	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint microlith found in the grounds of Grange School
0298302001	TQ 00000 90560	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint cores found in the grounds of Grange School
0298302002	TQ 00000 90561	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint flakes found in the grounds of Grange School
0298302003	TQ 00000 90560	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint scrapers found in the grounds of Grange School
0298302004	TQ 00000 90560	Grange School	Prehistoric	Two late prehistoric retouched flakes found in the grounds of Grange School
0298303000	TQ 0001 9049	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint scatter found in the grounds of Grange School.
0298303001	TQ 00010 90490	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint flakes found in the grounds of Grange School
0298303002	TQ 00010 90490	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint core found in the grounds of Grange School
0298303003	TQ 00010 90090	Grange School	Prehistoric	Possible late prehistoric flint borer found in the grounds of Grange School
0298303004	TQ 00010 90490	Grange School	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint scrapers found in the grounds of Grange School
0298400000	SU 99860 90660	Grange School	Undated	Report of possible burial of unknown date found during digging
0407500000	SU 98570 90800	S of Welders Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scatter found south of Welder's Wood
0407501000	SU 98570 90800	S of Welders Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Six Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found south of Welder's Wood
0407502000	SU 98570 90800	S of Welders Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scraper found south of Welder's Wood
0407601000	SU 98410 90740	E of Weedons Dell	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Two Neolithic to Bronze Age flint cores found east of Weedons Dell
0407602000	SU 98410 90740	E of Weedons Dell	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Five neolithic to Bronze Age flint scrapers found east of Weedons Dell
0407603000	SU 98410 90740	E of Weedons Dell	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint borers and piercers found east of Weedons Dell
0407604000	SU 98410 90740	E of Weedons Dell	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake found east of Weedons Dell
0407605000	SU 98410 90740	E of Weedons Dell	Neolithic-Bronze Age	42 Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found east of Weedons Dell
0407700000	SU 9830 9068	S of Weedons Hill	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Three Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found south of Weedons Dell
0407801000	SU 98170 90670	Mounthill Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	22 Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found near Mounthill Wood
0407802000	SU 98180 90700	E of Mounthill Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scraper found near Mounthill Wood
0407900001	SU 97710 89530	E of Birchwood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Six Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scrapers found near Birchwood
0407900002	SU 97710 89530	E of Birchwood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Three Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found near Birchwood
0407910001	SU 98000 89400	E of Birchwood	Prehistoric	Six late prehistoric flint cores found near Birchwood
0407910002	SU 98000 89400	E of Birchwood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	12 Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scrapers found near Birchwood
0407910003	SU 98000 89400	E of Birchwood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Four Neolithic to Bronze Age awls or borers found near Birchwood
0407910004	SU 98000 89400	E of Birchwood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to bronze Age flint flakes found near Birchwood
0407910005	SU 98000 89400	E of Birchwood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Three Neolithic to Bronze Age retouched flint flakes found near Birchwood
0407910006	SU 9778 8950	E of Birchwood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Two Neolithic to Bronze Age flint laurel leaves found near Birchwood

0408001001	SU 98280 89680	Mumfords Farm	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint artefacts found at Mumford's
0408002001	SU 98280 89680	NW of Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Two Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint cores found near Sible's Wood
0408002002	SU 98280 89680	NW of Siblets Wood	Mesolithic	Two Mesolithic flint axes found near Sible's Wood
0408002003	SU 98280 89680	NW of Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Seven flint scrapers found near Sible's Wood
0408002004	SU 98280 89680	NW of Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Two late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint awls found near Sible's Wood
0408002005	SU 98280 89680	NW of Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Seven Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found near Sible's Wood
0408101000	SU 9904 8963	NE of Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint axe found near Sible's Wood
0408102000	SU 99040 89630	NE of Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Two Neolithic scrapers found near Sible's Wood
0408103000	SU 99040 89630	NE of Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Two Neolithic flint flakes found near Sible's Wood
0408201000	SU 98940 89320	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to bronze Age flint core found near Sible's Wood
0408202000	SU 98940 89320	Nr Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scraper found near Sible's Wood
0408301000	SU 98860 89120	NE of Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint core found near Sible's Wood
0408302000	SU 98860 89120	NE of Siblets Wood	Neolithic	Two Neolithic polished flint axes found near Sible's Wood
0408303000	SU 98860 89120	NE of Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age pick found near Sible's Wood
0408304000	SU 98860 89120	NE of Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Eight Neolithic to Bronze Age scrapers found near Sible's Wood
0408305000	SU 98860 89120	NE of Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	12 Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found near Sible's Wood
0408306000	SU 9887 8910	SE of Siblets Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Two Neolithic to Bronze Age awls or borers found near Sible's Wood
0412300000	TQ 01000 89700	Golf course	Neolithic	Three Neolithic flint flakes from Gerrards Cross Golf Course
0419801000	TQ 01450 90800	SE of Warren Farm	Undated	15 flint flakes found in fieldwalking survey near Warren Farm
0422201000	SU 99710 91160	36 Field Way	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic flint handaxe found on ground surface in a garden on Field Way
0422202000	SU 99710 91160	37 Field Way	Mesolithic-Bronze Age	Two Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint blades found in a garden on Field Way
0422203000	SU 99710 91160	38 Field Way	Mesolithic-Bronze Age	Seven flint flakes found in a garden on Field Way
0422300000	SU 99500 90500	Goldhill common	Neolithic	Neolithic flint flake found on Goldhill Common
0422400000	TQ 00140 90950	Kings Head	Medieval	Medieval metalwork found at pub
0422500000	TQ 00100 90830	St Peters Court	Medieval	Medieval pottery sherds found at St Peter's Court
0433101000	SU 97700 90920	Spring Wood	Undated	17 flint flakes found in Spring Wood
0433201000	SU 9852 9097	Welders Lodge	Neolithic-Bronze Age	12 Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found in a field near Welders Lodge
0435700000	TQ 01810 96010	Grove Lodge	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe found at Grove Lodge
0436600000	TQ 01200 89500	Chalfont Park	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe or flint flake found in Chalfont Park
0473400000	SU 9981 9066	Grange School	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic flint axe found at Grange School
0496000001	SU 98110 90510	Great Legs Wood	Neolithic	15 Neolithic flint flakes found in Great Legs Wood
0496000002	SU 98110 90510	Great Legs Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint core found in Great Legs Wood
0506000000	TQ 01500 95600	Strawberry Field	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scraper found near Strawberry Field

