



Buckinghamshire County Council

Agenda

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FORUM

Date	Wednesday 28 March 2007
Time	2.30 pm
Venue	Mezzanine Room 1, County Hall, Aylesbury

Agenda Item	Page No
1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE / CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP	
2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST To declare any personal and prejudicial interests	
3 MINUTES of the meeting held on 20 September 2006 to be confirmed	1 - 6
4 MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES	
5 MUSEUM PROVISION IN MILTON KEYNES Report by Shane Downer, Milton Keynes Council	
6 BUCKINGHAMSHIRE HISTORIC TOWNS PROJECT Report of the County Archaeological Officer, and presentation by Roger Thomas, English Heritage	7 - 38
7 HERITAGE PROTECTION WHITE PAPER Report of the County Archaeological Officer	39 - 44

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS ARE TABLED FOR INFORMATION AND QUESTIONS:

8 MILTON KEYNES ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICER'S REPORT Report of the Archaeological Officer, Design and Conservation	45 - 50
9 BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICER'S REPORT Report of the County Archaeological Officer	51 - 68
10 COUNTY MUSEUM REPORT Reports by the Keeper of Archaeology and Finds Liaison Officer	69 - 72
11 NATIONAL TRUST REPORT Report of the Regional Archaeologist	

12	CONSERVATION OFFICERS' REPORTS	
	Reports by District Conservation Officers	
13	EMERGENCY RECORDING FUND	73 - 74
	Report of the Treasurer	
14	ANY OTHER BUSINESS	
15	DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING	
	Wednesday 19 September 2007, 2.30pm, Mezzanine Room 1, County Hall, Aylesbury	

*For further information please contact: Claire Street on 01296 383604
Fax No 01296 382538, email: cstree@buckscc.gov.uk*

To all Members of the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum



Buckinghamshire County Council

Minutes

Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FORUM HELD ON WEDNESDAY 20 SEPTEMBER 2006 IN MEZZANINE ROOM 3, COUNTY HALL, AYLESBURY, COMMENCING AT 2.35PM AND CONCLUDING AT 4.00PM.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Members

Mr R Evans
Mr M Farley
Sir J Horsburgh-Porter
Mr R Pushman (Chairman)
Mr F Robinson

Organisation

Diocese of Oxford
Bucks Archaeological Society
Chiltern District Council
Buckinghamshire County Council
Buckinghamshire County Council

Officers

Mrs K Biddulph
Mr N Crank
Mr S Kidd
Mrs C Street
Mr B Thorn
Ms J Wise
Mr M Woods

Organisation

Buckinghamshire County Council
Milton Keynes Council
Buckinghamshire County Council
Buckinghamshire County Council
Buckinghamshire County Museum
Buckinghamshire County Council
Buckinghamshire County Council

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Apologies were received from Mr C Cashman (Aylesbury Vale District Council), Mrs A Davies (Aylesbury Vale District Council), Mr B Giggins (Milton Keynes Council), Mr G Marshall (National Trust), Mr H McCarthy (Wycombe District Council) and Mr C Welch (English Heritage).

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

The following members declared personal interests:

Mr M Farley as a Consultant Archaeologist,
Mr F Robinson as the owner of a Grade II listed house, a life member of the National Trust, a trustee of Buckinghamshire Historic Churches and Buckinghamshire Historic Buildings, and as a member of NADFAS (National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies),
Mr R Pushman as a member of the National Trust, a member of the Chilterns Conservation Board, and as a District Council member on Development Control Committee

3 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment held on 29 March 2006, copies of which had been circulated previously, were agreed as a correct record.

4 MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

Item - 5 Heritage and Routeways

Little progress had been made due to workload pressures.

Item 15 - Any Other Business - Future of the Quarrendon Site

The Chairman advised that a Heritage Open Day had taken place recently at Quarrendon. The event had been very successful and approximately 500 people had attended. The Chairman advised of proposals to create a steering group to consider the future of the site. He hoped the County Council would coordinate the group and that it would have its first meeting before Christmas. Mike Farley advised that Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society (BAS) would welcome this proposal, and asked the Senior Archaeological Officer to forward him a list of representatives in due course.

5 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION REPORT LAUNCH

Members received a verbal report from the Senior Archaeological Officer on the launch of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Report. He circulated a mock-up of the report, which was supported by a massive amount of data on the website. The aim of the report was to raise awareness of the historic landscape. The Officer commented that the project had already been put to a number of practical uses.

A member asked if the data would be reviewed. The Officer advised that there would be a need to update the information probably within the next four years, however English Heritage, who were funding the initiative, were currently grappling with rolling the project out across the country. Reviewing the data would assist in assessing levels of change i.e. loss of downland and changes to biodiversity.

The Officer informed members that in addition to Historic Landscape Characterisation, colleagues were undertaking an integrated habitat study.

The Chairman paid tribute to the hard work of the Officer David Green, who had taken the lead on the project.

6 CROSSRAIL AND THE GREAT WESTERN WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Members received the report of the Senior Archaeological Officer updating the Forum on negotiations relating to Brunel bridges affected by the London Crossrail scheme.

The Officer advised that complex negotiations had been going on for over a year regarding the electrification of part of the Great Western Railway, and proposals to destroy a number of Brunel bridges. At one point English Heritage had joined the County Council in objecting to the proposals and had indicated that they would support a heritage objection through a parliamentary petition. However, the Officer was subsequently informed that English Heritage and Crossrail had reached an agreement to save four of the bridges, including Thorney Lane, but not Dog Kennel. The decision had been cost based but Crossrail would not transfer cost savings from

Thorney Lane to help retain Dog Kennel Bridge. The County Council was considering reading a statement to the House of Lords Committee to highlight the issues.

In parallel to this, English Heritage was consulting on proposals for designation of selected parts of the Great Western Railway as a World Heritage Site. However, the Officer advised that many of the sections included under the proposals were already protected and it was vital that the Great Western Railway was treated as a whole. Therefore, a letter had been drafted requesting the designation of a wider area. The letter, which had been circulated to Forum members, had been supported by the Historic Buildings Trust at a recent meeting. A member suggested that the Officer contact the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), regarding the consultation response.

RESOLVED

The Forum:

- a) NOTED the current position with regard to Crossrail**
- b) AGREED the proposed submission to the World Heritage Site.**

7 HERITAGE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Members received a report, which asked them to consider the role of the historic environment in planning for cultural and green infrastructure.

The Officer advised that green infrastructure was based on creating a liveable space for new communities. A brief for had been produced for the County's Strategic Green Infrastructure Plan to raise awareness of the issue and to help inform Local Development Frameworks.

The Chairman informed members that the Overview and Scrutiny Committee for Community and Environmental Services was also looking at Green Infrastructure in terms of the growth expected in and around Aylesbury. The Group Manager, Countryside and Heritage, advised of the importance of protecting sites and considering what green space people might need in the future, in terms of the health and well-being of the community. He added that technical data needed to be gained to inform the process, and a consultant was to be appointed to oversee this. Work was needed with partners to establish who would be best placed to purchase land for the green infrastructure, bearing in mind that the land would also need to be managed and maintained long term. Possible options included use of floodplain areas that could not be built on.

A member highlighted the need to ensure that there was good public access to green areas and was advised that this was being considered. The Officer was asked if a public consultation would take place regarding plans for the green infrastructure. He confirmed that initially partner organisations would be consulted.

RESOLVED

The Forum:

- a) CONSIDERED how the historic environment could best contribute to planning for cultural and green infrastructure and how the sector's profile could be raised.**

- b) COMMENTED on the brief for the County's Strategic Green Infrastructure Plan.

8 UNLOCKING BUCKINGHAMSHIRE'S PAST

The Forum received a PowerPoint presentation by the Unlocking Buckinghamshire's Past Project Officer. A copy of the presentation can be accessed via the following link:

http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/cabinet_papers/other_county_archaeological/index.stm

The Officer reported that the project was in the process of being migrated onto the County Council website. Members were informed that the website would include access to the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), which currently contained over twenty thousand items. Education Packs would be available for teachers to download including guidance notes for teachers, worksheets, and pictures of artefacts, educational games and a time pod with an interactive map. The education packs were being piloted in schools and very good feedback had been received so far. A virtual excavation of Whiteleaf Hill was also being developed for inclusion on the website.

In response to a query from a member, the Officer advised that teachers would be referenced to the database of old photographs of Buckinghamshire, also available on the Bucks website, which had been accumulated over the years by the Museum, Library and Record Office.

The Senior Archaeological Officer advised that discussion were taking place regarding progressing the Unlocking Buckinghamshire's Past project. Consideration was being given to sourcing external funding for a Heritage Resources Outreach Officer - a post that would probably sit within the education department of the County Council.

[Post meeting note: the address for the website which is still being tested will be:
<http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/ubp>]

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS WERE TABLED FOR INFORMATION AND QUESTIONS:

9 MILTON KEYNES ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

Members received the report of the Archaeological Officer, Design and Conservation, updating them on current archaeological matters in Milton Keynes.

RESOLVED

The Forum NOTED the report.

10 BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

Members received the report of the Senior Archaeological, advising them on the work of the County Archaeological Service since the last meeting of the Forum.

A member commented that a new application had been received for Penn Rose Cottage; the Senior Archaeological Officer advised that he would pursue this. He reminded members that the developer in this case had gone bankrupt before a report

on the area could be written. The onus for completion of the report was now on the new owner and Enforcement Officers were pursuing this.

The Officer advised that he was investigating the possibility of holding an Open Day at the Weedon Hill site. The event would have to be small due to health and safety regulations. He reported that the place name 'Weedon' meant 'shrine', and there was a structure on the site that might fit into this category.

The Chairman commented on the tremendous workload of the County Archaeological Service and paid tribute to the hard work of Officers.

The Forum NOTED the report.

11 COUNTY MUSEUM REPORTS

Members received County Museum Reports from the Keeper of Archaeology and the Finds Liaison Officer. At the meeting, members were also circulated with a copy of photographs of recent finds.

Members commented that Buckinghamshire had a very good record of purchasing items. However, County museum collecting did not include the area of Milton Keynes. Buckinghamshire looked after the Milton Keynes collection through a contractual Service Level Agreement (SLA). Members queried if agencies such as the Bucks Archaeological Society (BAS) might be able to raise funds to acquire items found in Milton Keynes. They also discussed plans for a Heritage Centre in that area.

The Chairman asked the Senior Archaeological Officer to liaise with officers at Milton Keynes to see if anyone could attend the next meeting of the Forum to report on the matters raised.

RESOLVED

The Forum NOTED the report.

12 CONSERVATION OFFICERS' REPORTS

No reports were received.

13 EMERGENCY RECORDING FUND

Members received the report of the Senior Archaeological Officer, which reviewed the operation of the Emergency Recording Fund.

Members discussed extending the remit of the Fund, as no calls on it had been received for the last six months and there was a balance of £4,850.

It was the consensus of the Forum that the remit should not be changed, as the balance was still relatively small and could be consumed by just one call.

The Forum NOTED the current status of the fund.

14 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

15 DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Wednesday 28 March 2007, 2.30pm, Mezzanine Room 1
Wednesday 19 September 2007, 2.30pm, Mezzanine Room 1

CHAIRMAN

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE HISTORIC TOWNS PROJECT (EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY)

To: Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum

Date: 28th March 2006

Authors: Report by the County Archaeological Officer & Presentation by the Urban Survey Project Officer, English Heritage.

A. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1 To inform the Forum of English Heritage's confirmation of grant, present a national overview of urban survey and seek further comment/expressions of interest.

B. PROPOSED ACTION

2 The Committee is invited to:

- a) **WELCOME the English Heritage's support**
- b) **COMMENT upon project design (see appendix)**
- c) **IDENTIFY Members, Officers and others who should be involved in a "steering group".**

C. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- 3 Funding arrangements are set out in the project design. The total project budget is £207,762 spread over four financial years . Resources amounting to £41,805 are to be provided by Buckinghamshire County Council from within existing budgets and £41,805 by Milton Keynes Council with the balance (£156,293) being provided by English Heritage.

D. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- 5 English Heritage's national programme of historic town surveys commenced in 1992 and has now covered approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of the country. The early projects were focussed on managing buried archaeological remains through the then new planning procedures set out in PPG16. More recently there has been a wider emphasis on planning for conservation and regeneration initiatives and a move towards a "characterisation" based approach, in part an urban version of Historic Landscape Characterisation.
- 6 The principle of a Bucks Historic Towns Project was supported by this Forum in September 2005. A project design has been written by BCC

Archaeology and agreed by English Heritage for a start in April 2007. The project will cover “historic Buckinghamshire”, the modern administrative county of Buckinghamshire and the Unitary Authority of Milton Keynes and will be undertaken jointly by the two archaeology services. The overall aim of the project is to inform management of the historic environment within Buckinghamshire’s urban areas. Specifically, it will improve the consistency, efficiency and effectiveness of the application of Planning Policy Guidance 15 and 16; inform the preparation and review of conservation area appraisals (ref: BVPI 219); assist with the development of Town Schemes and urban regeneration projects; inform strategic proposals for intensification of land use in urban areas and act as a vehicle for engaging local communities. The potential of the project to tie in with the SEEDA funded Rural Towns Programme will be considered.

- 7 The project will form part of Buckinghamshire’s Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme, itself now part of a wider Environmental Character System. It will be integrated into the Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record (forming an essential part of its development into a fully-fledged Historic Environment Record) and will be made available to all through the “Unlocking Buckinghamshire’s Past” web site. For Milton Keynes, the data will be available though the Council’s SMR. The project will be promoted with Conservation Officers, elected Members, the wider historic environment sector and others through the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum and other appropriate venues.
- 8 The project will survey thirty “historic towns” as follows:

Aylesbury Vale District (10)

Aylesbury
Brill
Buckingham
Great Horwood
Haddenham
Ivinghoe
Long Crendon
Wendover
Whitchurch
Winslow

Chiltern District (4)

Amersham
Chalfont (St.Peter & St.Giles)
Chesham
Great Missenden

Milton Keynes Unitary Authority (9)

Bletchley
Fenny Stratford
Hanslope
Little Brickhill
New Bradwell
Newport Pagnell
Olney

Stony Stratford
Wolverton

South Bucks District (4)

Beaconsfield
Burnham
Denham
Gerrards Cross

Wycombe District (3)

High Wycombe
Marlow (Great)
Princes Risborough

E. BACKGROUND PAPERS

English Heritage web site

The Rural Towns Programme 2004-2011. Guidance for Prospective Applicants.

CONTACT OFFICER: ALEXANDER (SANDY) KIDD 01296-382927



Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project

Project Design

V4

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This project design sets out proposals for an “Extensive Urban Survey” for historic Buckinghamshire, covering the modern administrative county of Buckinghamshire and the Unitary Authority of Milton Keynes.
- 1.2 The overall aim of the project is to inform management of the historic environment within Buckinghamshire’s urban areas. Specifically, it will improve the consistency, efficiency and effectiveness of the application of Planning Policy Guidance 15 and 16; inform the preparation and review of conservation area appraisals (ref: BVPI 219); assist with the development of Town Schemes and urban regeneration projects; inform strategic proposals for intensification of land use in urban areas and act as a vehicle for engaging local communities.
- 1.3 This project design has been prepared at a time when major changes are anticipated to England’s systems for heritage protection. The proposals therefore envisage fully integrated consideration of historic buildings, townscapes and related archaeological monuments and remains. The project will form part of Buckinghamshire’s Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme (ref: web site), begun in 2002 and now envisaged as part of a wider Environmental Character System encompassing the historic and natural environments and landscape. It will be integrated into the Buckinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) study and the Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record (forming an essential part of its development into a fully-fledged Historic Environment Record) and will be made available to all through the “Unlocking Buckinghamshire’s Past” web site. For Milton Keynes, the data will be available through the Council’s SMR. The project will be promoted with Conservation Officers, elected Members, the wider historic environment sector and local communities through the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum and other appropriate venues.
- 1.4 The resource to be considered is every recognisable urban area in the county upto the year 2000. The term “urban” is not precisely defined but in general a settlement can be considered to be a town if it has a relatively large and dense population, a distinct and diverse range of economic functions and a distinctive role in administration, politics and religion (Ottaway, 1992, 3). Using rapid appraisal criteria set out in section 2 below, a list of 53 candidate sites was drawn up (appendix A). Thirty of these sites are thought to be suited to detailed study in the context of this project. This selection excludes settlements not considered ever to have achieved truly urban character and deserted sites better managed through scheduling or other means. In consultation with Milton Keynes’ Archaeological Officer it has been agreed that the new city of Milton Keynes should also be excluded as it is felt that its special characteristics require a bespoke study beyond the scope of this proposal. The study area for each town will be the present day urban/suburban area with the exception of Milton Keynes which will exclude the planned new city constructed after designation in 1967. Similar consideration will be given to the boundaries of “Metroland” in the south where a number of smaller mostly non-urban settlements merged prior to the designation of the Metropolitan Greenbelt in 1959. The precise extent of each study is to be defined by the period mapping exercise in stage 1 and consultation. The selected towns are:

Aylesbury Vale District (10)

Aylesbury
Brill
Buckingham
Great Horwood (market village?)
Haddenham
Ivinghoe
Long Crendon
Wendover

Whitchurch
Winslow

Chiltern District (4)

Amersham
Chalfont (St.Peter & St.Giles)
Chesham
Great Missenden

Milton Keynes Unitary Authority (9)

Bletchley
Fenny Stratford
Hanslope (market village?)
Little Brickhill
New Bradwell
Newport Pagnell
Olney
Stony Stratford
Wolverton

South Bucks District (4)

Beaconsfield
Burnham
Denham
Gerrards Cross

Wycombe District (3)

High Wycombe
Marlow (Great)
Princes Risborough

- 1.5 English Heritage guidance envisages that EUS projects will have three stages of work: database, assessment and strategy. The tasks for each stage are set out in appendix B. The final outputs will be:

- a) An assessment of the significance of the existing historic resource for each town and the potential for future discoveries comprising:
 - a) synthesis of previous archaeological¹ and historical work;
 - b) development of GIS model of the archaeological resource and urban plan components;
 - c) analysis of the origins and development of each town by establishing and examining its principal plan components and standing structures;
 - d) identification of Historic Urban Landscape Types (HULT) to complement and refine existing Historic Landscape Types in the Bucks HLC, and review and subdivision of urban areas using these new HULT.
 - e) preparation of an urban character assessment for each town summarising the place's historical development, current historic character and archaeological potential.
- b) A management strategy for each town, comprising a research agenda and recommendations relating to conservation, development, access and interpretation.
- c) A synthetic report on "Historic Towns in Buckinghamshire" to be published in Records of Buckinghamshire.

¹ The term "archaeological" here includes the analytical recording and study of historic buildings

2. Towns in Buckinghamshire

- 2.1 Only a short and preliminary overview of the history of urbanism in Buckinghamshire is given here sufficient to justify the identification of towns for this study listed in 1.4 above. A summary of the evidence considered in reaching this selection is presented in appendix A. For Buckinghamshire's medieval towns the main source is Reed (1978), whose analysis is based principally on documentary evidence. "Village, Hamlet and Field" (Lewis et al, 2001) provides the most recent synthesis of medieval rural settlement in Buckinghamshire identifying a total of 625 settlements, the vast majority of which displayed no urban characteristics. It is clear that throughout history Buckinghamshire's towns were small by national standards.
- 2.2 Many Buckinghamshire historic towns retain most elements of their early plan-form (as recorded on post-medieval maps) and many historic buildings of medieval and post-medieval date. Recorded archaeological evidence is generally sparse since most places have seen little or no excavation or survey but the relatively low levels of modern redevelopment may indicate medium/high potential.

2.4 Prehistoric

Despite (or perhaps because of) the proximity to oppida in Hertfordshire there is as yet no evidence for pre-Roman "proto-urban" settlement in Buckinghamshire. The project will, however, consider prehistoric evidence where relevant to understanding and managing the urban form and archaeological resource. For example Aylesbury (and possibly Brill) were established on the sites of Iron Age hillforts.

2.5 Roman towns

Buckinghamshire has no major Roman towns and only one small walled town (Magiovinum, a scheduled ancient monument). Three other large but apparently undefended Roman settlements may also be considered of urban status, but with the caveat that the distinction between a small town and large village can be blurred (not least by the limited information available for these sites). None of these sites lie within an existing urban area, although two (Fleet Marston and Magiovinum) will be affected by the growth of Aylesbury and Milton Keynes respectively. These sites will not be subject to detailed assessment but will be considered in the county synthesis and as part of the hinterland of later towns. The project will also consider any other Roman evidence relevant to understanding and managing the urban form and archaeological resource.

2.6 Medieval towns

The existence of a market is taken as the principal indicator of urban status – it is a pre-requisite but not in itself sufficient for urban status. Two boroughs (Buckingham and Newport Pagnell) and a market (Aylesbury) are recorded in the Domesday Book². All Buckinghamshire's medieval towns were small by national standards - some can only be regarded as market villages and a few were held at monasteries

² Several other places may have acquired some early or fleeting "proto-urban" characteristics prior to the 11th century (e.g. the "burghal fort" at Sashes Island on the Thames and Lamport near Buckingham). None are considered appropriate to include in this project, although they would be considered as part of the context of stage 2 sites. The Whittlewood Project is studying Lamport, a DMV near Buckingham.

set apart from the nearest secular settlement. Thirty-seven³ places are recorded as holding or being granted markets or fairs in medieval Buckinghamshire, of which at least 15 towns achieved borough status⁴ (Reed, 1978, *Gazeteer of Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516* web site). A handful of other places may have had fairs or markets for which no substantive documentation has survived⁵. The main period for the creation of markets was between 1200 and 1348. Many survived for only a short-period but despite this the newly laid out market place has often survived to the present day. By 1500 only fifteen markets and twenty-four fairs survived, to which Princes Risborough was added in 1523.

A list of candidate towns is provided in appendix A. The principal purpose of the table in Appendix A is to help sieve out those places without evidence for significant urban development despite the grant of a market (or fair). The boundary between true towns and large market villages appears somewhat blurred, perhaps in part due to differences between aspirations and reality. It is therefore proposed that a few places around the market village/town divide would be taken forward to assessment to enable this distinction to be explored in greater depth.

2.7 Modern urbanism

The medieval pattern of small towns continued to evolve into the early 19th century but it was only with the construction of the railway network that significant new industrial towns began to develop, most notably Wolverton and Bletchley⁶. No new markets were established until Wolverton gained one in 1842⁷. By 1851 some 22 or 23 towns had a population of 1500 or more⁸.

The twentieth century saw more dramatic change with the creation of “Metroland” suburbia in the south of Buckinghamshire; post-war London overspill development (e.g. Aylesbury, Bletchley, New Bradwell) and culminating in the building of the new city of Milton Keynes, designated in 1967.

As most of Buckinghamshire’s modern towns derived from medieval origins they will be included under the medieval candidate list, which also identifies those with a population of 1500 or more in 1851. In selecting places from that list for full assessment the status of the place in the post-medieval/modern periods will be a consideration. However, six modern “new towns” were recognised (Appendix A). The project will develop existing characterisation-based methodologies to address 19th and 20th century urban forms.

3. **Stage 1: Preparation and Database**

- 3.1 This stage will gather information for the settlements selected for detailed assessment. Stage 1 will also provide useful background information for the synthetic report and enable the project team to develop their familiarity with urban forms and research issues.
- 3.2 Sources of information for stage 1:
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Listed buildings

³ 41 in the medieval county, 37 excluding Colnbrook, Datchet and Eton since transferred to Berkshire and Linslade transferred to Bedfordshire.

⁴ Excluding Eton. Great Missenden may also have achieved borough status.

⁵ Reed mentions circumstantial evidence for markets at Padbury, Quainton and Tingewick.

⁶ Slough also developed as a railway town but is now a Unitary Authority outside the study area.

⁷ There is also circumstantial evidence for a fair at Stokenchurch in 1861

⁸ Source 1851 census. The uncertainty relates to Stoke Poges and Ditton whose combined recorded population is 1501.

