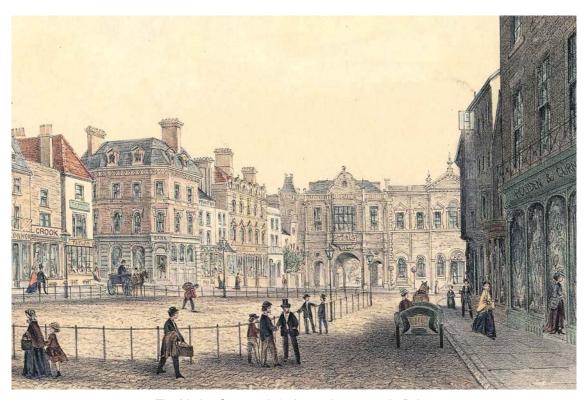
Aylesbury

Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report





The Market Square, Aylesbury c.late 1860s L. Pulton





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 Aylesbury Vale District Council

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Summary

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

What is striking about Aylesbury is that it is the only town in Buckinghamshire where there is clear evidence that it occupies the site of a prehistoric 'central place' which seems to have influenced the town's origins. The 'bifocal' character of the place is reflected in the prehistoric settlement pattern with both the old town and Walton attracting settlement, presumably separated by wet boggy land along the Bear Brook. During Roman times the focal point shifted to the northwest to Fleet Marston just outside the modern town.

The Saxon period is especially significant for Aylesbury as it is to this period that the town owes its origin (Table 1: Saxon). The town's bi-focal form was established with a distinction between the high status/religious centre on the hilltop and the substantial but apparently lower status settlement at Walton. From an archaeological perspective, the transition from Roman Britain to Anglo-Saxon England is one of the least understood and hotly debated periods of English history. The fact that Aylesbury is documented as a 6th century 'British' town which fell to the Saxons and has from its hinterland substantial evidence for settlement and burials of this time makes it a key location for study of this transition. Despite Aylesbury's early promise and central location within Buckinghamshire, the county town was not established here but at Buckingham – this 10th century political-military decision had the long-term effect of stunting of the town's administrative role and potential for wider development.

Aylesbury's plan form crystallised during the medieval period and was to remain stable until the 19th century, indeed its influence is still strong over much of the town centre. The large open markets surrounded by shops and inns illustrate the increased importance of commercial activities. During this period Aylesbury vied with Buckingham as the administrative centre of the county, however it is believed that Aylesbury's thriving market, its central location and access to strategic routes enabled it to attain the status of county town. It is also during this time that the church, although still important to the local community, lost its wider role (Table 1: Medieval).

Aylesbury did not expand significantly until the end of the 17th to early 18th century, when the population began to grow as people migrated to the town from surrounding villages and towns. Aylesbury's civic and administrative function grew during this period with the establishment of twice yearly assize courts and the quarterly meeting of the county's magistrates. Although High Wycombe was Buckinghamshire's largest town Aylesbury's

legal role together with its flourishing cattle market brought wealth to the town and confirmed its pre-eminence as the principal market town in the county (Table 1: Post Medieval).

Aylesbury's role as an agricultural market continued in the 19th and 20th centuries, the principal cattle market was still located in Kingsbury until it moved to Walton Street in 1927 before closing altogether in 1987 (Table 1: Modern). The 19th and 20th centuries saw modest industrialisation with new centres along the periphery of the town at New Zealand, California and Walton coupled with small increases in residential housing in discrete estates typically characterised by straight streets lined by terraced brick housing. However, the designation of the area for London overspill in the 1950s saw residential development rapidly increase as Aylesbury became part of the London commuter belt. As a consequence, Aylesbury contains a variety of housing styles including large semi-detached estate at Southcourt, 1970s housing in Bedgrove and 21st century development at Fairford Leys where smaller houses and flats are built to copy an older vernacular style.

The findings of this study are summarised in twenty '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 ith limited known archaeological potential. The archaeological evidence from Aylesbury is of regional and potentially national significance including buried remains of some of the earliest recognisable houses in Buckinghamshire (Zone 7), a major defended site and some especially clear and evocative ritual activity (Zones

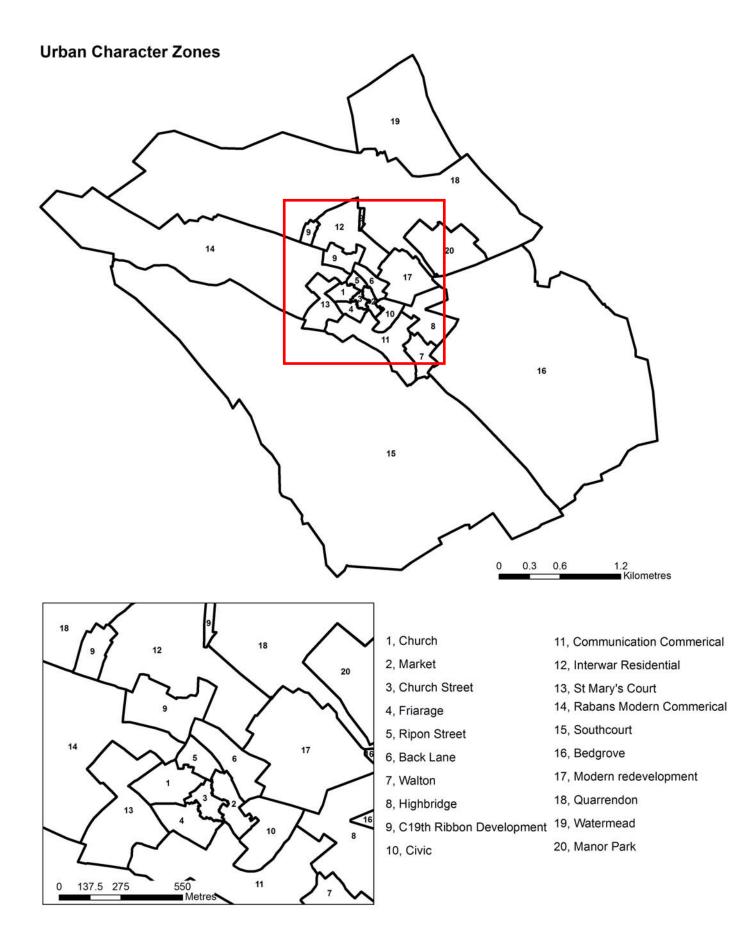


Figure 1: Urban character zones for Aylesbury

Period	Aylesbury	
	Mint	c.979-1066
	Minster	Yes on site of current church?
Saxon	Royal Manor	from 971-1204
(410-1066)	Burh status	No
	ASC Reference	571 AD
	settlement type	Royal manor
	Domesday Reference	Yes as Aegelsburh
	Number of Manors	One held by the king Prebendal manor
	Church Reference	Yes
Domesday (1086)	Estimated population (recorded households)	1 freeman; 20 villagers, 14 smallholders, 2 slaves
	, ,	(Possibly an incomplete record)
	Watermill	Two: Walton Mill & Spital Mill?
	Settlement type	Royal manor
	Borough status	1553/4
	Burgage plots	Yes
	Guild house/houses	Ceely House?
	Castle	Castle Fee ditch
	Civic structures	12 th Century Hospital of St John Baptist 14 th century Hospital of St Leonard 1180 Gaol House for county & Forest of Bernwood 16 th century town gaol
	1 st reference to town	AD 571 Anglo Saxon Chronicles to place 1086: Aylesbury the most valuable manor in the county indicate the presence of a sizeable market
	Fair Charter	1227 prescriptive fair celebrating St Osyth's day 1239 fair charter to Aylesbury Manor on 3 rd June
Medieval	Church	13 th century Church of St Mary the Virgin
(1066-1536)	Market Charter	1086 Prescriptive market to Aylesbury Manor
		Charter officially granted 1239 to John fitz Geoffrey
	Market House	1530 Market Hall rebuilt
	Monastic presence	1386-1538 Franciscan Friary 1450 Fraternity of the Virgin Mary
	Manorial records	Some; mainly for Aylesbury Manor
	Routeway connections	Roman : Akeman Street Saxon: Walton Street, Walton Road?
	Inns/taverns (presence of)	1450 Old Kings Head Inn 1481 Bulls Head Inn 1486 Crown Inn
	Windmills/watermills	Two: Walton Mill & Spital Mill?
	Settlement type	began assuming role of county town c.1218

Period		Aylesbury		
	Tanneries, breweries etc	Yes		
	1577 Return of Vintners	2 Vintners; 3 Inn keepers; 25 Alehouse keepers		
	Market Charter	1579 Sir John Pakington		
	Market house	Yes		
	Fair Charter	Wool Fair; Cattle Fair Aylesbury Market Company 3 rd June Fair continued with Sir John Pakington		
	Significant local industries	Lace industry 17 th C -18 th C; Silk weaving 18 th – 19 th		
Post Medieval	Enclosure	1771 Private enclosure of commons		
(1536-1800)	Proximity to turnpike	1762: Wing to Bicester 1770: Aylesbury to Thame 1791-1878: Uxbridge to Brackley 1810: Aylesbury to Ascott		
	Windmills/watermills	Two: Walton Mill & Spital Mill?		
	Civil War	1642: skirmish site near Holmann's Bridge? Civil War fortifications (Parliamentarian garrison)		
	Population (1801)	3082		
	Settlement type	County town		
	Railway station	1839 London & North Western Railway Station 1863 Great Western Railway Station		
	Modern development	Yes		
	Markets & Fairs	1862 Aylesbury Market Company bought rights to all markets & fairs		
Madawa	Canal Wharf	1815 Grand Union Canal		
Modern (Post 1800)	Significant local industries	Print works; Cubitt car factory; Milk factory, Tubular Rivets aluminium works, Stoke Road (short lived)		
	Other	Four Mills: Walton Mill; Pumping Mill; Spital Mill; Aylesbury Mill		
	Population (2001)	69,021		
	Settlement type	County Town		
	HER No.	0854200000		

Table 1: Checklist for Aylesbury

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 Aylesbury 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 and archaeological resource.

1.2 Aims

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

- Improve the quality and environmental sensitivity of development by enhancing the consistency, efficiency and effectiveness of the application of Planning Policy Guidance 15 and 16 covering the historic environment and archaeology respectively.
- Inform the preparation and review of conservation area appraisals
- Where appropriate, assist with the development of Town Schemes and urban regeneration projects
- Inform Local Development Frameworks, especially in the recognition of historic townscape character
- Act as a vehicle for engaging local communities by promoting civic pride and participation in local research and conservation projects.
- Build upon the original Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Buckinghamshire (completed in 2005) through the addition of more detailed characterisation of the urban environment.
- Address an agenda recognised in the Solent Thames Research Frameworks for Buckinghamshire (2006) regarding a lack of knowledge of the built environment and in particular the need for research into land use continuity and internal planning within Buckinghamshire's early towns.

2 Setting

2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

Aylesbury is located in the centre of the historic county of Buckinghamshire and within the Aylesbury Vale District. It is around 40 miles northwest of London. There are several major roads that pass through Aylesbury and the town is also connected by railway direct to London.

The parish church occupies the highest point of the town at 90m OD (Ordnance Datum) while the historic town covers the surrounding landscape as it slopes towards the Bear Brook to the south. The extent of settlement in the medieval period is estimated at around 20 hectares (Figure 2). The bedrock geology beneath the historic town comprises of an outcrop of Portland Stone formation beneath the church area and a band of Portland Sand encompassing the remainder of the historic centre. The Bear Brook borders the town on two sides to the south and south west as it curves around, separating Aylesbury from the neighbouring settlement of Walton. Walton is a low lying settlement estimated at around 11ha (Figure 3) in the medieval period, occupying the land immediately to the south of the Bear Brook at a level of 80m OD. Walton sits on a bedrock geology of Portland limestone and calcareous sandstone.

Modern Aylesbury covers a much larger area of approximately 1595 hectares stretching north as far as the River Thame and south as far as Hampden Hall College. The bedrock geology north of the Bear Brook is comprised of Kimmeridge Clay with an outcrop of Portland limestone and calcareous sandstone along the Bierton Road. South of the Bear Brook at a level of around 85m OD, the bedrock geology is composed of Gault and Upper Greensand formation (Figure 3).

Superficial deposits of alluvium follow the paths of the River Thame, the Bear Brook and a third stream running along the western edge of the town past Fairford Leys (Figure 4). River terrace deposits of sand and gravel along the River Thame and in the area around Southcourt and Walton Court border the alluvium.

The Soils Survey (Cranfield, 2004) classifies the soil over much of Aylesbury as seasonally waterlogged, slowly permeable stagnogleyic soils (Soil Series 7.12 Pelo-stagnogleyic soils). The soils around Walton and to the north of Quarrendon are characterised as permeable loamy or clayey soils with calcareous subsoil (Soil Series 5.12 Gleyic brown calcareous earths). The soils immediately surrounding the River Thame are the only ones classified as alluvial soils at least 30cm thick (8.14 Pelo-calcareous alluvial gley soils).

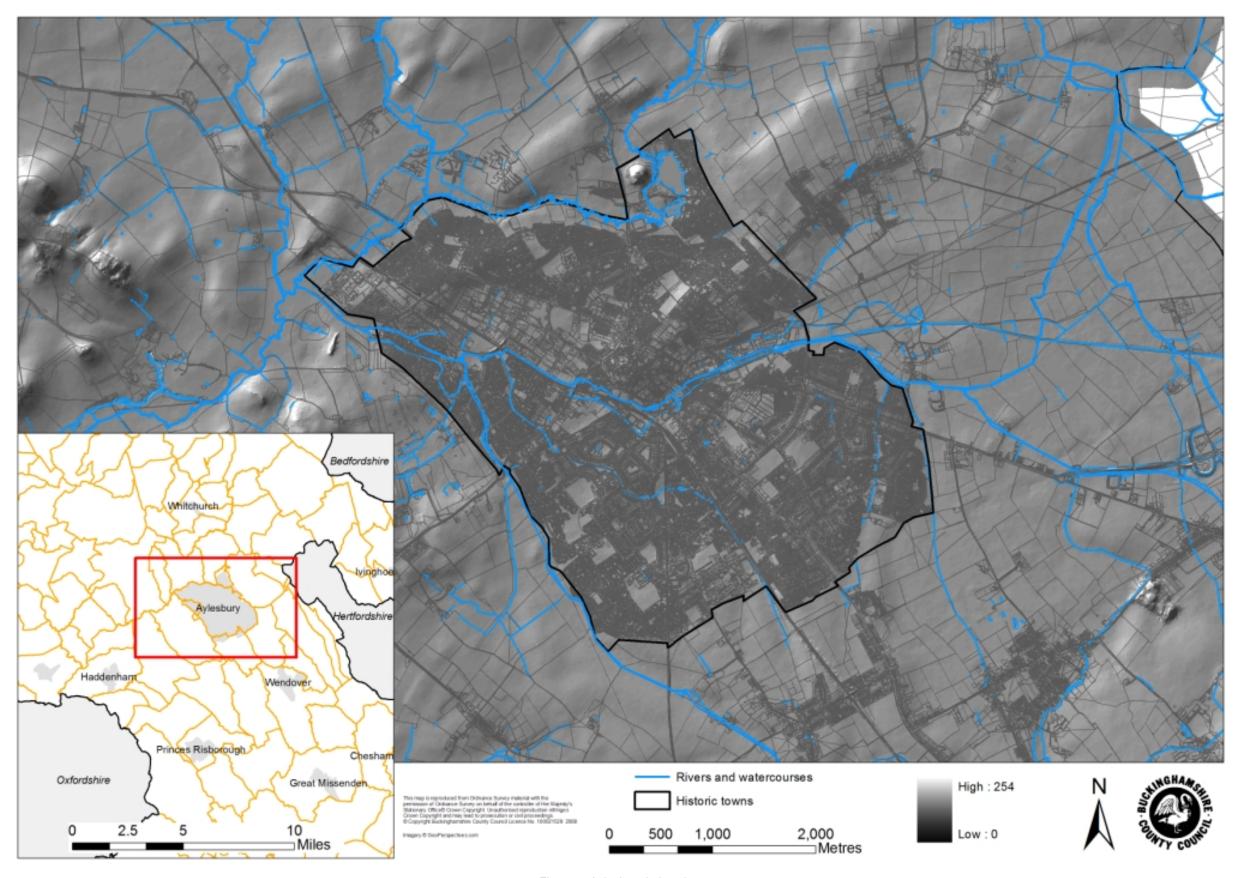


Figure 2: Aylesbury in location

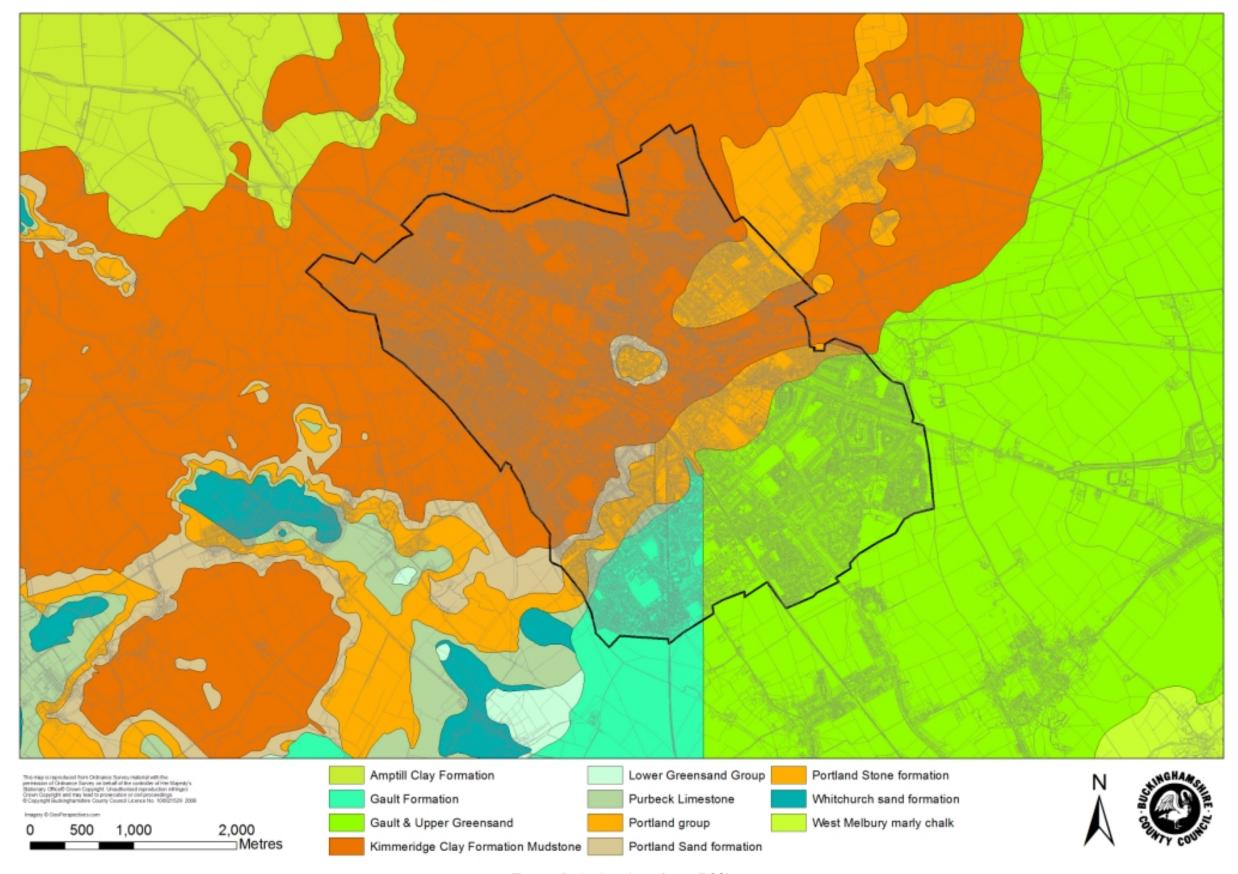


Figure 3: Bedrock geology of town (BGS)

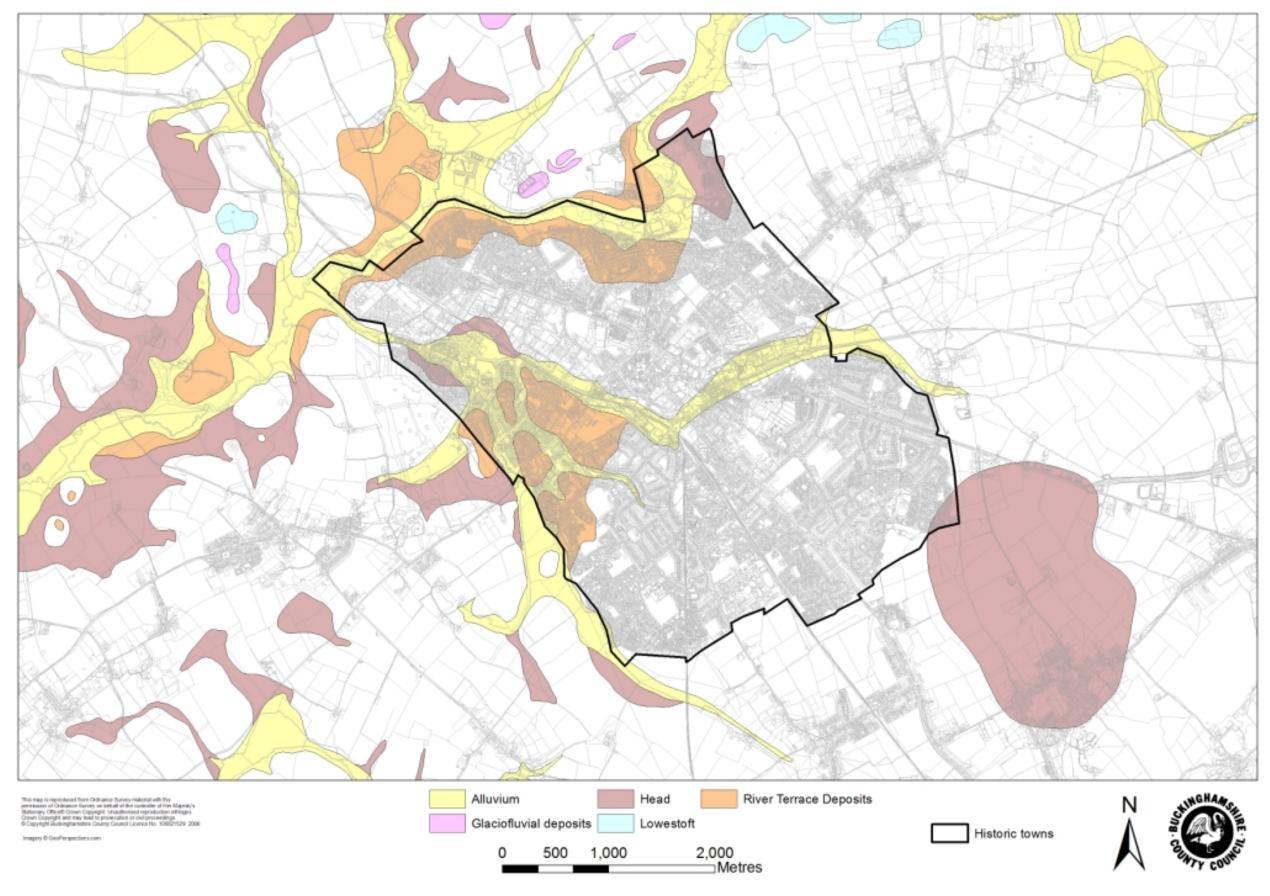


Figure 4: Superficial geology of Aylesbury

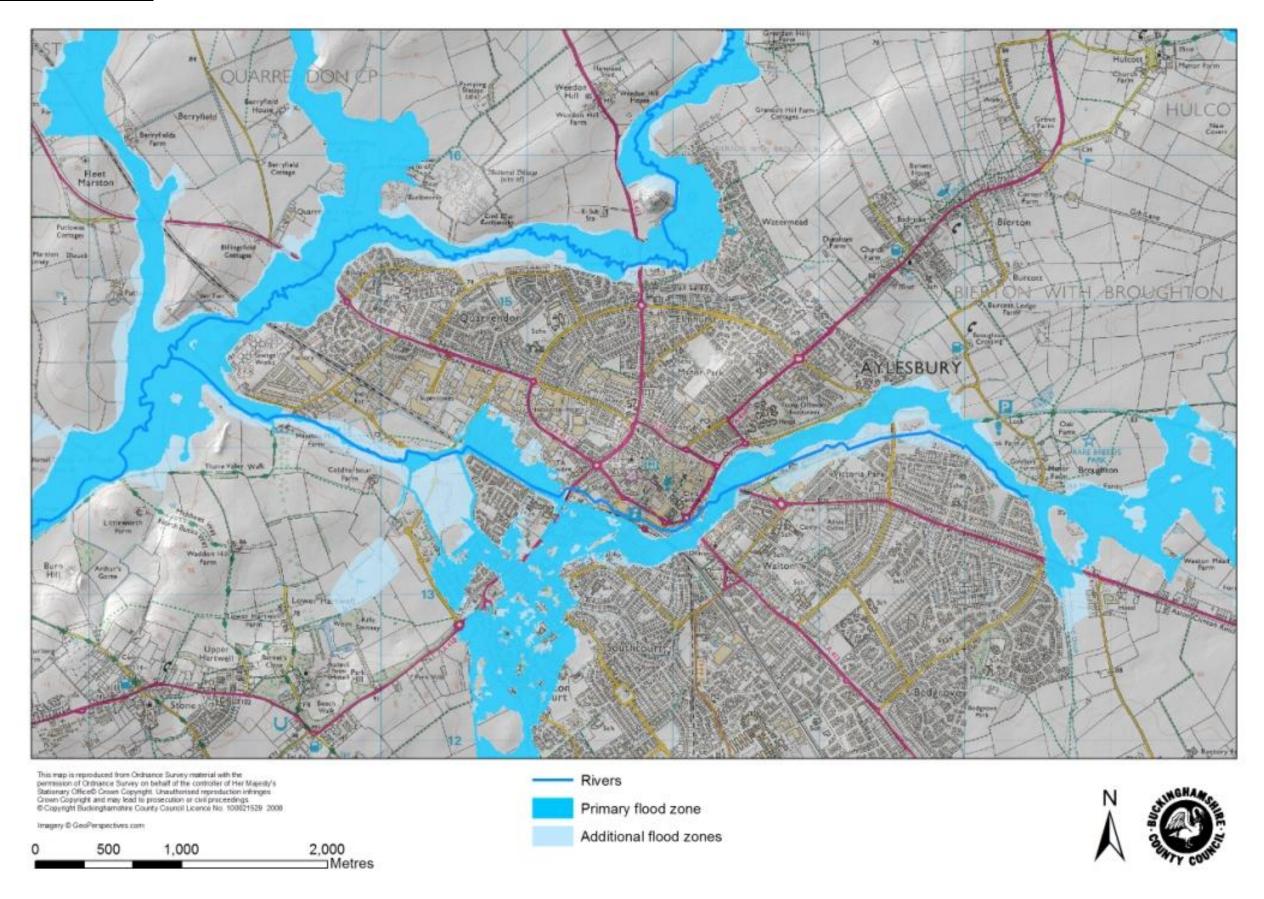


Figure 5: Flood zones (2008)

2.2 Historic Landscape

Transport and Communications

Aylesbury marks the confluence of several important routeways; the earliest known route through the area is Akeman Street, a Roman road that connected London with Cirencester (Figure 6: Route 2). The course of Akeman Street through the town is uncertain, however, it does not appear to pass directly through Aylesbury, instead passing on a south-east to northwest alignment along what is now Bicester road and to the north of New Street. However recent evaluations have failed to find the course of the road, (reference Eliza). Akeman Street may have been altered in the Saxon period so passing traffic was forced through the town.

The basic framework of medium-long distance routeways probably originated in the Saxon period when Aylesbury and Walton were settled on a permanent basis. Examining the formations of roads Aylesbury appears to be a key node in the landscape with most routes converging or eminating from its centre. There are a several major roads, including the north-south running route from London to Banbury, now the A413 (Figure 6: Route 1) and the east-west route from Bedford to Wallingford, now the A418 is on the same alignment as the Icknield Way (Figure 6: Route 3). Two more regional routes connected Aylesbury with Wycombe and Wallingford (Figure 6: Routes 4 & 5). Walton Street and possibly Walton Road were in use by the late Saxon period (Bonner D, 1994b).

In the 18th century, four turnpikes ran through Aylesbury, with a ring of toll houses around the town controlling the movement of goods and traffic in and out. The Aylesbury branch of the Grand Union Canal was opened in 1815, running from the main canal at Marsworth and entering Aylesbury from the east, the canal wharf was located just to the north of the Walton Brewery. It was successful for a time, however, the introduction of the railway some thirty years later lessened its impact and by the early 20th century it had fallen out of use, it now serves a primarily recreational function.

Aylesbury was also served by two railway stations in the 19th century, the first opened in 1839 to the east of the town by the London and North Western Railway Company, the station here later became known as the High Street Station and continued to operate until 1963 (Cockman F, 2006: 12). The second railway station was built to the south of Aylesbury and operated two lines. The first line was an extension to the Wycombe railway from Princes Risborough to Aylesbury in 1862, the second line to be installed was the Aylesbury to London Metropolitan line in 1894, later extended north to the Verney Junction, Brill and Birmingham from 1899 (Edwards & Pigram: 1983: 9). A new station was opened at Aylesbury Parkway to the northwest of the town in 2008. Apart from the branch to Brill both lines remain open today, although only for freight traffic north of Aylesbury Parkway.

Rural Landscape

Prior to the town's twentieth century expansion, much of the landscape in Aylesbury and Walton parishes comprised a combination of earlier enclosure and regular Parliamentary enclosure field systems. Aylesbury's remaining medieval open fields were enclosed in 1771 with Walton following in 1800. Several roads were also re-aligned or removed at around this time, further altering the landscape. Not densely wooded, the parish largely consisted of fields with large tracts of meadowland along the borders of the river Thame and the Bear Brook (Figure 7). Aylesbury is fairly low-lying and flat and flooding around the rivers would have been extensive and common in the winter months, as illustrated by modern flood zones (Figure 5).

Numerous small satellite settlements encircled Aylesbury Bedgrove and Walton were dependant hamlets which have been absorbed into the modern town. Villages such as Bierton, Stoke Mandeville, Weston Turville and have grown and retained their separate identitity whilst many other small settlements particularly to the northwest, such as Fleet Marston, Quarrendon and Sedrup, have become deserted or shrunken vestiges, (Figure 9).

To the north of Aylesbury is the Scheduled Monument of Quarrendon. These earthworks comprise the former medieval settlement of Quarrendon including the with the ruined remains of a church. The site also incorporates the former Tudor mansion, water gardens and rabbit warrens of Sir Henry Lee, a courtier and royal favourite of Elizabeth I. The garden at Quarrendon was apparently short-lived. Other extensive designed landscapes were later

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developed around Aylesbury at Hartwell (17th century); Upper Winchendon (17th century), Eythrope (18th century), Aston Clinton and Waddesdon (both 19th century Rothschild creations).

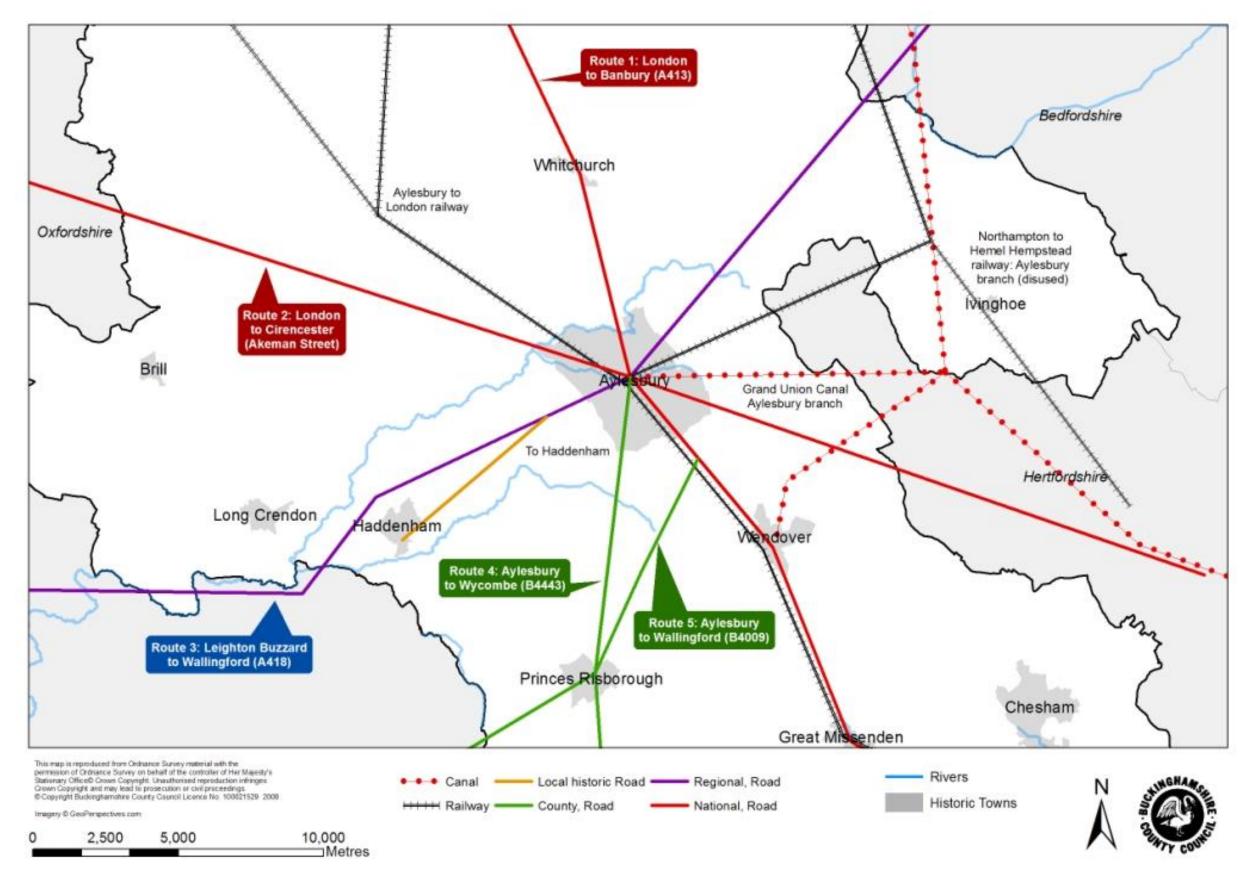


Figure 6: Schematic diagram of connections from Aylesbury (representational using historic Aylesbury as central point)

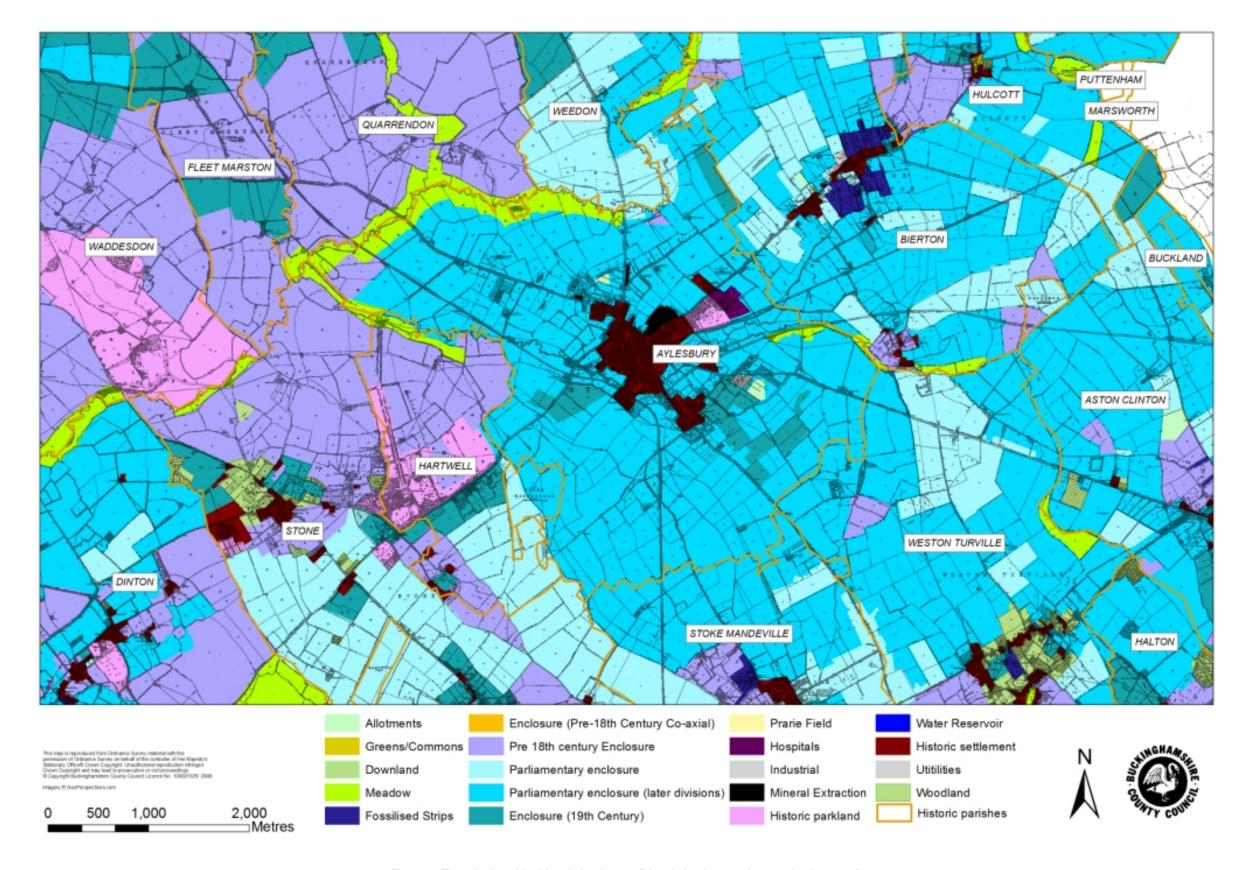


Figure 7: Town in the wider historic landscape (historic landscape characterisation 1880)

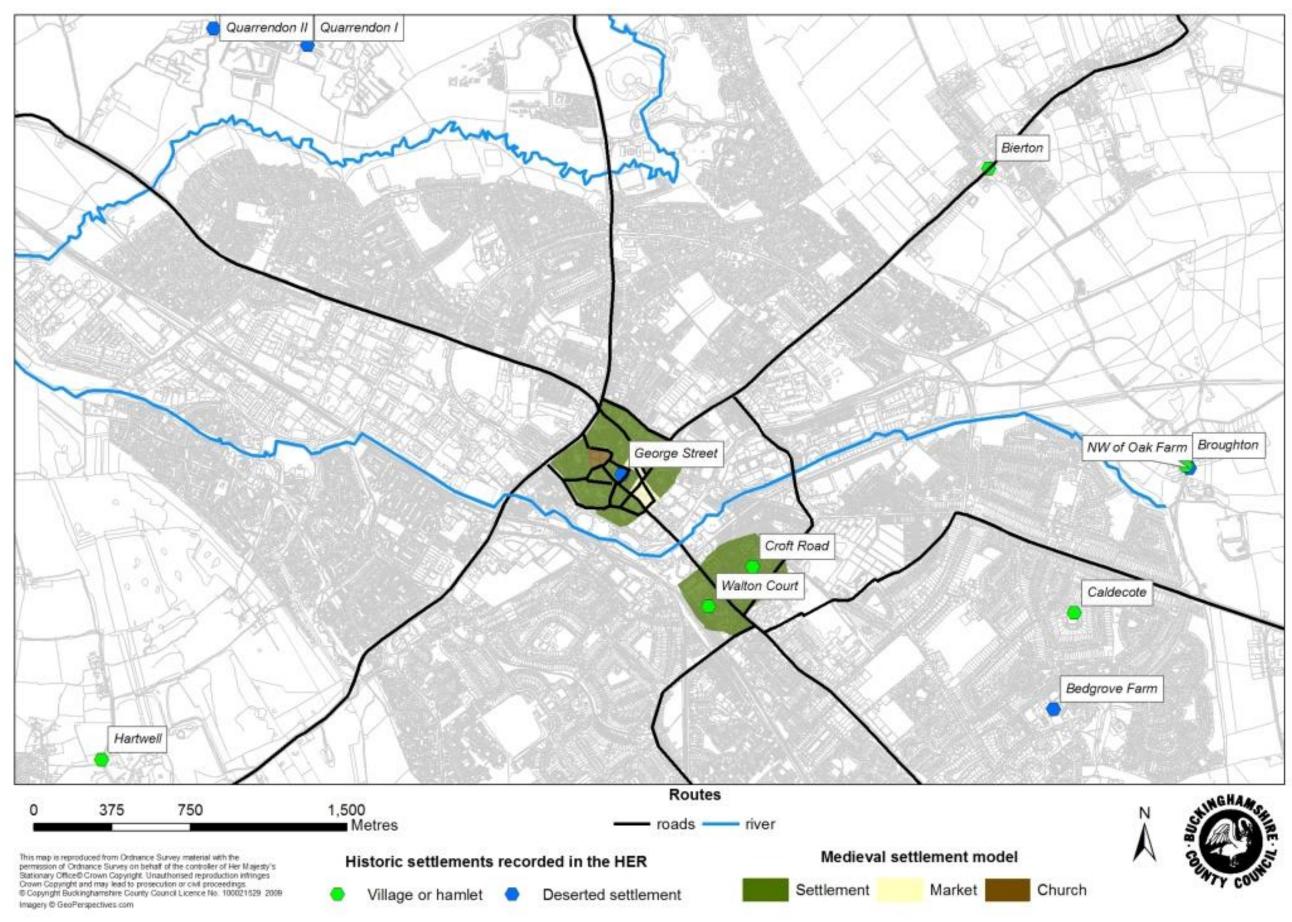


Figure 9: Dispersed settlement around Aylesbury

3 Evidence

3.1 Historic Maps

Few historic maps exist for the town of Aylesbury as due to its status as a borough, the town was excluded from the most common forms of historic maps such as enclosure or tithe awards. The earliest map of Aylesbury consists of a detail from Jeffrey's map of the county drawn in the 1760s (CBS: MaR/24.T). A second, more detailed map of the historic town was drawn by William Rutt in 1809 (CBS: Ma/11/5A.R) and recorded the names of the burgesses of the town and the layout although not the actual plot boundaries. Characterisation for this project was therefore primarily undertaken using the Ordnance Survey series of maps from the OS 2" Surveyors drawing of the 1820s to the current Mastermap data (Figure 12Error! Reference source not found.). Also used were county and regional maps including Bryant's map of the county (1820) and Jeffrey's map of the county (1760). For a complete list of maps see bibliography.

3.2 <u>Documentary Evidence</u>

A review of the available documentary evidence for Aylesbury has been undertaken by Kim Taylor Moore of the University of Leicester. A brief assessment of the documentation from the report (see Appendix 4) is here. Aylesbury history stretches back as far as the 6th century when it was first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, rare references to the town pre Conquest do survive and it is known that it passed into Royal hands in the 10th century. Some manorial records survive for Aylesbury with Bierton and Prebendal Manors from the 12th to 19th centuries while John Balky, bailiff of Aylesbury in the mid 15th century provides an insight into medieval Walton (Elvey 1965). Although more comprehensive records for Walton exist from the 18th century. Aylesbury is also mentioned in a number of other primary sources including the Hundred Rolls, Tax Records, Deeds & Surveys throughout the medieval to modern periods. As the town began to assume the role of the county town from the 13th century onwards the records also increased, however, despite achieving official borough status in the 16th century the charter seems to have been suppressed by the landowners – The Pakingtons – and no records have been recovered relating to the borough. See bibliography for list of secondary sources.

3.3 Built Heritage

There are 177 listed buildings in Aylesbury, of which eleven are Grade II* and one is Grade I (Figures 11 & 13). St Mary's Church is a Grade I listed 13th century church thought to be built on the site of an earlier Saxon church that survived until the 13th century (AY4). Of the Grade II* buildings, three date to the medieval period and eight to the post medieval (16th-18th centuries). Over half of the listed buildings in Aylesbury and Walton are currently dated to the 18th century when a significant amount of rebuilding and refronting occurred across the country (Figure 10).

The dates given to listed buildings in Aylesbury are often derived from visual inspections of the exterior only and in consequence many of the 17th and 18th century buildings in particular may in fact be earlier. Several houses in Parsons Fee are currently listed as 17th century (no. 5-8 Parsons Fee); however a recent analysis of the roof construction by J C Trench has suggested an earlier date of mid 15th to 16th century (Hanley H, 2007: 205). So far only one building, Ceely House (now the County Museum) on Church Street, has been definitively dated using dendro-chronology (Table 2).

There are a number of unlisted historic buildings which are of some significance; these include the 17th century stable block at the King's Head, including the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Buckingham Street built 1893-4, and the Masonic Hall, Ripon Street.

Address	Dendro-Chronology/tree felling date range	Type of structure	Laboratory
Ceely House	1473	Fraternity House	Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory.

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

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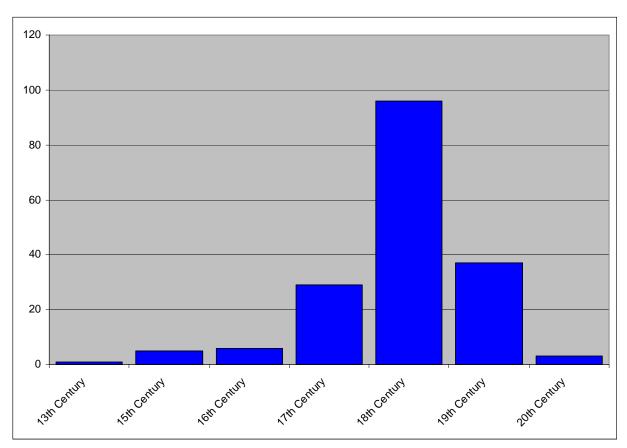
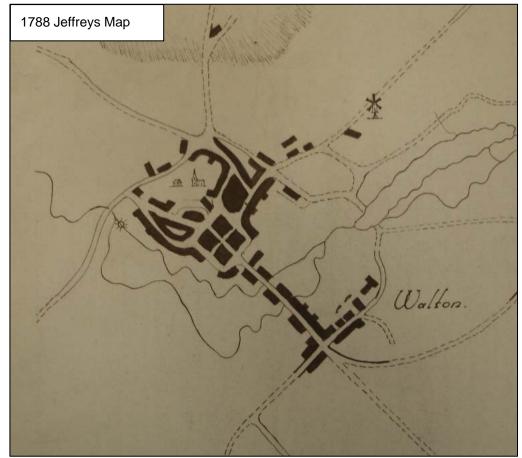
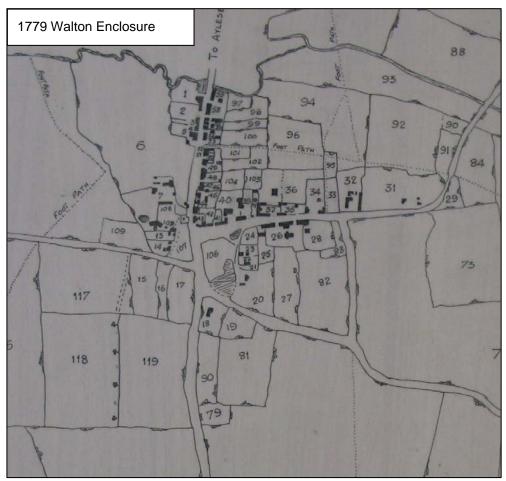


Figure 10: Listed Buildings by century





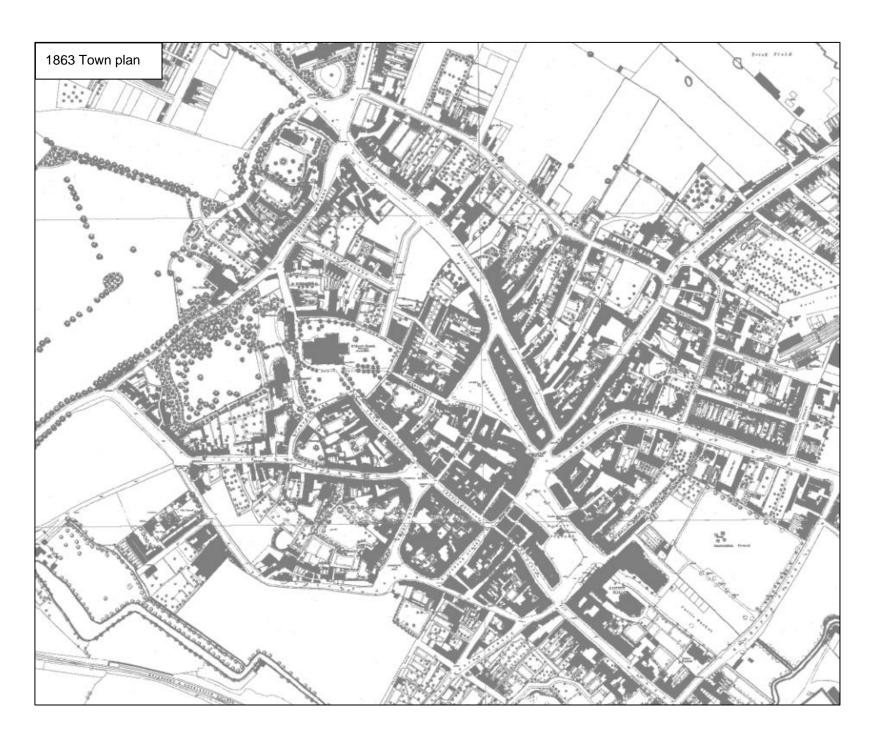


Figure 11: Historic maps

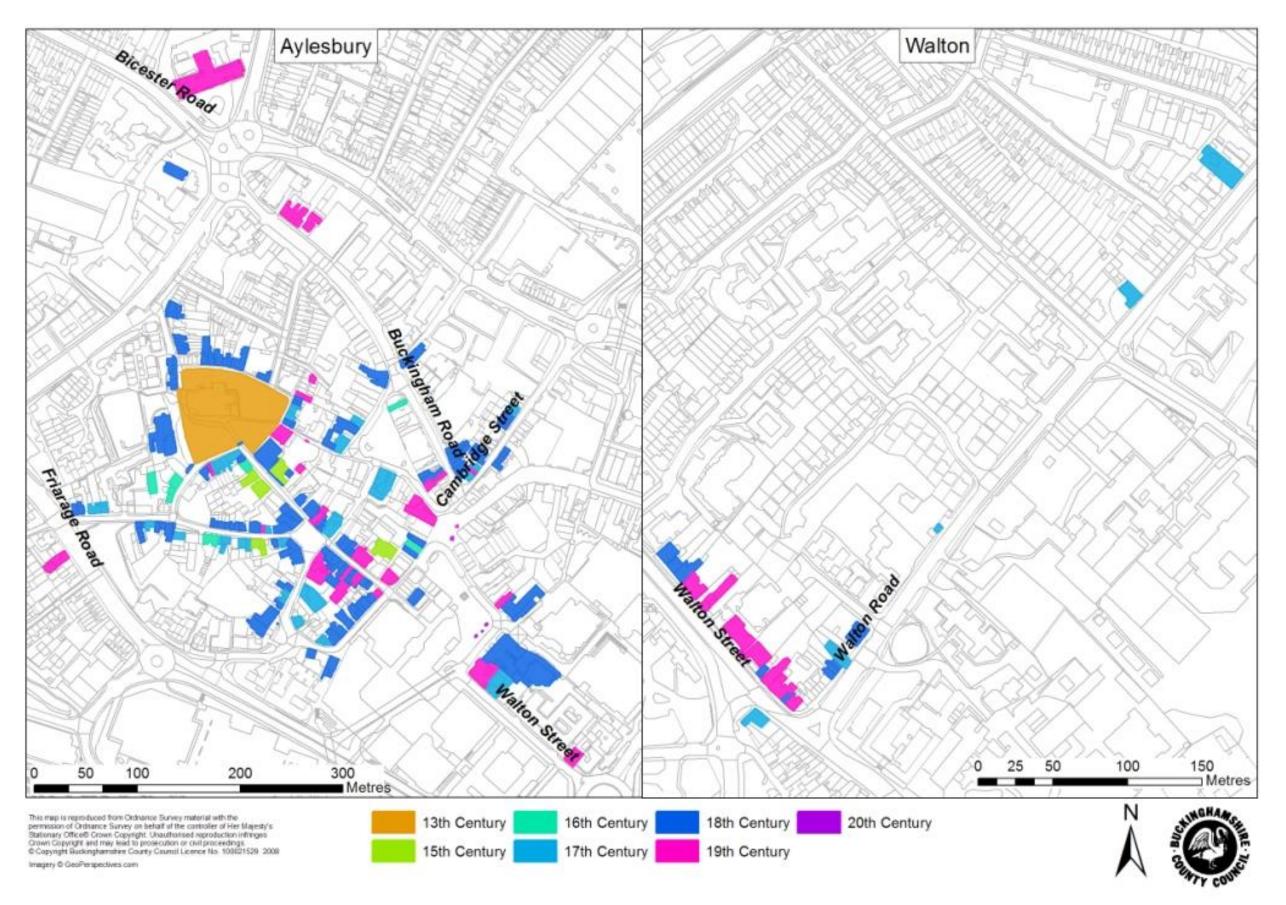


Figure 12: Listed Buildings in Aylesbury and Walton

3.4 Archaeological Evidence

Previous archaeological work in Aylesbury and Walton has been fairly extensive, particularly during the 1970s and 1980s. Over fifty investigations have been carried out since the 1970s with some particularly rewarding results. Pottery fabric types have been included where available, more detailed descriptions of established fabrics including approximate date ranges are included in Appendix 1.

Several discrete sites in Aylesbury, such as at Ardenham Hill House (AY30), have been subject to different stages of work over a period of years, the different types of archaeological activity have been combined for the purposes of this report. For example, in the table below, stages are recorded as separate entries such as AY30a and AY30b; however in Figure 13 they will be recorded one point – AY30. The exception is AY29, a single watching brief conducted at several different locations around the town centre; each site is thus labelled AY29a-AY29d.

There are no scheduled monuments within the town, although there are several in the immediately adjacent countryside at Bierton, Broughton and Quarrendon. There are also no visible archaeological monuments in the form of ruins or earthworks within the town itself. However, presumed extents of both the medieval town and Walton are identified as 'archaeological notification areas'. Although not offering statutory protection, archaeological notification areas are a tool for planning control as they highlight areas that are of known or suspected archaeological potential to planners at district and county council level. Figure 13 illustrates the distribution of archaeological investigations within Aylesbury and Walton as well as the archaeological notification areas as currently defined. Figure 14 illustrates the archaeological investigations within the modern town as well as archaeological notification areas in and around Aylesbury.

In addition to archaeological excavations there have been a number of significant chance finds in Aylesbury including a Bronze Age hoard discovered at Manor Drive Aylesbury.

Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
Pottery Ditch 1	2 large ditches	Animal bone Ditch 1:
Late Saxon Pottery 17 sherds pottery (middle Saxon?) Medieval Pottery 80 sherds pottery (c.12 th century) 30 fragments tile Pottery Ditch 2 Medieval Pottery	2 wells 2 pits	 Pig Cattle Horse Roe Deer Animal bone Ditch 2 Cattle Sheep Oyster Dog Human (hip) Animal bone (C12th pit) Cattle Sheep Bird Oyster Hare Dog Human (pelvic fragment)
<u>Tile</u>		Organic material Post Medieval Wells:
Wooden spoon		Post Medieval Weils: Pollen Flowering plants Fruit seeds Feather, egg shell Hair Black ash/charcoal material Nematodes & earthworms

		Tudor houses (demolished) Positive features (above natural) None
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion
Limited excavation was carried out on two large ditches revealed during the demolition of the houses. Report includes: interpretation; site location plans; sections; finds summary & illustrations & photographic record Source: Published article in Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal No. 19: 4 Archive: County Museum	within the historic of that the ditches are Ditches were large defence. Illustration	ated on the corner of two streets core of Aylesbury. Report suggests a Saxon based on associated finds. It is possibly defensive marking a burh cons in the report indicate a port the burh defence.

