

Gerrards Cross

Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report



1-6 Station Parade, Gerrards Cross

Gerrards Cross Historic Town Assessment

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 South Bucks District Council

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Summary

This report written as part of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project is intended to summarise the archaeological, topographical, historical and architectural evidence relating to the development of Gerrards Cross 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 each town and using a formalised method for classifying local townscape character. The Historic Towns methodology complements the well-established process of conservation area appraisal by its complete coverage, greater consideration of time-depth and emphasis on research potential. Each Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project report includes a summary of information for the town including key dates and facts (

Table 1). The project forms part of an extensive historic and natural environment characterisation programme by Buckinghamshire County Council.

After Milton Keynes, Gerrards Cross is the newest town in Buckinghamshire, established at the beginning of the 20th century. Its history can be understood in three broad phases:

- The time before the late 18th century when Gerrards Cross was a sparsely populated rural area traversed by a national highway, its landscape characterised at least from the middle ages by extensive open commons shared between neighbouring parishes and estates;
- Between the late 18th century and the coming of the railway in 1906 when Gerrards Cross became the 'Brighton of Bucks'; a prestigious rural retreat for the upper classes characterised by the construction of gentlemen's country houses, a popular hunting venue and a coaching trade.
- After 1906 Gerrards Cross rapidly grew in a somewhat piecemeal fashion to become a 'Metroland' commuter town characterised by extensive private housing estate development aimed at London's upper-middle class.

The earliest evidence for human activity dates back to the Palaeolithic (Pre 10,000 BC), However the first definite sign of settlement appears in the Iron Age with the construction of the hillfort of Bulstrode Camp. The Gerrards Cross area was used for pottery manufacture during the Roman period.

Evidence for the Anglo Saxon and Medieval periods is sparse. The landscape was divided between a number of manors including Bulstrode Manor, and Moat Farm which was the centre of Temple Bulstrode a Knights Templar's Preceptory in the thirteenth and fourteenth century. The character of the medieval landscape was believed to be a largely rural, wooded environment dominated by the common, with a settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and cottages. The character of the landscape remained largely unchanged until the development of Gerrards Cross in the 20th century.

By the late 18th to early 19th century Gerrards Cross and Chalfont Common was regarded as an exclusive rural retreat for the wealthy elite. It was not until 1861 that Gerrards Cross was properly recognised as a separate place when a new parish was carved out from five neighbouring parishes. However the real catalyst for the creation of a town was the arrival in 1906 of the Great Western & Great Central Joint Railway line. The opening

of a station at Gerrards Cross gave visitors from London the opportunity to visit leafy Buckinghamshire. To exploit its position on the railway, district planners and developers set about the creation of a purpose built 'garden suburb', a residential town made up of large arts and crafts style houses with spacious gardens. The development of Gerrards Cross was characterised by its high status housing designed by many famous architects, including Stanley Hamp and Robert Muir. By the 1930s Gerrards Cross had expanded further with housing estates at Dukes Avenue and Camp Road. With the exception of a few shops and services the town contains no prominent industries or trades and is almost entirely residential. A dormitory town for middle class commuters to London, Gerrards Cross is regarded as one of the more exclusive places to live in Buckinghamshire and in spite of its relatively short history is arguably one of the finest examples of an early twentieth century suburban town in England.

The culmination of this report is the production of six historic urban zones that can be used to indicate areas of significance relating to various facets of heritage (Figure 1). This includes areas that may benefit from more detailed archaeological or documentary research and areas with limited known archaeological potential. The archaeological evidence from Gerrards Cross is somewhat sparse but greatest potential for discovery is within the historic core of the common edge settlement (Zones 1) where there is the possibility of archaeological deposits dating to the medieval and post medieval periods. The other significant area archaeologically is zone five which contains the scheduled monument of the prehistoric hillfort of Bulstrode Camp, while evidence of a medieval settlement has been found just outside the hillfort. There is also some evidence of a Roman activity at Hedgerley Lane where pottery was manufactured. Zone 2 is of historical and architectural importance being the centre of the 20th century town of Gerrards Cross.

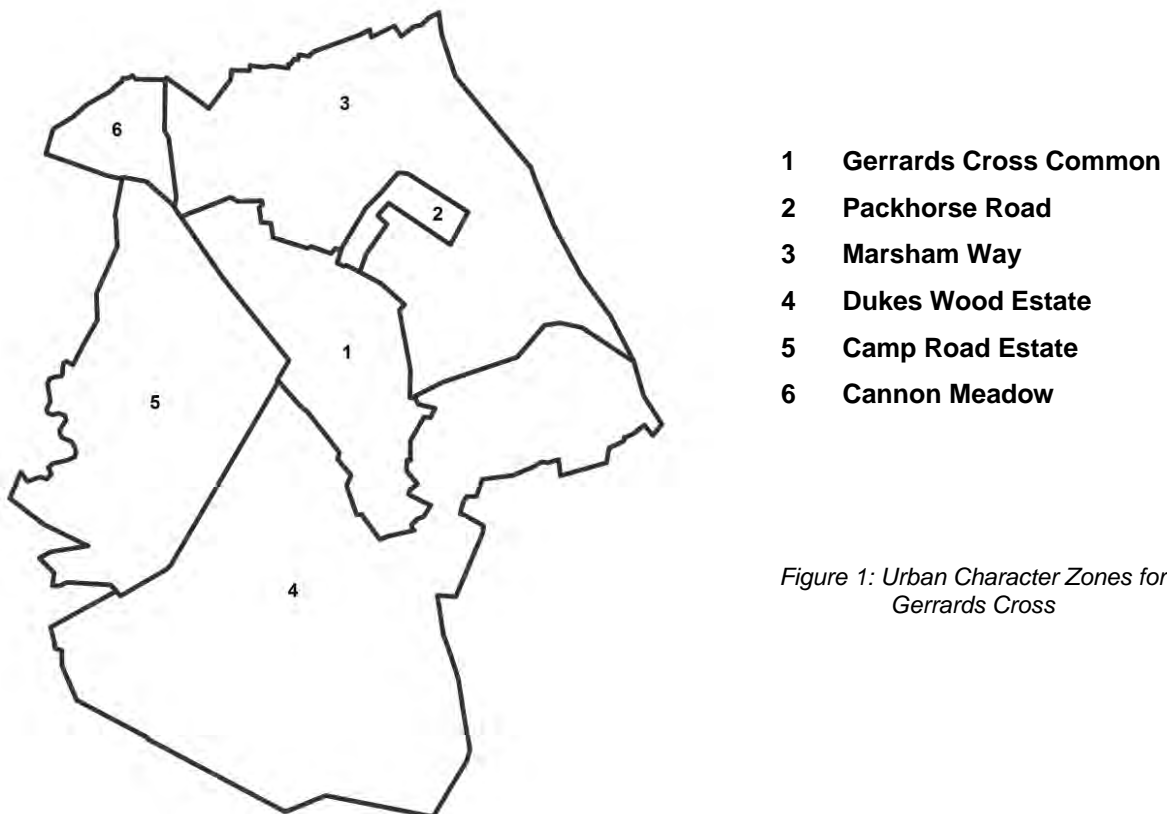


Figure 1: Urban Character Zones for Gerrards Cross

Gerrards Cross Historic Town Assessment

Period	Gerrards Cross	
Saxon (410-1066)	Saxon Reference	No
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	No
Medieval (1066-1536)	Medieval Reference	Tentative 14 th century reference to <i>Geraddescrosse</i> in Missenden Abbey cartulary
	Windmills/watermills	Watermill at Oakend, called Noke Mill
	Routeway connections	Oxford Road
	Settlement type	Hamlet
Post Medieval (1536-1800)	1 st reference to place	1761 Rocque's map as Jarret's Cross
	Inns	Oxford Arms 1686
	Proximity to turnpike	1751 Uxbridge to 1791
	Settlement type	Hamlet
Modern (Post 1800)	Population (1801)	N/A
	Railway station	1906 Gerrards Cross Station
	Modern development	New town
	Population (1851)	N/A
	Canal Wharf	No
	Population (1901)	552
	Significant local industries	Aggregates
		Brick and tile making
	Proximity to turnpike	1751 Beaconsfield to River Colne London - Oxford
	Population (1951)	3988
	Population (2001)	7390
	Settlement type	Metro land town

Table 1: Checklist for Gerrards Cross

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 Gerrards Cross 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 local and national planning policy 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.

2 Setting

2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

Gerrards Cross is located within South Bucks district in the County of Buckinghamshire. It lies on the A40, some 23 miles from the City of London and 24 miles from Aylesbury (Figure 4). The town is situated on the southern edge of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Gerrards Cross is a modern settlement located on a plateau between the Misbourne Valley to the west and the upper course of the Alderbourne stream to the east. At the heart of Gerrards Cross is the common, which at approximately 98m OD (Ordnance Datum) is the highest point in the town. The bedrock geology comprises Lambeth and London clays with some upper chalk found at the western edge of the town. The underlying bedrock is capped with gravels from the ancestral course of the river Thames. The Soils Survey (Cranfield, 2007) classifies the soil around Gerrards Cross as shallow silty calcareous soils over chalk (Soil Series 3.42 Grey Rendzinas) with some areas of deep loam (Soil Series 5.12 Gleyic brown calcareous earths) to the north of the town.

Gerrards Cross was first made into a parish in 1861 (Pevsner W, 1993: 338) with the boundary subsequently altered in 20th century. The division between Gerrards Cross and neighbouring Chalfont St Peter is imperceptible, for the purposes of this report the political boundary lines of South Bucks district Council and Chiltern District Council has been used to demarcate the northern boundary of Gerrards Cross. Some areas which are historically regarded as being part of Gerrards Cross such as Maltmans Lane, Austenwood Common, Latchmoor Way and North Park are within Chiltern District. Reference has been made to these places in this report although discussion, analysis and statistics will be found in the Chalfont St Peter historic town report.

2.2 Wider Landscape

Transport and Communications

The principal historic route is the Oxford Road (A40) which runs a north-west to south-east alignment from Wycombe to London through the Chiltern Hills (Figure 4). The other prominent route is the Packhorse Road which runs north east to south west traversing Gerrards Cross Common before becoming Windsor Road. This is believed to be a droving route which was probably in existence from the medieval period. However, it is thought that the medieval road that made up the Crossroads ran from Hedgerley Lane to what was Bull Lane until it was stopped up in the by the Earl of Portland at the beginning of the 18th century. The Great Western and Great Central Joint Railway opened in 1906.

Rural Landscape (figure 5)

On its formation in 1861 Gerrards Cross parish was centred on the Common and the dispersed settlement surrounding it. The principal focus of settlement was regarded as being the junction of the Oxford Road and Bull Lane. The surrounding landscape was subject to early irregular enclosure with some areas of ancient semi-natural woodland and secondary woodland along the Chiltern ridges to the north-east and south-west. The exception to this early enclosed landscape was Latchmoor Field, to the north west of common which was an open field since the medieval period until it was enclosed in 1846 (Baker 2006).

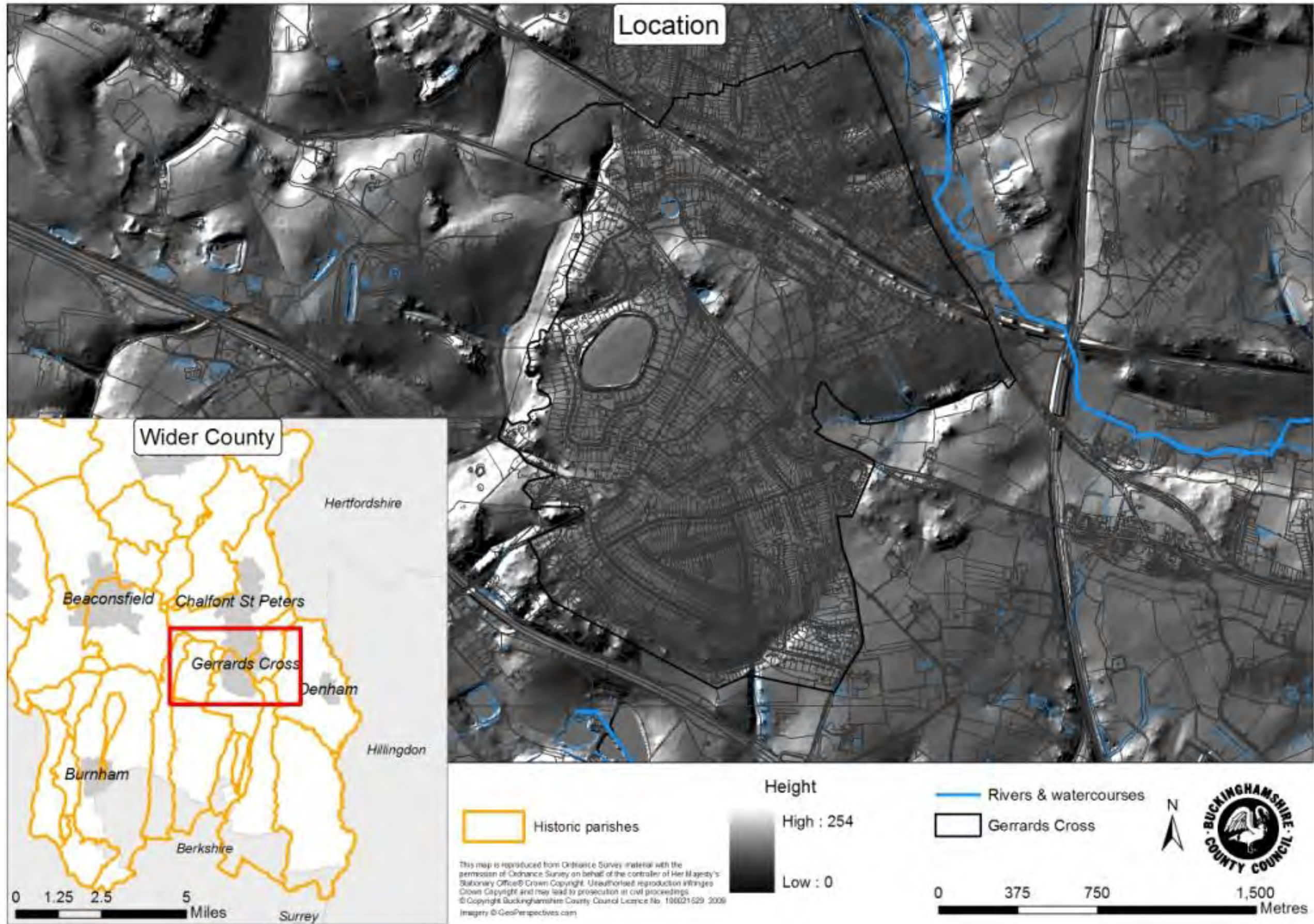


Figure 2: Gerrards Cross in location

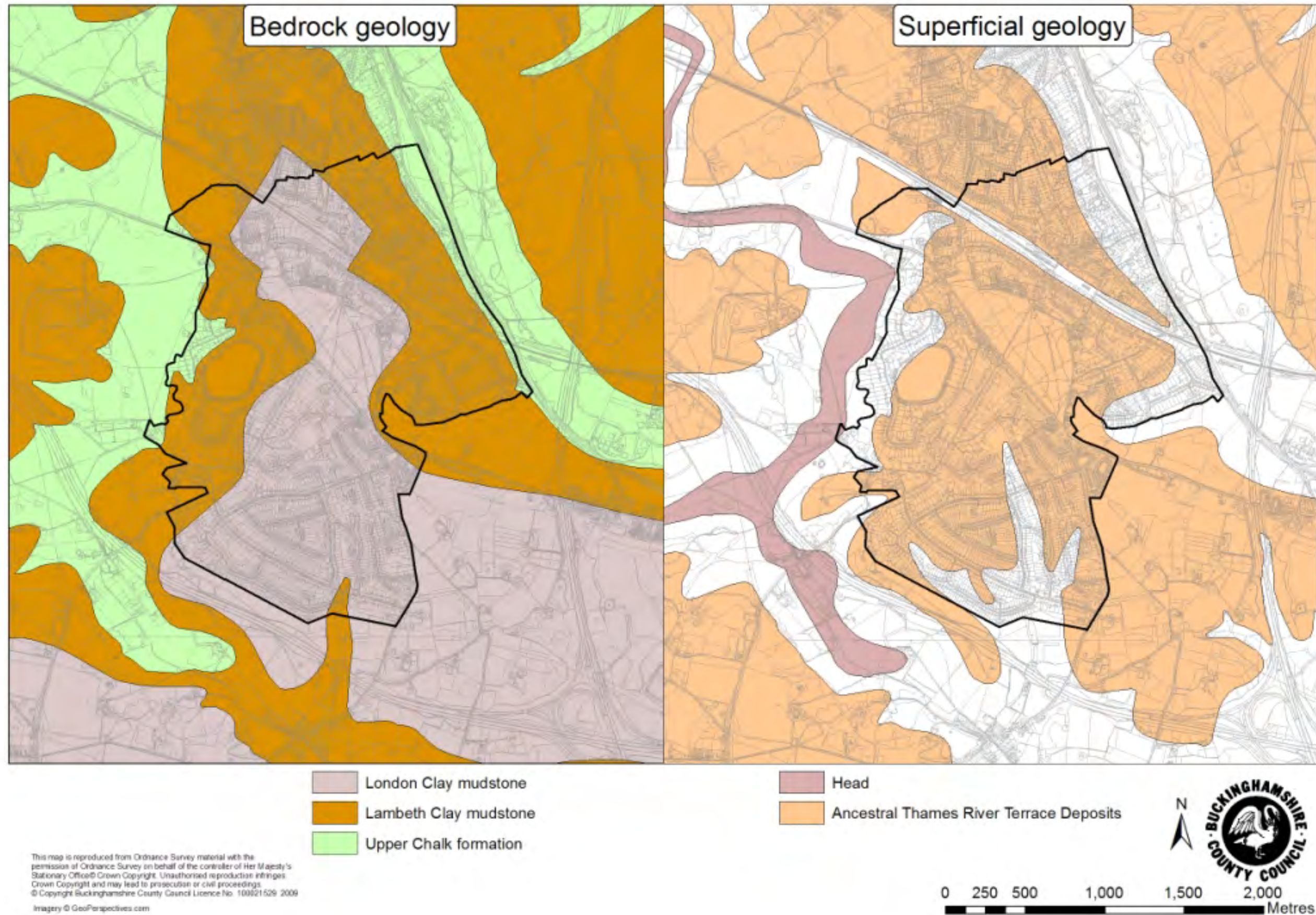


Figure 3: Geology of town (BGS)

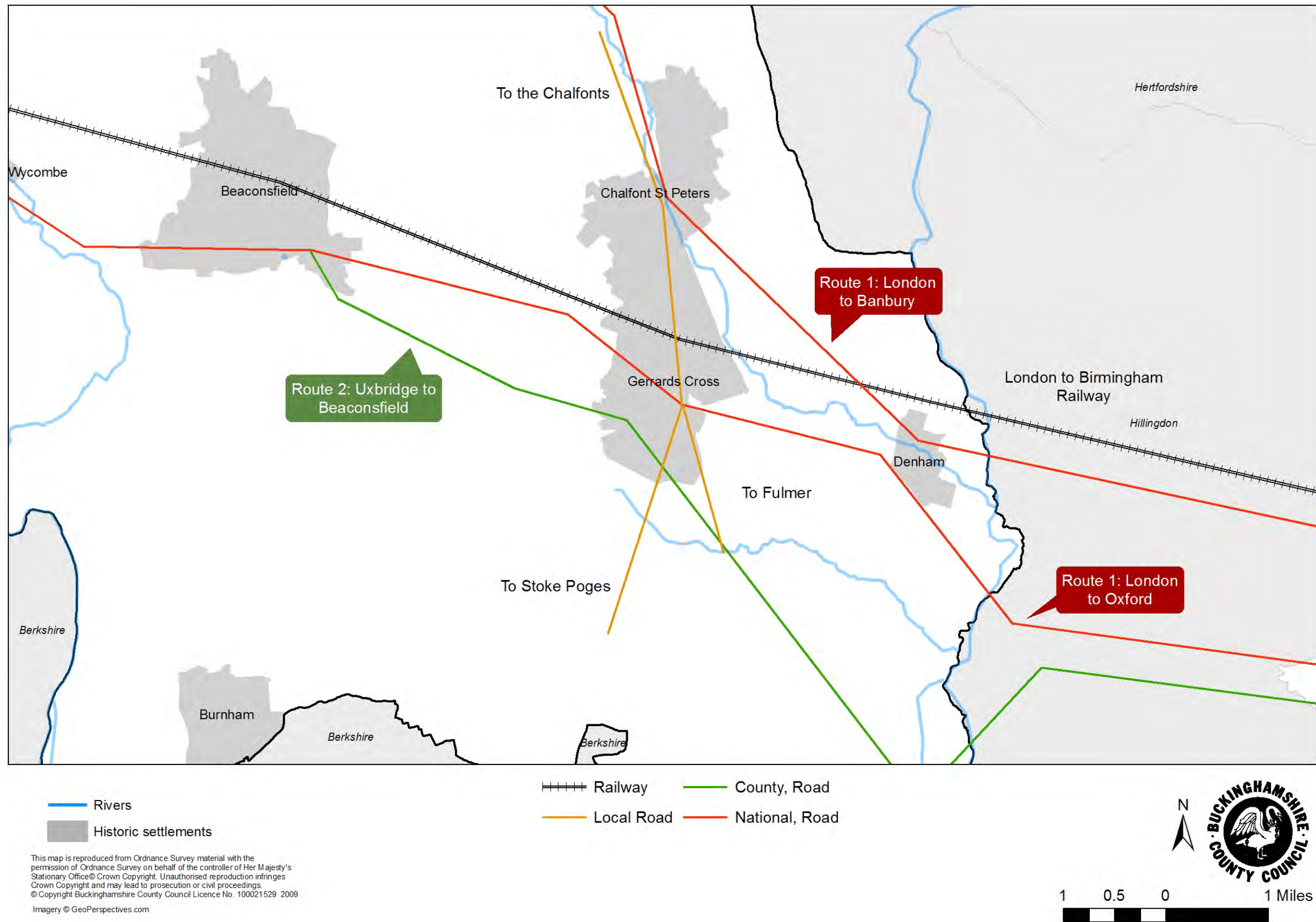


Figure 4: Diagram of Connections from Gerrards Cross (representational only)