- National Monuments Record
 - Bucks Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
 - Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)
 - Historic maps; early town plans, county maps, estate and tithe maps(Centre for Bucks Studies).
 - Unpublished “grey literature” archaeological and, if available buildings, reports
 - Published secondary works (Centre for Bucks Studies and academic library (Oxford?)) and historical studies, plus relevant unpublished historical syntheses where available.
 - Conservation area appraisals
 - Consultation with key specialists/stakeholders (Brian Giggins; Julian Hunt; Prof. Chris Dyer; Mike Farley; Roger Evans; Nick Doggett; Conservation Officers; ...)
 - Milton Keynes Council will provide for their area: digital aerial photography (1999 & 2005); Ordnance Survey and other maps held in the SMR; historic data files for Fenny Stratford, Hanslope, Little Brickhill, Newport Pagnell, Olney and Wolverton St.George, full SMR data. This will be an “in-kind” contribution.
- 3.3 Archaeological information held in the SMR will be consulted and polygonised to show areas of past investigation (“Events”) and significant data (e.g. major structures, pottery distributions etc)⁹.
- 3.4 Listed building information will be obtained from the SMR. Information on unlisted buildings and urban character will be gathered from conservation area appraisals and/or design statements as available.
- 3.5 For each town the extent of the settlement envelope will be estimated and mapped on to GIS for the main periods: Late Saxon; Medieval; Post-medieval to c 1815; 19th century to c 1885; Early twentieth century (1920-25); Mid Twentieth century to c 1959 and Late Twentieth century to 1999. For certain towns other period time-slices may be useful where specific map sources are available (e.g. Aylesbury, Buckingham and High Wycombe have 1:500 town plans published in the period 1855-1895) The earliest detailed map and any other particularly significant historic maps for each town will be identified and transposed onto a modern OS base using GIS¹⁰.
- 3.6 A suitably qualified historian will be engaged to undertake a rapid assessment of the potential of the documentation for each town in accordance with a brief agreed by the project group. It is envisaged that an index search of key sources and archives (e.g. the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies, the Public Record Office and the National Register of Archive) will be undertaken with a contingency arrangement to enable key sources to be rapidly reviewed for evidence of particular value either in a) providing common comparable data between towns or b) critical insight into an individual town. Sources such as lay subsidies, censuses and perhaps trade directories will be prioritised.
- 3.7 The results of stage 1 will enable the study area for each town to be defined in consultation with the project group, conservation officers and other interested parties.

4. Stage 2: Detailed Assessment

⁹ Only Aylesbury has seen extensive excavation, other towns have seen little or no intrusive investigation.

¹⁰ Bucks CC already has 1st edition OS 6” coverage (c 1885) and some early C20th OS maps registered to the British National Grid. The OS 2” surveyors drawings of c 1815 are also available in digital form. BCC has full county coverage of 6-inch mapping published between 1955-1962 (based on limited revisions during the 1950s) plus coverage of 1:10,000 mapping published between 1971 and 1990 (mostly based on surveys in late 1960's and early 1970s). The 6-inch and 1:10,000 may need supplementing by 1:1250 mapping in more critical areas.

- 4.1 Stage 2 is the main part of the project intended to generate a detailed assessment of the development, form and function of each town and the contribution of its significant historical characteristics to the modern townscape. The emphasis given to different periods of each town will vary to reflect their relative significance.
- 4.2 For the medieval and earlier periods the approach will be essentially archaeological based on a reconstruction of urban topography and simple deposit modelling.
- 4.3 For post-medieval to modern periods the emphasis will be on definition and characterisation of the main chronological and functional zones within each town and their survival to the present day by sub-dividing and “deepening” the existing Bucks HLC database. Further consideration will be required to establish how best to integrate EUS data with the Bucks HLC, whether by enhancing existing data-sets or creating new data-sets. As noted above the recent data-sets can largely be merged into HLC as an enhancement but this may not be appropriate for earlier reconstructed urban topographies.
- 4.4** The classification and methodology will be based upon that used in the Black Country, Dorset and Sussex EUS’s with appropriate amendments to be made reflect local circumstances. A list of Bucks HLC types is provided in appendix B to which will be added sub-divisions already used in the local Colne Valley HLC principally covering 20th century settlement, plus additional sub-divisions of which the following is a tentative list:

<i>Suggested Historic Character Types (HCTs) for Bucks EUS¹¹</i>	<i>Sub-division of Bucks HLT</i>
Lane/road [includes all historic routes]	Various
Bridge/causeway	Various
Railway	Various
Railway station	Historic settlement
Railway works	Industrial
Railway marshalling yard/sidings	Communications
Canal	Various
Canal wharf	?
Regular “burgage” plots	Historic settlement
Irregular historic plots [i.e. pre-1800]	Historic settlement
Proto-urban	?
Market place	Historic settlement
Church/churchyard [i.e. parish]	Historic settlement
Cemetery	Historic or Modern settlement
Religious house [abbey, priory, convent etc.]	Historic settlement
Great house	Historic settlement
Castle	Historic settlement
Town defences	Historic settlement
Fortification (other)	Historic settlement
Barracks	Historic settlement
School/college	Civic
Town Hall	Civic
Gaol	Civic
Farmstead/barn	Historic settlement
Mill	Historic settlement
Malting	Historic settlement
Chair Factory	Historic or Modern settlement
Other Factory [to be sub-divided?]	Historic or Modern settlement
Retail and commercial [C19th]	Historic settlement
Historic extractive industry [e.g. sand]	Various

¹¹ Derived from Dorset EUS with amendments

pit, brickfield]	
Heavy industry [e.g. steel or automotive industry]	Industrial (post 1885)
Light industry [e.g. industrial estates]	Industrial (post 1885)

- 4.5 The contributions of commerce, communications and industry to the development of post-medieval/modern towns will be assessed drawing upon SMR data, historic maps, published studies, Trade Directories and Census data. Land ownership will be investigated in selected areas where necessary to understand patterns of development. Field visits will enable survival to be assessed.
- 4.6 Methodology. For each town the following work will be undertaken
- Detailed study of key secondary sources identified in stage 1. The SMR and secondary published sources will be searched for significant urban indicators in terms of area, population size, relationship to communications network, components (castle, market place, hospital etc), commercial/industrial activities and social role. An initial assessment of the potential of each place will be made in terms of the survival of historic buildings, townscape, archaeological deposits and historical documentation.
 - A field visit will be made to each place to “ground truth” the map-based research and add information on current land use and built character.
 - Interpretative GIS maps will be produced of the historical topography for each main period of urban development identifying the main zones of land use (church, market place, urban tenements, castle etc) and significant visible elements surviving to the present day (buildings, property boundaries, roads, archaeological monuments etc).
 - A archaeological potential map will also be prepared taking into account the historical topography, recent land use, depth of recorded archaeological deposits and potential for waterlogged deposits.
- 4.6 For each town a synthesis will be produced for each major element together with an overall summary, period by period. The synthesis will focus on the town’s urban characteristics, their distribution across the town, how that changed over time and possible explanations for such changes. The main characteristics of the town’s relationship with its hinterland will be briefly considered (the extent of each town’s effective hinterland will be assessed in each case). The condition and potential of the resource will be assessed for its contribution to academic research, local communities and distinctiveness and wider socio-economic factors.
- 4.7 Each report will be presented in the same format and will consist of:

Title Page

List of Contents

List of maps, plans and other illustrations

Summary

Introduction

Project background and purpose; Aims and Objectives; Study area; Nature of the evidence

The Setting

The location, topography, geology and communications; evidence for pre-urban activity; historic environment designations.

History

A brief historical summary drawn from published sources, outlining the reasons for the foundation, growth, decline, etc of the town and emphasising the significance of the town at different periods.

Archaeology

A summary of the evidence for the town from excavations, historic buildings, findspots, topographic analysis, etc and a consideration of the survival of archaeological deposits and the reconstruction of original topography. To include, where possible, the reconstruction of plan components from archaeological, cartographical and historic building evidence.

Historic Urban Character

Town summary; Historic Character Types; Historic Urban Character Areas, including definition, description, archaeological potential, vulnerability, Historic Environment Value.

Historic Environment Research Agenda

This will be presented as a series of bullet points or research questions, which will be generated following the identification of significant gaps in our understanding of the historical development and character of the town.

Each report will be supported by a series of GIS-generated maps

- 4.8 Recommendations will be made for future management strategies in terms of planning policy, conservation areas, national designations and possible local initiatives. The “Archaeological Notification Maps” provided to planning authorities and other bodies (e.g. statutory undertakers) will be reviewed and updated. A consultation exercise is proposed with each local authority and community (see below).
- 4.9 Further consideration will be required to establish how best to integrate EUS data with the SMR. In doing so consideration will be given to how EUS will contribute to developing a fully-fledged Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record. It is envisaged that synthetic text will be linked into the SMR/HER through the HBSMR “themes module” currently being developed for Buckinghamshire County Council by Exegesis SDM Ltd. This will enable it to be fully web-accessible.

5. Stage 3: Consultation, Synthesis and Dissemination

- 5.1 Although identified as “stage 3” it is envisaged that much consultation and preliminary dissemination of results will take place throughout the project at the most appropriate times.
- 5.2 Reports will be prepared as Word documents, converted to PDF format and made available either via the ADS web site and/or Buckinghamshire County Council’s web site (see 5.5 below). Paper copies of the reports will be distributed to the relevant District Council conservation officer and planning service; Town/Parish Council; Centre for Bucks Studies and local library.
- 5.3 In order to promote use and “ownership” of the Bucks Historic Towns Survey across the historic environment sector and the wider community it is proposed to undertake consultation with planners, conservation officers, parish/town councils and local archaeological/historical societies. This will comprise a series of general introductory talks on the project (allowance is made for seven – two each in the larger authorities

of Milton Keynes and Aylesbury Vale and one in each of the smaller southern local authority areas) and circulation of draft town syntheses for comment.

- 5.4 An overall synthesis of the project's results will be prepared and published in Records of Buckinghamshire.
- 5.5 Individual town reports will be integrated into the Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record using the HBSMR "Themes Module". They will be accessible via the online SMR web site. For Milton Keynes, the data will be transferred to the MK SMR in an appropriate format (GIS data to be readable in MapInfo).
- 5.6 The project archive will be consolidated and retained in the Bucks SMR where it will be available for consultation by appointment.

6. Management, Resources and Program

- 6.1 The Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project will be managed and delivered by Buckinghamshire County Council Archaeological Service on behalf of Buckinghamshire County Council, English Heritage and Milton Keynes Council.

The project manager will be Alexander (Sandy) Kidd MIFA, Senior Archaeological Officer at Buckinghamshire County Council. The Project Officer will be David Green who will manage an assistant, Ruth Beckley. Brian Giggins (Milton Keynes Council) will undertake editing and quality control functions for towns in Milton Keynes, elsewhere this responsibility will rest with Sandy Kidd. A suitably qualified and experienced consultant historian will be engaged. Buckinghamshire County Council will provide IT support, digital mapping and in-house administrative support.

6.2 Monitoring and stakeholder involvement

The Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project is a partnership project between the principal partners, English Heritage, Milton Keynes Council and Buckinghamshire County Council and the supporting partners represented on the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum.

Project Group, a small project management group of the principal partners, will meet at start up, and thereafter at milestones during the project, to guide the project, ensure the PD is achieved within cost and time (or that variations or extensions are justified), and agree the definitive methodology. Membership will include:

- David Green, HLC officer (BCC)
- Sandy Kidd, Bucks County Archaeologist (Project Manager)
- Roger Thomas, English Heritage
- Brian Giggins, Milton Keynes Council
- Freya Burden, AVDC Conservation Area Officer
- Others to be confirmed

The Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum, a larger policy forum, meeting twice a year will act as a sounding board to guide the project in terms of user needs, relevance to future applications, and making best use of knowledge that lies beyond the project. Membership includes all District Councils, the National Trust and others.

Advisory Groups, informal groupings of interested parties may be consulted at key points through the project.

6.3 Health and Safety

The project will be covered by standard Buckinghamshire County Council Health and Safety arrangements both within County Council offices and during any site visits. It is not envisaged that the project will give rise to any unusual or significant risks beyond those covered by standard procedures.

6.4 Copyright

Buckinghamshire County Council will hold copyright in the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Survey granting free and perpetual licences to English Heritage and Milton Keynes Council.

Buckinghamshire County Council will administer access to the finished product for its administrative area through the SMR, likewise Milton Keynes Council will administer material relevant to its authority.

6.5 Costs

The total project budget is £207,762 spread over four financial years . Resources amounting to £41,805 are to be provided by Buckinghamshire County Council and £41,805 by Milton Keynes Council with the remainder (£156,293) being sought from English Heritage. See appendix B for a resource breakdown.