0506100000	TQ 01500 94800	W of Phillipsill Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake found near Philipshill Wood
0508400000	TQ 00750 91950	12 Nortoft Road	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe found in a garden on Nortoft Road
0508501001	TQ 01900 90100	M25 Motorway	Mesolithic	Mesolithic tranchet axe-head found building the M25 at Marsh Farm
0508501002	TQ 01800 89900	M25 Motorway	Mesolithic-Bronze Age	Two flint scrapers found building the M25 at Marsh Farm
0508501003	TQ 01800 89900	M25 Motorway	Mesolithic	Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint core found building the M25 at Marsh Farm
0508501004	TQ 01800 89900	M25 Motorway	Neolithic-Bronze Age	43 Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found building the M25 at Marsh Farm
0508501005	TQ 01800 89900	M25 Motorway	Mesolithic	Mesolithic to Bronze Age hammerstone found building the M25 at Marsh Farm
0508502001	TQ 01800 89900	M25 Motorway	Mesolithic-Bronze Age	Five Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found building the M25 at Marsh Farm
0508503000	TQ 01800 89900	M25 Motorway	Mesolithic	Eight Mesolithic flint flakes found building the M25 at Marsh Farm
0524701000	TQ 01080 91950	M25 Motorway	Neolithic	14 Neolithic flint flakes found in Roberts Wood
0532300001	TQ 01950 90400	M25 Motorway	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Nine Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found on the surface near Mopes Farm
0532301000	TQ 01950 90400	M25 Motorway	Undated	Old ground surface exposed in excavation near Mopes Farm
0532301001	TQ 01950 90400	M25 Motorway	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Five Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found in excavation at Mopes Farm
0532301002	TQ 01950 90400	M25 Motorway	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint core found in excavation at Mopes Farm
0532302000	TQ 01950 90400	M25 Motorway	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age pit found in excavation at Mopes Farm
0532302001	TQ 01950 90400	M25 Motorway	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Six Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found in excavation at Mopes Farm
0532501000	TQ 02080 91160	M25 Motorway	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake found near Warren Farm
0532502000	TQ 02080 91160	M25 Motorway	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age scraper found near Warren Farm
0532503000	TQ 02080 91160	M25 Motorway	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint core found near Warren Farm
0570700001	SU 9830 9082	Weedon's Dell	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey
0570702000	SU 9823 9091	Whan Cross Field	Prehistoric	worked flints and a flint axe found whilst metal-detecting excavation
0630900000	TQ 9690 9117	Woodland Cottage, Jordans	Neolithic	15 Neolithic flint flakes found in a garden in Jordans
0946500000	SU 99946 91004	SW Community Centre	Prehistoric	Finds of prehistoric flint found during training excavation on allotments
0966300000	TQ 008 920	W of Phillipsill Wood	Undated	2 hand-axes found on surface of ploughed field

2.4 Listed Buildings

EH	Grade	NGR	Address	Period	Summary
44766	II	SU 99915 92245	Water Hall	1600-1699	Timber framed hotel
44767	II	SU 99908 92263	Priscillas Cottage	1600-1699	Timber framed house
44768	II	TQ 00846 89535	Chalfont Park	1755	Rendered conservatory
44769	II	TQ 00812 89574	Chalfont Park gates	1755	Brick gate
44770	II	TQ 00142 93430	Ashwell's Farm	1600-1699	Timber framed house
44771	II	TQ 00141 93400	Ashwells Farm barn	1600-1799	timber framed barn

44772	II	TQ 00324 92362	Obelisk	1785	Flint obelisk
44773	II	TQ 0043 9243	Passmore Edwards House	1904	Brick institute
44774	II	TQ 0037 9253	Pearman House	1898	Brick institute
44775	II	TQ 0036 9257	Milton House	1898	Brick institute
44776	II	TQ 01589 90210	Mopes Farm	1500-1599	Timber framed house
44777	II	TQ 01561 90207	Mopes Farm barn	1700-1732	timber framed barn
44778	II	TQ 01569 90173	Mopes Farm barn	1700-1732	timber framed barn
44779	II	SU 96235 90572	Wheatheaf Farm	1600-1699	Timber framed house
44780	II	TQ 01347 96151	Newhouse Farm	1672	Timber framed house
44781	II*	TQ 00513 94213	Shrubs Wood	1933-1934	Brick house
44782	II	TQ 01215 93809	Newlands Park	1767-1799	Stone school
44783	II	TQ 00109 91431	Hill House	1700-1799	Brick house
44784	II	TQ 00093 90915	The Greyhouse PH	1500-1599	Timber framed building
44785	II*	TQ 00046 90873	St Peters Church	1066-1540	Parish church
44786	II	TQ 00071 90855	St Peters Church gates	1780-1820	Iron gate & railings
44787	II	TQ 00031 90773	White Hart PH	1600-1699	Brick & roughcast public house
44788	II	TQ 00121 90880	Bridge House	1833-1866	Brick house
44789	II	TQ 00118 90876	The George PH	1600-1699	Timber framed building
44790	II	TQ 00365 89945	Sparrows	1667-1699	Brick house
44791	II	SU 98175 89291	Herdsmen Cottage	1500-1599	Timber framed house
44792	II	TQ 00066 89493	All Saints Church	1912	Parish church
44793	II	SU 97393 89933	Stampwell Farm	1600-1699	Timber framed house
44794	II	SU 97394 89953	Stampwell Farm barn	1700-1799	timber framed barn
44795	II	SU 97410 89956	Stampwell Farm barn	1800-1832	timber framed barn
44796	II	SU 97423 89931	Stampwell Farm stables	1800-1899	Brick stables
44797	II	SU 97839 90939	Welders House	1898-1899	Brick house & service winf
469267	II	TQ 00718 89658	Gardeners Cottage	1913	Estate cottage
469268	II	TQ 00754 89735	Chalfont Park Cottage	1913	Estate cottage

3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data

Trade Directories

Artisan/trades	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Photographer									1
Shoe/boot maker		1	3	1	1	1	2	1	6
Straw hat maker									
Tailor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2
Upholsterer									1
TOTAL	1	2	4	2	2	2	3	1	10
Merchant/Dealer	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Brewery									1
Chemist									3
Confectioner						1	2	2	4
Dealer	2	3	5	2	6	3	4	4	12
Dealer (animals)		1		1					1
Dealer (Corn/coal)	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	1	4
Dealer (cycle/car)							2	1	2
Draper	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	9
Fishmonger									2
Florist									1
Fruiter							2	2	5
Furniture dealer									2
Grocer		3	1	2	2	2	4	3	6
Ironmonger								1	2
Nurserymen									3
Wine Merchant									1
TOTAL	5	9	10	8	13	9	17	16	58
Agric/General	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Farmer	19	15	18	14	16	12	11	10	6
Vet		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
TOTAL	19	16	19	15	17	13	12	12	6
Professional	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Accountant									
Architect									1
Auctioneer								1	
Banker							1	1	2
Dentist									
Solicitor							1		2
Surgeon/physician	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	6
Surveyor									
Teacher									
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	5	11
Service/Provisions	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Baker	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Beer Retailer	2	5	6	6	4	4	4	5	3
Bell hanger									
Blacksmith	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3
Brazier									
Bricklayer/builder	1	1	2	4	3	5	5	4	12
Brick/tile maker	2	1			1	1	1		
Butcher	2	2	2	1	1			1	3
Café						1			4
Carpenter	1	2	4	1	1	1	1		
Carrier	2			1	2	3	1	4	4

Engineer									7
Gardener							3		2
Glazier									
Hairdresser						1	1	1	2
Hotel/Inn					2	1	1	1	2
Ind-generic								1	
Ins Agent		1	1	1		2	1	1	1
Laundry									1
Mason									
Miller	1								
Plumber/electrician	1	1		1		1	2	1	4
Pub	6	6	6	6	5	7	7	4	7
Roofer									
Saddler	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		1
School		1	1	1		2	2	2	6
Watchmaker									
Wheelwright	1	1	1	1		1	2	2	
TOTAL	24	27	29	26	23	34	36	29	64