AY2: Walton Court, Walton NGR SP 822	260 13194 (Farley M. 1976)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
Prehistoric	Saxon	Saxon	
3 sherds pottery (Neolithic)	5 sunken houses	1585 fragments animal bone	
35 fragments flint flakes	3 groupings of postholes	35 fragments bone & antler	
2 fragments stone axe Roman	(halls) 10 pits	including bone combs	
55 sherds pottery	c.15 gullies	Above ground structures	
4 coins (1 st -4 th century)	2 quarries	None	
Saxon	1 hearth		
172 coarse grit sherds	1 midden		
390 grass tempered sherds	Medieval		
33 St Neots type	7 ditches		
3 pieces stone	4 gullies	Positive features (above natural)	
13 fired clay fragments	6 pits	'dark soil' layer	
21 metal fragments	1 quarry		
1 glass bead			
Medieval (12 th century)			
c.15,000 sherds 11 pieces stone			
40 metal fragments			
1 coin (Oxford Mint 1102-4)			
Circumstances of investigation	C	Conclusion	
Results of two seasons of excavation or adjacent sites in Walton, Aylesbury.	Walton and in particular e	Site produced extensive evidence for Saxon occupation in Walton and in particular evidence of a manorial site. Saxon	
Place name apart there a reason for the excavation was the presence of a medieval rectilinear earthwork.		rom the 5 th century to 11 th century; abandonment in the middle	
		Although there are no early references to Walton it is clear	
Report includes detailed analysis and interpretation, site location plans, trench plans, house plans and illustrated finds catalogues	from this excavation as w	ell as subsequent ones that the	
Source: Published article in Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal	al .		
No 20: Part 2	"		
Archive: County Museum			
AY3: The Friarage, Rickford's Hill NGR	SP 81690 13714 (Thomas R	, August 1976)	
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
medieval pottery (un-quantified)	pits	None	
		Above ground structures	

	T	NA Produces
		Medieval masonry
		Positive features (above natural) None
0: 1: 1: 1: 1:		
Circumstances of investigation		nclusion
Salvage work carried out following	Results of excavation suggest	medieval activity on the site from
the discovery of medieval masonry.	at least the 12 th century onwar	ds including fragments of
Source: Notes in HER/CAS Files	medieval architecture thought	to belong to the Grey Friars
Archive: County Museum AY4: St Mary's Church NGR SP 81703	Monastery.	
		Fusing a control assistance
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
None	None	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		ʻdark soil' layer
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion
Restricted salvage observations of		r, probably Saxon, nave and a
renovations to interior of church.		ne entire area was reconstructed
Source: Published article in Records	to form the current 13 th century	y nave.
of Buckinghamshire Archaeological		
Journal Archive: County Museum		
AY5: 7-13 Castle Street NGR SP 8174	 17 13775 (Moore 1979)	
Finds		Environmental evidence
108 clay pipe fragments	Negative features (cut only) Pit	
106 clay pipe fragments	FIL	None
		Above ground structures
		2 flues
		stokehole
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion
Source: Published article in Records	During renovation to these hou	uses, a brick built flue was noted
of Buckinghamshire Archaeological	and subsequently investigated	
Journal Archive: County Museum	suggest at least two clay pipe	kilns belonging to different
A)(0,)4# // 1, # 0/	phases on the site.	
AY6: Whitehall Street NGR SP 81696		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
18 th century clay pipe fragments	None	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances on investigation	Cor	nclusion
Source: Published article in Records	During redevelopment of site a	
of Buckinghamshire Archaeological		analysed. Pipes bore the mark of
Journal a pipe maker (Henry Flooke) from High Wycombe, the		
Archive: County Museum		d at Castle Street suggest he had
AY7: 13-19 Buckingham Street NGR S	moved to Aylesbury by 1700	79)
		,
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence

Prehistoric	Roman	animal bone (Roman)		
14 sherds pottery	2 gullies (foundation trenches	animal bone (medieval)		
4 flint flakes Belgic Brick	fronting Watling Street 1 pit	, ,		
Roman	Medieval	oyster shell (medieval)		
32 sherds pottery (2 nd century)	16 pits (12 th -14 th century)	Above ground structures		
Tile and daub	2 wells	None Positive features (above natural)		
Medieval 33 sherds pottery (12 th century)	Post medieval	None		
9 sherds Brill type ware (13 th -14 th		1.0.10		
century)	1 pit			
Iron & bronze				
stone				
spindle whorl Post medieval				
28 sherds pottery				
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion		
Report includes description of finds,		ed line of the Iron Age hillfort and		
section drawings, site location plan	later Saxon ditch and along the			
and illustrated finds catalogue.	Buckingham Street.	•		
Interpretation combined with AY8	Substantial amount of site clea			
Source: Published article in Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological	already been undertaken at the constraints limited the potentia			
Journal No 24	No evidence was found of the			
Archive: County Museum	Saxon ditch.	оарросов попундо т.ш. тогу с.		
	The medieval evidence confirm that this area fell within the			
AVO. Dull's Head Dadauslanment (He		boundaries of the 15 th century settlement at least.		
AY8: Bull's Head Redevelopment (Ha		,		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence		
16 sherds pottery (Roman) 2 sherds pottery (Belgic)	1 large ditch (Roman) 2 pit bases (Roman)	None		
3 sherds pottery (medieval)	1 linear feature (medieval)	Above ground structures		
1 skeleton (post medieval)	8 pit bases (medieval)	None		
	grave cut (post medieval)	Positive features (above natural) None		
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion		
Report includes description of finds,	No evidence for settlement in Iron Age, but area has been extensively redeveloped since the medieval period. The Roman pottery evidence indicates activity from the 1st to 4th century			
section drawings, site location plan				
and illustrated finds catalogue.				
Interpretation combined with AY7	and is the first evidence of Roman activity within the historic			
Source: Published article in Records	core. The pottery results indicate activity from the 1 st to 4 th			
of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal No 24	century AD.			
Archive: County Museum				
AY9: Green End House, Rickford's Hil	NGR SP 81707 13702 (Farley	M, 1980)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence		
5 sherds Roman pottery	1 ditch approximately 30m in	None		
1 sherd grass tempered ware	length	Above ground structures		
2 sherds St Neots type ware		None		
		Positive features (above natural)		
		None		
Circumstances of investigation Rickford's Hill lies within the model of	Conclusion The size and scale of the ditch	royoolod during rode; clanment		
settlement for the Iron Age hillfort, the	suggests an earthwork of som	revealed during redevelopment e importance, the associated		
Saxon burh and the Civil War ditch.				
Source: Notes in CAS File		•		
Archive: Unknown	 13827 (Allen D & Dalwood H, M	1004)		
		12// 10811		

Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	
185 sherds pottery (stratified)	linear V shaped gully	147 fragments animal bone	
179 sherds (residual)	2 shallow pits	Early Saxon	
25 fragments flint (6 stratified)	curving line of postholes	1 fragment antler tine	
1 saddle quern stone	Saxon	Medieval	
bronze fibula	18 grave cuts	1520 fragments animal bone	
2 fragments human skull	Medieval	oyster, mussels & winkles	
Roman	3 pits (12 th -13 th century)	2 fragments tabby weave linen	
82 sherds pottery	10 pits (late 13 th -early 14 th	Above ground structures	
1 coin (330-335 Trier Mint)	century)	None	
Early Saxon	6 pits (mid to late 14 th	Positive features (above natural)	
6 sherds grass tempered	century)	cobbled layer (17 th century)	
339 sherds pottery	well	Cobbled layer (17 Certary)	
1 fragment loom weight	gully		
1 fragment daub	postholes		
Middle Saxon	Post Medieval		
18 inhumation burials	9 pits (17 th -18 th century)		
8 disarticulated skeletons	Modern		
Medieval	row of small houses (19 th		
3500 sherds pottery including Brill	century)		
type ware (13 th -14 th century)			
1 fragment quern stone			
1 fragment hone			
1 fragment spindle whorl			
metalwork			
1 coin (1371-1390 Perth Mint)			
12 coins (1258-1281)			
post medieval			
139 clay pipes			
2 stone hones			
metal fragments			
coins (15 th -19 th century)			
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion		
Report includes description and		obable mid Iron Age settlement	
interpretation, section drawings, site		substantial amounts of Iron Age	
location plan and illustrated finds		nerous graves suggests that the	
catalogue. Includes Microfiche of		een much larger than the current	
pottery		I property division was noted one	
Source: Published article in Records	suggestion was that the site w		
of Buckinghamshire Archaeological		the pits are typical of medieval 'back-	
Journal		at plot boundaries have been lost or	
Archive: County Museum	that the excavation lay within a ?!	αι γε ριυι	
AY12: Prebendal House NGR SP 816			
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
Iron Age	Iron Age	animal bone (Iron Age)	
2 clay slingshots	2.2m deep ditch, 15m in	bone comb (Saxon)	
pottery	length	` '	
human skull 4 disarticulated human skeletons	2 pits	Above ground structures	
	circular post hole structure Saxon	None	
1 sherd Ipswich type ware sceat (coin)	2 nd ditch overlying the Iron	Positive features (above natural)	
Medieval-post medieval	Age ditch	2 cellared brick buildings	
pottery un quantified	Medieval-post medieval		
	numerous pits		
	2.2m deep ditch (Civil War?)		
Circumstances of investigation		L	
Circumstances of investigation			
Source: Interim published article in			
South Midlands Archaeology 16	possibly a shrine, in the early	Iron Age to middle fron Age	

T			
NB: Full publication of prehistoric material in preparation by M.Farley.	(Farley pers comm), followed by a period of limited activity until the Roman and into the Saxon period when activity slowly returned. The Saxon ditch was cut into the earlier one suggesting the early Iron Age ditch was still locatable. In the post medieval period a third ditch was cut, possibly for a Civil War defence.		
AY13: Walton Lodge, Walton NGR SP	,		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
Bronze Age 7047 pottery sherds (late Bronze Age) flint 1158 fragments copper alloy loom weights 20 fragments daub 20 fragments stone 24 fragments 2 shale armlets (Dorset) Iron Age pottery 1340 sherds Roman pottery 408 sherds tegulae 5 fragments Saxon 36 sherds St Neots type ware 3 sherds Ipswich type ware 773 sherds chaff tempered ware 183 quartz organic tempered ware 27 Saxon sandstone tempered ware 66 sherds Saxon loom weights 2 fragments 1 spindle whorl	Mid Bronze Age postholes (double ditch roundhouse) pits	Saxon 6 bone comb fragments animal bone 42% Saxon Above ground structures None Positive features (above natural) 'dark soil' layer Medieval 1 stone 12 th century structure 1 linear spread of limestone rubble	
daub 23 fragments Medieval pottery 92 sherds			
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion	
Report includes site location plan, plans by period, illustrated finds catalogue, some photographs, site interpretation. Source: Published article in Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal 31 Archive: County Museum	The evidence from this site suggests the principal phase of prehistoric occupation fell during the middle Bronze Age followed by an absence of structural evidence until the 6 th century. The source of the Roman pottery is uncertain.		
AY14: Teachers Centre, Walton NGR SP 82537 13353 (Dalwood H et al, May 1986)			
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
Bronze Age	Medieval	None	
	2 V shaped ditches 5 pits	Above ground structures	
538 sherds pottery	1 well	None	
19 fragments daub	Post Medieval		
Roman	1 V shaped gully	Positive features (above natural)	

297 sherds pottery (3 rd -4 th century) Saxon	2 rows of postholes	Post Medieval
26 sherds chaff tempered ware		wall foundation
22 sherds quartz tempered ware		limestone spread
3 sherds quartz & chaff tempered ware		·
3 sherds calcareous ware		
3 sherds pottery		
96 fragments daub		
Medieval 1005 sherd medieval sandy ware		
(11 th -13 th century)		
491 Brill/Boarstall type ware (11th-13th		
century)		
2449 sherds pottery 645 iron fragments		
Post medieval		
707 sherds pottery		
63 fragments clay pipe 12 pieces copper		
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion
Source: Published article in Records	This site showed evidence of late prehistoric and Roman	
of Buckinghamshire Archaeological	activity. Although evidence for medieval occupation was found	
Journal 31	in the form of pits and boundaries .	
Archive: County Museum	ICD CD 00005 40040 /Dobuse	III 9 Havelina A March 4007)
AY15: Police Houses, Walton Street N		,
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
Prehistoric 264 sherds pottery	Saxon 1 linear V shaped gully	red coral bead (Saxon)
79 flint fragments	3 gullies	medieval shell
Roman	Medieval	Above ground structures
94 sherds pottery	Haraa linaar ditah \/ ahanad	. .
1 7	large linear ditch V shaped	None
Saxon	2 pits	Positive features (above natural)
• •		
Saxon 238 sherds pottery Medieval 3707 sherds pottery		Positive features (above natural)
Saxon 238 sherds pottery Medieval 3707 sherds pottery Post Medieval		Positive features (above natural)
Saxon 238 sherds pottery Medieval 3707 sherds pottery Post Medieval 213 clay pipe fragments	2 pits	Positive features (above natural) None
Saxon 238 sherds pottery Medieval 3707 sherds pottery Post Medieval 213 clay pipe fragments Circumstances of investigation	2 pits Cor	Positive features (above natural) None
Saxon 238 sherds pottery	2 pits Cor Despite large quantities of resi	Positive features (above natural) None nclusion idual pottery of Anglo Saxon date
Saxon 238 sherds pottery	2 pits Cor Despite large quantities of resi	Positive features (above natural) None Inclusion Idual pottery of Anglo Saxon date ce of Saxon or earlier buildings
Saxon 238 sherds pottery	Cor Despite large quantities of resi there was no structural eviden although the results indicate the enclosure of the Vicarage site	Positive features (above natural) None nclusion idual pottery of Anglo Saxon date ce of Saxon or earlier buildings nat it lay within the manorial by the medieval period.
Saxon 238 sherds pottery	2 pits Cor Despite large quantities of resithere was no structural eviden although the results indicate thenclosure of the Vicarage site 2488 13409 (Dalwood H & Hawley)	Positive features (above natural) None nclusion idual pottery of Anglo Saxon date ce of Saxon or earlier buildings nat it lay within the manorial by the medieval period. kins A, April 1987)
Saxon 238 sherds pottery Medieval 3707 sherds pottery Post Medieval 213 clay pipe fragments Circumstances of investigation Source: Published article in Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal Archive: County Museum AY16: Croft Road, Walton NGR SP 82 Finds	Cor Despite large quantities of resi there was no structural eviden although the results indicate the enclosure of the Vicarage site 2488 13409 (Dalwood H & Hawle Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural) None nclusion idual pottery of Anglo Saxon date ce of Saxon or earlier buildings nat it lay within the manorial by the medieval period.
Saxon 238 sherds pottery	Cor Despite large quantities of resi there was no structural eviden although the results indicate th enclosure of the Vicarage site 2488 13409 (Dalwood H & Hawle Negative features (cut only) Prehistoric	Positive features (above natural) None nclusion idual pottery of Anglo Saxon date ce of Saxon or earlier buildings nat it lay within the manorial by the medieval period. kins A, April 1987)
Saxon 238 sherds pottery Medieval 3707 sherds pottery Post Medieval 213 clay pipe fragments Circumstances of investigation Source: Published article in Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal Archive: County Museum AY16: Croft Road, Walton NGR SP 82 Finds Prehistoric 373 pottery sherds	Cor Despite large quantities of resi there was no structural eviden although the results indicate the enclosure of the Vicarage site 2488 13409 (Dalwood H & Hawle Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural) None Inclusion Idual pottery of Anglo Saxon date ce of Saxon or earlier buildings nat it lay within the manorial by the medieval period. Idina A, April 1987) Environmental evidence
Saxon 238 sherds pottery	Cor Despite large quantities of resithere was no structural eviden although the results indicate thenclosure of the Vicarage site 2488 13409 (Dalwood H & Hawle Negative features (cut only) Prehistoric 1 gully 1 ditch Roman	Positive features (above natural) None Inclusion Idual pottery of Anglo Saxon date ce of Saxon or earlier buildings nat it lay within the manorial by the medieval period. Idins A, April 1987) Environmental evidence Saxon
Saxon 238 sherds pottery Medieval 3707 sherds pottery Post Medieval 213 clay pipe fragments Circumstances of investigation Source: Published article in Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal Archive: County Museum AY16: Croft Road, Walton NGR SP 82 Finds Prehistoric 373 pottery sherds 10 fragments Belgic brick	2 pits Cor Despite large quantities of resithere was no structural eviden although the results indicate thenclosure of the Vicarage site 2488 13409 (Dalwood H & Hawle Negative features (cut only) Prehistoric 1 gully 1 ditch	Positive features (above natural) None Inclusion Idual pottery of Anglo Saxon date ce of Saxon or earlier buildings nat it lay within the manorial by the medieval period. Idual pottery of Anglo Saxon date ce of Saxon or earlier buildings nat it lay within the manorial by the medieval period. Inclusion Idual pottery of Anglo Saxon date ce of Saxon date ce of Saxon bone comb

pottery 153 sherds		Saxon	None
40 sherds St Neots type ware (9 th	-	2 sunken floor buildings	
10 th century)		2 ditches	
13 sherds chaff tempered ware		5 gullies	
110 sherds quartz tempered ware		1 pit	
2 sherds quartz & shell tempered		Medieval	
ware		U shaped ditch	
5 sherds sandstone type ware Medieval		pits	
44 sandy fabrics			
18 shelly fabrics			
1 sherds Brill/Boarstall type ware			
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion	
Source: Published article in Recor		The evidence suggests activity	
of Buckinghamshire Archaeologic	al	Roman period. Evidence is ag	gain limited to the early Saxon
Journal		period from the 6 th century.	
Archive: County Museum			
AY17: County Museum, Church S	treet	NGR SP 81812 13859 (Trench	n J & Fenley P, 1991)
Finds		Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
None		None	None
			Above ground structures
			Ceely House dendrochronology date of c.1473.
			Positive features (above natural) None
O're restance of the self-retire		0	
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion	
Source: Published article in Record		Study of the built structure of the County Museum indicates at least four phases of development on the site. The earliest	
of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal 33	aı		
Archive: N/A		building lies to the south side of	d of the 15th century and finally
Alchive. N/A		the former Grammar School w	
AY18: Orchard Site, Walton Road	\\/2		
		,	<u>'</u>
Finds		Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
Prehistoric		Prehistoric	worked bone & antler
18 fragments loom weights	4 ci	rcular post built structures	bone fragments
(Bronze Age)		Saxon	7 fragments oyster shell
908 sherds pottery		ınken floor structure	30 samples containing
86 sherds flints		undation trench building	identifiable charred plant remains
Roman		ctilinear built structures	suggesting post Roman date
66 sherds pottery		ignments of postholes –	Above ground structures
Saxon		sibly boundaries	None
2 sherds Ipswich type ware		ullies	Positive features (above natural)
3 sherds Maxey type ware		earths undated	None
41 sherds organic sandy type	19 p	oits undated	
ware			
52 sherds organic grass			
tempered ware			
280 sherds sandy type ware			
Medieval 8 sherds pottery (12 th -13 th			
century)			
29 sherds undated pottery			
daub			
metalwork			
Circumstances of investigation)	Cor	nclusion
Source: Unpublished archaeologic	cal	This site uncovered a numb	er of Saxon buildings indicating
1 Source. Oripublished archaeologic			er en saken benedietes meicalioo

report Archive: County Museum	occupation in the 6 th to 8 th century. This is in common with several other sites in Walton suggesting that this was the principal phase of occupation and possibly the formation of the village. However evidence indicates that Walton had two discrete phases of growth from Anglo Saxon period similar to the Anglo Saxon settlement of Raunds (Northants).		
	,	,	
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
c.400 fragments flint 4 fragments funerary vessel (Early Bronze Age) 7 cremation deposits 1690 sherds pottery 18 sherds St Neots type ware	6 cremation pits pits postholes 1 fragment shale armlet	None Above ground structures None Positive features (above natural) 'dark soil' layer	
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion	
no detailed report with illustrations has been published Source: Unpublished interim archaeological report Archive: County Museum	This site indicates activity in the early to middle Bronze Age with a small cremation cemetery suggested based on associated finds.		
AY20: Walton Road Stores, Walton NGR SP 82450 13353 (Bonner D, November 1994)			
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
5960 sherds pottery 59 sherds St Neots type ware Roman coins loom weights gaming counters	Bronze Age part of roundhouse Roman roundhouse series of ditches possible droveway 9 inhumation graves Saxon 6 sunken featured buildings 2 post fast halls	bone comb fragments Above ground structures None Positive features (above natural) partial timber circular building 'dark soil' layer	
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion		
Report is text only, no illustrations Source: Published article in South Midlands Archaeology 25 Archive: County Museum	Previous work has established occupation in Walton by the mid Saxon period and it has been indicated that the medieval layout of the village was already in place by this period. The findings of this site suggest that at least parts of the medieval layout were set by the Roman period.		
AY21: County Museum, Church St NG	•	,	
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
Iron Age 124 sherds pottery 1 shale bead 37 fragments flint 1 copper alloy pin	Iron Age 4 gullies 2 pits Saxon 'dark soil' layer	Post Medieval 1 piece ivory 1637 animal bone fragments	
Roman 2 sherds pottery	Medieval 1 V shaped ditch	Above ground structures None Positive features (above natural)	

[0.D]	144 %		
3 Roman coins Saxon	14 pits 15 inhumations	Post medieval	
2 sherds Ipswich type ware (8 th -9 th	15 graves	1 stone structure	
century)	Post Medieval		
10 sherds St Neots type ware	15 th -17 th century garden		
84 sherds pottery (10 th century) <i>Medieval</i>	10 17 contary garden		
390 sherds pottery (12 th -13 th century) 1047 sherds pottery (13 th -14 th			
century)			
5 whetstones, possibly Norwegian			
1 limestone lamp			
2 quernstones			
6 copper pieces 25 iron fragments			
107 copper pieces			
iron fragments			
1 jetton			
2 coins			
Post Medieval			
2409 sherds pottery			
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion	
Source: Published article in Records		d results, the earliest activity dates	
of Buckinghamshire Archaeological	to the middle Iron Age. The middle Iron Age activity is overlain		
Journal 33		at several sites across Aylesbury	
Archive: County Museum	and Walton. Medieval activity from approximately the 12 th		
AY25: King's Head Market Square NO	century onwards cuts into the dark layer. AY25: King's Head, Market Square NGR SP 81659 13882 (Smith N, January 1997)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
None	pits	None	
	postholes		
		Above ground structures None	
		Positive features (above natural)	
		None	
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion	
Source: Unpublished archaeological	Limited excavation revealed a	number of pits and postholes of a	
report	medieval date. At some point	in the 19 th century the courtyard	
Archive: County Museum	area was reduced by c.0.4 - 0	.7m below ground.	
AY25a King's Head, Market Square N	GR SP 81659 13882 (National	Trust 1993)	
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
None		None	
		Above ground structures	
		None	
		Positive features (above natural) None	
Circumstances of investigation	000		
Circumstances of investigation		nclusion	
Historic Building Record undertaken		omplex suggests that buildings	
by the National Trust	were constructed in a piecemeal fashion during the 15th and		
	16th centuries. This follows the consolidation of 4 adjacent medieval tenements in 1455		
AY27: Kingsbury, Aylesbury NGR SP	I .	98)	
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
1 sherd pottery (Iron Age)	large ditch (Iron Age?)	None	
1 sherd pottery (Iron Age)	large ditch (Iron Age?)		
1 sherd pottery (Iron Age)	large ditch (Iron Age?)	None Above ground structures None	

				Positive features (above natural) None	
Circumstances of investigation			Cor	nclusion	
Source: Notes in CAS File Archive: Unknown	urce: Notes in CAS File		Salvage recording of work near Kingsbury along the supposed		
		line of the Iron Age ditch. ry NGR SP 81371 13713 (Humphrey R, June 2004)			
Finds		egative features (cut only) Environmental evidence			
1 sherd St Neots type ware 39 sherds Brill/Boarstall type ware (12 th -14 th century) 43 sherds medieval pottery 188 sherds post medieval pottery Iron, lead & copper alloy objects millstones 6 coins 17 th -18 th century millstones		channel (medieval)	woodd timbe 4 frag makin 27 fra 1179 medie 1206 water medie Powater prese	oden stakes en utensil r block ments of leather from shoe g gments animal bone (medieval) fragments animal bone (post eval) fragments animal bone (modern) Above ground structures mill and associated buildings (post eval and modern) ositive features (above natural) proofing layer of clay rved wooden stakes	
			wall for woode wheel		
Circumstances of investigati				nclusion	
Excavations carried out in 1998 published in 2004. Source: Published article in Recof Buckinghamshire Archaeolog Journal Archive: County Museum	shed in 2004. ce: Published article in Records of fackinghamshire Archaeological ext		This report intended to locate the Oxford mill known to have existed in the area, however no evidence was found. Majority of features uncovered related to the watermill. Spital Mill acquired by Earl of Ormond in early 15 th century and extensively repaired. No medieval mill buildings were located during the excavation.		
	hase I,		624 141	79 (Norton A, December 1999)	
Finds		Negative features (cut	only)	Environmental evidence	
Pottery (Iron Age) Pottery (post medieval) - to be quantified metalwork glass	2 ditches (Iron Age) 1 trackway (Iron Age) 4 ditches (post medie 1 post hole (post medie 1 ditch (post medieva		al)	animal bone environmental samples taken Above ground structures None Positive features (above natural) None	
AY30b: Ardenham Hill House P	hase II	, Aylesbury NGR SP 81	624 14	179 (Bashford R, March 2000)	
Finds		Negative features (cut	only)	Environmental evidence	
post medieval or modern potter brick and tile clay pipe fragments	y	1 trackway (Iron Age?) Post medieval 6 linear features 3 post holes 12 pits		animal bone Above ground structures None Positive features (above natural) None	
Circumstances of investigati	on				
Source: Unpublished archaeolo report Archive: County Museum					

AY31a: St Mary's School, Friarage Ro	ad Phase I NGR SP 81509 137	744 (Boyer P. February 2001)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence		
2 sherds pottery (Iron Age)	circular feature (undated)			
3 sherds Oxford shelly ware (12 th -13 th	2 linear features (undated)	None		
century)	2 pits (undated)	Above ground structures		
26 sherds quartz calcareous ware	1 post hole (Iron Age)	None Positive features (above natural)		
(12 th -14 th century) 3 sherds Brill/Boarstall type ware	6 ditches (medieval)	None		
(12 th -14 th century)	quarry pit (medieval) 1 pit (medieval)			
5 sherds quartz ware (12 th -15 th	1 gully (medieval)			
century)				
1 sherd Potterspury type ware 4 sherds South Hertfordshire type				
ware (mid 12 th -14 th century)				
2 sherds quartz & flint ware (12 th -13 th				
century)				
10 sherds pottery (post medieval)	_			
Circumstances of investigation		nclusion		
Source: Unpublished archaeological report		vork at St Mary's School produced ase – a watching brief carried out		
Archive: County Museum		archaeological evidence. The		
,	conclusion of the first phase, h	nowever, suggested limited		
AVOA: O Creaville Deed/Dustingthese	prehistoric and medieval activity.			
AY34: 3 Granville Road/Buckingham § 2002)	Street NGR SP 81832 13974 (P	erry J & MacGowan K, December		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence		
6 sherds Brill/Boarstall type ware	1 pit Saxon	176 fragments animal bone		
10 sherds St Neots type ware	medieval pits	Above ground structures		
1 sherd Stamford type ware 10 sherds medieval pottery	post medieval pits	None Positive features (above natural)		
To sheres medieval pottery		None		
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion		
Source: Unpublished archaeological		e limited and primarily date to the		
report	medieval and post medieval p	eriod.		
Archive: County Museum AY35: Aylesbury Territorial Army Site,	Oxford Road NGR SP 81384 1	3840 (McCulluch P. April 2003)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence		
2 sherds prehistoric pottery	3 pits medieval	113 fragments animal bone		
5 sherds Roman pottery	4 linear feature medieval	1 oyster shell		
10 sherds medieval pottery 47 fragments brick and tile		environmental samples		
47 fragments brick and the		Above ground structures None		
		Positive features (above natural)		
		None		
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion		
Source: Unpublished archaeological	This site lay at one of the suggest			
report Archive: County Museum	hospital, however, no evidence fo	r tnis was found.		
AY36a: Aylesbury High School, Walton	n Phase I NGR SP 82586 1326	6 (Babtie, June 2003)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence		
Prehistoric 40 sherds	1 linear features (Iron Age?)	environmental samples taken		
Roman 61 sherds medieval 6 sherds		Above ground structures		
post medieval 9 sherds		None Positive features (above natural)		
modern 11 sherds		Positive features (above natural) None		
AY36b: Aylesbury High School, Walton Phase II NGR SP 82586 13266 (Pixely J, September 2004)				

Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
37 sherds pottery (Roman)	4 ditches (Roman?)	animal bone 6 fragments	
	4 ditorios (Nomari:)	Above ground structures	
		None	
		Positive features (above natural)	
		None	
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion	
Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive: County Museum	The results of two phases of work at the High School in Walton produced limited results. Few features were recorded, primarily dat to the Roman period with one isolated Iron Age linear feature.		
AY38: Kingsbury Public Realm Project	NGR SP 81862 13870 (Hunn	J. July 2004)	
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
burnt clay fragments	2 pits undated	None	
	2 pils undated	Above ground structures	
		None	
		Positive features (above natural)	
		None	
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion		
Source: Unpublished archaeological		ntatively places the two pits in the	
report	prehistoric period, predating th	ne formation of Kingsbury square.	
Archive: County Museum AY41: Henry Floyd Grammar School,	Ovford Bood NGB SB 9112 12	27 (Moore I August 2005)	
Finds None	Negative features (cut only) 1 ditch (post medieval?)	Environmental evidence	
Notice	Talteri (post medievai?)	None	
		Above ground structures	
		None	
		Positive features (above natural)	
		None	
Circumstances of investigation		nclusion	
Evaluation carried out on known site of post medieval windmill. Source: Unpublished archaeological report	Soil sequence from site suggests survived. The results of this evaluactivity.	remnants of windmill mound uation were limited to post medieval	
Archive: County Museum			
AY42: 82-84 Walton Street NGR SP 8	225 1325 (Doyle K & Williams .	J, November 2005)	
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
1 sherd Roman pottery Saxon 7 sherds quartz tempered ware (6 th -10 th century) 8 sherds grass tempered organic ware (6 th -9 th /10 th century)	27 linear features 17 pits	118 fragments animal bone (Saxon) 367 fragments animal bone (medieval) 1 fragment mussel shell 6 fragments oyster shell Above ground structures	
35 sherds sandy tempered ware (mid 7 th -		None	
10 th century)		Positive features (above natural)	

2 sherds flint type ware (7 th -10 th century) 1 sherd lpswich type ware (8 th -10 th		None
century)		
6 sherds St Neots type ware (9 th -12 th		
century) 2 sherds quartz & grass tempered		
organic ware (10 th -12 th century)		
3 sherds quartz & grog tempered ware (10 th -13 th century)		
Medieval		
215 sherds Brill/Boarstall type ware (11 th -14 th century)		
6 sherds South Hertfordshire type ware		
(12 th -14 th century) 12 sherds shelly type ware (12 th -14 th		
century)		
8 sherds quartz type ware (11 th -14 th		
century) 36 sherds post medieval pottery		
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion
Source: Unpublished archaeological		eval finds and features and indicates
report Archive: County Museum	occupation in this area with sever	ai property boundaries evident.
AY46: 19-21 Castle Street NGR SP 8	1716 13780 (Semmelmann K, J	une 2006)
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
None	None	None
		Above ground structures
		None Positive features (above natural)
		17 th century cellars
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion
Source: Unpublished archaeological		were contemporary with the house
report	and likely originally included the g	roup 19-23 Castle Street.
report Archive: County Museum	and likely originally included the g	roup 19-23 Castle Street.
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Re	and likely originally included the g	
report Archive: County Museum	and likely originally included the g	roup 19-23 Castle Street. Environmental evidence
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Re	and likely originally included the g	
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Re	and likely originally included the g	Environmental evidence Above ground structures
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Re	and likely originally included the g	Environmental evidence
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Re	and likely originally included the goot pending) Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence Above ground structures
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Re	and likely originally included the goot pending) Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence Above ground structures Positive features (above natural)
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Reference of the second o	and likely originally included the goot pending) Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence Above ground structures Positive features (above natural)
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Reference of the second	and likely originally included the government pending) Negative features (cut only) Cor	Environmental evidence Above ground structures Positive features (above natural) nclusion
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Referred Street NGR SP) Finds Circumstances of investigation Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive: County Museum AY56: 82-84 Walton Street NGR SP82	port pending) Negative features (cut only) Cor	Environmental evidence Above ground structures Positive features (above natural) nclusion
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Reference of the county	port pending) Negative features (cut only) Cor 225 1325 (Stone, P. et al, Septe Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence Above ground structures Positive features (above natural) nclusion ember 2008) Environmental evidence Animal bone
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Reference of the second	port pending) Negative features (cut only) Cor	Environmental evidence Above ground structures Positive features (above natural) nclusion ember 2008) Environmental evidence Animal bone Saxon/medieval animal bone (cattle
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Reference of the second	port pending) Negative features (cut only) Cor 225 1325 (Stone, P. et al, Septe Negative features (cut only) 8 boundary ditches	Environmental evidence Above ground structures Positive features (above natural) nclusion ember 2008) Environmental evidence Animal bone
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Reference of the second	port pending) Negative features (cut only) Cor 225 1325 (Stone, P. et al, Septe Negative features (cut only) 8 boundary ditches (Saxon/medieval)	Environmental evidence Above ground structures Positive features (above natural) Inclusion Ember 2008) Environmental evidence Animal bone Saxon/medieval animal bone (cattle sheep/goat pig horse) Plant remains Charred and waterlogged plants
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Reference of the second	port pending) Negative features (cut only) Cor 225 1325 (Stone, P. et al, Septe Negative features (cut only) 8 boundary ditches (Saxon/medieval)	Environmental evidence Above ground structures Positive features (above natural) Inclusion Ember 2008) Environmental evidence Animal bone Saxon/medieval animal bone (cattle sheep/goat pig horse) Plant remains Charred and waterlogged plants remains
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Reference of the second	port pending) Negative features (cut only) Cor 225 1325 (Stone, P. et al, Septe Negative features (cut only) 8 boundary ditches (Saxon/medieval)	Environmental evidence Above ground structures Positive features (above natural) Inclusion Ember 2008) Environmental evidence Animal bone Saxon/medieval animal bone (cattle sheep/goat pig horse) Plant remains Charred and waterlogged plants remains Mid Saxon Threshing wheat (Trictium aestivum)
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Reference of the second	port pending) Negative features (cut only) Cor 225 1325 (Stone, P. et al, Septe Negative features (cut only) 8 boundary ditches (Saxon/medieval)	Environmental evidence Above ground structures Positive features (above natural) Inclusion Ember 2008) Environmental evidence Animal bone Saxon/medieval animal bone (cattle sheep/goat pig horse) Plant remains Charred and waterlogged plants remains Mid Saxon Threshing wheat (Trictium aestivum) Peas (Pisum sativum)
report Archive: County Museum AY55: Cambridge Street NGR SP (Reference of the second	port pending) Negative features (cut only) Cor 225 1325 (Stone, P. et al, Septe Negative features (cut only) 8 boundary ditches (Saxon/medieval)	Environmental evidence Above ground structures Positive features (above natural) Inclusion Ember 2008) Environmental evidence Animal bone Saxon/medieval animal bone (cattle sheep/goat pig horse) Plant remains Charred and waterlogged plants remains Mid Saxon Threshing wheat (Trictium aestivum)

South Herts greywares		Above ground structures	
		None	
Cbm Mediaval pag tila		Positive features (above natural)	
Medieval peg tile Medieval floor tile		None	
Wedieval floor the			
Small finds			
Antler comb, glass bead antler comb			
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion	
Source: Unpublished archaeological	Boundaries thought to have been constructed in the late Saxon		
report	/medieval period. This rectilinear boundary system represents the		
Archive: County Museum	formal organisation of land around	d Walton Street.	

AY57: Bedgrove Farm NGR SP 839127 (1964-1966)				
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence		
Pottery (3452 sherds)	Pits	None		
Doman British (C)		Above ground structures		
Roman-British (6)		None		
Saxo Norman St Neots ware (27) Medieval (12-14 th Century) Brill ware (cream) Pottersbury ware Medieval late 12 th century Medieval 14 th century		Positive features (above natural) Cobbling House platform Oven		
CBM Brick Tile Iron work - sickle buckle Copper Alloy – Buckle Glass Clay pipe				
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion		
Source: Unpublished archaeological report	Archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed development adjacent to 1964-66 excavations, found further remains of the early medieval settlement of Bedgrove. Pottey from the site also showed a Roman presence in the area and indicated the Late Saxon origins of the settlement. The lack of finds after the 15 th century seems to confirm that by late medieval times the settlement had become deserted.			
AY58: Jansel Square, Bedgrove NGR	SP 8393 1271 (BCM 1994)			
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence		
Pottery	2 ditches (Romano British)	None		
	4 ditches (medieval)	Above ground structures None		
		Positive features (above natural)		
		Flint cobbled floor		
Circumstances of investigation	Cor	nclusion		
Source: Unpublished archaeological report				

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

Of the 53 recorded archaeological investigations in Aylesbury and Walton, 19 were negative with one phase of work at Friarage Road also negative (AY31b). When citing a reason for negative results, six reports indicated the work carried out was too small scale or limited. A further five reports indicated that modern disturbance was a key factor while six reports found no evidence for archaeological features. Of the 24 watching briefs carried out in Aylesbury, fourteen have proved negative, suggesting they are less likely to be effective than formal archaeological evaluation or excavation; although it will also reflect the fact that they are mainly used on small-scale works.

Code	Activity type	Address	NGR	Date	Summary
AY23	Watching	Walton Brewery	SP 82269	January	Negative – no archaeological
	Brief	,	13485	1996	evidence (Roseff R, 1996)
AY24	Watching	Royal Bucks	SP 81693	April 1996	Negative – no archaeological
	Brief	Hospital	14317		evidence (Parkhouse J & Wise J)
AY29a-	Watching	Aylesbury Town	SP 81945	November	Negative – modern disturbance
d	Brief	Centre	13771	1999	(Farley M)
AY31b	Watching	Friarage Road	SP 81509	March 2002	Negative – modern disturbance
	Brief	Phase II	13744		(Crank N & Murray J)
AY32	Watching	Walton Mill,	SP 82755	January	Negative – too small scale
	Brief	Walton	13856	2002	(Northamptonshire Archaeology)
AY33	Trial	100-102 Walton	SP 82309	September	Negative – too small scale (Lightfoot
	Trenching	St, Walton	13165	2002	M & Hunn J)
AY37	Trial	Old Brewery,	SP 82270	December	Negative – modern disturbance
	Trenching	Walton	13381	2003	(Anthony S)
AY39	Watching	Cubitt Garage,	SP 81812	March 2005	Negative – no archaeological
	Brief	County Museum	13859		evidence. (Crank N)
AY40	Watching	52-56	SP 81733	June 2005	Negative – modern disturbance
	Brief	Buckingham St	14079		(Perry J & MacGowan K)
AY43	Trial	10 Kingsbury	SP 81891	November	Negative – too small scale (Crank N)
	Trenching	Square	13821	2005	
AY44	Watching	41 Walton Street	SP 82462	December	Negative – too small scale (Babtie)
	Brief		13270	2005	
AY45	Trial	Bucks Herald Site	SP 8213	June 2006	Negative - no archaeological features
	Trenching		1354		although some medieval pottery
					recovered (Williamson, I)
AY47	Trial	Bearbrook House,	SP 81227	June 2006	Negative – no archaeological
	Trenching	Oxford Rd	13770		evidence (Hancock A)
AY48	Trial	91-97 New Street	SP 82156	November	Negative – no archaeological
	Trenching		13568	2006	evidence (Taylor A)
AY49	Watching	The Chestnuts,	SP 82351	June 2007	Negative – modern disturbance (Ford
	Brief	Croft Rd, Walton	13319		S)
AY50	Building	King's Head,	SP 81659	October	Negative – too small scale (Radford
	Recording	Market Square	13882	2007	D)
AY51	Watching	St Mary's church	SP 81761	December	Negative – too small scale (Sims M)
	Brief	Boundary wall	13878	2007	
AY52	Watching	New Police HQ,	SP 82609	February	No datable evidence produced
	Brief	Wendover Road	13170	2008	(Lodoen A)
AY53	Watching	Masonic Hall,	SP 8169	June 2008	Site had already been excavated
	Brief	Ripon Street	1399		without observation (Mundin A)
AY54	Watching	Southcourt Bridge	SP 81730	July 2008	Negative – modern disturbance
	Brief		13494		(Brossler A)

In addition to those sites within the historic settlement, several archaeological events of interest have been carried within the modern extent of the town. One of the the most notable is the excavation of the Deserted Medieval Village of Bedgrove in 1960s prior to housing development (AY57 & AY58). A series of large-scale evaluations and excavations have also taken place since the early 1990s on proposed major development areas and other greenfield sites to the north, northwest, south and southeast of Aylesbury. Detailed consideration of these important ongoing projects was beyond the scope of the current study, however brief mention of their most pertinent findings to date is made in section --.

most pertinent infulligs to date is made in section				
AY10: Walton Court, NGR SP 811 118 (Farley M, 1981)				
Finds				
3 Celtic coins 20 BC- AD 35		4 sherds pottery (Samian)		
6 pottery sherds (Iron Age)		160 fragments copper alloy (Re	oman)	
ceramic building material (Iron Age to Roman)		30 fragments lead		
200 coins (Roman)		27 fragments iron		
17 sherds pottery (Roman)		-		
Summary of Area		Summary of Site Findings		
Watching Brief and limited rescue recording	q	Archaeological features were	observed at the site;	
carried out between 1977 and 1980.	•	however it proved impossible to accurately determine		
Source: Published article in Records of		their nature within the scope of		
Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal		The finds represents late Bronze Age to Romano-		
Archive: County Museum, some coins reta	ined	British evidence including a sig		
by private owner		Roman military material. (to be elaborated)		
AY22a: Coldharbour Farm NGR SP 8050 1	1360 (L			
Finds		ve features (cut only)	Environmental	
		(evidence	
230 sherds pottery (Iron Age)	1 heart	h (Iron Age-Roman)	351 fragments animal	
4 flint flakes (Iron Age)		(Iron Age)	bone (155 identified)	
1 fragment copper alloy (Roman)	· anon	(
37 sherds pottery (Saxon)				
5 fragments iron (unidentified)				
AY22b: Coldharbour Farm NGR SP 8050 1	1360 (J	Parkhouse in Ronner D. 1997)		
Finds		tive features (cut only)	Environmental	
T IIIdo	livogai	ive reatures (out only)	evidence	
1 amber bead (Neolithic)	nume	rous tree-throws (Neolithic?)	2964 fragments bone,	
2098 sherds pottery (prehistoric)		eolithic?)	largely unidentified	
109 knapped flints (Iron Age)		(Iron Age)	2 environmental	
10 sherds pottery (Roman)		ron Age)	samples taken	
		near enclosure (Iron Age)	confirming tree	
		es (Iron Age)	clearance in the	
		post structures (Iron Age)	Neolithic to Iron Age	
			period. No evidence of	
		ce lines (Iron Age)	flooding and alleviation	
		ndhouse (Belgic)	until after the site was	
		ystems (Belgic)	abandoned.	
		(Roman)		
		ystems (Roman)		
Summary of Area		nary of Site Findings		
Excavations undertaken in 1990 and 1996		nce from the site suggests perio	odic tree clearance	
in advance of modern housing		ning in the Neolithic period and		
development produced evidence for		hen it appears the site was occ		
Neolithic to Roman activity across five	_	anent basis. The area closest to	•	
phases of activity.		Iron Age huts and enclosures in		
Despite fieldwalking finds of Saxon pottery		ent settlement while further awa		
no Saxon features were identified.		nce suggests a higher degree of	•	
Report includes site location plans, finds		e late Iron Age settlement appea		
catalogues and trench plans.		defined pattern of land division		
Source: Published articles in Records of		ole flood defences at the site. T		
Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal 39		abandoned for a time towards the		
Archive: County Museum		vidence for the later re-occupation to the si		
TATUTIVE, COUNTY WILSEUM	Tamere	ent, tighter organisation to the si	ເ ບ .	

AY26: Ellen Road, Aylesbury NGR SP 809 1	28 (Knowles B, June 1997)			
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence		
1 flint flake (Neolithic?)	7 ditches	fragments animal bone		
1 flint flake (late Bronze Age?)	15 pits	4 oyster shell		
7 sherds pottery (late Bronze Age)	1 palaeochannel			
26 flint flakes (undated)				
5 sherds pottery (Iron Age?)				
9 sherds pottery (Belgic)				
10 sherds pottery (prehistoric)				
3 sherds pottery (Roman)				
42 sherds pottery (medieval)				
19 sherds pottery (Brill type ware)				
1 sherd pottery (Surrey type ware)				
13 fragments clay pipe (post medieval)				
18 sherds pottery (post medieval)				
copper alloy fragments				
Summary of Area	Summary of Site Findings			
Source: Unpublished archaeological report	the site uncovered a dispersed p			
Archive: County Museum	features that likely represent fiel			
	datable finds made accurate dat			
AY55: Bedgrove Deserted Medieval Village		,		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence		
Brick		Animal Bone		
		(Not yet studied)		
Summary of Area	Summary of Site Findings			
Source: Unpublished archaeological report	.Excavation of a house platform	and part of a hollow way		
Archive: County Museum	yield information on a medieval	settlement. Three seasons		
	of work revealed an extensive a	rea of flint cobbling. Traces		
	of buildings and an oven. An earlier medieval phase of			
	occupation was represented by			
	containing 12thcentury pottery,			
	the layer of cobbles and above,			
	the late 12 th to early 14 th century	<i>1</i> .		

3.5 <u>Environmental Evidence</u>

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

The potential for archaeological remains in a waterlogged context should remain high along the flood zones for the Bear Brook and the river Thame (Figure 14), for example waterlogged wood and leather was recorded at the Oxford Road mill site (AY28). These zones have the best potential for the recovery of pollen sequences essential to understanding long-term land use change. They might also provide information on the quality of the town's water supply. Environmental evidence in the form of animal and human bone and oyster shells have been collected from a number of sites across Aylesbury and Walton demonstrating good preservation of such calcareous materials; although little has yet been done to provide an overall synthesis of the results. Several of the investigations (EG) found the samples taken were contaminated or produced no significant results. Fragments of medieval linen were also recorded at the George Street excavation (AY11). There is evidence for carbonised plant remains from a grain deposit radiocarbon dated to the 11th and 12th century.

The Coldharbour Farm site (AY22) provides an example of good interpretation of environmental remains as it is the conclusion of this report that some degree of flood defenses was in place during the Iron Age as there was no evidence of flooding until after the site was abandoned in the Romano-British period (Bonner D, 1997).

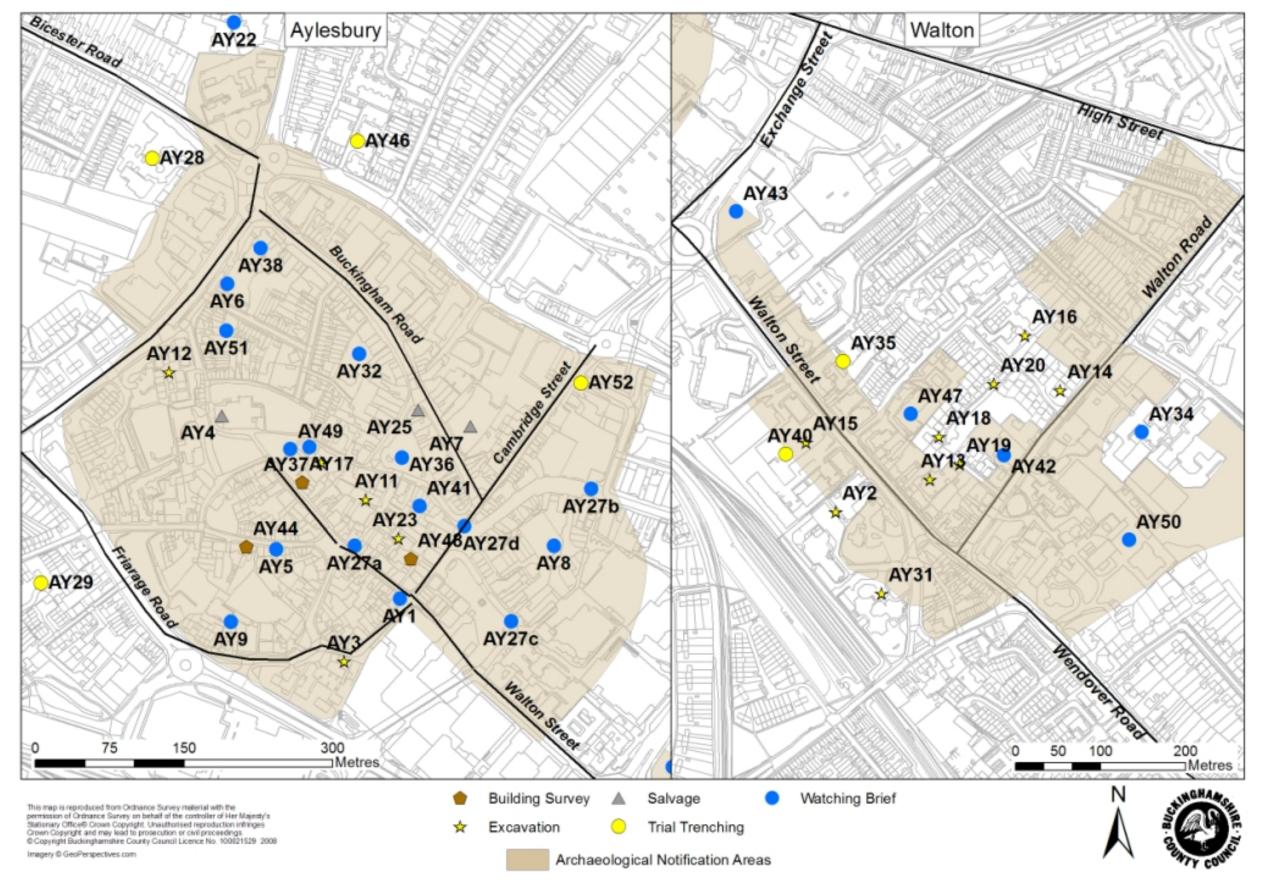


Figure 13: Location and extent of events within the town

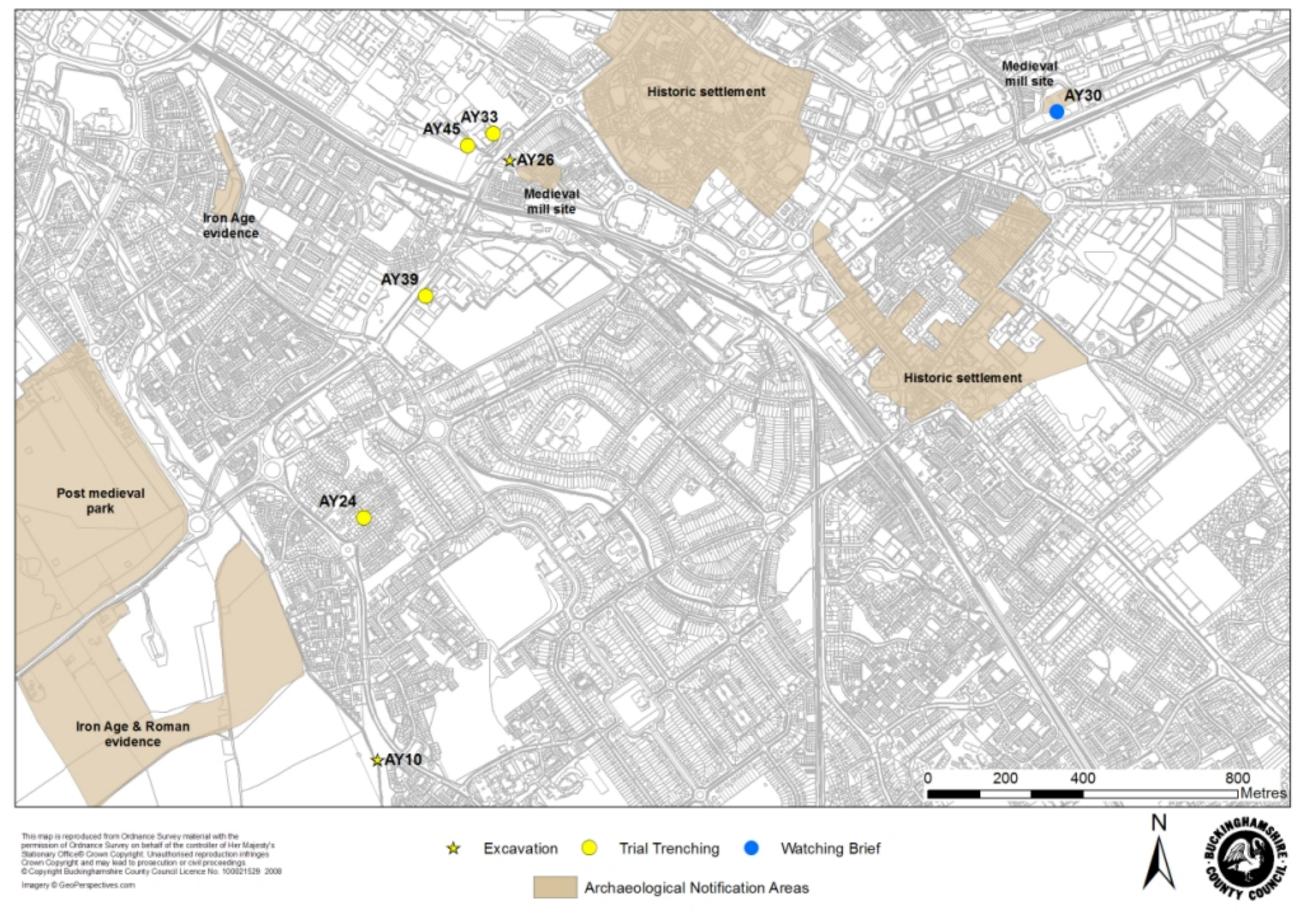


Figure 14: Archaeological events within Aylesbury's historic core



Figure 15: AY12 Prebendal Excavations

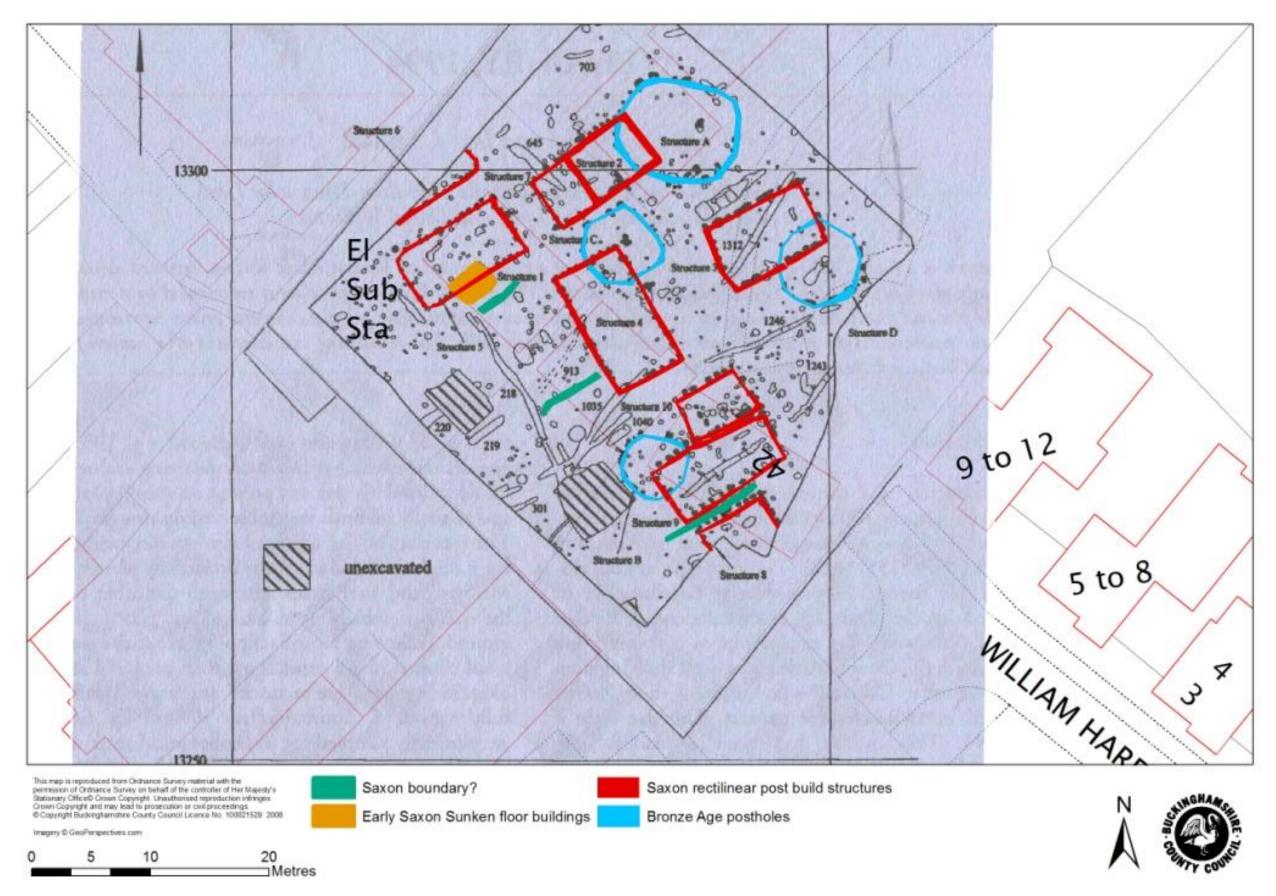


Figure 16: AY18 Orchard Site, Walton Road excavation results

4 Archaeological & Historical Development

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

Palaeolithic to Neolithic (pre 10,000 BC – 2350 BC)

There has been little evidence recovered so far that can be reliably dated to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods from Aylesbury. A Mesolithic flint scatter is recorded at Stone to the west of the town but the only find from the town itself is a single blade core of Mesolithic date (AY18) (Ford S et al, 2004: 84).

From the available evidence, Aylesbury does not seem to have been a focal point for Neolithic occupation - the nearest definite Neolithic monument is an oval barrow on Whiteleaf Hill, Princes Risborough. However there have been a number of notable finds discovered around the town including: a stone axe found at 13 Thresher Road [HER 0445000000], a hand axe at Walton [HER 0445000000], Amber Bead at Cold Harbour [HER 0445000000], Artefact scatters have also been found as a result of archaeological investigations and fieldwalking surveys as at Coldharbour Farm [HER 0562501000]. Excavations at Coldharbour Farm also indicate a period of tree clearance around the site starting in the Neolithic and continuing into the Iron Age (Bonner D & Parkhouse J, 1997: 79).

Bronze Age (c.2350 - 700 BC)

Early Bronze Age occupation is implied by a Beaker burial from Bierton [HER 0104700003] but the local focus seems well to the south of the town where a handful of barrows are dotted along the Chiltern scarp with a more substantive concentration around the Saunderton Gap near Princes Risborough. Middle/Late Bronze Age occupation evidence has been uncovered at several sites in Walton including Walton Lodge, the Orchard Site, Walton Lodge Lane and Walton Road Stores. Walton Lodge (AY13) revealed substantial amounts of pottery and artefacts dating largely to the middle to late Bronze Age as well as a large post built, double ringed, structure (Dalwood et al, 1989: 143). The Orchard site (AY18) uncovered large quantities of Middle Bronze Age artefacts as well as four circular post built structures (Figure 16). While spatial analysis carried out following the excavation indicated that the structures did not overlap this was not sufficient in itself to indicate a grouping of four contemporary buildings (Ford et al, 2004: 62). Finally the Walton Lodge Lane (AY19) and Walton Road Stores site, both unpublished, (AY20) recovered evidence for a late Bronze Age cremation site as well as occupational evidence. The information from these two reports are taken from unpublished material by D Bonner (1994b) in the Buckinghamshire HER.

