



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

ON

THE QUEEN'S HEAD,

TEMPLE SQUARE, AYLESBURY,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

NGR SP 81823 13788

On behalf of

Hunter Patel Creative Group

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REPORT FOR Hunter Patel Creative Group
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Location	1
1.2 Commission	1
2 BACKGROUND	1
2.1 Designation	1
2.2 History of Development	1
3 DESCRIPTION OF THE QUEEN'S HEAD, AYLESBURY	5
3.1 Introduction and General Description	5
3.2 The façade of no. 1 Temple Square (the original Queen's Head)	5
3.3 The façade of no. 3 Temple Square	5
3.4 The rear of no. 3 Temple Square	5
3.5 No. 1 Temple Square, the George Street facade	6
3.6 The roves	6
3.7 The chimneystack	6
3.8 Internal comments no. 1 Temple Square	6
3.9 Internal comments no. 3 Temple Square	6
4 FINDS	7
4.1 Brick and Tile	7
5 ASSESSMENT	7
5.1 Dating and Phasing	7
5.2 Historical and Architectural Assessment	9
6 THE CURRENT PROPOSAL	10
7 CONCLUSION	10
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY	10

FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location	2
Figure 2	Elevations 1-4	12
Figure 3	Phased elevations	13
Figure 4	Sections 1-3 through chimney	14

PLATES

Plate 1	General view of Queen's Head showing 2 facades and original sign with Queen Mary	15
Plate 2	General view of Queen's Head front façade	15
Plate 3	General view of chimney	15
Plate 4	General view of chimney	15
Plate 5	Detail on chimney	15
Plate 6	Detail on chimney	16
Plate 7	Pots	16
Plate 8	Upper section through chimney	16
Plate 9	Middle section through chimney	16

The Queen's Head

Temple Square, Aylesbury

Building Recording

SUMMARY

John Moore Heritage Services carried out Historic Building Recording Work on the chimney of the Queen's Head public house, Temple Square, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 81823 13788). This was part of a process of renovation work being carried out at the listed building, which involved the dismantling and reconstruction of the existing chimney over the smaller and older part of the building. The chimneystack is of a possible 16th century construction with 18th century additions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location (see figure 1)

- 1.1.1 The Queen's Head (NGR SP 81823 13788) lies on the northeast side of Temple Square, Aylesbury, at an approximate height of 90 to 93m above Ordnance Datum. The site generally is within the core of the ancient settlement of Aylesbury.
- 1.1.2 Geologically (GSGB 1972), Aylesbury is situated on deposits of Kimmeridge Clay (including Hartwell Clay), which is then capped with Portland Beds (made up of limestones, clays and sands).

1.2 Commission

- 1.2.1 Aylesbury District Council granted planning permission for renovation of the Queen's Head public house in Aylesbury (NGR SP 81823 13788). The listed buildings' officer for the district asked for the chimney to be recorded before it was dismantled and rebuilt. John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) had been appointed to carry out the historic building recording.
- 1.2.2 The listed buildings' officer asked for the structural development of the chimneystack to be assessed, and an assessment of the date of the type of bricks used. This is coupled to a broader assessment of the Queen's Head building.
- 1.2.3 The report is a record on a heritage asset that has been altered and is for architectural, historic and general interest.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Designations

- 2.1.1 The Queen's Head (1 Temple Street) is a grade II listed building and has had that designation from 1952. The English Heritage description (EHBID no. 41929: SP 81823 13788) lists the structure as a 17th century two-storey building that is part timber frame and part brick. There is an old tile roof. There is an L-shaped plan with the original chimney at the west end. There is a later wing of vitreous brick with red dressing, now stuccoed adjoining 3 Temple Square. The front of the structure facing Temple Square has 2 three-light casements, modern door and bay window on ground floor and is described as picturesque.