Population Figures

Date	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
Population	1174	1153	1351	1416	1483	1482	1344	1459	1456	1509	1402
Date	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	
Population	2802	4183	6217	NA	8114	12,460	14,508			12,936	

Population Figures taken from the following sources:

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

Pevsner for 1921; 1951

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

buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/ for 2001

4 Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report

GERRARDS CROSS and CHALFONT ST PETER

Background

The modern town of Gerrards Cross is a creation of the twentieth century. Before the arrival, in 1906, of the railway and the commuter suburb it spawned, Gerrards Cross was a 'large straggling hamlet' of houses, farms and coaching inns scattered around the edge of Gerrards Cross Common and along the London to Oxford coaching road which crossed its centre (the modern A40), probably with no great sense of common identity. Even that nascent community was mostly the result of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century growth; in the early modern and medieval periods the area was only sparsely settled and known as Chalfont and Fulmer Heaths (there does seem to have been a spot called Gerrards Cross, but its precise location is uncertain).ⁱ

The hamlet had no separate legal existence before 1861. It lay mostly in the parish of Chalfont St Peter, but the part on the south side of the common was in Fulmer parish, and its eastern extremity spilled over into a detached portion of the parish of Iver called Oak End. In 1859 a church was built in the centre of the common and in 1861 a chapelry of Gerrards Cross was created, comprising parts of the parishes of Chalfont St Peter, Fulmer and Iver, plus a small piece of Langley Marish and a small detached portion of Upton-cum-Chalvey. In 1895 the civil parish of Gerrards Cross was created.ⁱⁱ

Prior to its twentieth-century expansion Chalfont St Peter was never anything more than a large village, with neither borough, market, urban institutions or urban occupational structure. The late medieval and early modern court rolls and other manorial documents provide no hint of urban character. By 1798 the parish, which contained several hamlets and farms besides the village of Chalfont St Peter, had acquired a substantial non-farming population; nearly a third of the adult males were tradesmen or artisans pursuing an unusually wide variety of trades, but mostly of a rural nature - carpenters and various woodland trades, blacksmiths, butchers, bakers, cordwainers, bricklayers etc. There were also seven victuallers and a few less rural trades such as gardener and glazier, but this occupational structure was probably reflected not urbanisation but rather the parish's position astride two major trunk roads and its several large gentry residences. The 1885 directory lists a very similar similar range of trades and occupations.ⁱⁱⁱ

Most of the parish of Chalfont St Peter was comprised in the manor of Chalfont St Peter, held by Missenden Abbey since the early thirteenth century. At the Dissolution it passed to the Drury family, who sold it in 1626 to the Bulstrodes, who themselves sold it in 1645. From 1650 until 1809 it was held by the Whitchurch family (formerly yeomen of Mumfords farm in the parish), and thereafter by the Jones and Moore families, and in the twentieth century by the Baldwin family. A smaller manor, called Brudenells alias Bulstrodes, comprising just Chalfont Lodge and what later became its park, was held successively by the Goys, Bulstrode and Brudenell families up to 1538, and then by the Druries, who sold it in 1645, after which it passed through many hands, in 1794 coming to the Hibberts, who retained it until 1886. There was also a small vicarage manor, consisting of just a few cottages in the village.^{iv}

The pre-1800 sections of this report list only Chalfont St Peter records, notwithstanding that the modern boundaries of Gerrards Cross incorporate parts of eight ancient parishes. The reason is that the town was built mostly in the former parish of Chalfont St Peter (and the modern town centre lies wholly within it), whereas the parts which lay in other parishes were distant, lightly populated outliers of their parent parishes, whose records will have little to say about them.

The Chalfont St Peter records are unusually rich. The run of surviving manorial records is respectable, providing in particular much information about fourteenth- and early fifteenth-century Chalfont St Peter. There is a good series of Overseers' and other parish records from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and several large collections of estate records from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries, which make it possible to study the development of the parish's landholding patterns, farming and landscape in great detail. The major holdings of estate deeds are listed in the Early Modern Records section, under 'Other records' and 'Title deeds'.

Medieval Records (to 1500)

Manorial records

Chalfont St Peter manor

Four rentals and a suit roll, c1400-8, c1415-47, c1447/8 (undated): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/78-82](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/78-82)

Court rolls (3x), incorporating several rentals, 1308-1364 (non-consec): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/1-3](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/1-3)

Court rolls (2x), 1401-1423 (non-consec): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/4-5](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/4-5)

Court rolls (2x), 1447-1469 (non-consec): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/6-7](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/6-7)

Court roll, with other manors (Honour of Leicester), 1479-1481: TNA:PRO, DL30/80/1107

Court roll, 1493-1502 (non-consec): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/8](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/8)

Schedules of Court rolls and other manorial papers, 1461-1835 (undated): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/103-108](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/103-108)

A rental of c.1333, from D/BASM 15/2, m.6, is printed in E.M. Elvey, 'The abbot of Missenden's estates in Chalfont St Peter', *Records of Buckinghamshire* 17 (1961), pp. 26-7.

Missenden Abbey's Register of Charters includes several leases and other documents relating to its holdings in Chalfont St Peter, 1479-1527: BL, Sloane MS 747, fos. 3v, 4v, 6r, 25v, 43v, 46r, 52r, 62r, 66r,v, 76v, 82v

Brudenells alias Bulstrode manor

Nothing

Vicarage manor

Court roll (with rolls of main manor), 1425,26: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/6](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/6),
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Extracts from Court rolls, 1474: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/130](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/130)

Hundred Rolls

1275-6 rolls: *Rotuli Hundredorum*, Record Commission (London, 1812), i, pp. 43, 46

(the more useful 1279-80 roll does not survive for Chalfont St Peter).

A brief mention of the 1275-6 entry may be found in K. Bailey, *Economy and Society in Medieval Buckinghamshire: The Hundred Rolls 1254-1280*, Buckinghamshire Papers 7 (2006), p. 10.