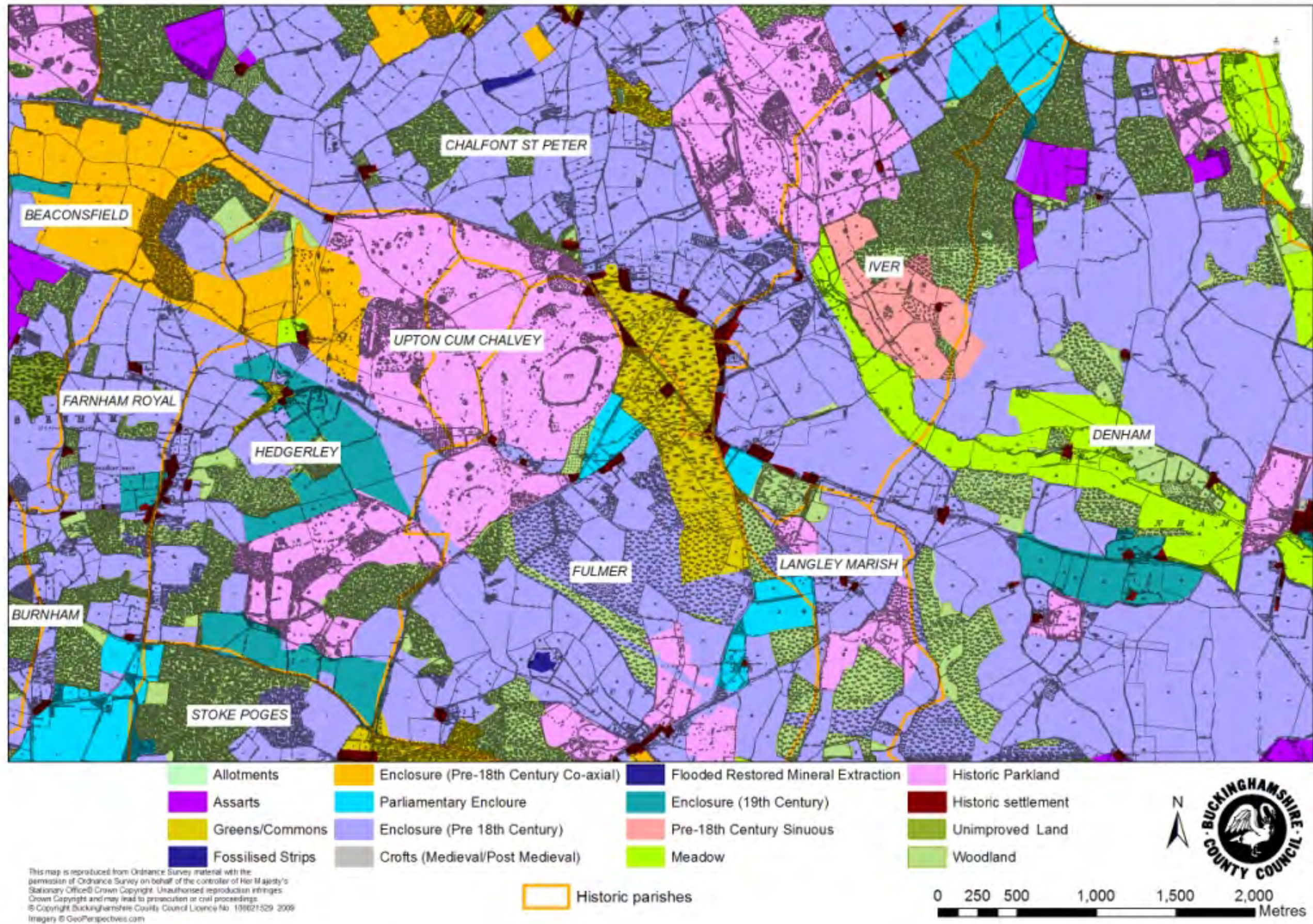


Figure 5: the historic landscape around Gerrards Cross c. 1880 using Buckinghamshire/Milton Keynes Historic landscape Characterisation data

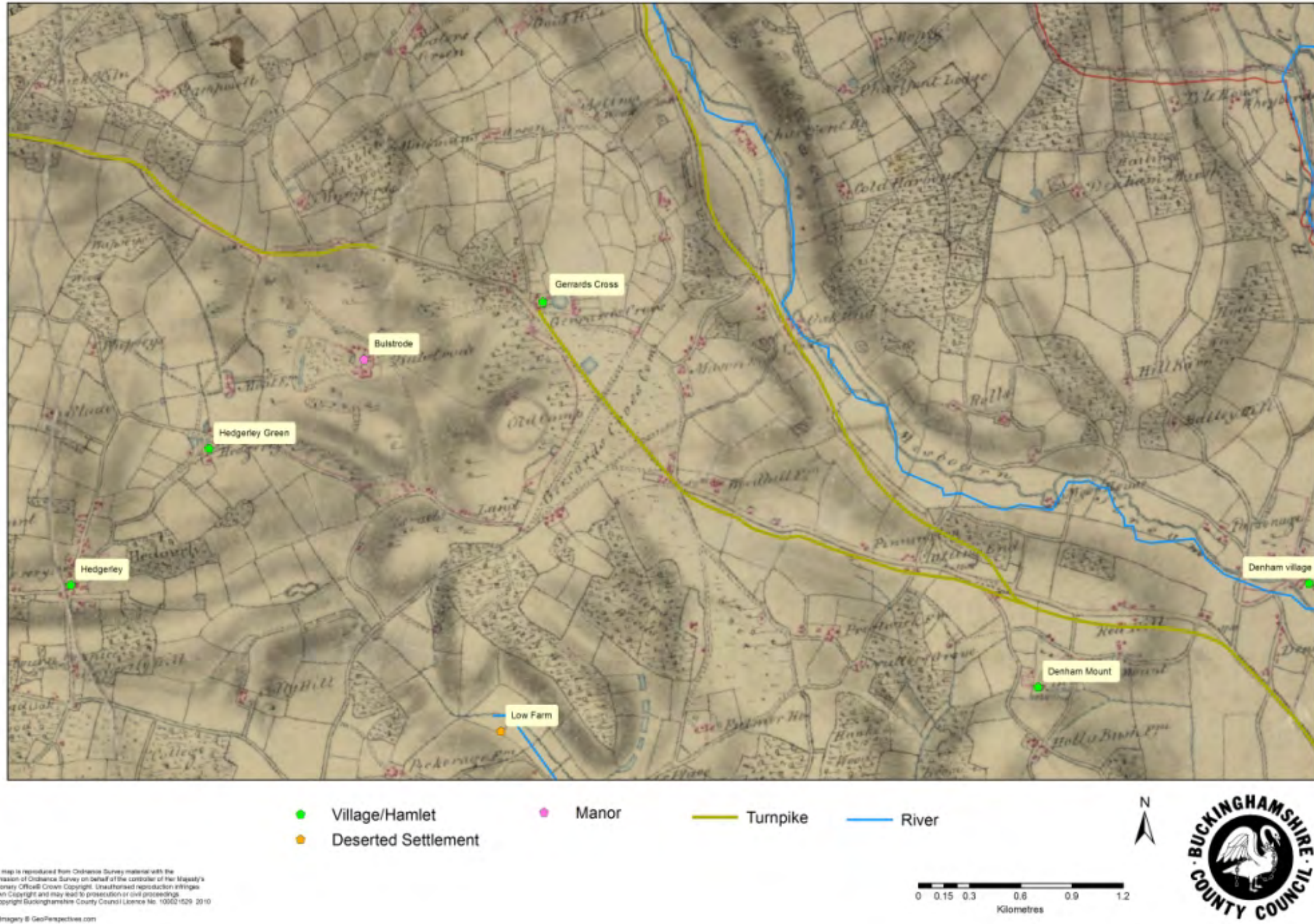


Figure 6: Dispersed settlement around Gerrards Cross

3 Evidence

3.1 Historic Maps

Apart from the usual range of historic Ordnance Survey maps from 1820 onwards, there are some early maps of Gerrards Cross area which are rather piecemeal in coverage as they relate to the historic boundaries of are two maps of the Bulstrode Estate that cover part of Gerrards Cross. The earliest and more informative is a detailed colour map dating to 1686 (D/RA/3/71 T). There is also a later map of 1784 (CBS, D/RA/3/76), which covers only the north western end of modern day Gerrards Cross. There is also a map of the Chalfont Park estate (Brudenells manor), 1736-7: BL, Add MSS 11749 and John Rocque's map of the area dated to 1761.

3.2 Documentary Evidence

An assessment of the available documentary evidence for Gerrards Cross has been produced by Matt Tompkins of the University of Leicester, (Appendix 4). However perhaps the most comprehensive assessment of the town's history are the investigations of Hunt and Thorpe (2006) who have synthesised the available sources into a definitive history. Hunt and Thorpe have placed the greatest emphasis studying the history of the emerging town after 1900.

3.3 Built Heritage

There are 34 listed buildings in Gerrards Cross. All but one are grade II; St James's Church is classified grade II*. Four buildings date to the 17th century, twelve to the 18th and fourteen dating to the 19th century. The remaining four were built in the 20th century including the residence known as the Tudors. With the exception of the modern buildings, the majority are located around the Common. The most notable building in Gerrards Cross is St James's church which dates to the 19th century, a discussion of which can be found in section 4.4. In addition to listed buildings there are a number of notable buildings within Gerrards Cross that are unlisted, particularly those relating to known architects in the construction of the new town.

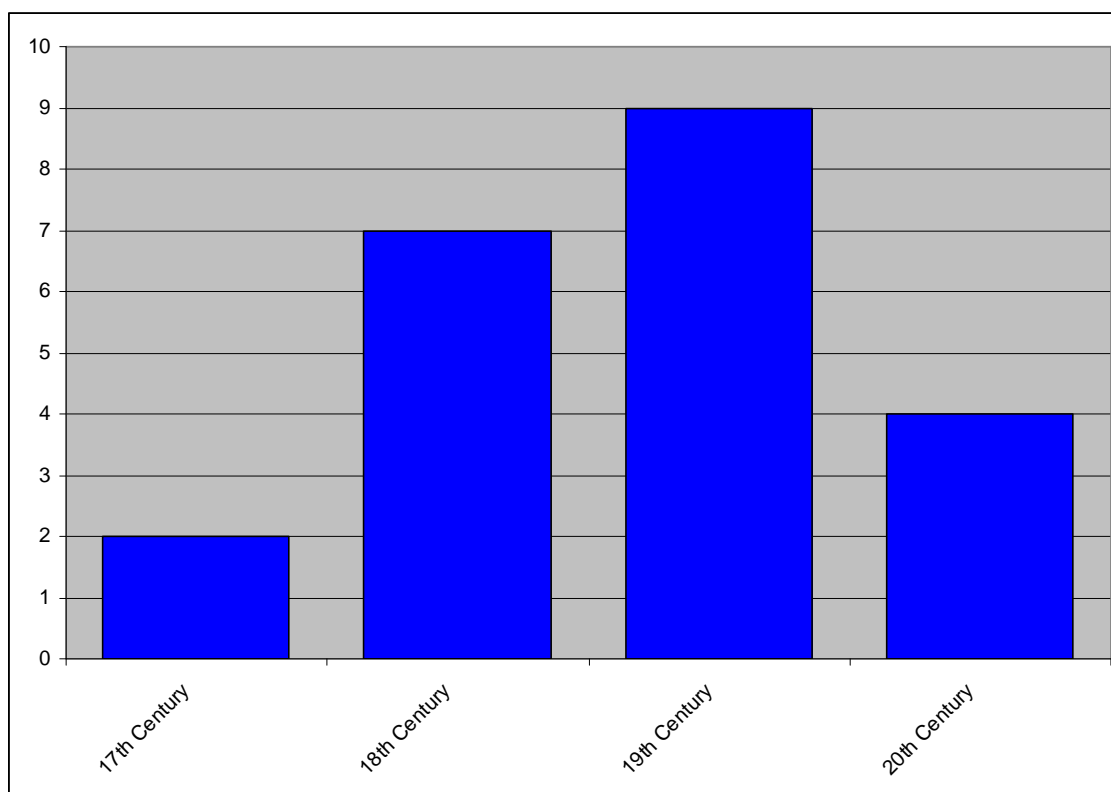


Figure 7: Listed Buildings by century



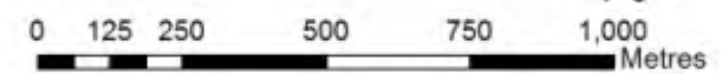
Figure 8: Historic maps



■ Gerrards Cross

■ 17th Century ■ 19th Century
 ■ 18th Century ■ 20th Century

— Roads



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Figure 9: Listed buildings by century.

3.4 Archaeological Evidence

The most prominent archaeological feature in Gerrards Cross is the Iron Age Hill fort of Bulstrode Camp. Despite being surrounded by housing, the monument was saved from destruction and development by the parish council who in the 1930s made the decision to preserve it. Bulstrode Camp's significance as a monument of national importance is reflected in its subsequent designation as a scheduled monument. Apart from the hillfort there have been over a dozen archaeological interventions in Gerrards Cross. All of the interventions have focused around two particular areas, the prehistoric hillfort of Bulstrode Camp and Hedgerley Lane where there is evidence for Roman activity, in particular pottery manufacturing. In addition to formal archaeological investigations there have been a number of chance finds in the area including prehistoric flint tools ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age, one example being a hand axe the on the Oxford Road (HER 0082400000) while some Roman pottery finds at Oakend Cottage (HER 0083404000) (see section 1 below). By contrast there is relatively little archaeology recorded for the Saxon, medieval and post medieval periods, which is in part an indication of the low population density but perhaps also a reflection of the lack of investigation during the building of the town.

GX1: Bulstrode Camp NGR SU (Fox C & Clarke L, 1924)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
3 sherds pottery (prehistoric)	2 ditches	charcoal
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Published article in Records of Buckinghamshire Archive: County Museum	The results of this excavation were limited to a few finds. The report also indicates that several of the five openings into the camp are likely to be later additions not relevant to the prehistoric hill fort. The absence of archaeology within the site further indicates it was used as a place of refuge rather than for permanent settlement.	
GX2: Springwood, Hedgerley Lane NGR SU (Stainton B & Stanley C, 1987)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
31.3kg pottery (Roman)		Some charcoal samples
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		1 circular kiln (Roman)
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Excavations carried out in 1979 Source: Published article in Records of Buckinghamshire Archive: County Museum	The kiln at Springwood was well preserved, with significant levels of associated pottery. Dating of the site was based on stylistic similarities with pottery from this site and those found at another Hedgerley Lane site in the 1960s. This indicates the kiln was in operation some time in the late 2 nd century AD.	
GX4: 19 Hedgerley Lane NGR SU (Barker P & Mercer E, March 2000)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive: County Museum	Geophysical survey at 19 Hedgerley Lane identified several possible archaeological features, possibly kiln sites. However, subsequent watching briefs encountered no evidence.	
GX9: Bulstrode Camp NGR SU (Gover J, 2000)		

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Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive: County Museum	Geophysical survey at Bulstrode Camp identified some anomalies within the camp which may relate to sporadic use of the site in the prehistoric period.	
GX11: land adjacent to Moray House, 44 Camp Road NGR SU 9941 8779 (Newton A & Williams J, July 2005)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
19 sherds pottery (11 th -13 th century)	2 ditches (medieval) 3 pits (medieval)	Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Watching Brief Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive: County Museum	While no Iron Age features were recorded, the archaeological features and finds are suggestive of a medieval settlement at this site.	

Several archaeological investigations around Bulstrode Camp and near the Roman site at Hedgerley Lane did not find any significant archaeological features, most likely due to either the extent of modern development in the area or to the limited nature of the archaeological activity.