Item		2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	20010/11	Total
1	County Archaeologist (@ £238 per day)	4046	5236	4284	714	14280
2	MK Archaeologist (@ £238 per day)	1904	2380	1904	476	6664
3	HLC Officer (sals @ £25483 + NI + sup)	10618	31854	31854	11945	86271
4	HLC Assistant (sals + NI + sup)	24079	24079	3612	0	51770
5	BCC overhead for items 3&4 @ 25% sals	6939	11187	7093	2389	27608
6	Consultancy	9000	0	0	0	9000
7	Mileage	570	480	140	0	1190
8	Training	300	200	200	100	800
9	Print/Stationery	100	200	250	50	600
10	IT lease (@ £800 per PC year)	1050	1600	1600	320	4570
11	Map acquisition	300	300	0	0	600
12	Inflation @ 3%	0	2325	1574	509	4408
	Totals	58906	79841	52511	16503	207762

BCC Contributions:

County Archaeologist (100% item 1)	4046	5236	4284	714		
BCC overhead (70% item 5)	4858	7831	4965	1672		
IT lease (70% item 10)	735	1120	1120	224		
Environmental Character System budget	5000	0	0	0		
Total BCC	14639	14187	10369	2610	41805	20%
MK Archaeologist (100% item 2)	1904	2380	1904	476		
MK cash contribution	1000	1000	1000	0		
Total MK	2904	3380	2904	476	9664	5%
English Heritage Grant	41364	62274	39238	13417	156293	75%
Grand Total					207762	

Not costed - value of BCC IT
 ArcGIS licences (x2)
 Digital historic maps

In addition to the above BCC will provide, at no cost to the project, access to ArcGIS (Editor) software licences to a value of c £6,000 current and historical digital OS mapping (estimated value of the latter £XXXXX), digital aerial photographs and the resources of the Sites and Monuments and Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies. MK Council will provide OS mapping, aerial photographs and Sites and Monuments Record data at no cost to the project.

Note on costing: as c 30% of the project is being undertaken in Milton Keynes Unitary Authority BCC must recover its overheads for this work outside the administrative county boundary. Consequently BCC “in kind” contributions to overheads and IT lease are quoted as 70% of the cost to the project.

6.6 Timetable

For project planning purposes the towns have been divided into five tranches, the first is a smaller pilot tranche to be completed in year one, the others being roughly equal. Towns have been divided into 3 workload classes: A – those with substantial urban areas and known resource to be characterised; B – “typical” market towns and other places with moderate/high known resource; C – smaller places around town/village divide. The division into workload classes and tranches is provisional based on the professional judgment of the project manager and will require review during stage 1. Tranche 5 comprises mostly towns considered to be lower priority for this study.

Table of tranches/classes and project officer/assistant resource allocation to town-specific work:

Tranche	Town	District	Class	Days allocated to tasks (ref: appendix B)								Total
				1.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	
Tranche 1	Haddenham	AVDC	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Bletchley	MK	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Beaconsfield	SBucks	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Buckingham	AVDC	A	5	3	5	5	2	2	20	3	45
	Sub-total			14	9	14	14	5	5	65	9	135
Tranche 2	Aylesbury	AVDC	A	5	3	5	5	2	2	20	3	45
	Long Crendon	AVDC	C	2	1	2	2	1	1	10	1	20
	Amersham	Chilt	A	5	3	5	5	2	2	20	3	45
	Princes Risborough	Wyc	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Newport Pagnell	MK	A	5	3	5	5	2	2	20	3	45
	Little Brickhill	MK	C	2	1	2	2	1	1	10	1	20
	Sub-total			22	13	22	22	9	9	95	13	215
Tranche 3	Wendover	AVDC	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Winslow	AVDC	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Olney	MK	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Denham	SBucks	C	2	1	2	2	1	1	10	1	20
	High Wycombe	Wyc	A	5	3	5	5	2	2	20	3	45
	Great Missenden	Chilt	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Stony Stratford	MK	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Sub-total			22	14	22	22	8	8	95	14	215
Tranche 4	Brill	AVDC	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Whitchurch	AVDC	C	2	1	2	2	1	1	10	1	20
	Chesham	Chilt	A	5	3	5	5	2	2	20	3	45

	New Bradwell	MK	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Wolverton	MK	A	5	3	5	5	2	2	20	3	45
	Marlow (Great)	Wyc	A	5	3	5	5	2	2	20	3	45
	Sub-total			23	14	23	23	9	9	100	14	215
Tranche 5	Great Horwood	AVDC	C	2	1	2	2	1	1	10	1	20
	Ivinghoe	AVDC	C	2	1	2	2	1	1	10	1	20
	Chalfont (St.Peter & St.Giles)	Chilt	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Fenny Stratford	MK	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Hanslope	MK	C	2	1	2	2	1	1	10	1	20
	Burnham	SBucks	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Gerrards Cross	SBucks	B	3	2	3	3	1	1	15	2	30
	Sub-total			18	11	18	18	7	7	90	11	180
	Totals			99	61	99	99	38	38	445	61	960

A project timetable is provided in appendix C. In summary, the following key milestones have been identified:

Project starts	1 st April 2007
Project Design/Method finalised	31 st October 2007
Historical consultant appointed	31 st December 2007
Historical consultant reports	31 st March 2008
Tranche 1 draft reports completed	31 st May 2008
Tranche 2 draft reports completed	31 st December 2008
Tranche 3 draft reports completed	31 st May 2009
Tranche 4 draft reports completed	31 st October 2009
Tranche 5 draft reports completed	31 st May 2010
Synthetic Report completed	31 st August 2010

References

Ottaway, P. 1992 Archaeology in British Towns.

Lewis, C., Mitchell-Fox, P. and Dyer, C. 2001. Village, Hamlet and Field. Changing Medieval Settlements in Central England.

Reed, M. 1978 "Markets and Fairs in Medieval Buckinghamshire" in Records of Buckinghamshire, 20, 563-585.

Appendix A: Candidate Towns

9 Roman candidate list

	Urban indicators (preliminary)					
	Size	Defences	Roadside location	Major stone buildings	Cemetery	Crafts/Industry
Fleet Marston	√	-	√	?	√	?
Magiovinium	√	√	√	?	?	?
Olney		-				
Thornborough	?	-	√	√	√	-

No Roman towns are selected as none underlie modern settlements

10 Medieval candidate list

	Select? ¹²	Borough	Royal manor 1086	Saxon mint	Old minster	Market (doc)	Market place	Fair (doc)	Castle	Monastic house/hospital	Lay Subsidy 1334	Market town c1600	1851 population > 1500
Amersham	##	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-		£77.50	✓	✓
Aylesbury ¹³	##	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	£126.67	✓	✓
Beaconsfield	##	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	£50	✓	✓
Biddlesden	X	-	✓	-	-	✓		✓	-	✓			-
Brill	#	✓	✓	-	-	✓		✓	Royal hunting lodge	-	£80		-
Buckingham ¹⁴	##	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	£60	✓	✓
Burnham	#	-	-	-	?	✓		✓	-	✓	£120		✓
Chalfont St.Peter	?	-	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£52.50		-
Chesham	#	-	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£105		✓
Chetwode	X	-	-	-	-	-		✓	-	✓	£30		-
Denham	#	✓	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£40		-
Fenny Stratford	#	✓	-	-	-	✓		✓	-				-
Great Horwood	?	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-		£70		-
Great Missenden	#	?	-	-	-	✓		✓	-	✓	£60		✓
Haddenham	#	-	-	-	✓	✓		✓	-		£150	-	✓

¹² Select for study? ## = Definite, # = probable; ? = possible; x = exclude.¹³ To include the dependant hamlet of Walton with its extensive excavated Saxon settlement.¹⁴ To include the associated hamlet (burh?) of Bourton and reference to Lamport.

	Select? ¹²	Borough	Royal manor 1086	Saxon mint	Old minster	Market (doc)	Market place	Fair (doc)	Castle	Monastic house/hospit al	Lay Subsidy 1334	Market town c1600	1851 population > 1500
Hambleden	X	-	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£75	-	-
Hanslope	?	-	-	-	?	✓		✓	-	✓	£183.38	-	✓
High Wycombe	##	✓	-	-	?	✓		✓	✓	✓	£90	✓	✓
Hoggeston	X	-	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£27	-	-
Iver	?	-	-	-	?	✓		✓	-		£120	-	✓
Livinghoe	#	-	-	-	?	✓		✓	-		£75	✓	✓
Lavendon	X	-	-	-	-	✓		✓			£75	-	-
Little Brickhill	#	✓	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£55 ¹⁵	-	-
Long Crendon	#	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	?	Notley Abbey in parish	£112.50	-	✓
Luffield	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓		-	-
Marlow (Gt)	##	✓	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£23.33	✓	✓
Mursley	?	-	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£30	-	-
Olney	##	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-		£135	✓	✓
Newport Pagnell	##	✓	-	✓	-	✓		✓	?	✓	£180	✓	✓
Padbury	X	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-			-	-
Princes Risborough	#	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-			-	✓
Quainton	X	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-			-	-
Snelshall	X	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓		-	-
Stoke Poges	?	-	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£40	-	?
Stony Stratford	##	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-		¹⁶	✓	✓
Tingewick	X	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-			-	-

¹⁵ With Great Brickhill¹⁶ £75 part with Calverton; £90 part with Wolverton

		Select? ¹²	Borough	Royal manor 1086	Saxon mint	Old minster	Market (doc)	Market place	Fair (doc)	Castle	Monastic house/ho spital	Lay Subsidy 1334	Market town c1600	1851 populatio n > 1500
Twyford	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wendover	#	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	£95	-	✓	-
Whitchurch	#	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	£90	-	-	-
Wing	?	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	? Alien cell	£122.63	-	-
Winslow	#	✓	-	-	-	?	✓	✓	✓	-	£52.50	✓	✓	-
Wooburn	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	✓	-	£45	-	✓	-
Worminghall	X	-	-	-	-	-	✓	?	✓	-	£45	-	-	-

Additional modern candidate list

Bletchley
Chalfont St. Giles
Gerrards Cross
New Bradwell
Milton Keynes City (excluded in consultation with MK Archaeology Officer)
Wolverton

Appendix B: Current Bucks HLC codes with Colne Valley HLC sub-divisions *italics*

Broad Type	HLC type	BUCKS codes
Settlement	Bucks HLT = Historic Settlement (Pre – 1885)	se
	<i>Country house</i>	Rh
	<i>Country cottages</i>	Rc
	<i>19th century terraces</i>	Tt
	<i>19th century detached/isolated</i>	Td
	Bucks HLT Modern Settlement (Post- 1885)	st
	<i>Rural Farms old 1900s</i>	Rf
	<i>Rural farms modern 1950s</i>	Fm
	<i>1920/30s housing</i>	Te
	<i>1920/30s semis</i>	Ts
	<i>1940/50s semis</i>	Tf
	<i>1970s housing – council estates</i>	Tc
	<i>1980-2000 modern housing</i>	Tm
Open land	Heath	Ht
	Commons and green	Cm
	Common arable	of
Parkland	Parkland 16 th – 19 th century	Pp
Land use	Assarts	As
	Allotments	Ag
	Nursery	Ng
	Watercress beds	Fw
Woodland	Woodland ancient semi natural	Wa
	Woodland secondary 18 th century	Ws
	Woodland 19 th /20 th century	Wp
	Woodland coniferous plantation	Wc
	Orchard	Wo
Water	Riverine landscape	Rl
	Flooded restored mineral extraction	Mf
	Rowing lake	Rr
	20 th century lakes	Tl
	Reservoirs	Rw
Industrial	Mineral extraction	Me
	Mineral extraction disused	De
	Industrial post 1885	In
Recreation	Caravan parks/mobile homes	Cc
	recreation	Tr
	Golf courses	tg
Civic	Hospitals/schools/universities	Hs
	Government/town halls	Gc
	Utilities	Ut

Broad Type	HLC type	BUCKSco des
Communications	Motorways	Mr
	airfields	ap
Commercial	Commercial trading/business estates	Cr

Appendix : Candidate Towns

Roman

	Urban indicators (preliminary)					
	Size	Defences	Roadside location	Major stone buildings	Cemetery	Crafts/ Industry
Fleet Marston	√	-	√	?	√	?
Magiovinium	√	√	√	?	?	?
Olney		-				
Thornborough	?	-	√	√	√	-

No Roman towns are selected as none underlie modern settlements

Medieval

	Select? ¹⁷	Borough	Royal manor 1086	Saxon mint	Old minster	Market (doc)	Market place	Fair (doc)	Castle	Monastic house/hospital	Lay Subsidy 1334	Market town c1600	1851 population > 1500
Amersham	##	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-		£77.50	✓	✓
Aylesbury ¹⁸	##	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	£126.67	✓	✓
Beaconsfield	##	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	£50	✓	✓
Biddlesden	X	-	✓	-	-	✓		✓	-	✓			-
Brill	#	✓	✓	-	-	✓		✓	Royal hunting lodge	-	£80		-
Buckingham ¹⁹	##	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	£60	✓	✓
Burnham	#	-	-	-	?	✓		✓	-	✓	£120		✓
Chalfont St.Peter	?	-	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£52.50		-
Chesham	#	-	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£105		✓
Chetwode	X	-	-	-	-	-		✓	-	✓	£30		-
Denham	#	✓	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£40		-
Fenny Stratford	#	✓	-	-	-	✓		✓	-				-
Great Horwood	?	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-		£70		-
Great Missenden	#	?	-	-	-	✓		✓	-	✓	£60		✓
Haddenham	#	-	-	-	✓	✓		✓	-		£150	-	✓

¹⁷ Select for study? ## = Definite, # = probable; ? = possible; x = exclude.