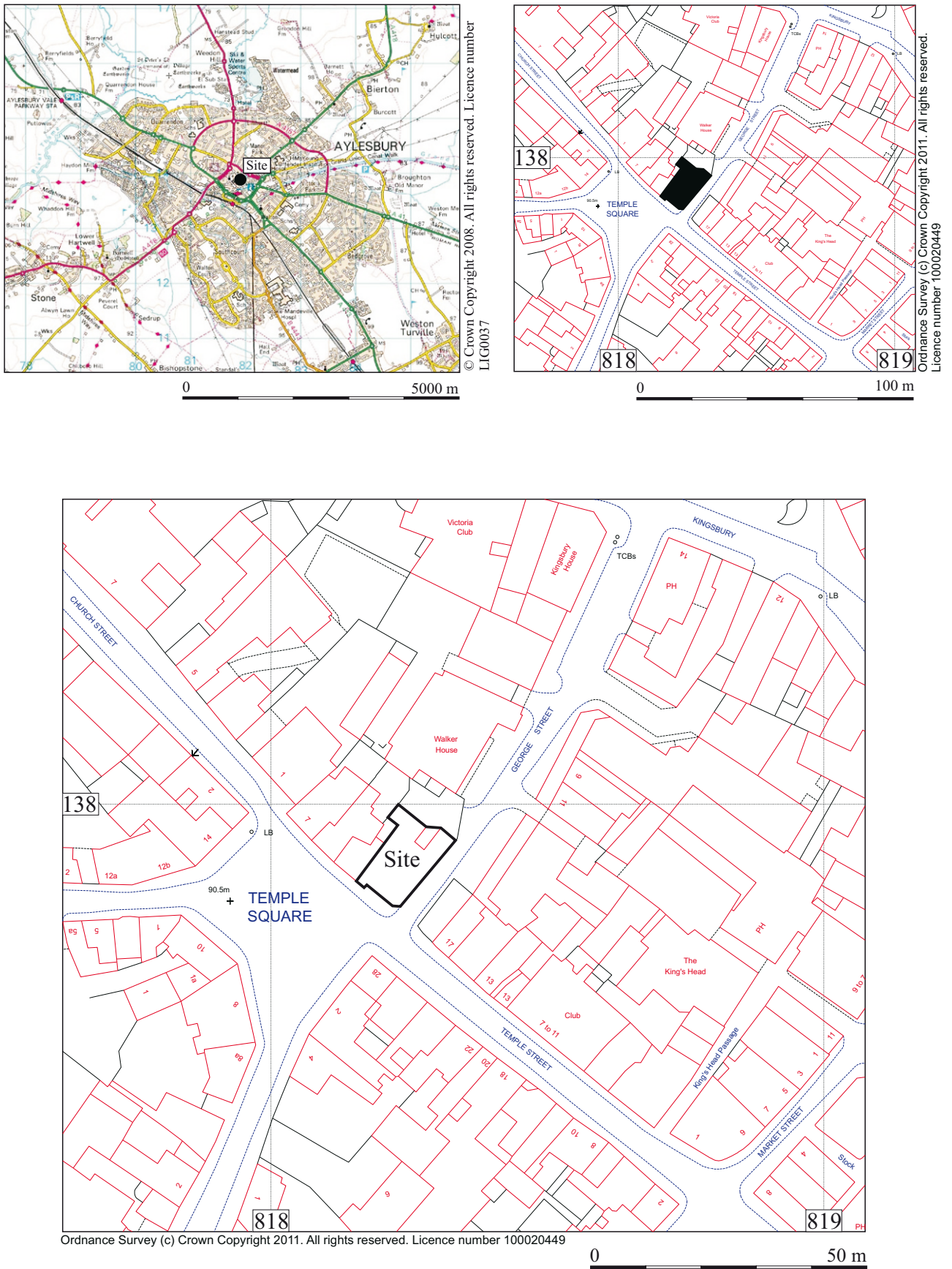


Figure 1. Site location

2.1.2 The RCHME and the Buildings of England (Pevsner and Williamson 1994, 160) also give a 17th century architectural interpretation of the Queen's Head.

2.1.3 The building sits within a close-set group of listed buildings.

2.2 History of Development

2.2.1 The public house lies within the ancient core of the settlement of Aylesbury. This development is understood to commence in the Iron Age, continue into the Roman period and see the foundation of a dual manor of royalty and the church in the early medieval period. By the end of the early medieval period the settlement had developed into a borough and by the 16th century had become a chartered town.

2.2.2 Bronze-Age artefacts have been recovered from Aylesbury in the form of a late Bronze-Age hoard from Manor Drive (Hanley 2008, 1-6).

2.2.3 Archaeological excavations have shown that there is considerable activity in the area of the Market Square and Kingsbury (Hanley 2008, 1-6). Excavations at Prebendal House in 1985 uncovered pits and post-holes associated with this early settlement. The remains of an Iron-Age defensive ditch were uncovered at Kingsbury in 1999. There are a number of burials that are associated with this period of settlement.

2.2.4 Hanley (2008, 1-6) produced a conjectural area around Kingsbury over which the hill-fort lay. However, this omits the area around the ancient church that lies on the highest point of the hill. Studies have shown that many churches of a similar status to that at Aylesbury were established in Iron-Age hill-forts, amongst them Worcester, Fladbury, Kempsey, and Tetbury, while others such as Tewkesbury are believed to be so located.

2.2.5 The suffix of the names Aylesbury and Kingsbury contain the Old English word *burh*, which refers to this fortification (Mawer and Stenton 1925, 145). The prefix of Aylesbury has been classed as an Old English personal name *Aegel*. In Scandinavian mythology this was the name of a mythical archer, brother of Wayland. Kingsbury contains the prefix referring the king's holdings.

2.2.6 Roman artefacts, such as pottery and a spindle whorl, have been recovered from the area around Saint Mary's church (VCH 1925, 1-11). The major Roman road of Akeman Street, which runs from Bath to Saint Alban's, runs through the centre of the town, and must be another reason for the establishment of the later settlement.

2.2.7 The site of Aylesbury is first mentioned in 571 when the West Saxons took it (VCH 1925, 1-11); presumably at this time they are simply extending their northern boundaries. The remains of 5th century settlement has been identified at Walton.

2.2.8 The manor of Aylesbury was at the time of Domesday Book, in 1086, was documented as a property of the king (Morris 1978, 1.1; VCH 1925, 1-11). It seems to have had this position in the early medieval period and after when its history is better illustrated.

2.2.9 The church was traditionally established in the 7th century (VCH 1925, 12-9). There are two legends that relate to this time, the first that it was associated with Saint Edburga who died in 627, and gave her name to Adderbury in Oxfordshire. Her sister Saint Edith is reputed to have taken the veil at Aylesbury, while Saint Osyth was reputedly buried there. However, it is only in the latter part of the early medieval that textual sources unequivocally place a church at Aylesbury, when in 1053-67 the church had a prebendal manor attached to the see of Dorchester. The church is also mentioned in 1086 (Morgan 1978, 1.1). It is from these grants that we become aware of the division of the manor into secular and ecclesiastical holdings. By this time the see of Dorchester had relocated to Lincoln under Bishop Remigius (VCH 1925, 12-9). The original extent of the *parochia*

can be determined from early texts as containing Hulcot, Bierton, Brought, Stoke Mandeville, Walton, and Quarrendon.