Smaller quantities of prehistoric and Bronze Age finds and features have also been identified at the following sites:

- Walton Court (AY2: Farley M, 1976)
- 13-19 Buckingham Street (AY7: Allen D, 1982)
- The Bulls Head site (AY8: Allen D, 1982)
- the Teachers Centre (AY14: Dalwood et al, 1989)
- the Police Houses (AY15: Dalwood H & Hawkins A, 1987)
- the Croft Road site (AY16: Dalwood H & Hawkins A, 1987)
- Ardenham House (AY30: Norton A, 1999)
- the Aylesbury TA site (AY35: McCulloch P, 2003)
- Aylesbury High School (AY36: Babtie, 2003)

Phase I: Early Bronze Age

The Bronze Age cemetery, at Walton Lodge Lane (AY19) is so far unpublished in detail, however interim reports have indicated the presence of several cremation vessels suggestive of a cemetery site (Bonner D, 1994a). Preliminary excavation results indicated a total of seven cremation deposits on a northeast to south/southwest orientation on the eastern edge of the site [HER 0610700000]. Evidence for three discrete areas of in-situ burning were also identified and

interpreted as hearths unrelated to the cremations. The complexity of activity at the site with numerous interlinked cremation pits and evidence for animal bone within the pits is indicative of ritual burials of a broadly contemporary nature (Bonner D, 1994b).

Phase II: Middle Bronze Age

The evidence so far suggests a small unenclosed settlement site at Walton dating to the middle Bronze Age with the focus at Walton Lodge (AY13) where the size and construction of the double ringed structure is indicative of a high status dwelling possibly sited close to the focal point of the settlement (Ford S et al, 2004: 85). The structures uncovered at the Orchard site (AY18) and the Walton Road Stores site (AY20) may also indicate outlying occupation areas (Figure 16).

The Walton Bronze Age settlement indicates a closer link between settlements and cemeteries than has been previously thought (Bradley, 1981). The apparent unenclosed nature of the settlement is also unusual, and Walton along with an increasing number of other sites are challenging the long held view that Middle Bronze Age settlement sites were fairly static, nucleated and enclosed (Ford S et al, 2004: 87).

Phase III Late Bronze Age

The late Bronze Age roundhouse identified at Walton Road Stores appears to have been comprised of two or possible three rings of upright posts with evidence of a hearth and domestic waste within the structure and several pits and a possible occupational layer within the excavated area (Bonner D, 1994b).

One of the most significant finds was the discovery of a A Bonze Age Hoard at Manor Drive during the digging of a soakaway (HER 0040200000). The hoard is of the Carp's Tongue Complex of the 7th century BC and contained seven socketed axes, two winged axes, one palstave (Farley 1973 and Farley 1979b)

Taken together the evidence suggests that in the later Bronze Age Aylesbury emerged as a new focal point with some of the earliest recognisable domestic buildings in the county, dramatic evidence for ritual activity and the deposition of a hoard to scrap bronze.



Figure 17: Socketed and palstave axes found during the digging of a sump in Manor Drive

Iron Age (700 BC - 43 AD)

Prehistoric evidence is notably absent from Aylesbury's historic centre until the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. The first indications of a substantial ditch in Aylesbury comes from the Temple Street site in the mid 1970s and resulted in the publication of a possible defensive feature, initially thought to be a Saxon burh, encircling the town (Farley M, 1974: 433). Subsequent excavations across Aylesbury have increased our understanding of this original hypothesis, however, and it is now thought the defensive feature was in fact an Iron Age hillfort that was recut at least partially during the Saxon period (Farley M, 2007a). The Prebendal Court site (AY12) has yet to be published in detail, and information is taken from interim reports and the HER. This site revealed a substantial section of the defensive ditch some 15m in length along with four almost complete disarticulated skeletons and a fifth decapitated human skull. The presence of human remains along with substantial quantities of animal bone is suggestive of a ritual site, possibly a shrine (Farley M, 1985). The line of the ditch was possibly picked up again at Kingsbury where salvage recording (AY27) revealed evidence of a ditch with a single sherd of Iron Age pottery (Parkhouse J, 1998). Although there is no sign of direct continuity, the establishment of a defensive and religious centre on the hilltop seemingly presages equivalent developments in the Saxon period.



Figure 18: Skull from the hillfort ditch

The George Street excavation (AY11), sited within the supposed line of the hillfort defences, also recovered substantial amounts of Iron Age finds and features including fragments of human skull and a curving line of postholes that may represent a structure (Allen D & Dalwood H, 1983: 5). Indications of settlement were also picked up at the 1996 County Museum excavations (AY21) suggesting that activity was concentrated on the northern side of the hillfort (Bonner D, 1996: 84). The pottery recovered was similar in both fabric and form to those recovered from the George Street excavation.

Another Iron Age settlement has been recorded on the periphery of the modern town at Coldharbour Farm (AY22) under what is now Fairford Leys. (Parkhouse J, 1996b). Early Iron Age occupation was close to the brook and possibly more transient in nature with a number of small huts and enclosures. By the late Iron Age occupation at Coldharbour appears more permanent with a more defined series of field systems; several post structures and a roundhouse. There also appears to be evidence of flood defences at the site (*ibid*). The site was abandoned towards the end of the Iron Age with some evidence of Romano-British reoccupation. Outside the town, a scatter of small Iron Age settlements are known, most notably at Berryfields (Oxford Archaeology, unpublished excavation), Bierton (a high-status Late Iron Age site – ref)) and two sites along the Aston Clinton Bypass (a 'shrine' and a long-lived settlement alongside a drove road – Masefield, 2003)

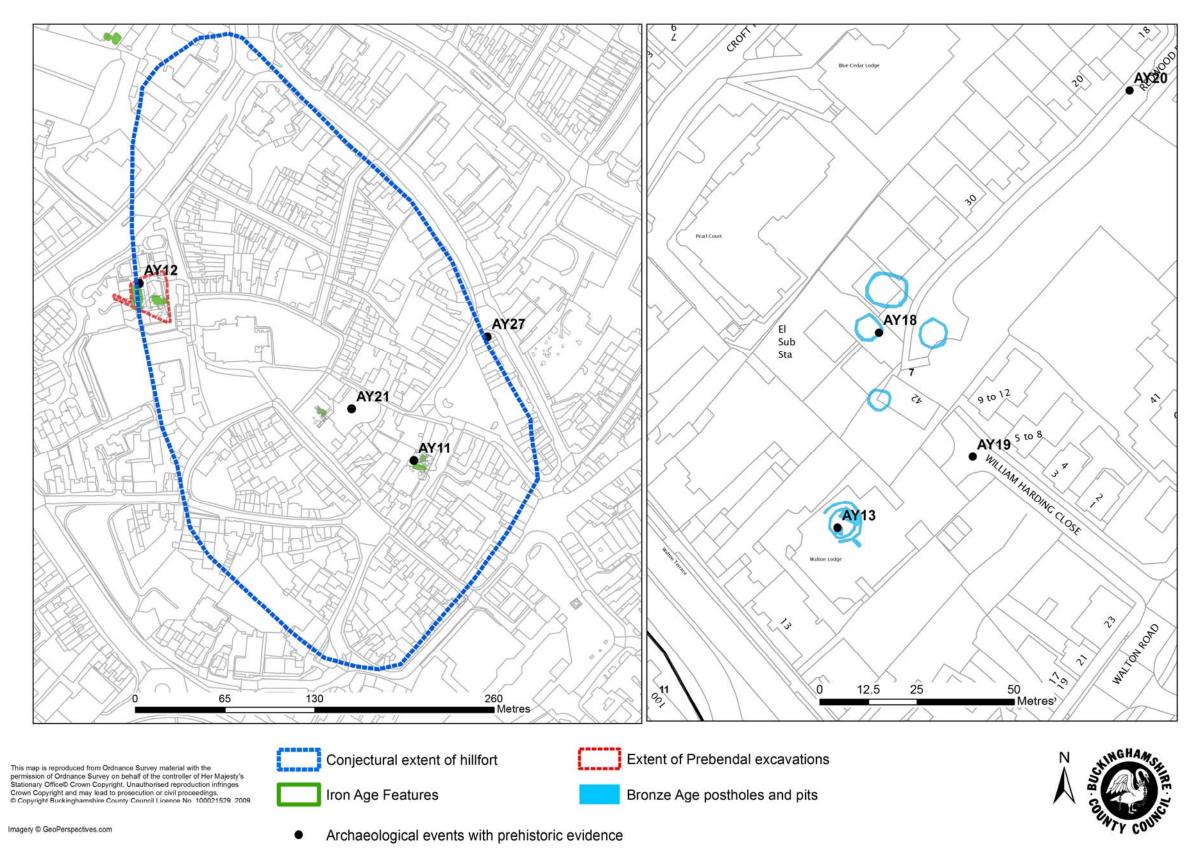


Figure 19 Prehistoric data from Aylesbury & Walton

4.2 Roman period (AD 43 – 410)

Roman roads

Akeman Street crosses the middle of the county connecting London (*Londinium*) and St.Albans (*Verulamium*) with Cirencester (*Corinium*). At Fleet Marston, a secondary road runs northwest towards the Roman temple at Thornborough¹. Two other secondary routes have also been suggested to lead from Fleet Marston northeast towards *Magiovinium* and southwest towards Dorchester-on-Thames (ref). However recent work has failed to identify any evidence for the Magiovium road which can be discounted, at least along the suggested route near Fleet Marston. The suggested route via Long Crendon to Dorchester-on-Thames remains untested (Viatores 1964).

Akeman Street enters Aylesbury from the east along the approximate path of the modern A41 Tring Road at which point the straight line of the road disappears through historic Walton and Aylesbury only to be picked up again along the path of the Bicester Road northwest of the historic town. The modern road deviates again from the Roman line on the western edge of the town as the Roman road continues in a straight line from the Thame River south of the modern curving A41 through the southern part of Waddesdon only rejoining the modern road around Westcott and Woodham.

Investigations at Billingsfield near Fleet Marston in 1997 uncovered evidence for the construction of the Roman road. Construction techniques and materials identify the road at this point at least as being constructed in the 1st century AD, presumably as a military road (Cox P, 1997). Excavations at Billingsfield covered two fields, the first larger field to the east of the railway line uncovered substantial evidence for the road confirming its course here; however, the second field immediately north of the river Thame contained no evidence of the road on the same alignment. Cox (1997) suggests several theories as to the course of the road in this field firstly that given the almost permanently waterlogged conditions of this field, the road may have continued on the same alignment but in a different form i.e. earthen bank or wooden trackway. Secondly, the road may have followed a slightly different alignment across the floodplain undetected within the scope of the excavation and thirdly, the road may have taken a sharp right-angled turn north towards the current crossing at Stone Bridge, however this would be considered most unusual for a Roman road (Cox P, 1997).

Fleet Marston and its northern hinterland

Fleet Marston was first identified as a possible Roman site by the Ordnance Survey in the 1950s while later finds including a coin hoard and a lead coffin were recovered following localised field walking and metal detecting and occasional finds. Fleet Marston was later identified as a possible Claudian fort by Webster (1980). Recent archaeological evaluations have identified a large settlement stretching along Akeman Street with a 'ladder settlement' along a side road to the north and also enclosures along the secondary road to Thornbrough (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2009). There are also numerous small Roman settlements scattered across the landscape immediately to the north and northwest of Aylesbury, including some evidence for agricultural specialisation in the form of a possible malting at Weedon Hill and horticultural trenches at Waddesdon. Aerial photographs also hint at the presence of a stone-building within the Fleet Marston settlement and a possible temple to the west. Fleet Marston is clearly the primary settlement of this period at Aylesbury. It belongs to a class of Roman nucleated roadside settlements the function of which is not fully understood – however, it may well have had sufficient local administrative, commercial and social functions to count as

¹ This road has been confirmed by excavation at several points along its route. Surprisingly, a recent geophysical survey by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd hints that this 'secondary' road could in fact pre-date Akeman Street, at least on the latter's accepted alignment to west of Fleet Marston.

a small town. Whilst of considerable interest its supposed early military foundation remains conjecture.

Aylesbury

Roman evidence is limited in Aylesbury itself; several sites across the historic town have recovered small amounts of Roman finds and features including 13-19 Buckingham Street (AY7) where some pottery and tile were recovered associated with two gullies (Allen D, 1982). The Bull's Head development site (AY8) also revealed Roman evidence including pottery dating from the 1st to 4th century AD and a substantial ditch (Allen D, 1982: 105). Roman finds including coins have also been found at Green End House (AY9) George Street (AY11) and at the County Museum site (AY21).

The construction of Akeman Street and its projected path through Aylesbury to the north of the Iron Age hillfort would suggest a shift in focus towards the new road, leading to the establishment of the main settlement at Fleet Marston rather than Aylesbury itself (Zeepvat R & Radford D, 2007).

In addition, 8 to 10 skeletons, believed to date to the Romano British period, were found during the construction of Friars Square shopping centre. (HER 01825)

Walton

More evidence for Roman activity comes from Walton, although the evidence is primarily artefact scatters with no associated features. Roman pottery has been recovered from numerous sites such as Walton Court (AY2) where four coins dating to the 1st-4th century were also found, Walton Lodge (AY13), the Teachers Centre (AY14), the Police Houses (AY15), Croft Road (AY16), Walton Road Stores (AY20) and to a lesser extent at the Orchard site (AY18).

Notes made by D Bonner (1994b) on the Walton Road Stores site indicate three phases of activity in the early Romano-British period. The earliest phase of activity comprised a possible small enclosure with a single roundhouse containing Romano-British and Belgic pottery, a well and several pits indicating a possible dispersed or small settlement on the northeast part of the Walton ridge. This was followed by a more substantial enclosure ditch with a possibly related droveway or trackway during which the roundhouse probably remained in use. Dating for the roundhouse based on associated pottery suggested a period of use to the 1st century AD. The presence of the possible droveway, inferred by two large parallel ditches with evidence of frequent re-cutting, has significant implications for settlement in Walton. Walton Road appears to respect the co-axial orientation of the droveway, suggesting that the road was already in existence by the Roman period.

The final phase saw the location of a small inhumation cemetery comprising nine inhumations on the southeast side of the ridge away from the settlement activity. Dating evidence based on pottery within the graves suggest the cemetery was in use during the 1st century AD.

Wider Setting

Roman activity has also been recorded at several sites on the periphery of Aylesbury including Walton Court near Hartwell where Celtic and Roman coins and items of military metalwork dating to the 1st-3rd century were recovered. Unfortunately this apparently important site was destroyed without provision for adequate investigation.

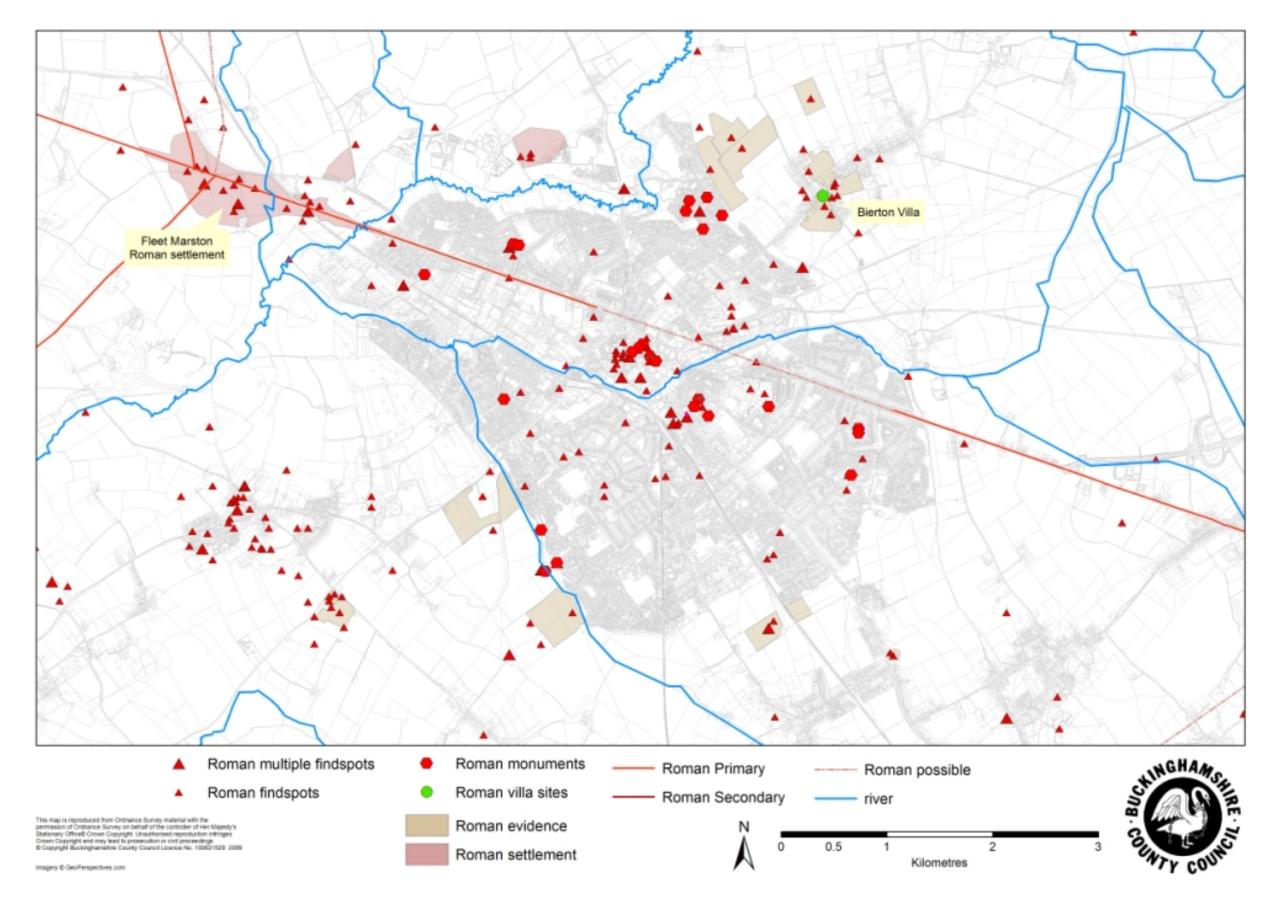


Figure 20: HER records for the Roman period

4.3 Saxon period (AD 410 – 1066)

Early-Middle Saxon (AD 410 -AD 865)

Prior to the formation of the Mercian kingdom, the modern counties of Surrey, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and parts of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire fell under the rule of several smaller Middle Angle tribes (Bailey K, 1994: 129). Although their exact boundaries are difficult to interpret, the Tribal Hidage has been used to estimate the extent of the tribal territories with varying degrees of success. Under the model put forward by Hart (1971) and later developed by Bailey (1994) the lower Icknield Way is commonly assumed to be the northern boundary of the *Chilternsætan* while the *Hendrica* held the northern hundreds including Buckingham, Bicester and Newport in the 6th century. There does seem to be a grey area between the two tribes starting from the lower Icknield Way north to the river Thame that could have formed part of a tribe known as the *Hendrica* but is later attributed to the *Chilternsætan*. This area, including Aylesbury may have been held by a native tribe, the *Calchvynydd*, in the early 6th century, and it is from them that Cuthwulf captured the four towns of Aylesbury, Eynsham, Lembury and Benson (Bailey, 1994: 132).

The first mention of Aylesbury itself comes from the Anglo Saxon Chronicles where it is stated that in AD 571 Cuthwulf of Wessex fought with the Britons at Biedcanford (possibly Bedford) and took several towns including Aylesbury, Lenbury, Benson and Eynsham (both in Oxfordshire). The theory put forward by Bailey (1994) is that the four towns may have had different rulers in the early 6th century only to be taken over by the West Saxons in 571 under whose control they remained until Mercia took control in the late 7th century and then Wessex in the 8th century.

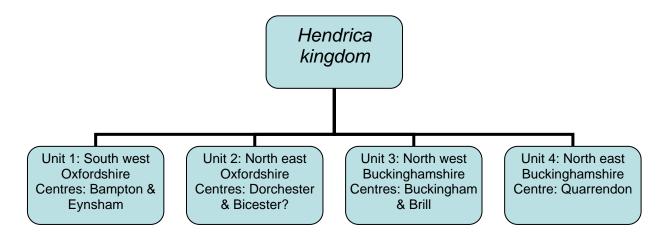


Figure 21: Hendrica administrative units (Bailey, 1994)

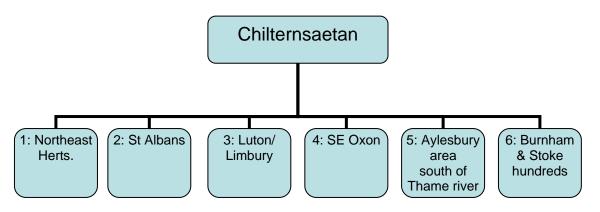


Figure 22: Chilternsaetan administrative units (Bailey, 1994)

At present it is not known when occupation ceased at Roman Fleet Marston, or indeed whether settlement merely shifted to the site of the medieval village eventually loosing any pretentions to

higher status. The Iron Age hillfort, disused during the Roman period, seems to have become a focus for Saxon settlement, it has been suggested that some Saxon churches were deliberately sited within hillforts, preserving some form of cultural continuity (Kidd A, 2004). Reoccupation of hillforts in post-Roman centuries is well-attested both locally and nationally; for example at Whittlebury hillfort and Rainsborough hillfort (*ibid*). The presence of a Minster of some significance within the hillfort and the likelihood it was set within a large cemetery precinct indicates the importance of this town in the mid Saxon landscape.

Aylesbury in the 7th century is connected with the life of the Mercian Saint Osyth who said to have been born at his 'palace' at Quarrendon north of Aylesbury (Page W, 1925). However there is some degree of confusion between the lives St Osyths life, one says that the Saint was brought up by a maternal aunt, Edith, who had found a *monasterium* at Aylesbury. A second maternal aunt involved in her upbringing was Edburga. Osyth's father was Frithuwold and her mother Wilburga, daughter of Penda King of Mercia from c.632-655 (Bailey 2003). St Osyth is although the validity of the story is questionable, as it was first recorded in the 11th century, (Bailey 2003), (Sheahan, 1961: 47).

The late 7th century probably saw the construction of a Minster at Aylesbury (see below for more details), probably on the behest of Wulfhere King of Mercia (ruled c.657-675).

Although in the 7th century the main aristocratic residence may have lain at Quarrendon, not far from the old Roman town, by the 10th century the manor at Aylesbury itself came under royal control held by King Edgar. Under royal control the town also gained a mint for a short time from the 10th to 11th centuries (see below) and no doubt held a market (Farley M, 2007a). In AD 921 the Anglo Saxon Chronicles records Danish raiders in the Forest of Bernwood, however it is uncertain whether Aylesbury came under direct attack at this time.

Prior to the Viking invasions of the later 9th centuries the land which was to become Buckinghamshire would have lain within the Kingdom of Mercia. It has been suggested that there was a distinct 'province' (perhaps an ancient tribal grouping or estate) straddling the later boundaries of Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire with its administrative centre perhaps at Kings Sutton (Northants) (Foard, 1985, 185-222). By 911 Alfred's son Edward the Elder (899-924) succeeded to the lands dependant on London and Oxford, which are thought to have included Buckinghamshire, and shortly afterwards (918) Edward absorbed Mercia into Wessex (Blair, 1994). The foundation of a double-burh at Buckingham by Edward in 914 can therefore be understood as part of a deliberate policy of political and military expansion by the resurgent Kingdom of Wessex into the weakened Mercian 'buffer state' between Wessex and the Danelaw. This was to be followed in 920 by a direct challenge to the Danes by establishing another burh on the Danelaw frontier at Towcester. This provoked a Danish attack from Northampton and Leicester, the defeat of which led shortly afterwards to the Danes' acknowledgment of Edward's authority

In response to the Viking invasions, Alfred and his successors, Edward and Ethelred, constructed a network of fortified places – or burhs – throughout the kingdom. The distribution of burhs was such that the population of Wessex should not be more than 20 miles from a defensive stronghold (Lavelle R, 2003). There does not appear to be a typical form to the burhs, which range in size from 100 hides to 2400, the larger ones tended to be on established centres while the smaller ones were often little more than forts. The burhs served several functions; primarily they were defensive structures but also they were purposefully sited in areas that could sustain an economically and socially successful town (Brooks in Creighton, 2005a). Early defensive burhs would have taken advantage of local topography as well as communication routes; fordable points or bridges along important rivers and routeways – as at Buckingham – would have been ideal (Creighton, 2005a).

'Dark Soil' layer

'Dark soil' layers are recorded in many urban sites across the country and most often date to the late Roman and Saxon periods. The layers include significant deposits of charcoal, oyster shells, pottery and mortar as well as decayed or burnt timber and wood (O'Connor T & Evans J, 1999: 180). These layers are often interpreted to mean a period of abandonment within an urban context (*ibid*), however these soils have also been found within middle Saxon floors (Bonner D, 1996: 10).

A 'dark soil' layer has been recorded at a number of sites across both Aylesbury and Walton including the four sites at Walton (AY2; AY13; AY19; AY20) and two sites in Aylesbury (AY4; AY21). At the Walton Lodge Lane site (AY13) the 'dark soil' appears to form a layer above the Bronze Age evidence and is later cut by Saxon features (Dalwood et al, 1989: 145). However the 'dark soil' layer at the County Museum site (AY21) in Aylesbury appears to form here in the late Saxon to early medieval period (Bonner D, 1996: 10). The layer at this site *could* represent a period of transition from the Saxon cemetery that is thought to have covered this area and later medieval domestic settlement, however there is an absence of any Saxon features relating to the supposed cemetery (Bonner D, 1996: 11).

Saxon Defences

While evidence for defensive works at the Temple Street excavation, (AY1) was initially interpreted as a Saxon in origin. The evidence from later excavations at Green End House (AY9) and the Prebendal (AY12) have allowed for a re-interpretation of the defences as Iron Age in origin, forming part of a hillfort (Farley M, 1985). However, the Prebendal site also indicates that at least some sections of the ditch were re-cut during the Saxon period suggesting some level of secondary re-use in the middle Saxon period although it is not clear whether this applied to the full extent of the hillfort or just the area around the church (Farley M, 2007a).

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 Aylesbury 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.

Aylesbury Manor

Tradition states that Edith, daughter of king Penda of Mercia, held the manor of Aylesbury in the 7th century. By the 10th century the manor was held by Aelfheah, alderman of Hampshire and Wiltshire and a relative of King Edwig. On his death in AD 971 the manor was bequeathed to King Edgar and from this point Aylesbury became part of the royal estate (Page, 1925). The 'Kingsbury' place name would indicate the royal manor was located here but its exact location is uncertain - its position is notional. The Life of St.Osyth suggests that the original Saxon royal residence was at Quarrendon (Bailey K, 2005), but there is as yet no archaeological evidence to support this.

Routes

The original path of Akeman Street likely saw some alteration during the Saxon period with the shift in focus from the Roman nucleated settlement at Fleet Marston to the Iron Age hillfort at Aylesbury and settlement at Walton (Farley M, 2007a).

Evidence from the Walton Court Vicarage site also suggests that the approximate course of the modern Walton Street was set by the 10th century at least. Several gullies from this excavation appear to respect the direction of the road while there is also evidence of early plot boundaries fronting onto the road (Farley M et al. 1976: 228).

It could also be suggested that the network of roads radiating out from the old town to the surrounding villages and beyond owes its origins to the Aylesbury's emerging administrative, commercial and ecclesiatical significance. These routes pass or lead to other significant sites of this period including pagan cemeteries at Aston Clinton and Dinton and early churches at Wing and (possibly) Whitchurch.

Minster

Aylesbury formed part of the Kingdom of Mercia and between 657 and 674 the Mercian king Wulfhere is thought to have founded a church, although its exact location is not known, it is thought that this was on or near the present site of St Mary's Church. This would have been one of the first churches constructed in Buckinghamshire and would have been a 'minster' from which a college of priests served a wide area of central Buckinghamshire (Bailey, 2003). Archaeological evidence indicates that the Saxon minster was probably located on the site of the current church within the recut Iron Age hillfort (Hanley H, 2005: 33); limited excavations in 1978 (AY4) uncovered evidence of an early nave at the site predating the current 13th century structure (Durham B, 1978: 624).

A minster initially served a wide area of the countryside including several satellite settlements around Aylesbury with a radius of around ten or fifteen miles (Hanley H, 2005: 34). In the later part of the Saxon period it is possible that several subordinate or 'daughter' churches were added, such as at Haddenham, which would be under the power and reach of the Minster until such time as they achieved their own independence.

The number of small medieval settlements surrounding Aylesbury would suggest a fairly dispersed settlement pattern that was likely established in the mid to late Saxon period with the Minster as the focal point. By the late 10th century the minster and the manor at Aylesbury were under royal control. Aylesbury Minster, along with churches in Buckingham and Leighton Buzzard were later transferred to the see of Dorchester by Edward the Confessor in the mid 11th century (Hanley H, 2005: 35).

Human remains thought to be Saxon in origin have been discovered at numerous locations around Aylesbury's historic town centre including at sites on George Street and Church Street (Figure 36Error! Reference source not found.). This led to the proposal of Saxon settlement in the town that included an extensive churchyard that extended at least as far south as Temple Square and George Street (Farley M, 1979: 119). Later excavations at George Street uncovered numerous burials dated to the Saxon period through radiocarbon dating (AD 830-920 cal.)

Additional Saxon cemeteries have been recorded other sites around Aylesbury including a large 5th or 6th century cemetery at Dinton (Hunn et al, 1994), two cemeteries at Bishopstone (Head 1946), Drayton Beauchamp (Masefield 2006), Waddesdon as well as historical records for a cemetery at Walton [HER 0194400000]. At the Walton site a number of skeletal remains and artefacts were recovered in 1921 at a site within the present Tring Road cemetery, the surviving remains were re-examined in the course of the Walton Court Vicarage site but no further information could be recovered (Westley B in Farley M et al, 1976: 225).

Mint

A mint operated for a short time in Aylesbury during the 10th century. The first recorded coins from Aylesbury are dated to the reign of Aethelred II (978-1016). Documentary records and coins recovered bearing the Aylesbury mark indicate that six moneyers were stationed in Aylesbury under Aethelred while two moneyers are recorded for the reign of Harold II (Farley M, 1979: 119). As yet, no archaeological evidence for the mint has been recorded and its exact location is unknown.

Saxon pottery

Organic tempered wares (pottery made with grass or other organic inclusions) are largely Saxon in origin rather than native to Britain and in consequence first appear in the 5th century (Brown P in Farley M, 1976: 191). It is possible that they were the dominant pottery fabric in the early Saxon period until around the 7th century when regional variations and other fabrics began to appear (Farley M, 2007a). The following table

Table 3) illustrates the quantities of Saxon pottery recorded at the principal sites in Aylesbury and Walton and in particular the distribution of organic tempered ware. NOTE: Anglo Saxon Fabric types to be checked & investigated further.

Site	Grass/chaff tempered (5 th -9 th century)	Quartz tempered (5 th -9 th century)	Chaff tempered (5 th -9 th century)	Ipswich type (mid 7 th - 9 th century)	Maxey Ware (8 th - mid 9 th century)	St Neots type (mid 8 th - 12 th century)	Late Saxon Oxford ware (9 th -13 th century)	Saxon (un- identified)
AY1 Temple	Ceritury)	Ceritury)	ceritury)	ceritury)	Ceritury)	ceritury)	ceritary)	ideritilled)
Street								17
AY2 Walton								17
Court Vicarage	390					33		172
AY9 Green End	000							
House	1					2		
AY11 George						_		
Street	6							341
AY13 Walton								
Lodge		183	773	3		36	37	122
AY14 Walton								
Teachers		22	26			3		78
AY15 Police								
houses	29	22				481		118
AY16 Croft								
Road		11	15			40	18	5
AY18 Orchard								
site	52		42	2	3			378
AY20 Walton								
Road Stores						59		
AY21 County								
Museum				2		10		84
AY28 Oxford								
Road mill						1		
AY31 Friarage								
Road							3	
AY33								
Buckingham St						10	10	
AY42 82 Walton								
Street	8	9		1		6		39

Table 3: Quantities of Saxon pottery in Aylesbury:

Town Layout

Early-Middle Saxon Walton

The earliest evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement comes not from Aylesbury but from Walton where early occupation is recorded at several sites including Walton Court Vicarage and the Orchard site. Early settlement in Walton appears to be dispersed and small scale with a gradual increase in size and density in the middle Saxon period (Farley M, 2007a). There is significant evidence for a continuation of settlement at Walton throughout the Saxon period.

Evidence from the Walton Court Vicarage site (AY2) for the early Saxon period comprises five sunken of partially sunken featured buildings, three of which followed the typical Grubenhauser form, and three timber framed posthole structures. Dating based on associated finds of organic tempered ware indicates a period of use between 5th and 7th centuries (Farley M et al, 1976: 191). Further evidence for early Saxon occupation comes from the Orchard site where a particularly high density of 5th-8th century structures comprising ten buildings, seven of which could have been in use at any one time (Ford et al, 2004: 87). Middle Saxon evidence comprising significant amounts of pottery and a single post built structure is recorded at Walton Lodge (AY13). The size of the building together with the absence of hearth indicates that the building was not a dwelling but rather had an agricultural use (Dalwood et al, 1989: 145).

A synthesis of Saxon settlement at the Croft Road (AY16), the Walton Road Stores (AY19) and the Walton Lodge Lane (AY20) was noted by D Bonner (1994b) and furthered by Ford (2004) to include the Orchard site and the Vicarage site. Dating evidence, provided by pottery finds within the buildings, suggest two broad phases of construction in the early to middle Saxon periods (Table 1). The presence of the foundation trench structure at the Orchard site is indicative of high status dwelling (Ford et al, 2004: 87). Several possible settlement patterns were suggested by Bonner (1994b) including a small settlement shifting location within the wider area around Walton; a large contemporary dispersed settlement or a large multi-phase dispersed settlement.

A recent excavation at 82-84 Walton Street (AY42) close to the Police Houses site revealed a significant amount of Saxon finds but no datable features (Doyle K & Williamson J, 2005). The presence of loom weights across several sites in Walton indicate the practice of weaving activities within the sunken floor building suggesting an established local economy in the Saxon period (Bonner D, 1994b).



Figure 23: Artist's reconstruction of Early-Mid Saxon Walton

Late Saxon Aylesbury & Walton

Boundary ditches at the Walton Court Vicarage site indicate that Walton Street was already established as a thoroughfare, possibly as a direct route to the Minster at Aylesbury (Farley M, 1976). Although no late Saxon building was recorded at the Vicarage site the size of the 10th century boundaries are suggestive of a large high status manor site as yet unlocated during archaeological investigation (Farley M, 2007a). This manor site probably formed the main component of the late Saxon settlement at Walton. It has been suggested (Arnold C & Wardle P, 1981) that there was a major shift in settlement patterns in the late Saxon period with the widespread desertion or contraction of existing settlements in favour of new, more nucleated centres with a greater relationship with cemeteries. Evidence from the Vicarage site suggests a continuation of settlement into the late Saxon period not seen elsewhere in Walton suggesting a phase of settlement planning as seen at Raunds Northants (Ford et al, 2004: 87).

Site	Sunken featured buildings		foundation trench building
AY2 Walton	3 (5 th -6 th century)	2 (5 th -6 th century)	
Court Vicarage	2 (6 th -7 th century	1 (7 th century)	
AY13 Walton		1 (7 th century)	
Lodge			
AY16 Croft		1 (5 th -6 th century)	
Road			
AY18 Orchard	1 (6 th -8 th century)	8 (6 th -8 th century)	1 (6 th -8 th century)
Site			
AY20 Walton	4 (5 th -6 th century)	1 (5 th -6 th century)	
Road Stores	3 (7 th -8 th century)	17 th -8 th century)	

Table 4: Saxon structures recorded in Walton

A number of archaeological investigations in Aylesbury old town have uncovered evidence for Saxon occupation. The evidence primarily takes the form of residual pottery recovered from medieval pits, which may have negatively affected the survival of Saxon evidence within the historic core of Aylesbury (Farley M, 2007a). To date, no evidence for Saxon structures have been recorded in the town.

An excavation on Temple Street (AY1) in the early 1970s uncovered evidence for two substantial ditches that were thought to form part of a Saxon defence for the town (Farley M, 1974). Restricted observations carried out during work on the interior of St Mary's Church in 1978 (AY4) revealed evidence of an earlier phase of construction within the church, thought to belong to the Saxon Minster (Durham B, 1978). At Green End House (AY9) a large ditch approximately 30 metres in length was excavated, although dating evidence was limited the site was interpreted as forming part of the Iron Age hillfort and later Saxon defensive earthworks (Farley M, 1980). In 1981 excavations on George Street (AY11) revealed the first substantial body of Saxon activity including at least 18 inhumation burials and large quantities of Saxon pottery (Allen D & Dalwood H, 1983). Evidence for the ditch was again discovered at another site within the grounds of Prebendal House in 1985 (AY12). This site provided more information allowing for a re-interpretation of the ditch as primarily dating to the Iron Age but with evidence of re-cutting during the Saxon period, possibly as part of a defensive earthwork (Farley M, 1985). Finally a significant amount of Saxon pottery was recovered at the County Museum excavations in 1996 (AY21).

In addition to investigated sites, a number of Saxon finds have been recorded in the HER including numerous burials in the area around St Mary's Church and a single Saxon spearhead discovered at Holman's Bridge in the 1930s [HER 0007000000].

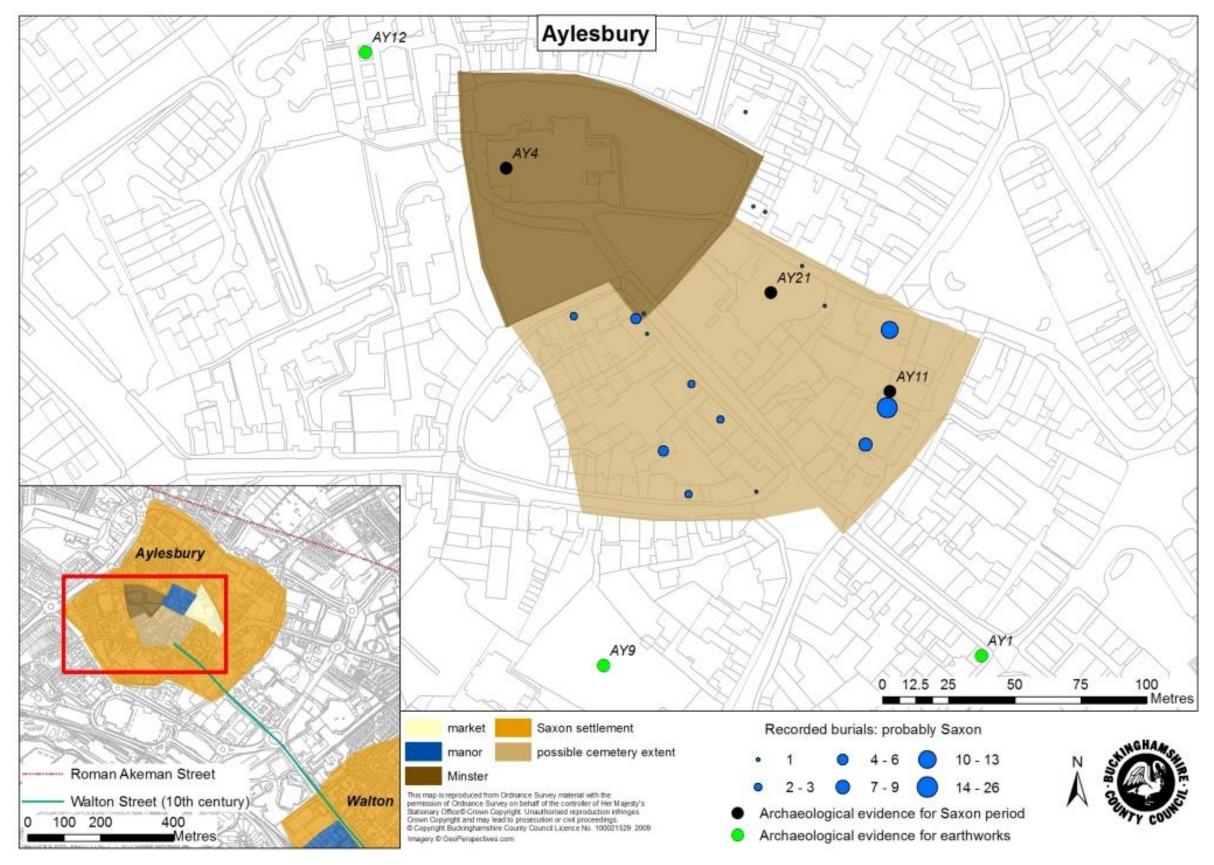


Figure 24 Settlement model for Aylesbury in the Saxon period (Burial distribution after Farley M, 1979)

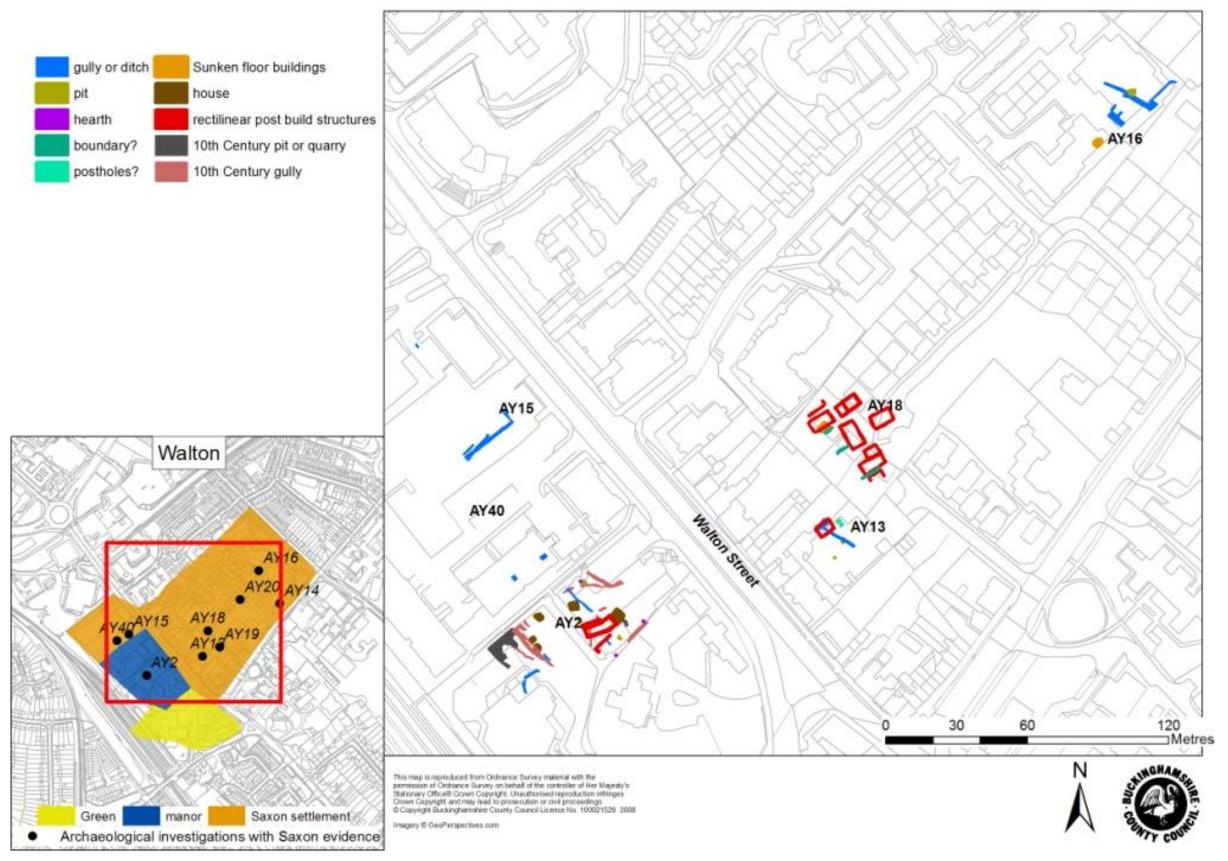


Figure 25 Settlement model for Walton in the Saxon period

4.4 Medieval period (1066-1536)

Markets and Fairs

Aylesbury was a market already at the time of the Domesday survey with tolls valued at £25 before 1066 and at £10 by 1086 and as such the market was considered prescriptive. In consequence no market charter was issued for Aylesbury until the 16th century (Letters S, http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2.html). The Saxon market space may have been in Kingsbury, however by the medieval period the economic focus had shifted south to Market Square. Aylesbury also had a prescriptive fair confirmed in 1227 (*Calendar of the Roll of the Justices in Eyre*, 1227). A second fair to be held at the manor was also granted to John fitz Geofrrey in 1239 (*Calendar of Charter Rolls* 1226-57). Several additional documents relating to the early market also survive and may provide more information on the location and extent of Aylesbury's market (see Appendix 4).

Plan-form analysis suggests that the original market space was once significantly larger than the current square with areas of later market encroachment on almost all sides. Street names give an indication of types of commercial activity associated with the narrow streets around the market including Cordwainers Row, Silver Street, Bakers Lane and Hogs Lane.

The earliest reference to a market hall comes from 1530 when the existing hall was rebuilt in brick and timber by Sir John Baldwin (PRO: Letters & Papers foreign and domestic Henry VIII (2) 501 (2)).

Town layout

The plan form inherited by Aylesbury at the start of the medieval period included a wide market space at Kingsbury, a manorial site also at Kingsbury and a Saxon minster located within the extent of the current church (Figure 24). The extent of the cemetery associated with the Minster is as yet uncertain, excavations at George Street appeared to suggest it extended as far as Kingsbury market space (Allen D & Dalwood H, 1983: 51), however subsequent excavations at the County Museum revealed no evidence for the cemetery at this location (Bonner D, 1996: 10). The County Museum site did however reveal evidence for a 'dark soil' layer dating to the late Saxon period. This is succeeded in the stratigraphic sequence by a substantial number of medieval pits across this area indicating an absence of occupation directly around the church, the reasons for which are uncertain. At present there is little archaeological evidence for late Saxon to early medieval buildings in Aylesbury. At some point early in the medieval period the market space shifted from Kingsbury to the Market Square (Page W, 1925) suggesting a shift in focus away from the church area and the hillfort site towards the possibly less developed area around the Market Square.

However an alternative theory to Aylesbury's planform is that Kingsbury, Market Square and Temple Square originally formed one large open space, extending from the church as far south as the Crown Court. The large area may have functioned as both a green, for corralling livestock, and an early market place for trade. This hypothesis is based upon the analysis of historic maps, in particular the pattern of principal roads as they converge on the town (such as Buckingham Road and Oxford Road). These roads have a distinctive pattern when they reach the town centre, appearing to widen and funnell out. This characteristic mirrors the 'V' shape planform of tracks and routeways that lead to historic commons and greens; generations of droving cattle and sheep create a drawn out area that fans out as animals enter a grazing space.

Over time this large open space was encroached by piecemeal development, forming the principal axial street of Church Street/Temple Street as well as a grid of internal streets such as Bourborn Street, Silver Steet and the former Hog Lane. The only surviving remnance of this large open space are three squares.

Dating the phasing of development is hard to estimate, although the civic area on the south side of the Market Square probably originates in the 12th or 13th century as Aylesbury began to absorb the rights accorded to the county town. The gaol for the county and for the Forest of Bernwood was located in Aylesbury by 1180, although Brill also retained a gaol for some time (Hoyle R, 1997). The assizes were held in Aylesbury by 1218 on or near the market square

while other courts and rights were slowly transferred from Buckingham to Aylesbury throughout the medieval period (Pevsner W, 1994: 149).

Surviving medieval and late medieval buildings can also give a good indication as to the status and plan form of the town. There are eleven 15th and 16th century buildings in Aylesbury located primarily around the church along Church Street, Parsons Fee and Castle Street. This area of the town also provides the most medieval evidence including pottery.

The area of settlement fronting onto Buckingham Road is an area of possible burgage type plots. Although the town did not receive official borough status until the mid 16th century it is likely that this area of settlement developed in the later medieval period. The other evidence for Buckingham Road is the presence of the 'New Street', New Street or New Road is a name frequently found in medieval planned settlements, a term for a back lane created to service the properties fronting the main street. Other examples of this can be found in Princes Risborough and Birmingham.

	Medieval sandy type	Brill/Boarstall type	
Site	(11 th -14 th century)	13 th -17 th century)	Medieval (other)
AY1 Temple Street	,	• ,	80 (12 th century)
			15,000 (12 th /13 th
AY2 Walton Court			(C)
AY7 13 Buckingham St		6	10 (13 th -14 th C)
AY11 George St	216	1	3281
			4 flint type
AY13 Walton Lodge	216	1	1161 unstratified
AY14 Walton Teachers	1005	491	3683
AY15 Police Houses		67	3707
AY16 Croft Road	44	1	78
			390 (12 th /13 th C)
AY21 County Museum			390 (12 th /13 th C) 1047(13 th /14 th C)
AY31 Friarage Road		4	37
AY42 82 Walton St		215	26

Table 5: Quantities of medieval pottery found in Aylesbury historic town (Source: HER)

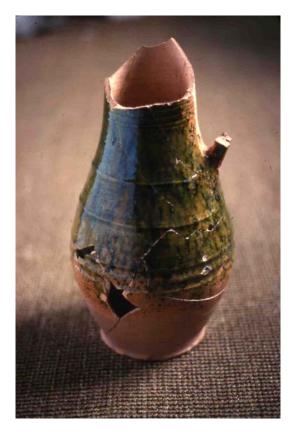




Figure 26: Medieval Brill/Boarstall pottery from excavations at George Street, Aylesbury

St Mary's Church

The late Saxon Minster formed part of the endowment of the See of Dorchester (later the See of Lincoln) in the 11th century and included lands and tithes in Aylesbury, Walton, Stoke Mandeville and Buckland (Hanley H, 2005: 35). By 1146 Aylesbury had become a prebend, (a stipend drawn from the endownment or revenues of Lincoln cathedral) and remained so throughout the medieval period. The prebendary precinct comprised an area to the west of the church bordered by the main roads. Chapels in Quarrendon, Bierton, Buckland and Stoke Mandeville remained dependents of the Aylesbury church while Walton became a prebend in its own right (Hanley H, 2005: 36).

The current church was constructed during the 13th century on the foundations of an earlier building. Excavations carried out within St Mary's Church in 1978 (AY4) recorded evidence of stone foundations, thought to be Saxon in origin (Durham, 1978: 624). The existing church was significantly altered in the 19th century by Sir Gilbert Scott (Page, 1925).



Figure 27: St Mary's Church

Grey Friars Monastery

The Grey Friars Monastery was founded in 1386 during the reign of Richard II by James Botelier, Earl of Ormonde and Lord of the Manor (Page W, 1905). Documentary sources (CBS: Microfilm MS9 WRO 705:349/12946) and place name evidence suggest the monastery was located in the south west part of the town (Pevsner, 1994). Excavations carried out at the Friarage, Rickford's Hill (AY3) also uncovered evidence of good quality medieval masonry suggestive of a building of some importance at this location (Thomas R, 1976). The monastery was dissolved in 1538 and its holdings were sold to Sir John Baldwin of Aylesbury Manor (Sheahan, 1861: 52). Records relating to the dissolution of the monastery are held at The National Archives and Public Records Office (see Appendix 4 for more details). Recent work by H Hanley (2004) has suggested the Friarage precinct was much larger than is currently estimated, extending as far south as the Bear Brook and possibly included the land that later became known as 'California' on the opposite bank.

Chantry

A chantry was founded in Aylesbury during the reign of Henry VI by John Singleton, however, few documentary sources relating to the chantry survive (Sheahan, 1861: 73). A single document referring to the legal establishment of a guild in 1450 may provide more information (*Calendar of Patent Rolls*: Henry VI Vol 5). A 1549 grant mentioning lands formerly belonging to the chantry indicate that it was located near to the churchyard. The name survives at 1-5 Church Street, however it is thought the chantry originally lay either within the churchyard or within the grounds of the later school at Ceeley House, 9 Church Street (Trench J & Fenley P, 1991: 15).

Aylesbury 'Castle'

Place name evidence is suggestive of a castle site at Aylesbury with Castle Street and a Castle Fee mentioned in Aylesbury and it has been suggested that there could be the remains of a castle mount near the church (Cartwright J, 1888). If a castle was present at Aylesbury it was likely a short lived motte and bailey structure erected and subsequently abandoned in the 12th century (Farley M, 1974: 433). However no other documentary or archaeological evidence indicates the presence of a castle in the town (*ibid*). Notably, the first reference to a Castle Fee comes from the 16th century as an apportionment of the main manor and is unlikely to refer to a castle at that late date (Page, 1925). Evidence from excavations in Bourbon Street revealed the presence of a defensive ditch; its alignment, suggested that its function lay in defending the old town. (Farley M, 1974: 435)

Trinitarian (Maturine) Monastery, Prebendal site

16th century sources refer to a Trinitarian monastic house at the site of the Prebendal House (Leland J, 1964), however Leland is the only reference to such a house at this location.

Manors

Aylesbury Manor

Domesday records the manor of Aylesbury as belonging to the Crown and it remained so until 1204 when King John granted it to Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex. By 1215 the manor was held by William de Mandeville, grandson of Fitz Piers by his first wife. The manor was temporarily seized by the Crown in 1256 for two years before it was returned to the family. The estate was divided between four heirs of Richard Fitz John and Bierton became a separate estate. Aylesbury Manor passed to Joan, wife of Theobald Butler and descended with the Butler family until 1452. During this time James, 2nd Earl of Ormonde, founded the Friary. In 1452 the manor was seized by the Crown from the then owner James Earl of Wiltshire (grandson of the 2nd Earl of Ormonde). The Ormonde family exercised tight control over the town with records indicating a long period of documented disputes between the townsfolk and the lords of the manor (*Calendar of Patent Rolls: Edward III*).

Aylesbury Manor was granted to Henry, Earl of Essex, by Edward IV in the mid 15th century who held the lordship until 1485 when the manor was returned to the Earls of Wiltshire and it passed by marriage into the Boleyn family. From the Boleyns it passed by inheritance to the Pakington family in 1545 (Page, 1925). A large quantity of documents relating to the Pakington estate in Aylesbury were accessioned by the British Library in 1994 and as yet have not been assessed in detail (see Appendix 4 for more details), these may provide more information on the extent of their control over the town.

Otters Fee [Reputed]

This estate originates in a grant made by Henry II of a messuage and three virgates (c.60-90 acres) of land to his otter hunter in 1179 (PRO: *Calendar of Patent Rolls* Richard II Vol 1). The fee then passed through a number of hands before coming into the hands of John Baldwin in 1485 who then held Aylesbury Manor. This is the last mention of Otters Fee and it likely merged with the main manor at this time (Page, 1925).

Castle Fee & Bawd's Fee [Reputed]

There are few references to these two reputed manors, the most reliable suggest that Castle Fee formed part of the main manor by the early 16th century under John Baldwin. Similarly Bawd's Fee became part of Aylesbury Manor by 1506 (Page, 1925).

Prebendal Manor

This manor likely comprised the church lands, belonging to the see of Dorchester in the 11th century and subsequently to the see of Lincoln after the Conquest. In 1290, Edward II seized the manor from the church and transferred it to Robert de Baldock. By 1507 the Pakingtons held the tenancy to Prebendal Manor, effectively becoming the sole landowners in Aylesbury (Page, 1925).

Walton Manor

In the 12th century, this formed part of the endowment of the prebend of Heydour cum Walton within Lincoln Cathedral and was held by a series of tenants throughout the medieval period (Page, 1925).

Trade, mills and industry

Mille

Two mills are recorded in Domesday for Aylesbury; although they are unspecified it is thought that they refer to the Walton Mill and the Oxford Road Spital Mill both of which are the earliest known mill sites in the town.

Inns and Taverns

The earliest reference to an inn at Aylesbury comes from the documentary sources for the royal manor during the reign of Henry II (1133-1189) at Kingsbury. Inns mentioned by name during the medieval period include:

- the Kings Head, Market Square. 1455. (CBS: Microfilm M39)
- the Bull's Head Inn, Kingsbury. Referenced 1481 (PRO: Ancient Deeds C. 62).
- the Crown Inn, Market Square. Referenced 1486 (Calendar Inquisitions post mortem for Henry VI: i: 46)
- the George, Market Square. Referenced 16th century (*Rentals and Surv.* (Gen. Ser.), portf. 1, no. 8)
- The White Horse, Market Square (REF)

Hospitals & Schools

St Leonard's Hospital

This was established in the 12th century but was reported as being in a state of disrepair by 1360, its exact location is not known but place name evidence suggests it was near Spital Mill on Oxford Road (Farley M, 2007c). Some documents relating to the hospital are lodged at the British Library (see Appendix 4 for more details). Excavations in the area in 1998 (AY28) failed to reveal any evidence of the hospital; however the site was significantly altered in the post medieval period when an artificial mill stream was added. A second possible location was west of the Spital Mill site at Brook House on the Oxford Road. This site, now the Territorial Army site was excavated in 2003 (AY35) but also failed to reveal any evidence for medieval foundations. By the end of the 14th century St Leonard's Hospital is thought to have been combined with St Johns.

St Johns Hospital

This hospital was also founded in the 12th century by Robert Ilhale, William atte Hide, William son of Robert and John Palnok, it combined with St Leonards in 1384 when both were clearly impoverished. Again, the exact location of the site is unclear, however, it has been suggested that it was located on or near Market Square (Hanley H, *pers comm.*). The two hospitals fared no better combined than they did as individuals and had long been defunct by the time of the dissolution of the monasteries (Page W, 1905).