¹⁸ To include the dependant hamlet of Walton with its extensive excavated Saxon settlement.

¹⁹ To include the associated hamlet (burh?) of Bourton and reference to Lamport.

	Select? ¹⁷	Borough	Royal manor 1086	Saxon mint	Old minister	Market (doc)	Market place	Fair (doc)	Castle	Monastic house/hospit al	Lay Subsidy 1334	Market town c1600	1851 population > 1500
Hambleden	X	-	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£75	-	-
Hanslope	?	-	-	-	?	✓		✓	-		£183.38	-	✓
High Wycombe	##	✓	-	-	?	✓		✓	✓	✓	£90	✓	✓
Hoggeston	X	-	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£27	-	-
Iver	?	-	-	-	?	✓		✓	-		£120	-	✓
Livinghoe	#	-	-	-	?	✓		✓	-		£75	✓	✓
Lavendon	X	-	-	-	-	✓		✓			£75	-	-
Little Brickhill	#	✓	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£55 ²⁰	-	-
Long Crendon	#	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	?	Notley Abbey in parish	£112.50	-	✓
Luffield	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓		-	-
Marlow (Gt)	##	✓	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£23.33	✓	✓
Mursley	?	-	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£30	-	-
Olney	##	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-		£135	✓	✓
Newport Pagnell	##	✓	-	✓	-	✓		✓	?	✓	£180	✓	✓
Padbury	X	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-			-	-
Princes Risborough	#	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-			-	✓
Quainton	X	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-			-	-
Snelshall	X	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓		-	-
Stoke Poges	?	-	-	-	-	✓		✓	-		£40	-	?
Stony Stratford	##	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-		²¹	✓	✓
Tingewick	X	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-			-	-

²⁰ With Great Brickhill²¹ £75 part with Calverton; £90 part with Wolverton

		Select? ¹⁷	Borough	Royal manor 1086	Saxon mint	Old minster	Market (doc)	Market place	Fair (doc)	Castle	Monastic house/ho spital	Lay Subsidy 1334	Market town c1600	1851 populatio n > 1500
Twyford	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wendover	#	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	£95	-	✓	-
Whitchurch	#	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	£90	-	-	-
Wing	?	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	? Alien cell	£122.63	-	-
Winslow	#	✓	-	-	-	?	✓	✓	✓	-	£52.50	✓	✓	-
Wooburn	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	✓	-	£45	-	✓	-
Worminghall	X	-	-	-	-	-	✓	?	✓	-	£45	-	-	-

Additional Modern candidate list

Bletchley	##
Bourne End	?
Chalfont St. Giles	?
Gerrards Cross	##
Little Chalfont	?
Iver	?
New Bradwell	#
Milton Keynes City	? (how can EUS contribute?)
Wolverton	##
Woburn Sands	?

Select for study? ## = Definite, # = probable; ? = possible; x = exclude

HERITAGE PROTECTION WHITE PAPER

To: Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum

Date: 28th March 2007

Authors: Report by the County Archaeological Officer

A. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1 To introduce the DCMS White Paper “Heritage Protection for the 21st century”, and assist the Forum in formulating a response to it.

B. PROPOSED ACTION

2 The Forum is invited to:

- a **CONSIDER** the issues raised by the White Paper, matters to be covered in any response and **APPOINT** a Heritage Protection Working Party to initially to formulate a response and as necessary consider and make recommendations on measures which would be required to implement the new system.
- b **INSTRUCT** the **Secretary and Chairman** to respond to DCMS in consultation with the Working Party.
- c **REPORT** the views of the Forum to member organisations and **ENCOURAGE** them to take account of these view in formulating their own responses.
- d **RECOMMEND** to Buckinghamshire County Council and District Councils that the name of the “Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record” be formally changed to “Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record” and that the Heritage Protection Working Party further consider priorities and options for creating and operating a fully-fledged HER.

C. RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

- 3 The full resource implications of the White Paper are unclear at present. Both English Heritage and local authorities will bear a significant burden of new responsibilities and transitional costs but there is no clear indication of the resources required to implement the new system and where they will come from. The DCMS Regulatory Impact Assessment estimates the cost of devolving the new equivalent of Scheduled Monument Consent in England as c£400,000 per annum and for Heritage Protection Agreements a cumulative cost of c£80,000 to cover the cost of removing class consent for

ploughing. No cost is given for the creation of Historic Environment Records, rather the RIA states that “Our expectation would be that “self-imposed pressure on local authorities will stimulate improvement in HER provision and performance.” Elsewhere it is suggested that planning delivery grant could be used to develop an HER. No commitment is given to providing English Heritage with additional funds to implement the new designation system or provide the promised support to local authorities, although it is understood that English Heritage has raised this matter with Ministers.

D. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- 4 The long-awaited Heritage Protection White Paper was published on 8th March and is out to consultation until 1st June 2007. It sets out the Government’s intention to reform the system of heritage protection in England and Wales through primary legislation, for which parliamentary time is being sought in 2008/9 to put the new system into place for 2010/11. The White Paper represents the latest step arising from a consultation process initiated by the Government in 2000, commitments made in the Government’s policy statement “*A force for our future*” published in November 2001, and the consultation paper “*Protecting our historic environment: Making the system work better*” of June 2003.
- 5 The White Paper opens with a welcome positive statement from Ministers on the importance and public value of the historic environment. The statement goes on to say that people want reform of the heritage protection system and to see the historic environment at the heart of planning, regeneration, environmental stewardship and building sustainable communities. These broad aims are to be addressed through three core principles: a unified approach to the historic environment; maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement and supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. The main specific recommendations can be summarised as:
 - **Designation system:** A single unified Register of Historic Buildings and Sites in England and Wales to replace existing lists and schedules with designation devolved to English Heritage; accompanied by a faster designation process and simpler, clearer and more easily accessible designation records. The grading system will be retained for buildings and possibly introduced for monuments. There will be a consultation and appeal process for new designations and interim protection whilst a decision is being made.
 - **Designation criteria:** All national designations to be made on the basis of special architectural, historic or archaeological interest, with new detailed selection criteria for national and local designation.
 - **Consent regimes:** A heritage asset consent regime administered by local authorities will be created by merging listed building consent and scheduled monument consent. There will be provision for statutory management agreements. Views are sought on whether conservation

area consent should be merged with planning consent. Protection for World Heritage Sites will be clarified and strengthened. Ecclesiastical exemption will remain.

- **Enhanced protection:** New measures will be brought in to enable local planning authorities to protect locally listed buildings from demolition and to remove the automatic “class consent” for cultivation of archaeological monuments on arable land.
- **Role of local authorities:** Local authorities will have a statutory duty to maintain or have access to an Historic Environment Record. Local authorities will administer the heritage asset consent regime. New legislation will be underpinned with new guidance and supported by English Heritage through a new programme of training, support and capacity-building for local authorities and local heritage organisations.

The White Paper only explicitly invites views on three questions:

1. Should Conservation Area Consent be merged with planning permission combined with amendments to the Demolition Direction to require planning consent for the demolition of an unlisted building in a conservation area and amendments to the GPDO to reinstate levels of protection from demolition to pre-Shimizu?
2. Should there be new statutory guidance promoting pre-application assessment and discussion for all major planning applications which may affect historic assets?
3. Should the operation of Certificates of Immunity be expanded to allow applications to be made at any time and for a site as well as an individual building?

NB: The White Paper also covers UK-wide Maritime issues and Wales.

6 National reaction:

As noted above, the proposals within the White Paper have been the subject of wide consultation over some years and have gained the general support of the historic sector nationally. English Heritage is supporting the general approach outlined in the White Paper. The Archaeology Forum (which represents a wide range key non-governmental organisations concerned with archaeology in the UK and supports the All Party Parliamentary Archaeology Group) has welcomed it as a programme of radical reforms for which there is a strong consensus of support from archaeological bodies.

7 Implications for heritage in Buckinghamshire:

The White Paper contains many proposals which potentially offer improvements to the existing heritage protection system which would benefit the county, most notably:

- The unified approach to the historic environment is a positive step that should enable the multi-faceted interests of many heritage assets to be recognised and managed together rather than requiring multiple overlapping designations and consent applications. Heritage

- Partnership Agreements would be available to provide the flexibility needed to handle special cases but are perhaps unlikely to become widespread.
- Greater emphasis on local designations with improved protection from demolition for unlisted buildings in conservation areas and potentially for locally listed buildings should help protect our built heritage, although with regard to local list buildings proposed reliance on Article 4(1) directions will be unnecessarily cumbersome.
 - The extension of designation to sites of early human activity (including palaeo-environmental remains) without structural remains is to be welcomed as plugging a loophole and could help protect nationally important sites found in the Colne Valley.
 - New arrangements for managing ancient monuments under cultivation should help reduce or eliminate plough damage to designated sites on arable land, although the number of scheduled monuments at risk from cultivation in the county is relatively low.
 - A statutory Historic Environment Record (HER) would provide a single point of access to a wide range of heritage resources based on the existing Sites and Monuments Record but enhanced to give broader and deeper coverage of built heritage.

There are no obvious negative effects on the county's heritage, although some of the other matters noted below (section 8) could give rise to negative effects.

8 Implications for local authorities in Buckinghamshire:

The White Paper sees local authorities as key partners with English Heritage in the delivery of the new system, a role which has significant implications:

- Empowering local authorities to manage their own local heritage seems desirable, provided that responsibility is properly discharged. There is no clear commitment to giving local authorities a statutory duty of care.
- Operation of the unified heritage asset consent regime will entail extra costs for planning authorities and their specialist archaeological advisors in dealing with what would currently be scheduled monument consent applications handled by English Heritage and DCMS.
- Increased emphasis on local heritage asset registers whilst increasing protection would also increase costs, particularly for those authorities without local listed buildings at present. New local registers should presumably also include locally important archaeological sites and historic landscapes.
- Delivery will require greater cross-disciplinary skills development and working between buildings professionals and archaeologists; greater cross-boundary, cross-tier working, information sharing and use of service level agreements. This will provide challenges for the 2-tier county authorities where existing informal networking may need to be given a formal and more structured footing.

- Giving Historic Environment Records statutory status would make clear their importance as discretionary services come under increasing budgetary pressure. Placing a duty to have access to an HER on all local authorities, not just current HER holders (Bucks County and Milton Keynes) makes clear that this is a joint facility potentially raising wider questions of future management and resourcing. Further detailed guidance on the expected composition and responsibilities of HERs is required to cost this development.
- Promised new policy guidance and other support from English Heritage for local authorities is welcomed, although quite what that will amount to in terms or resources is unclear (see section 4 above) and yet will be critical to delivery.

9 Other matters:

A number of significant matters are either not covered or unclear in the White Paper:

- There is no explicit mention of powers under the Ancient Monuments Act for funding archaeological works or taking monuments into guardianship.
- It is not clear how grading will be introduced for archaeological monuments nor to what purpose. Monuments are already under-designated compared to buildings so there is concern that an exercise of simply reviewing existing schedule entries will effectively lead to a downgrading of protection.
- It is unclear if owners of archaeological monuments and designed landscapes will have a duty to maintain them in an equivalent manner to listed buildings at present, nor indeed is there explicit confirmation that such powers will be retained for buildings.
- The proposed extension of Certificates of Immunity to all assets could impose significant administrative burdens on English Heritage. It would be problematic for archaeology as a field evaluation is often necessary to determine the presence and significance of buried remains.
- There is only passing reference to the relationship of the historic environment to nature conservation and landscape, for example in the role of AONBs. More emphasis could be placed on Environmental Stewardship in order to secure DEFRA's commitment to the historic environment as an equal element alongside the natural environment and landscape in these schemes.
- Despite emphasis on communities, the educational role of the historic environment is barely mentioned except in the regulatory assessment where a reduction in activity is seen as a possible unintended side-effect of clearer definition of statutory responsibilities. Reference could usefully have been made to green infrastructure planning as one mechanism for capturing the historic environment's contribution to creating sustainable communities.