Code	Activity type	Address	NGR	Date	Summary
GX3	Watching Brief	Moray House, Camp Road	SU 9946 8782	1989	Negative- modern disturbance (Farley M) Source: Unpublished archaeological report
GX5	Evaluation	19 Hedgerley Lane	SU 9929 8735	June 2000	Negative – modern disturbance (Crank N & Murray J) Source: Unpublished archaeological report
GX6	Watching Brief	26 Hedgerley Lane	SU 9945 8740	November 2001	Negative – modern disturbance (Bashford, R) Source: Unpublished archaeological report
GX7	Watching Brief	Woodlands Rise, Hedgerley Lane	SU 9917 8750	February 2002	Negative – no archaeological features (Farley M) Source: Unpublished archaeological report
GX8	Watching Brief	90 Camp Road	SU 9950 8802	March 2002	Negative – no archaeological features (Ford S & Taylor A) Source: Unpublished archaeological report
GX10	Watching Brief	65 Camp Road	SU 9925 8760	December 2002	Negative – no archaeological features (Anthony S) Source: Unpublished archaeological report
GX12	Watching Brief	92 Camp Road	SU 9929 8798	September 2005	Negative – modern disturbance (Hammond, S) Source: Unpublished archaeological report
GX13	Watching Brief	59 Camp Road	SU 9929 8754	February 2006	Negative – no archaeological features (Oram R & Pine J) Source: Unpublished archaeological report
GX14	Watching Brief	96 Camp Road	SU 9928 8807	May 2006	Negative – modern disturbance (Gilbert D) Source: Unpublished archaeological report

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GX15	Evaluation	23 Hedgerley Lane	SU 9889 8747	January 2007	Negative – no archaeological features (Collings M) Source: Unpublished archaeological report
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3.5 Environmental Evidence

As Gerrards Cross is a modern foundation it does not possess the same time depth of occupation one normally expects to find in other historic towns. Consequently attention to archaeology potential has focussed on the known sites in the area and the historic settlement around the common. With the exception of some charcoal sampling at Hedgerley Lane (GX2) there has been no environmental analysis undertaken in Gerrards Cross. The underlying geology of the town is made up of a combination of London and Lambeth clay mudstone, capped with Thames river terrace deposits. The soils are permeable, loamy clays. These conditions are conducive for the preservation of land molluscs, pollen and waterlogged deposits although of low potential for the preservation of bone. By contrast areas where gravel is present there the potential for preserving environmental remains is lessened

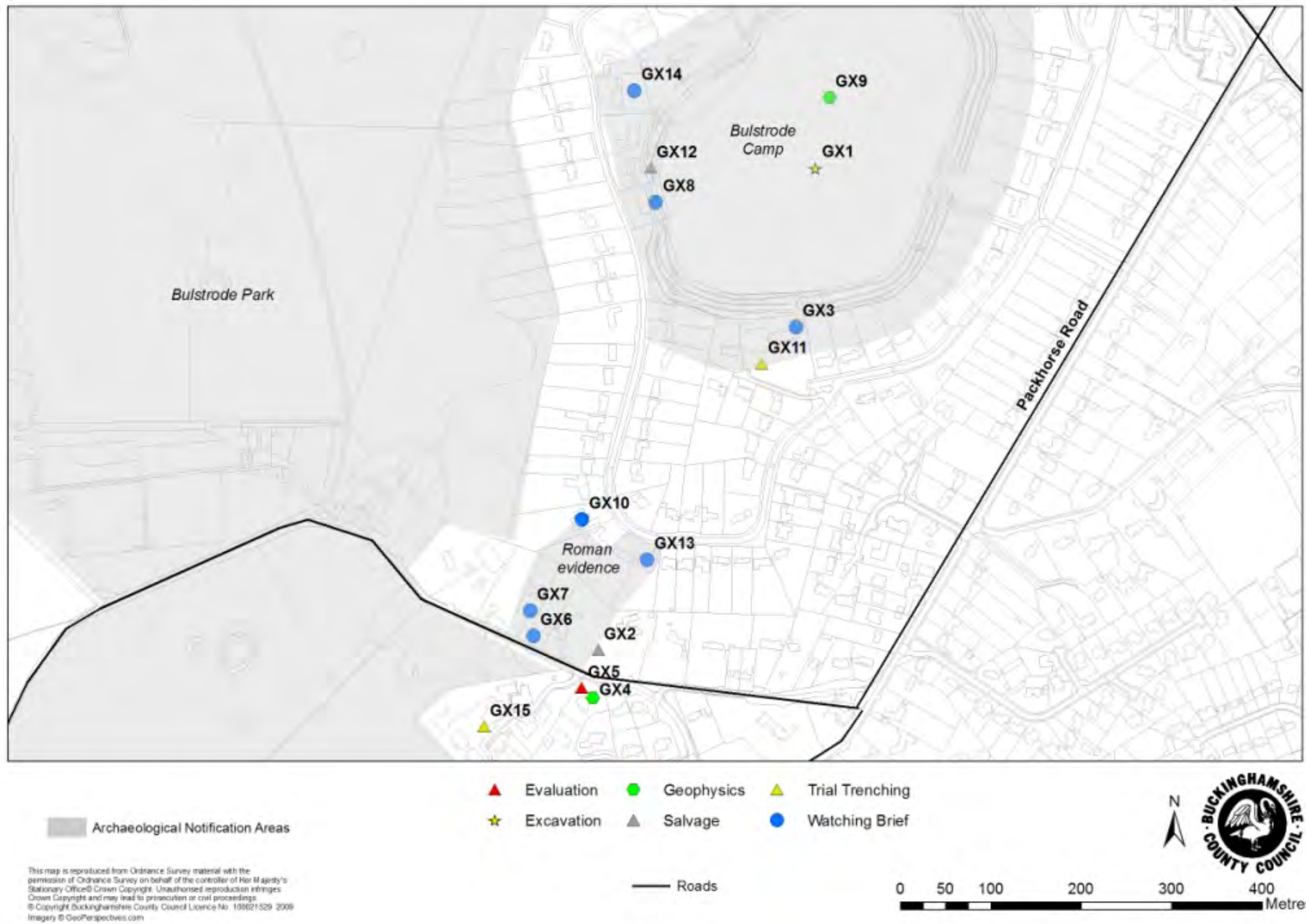


Figure 10: Location of archaeological interventions

4 Archaeological & Historical Development

4.1 Prehistoric and Roman periods (to AD 410)

The earliest finds in the area are Lower to Middle Palaeolithic handaxes, (500,000 to 40,000 BC) which have been discovered during the digging of gravel pits and as a surface find on the common. Two occupation sites dating to the Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC) have been found in the Misbourne Valley to the east of the town: one at Misbourne viaduct where animal remains and flint tools were found and a second site excavated at Oakend in advance of the Chalfont St Peter bypass, which revealed a flint working site. There has only been one chance find of Mesolithic flint flake, which was discovered on the Common. Neolithic to Bronze Age flint artefacts have been found around the town including Oakend Cottage, in Chalfont Park, at Isle-of-Wight Farm and various other places. Some flint artefacts have been found in gardens in Camp Road, such as a Neolithic to Bronze Age hammerstone, and a side scraper and borer at Long Patch. A possible Neolithic long barrow has been claimed as identified in geophysical survey at Bulstrode Camp, but remains unverified (GX9).

The most notable archaeological monument is the Iron Age hillfort of Bulstrode Camp, a scheduled monument located 400 metres west of Gerrards Cross Common. The hillfort is the largest of its type in Buckinghamshire. It was formerly situated in the Bulstrode estate, however in the twentieth century its ramparts were surrounded by the building of Camp Road. The hillfort interior was acquired by the parish council in 1932 who now manage it as public open space. A geophysical survey of the hillfort revealed a possible D-shaped enclosure and hut circles (GX9) although limited excavations in 1924 suggested that it may not have seen intensive occupation (GX1).

The Gerrards Cross area seems to have been important for Roman pottery making. Early Roman pottery kilns have been excavated at Hedgerley in advance of gravel extraction. They are dated to the second century AD and not only the remains of kilns but kiln furniture and pottery were also found. Kilns were also found to the south of Gerrards Cross in advance of the construction of the M40 motorway, for instance at Moat Farm. Pottery sherds discovered at Camp Road suggest that a pottery kiln might be present here too. Two pottery kilns of a similar date were also excavated at Springwood on Hedgerley Lane (GX2). It has been conjectured that two Roman roads passed through Gerrards Cross although there has been no archaeological evidence to substantiate these theories.

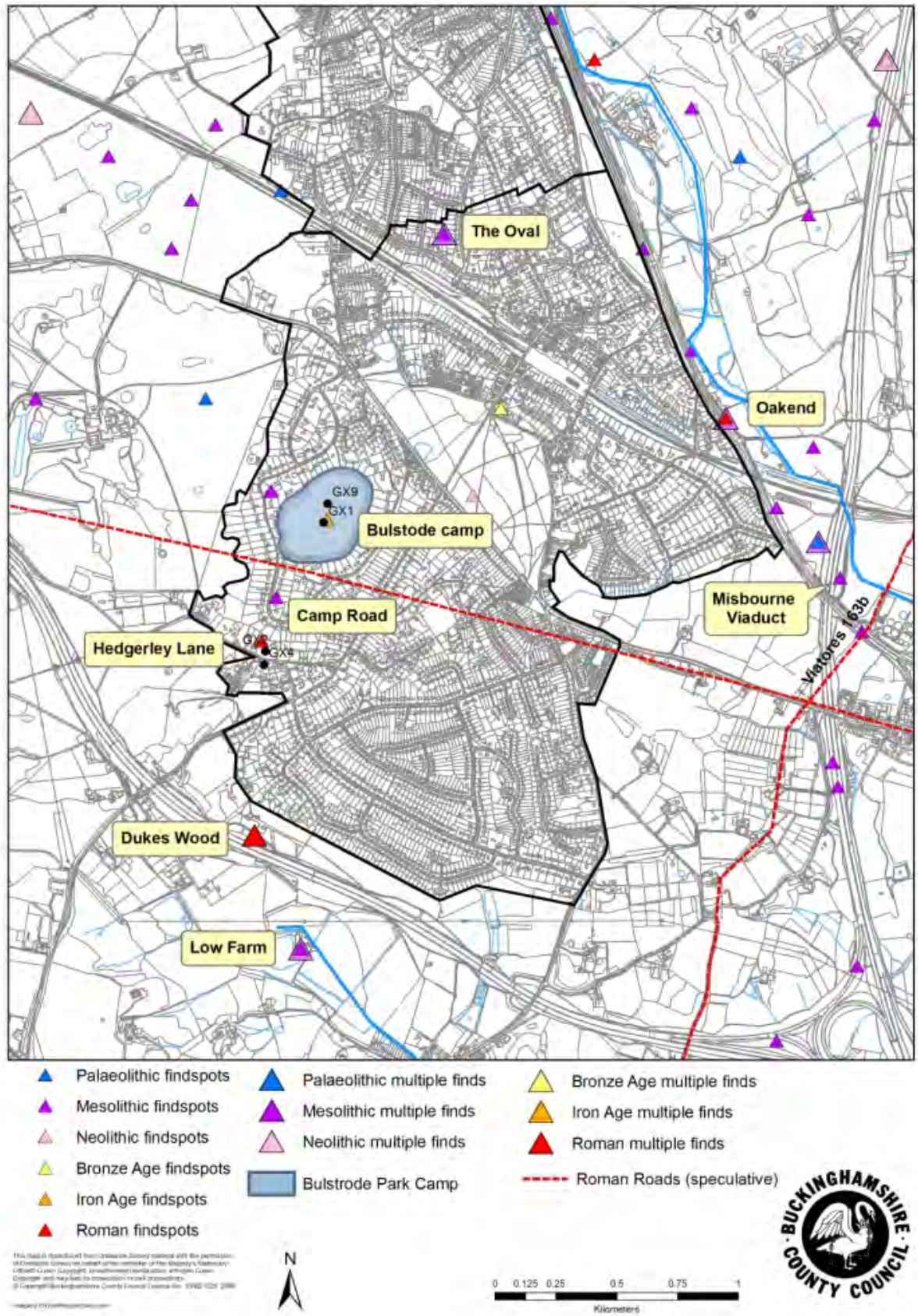


Figure 11: Prehistoric and Roman evidence

4.2 Saxon and Medieval Gerrards Cross (AD 410 – 1536)

There is no mention of Gerrards Cross in the Domesday Book and its origins are unclear. Administratively the Gerrards Cross area was divided between the parishes of Chalfont St Peter, Fulmer, Iver, Langley Marish and Upton Cum Chalvey until the creation of Gerrards Cross parish in 1861. There have been no significant finds relating to the Anglo Saxon period in the area, it was most likely an extensively grazed open or wooded common at that time.

The first detailed map reference to Gerrards Cross comes from Rocque's map of 1761 where it is referred to as Jarret's Cross and is little more than a crossroads. The name is thought to derive from a personal name (Mawer & Stenton, 1925), however there has been some debate about its exact origins. The earliest mention of the name is found in a 15th century rental document of Missenden Abbey that refers to *Geraddes Crosse* (Edmonds & Baker 2003). Another suggestion is that the name may relate to a 'Robert Gerrard of Chalfont' who was recorded as a tenant in a property survey of Missenden Abbey 1333; although there is no mention of the location of the land (Baker 2006). The cross element is thought to be derived from the original intersection of the Oxford Road depicted on the Bulstrode Estate map of 1686. The estate map illustrates Hedgerley Lane crossing the Oxford Road, running south to connect to Windsor Road (Figure 12). This route is thought to be the one stopped up in 1707 when the Earl of Portland gained the consent of neighbouring landowners. Another plausible suggestion is that the 'cross' may have referred to a boundary cross or the mark of an important meeting place (Hunt & Thorpe 2006).

There is scant information from which to reconstruct the medieval landscape of Gerrards Cross but it is thought that the would have been similar to the one depicted on the Ordnance Survey Surveyors' map of the early 19th century: a well wooded landscape with dispersed settlement of farmsteads and larger manors focussed around the large expanse of Chalfont Heath. The settlements are typified by Deedsworth Farm, (later to become Orchehill House) which has its origins dating to the 14th century. Situated to the west of the common and south west of the Oxford Road, was Bulstrode manor; Bulstrode was an ancient estate that had been split in two in the medieval period. The western half was Temple Bulstrode manor, a Knights Templar's Preceptory in the thirteenth and fourteenth century thought to be centred on Moat Farm (Hedgerley Lane). The site is a scheduled monument on account of the remains of an early 14th century building within the moat. The other manor was at Bulstrode itself and believed to be the site of a medieval deer park, (Cantor & Hatherley 1984).

Manors

The following summaries are taken primarily from the Victoria County History and are limited in the data they provide, the history of the manors around Gerrards Cross 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. A synthesis of available manorial documentation can be found in Appendix 4.

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. 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).

Bulstrode Manor (Temple Bulstrode)

The history of Bulstrode manor is somewhat confusing. It was originally one manor until it was divided in the 12th century between Bulstrode and Temple Bulstrode

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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).

Brudenells Manor

This manor was created out of a further division of the Bulstrode manor in the 13th century. It was originally held by the Turville family 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).

Medieval Mills

A medieval watermill is known from historic records at Oakend, called Noke Mill (HER 0140700000).

Other Industries

Other medieval artefacts have been found in excavation, such as the fourteenth century tile works also at Oakend and the ditches, pits and pottery found at Moray House on Camp Road, (GX11).

Nunnery

The Bulstrode Estate map of 1686 mentions a *nunnery* field name which is located to the south of Gerrards Cross; although there is no known monastery or nunnery recorded in this part of Buckinghamshire. It is likely that this reference is merely a naming quirk by the owners of the land rather than a cartographic indicator for a religious house. Nonetheless further investigations could be made to determine whether there is any evidence for a nunnery.



Figure 12: extract from the Bulstrode Estate Map of 1686 with 'The Nunnery' field name (centre)

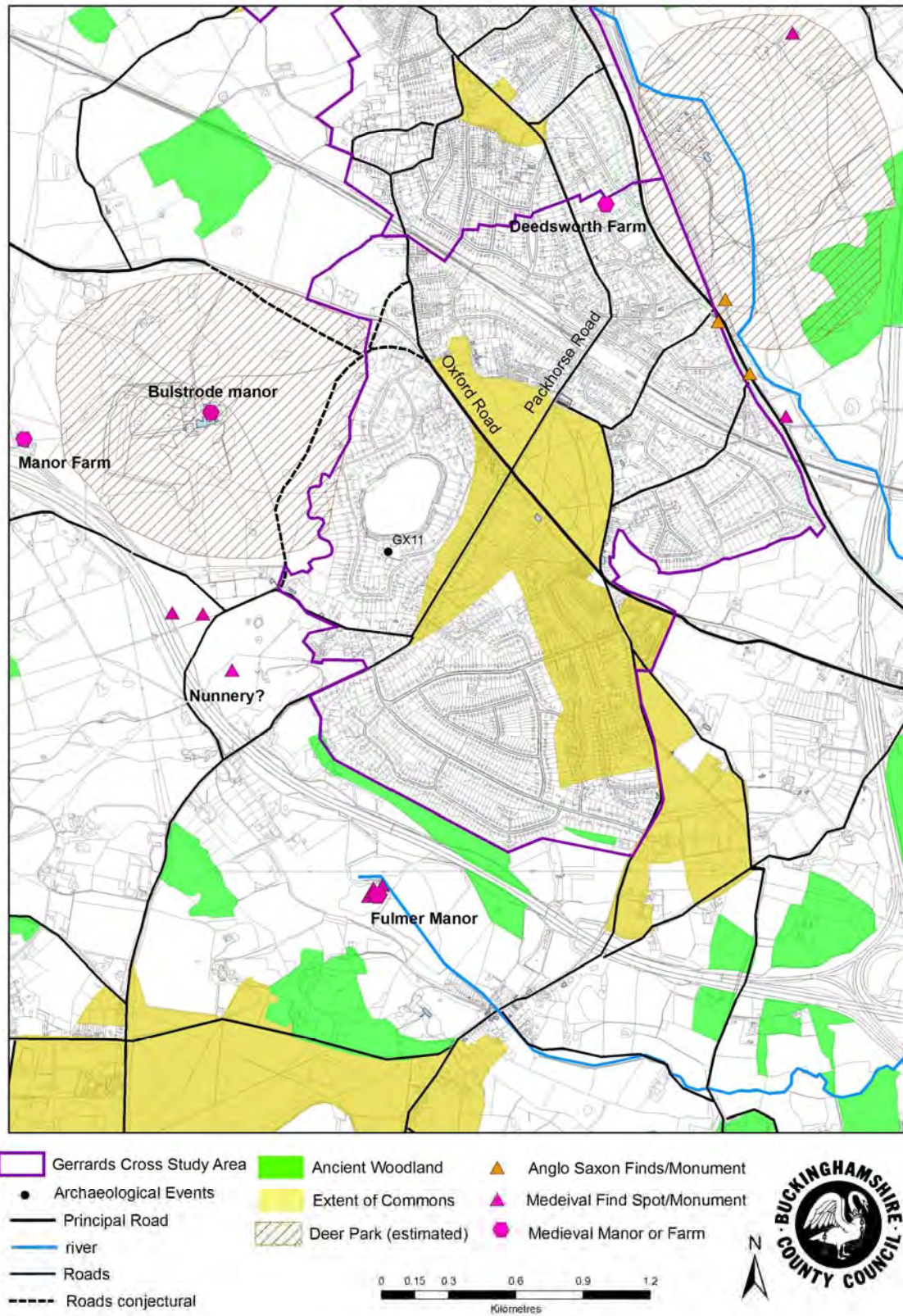


Figure 13 Anglo Saxon and Medieval evidence

4.3 Post Medieval Gerrards Cross (1536 – 1800)

As with the medieval period knowledge about post medieval Gerrards Cross is limited. Oxford Road was an important driving route in this period (and probably has much earlier origins). Livestock and goods were driven to markets in Uxbridge and London. The ponds on Chalfont Common would have been an important stopping point for watering cattle and draught animals. By 1751 the Oxford Road had become a part of the Beaconsfield to Uxbridge turnpike, providing a faster and smoother route to London. This change benefited the inns that supported the coaching trade, this included the Oxford Arms, (later known as the Bull Inn), which pre dated the turnpike era as the inn is registered on the Bulstrode Estate map of 1686. In the 17th and 18th centuries, piecemeal settlement encroached upon what eventually becomes known as Gerrards Cross Common. The settlement pattern took the form of farms and cottages dotted around the common edge.

Manors

Bulstrode Manor

Bulstrode manor was purchased by the notorious Judge John Jeffreys. In 1686 a year after his elevation to Lord Chancellor following the 'Bloody Assize,' Jeffreys had a new mansion built at Bulstrode which is believed to be partly constructed from the materials of the old house (Sheahan 1861). It is also thought that Jeffreys commissioned the 1686 Estate map of Bulstrode as part of the map contains the plans for the new house and grounds. Jeffreys did not enjoy his new house for long, when James II was driven from the throne in 1688 to be replaced by the Protestant William of Orange and his wife Mary, Jeffreys decided to take refuge overseas. Unfortunately for Jeffreys he was captured before he could make good his escape and was taken to the Tower of London where he died (Baker 2003 pp 119-120). In 1706 Bulstrode was purchased by Hans William Bentinck (who was eventually given the title Earl of Portland). The Bulstrode house and estate remained in the possession of the *Dukes* of Portland in for several generations. The second Earl of Portland is believed to be responsible for the stopping of a road running south in order to bring Camp into the bounds of the wider estate.

Bulstrode's designed landscape developed in the beginning of the 18th century when Hans William Bentinck employed George London as his garden designer. London was famous for designing geometric, formal gardens in Dutch, French and Italianate styles, and the garden he created at Bulstrode was typical of his designs. The ground was laid out with an enclosed garden to the west, with a pavilion on the middle, and four rectangular beds laid out around it. Behind it there was a large area with a pond in the middle and tree lined paths radiating out like spokes of a wheel. To the north there was a straight canal of considerable length known as the Long Water. The 18th century garden is depicted in an engraving by Bowles, (Figure 14). Successive embellishments to the grounds were made by the Earl's son Henry and grandson William (Baker 2003)

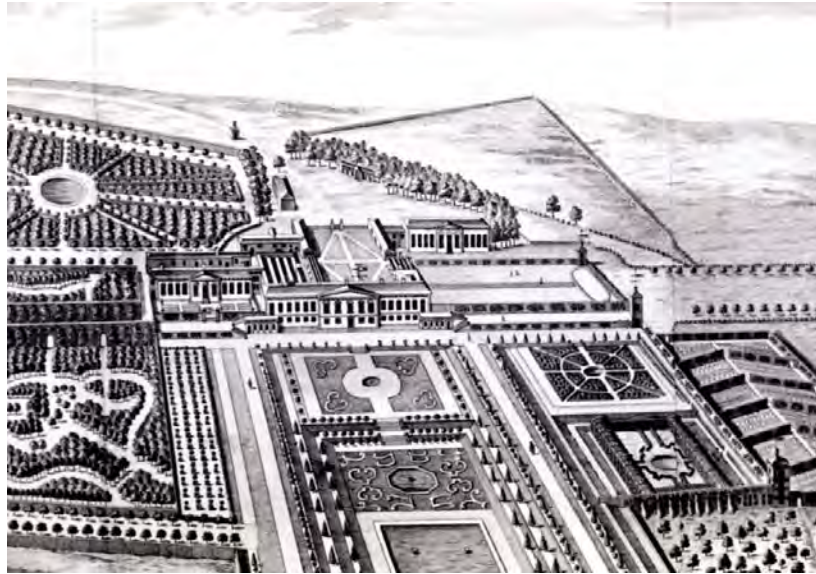


Figure 14: Detail from Bowles' illustration of Bulstrode c. 1716

Chalfont Park

In 1760 General Charles Churchill, the owner, employed Capability Brown to create a formal park landscape. The house was brought by the Hibbert family in 1794. They employed Humphrey Repton to improve the 150 acres of enclosed land. The overall effect of the change was to widen the river Misbourne into a lake, introduce scenic planting, a boat house and an ice house. The house was further modified in 1836 by Anthony Salvin who laid out a cricket pitch. During the early 20th century, Gertrude Jekyll planned a garden alcove, a brick orangery and a wishing well (BCM 1998).