- 2.2.10 Though the town of Aylesbury operated as a borough by the reign of Edward the Confessor (VCH 1925, 1-11). The medieval settlement associated with this early market is believed to have been located to the west of Kingsbury. This is the location in which the Queen's Head is now located. The town's only surviving charters date back to 1553-4, when Queen Mary I granted the town a charter.
- 2.2.11 The high medieval and early post-medieval settlement is known to have had a large number of public houses (VCH 1925, 1-11), a number of them show important traits and have interesting implications for our understanding of inns and inn signs and names. The Victoria County History covering the town catalogues a number of these sites, with some giving an indication of the earliest textual date that the public house is mentioned and with others the date at which the building has been dated to. Those with dates include the King's Head referred to in 1450, which is of two stories and considered to be the oldest surviving domestic dwelling in Aylesbury, being of the 16th century. The Bull's Head Inn was documented in 1481 and the 16th century, while the structure is considered to be 17th century in date. The Crown Inn is mentioned first in 1486, and is considered to have been rebuilt in the 18th century, it still has some timber framing. The Red Lion was documented first in 1569, with the surviving structure being possibly of the 17th century. The George Inn is documented first in the 16th century. With the other taverns in the town the dates of the structures are given. The White Horse a building of the 16th century but with further additions to the 18th century. The Dark Lantern Inn is also considered to be a building of the 16th century. The Black Swan was also a 16th century building that was demolished in 1833. The Queen's Head is classed as a building of the 17th century, while the Saracen's Head at Richford's Hill is also considered to be a building of the 17th century.
- 2.2.12 Professor Cox (1994) of the English Place-Name Society has recently highlighted the significance of English public house names. Though some public houses can be shown to change their names the vast majority retain the first names they were given when they first started supplying ale or cider. These names are often a product of a certain period of time and are thus a reference to the historical period in which they were established. In the above list there are two names that stand out historically and architecturally as potentially being significant, these are the King's Head and the Queen's Head.
- 2.2.13 The King's Head public house name is recognised as having a period of use from *c.* 1550 to *c.* 1680 (Cox 1994, 12, 15, 16; Yeates forthcoming). It is also recognised that it was also part of a traditional practice to paint the head of the king on the inn sign who was on the throne when the inn or tavern first started serving beer or cider. The story of the King's Head demonstrates this tradition as in 1960 there was a dispute over which monarch was on the throne when the public house was established (Delderfield 1969, 105), that resulted in Henry VIII being painted on one side and Charles I on the other. The name generally is normally associated with the kings Henry VIII, James I, Charles I, and Charles II. The reference to the King's Head, Aylesbury, is in 1450, this is a hundred years earlier than any other previously recorded King's Head. It is as yet the oldest known reference to this name. What is also of interest is that the monarch on the inn sign matches this date being Henry VI (1422-61). One must conclude that the name is over a hundred years older than previously thought and is not associated with Henry VIII founding the Church of England and acting as the new godhead.
- 2.2.14 Likewise, and perhaps in the same vein, the name of the Queen's Head offers similar problems. Cox (1994) suggests that the name of the public house was used in Elizabethan and Stuart times, and was therefore, associated with Elizabeth I and the Stuart queens. It is known that in 1563 Elizabeth I gave a royal proclamation on inn-sign portraits and

provided a template on which her portrait was to be based. Mary II and Anne reigned from 1689 to 1714 and it is considered that many examples originate in these times. The significant queen in Aylesbury history, as we found out from the granting of a charter in 1553-4, was Mary I. The reason for this is that Aylesbury along with other towns for example Buckingham, Banbury, Chipping Norton, and Northampton proclaimed Mary queen at Buckingham. This is of interest as it may provide circumstantial evidence concerning the origins of the public house. It is interesting that a Tudor queen is represented on the inn sign, however, the old inn sign showed an image of Mary I while the new inn sign shows Elizabeth I who has no real association with Aylesbury. The old inn sign is indicative of a foundation at an early date, 1553 to 1558.

- 2.2.15 Two early maps of Aylesbury show the site on Temple Square occupied by a building. The plan of Aylesbury and District of 1788 (BRO MaR/24.T) shows the area of Temple Square occupied. The second plan of 1809, called Rutt's eye draught (BRO MaR/20.T) also shows the Queen's Head and mentions T. Miles presumably the landlord.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE QUEEN'S HEAD, AYLESBURY

3.1 Introduction and general description

- 3.1.1 The present public house consists of a number of phases on what is now nos. 1 and 3 Temple Square. The earliest part of the structure is probably the low timber frame building occupying the plot adjacent to Temple Square. The adjoining structure at no.3 also originated as a timber frame building that belies its later façade. To the rear of no.1 there are two ranges constructed at right angles to the front part of the building. Though a full discussion was not asked for a brief discussion is given here as the main evidence for the heightening of the chimneystack is to be found in the remains of no.3 Temple Square.