10 Conclusion and proposed basis for a response:

The Heritage White Paper offers significant benefits for protecting and managing Buckinghamshire's historic environment, which are worthy of

support. However, there are significant areas where further clarification is needed, particularly in relation to the allocation of sufficient resources to implement the new system at both national and local level. The implications of the White Paper should be brought to the attention of all local authorities in Buckinghamshire, including the need to consider new joint working arrangements as part of the two-tier Pathfinder bid.

With regard to the specific White Paper consultation questions it is proposed that the following answers should be given:

- 1 Yes, merger of conservation area and planning consent is supported subject to appropriate safeguards.
- 2 Yes, pre-application consultation is strongly supported and in our experience is common practice already.
- 3 Applications for Certificates of Immunity from designation must be properly documented, including professionally robust assessments and field evaluation for archaeological remains. An administrative fee should be payable to deter unnecessary speculative applications and ensure that other designation casework does not suffer.

It is proposed that a response to the DCMS should be prepared by a Working Party and copied to all Forum members.

E. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Consultations on the Review of Heritage Protection and Historic Environment Records. Report to Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum, 24th September 2003

The historic environment : a force for our future. Government Policy Statement.

Heritage Protection for the 21st Century. DCMS White Paper (March 2007)

Heritage Protection for the 21st Century. Regulatory Impact Assessment DCMS (March 2007)

Historic Environment Records Consultation. DCMS (July 2003)

Protecting our historic environment: Making the system work better. DCMS (July 2003)

CONTACT OFFICER: ALEXANDER (SANDY) KIDD 01296-382927

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE IN MILTON KEYNES

To: Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum

Date: March 2007

Authors: Senior Archaeological Officer & Archaeological Officer,
Design and Conservation, Milton Keynes Council

A. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. To inform the Committee of current archaeological matters in Milton Keynes.

B. FIELDWORK PROJECTS

2. Attached is a list of fieldwork projects (Events) that have been undertaken in the Milton Keynes area between July and December 2006

3. Highlights include 2 excavations:

- i An ongoing 6 hectare open area at Broughton Manor Farm (Eastern Expansion Area) has revealed a complex late prehistoric to Roman settlement site.
- ii An ongoing 6 hectare open area on the Nova MK1 site (Wavendon) has also revealed a lower status Roman settlement associated with a possible droveway.

C. PLANNING

4. Between 1st July and 31st December 2006 there were 134 consultations in respect of archaeology as a direct result of planning applications, pre-development enquiries, schemes by English Partnerships, DEFRA, Anglian Water, and Eastern Electricity.
5. Simon Peart took up the post of Principal Planner, Design & Conservation on the 1st December.
6. The Little Brickhill Conservation Area was confirmed by cabinet on the 26th September 2006
7. The Senior Archaeological Officer contributed papers on the Built Environment, Ceremony Ritual & Religion and Material Culture for the

Post Medieval section of the Buckinghamshire section of the Solent Thames Research framework.

D. SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

8. The Sites & Monuments Record was visited by researchers 15 times between July and September
 9. 3 Licences have been issued to archaeological Contractors to use digital material from the Sites & Monuments Record
 10. Work on the SMR audit continued .
 11. The Archaeological Officer is working with the MKI Observatory team towards making the Milton Keynes Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset publicly available via the mapping module of the Observatory Website.
<http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/mapping.aspx>
- E. PROPOSED ACTION
12. The Committee is asked to note this report.

SITE	EVENT	ORGANISATION	START	DESCRIPTION	PUBLICATION
15 High Street, Olney	Trial Trenching	Archaeologica	2006/07/28	Two trenches revealed 19th century garden walls, rubbish pits, cobbling and a well.	Short Note
St Giles Church, Tattenhoe	Watching brief	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	2006/07/17	Watching brief revealed 6 decorated late 15th - early 16th century (probably Little Brickhill) floor tiles in a small excavated area within the church building. Blocks of limestone revealed may be the remains of the earlier pre-16th century church.	Short Note
Church Farm, Weston Underwood	Trial Trenching	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	2006/07/25	A number of late post-medieval postholes, a cobbled surface and a wall footing were revealed.	Short Note
Church Farm, Church Lane, Clifton Reynes	Watching brief	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	2006/07/10	Ongoing	Short Note
Land at Warrington Road, Olney	Trial Trenching	Northamptonshire Archaeology	2006/07/24	Evaluation comprising 16 trenches. Features revealed in 5 trenches: Possible quarry containing Anglo-Saxon pottery and a residual late Roman coin; undated truncated ditches and gullies of a field system pre-dating 1st Edition OS.	Short Note
Castle Meadow, Newport Pagnell	Watching brief	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	2006/07/24	Negative watching brief on footbridge.	Short Note
27 Olney Road, Lavendon	Watching brief	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	2006/08/31	Negative watching brief on extension.	Short Note

Open University: Jennie Lee Building, Walton	Watching brief	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	2006/08/09	Watching brief on brick culvert indicated that it was constructed during the late Victorian period.	Short Note
Nova MK1, Wavendon	Trial Trenching	Northamptonshire Archaeology	2006/07	Trial trenching revealed evidence for Romano-British occupation in the north east of the site in the form of ditches, gullies and postholes.	Short Note
Tower House & 96 High Street, Stony Stratford	Trial Trenching	Woodfield Architectural and Archaeological Services	2006/08/22	Single trench excavated revealing late 18th/early 19th century brick/stone structure, dumping and build up layers containing 18th century pottery and clay tobacco pipe. A small amount of residual medieval pottery was also recovered.	Short Note
Broughton Manor Farm, Broughton	Excavation	CAM ARC	2006/09	Ongoing excavation of extensive mid Iron Age to late Roman settlement site centred on long-lived droveway system. 2 open areas totalling c.6 ha. Findings include roundhouses, 4 posters, c.50 Roman cremations and possible shrine. Also stone footings of large aisled Roman building and associated ovens and wells.	Monograph
139, 141 & 143 Buckingham Road, Bletchley	Excavation	Archaeological Solutions	2006/09/13	Revealed 13th-15th century medieval plot boundaries showing gradual reorganisation for pastoral usage. Later cobbled yard associated with post-medieval to modern farm buildings.	Article
1 Church Lane, Lathbury	Watching brief	Archaeologica	2006/09	Ongoing	Short Note
McCorquodale Building, Stratford Road,	Building recording	Scott Wilson	2006/09/04	Level I photographic survey, accompanying plans and elevations of McCorquodale building prior to partial demolition.	Short Note

Wolverton					
7 Church Lane, Emberton	Watching brief	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	2006/11/06	Watching brief revealed a medieval pit and earlier wall footings.	Short Note
Former Reckitt and Coleman Site, Watling Street, Fenny Stratford	Strip, Map and Sample	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	2006/11/23	Strip, map and sample revealed the remains of a 19th century canal dock and associated buildings. The dock was in good condition although the buildings were less well preserved.	Short Note
20 Filgrave, Tyringham	Watching brief	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	2006/11/27	Watching brief on extension revealed 2 intercutting pits, 1 containing medieval pottery.	Short Note
Old Coach House, Pitcher Lane, Loughton	Watching brief	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	2006/12/14	Negative watching brief on extension.	Short Note
7a Market Place, Olney	Watching brief	Archaeologica	2006/11/20	Ongoing	Short Note
Nova MK1, Wavendon	Excavation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	2006/11/22	Ongoing	Article
Campbell Park Substation, Willen	Strip, Map and Sample	Albion Archaeology	2006/12/01	Awaiting report	Article
The Royal Train Shed, Wolverton	Watching brief	Albion Archaeology	2006/12/18	Ongoing	Short Note

Addersey Farm, Stoke Goldington	Building recording	CgMs consulting	2006/12/22	Awaiting report	Short Note
---------------------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------	------------	-----------------	------------

Buckinghamshire Archaeological Officer's Report

To: Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum

Date: 28th March 2007

Author: County Archaeological Officer

A. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1 To advise the Forum of the work of the County Archaeological Service since the last BHEF meeting.

B. PROPOSED ACTION

2 The Forum is particularly invited to NOTE:

- a the resource issues raised by the County Council's Medium Term Plan
- b the Service's Performance Indicators and contribution to national indicators BV 205 and 219
- b progress with strategic projects
- c recent archaeological fieldwork
- d progress in securing publication of archaeological reports.

And to AUTHORISE the Chairman to write to Wycombe District Council to express the Forum's concern at the treatment of the historic environment in their draft Local Development Framework

C. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- 3 At present the service comprises three core staff and three externally funded posts funded by the Chilterns Conservation Board, English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund. The service has been successful in securing funding for urban survey which will secure two of the external posts for another 2 and 3 years respectively. Unfortunately funding for the Unlocking Bucks Past outreach post is expected to run out this summer.
- 4 As a consequence of the County Council's Medium Term Plan Review it was accepted that the Service's income target should be increased

by £6000 per annum for the next three years by charging District Councils for a proportion of the services received. However, an approach to the Districts has been put on hold following the councils' decision to jointly seek enhanced two-tier Pathfinder status and subsequent changes to the overall budgets of the Countryside and Heritage Group. At present it is not clear how this funding gap will be bridged – an update report will be made to the next meeting.

D. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

5 Archaeology Service Performance Indicators

Service performance indicator statistics are collected for the County Council's performance management system. The service contributes to national BV indicator 205 – a checklist of Quality in Planning Services and, through information supplied from the SMR, to the Conservation Area Appraisal BV 219. Over the next year the service will explore and hopefully seek admission to the Institute of Field Archaeologists Registered Archaeological Organisations scheme of professional accreditation.

Performance Indicator	3rd Quarter 2006	4th Quarter 2006
Planning applications responded to within 14 days (target 90%)	97%	94%
Success rate at appeal (target 50% annual success rate)	0 of 0	0 of 0
Percentage of evaluations with a positive outcome (target 60%)	5 of 6	0 of 1
Sites and Monuments Records data inputting backlog (target: reports < 30; collections < 3500 by April 07)	Reports = 23 Collect = 3500 Total = 3523	Reports = 23 Collect = 3497 Total = 3520

Volume measures	3rd Quarter 2006	4th Quarter 2006
Total number of consultations handled	182	112
Number of planning applications handled	121	86
Number of development-related archaeological fieldwork projects	21	7
Number of reports received by the SMR	47	83
Number of Sites and Monuments Records enquiries handled: commercial	16	19

6 Strategic Projects

This section provides a summary of projects with a strategic, conservation and/or interpretation nature. Most of these projects are being pursued in partnership with other organisations and involve drawing in substantial amounts of external funding.

The draft county resource assessments for the **Solent-Thames Research Framework Project** have been completed and are available on the BCC Archaeology web site. A consultative meeting hosted by the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society at the Aylesbury Civic Centre on Saturday 3rd March 2007 attracted 80 participants and a range of positive feedback. Further comments on papers are invited upto end of April 2007 when the information will feed into regional syntheses with the aim of focussing and improving future research into the historic environment at a county and regional scale. The overall project covers Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire and the Isle of Wight.

The **Unlocking Buckinghamshire's Past** was due for completion this financial year but delays in completing the IT contract mean that it will continue to summer 2007. A "version 1" web site has been available on BCC's web site from September but has no been heavily promoted pending improvements planned to completion by end March.

Reallocation of resources has allowed the project officer to run a programme of school's activities using the new learning materials are promoting their use. A public event is being planned on Whiteleaf Hill on 21st March to celebrate both projects – this is particularly appropriate as UBP has used the recent research at Whiteleaf as the basis for its "virtual excavation" module. The possibility of a follow-on project to UBP run from the schools improvement team is being explored.

The **Monument Management Project** has prepared a Conservation Management Plan for Danesfield Iron Age Hillfort (Medmenham) for which a section 17 agreement has now been prepared to enable conservation works to go ahead. An interpretation board is to be installed at the adjacent hillfort of Medmenham Camp.

Following on from the successful open day at **Quarrendon**, a working party has been set up chaired by Chris Williams (BCC Chief Executive) to find a way forward for the site. The working party includes the current landowners and development consortium as well as local councils, heritage and conservation bodies. The first meeting focussed on an exchange of information and views identifying key issues following which some further research is being carried out. The possibility of a Time Team investigation is being explored.