Inns and Taverns

Oxford Arms/Bull Inn

The Oxford Arms, (later to be called the Bull Inn) is featured on the Bulstrode Estate Map of 1686 and is believed to be the earliest recorded inn at Gerrards Cross. The crossroads of the Oxford Road/Bull Lane was an ideal position for an inn to capture trade of passing travellers. The turnpiking of the Oxford Road in 1719 increased the traffic and trade and this is reflected in the investment by the Duke of Portland to expand the inn in 1735. The Bull Inn never became a coaching inn as this trade was catered by Uxbridge and Beaconsfield (Hunt and Thorpe 2006).

French Horn and The Packhorse

Apart from The Bull Inn there were a couple of inns catering for travellers along the Oxford Road one of which was the French Horn (formerly called the White House), which is mentioned in a 1743 rental agreement from the Duke of Portland (Hunt and Thorpe 2006). The Packhorse Inn dates from 1707 when Thomas Pyner purchased land from the Orchehill Estate to set up a beerhouse. The Packhorse became very popular with the Old Berkeley Hunt in the late 18th century who based their headquarters and kennels at the back of the Inn.

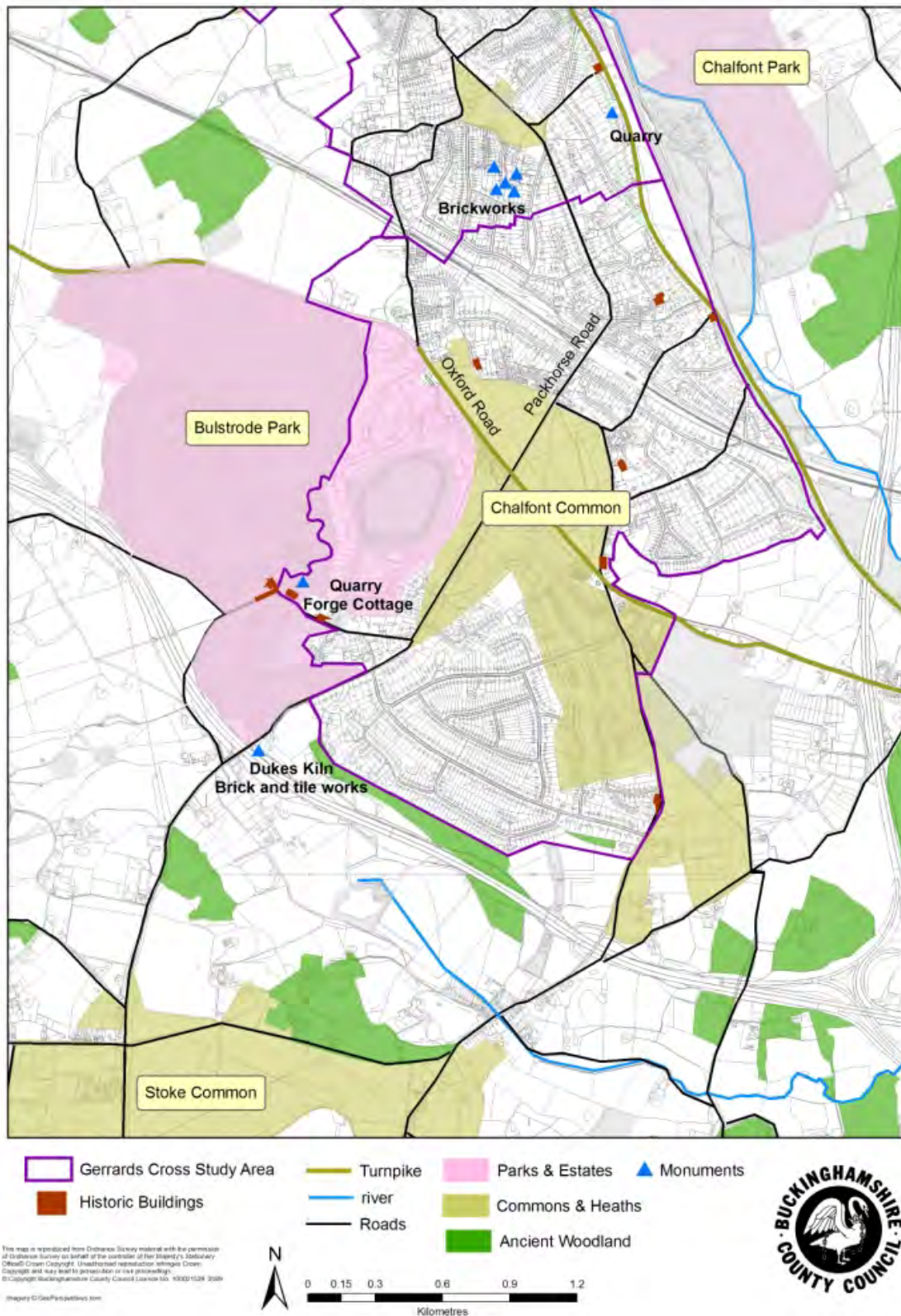


Figure 15: Post Medieval landscape c. 1790

4.4 Late 18th century to 1900

In the late 18th century Chalfont Heath (latterly Gerrards Cross Common) became very popular with the wealthy elite, in particular the Old Berkeley Hunt who chose Latchmoor Pond, as a scenic meetings point. In 1796 the Earl of Berkeley also established his kennels at the former Packhorse Inn where they remained until they were transferred to Rickmansworth in the 19th century (Hunt & Thorpe 2006). As Gerrards Cross became fashionable many of the cottages and farmhouses around the Common were converted into gentlemen's residences. Further building of houses and hunt boxes was made easier when the parliamentary enclosure Act of 1815 enclosed parts of the parish of Langley Marish. Thomas Oldacre built a house known as Berkeley Cottage on the corner of Mill Lane and East Common. Other imposing houses such as Walters Croft House, (now the Memorial Centre), were adapted as hunt boxes with stabling. There were also purpose built houses including St Hubert's House (to the east of the study area) was a hunting lodge said to have been built as a hunting lodge for the William Le Poer Trench, (HER 1225700000). A further Parliamentary Enclosure Act in 1865 enclosed Fulmer Heath making it possible for further development along the Oxford Road. By the 1860s, the mass influx of wealthy visitors to the area earned Gerrards Cross the sobriquet the "Brighton of Bucks." Gerrards Cross was an important transit site with the Oxford Road, was the main hub for activity, bringing in visitors from all over the country.



Figure 16: Georgian and Victorian buildings on West Common, Gerrards Cross

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

Apart from the piecemeal development around the common, Gerrards Cross was still largely a rural environment and industries recorded in documentary sources reflect this. One of these industries was the extraction of clays and gravels, a ubiquitous activity in the Chilterns that seems to be long established, occurring in a piecemeal fashion from at least the medieval period. There are numerous pits and quarries that appear on the 1st edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map, including a pit at West Common which was active in the 19th century (HER 0902600000), at Brambledown Valleyway (HER 0902700000), South Park (HER 0900800000) and at Silverdale, Main Drive, (HER 0902500000). Sand and gravel quarries are also recorded in the nineteenth century at Wapsey's Wood, (HER 0891800000), while quarries and lime kilns are also present in Bulstrode Park (HER 0520401000).

Brick making

Clay was dug for brick and tile making. Within Gerrards Cross there were at least two kilns with a third at Austenwood Common. One of the Gerrards Cross kilns was located at Orchehill

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estate but seems to have closed down in 1842 (Hunt & Thorpe 2006). The occupations recorded in the census shows a number of people engaged in brick and tile making in Gerrards Cross. These include Henry Piner, listed as a brickmaker at nearby Marsham Farm from 1853 to 1869; Piner is described as employing 16 men in 1861. In 1871 Mark Dancer an oven tile maker and James Halsey, potter were recorded. In 1881 George Alsford is shown as a tile maker and 1891 James Bates is also described as a tile maker. The kiln is marked as the Chalfont Pottery on the 1898 Ordnance Survey Map.

Charcoal burning

At Oakend Wood the south west of Gerrards Cross there is evidence of a 19th century charcoal-burning site when a site was discovered in advance of the construction of the M40.

It is not until the founding of modern Gerrards Cross in 20th century that new trades and professions appeared which are largely relate to the retail and services industries.

	1853	1864	1877*	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920*	1935
Artisans/trades	1	2	0	1	4	3	7	0	15
Merchant/dealer	0	3	0	1	1	0	23	0	44
Agric/General	6	2	0	3	2	3	1	0	5
Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	26
Service/Provision	10	10	0	10	7	10	34	0	51

*Table 2: Summary of trade in Gerrards Cross 1853-1935 (method adapted from Broad, 1992) *(No records for 1877 and 1920)*

Religious Structures

St James' Church, Oxford Road

The most notable church in Gerrards Cross is St James' Church on the Oxford Road which was built in 1859 by the renowned architect Sir William Tite. The church is unusual, being constructed in a pseudo Byzantine style with a cruciform plan topped with a central dome and has a campanile which is more Italian in style (Pevsner W, 1993: 338). The church was originally commissioned by the Reid family as a memory of their brother Alexander Reid a former MP for Windsor who died in 1852. St James originally functioned as a chapel of ease to St James in Fulmer until 1861 when the formation of Gerrards Cross ecclesiastical parish saw it elevated to the status of parish church.



Figure 17: St James' Church

Designed Landscapes

Bulstrode

The House and Gardens at Bulstrode underwent more changes in the 19th century, as the Dukes of Portland strove to keep the style of the house and its grounds up to date with the latest fashion. William the 3rd Duke of Portland appointed James Wyatt to rebuild the house and Humphery Repton to undertake the remodelling of the landscape into a more romantic and naturalistic style. However the landscaping work was only partially completed when the Duke became bankrupt and died in 1809 owing Wyatt large sums of money (Baker 2003 p. 155).

The 4th Duke of Portland was not interested in Bulstrode and sold it to Edward Seymour, the 11th Duke of Somerset in 1810. The new owner commissioned several plans for the rebuilding of the house but none were carried out. The house appears to have undergone a dramatic decline and fallen into very poor repair and the Duke abandoned hope of making it habitable. It was not until 1861 that the 12th Duke of Somerset employed Benjamin Ferrey to completely rebuild the house in Victorian, neo-gothic style in modern red brick; this was completed in 1865 and remains largely unaltered to the present day. Bulstrode association with the Dukes of Somerset ended with the death of the 12th Duke in 1883; the house then passed to one of his daughters Lady Gwendolene who later established a military hospital at Bulstrode (Baker p.163).

During the Second World War Bulstrode House was used as a training centre, first for the WAAF and then for the RAF. After the war it passed through several hands, including an international organisation called Bruderhof, who were succeeded by WEC (Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ) the current owners (Baker 2003).

Orchehill House

Orchehill House has origins dating back to the medieval period. By the 19th century the house was rebuilt and a park, formal gardens and ponds were laid out. An 1842 estate map of the property is in existence and can be seen at the Cornwall Record Office (Hunt pers comm). However for the purposes of the study an indication of the plan of the house and grounds can be gleaned from the 1883 1st edition 6-inch OS map. Modern aerial photographs do not provide any further information as the house and grounds are obscured by tree cover. The more recent Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map shows the house itself survives although it has since been converted into a school. Only a small piece of the formal garden survives, although the majority of the former designed parkland was destroyed by development and is now covered by a housing estate.

Gentlemen's residences

Although not classed as designed landscapes, a significant part of the built environment comprises a number of so called 'gentlemen's residences' that are focussed in and around Gerrards Cross common. Figure 18 shows the location of these residences and where buildings have been lost subsequently.

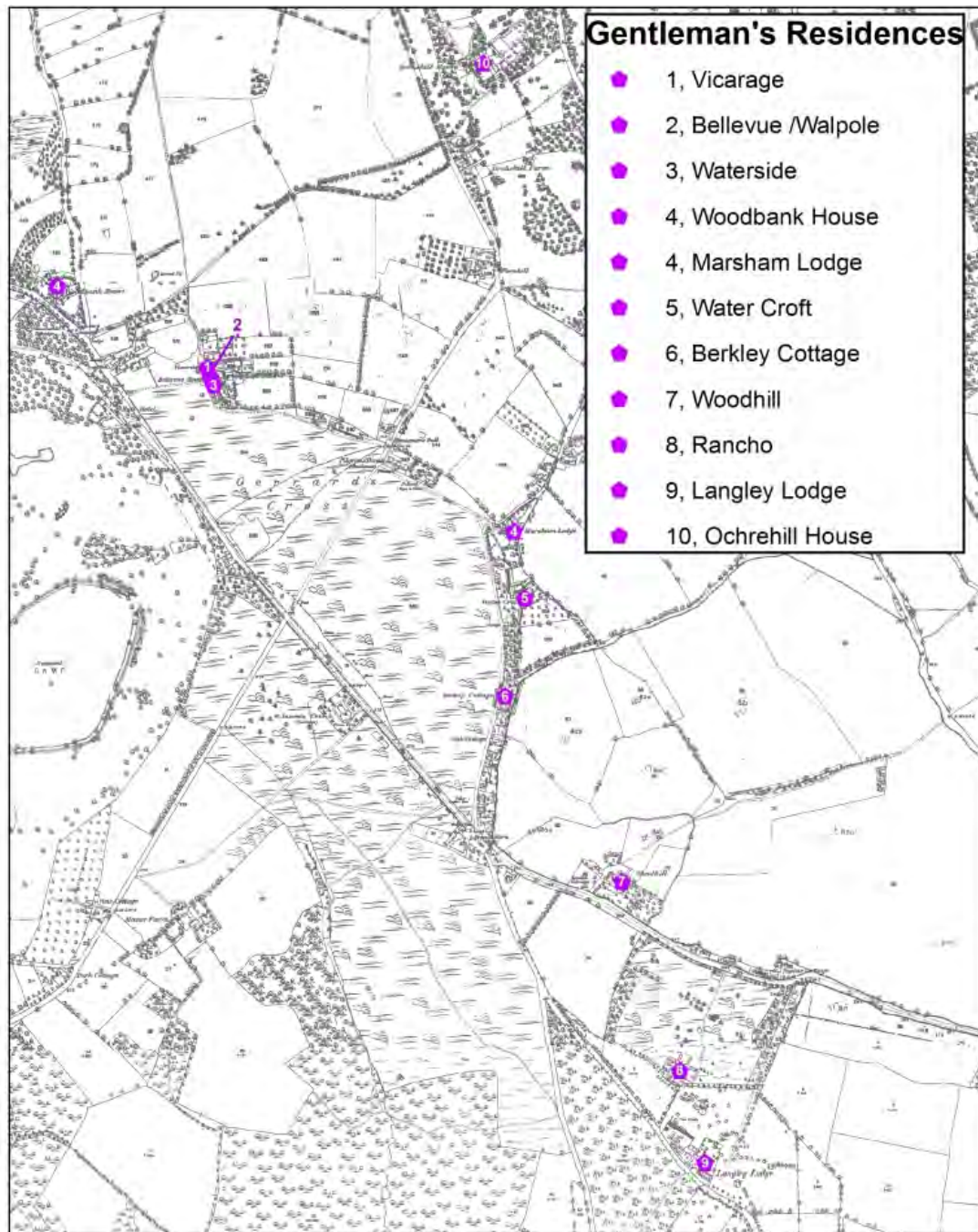


Figure 18: Gentlemen's residences in Gerrards Cross in the late 19th century

The Coming of the New Town (1900-Present)

The following section provides only a synthesised description of the development of Gerrards Cross in the 20th century. For the most thorough and complete account of the founding of modern Gerrards Cross it is recommended consulting two publications: Julian Hunt and David Thorpe's book on *Gerrards Cross* which itemises the chronology of development, suburban architecture and the architects who designed the buildings (Hunt & Thorpe 2006) and also *An Atlas of Gerrards Cross 1840 -1940* which has useful maps showing the phasing of construction (David Thorpe and Julian Hunt 2006).

The arrival of the Great Western and Great Central Joint railway at Gerrards Cross was the driving force behind the founding of modern Gerrards Cross. Originally the route was intended to pass through the centre of Gerrards Cross common but the parish council persuaded the railway company to move the line to the north and follow its present course. The railway was opened to goods traffic in Gerrards Cross in 1905 and passengers in 1906. However plans to develop the area were already in motion before the railway had opened, land adjacent to the railway line belonging to the Orchehill Estate was bought up by local estate agents James and William Gurney who could see the commercial opportunity for wealthy Londoners to live in this fashionable part of Buckinghamshire.

The heart of the new town was a commercial area near the railway station centred on Station Parade and Packhorse Road. The shops and offices on Station Parade were the first to be built, designed in 1907 by renowned architects Kerkham, Burgess and Myers (see cover) However, the vast majority of Gerrards Cross is characterised by its residential housing, the analysis of both documentary sources (Table 3) and cartographic evidence from the Ordnance Survey maps shows that housing development can be broadly characterised in three distinct phases: from 1905-20, 1920-1939 and 1940- present.

Years	No of houses built	Cumulative total	Average per year
1911*	290	290	41
1915	189	479	47
1917	0	479	0
1921	18	497	5
1929	245	742	31
1931	97	839	49
1933	40	879	20
1935	41	920	21
1938	62	982	21
1940	125	1107	42

Table 3: House Building in Gerrards Cross 1911-1940 * from 1905 (taken from Hunt and Thorpe 2006)

1905 – 1920 - Suburban development

The purchase of the Orchehill Estate enabled the earliest phase of house building in Gerrards Cross which was focussed on the north side of the railway line. The first roads were laid out as early as 1903 when a small terrace was built adjacent to Bull Lane. The roads and streets were planned in a more organised manor by surveyor Legender Myers on behalf of James and William Gurney North Park was laid out (1905) and South Park (1906), Latchmoor Estate (1907). As more land was released development soon spread to the south side of the Railway line with creation of Bulstrode Way 1906. In general the process of house building in Gerrards Cross was somewhat piecemeal; once land was marketed for development roads and plots were laid out by the estate agents to be purchased by a variety of developers and builders who constructed the housing. Despite the multiplicity of builders there was consistency in the design and standards of these early houses. District planners ensured that the overall objective for Gerrards Cross was to create a 'garden suburb' with the construction of large middle class

houses with large gardens set in leafy lanes. The majority of houses built in c. 1908 -1915 were designed by a host of renowned architects, built in an Arts and Crafts style characterised by timber beamed gables sometimes termed 'Tudorbethan'. The tenets of garden suburban living is expressed in a 1908 promotional brochure entitled *Live in the Country* which targeted wealthy London professionals of the merits of moving to Gerrards Cross. Another notable house of this period is 'Grit Howe' in South Park Crescent which was designed by the architect C.C. Mahn and built by the builders Y.J. Lovell. There were also amendments and alterations to existing buildings such as Marsham Farm on Marsham Lane which became known as Marsham Manor after it was redesigned and extended by Stanley Hamp in 1907.



Figure 19: Housing on Bulstrode Way, Gerrards Cross built c. 1910

1920s - 1930s

The building boom continued in the 20s and 30s when Gerrards Cross dramatically expanded to develop the land on the western side of the Oxford Road. The growth was possible due to the sale of the Woodhill Estate in 1923. The development was carried out by Y.J. Lovell & Sons who laid out Dukes Wood Avenue 1926 also developed the plots and used their own designers to produce the plans. One of their most successful was Douglas Tanner who designed many of the firm's houses including Glen House, 37 Woodhill Avenue which was used as the centrepiece of the 1926 Ideal Home Exhibition (Hunt & Thorpe 2006). Most of Windsor Road was largely developed after 1932 as part of Dukes Wood Estate, some houses built by Y.J. Lovell & Sons. Several of the building plots on Windsor Road were purchased by Stanley Hamp who c. 1934 built a number of Art deco flat roofed house.