3.2 The façade of no.1 Temple Square (the original Queen's Head)

- 3.2.1 The façade contains three windows on the ground floor and two doors (plate 1 and 2). The one door is located on the corner of the building over which the upper story forms a corner jetty. To the left of this is a window of three casements and mullions and a segmental arch. A further door lies to the left of this with a moulded porch. The moulding on the porch could be given a late 17th century date (Brunskill 2000, 142-3). To the left of this a further window can be seen with a similar design to that of the first, minus the segmental arch. To the left of this is a bay window. The upper story contains two windows in line with the first two on the lower floor.

3.3 The façade of no.3 Temple Square

- 3.3.1 Nos. 3 and 5 Temple Square are of the same height both containing a three story façade. The division between them is central and near this division on each side there is a door set in a round-headed arch. A podium runs along the length of the building. The window on the ground floor of no. 3 is a hybrid window with central sash window, which are fashionable from the later 17th to the 18th century (Brunskill 2000, 136-7). The first floor has one window light containing a sash window, while the other is blind. In the second floor there is a single window and a blind setting. The upper window is not a sash window. There is a brick corbel under the eaves.

3.4 The rear of no.3 Temple Square

- 3.4.1 Little was observed of the back of this structure, but what was noted is that the rear of the building contained evidence for a timber framed structure with brick infill. It is apparent that the Temple Square façade probably masks a far older building. The roof line drops to the top of the first floor.

3.5 No.1 Temple Square, the George Street façade

- 3.5.1 The George Street façade shows clearly two phases. On the left hand side is the gable end of the timber structure (plate 1). This has a slightly off central chimney projecting from the gable with a simple square moulded water tablet. Timbers principal rafters are left un-rendered underneath the eaves. On the left hand side there is the corner door with the projecting jetty. Part of the render was absent here and part of the timber frame was evident with stone and brick infill.
- 3.5.2 The addition is on the right, which is of brick in Flemish bond and two storeys in height. The two lower windows contain sash windows and segmental arches. The two upper windows are different; the one on the left contains a three window casements divided by mullions. The other is a sash window.
- 3.5.3 A larger window with a segmental arch has at sometime been inserted into the space where the two builds butt. It is presumably inserted into both and may subsequently be Victorian in date.
- 3.5.4 A further extension is to be found to the right of this which is a single storey containing a blocked segmental window light under a gabled dormer.

3.6 The roves

- 3.6.1 The roofs of the front parts of nos.1 and 3 are gabled roofs. The two ranges running at right angles to no.1 also have gable roofs, but where they join the front range they are higher forming a gablet roof and gable. All the roofs are made of flat red tiles.

3.7 The chimneystack

- 3.7.1 The west chimneystack (figures 2-4, plates 1-9) is of a red brick in a number of phases, which is badly weathered and unstable. The lower part of the chimney consists of two irregularly abutting stone stacks, with water tablet moulding near the base and original top. Between these two and the sidewall of no.3 Temple Square there are two further chimneystacks bridging between the wall and the outer stacks. On the side of no.3 Temple Street the water tablet extends as though parts of the chimney have been removed. Above the water tablet the stack extends as a series of butted features, over which a cement dome has been placed containing the remains of four chimney pots.

3.8 Internal comments no.1 Temple Square

- 3.8.1 The whole of the interior was not explored but the fireplaces were observed. In the ground floor there was a large open inglenook fireplace with purple bricks and a large wooden beam above. To the right of this were the remains of a dogleg stairs.
- 3.8.2 The fireplace on the first floor had been blocked up.

3.9 Internal comments no.3 Temple Square

- 3.9.1 The fireplace on the ground floor had been updated and left as a small grate in the wall. The ground floor room retained some wooden beams of an earlier construction, in the wall opposite the partition wall with no.1, indicative of a lower wall, the upright beams above this indicated a wall with vertical panelling.
- 3.9.2 The fireplace on the first floor had also been updated; the room contains timbers that are used as decorative features in the wall. This is suggestive that no.3 Temple Square contains more of an earlier structure.

3.9.3 In the stairwells and rooms of the 1st floor at the rear of the building it was apparent that the wall plate was still evident running at a similar height to the roofline of no.1 Temple Square, the original Queen's Head.

4 FINDS

4.1 Brick and Tile

4.1.1 Four types of brick were recovered from the chimney; they were all of a post-medieval origin roughly dated from the late 16th or early 17th century to the 18th century. There was a complete mixture of bricks in the upper part of the chimney, but the lower third or first phase was more uniform. The lower part of the chimneystack was not dismantled. The bricks in the lower third of the chimney measured 213mm x 104mm x 52mm. These bricks had a fine paste with an orange red colouring. The depth of this brick is consistent with a 16th century brick, although not the other measurements.

4.1.2 Sample bricks from the other part of the chimney were measured and their fabric noted. The earliest of these was a brick similar to those in the lower part of the chimney but measuring slightly wider being u/k x 106mm x 57mm. The fabric was a orange red fabric with some stone inclusions and a darker interior with no frog. It was probably locally hand made. The depth of brick is consistent with a charter dated 1571, although the other dimensions are not.

4.1.3 The second sample was a red fired brick with no frog that measured 235mm x 105mm x 68mm. This brick also had stone inclusions. The increasing depth of the brick is consistent with this brick being of an 18th century date.

4.1.4 The latter two groups of bricks both had frogs which are indicative of them being of a late 18th century date at the earliest. The one had a dull red to purple fabric with some but minimal inclusions and measured 220mm x 102mm x 66mm. Unusually the frog was diamond shape. This brick type came from the upper layers of the chimneystack.