Funding was secured last year from the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund for a six month **Colne Valley HLC project**, which has now been completed. This detailed report maps and analyses how the landscape of this vulnerable area on the edge of London has changed over the past 200 years, noting especially the effects of urban fringe and aggregates extraction. Through the definition of local historic landscape zones it has been possible to highlight areas where significant historic landscapes do survive and hopefully these can be used to better inform and target conservation action in the future. Progress on the **Chiltern HLC Project** has been slower and completion is now anticipated for summer 2007. Also the HLC Officer has worked on the **Buckinghamshire Environmental Character System (BECS)** with other country council partners. A comprehensive geological and topographical map has been prepared which is now informing Landscape Character Assessment for Aylesbury Vale District currently being undertaken by Jacobs Babtie.

In addition to projects led by the team mention should be made of the **Whiteleaf Project** which won the Institute of Field Archaeologists Award at the British Archaeological Awards 2007 for the best archaeological project displaying professional ethics. The partnership between the local authority, an enthusiastic local group and a professional archaeological contract unit (Oxford Archaeology) was cited by the judges as a key factor. The Whiteleaf Project is run by Julia Carey of BCC's countryside team with advice and support from the archaeology service. Fieldwork is conducted by Oxford Archaeology.

The service has also provided substantial support to the Countryside Initiatives Team through the appointment of Chris Blandford Associates to prepare the County's **Strategic Green Infrastructure Plan**. The emerging plan contains a significant historic environment element.

7 Archaeology and Development

An issue has arisen with the **Wycombe Local Development Framework** where advice provided by the Archaeology Service has not been incorporated into the Core Strategy or Sites Allocation. As a result the Draft Core Strategy is weak in its coverage of the historic environment, not even mentioning archaeology or historic landscape (copy of proposed policy attached appendix C). The reason for this is not entirely clear and the matter is being taken up with Wycombe District Council with the support of Bucks County Council's Strategic Planners. Unfortunately the deadline for formal objections to the Core Strategy has passed.

The proposed demolition of the grade II listed Dog Kennel Bridge on the Great Western Railway at Iver was raised with Dominic Greaves MP by Mr Pushman. A copy of the letter from the Minister responsible

for **Crossrail** to Mr Greaves explaining the decision is attached (appendix D). Regrettably, it does not seem possible to take this matter further.

Archaeological and historic landscape information and advice has been provided for the **Nash, Weston Turville and Whaddon Conservation Area Reviews**.

A list of development-related fieldwork from July to December 2006 is provided in appendix A. At the **Weedon Hill MDA** excavation revealed a scattering of Bronze Age features and a Roman settlement. The latter included an unusual late Roman rectangular ditched enclosure containing a rectangular stone-based pit or trough and another unusual kiln-like structure. Many of the ditch fills appeared rich in organic remains from which extensive samples have been taken for environmental analysis and radiocarbon dating. Very tentatively, the site may be indicative of diversification of the Roman agricultural economy in keeping with recent recognition elsewhere in the county of horticultural trench systems (vinyards?).

8 Publication update (Appendix B)

There remain a few delayed and “difficult” cases; although some progress seems to be being made on **Rose Cottage, Penn**.

E. BACKGROUND PAPERS

1. Archaeological Reports submitted to the SMR

CONTACT OFFICER: ALEXANDER (SANDY) KIDD 01296 382927

Appendix A: Development-related Archaeological Fieldwork in Buckinghamshire July to December 2006

Site	Project type	Contractor	Dates	Summary	Report to SMR?	Proposed publication
Amersham, London Road West	Geophysical Survey	Oxford Archaeotechnics	October	No significant anomalies	Yes	Note
Aylesbury, 91-97 New Street	Evaluation	TVAS	October	No significant features	Yes	Note
Aylesbury, Bucks Herald Site	Evaluation	Archaeological Solutions	March-July	Post medieval channels off bear brook	Yes	Note
Aylesbury, Walton Street	Excavation	Archaeological Solutions	July	Saxon and medieval settlement	No	Subject to results of outstanding fieldwork
Buckingham, 23 Church Street	Evaluation	Network	July	15 th century hard standing	Yes	Further work required.
Beaconsfield, Springfield Quarry	Evaluation	Albion	July-August	Prehistoric (Bronze Age) field boundaries.	Yes	Further work required.
Brill, 23 Temple Street	Excavation	AS&C Ltd	August-September	Post medieval kiln deposits	No	Article in Journal
Brill, 4 The Manor House, Oakley Road	Watching Brief	TVAS	November	No significant features	Yes	Note
Brill, Lings Ride Cottage	Watching brief	TVAS	July	No significant features	Yes	Note
Charndon, Hampden Row	Watching brief	Phoenix Consulting	September	Medieval pottery and stone surface	Yes	Note

Site	Project type	Contractor	Dates	Summary	Report to SMR?	Proposed publication
Cottages						
Denham, Denham Park Farm	Evaluation	Archaeological Solutions	August	Late Iron Age and Roman features, plus late medieval/post medieval structure	Yes	Further work required
Ellesborough, Terrick Rising Main	Watching Brief	JMHS	September	Area of disturbance close to projected line of Lower Icknield Way	Yes	Note
Gerrards Cross, Bulstrode House water main	Watching brief	Oxford Archaeology	June-August	Traces of 19 th century structures and evidence for remodelling of gardens.	Yes	Note
Haddenham, Poultry Farm	Evaluation	JMHS	August	Medieval features and pottery	Yes	Note
Hardwick-Marsh Gibbon Transco pipeline	Evaluation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	September	Roman settlement	Yes	Further work required
Ludgershall, Ludgershall Farm	Watching Brief	JMHS	February-September	Undated features	Yes	Note
Mentmore, Crafton Stud Farm	Evaluation	AS&C Ltd	November	No features	Yes	Note
Mentmore, Land at No 2 Crafton	Survey and watching brief	AS&C Ltd	June-July	Medieval earthworks	Yes	Note
Stowe,	Watching brief	Northamptonshire	July	Post medieval garden	Yes	Note

Site	Project type	Contractor	Dates	Summary	Report to SMR?	Proposed publication
Corinthian Arch		Archaeology		features		
Leckhampstead, White Cottage	Evaluation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	December	No significant features	Yes	Note
Ludgershall, Land at Wooton End	Survey and watching brief	JMHS	February-September	Two phases of medieval ridge and furrow	Yes	Note
Princess Risborough, Picts Lane	Trial Trenching	Archaeological Solutions	October	Medieval and prehistoric finds and features	Yes	Note
Waddesdon, CofE School MUGA	Watching Brief	Albion	July	Roman field system possible related to viticulture and previously unrecorded post medieval sunken features building types identified.	Yes	Illustrated note
Weedon Hill MDA	Excavation	Wessex Archaeology	August - October	Bronze Age features; Roman settlement and ?specialised agricultural processing area	No	Full
Westcott, White Swan	Excavation	Albion	August-September	Medieval moat and related features	No	Illustrated note
Winslow, Verney Road	Evaluation	TVAS	September	No significant features	Yes	Note
Worminghall, No 1 The Avenue	Evaluation	AS&C Ltd	September	No significant features	Yes	Note

Abbreviations: AS = Archaeological Solutions; ASC = Archaeological Services and Consultancy; BCAS = Bedfordshire County Archaeological Service; CAT = Cotswold Archaeological Trust; GSB = Geophysical Surveys of Bradford; NA = Northamptonshire Archaeology; OA = Oxford Archaeology; TVAS = Thames Valley Archaeological Services

APPENDIX B: LIST OF MAJOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION PROJECTS AT THE POST EXCAVATION STAGE
(MARCH 2007)

Site	Archaeological Contractor (Fieldwork completed)	Local Planning Authority	Principal Archaeological Interest	Situation	Action required
Bierton, Church Farm	Tempus Reparatum (1996)	AVDC	Bronze Age and Saxon to Medieval settlement	Contractor bankrupt. Developer unwilling to take responsibility. Planning enforcement case with AVDC. No progress.	Will require planning enforcement action to progress. NO ACTION – NOT RECOVERABLE?
Bierton, 80 Aylesbury Road	Network Archaeology (2004)	AVDC	Medieval boundaries and prehistoric crouched inhumation	AVDC to initiate enforcement action	Seeking to pursue enforcement action
Shabbington, Ickford Road	TVAS (2005)	AVDC	Saxon/Medieval settlement	Interim report approved – summary publication agreed (Jan 06)	Final report in preparation
Wing, Former School Site	Northamptonshire Archaeology (1999)	AVDC	Late Saxon/Medieval cemetery	Report to be submitted to Records of Bucks.	Monitor
Maidenhead Windsor and Eton Flood Relief Scheme	Oxford Archaeology	Bucks CC	Multi-period sites	Post-excavation combined with Dorney Rowing Lake.	Draft report was expected May 2006 Delayed - still awaited. MPA advised of requirements of planning condition

Site	Archaeological Contractor (Fieldwork completed)	Local Planning Authority	Principal Archaeological Interest	Situation	Action required
Stoke Hammond and Linslade Bypass	Network Archaeology (2005)	Bucks CC	Late Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement etc. Medieval occupation	Post-excavation assessment submitted	Draft report approved September 2006
Chesham, Sainsbury's sites	Lindsey Archaeological Services (1998)	Chiltern DC	Medieval urban deposits	Draft report submitted to Records of Bucks	Pursue completion of edits
Chesham, Chessvale Bowls Club	BUFAU (2004)	Chiltern DC	Bronze Age burials, pits and ring ditch	Final report received September 2006	Monitor to publication in Recs of Bucks
Great Missenden, Bury Farm	Network Archaeology (2002)	Chiltern DC	Medieval moat and pottery production. Post-medieval barns.	Report promised end August 2004 but not received yet. NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUE	Referred to IFA. Revised Px programme agreed with contractor but not completed. Completion promised May 2007
Penn, Rose Cottage	ASC Ltd (2003)	Chiltern DC	Medieval and Post-medieval tile factory	Post-excavation assessment overdue. Contractor experienced problems with "difficult" client now in voluntary liquidation. District have threatened enforcement action.	Referred to Chiltern Planning Enforcement Officer who is pursuing case. If no progress then expect enforcement notice mid-April.

Site	Archaeological Contractor (Fieldwork completed)	Local Planning Authority	Principal Archaeological Interest	Situation	Action required
Aston Clinton Bypass	RPS Consultants (2002)	n/a – Highways Agency	Iron Age, Roman & Saxon settlement; Saxon cemetery	Draft report received August 2005. Publication as British Archaeological Report projected November 2006	Target not achieved. Now expected summer 2007
Aylesbury-Steppingly Pipeline	Network Archaeology (1997)	n/a – Transo	Prehistoric and Roman sites	A non-planning case with a notorious statutory undertaker client. Pursuing completion with archaeological contractor. NON-COMPLIANCE CASE	Referred to IFA. Revised Px programme agreed with contractor but not completed. Latest expected "client report" completion date end March 2007.
Denham, Former Sanderson Site	MoLAS (2005)	South Bucks DC	In-situ Early Mesolithic occupation site and environmental deposits	Post-excavation assessment & updated project design agreed.	Monitor

Site	Archaeological Contractor (Fieldwork completed)	Local Planning Authority	Principal Archaeological Interest	Situation	Action required
Taplow Court	Oxford Archaeology (1999)	South Bucks DC	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age hillfort	Major unexpected discoveries during excavation led to budget overrun. English Heritage post-excavation grant aid agreed.	None – English Heritage will monitor completion
Taplow – Dorney pipeline (Thames Water)	Cotswolds Archaeology 2004	Statutory undertaker	Iron Age settlement	Post-excavation assessment report received and approved (Jan 06)	Monitor



Agenda Item 9
**Department for
Transport**

Appendix 3

From the Parliamentary
Under Secretary of State

Dominic Grieve MP
House of Commons
LONDON
SW1A 0AA

Great Minster House
76 Marsham Street
London SW1P 4DR

Tel: 020 7944 3084
Fax: 020 7944 4521
E-Mail: derek.twigg@dft.gsi.gov.uk

Web site: www.dft.gov.uk

Our Ref: DT/017969/06

31 JUL 2006

Dear Dominic

Thank you for your letter of 12 July to Alistair Darling, about the demolition of Dog Kennel Bridge as part of the Crossrail works. I am replying as Minister responsible for rail.