Tax Records

Containing assessments on named individuals

1332, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/276/71A

- c.1340, two Ninths and Fifteenths and tax on wool, TNA:PRO, E179/77/9 , rot. 3
- ?1380, clerical Tenth and Poll tax, TNA:PRO, E179/35/12 , rot. 1, m. 2; rot. 1d, m 1d; rot. 2
- Printed in *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae*, Auctoritate P. Nicholai IV, Circa A.D. 1291 (Record Commission, 1802), pp. 33, 45.
- c.1403-13 Hidage, TNA:PRO, E179/77/41 , m. 1
- c.1497, Subsidy of £62,000, TNA:PRO, E179/78/157 , m. 1d
- Containing communal assessments only*
- ?1216-72, uncertain, TNA:PRO, E179/239/243 , m. 2d
- c1217, ?carucage, TNA:PRO, E179/242/109 , rot. 2
- Printed in A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *Early Taxation Returns*, BRS 14 (1966), p. 114.
- 1220, Carucage of 2s., TNA:PRO, E179/239/241 , m. 2
- 1334, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/378/24 , m. 1
- c.1334, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/77/23 , m. 1d
- Printed in A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *Early Taxation Returns*, BRS 14 (1966), p. 107.
- 1336, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/378/27 , m. 1
- 1337, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/77/4 , m. 1
- The total assessed is in R. Glasscock (ed.), *The Lay Subsidy of 1334* (London, 1975), pp.15-22, and Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns*, p. 107.
- 1338, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/6 , rot. 2
- 1339, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/7 , m. 1d
- c.1340, two Ninths and Fifteenths and tax on wool, TNA:PRO, E179/77/8 , m. 3
- Printed in *Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii temp: regis Edwardi III*, Record Commission (London, 1807).
- 1341, two Ninths and Fifteenths and tax on wool, TNA:PRO, E179/77/10 , m. 4
- c.1342, two Ninths and Fifteenths and tax on wool, TNA:PRO, E179/77/11 , m. 2
- 1346, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/13 , m. 1d
- 1347, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/14 , m. 1d
- 1348, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/15 , m. 1d
- 1349, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/16 , m. 2d
- 1351, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/17 , m. 1d
- 1352, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/18 , m. 1d
- 1352, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/21 , m. 1d
- 1353, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/19 , m. 3
- 1354, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/20 , m. 2d
- 1377, Poll tax, TNA:PRO, E179/77/22 , m. 8
- [printed in C. Fenwick (ed), *The Poll Taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381*, Pt 1: Beds-Leics,

Records of Social and Economic History NS 27 (Oxford, 1998), pp. 62-3, 65]

1380, one and a half Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/25 , m. 2d

1393, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/77/29 , m. 3

1395, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/77/30 , m. 2d

1398, one and a half Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/31 , m. 3

14C, Hidage, TNA:PRO, E179/80/346 Part 6, m. 1d

1432, one and one third Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/52 , m. 1d

1434, half a clerical Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/36/407 , m. 3

1435, three-quarters of a clerical Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/36/388 , m. 4

1435, three-quarters of a clerical Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/36/409 , m. 3

1436, one and a half clerical Tenths , TNA:PRO, E179/37/433A , m. 3

?1436, three-quarters of a clerical Tenth , TNA:PRO, E179/38/664 , m. 1

1446, one and a half Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/65 , m. 2d

The total assessed is in Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns*, p. 107.

1449, half a Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/77/66

1450, clerical Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/38/594 , m. 4, sch. 3

1450, clerical Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/38/621 , rot. 4

?1453, 1453 March 3 two clerical Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/38/641 , m. 1

c.1453, two clerical Tenths , TNA:PRO, E179/38/620 , m. 1d

1461, clerical Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/39/668 , m. 2

?1485- 1520 clerical Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/39/781 , m. 1

1492, clerical Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/39/756 , m. 2

(The assessments for 1217, 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. 107, 114)

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 Chalfont St Peter records (not an exhaustive list)

- Missenden Abbey's cartulary contains a list of lost charters relating to Chalfont St Peter, c.13-14C: BL, Harl. MS 3688 [printed in J.G. Jenkins (ed.), *The Cartulary of Missenden Abbey Part 2*, BRS 10 (1955) – Appendix A, pp. 174-8]
- F.W. Maitland (ed.), *Bracton's Notebook, ii* (London, 1887), pp. 304-5, 409-10, contains an account of a lawsuit in 1231 between Ralph Brito, lord of the manor of Chalfont St Peter, and the Abbot of Missenden over lands in Chalfont St Peter [quoted in E.M. Elvey, 'The abbot of Missenden's estates in Chalfont St Peter', *RoB* 17 (1961), pp. 23-4]
- Inquisition ad quod Damnum into application of Hugh de North for licence to grant land in Chalfont St Peter to Missenden abbey, 1293: TNA:PRO, C 143/20/23
- Writs and petitions relating to a dispute between Geoffrey de Bolestrod and the abbess of Burnham over lands in Chalfont St Peter of which they were wrongly disseised by Hugh le Despenser, junior, including list of local jurors, 1327-31: TNA:PRO, SC 8/95/4739A-K
- draft writ in Chancery concerning land in Chalfont St Peter, 1330-1: TNA:PRO, C 47/14/3/23
- Chancery, Statute Merchant certificates, Nichola Lyter of Chalfont St Peter (debtor) to John de Hiltoft, citizen and goldsmith of London, £80, 1357-8: TNA:PRO, C 241/138/84
- Chancery, Six Clerks, pleadings, Lynster v. Congrave, husband of Elizabeth Lynster: Manor of Langley etc. in Rickmansworth and lands etc. in Chalfont St. Peter, 1426-32: TNA:PRO, C 1/7/203
- Chancery, Six Clerks, pleadings, Tyler v Wheeler als Smith and Clerke, detention of deeds of lands called Diddesworth in Chalfont St Peter, c1467-85: TNA:PRO, C 1/38/141, C 1/67/267, C 1/67/303
- Chancery, Six Clerks, pleadings, Robert Shirbourn, clerk v. Richard Bulstrode, feoffee to uses: Messuages and lands, late of John Stokton of London, knight, in (inter alia) Chalfont St Peter, 1486-93: TNA:PRO, C 1/108/106
- Grant of all lands late of John Stokton, the son or the father, in (inter alia) Chalfont St Peter, 1491: West Sussex RO, Cap/1/17/63
- Chancery, Six Clerks, pleadings, Marowe v Bully, Bukberd and others, lands in Rickmansworth and Chalfont St Peter, 1493-1501: TNA:PRO, C 1/213/8, C 1/243/13
- Court of Requests, pleadings: Robert Tyler of Chalfont v James Prest, concerning land in Chalfont, 1492-1547: TNA:PRO, REQ 2/1/39

Early Modern Records (1500-1800)**Manorial records***Chalfont St Peter manor*

Court roll, 1493-1502 (non-consec): CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/8

Court rolls (6x), 1517-1618 (non-consec): CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/9-14

Court rolls (draft) with related papers; inc suit roll (2x), 1625: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/24-25

Rentals, 1627-1630: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/83-86

Court rolls (2x), 1641-1664 (non-consec): CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/15-16

Court roll (draft) (18th cent copy), 1660: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/26

Court rolls (3x), 1672-1726 (non-consec): CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/16-18

Rental, 1683: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/87

Fines and amerancements 1711-1714, (non-consec): CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/88-90

Presentments and "notes of business" (19 items), 1716-1738: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/27-46

Court minute book, 1718-1744: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/73

Estreats, 1718: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/109

Rental, 1735: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/91

Court roll, 1738-1755 (non-consec): CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/19

Papers rel to draft Court rolls, 1740-1755: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/47-66

Rental, 1743-1744: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/92

Surrenders, admissions, related stewards papers (80 items), 1744-1837: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/110-189

Rental ,1749-1750: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/93

Court book, 1757-1835: CBS,

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/20

Rental, 1766: CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/94](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/94)

Schedules of Court rolls and other manorial papers, 1461-1835, 1780-1835 (undated): CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/103-108](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/103-108)

Court minute books (4x), 1807-1911 (non-consec): CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/74-77](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/74-77)

Papers rel to draft Court rolls, 1807-1809: CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/67-69](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/67-69)