4.1.5 The last of the fabric types was a fine orange red sandy brick with a few inclusions measuring 220mm x 110mm x 70mm. The frog was rectangular with a concave recess. The brick is late 18th century or may be part of repairs in the early 19th century.

4.1.6 The bricks noted in the chimney were all probably products of the Aylesbury area.

5 ASSESSMENT

5.1 Date and Phasing

5.1.1 At present the Queen's Head on architectural styles has been placed as a building of the 17th century. Other circumstantial evidence may indicate that the building is slightly earlier than this belonging to the mid 16th century. Public house names of this type have specific associations with certain monarchs and often this is connected with historic events. The significant association between a queen and Aylesbury is found with Mary I who was declared queen at Buckingham in 1553 and gained the support of the town of Aylesbury besides others; hence a charter of that date exists for the town. One of the principal artefacts from the site, the inn sign, shows a representation of a Tudor queen, but in this case it is Elizabeth not Mary. In respect to the King's Head in the town we saw how the date of the first record of the Inn coincided with the monarch portrayed on the sign.

5.1.2 The various features used to date the Queen's Head could be earlier than previously considered. The 16th century saw the development of large chimneystacks, some like that at Benthall Hall in Shropshire had star shaped caps (van Lemmen 2003, 18). During the 16th century the trend was to produce plainer types of brick chimneystacks. The lower part

of the chimneystack could date to the 16th century. The remains of the water tablet on the rear of the chimneys indicate that this feature once extended over a whole series of brick courses: a protruding brick tablet, two rows of bricks back to the size of the original chimney, a further protruding brick course, a tile course, a brick course, a further tile course, and then a stepped in brick course. The building, no. 1, possibly started as a cross passage building with a staircase set adjacent to the fireplace (Brunskill 2000, 110-1). The timber structure is brick and stone rubble filled; in neighbouring Oxfordshire buildings of this type are associated with the 15th and 16th centuries (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974, 387-389), not the 17th century. In Buckinghamshire it is recognised that 16th to 17th centuries (Elizabethan and Jacobean) buildings are rare and that those that have been identified have undergone substantial reworking at a later date (Pevsner and Williamson 1994, 58-59). The dogleg staircase is located alongside the fireplace, these designs are considered to be part of an innovation of the later 17th century (Brunskill 2000, 124-5). It is possible that the timber frame and chimneystack date to the 16th century and that in the later part of the 17th century the building was revamped with added 17th century features (stairs, windows, and porch).

- 5.1.3 One of the extensions to the rear of the Queen's Head is also indicative of the Front Range of the building being of at least the very early 17th century or before. The extension is of brick, and contains a mixture of sash window and mullion windows, but the lower two windows have segmental arches. This building, therefore, contains a number of identifiable features. Sash windows were introduced in the mid-16th century, while double-hung sash windows are recognised in England by 1701 and more widely by 1720 (English Heritage 1997). Mullion windows are recognised as a characteristic of the medieval period and continued in use in minor buildings into the 18th century (Brunskill 2000, 132-135). The introduction of the sash-window led to the demise of the segmental arch about 1730 (English Heritage 1997). The combination of these features is suggestive of a construction date of this range in the early 18th century, 1700-1730. Some of these features were re-employed on later 19th century buildings, however, it is apparent that on Rutt's Eye map (BRO MaR/20.T) of 1809 that the extension already exists on the plan due to the length of the frontage and width of the back access, thus it is not Victorian, but earlier.
- 5.1.4 Phase 1 of the chimneystack (figure 3) is thus dated to the earliest phase of the building, which has been placed the RCHME in the 17th century but may indeed be mid 16th century. The earliest phase would seem to have four adjoining stacks. The moulding that survives around the water tablet is more complex to the rear of the stack.
- 5.1.5 The main collection of bricks from the lower part of the chimneystack (phase 1) were 215mm x 103mm x 52mm. The brick size here was consistent. Similar brick sizes have been noted as being used at 1 and 3 Queen's Cottage, Toot Baldon, where the timber framed building is generally given a 16th to 17th century date.
- 5.1.6 No.3 Temple Square must have originated as a timber framed structure of a similar height to that of the Queen's Head. This is apparent with the four-chimneystack arrangement. The original timber building is to some extent structurally retained within the later structure. The features on the front of no.3 are a mixed bag, two lights with sash window fittings, indicative of a date post-1720 (English Heritage 1997). The arched head of the door is also likely to be a feature of the 18th century (Brunskill 2000, 142-3). However, the upper window has the height for a mullion window, though what survives is later. We can perhaps suggest that the raising of the structure occurred in the 18th century, or if heightened earlier there was a second façade created for this heightened building.
- 5.1.7 Phase 2 of the chimneystack development can, therefore, be placed in the 18th century at best, possibly early. Prior to construction, some of the earlier chimneystacks were dismantled, for example the removal of some of the water tablets. This was followed by

the construction of the extended chimneystack. There is probably a number of sub-phases concerned with the development of this structure. Phase 2a saw the raising of the stack serving the downstairs fire in no.1 Temple Square (Fig. 3, Elevation 3, rear stack to the left). There are the possible remains of a water tablet at a new height. Phase 2b saw the raising of the rear chimney on the right to a similar height, as there is a large butt joint between the two. Phase 2c saw the chimneystack to the rear left raised further as its construction sits across the top of that on the rear right. Phase 2d saw the raising of the chimneystack on the rear right, presumably originally to the same height. Phase 2e saw the raising of the chimneystack on the front right to the same height as this is butted to the back chimneystack. Phase 2f saw the raising of the front left chimneystack as this is butted up to the other chimneys, part of the top of the rear left was removed to bridge the rear butt joint.