Aylesbury Gaol

Aylesbury maintained the gaol for the county and the forest of Bernwood from 1180 onwards (*Pipe Rolls* of Henry II 26: 123). Several documentary sources refer to repairs undertaken at the gaol in Aylesbury including a 1234 reference for oak sent from Bernwood for repairs (Broad J & Hoyle R, 1997). There are no references as to the location of the early gaol, however the 16th century gaol and 'gaol-pit' were located on adjacent tenements in the market place (Page W, 1925).

Secular Buildings

Five 15th century buildings survive within Aylesbury aside from the earlier church. Three 15th century buildings are located on Church Street and represent early high status buildings including Ceely House and several buildings that may have once belonged to the chantry. Another 15th century timber framed building is located on Castle Street and finally the King's Head, formerly on Market Square also dates to the 15th century. So far only one structure has been definitively dated to the medieval period using dendrochronology, Ceely House (AY17) dates to around 1473. A further six buildings date to the 16th century and the end of the medieval period, all of which are also located in central Aylesbury. These later buildings indicate that encroachment occurred by the 16th century at two locations at least, the first being the line of buildings at the north end of Market Square in front of the Kings Head (1-11 Market Square & 1-9 Market Street). Another area of encroachment that probably occurred in the 16th century is the island of development separating Kingsbury and Buckingham Street (3-33 Kingsbury & 1-12 Buckingham Street).

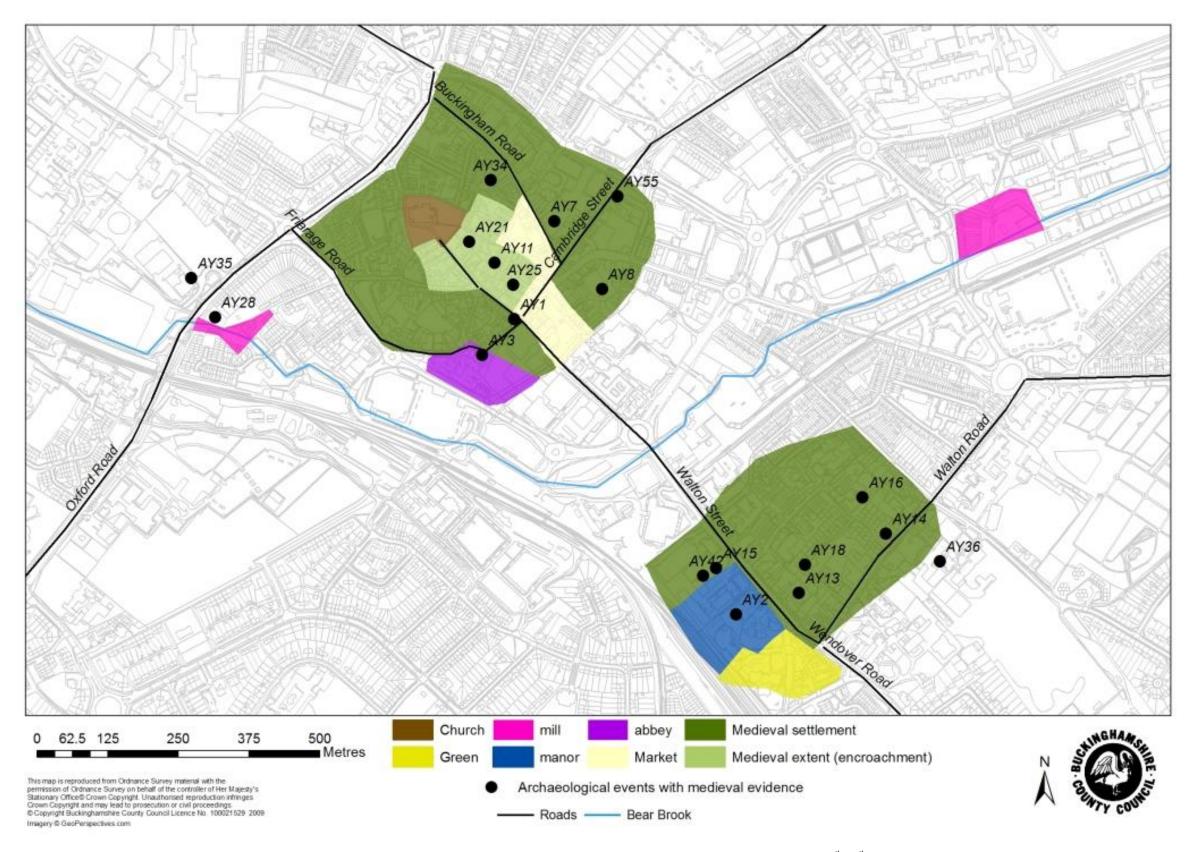


Figure 28: Settlement model for Aylesbury & Walton in the 11th-14th centuries

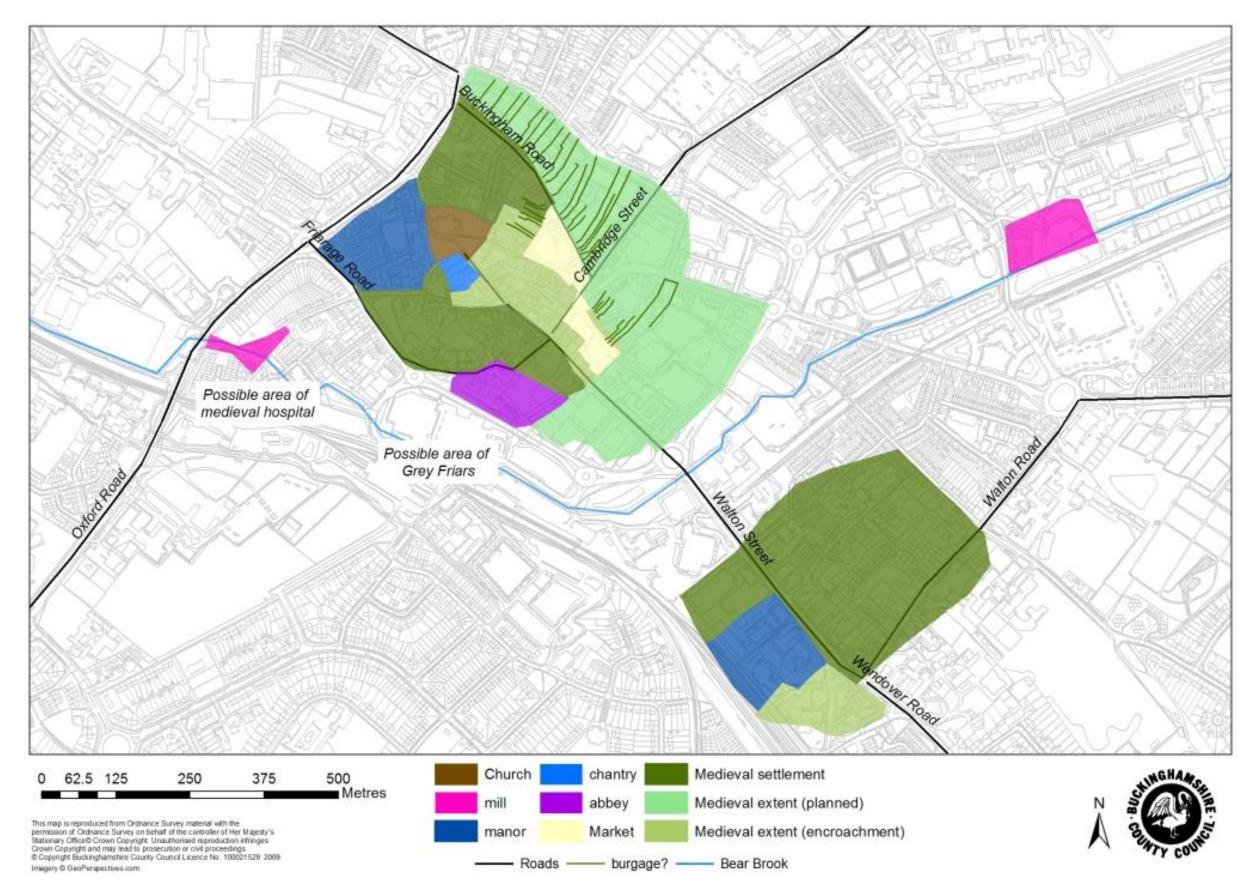


Figure 29: Settlement model for Aylesbury & Walton in the medieval period (14th & 15th centuries)

4.5 <u>Post medieval period (1536-1800)</u>

Town layout

Aylesbury did not expand significantly during the 17th and 18th centuries. Any such expansion was primarily limited to small extensions along the main routes through the town including Walton Street, Tring Road, Buckingham Road, Cambridge Street and the Friarage Road. The number of surviving post medieval buildings in Aylesbury, do give an indication of the degree of redevelopment that occurred during the town in this period however.

Markets & Fairs

The Charter of Incorporation also granted the rights to a Wednesday market and two fairs to the borough. A second Charter was issued under Queen Elizabeth in 1579 (Sheahan, 1861: 55). Several documents relating to the markets and fairs of Aylesbury are currently retained within the records for the Pakington family and Worcestershire Records Office and the British Library indicating that they retained the rights to the market and fair despite the Charter grants to the borough (see Appendix 4 for more details).



Figure 30: Market Square, 2003

The Borough

The Aylesbury Charter of Incorporation was issued by Queen Mary in 1554 in return for the town supporting her claim to the throne. The Charter allowed for the creation of the posts of one baliff, ten aldermen and twelve burgesses. It also gave the rights for a market and two fairs to the Corporation and granted the liberty of a gaol or prison (Sheahan, 1861: 54). The lack of documentary records relating to the borough in comparison to the continued records for the courts of the lords of the manor would suggest that the town was not successful in its independence however and after a few years the powers of the charter had expired (Gibbs R, 1885).

Trade, mills and industry

Mills

The Spital Mill site on the Oxford Road continued in use throughout the post medieval and modern periods. The early Spital Mill was likely demolished during the 17th century with the first reference to the later Aylesbury Mill dating from 1701. The construction of the mill and artificial mill stream likely aided in the destruction of the Grey Friars monastic site and possibly also the leper hospital (Farley M, 2007c). The 19th century mill buildings were destroyed in the 1980s to make way for modern residential housing.



Figure 31: Oxford Road Mill, now demolished © M. Farley

There are records of several 18th century or later mills in Aylesbury. Walton Mill is first mentioned in 1662, although it is likely that a mill has stood on this site since Domesday (Farley M, 2007c). The mill buildings have since been destroyed although the mill house itself is now covered by designation as a Grade II listed building.



Figure 32: Walton Mill, now partly demolished © M. Farley

The earliest references to the wagon and stagecoach industry in Aylesbury comes from 1652 when the first regular coach service operated (Gerhold D, 2005: 198) while the first reference to a wagon firm comes from 1689 (Gerhold D, 2005: 10).

Inns and Taverns

The 1577 Buckinghamshire Returns of Vintners, inn-holders and alehouse-keepers document two vintners, two inn-holders and twenty five alehouse keepers operating in Aylesbury, far more than in any other town at that time (CBS D-X423/1). Inns mentioned by name include the Red Lion Inn on George Street (1569); the Black Swan, Kingsbury and the Queens Head, Temple Square (Page, 1925).

Roads & Turnpikes

The earliest turnpike operated along the road from Uxbridge to Brackley along the A413, opening in 1721. This turnpike was run by several Trusts, the section through Aylesbury by the Buckingham to Wendover Trust. The first reference to a toll gate near Aylesbury comes from 1791 at Walton Gate, this first gate was located near to Walton Court Farm. A second gate was also opened at the junction with the Old Stoke Road in 1831 (Edmonds et al, 1993: 37). North of Aylesbury this trust selected the route of the A413 north through Whitchurch and Winslow to Buckingham in preference to the old medieval highway recorded by Ogilby in the 17th century which headed directly to Buckingham through open countryside following approximately the line of the old Roman road from Fleet Marston to Thornborough, The old road survives only intermittently as minor country lanes.

The second turnpike was the Wing to Bicester Turnpike along Akeman Street, opened in 1762 by the Sparrows Herne Turnpike Trust, it continued to operate until 1873. Two toll houses were erected along this route east of Aylesbury at Weston and to the west at Stone Bridge near Quarrendon (Edmonds et al, 1993: 42).

The last turnpike was the Ascott to Thame Turnpike along the A418, opening in 1770 along the route from Aylesbury to Thame and in 1810 along the route from Aylesbury to Ascott, both sections were run by the Aylesbury to Hockcliffe Trust and continued to operate until the 1880s. Two toll houses were erected on this route, one with a weighing machine south west of Aylesbury while another was erected northeast of the town on Broughton Lane (Edmonds et al, 1993: 44).

Churches & Chapels

With the conversion of Henry VIII to Protestantism, the main branch of Protestantism found more religious freedom while continuing to persecute other religious factions. From 1669 onwards, a number of Visitations were made to the parishes whereby parish rectors were charged with denouncing those who did not attend church regularly and with recording any active non-conformist groups within their parish. The first Visitation in 1669 recorded five unidentified non-conformist congregations operating in Aylesbury, later Visitations in 1706 and 1709 identified one Baptist, one Presbyterian and one Quaker congregation (Broad, 1993).

Cambridge Street. Baptist Chapel. 18th Century. Demolished.

Rickfords Hill. Friends Meeting House. 1703. Listed

Hale Leys, High Street. Independent Chapel. 1707. Demolished.

Hospitals & Schools

The earliest mention of a school in Aylesbury is the Aylesbury Free Grammar School, founded in the late 16th century by Sir Henry Lee of Quarrendon (Sheahan, 1861: 73). Originally held within the church, the school moved to 9 Church Street in 1718 where a Latin School was added in 1840 (Trench J & Fenley P, 1991: 26).

Aylesbury Workhouse

The first workhouse opened in the 18th century on St Mary's Square, in operation by 1725 it continued at this site until 1829.

Civic Structures

The original County Hall was built in the 1720s fronting onto the Market Square, it is now used as the Crown Court.



Figure 33: County Hall

Manors

The Pakington's held Aylesbury Manor from the 16th century onwards together with the lease on Prebendal Manor, temporarily losing control only during the Interregnum (Page, 1925).

Walton Manor was acquired in 1650 by William Meade of London who sold it in 1653 to Henry Phillips. The Cathedral recovered the rights to the manor after the Restoration (Page, 1925).

The Civil War & town fortifications

Aylesbury, along with Amersham and Wendover supported the Parliamentarian campaign during the Civil War despite Sir Pakington's support of the Royalist side (Lamb, 2001: 183). In the autumn of 1642 Buckinghamshire was being raided by Royalists from Oxfordshire. On 1st November 1642 the poorly documented so-called 'Battle of Aylesbury' was fought somewhere outside the town ending in a Royalist defeat leaving 600 dead. This action was attributed to Holman's Bridge in the 19th century on the grounds that large quantities of human remains (some 247 individuals) had been found in the vicinity. The remains were subsequently reburied in Hardwick church. Significantly, however, the report of the battle is not substantiated by the journals of Rupert himself who attested to being in Abingdon, Oxfordshire and made no references to losses in Buckinghamshire at that time. The lack of clear archaeological or documentary evidence has led to the suggestion that the remains were not related to the Civil War and the burials remain undated (Farley, 2007a). However, a recent metal-detecting survey in advance of development at Weedon Hill has found a sparse scatter of lead shot and powder caps consistent with a small-scale action, or the edge of a larger engagement. They have been tentatively interpreted as indicative of an infantry rout under pursuit by cavalry (Foard, 2003).

Following this engagement, documentary sources record Parliament's decision to construct defences at Aylesbury (Journal of the House of Commons II: 869). Numerous references to the payment for troops and maintenance of the defences at Aylesbury are subsequently made in the Parliamentary records. Documentary evidence published by Lamb (2001) also refers to several place names that might help to locate the extent of the fortification including the following places:

- Friarage Battery presumably on or near Friarage Road
- Oxford Gate along Oxford Road
- Walton Turnpike on the Walton Road
- Bierton Battery on the Bierton Road

Complaints about demolition of houses, damage to orchards and fences imply the defences were built tightly around the inhabited area. The defences were ordered dismantled in 1646. Archaeological evidence for the fortifications comes from Greenend House (AY9) and the Prebendal site (AY12) where the evidence suggests that the fortifications followed a similar line to the earlier Iron Age hillfort and possible later Saxon burh on this side of the town (Farley M, 1985).

Secular Buildings

Numerous 17th and 18th century buildings are recorded within Aylesbury and Walton, the majority of which are high status houses or inns. The 18th century is easily the best represented period in Aylesbury, of the 177 listed buildings, 97 date to the 18th century, with a further 29 17th century buildings also included. The majority these are located in the church and Temple Square area and include Hickman's Almshouses and around 14 inns and pubs.

The built character of the historic buildings are predominately vernacular with areas of Georgian architecture in particular around the church. The buildings along the more important roads of Temple Street, St Mary's Square and Church Street are brick fronted or rendered Georgian style wide frontage buildings, while those on Castle Street, Bourbon Street and Parsons Fee are more commonly narrow frontage vernacular style buildings. Significant buildings in the town from the post medieval period include Prebendal House, once used as a school [HER 040901000], Greenend House [HER 1204203000] and the Derby Arms [HER 120540000].

Newspaper coverage for Aylesbury was provided by the *Northamptonshire Mercury* from 1720 until the 19th century. A search of the archives may provide more information on a fire that occurred in 1750 that destroyed some forty houses in the town. Copies of the newspaper from that period are held at several locations including the British Library and Northamptonshire Records Office.

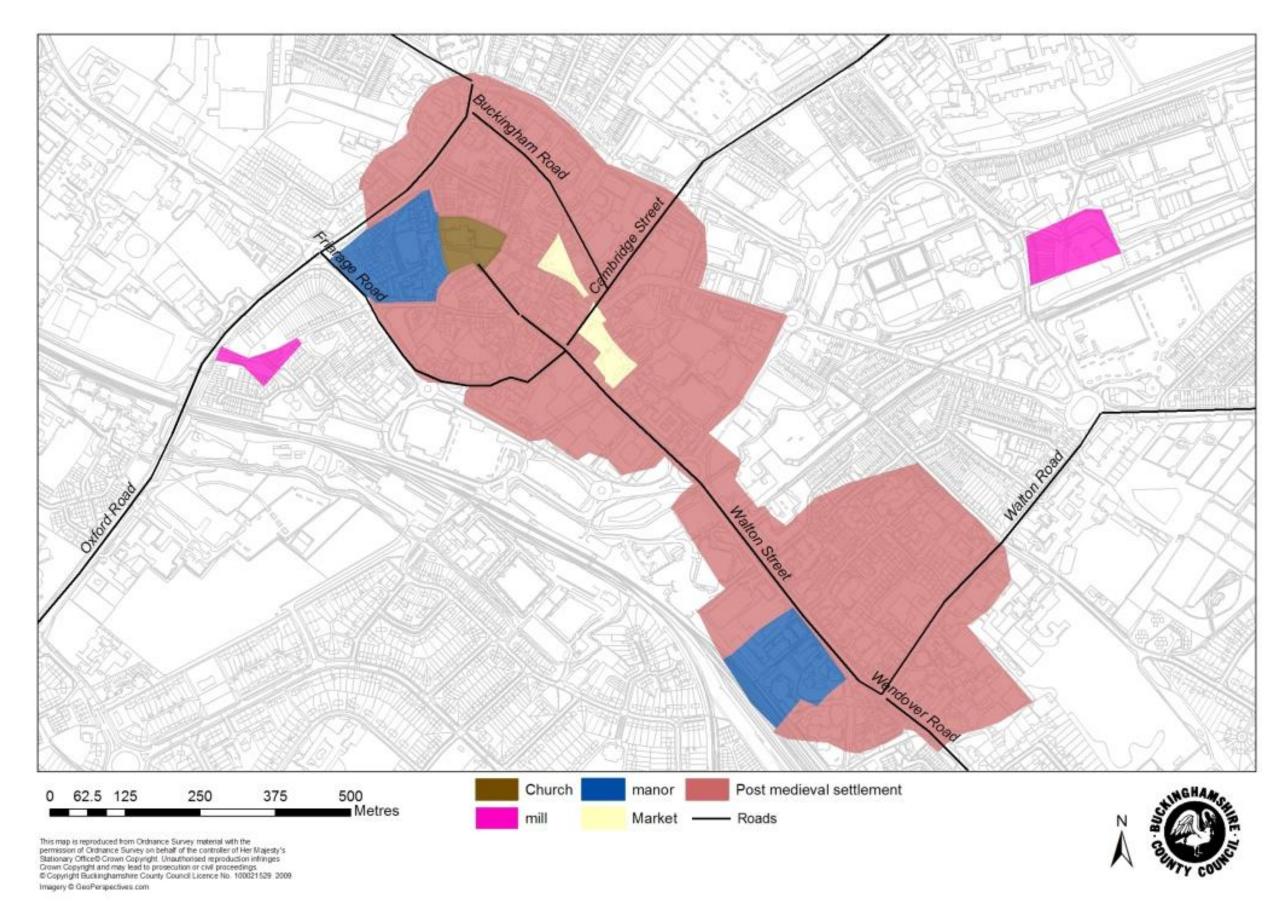


Figure 34: Settlement model for post medieval Aylesbury & Walton

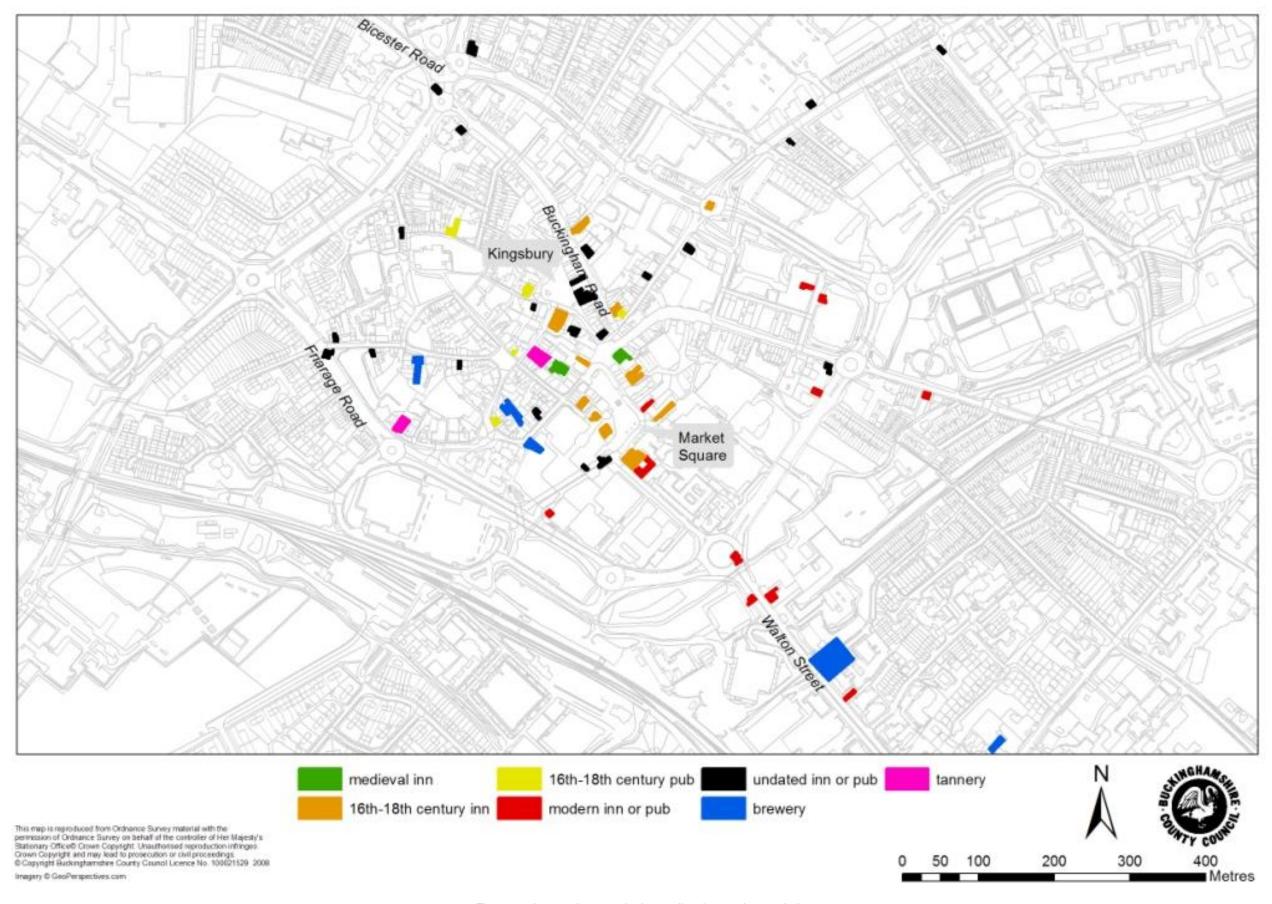
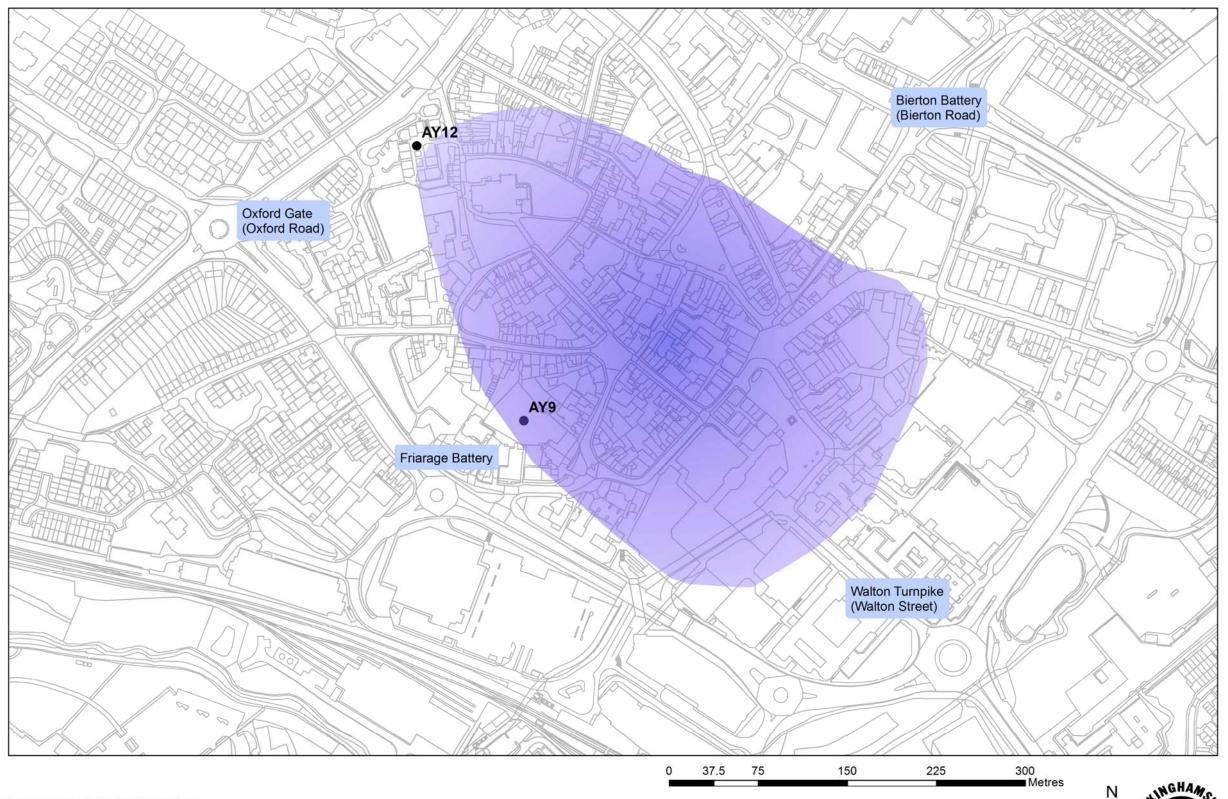


Figure 35: Inns and taverns in the medieval to modern periods



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Archaeological events with evidence for Civil War defences

Model of possible extent of civil war fortifications

Figure 36:: possible extent of the civil war defences in Aylesbury



4.6 Modern period (1800-Present)

Town Layout

The settlement model suggested here posits that Aylesbury did not expand significantly after the medieval period, in part due to a lack of early industrialisation. The earliest reliable map sources for the town indicate little expansion until the mid to late 19th century. The first edition OS map (1898) shows the beginnings of modern growth along the main trunk roads into the town (Figure 38). 'New Zealand' was an area of Victorian and Edwardian terraces along the Bicester Road driven by industrial activity while 'California' along the Oxford Road was centred around the new train station. The creation of a new High Street as well as the new station also attracted its own settlement zone that quickly expanded along the Bierton Road. Settlement at Walton also began to grow following the laying of the canal with addition of the Highbridge area

The early half of the 20th century saw steady expansion to these three areas but it was not until the 1950s that Aylesbury began to drastically expand as the town became one of the many areas designated as a London overspill town (Figure 39). Postwar estates included the Southcourt estates, begun in the 1920s and Bedgrove, Elmhurst and Quarrendon from the 1960s. More recent housing estates have been added in the 1980s and 1990s at Haydon Hill, Watermead and Fairford Leys (Figure 50).

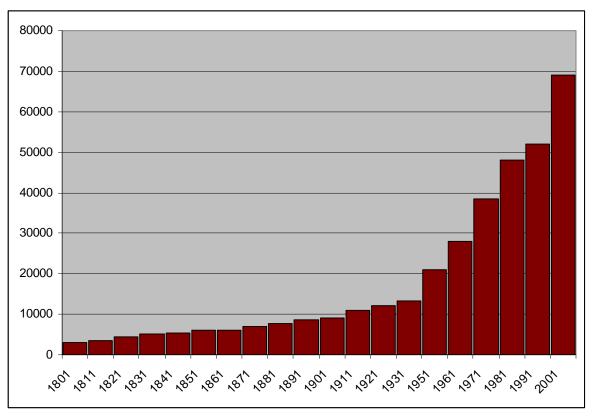


Figure 37 Graph showing population changes in Aylesbury (excluding 1941)

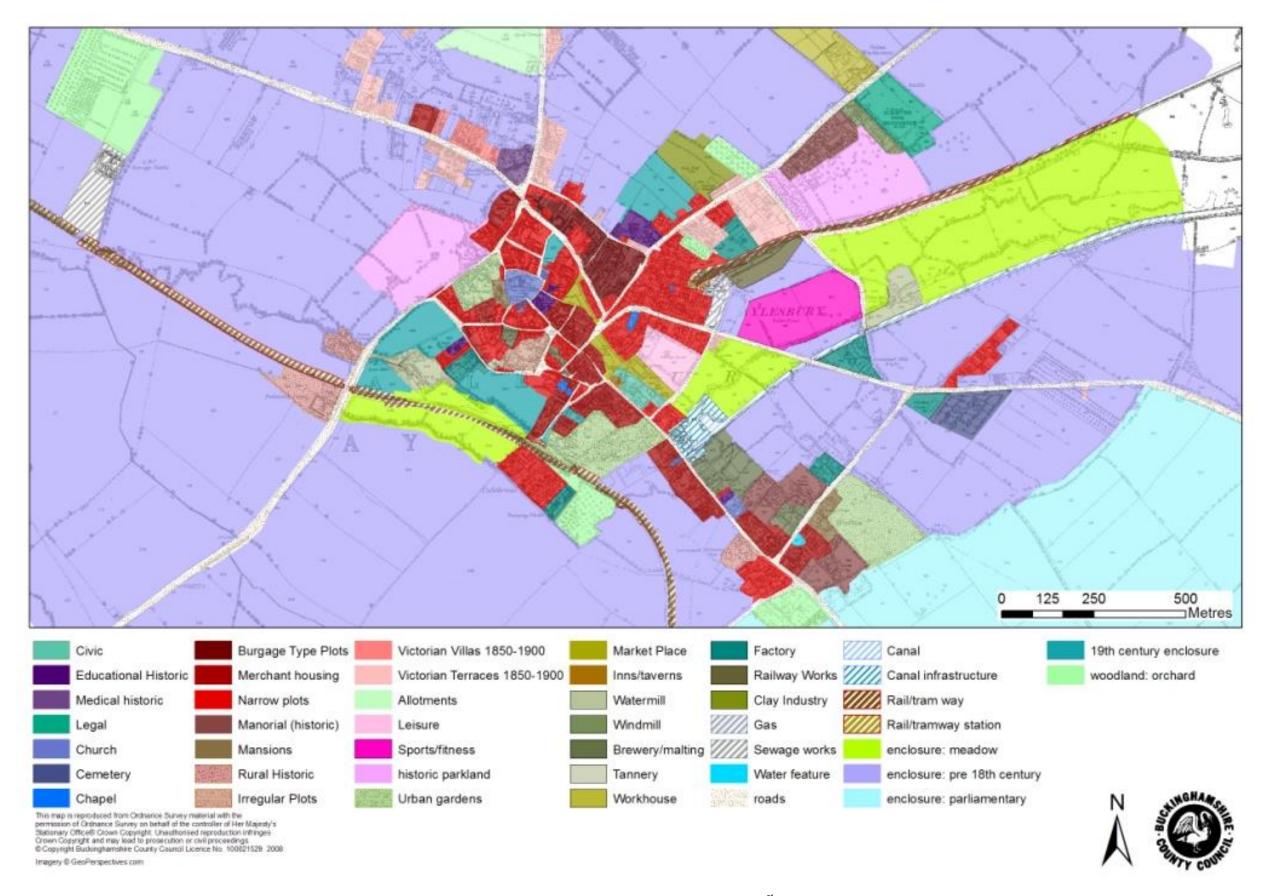


Figure 38: Aylesbury's historic urban character: Based on Ordnance Survey 1st edition Map 25" map. 1889

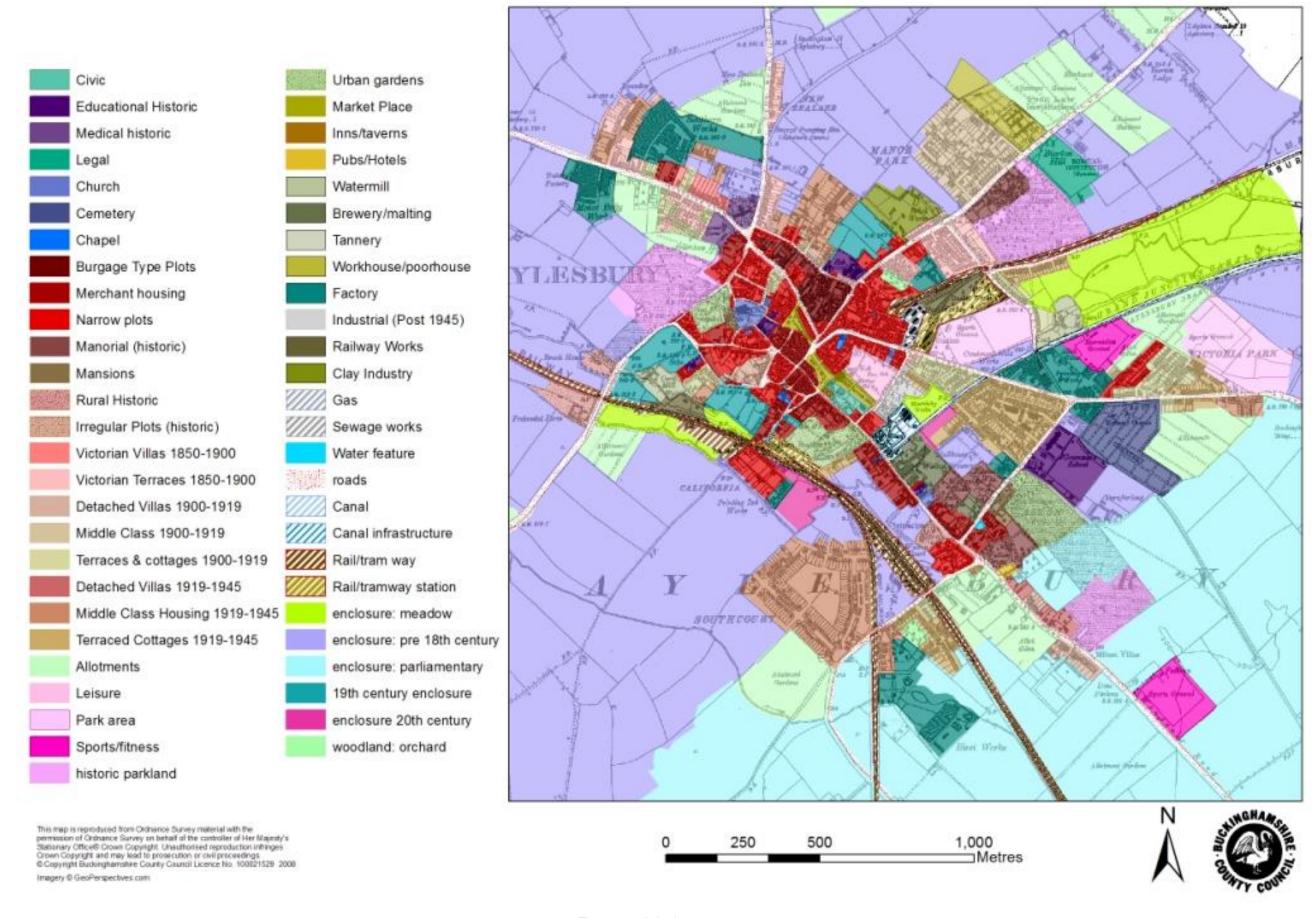


Figure 38: Aylesbury c.1920s

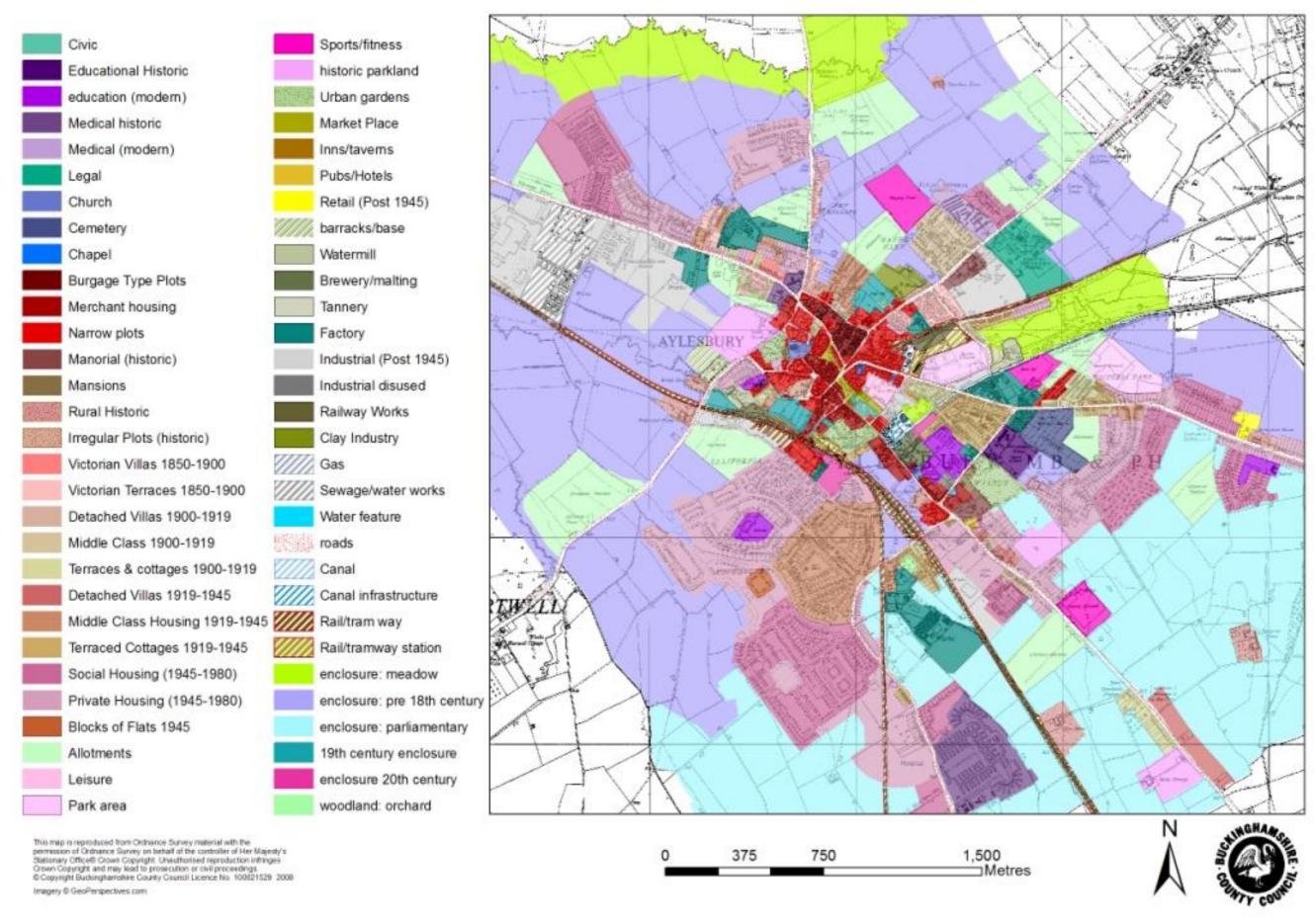


Figure 39: Aylesbury c.1955

Manors & Estates

Aylesbury Manor was sold by the Pakington's in 1802 to George, Marquess of Buckingham. On his death in 1848 the estate was sold to Mr A Tindal and in 1884 it was sold to Mr J Parker of High Wycombe. Prebendal Manor descended with Aylesbury until they were divided in 1885 (Page W, 1925).

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

Table 5 illustrates a summary of trade based on information gathered from trade directories from the 19th to 20th centuries. Between 1830 and 1935 the numbers of trade listings for Aylesbury almost doubled, indicating a significant growth in trade, however the individual growth of the five main sub groups was more varied. The artisans and trades grouping showed the least growth suggesting a stagnation of hand-crafting techniques while the numbers of professional listings increased significantly with a wider range of professional services as well as increased numbers. Several breweries and tanneries are recorded on 19th century maps including the large Walton Brewery site on Walton Street, now demolished (Figure 40).



Figure 40: Walton Brewery (Copyright Buckinghamshire County Museum)

Summary	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1891	1903	1911	1920	1935
Professional	22	27	25	23	34	37	44	51	58	46	70
Agric/General	3	1	3	3	18	20	25	21	24	21	22
Artisans/trades	53	74	75	88	67	66	92	86	87	61	60
Service/Provision	143	203	222	193	203	216	274	211	211	211	213
Merchant/dealer	53	74	81	84	119	124	162	202	212	187	193

Table 6: Summary of trade in Aylesbury 1830-1935 (method adapted from Broad, 1992)

20th century industry

Late 19th century and early 20th century industry included a number of large factories that contributed to the early modern development of the town, most of which has since been demolished or converted, including the following:

Hazell, Watson and Viney Printworks, Tring Road (HER 0950700000)

In 1867 Printers Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd moved from London, first opening a country branch at California, then established a branch works on the Tring Road in 1878. The new factory, a letterpress printers, electro & stereo typers, book-binding works was a four-storey building. The works' distinctive corner cupola and tall chimney were landmarks in the area. By 1897 the firm employed 500 people. By 1920 the business had expanded rapidly (B5). Extensions were built in 1885, 1895, 1906, 1907 and 1911, establishing the company as Aylesbury's premier undertaking. In 1920, 1926, 1933 and 1935 further additions and enlargements occurred, followed by club premises in Britannia Street, a Sports Ground in Eagles Road, a theatre in 1936, and a new factory in 1937 (Birch 1993). Until the coming of Hazells, Aylesbury had virtually no manufacturing industry. The firm was the largest employer in Aylesbury for nearly a century. Hazells eventually merged with other publishing companies and the decision was made to close the factory in 1968, the building was finally demolished in 1984.

The junction on which the factory was located was soon known as Hazell's corner. Hazell's corner is now a major roundabout, with a Tesco's on the left and the printing works replaced by the 1990s Wynn-Jones centre, a collection of tyre-fitters and other industrial brick sheds (Andrew 2000).

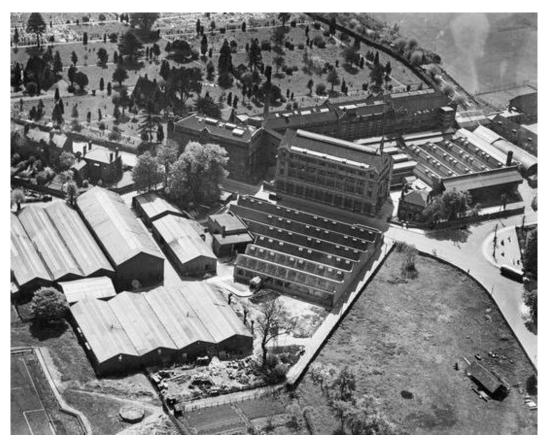


Figure 41: Hazell, Watson & Viney Printworks, Viney Printing Works, Aylesbury, 1934 - Britain from Above" (Copyright English Heritage)

Cubitt Car Factory, Bicester Road (HER 0950600000)

The Cubitt car factory was in operation from 1919-1925. Cubitt was a subsidiary of the Cubitt construction company which built Belgrave Square and a New East Wing to Buckingham Palace. The company used American assembly line methods and the original site covered c. 20 acres. Despite the modern organisation only several thousand cars were built and the company never produced enough cars to be profitable. Consequently the company collapsed in 1925. The factory was occupied by over buy Versatile Fittings Ltd. Demolished 2007



Figure 42: Former Equitable Life Offices, Walton Street (Photo: J Credland)

Schwarzkopf Factory, California (HER 0804300000)

During the early to mid 19th century a number of cottages and gardens were constructed on the western end of the site, along with a silk mill. By the end of the 19th century, the silk mill had been replaced by a printing works, which was in turn converted to an ink works. By the 1960s the site was occupied by a small cosmetics factory which was then replaced by the current factory/warehouse buildings (Giffards 2003). No mention of silk mill found in other sources (Viney and Nightingale 1994). In 1867 Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd moved from London, first opening a country branch at California (Birch 1993). Historic photographs owned by Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society and put online by the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies and Buckinghamshire County Museum show the California printing works, at least one of the pictures taken in 1912.

International Alloys, Bicester Road (0846700000)

An aluminium foundry, part of an industrial complex situated between the Bicester Road, (south side) and the railway, circa 1.25 km Northwest of Aylesbury town centre. It was owned by International Alloys Limited. The foundry, built in 1940, was designed to recycle scrap aluminium into high quality ingots ready for subsequent product manufacture and operated until 1982 and the buildings demolished (Hanley & Hunt 1993).

Nestle Milk Factory, High Street

The factory was built in1870 and along with Hazells was one of Aylesbury's largest employers manufacturing condensed milk. During the Second World War, production at the plant converted to the production of penicillin for the war effort. The factory was shut down in 2002 with the loss of 300 jobs. The factory was demolished in 2005 and the site redeveloped for housing.

Bifurcated & Tubular Rivet Company – Rivets Close (HER 0957000000)

The Bifurcated & Tubular Rivet Company formed a major part of Aylesbury's 20th century industrial history, B&TR employed over 1000 people at its height in the 1950s and was the

town's largest employer at that time (Hanley & Hunt 1993). Located to the south of the town the factory, was demolished and made way for housing. The company concentrated on rivet setting machines and was re-located to Stocklake Park in 2001, where it employed just 37 people.

Aylesbury Town -20th Century Redevelopment

Much of the historic core of Aylesbury has been redeveloped in recent years through the construction of construction of civic and commercial redevelopment including the New County Offices in 1963, Hale Leys Hale Leys shopping centre in the 1980s, Friars Square shopping centre, car park and supermarket in the supermarket in the 1990s, The Vale & the Junction Retail Parks in the 1990s. A boom in 'white collar' collar' commercial development has since the 1980s has seen a number of office complexes built across built across Aylesbury. Development zones range from the redevelopment of the burgage type plots to the plots to the rear of Buckingham Street into 1970s Brutalistic offices to the redevelopment of Walton Street Walton Street into a series of Modern style office complexes such as the Equitable Life glass covered covered offices



Figure 51).

91

Modern industry has also contributed to the growth of the town throughout the 20th century with two areas of significant modern development first along the Bicester Road were a series of industrial estates extend from the town centre to the outer limits of the town with a second more mixed area of industrial and recent commercial redevelopment along Stocklake to the east of the town.



Figure 43: Former Equitable Life Offices, Walton Street (Photo: J Credland)

Utilities

- The first gas works was built near the High Street Station in 1834, it was moved to Gatehouse Road in the 1960s.
- The borough water supply was established in 1867
- The first telephone exchange was built in 1900, it was replaced in 1953 with the current building on New Street (Pevsner, 1994).
- The first electricity works were built on Exchange Street in 1915.

Markets & Fairs

Market Square is the only market area still in use today, however in the 19th and 20th centuries both Kingsbury and a cattle market on Exchange Street were used. Kingsbury has been used as a market for centuries and only fell out of permanent use in the 20th century although it is now occasionally used for special market days. The Exchange Street market included a purpose built market hall and cattle pens, it continued until 1982 when it was finally demolished to make way for the civic centre. The late medieval market hall was demolished in 1808 and replaced by a stone hall, which lasted until 1866 when it too was demolished by the Aylesbury Market Company in favour of the new market hall and cattle pens on Exchange Street (Page, 1925).

Modern Religious Structures

Over 30 historic religious structures are recorded in the HER while numerous more have been added n the 20th century including the following;

- Walton Street. Baptist Chapel. 1828. Demolished.
- Friarage Passage. Wesleyan Chapel. 1837. Demolished.
- Holy Trinity, Walton. Church of England. 1843.
- Station Street, Primitive Methodist, 1845, Demolished.
- Buckingham Street. Wesleyan Chapel. 1893.
- St John's, Cambridge Street. Church of England. 1900s. Demolished.
- St Joseph's, High Street. Catholic. 1934.
- Holy Spirit, Bedgrove. Church of England. 1960s
- Our Lady, Bedgrove. 1960s.
- Church of the Good Shepherd, Southcourt. Church of England. 1960s
- Limes Avenue. Baptist Chapel. 1970s.
- Thame Road, Mormon. 1980s.
- Havelock Street. Mosque. 2000s.

Transport links

Aylesbury was connected to the Grand Union Canal in 1815 with a branch from Marsworth to Aylesbury [HER 0295200000]. The canal entered Aylesbury running parallel to the Bear Brook with a wharf at Walton.

Aylesbury was served by two railway stations in the 19th century. The first station was built to the east in 1839 by London and North Western Rail (Cockman F, 2006: 12). The Aylesbury branch connected the town to the London to Birmingham railway via the Cheddington junction. This line continued to operate until it was dismantled in 1963.

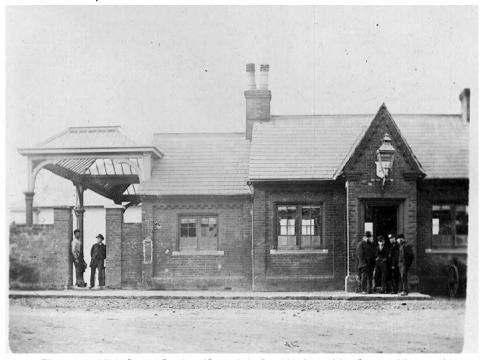


Figure 44: High Street Station (Copyright Buckinghamshire County Museum)

A second station was eventually added to the west of the town in 1863. Two lines ran through from this station, the first was an extension of the Wycombe line to Princes Risborough and Aylesbury while the second was the Aylesbury to Chorleywood line in 1898 (Cockman F, 2006: 56). This line originally extended Birmingham, however the section north of the town was closed in the 1950s. A short section of the line out to Berryfields has recently been reopened.



Figure 45: Town Station, Great Western Street (Copyright Buckinghamshire County Museum)

Civic structures

- The County Hall complex has been expanded several times; the County Constabulary Headquarters was added in 1865 as was the former Town Hall and Corn Exchange (now demolished). The Old County Offices were added in 1928 and the New County Offices in 1963 (Pevsner, 1994: 155).
- The Prison on Bierton Road was built in 1845 initially for women offenders only (Sheahan, 1861: p.75), It is now a young offenders institution.

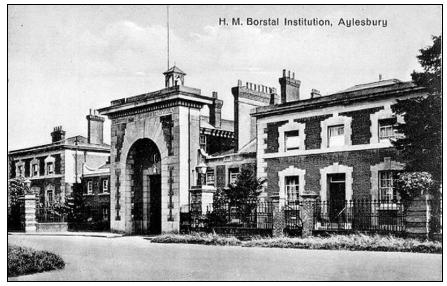


Figure 46: Prison, Bierton Road (Copyright Buckinghamshire County Museum)

- The Clock Tower in the market place was built by the town in 1876 (Page, 1925).
- Public baths, Bourbon Street. Built 1895, demolished 1960.
- The Magistrates Court on Walton Street was built in 1977 (Pevsner & Williamson 1994).
- The current police headquarters are on Wendover Road, built 1961 (Pevsner & williamson, 1994: p.155).
- The Odeon cinema, Cambridge Street, built in the Art Deco style, opened in 1937 (Pevsner Williamson 1994: p. 164).
- The Civic Centre, Exchange Street, built 1974 Now demolished to make way for Aylesbury's regeneration (Pevsner & Williamson, 1994: p.155).
- Odeon Cinema Complex, Exchange Street, built 2001.



Figure 47: Former Odeon Cinema, Cambridge Street

The Workhouse/poor house

When the site at St Mary's Square became overcrowded, a new workhouse was constructed on the site of St Mary's School, Oxford Road. With the introduction of Aylesbury's Poor Law Union Act in 1834, the parish workhouse was soon abandoned in favour of an entirely new site on Bierton Road. Opened in 1844, the buildings were later reused for the Tindal Hospital (Sheahan, 1861: 75).

Hospitals & Schools pre 1945

- The first Buckinghamshire General Infirmary was converted from a private residence in 1833 (Sheahan, 1861: 76). The New General Infirmary, later called the Royal Buckinghamshire Hospital, opened in 1862 (Pevsner & Williamson, 1994: 156).
- Stoke Mandeville Hospital opened in 1939 on the site of an earlier Isolation Hospital. It was expanded later as the District General Hospital in 1971 (Pevsner & Williamson, 1994: p. 156).
- The Aylesbury workhouse on Bierton Road was later converted into the Tindal General Hospital in the 1950s (Pevsner & Williamson, 1994: 156).
- Three National Schools were built within the modern extent of Aylesbury in the 19th century, on Oxford Road and Bierton Road in 1845 and a third in Walton in 1846 (Sheahan, 1861: 74).
- A British School opened on Church Row in the 19th century, first shown on the 1863 Town Plan of Aylesbury.
- Aylesbury Grammar School, Walton Road, built 1906 by F Taylor (Pevsner & Williamson, 1994: 157).

Hospitals & Schools post 1945

Numerous primary schools have been built within the main areas of modern development in Aylesbury, post 1945 educational facilities of particular note include the following;

- Aylesbury High School, built 1960 by F B Pooley (Pevsner, 1994: 157).
- Aylesbury College, built in 1963 by F B Pooley (Pevsner, 1994: 157). The College was demolished and rebuilt in 2008.
- Sir Henry Floyd Grammar School, built 20th century

Designed landscapes and public open spaces

Several post medieval to modern designed landscapes have been recorded in Aylesbury during a project to record small parks and gardens in Buckinghamshire (Smith N, 1998) whilst the characterisation study has recorded other public green spaces, with which Aylesbury is not particularly well-endowed considering its size and projected growth.

St. Mary's Vicarage, Parsons Fee [HER 0638400000],

The vicarage house is a large 18th century detached building with a sizable garden surrounding it. There is no map evidence to suggest a formal layout to the garden, which consisted of a lawn and trees bounded by a high brick wall on 19th century maps. The extent of the garden survives intact

Prebendal House, Parsons Fee [HER 0409103000],

The large garden associated with the 18th century house consisted of a formal layout as illustrated in 18th century watercolours, by the 19th century much of the formal design had been removed. The majority of the garden has since been developed.

The Friarage, Rickfords Hill [HER 0638500000]

A small urban garden is recorded to the rear of the property where the medieval priory was located. It has since been demolished to make way for a car park.

The Tring Road Cemetery [HER 0638800000]

Added in the 19th century and first recorded on the OS 1st edition map. It included a two mortuary chapels and has been extended several times since its creation.

Ceely House, Church Street [HER 0240204000]

A small walled garden was attached to Ceely House in the 19th century. Excavations at the site in 1996 revealed evidence of a 15th-17th century garden (AY21).

The Aylesbury Vale Park [HER 0638600000]

Originally started as a cricket ground in the late 19th century; it was bought by the Borough Council in 1929 and was subsequently landscaped as a municipal park.



Figure 48: Outdoor pool, Vale Park Aylesbury

The Alfred Rose Park [HER 0638700000]

A post 1950 walled municipal park containing a lawn and cricket ground in until the 1990s when a miniature golf course was added.

Other Recreation Grounds

The growth of Aylesbury from mid 20^{th} century onwards created new public open spaces for residents; The development Southcourt was well provisioned with 'green infrastructure' including the Edinburgh Sports Ground.

Residential Buildings and Estates

Several large estates have developed around Aylesbury since the early 19th century. New Zealand to the north of the town around the Bicester Road was one of the earliest areas of development while California to the south developed around the second railway line in the later 19th century.

Early 20th century estates include Southcourt, were begun in the 1920s, this area of modern development has continued to grow throughout the century, its borders defined in the north by the Oxford Road and in the south by the Stoke Mandeville Road. Walton Court was added in the 1970s. The 1970s also saw modern development north of the Oxford Road around Fowler Road and into Fairford Leys.

The Quarrendon estate infilled the area along the Bicester Road as far as the Thame Brook to the north and as far as the Buckingham Road. East of the Buckingham Road the estates of Manor Park and Elmhurst continue as far as the canal while the Bedgrove estate extends from the canal round to Stoke Mandeville Hospital.