Gerrards Cross spread further west when the area around Bulstrode Camp was sold and earmarked for development in 1934. The Bulstrode Development Company was formed to oversee development in this area and soon laid out a number of roads including Valley Way in 1936 and Main Drive in 1937. However most of the plots adjoining these roads remained

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undeveloped, as house building suffered a slump. It was not until after the War that house building continued in this area of the town.

House building in the 1920s and 1930s was not confined to the development of new areas like Windsor Road but also continued on vacant plots already laid out in 1905-1908, a notable example is 'the Tudors' built in 1921 by renowned Arts and Crafts architect Baillie Scott for Harold William Sanderson, a director of a Wallpaper manufacturers (Pevsner 1994).

Building in Gerrards Cross was not entirely focussed on the production of high status housing for wealthy residents, Eton district council in 1922 managed to allocate space for some early council house development at Gaviots Green.



Figure 20: Flats at Windsor Road, Gerrards Cross built 1935

1940s to Present

By the late 1930s the pace of development in Gerrards Cross slowed markedly, this was due to concern about the suburban sprawl of towns around London and Gerrards Cross was a prime example. The bid to halt unfettered development eventually culminated in the creation of the 'Green Belt', there were particular concerns that more of the Bulstrode Estate was being eaten up by the growth of Gerrards Cross. A second factor halting expansion of the town was a fall in demand for houses as expressed in land prices; consequently development slowed. After 1945 most new housing in Gerrards Cross was built in the areas already laid out or by infilling elsewhere, including the creation of various cul-de-sacs in order to gain access to back land. At Marsham Way and Orchard Avenue there are houses designed by architects Wood Sarvis & Muir while another Robert G Muir creation was the French Horn Inn on Oxford Road built in 1946.

Gerrards Cross is still regarded as a desirable place to live and the demand for property is high. In recent years the pressure for high density housing has resulted in the development of flats replacing large houses particularly along Packhorse Road and back land development of substantial houses. The character of buildings has become less distinctive with houses built in a 'modern general' style that is found in most housing estates in Britain, such as Hubert's Road (figure 18).



Figure 21: Later 20th century housing at Hubert's Road

Hospitals & Schools pre 1945

Hartley Court, almshouses.

Designed by Habershon & Pite, the Hartley Court almshouses were built in 1874 as a bequest by Sir William Alexander Bart. They are built in a Tudor style and constructed predominantly in red brick with blue brick lozenge patterns (Pevsner W, 1993: 340).

Church School, East Common c 1861 (demolished)

The Church School was established on east common although there are no further details about it. The school was demolished in the 1960s after being superseded by the new primary school at Moreland Drive. The site is now occupied by modern flats of Colston Court. (SBDC p. 831)

After the establishment of modern Gerrards Cross with its reliable train services, a new sewage system and the availability of mains water, gas and electricity supply made the town a suitable place for wealthy families to live. Consequently this was reflected in the number of private schools which were established in the town, many were transient, located in private residences and in existence for less than a year while others had a greater degree of permanence. Among those known are:

Cranley Court School, North Park:

The exact location is not known but an advertisement for Cranley School was placed in *The Times* in 1914. It is thought that the school ceased to operate after 1921 as no further advertisements appear after this date (Hunt and Thorpe 2006).

Innisfree School: c. 1929 North Park.

Mention of Innisfree School at North Park dating to 1929, although no further records exist (Thorpe & Hunt 2006)

Gayhurst School, Bull Lane

Gayhurst was founded in 1908 at Milton Avenue, Gerrards Cross as an independent boarding school preparing boys for entry into the leading English Public Schools. The school moved to Bull Lane in 1924 and has remained here ever since. It is situated on the edge of the town in twelve acres of playing field and woodland.

Thorpe House School:

A purpose built boys' school which was founded in 1925 at Oval Way. The school's main building was designed in arts and crafts style by architect Leonard P. Kerkham for George Burgoyne. Thorpe House is one of the few early schools still in operation in Gerrards Cross.

St Mary's School, Ochre Hill Avenue

An independent girls' school, St Mary's was originally established in London c.1872, but moved to Gerrards Cross in 1938.

Schools post 1945

Gerrards Cross Church of England School, Moreland Drive

The Church of England school is a primary school which was originally founded in the 19th century at West Common. The current school buildings were constructed in 1968 and are set in eight acres of grounds, including three playgrounds, and two playing fields.

Gerrards Cross population

Gerrards Cross's population is hard to determine from the census reports as much of the area lay within Chalfont St Peter. Population growth generally mirrors housing/residential development. There is a significant leap in inhabitants in the decade to 1911 when the town is first founded, the population trebles to 1612 people. The other marked increases in population occurred in the twenty years from 1931 to 1951 when Gerrards Cross grows by more than a thousand people (from 2942 to 3988) and the decade from 1951 to 1961 when population increases by nearly 2,000 inhabitants (3988 to 5821). Thereafter growth is more modest and over the last 20 years the population has been more-or-less static.

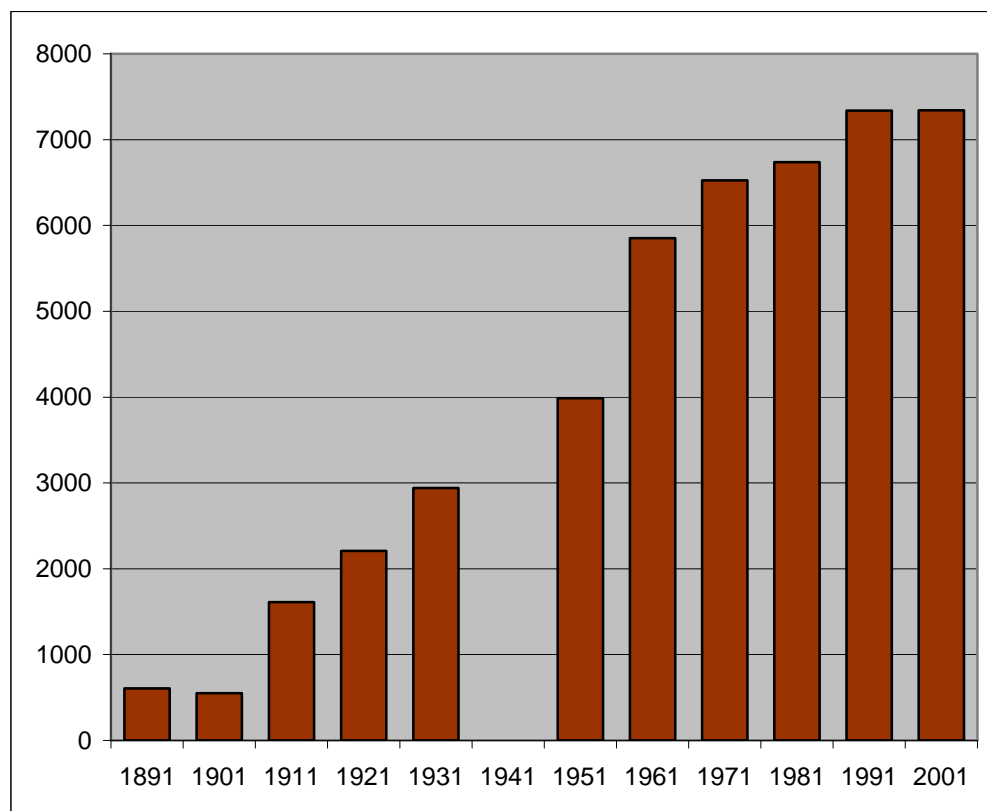
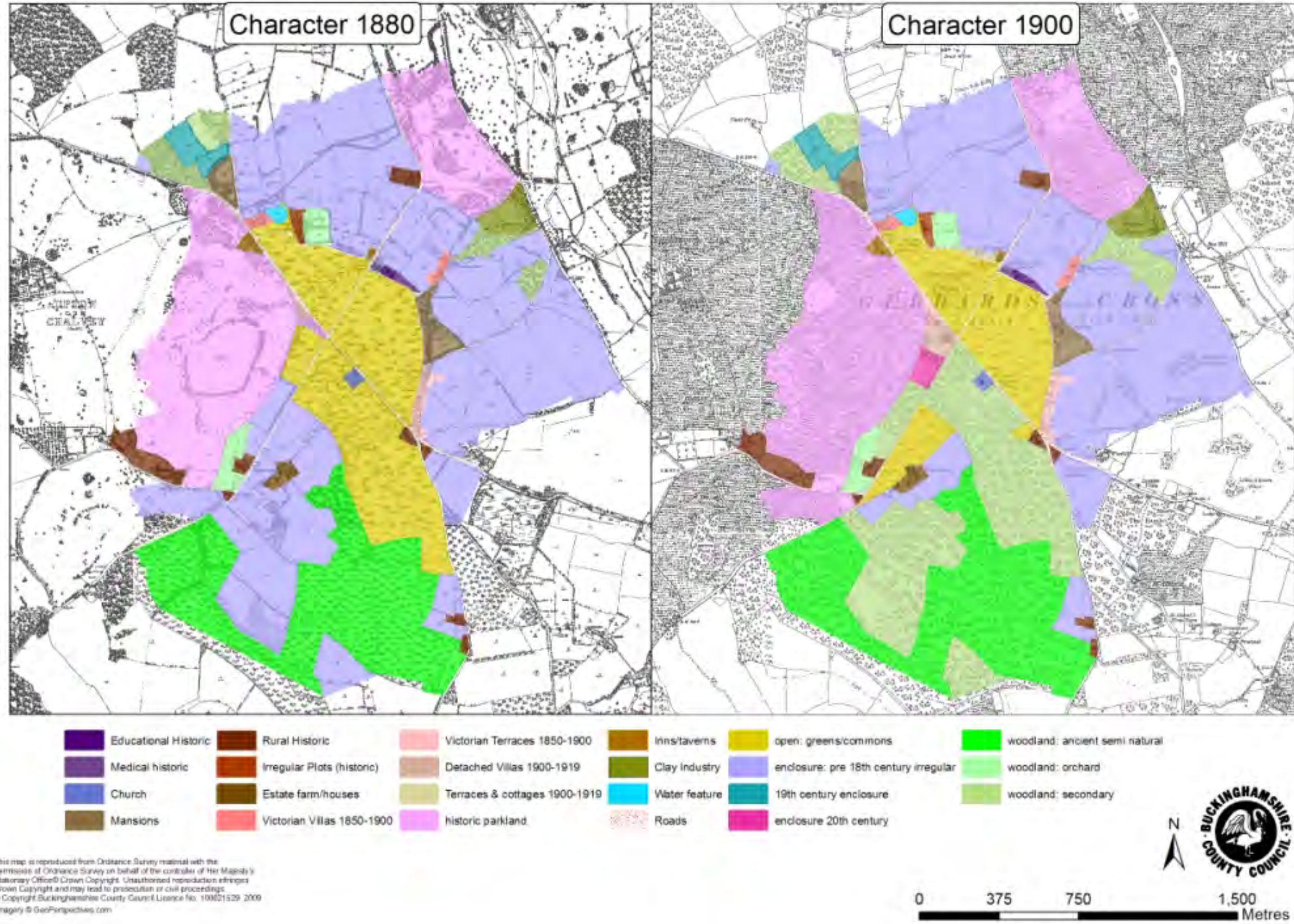


Figure 22: Graph showing population changes in Gerrards Cross from 1891 to 2001

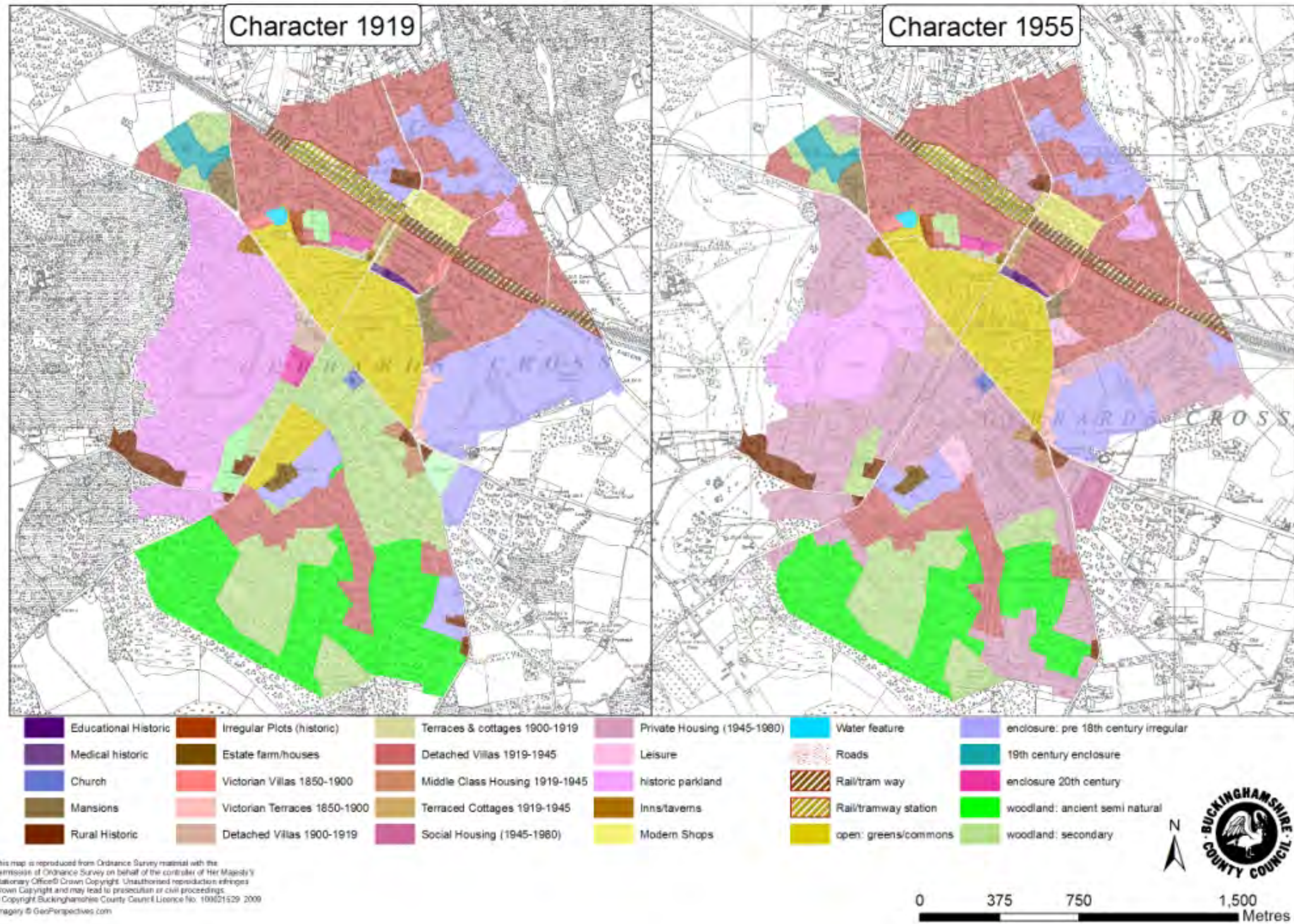
Detailed research into the profile of the inhabitants has revealed that the majority of people moving to Gerrards Cross came, as one might have expected from London; particularly central or west London. The size and status of the houses being built also attracted a high proportion of people from upper middle class backgrounds. This is reflected in the number of people in higher professions particularly medicine, the law, armed forces, academia and the upper echelons of the civil service (Hunt and Thorpe 2006, pp 102 – 108). Some of the more notable residents included Maj, Gen. T.W. Gibbard who was the Surgeon to King George V, Sir William Kershaw the King's Coroner who lived at Oval Way from 1921 -1940. The world of the arts included Frederick Cullen a landscape artist who lived at West Common and another painter Joseph Barnard Davies resident of Ridgway c. 1914 -1920.

These powerful and influential residents of Gerrards Cross were also supported by an army of people in service: cooks, chamber maids, servants, nannies etc. It is estimated that in 1911 each house had on average 1.3 per household, although this had fallen to 0.5 per household by 1951 (Hunt & Thorpe 2006, p 107).



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Figure 23: Gerrards Cross in the 1880s to 1900s



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Figure 24: Gerrards Cross in 1919-1955

