ArcGIS shapefile of towns in England and Wales, c.1670

TownsofEnglandandWalesc1670.shp

This shapefile consists of point data of 807 towns in England and **Wales** around the year 1670. The creation of this dataset was generously funded by grants from the NSF grant (SES-1260699), Modelling the Transport Revolution and the Industrial Revolution in England. The work was executed by Max Satchell and Ellen Potter with assistance from Dan Bogart.

The source for the listing of towns is Richard Blome's *Britannia* (1673). Blome's lengthy book is widely regarded as one of the most comprehensive and reliable surveys of towns in England and Wales in this period. It includes large cities like London, Bristol, and Norwich. It also includes small and medium-sized towns that would later become industrial and shipping centers, like Manchester and Liverpool as well as a substantial number of very marginal market centres many of which were in the throws of de-urbanisation.[1] Most of the towns have markets though in some instances it is either not clear or the market is disused. Blome also describes the economic and political characteristics of towns, like size and vitality of its market, whether it has manufacturing and municipal government. The dataset of Blome towns is also described in Bogart, "Party Connections (forthcoming)."

Method
Bogart digitised all the places referred to as towns in Blome and passed the data to Satchell and Potter. Potter under's Satchell's supervision standardised the town names to the format of Shaw-Taylor's candidate towns database.[2] This provided rough geographical matches for most of the towns listed in Blome. To establish an accurate and consistent set of points for network analysis Satchell came up with a heirachy of enduring features. This was a listing of features which could be regarded as the centre of the settlement in the 17th century. The heirachy was:
1) Market place or a market feature such as a market house, corn exchange etc.
2) Parish church
3) inn
4) post office
5) public house
6) High Street
Ellen Potter sucessively searched through the resources listed below to create robust locations for the town points. In some instances she also obtained co-ordinate data from scans of georeferenced Ordnance Survey maps of the first edition 6 and 25" mapping (1840-1890

Attribute data

Field	Data type	Description
FID	Object ID	Unique ID for each row in the table
Shape	Point	Point for location of the town

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[1] R. Blome, *Britannia* (1673)

[2] L. Shaw-Taylor, M. Satchell, G. Newton, A.D. Terki-Mignot, D. Bogart, A. McKenzie, M. Davenport, 'Database of Candidate Towns and Markets of England and Wales 1563-1911'.

cityID	String	ID for each town
PLACE	String	Name of town
A_CTY31	String	Name of ancient county where the town was located.
A_CTRY31	String	Name of country (England or Wales) where the town was located.
Source	String	Source of data for town location
Diginotes	String	Type of feature to which town point has been digitised such as market place, parish church etc
CornId	Numeric	Id for corn markets dataset
BLOME_MARK	String	Indicator confirming market in town in Blome's text
COMMENTS	String	Comments on market from Blome's text
X_COORD1	Numeric	X coordinate
Y_COORD1	Numeric	Y coordinate
cons_id	Numeric	ID of constituencies using in Bogart (2017), Party Connections. If zero, a town does not have a representative in the House of Commons c.1670.

Co-ordinate system
British_National_Grid

Projection: Transverse_Mercator

False_Easting: 400000.000000

False_Northing: -100000.000000

Central_Meridian: -2.000000

Scale_Factor: 0.999601

Latitude_Of_Origin: 49.000000

Linear Unit: Meter

GCS_OSGB_1936

Datum: D_OSGB_1936

Citation
Satchell, A.E.M., Bogart, D., Potter, E., and Shaw Taylor, L., 'Market towns in England, c.1670,' 2017.

The citations in this document should be used to reference any maps and/ or data when they have been included in any essays, dissertations or other academic works. You should cite the

data even if it does not appear as an image or map in your work if it has been used to generate findings or a new dataset that is used.

Digital Sources

Extensive Urban Survey Reports Series available from the Archaeology Data Service http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/EUS/ consulted March April 2014

Cornmarkets location co-ordinate data. Our thanks to D'Maris and Louise Pryor for sharing their data with us

ListedBuildingsPoints.shp available from Historic England https://services.historicengland.org.uk/NMRDDataDownload/SecurePages/Download.aspx downloaded 23 March 2014M. Satchell, AnglicanchurchesandchapelswithRegisterdata.shp

Written Sources

Blome, R.,. *Britannia or a Geographical Description of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland*. London, 1673.
Bogart, D., 'Party connections, interest groups, and the slow diffusion of infrastructure: Evidence from Britain's first transport revolution', Forthcoming Economic Journal.