4.7 Character

Aylesbury is dominated by the wide band of generally modern housing estates that surround the historic town centre. The majority of these estates are built in generic designs found in most towns in Britain, from social housing of the 50s to high density housing of the 21st century. However, there are some of modern residential housing that possesses distinctive character and contributes to the built environment of the town. One such estate is Watermead with its pastel coloured buildings and lakeside setting; while the design of Fairford Leys sussessfully imitates the style and design of Victorian buildings and gives this part of Aylesbury its own idiosyncratic communal feel.

In the centre of Aylesbury the views across the town were once dominated by the imposing church standing atop the hill and surrounded by tiny streets and timber framed and brick houses. Today taller buildings dominate the skyline. Pollution and neglect have also taken their toll, significantly affecting the visual appreciation of the town.

Yet while the majority of the town now feels bland and uninteresting, the historic core immediately surrounding the church remains fairly intact, albeit diminished in size and importance. The narrow, cobbled streets remain while the houses, the majority of which are protected by listed building status, survive in good condition. Georgian and vernacular architecture as well as construction techniques and building materials point to a significant period of rebuilding and/or refronting in the 16th to 18th centuries. The historic core is not the only area with a strong character, however, there are areas of post medieval and modern expansion that have distinctive character despite the significant redevelopment and expansion that has been in effect for most of the 20th century. Manor Park and Highbridge have retained their early 20th century appearance while some areas around New Street, Buckingham Road and Bicester Road that are currently in a state of some neglect have a good potential for restoration.



Figure 49: Waternead

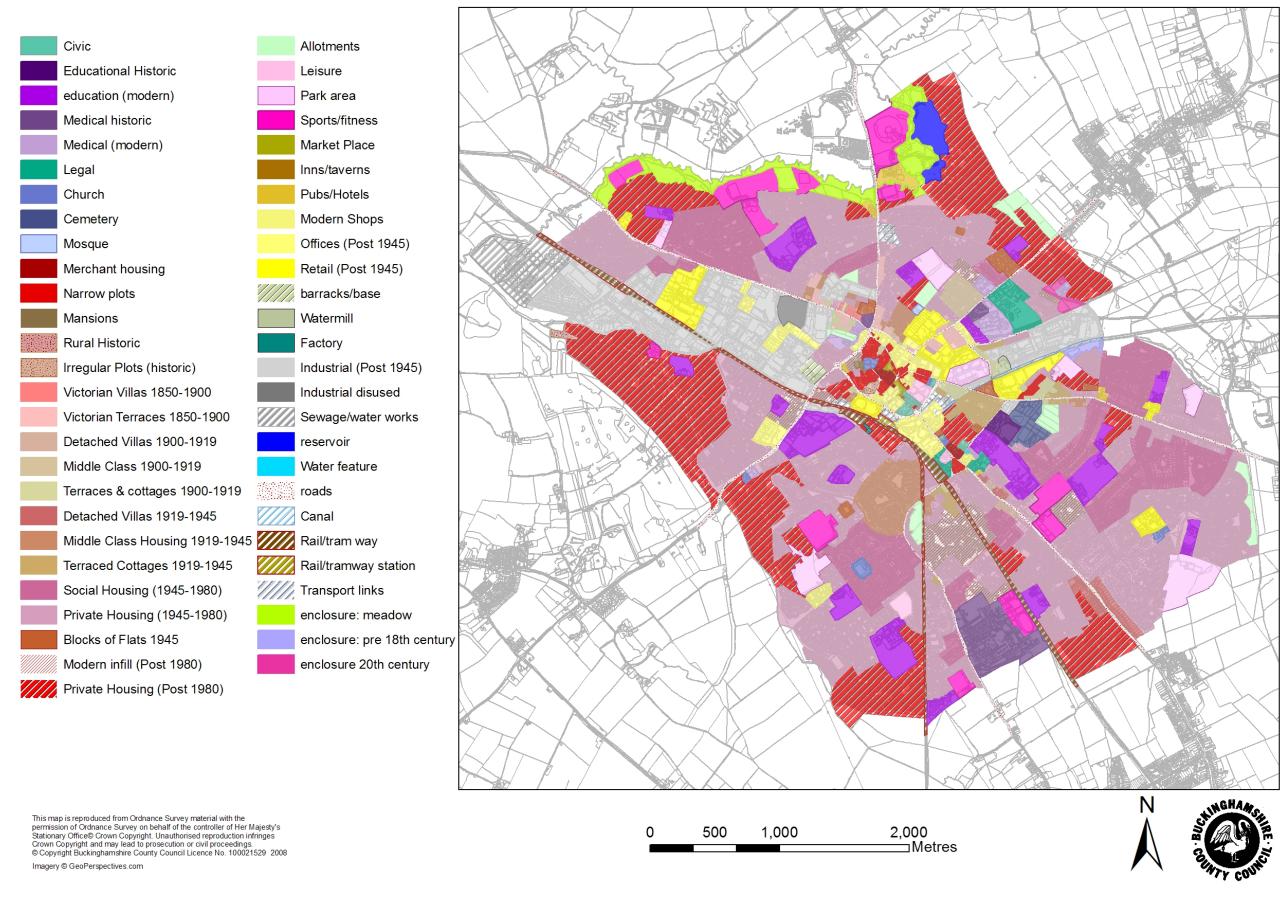


Figure 50: Aylesbury 2008

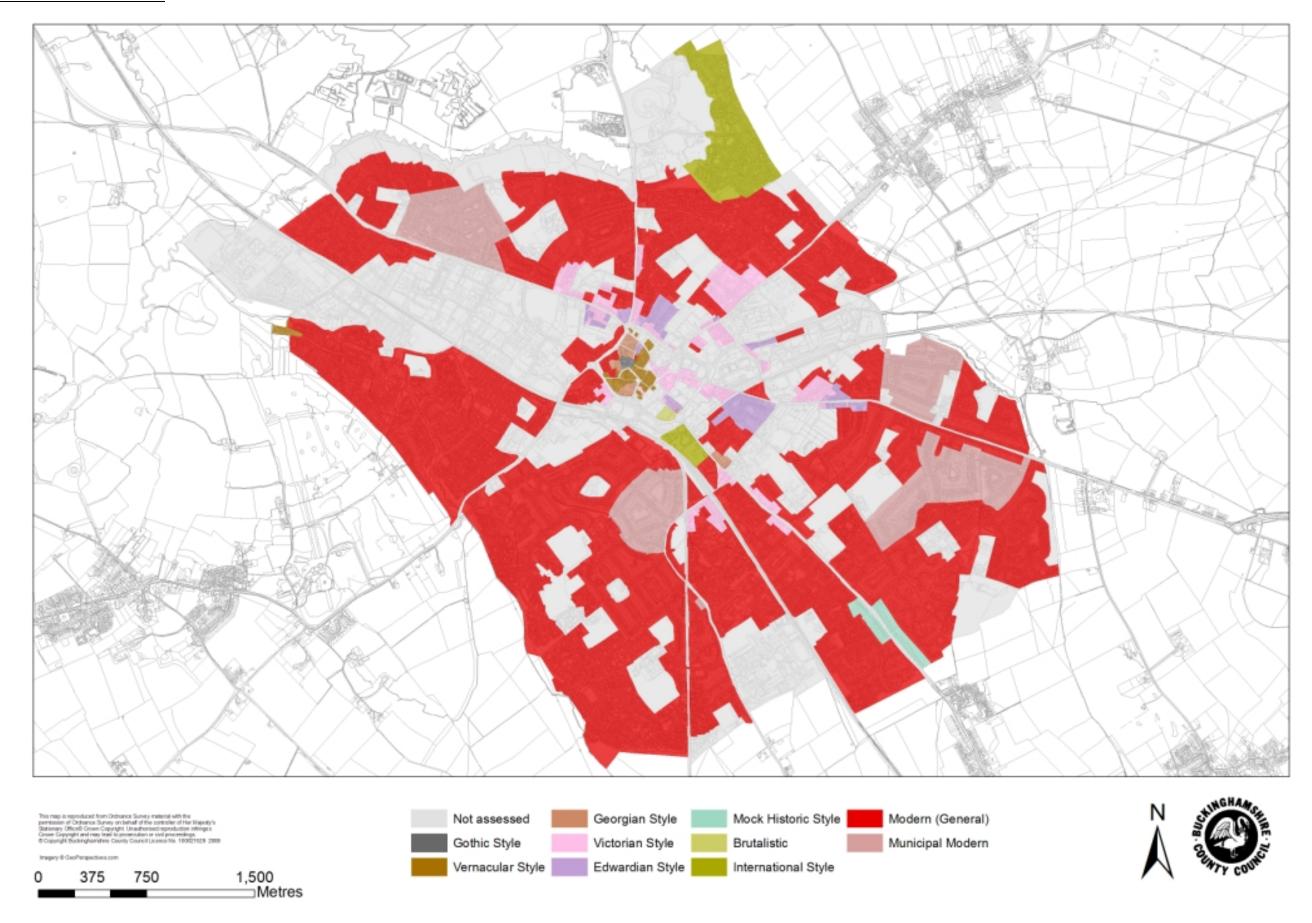


Figure 51: architectural styles

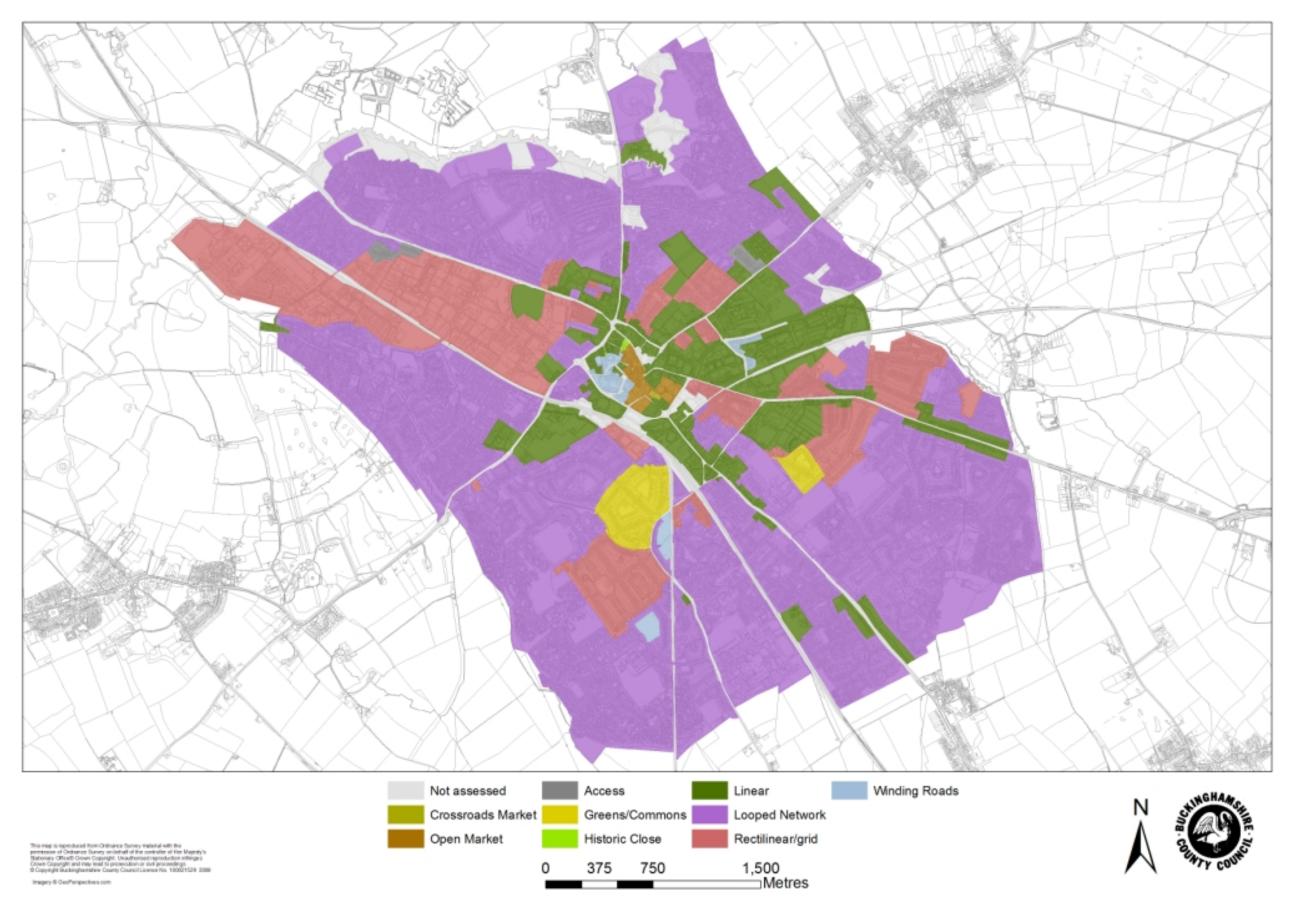


Figure 52: Morphology of Aylesbury

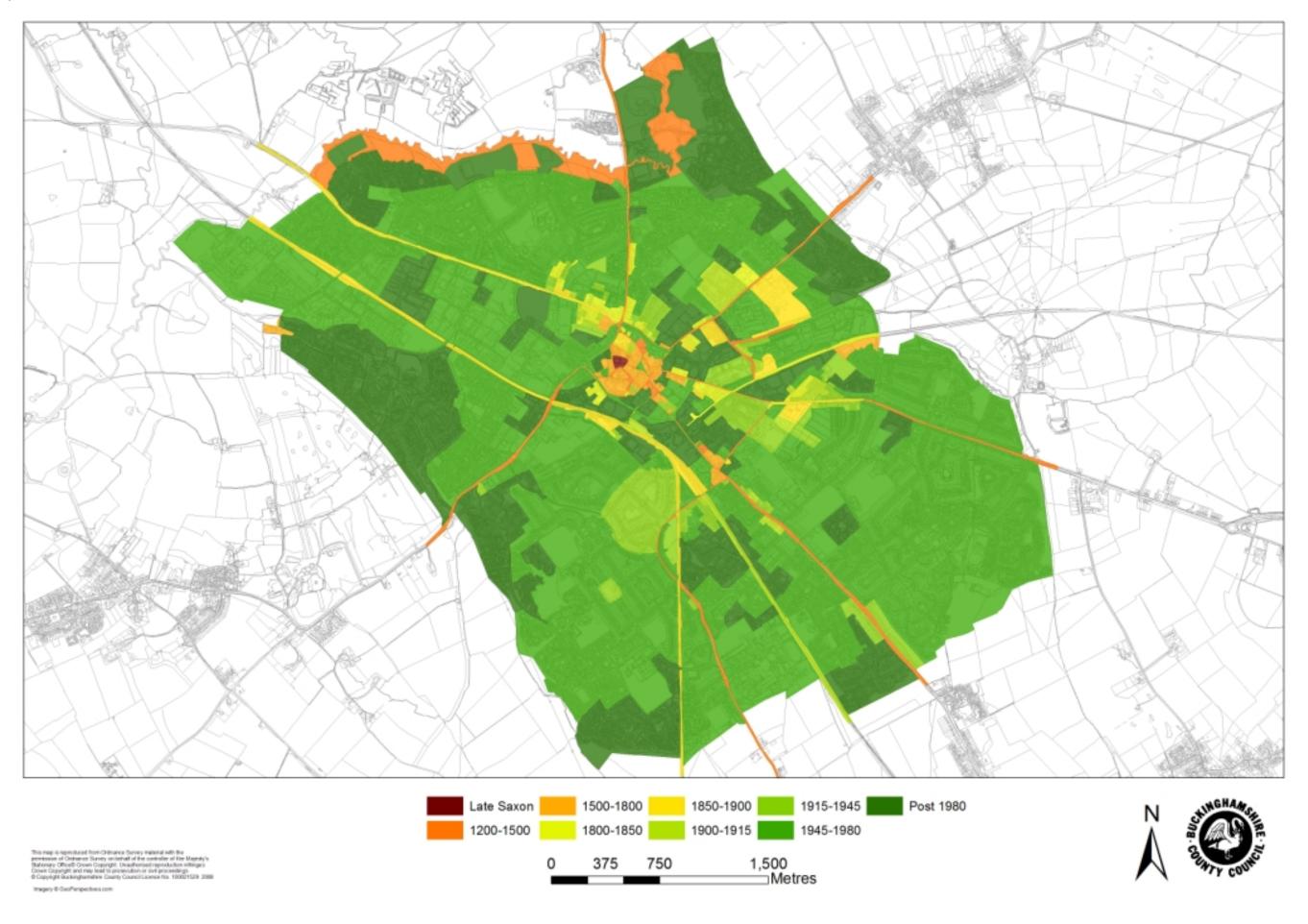


Figure 53: period development

II ASSESSMENT

5 Designations

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5.1 Conservation Areas (CA)

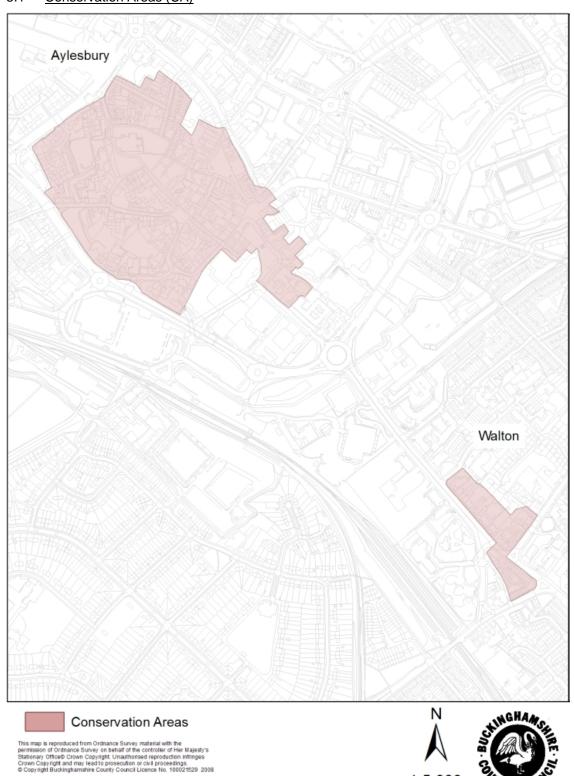


Figure 54: Extent of the conservation area, 2005

1:5,000

Aylesbury Historic Town

The Aylesbury historic town conservation area was first designated in 1969 and was revised first in 1988 and more recently in 2004 (AVDC, 2004). The current conservation area is split into six general identity areas; the first area includes the Church and the Prebendal while the second area is composed of Castle Street and Rickfords Hill (Figure 54). The third area was added to the conservation area in 1988 and is composed of Ripon Street and Granville Street. The fourth area is defined by Kingsbury Square while the fifth is defined by the Market Square. The sixth area is located on Walton Street and is composed of Old County offices and surrounding buildings.

The Walton conservation area was first included in 1988 and the Wendover Road area was added in 2004 (AVDC, 2004). The Walton Road area is limited to Walton Terrace and Walton Road and what is commonly referred to as the Gyratory roundabout. This likely composed the historic core of Walton village. Wendover Road was added in 2004 and composes a stretch of Victorian housing from 115 to 145 Wendover Road. They were included for their special architectural interest. The conservation area is discussed in greater detail in the Conservation Area Character Appraisal document available from Aylesbury Vale District Council.

5.2 Scheduled Monuments

There are no Scheduled Monuments within Aylesbury itself, however, there are several in the immediate surroundings. To the east of Aylesbury there are two medieval moated sites at Bierton (SAM No. 32102) and Broughton (SAM No. 29411), and to the north is the deserted medieval village, Tudor mansion and garden at Quarrendon (SAM No. 12004).

5.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

There are several areas in Aylesbury that have already been designated as having good archaeological potential (Figure 14); the principal areas relate to Aylesbury historic core and Walton historic core. There are two smaller areas near to the historic cores that relate to the historic mill sites on the Oxford Road and at Walton. Further from the historic centre a small area near Fairford Leys has been recorded as having good potential for Iron Age finds and features with a possible settlement located there.

5.4 Registered Parks and Gardens

5.5 Listed Buildings

6 Historic Urban Zones

6.1 Introduction

The process of characterising and analysing Buckinghamshire towns produces a large quantity of information at a 'fine-grained scale' e.g. the character of particular buildings, town plan forms and location of archaeological data. This multitude of information can be hard to assimilate. In order to distil this information into an understandable form, the project defines larger areas or Historic Urban Zones (HUZs) for each town; these zones provide a framework for summarising information spatially and in 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 (Figure 55). 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 <u>Archaeological Assessment</u>

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;

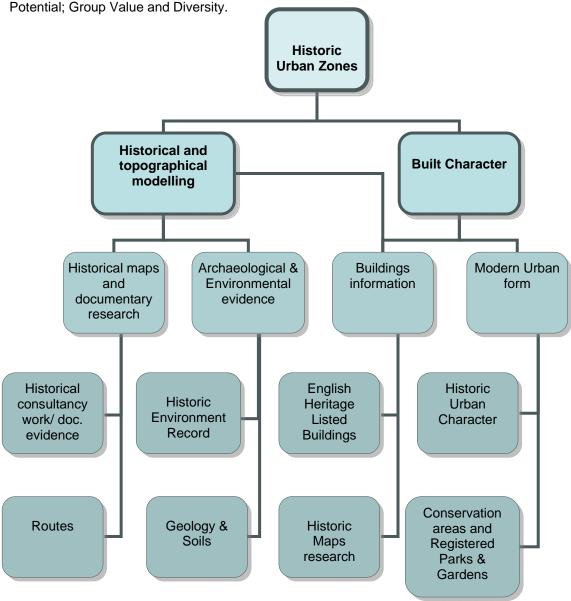


Figure 55: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

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

Aylesbury Historic Town

Survival

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

- High = Documented survival of extensive significant remains
- Medium = Documented survival of significant remains
- Low = Documented extensive destruction/loss/absence of remains
- Uncertain = Insufficient information for reliable judgment

Potential

This section relates to the likelihood of preservation of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence and will be a summary based in part on known archaeological and environmental evidence and in part on predictive preservation and therefore should be treated with caution. Potential preservation is based upon ground conditions whether wet or dry, the topography and the quality of archaeological evidence. The relationship between subsurface deposits and standing buildings is also of relevance. Evidence for buildings potential lies in determining the preservation of older building structures or fabrics hidden behind later builds and facades. The principal nature of remains predicted will be indicated. This will also refer to the potential for environmental finds, although this can only be a general statement.

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

Group Value

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

Diversity

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

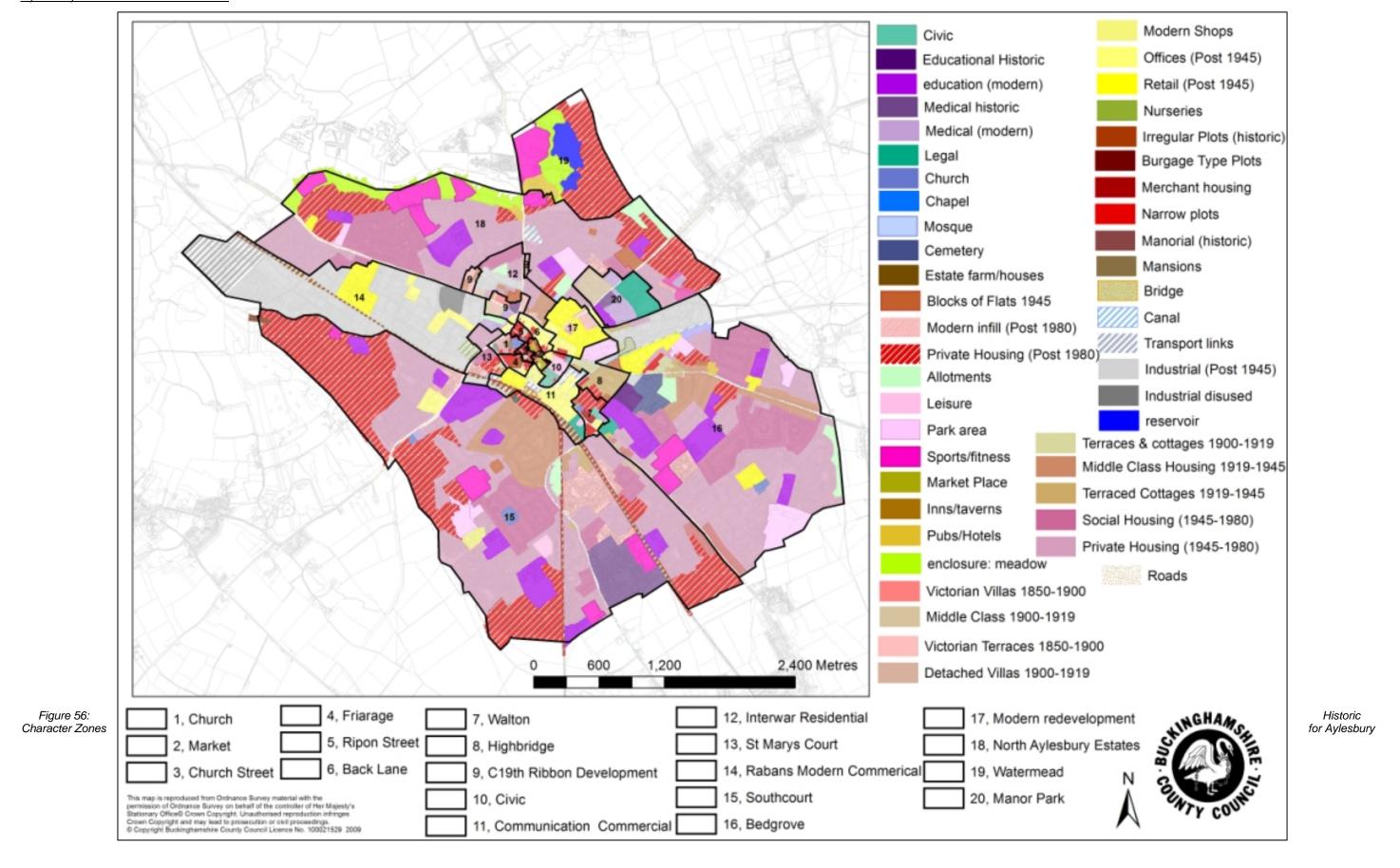
- High 3 or more phases
- Medium 2 major phases
- Low Single phase
- Unknown

6.4 Heritage Values

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

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

- Evidential: The potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity e.g. through study of buried archaeological remains or historic buildings — this equates to the archaeological assessment described above.
- Historical: Derives from the ways in which past people and events and aspects of live 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.



6.5 Historic Settlement

Zone 1: Religious Centre - St Mary's Square

Summary: The zone represents the ancient religious heart of Aylesbury; the church is sited at the highest point of the town whilst Prebendal House is located immediately to the west. The zone encompasses the 19th century extent of the Prebendal House garden, which slopes sharply down to the Oxford Road. The boundaries of this zone are defined by the current extent of the church square and Prebendal House. The zone is entirely with the Aylesbury Conservation Area. Its built heritage includes the Grade I* listed St Mary's Church, the Grade II* listed Prebendal House and ten Grade II listed buildings along Parsons Fee and Castle Street. St Mary's Church was built in the 13th century but has been extensively altered and restored since that time, principally in the 19th century by Sir Gilbert Scott.

Historical: There has been a church in Aylesbury since Anglo Saxon times when it was a Minster serving a wide area, which had been founded, whether by accident or design, on a site of much earlier 'pre Christian' worship. The church and the Prebendal Manor were held by the see of Dorchester until the late 13th century when it was seized by Edward II and bestowed upon Robert Baldock whose family held the manor until the 16th century when the Pakington's held the lease to the manor and its courts. In the 18th century the prebendal manor was home to the notorious radical politician, John Wilkes who, from 1747-1759, was resident and MP for Aylesbury. St Mary's church also contains the tombs of a number of local historical figures including a monument to Lady Lee 1584 the wife of Sir Henry Lee and the 14th century alabaster monument of a knight, thought to be part of the medieval Friary. The zone displays illustrative values relating principally to religious practice and associative links to local historical figures influential in the town's history.

Evidential: There is archaeological evidence for human occupation extending back into prehistory. An excavation at Prebendal Court to the north of the house revealed key archaeological evidence for occupation from the Iron Age to the present day including ritual animal and human sacrifice. Limited salvage observations within the church (AY4) itself produced some evidence for the early Saxon Minster suggesting an original construction consisting of a nave with the later addition of a tower prior to the complete reconstruction of the church in the 13th century. The potential for archaeological evidence is high as it has been demonstrated to be one of the earliest areas of Aylesbury containing well preserved remains of regional and national importance dating to the later prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and postmedieval periods. The zone's historic buildings also have the potential to inform understanding of medieval and post-medieval Aylesbury.

Aesthetic: The combination of the 13th century church, churchyard, cloistered by the historic buildings, and the narrow pedestrianised roads make this one of the most picturesque and tranquil parts of Aylesbury. The historic buildings are well preserved and are predominantly of a vernacular and Georgian style. The setting, away from the hustle and bustle of Aylesbury's market and town centre, makes this an attractive retreat; when the weather is more clement, office workers are known to relax and eat their lunch in the churchyard. By contrast, the aesthetics of the north western part of the zone is very different the buildings are largely 20th century flats, houses and offices, while the north of the zone is bordered by the very busy Aylesbury ring road.

Communal Value: The zone has a high communal value as evidenced by the presence of St Mary's Church for centuries has been the main place of worship for the parishioners of Aylesbury. Aside from its spiritual role, the church has adapted to provide cultural attractions for the town's residents and visitors; this includes staging regular weekly concerts and artistic exhibitions. The church also runs a café, which is popular with locals and patrons of the church.

Archaeological Assessment	Built Character						
Period: Prehistoric to Post	Morphology:	Winding	Linear		Density:	Hig	gh
Medieval	Character Types:	Narrow plo				Modern i	nfill
Survival: Medium		mansions (18 th cen	itury)		Church	
Group Value: Ecclesiastical		private hou	sing 194	45		industria	l disused
Diversity: High	Architectural	Vernacular		(Georgian	Modern	General
Potential: High	styles:						
Heritage values	Plan Form styles:	Post medie	val man	sion 1	/lodern	Modern 1	flats
		Post medie	val terra	aces t	erraces	Medieva	l church
Evidential: High	Build Materials:	Brick handr	made			Brick ma	chined
Historical: High		Brick rende	ered			Stone	
Aesthetic: High	Roof Materials:	tile handma	ade	tile ma	chined	slate nat	ural
Communal Value: High							

Zone 2: Market Area

Summary: The Market Area Zone is located to the east of the Church and defined by the Market Square, Kingsbury and those properties that face onto it. Market Square contains the Kings Head pub one of Aylesbury's oldest vernacular buildings. Both markets also include several areas of post-medieval encroachment. This zone lies entirely within the historic conservation area for Aylesbury with the exception of the entrance to Friars Square shopping centre. There are twenty four listed buildings in the Market Zone including five 19th and 20th century statues.

Historical; Kingsbury is thought to be the earliest market. By the medieval period the focus of the town had shifted south with the construction of a larger market square. The current Market Square is much smaller than the medieval space due to encroachment on three sides from the 16th century. The only area where encroachment probably didn't occur is the south side where the County Court now stands. A market hall had been in existence in the market square since the 16th century at least. Unusually, the medieval St John's Leper Hospital was located within the town and thought to have fronted onto the market square, although its exact location is unknown. Access into Market Square from the south was along Walton Street connecting the historic settlements of Walton and Bedgrove directly to the market while access from Bierton to the north was originally along Cambridge Street. Buckingham Street leads directly from the Bicester Road through Kingsbury to the Market Square.

Markets and their surrounding inns and shops and encroachments are an iconic element of historic market towns illustrative of their economic function and central to their social life. The King's Head is a particularly fine example of a late medieval/early modern courtyard inn. The Market Square also contains statues of famous Buckinghamshire personalities to which Aylesbury is connected through its role as county town. They help connect the Market Square to the civic area to the south.

Evidential: There have been several archaeological investigations within this zone. Observation at 33 Kingsbury (AY27) uncovered a large ditch thought to be part of the Iron Age hillfort. Small-scale watching briefs in Market Square and Kingsbury have found little, perhaps reflecting their long history as open space. An excavation and building survey at the Kings Head have confirmed the building as 15th century in origin as well as revealing evidence for medieval activity to the rear of the plot. Despite the limited results from small-scale work, the evidential potential remains fairly high considering the importance of this zone in the outline of the Iron Age hillfort and in the formation of the Saxon and medieval settlement. Study of buildings and archaeology in and around the areas of presumed encroachment could help understand the process of market creation and infilling.

Aesthetic: This zone comprises a mixture of modern and historic styles from the 16th century to the present day, vernacular and Georgian buildings sit alongside Victorian, Edwardian and modern commercial buildings highlighting the continuous process of change within the market area from the medieval period. Different construction techniques and materials such as timber framing, brick, stone and concrete are also evident.

Cobbled areas of pavement remain in various places, particularly across the central market square which is now marked by iron railings while several 19th and 20th century statues have been erected commemorating John Hampden the 17th century politician and Parliamentarian supporter; Benjamin Disraeli the 19th century Prime Minister and author and Lord Chesham 3rd the late 19th century politician.

Communal Value: This zone remains a focus for commercial activity with shops, pubs and restaurants continuing to border the market. Markets are still held within the main square three days of the week with occasional markets also in Kingsbury. A fair is also held in Kingsbury once a year.

The square is now largely pedestrianised with restricted access to vehicles while the continued presence of a market as well as its location in the heart of the modern commercial town ensures that the market square has remained a busy and vibrant part of the modern community

has remained a busy and vibrant part of the modern community.					
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)				
Period: Iron Age, Saxon, medieval	Morphology:	Open Market	Density:	Medium	
and Post-medieval	Character Types:	Market Place		Narrow plots	
Survival: Medium		Modern retail		Merchant Housing	
Group Value: Commercial	Architectural styles:	Vernacular		Victorian	
Diversity: Medium		Georgian		1970s commercial	
Potential: High	Plan Form styles:	Post medieval wide fr	ontage	modern house & shops	
		post medieval narrow	frontage		
Heritage values	Roof Materials:	Slate: Natural		Tile: Clay handmade	
Evidential Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade		Brick: Coloured	
Historical Value: High		Brick: Machine		Box Frame: Brick infill	
Aesthetic Value: Medium/High		Brick: Rendered			
Communal Value: High					

Zone 3: Temple Square

Summary: This zone comprises Temple Square, Church Street, Temple Street and a section of Castle Street. The western edge of the zone is demarcated by Pebble Lane.

The plan form of this area shows that buildings are arranged in a mixture of narrow and wide plots, which probably date to the medieval period. Also of interest is the historic layout of the roads; Museum and Temple Street run in a south easterly direction from St Mary's Square (Zone 1) and connect to Silver Street. It seems that these roads connected to Walton Street, which runs along the same alignment forming a distinctive early alignment.

This zone is entirely within Aylesbury's conservation area. It contains a high concentration of listed buildings, there are a total of 47, of these six are graded II* including the 15th century Ceeley House which now forms part of the county museum and some notable examples along the east side of Church Street and Temple Square where the buildings are much more imposing. By contrast, the character of the buildings along Temple Street is smaller, and more vernacular in style. Also of interest is the surviving church pump in Pebble Lane which dates to 1840; this is the only surviving example of the public pumps which supplied drinking water to the historic core of Aylesbury.

Historical: This area probably formed part of the Iron Age and Anglo Saxon settlement and constitutes the best preserved part of the medieval and post-medieval town. It is also known from historical records that Temple Square contained a gaol from the 12th to 16th centuries although the exact location is uncertain. Both Temple Square and Temple Street are believed to derive their name from the Temple Grenville family of Stowe who owned property in the town and purchased the manorial rights of Aylesbury in 1802. Temple Street was formerly called Cordwainer's Street or Cobblers' Row. The continuation with civic patronage is also commemorated in the 19th building on 7-11 Temple Street, commissioned by Nathan de Rothschild who donated a library and reading room to the town.

The Temple Square zone is particularly strongly illustrative of the variety of traditional buildings and the streets of the old town as well as having some historical associations.

Evidential: There have been a number of archaeological discoveries made in this area since the 19th century, the majority relating to burials around the early minster church. Excavations in George Street revealed a middle Saxon Cemetery and evidence of medieval settlement but also middle Iron Age occupation; presumably within the hillfort. Further excavations confirmed that the former extent of the Anglo Saxon cemetery was far greater than it is today.

Thus the potential for archaeological evidence is high as this has been demonstrated to be one of the earliest areas of Aylesbury containing well preserved remains of regional and national importance dating to the later prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. The zone's historic buildings also have high potential to inform understanding of medieval and post-medieval Aylesbury.

Aesthetic: This part of Aylesbury has an attractive, historic feel, which is due to the large numbers of very fine vernacular buildings. The imposing Georgian buildings upon Church Street and Temple Square are now occupied by Estate Agents, Dentists, Solicitors, Surveyors and accountants, giving this 'professional quarter' of Aylesbury and an air of exclusivity. The character of Temple Street is slightly different; the vernacular buildings house attractive cafes, pubs, restaurants a number of independent shops and businesses. The narrow, pedestrianised Pebble Lane has a timeless character and more intimate feel, it provides an attractive thoroughfare connecting to the open spaces of Kingsbury and St Mary's Church. Detrimental aspects of the zone include occasional insertion of modern buildings (George Street) that do not fit in with the historic townscape design and the congestion caused by parking along Temple Square and Temple Street.

Communal: The main attraction of this zone is the County Museum on Church Street, which also includes the popular Roald Dahl gallery. The rest of the zone is home to service industries pubs restaurants and retail outlets. Around Church Street and Temple Square are estate agents, insurance and legal services.

Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Iron Age to Post Medieval	Morphology:	Open Market	Linear	Winding
Survival: Good	Density:	Medium		-
Group Value: N/A	Character Types:	Merchant Housing Narrow Plots		Narrow Plots
Diversity: High Potential: High	Architectural styles:	Vernacular		Georgian
Heritage values	Plan Form styles:	Post Medieval (Narrow Plots)		Post Medieval (Wide Plots)
Evidential: High				
Historical: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade	(Red)	Box Frame and Brick infill
Aesthetic: High		Brick: Machine (R	ed)	
Communal Value: Medium/High	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade C	Clay	Tile: Slate (Artificial)

Zone 4: The Friarage

Summary: The Friarage zone is defined by the historic settlement on Castle Street and Rickford's Hill leading into the ancient town. It is located to the south of the church on ground sloping down from 90m OD at the church to 80m OD on the modern Friarage Road. The zone is roughly divided by modern usage with commercial office and retail use dominant in the southern half along Friarage Road and Bourbon Street while residential use appears more dominant along Castle Street and the northern end of Rickford's Hill. This zone lies primarily within the Aylesbury conservation area and contains over 30 listed buildings as well as a great many unlisted historic buildings. 18 of the 30 listed buildings are 18th century in date. The buildings are primarily 17th or 18th century small terraced houses, particularly along Castle Street and Rickford's Hill.

Historical; This area of Aylesbury probably lay on the edge of the Saxon and Iron Age settlements. The narrow winding roads define three areas of irregular settlement that probably date to the medieval period at least. It is thought that the 14th century Grey Friars Monastery was located in this zone at the site of the present Friarage commercial building.

In the 18th century there was a significant non-conformist presence with a chapel and cemetery on Castle Street and the Friends Meeting House erected to the rear of 9 Rickford's Hill. A gospel hall is also recorded on 20th century maps while two breweries and a tannery are recorded on 19th century maps. There has been some loss of historic pattern along the path of the Friarage Road, built in the 1970s as an inner ring road, and subsequent widening in the 1980s as well as around the Friarage site following redevelopment in the 1970s. Overall the Friarage zone is particularly strongly illustrative of the variety of traditional buildings and the streets of the old town merging with the adjacent historic zones around the church and Temple Square.

Evidential: Previous archaeological work in this zone is limited to two sites; a watching brief at the Friarage site (AY3) and a small scale watching brief at Green End House (AY9). Both produced results that suggest the potential for further archaeological evidence is high. The Friarage site (AY3) produced evidence of high quality medieval masonry suggestive of a high status building and is thought to be the site of the Grey Friars monastery. The Green End House site (AY9) revealed Saxon pottery and a substantial but undated ditch. The zone's historic buildings also have high potential to inform understanding of medieval and post-medieval Aylesbury.

Aesthetic: A key aspect of the aesthetic value of this zone is the visual experience of climbing the two narrow winding lanes of Castle Street and Rickford's Hill towards the large Georgian properties lining Church Street (Zone Three). Castle Street is the more peaceful route; the street is narrow and winding and it is enclosed on both sides by 17th and 18th century narrow frontage vernacular style buildings. Traffic is more common on Rickford's Hill, however, it remains largely peaceful. Both streets rise up from Friarage Road, joining with Temple Street at the square. While there is a substantial amount of modern rebuilding, particularly in the southern half of the zone, they do not substantially detract from the historic value of the zone as a whole. However, the noise and traffic from Friarage Road has a significant impact on the tranquillity of this zone.

Communal: The Friarage Zone is largely residential with some areas of commercial retail along Bourbon Street and commercial office along Rickford's Hill. The perception of this area is largely that of peaceful side streets preserving the historic character of Aylesbury Old Town in conjunction with Zones One and Three.

Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)				
Period: Iron Age, Saxon, Medieval	Morphology:	winding roads	Density:	High	
and Post-medieval	Character Types:	Irregular plots	modern retail		
Survival: High		Narrow plots	roads		
Group Value: n/a	Architectural	Vernacular	Victorian		
Diversity: Medium	styles:	Georgian	Modern general		
Potential: Medium/High					
Heritage values	Plan Form styles:	Post Medieval (Narrow Plots)	Post Medieval (W	ide Plots)	
Evidential Value: High					
Historical Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade	Brick: Painted		
Aesthetic Value: Medium/High		Brick: Machine	Brick: Rendered		
Communal Value: Medium	Roof Materials:	Tile: Clay handmade	Slate: Natural		
		Tile: Clay machined	Slate: Artificial		

Zone 5: Ripon Street

Summary: The Ripon Street zone encompasses a predominantly residential area immediately to the north of St Mary's Square; it consists of two principal roads, Ripon Street and Granville Street. The extent of the zone is demarcated by the busy Oxford Road to north and Buckingham Street to the east. Over half the zone lies within Aylesbury's conservation area. The area contains only nine listed buildings,

all of these date to the 18th century and are located along the older historic thoroughfares of Nelson Terrace and St Mary's Square. The majority of buildings date to the Victorian or Edwardian period. The Victorian development began on Ripon Street and Grenville Place, these are mostly made up of terraces although they contain a few notable buildings including the larger town houses (Nos. Ripon Street 11-15) and the Gothic Masonic Hall which opened in 1882 (this is now converted to a residence). Granville Street contains mainly Edwardian semi-detached houses. The only contrast in the area is the corner of Buckingham Street and Oxford where the character is a mixture of commercial and modern residential including the Buckingham Court apartments.

Historical: This area on the periphery of medieval Aylesbury was largely planned as an extension to the town in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although the historical sources show that this area was undeveloped until the 19th century, it has been suggested that this area was in the medieval period part of a much larger Kingsbury Square. The straight roads with their terraced brick buildings are typical of their period and illustrate the contrast with earlier forms evident in the core of the old town.

Evidential: This area may have lain within the bounds of the Iron Age hillfort and Anglo Saxon settlement. There have been several archaeological investigations, revealing the presence of human activity from prehistoric to post medieval periods. A watching brief on the former bus depot site on Buckingham Street (AY40) revealed fragmentary evidence of occupation from the late Anglo Saxon to post medieval periods. Post medieval archaeology has been found at Ripon Street in the form of a clay pipe kiln, (AY 53) and on Oxford Road where there were remains of 18th century house and 19th century waste pits (AY6). It is probable that the areas adjacent to the St Mary's Square (Zone 1) have a greater potential for archaeological discovery but modern disturbance may be widespread.

Aesthetic: This area has a distinctive character and appearance containing well maintained Victorian and Edwardian houses set along ruler straight roads. Small details such as the retention of Victorian? road names adds to the history and idiosyncrasy of the place. The setting of the area is also enhanced by the views of St Mary's church, which can be seen from certain parts of Grenville and Ripon Street and along Nelson Terrace. The area also provides a seamless buffer in between the more historic zone of St Mary's Square and the Oxford Road. Detrimental aspects of the Ripon Street zone are the noise and visual intrusion of the ring road to the north and the unsympathetic design of the Grenville church/meeting house.

Communal: Although primarily residential, the Ripon Street zone contains the Grenville church/meeting house in Grenville Street. The church has a dual function, providing a spiritual role for church services and social one, as a centre for social and community activities centre for the neighbourhood.

Built Character		
Morphology:	Linear	
Density:	High	
Character Types:	Terraces and Cottages (1900-	Narrow Plots
	1919)	Church/Chapel
Architectural styles:	Georgian	Modern
	Edwardian	Gothic
Plan Form styles:	Post Medieval (Narrow Plots)	Modern: Terrace
Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade (Red)	Brick: Rendered
	Brick: Machine (Red)	
Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade Clay	Tile: Slate (Artificial)
	Tile: Cement	
	Density: Character Types: Architectural styles: Plan Form styles: Build Materials:	Morphology: Linear Density: High Character Types: Terraces and Cottages (1900-1919) Architectural styles: Georgian Edwardian Plan Form styles: Post Medieval (Narrow Plots) Build Materials: Brick: Handmade (Red) Brick: Machine (Red) Roof Materials: Tile: Handmade Clay

Zone 6: Back Lane

Summary: The Back Lane Zone is located to the east of Kingsbury. Its boundaries are defined by the discrete area bordered by Buckingham Street (Back Lane), New Street and Cambridge Street, forming a triangle around the surviving remnants of a presumed medieval planned settlement characterised by narrow plots but including 20th century redevelopment that has occurred to the rear of these plots characterised as commercial offices. The road morphology is linear, Buckingham Street leads directly through Kingsbury towards Market Square, Cambridge Street opens into the point where Kingsbury and Market Square meet while New Street forms the back lane to the Buckingham Street properties. The 19th century plot morphology was somewhat characteristic of burgage type plots with long linear plots perpendicular to and fronting onto Buckingham Street. However, the majority of these plot boundaries and rear outbuildings have since been removed during redevelopment in the 1960s to 1980s. The Back Lane Zone is not included in the conservation area for historic Aylesbury as it has been significantly altered. Nevertheless, there are 14 listed buildings comprising three 17th century, eight 18th century and three 19th century buildings. The majority of these buildings are located on Cambridge Street at the southern end of this zone. The built character is mixed with the earlier settlement areas characterised as post medieval narrow frontage and post medieval terraced structures largely built of machined brick but with some timber framed buildings. These early settlements are characteristically vernacular or Victorian in style. The late 19th century Methodist chapel on Buckingham Street is also included.

Historical: Settlement plots were probably first laid out in the medieval period (11th-13th century). At that time Aylesbury was taking an increasingly important role in the county as it gradually stripped Buckingham of its status as the county town. This area of settlement may have been deliberately planned by the lords of the manor in order to attract commercial settlers to the town and therefore promote Aylesbury as the commercial focus for the county. However, although the map evidence is illustrative of this process it is not so readily discernable on the ground due to modern changes.

Evidential: Two archaeological investigations have occurred within this zone, the first at 13-19 Buckingham Street (AY7) and the second more recently on Cambridge Street (AY55). Although the Buckingham Street excavation failed to find evidence for the Iron Age hillfort it did uncover archaeological finds and features indicating prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post medieval activity. The Roman evidence is significant given the proximity of this area to the Roman Akeman Street (modern Bicester Road). Evidence relating to the origins of the burgage-type plots would also be of interest, although there is likely to be significant modern disturbance.

Aesthetic: The aesthetic value of this zone is distinctly different depending on whether it is viewed from Buckingham Street or from New Street. Buckingham Street retains some of its historic allusions with historic facades on some of the modern buildings that create a sympathetic historic frontage. Viewed from Buckingham Street the zone also appears to preserve its historic plot boundaries. The few listed buildings that survive in this zone are primarily located along Buckingham Street.

The view from New Street is, however, markedly different. With almost no preservation of plot boundaries, the east side of the zone is bland and generic in design. Dominated by large machined brick and glass fronted buildings of around two to five storeys built in the bleak Brutalistic or 1970s commercial generic styles, the visual appearance of the zone is significantly less appealing than the Buckingham Street side. One building not currently included on the listed building is the now closed 1920s Art Deco style Odeon Cinema on Cambridge Street. This building is locally unique in its architectural style and character and should be considered for protection and return to beneficial use.

Communal: This is an area of mixed use with some shopping; from a heritage perspective its communal value is limited.

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Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Medieval, Post-medieval,	Morphology:	Linear		
Survival: Low	Density:	Medium		
Group Value: n/a	Character Types:	Narrow plots	Modern offices	
Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium	Architectural styles:	Vernacular	Brutalistic	
Potential. Medium		Victorian	Commercial 1970s	
Heritage values	Plan Form styles:	Post medieval narrow frontage		
Evidential Value: Medium	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine	Brick: Rendered	
Historical Value: Medium/High	Roof Materials:	Tile: Clay handmade	Box Frame: Rendered	
Aesthetic Value: Low/medium		Tile: Clay machined	Concrete & Glass	
Communal Value: Low				

Zone 7: Walton

Summary: Walton is located to the south of Aylesbury town centre. The zone is demarcated by the roads of Walton Street to the west and Walton Road to the south, with the Highbridge area acting as the eastern boundary. Although often thought as another part of Aylesbury this area was a hamlet in Anglo Saxon times and was a settlement in its own right before being engulfed by the expansion of Aylesbury in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Cartographic and documentary evidence shows that Walton was connected to Aylesbury by ribbon development along Walton Street whilst in the 16th century a causeway is recorded across the boggy ground of the Bear Brook.

Half the zone is within the conservation area of Walton that mostly covers the historic buildings along Walton Street and Walton Road. Largely the built environment of this area is dominated by 20th century housing However, there are a total of 17 listed buildings within this zone, all of which are found lining Walton Street and Walton Road.

Historical: The historical records for Walton are not extensive as its history is linked to Aylesbury. It is known that Walton was a hamlet within Aylesbury parish, and had a separate manor that formed part of the endowment of the prebend of Heydour cum Walton within Lincoln Cathedral. The lands of Aylesbury church, which extended into Walton, also belonged to a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral and constituted a separate manor known as the Prebendal Manor. Walton has a deep history (see evidential below) but one that can be hard to perceive on the ground.

Evidential: Although documentary sources and surviving buildings have given some insight into Walton's history the most exciting information about Walton's past has emerged from a series of archaeological excavations. The potential for archaeological discovery at Walton had been known about since the 19th century with the discovery of an Anglo Saxon cemetery. However, in the late 20th century, a series of excavations along Walton Road have shown that Walton had much earlier antecedents with Bronze Age settlement remains found during excavation. The most significant discoveries were those relating to an Anglo Saxon hamlet, comprising the foundations of a number of post built structures buildings and also sunken-floored 'Grubenhaas' dating to the 6th to 8th centuries AD. By the 10th century the settlement had been reorganised to form the distinctive plots of a typical medieval rural settlement, by which time Walton Road was probably already in existence.

The potential for archaeological evidence is high as Walton has been demonstrated to be one of the earliest areas of Aylesbury containing well preserved remains of regional and national importance dating to the later prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. Walton has produced some of the earliest recognisable buildings in Buckinghamshire, one of the most extensively excavated early/middle Saxon settlements, the importance of which is enhanced by its close association with Aylesbury, and valuable evidence for the process of village formation in the late Saxon period.

Aesthetic: The Walton zone possesses a few attractive areas; the principle historic settlement of Walton focused on Walton Green, contains a number of attractive vernacular buildings, which line the north side of Walton Road. However, the setting of this potentially pretty area has been marred by the busy road and the development of office blocks, which hem in the southern side of the green. Walton Street also has a number of aesthetically pleasing buildings, although their location has been overwhelmed by the road and the volume of traffic. The dominance of Walton Street has had the effect of isolating buildings to the west of the road that once formed part of the village but are now an 'island' on the gyratory system.

Communal: Walton Street area contains a number of small shops and pubs, including the Aristocrat and the renowned Bricklayers Arms as well as the Holy Trinity Church, which is the spiritual and cultural focus for the immediate community.

Archaeological Assessment	Built Character		
Period: Bronze Age to Post	Morphology:	Looped Network	Linear
Medieval.	Density:	High	
Survival: High: documented	Character Types:	Private Housing Post (1980)	Civic
survival of Anglo Saxon remains		Merchant Housing	Medical (Modern)
Group Value: N/A		Narrow Plots	Church
Diversity: High: Evidence of		Offices (Modern)	Block of Flats
Prehistoric, Saxon and Medieval	Architectural	Modern (General) Georgian	Victorian
Potential: High:	styles:		Commercial (1970s)
Heritage values	Plan Form styles:	Post Medieval (Narrow Frontage)	Modern: Flats
		Post medieval (Wide Frontage)	Modern Terrace
Evidential: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Handmade (Red)
Historical: Medium		Brick Rendered	

Aesthetic: Low/Medium	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay	Tile: Pantile (Machine)
Communal Value: Medium		Tile: Handmade Clay	Tile: Slate (Natural)

Zone 8: Highbridge

Summary: Highbridge is located to the east of historic Aylesbury and to the north of Walton. The zone is defined by the early 20th century development around the canal and along High Street and Walton Road. It includes Vale Park, first recorded on the 1st edition 1880 Ordnance Survey map as a cricket ground and formally laid out as a municipal park in 1937. The zone is crossed by the Bear Brook and the Aylesbury branch of the Grand Union canal built in 1815, which runs parallel with the brook.

There are only two listed buildings in the zone, both 17th century timber framed Grade II buildings on Walton Road. The built heritage of Highbridge has a largely Victorian feel despite being built between 1900 and 1920. Sections of terraces are divided by alleyways allowing access to the rear of the properties. It is believed the houses were originally built to accommodate the workers on the railway eastern railway.

Historical The earliest area of settlement is north of the canal along the High Street at the start of the 20th century with later development along Highbridge in the 1920s. The main urban character types are terraced housing 1900-1919 around Albion Street and terraced housing 1919-1945 around Highbridge. Despite the late date, the architectural style is Victorian. In the early 20th century the area to the south of Highbridge formed part of the extensive Walton brewery complex and in the 1970s it was the original location of Aylesbury College before it moved to Oxford Road. There has been a very small amount of modern infill in the Highbridge area with only a small number of flats on the playing fields formerly part of the Queens Park School. On the northern side of the High Street, the Vale Park has been a focus for leisure activities since the 1880s, first as a cricket ground and then as a formally laid out park and more recently as a sports complex [see above]. There is also a small area of modern flats along Walton Road and some modern infill along Beaconsfield Road.

The road morphology of this zone is largely rectilinear using Walton Road and the High Street as the main trunk roads. It is divided into two settlement areas by the canal with Highbridge to the southeast and the Albion Street area to the northwest but there is access between the two areas via the pedestrian bridge over the canal - Highbridge Walk.

Evidential: Only one archaeological investigation has so far occurred within this zone, on Croft Road prior to redevelopment of the area into residential flats. This site uncovered evidence of late Iron Age or Roman activity as well as evidence of 6th century Saxon occupation. The proximity of this zone to the known middle Saxon occupation site at Walton suggests a good potential for future archaeological evidence in the south part of the zone. The archaeological potential for the remainder of the area remains uncertain and may well have been compromised by the twentieth century development.

Aesthetic: The early 20th century housing has a certain aesthetic appeal, the regularity of the streets and properties are very distinctive and are best example of its type in Aylesbury. The other notable part of Highbridge is the designed landscape of Vale park, which is Aylesbury's principal area of green space and recreation. Completed in 1937 the park now contains formalised gardens, tennis courts and the Aqua Vale Leisure Centre. At the time of writing Vale park was undergoing partial restoration of the original park layout. Highbridge has another area of aesthetic significance in the form of the Grand Union canal. In the post industrial age the canal is principally used for leisure and recreation and forms an attractive setting for the terraced houses abutting Highbridge walk.

Communal: Highbridge has a number of social attractions the most prominent is Vale Park and the Aqua Vale leisure centre, which is an important attraction for the town and surrounding villages. The zone also contains the Queens Park Centre and Limelight Theatre, which runs a variety of workshops, courses for adults, theatre shows, cultural events, exhibitions and activities for children, The centre is a key community focus to the zone. The area along the High Street is a commercial area containing a number of restaurants and takeaways. The canal has potential forming a link to the open countryside as part of the proposed Grand Union Triangle green infrastructure project.

Archaeological Assessment	Built Character		
Period: Some Anglo Saxon deposits	Morphology:	Rectilinear Grid	Linear
near to Walton.			
Survival: Low/Uncertain	Density:	High	
Group Value: N/A	Character Types:	Terraced Cottages 1919-1945	Private Housing 1919 45
Diversity: Low/Medium		Terraced Cottages 1900-1919	Park Areas
Potential: Low/Medium		_	Canal

Heritage values	Architectural styles:	Victorian Style Edwardian Style	Modern
Evidential: Low/Medium Historical: Medium:	Plan Form styles:	Modern Terraces Post medieval Terraces	Modern Flats
Aesthetic: Medium	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Colour)
Communal Value: Medium/High	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay	Tile: Pantile Machine

Zone 9: Bicester/Buckingham Roads

Summary: The Bicester/Buckingham Roads zone is defined by the extent of 19th century ribbon development There are two listed buildings in this zone – the 18th century Ardenham House and the 19th century Royal Bucks Hospital. The 19th century Royal Bucks Hospital is a large Victorian style brick built structure with several modern extensions to the rear. The built heritage of this zone is largely Victorian or Edwardian in style with terraced housing of either two or three storeys. The zone has three detached parts sharing similar characteristics;

- Area 9.1: Settlement around the Royal Bucks Hospital at the junction of the Bicester and Buckingham Roads. This is the largest area characterised as Victorian villas, Victorian terraces and terraced housing 1900-1919. This area has a linear based settlement morphology.
- Area 9.2: Settlement directly north of Area 1 along the Buckingham Road, characterised as Victorian terraces. The plan form of all housing along the Buckingham Road in Areas 1 and 2 is three storey terraced housing. This area has a linear based settlement morphology.
- Area 9.3: Settlement west of Area 1 along the Bicester Road, characterised as Victorian terraces and middle class housing 1919-1945. This area is dominated by two storey terraced housing. This area has a rectilinear based settlement morphology.