- 5.1.8 This latter phase 2 although complex in nature probably happened extremely rapidly as the airflow and hence draught of the chimney were disrupted by the elevation of the building. The raising of the chimneystack to a specific height to which the draught would work was essential. The construction of the upper part of the chimneystack was, therefore, experimental in nature taking one or two stacks up to the right height where it could be demonstrated that the draught worked. When this was shown the other chimneystacks were raised to the same height. The lack of a new water tablet may be due to the anticipation that further work was required.
- 5.1.9 The brick sizes in the upper part of the chimney varied. Some of the bricks used were of a similar size to those on the lower chimney 210mm x 104mm x 52mm. There were a further group of bricks that were deeper in size, about 65mm. It is highly likely that this mixed group of bricks was used as a process of make-do with a few new bricks. The back of the chimney showed that the water tablet of the lower chimneystack was once more complex. This was partly dismantled to produce a better base to build on. The subsequent reconstructions saw the use of a series of old and new bricks.
- 5.1.10 Phase 3 of the building contains areas of patching, presumably where the stack has decayed. These are shaded on the figures. These alterations may date from the 19th and 20th century and contain larger bricks, for example 235mm x 105mm x 65mm. The placing of the chimneypots can also be placed in phase 3. The pots in themselves are difficult to date, the rear left looks as though it could be a wheel thrown pot, if so it is probably of a Georgian date (van Lemmen 2003, 21). There is possibly hand-impressed decoration under the lip. The one at the front left is possibly wheel thrown with irregularity in its decoration under the lip. The two pots on the right are more likely to be 20th century.

5.2 Historic and Architectural Assessment

- 5.2.1 The chimneystack on its own is not an easily dated feature but relies on the integration of factors obtained from the rest of the building. The RCHME dated this building to the 17th century but circumstantial evidence would indicate that the structure might be of the mid to late 16th century. The lower 1/3 of the chimney is certainly of the date of the construction of the house and could be of the 16th century when large brick chimneystacks were fashionable. This stack was originally large with elaborate water tablets some of which contained inlaid tiles.
- 5.2.2 The later phase of the chimneystack has to be associated with the early 18th century. The chimney was raised to counteract the disruption of the draft over the top of the raised building at no.3 Temple Square.
- 5.2.3 If this public house is of a mid-16th century date, which is suggestive from circumstantial evidence, then it is an important building to Aylesbury, and in a wider context of being one of the earliest Queen's Head public houses in England. Elizabeth is shown on the new

sign, but it is Mary I who is important to the town and occurs on the old inn sign. The charter granted by Mary probably saw the extension of the town in the Temple Square area post 1553-1558. No.1 Temple Square must have originated with this development, while no. 3 has developed from an original building of this date.

- 5.2.4 The inn sign is a significant artefact of a public house for many reasons, but principally due to the indications of the time frame into which the building can be fitted. Elizabeth I is shown on the new inn sign but it is known that the previous sign had Mary I. The new sign thus creates a distortion of the past and is not authentic.
- 5.2.5 If the Queen's Head is of this date, 1553-1558, then it can be seen as a physical manifestation of the charter awarded by Mary I, which formed a reward or covenant between the town and monarch. The suffix head has probably been taken from the king's Head around the corner. The awarding of the charter was one of the key events that historically shaped the development of Aylesbury.

6 THE CURRENT PROPOSAL

The current proposal is to renovate the Queen's Head public house, and rebuild the chimneystack because it is unstable and decaying in places.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The chimneystack has three recognisable phases; the earliest is contemporary with the building. The second phase of the chimneystack has to be related to the raising of the building height at no.3 that was probably carried out in the early 18th century. This phase has a number of sub-phases that were probably carried out over a relatively short period of time. Phase 3 covers the minor alterations: patching with bricks, the placement of the chimneypots in the Georgian period and 20th century.
- 6.2 The public house is probably the oldest one in the country to bare this name as few could probably demonstrate significant associations with Mary I and the beginning of her reign.

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John Moore Heritage Services, 26th July 2011