Lists of quit rents paid (vol), 1810-1882 (non-consec): CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/X 442](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/X%20442)

Papers rel to draft Court roll, 1823: CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/70](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/70)

Papers rel to draft Court roll, 1835: CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/71-72](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/71-72)

Court books (last Court 1925), 1838-1936: CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/21-23](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/21-23)

Rentals (2) (updates and notes to 1885), ca.1840: CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/95-96](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/95-96)

Rental (notes to 1884), 1851: CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/97](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/97)

Stewards fees, 1851-1907: CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/100-102](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/100-102)

Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1858: TNA:PRO, MAF 9/9

Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1866-1868 (non-consec) : TNA:PRO, MAF 9/9

Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1875: TNA:PRO, MAF 9/9

Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1884: TNA:PRO, MAF 9/9

Rental (notes and index to 1909), 1888: CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/98](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/98)

Rental, 1892-1910: CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/99](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/99)

Deeds and awards of enfranchisement of copyhold land, 1897-1903 (non-consec) : TNA:PRO, MAF 9/9

Missenden Abbey's Register of Charters includes several leases and other documents relating to its holdings in Chalfont St Peter, 1479-1527: BL, Sloane MS 747, fos. 3v, 4v, 6r, 25v, 43v, 46r, 52r, 62r, 66r,v, 76v, 82v

Brudenell's alias Bulstrode manor

Rentals (combined with the main CSP manor), 1627-1630: CBS,

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/83-86](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/83-86)

Terrier of manor, 1707: Univ of Nottingham Library, P1 E2/2/3/2

Map of manor, 1736-7: BL, Add MSS 11749

Vicarage manor

Extracts from Court rolls, 1563, 1579, 1588, 1599, 1626, 1639, 1648, 1663: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/131-140](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/131-140)

Court roll (among main manor's rolls), 1593: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15/13](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015/13),
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Extracts from Court rolls (copied 18C), 1639, 1640-1760: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/141-2](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/141-2)

Admission of Richard Whitchurch, 1674: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/68](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/68)

Admissions and surrenders (1 bundle), 1698-1796: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/69-129](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/69-129)

Court minutes (1 item), 1698, 1707, 1709, 1722-1735 (7 non-consec items): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/38-47](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/38-47)

Court rolls (draft), 1728-1735 (non-consec): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/1-4](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/1-4)

Extracts from Court rolls, (copied 18C), 1734: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/143](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/143)

Extracts from Court rolls, (copied 1812), 1755-1803: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/144](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/144)

Court minutes (2 copies), 1760: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/48-49](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/48-49)

Court rolls (draft), 1765-1777 (non-consec): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/5-22](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/5-22)

Court roll (draft) (incomplete), 1773: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/37](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/37)

Copies of court rolls for (inter alia) Chalfont St. Peter, 1779: TNA:PRO, T48/28

Court rolls (draft), 1784-1792 (non-consec): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/23-27](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/23-27)

Court minutes (2 copies), 1796-1807 (non-consec): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/50-55](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/50-55)

Court roll (draft), 1803: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/28](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/28)

Schedules of Court rolls and other manorial records, 16th cent – 1803, 1806 (before): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/63-66](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/63-66)

Court minutes, 1813, 1823, 1832-1834 (non-consec): CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/56-60](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/56-60)

Court roll (draft), 1832-1834 (non-consec), 1840, 1847-8, 1866: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/29-36](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/29-36)

Court minutes, 1847: CBS,
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM 15A/61-62](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/searches/locresult_details.asp?LR=8D/BASM%2015A/61-62)

Tax records

Containing assessments on named individuals

c.1524, Subsidy, TNAPRO, E179/78/139 , rot. 6

1524, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/93 , rot. 7d

Printed in A.C. Chibnall and A. Vere Woodman. (eds.), Subsidy Roll for the County of Buckingham Anno 1524, BRS 8 (1950), p. 15.

1541, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/121

1543, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/125 , rot. 1

1545, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/132 , rot. 2

1545, Benevolence, TNA:PRO, E179/78/140 , rot. 7

1546, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/145 , rot. 3

1547, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/152 , rot. 4

1549, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/79/163 , rot. 5, m. 2

1550, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/80/346 Part 4

c.1551, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/79/166 , m. 2

1559, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/79/187 , m. 2

1594, three Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/79/216 , rot. 2

1598, three Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/79/227 , rot. 4d

1600, three Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/79/237 , rot. 2

1611, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/80/346 Part 2, m. 1d

1625, Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/79/279 , rot. 1d

1626, assessment for Subsidy (20 names), CBS, BAS 491/29

1628, five Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/80/288 , rot. 7

1629, five Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/244/1 , rot. 4

early 17C, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/80/313 , rot. 1d

1641, four Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/80/298 , rot. 1d

c.1641, two Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/80/338 , rot. 7

1662, Hearth tax, TNA:PRO, E179/80/350 , rot. 5

(CBS, Local Studies Library has a microfilm copy)

1663, four Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/80/335 , rot. 1d

late 17C, Hearth tax, TNA:PRO, E179/80/351 , rot. 8d

1695, Tax assessment (72 names), CBS, PR 4/28/3

1694, 98-9, Fulmer Poll Tax (householder's name, sometimes no. of family members),

CBS PR 81/28/1, D/W/89/7-9, D/W/90/14-16

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

Containing communal assessments only

1544, four Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/78/116 , rot. 6

- 1546, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/78/144 , m. 4
- 1547, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/78/143 , rot. 2
- 1553, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/169
- 1555, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/177
- 1558, clerical Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/40/818 , rot. 3
- 1558, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/79/182 , rot. 1, m. 1
- 1572, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/194 , m. 1
- 1587, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/205 , rot. 2d
- 1591, four Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/208 Part 2, rot. 2d
- 1592, four Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/209 , rot. 1d
- 1593, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/210 , rot. 2d
- 1594, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/212 , rot. 1d
- 1595, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/213 , rot. 1d
- 1596, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/214 , rot. 1d
- 1598, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/223 , rot. 2d
- 16C , Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/80/360
- 1600, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/226 , rot. 2d
- temp. Eliz I, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/79/250 , rot. 2d
- 1606, Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/261A , rot. 2d
- 1608, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/388/16 , rot. 2d
- 1610, Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/255A , rot. 2d
- 1624, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/272 , rot. 2d
- 1624, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/281A , rot. 2d
- 1625, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/274 , rot. 2d
- 1657, Assessment for the army and navy , TNA:PRO, E179/80/316 , m. 1
- 1660, Assessment to defend the Commonwealth, TNA:PRO, E179/80/356
- 1661, act for granting £420,000 to the king, TNA:PRO, E179/299/6 , m. 1
- 1661, Assessment of £1,260,000, TNA:PRO, E179/299/7 , m. 7
- 1667, Poll tax, TNA:PRO, E179/80/341
- 1671, Subsidy for the king's extraordinary occasions, TNA:PRO, E179/299/8 Part 1, m. 4

Parish records*Registers*

Baptisms, marriages and burials, 1538-20C: CBS, PR 36/1/1-22

Bishops Transcripts 1600-1830: CBS, D-A/T/37, 38, 198/32

Goldhill Baptist chapel register, 1782-1836: TNA:PRO, RG 4/243, 412, 413

Glebe Terriers

1607, 1674, 1694, 1697, 1700, 2x n.d.: CBS, D-A/Gt/2/11/1-7

1601, 1634: Lincoln Diocesan Registry xiv/64, xiv/14

1703, 1724, 1752, 1784, 1822 x2: Lincoln Diocesan Registry vii/186

1796, draft glebe terrier: CBS, ST 124

Inventory, 1783, 1826, n.d.: CBS, D-A/Gt/2/11/8-10

The 1607 terrier is printed in M. Reed, *Bucks Glebe Terriers 1578-1640*, BRS 30 (1997), pp. 53-5.