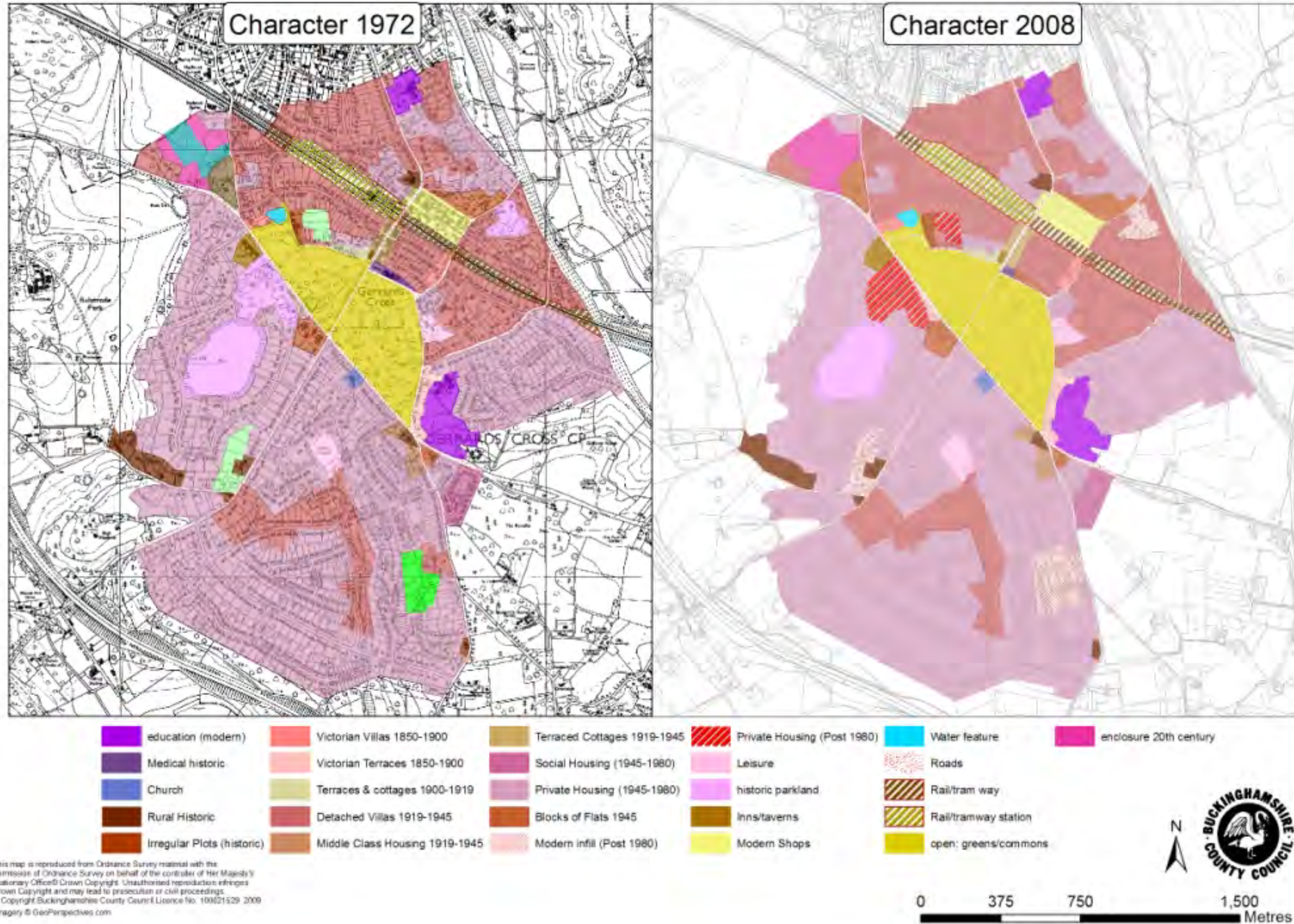


Figure 25: Gerrards Cross 1972-2008

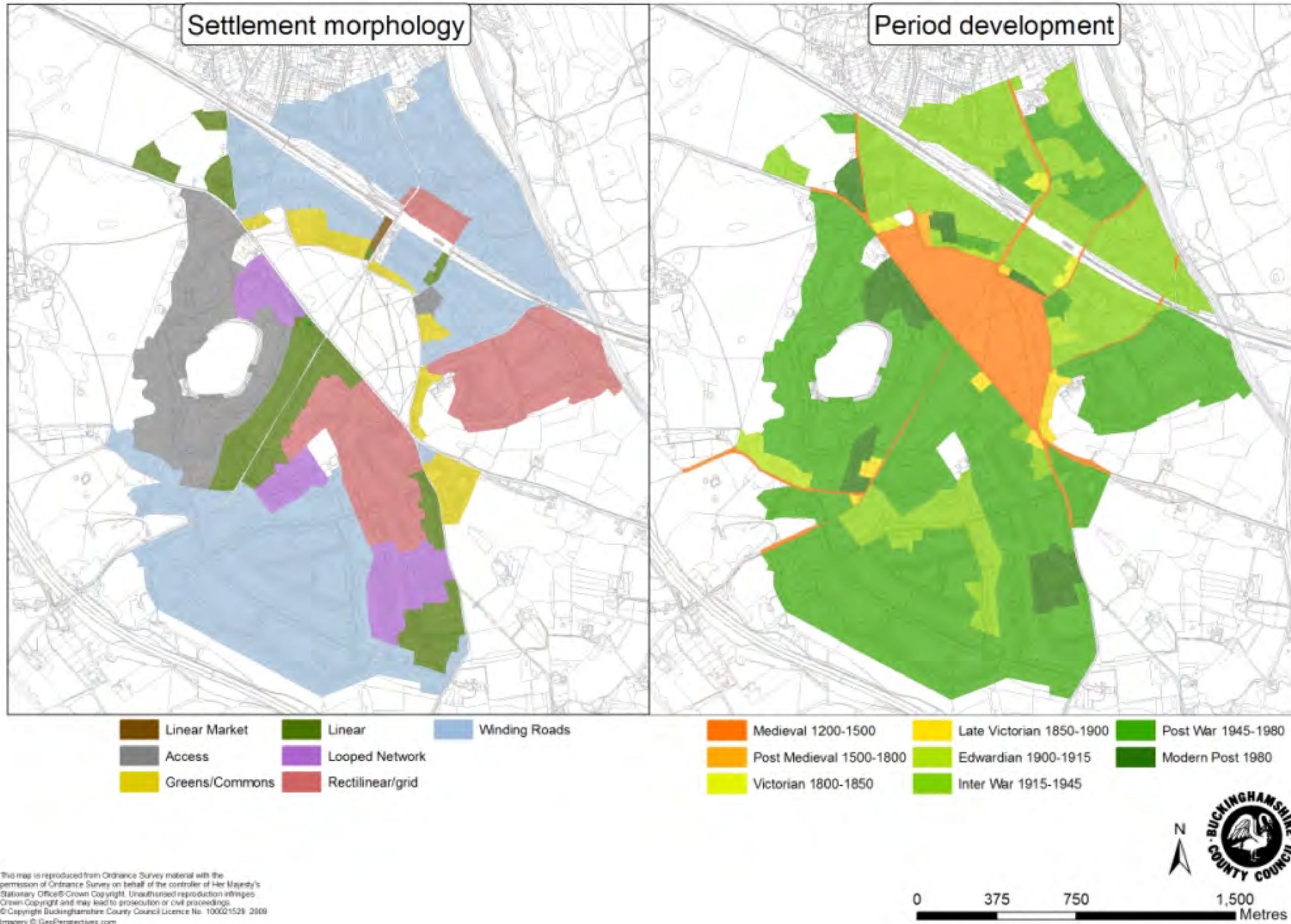


Figure 26: Morphological and period development

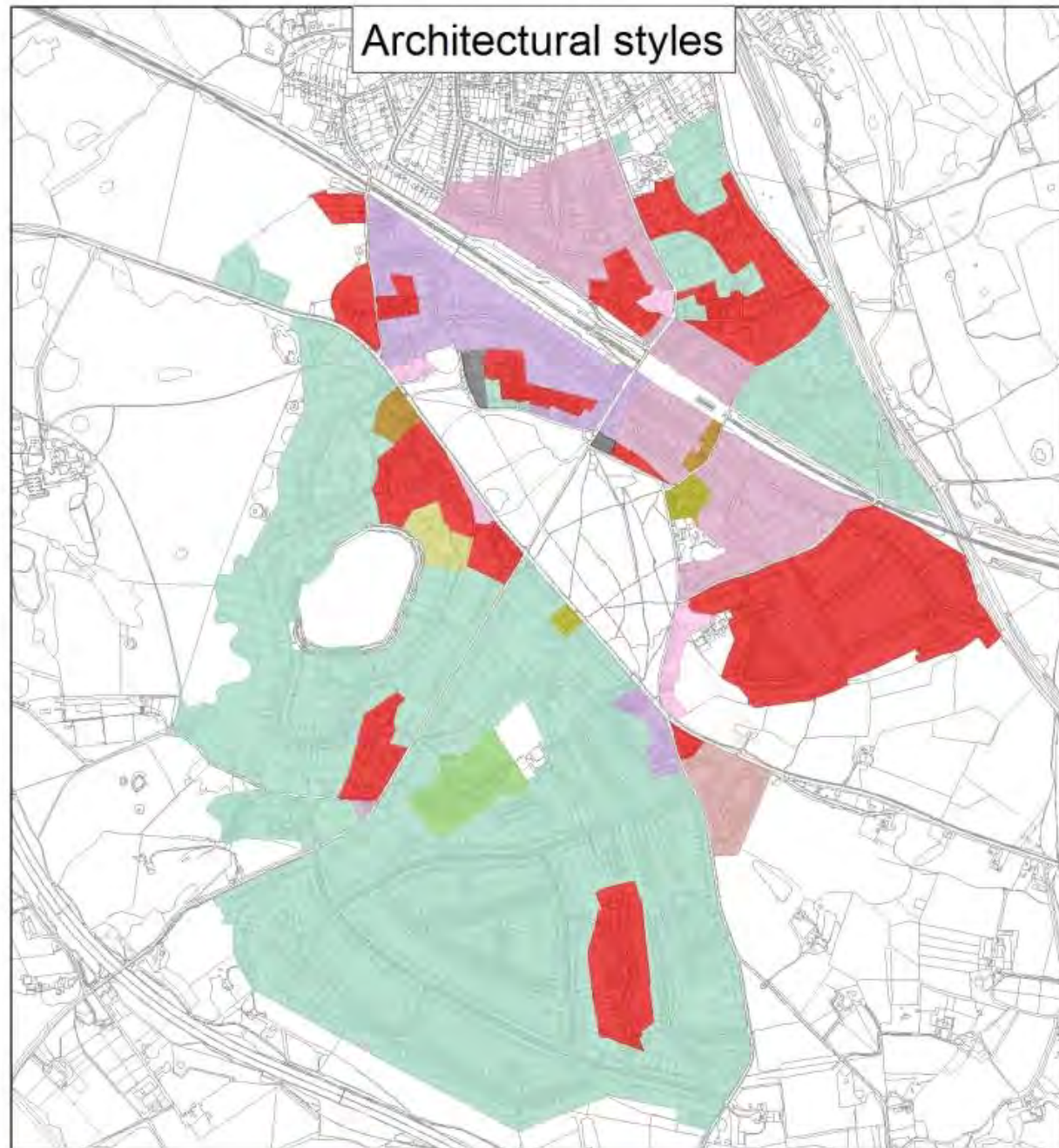















Figure 27: Architectural styles

 Gothic Style	 Edwardian Style	 International Style
 Vernacular Style	 Mock Historic Style	 Modern (General)
 Victorian Style	 Anglo-Scandinavian	 Municipal Modern
 Arts & Crafts Style	 Brutalistic	

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0 375 750 1,500 Metres

II ASSESSMENT

5 Designations

5.1 Conservation Areas (CA)

Gerrards Cross Common Conservation Area was first designated in 1987 and re-appraised in 2008. The conservation area includes the common itself as well as the areas of pre 1945 housing that border the common (SBDC: Gerrards Cross Conservation Area Appraisal 2008).

Gerrards Cross Centenary Conservation Area: was created in 2008 as part of the review of the Gerrards Cross conservation area. The conservation area recognises the special architectural and historical interest of the 'garden village' idea that developed around the new railway station in 1906 (SBDC: Gerrards Cross Conservation Area Appraisal 2008).

5.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

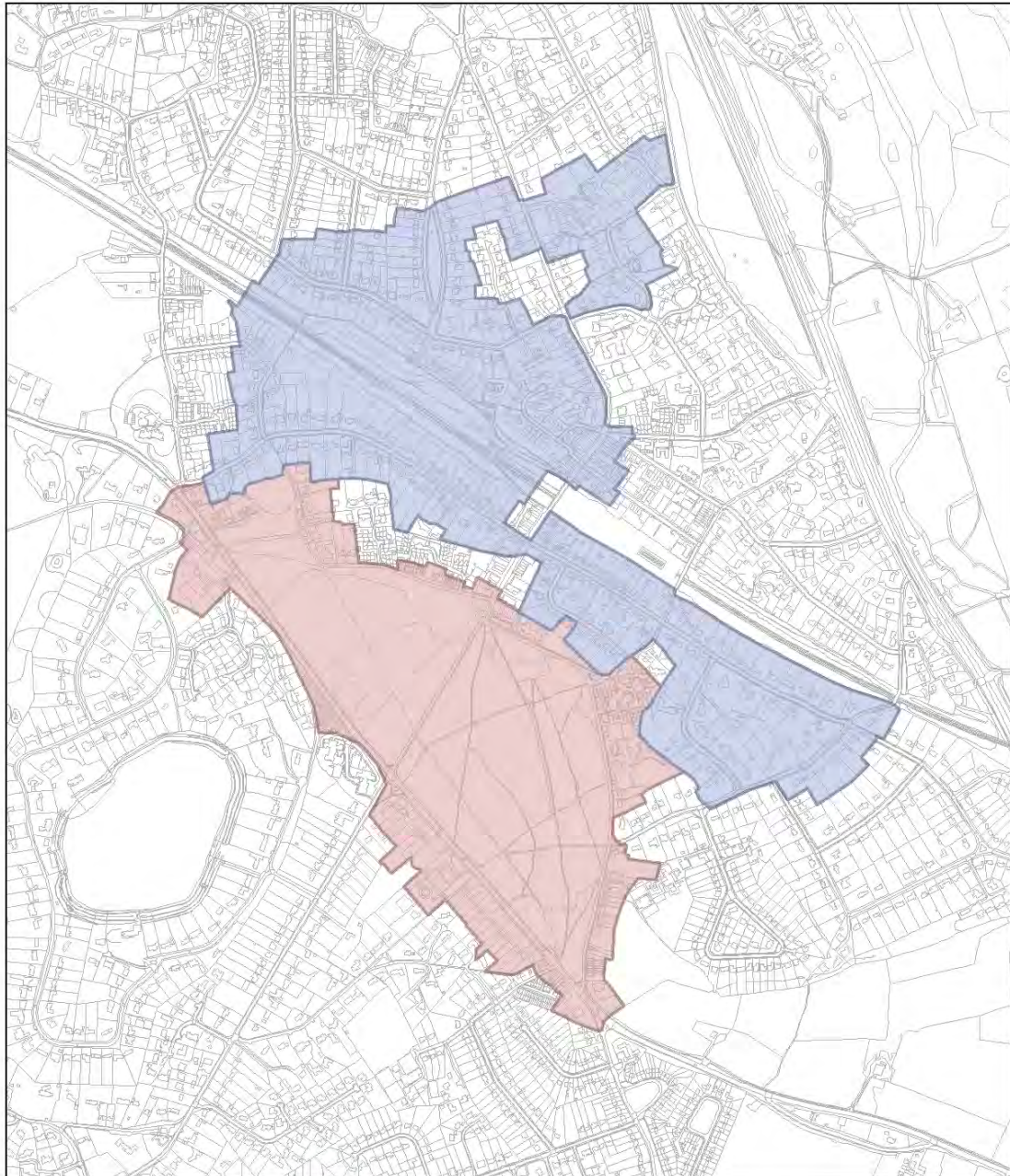
Although there are no registered historic parks and gardens within Gerrards Cross itself, Bulstrode Park, which lies immediately to the west of the town is registered at grade II* .



5.3 Scheduled Monuments

There is one scheduled monument in Gerrards Cross: Bulstrode Park Camp [BU11]: Iron Age hillfort. The site consists of a large plateau camp with inner and outer ramparts and a ditch.

5.4 Archaeological Notification Areas

Gerrards Cross contains three archaeological notification areas. They are made up of: the prehistoric hillfort of Bulstrode Camp; Bulstrode Park, which intersects with a small proportion of the town at its south western edge and Gerrards Cross Common with its historic common edge settlement is historically and archaeologically significance. Immediately adjacent to the town are two notable notification areas; to the south is the designed landscape of St Huberts (formerly Langley House) and to the east the Chalfont Deer Park.



-  Gerrards Cross Common
-  Proposed Centenary Area



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Figure 28: Extent of the conservation area,



Figure 29: Registered Parks & Gardens and Scheduled ancient monuments in Gerrards Cross

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. Each zone contains several sections including:

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

6.2 Historic Urban Zones

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

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

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

Historical and topographical modelling covers a variety of sources including;

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

The Built Character heading incorporates the following sources;

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

6.3 Archaeological Assessment

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

The method for evaluating archaeological significance is an adaptation of English Heritage's Monuments Protection Plan for urban areas (English Heritage 1992). For the character zones

within the historic core an evaluation is made of particular attributes, these are: Period; Survival; Potential; Group Value and Diversity.

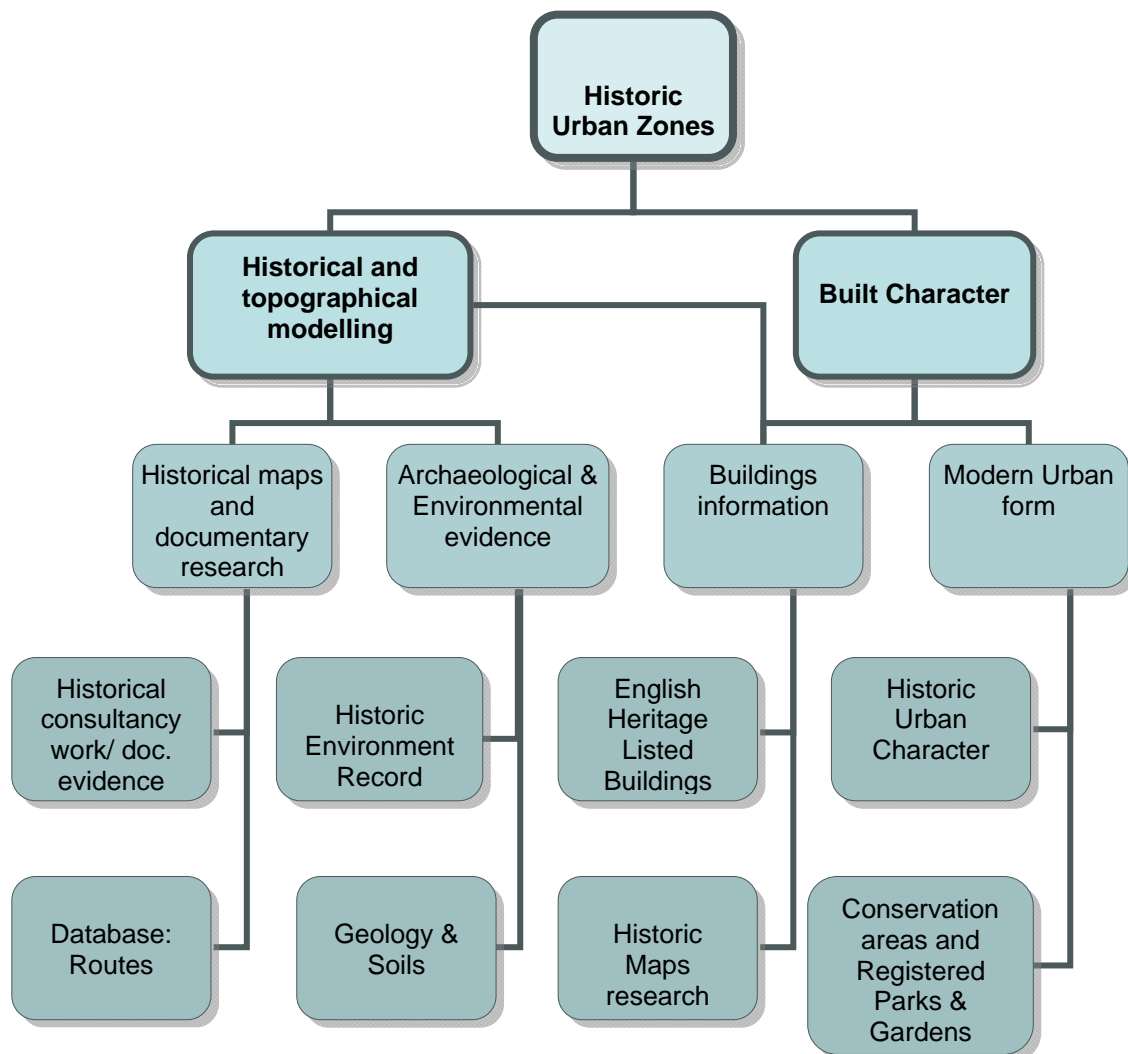


Figure 30: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

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

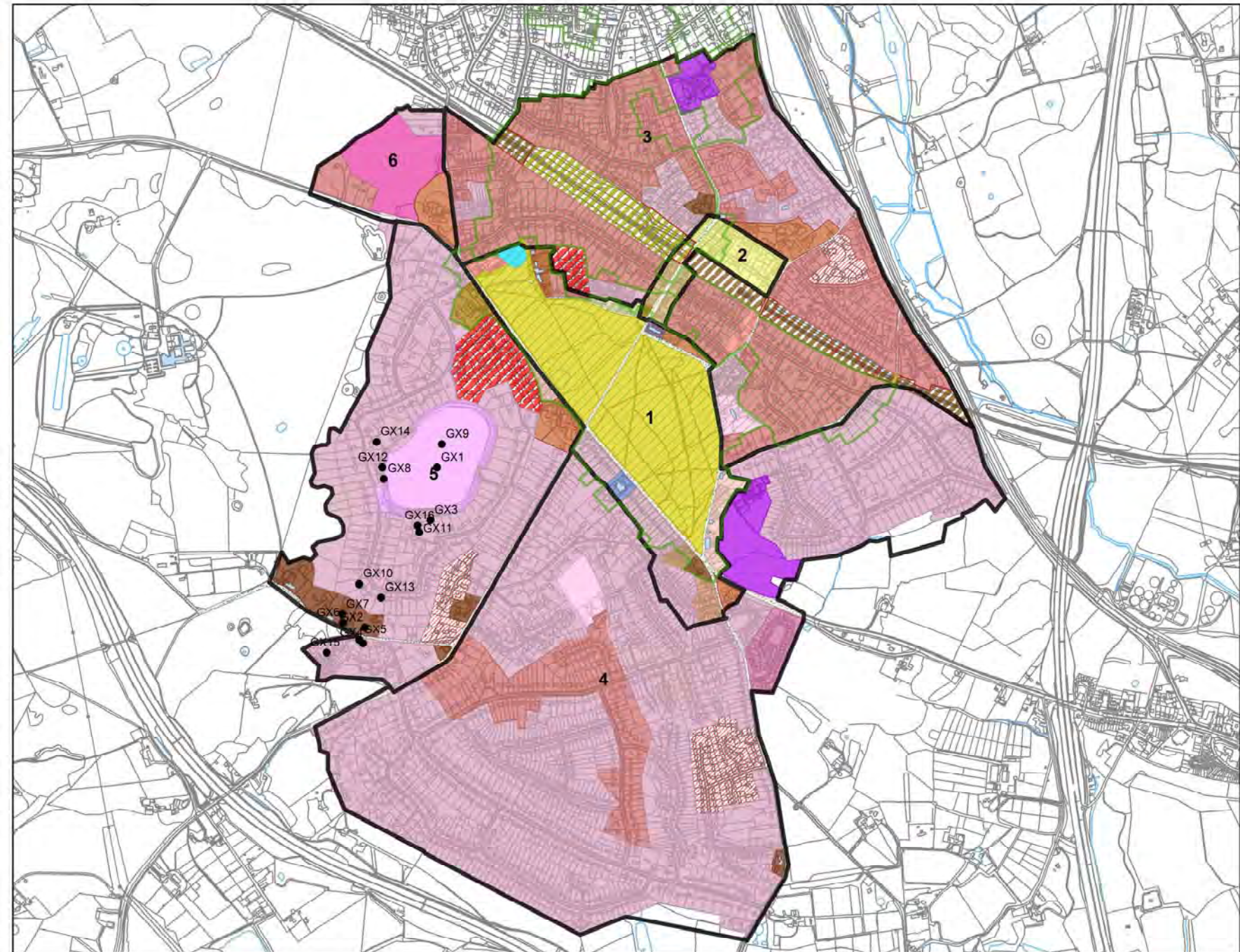
The assessment has also adopted the methodology outlined in the English Heritage document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (2007)*. This is intended to help ensure consistency when carrying out assessments on the historic environment by proposing an integrated approach to making decisions, based on a common process.