Historical; The earliest settlement occurred in this zone sometime after the OS 2" Surveyors map was drawn in the 1820s and before the OS Town Plans were drawn in the 1860s. The current urban character was in place by the late 19th century and has not been significantly changed with the exception of some modern development around Ardenham House in Area 9.1, although some deterioration of building frontages is noted. The earliest building was probably the Royal Bucks Hospital; originally a conversion from a private residence in 1833 it was rebuilt in 1862 on the advice of Florence Nightingale who was personally involved in the design. The zone is illustrative of a typical range of late Victorian and early twentieth century housing.

Evidential: Previous archaeological work has been limited. Archaeological work at Ardenham House have uncovered traces of Iron Age activity peripheral to the hillfort and later quarrying. Akeman Street runs through the zone with a significant cross-roads at the junction of Bicester and Buckingham Road. Area 9.1, which lies on the historic crossroads at the edge of the historic settlement, has moderate archaeological potential but away from this there is less evidence and probably much modern disturbance.

Aesthetic: The Victorian/Edwardian feel of this zone is somewhat marred by traffic on the major routeways and the triple roundabout in front of the hospital. Many of the buildings, and particularly those facing the main roads are in need of repair and renovation. Ardenham House is a Georgian style brick built wide frontage property now surrounded by modern development and has in consequence lost much of its original setting.

Communal: The hospital does not provide the focus it once held in this zone although it continues to operate as a private injury rehabilitation clinic.

Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (ge	neral characteristics)	
Period: Post 1800 modern development	Morphology:	linear	rectilinear
Overall Survival: High – gradual	Density:	High	
development of area in the 19th century	Character Types:	medical historic	terraces 1900-19
Group Value: n/a		medical modern	middle class 1919-45
Diversity: Low – development primarily		Victorian villas	Commercial offices
late 19th to early 20th century		Victorian terraces	
Potential: Low/Medium.			
Heritage values	Architectural styles:	Victorian	Edwardian
Evidential Value: Low/Medium	Plan Form styles:	Post medieval wide	modern terraces
Historical Value: Medium		frontage	
Aesthetic Value: Medium/low	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine	Brick: Rendered
Communal Value: Low		Brick: Painted	Brick: Coloured
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Clay machined	Slate: Natural
		Pan tile: Machine	

Zone 10: Civic Hub

Summary: The Civic Hub represents the cultural and administrative heart of Aylesbury, containing the Crown Court, County/District Council offices, theatre/civic centre, cinema and the library. The zone also incorporates part of the commercial area of the town, including the Hale Leys shopping centre and a section of the High Street

A small part of the zone lies within Aylesbury's conservation area. There are only four listed buildings within the Civic Hub. Of the designated buildings perhaps the most significant is the 18th century Crown Court designed by Thomas Harris. Walton Street and the High Street contains a number of 18th and 19th century buildings including the Bell and Swan Inns on Walton Street and the remnants of the 17th to 19th century non conformist chapel in the High Street. However the zone is dominated by modern architecture, in the form of the Civic centre and the County Council tower block. The development of these 20th century buildings has in the process removed much of the town's historic plan form.

Historical: This area has a long history of civic use, being the judicial centre of the Buckinghamshire since the 18th century. The area covered by the Old County Offices area was formerly the location of the 18th century gaol before it was demolished in the 19th century and moved to Bierton Road. The civic centre car park was also formerly the site of the extended cattle market for the town before it closed down in the 1987. The site of the corn exchange was formerly the site of the 17th century White Hart inn. The redevelopment of the area in the 1960s to the 1980s saw the expansion of the county offices with the construction of the tower block, library and Hale Leys shopping centre.

The accretion of civic buildings over some two hundred years lends a distinctive character to this area illustrative of its county-wide administrative function and through this its association with leading figures of their day as well as the less reputable members of society.

Evidential: There has been little archaeological intervention, the most notable being excavation in advance of the Hale Leys shopping centre which revealed evidence of Roman occupation. Despite this zone being on the edge of the medieval town, the deep foundations constructing the civic centre, council offices and Hale Leys Shopping centre has all but removed the possibility of archaeological discovery in these areas. However, there is some potential for archaeology to be found in other parts of the zone, especially along Walton Street, the High Street and the land adjacent to the Market Square, where the historic plan form and plots of buildings have remained relatively unchanged since the 19th century. It is known from historical sources that a number of inns existed adjacent to the market square including the White Hart, (now the site of the corn exchange). The earlier historic buildings may have potential to inform understanding of their function.

Aesthetic: The zone contains some attractive buildings in particular the Palladian /Baroque County Court buildings that provide a grand backdrop to the southern end of market square. Walton Street and the High Street also contain a handful of historic buildings that evoke the heritage of the town including the civic pride of the 1920s Old County Council Offices. However, the zone is mainly characterised by stark, unattractive modern buildings constructed from concrete, brick and glass. The visual impact of some buildings such as the civic centre and civic centre car park are lessened as they are screened behind older buildings. However, the county council tower block, is the exception, as it dominates the skyline of Aylesbury. Designed by the county architect F. B. Pooley in 1962 as an example Post Modernist/ Brutalist architecture, the design and prominence of the tower block divides the opinion of residents and visitors, from admiration to revulsion.

Communal: This zone is very important for work, business and leisure. The county council is one of Aylesbury's largest employers and accommodates the majority of its workforce within the complex of buildings surrounding Walton Street. The Civic Hub also contains the county's principal library and records centre, while the theatre, cinema, pubs and bars are popular leisure attractions for residents and visitors to Aylesbury, particularly during the evenings where it is the focus for the town's nightlife.

Archaeological Assessment	Built Character		
Period: Roman, Medieval and Post	Morphology:	Market (Open)	Linear
Medieval	Density:	High	

Survival: Low/Medium	Character Types:	Civic	Narrow Plots
Group Value: Civic Cluster		Leisure	Mock Historic
Diversity: Medium	Architectural	Modern (General)	Palladian & Baroque
Potential: Low/Medium	styles:	Post Modern/Brutalist	Victorian & Edwardian
Heritage values	Plan Form styles:	Modern House/Shop	Post Medieval: Wide
			Frontage
Evidential: Low/Medium	Build Materials:	Concrete	Brick: Handmade (Red)
Historical: High		Brick: Machine (Red)	
Aesthetic: Medium	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay	Tile: Handmade Clay
Communal Value: High		Tile: Concrete	Tile: Slate (Natural)

6.6 Modern Settlement

Zone 11: Walton Street Communications and Commercial Hub

Summary: The Walton Street Communications and Commercial Hub is located between historic Aylesbury and Walton where the 19th and 20th century canal, railway and roads were inserted into the gap between the two historic settlements. The zone has become the focus for modern commercial development including the Friars Square complex around the railway station and modern office complexes along Walton Street. Although dominated by communications and commerce this part of the town contains the Bear Brook, this historically important water course is visible in sections but obscured by Walton Street.

The built heritage of this zone consists of modern retail, car parks and office development built in an international style using glass and concrete rather than the more traditional brick built 1970s style of architecture. Street in particular contains some unique modern structures.

Historical: In the 19th century development occurred along Great Western Street leading towards the station from Aylesbury and along Walton Street focusing on the brewery and canal area, both of which have since been demolished.

The zone comprises modern commercial development including retail and office complexes there is also a significant amount of transport infrastructure such as car parks and railway stations. The communications network is a defining feature of this zone: Walton Street originally led directly to Aylesbury and ultimately the church providing the only road between the two settlements. The Friarage Road is a modern addition constructed in the 1970s along a path that previously did not exist; the original road then called Oxford Road followed the line of Rickford's Hill. Exchange Street is another modern addition, constructed in the late 19th to provide a link between Walton Street and the High Street. The canal and its wharf were added in 1815 and the railway in 1839 providing essential national links to London and Birmingham.

Although it would not normally be recognised as an 'historic' area there is a sense in which the Walton Street Communications and Commercial Hub has a distinctive history deriving from the insertion of 19th century transport networks into the previously undeveloped Bear Brook stream corridor.

Evidential: There have been a number of archaeological investigations in this zone, including at 100 Walton Street and at the Bucks Herald site on Exchange Street (AY44). The positive results have been key in discovering occupation in Walton from the 5th-6th century. The first excavation at Walton Court Farm (AY2) produced extensive evidence of Saxon activity from the 5th to 11th centuries with no evidence of abandonment in the middle Saxon period as has been evidenced at other sites. Two excavations have been carried out in what is now the car park at Viridian Square (AY15; AY41) producing quantities of pottery from the prehistoric to post medieval periods along with numerous Saxon to medieval features indicating early property boundaries aligned with the approximate path of Walton Street. The future archaeological potential of this area is difficult to assess, previous archaeological work has uncovered significant archaeological remains, however the degree of modern disturbance on Walton Street would suggest that the potential for further discoveries will vary depending on land use history. Along the stream there is potential for waterlogged remains and evidence for past environmental conditions.

Aesthetic: Most of the area is modern in character and some is architecturally unattractive and functional. The zone is also cut through by the busy ring road and the A413, which is one of the main transport routes south of Aylesbury. However there are parts of the zone that contains some unique and innovative design, in particular along Walton Street where the Equitable Life building (the so-called 'Blue Leanie') and Millennium House are located. The ongoing regeneration projects in Aylesbury are also contributing to improvements to the urban landscape, including the cantilevered Southcourt bridge near the railway station and Aylesbury's new theatre on the junction of Exchange and Walton Street. The zone also contains a section of the Grand Union Canal, which potentially provides an attractive historic feature and a link to the adjacent Highbridge Zone.

Communal: The zone includes Aylesbury's main modern retail areas, the Friar's Square shopping centre and supermarkets. There are also a number of social venues along Walton Street, including the Ex- servicemen's club the office of Aylesbury's Conservative party and, when complete, the town's new theatre complex.

Archaeological Assessment	Built Character					
Period: Saxon to Post Medieval	Morphology:	Linear	Linear			
Survival: Low/Uncertain	Density:	High (Null)				
Group Value: N/A	Character Types:	Offices Post 1945 Transport Li				
Diversity: Low		Retail Post 1945	Leisure			
Potential: Low/Medium		Railway	Railway			
Heritage values	Architectural styles:	International	Modern General	Brutalistic		
Evidential: Medium	Plan Form styles:	Null				
Historical: Low/Medium	Build Materials:	Glass Concrete		Brick: Machine Red		
Aesthetic: Low/Medium Communal Value: Medium	Roof Materials:	Concrete				

Zone 12: Interwar Residential

Summary: As its name suggests, the Interwar Residential zone is an area that was constructed between the World Wars. Centred along the Buckingham Road (A413), it is demarcated by Bicester Road and New Street to the south and the residential zone of North Aylesbury Estates to the North. The road morphology is largely looped network and linear roads, the area also contains a large industrial /business park and allotment gardens.

Historical: It seems that this area of Aylesbury has three distinct phases of development: The first phase dates to 1900 when the Ordnance Survey maps depict some roads without any accompanying development. At this stage the only housing is confined to Victorian terraces facing Bicester Road and New Street. The second phase in the 1920s, saw residential and industrial expansion. The third phase sees the expansion of housing in the mid to late 20th century. The history of the industrial area is also worth noting, the Southern works, changed to General Precisions Systems Ltd, in the 1950s by which time the industrial estate expanded to incorporate a metal rolling mill. There is also a Spring clip manufacturer on Buckingham Road, although the works was subsequently demolished and flats built on the site.

Evidential: To date there has only been one archaeological investigation in this area to north of New Street (AY48), which was evaluation to find the course of Akeman Street Roman Road; however this resulted in a negative result. Apart from the association with Akeman Street at its southern extent, the archaeological potential of this area is probably low due to modern disturbance.

Aesthetic: This area is comprised of mainly residential housing with little green space, as a consequence the area has little aesthetic value.

Communal: The area possesses an allotment gardens, which is the only green space within the zone, pub and shops along New Street. The area around Havelock Street is a busy thoroughfare for the Muslim community who attend prayers at the Aylesbury mosque (which is located at the end of the street).

Heritage values	Built Character					
Evidential: Low	Morphology:	Looped Network	Linear	Density:		High
Historical: Low	Character Types:	Terraces & Cottages 1900	Social ho	ousing 1945	-1980	
Aesthetic: Low		Victorian Terraces 1850 -1	Industria	I		
Communal Value:		Private Housing 1945-198	Blocks of	f Flats		
Low/Medium		Middle Class Housing 191	9-1945	Allotmen	ts	
	Architectural style:	Modern (General)	Edwardian Style		Victorian S	Style
	Plan Form styles:	Semi Detached	Flats	Terraces		
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine red	Brick:Render	Brick: Painted Pebble		Pebbled
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Pantile (Machine) Tile: Machine Clay			·	

Zone 13: St Mary's Square Area

Summary: The St Mary's Square Area is located to the west of the town centre and is divided into two areas either side by the Oxford Road (A418). There are no listed buildings within this area, although the zone contains the surviving teacher's house from St Mary's school and a number of late Victorian/Edwardian terraces along Friarage Road.

Historical: Before the 20th century the area that comprises St Mary's Square Area had mixed origins. To the north side of Oxford Road the land now occupied by social housing was part originally part a Victorian designed landscape that belonged to a house known as the Chestnuts on Oxford Road. To the south of Oxford Road, the 20th century hosing estates of Friarscoft was a combination 19th century enclosures and the location of Spittle Mill or Oxford Mill. It is believed that a mill has occupied this site since Domesday. The area that is now a builder's yard was formerly meadowland in the 18th and 19th centuries. Sadly very little of this history can now be appreciated.

Evidential: To date there has been two archaeological investigations in this area. The most significant excavations was at the Oxford Mill Site (AY28) which revealed evidence of medieval occupation on the site and a series of features and finds relating to later mill buildings. A second excavation centred on the former site of a St Mary's Victorian school on Friarage Road, (AY 31) which revealed traces of Iron Age activity. There is the possibility for archaeology to be discovered along edge of California Brook, the alluvium from the water course has the potential to preserve deposits.

Aesthetic: The St Mary's Square Area zone is currently of low aesthetic value, this due mainly to the overwhelming influence of the busy Oxford and Friarage Roads, which flank the area on its northern and eastern sides. However, there is the potential to make more of the heritage of the California Brook, this could be a potential area for enhancement as Green Infrastructure for the neighbourhood.

Communal: There is very little in the way of communal value. Friarage Road contains a number of independent shops, which are difficult to access because of the busy road. There is also a small chapel on Mount Street, adjacent to Friarage Road.

Heritage values	Built Character	uilt Character								
Evidential: Medium	Morphology:	Looped Network	Linear	Density:	High					
Historical: Low	Character Types:	Terraces and Cottages 19	Terraces and Cottages 1900-1919 Social housing							
Aesthetic: Low		Middle Class Housing 1919-1945			l					
Communal Value:		Private Housing 1945-1980			Plots					
Low		Private Housing Post 1980)	Transpo	rt Links					
	Architectural styles:	Modern (General)		Victorian	Style					
	Plan Form styles:	Modern Terrace		Modern	Semi-Detached					
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: (Painted)		Pebbled/Shingled					
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Pantile (Machine)			Tile: Machine Clay					

Zone 14: Rabans Lane industrial

Summary: The Rabans Lane zone is located to the west of Aylesbury and is defined by the industrial and commercial development along the Bicester Road from the historic core out to the River Thame. The last pre 1945 factory in Zone 14 at the Cubitt Car factory site was recently demolished. There are no listed buildings within this zone. The built character consists of modern (post 1945) industrial and commercial purpose-built development with no areas of residential settlement.

Historical: Growth in this area has occurred almost entirely since the start of the 20th century. The railway line connecting Aylesbury with Birmingham and London was introduced in 1898; the line north to Birmingham was subsequently closed in the 1950s. While a small 19th century sewage works had expanded by the 1920s the only industrial development on the Bicester Road was the Cubitt Car factory. During World War II an industrial National Service Hostel was built along the Bicester Road by the Ministry of Labour & National Service housing 450 workers. The hostel was eventually demolished in the 1960s.

Evidential: Two previous archaeological investigations have occurred in this zone both of which were located along Oxford Road. While trial trenching at Bearbrook House (AY47) failed to uncover any significant archaeological features, trial trenching at the adjacent TA base (AY35) uncovered some evidence of prehistoric and medieval activity, although nothing that indicated the presence of a medieval leper hospital. The scale of modern development and lack of recorded finds over most of the zone suggests very low potential once away from the Oxford Road.

Aesthetic: This zone is functional in design and broken into smaller areas through the use of business parks and discrete trading estates with little aesthetic interest.

Communal: This zone is the principal industrial and commercial area of Aylesbury.

Heritage values	Built Character (general characteristics)								
Evidential Value: Low	Morphology:	Rectilinear	Linear	Density:	Medium				
Historical Value: Low	Character Types:	Industrial	Commercial		Commercial Raily		Railways		
Aesthetic Value: Low	·	Army site TA Base	Sewage wo	orks	Allotments				
Communal: Low	Build Materials	Brick: Machine	Brick: Colo	ured	Concrete				
	Roof Materials	Machined clay	Pan tile machined						
	Architecture	Null – industrial	Plan Form Null - warehou		Null - warehouses				

Zone 15: Southcourt

Summary: The Southcourt Zone covers almost the entire western side of Aylesbury's suburbs. It comprises the housing estates of California, Elm Farm, Fairford Leys, Southcourt, and Walton Court. It also incorporates the large expanse of Stoke Mandeville Hospital. This zone contains only two listed buildings, Cold Harbour and Haydon Mill farms.

Historical: One of the first areas to be developed was the industrial and manufacturing area known as California, which grew next to the Risborough Line and Bear Brook, containing a print works in established in the 1880s. The area subsequently contained a silk mill, printings works and Schwartzkopf cosmetics factory until the area was redeveloped and is now a 20th century housing estate. Southcourt estate began in 1920 and was characterised by low density municipal housing, this area doubled in size by the 1950s.

The zone also contains arguably Aylesbury's most famous institution, Stoke Mandeville Hospital. Originally the site was home of a late 19th century isolation hospital for infectious diseases but by 1940 the new Stoke Mandeville hospital was built as an emergency military hospital, it included The National Spinal Injuries Centre, established by Dr Ludwig Guttman, which attained worldwide renown. Another innovation was Guttman's founding of the paraplegic games which were first held at the hospital in 1948; this event has evolved into the establishment of national centre of disability sport in Britain and the legacy of the Para-Olympic games.

Evidential: Despite the vast area of this zone there have only been four archaeological investigations, the results of which have revealed a number of prehistoric sites surrounding Aylesbury. On of the most notable was at Cold Harbour Farm to the north of the zone, which revealed evidence of Iron Age settlement (AY22) and Walton Court Estate, (AY 26) where late Iron Age and Roman finds were recorded. Archaeological potential for most of the zone is low due to modern disturbance, although there is greater possibility for archaeology to be found adjacent to river courses and historic routes.

Aesthetic: There are a number of public parks and open spaces in this zone. The design of the interwar estates made provision for 'green spaces' with houses built around a central green which are also in use as playgrounds adding to the recreational value of the place.

Communal: The Southcourt zone is well provided with education establishments including Aylesbury College, and nine schools, (from infant to senior level). Stoke Mandeville Hospital provides a vital community focus for the town while the National Centre for Sports Disability is an national and possibly internationally renowned sports centre.

Heritage values	Built Character				
Evidential: Low	Morphology:	Looped Network	Rectilinear Grid	Density:	High
Historical: Low	Character Types:	Residential (Post 19	80)	Residential 1945 -1980	
Aesthetic: Low		Social Housing (1945	5-1980)	Medical & educ	ational
Communal Value:		Middle Class Housing	g (1919 -1945)	Sports & recrea	ation
Medium/High	Architectural style	Modern: General		Municipal Mode	ern
	Plan Form styles	Semi- detached	Terra	ices	Modern (Flats)
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine Red	Brick	: Machine Colour	Shingled
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Slate Artificial	Tile:	Pantile Machine	Tile: Cement

Zone 16: Bedgrove

Summary: The Bedgrove Zone is defined by the extent of modern settlement to the east of Aylesbury between Wendover Road and Stocklake lane. There are four listed buildings in this zone including the 18th Walton Mill and three 19th century mortuary chapels associated with the cemetery.

Historical: Domesday entry records the presence of a village at Bedgrove, backed up by archaeological evidence (see below) indicating the presence of a deserted medieval village/ hamlet. With the exception of Bedgrove and Walton Mill the history of this zone up to the early 20th century is characterised by agriculture with some areas of late Victorian and Edwardian settlement around Walton. A small park is recorded at Walton Grange in the late 19th century to the west of this zone near Walton. The earliest areas of settlement occurred along the Tring Road following the construction of the Hazell, Watson & Viney Printworks, the condensed milk factory (later Nestle) and the large municipal cemetery. Residential settlement was initially concentrated in this area at the turn of the century with sections of Victorian and Edwardian terraces close to the factory sites. The 1930s saw some early inter war social housing along the Tring Road but the major phase of settlement growth was in the 1970s with the expansion of the town as far as Stoke Mandeville and the creation of the Bedgrove estate.

Evidential: One of the main areas of archaeological investigation is around the periphery of the historic settlement of Walton where the archaeological potential is high; for example where pagan Saxon burials were discovered close to Akeman Street at the Tring Road cemetery (). The other area of significance is the deserted medieval settlement at Bedgrove Farm, where an an excavation unearthed medieval house platforms and buildings (AY 57). Further investigations were carried out in advance of the Jansel Square development, revealed the presence of Roman ditches and medieval cobbling (AY 58)

Aesthetic: There are several public parks and open spaces in this zone including the Victoria Park, Bedgrove Park and the cemetery. Some areas of the 1930s social housing were built around a central green which are also in use as playgrounds adding to the recreational value of the place.

Communal: There are numerous schools in this zone catering for students up to the age of 18. There are also a number of recreation and sports grounds as well as a few public parks. The Tring Road allotments and cemetery provide another social aspect in this zone.

Heritage values	Built Character (general characteristics)											
Evidential Value:	Morphology	Looped network		Rectilinear			ensity:	High				
Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value:	Character Types:	terraces 1900-1919 terraces 1919-45 middle class 1919-45 social housing		private housing blocks of flats commercial industrial			eligious & reducation &					
Low	Plan Form:	Detached	Fla	its	Terraces		Semi-deta	ached				
Communal Value:	Architecture	Victorian	Ed	wardian	Modern general		Modern m	nunicipal				
Medium	Build Material	Brick: Machine		Brick: Co	oloured		Brick: Ha	ndmade				
	Roof Material	Tile: Clay machined		Tile: Cement			Pan tile: N	Machine				

Zone 17: Vale Retail

Summary: The Vale Retail Zone is located to the north of Aylesbury and is defined by the extent of modern commercial retail redevelopment to the east of the town. There is one listed building in this zone, an 18th century house, a formerly rural settlement this house has now been subsumed within the modern town.

Historical: Access in the 19th century and the initial development of this zone was driven by the construction of the High Street and the introduction of a rail link to London and Birmingham via Cheddington, the canal at Walton also improved access to this zone to a lesser extent. A larger station with sidings was introduced at the start of the 20th century. 19th century settlement quickly occurred in this area led by the improved transport links with residential development extending off the High Street and Cambridge Street roads. The railway line was closed in 1963 and the station demolished, by this point also much of the early residential areas around the High Street was redeveloped as commercial or industrial properties, changing the broad land use from primarily residential to primarily commercial. The early 20th century social club built by Hazell, Watson and Viney Printworks for their employees was formerly situated on Station Street.

Evidential: Assessing the archaeological potential of this zone is problematic as no previous work has been carried out. One recent watching brief on the edge of the zone on Cambridge Street (AY55) has, however, revealed evidence of medieval activity whilst the area is traversed by the projected line of Akeman Street suggesting some potential for future discoveries.

Aesthetic: The aesthetic value of this zone is divided between the residential and non-residential areas. The non-residential areas are characterised by large warehouse style retail outlets and large car parking areas with little aesthetic interest. The residential areas are primarily Victorian or Edwardian style brick or rendered terraced housing built within a narrow rectilinear framework of roads with a mixed use and are in need of enhancement and some degree of preservation against the modern commercial redevelopment that now overwhelms them.

Communal : This zone serves a primarily commercial function for the modern town.										
Heritage values	Built Character (general characteristics)									
Evidential Value:	Morphology:	Rectilinear	Linear	Density:		High				
Low/Medium	Character Types:	Narrow plots	Middle class	s 1900-19	Commercial retail					
Historical Value:		Victorian terraces	private housing post 1945		Com	mercial offices				
Low/Medium	Plan Form styles:	Modern terraces		Semi detached						
Aesthetic Value: Low	Architectural style	Victorian		Edwardian		Modern				
Communal Value:	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine	Brick: Rendered		d	Brick: Painted				
Low	Roof Materials:	Tile: Clay machine		Pan tile: Machi	ne	Slate: Artificial				

Zone 18: North Aylesbury Estates

Summary: The North Aylesbury Estates are defined by the post war settlement north of Aylesbury comprising the estates of Quarrendon, Haydon Hill, and Elmhurst. There is one listed building in the zone, an 18th century pub on the Buckingham Road.

Historical: Residential development in this zone is almost exclusively post 1945 with the exception of a small area of 1930s social housing off the Bierton Road.

Evidential: Assessing the archaeological potential of this zone is problematic as no previous work has been carried out. However, the scale of modern ground disturbance would suggest generally low potential.

Aesthetic: The vast majority of estates are in a general modern style, there are a number of greens and squares but the provision for green space is generally limited.

Communal: This zone is well served with open spaces that could be used to a better advantage.

Heritage values	Built Character (g	eneral characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Low	Morphology:	Looped network	Linear	Density:	High	
Historical Value: Low		Rectilinear	Access			
Aesthetic Value:	Character Types:	Middle class 1900-1919	Blocks of flats	ts		eational
Medium		Social housing	Educational	cational		nercial
Communal Value:		Private housing	Medical		Wate	r
Medium	Plan Form:	Detached	Semi-detached	Terrace	S	Flats
	Architecture:			Modern		Modern
				municip	al	general
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine	Brick: Rendered	Brick:		Shingled
				Coloure	ed	
	Roof Materials:	Slate: Artificial	Pan tile:	Tile: Cla	ay	Tile: Cement
			Machine	machin	е	

Zone 19: Watermead

Summary: The Watermead is a purpose built village style community estate located to the northern most point of Aylesbury. The zone is outside the conservation area and there are no known listed buildings.

Historical: The housing at watermead was built in the late 1980s early 1990s

Evidential: Assessing the archaeological potential of this zone is problematic as no previous work has been carried out. There have been a number of chance finds during the construction of the estate varying in date from the Neolithic to medieval. However, the scale of modern ground disturbance including extraction for the lake would suggest the zone has a generally low potential for archaeological discovery.

Aesthetic: The development of Watermead is an estate unique to Aylesbury, built in a French continental style with bright rendered walls, stucco features and artificial slate roofs. Watermead's setting is enhanced by its position next the lake and access to green spaces around the settlement. Many of the green spaces contain decorative water fountains and some contemporary and classically inspired sculpture.

Communal: This zone is well served with a small shopping area and pub, hotel and sportsclub. Watermead is well provided with open space, containing the lakes which are a popular area for recreation including picnicking, course fishing and watersports.

Heritage values	Built Character (general characteristics)								
Evidential Value: Low	Morphology:	Looped network	Linear	Density:	Density: High				
Historical Value: Low		Rectilinear	Access						
Aesthetic Value:	Character Types:	Middle class 1900-1919	Blocks of flats		Recre	eational			
Medium		Social housing	Educational		Comr	nercial			
Communal Value:		Private housing	Medical		Wate	r			
High	Plan Form:	Detached	Semi-detached	Terrace	S	Flats			
	Architecture:	International		Modern		Modern			
				municip	al	general			
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine	Brick: Rendered	Brick:		Shingled			
				Coloure	ed	-			
	Roof Materials:	Slate: Artificial	Pan tile:	Tile: Cla	ay	Tile: Cement			
			Machine	machin	е				

Zone 20: Manor Park

Summary: The Manor Park zone is an area to the east of Aylesbury town centre, defined by civic buildings of Aylesbury prison and hospital on the Biierton Road as well as the Edwardian manor park estate.

Historical: The start of the 20th century saw the development of the Edwardian Manor Park estate opposite the Manor House. The 1950s saw the Manor House redeveloped as a hospital and the first major phase of development began on the Buckingham and Bicester Roads. The earliest area of settlement in this zone is on Bierton Road where the 19th century workhouse and prison were built facing each other on the rise of the Bierton Hill next to the Manor House.

Evidential: There is some potential for archaeology to be found especially at the former workhouse and prison. To date there has been two chance finds near the hospital & prison of Roman metalwork, although not thought that this iindicates a site of significance. The zone is outside the town's conservation area but does contain the listed building of the former Aylesbury Union workhouse, built in Elizabethan style in 1844 and in use as a hospital from 1940s.. The area contains few few noteworthy buildings although the Victorian prison which is undesignated merits an assessment.

Aesthetic: The early 20th century housing of manor park has a certain aesthetic appeal, the regularity of the roads and properties are very distinctive. Although the setting is detracted by the congestion of parked cars along the narrow streets.

Communal: The area has medium to high communal value being the location of schools hospitals and the prison for

young	offenders.
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Heritage values	Built Character (general characteristics)								
Evidential Value: Low	Morphology:	Rectilinear/Grid	Linear	Density:	y: Medium				
Historical Value:	Character Types:	Middle class 1900-1919	Medical (Modern)	Educational				
Medium		Legal	Medical (Historic) (Modern)			ern)			
Aesthetic Value:									
Medium	Plan Form:	Terraces	Semi-detached	d					
Communal Value:	Architecture:	Edwardian	Victorian	Modern		Modern			
Medium				municip	al	general			
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine	Brick: Rendered	Brick:		Shingled			
				Coloure	ed				
	Roof Materials:	Slate: Artificial	Pan tile:	Tile: Cla	ay	Tile: Cement			
			Machine	machin	е				

III RECOMMENDATIONS

7 Management Recommendations

7.1 Conservation Areas

Future recommendations for conservation areas might include one or more of the areas of early 20th century settlement such as Manor Park (Zone 18) and Highbridge particularly the canal corridor (Zone 8) which may face increased pressures for redevelopment.

7.2 Archaeological Notification Areas

There are no areas of Aylesbury that currently warrant an extension or reduction of the archaeological notification areas.

7.3 <u>Listed Buildings</u>

There are no recommendations to designated additional buildings in Aylebury with Listed

7.4 Aylesbury Town Master Plan

- Direct major development towards less historically sensitive zones with history of major change
- Design guide sensitive to the different character zones
- Consider extension/designation of conservation areas (Highbridge/Canal/Vale Park?)
- Conservation Area Management Plans
- Try to restore St.Marys Walton link
- · Retain town centre civic/commercial functions
- Enhance Bear Brook/Canal/Vale Park corridor
- Promote exploration and understanding of old town link to County Museum?
- Establish better links to Stoke Mandeville Hospital

8 Research Agenda

8.1 <u>Archaeological Potential</u>

The archaeological potential within the historic core of Aylesbury and Walton remains high, particularly within the following zones:

Zone 1: Religious Centre, St Mary's Square. Where the potential evidence relating to the Iron Age and Saxon periods in particular are important for gaining a better understanding of the hillfort and for development of the early town.

Zone 2: Market Area. The potential for evidence relating to the Iron Age hillfort is high while the potential for Saxon remains that might enable a better understanding of the early town and for the testing of several hypotheses including the possibility of Saxon defensive works as well as the possibility of a larger Saxon cemetery. Medieval? Buildings?

Zone 3: Temple Square. Here the potential for archaeological evidence relating to the development of the town from the Saxon to medieval period is also high. The built environment also has a high potential for informing on the development of the town in the medieval and post medieval periods.

Zone 7: Walton. This zone has a known potential for prehistoric and Saxon archaeological evidence based on past archaeological investigation. Despite the level of modern redevelopment archaeological evidence may still survive and would be important for obtaining a clearer picture of the development of Walton from a small prehistoric settlement through the Roman period and into the Saxon.

There are also several 'hotspots' throughout the modern town where previous archaeological work and documentary evidence indicate the presence of buried archaeological material including the area immediately surrounding Aylesbury along the main historic roads such as Oxford Road, Bicester Road and Cambridge Street. No evidence for the path of the Roman road has yet been discovered and this should remain a priority within Zones 8, 16 and 17. The path of the Bear Brook and the River Thame should also be treated as an area of good archaeological potential for river related uses such as mill sites.

Based on the documentary research by Kim Taylor Moore and the synthesis of known archaeology and built environment data, the following section outlines recommendations for future research that can be undertaken to further our understand Aylesbury's origins and history.

8.2 Prehistoric Aylesbury

- Publication of outstanding work, particularly Prebendal House and in Walton should be a priority
- Better understanding of the extent of the hillfort and the chronology and character of activities within it, particularly cult practices. When is the hillfort abandoned?
- Improve understanding of the character, extent and chronology of the Bronze Age settlement beneath Walton.
- Seek to obtain pollen sequence from the Bear Brook or Thame.

8.3 Roman Aylesbury

- Review the evidence for Roman activity at Walton and relationship (if any) to early/middle Saxon. Future work in this area should be aware of the possibility of Roman evidence that might help to inform on settlement in Walton.
- Seek to locate Akeman Street where its route past the town is uncertain.
- Is the hillfort really unused in the Roman period?

8.4 Saxon Aylesbury

- The juxtaposition of Aylesbury and Walton allows the study of different aspects of a dispersed 'central place'. Within the wider hinterland there is a major Roman settlement (Fleet Marston) and early Saxon settlements (e.g. Aston Clinton Bypass, Bierton), cemeteries (e.g. Aston Clinton Bypass, Bishopstone, Dinton) and a possible royal palace (Quarrendon).
- The early Christian associations with Aylesbury are important as little is known about pagan conversion in Buckinghamshire and the co-location of a minster serving a wide area with a major royal manor at Aylesbury provides some of the earliest evidence of Christianity in the county. Aylesbury can therefore also contribute to study of religious conversion and practice, the nature of early royal centres and the emergence of urban functions. A specific aim is to improve understanding of the origin and development of the supposed minster particularly with reference to the extent and chronology of the middle/late Saxon cemetery but also the precinct boundary ditch and structures beneath the medieval church. The unpublished sites from Walton should be published and its uncertain ceramic chronology warrants a review to a consistent modern standard to enable fair comparison with other sites of this period (e.g. Raunds). The question of whether any 'Saxon' material can be securely dated prior to the late 6th century could usefully be reviewed as could the question of what (if anything) can be attributed to the 5th and early 6th centuries, and its implications.
- The recovery of significant material from the Walton pagan Saxon cemetery could be of great potential interest in terms of overlap with both earlier Roman occuptation and later Saxon burial at the minster.

- The historic road network focussed on Aylesbury could repay investigation of its origins and development.
- Identification of the royal manor at Kingsbury would be desirable.

8.5 Medieval Aylesbury

- There is some evidence that Aylesbury had a motte and bailey castle during the Norman period (1066 -1189), if so it was probably short lived and built within an area known as Castle Fee, documentary research into early manorial records may provide more detail as to the origins of Castle Fee, its location and whether it in fact refers to a castle in Aylesbury or is a corruption of another word.
- The plantation of the county town at Buckingham may have adversely affected Aylesbury's development in the 10th to 12th centuries – can any sign of decline be recognised?
- The consolidation of Aylesbury's urban status is illustrated in its physical fabric and could be better understood by a detailed study of that fabric, both below-ground remains and for the later medieval period standing buildings such as St.Mary's Church, Ceely House and the Kings Head.
- Archaeological evidence for medieval commercial activity is so far negligible. Can such
 evidence be picked up from the historical sources or from more considered analysis of
 artefactual or environmental data?
- Very little research seems to have been carried out on the records of Aylesbury held in the Hampton / Pakington archives.ⁱ This is no doubt because the authors of the VCH entry were unaware of their existence and in fact stated that no court rolls were extant having probably been destroyed in the Civil War.ⁱⁱ Although there are no long unbroken runs of court rolls for the medieval or early modern periods, there are copious other records. The estate accounts, rentals and, above all, the deeds would enable the topography of large parts of the town to be recovered, and economic and social developments to be studied.
- Aylesbury is a good example of a town in which attempts at self-government were stifled by strong lords, but which nevertheless developed successfully. The archives which contain much information on the guild's membership, prominent local families and legal disputes between the lords and the townsmen would enable a study to be made of the interaction of lordship with the economy of the town.

8.6 Post Medieval

- Investigation of historic buildings, particularly in association with documentary study and/or below ground archaeology has significant potential to enhance understanding of this period
- Clarify the extent and layout of the Civil War defences.

8.7 Modern

- Investigation into the impact of 19th and early 20th century impact on the social workings of the town. Is there any evidence for philanthropic pursuits within the town.
- Are there any areas of architectural or special interest such as areas of 'garden city' type developments, small estates built by nationally important architects or individual houses or areas that might by associated with nationally or even intenationally important figures?
- The contribution that heritage and the historic built environment can make to future urban design and green infrastructure provision in Aylesbury.

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10 Addresses

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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	
		Battle of Hastings – Norman Conquest	1066	
Medieval	1066 – 1536	Wars of the Roses – Start of Tudor period	1485	
		Built Environment: Medieval	Pre 1536	
	1536 – 1800	Dissolution of the Monasteries	1536 and 1539	
		Civil War	1642-1651	
Post Medieval		Built Environment: Post Medieval	1536-1850	
		Built Environment: Later Post Medieval	1700-1850	
		Victorian Period	1837-1901	
		World War I	1914-1918	
	1800 - Present	World War II	1939-1945	
Madam		Cold War	1946-1989	
Modern		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
Assize Court	Medieval term for criminal court, commonly held twice a year only in the county town
Belgic	Late Iron Age tribe thought to have originated in northern France and England
Borough	Medieval. Town that was granted some level of self government
Catalogue of	Details of conveyances of land throughout the medieval period from the 12 th
Ancient Deeds	century to the 16 th century.
Calchvynydd	British native tribe from around 5 th -6 th century, their territory is unlocated
Chilternsaetan	Saxon tribe commonly thought to have inhabited the general region of the Chiltern Hills
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)
Court Roll	Records of the manorial court usually held on a yearly basis. Used from 12 th Century
Deer Park	A deer park was an area of land approximately 120 acres or larger in size that was enclosed either by a wall or more often by an embankment or park pale and were exclusively used for hunting deer (Cantor & Hatherley, 1979).
Domesday	Rapid survey of the agricultural estates and manorial holdings for England. Produced in 1086 for William the Conqueror following the Norman Conquest.
Enclosure Award	Acts of Parliament introduced to enclose (erect fencing) open fields and commons. Main period of enclosure by Act was 1750-1860, carried out on a parish basis.
enfeoff	to invest with an estate held in fee, a freehold estate
Evaluation	An 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.
Excavation	Archaeological investigation whereby below ground deposits are uncovered, recorded and either removed or preserved in situ. Ultimately destructive.
Find spot	Location where a specific artefact was found
Franciscan Friary	Friarage of the Franciscan order
Hendrica	Early Anglo-Saxon tribe thought to have inhabited the region around Buckingham and

	Newport in the 6 th century.
Grubenhaus	timber building with sunken floor, generally date to the 5 th -6 th century. Their exact
	purpose is uncertain, they may have been domestic dwellings or workspaces
Leper hospital	medieval hospital for lepers and the sick. Generally located on the edges of the town
Minster	Saxon period church. Minsters were large churches with daughter chapelries in outlying subordinate settlements.
Mint	Mints were places for the production of coinage and were only granted by the monarchy.
Prescriptive charter	Prescriptive charters were granted to towns that had historically held a market for an
(market)	extended period of time without an official charter from the monarchy. The given dates then mark the date of the charter rather than the date of the inception of the market.
Ridge-and-furrow	Ridge and furrow is the term used to describe the earthen banks and troughs that are
	created through the action of prolonged ploughing.
Trial Trenching	Trial-trenching refers to the archaeological sampling of a site before planning
	permission is given to determine the presence of any buried archaeological remains
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.
Stagnogleyic	Mottled, slowly permeable soil conditions
Trinitarian	Alternatively called the Maturins. Monastic order
monastery	
Turnpike Trust	Essentially the privatisation of stretches of roads by Act of Parliament whereby the
	Trust was charged with the proper maintenance and repair of their allotted road and in
	return they constructed toll gates and houses along the route to charge travellers.
Watching Brief	A watching brief is the term applied to the task of monitoring non-archaeological work
	(construction/demolition/quarrying) in order to record and/or preserve any
	archaeological remains that may be disturbed
Virgate (of land)	Measurement of land. Exact modern equivalent varies between counties but is
	considered to be approximately 20-30 acres.

1.3 Fabric Types

At present there exists no comprehensive list of fabric types for Buckinghamshire, field reports frequently describe fabrics but do not assign a particular name making analysis between individual sites problematic. The fabric types list used here is derived from a combination of sources included Maureen Mellor's (1994) comprehensive pottery fabrics list for Oxfordshire for the late Saxon to late medieval period (8th-16th centuries), the Milton Keynes fabrics list produced by the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit in the 1970s and no longer up to date, and descriptions provided in individual reports.

Fabric types	fabric description	Period
Saxon (general)	General term for unidentified pottery or fabrics described in a	410-1066
	single report that cannot be compared to those listed in other	
	reports. Where possible a date range or approximate period	
	will be included.	
Organic tempered ware	Can be grass, quartz or chaff tempered	5 th -9 th century
Ipswich type ware	sandy greyware - smooth or gritty	650-850
Late Saxon Oxford ware	Shelly limestone ware, clamp/bonfire kiln fired	780-1080
	Fabric Codes: OXB (Oxon); MC1 (MK)	
Maxey type ware		700-850
Stamford type ware	fine un-tempered off white ware	850-1150
	coarse, sandy tempered ware	
	Fabric Codes: OXZ (Oxon); MS19 (MK)	
St Neots type ware	Clay, shelly with inclusions, clamp/bonfire kiln fired	850-1150
	Fabric Codes: OXR (Oxon); MS3 (MK)	
West Oxon ware or	Calcareous gravel tempered, some flint in known	late 9 th -12 th
Cotswold	Fabric Codes: OXAC (Oxon); MS18/MS29 (MK)	century
South west Oxon ware	Flint & quartz rich coarse ware clamp/bonfire kiln fired	late 9 th -12 th
	Fabric Codes: OXBF (Oxon)	century
Med grey Sandy ware	Fabric Codes: MS3 (MK)	11 th -14 th century
South Hertfordshire type	Grey ware	1170-1350
ware	Fabric Codes: SHER	
Brill/Boarstall type ware	OXAW: Subangular/rounded quartz, up-draught kiln fired	13 th -15 th century
	OXAM: clay no quartz, over fired almost stoneware	15 th -17 th century
	Fabric Codes: OXAW/OXAM (Oxon); MC9/TLMS9 (MK)	
Potterspury type ware	clay with few inclusions, wheel thrown	12 th -13 th century

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Fabric Codes: OX68 (Oxon); MC6/TLMS6 (M	1K)	13 th -16 th century	

2 Appendix: HER Records

2.1 <u>Monuments HER Report</u>

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
0004200000	Benhill, Walton	SP 83150 13350	43 AD? to 1065 AD?	Cremation cemetery uncovered by workmen in the nineteenth century
0004201000	Benhill, Walton		410 AD to 1066 AD	Saxon metalwork found with burials in the nineteenth century
0009200000	9 Nelson Terrace	SP 81672 13951	1540 AD to 1798 AD?	Well of possible post-medieval date found in basement of house
0009300000	Walton Court	SP 8226 1319	4000 BC to 1539 AD	Late prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval occupation
0009301000	Walton Court	SP 8226 1319	43 AD to 409 AD	Scatter of Roman artefacts found in excavation
0009302000	Walton Court	SP 8226 1319	410 AD? to 699 AD?	Small early Saxon settlement recorded in excavation
0009302001	Walton Court	SP 82250 13190	410 AD? to 699 AD?	Three early Saxon halls identified in excavation
0009302002	Walton Court		410 AD? to 699 AD?	Five sunken buildings recorded in excavation
0009302003	Walton Court	SP 82250 13190	410 AD? to 699 AD?	Five early Saxon gullies recorded in excavation
0009302004	Walton Court		410 AD? to 699 AD?	Five early Saxon pits recorded din excavation
0009303000	Walton Court	SP 8226 1319	900 AD to 1099 AD	Tenth to eleventh century hamlet recorded in excavation
0009303001	Walton Court	SP 82250 13190		Eleventh century bank recorded in field survey
0009303002	Walton Court	SP 82250 13190	900 AD to 999 AD	Gullies or ditches and post-holes recorded in excavation
0009303003	Walton Court	SP 82250 13190		Tenth century boundary ditch recorded in excavation
0009303004	Walton Court	SP 82250 13190		Tenth century gully and post-holed recorded in excavation
0009303005	Walton Court	SP 82250 13190		Two tenth century gullies recorded in excavation
0009303006	Walton Court		1000 AD to 1099 AD	Eleventh century gully with post-holes at the terminals
0009303007	Walton Court		1000 AD to 1099 AD	Eleventh century drainage gully recorded in excavation
0009303008	Walton Court	SP 82250 13190		Two tenth to eleventh century pits recorded in excavation
0009303009	Walton Court		1000 AD to 1099 AD	Three eleventh century pits recorded in excavation
0009303010	Walton Court		1000 AD to 1099 AD	Eleventh century mideen recorded in excavation
0009303011	Walton Court		900 AD to 1099 AD	Two tenth to eleventh century sand quarries
0009304000	Walton Court	SP 8226 1319	1100 AD to 1299 AD	Twelfth to thirteenth century features suggest a large site, possibly a manor
0009304001	Walton Court		1100 AD to 1299 AD	Seven twelfth to thirteenth century ditches recorded in excavation
0009304002	Walton Court		1100 AD to 1299 AD	Four twelfth to thirteenth century gullies recorded in excavation
0009304003	Walton Court		1100 AD to 1199 AD	Seven twelfth century pits recorded in excavation
0009304004	Walton Court		1100 AD to 1199 AD	Twelfth century sand quarry recorded in excavation
0009305000	Walton Court	SP 8226 1319	1066 AD to 1798 AD	medieval to post-medieval field systems inferred in excavation
0009305001	Walton Court		1540 AD to 1798 AD	Post-medieval dovecote recorded in field survey
0009305002	Walton Court	SP 82250 13190		Post-medieval to modern drain recorded in excavation
0009306000	Walton Court	SP 82250 13190		Nineteenth century farmhouse, now Conservative Club
0009306001	Aylesbury Conservative Club			Probable post-medieval stone farmyard surface found during evaluation
0021100000	Kingsbury		410 AD to 1539 AD	Historical records of Saxon to medieval royal manor of Kingsbury
0021101000	Kingsbury		1066 AD to 1539 AD	Site of royal manor house suggested from historic documents
0021102000	Kingsbury		1100 AD to 1199 AD	Twelfth century records of an inn in Kingsbury
0024401000	40 Cambridge St		1700 AD to 1945 AD	Eighteenth century Baptist chapel demolished in the 1930s
0024401000	40 Cambridge St	SP 81994 13916	1700 AD to 1799 AD?	Skeleton of possible cemetery attached to Baptist chapel

0025200000	Haydon Hill Farm	SP 79700 14500	43 AD to 409 AD	Scatter of Roman artefacts found over the years in this location
	Church St & Parsons Fee		1066 AD to 1539 AD?	Site of possible medieval hospital or religious house
	Stone Bridge, Bicester Rd		1500 AD to 1599 AD	Sixteenth century record of bridge being used as town boundary
	Stone Bridge, Bicester Rd		410 AD to 1066 AD	Early Saxon metalwork found in the bed of the River Thame.
	43 Buckingham St		1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval pit or well found in building works
	1-3 Market St		1600 AD to 1799 AD	Seventeenth and eighteenth century house, now two shops
	St Mary's Square		800 BC to 1299 AD	Iron Age, late Saxon and medieval pottery and inhumation found
0028000000		SP 8189 1368	1540 AD to 1798 AD	timber-framed buildings recorded during demolition in 1964
0028001000	Silver St	SP 8190 1369	1200 AD to 1299 AD	Thirteenth eighteenth century pottery and brick found during demolition.
0028100000	Holman's Bridge	SP 81780 15260	1500 AD to 1599 AD	16 th century records of bridge as boundary marker, present bridge is modern
0028200000	Walton Court farm	SP 81960 12320	1800 AD to 1999 AD	Farmstead recorded on nineteenth and early twentieth century maps
0030900000	High St Station	SP 82300 13820	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Site of 19 th century railway station, demolished in the mid-twentieth century
0031000000	Railway Station	SP 82210 13900	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Historical records of original railway station, part of which still survives
0031100000	95-97 Walton St	SP 82632 13476	1066 AD to 1798 AD	Medieval to post-medieval pits found in excavation in the early 20 th century
0031101000	95-97 Walton St	SP 82632 13476	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Possible sunken building excavated in the early 20 th century
0031200000	Bedgrove Farm	SP 839 127	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Site of medieval village or hamlet of Bedgrove
	Bedgrove Farm		1200 AD to 1399 AD	Thirteenth to fourteenth century house platform recorded in excavation
0031202000	Bedgrove Farm	SP 83900 12700	1066 AD to 1539 AD?	Medieval oven found in excavation
0031300000	Oxford Road	SP 81390 13690	1066 AD to 1899 AD	Site of watermills, demolished 1993 and partly excavated in 1998.
	Railway	SP 8737 1618	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Historical records of nineteenth century railway
	Brook house, Hartwell Road			Approximate location of site of leper hospital known from historic records
	Market Square			Historical records of twelfth to sixteenth century leper hospital
	Aylesbury parish		1100 AD to 1599 AD	Historical records of county gaol from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries
	County Hall	SP 81986 13657		Historical records of eighteenth to nineteenth century gaol
	Aylesbury parish			Historical records of town gaol in addition to the county gaol
	Aylesbury parish			place-name evidence and a little excavation suggest a defended settlement
	Aylesbury parish		700 AD? to 999 AD?	Place-name evidence and excavation suggests was a late Saxon burh
	Aylesbury parish			Local tradition/place-name evidence suggests a medieval castle
	Market Square	SP 8195 1373	1066 AD to 1945 AD	Historical records of medieval to modern Market Square
	Market Square		1066 AD to 1899 AD	Historical records of a medieval to nineteenth century cockpit in the market hall
	Market Square		1400 AD to 1806 AD?	Site of market hall with cellar known from historical records
	Market Square		1066 AD to 1945 AD	Historical records of medieval to modern stocks
	Market Square		1066 AD to 1945 AD	Historical records of medieval to modern pillory
	The Friarage, Rickford Hill	SP 8178 1365	1066 AD to 1798 AD	Medieval and post-medieval features, possibly associated with medieval friary,
	The Friarage, Rickford Hill	SP 8178 1366	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Wall with re-used medieval sculpture recorded prior to demolition
	The Friarage, Rickford Hill		1600 AD to 1699 AD?	Possible 17 th century brick-lined well recorded during construction of offices.
	The Friarage, Rickford Hill		1100 AD to 1299 AD?	Twelfth to thirteenth century pits found during construction of offices.
	Market Place	SP 8218 1340	1500 AD to 1599 AD	Sixteenth century records of road and causeway
	The Friarage, Rickford Hill		1300 AD to 1599 AD	Site of medieval friary, recorded in fourteenth to sixteenth century documents.
	HM Prison			Inhumation of possible nineteenth century date seen in groundworks
	12 Church St	SP 81755 13848		Part of the medieval to post-medieval churchyard found in groundworks
	Prebendal House	SP 81660 13900		Historical records of possible medieval monastery
0053301000	Prebendal House	SP 81660 13900	410 AD? to 1065 AD?	Site of possible Saxon nunnery suggested by historical records

0053400000	Next to Churchyard	SP 81740 13880	1400 AD to 1599 AD	Fifteenth to sixteenth century chantry chapel known from historical documents
0069900000	Rabans Lane		100 AD to 199 AD	Roman cremation burial found during trenching for water mains
0070500000		SP 79800 14300		Soil-mark of uncertain function and date visible on aerial photographs
	Bull's Head Hotel		1600 AD to 1799 AD	Site of inn and hotel with eigheenth century refronting, demolished 1969
0074801000	Bull's Head Hotel	SP 82110 13785	1600 AD to 1799 AD	Seventeenth to eighteenth century barn to rear of hotel, demolished in 1969
0105000000	Akeman St	SP 7175 1748	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman road from London to Cirencester, now the A41.
0105003000	Akeman St	SP 8198 1409	43 AD to 409 AD	Route of Roman road
0177200000	South of Akeman St	SP 80020 14610	1640 AD to 1649 AD?	Site of possible Civil War earthworks, now built over.
0177201000	South of Akeman St	SP 80020 14610	1640 AD to 1649 AD?	Historical records may confirm site of Civil War earthworks.
0177500000	Quarrendon Estate	SP 8074 1490	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman midden recorded in excavation
0177501000	Quarrendon Estate	SP 8074 1490	43 AD to 409 AD	Possible Roman hearth site found in building works
0177600000	12 Church St	SP 81741 13857	410 AD? to 1065 AD?	Part of possible Saxon skeleton found in watermain trench
0180500000	Gallows Road	SP 80810 14528	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Site of post-medieval gallows recorded in historical documents
0180800000	Glassweir Bridge	SP 82180 13410	1500 AD to 1599 AD	Walton Bridge recorded as 'Glasyers' bridge in a sixteenth century charter
0181000000	White Hart Inn	SP 82005 13685	1600 AD to 1899 AD	Historical records of inn, nineteenth century rebuild and now demolished
0181100000	Aylesbury	SP 818 138	1000 AD to 1099 AD	Unlocated site of late Saxon mint, in production in the eleventh century.
0182100000	Whitehall St	SP 81700 14000		Possible 17 th -18 th century clay pipe kiln found in development works
0182400000	4-8 Market St	SP 81895 13730	1540 AD to 1798 AD	House of uncertain post-medieval date demolished in 1967
0182600000	Dunsham farm	SP 82330 15130	1500 AD to 1599 AD	Site of holy well, possibly a spring, mentioned in historic records
0182704000	Kings Head		1500 AD to 1599 AD	16th century wall paintings found during restoration work.
0193200000	Temple & Bourbon Streets		900 AD to 1799 AD	10 th -18 th century features and finds were recovered during demolition
0193201000	Temple & Bourbon Streets		900 AD? to 999 AD?	Tenth century ditch recorded in excavation on Temple and Bourbon Streets
0193202000	Temple & Bourbon Streets		1100 AD to 1199 AD?	Twelfth century ditch and pits recorded in excavation
0193203000	Temple & Bourbon Streets	SP 81866 13727		Well of possible twelfth century date recorded in watching brief
0193204000	Temple & Bourbon Streets		1500 AD to 1899 AD	Four sixteenth to nineteenth century houses, demolished 1973
0193205000	Temple & Bourbon Streets		1540 AD to 1798 AD	Two post-medieval wells found during house demolition
	Walton		410 AD to 1065 AD	Saxon cemetery suggested by the number of Saxon burials found in Walton
	10 Cambridge St		1700 AD to 1799 AD	18 th century house with nineteenth century shop fronts, demolished in 1973
	5-7 Walton St		1540 AD to 1899 AD	Two wells found in building works, one partially excavated by workmen
	Church Row		410 AD? to 1065 AD?	Burials of possible Saxon date found in the nineteenth century on Pebble Lane
0213000000	Walton Grange		1500 AD to 1899 AD	16 th century house with nineteenth century wing destroyed in World War II
0216000000	Walton Court Estate	SP 8121 1204	100 BC to 299 AD	Late Iron Age and Roman finds recorded in building works
0216000001	Walton Court Estate	SP 8121 1204	100 BC to 299 AD	Late Iron Age to Roman pits and ditches noted in watching brief
	Walton Court Estate	SP 81150 11870		Possible Late Iron Age settlement recorded in building works
	Walton Court Estate	SP 81150 11870		Roman settlement identified in building works
0216003000	Walton Court Estate		410 AD to 1065 AD	Scatter of Saxon metalwork and a loomweight
0216300000	Walton Court		4000 BC to 42 AD	Late prehistoric site excavated in two stages, see record 0093 for information
0217200000	George St			Human burials of possible late Saxon date found in the 19 th /20 th century
0225800000	Tring Road		7000 BC? to 42 AD?	Prehistoric flint tools and pottery found whilst gardening
	Crown Inn		1400 AD to 1899 AD	Site of fifteenth to nineteenth century Crown Inn, demolished in 1937.
	Walton Rd	SP 82569 13397		Medieval pit recorded in digging footing trenches for new building
	Weedon Hill			Possible medieval moat or enclosure seen on aerial photographs/field survey
0240201001	7 Church St	SP 81770 13860	1400 AD to 1499 AD	wall painting uncovered when house converted into a museum extension