Churchwardens, Overseers, Surveyors of Highways

Overseers' poor rate books (9 items), 1688-1872: CBS, PR 36/11/1-9

Overseers' poor rate rolls (6x), 1749-80: CBS, PR 36/11/10-29

Overseers' account book, 1721-65: CBS, PR 36/12/1

Overseers' misc, 1730-41, 19C: CBS, PR 36/18/1-8

Settlement papers, 8 bundles, 1699-1864: CBS, PR 36/13/1-8

Apprenticeship indentures, 1706-1820: CBS, PR 36/14/1-27

Ecclesiastical records and returns of religion

Probate

Apart from wills proved in the PCC, which are not considered here, wills of residents of Chalfont St Peter, Fulmer, Iver, Hedgerley, Gerrards Cross etc. 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.

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).

Archdeaconry church inspection, 1637: CBS, D/A/V15.

Other records

Church goods inventory, Chalfont St Peter, 1547-58: TNA:PRO, E 117/1/35

Survey of Chalfont St Peter vicarage, 1647-56: Lambeth Palace Library, COMM/12A/3, fo. 14.

Chalfont St Peter church house, Commissioners for Charitable Uses' records, 1665: TNA:PRO, C 91/9/11, C/91/13/13, C 93/28/23

Church inventories, Chalfont St Peter, 1783, 1823: CBS, PR 36/3/1

1563, 1605 diocesan returns: A. Dyer and D.M. Palliser (eds.), *The Diocesan Population Returns for 1563 and 1603*, Records of Social and Economic History, N.S. 31 (2005), pp. 243, 360-1.

Chalfont St Peter was not listed in the 1676 Compton Census [Anne Whiteman (ed.), *The Compton Census of 1676 : a Critical Edition*, Records of Social and Economic History, NS 10 (1986), p. 306.]

Military surveys and musters

- 1522 Military Survey: A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire in 1522*, BRS 17 (1973), pp. 254-6, 229.

- 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: I.F.W. Beckett, *The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798*, BRS 22 (1985), pp. 159-63, 172, 347, 356.

County records with Chalfont St Peter entries

- Return of vintners, innholders and alehousekeepers in Bucks (transcript), 1577: CBS, D-X423/1. The list of names can be found in the A2A catalogue.

- Registers of licensed victuallers, 1753-1828: CBS, Q/RLV

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

Quarter Sessions - for Chalfont St Peter 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.

Other Chalfont St Peter and Gerrards Cross records

Lists of residents

Chalfont St Peter was not listed in the 1642 Contributions for Ireland [John Wilson (ed.), *Buckinghamshire Contributions for Ireland 1642 ...*, BRS 21 (1983)].

Title deeds (not an exhaustive list)

- The BAS Collection at CBS contains many title deeds to properties in Chalfont St Peter, Fulmer, Iver, Hedgerley, Gerrards Cross, 17-19C: CBS, BAS Coll.

- Moore Family deeds, 7 boxes of deeds and papers to many properties in Chalfont St Peter and elsewhere, 16C-19C: CBS, AR 69/94, D-X699/31

- Bulstrode Estate, many deeds of properties in Chalfont St Peter, Fulmer, Hedgerley, 1652-1944: CBS, D/RA (Ramsden MSS)

- deeds to Oxford Arms and Bull Inn, 1706-1810: CBS, D/RA 1/60-168

- Abstract of title to the Bulstrode Estate, 1704-1815: CBS, D/X/75

- Portland Collection, Buckinghamshire estates, many deeds and papers relating to the Bulstrode Estate, 1606-1895: Univ of Nottingham Library, P1 E2

- Cavendish family deeds to the Latimer estate include properties in CSP, 1519-1752; CBS, D-CH/A

- Hibbert family, many deeds to Chalfont Park estate, 1650-20C: CBS, D107

- title deeds to many properties in, inter alia, CSP, 17-20C: CBS, D/FH/A
- Wilton Park deeds include properties in Chalfont St Peter, 17C: CBS, D-X179
- Way family of Denham Place deeds include properties in CSP, 17-18C: CBS, D-W
- Deeds relating to the Grange Estate, CSP, 18-19C: CBS, D24
- Palliser family deeds to the Vache estate include properties in CSP, 17-19C: CBS, D29, D234
- three deeds to lands in CSP, 1680-1705: LMA, ACC/1376/66-9
- Agreement for lease, Oaken Grove farm, 1755-6: CBS, D-X721/1
- Survey, valuation, estate of T. Wingfield, 1774: CBS, ST/125

Chancery, Court of Requests records (not an exhaustive list)

- Court of Requests, pleadings: Robert Tyler of Chalfont v James Prest, concerning land in Chalfont, 1492-1547: TNA:PRO, REQ 2/1/39
- Court of Requests, pleadings: Giles Wynchester and Adam Splene v Edmund Brykwell, over tithes in Chalfont, assault, and other offences, 1492-1547: TNA:PRO, REQ 2/10/19
- Court of Requests, pleadings: Nicholas Colyns v Edmund Brudenell, injuries and wrongs at Chalfont St Peter, 1492-1547: TNA:PRO, REQ 2/10/54
- Chancery, Six Clerks, pleadings, Edmund Brudenell v. abbot of Missenden: refusal to acquit complainant of a debt paid by surrender of a copyhold in Chalfont and otherwise, 1504-15: TNA:PRO, C 1/289/78 (see also BL, Sloane MS 747, fo. 82v)
- Chancery, Six Clerks, pleadings, Edmund Brudenell, esq. v. William Baryngton, knt., action by defendant concerning deeds relating to the manors of Chalfont St Peter, Hedgerley, and Thristelyn Hall, to have been delivered to the prior of Notley on the marriage of defendant's son Drue with complainant's daughter Elizabeth, 1518-29: TNA:PRO, C 1/289/78
- Chancery, Six Clerks, pleadings, Edmund Brudenell v. Robert Dury, gent., his son-in-law, part of a house in Chalfont St Peter and rent, 1520-38: TNA:PRO, C 1/1160/13
- Chancery, Six Clerks, pleadings, John Abrall, esq., and Agnes, his wife, executrix and one of the daughters of Drewe Brudenell v. Edmund Brudenell of Chalfont, son and heir of the said Drewe, residue of the legacy charged by Drewe on his manors of Chalfont in CSP and Raynes in Amersham, 1529-32: TNA:PRO, C 1/602/35
- Chancery, Six Clerks, pleadings, William Sedley, Elizabeth his wife, Robert Tirrell and Joyce his wife, v. John, son and heir of Thomas Salter, reviver of a suit for messuages and land in Chalfont St. Giles and Chalfont St. Peter late of John Grove, deceased, great-grandfather of the female complainants, 1544-7: TNA:PRO, C 1/160/13
- Chancery, Masters' exhibits, inventories of household goods, CSP, 1723-4: TNA:PRO, C 108/265
- Chancery, Masters' exhibits, Allen v Allen: Deeds, abstract of title, and catalogue of farm stock, CSP, 1762-1830: TNA:PRO, C 103/147
- Chancery Petty Bag Office, writ of Ad quod damnum into application by Duke of Portland to divert road in Chalfont, Upton and Fulmer, 1755-6: TNA:PRO, C 202/143/1