Although acknowledging the importance of existing heritage designations, the Conservation Principles promotes a 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.

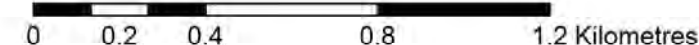
Historic Urban Character

- Rural Historic
- Detached Villas 1900-1919
- Middle Class 1900-1919
- Terraces & cottages 1900-1919
- Detached Villas 1919-1945
- Middle Class Housing 1919-1945
- Terraced Cottages 1919-1945
- Social Housing (1945-1980)
- Private Housing (1945-1980)
- Blocks of Flats - Post 1945
- Modern infill (Post 1980)
- Private Housing (Post 1980)
- Historic Parkland
- Water feature
- Sports/fitness
- Inns/taverns
- Pubs/Hotels
- Modern Shops
- Church
- enclosure 20th century
- open: greens/commons
- education (modern)
- Rail/tramway station
- Railway
- Roads



Urban Character Zones

- 1, Gerrards Common
- 3, Marsham Way
- 5, Camp Road Estate
- 2, Packhorse Road
- 4, Dukes Wood Estate
- 6, Cannon Meadow
- Gerrards Cross Conservation Areas
- Archaeological Events



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Figure 31: Historic Character Zones for Gerrards Cross

6.5 Modern Settlement

Zone 1: Gerrards Cross Common					
Summary: This area comprises Gerrards Cross Common and the collection of buildings clustered around the half moon shaped common. In many respects this is the historical heart of Gerrards Cross, its importance is reflected in its designation as a conservation area.					
Historical: Apart from the prehistoric Bulstrode Camp, the Common is the oldest part of Gerrards Cross. Until the 19 th century the inhabitants of neighbouring parishes shared communal rights to collect wood and graze livestock. Gerrards Cross started as a 'common edge settlement' that encroached upon Chalfont Heath with isolated farmstead and cottages dotted around its edge. In the late 18 th and early 19 th century the common became popular with the participants of the Berkley Hunt who used it as a stopping off point. Thereafter it became a desirable rural retreat for rich Londoners and Gerrards Cross became known as the 'Brighton of Bucks' - a select few built houses here. It was the arrival of the railway at the beginning of the 20 th century that lead to urbanisation around the common. Today it is still possible to appreciate these three phases of development illustrated by the open space and buildings around it, which include c. 20 listed buildings of the late 18 th to 19 th century date.					
Evidential: There is potential within the Gerrards Cross Common Conservation Area for evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation around the Common edge. The open land of the Common itself has not yet benefited from archaeological survey, although as noted above there have been several chance finds of prehistoric artefacts – if remains do survive then they could be unusually well preserved as the area may not have been ploughed in historic times.					
Aesthetic: Gerrards Cross common is an attractive open landscape with clusters of veteran trees and the popular Latchmoor pond. The common provides a picturesque setting for some of the imposing Victorian and Edwardian buildings around 'West' and 'East' common. Architecturally the most distinctive building is the 19 th century parish church of St James. The main detractor is the volume of traffic running through the common, in particular the busy Oxford Road.					
Communal Value: Gerrards Cross common is an important oasis of public open green space in a suburban landscape. It is very popular recreationally with walkers and visitors to the area.					
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: Medium/High Communal Value: High	Morphology:	Open (Greens Commons)	Rectilinear Grid	Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Commons/Greens Private Housing 1945 -1980 Social Housing 1945 -1980 Middle Class Housing 1919-1945 Victorian Terraces (1850 -1900) Water Feature		Irregular Plots (Historic) Rural Historic Block of Flats (1945-1980) Terraced Cottages (1919-1945) Medical (Historic)	
	Architecture	Mock Historic Edwardian Municipal Modern		Modern (General) Gothic International	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached Modern: Terrace		Modern: Semi Detached Modern: Flats	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Rendered Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Painted		Pebbled/Shingled Brick: Machine (Coloured)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Pantile (Machine)		Tile: Slate (Natural)	

Zone 2: Packhorse Road				
Summary: Packhorse Road is the commercial heart of Gerrards Cross and the first area of the modern town to be built at the beginning of the 20 th century. The western end of the zone is situated within the town's centenary conservation area.				
Historical: The oldest feature is the Packhorse Road which is believed to be an old droving route to the common. A catalyst for development was the opening of the Great Western and Great Central Joint Railway in 1906. The construction of shops and offices soon followed. The iconic Station Parade represents a fine example a planned inter-war retail development and perhaps be one of the last examples of a planned new traditional high street.				
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone and there have been no recorded archaeological finds. Given the urban development to the zone the potential for discovery of archaeology is low.				
Aesthetic: The architecture of this zone is its defining feature, containing the attractive arts and craft style buildings of Station parade, designed by Walter F.C. Holden an assistant to local architects Kerkham Burgess and Myers. There is one listed building on Packhorse Road, the former Barclays bank now known as Westminster House. The area also contains many no-descript buildings dating to the later 20 th century as well as suffering from numerous parked cars along Station Road, heavy traffic on the Packhorse Road and a proliferation of street signs and pedestrian barriers. The roads contrast with the railway which is relatively unobtrusive, located in a deep cutting it shields both its presence and any associated noise.				
Communal Value: This an important commercial centre of architectural and heritage interest as well as the train station for commuters to London.				
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Linear Market	Rectilinear/grid	Density: Medium/High
	Character Types:	Modern Shops	Terraced Cottages (1919-1945)	Rail/Tramway Inns/Taverns
		Rail/Tramway Station		
	Architecture	Arts and Crafts	Edwardian	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: House/shop		
	Build Materials:	Brick: Rendered Brick: machine (Red)	Brick: Rendered	
Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay			

Zone 3: Marsham Way				
Summary: Marsham Way is located to the north west of the common. This part of Gerrards Cross represents one of the earliest parts of the town built after the completion of the railway and laid out in 1906-1925. It comprises the estates of Orchehill, Woodlands, South & North Park as well as Bulstrode Way and Layters Way South View Road & Bull Lane. Bulstode Way has fossilised the remnants of the former landscape with many former farmsteads surviving within the suburban townscape. Much of the zone lies within Gerrards Cross Centenary conservation area.				
Historical: Before this part of Gerrards Cross was developed for housing, the landscape was predominantly one of hedged fields and part of Chalfont Park; this inherited landscape influenced the modern layout of the streets and roads in the 20th century. Marsham Way contains several pre-twentieth century residences including Ferneacre, Orchehill Farm, and Orchehill House, the latter was a 'gentleman's house' which replaced an ancient farmstead. The Orchehill estate was sold off to developers around the same time as the planning of the railway. The first building plots were laid out along the new Bulstrode Way in 1906 followed by detached houses built in 1908. The first batch of housing was constructed in 1907-10 by developers Hampton, Gilks and Moon and contained some very palatial residences built by local architects. There are also small areas such as South Park where the housing was constructed post-1945				
Evidential: To date there have been no archaeological interventions in this zone and the historic environment record lists only one known discovery, prehistoric flints artefacts found in the gardens of Oval Way. It is known that there is some evidence for Roman pottery making, as in the 18 th century pottery kilns were discovered at Oakend. On balance the potential for significant archaeological interest is low.				
Aesthetic: Marsham Way contains some attractive arts & crafts styled housing some of them set within well designed suburban green spaces such as Marsham Way and Oval Way, the latter is set around an ornamental spinney. Oval Way is a well designed with detached buildings set back from the frontage of wide roads lined by avenues of trees. The zone contains four listed buildings, including the grade II 'Tudors' a timber framed house of red brick and plaster built in 1921 by architect M H Baillie Scott also the 18 th century grade II Gerrards Cross memorial centre. There are some significant unlisted historic buildings including houses built along Marsham Way which contain some fine examples of the work of architects Kemp & How at the turn of the 20 th century in to palatial mansions such as Badminton House designed by Wood, Jarvis & Moore.				
Communal Value: Marsham Way contains St Mary's school as well as shops and the community centre but in general the significant character of the historic environment is private rather a focus for communal activity.				
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium/High? Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Winding Roads	Linear	Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Detached Villas (1919 -1945) Private Housing (1945 -1980) Blocks of Flats (1945-1980) Private housing (Post 1980)	Rural Historic Education (Modern) Rail/tram station Rail/ tram way	
	Architecture:	Edwardian Arts & Crafts Modern (General)	Victorian International	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached Modern: Flats	Modern: Terraced	Modern: Semi detached
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Rendered	Brick: Machine (Coloured) Pebbled/shingled	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Slate (Natural)	Tile: Pantile (machine) Tile: Slate (Artificial)	

Gerrards Cross Historic Town Assessment

Zone 4: Dukes Wood Estate						
Summary: The Dukes Wood Estate is an area of inter-war and post-war private housing development located to the south west of Gerrards Cross Common. With the exception of a small area abutting the Oxford Road the zone is located outside the town's conservation area.						
Historical: Dukes Wood was one of the last areas to be developed in Gerrards Cross. In the 19 th and early 20 th centuries the land was a mixture of common, woodland, enclosures and some isolated farmsteads such as Manor Farm, and Grove Farm on the Fulmer Road. Some of the woodland survives within along the southern and eastern edges of the character area. By the late 1920s the land was bought for development and a road network laid out. House building was carried out in a piecemeal fashion the first housing being constructed at Windsor Road in the late 1920s with building work following at Manor Lane 1931. Houses at Dukes Wood were built in the late 1930s with building continuing after the Second World War with William Old Ltd developing many of the plots. Development largely came to end by the end of the war although piecemeal house building continued into up to the 1980s including the construction of housing in Huberts Park and Elmwood Park.						
Evidential: No archaeological investigations have been carried out and the scale of modern ground disturbance would suggest generally low potential.						
Aesthetic: Dukes Wood characterised by rows of detached houses of modern or 'mock historic' style set back from the frontage in reasonably spacious gardens. The design of the estates made provision for 'green spaces' with houses built around a central green such as Gaviot's Green and Gaviot's Close which are also in use as recreational areas adding value to the place. There are no listed buildings in this zone, although there are good examples of modern suburban architecture of the inter war period as well as a lot of indifferent modern building.						
Communal Value: Predominantly a private residential area with little correlation between its community facilities and historic interest.						
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)					
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Winding Roads	Looped Network Rectilinear/grid	Density:	Medium	
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945 – 1980 Detached Villas (1919 -1945) Modern infill (Post 1980)	Education (Modern) Rural Historic Leisure			
	Architecture	Mock Historic	Modern (General)			
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached Modern: Flats	Modern: Bungalows			
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Machine (Coloured)	Brick: Rendered			
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay				

Zone 5: Camp Road Estate						
Summary: The Camp Road Estate is located to the south west of Gerrards Cross Common and is characterised by post-war exclusive residential development. Camp Road itself encircles Bulstrode Camp, an Iron Age hillfort, which provides the main public open space in the area.						
Historical: The earliest feature in Camp Road Estate is Bulstrode Camp, the largest hillfort in Buckinghamshire. Hedgerley Lane and Windsor Road are both historic routes, the former has a small area of much-altered historic settlement along it. The land on which the Camp Road Estate is built was formerly part of the park of the Bulstrode Estate. The land earmarked for a golf course and sold off in the in 1932 but in 1934 was instead given over to housing. Valley Way and Main Drive were constructed in 1938 but development was not completed until 1950s.						
Evidential: This area contains the Iron Age hillfort Bulstrode Camp, which is a scheduled monument. At Hedgerley Lane excavation revealed evidence of a Roman pottery kiln whilst traces of medieval settlement have been found just outside the hillfort. Other small-scale investigations have given negative results suggesting that outside the hillfort surviving remains are likely to be sporadic giving an overall medium potential despite the high potential at Bulstrode Camp itself.						
Aesthetic: Camp Road Estate contains no listed buildings but has a number of interesting 1930s houses designed by well known architects including A.L. Abbott, who designed Olde Tyles, 22 Camp Road (1936). Most of these grand residences are set in large grounds, enclosed behind large gates, high brick walls or hedges.						
Communal Value: Camp Road itself is a private estate but Bulstrode Camp is a public green space owned and managed by parish council.						
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)					
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: Low/Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Access Looped Network	Winding Roads Linear	Density:	Low	
	Character Types:	Private Housing (1945 – 1980) Historic Parkland Private Housing (Post 1980) Rural Historic	Block of Flats (1945-1980) Victorian Terraces (1850 – 1900) Modern Infill (Post 1980) Inns/Taverns			
	Architecture	Mock Historic Modern (General)	Vernacular Brutalistic	Victorian		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: (Detached)	Modern: Flats	Modern: Terrace		
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Rendered			
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay	Tile: Handmade Clay			

Gerrards Cross Historic Town Assessment

Zone 6: Cannon Meadow			
Summary: Cannon Meadow is a triangular area to the west of Gerrards Cross Common flanked by Bull Lane and the Oxford Road. The area is a mixture of residential housing and arable fields formerly occupied by Woodbank House.			
Historical: Prior to the development of Gerrards Cross the corner of Bull Lane and Oxford Road was occupied by Woodbank House, a school and later gentleman's residence. However in the 1920s Woodbank was sold for redevelopment and became known as Raylands Mead. The house was demolished in 1980 to make way for a new housing development. Piecemeal development on the Oxford Road and Bull Lane occurred in the interwar period, these are mostly comprised of large detached houses with sizeable gardens.			
Evidential: There is no identified archaeological interest.			
Aesthetic: Cannon Meadow's large houses are built with large leafy gardens which may contain some surviving remnants of the former parkland landscape but there are no listed buildings or historic buildings of note.			
Communal Value: Cannon Meadow is almost entirely private residential.			
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Linear	Density: Low
	Character Types:	Block of flats (1945 -1980) Detached villas (1919-1945)	Private Housing (1945-1980) Enclosure: (20 th Century)
	Architecture	Modern: (General)	Mock Historic
	Plan Form styles:	Mansions (Post Medieval)	Modern: Detached
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay	

III RECOMMENDATIONS

7 Management Recommendations

8 Research Agenda

8.1 Prehistoric

- The chronology and function of Bulstrode Camp is not well understood. Priorities would be to better understand the chronology and form of the defences and to clarify the scale and nature of occupation in the interior.
- Gerrards Cross Common may not have been cultivated for in the last thousand years meaning that any below-ground remains could be unusually well preserved. The few finds from the common, and proximity to the hillfort, are indicative of potential for new discoveries of later prehistoric sites.

8.2 Roman

- The pottery manufacture at Hedgerley Lane appears to have been localised - is there any other evidence for Roman activity at Gerrards Cross?

8.3 Medieval

- Is there any evidence for medieval occupation around the West Common and the Oxford Road?
- Further research is needed to understand the medieval landscape surrounding Gerrards Cross in particular the interaction with woodlands and open fields.
- Further documentary and archaeological research is needed to investigate the possibility of a nunnery depicted on the Bulstrode Estate Map of 1686.

8.4 Post Medieval

- The Bulstrode Estate Map of 1686 depicts a number of buildings including a prominent house within the park pale of Bulstrode Camp (the western side of Camp Road). This may be interpreted as a possible medieval/post medieval hunting lodge. Is there any archaeological evidence of these buildings surviving?
- What evidence can we find in the fabric of buildings for the social activities such as hunting associated with Gerrards Cross in 18th/19th centuries?
- The history and architecture of Gerrards Cross has been comprehensively studied by (Hunt and Thorpe 2006).

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

1 Appendix: Chronology & Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

1.2 Glossary of Terms

Terms	Definition
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
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	Location	Period	Summary
0052500000	SU 97800 88300	Temple Bulstrode	13th-17th Century	Thirteenth to seventeenth century history of Temple Bulstrode manor
0052501000	SU 97800 88300	Moat Farm	13th-14th Century	Moat Farm, probable site of thirteenth to fourteenth century Templar's preceptory, then a manor house until the seventeenth century and then a farm
0052502000	SU 97650 88250	Moat Farm	14th Century	Early fourteenth century building, possibly the Templar's preceptory, surrounded by a moat found in excavation at Moat Farm
0052503000	SU 97650 88250	Moat Farm	Medieval	Possible medieval moat or fishpond, now mainly destroyed by M40
0083400000	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	Mesolithic occupation site found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage in advance of the construction of Chalfont St Peter bypass
0083401000	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint working site found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage in advance of the construction of Chalfont St Peter bypass
0083402000	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	Concentration of burnt flint suggests site of Mesolithic hearth found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0140700000	TQ 0109 8855	Noke Mill	Medieval-Post Medieval	Documentary references to medieval and post-medieval Noke watermill.
0152300000	SU 97300 88300	Hedgerley Kilns	Roman	Early Roman pottery kilns found in excavation at Hedgerley
0152301000	SU 97260 88280	Wapseys Wood	Roman	Early Roman pottery kilns found in excavation at Wapsey's Wood
0152301001	SU 97260 88280	Wapseys Wood	Roman	Two early Roman pottery kilns excavated at Wapsey's Wood
0152301002	SU 97260 88280	Wapseys Wood	Roman	Two early Roman pottery kilns, initially thought to be pot-drying ovens, found in excavation in Wapsey's Wood
0152302000	SU 97240 88330	Hedgerley Kilns	Roman	Early Roman pottery kilns excavated in advance of gravel extraction
0152302100	SU 97240 88330	Hedgerley Kilns	Roman	Early Roman pottery kiln excavated in advance of gravel extraction
0152302200	SU 97240 88330	Hedgerley Kilns	Roman	Early Roman ditch seen in excavation in advance of gravel extraction
0152302300	SU 97240 88330	Hedgerley Kilns	Roman	ditch found in geophysical survey but not excavated
0152500000	SU 9949 8800	Bulstrode Camp	Iron Age	Iron Age hillfort of Bulstrode Camp surviving as well-preserved earthworks.
0152501000	SU 99559 87992	Bulstrode Camp	Iron Age	Possible Iron Age round-houses recorded in geophysical survey of the interior of Bulstrode Camp
0152700000	SU 99250 87550	Camp Road	Roman	Possible site of Roman pottery kiln on Camp Road indicated by finds of pottery
0153100000	SU 97680 88110	M40 Motorway	Roman	Two Roman pottery kilns destroyed during building of M40, possibly second century in date
0154000000	SU 98600 88350	Bulstrode Manor	Medieval	Medieval to post-medieval history of Bulstrode Manor
0154001001	SU 98653 88403	Bulstrode Park	20th Century	Possible Anti-Aircraft Artillery training base in the Second World War