In your letter you refer to the recent decision to preserve four of the nine bridges over the Great Western Mainline (GWML) that were originally proposed for demolition in the Crossrail Bill. This work was necessary in order to provide the extra space needed for overhead line electrification equipment to be installed between Airport Junction and Maidenhead, so that the Crossrail trains can operate.

When the Bill was being prepared the option of preserving the bridges by lowering the tracks was examined as an alternative to alteration/demolition. At that stage, it appeared that in all cases, lowering the tracks would be considerably more expensive. This was partly based on the presumption that new track and sleepers would need to be provided over the length of track to be lowered.

However, Network Rail has recently announced that it intends to renew all the track and sleepers on this section of the GWML over the next few years. This means that the track will be nearly new when Crossrail is being constructed and can be re-used. This has a significant effect on the balance of cost between the options and means that in some cases preservation of the bridges by lowering the tracks has become a realistic option.

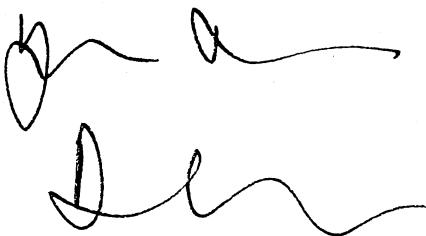
In light of this, the decision was taken to re-examine the proposed demolition of the bridges. This was done on a case-by-case basis with the merits and circumstances of each bridge being considered individually, and bridges being retained where it is financially and operationally sensible to do so. Four bridges are now being retained.

Unlike the bridges for which track lowering avoids the need for major impacts on the structures, Dog Kennel Bridge would still require substantial alteration even if the track underneath it were to be lowered. This is because an additional track is needed at this location to facilitate freight operation, which would require an additional span to be added to the bridge. The estimated cost is approximately £4.5 million more than the removal of the bridge. Moreover the bridge has no functional use. It is not a public right of way and surveys carried out over two weekends in June registered no use at all.

English Heritage and local authorities petitioned against the Bill, but in the light of the Promoter's decision to lower the track under four bridges none of them pressed their objections to the Select Committee. They considered it to be an acceptable overall solution. English Heritage are also reviewing their listing decision on the bridges affected by Crossrail, which was taken before the decision on retaining four bridges had been reached.

I cannot accept the argument that a saving in a future cost of retaining some bridges can in some way be available for spending on retaining and altering Dog Kennel Bridge. Finance still has to be raised for the Crossrail project and £4.5 million to retain Dog Kennel Bridge has to be judged against other uses for £4.5m. That would be a large sum to be spent on a Grade I listed building, let alone a vernacular bridge that would have to be altered in any case and of a type with many other examples. Overall, of the nine bridges affected by Crossrail four are now being retained unaltered and only one lost completely.

I have set this out at some length because considerable time and effort has been spent on the issue of the Brunel bridges and finding an overall solution with which the heritage bodies were sufficiently comfortable not to press the issue in Select Committee.



DEREK TWIGG

Wycombe Development Framework Core Strategy – Pre-Examination Changes
February 2007

Policy 19 – Environmental Assets

The Council will conserve and improve the environmental assets of the District by requiring

1. **the conservation and enhancement of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and its setting**
2. **the objectives of national and local biodiversity action plans to be implemented through measures including conserving and enhancing the natural biodiversity of the District in terms of species and habitat, and protecting international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, and by creating opportunities to link wildlife habitats**
3. **the protection of open spaces, addressing open space deficiency, and implementation of objectives with regard to green infrastructure and public realm identified in relevant strategies**
4. **the treescape and landscape quality of the District to be enhanced**
5. **the preservation or enhancement of the historic environments and buildings of national and local importance to the District**
6. **the enhancement and improvement of the existing water courses and their settings for their landscape character, biodiversity and recreational value**
7. **Prevent inappropriate sub-division of agricultural land to avoid the degradation of land of amenity value**

Indicators

- Implementation of biodiversity action plans actions
- Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:
 - (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and
 - (ii) changes in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional and sub-regional significance.
- Loss of green space designations to development

Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum – 28th March 2007

County Museum Report

Since the last meeting of the forum, the intention to deposit 47 site archives has been notified to the museum, 11 of which are from the Milton Keynes Council area.

The archive of the extensive excavations at Eton Rowing Lake is still being deposited in phases at the museum.

Important progress has been made on one of the museum's significant backlog publication sites, that of the Prebendal, in Aylesbury, due to the efforts of Mike Farley. Mike has volunteered to write up the site, to bring it to publication in the county journal, Records of Buckinghamshire, and the museum has paid the costs to have the specialist osteological report completed. Whilst this greatly appreciated, it does not provide a long-term solution for the other publication backlogs that the museum still has. There is, unfortunately, still no available source of funding for the publication of these projects, and the reduction in HLF funding in the run up to the Olympics means that there is even less chance of there being any available.

The museum has made several acquisitions under the Treasure Act in the last six months, including a small hoard of 1st & 2nd century AD Roman silver coins, notable for the fact that finders, from the South Bucks Metal Detecting Club, were the first in the county to waive their rewards, under a new scheme introduced by the DCMS, where they received certificates of recognition, rather than a monetary reward for the treasure. The beautiful Anglo-Saxon gold bracteate pendant, mentioned in the last report, is currently on display in the museum InfoPoint.

An initiative to make recent archaeological investigations more immediately accessible to the public will be getting underway soon at the museum. There is often quite a long delay between excavation and publication of a site, and a further delay before the archive arrives at the museum and can then be displayed to the public. A case in point is the material excavated from the Aston Clinton bypass, during road construction in 2001. It was not until December 2006 that the archive finally arrived at the museum.

To help address this, the intention is to work with commercial contracting units to get preliminary information to the museum much earlier, along with a small selection of finds, and display them while the excavation is still within the public awareness, and so hopefully raise the profile of local archaeology. We are intending to begin with the work carried out by Wessex Archaeology at the Weedon Hill development on the edge of Aylesbury, and hope to have a small display once the sensitive metalwork from the site has completed its conservation.

The museum is also pleased to announce an exhibition about the Portable Antiquities Scheme in the county, which will run from October this year, until February 08. The exhibition will include objects of Treasure, acquired by the museum, and loans from metal detectorists. The level of trust between the museum, and the detecting community, continues to grow, largely due to the work of Ros Tyrrell, our Finds Liaison Officer, and the exhibition will hopefully reflect that.

Finds Liaison in Buckinghamshire

August 06 to March 07

Treasure Finds

The number of potential treasure finds reported has risen from eight objects in 2005 to fourteen this year. Probably the most spectacular find has been the 70 gold Iron Age staters from Lt Horwood.

In 1849 agricultural workers ploughing, on Whaddon Chase, unearthed a very large hoard of gold coins. Eventually these came to the notice of the landowner, Mr Lowndes. "The discovery attracted many persons to the spot, some of whom contrived to get possession of nearly 100 specimens, which have been dispersed. About 320 reached the hands of Mr Lowndes" (Records of Bucks Vol I p15) Speculations suggest that there may have been as many as 1000 before dispersal! The findspot was described as Narbury but not defined any more accurately than that.

Knowing this the finders managed to get permission to search land near Norbury Coppice. For many years detectorists had not been allowed to search these fields but recently the finders had persuaded the landowner to allow them access. To their delight they came across first 42 coins in a 10m area followed, on later visits, by 3, then 4 and finally 21 more coins. A quick examination of the first batch by the British Museums specialist suggests that there are die links with the 1849 coins. The coins to date are awaiting a technical report for the Coroner so that the inquest can be held. Assuming they are declared Treasure under the current act, the County Museum is hoping to raise the funds, to acquire them.

One other hoard of 41 gold staters has been found in the county since 1849 and these coins came from a few miles away, to the west of Buckingham in 1997-2000. This raises interesting speculations as to why so much gold was around this area in the pre Roman period.

Another aspect to consider is the context of the hoard and whether there may be any evidence of a settlement associated with it. The field is already suffering from the predations of nighthawks and is being fairly heavily ploughed. The County Archaeological Service is hoping to do some geophysics in the field, with the landowner's permission, to see whether there is any evidence of related archaeology to enhance the understanding of the findspot.

The following table shows potential Treasure objects reported since the last meeting.

Parish	Material	Object Type	Ref No
Lt Brickhill [MK]*	Silver gilt	17 th C dress pin	2006/T197
Oakley	Silver gilt	14 th C face from a casket mount	2006/T456
Buckingham	Silver	16 th C dress pin/bodkin	2006/T462
Hanslope [MK]*	Silver	16 th C dress pin/bodkin	2006/T478
Buckingham	Silver gilt	E16 th C finger ring	2006/T528
N.Crawley [MK]*	Gold	13 th C annular brooch	2006/T529
Cold Brayfield [MK]*	Copper alloy	4 th C AD coin hoard [1470]	2006/T631
Lt Horwood	Gold	Iron Age coin hoard [70]	2006/T640
Fingest	Silver	12 th C manuscript pointer top	2007/T113
Stone	Gold	12 th -10 th C BC composite ring	2007/T118

The issue of objects from the Milton Keynes Borough being lost to public collections, for lack of a source of funds to purchase, them remains a problem. Until recently few potential treasure items had been found in Milton Keynes. Since BHEF met previously three objects [starred in the list] will probably declared treasure by the Coroner at an April inquest. The decision will then need to be

taken as to their future. The Cold Brayfield hoard is not ready for its inquest yet and so is a less urgent problem but will need to be considered later in the year.

Portable Antiquities Database [www.finds.org.uk]

A large amount of finds have been recorded, and the total entered on the database so far is now 3097. Thanks to a grant from the Portable Antiquities Scheme head office, we have been able to employ Eleanor Ghey, on a 10 week contract, to assist with the completion of object records on the database. She has worked wonders in the time and much reduced the backlog.

Rallies, Club Digs & Meetings

The FLO has attended & recorded finds at a number of Weekend Wanderers detector rallies, at Irvinghoe, Chartridge, Stagsden [three times], Stone [twice], and Hardmead.

The local detector clubs have been visited regularly and contributed a display of finds to a case in the Milton Keynes Museum. Members of the Magiovinium & MK metal Detector Club laid on a display of finds for the Museum's National Archaeology Day event and spent time talking, very effectively, to visitors about their objects.

Publicity

Talks to local history and archaeology groups continue to provide further opportunities to publicise the work of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Bucks.

Finds Identification & Recording Sessions

These have focused on a monthly Saturday afternoons at Wycombe Museum and every Wednesday in the Civic Offices in Central Milton Keynes.

Ros Tyrrell,
Finds Liaison Officer

EMERGENCY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING FUND

To: Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Forum

Date: 28th March 2007

Authors: Report by the County Archaeological Officer/Treasurer

A. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1 To review the operation of the emergency recording fund.

B. PROPOSED ACTION

- 2 The Forum is invited to:

- a) NOTE the current status of the fund.
- b) AGREE in principle the expenditure of upto £2500 on geophysical survey of the Whaddon Chase hoard site.

C. RESOURCES

- 3 The current balance is £6350.

D. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- 4 There has been no call on the fund in the past 6 months.
- 5 The discovery of Iron Age coins (reported by the Finds Liaison Officer) from the site of the Whaddon Chase hoard (a 19th century find) indicates that this nationally important site retains significant archaeological material. Several hundred, and by some accounts about two thousand, late Iron Age gold coins were found when disturbed by ploughing in 1849 but as far as is known no more have been found for 150 years until now. The site is amongst the largest Iron Age coin hoards ever found in Britain, the largest being a recent find of 3000 gold and silver coins found associated with a Roman cavalry helmet at a ritual site in Leicestershire. The Whaddon site is considered at risk from "nighthawk" metal detecting and potentially at risk from ploughing if there are in-situ archaeological deposits from which the new finds have been brought to the surface. No information is available on the context of the coin finds so is not known whether this is an isolated hoard or set within a larger site. In order to help establish the context of these finds, and therefore whether a major site is at risk, it is proposed to seek permission for a geophysical survey to be funded from the emergency recording fund. Negotiations have been opened with the finders and landowners. The recommended funding allocation should be sufficient for a survey of 1-4 hectares centred on the recent

finds using a combination of conventional magnetometer and electromagnetic survey as recommended by English Heritage's geophysical survey team.

E. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Previous Archaeology Advisory Committee and Historic Environment Forum papers

CONTACT OFFICER: ALEXANDER (SANDY) KIDD 01296-382927