0247500000	Wall Bridge	SP 80560 12740	1500 AD to 1599 AD	Bridge mentioned in charter as boundary marker
	21 Vale Road		1800 AD to 1899 AD	Possibly late nineteenth century well in back garden
	19 Hartwell Terrace		1540 AD to 1798 AD	Post-medieval well found in reconstruction of rear of house
	St Mary's Church		1100 AD to 1199 AD	Twelfth century font in church
	St Mary's Church		600 AD? to 1099 AD?	Documentary evidence for 7 th -11 th century minster church at Aylesbury.
0257501001	St Mary's Church			Possible 7 th -11 th century churchyard and inhumation cemetery demonstrated
		SP 81710 13915	600 AD? to 1099 AD?	by finds of inhumations over a wide area around St Mary's church
0257501002	St Mary's Church	SP 81710 13915	1100 AD to 1199 AD	Possible wall footing seen in watching brief suggests presence of cloister
0257501003	St Mary's Church	SP 81710 13915	1100 AD to 1199 AD?	Possibly twelfth century conduit pipe found in excavation
0257502000	St Mary's Church	SP 81710 13915	1066 AD to 1539 AD?	Medieval crypt known from excavations at St Mary's
0285700000	Walton Mill	SP 82750 13870	1066 AD to 1999 AD	Historical records and geophysical survey of Walton watermill
0291700000	21 Buckingham St			Site of late 19th or early 20th century house and shop possibly with medieval
	_	SP 81921 13906	1066 AD to 1999 AD	rear wing, all now demolished.
0291800000	The Prebendal	SP 8163 1394	800 BC to 1799 AD	Iron Age hillfort at the Prebendal, medieval and post-medieval features
0291801000	The Prebendal	SP 81640 13945	800 BC to 42 AD	Iron Age hillfort recorded in excavation
0291802000	The Prebendal		700 AD? to 799 AD?	Eighth century ditch recorded in excavation
0291803000	The Prebendal	SP 81640 13945	1100 AD to 1399 AD	Twelfth to fourteenth century pits and wells recorded in excavation
0291804000	The Prebendal	SP 81640 13945	1640 AD to 1649 AD?	Possible Civil War earthwork recorded in excavation.
0291900000	GMR Passenger station	SP 81780 13490	1066 AD to 1539 AD?	Possible site of earthworks representing buildings as known from records
0295200000	Grand Union Canal	SP 8697 1394	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Nineteenth century Aylesbury Arm of Grand Union Canal.
0400900000	Elm Farm	SP 83200 11950	800 BC to 1539 AD	Scatter of Iron Age- medieval pottery found in extension to housing estate
0403200000	Woman's Bridge	SP 8177 1468	1500 AD to 1599 AD	Woman's or Holman's road and causeway mentioned in 16 th century record
0408800000	20 Castle St	SP 81715 13797	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Post-medieval well found in demolishing outbuilding
0409100000	The Prebendal		1000 AD to 1899 AD	Historical records of eleventh to nineteenth century Prebendal manor
	Castle St		1700 AD to 1945 AD	Historical records and some remains of 18 th century nonconformist chapel,
0414001000	Castle St	SP 8171 1375	1700 AD to 1899 AD	Site of 18 th -19 th century nonconformists burial ground, moved in the 1960s
0414001001	Castle St		1700 AD to 1899 AD	Eighteenth to nineteenth century gravestones in patio
0414002000	Castle St	SP 81698 13734		Nineteenth century tomb found in garden
0414900000	14 Temple Square	SP 81786 13789	410 AD? to 1539 AD?	Records of possible Saxon or medieval burial being found in cellar in WWII
0427700000	Bierton Rd	SP 82600 14360	1400 AD to 1899 AD	Fifteenth to nineteenth century records of windmill
0427800000	Oxford Road			Documentary and pictorial sources for site of eighteenth to nineteenth century
		SP 8111 1335	1700 AD to 1899 AD	windmill. Ditch and possible mound found during evaluation nearby.
	Rickford's Hill Meeting House		1700 AD to 1799 AD	Eighteenth century timber-framed Friends Meeting House
	Rickford's Hill Meeting House		1700 AD to 1899 AD	Eighteenth to nineteenth century cemetery attached to Friends Metting House
0446100000	13-15 Castle St		1600 AD to 1699 AD	Three seventeenth century houses
0446101000	13-15 Castle St	SP 81747 13775	1600 AD to 1699 AD	Possible clay pipe kiln found in building survey and subsequent excavation
0446300000	13-19 Buckingham St			Roman and medieval features and associated artefacts found in excavation in
		SP 8194 1390	43 AD to 1539 AD	advance of Sainsbury's supermarket construction
0446301000	13-19 Buckingham St		43 AD to 199 AD	Early Roman drainage gully found in excavation
0446302000	13-19 Buckingham St	SP 81960 13940		Roman pit recorded in excavation
0446303000	13-19 Buckingham St	SP 81960 13940		Fourteen medieval pits recorded in excavation on Buckingham Street
0446304000	13-19 Buckingham St		1066 AD to 1539 AD	Two medieval wells found in excavation on Buckingham Street
0446305000	13-19 Buckingham St	SP 81960 13940	1400 AD to 1599 AD	15 th to 16 th century well and sixteenth century pit recorded in excavation

0455900000	Haydon Hill Farm	SP 79750 14680	Undated	Oval enclosure of unknown date recorded in aerial photography
	Friarage Road, Rickford's Hill	SP 8170 1370		Roman, Saxon, medieval, Tudor and seventeenth century finds
	Friarage Road, Rickford's Hill			Possible Civil War ditch found excavation
	Royal Bucks Hospital	SP 81710 14150	Undated	Inhumation in coffin of uncertain date found in workman's trench
	2 St Mary's Square			Undated burials, possible Saxon in date, found outside current boundary of St
		SP 81785 13897	Undated	Mary's churchyard in wall of cellar
0470100000	Walton St Chapel	SP 82140 13430	1828 AD to 1899 AD	Baptist chapel built in 1828 and demolished in 1966
0470101000	Walton St Chapel	SP 82140 13430	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Burial ground of 19th century Baptist chapel
0470300000	Museum Garden	SP 81812 13859	410 AD? to 1539 AD?	Saxon or medieval inhumation observed when electricity sub-station
	Saloon Bar, The Rockwood	SP 81828 13875		Human bones of uncertain date found beneath floorboards
0476000000		SP 83095 13640	Undated	Ditch of unknown date recorded in section in a pit dug for a petrol storage tank
0478500000	Kingsbury			Inhumations of probably late Saxon date found in groundworks for new
		SP 81818 13853	1000 AD to 1099 AD?	building
0486900000	High St	SP 82030 13825	1600 AD to 1899 AD)	Seventeenth to nineteenth century nonconformist chapel demolished in 1980
0486901000	High St	SP 82030 13825	1600 AD to 1899 AD)	17 th -19 th century church vault with inhumations and coffin fittings
0487200000	Bulls Head	SP 82022 13778	43 AD to 409 AD	Roman ditch and pits recorded in watching brief during redevelopment
	George St			Middle Iron Age settlement, Middle Saxon cemetery, medieval settlement and
		SP 81835 13821	400 BC to 1899 AD	some post-medieval activity recorded in excavation in advance of development
0499101000	George St	SP 81835 13821	400 BC to 101 BC	Possible Middle Iron Age settlement recorded in excavation
0499101001	George St	SP 81835 13821	400 BC to 101 BC	Middle Iron Age drainage gully recorded in excavation
0499101002	George St	SP 81835 13821	400 BC to 101 BC	Two Middle Iron Age pits recorded in excavation
0499101003	George St	SP 81835 13821	400 BC? to 101 BC?	Five post-holes possible dating to the Middle Iron Age recorded in excavation
0499102000	George St	SP 81835 13821	700 AD to 999 AD	Eighth to tenth century cemetery recorded in excavation on George Street
0499103000	George St	SP 81835 13821	1100 AD to 1399 AD	Medieval features and artefacts suggesting settlement found in excavation
0499103001	George St	SP 81835 13821	1100 AD to 1399 AD	Nineteen pits recorded in excavation
0499103002	George St	SP 81835 13821	1100 AD to 1399 AD	Twelfth to fourteenth century well recorded in excavation
0499103003	George St	SP 81835 13821	1100 AD to 1299 AD	Twelfth to thirteenth century drainage gully recorded in excavation
0499104000	George St			Lack of occupation material from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as
		SP 81835 13821		recorded in excavation suggests settlement had shifted away from this location
	George St	SP 81835 13821		Features and finds found in excavation
0499105001	George St	SP 81835 13821	1600 AD to 1799 AD	Seventeenth to eighteenth century building found in excavation
	George St	SP 81835 13821	1600 AD to 1799 AD	Seventeenth to eighteenth century cobbled surface found in excavation
0499105003	George St	SP 81835 13821	1600 AD to 1799 AD	Seventeenth to eighteenth century pit found in excavation
0499105006	George St	SP 81835 13821	1600 AD to 1799 AD	Line of 17 th -18 th century square post-holes found in excavation
0499106001	George St	SP 81835 13821	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Nineteenth century outhouses recorded in excavation and on historic maps
0499107000	George St	SP 81835 13821	1700 AD to 1899 AD	Eighteenth to nineteenth century cellars found in excavation
0506600000	Griffin lane	SP 8068 1440	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Possible site of up to ten possible post-medieval burials
0508100000	Kings Head	SP 81874 13747	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Post-medieval well found outside the King's Head
0517000000	Mill Piece			Site of watermill suggested by place-name evidence from nineteenth century
			1540 AD to 1798 AD	map
	Bierton Rd	SP 8287 1462	Undated	Human burial and other artefacts found in ditch during car park construction
0519201000	Church House		1540 AD to 1798 AD	Eighteenth to nineteenth century well dug by workmen
0549400000	Rickford's Hill	SP 81780 13742	1066 AD to 1798 AD?	Medieval to post-medieval pits found in footing trenches for building

0549900000	Walton Lodge	SP 82380 13250	2350 BC to 1539 AD	Bronze Age, Saxon and medieval settlement identified in excavation
0549901000	Walton Lodge	SP 82380 13250	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Two medieval ovens recorded in excavation at Walton Lodge
0549902000	Walton Lodge	SP 82380 13250	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval trackway identified in excavation at Walton Lodge
0549903000	Walton Lodge	SP 82380 13250	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval pits recorded in excavation
0549904000	Walton Lodge	SP 82380 13250	1066 AD to 1539 AD	A few medieval post-holes recorded in excavation
0549906000	Walton Lodge	SP 82380 13250	410 AD to 1065 AD	Saxon ditch recorded in excavation
0549907000	Walton Lodge	SP 82380 13250	500 AD to 699 AD	Post-built building of early Saxon date recorded in excavation
0549908000	Walton Lodge	SP 82380 13250	410 AD to 1065 AD	Saxon pits, hollows and gullies recorded in excavation
0549910000	Walton Lodge	SP 82380 13250	2500 BC to 1001 BC	Neolithic to Bronze Age settlement features recorded in excavation
0549910001	Walton Lodge	SP 82380 13250	600 BC to 1001 BC	Middle Bronze Age post-hole hut circle recorded in excavation
0550000000	Teachers Centre			Medieval occupation material and small amounts of prehistoric and Roman
		SP 82528 13345	1066 AD to 1539 AD	artefacts found in excavation
0550001000	Teachers Centre	SP 82528 13345	1000 AD to 1199 AD	Three eleventh to twelfth century boundary ditches found in excavation
0550002000	Teachers Centre		1100 AD to 1299 AD	Twelfth to thirteenth century pits found in excavation
	Teachers Centre		1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval well recorded in excavation
0550005000	Teachers Centre	SP 82528 13345		Post-medieval gully and post-holes recorded in excavation
0550006000	Teachers Centre		1540 AD to 1798 AD	Post-medieval wall recorded in excavation, possible building foundation
	58, 80 New St		1700 AD to 1899 AD	features were excavated in machine trenches in advance of road widening
	58 New St	SP 8191 1405	1700 AD to 1999 AD	18 th -20 th century layers of demolition and other activity
0551802000	80 New St	SP 8185 1410	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Nineteenth century layer found in trench in back garden
0552000000	Great Ground			Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery and medieval glass found in conjunction
		SP 84000 13140	43 AD? to 1539 AD?	with some building foundations in the nineteenth century
0552001000	Great Ground			Building of uncertain date found in the 19 th century in conjunction with Roman,
		SP 840 131	43 AD? to 1539 AD?	Saxon and medieval artefacts
0554500000	N of Elmhurst Estate			Scatter of late prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds
		SP 8228 1519	4000 BC to 1798 AD	found in field-walking survey
0554600000	N of Elmhurst Estate			Scatter of late prehistoric pottery and flint, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-
		SP 8242 1533	4000 BC to 1798 AD	medieval pottery found in field-walking survey
0554700000	NE of Dunsham Farm			Scatter of late prehistoric pottery and flint, Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery
		SP 8269 1553	4000 BC to 1798 AD	and post-medieval finds found in field-walking survey
0554701001	NE of Dunsham Farm	SP 82600 15600	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Post-medieval pottery sherds found in field-walking survey
0554800000	N of Elmhurst Estate	SP 8252 1520	4000 BC to 42 AD	Scatter of late prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval artefacts
	NE of Dunsham Farm	SP 8256 1606	4000 BC to 1798 AD	Finds of late prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery
0554900008	NE of Dunsham Farm	SP 82500 16000	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval pottery fragments recorded in field-walking survey
0555500000	Ex police houses, Walton St	SP 8222 1329	4000 BC to 1539 AD	Late Saxon to medieval finds and features and prehistoric, Roman and Saxon
0555501000	Ex police houses, Walton St	SP 8222 1329	900 AD to 999 AD	Four late Saxon boundary ditches recorded in excavation
	Ex police houses, Walton St	SP 8222 1329	1100 AD to 1299 AD	Twelfth to thirteenth century boundary ditch recorded in excavation
	Ex police houses, Walton St	SP 8222 1329	1300 AD to 1499 AD	Two later medieval rubbish pits recorded in excavation
	Ex police houses, Walton St	SP 8222 1329	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Possible medieval trackway recorded in excavation
0555507000	Ex police houses, Walton St	SP 8222 1329	1800 AD to 1945 AD	Three 19 th -20 th century houses, with associated wells and service trenches
0559300000	Croft Road			Possible Saxon and medieval hamlet found in excavation, with some Late Iron
		SP 8249 1341	410 AD to 1539 AD	Age and Roman features.
0559301000	Croft Road	SP 82490 13420	100 BC to 42 AD	Two Late Iron Age boundary ditches found in excavation
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0559302000			43 AD to 409 AD	Three Roman ditches found in excavation
	Croft Road		410 AD to 599 AD	Early Saxon sunken-floored building found during excavation
0559304000			410 AD to 599 AD	Two early Saxon ditches found in excavation
0559305000	Croft Road		900 AD to 999 AD	Two late Saxon boundary ditches found in excavation
0559306000	Croft Road	SP 82490 13420	900 AD? to 999 AD?	Pit of possible late Saxon date found in watching brief
0559307000	Croft Road	SP 82490 13420	1100 AD to 1299 AD	Three twelfth to thirteenth century pits recorded in excavation
0559308000	Croft Road	SP 82490 13420	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Two medieval boundary ditches found in excavation
	Coldharbour farm	SP 8047 1358	43 AD to 409 AD	Iron Age ditches and pit, a Roman hearth and prehistoric and Roman artefacts
0562900000	Walton St, Ex Perry's Garage	SP 82150 13410	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval artefacts found in river channel works
	Aylesbury Past Project	SP 82000 14000	Undated	Field-walking project around Aylesbury
0567300000	Bull Inn	SP 81870 13880	1400 AD to 1499 AD	Fifteenth century records of Bull Inn pub in Kingsbury
0567400000	30, 32 Victoria St	SP 82966 13715	1900 AD to 1945 AD	Early twentieth century house
0572400000	2-4 Castle St	SP 81760 13788	410 AD? to 1539 AD?	Two possibly Saxon to medieval burials found in redevopment of house
0572400001	2-4 Castle St	SP 81760 13788	410 AD? to 1539 AD?	Two skeletons of probably Saxon or medieval date found
0578200000	Cambridge St	SP 8220 1423	1700 AD to 1899 AD	Site of brick and tile-works known from historic records
	County Infirmary	SP 81710 14190	1832 AD to 1862 AD	Site of nineteenth century County Infirmary, built 1832 and demolished 1862.
0581500001	Royal Bucks Hospital	SP 8173 1420	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Possible nineteenth century cellar revealed in roadworks
0581600000		SP 81600 13700		Site of nineteenth century workhouse known from historical records
0581601000	Oxford Road	SP 81600 13700	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Nineteenth century silk mill
0581700000	Tindal Centre	SP 8261 1450	1800 AD to 1999 AD	19 th century Aylesbury Union workhouse, in use as a hospital from 1940s.
	Bierton Hill		1800 AD to 1899 AD	Historic and cartographic records of site of nineteenth century pest-house
0583500000	7-9 Castle St	SP 81764 13776	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Post-medieval cellar uncovered in pipelaying
0610700000	Walton Lodge Lane	SP 8242 1327	2350 BC to 1001 BC	Bronze Age settlement remains found during excavation
0610800000	Orchard site, off Walton Rd,	SP 82307 13358	500 AD to 799 AD	Middle Saxon settlement remains dating from the late 6th to early 8th centuries
0610900000	Jansell Square			Evaluation trial trenches recorded medieval cobbling and ditches and Roman
	·	SP 8394 1272	43 AD to 1539 AD	ditches and associated artefacts
0614500000	Walton Road Stores, Walton	SP 82438 13339	500 AD? to 699 AD?	Saxon settlement remains found during excavation
0623600000	Ellen Road			Ditches and pits, probably Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age field boundaries,
		SP 80963 12803	1000 BC? to 42 AD?	and prehistoric pottery and flint found during evaluation trial trenching
0624600000	Brewery site, Walton	SP 82269 13485	Undated	Charcoal of uncertain date found in layer seen in watching brief
0637700000	Aylesbury High School,	SP 82581 13261	100 BC? to 199 AD?	Evidence of possible late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead found
	Aylesbury High School,	SP 82588 13260	43 AD to 409 AD	Iron Age and Romano-British features and finds recorded during watching brief
0637702000	Aylesbury High School,	SP 82617 13207	43 AD? to 199 AD?	Early Roman field boundaries found during evaluation
	electricity depot, Exchange Street	SP 82282 13584	1915 AD to 1999 AD?	Early 20th century electricity generating depot
0672300000		SP 8085 1290		Features and finds indicating agricultural activity
0672400000	Orchard site, off Walton Rd,	SP 82378 13293	1600 BC to 701 BC	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age settlement remains
	Walton Lodge Lane	SP 82431 13274		Medieval settlement remains found during excavation
0673200000	Walton Road Stores, Walton	SP 82422 13311	1600 BC to 701 BC	Bronze Age settlement remains found during excavations
0673300000	Walton Road Stores, Walton			Early Romano-British settlement remains and cemetery found during
	·	SP 82447 13349	43 AD to 409 AD	excavation
0673400000	Walton Road Stores, Walton			Site of 18th century orphanage
0673700000	Courtyard of Kings Head			Medieval features and material pre-dating the construction of the King's Head
		SP 81875 13787	1100 AD to 1399 AD	complex, found during excavations.

0673800000	St Mary's CofE School,	SP 81526 13761	1200 AD to 1299 AD?	Medieval settlement remains found during evaluation trial trenching
	St Mary's CofE School,	SP 81473 13748		Traces of probable Iron Age activity, found during evaluation trial trenching
	St Mary's CofE School,		1600 AD? to 1799	7, 5
	,	SP 81544 13756	AD?	Post-medieval pits and associated pottery, tile, animal bone and shell
0674200000	Temple Sq and George St,	SP 81824 13782	1066 AD to 1539 AD?	Possible medieval pit found during watching brief
0674300000	31, 33 Kingsbury			Probable remains of Iron Age hillfort ditch recorded during informal salvage
		SP 81898 13910	800 BC? to 42 AD?	recording
0675200000	Ardenham Hill House,			Seventeenth to eighteenth century quarry pits and evidence for post-medieval
	·		1540 AD to 1798 AD	agricultural activity found during evaluation and subsequent investigation
0675300000	Ardenham Hill House,	SP 81622 14139	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Late Iron Age pottery and ditches and post-medieval trackway
0676400000	Aylesbury College, Oxford Road	SP 81386 13430	1962 AD to 1999 AD	Further education college, built 1962 with later additions
0804300000	Schwarzkopf factory site, California			Small nineteenth and twentieth century industrial complex in use successively
				as silk mill, printing works, printing ink works and cosmetics factory
0804400000	Aylesbury TA Centre, Oxford Road	SP 81384 13840	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Three medieval ditches found during evaluation trial trenching
0804700000	Aylesbury parish			Unlocated medieval park or possible deerpark, used as the county pound
		SP 82 14		recorded in fourteenth century records
	TA Centre, Oxford Road	SP 8138 1405	1930 AD to 1950 AD	WWII or later practice trench visible on aerial photograph
	Kingsbury		4000 BC to 1065 AD?	Two cess pits that pre-date the medieval square found during watching brief
	Civil War defences	SP 818 138	1640 AD to 1649 AD	Documentary references to the Civil War defences of Aylesbury town
	Ashmead School		1800 AD to 1999 AD	SITE OF CHALK PIT, SHOWN ON 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY MAPS
	52-56 Buckingham Street		1700 AD to 1899 AD	18th to 19th century building and pits found during watching brief.
	bus depot site, Buckingham Street		1200 AD to 1299 AD	Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval rubbish pits
0933900000	Caldecote	SP 8400 1315	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Unlocated site of medieval hamlet of Caldecote.
	White Horse Inn, Market Square	SP 81922 13706		Site of 16th century inn with wall painting, demolished in 1960s.
0939700000	Aylesbury Isolation Hospital	SP 82580 11716	1800 AD to 1999 AD	Site of isolation hospital, built 1894 and now part of Stoke Mandeville Hospital.
	Stoke Mandeville Hospital		1948 AD to 1999 AD	built 1940 as an emergency military hospital, now a general hospital.
0944100000	Aylesbury Gas Works, off Railway St	SP 82258 13862	1834 AD to 1969 AD?	Nineteenth century gasworks, demolished in late 1960s.
	Aylesbury Gas Works,	SP 81212 13939	1900 AD to 1999 AD	Late 20th century gasworks, built in 1970s.
	Bearbrook House, Oxford Road	SP 81237 13764	1540 AD to 1999 AD	Former watercourse, infilled in the late 20th century
0946700000	International Alloys, Bicester Road	SP 80285 14435	1940 AD to 1982 AD	Site of former aluminium foundry built in 1940 and in operation until 1982.
0946800000	Delta Manufacturing,	SP 80510 14456	1900 AD to 1999 AD	Carbon paper / ribbon manufacturing factory.
	Antiference, Bicester Road	SP 8064 1449	1957 AD to 1992 AD	Manufacture of aluminium tube based products
	Merx Optical, Bicester Road	SP 80746 14494	1900 AD to 1999 AD	Factory manufacturing plastic spectacles
0947300000	Klockner-Moeller England Ltd.,	SP 80656 14386		Manufacturer of electronic control gear
	Bridgewater Brothers, Griffin Lane		1900 AD to 1999 AD	Builders Yard
	Pertec Ltd., Griffin Lane	SP 80700 14397	1900 AD to 1999 AD	Adhesive manufacture and industrial chemist
	Samuels Frederick Ltd., Griffin Lane.,		1900 AD to 1999 AD	Printing works
	Electroloid Ltd., Griffin Lane,	SP 80666 14341	1900 AD to 1999 AD	Manufacture of electoplating equipment
	Mourton Ltd., Griffin Lane	SP 80641 14311	1900 AD to 1999 AD	Office equipment accessory manufacture
0947900000	Chamberlain Road, Aylesbury	SP 80475 14390		industrial building of unknown purpose
0948000000	'Garage' Chamberlain Road,	SP 80544 14551	1900 AD to 1999 AD	Building, shown as a garage on 1966 map
	Chamberlain Road, Aylesbury	SP 80551 14346		Building shown as a 'record factory' on 1966 map
0948200000	New Holland Machine Co. Ltd.,	SP 80996 14075	1900 AD to 1999 AD	Manufacturer of agricultural machinery

0948400000 Unknown factory Gatehouse Road SP 80964 14270 1900 AD to 1999 AD 0948400000 Unknown factory Gatehouse Road SP 80958 14353 1940 AD Possible WWII anti-tank island planned for Aylesbury 0950600000 Aylesbury SP 81 13 1940 AD Early twentieth century Cubiit car factory on Bicester Road, Aylesbury, 0950601000 Cubitt Car Works,	00.40000000		00.0004.44070	1000 AB : 1000 AB	
Ops0000000	0948300000	,			
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195601000					
0950700000 Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd, Tring Rd SP 82845 13884 1878 AD to 1984 AD? Site of Hazell, Watson and Viney printing works, built in 1878 095070000 Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd, Tring Rd SP 83101 31880 1936 AD to 1999 AD? Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd, Tring Rd SP 82105 13890 1936 AD to 1999 AD? Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd, Tring Rd SP 83219 13828 1800 AD to 1999 AD? Hazell s social club on Britannia Street, opened in 1936 1800 AD to 1999 AD? Hazell s social club on Britannia Street, opened in 1936 1800 AD to 1999 AD? Hazell s social club on Britannia Street, opened in 1936 1800 AD to 1999 AD? Hazell s social club on Britannia Street, opened in 1936 1800 AD to 1999 AD? Hazell s social club on Britannia Street, opened in 1936 1800 AD to 1999 AD? Hazell s social club on Britannia Street, opened in 1936 1800 AD to 1999 AD? Hazell s social club on Britannia Street, opened in 1936 1800 AD to 1999 AD? Hazell s social club on Britannia Street, opened in 1936 1800 AD to 1999 AD? Hazell s social club on Britannia Street, opened in 1936 1800 AD to 1999 AD? Hazell s social club on Britannia Street, opened in 1936 1800 AD to 1999 AD 1800 AD to 199		·			
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1950704000 Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd, Tring Rd SP 83219 13828 1800 AD to 1999 AD Nineteenth to twentieth century Hazell's recreation ground at Victoria Park 1950705000 Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd, Tring Rd SP 83340 13586 1920 AD to 1999 AD Houses built for employees of Hazell's in Walton Way 1950800000 Foundations 10 Kingsbury Square, SP 81930 13865 1540 AD to 1798 AD Possible post-medieval well recorded in sewage trench on Buckingham Street 1950800000 Freevy Ltd, Gatehouse Close SP 81130 13925 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century factory used for Jewellery manufacture 20955900000 Despo Chemicals Ltd, SP 81091 13870 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century denical manufacturing and warehouse facility 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century factory used for Jewellery manufacture 20th Century Chemical manufacturing and warehouse facility 20th Century factory manufacturing baking machinery 20th Century factory manufacturer 20th Century factory manufacturing baking machinery 20th Century factory manufacturing baking machinery 20th Century factory manufacturing baking machinery 20th Century factory m	0950702000	Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd, Tring Rd	SP 83310 13653		Twentieth century hostel provided by Hazell, Watson & Viney on Tring Road
O953000000 Well on Buckingham Street SP 81930 13865 1540 AD to 1798 AD Possible post-medieval well recorded in sewage trench on Buckingham Street O95400000 Foundations 10 Kingsbury Square, SP 81891 13821 1540 AD to 1798 AD Post-medieval rammed chalk foundations of an earlier building and a 19th century or later brick cellar and cess-pit O955800000 Clews Petersen Ltd, SP 81091 13870 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century factory used for Jewellery manufacture O956900000 Despo Chemicals Ltd, SP 81091 13870 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century engineering works producing cylinder linings O956100000 Despo Chemicals Ltd, SP 81125 13970 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century engineering works producing cylinder linings O956100000 Despo Chemicals Ltd, SP 81091 14350 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century engineering works producing cylinder linings O956100000 Despo Chemicals Ltd, SP 81125 13970 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century engineering works producing cylinder linings O956100000 Despo Chemicals Ltd, SP 81170 14015 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century electric motor manufacturer O956400000 Jarvis Halliday & Co Ltd, SP 81270 14330 1900 AD to 1999 AD Sove binding works O956400000 Hazell, Watson & Viney, SP 81277 14200 1800 AD to 1999 AD Book binding works O956600000 Reith Garages, Bicester Rd SP 81366 14320 1900 AD to 1999 AD Dairy O956800000 From Company and C				1800 AD to 1999 AD	
Post-medieval rammed chalk foundations of an earlier building and a 19th century or later brick cellar and cess-pit	0950705000	Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd, Tring Rd	SP 83340 13586	1920 AD to 1999 AD?	
SP 81891 13821 1540 AD to 1798 AD century or later brick cellar and cess-pit	0953000000	Well on Buckingham Street	SP 81930 13865	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Possible post-medieval well recorded in sewage trench on Buckingham Street
0955800000 Freevy Ltd, Gatehouse Close SP 81091 13870 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century factory used for Jewellery manufacture 0955900000 Clews Petersen Ltd, SP 81091 13870 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century engineering works producing cylinder linings 095600000 Despo Chemicals Ltd, SP 81125 13970 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century chemical manufacturing and warehouse facility 095610000 Electropower Gears Ltd, SP 81091 14050 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century electric motor manufacturer 095620000 DCA Industries Ltd, Gatehouse Road SP 81170 14015 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century factory manufacturing baking machinery 0956300000 Jarvis Halliday & Co Ltd, SP 81270 14330 1900 AD to 1999 AD Book binding works 0956500000 Hazell, Watson & Viney, SP 81277 14200 1800 AD to 1999 AD Book binding works 0956500000 General Precision Systems Ltd, SP 81366 14320 1900 AD to 1999 AD Car repair, car hire & coach business 0956700000 Electropower Gears Ltd, SP 81760 14450 1900 AD to 1999 AD Dairy 0956800000 Fr Products, Buckingham Road SP 81751 14501 19	0954000000	Foundations 10 Kingsbury Square,			Post-medieval rammed chalk foundations of an earlier building and a 19th
0955900000 Clews Petersen Ltd, SP 81091 13870 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century engineering works producing cylinder linings 0956000000 Despo Chemicals Ltd, SP 81125 13970 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century Chemical manufacturing and warehouse facility 095610000 Electropower Gears Ltd, SP 81090 14050 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century electric motor manufacturer 0956200000 DCA Industries Ltd, Gatehouse Road SP 81170 14015 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century factory manufacturing baking machinery 0956300000 Jarvis Halliday & Co Ltd, SP 81277 14300 1900 AD to 1999 AD Wine shipper's depot 0956400000 Hazell, Watson & Viney, SP 81277 14200 1800 AD to 1999 AD Book binding works 0956500000 General Precision Systems Ltd, SP 81366 14320 1900 AD to 1999 AD Car repair, car hire & coach business 0956700000 Keith Garages, Bicester Rd SP 81760 14450 1900 AD to 1999 AD Dairy 0956800000 FT Products, Buckingham Road SP 81761 14501 1900 AD to 1999 AD Dairy 0956900000 Industrial Sections Ltd, SP 81640 14480 1900 AD to 1999 AD Cold rol			SP 81891 13821	1540 AD to 1798 AD	century or later brick cellar and cess-pit
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D956100000 Electropower Gears Ltd, SP 81090 14050 1900 AD to 1999 AD 20th Century electric motor manufacturer	0955900000	Clews Petersen Ltd,	SP 81091 13870	1900 AD to 1999 AD	20th Century engineering works producing cylinder linings
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0960000000 Thames Valley Police HQ, Wendover Road Undated Quarry pits, ditches and furrow identified in evaluation trial trenching and watching brief at Thames Valley Police HQ, Wendover Road				1900 AD to 1999 AD	
Road SP 82610 13169 Undated and watching brief at Thames Valley Police HQ, Wendover Road					
			SP 82610 13169	Undated	
	1197600000	The Nags Head, 65 Cambridge St			

2.2 <u>Landscapes HER Reports</u>

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
				Building dates back to the 15th century but no direct records of the gardens until 1879 when shown on
	Nineteenth century			1:500 OS map. Some undated water colours of gardens in BAS collections (probably mid 19th century).
0240204000	walled gardens	SP 8177 1386		Little of original garden layout survives

0409103000	Prebendal House	SP 8166 1388	18th century	Mid 18th watercolours in the County Museum's collections show formal gardens with trees. (BCMA 1943.64.46). Described by Sheahan (1862) as 'situated in tastefully laid out plaesure grounds.'
0638400000	Vicarage Garden	SP 8169 1361	18th century	Lawn and trees in a possibly mid 18th century vicarage garden. Next earliest record is the 1:500 1879 OS map
0638500000	Priory Garden	SP 8181 1365	19th century	19th century priorage garden. Now gone to make way for car park put up in the 1970's/1980's. Little or no evidence left.
0638600000	Early 20 th century municipal park.	SP 8255 1390	20th century	Present layout is 20th century as a Municipal Park. Marked on the 1st and 2nd edition 6-inch maps as a cricket ground. Present must post-date 1900.
0638700000	Twentieth century public park	SP 8223 1464	19 th /20 th century	Public park that doesn't appear on the 1st edition 6" OS map. Definitely later that the 1880's. Probably early 20th century. Contains grass, trees and a cricket pitch
0638800000	Cemetery	SP 8300 1350	19th century	Mid 19th century layout (subsequently extended) with chapels by Poulton and Woodman of Reading (also designed chapels at Amersham).

2.3 Find Spots

HER	Grid Ref	Period	Details		
0003700000	SP 81590 13890	Neolithic	Neolithic flint scraper found in Prebendal school grounds		
0003701000	SP 81590 13890	Medieval	Medieval pottery sherds found in landscaping at Prebendal gardens		
0004100000	SP 83870 13220	Roman	46 Regent Rd: Roman metalwork found in garden		
0004202000	SP 83150 13350	Roman	Benhill, Walton: Roman or Saxon pottery found with burials in the nineteenth century		
0009300001	SP 82250 13190	Neolithic	Walton Court: Late Neolithic pottery sherds found in excavation		
0009300002	SP 82250 13190	Neolithic	Walton Court: Two fragments of Neolithic axes found in excavation		
0009300003	SP 82250 13190	Neolithic	Walton Court: Late neolithic flint flakes, scrapers, blades and cores found in excavation		
0009300004	SP 82250 13190	Saxon	Walton Court: Saxon and medieval animal bone found in excavation		
0009301001	SP 82250 13190	Roman	Walton Court: Roman pottery found in excavation		
0009301002	SP 82250 13190	Roman	Walton Court: Roman tile found in excavation		
0009301003	SP 82250 13190	Roman	Walton Court: Roman metalwork found in excavation		
0009302005	SP 82250 13190	Saxon	Walton Court: Early saxon pottery found in excavation		
0009302006	SP 82250 13190	Saxon	Walton Court: Early saxon comb found in excavation		
0009302007	SP 82250 13190	Saxon	Walton Court: Early Saxon metalwork found in excavation		
0009303012	SP 82250 13190	Medieval	Walton Court: Tenth to eleventh century pottery found in excavation		
0009303013	SP 82250 13190	Medieval	Walton Court: Twelfth century metalwork found in excavation		
0009303014	SP 82250 13190	Saxon	Walton Court: Late Saxon metalwork found in excavation		
0009303015	SP 82250 13190	Saxon	Walton Court: Eighth to twelfth century metalwork found in excavation		
0009303016	SP 82250 13190	Saxon	Walton Court: Five fragments of Saxon to medieval querns found in excavation		
0009304005	SP 82250 13190	Medieval	Walton Court: Twelfth to thirteenth century pottery recorded in excavation		
0009304006	SP 82250 13190	Medieval	Walton Court: Twelfth to thirteenth century pottery found in excavation		

0009305003	SP 82250 13190	Medieval	Walton Court: Late medieval metalwork found in excavation
0009305004	SP 82250 13190	Medieval	Walton Court: Fifteenth to sixteenth century metalwork found in excavation
0014700000	SP 82980 13520	Roman or Saxon	Roman or Saxon quern-stone dug up near the cemetery in the early twentieth century
0014701000	SP 82980 13520	Roman	Roman amphora handle or spindle-whorl found in the cemetery in the early twentieth century
0024900000	SP 82000 14000	Roman	Roman glass bottle found in Aylesbury in the early twentieth century
0025002000	SP 8180 1398	Roman	Roman metalwork possibly found in Aylesbury
0025003000	SP 82000 13500	Roman	Roman metalwork probably found somewhere in Aylesbury
0025004000	SP 8180 1398	Roman	Roman metalwork probably found near Aylesbury
0025100000	SP 82010 13910	Roman	Roman metalwork found in garden
0025200001	SP 79700 14500	Roman	Haydon Hill: Roman metalwork found on the ground surface
0025200002	SP 79700 14500	Roman	Haydon Hill: Roman pottery found on the ground surface in the late nineteenth century
0025200003	SP 79700 14500	Roman	Roman metalwork found in the nineteenth century
0025200004	SP 79700 14500	Roman	Haydon Hill: Roman metalwork found on the ground surface in the early nineteenth century
0025200005	SP 79700 14500	Roman	Haydon Hill: Roman spindle-whorl found on the ground surface in the late nineteenth century
0025200006	SP 79700 14500	Roman	Haydon Hill: Animal bones found with Roman material on the ground surface in the nineteenth century
0025300000	SP 81712 13850	Roman	7 Parsons Fee: Roman metalwork dug up in garden
0025400000	SP 82115 13465	Medieval	32 Walton St: Fifteenth to sixteenth century metalwork found in garden
0025500000	SP 82290 13180	Roman	Court Farm: Roman metalwork hoed up from farmland
0025700001	SP 81715 13858	Saxon	Parsons Fee: Several late Saxon or medieval inhumations
0025800001	SP 79570 15190	Iron Age	Stone Bridge: Early Iron Age metalwork found in bed of River Thame.
0025800003	SP 79570 15190	Viking	Stone Bridge: Viking metalwork found in bed of the River Thame.
0025800004	SP 79570 15190	Undated	Stone Bridge: Undated horseshoe found in the bed of the River Thame.
0025900000	SP 81600 12500	Roman	SouthcourtRoman metalwork found by a hedge
0026100001	SP 81893 13755	Medieval	1-3 Market St: Fifteenth century pot found in foundations dug for new offices
0026100002	SP 81893 13755	Post Medieval	1-3 Market St: Five 18 th century pots found in cesspit discoeverd when foundation dug for new offices
0026200000	SP 81870 13940	Medieval	Buckingham St: Thirteenth century pottery found in a well
0026201000	SP 81866 13941	Medieval	60 Kingsbury: Fourteenth to fifteenth century corbel stone found in foundation trenches
0027801000	SP 81785 13933	Iron Age	St Marys Square: Iron Age pottery sherds found in churchyard
0027802000	SP 81785 13933	Medieval	St Marys Square: Twelfth to thirteenth century pottery found in churchyard
0027803000	SP 81785 13933	Medieval	St Marys Square: Inhumation of possible eleventh century date found whilst building chapel.
0027900000	SP 83450 12345	Iron Age	9 Earlswood Close: Early Iron Age pottery sherd found on ground surface
0028300000	SP 81700 13800	Roman	St Marys Vicarage: Roman pottery found digging drainage trenches
0028301000	SP 81700 13800	Roman	St Marys Vicarage: Roman metalwork found digging drainage trench
0028302000	SP 81700 13800	Medieval	St Marys Vicarage: Fourteenth to fifteenth century pottery found digging drainage trenches
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OCCRETON SP 81750 13790 Medieval 6 Castle St: Medieval to post-medieval pottery found in foundations for new building		1	1	
0028500000 SP 81600 12810 Roman 64 Carrington Rd: Roman metalwork found in garden 0028600000 SP 8000 13100 Modieval Thirteenth centrury jug found in footing trenches for multistorey car park 0028800000 SP 83260 12160 Roman 5 North Drive: Roman metalwork found in garden 0028800000 SP 84040 12860 Roman 5 North Drive: Roman coin found when path being dug 0028900000 SP 84040 12860 Roman 19 Stratton Green: Roman metalwork found in garden 0029000001 SP 81770 13815 Medieval Church St: Eleventh century churchyard found in trenching in advance of redevelopment 0029000001 SP 81770 13815 Medieval Church St: Eleventh century churchyard found in trenching in advance of redevelopment 0029100000 SP 81780 13806 Roman Church St: Eleventh century churchyard found in trenching in advance of redevelopment 0029100000 SP 81780 13806 Roman Church St: Thirteenth to fourteenth century pottery found in redevelopment 0029100001 SP 8200 13500 Roman Granville St: Roman pottery and spindle-whorf found in groundworks 0029100001 SP 82800 13500 Roman Roman metalwork found somewhere near Aylesbury in the nineteenth century 0031100001 SP 82832 13476 Medieval 95-97 Walton St: Medieval pottery found in pits in the excavation in the early twentieth century 0031100003 SP 82830 13476 Medieval 95-97 Walton St: Medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds found in pits in excavation in the early twentieth century 0031201001 SP 83900 12700 Medieval 8edgrove Farm: Twelfith to fourteenth century pottery found in pits in excavation 1031201002 SP 83900 12700 Medieval 8edgrove Farm: Late Izen Age to Roman pottery found in excavation 1031201002 SP 82001 13000 Saxon 8edgrove Farm: Late Saxon pottery found in excavation 1031201001 SP 82000 14000 Saxon 8edgrove Farm: Late Saxon pottery found in excavation 1040000 Saxon 8edgrove Farm: Late Saxon pottery found in excavation 104000000 Saxon 8edgrove Farm: Late Saxon pottery found in excavation 10400000 Saxon 8edgrove Farm: Late Saxon pottery found in excavation 104000000 Saxon 8edgrove Farm: Late Saxon pottery found i	0028400000	SP 81750 13790	Medieval	
0028600000 SP 80900 13100 Roman 26 Hartwell End: Roman metalwork found in garden	0028401000	SP 81750 13790	Medieval	6 Castle St: Medieval metalwork found in foundation trenches for new building
0028700000 SP 81900 13500 Medieval Thirteenth century jug found in footing trenches for multistorey car park 0028800000 SP 84040 12680 Roman 5 North Drive: Roman coin found when path being dug 0029000000 SP 84070 13815 Medieval Church St: Eleventh century churchyard found in trenching in advance of redevelopment 0029000000 SP 81770 13815 Medieval Church St: Eleventh century churchyard found in trenching in advance of redevelopment 0029000000 SP 81770 13815 Medieval Church St: Thirteenth to fourteenth century pottery found in redevelopment 0029100000 SP 81770 13815 Medieval Church St: Thirteenth to fourteenth century pottery found in redevelopment 0029100000 SP 81780 13960 Roman Granville St: Roman pottery and spindle-whorl found in groundworks 0029100001 SP 82000 13500 Roman Granville St: Roman pottery and spindle-whorl found in groundworks 0029100001 SP 82632 13476 Medieval 95-97 Walton St: Medieval pottery found in pits in the excavation in the early twentieth century 0031100002 SP 82632 13476 Medieval 95-97 Walton St: Medieval pottery sherds found in pits in excavation in the early twentieth century 0031201001 SP 83900 12700 Medieval 95-97 Walton St: Medieval and post-medieval metalwork found in pits in excavation in the early twentieth century 0031204000 SP 83900 12700 Medieval Bedgrove Farm: Welfth to fourteenth century pottery found in excavation 0031204000 SP 83900 12700 Medieval Bedgrove Farm: Late Iron Age to Roman pottery found in excavation 0031204000 SP 83900 12700 Saxon Bedgrove Farm: Late Saxon pottery found in excavation 003800000 SP 82000 14000 Saxon Saxon metalwork flought to be found somewhere in Aylesbury Vale 0039803001 SP 81778 13842 Medieval The Friarage: Twelfith to fifteenth century pottery found during construction of offices. 0040201000 SP 82680 14590 Bronze Age Manor Drive: Late Bronze Age metalwork found whilst digging a sump 0040202000 SP 82680 14590 Bronze Age Manor Drive: Late Bronze Age metalwork found whilst digging a sump 0040202000 SP 81785 13625 Medieval The Friarage: Medieva	0028500000	SP 81600 12610	Roman	64 Carrington Rd: Roman metalwork found in garden
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0047300002 SP 81755 13848 Medieval 12 Church St: Twelfth to thirteenth century pottery found in service trench	0047300001	SP 81755 13848	Medieval	12 Church St: Several possible medieval skeletons found in service trench
	0047300002	SP 81755 13848	Medieval	12 Church St: Twelfth to thirteenth century pottery found in service trench

0047300003	SP 81737 13848	Post Medieval	12 Church St: Post-medieval pottery found in service trench
0053200000	SP 82300 13200	Roman	Roman metalwork found in the nineteenth century
0069901000	SP 79900 14600	Roman	Rabans lane: Early Roman pottery found in watching brief
0070000000	SP 79400 14500	Roman	Haydon Hill: Roman pottery sherds found in construction of sewage works
0153700000	SP 80810 13490	Roman	9 Stevenson Close: Roman metalwork found in garden
0177500001	SP 8074 1490	Iron Age-Roman	Quarrendon Estate: late iron Age and Roman pottery found in excavation
0177500002	SP 8074 1490	Roman	Quarrendon Estate: Roman metalwork found in groundworks
0178000000	SP 82800 14300	Roman	Roman metalwork found near Aylesbury prison
0178100000	SP 82690 14500	Roman	102 Bierton Hill: Roman metalwork found in the early twentieth century
0178200000	SP 80740 14780	Roman	51 Stonehaven Rd: Roman metalwork found in garden
0180300000	SP 82180 12690	Roman	101 Stoke Rd: Roman metalwork found
0180400000	SP 82210 12980	Roman	62 Stoke Rd: Roman metalwork found in garden
0180600000	SP 8180 1398	Iron Age	Parish: Late Iron Age metalwork found in the nineteenth century
0180601000	SP 8180 1398	Iron Age	Parish: Late Iron Age metalwork found somewhere in Aylesbury
0180602000	SP 8180 1398	Iron Age	Parish: Late Iron Age metalwork found in the early twentieth century
0180700000	SP 81800 13800	Neolithic	Unlocated findspots of neolithic flint artefacts found in Aylebsury in the ninteenth and twentieth centuries.
0180701000	SP 81800 13800	Neolithic	Five Neolithic stone and flint axes found somewhere near Aylesbury in the early twentieth century
0180702000	SP 81800 13800	Neolithic	Neolithic flint flakes and scrapers found somewhere near Aylesbury in the early twentieth century
0180900000	SP 81500 14500	Bronze Age	Fragment of Neolithic to Bronze Age flint arrowhead found in spoil from development of factory
0181100001	SP 81800 13800	Saxon	Late Saxon metalwork found in the town
0181200000	SP 8180 1398	Roman	Parish: Roman metalwork found
0181300000	SP 82255 13250	Medieval	RDC Offices: Medieval pottery found when area levelled for construction of council offices.
0181400000	SP 81800 13200	Roman	Southcourt: Roman metalwork found on the ground surface
0181500000	SP 81500 14200	Roman	Ardenham St: Roman metalwork found
0182100001	SP 81700 14000	Post Medieval	Whitehall St: Seventeenth to eighteenth century clay pipe fragments found
0182101000	SP 81700 14000	Civil War	Whitehall St: Cannon ball, presumably dating to the Civil War, found in roadworks
0182300000	SP 81650 13880	Neolithic	Prebendal House: Two Neolithic flint hammerstones found in garden
0182400001	SP 81895 13730	Medieval	4-8 Market St: Sixteenth century dish and other post-medieval pottery found in excavation of foundations
0182500000	SP 81940 13627	Roman	Walton St: Remains of several skeletons, possibly of a Roman date, found in a shop extension
0182500001	SP 81940 13627	Roman-Medieval	Walton St: Roman, medieval and seventeenth century pottery found in shop extension
0182500002	SP 81940 13627	Roman	Walton St: Possible Roman antler pick found behind shop
0182501000	SP 81940 13627	Medieval	Walton St: Two human skulls found behind shop, possibly dating to the medieval period
0182700001	SP 81875 13770	Medieval	Kings Head: Two medieval or eighteenth century pottery sherds found in cellar under stables
0182800000	SP 83035 13775	Roman	60 Victoria St: Roman metalwork found in garden

0182900000	SP 8074 1490	Roman	Gatehouse Estate: Roman metalwork found during development
0183000000	SP 82500 12700	Roman	Granville's Works: Roman metalwork found in railway embankment
0193000000	SP 83115 13475	Roman	Milk Works: Roman metalwork found in allotments
0193100000	SP 82290 13690	Roman	Roman metalwork found in the early twentieth century
0193201001	SP 81866 13727	Saxon?	Temple & Bourbon Streets: Pottery of possible late Saxon date found in excavation
0193201002	SP 81866 13727	Medieval?	Temple & Bourbon Streets: Animal bone possibly dating to the tenth century found in excavation
0193202001	SP 81866 13727	Medieval	Temple & Bourbon Streets: Twelfth century pottery found in excavation
0193202002	SP 81866 13727	Medieval	Temple & Bourbon Streets: Animal bones dating to the twelfth century were found in excavation.
0193202003	SP 81866 13727	Medieval?	Temple & Bourbon Streets: Human bone possibly dating to the twelfth century was found in excavation
0193205001	SP 81866 13727	Post Medieval	Temple & Bourbon Streets: 18 th century artefacts recovered from well found during house demolition
0193400000	SP 81240 13740	Roman	Brook House, Hartwell Rd: Roman metalwork found whilst gardening
0194400001	SP 82970 13410	Saxon	Walton: Saxon metalwork found in the early twentieth century
0194400002	SP 82970 13410	Saxon	Walton: Two early Saxon loomweight fragments found in shop extension works
0194400003	SP 82970 13410	Saxon	Walton: Report of Saxon pottery being found in cemetery
0194401000	SP 82970 13410	Saxon	Walton: Six inhumation burials dating to the early Saxon period found when new land taken into cemetery
0194402000	SP 82970 13410	Saxon	Walton: Saxon metalwork found in drainage works for new cemetery
0206400000	SP 82820 14100	Roman	50 Stocklake: Roman metalwork found on the ground surface
0206600000	SP 81927 13778	Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age metalwork said to be found when statue erected in Market Square
0207000001	SP 81996 13628	Modern	5-7 Walton St: Nineteenth century pottery found in well in excavation
0213001000	SP 82535 13300	Medieval	Photographic record of medieval carved stone in Walton Grange, which was demolished in the 1940s
0213200000	SP 81563 13573	Bronze Age	Goods Station, Friarage: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age urn base found in foundations of building
0213201000	SP 81563 13573	Saxon	Goods Station, Friarage: Loomweight of possible Saxon date found in foundations of building
0216000002	SP 81150 11870	Bronze Age	Walton Court Estate: Late Bronze Age metalwork found in building work
0216000003	SP 81150 11870	Prehistoric	Walton Court Estate:Two late prehistoric hammerstones found in building works
0216001001	SP 81150 11870	Iron Age	Walton Court Estate:Late Iron Age metalwork found in building works
0216001002	SP 81150 11870	Iron Age	Walton Court Estate:Late Iron Age pottery found in building works
0216001004	SP 81150 11870	Iron Age-Roman	Walton Court Estate:Late Iron Age to Roman brick found in building works
0216002001	SP 81150 11870	Roman	Walton Court Estate:Roman metalwork found in building works
0216002002	SP 81150 11870	Roman	Walton Court Estate: Roman pottery found in building works
0216002003	SP 81150 11870	Roman	Walton Court Estate: Roman metalwork found
0216002004	SP 81150 11870	Roman	Walton Court Estate: Roman metalwork found
0216002005	SP 81150 11870	Roman	Walton Court Estate: Roman metalwork found
0216002006	SP 81150 11870	Roman	Walton Court Estate: Roman metalwork found
0216002007	SP 81150 11870	Roman	Walton Court Estate: Roman metalwork found

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0216002008		Roman	Walton Court Estate: Roman metalwork found
0216002009	SP 81150 11870	Roman	Walton Court Estate: Fragment of Roman quern found in excavation
0216004000	SP 81150 11870	Medieval	Walton Court Estate: Medieval and post-medieval metalwork found
0216800000	SP 81710 13880	Medieval	Four medieval to post-medieval keys found in the cemetery in the nineteenth century
0216801000		Roman	St Marys Square: Roman metalwork found in churchyard
0216802000	SP 81710 13880	Medieval	St Marys Square: Tenth to eleventh century pottery found in churchyard
0225800001	SP 83093 13563	Mesolithic	Tring Rd: Mesolithic to Neolithic flint flakes and tools found in allotments
0225800002	SP 83093 13563	Prehistoric	Tring Rd: Two sherds of late prehistoric pottery found in allotments
0230700000	SP 81780 13860	Roman	9 Church St: Roman metalwork found on ground surface
0230800000	SP 82000 14000	Bronze Age	Bronze Age metalwork found amongst household rubbish in the 1970s
0231800001	SP 82569 13397	Medieval	Walton Rd: Medieval pottery recorded in footing trenches for new building
0240210000	SP 81770 13860	Medieval	7 Church St: Fifteenth century metalwork found when house converted into a museum extension
0246700000	SP 82080 12670	Roman	35 Old Stoke Rd: Roman metalwork found in allotments
0291100003	SP 81760 13625	Roman	Primroses: Possible site of Roman metalwork finds
0291200000	SP 82490 14010	Roman	Stocklake: Roman pottery found by workmen
0291300000	SP 81175 13525	Roman	Prebendal farm: Roman metalwork ploughed up on farm
0291400000	SP 80700 14570	Roman	Bicester Rd: Roman metalwork found in the early twentieth century
0291401000	SP 80700 14570	Roman	Bicester Rd: Roman metalwork found in field in the late nineteenth century
0291500000	SP 82020 12607	Neolithic	77 Old Stoke Rd: Neolithic flint scraper, flake and core found in garden
0291600000	SP 82200 14400	Roman	Manor Park: Roman pottery found
0291801001	SP 81640 13945	Iron Age	The Prebendal: Early Iron Age skull and four burials recorded in excavation
0291802001	SP 81640 13945	Saxon	The Prebendal: Saxon metalwork found in excavation
0291802002	SP 81640 13945	Saxon	The Prebendal: Eighth century comb found in excavation
0297800000	SP 81500 14820	Roman	70 Cromwell Avenue: Roman metalwork found in garden
0400700000	SP 83140 11820	Bronze Age	Elm Farm: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery sherd found on spoilheap near new housing estate
0400800000	SP 83140 11910	Roman	Elm Farm: Roman pottery sherds found in trench prior to housing development
0400900001	SP 83200 11950	Iron Age-Roman	Elm Farm: Iron Age and Roman pottery found in housing development
0400900002	SP 83200 11950	Medieval	Elm Farm: Medieval pottery fragments found in extension to housing estate
0403000000	SP 81810 14637	Medieval	167 Buckingham St: Fourteenth century metalwork found in garden
0414000001	SP 81715 13750	Roman-Medieval	Castle St: Roman and medieval pottery sherds found when chapel demolished
0414003000		Modern	Castle St: Nineteenth century coffin fitting found when chapel demolished
0414500000		Iron Age-Roman	South of Stone Bridge: Iron Age and Roman artefacts found in upcast from pipe trench
0414501000	SP 79590 15130	Iron Age-Roman	South of Stone Bridge: Iron Age to Roman pottery found in upcast from pipe trench
0414502000	SP 79590 15130	-	South of Stone Bridge: Roman metalwork found in upcast from pipe trench
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0414900002	SP 81786 13789	Saxon?	Saxon or medieval stone coffin said to have been found in cellar in Temple Square in World War II.
0417500000	SP 81750 13650	Medieval	Medieval pottery found at Friarscroft
0417700000	SP 81725 13828	Saxon	Church St: Possible late Saxon human remains found in house extension
0418800000	SP 82823 14085	Roman	47 Stocklake: Roman metalwork found in garden
0435100000	SP 81215 12875	Roman	22 Churchill Avenue: Roman metalwork found in garden
0443500000	SP 8388 1257	Iron Age-Medieval	65 Cambourne Avenue: Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery found in gardening
0445000000	SP 81695 12534	Neolithic	13 Thrasher Rd: Neolithic stone axe possibly found in garden.
0446101010	SP 81747 13775	Post Medieval	13 Castle St: Seventeenth century clay pipe fragments found in building survey and subsequent excavation
0446301001	SP 81960 13940	Roman	13-19 Buckingham St: Roman roof-tile found in excavation
0446301002	SP 81960 13940	Roman	13-19 Buckingham St: Roman pottery found in excavation
0446302001	SP 81960 13940	Roman	13-19 Buckingham St: Animal bone dating to the Roman period found in excavation
0446303001	SP 81960 13940	Medieval	13-19 Buckingham St: Medieval pottery sherds found in excavation
0446303002	SP 81960 13940	Medieval	13-19 Buckingham St: Medieval peg-tiles and other roof tiles found in excavation
0446303003	SP 81960 13940	Medieval	13-19 Buckingham St: Medieval whistle made out of a bird bone found in excavation
0446304001	SP 81960 13940	Medieval	13-19 Buckingham St: Medieval pottery found in two wells in excavation
0446305001	SP 81960 13940	Medieval	13-19 Buckingham St: Fifteenth to sixteenth century Brill pottery found in excavation
0446305002	SP 81960 13940	Medieval	13-19 Buckingham St: Fifteenth to sixteenth century metalwork found in excavation
0447700000	SP 82800 14210	Roman	Bierton Rd: Roman metalwork found beside footpath
0469100000	SP 79600 14900	Roman	Haydon Hill: Roman metalwork found in flood alleviation bank
0469300001	SP 81700 13700	Saxon	Friarage Rd: Fragment of Saxon spindle-whorl found during watching brief.
0469300002	SP 8170 1370	Medieval	Friarage Rd: Medieval metalwork found during watching brief.
0469300003	SP 8170 1370	Post Medieval	Friarage Rd: Post-medieval metalwork found during watching brief.
0469300004	SP 8170 1370	Roman-Medieval	Friarage Rd: Roman, Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pottery found during watching brief.
0469301001	SP 81689 13711	Roman	Friarage Rd:Roman mortarium fragment found during watching brief.
0469301002	SP 81689 13711	Medieval	Friarage Rd:Medieval pottery sherds found during watching brief.
0469301003	SP 81689 13711	Post Medieval	Friarage Rd: Five seventeenth century pottery sherds found during watching brief.
0472800000	SP 81765 13863	Saxon?	9 Church St: Human remains of possible late Saxon date found in building works for museum
0473200000	SP 81828 13672	Medieval	Possible medieval inhumation found during roadworks on Bourbon Street
0478501000	SP 81818 13853	Saxon	Inhumation and human remains, possibly dating to the Saxon period, found in footings for new building
0487201000	SP 82022 13778	Iron Age-Roman	Bulls Head: Late Iron Age and Roman pottery found in watching brief from Roman ditch and pits
0499100001	SP 81835 13821	Roman	George Street: Roman metalwork found in excavation
0499100002	SP 81835 13821	Roman	George Street: Roman pottery found in excavation
0499100003	SP 81835 13821	Saxon	George Street: Saxon pottery found in excavation
0499101004	SP 81835 13821	Iron Age	George Street: Middle Iron Age pottery found during excavation.