Miscellaneous

- Inquisition into possessions in Chalfont St Peter and elsewhere of Isaac Pennington, Cornelius Holland, Thomas Scott, Simon Mayne, George Fleetwood and others, attainted, 1661: TNA:PRO, E 178/6148
- Rental of Russell Estate properties in Chalfont St Giles, 1755: Beds and Luton Archives, R5/84/27, 28

- Household and farming accounts of Dr William Charsley, the Grange, 1782-1817: CBS, 28/1,2
- Accounts of Robert Matthews, tailor, 1831-6: CBS, Q/DA 43
- Notes of Colin le Mesurier, Revd. Geoffrey Edmonds, on history of Chalfont St Peter and Gerrards Cross, 20C: CBS, D/X 1353.
- Notes of Laurence Wulcko on history of, inter alia, CSP, 20C: CBS, D119

Maps

- Sketch plans (x2) of Linsters manor in Rickmansworth & Chalfont St Peters, n.d., 1627: CBS, D-W/91/11, 12
- Jeffery estate in Bulstrode, Fulmer and Gerrards Cross, 1686: CBS, D/RA/3/71T
- working rough map of same estate, 1784: CBS, D/RA/3/76
- Chalfont Park estate (Brudenells manor), 1736-7: BL, Add MSS 11749
- Plans of Russell Estate, including properties in Chalfont St Peter, 1735, 1785, 1838, 1868-93: Beds and Luton Archives, R1/283, 285, 288, 289
- Estate belonging to Edmund Waller in Chalfont St Peter and elsewhere, 1763: CBS, MaR 59
- Elizabeth Crowcher's farm (Robards Farm), 1763: CBS, Ma 281
- Roberts Farm, 1773: CBS, Ma 282
- Highways diversion, Marsham Lane End, 1790: CBS, Q/H 121
- Palliser estate in CSP, Chalfont St Giles, Amersham, 1792: CBS, Ma 280
- Plan of Lynsters farm in Rickmansworth & Chalfont St Peters, St. Thomas' Hospital, 1795: LMA, H01/ST/E/115/048
- Chalfont House and Park and lands in CSP, 8 maps, post-1803: CBS, D/BMT/46/1-8
- Chalfont St Peter Tithe map, 1842: CBS, Ma 293R, Tithe map 82
- Hedgerley Tithe map, 1842: CBS, 208
- Fulmer Tithe map, 1843: CBS, PR 81/27/IR, Ma 178
- Latchmore Field inclosure map, 1846: CBS, IR 44Q
- rough map of proposed district of new church of Gerrards Cross, 1860: CBS, CCM/Ma1T
- map of consolidated chapelry of Gerrards Cross, 1860: CBS, PR 83/3/1
- Fulmer Common enclosure map, 1865: CBS, IR/85R

Trade Directories

No pre-nineteenth-century Directory has an entry for Chalfont St Peter (or Gerrards Cross).

Local Newspapers

No newspapers were printed in Buckinghamshire until the nineteenth century.

Modern Records (Post 1800)

Due to the volume of records existing from this period only those likely to cast a light on housing by-laws and the installation of services are recorded, in accordance with the 'Brief for Historical Documentary Research'.

Housing by-laws and Installation of services

In the nineteenth century Chalfont St Peter parish, including its part of the hamlet of Gerrards Cross, formed part of Amersham Poor Law Union, and, after its creation in 1875, Amersham Rural Sanitary District. The rest of Gerrards Cross (that is, those parts of it which lay in the parishes of Fulmer, Iver, Upton, Langley, Denham and Hedgerley) lay in Eton Poor Law Union and Eton Rural Sanitary District. However, when in 1894 those two rural sanitary districts became respectively Amersham and Eton Rural Districts, the newly-formed civil parish of Gerrards Cross was placed wholly in Eton RDC, the rest of Chalfont St Peter remaining in Amersham RDC. In 1974 the Eton Rural District became part of South Bucks District Council and Amersham RDC part of Chiltern DC. The records of both Amersham and Eton RSC and RDC have been deposited at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies, and those which seem likely to bear directly on housing by-laws and installation of services are listed below, along with others which might just be useful.

The development of Gerrards Cross in the early twentieth century is described in detail in J. Hunt and D.H. Thorpe, *Gerrards Cross: A History* (Chichester, 2006).

Chalfont St Peter parish

Churchwardens' rate books (2x), 1821-69: CBS, PR 36/4/1,2

Churchwardens' vouchers, bills, 1805-97: CBS, PR 36/5/1-5

Overseers' poor rate books, 1688-1872: CBS, PR 36/11/1-9

Overseers' account book, 1801-48: CBS, PR 36/12/2

Overseers' receipt and payment book, 1848-68: CBS, PR 36/12/3

Overseers' collecting and deposit book, 1867-71: CBS, PR 36/12/4

Overseers' collectors' monthly statement book, 1867-74: CBS, PR 36/12/5

Overseers' accounts, 1884-1907: CBS, PR 36/31/1Q

Overseers' misc, 1730-41, 19C: CBS, PR 36/18/1-8, /19/1-5

Surveyors' Highway rate books, 1843-74: CBS, PR 36/20/1-5

Surveyors' Highway account books, 1826-75: CBS, PR 36/21/1-12

Tithe papers, 1818-56, 1899-1936: CBS, PR 36/27/1-5

Parish Meeting minute books, 1894-1964: CBS, PR 36/29/1Q-11Q

Parish Council various committee minutes, 1914-71: CBS, PR 36/29/12Q-19Q

Parish Council minute book, 1964-74: CBS, PR 36/29/20Q-23Q

Parish Council receipt and payments book, 1895-1965: CBS, PR 36/31/1Q-6Q

Parish Council other ledgers: CBS, PR 36/31/7Q-9Q

Parish Council byelaws for Austin Wood and Gold Hill Commons, 1914: CBS, PR 36/32/10

Fulmer parish

Vestry minute books (x3), 1819-1921: CBS, PR 81/8/1

Churchwardens' accounts, 1819-69, and church rate 1831-69 (among accounts of Darrell's charity, 1689-1869): CBS, PR81/5/1