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0154002000	SU 98600 88350	Bulstrode Park	Medieval	Medieval to nineteenth century records of deer park at Bulstrode Park
0203800000	TQ 00910 88630	Chalfont Pottery, oakend	18th-19th Century	Eighteenth to nineteenth century records of Chalfont pottery kiln at Oakend
0203801000	TQ 00910 88630	Chalfont Pottery, oakend	18th-19th Century	dene hole known from historic records at the Chalfont Pottery
0214500000	SU 97800 88070	Moat Farm	Roman	Early Roman pottery kilns seen at Moat Farm before destruction by the M40
0408401000	SU 9743 8928	NE of Wapsey's Wood	Mesolithic	Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint artefacts found in Wapsey's Wood
0436200000	TQ 0134 8890	Viatores 163B	Roman	Suggested route of a Roman road from Chorleywood to Langley Park.
0439901000	TQ 0162 8686	Roman road	Roman	Suggested route of a possible Roman road
0461800000	SU 99230 87500	Springwood, Hedgerley Lane	Roman	Two early Roman pottery kilns found in a garden on Hedgerley Lane, confirmed by geophysical survey and one subsequently excavated.
0461801000	SU 99221 87519	Springwood, Hedgerley Lane	Roman	pottery kiln found by geophysical survey and subsequently excavated in a garden on Hedgerley Lane
0461802000	SU 99224 87519	Springwood, Hedgerley Lane	Roman	Possible site of a Roman pottery kiln indicated by geophysical survey found in a garden on Hedgerley Lane but not excavated.
0520400000	SU 98030 88880	Bulstrode Park	19th Century	Nineteenth century records of limekiln in Bulstrode Park
0520401000	SU 9803 8888	Bulstrode Park	19th Century	Site of former quarry, probably associated with adjacent limekiln, marked on nineteenth century maps in Bulstrode Park
0527600000	TQ 01550 87850	Misbourne Viaduct	Mesolithic	Mesolithic to Bronze Age activity excavated at the Misbourne Viaduct
0527601000	TQ 01550 87850	Misbourne Viaduct	Mesolithic	Mesolithic occupation site excavated at the Misbourne Viaduct
0527601001	TQ 01550 87850	Misbourne Viaduct	Mesolithic	Mesolithic animal remains excavated at the Misbourne Viaduct
0527602000	TQ 01550 87850	Misbourne Viaduct	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age ditches excavated at the Misbourne Viaduct
0527602001	TQ 01550 87850	Misbourne Viaduct	Neolithic-Bronze Age	flint barbed and tanged arrowhead excavated at the Misbourne Viaduct
0527603000	TQ 01550 87850	Misbourne Viaduct	Bronze Age	Bronze Age cremation excavated at the Misbourne Viaduct
0532100000	TQ 01700 89200	M40 Motorway	Post Medieval	Possible post-medieval charcoal-burner's site found in Oakend Wood
0548300000	TQ 019 858	M40 Motorway	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric sites found in advance of M25 construction
0581200000	TQ 01200 88380	Noke, Chalfont	14th Century	Fourteenth century records of tile-works at Oak End
0805600000	SU 99429 87932	Bulstrode Camp	Neolithic	Possible Neolithic long barrow found in geophysical survey at Bulstrode Camp
0805700000	SU 99423 88073	Bulstrode Camp	Iron Age	Possibly Iron Age D shaped enclosure with a possible associated hut circle in its interior found in geophysical survey at Bulstrode Camp
0891800000	SU 96724 88795	SW of Wapseys Wood	20th Century	Gravel and sand pits shown on twentieth century maps near Wapsey's Wood
0894300000	TQ 01908 90227	E of Mopes Farm	Modern	Site of former quarry shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps
0900800000	TQ 00668 88862	21 South Park	19th Century	Site of former gravel pit shown on nineteenth century maps
0900900000	SU 99277 88732	Bulstrode Park	Modern	Site of former pit shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps
0901000000	SU 98823 87858	S of Grove Plantation	Modern	Site of gravel pit shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps
0901100000	SU 98401 89043	S of Mumfords Farm	Modern	Site of former pit shown on nineteenth and twentieth century map

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0901200000	SU 99048 87651	Forge Cottage	Modern	Site of quarry shown on nineteenth to twentieth century maps
0901300000	SU 98824 87454	N of High Meadows	Modern	Site of two pits shown on nineteenth to twentieth century maps
0901400000	SU 98547 87597	Hedgerley Park	19th Century	Site of former sand pit shown on nineteenth century maps
0901500000	SU 97624 88732	S of Further Warren Woods	19th Century	Site of pit shown on nineteenth to twentieth century maps
0901600000	TQ 01075 88408	1 Woodlands	19th Century	Site of former sand pit shown on nineteenth century maps at Woodlands
0901700000	TQ 01224 88943	S of Meadow Grange	Modern	Site of pit shown on nineteenth to twentieth century maps
0901800000	TQ 01490 88414	S of Oakend Wood	Modern	Site of pit shown on nineteenth to twentieth century maps
0901900000	SU 97088 89206	Wapseys Wood	20th Century	Site of former sand pit shown on twentieth century maps
0902000000	SU 97644 88024	Bedford Cottage	19th Century	Site of former gravel pit shown on nineteenth century maps
0902100000	SU 97906 88582	S of Further Warren Woods	20th Century	Site of former sand pit shown on twentieth century maps south
0902200000	SU 99203 88248	NW of Valleyway	Modern	Site of two pits shown on nineteenth to twentieth century maps
0902300000	SU 99301 88559	SW of Main Court	19th Century	Site of pit shown on nineteenth century map
0902400000	SU 99459 88450	Deep Dene	19th Century	Site of former gravel pit shown on nineteenth century maps
0902500000	SU 99385 88650	Silverdale	19th Century	Site of former pit shown on nineteenth century maps
0902600000	SU 99741 88696	West Common	Modern	Site of former gravel pit shown on nineteenth to twentieth century maps
0902700000	SU 99499 88333	Brambledown	19th Century	Site of former pit shown on nineteenth century maps
0937100000	SU 99425 87800	Grounds of Moray House	Medieval	Medieval ditches, pits, pottery and tile found during evaluation trial trenching
0950200000	SU 998 885	West Common	20th Century	Possible WWII spigot mortar mounting or possible triangulation point
0977500000	TQ 00192 88792	Gerrards Cross Station	20th Century	Gerrards Cross Railway Station

2.2 Landscapes HER Reports

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
0154004000	SU 9858 8819	Bulstrode Park (G118)	17th-18th Century	Seventeenth to eighteenth century gardens at Bulstrode Park
0655000000	TQ 0043 8811	Water Croft (Memorial Centre)	19th Century	Nineteenth century landscape at Water Croft
0655100000	TQ 0065 8645	Fulmer Fields	20th Century	1930s gardens at Fulmer Fields
0655200000	SU 9949 8881	Woodbank House	19th Century	Nineteenth century landscape at Woodbank House
0655300000	TQ 0046 8832	Marsham Lodge	19th Century	Modest grounds at Marsham Lodge now entirely destroyed
0655400000	TQ 0037 8885	Fernhill	19th Century	Modest formal garden at Fernhill, little appears to have survived
1225705000	TQ 0079 8702	St Huberts	18th Century	formal and wooded gardens, within an estate designed for hunting.

2.3 Find Spots

HER	NGR	Location	Period	Details
0009700000	SU 98300 88500	Parish	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic and Neolithic flint artefacts found in Gerrards Cross

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0009701001	SU 98300 88500	Parish	Palaeolithic	Four Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxes found in Gerrards Cross
0009702001	SU 98300 88500	Parish	Neolithic	14 Neolithic flint flakes found in Gerrards Cross
0052502001	SU 97650 88250	Moat Farm	14th Century	Five sherds of early fourteenth century pottery found in excavations at Moat Farm
0052503001	SU 97650 88250	Moat Farm	16th Century	Sixteenth century pottery sherd found in excavation of the moat at Moat Farm
0082400000	TQ 00100 88000	Oxford Road	Palaeolithic	Lower to Middle Palaeolithic flint handaxe found on Oxford Road, Gerrards Cross
0082500000	TQ 01000 88700	Oak End	Neolithic/Medieval	Medieval millpond with Neolithic and medieval artefacts found in excavation
0082501000	TQ 01000 88700	Oak End	Neolithic	Neolithic flint artefacts found at Oakend in excavation
0082501001	TQ 01000 88700	Oak End	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scraper found at Oakend in excavation
0082501002	TQ 01000 88700	Oak End	Neolithic	Two Neolithic flint cores found at Oakend in excavation
0082501003	TQ 01000 88700	Oak End	Neolithic	46 pieces of Neolithic flint debitage found at Oakend in excavation
0082510000	TQ 01000 88700	Oak End	12th-15th Century	71 twelfth to fifteenth century pottery sherds found at Oakend in excavation
0082511000	TQ 01000 88700	Oak End	18th-19th Century	Eighteenth to nineteenth century pottery sherds found at Oakend in excavation
0082800000	TQ 00800 89120	Chalfont Park	Neolithic	Neolithic flint debitage found at Chalfont Park during fieldwalking
0083400001	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	Mesolithic tranchet axehead found near excavations south of Oakend Cottage
0083401001	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	3060 pieces of flint debitage found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0083401002	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	Four Mesolithic axe-trimming flakes found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0083401003	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	Three Mesolithic microliths found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0083401004	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	27 Mesolithic flint cores found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0083401005	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	Thirteen flakes and one blade found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0083401006	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	Mesolithic burin found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0083401007	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	Four Mesolithic flint awls found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0083401008	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint scraper found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0083401009	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	30 Mesolithic possible flint scrapers found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0083401010	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Mesolithic	Two Mesolithic adzes or axes found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0083403000	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Iron Age	45 sherds of Iron Age pottery found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0083404000	TQ 01140 88420	S of Oakend Cottage	Roman	31 sherds of pottery found in excavation south of Oakend Cottage
0083500000	SU 99500 88000	Parish	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found in Gerrards Cross
0083501000	SU 99500 88000	Parish	Iron Age	Iron Age metalwork found in Gerrards Cross
0083600000	TQ 01350 88050	Misbourne Valley	Neolithic	35 Neolithic flakes and one blade found fieldwalking
0083700000	TQ 001 881	A40	Mesolithic	Mesolithic tranchet axehead found north of the A40
0083800000	SU 99000 88500	Bulstrode Park	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic axeheads found in Bulstrode Park
0152302001	SU 97240 88330	Hedgerley Kilns	Roman	Early Roman pottery excavated in advance of gravel extraction in Hedgerley
0152302002	SU 97240 88330	Hedgerley Kilns	Roman	Early Roman kiln furniture excavated in advance of gravel extraction in Hedgerley

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0152302003	SU 97240 88330	Hedgerley Kilns	Roman	moratorium sherds excavated in advance of gravel extraction in Hedgerley
0152310000	SU 97240 88330	Hedgerley Kilns	Mesolithic	flint flakes and scrapers excavated in advance of gravel extraction
0152310001	SU 97240 88330	Hedgerley Kilns	Neolithic	Piece of fired clay excavated in advance of gravel extraction in Hedgerley
0197600000	SU 9998 8918	Claverham, Oval Way	Prehistoric	Prehistoric flint work found in back garden of a house on Oval Way
0197600001	SU 9998 8918	Claverham, Oval Way	Mesolithic	Two probable flint microliths found in back garden of a house on Oval Way
0197600002	SU 9998 8918	Claverham, Oval Way	Mesolithic	flint flake found in back garden of a house on Oval Way
0197600003	SU 9998 8918	Claverham, Oval Way	Mesolithic	5 flint scrapers found in back garden of a house on Oval Way
0197600004	SU 9998 8918	Claverham, Oval Way	Mesolithic	flint blade found in back garden of a house on Oval Way
0197600005	SU 9998 8918	Claverham, Oval Way	Mesolithic	9 Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found in back garden of a house on Oval Way
0197600006	SU 9998 8918	Claverham, Oval Way	Neolithic-Bronze Age	flint arrowhead found in back garden of a house on Oval Way
0203800001	TQ 00910 88630	Chalfont Pottery, Oakend	19th Century	Nineteenth century pot from the Chalfont Pottery
0225200000	SU 99290 87680	Long Patch, Camp Road	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scraper found in a garden on Camp Road
0225201000	SU 99290 87680	Long Patch, Camp Road	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint borer found in a garden on Camp Road
0404100000	TQ 01520 87910	Isle of Wight Farm	Mesolithic	flint scatter found in fieldwalking survey in Ten Acre Field, Isle of Wight Farm
0404100001	TQ 01520 87910	Isle of Wight Farm	Mesolithic	114 flint flakes found in fieldwalking survey in Ten Acre Field
0404100002	TQ 01520 87910	Isle of Wight Farm	Undated	101 blades and blade-like flakes found in fieldwalking survey in Ten Acre Field
0404100003	TQ 01520 87910	Isle of Wight Farm	Mesolithic	Three flint scrapers found in fieldwalking survey in Ten Acre Field,
0404100004	TQ 01520 87910	Isle of Wight Farm	Mesolithic	Two flint cores found in fieldwalking survey in Ten Acre Field, Isle of Wight Farm
0404101000	TQ 01610 87760	Isle of Wight Farm	Neolithic-Bronze Age	flint scatter found in fieldwalking survey at Isle of Wight Farm
0404101001	TQ 01610 87760	Isle of Wight Farm	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found in fieldwalking survey at Isle of Wight Farm
0404101002	TQ 01610 87760	Isle of Wight Farm	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Two flint scrapers found in fieldwalking survey at Isle of Wight Farm
0404101003	TQ 01610 87760	Isle of Wight Farm	Neolithic-Bronze Age	core used as a hammerstone found in fieldwalking survey at Isle of Wight Farm
0408400000	SU 9743 8928	Wapsey's Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	flint transverse arrowhead found in Wapsey's Wood
0408401001	SU 9743 8928	NE of Wapsey's Wood	Mesolithic	Possibly Mesolithic core found in Wapsey's Wood
0408401002	SU 9743 8928	NE of Wapsey's Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age hammerstone found in Wapsey's Wood
0408401003	SU 9743 8928	NE of Wapsey's Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic polished flint axe found in Wapsey's Wood
0408401004	SU 9743 8928	NE of Wapsey's Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint pick found in Wapsey's Wood
0408401005	SU 9743 8928	NE of Wapsey's Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Four Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scrapers found in Wapsey's Wood
0408401006	SU 9743 8928	NE of Wapsey's Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Five Neolithic to Bronze Age flint borers found in Wapsey's Wood
0408401007	SU 9743 8928	NE of Wapsey's Wood	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Ten Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found in Wapsey's Wood
0408401008	SU 9743 8928	NE of Wapsey's Wood	Neolithic	Neolithic flint laurel leaf found in Wapsey's Wood
0436600000	TQ 01200 89500	Chalfont Park	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe or flint flake found in Chalfont Park
0461800001	SU 99230 87500	Hedgerley Lane	Roman	Early Roman pottery found in a garden on Hedgerley Lane

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0488400000	TQ 0156 8761	Little Gallows Field	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes found fieldwalking in Lower Little Gallows Field
0524801000	TQ 01580 87000	Tatling End	Neolithic	Neolithic flint blade or flake found during construction of the M25 at Tatling End
0524900000	TQ 01500 88300	Isle of Wight Farm	Neolithic	20 Neolithic flint flakes found fieldwalking on Isle of Wight Farm
0524900001	TQ 01500 88300	Isle of Wight Farm	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scraper found fieldwalking on Isle of Wight Farm
0531800000	SU 99270 88120	Camp Road	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint hammerstone found on Camp Road
0532200000	TQ 01750 89650	M40	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Two flint flakes found near Coldharbour Farm in advance of M25 construction
0572800000	TQ 00570 86478	Fulmer Road	18th-20th Century	18 sherds of pottery found redigging cess pit at Fulmerfields
0581201000	TQ 01200 88380	Oak End	Medieval	Fragments of possibly medieval brick and tile found at Oak End
0581400000	TQ 0156 8937	Isle of Wight Farm	Neolithic-Bronze Age	19 flint flakes, a scraper and a blade found in Barn Field, Isle of Wight Farm
0586700000	TQ 00215 88462	3 Hartley Court	Bronze Age	Bronze Age metalwork found in a garden on Hartley Court
0626800000	TQ 0096 8876	Chalfont Park	Saxon	Saxon pottery sherd, possibly from Chalfont Park or possibly from Devon!
0958200000	SU 99121 87371	23 Hedgerley Lane	Undated	Flint flakes were found in the subsoil during evaluation trial trenching

2.4 Listed Buildings

EH	Grade	NGR	Address	Period	Summary
411, 4, 482	II	SU 98598 88347	Bulstrode Park	1676-1685	Brick country house
411, 4, 483	II	SU 98518 88323	Bulstrode Park dovecote	1805	Brick dovecote
411, 4, 492	II	SU 98904 87646	Ponders	1700-1799	Restored farmhouse
411, 4, 493	II	SU 98836 87570	Ponders South View Lodge wall	1700-1799	Wall
411, 4, 494	II	SU 98989 87598	Sundown Cottages	1700-1799	Brick terraced house
411, 4, 495	II	SU 99133 87488	Mill House	1600-1699	Timber framed house
411, 4, 496	II	SU 99463 87460	East Wall house	1936	Brick house
411, 4, 508	II	SU 97805 88249	Moat Farm	1800-1832	Brick farmhouse
411, 4, 509	II	SU 97773 88280	Moat Farm barn	1700-1799	Timber framed barn
411, 4, 510	II	SU 99825 88623	Walpole House	1600-1699	Brick house
411, 4, 511	II	SU 99813 88673	Latchmoor Flats	1800-1899	Brick house
411, 4, 512	II	SU 99814 88669	Latchmoor House	1700-1799	Brick house
411, 4, 513	II	SU 99805 88707	Waterside	1800-1832	Brick house
411, 5, 200	II	TQ 00627 86674	Garden Cottage	1700-1799	Timber framed house
411, 5, 484	II	TQ 00225 88441	St Huberts Cottages	1867-1899	Brick terraced house
411, 5, 485	II	TQ 00385 87774	Gerrards Cross Cottage	1800-1832	Brick house
411, 5, 486	II	TQ 00394 87806	Heatherside	1700-1799	Brick house
411, 5, 488	II	TQ 00430 87963	Berkeley Cottage	1800-1832	Brick house

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411, 5, 489	II	TQ 00471 88168	Memorial Centre	1700-1799	Vicarage
411, 5, 490	II	TQ 00201 88451	Hartley Court	1874	Brick almshouse
411, 5, 491	II	TQ 00202 88432	Hartley Court wall	1874	Brick garden wall
411, 5, 497	II	TQ 01025 87342	Heusden Cottage	1840-1880	Brick house
411, 5, 498A	II*	TQ 00093 87924	St James' Church	1859	Parish Church
411, 5, 498B	II	TQ 00356 89086	The Priory	1800-1899	Brick house
411, 5, 499	II	TQ 00634 88923	The Tudors	1921	Timber framed house
411, 5, 500	II	TQ 00876 88829	Oakend Cottages	1700-1799	Brick house
411, 5, 501	II	TQ 01650 87155	Pinstone Cottage	1700-1799	Roughcast house
411, 5, 503	II	TQ 00841 86989	St Huberts House	1840-1880	Brick house & hunting lodge
411, 5, 504	II	TQ 00697 86876	St Huberts House gates	1840-1880	Iron gates & railings
411, 5, 505	II	TQ 01292 86693	Old Prestwick	1700-1799	Brick house
411, 5, 506	II	TQ 01262 86696	Old Prestwick barn	1700-1799	Timber framed barn
411, 5, 507	II	TQ 01089 86764	Prestwick Place	1600-1699	Brick house
411, 5, 508	II	TQ 00435 88827	Barclays Bank	1911-1912	Brick bank
	II	TQ 00998 88395	Chiltern House	1907	Brick house

3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data

Trade Directories

Artisan/trades	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Jeweller									1
Milliner/peroke							1		2
Photographer									1
Shoe/boot maker					2	1	4		3
Tailor	1	2		1	2	2	2		8
TOTAL	1	2	0	1	4	3	7	0	15
Merchant/Dealer	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Bookseller									1
Chemist							2		3
Confectioner							2		4
Dealer		3					4		8
Dealer (Corn/coal)							1		5
Dealer (cycle/car)							2		2
Draper				1			3		4
Fishmonger							1		3
Fruiter					1		2		3
Furniture dealer							1		
Grocer							2		5
Ironmonger							2		2
Nurserymen							1		3
Printers									1
Wine Merchant									1
TOTAL	0	3	0	1	1	0	23	0	44
Agric/General	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Farmer	6	2		3	2	3	1		5
TOTAL	6	2	0	3	2	3	1	0	5
Professional	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Architect							7		3
Auctioneer							1		4
Banker							1		4
Dentist							1		3
Solicitor							1		3
Surgeon/physician							4		6
Teacher							3		3
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	26
Service/Provisions	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Baker	1	2		1	1	1	1		2
Beer Retailer	1			1	1	1			
Blacksmith	1	1		1	1				2
Bricklayer/builder	1					1	11		11
Brick/tile maker									
Butcher	1	1		2	1	1	3		3
Café							2		4
Carpenter		2		1	1	1	2		
Carrier	1			1		2	1		
Chimney sweep									1
Coach Builder							1		
Engineer									5
Gardener									1
Hairdresser							1		4
Hotel/Inn					1	1	1		2

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Ind-generic							1		1
Ins Agent							1		2
Laundry							2		4
Mason							1		
Plumber/electrician							1		2
Pub	4	3		3	1	2	2		2
Saddler									1
School		1					2		4
Watchmaker							1		
TOTAL	10	10	0	10	7	10	34	0	51

Population Figures

Date	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Population	605	552	1612	2208	2942	NA	3988	5851	6524	NA	NA	7390

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'.

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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_15/78-82)

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_15/1-3)

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_15/4-5)

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_15/6-7)

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_15/8)

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_15/103-108)

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_15/6),
membrane a

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_15A/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

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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 Commision (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,

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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)

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- 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

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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 ameracements 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

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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)

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[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

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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_15A/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_15/13),
membrane j, verso

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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/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_15A/61-62)

Tax records

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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

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- 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

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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

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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

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- 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

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- 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.

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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

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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

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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.

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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).