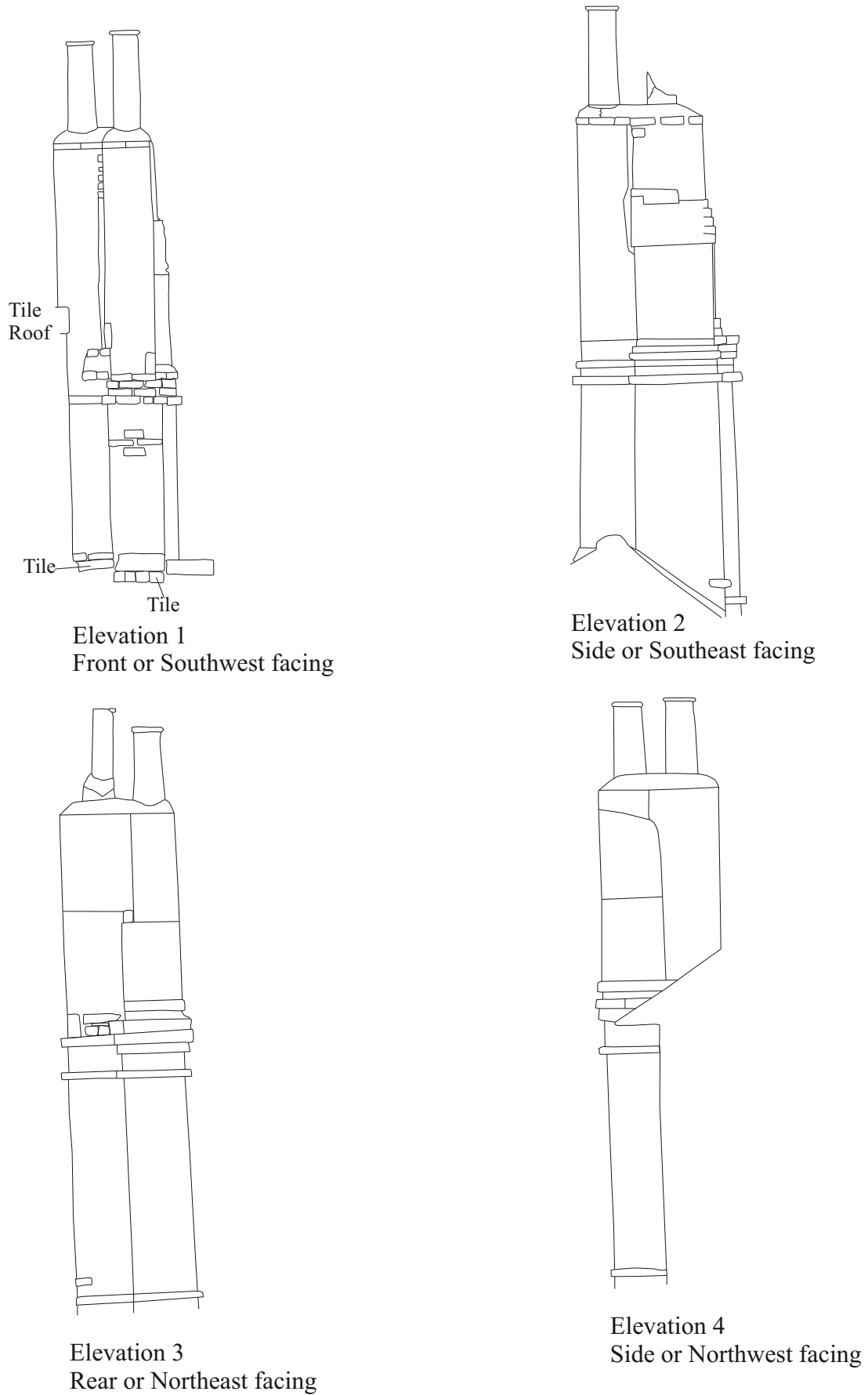


Figure 2. Elevations 1-4

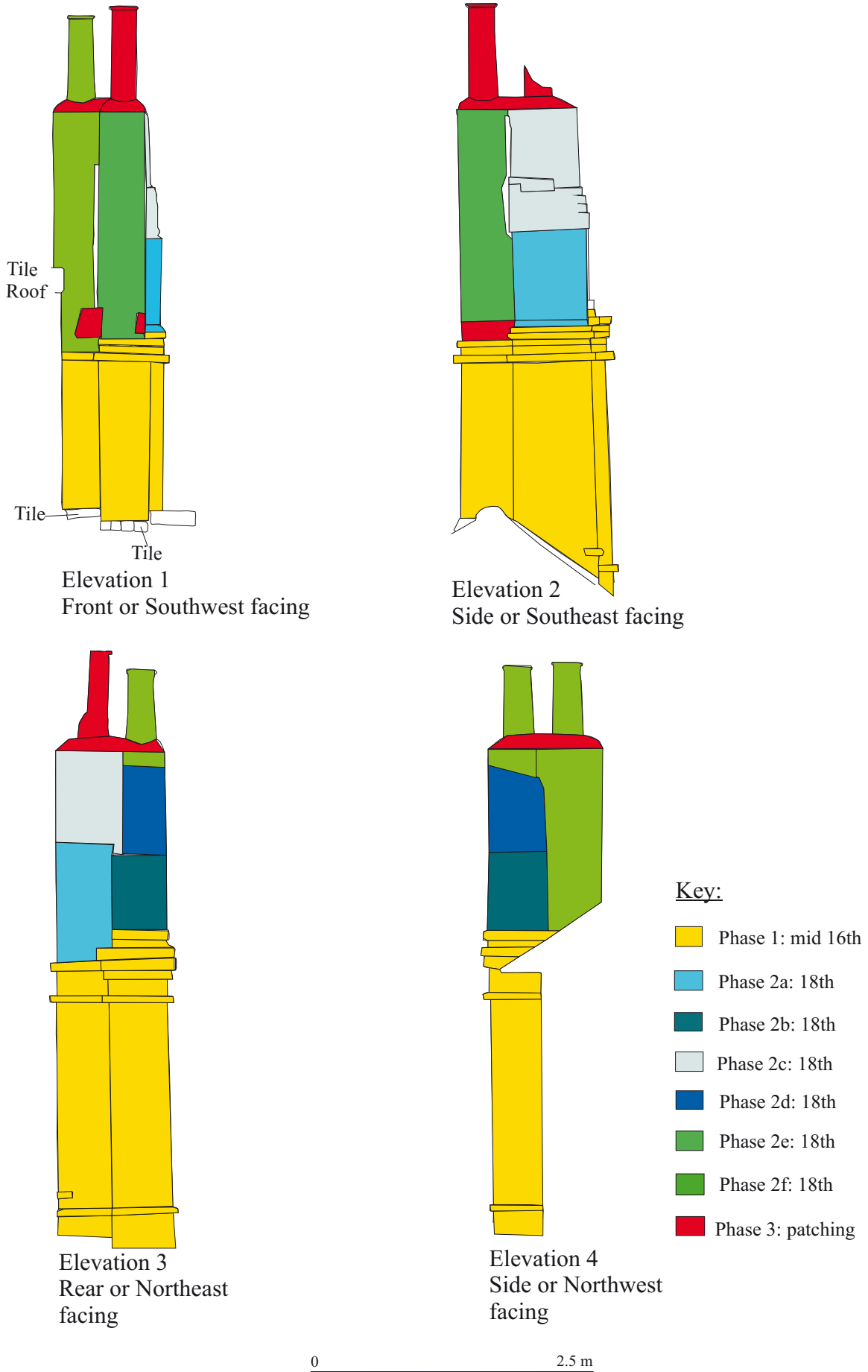


Figure 3. Phased Elevations

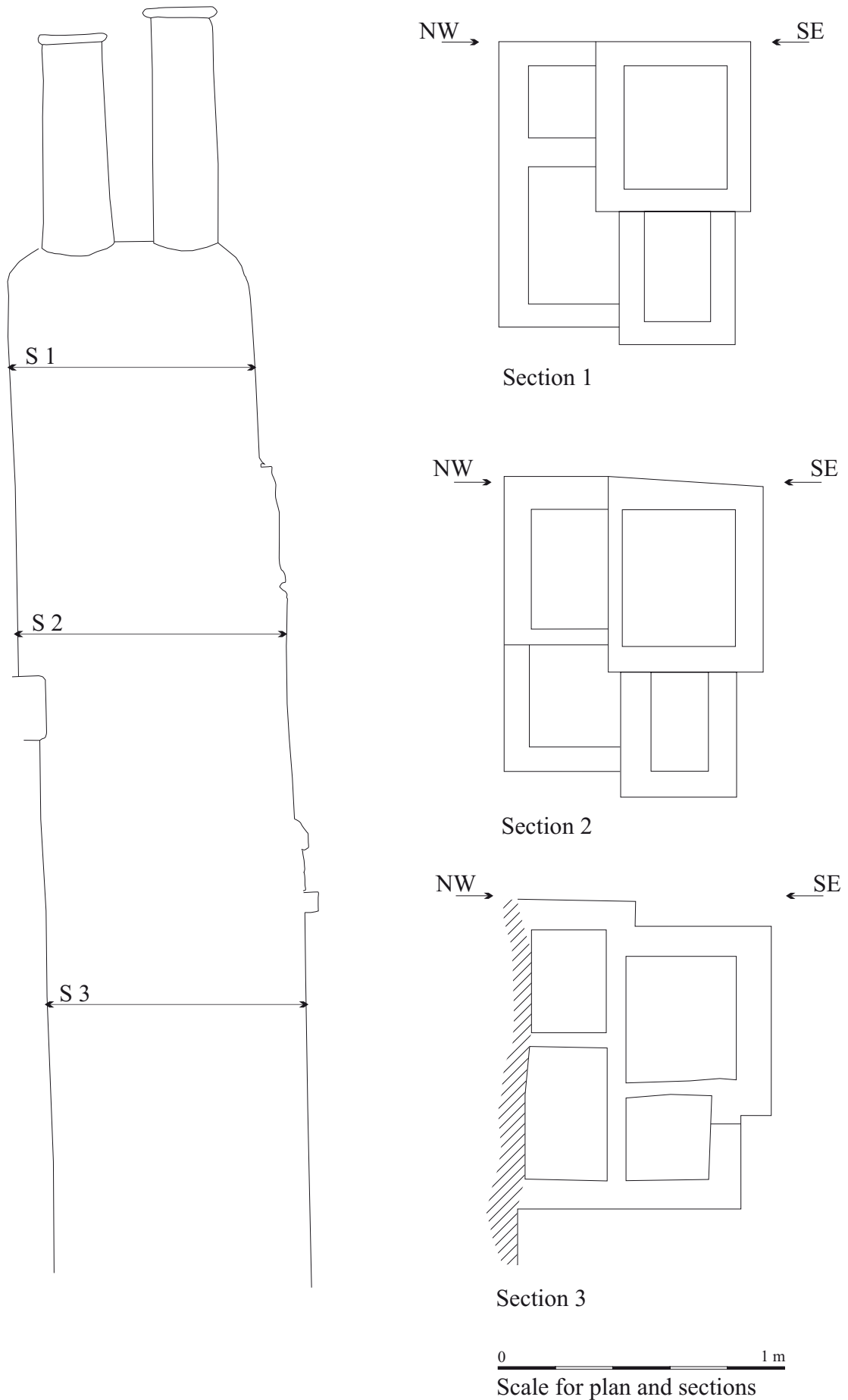


Figure 4. Sections 1-3 through chimney 14



Plate 1. General view of Queen's Head showing 2 facades and original sign with Queen Mary



Plate 2. General view of Queen's Head front facade



Plate 3. General view of chimney



Plate 4. General view of chimney



Plate 5. Detail on chimney



Plate 6. Detail on chimney



Plate 7. Pots



Plate 8. Upper section through chimney



Plate 9. Middle section through chimney