Churchwardens' accounts (and several charity accounts), 1870-20C: CBS, PR 81/5/2

Gerrards Cross civil parish

Minutes, accounts, charity papers, 1895-1990s: CBS, PR 83

Amersham Rural Sanitary Authority

Signed minute books, 1876-1894: CBS, DC9/1/1-2

Amersham Rural District Council

Signed minute books, 1894-1940: CBS, DC9/1/3-12

Signed minute books, 1940-74: CBS, DC9/1/13-79

Signed minute books, Buildings, Bye-Laws/Town Planning Committee, 1926-40: CBS, DC9/1/80-86, 106-8

Signed minute books, Highways committee, 1914-30: CBS, DC9/1/93-95

Signed minute books, Housing committee, 1919-37: CBS, DC9/1/96-99

Signed minute books, misc. committees, 1914-37: CBS, DC9/1/107-8

Registers of Deeds, 1899-1956: CBS, DC9/3/1-3

Treasurer's General Ledgers, 1873-1971: CBS, DC19/11/1-47

Treasurer's General and Special rate books, CSP, 1932-56 (non-consec): CBS, DC9/14/7, 22, 26, 35, 48, 52, 53

Treasurer's valuation list, CSP, 1910-29: CBS, DC9/15/3

Treasurer's Register of Houses provided by the Council covers 16 elderly people's homes in CSP, 1933-34 : CBS, DC9/18/6

Surveyor's Registers of building control, planning applications, 1915-65: CBS, DC9/22/1-3

Surveyor's Registers of new properties, 1927-49: CBS, DC9/22/4

Eton Rural Sanitary Authority

Signed minute books, 1890-1894: CBS, DC10/1/1-2

Parochial ledger, 1879-84: CBS, DC10/39/1

Eton Rural District Council

Signed minute books, 1895-1927: CBS, DC10/1/2-11

Signed minute books, Highways committee, 1895-1910: CBS, DC10/1/12-13

Signed minute books, Sanitary committee, 1901-17: CBS, DC10/1/14

Treasurer's General Ledgers, 1895-1923: CBS, DC10/11/1-14

Treasurer's Parochial Ledgers, 1895-1930: CBS, DC10/11/15-21

Treasurer's abstracts of annual accounts, 1946-73: CBS, DC10/11/22-33

Gerrards Cross parish poor rate books, 1910, 1916-7, 1923: CBS, DC10/14/32-34

Gerrards Cross parish general rate books, 1927-36: CBS, DC10/14/85, 106, 112

Housing registers, improvement grants, 1952-72: CBS, DC10/18/1-6

Zoning maps, 1945: CBS, DC10/22/1,2

Medical officers' reports, 1876-1972: CBS, DC10/31/1-43

Installation of services

Water

It is not certain when Gerrards Cross or Chalfont St Peter first obtained mains water supplies, but by early in the twentieth century Gerrards Cross was supplied by the Amersham, Beaconsfield and District Waterworks Company Limited, probably from its reservoir at Coleshill, and Chalfont St Peter by the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company.

Electricity

In 1911 there was a Gerrards Cross and District Electrical Co Ltd, but the supplier just before nationalisation was the Uxbridge and District Electric Supply Company Limited.

Gas

In the 1930s gas was supplied to Gerrards Cross and Chalfont St Peter by the Uxbridge Gas Company. It is not certain when the supply first began, or which of that company's predecessors first supplied it (in 1908-11 it had taken over the Beaconsfield Gas Co and the Amersham Gas Light and Coke Co, either of which might have begun it). When it was nationalised in 1949 the company had become the Uxbridge, Maidenhead, Wycombe and District Gas Company – it is now part of Transco plc, which holds its archives:

NT:UDG

Amersham Gas Co. Ltd Minute book, 1894-1910: CBS, CBS U/1/1

Amersham Gas Co. Ltd Statement of account, 1900-09: CBS, CBS;

Draft agreement for sale and purchase by Uxbridge Gas Company, 1910: CBS U/1/2.

Uxbridge Gas Co Minute Books 1853-1949: LMA, Acc/880/95-113

Uxbridge Gas Co records, various: Transco plc, NT:UDG.

Telephone

The Gerrards Cross telephone exchange opened in 1908 (BT Archives Post Office Circulars 1908, p. 20) and the Chalfont St Peter exchange in 1911 (Circular 1911, p. 383).

Railway

The Great Western and Great Central Joint Railway line was built through Gerrards Cross in 1905 and immediately triggered the development of the modern town around its station in Packhorse Road.

Useful secondary sources

J.G. Harrison and E. Clive Rouse, *Gerrards Cross and its Parish Church* (Gerrards Cross, 1959; 2nd edn. 1982)

E.M. Elvey, 'The abbot of Missenden's estates in Chalfont St Peter', *RoB* 17 (1961), pp. 20-40.

J.E.G. Bennell, 'The manor of the vicarage of Chalfont St Peter', *RoB* 17:5 (1965).

G.C. Edmonds, 'Accounts of eighteenth-century overseers of the poor of Chalfont St Peter', *RoB* 18:1 (1966).

C.F. Stell, 'Hill Farm, Chalfont St Peter', *RoB* 18:1 (1966), pp. 73-7.

C.F. Stell, 'Houses in High Street, Chalfont St Peter', *RoB* 18:4 (1969), pp. 277-87.

G.C. Edmonds, *A History of Chalfont St Peter and Gerrards Cross* (1964; 2nd edn., Gerrards Cross, 2003)

A.M. Baker, *The History of Bulstrode* (Gerrards Cross, 2003)

A.M. Baker, 'The Portland family and Bulstrode park', *RoB* 43 (2003), pp. 159-78.

A.M. Baker, 'Latchmoor and the early history of Gerrards Cross', *RoB* 45 (2005), pp. 75-92.

J. Hunt and D.H. Thorpe, *Gerrards Cross: A History* (Chichester, 2006)

D.H. Thorpe and J. Hunt, *An Atlas of Gerrards Cross 1840-1940* (Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society, 2006)

Key issues and recommendations for further study

The twentieth-century development of the commuter town of Gerrards Cross has been thoroughly studied by Julian Hunt and David Thorpe, but the slightly later development of much of the rest of Chalfont St Peter parish into a commuter suburb has yet to be studied. Chalfont St Peter has no earlier urban history to investigate, but the voluminous post-medieval records would enable a detailed reconstruction of the parish's social and economic development, especially of its landscape, land use and landholding structure.

ⁱ J. Hunt and D.H. Thorpe, *Gerrards Cross: A History* (Chichester, 2006); Musson and Craven's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1853.

ⁱⁱ In 1907 parts of Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire were added. The 1860 boundaries had been straight lines drawn arbitrarily on a map, ignoring landscape features, and in 1934 they were adjusted to give a more natural boundary, in the course of which Gerrards Cross acquired parts of Denham and Hedgerley and exchanged several small pieces with Chalfont St Peter and Fulmer.

ⁱⁱⁱ A market charter was granted in 1229, but seems never to have been implemented. I.F.W. Beckett (ed.), *The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798*, BRS 22 (1985), pp. 159, 172; Kelly's 1883 Directory of Buckinghamshire.

^{iv} *VCH Bucks* iii, pp. 195-6; E.M. Elvey, 'The abbot of Missenden's estates in Chalfont St Peter', *RoB* 17 (1961); J.E.G. Bennell, 'The manor of the vicarage of Chalfont St Peter', *RoB* 17:5 (1965).