George Street: Fron Age metalwork found in Saxon grave in excavation				
0499101007 SP 81835 13821 Iron Age George Street: Two skull fragments from Iron Age context found in excavation 0499101008 SP 81835 13821 Iron Age George Street: Two fragment sof Iron Age saddle quern found in excavation 0499101010 SP 81835 13821 Roman Charcoal from Iron Age gully was radiocarbon dated to the Roman period and so may be due to later disturbance 0499102001 SP 81835 13821 Saxon George Street: Several burials found in excavation and radiocarbon dated to the late Saxon period 0499103001 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Several burials found in excavation and radiocarbon dated to the late Saxon period 0499103005 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Several burials found in excavation 0499103006 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation 0499103007 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation 0499103008 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation 0499103009 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation 0499103009 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Animal bone from the medieval contexts was found in excavation 0499103001 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation 0499103001 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation 0499104001 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation 0499104001 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Two sixteenth century pits round in excavation 0499104001 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Thirteenth to fourteenth century metalwork found in excavation 0499104004 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Possibly fifteenth century metalwork found in excavation 0499104004 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Possibly fifteenth century metalwork found in excavation 0499105005 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Possible Saxon human remains found at the base of a 17 th to 18 th contury pit 1049105000 SP 81835 13821 Post Medieval Geo	0499101005	SP 81835 13821	Iron Age	George Street: Iron Age metalwork found in Saxon grave in excavation
Description Paragram Paragr	0499101006	SP 81835 13821	Iron Age	George Street: Animal bones recovered from Iron Age contexts in excavation
Description Perkistoric George Street: Late prehistoric flint blade fragments and pounder found during excavation.	0499101007	SP 81835 13821	Iron Age	George Street: Two skull fragments from Iron Age context found in excavation
0499101010 SP 81835 13821 Roman Charcoal from Iron Age gully was radiocarbon dated to the Roman period and so may be due to later disturbance 0499102001 SP 81835 13821 Saxon George Street: Several burials found in excavation and radiocarbon dated to the late Saxon period 0499103004 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval pottery found in excavation 0499103006 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation 0499103007 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation 0499103008 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation 0499103009 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation 0499103010 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation 0499104001 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Triniteenth to contrue path to entury artefacts found in excavation 0499104000 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Triniteenth to contrue path to entury metalwork found in excavation 0499104001 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Treeth centu	0499101008	SP 81835 13821	Iron Age	George Street: Two fragment sof Iron Age saddle quern found in excavation
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Description	0499103004	SP 81835 13821	Medieval	George Street: Lots of medieval pottery found in excavation
O499103007 SP 81835 13821 Medieval George Street: Two fragments of thirteenth century linen reused as a bottle stopper	0499103005	SP 81835 13821	Medieval	George Street: Medieval metalwork found in excavation
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	0559303002	SP 82490 13420	Saxon	Croft Rd: Early Saxon bone comb found during excavation
0559307001 SP 82490 13420 Medieval Croft Rd: Twelfth to thirteenth century pottery found in excavation	0559305001	SP 82490 13420	Saxon	Croft Rd: Late Saxon pottery found in excavation
	0559307001	SP 82490 13420	Medieval	Croft Rd: Twelfth to thirteenth century pottery found in excavation

0559309000	SP 82490 13420	Post Medieval	Croft Rd: Seventeenth century metalwork found in topsoil	
0560700000	SP 82755 14065	Roman	35 Stocklake: Roman metalwork found digging post-hole in garden	
0562900001	SP 82150 13410	Medieval	Walton St: Medieval pottery found in river channel works	
0562900002	SP 82150 13410	Medieval	Walton St: Medieval animal bone found in river channel works	
0562900003	SP 82150 13410	Medieval	Walton St: Medieval leather shoe sole found in river channel works	
0566300000	SP 82924 14118	Roman	65 Stocklake: Roman metalwork found digging pond in garden	
0568400000	SP 83900 12510	Mesolithic	5 Caldicot Close: Mesolithic flint blade found in garden	
0569800000	SP 81360 12925	Roman	55 Paterson Rd: Roman metalwork found in garden	
0572400002	SP 81760 13788	Iron Age	2-4 Castle St: Iron Age pottery sherd found in building work	
0572400003	SP 81760 13788	Post Medieval	2-4 Castle St: Seventeenth century clay pipe fragments found during building works	
0578100000	SP 81790 11660	Bronze Age	Walton ourt Estate: Late Bronze Age metalwork found digging house trenches	
0588500000	SP 82930 14550	Roman	Bierton Hill: Roman metalwork found in allotments	
0610901000	SP 83941 12718	Saxon	Jansel Square: Late Saxon and medieval pottery found in evaluation	
0610902000	SP 83941 12718	Iron Age-Roman	Jansel Square: Late Iron Age to Roman pottery found in evaluation	
0610903000	SP 83941 12718	Saxon	Jansel Square: Two sherds of Saxon pottery, one early and one later, found in evaluation	
0610904000	SP 83941 12718	Bronze Age	Jansel Square: Bronze Age pottery and prehistoric burnt flint found in evaluation trenches	
0610905000	SP 83941 12718	Medieval	Jansel Square: Animal remains of possibly medieval date found in evaluation	
0613200000	SP 80663 14910	Bronze Age	49 Holland Rd: Early Bronze Age polished stone axe found whilst putting fence in garden	
0673500000	SP 8187 1379	Iron Age	Kings Head: Iron Age pottery found during archaeological excavations	
0673600000	SP 81871 13788	Medieval	Kings Head: Eleventh to twelfth century buried soil and pottery found during excavations	
0678300000	SP 82314 13188	Medieval	100-102 Walton St: Medieval pottery found during watching brief	
1198902001	SP 81650 13783	Medieval	35 Castle St: Medieval pottery found whilst gardening	
1207501000	SP 81830 13751	Modern	20, 22 Temple St: Possibly nineteenth century well found in building works	
- MBC11092	SP 81786 13789	Saxon?	Local knowledge of possible Saxon or medieval skeleton being found in a cellar in Temple Square in World War II	
0007000000 -	SP 81780 15260	Saxon	Saxon metalwork found near Holman's Bridge	
0025000000 -	SP 8180 1398	Roman	Roman metalwork found in a garden in Aylesbury in the early twentieth century	
0025001000 -	SP 8180 1398	Roman	Roman metalwork found somewhere in Aylesbury	

2.4 <u>Listed Buildings</u>

		-			
EH	Grade	Address	Description	Period	Grid Ref
806, 1, 240	II	71 Friarage Rd	1857 SCHOOL HOUSE. CHURCH SCHOOL.	1857	SP 81557 13758
806, 1, 68	I	St Mary's Church	C13 CHURCH.	1200-1299	SP 81706 13916
806, 1, 21A	II	7 Church St	COACH HOUSE. Early C19 GATE PIER.	1800-1832	SP 81794 13848
806, 1, 51A	II	Gate to Prebendal	GATE. GATE PIER.	1800-1899	SP 81685 13849

806, 1, 260	II	Bell Hotel, Market Square	C19 HOTEL.	1800-1832	SP 81968 13649
806, 1, 276	II	7 Temple Square	C19 HOUSE.	1800-1899	SP 81810 13799
806, 1, 283	II	12, 14 Temple St	C19 HOUSE.	1800-1899	SP 81850 13740
806, 1, 247	II	3 Kingsbury	C19 HOUSE.	1800-1899	SP 81922 13833
-399552	II*	9 Church St	C18 HOUSE	1700-1725	SP 81764 13861
806, 1, 63	II*	14 St Mary's Square, Derby Arms	C18 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81734 13951
806, 2, 99	II	19 Walton Terrace, Bricklayers Arms	C19 PUBLIC HOUSE. TIMBER	1800-1832	SP 82392 13196
806, 1, 254	II	Statue Benjamin Disraeli, Market Square	STATUE. bronze		SP 81943 13778
806, 1, 257	II	Statue 2 lions, Market Square	STATUE. bronze		SP 81965 13685
806, 1, 234	II	32 Castle St	TIMBER FRAMED BARN.		SP 81650 13837
806, 1, 73	II	12 Temple Square	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE. C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81775 13791
806, 2, 296	II	11 Walton Terrace	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE. C19 HOUSE.	1800-1899	SP 82356 13246
806, 2, 98	II	17 Walton Terrace	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE. C18 HOUSE.	1767-1799	SP 82379 13194
806, 1, 45	II	40 Kingsbury	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE. C18 HOUSE.	1767-1799	SP 81837 13888
806, 1, 233	II	6-8 Castle St	1722 HOUSE.	1722	SP 81749 13791
806, 2, 36	II*	County Hall, Market Square	1723 COUNTY HALL.	1723	SP 81987 13671
806, 1, 259	II	9 Market Square	1765 HOUSE.	1765	SP 81901 13767
-399392	II	13 Bierton Rd	1845 GATE. BELL TOWER. PRISON.	1845	SP 82732 14546
806, 1, 258	II	1 Market Square	1853 HOUSE. Now BANK (FINANCIAL).	1853	SP 81906 13807
806, 1, 241	II	Granville Place, Flint Cottage	HOUSE. 1854 DATE STONE.	1854	SP 81795 13955
806, 2, 10002	II	Cemetery	1856 CEMETERY CHAPEL. NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL.	1856	SP 82909 13571
-399551	II	16 Church St, Hickman's Almshouses	11871 ALMSHOUSE. 1695 DATE STONE.	1871	SP 81736 13857
806, 1, 310	II	Literary Club, Temple St	1879-80 PUBLIC LIBRARY.	1879	SP 81853 13761
806, 1, 256	II	Statue3rd Lord Chesham, Market Square	1907 STATUE.	1907	SP 81971 13690
806, 1, 255	II	Statue John Hampden, Market Square	1911 STATUE.	1911	SP 81927 13768
-399548	II	8 Church St	C15 HOUSE.	1400-1499	SP 81756 13829
-399549	II*	10 Church St	C15 or C16 HOUSE	1400-1599	SP 81743 13837
806, 1, 33	II*	Kings Head, Market Square	C15-16 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	1400-1599	SP 81901 13766
-399555	II*	1 Church St	C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1500-1599	SP 81803 13809
-399550	II	12 Church St	C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1500-1599	SP 81741 13852
806, 1, 253	II	16 Buckingham St	c1600 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1580-1620	SP 81873 13933
806, 1, 69	II	1 Silver St, Old Dark Lantern	C16-C17 INN	1500-1699	SP 81907 13721
-399561	II	23 Castle St	C16-C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1500-1699	SP 81704 13780
806, 1, 228	II	13-15a Castle St	C17 HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 81738 13775

806, 1, 229	II	25 Castle St	C17 HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 81676 13783
806, 1, 78	11*	26 Temple St	C17 HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 81823 13763
-399559	H	35 Castle St	C17 HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 81647 13794
806, 1, 220	II	6 Cambridge St	C17 HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 81962 13846
806, 1, 231	H	2 Castle St	C17 HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 81762 13789
-399563	II	3 Castle St	C17 HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 81774 13776
806, 2, 292	II	19 Walton Rd	C17 HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 82427 13208
806, 1, 43	II	11 Kingsbury, Red Lion	C17 INN	1600-1699	SP 81873 13840
806, 2, 293	II	Malthouse Granary Walton Rd	C17 or C18 GRANARY TIMBER FRAMED	1600-1799	SP 82497 13290
806, 1, 235	II	48 Castle St	C17 or C18 HOUSE.	1600-1799	SP 81603 13809
806, 2, 299	II	Horse & Kockey, Wendover Rd	C17 or C18 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1600-1799	SP 82376 13163
806, 4, 201	II	Haydan Hill farm	C17 or earlier FARMHOUS	1550-1699	SP 79918 14835
806, 1, 271	II	4, 6 Rickford's Hill	C17 or early C18 HOUSE	1600-1732	SP 81779 13726
806, 1, 236	II	50-52 Castle St	C17-C18 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1732	SP 81593 13809
806, 1, 219	II	4 Cambridge St	C17 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1600-1699	SP 81959 13843
806, 1, 71	П	1 Temple Square, Queens Head	C17 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1600-1699	SP 81823 13791
806, 1, 44	II	32 Kingsbury, Rockwood	C17 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1600-1699	SP 81832 13872
806, 1, 226	II	5 Castle St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING. C18 HOUSE.	1600-1699	SP 81769 13776
806, 1, 221	П	8 Cambridge St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 81966 13850
806, 1, 48	II	5-8 Parsons Fee	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 81709 13850
806, 1, 72	П	3, 5 Temple Square	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 81816 13790
806, 2, 303	П	115 Walton Rd	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 82700 13542
-399564	П	1 Castle St	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 81778 13777
806, 1, 251	П	44 Kingsbury	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600-1699	SP 81848 13894
806, 3, 101	П	Ardenham House	c1780-1790 HOUSE.	1780-1790	SP 81672 14138
806, 1, 50	II	St Osyths, Parsons Fee	C17-C18 HOUSE. TIMBER FRAMED BARN.	1600-1799	SP 81671 13832
806, 1, 60	П	2-5 St Mary's Square	C17-C18 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1699	SP 81784 13897
806, 1, 54	II	17-23 Rickford's Hill	C17-C18 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1799	SP 81812 13681
-399562	П	19, 21 Castle St	C17-C18 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600-1799	SP 81717 13779
806, 1, 286	II	22 Temple St	C18 and C19 HOUSE.	1700-1899	SP 81834 13753
806, 1, 68B	П	East Gate to St Mary's Churchyard	C18 ARCH. C19 GATE PIER.	1700-1799	SP 81773 13893
806, 1, 51	II*	Prebendal House School	C18 CLERGY HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81659 13882
806, 1, 68A	П	South Gate to St Mary's Churchyard	C18 GATE PIER	1700-1799	SP 81736 13872
-399571	П	6 Bourbon St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81857 13718

-399560	П	31, 33 Castle St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81660 13792
-399558	П	37, 39 Castle St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81641 13794
806, 1, 200	П	1-3 Baileys Court	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81640 13783
806, 1, 203	П	14 Bourbon St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81837 13694
806, 1, 262	П	8 Nelson Terrace	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81668 13951
806, 1, 290	П	17 Temple St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81834 13777
806, 1, 61	П	7, 8 St Mary's Square	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81790 13913
806, 1, 67	П	27, 28 St Mary's Square	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81671 13936
806, 1, 77	П	24 Temple St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81826 13758
806, 1, 261	П	1-5 Nelson Terrace	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81680 13962
806, 1, 75	П	8 Temple Square	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81791 13762
806, 1, 263	II	St Mary's Cottage	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81672 13950
806, 1, 270	П	2 Rickford's Hill	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81781 13733
806, 1, 74	П	10 Temple Square	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81788 13773
806, 1, 66	П	25, 26 St Mary's Square	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81672 13946
-399556	П	10-24 Castle St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81712 13794
806, 1, 56	П	27 Rickford's Hill	C18 HOUSE. SERVICE WING	1700-1799	SP 81806 13668
806, 2, 37	П	36 Market Square	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 82023 13722
806, 1, 282	П	8, 10 Temple St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81855 13738
806, 1, 202	II	2, 4 Bourbon St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81861 13722
806, 1, 248	П	5, 7 Kingsbury	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81922 13839
806, 1, 216	П	15-21 Cambridge St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81986 13850
806, 1, 76	II	15 Temple St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81838 13775
806, 1, 32	П	7 Market Square	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81904 13772
806, 1, 64	II	15, 16 St Mary's Square	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81725 13952
806, 1, 267	П	6 Pebble Lane	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81781 13893
806, 1, 230	П	29 Castle St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81666 13789
806, 1, 279	П	14 Temple Square	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81784 13796
806, 1, 305	П	42 Whitehall St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81670 13998
806, 3, 304	П	40 Whitehall St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81671 14002
806, 1, 289	П	13 Temple St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81843 13772
806, 1, 208	П	7 Buckingham St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81951 13863
806, 1, 209	П	9 Buckingham St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81944 13862
806, 1, 223	П	30 Cambridge St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81996 13900

806, 1, 237	II	56, 58 Castle St	C18 HOUSE. 1734 DATE STONE.	1700-1799	SP 81575 13807
-399569	II	10, 12 Bourbon St	C18 HOUSE. MODERN INN	1700-1799	SP 81851 13708
-399570	II	8 Bourbon St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81852 13713
806, 1, 281	II	6 Temple St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81860 13734
806, 1, 207	II	5 Buckingham St	C18 HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81947 13854
806, 6, 205	П	Horse & Jockey, Buckingham Rd	C18 INN.	1700-1799	SP 81771 15050
806, 1, 222	П	19 Cambridge St	C18 or earlier HOUSE.	1650-1799	SP 81968 13862
806, 1, 204	II	18 Bourbon St	C18 or earlier HOUSE.	1650-1799	SP 81825 13682
806, 1, 284	II	16 Temple St	C18 or earlier HOUSE.	1650-1799	SP 81845 13746
-399567	II	3 Buckingham St, Old Harrow	C18 or earlier INN. TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING.	1650-1799	SP 81949 13845
806, 1, 239	II	4 Church St	C18 or early C19 HOUSE.	1700-1832	SP 81781 13808
806, 5, 214	П	159 Cambridge St	C18 or early C19 HOUSE.	1700-1832	SP 82289 14137
806, 1, 275	П	19 St Mary's Square	C18 or early C19 HOUSE.	1700-1832	SP 81701 13954
806, 1, 266	П	1 Pebble Lane, Foresters Arms	C18 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81820 13874
806, 5, 225	П	64 Cambridge St, Oddfellows Arms	C18 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81988 13890
806, 1, 21B	П	7 Church St	C18 RAILINGS.	1700-1799	SP 81767 13842
-399566	П	31 Buckingham St, Buckingham Arms	C18 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING. PUBLIC HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81900 13954
806, 2, 291	П	11-15 Walton Rd	C18 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 82426 13196
806, 1, 210	II	11 Buckingham St	C18 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1700-1799	SP 81949 13870
-399506	II	61-67 Buckingham St	c1840 HOUSE.	1820-1860	SP 81798 14098
806, 1, 265	II	Water pump, Pebble Lane	c1840 WATER PUMP.	1820-1860	SP 81799 13876
806, 3, 0	II	Royal Bucks Hospital	c1860-62 HOSPITAL.	1860-1862	SP 81700 14200
806, 1, 264	П	9 Parsons Fee	C19 HOUSE.	1800-1899	SP 81705 13850
806, 1, 273	II	1 St Mary's Row	C19 HOUSE.	1800-1899	SP 81794 13921
806, 1, 278	II	4 Temple Square	C19 HOUSE.	1800-1899	SP 81809 13753
806, 1, 277	II	2 Temple Square	C19 HOUSE.	1800-1899	SP 81812 13758
806, 1, 274	II	Parish Hall	C19 VILLAGE HALL.	1800-1899	SP 81777 13882
806, 2, 10006	П	Walton Mill House	Early C16 BUILDING. 1800 MILL HOUSE.	1500-1532	SP 82736 13889
806, 1, 62	П	10 St Mary's Square	Early C18 HOUSE.	1700-1732	SP 81761 13936
806, 1, 65	П	17, 18 St Mary's Square	Early C18 HOUSE.	1700-1732	SP 81715 13954
806, 2, 83	П	23 Walton Rd	Early C18 HOUSE.	1700-1732	SP 82443 13219
-399553	II*	Ceely House	Early C18 HOUSE.	1700-1732	SP 81774 13846
806, 1, 79	11*	28 Temple St	Early C18 TOWN HOUSE.	1700-1732	SP 81819 13769
806, 1, 57	Ш	12 Rickford's Hill	Early C18 HOUSE.	1700-1732	SP 81753 13693

806, 2, 38	II	Barclay's Bank, Market Square	Early C18 HOUSE. Now BANK (FINANCIAL).	1700-1732	SP 81999 13711
806, 2, 89	II	23a Walton St	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SP 82065 13570
806, 2, 97	II	15 Walton Terrace	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SP 82378 13203
806, 1, 232	II	4 Castle St	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SP 81762 13789
806, 3, 211	II	59 Buckingham St	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SP 81805 14092
806, 2, 297	П	21 Walton Terrace	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SP 82390 13182
806, 2, 95	II	9 Walton Terrace	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SP 82331 13251
806, 2, 298	П	25 Walton Terrace	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SP 82403 13174
806, 1, 287	П	1 Temple St	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800-1832	SP 81881 13743
806, 2, 96	II	Walton Lodge, Walton Terrace	Early C19 LODGE.	1800-1832	SP 82364 13220
806, 1, 39	П	32 Market Square, The Green Man	Early C19 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1800-1832	SP 81996 13723
806, 1, 280	П	2, 4 Temple Square	Early to mid C19 HOUSE.	1800-1866	SP 81868 13727
806, 1, 285	II	18 Temple St	Early to mid C19 HOUSE.	1800-1866	SP 81834 13731
806, 1, 52	П	1 Rickford's Hill	Late C17 HOUSE.	1667-1699	SP 81798 13726
306, 1, 85	II	3 Walton St, White Swan	Late C17 INN.	1667-1699	SP 81993 13626
306, 1, 227	II	7-11 Castle St	Late C17 or early C18 HOUSE.	1667-1732	SP 81758 13773
806, 2, 224	II	36, 38 Cambridge St	Late C17 or early C18 HOUSE.	1667-1732	SP 82003 13906
806, 1, 53	II	7 Rickford's Hill, Saracen's head	Late C17 or early C18 INN. TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING.	1667-1732	SP 81792 13699
806, 2, 84	П	89 Walton Rd	Late C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1667-1699	SP 82628 13447
806, 1, 49	II	York House	Late C18 HOUSE.	1767-1799	SP 81702 13846
-399554	П	3 Church St	Late C18 HOUSE.	1767-1799	SP 81794 13818
-399546	II	2 Church St	Late C18 HOUSE.	1767-1799	SP 81790 13802
806, 1, 58	II*	10 Rickford's Hill, Greenend	Late C18 HOUSE.	1767-1799	SP 81765 13705
306, 2, 100	II	23 Walton Terrace	Late C18 HOUSE.	1767-1799	SP 82394 13177
306, 2, 94	II	5, 7 Walton Terrace	Late C18 HOUSE.	1767-1799	SP 82324 13262
806, 1, 58A	II	10 Rickford's Hill, gate	Late C18 or early C19 GATE.	1767-1832	SP 81770 13694
806, 1, 59	II	8 Rickford's Hill	Late C18 SERVICE WING. Now HOUSE.	1767-1799	SP 81775 13717
306, 2, 93	II	3 Walton Terrace, Rosebank	Late C18-early C19 HOUSE.	1767-1832	SP 82317 13270
306, 1, 212	II	12 Buckingham St	Late Medieval TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1400-1540	SP 81896 13913
306, 1, 238	II	7a Church St	Later C18 HOUSE.	1767-1799	SP 81778 13836
-399568	II	16 Bourbon St	Mid C18 HOUSE.	1733-1766	SP 81837 13694
806, 1, 55	II	25 Rickford's Hill	Mid C18 HOUSE.	1733-1766	SP 81825 13659
-399543	II	5 Market Square. The George	Mid C18 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1733-1766	SP 81910 13777

3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data

Trade Directories

Trade Direction		1000	1040	14050	14004	1000	1007	1005	1000	14044	14000	1005
Professional	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1883	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Accountant				2	2	1	1		1	1	3	7
Architect						1	2	2	5	3		5
Auctioneer		4	6	4	3	5	4	3	7	7	2	4
Banker	1	1	3	3	3	6	10	7	7	8	11	12
Dentist				1			1	2	3	5	5	10
Solicitor	5	10	10	10	10	12	13	13	15	17	9	13
Surgeon	3	5	5	5	5	7	4	15	11	14	13	14
Surveyor		2	3			2	2	2	2	3	3	5
TOTAL	9	22	27	25	23	34	37	44	51	58	46	70
Agric/General	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1883	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Agric Enginer				1	1	2	2	1		1	1	3
Farmer	6			1		14	16	23	19	20	17	16
Vet		3	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3
TOTAL	6	3	1	3	3	18	20	25	21	24	21	22
Artisan/trades	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1883	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Basket maker	9		2	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	2
Bee keeper									1	1		
Brush maker						1	1					
Currier	8				1							
Dyer					1	1	1			1	1	
Furniture maker		3	4	5	11	6	12	8	5	6	2	4
Jeweller		1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lacemaker		2				1		1			1	-
Limner		1										
Milliner/peroke		11	12	15	7	4	2	2	6	7	8	5
Photographer				1.0		1	1	2	5	5	5	4
Rope/sack maker		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1		
Shoe/boot maker	3	11	15	18	22	17	17	27	20	22	18	23
Silk manufacturer	_	-	1	1	1	1	1				1.0	
Stay maker	6		-	1	ļ .	1	1					
Straw hat maker		6		'	7	4	2	1	1			
Tailor	33	12	31	26	32	22	21	35	40	37	23	18
Tanner	00		0.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Turner						1	1	1	1		1	
Upholsterer						1	2	3	1	1		3
Whitesmith	2	8	8	7	2	'	_	5		1		
TOTAL	61	56	74	78	88	67	66	92	86	87	61	60
Service/Provision	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1883	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Baker	21	10	18	18	14	15	14	16	13	13	13	11
Beer Retailer	11	1.0	23	16	18	29	33	30	31	26	25	16
Bell hanger	l					1	1	1	-			1.5
Blacksmith	10	4	4	5	6	3	3	5	2	2	4	2
Bricklayer/builder	11	6	5	6	10	14	14	19	12	19	18	20
Brick/tile maker	11	1	1	2	10	17	17	19	1	19	10	20
Butcher	15	11	14	20	20	9	17	22	19	21	17	22
Café	13	111	14	1	1	9	1	1	4	5	4	12
	17	4	7	8	5	5	4	18	6	1	1	12
Carpenter	_		-	21	21		_	+	0			10
Chimney awarn	1	19	25		 	21	23	6	2	3	4	18
Chimney sweep	<u> </u>			5	-	3	5	5	3	5	5	1
Coach Builder		2					4	5	5	6	ļ	
Cooper	4	2	3	5	3	3	2	3	1	11	1	1

Engineer						2	7	9	4	1	5	12
Gardener	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	13	6	5	3	2
Glazier	5			2	1							
Hairdresser	4	8	7	7	5	4	5	7	10	10	7	14
Hotel/Inn	7	5	3	3		5	7	19	14	11	12	16
Ind-generic						5	5	9		9	23	9
Ins Agent		13	12	18	11	1		7	4	8	8	11
Laundry				1	1		1	6	5	3	3	6
Mason		2		2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	
Miller	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	1
Plumber/electrician	1		8	12	10	9	6	7	9	8	9	2
Pub		29	37	37	44	46	39	35	37	35	32	24
Saddler	5	3	5	4	7	4	4	4	5	3	2	1
School	3	12	12	10	4	8	10	15	6	4	2	8
Watchmaker	5	2	6	5	4	6	3	7	7	6	7	5
Wheelwright	10	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	
TOTAL	137	143	198	222	193	203	216	274	211	211	211	213
Merchant/Dealer	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1883	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Brewery	1	7	9	10	6	4	2	5	11	4	2	3
Bookseller	1	4	5	5	4	5	4	9	2	2	2	
Chemist		3	4	4	3	2	4	5	3	5	3	7
Confectioner			3	7	5	4	2		7	12	11	13
Cycle/car dealer								1	8	7	8	21
Dealer	11	13	12	19	25	26	30	48	61	60	42	45
Draper		11				19	18	26	35	35	36	24
Fellmonger					1				2	3	2	1
Fishmonger		1	1	1		3	3	4	6	5	6	7
Florist					1					1	1	1
Fruitier			1	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	6	6
Furniture dealer									4	7	3	
Grocer	20	8	19	19	20	35	45	46	27	35	31	50
Ironmonger		2	3	3	5	3	3	5	7	4	4	4
Newspapers					2	3	3	3	3	5	5	
Nurserymen		1	4	7	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	2
Pawn broker			2			1		1	1	1	1	
Printers	1		8	3	3	3	3	4	13	7	6	6
Wine Merchant	2	3	2	2	3	5	3	2	7	4	5	3
Wharfingers						1	1	2	2	2	2	
Woolstapler	4		1									
TOTAL	40	53	74	81	84	119	124	162	202	212	187	193

[†] Posse Comitatus, 1798.

Population Figures

Date	P.C.†	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
Population		3082	3447	4400	5021	5429	6081
Date	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Population	6168	6962	7795	8690	9099	11,048	12,114
Date	1931	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Population	13,387	21,050	27,923	38,573	48,159	51,999	69,021

^{**} No Data recorded

Population Figures taken from the following sources:

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

Pevsner for 1921; 1951 buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/ for 2001

4 Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report

Report compiled by Kim Taylor-Moore of the University of Leicester

Medieval Records (to 1500)

Background

Aylesbury first enters the written record when it is named in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as one of the four *tuns* captured from the Britons in 571. By the late tenth century it was part of the estate of Aelfheah, ealderman of central Wessex, who left it to King Edgar in his will of 971 and it was still in royal hands in 1086. V

The entry for Aylesbury in Domesday Book includes several hamlets, such as Walton, and it seems likely that the recorded population of twenty villeins and fourteen bordars really belongs to these settlements. Domesday Book is known to have omitted much information in respect of towns, particularly those in the king's hands, and it would not be unusual for the population of the town to have been left out. Although no burgesses are mentioned there are several indications that Aylesbury was more than an ordinary rural village - for example, it was the most valuable manor in the county and the recorded tolls of £10 indicate the presence of a sizeable market there. The church, too, was the centre of a large territory as it was due payments in corn from freemen in 'the eight hundreds which lie in the circuit of Aylesbury'. It seems likely that Aylesbury had already begun to attract some of the functions of county town from Buckingham and this process accelerated under the Norman kings who maintained a *hospicium*, probably in Kingsbury, and regularly visited the town. Vii Two hospitals had been established by the twelfth century and a Franciscan friary was founded in 1386. It is not known whether there was a castle in Aylesbury but the name of Castle Fee, one of the three serjeantries in the town mentioned in fourteenth century documents, suggests that there was.

In 1204 King John granted the manor of Aylesbury, which included Bierton and Broughton, to Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex and, with a few breaks, it remained in the possession of his descendants passing, by 1332, to the Earls of Ormonde and Wiltshire. The Ormondes seem to have exercised strict control over the town and there was much friction between them and the townsmen in the fourteenth century. Although the lord's control probably stifled much of the growth in corporate life, a religious guild, the Fraternity of the Virgin Mary, was established in 1450 and there is some indication that the Aylesbury and Bierton juries in the manorial courts, 'the xxij and xij', were attempting to exert communal authority by the end of the fifteenth century.

In 1538 Thomas Boleyn, the then earl, sold the manor to Sir John Baldwin, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and a member of a prominent Aylesbury family. On his death it passed to his grandson, Sir Thomas Pakington of Hampton Lovett in Worcestershire, and it is in the Pakington family archives in Worcester Record Office that most of the surviving Aylesbury documents are to be found.* Due to restrictions placed on it by the depositors, the collection can only be viewed on microfilms which are available at Worcester and in the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies. The catalogue contains a note, dated 1941, which states that Lord Hampton had retained 'many early and important charters, large ones mainly, with seals - some perfect and rare - concerning properties in and near Aylesbury, then in the possession of the Fraternity of the Glorious Virgin, Aylesbury; the Friars Minors of Aylesbury; the Hospital of St. John Baptist, Aylesbury; etc. All these properties later passed into the possession of the Pakingtons'. These may be the documents which were deposited with the British Library in 1994 (Add. Ch. 76843-76903), but the position is uncertain.

The highlight of the collection is the large number of legal documents and deeds, (over 1000), relating to shops, houses, land, and fees in the town, dating from the twelfth to the nineteenth centuries. Abstracts of all the deeds are included in the catalogue which is available online. The markets, fairs and portmoots were held at farm for much of the medieval period and unfortunately, apart from documents relating to the fee farm rent, no detailed records seem to have survived.

Walton, a hamlet within Aylesbury parish, was a separate manor which formed part of the endowment of the prebend of Heydour cum Walton within Lincoln Cathedral. The lands of Aylesbury church, which extended into Walton, also belonged to a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral and constituted a separate manor known as the Prebendal Manor. xiii

Manorial records

Aylesbury with Bierton

Valor of the stock of the king's manors, 1154-7: TNA:PRO SC 11/74 (printed in G.H. Fowler, 'Extents of the royal manors of Aylesbury and Brill, circa 1155', *ROB*, XI (1919), pp 401-5) Account rolls (10) from period 1350-1454: WRO 705:349 12946/504032-41 (CBS microfilm M39)

Extracts from court rolls, 1400-1553 (1 paper, undated): CBS D/X 1007/26

Court roll, 1454: WSHC 2664 Box 4

Bailiff's notebook and rental, 1460-c1467: WRO 705:380 BA2309/60 (see E.M. Elvey,

'Aylesbury in the fifteenth century. A bailiff's notebook', ROB, XVII pt 5 (1965), pp 321-35)

Fragment of court roll, 1481: WRO 705:349 BA5117/2

Account rolls (9) from period 1485-1498: WRO 705:349 12946/504042-4; 504352-7 (CBS microfilm M39)

Rental, 1486: WRO 705:349 12946/504913 (CBS microfilm M39)

Court rolls (2), 1487-90: WRO 705:349 12946/503006-7 (CBS microfilm M39)

Quietus granted to bailiff for fee farm rent of manor, 1491-2, 1498: WRO 705:349

12946/504360-2 (CBS microfilm M39)

Court pleas, 1496: WRO 705:349 12946/503008-10; 504010-3 (CBS microfilm M39)

Draft court roll with presentments, 1499: SOA ms 568 (printed in J. Parker, 'The manor of

Aylesbury', Archaeologia, I (1885), pp 81-103)

Walton

None found.

Prebendal manor

Court roll, 1411: WRO 705:349 12946/504028 (CBS microfilm M39)

Markets and fairs

Grant of a third part of the market, c1200: WRO 705:349/12946/486019 (CBS microfilm M39)

Lease of profits of markets and fairs with perquisites of courts portmoot, 1340, 1351, 1367: WRO 705:349/12946/489216, 488423, 492043 (CBS microfilm M39)

Lease of the tolls of the town, 1355: WRO 705:349/12946/490161 (CBS microfilm M39)

Account roll of bailiff and farmer of the bailiwick of the market and fairs, 1430: WRO 705:349/12946/504037 (CBS microfilm M39)

Hundred Rolls

Entries for Aylesbury (1274-6) are included in: *Rotuli Hundredorum*, 2 vols Record Commission (London, 1812), vol i, pp. 44, 47. (The more useful 1279-80 roll does not survive for the town).

Tax Records

Containing assessments on named individuals

Twentieth, 1327: TNA:PRO E179/362/1, 5 pt 1

Two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool, 1340 - TNA:PRO E179/77/9 rot 5d

Containing communal assessments only

Fifteenth and tenths (all Aylesbury with members):

1332: TNA:PRO E179/77/23

1334: TNA:PRO E179/378/24

c.1336: TNA:PRO E179/378/27

1336: TNA:PRO E179/77/4

1337: TNA:PRO E179/77/6 & 7 1344: TNA:PRO E179/77/13

1346: TNA:PRO E179/77/14 & 15

1348: TNA:PRO E179/77/16 & 17

1352: TNA:PRO E179/77/18-21

1380: TNA:PRO E179/77/25

1388: TNA:PRO E179/77/27

1393: TNA:PRO E179/77/28 & 29

1395: TNA:PRO E179/77/30

1398: TNA:PRO E179/77/31

1431: TNA:PRO E179/77/52

1446 schedule of reductions: TNA:PRO E179/77/651449 schedule of reductions: TNA:PRO E179/77/66

(Assessments for 1332, 1336 and 1446 are included in: A.C. Chibnall, Early Taxation

Returns. Taxation of Personal Property in 1332and later, BRS, 14 (1966), pp. 102, 107)

Other

Before 1220 carucage: TNA:PRO E179/239/241

1340 Two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool: TNA:PRO E179/240/298 pt 2

1340 Levy of wool: TNA:PRO E179/77/11

Ecclesiastical records

Aylesbury was an ecclesiastical peculiar in the jurisdiction of the prebendary of Aylesbury in Lincoln Cathedral and in theory, therefore, no entries in respect of the town should appear in the records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham. Inevitably, however, some are to be found there and records of both jurisdictions are included in this report. No wills, proved locally, survive from before 1500. PCC wills have not been searched.

Records of the prebend

None

Records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

Miscellaneous registers 1483-1523: CBS D-A/We/1 (included 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

Other Aylesbury records

- Deeds and legal documents (over 1000) relating to shops, houses, land, fees etc in Aylesbury, Kingsbury, Haydon, Bedgrove, Walton etc, 12th C- 19th C: WRO 705:349/12946/various. (Abstracts of all the deeds are included in the catalogue of Hampton (Pakington) of Westwood Park, Droitwich (WRO 705:349) which is available online at: www.a2a.org.uk)
- Various charters and documents relating to Aylesbury property, letters of indulgence to St Leonard's hospital etc, 13th C: BL Add. Ch. 76845, 76849, 76859, 76852, 76853, 76861, 76864
- Grants and papers relating to the foundation of the Franciscan friarage, 1383-1397: WRO 705:349/12946/493170, 493139, 493141,493143,493169, 493145 (CBS microfilm M39)
- Misc. documents relating to Aylesbury properties, 14th C: TNA/PRO C 143/79/2;
 - C 143/125/16; C 143/161/5; C 143/168/7; C 143/409/9; C 47/37/1/27; C 47/37/22/3; C 47/37/18/6; C 146/231; E 199/1/30; E 199/1/32
- Petition regarding conduct of bailiffs and constables when a party of Irish strangers lodged in the town, 1388: TNA/PRO SC 8/148/7385
- Documents relating to the King's Head, 1455: WRO 705:349/12946/494981,494987 (CBS microfilm M39)
- Various documents relating to Aylesbury property, fee farm receipts etc, 14th and 15th C: BL Add. Ch. 76863A-C, 76865-7, 76874, 13929
- Misc. documents relating to Aylesbury properties, 15th C: TNA/PRO C 146/62; C 1/26/72; C 1/26/229; C 1/27/252; C 1/40/259; C 1/57/41

Some entries in national records relating to Aylesbury (not an exhaustive list)

- Confirmation of a charter of c.1175 in which Henry II granted property in Aylesbury to his otter-hunter in return for supplies of straw, grass, geese and eels during his visits to the town, 1378: *CPR Richard II Vol. 1: 1377-1381* (London, 1895), p. 176
- Grant of fair, 30 May 1239: *CChR*, 1226–57, p. 243 (An earlier fair is mentioned in *Calendar* of the Roll of the Justices in Eyre, 1227, BRS, 6 (1945),no. 597).
- Disputes between Ormondes and townsmen, 14th C: *CPR Edward III Vol. 5: 1340-1343* (London, 1900), pp. 543, 588; *CPR Edward III Vol. 6: 1343-1345* (London, 1902), p. 328
- Legal establishment of guild in 1450: CPR Henry VI Vol. 5: 1446-1452 (London, 1909), p. 412

Early Modern Records (1500-1800)

Background

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries friction again arose between the lords and the townsmen, largely over common pasture rights. The townsmen received a charter of incorporation in 1553/4 which specified that a common council made up of a bailiff, ten aldermen and twelve capital burgesses was to be formed to run the borough. It seems unlikely that the charter was ever put into force as it conflicted with the rights of the Pakingtons who took offence and began enclosing arable lands and refusing rights of common to their tenants. Sir John Pakington's royalist stance during the Civil War enabled eighty eight of the inhabitants of the town successfully to petition the House of Commons for the return of their common rights and powers under the charter and, as a result, the town was, for a brief period, governed by two trustees, one nominated by the Pakingtons and one by the townsmen. The Pakingtons regained control of the town at the Restoration but their manor house had been pulled down during the Civil War and they became absentee landlords, never again residing in Aylesbury. **iv**

Consequently no borough records exist for Aylesbury and the main source of information for the period remains the manorial documents in the Pakington collection.

Manorial records

Aylesbury with Bierton

1007/28,29,31

Court rolls, 1508, 1557-88; 1585-6: WRO 705:349 12946/503009-10, 504010-3, 504014-6 (CBS microfilm M39)

Court rolls, 1522, 1560: WRO 705:380 BA2309/61

Court rolls, 1548-9: CBS D/X 617/1-2

Extracts from court rolls (admissions & surrenders), 1549-59, 1602-42: CBS D/X $\,$

Court roll, 1639: CBS D/X 1007/3-4 Court roll, 1640: ORO DIL/II/w/75

Court roll, 1687: CBS AR40/2002 Box 2

Court rolls and abstracts, 1731-1801 (non. consec.), 1750-6, 1797-1801: CBS D/BASM 5/1-

11; CBS AR 40/2002 Box 16

Rent roll, c.1500: WRO 705:349 12946/505417 (CBS microfilm M39)

Rental (incomplete), 1509: TNA/PRO SC 12/1/8

Rental, 1525, 1569: WRO 705:349 BA5117/2, 5117/1

Rentals, 1529, 1556, 1570, 1639, 1691: WRO 705:349 12946/504916, 504918-20, 505418, 505420 (CBS microfilm M39)

Rental, 1627: BL Cott i.4

Particular of estate and rents, c.1700: WRO 705:349 12946/505421-2 (CBS microfilm M39)

Rental, 1774: CBS D/BASM 5/36

Ministers' accounts, 1502-4: TNA/PRO DL 29/637/10356

Account rolls, 1510, 1514: WRO 705:349 12946/504358-9 (CBS microfilm M39)

Accounts of receipt of rents etc, 1651: WRO 705:349 12946/504897 (CBS microfilm M39)

Account, 1693: WRO 705:349 12946/504899 (CBS microfilm M39)

Account of quit rents, 1695, 1700-9: WRO 705:349 12946/504900-5 (CBS microfilm M39)

Pakington estate accounts (Aylesbury receipts), 1623-73 (non consec.): WRO 705:349 12946/504401-38 (CBS microfilm M39)

Pakington estate accounts (Aylesbury receipts), 1674-1709 (non consec.): WRO 705:349 12946/504871-87(CBS microfilm M39)

Pakington estate accounts (Aylesbury disbursements), 1688-1709 (non consec.): WRO 705:349 12946/504888-96(CBS microfilm M39)

Pakington estate accounts (Aylesbury receipts), 1723-6: WRO 705:349 12946/504906-8 (CBS microfilm M39)

Quietus granted to bailiff for fee farm rent of manor, 1501-1562: WRO 705:349 12946/504364-95 (CBS microfilm M39)

Custumal, 1552: WRO 705:349 12946/505423 (CBS microfilm M39)

Survey, c.1554-8: TNA/PRO LR 2/188(f69)

Ordinance for government of Aylesbury, 1590: WRO 705:349 12946/504021 (CBS microfilm M39)

Formulary for grant of copyhold tenement, 1590: WRO 705:349 12946/504022 (CBS microfilm M39)

Presentments, 1590-1: WRO 705:349 12946/504017, 504019-20 (CBS microfilm M39)

List of homage, 1594: WRO 705:349 12946/504018 (CBS microfilm M39)

Customs or ordinances, c.1600: WRO 705:349 12946/505455 (CBS microfilm M39)

Notes on the interpretation of charters relating to Aylesbury, c.1600: WRO 705:349 12946/511530

List of tenants compiled from earlier court rolls, after 1656: CBS D/X 1007/6/3

Quit rents, 1659-1748: CBS AR40/2002 Box 2

Particulars of landholders and steward's papers, c.1660: CBS D/X 1007/22-25

Notes of fines and reliefs, 1665-9, 1675-6, 1694-5: WRO 705:349 12946/504023-7 (CBS microfilm M39)

Walton

Valuation and terrier, with customs and rental of Prebend of Aylesbury, 17th C: CBS D/X 485/1

Court rolls (3), 1794-9 (non consec.): CBS D 146/9

Prebendal manor

Customs and rental, 17C: CBS D/X 485/1

Court roll with estreats, 1623: ORO DIL/XV/b/1

Court rolls, 1656, 1698, 1724-30 (non consec.): CBS D/BASM 5A/1

Court rolls (draft) with court papers, 1698-1741 (non consec.): CBS AR40/2002 Box 15

Court rolls, 1741, 1749, 1753, 1766, 1776, 1779, 1791: CBS D/BASM 5A/2-8

Presentments, 1779-1803: CBS AR40/2002 Box 15

Markets and fairs

Letters patent granting the right of holding weekly market and two fairs, 1579: BL Add. Ch. 76891 (copy at WRO 705:349 12946/508646)

Ad quod damnum, inhabitants of Aylesbury, fairs and market, 1658: TNA/PRO C 202/41/4 Lease of a piece of waste ground held by the feoffees of 'toll, custom and waste ground belonging to the markets and fairs of Aylesbury', 1663: WRO 705:349 12946/502725 Bond to secure yearly rent for toll and profits of the market and fairs, 1696: WRO 705:349 12946/502999

Tax records

Hearth tax

Aylesbury with Walton, 1662: TNA/PRO E 179/244/11 (copy on microfilm at CBS)

Ship money

1635: TNA:PRO E 179/244/1A & 2, E 179/273/5, E 179/275/2 - (includes Walton?)

Lay subsidies with records including names

1523: TNA:PRO E 179/78/91

1523: TNA:PRO E 179/78/161 - (included in: A.C. Chibnall, Subsidy Roll for the County of Buckingham Anno 1524, BRS, 8 (1950), pp. 61-2)

1523: TNA:PRO E 179/78/160 Part 5

1540: TNA:PRO E 179/78/119 - (includes Walton?)

1542: TNA:PRO E 179/78/124 - (includes Bierton and Walton?)

1545: TNA:PRO E 179/78/140 - (includes Walton)

1545: TNA:PRO E 179/78/152 & 160 Part 1

1549: TNA:PRO E 179/78/163-5 - (includes Walton)

1563: TNA:PRO E 179/79/180

1593: TNA:PRO E 179/78/219

1597: TNA:PRO E 179/79/228 & 231

1606: TNA:PRO E 179/79/256

1610: TNA:PRO E 179/79/265

1624: TNA:PRO E 179/79/276

1628: TNA:PRO E 179/80/287 & 291

1640: TNA:PRO E 179/80/302

1641: TNA:PRO E 179/80/308

1663: TNA:PRO E 179/80/336

Assessments where no names are recorded have not been included but can be found in TNA 'E179 database' at http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/e179

Parish records

Registers

Baptisms, 1565-1812; marriages, 1565-1812; burials, 1565-1812: CBS PR 11/1/1-9, 24-25

Other

Churchwardens rate book, 1777-1802: CBS PR 11/4/1-2

Churchwardens' account book (includes vestry minutes), 1749-1832: CBS 11/5/1-2

Churchwardens' leases, 1691, 1723, 1731: CBS 11/5/5/1-3

Documents relating to church property, 1672, 1695, 1710, 1713, 1735, 1795: CBS 11/6/70-72

Poor rate books, 1737-1827: CBS 11/11/1-51

Overseers' account books, 1656-1683, 1697-1710, 1756-66, 1776-1800: CBS PR 11/12/1-9

Removal orders, indemnity bonds etc, 1674, 1691, 1762-9: CBS PR 11/13/1-26

Apprenticeship indentures, 1691-1803, CBS PR 11/13/29/1-42

Removal orders, indemnity bonds etc, 1693-1789: CBS PR 11/13/29/43-112

Settlement and removal papers, 1662-1755: CBS PR 11/13/31/1-26

Apprenticeship bonds, 1652-1702: CBS PR 11/14/1-17

Bastardy bonds and papers, 1677-1810: CBS PR 11/15/1-4

Deeds and leases of charity properties, 1612-1735: CBS PR 11/25/22-26

Ecclesiastical records and returns of religion

Probate

Apart from wills proved in the PCC, which are not considered here, Aylesbury wills, post 1500, are to be found amongst those proved in the courts of the archdeaconries of both Buckingham and Oxford as well as in the courts of the peculiar. Survival rates are poor, however, and all existing from before 1660 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 both the archdeaconry court of Buckingham and Buckinghamshire peculiars are available at the CBS.

Other records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

Miscellaneous registers 1483-1523: CBS D-A/We/1 (included 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 (see also: E.R.C. Brinkworth (ed.), *Episcopal Visitation Book for the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, 1662*, BRS, 7 (1947))

Act Books of the Court of the Commissary of Buckingham, 1521-1836: CBS D-A/C/1-22

Misc items including churchwardens and some probate inventories, 1542-1851: CBS D-A/X

Depositions of witnesses and defendants, 1578-1687: CBS D-A/C/23-4

Miscellaneous court papers, 1600-38: CBS D-A/C/25-28

Fee books and accounts, 1717-1863: CBS D-A/Fm/1-10

Other records of the prebend/peculiar

Act books etc of Aylesbury peculiar, 1533-40, 1632-41, 1662-3, C18: CBS MS Archd pprs Bucks c 312, 302, 303

Glebe Terriers, 1680, 1693, 1706,1724: CBS MS Archd pprs Bucks c 313

Bishops Transcripts 1575, 1612-72, 1710-1813: CBS MS Archd pprs Bucks b 24-29

Miscellaneous visitation processes, 1620: CBS MS Archd pprs Bucks b 1

Marriage bonds and allegations, 1623, 1663-1849: CBS D-A/M

Details of parish populations, number of dissenters etc can be found in various religious returns and censuses. Entries for Buckinghamshire parishes appear in the following publications:

- 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. 234-44; 359-67 (no return for Aylesbury peculiar in 1603)
- A. Whiteman (ed.), *The Compton Census of 1676 : a Critical Edition,* Records of Social and Economic History, NS 10 (1986), p. 365-71
- C.W. Foster, The State of the Church, Lincoln Record Society, 23 (1926), pp 443-6
- J. Cornwall, An Elizabethan Census, BRS, 16 pt 4 (1959), pp 258-73

Military surveys, musters and other population listings

Certificate of musters, 1522: A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire in 1522*, BRS, 17 (1973), pp 66-70

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

Collection in aid of protestants in Ireland, 1642: J. Wilson, *Buckinghamshire Contributions* for Ireland 1642 and Richard Grenville's Military Accounts 1642-1645, BRS, 21 (1983)

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

Other Aylesbury records

Deeds and legal documents (over 1000) relating to the market, shops, houses, land, fees etc in Aylesbury, Kingsbury, Haydon, Bedgrove, Walton etc, 12th C- 19th C: WRO 705:349/12946/various. (Abstracts of all the deeds are included in the catalogue of Hampton (Pakington) of Westwood Park, Droitwich (WRO 705:349) which is available online at: www.a2a.org.uk)

Many deeds for other town properties are included in CBS collections such as the records of the Payne and Roll families (D6), the Delafield Estate (D124) and Parrott and Coales

(D-PC). See also the card index at CBS.

Survey of monastic lands, 1548: TNA/PRO SC 12/2/6

Chancery case regarding the alleged forgery of the custumal of the manor, 1553-5: TNA/PRO C 1/1373/11-12

Survey of the possessions of the late house of Grey Friars, 16th C: TNA/PRO SC 12/23/20

Part of a detailed rental, 16th C: TNA/PRO SC 12/1/8

Memoranda concerning the institution of a water pipe line in Aylesbury, various legal agreements and repairs to property, c.1650: WRO 705:349/12946/508621

Aylesbury assize rolls, 1666, 1669: CBS D/X 401

Inquisition concerning Thomas Baldwyn's lands in Aylesbury, 1671: TNA/PRO LRRO 37/61

Rough accounts of John Goldsworth relating to cloth, livestock, grain etc, 1690-1702: CBS PR 11/12/2 (in overseers accounts)

Letters regarding the problems of provisioning troops in Aylesbury, 1795: TNA/PRO HO 42/34/154 & 156

County records with Aylesbury entries

For Aylesbury entries in the county quarter sessions, 1678-1733 see: W. le Hardy and G.L. Reckitt (eds), *County of Buckingham Calendar to the Sessions Records, 1678-1733,* 8 vols

Indexes for later periods are available at CBS.

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

Maps and pictures

(Aylesbury, 1933-87).

Terrier of lands of Bedford's Charity, 1758: CBS CH/12/E2

Enclosure map and award, 1771: CBS IR/19AR

Plan of parish, 1777: CBS Ma/96/IR

Enlarged drawing of Aylesbury and district from Jeffrey's 1" map of Buckinghamshire, 1788:

CBS Ma R/24.T

MS plan of town centre, c.1802: Ma R/20.T

Sketch or eye-draught of Aylesbury by W. Rutt, land surveyor, 1809: CBS Ma/11/5A.R

Views of church etc, 1797-1837: BL Add. 36357

Drawing of the King's Head, 19th C: BL Add. 42040

Trade Directories

The Universal British Directory of Trade and Commerce Vol 2 (London, 1792) pp. 79-82

Local Newspapers

No newspapers were printed in Buckinghamshire until the nineteenth century. *The Northampton Mercury*, first published in 1720, covered important events in Aylesbury, for example, the fire of 1750 which destroyed about forty houses.

Modern Records (Post 1800)

The administrative affairs of the town came to be managed by a select vestry until a Local Board of Health was elected in 1849 which became 'the governing power of the town'.* In the same year the long-running dispute between Aylesbury and Buckingham over which should be the county town came to an end when the holding of Summer Assizes, the last county function retained by Buckingham, was moved to Aylesbury. In 1894 the Local Government Act of 1894 transferred responsibility for town matters to the newly formed Aylesbury Urban District Council.*

Due to the volume of records existing from this period only those relating to housing by-laws and the installation of services are recorded in accordance with the 'Brief for Historical Documentary Research'. A list of useful secondary sources covering the period is also included.

Housing by-laws and similar

Aylesbury Local Board of Health minute book, 1861-1872: CBS MB 3/39/1
Papers of Aylesbury Urban District Council 1849-1973: CBS MB 3
(Includes reports on housing, slum clearance, town planning etc. Catalogue at CBS and on www.a2a.org.uk)

Installation of services

Water

(A borough water supply was established in 1867.)

Papers of the Chiltern Hills Spring Water Company, including register of shareholders, register of transfers, minute books, and out-letter book, 1876-1905: CBS D/HJ/1/77-83

Electricity

The borough works in Exchange Street started generating electricity in 1915. No records have been found.

Gas

(A gas supply was instigated in 1834).

Papers of Aylesbury Gas, Light and Coke Co. Ltd., 1861-1949: CBS U/2/1-11

Telephone

The telephone exchange opened in 1900 (see BT Archives Post Office Circulars 1900 p. 329

Useful secondary sources

R. Gibbs, A History of Aylesbury with its Borough and Hundreds, the Hamlet of Walton and the Electoral Division (Aylesbury, 1885)

H. Parrott, Annals of Aylesbury, 1822-1952 (Aylesbury, 1952)

Hamilton, 'The Genesis of a Town' unpublished dissertation Hertfordshire College of Higher Education.

Key issues and recommendations for further study

Very little research seems to have been carried out on the records of Aylesbury held in the Hampton / Pakington archives. **xiii* This is no doubt because the authors of the VCH entry were unaware of their existence and in fact stated that no court rolls were extant having probably been destroyed in the Civil War. **xiii* Although there are no long unbroken runs of court rolls for the medieval or early modern periods, there are copious other records. The estate accounts, rentals and, above all, the deeds would enable the topography of large parts of the town to be recovered, and economic and social developments to be studied.

Aylesbury is a good example of a town in which attempts at self-government were stifled by strong lords, but which nevertheless developed successfully. The archives which contain much information on the guild's membership, prominent local families and legal disputes between the lords and the townsmen would enable a study to be made of the interaction of lordship with the economy of the town.

Notes

ⁱ A notable exception being: E.M. Elvey, 'Aylesbury in the fifteenth century. A bailiff's notebook', *ROB*, XVII pt 5 (1965), pp 321-35

ⁱⁱ Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 3 (1925), pp. 1-11 n.236

M. Swanton (ed.), The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles (London, 1925), p. 19

A. Williams, 'Princeps Merciorum gentis: the family, career and connections of Aelfhere, alderman of Mercia, 956-83', Anglo-Saxon England, 10 (1981), pp. 147-53; DB I 143 b

^v DB I 143 b; H.C. Darby, *Domesday England* (1977, Cambridge, 1986 edn), pp. 289-95

^{vi} DB I 143 d

vii W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 3, pp. 1-11;

viii see for example: WRO 705:349/12946/492719

ix Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 3 (1925), pp. 1-11; J. Parker, 'The manor of Aylesbury', Archaeologia, I (1885), pp 81-103

x Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 3 (1925), pp. 1-11

xi Catalogue of the records of the Hampton (Pakington) family of Westwood Park, Droitwich (WRO 705:349)

xii Catalogue of the records of the Hampton (Pakington) family of Westwood Park, Droitwich (WRO 705:349), available on: www.a2a.org.uk

^{xiii} Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 3 (1925), pp. 1-11; see also H. Hanley, The Prebendal, Aylesbury- a history (Aylesbury, 1986)

^{xiv} Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 3 (1925), pp. 1-11; R. Gibbs, A History of Aylesbury with its Borough and Hundreds, the Hamlet of Walton and the Electoral Division (Aylesbury, 1885), p. 171
^{xv} R. Gibbs, A History, p. 596

xvi H. Parrott, Annals of Aylesbury, 1822-1952 (Aylesbury, 1952), p.7

xvii A notable exception being: E.M. Elvey, 'Aylesbury in the fifteenth century. A bailiff's notebook', *ROB*, XVII pt 5 (1965), pp 321-35

xviii Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 3 (1925), pp. 1-11 n.236