

Great Horwood

Buckinghamshire Historic Town Assessment Report



Vertical Aerial photograph of Great Horwood Village 2003 © BCC



The Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project was carried out between 2008 and 2012 by Buckinghamshire County Council with the sponsorship of English Heritage and the support of Aylesbury Vale District Council

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Summary

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

Great Horwood is a nucleated village in north Buckinghamshire, mentioned in the Domesday Book. Its origins as a permanent place date back to at least the late Anglo-Saxon period, although Roman finds indicate earlier activity in the area. There is evidence of possible planned development in the village's "regular-row" morphology and the survival of a central space, The Green, which has generally been interpreted as a redundant market-place. The lords of the manor, New College, Oxford, secured a charter granting the right to hold a weekly market and a three-day annual fair in the 15th century. However there is no documentary evidence that the market was ever established. Medieval manorial records evoke a relatively autonomous agricultural community with a population of several hundred which recovered quickly after being particularly badly affected by the Black Death of 1348/9. Great Horwood was a typical Midland village with three common fields but an unusually large common, shared with the neighbouring village of Nash, and extensive woodland, part of Whaddon Chase.

A great fire in 1781 destroyed many farms and cottages, necessitating the rebuilding of much of the village-core, and leaving a legacy of "many attractive minor Georgian brick cottages", as described by Pevsner. He also mentions the "large number of timber-framed and thatched houses" which now contribute so much to the aesthetic and historic value of the place, as well as the variety of its townscape. There is significant potential for learning more about the history of Great Horwood through closer examination of its built heritage.

Piecemeal enclosure started in the late-medieval period, but, probably because there was never any dominant landowner, Parliamentary enclosure did not come until 1842. Great Horwood was the last parish in north Buckinghamshire to be enclosed. By the 19th century it is clear that Great Horwood was essentially a farming village with several resident trades-people and cottage industries such as lace-making. The population increased markedly but declined after the 1871 census reverting almost to the 1800 level by the end of the century. This is probably attributable to the agricultural depression which affected much of England at that time.

There was limited early-20th century development but the creation of Little Horwood airfield in 1942 was to have far greater impact. This resulted in the requisitioning of farmland and the building of many temporary RAF structures, some of which still survive. The release of much of this land for housing-development after the war, as well as subsequent "backland" and infill development, have led to considerable late-20th

century growth. The airfield itself, now called Greenway Farm, is just outside the study area but proposals for its large-scale re-development were recently rejected.

Great Horwood's historic plan-form has survived well, and the pattern of medieval open-field farming has been preserved in ridge and furrow evident in the fields surrounding the village core. There has been considerable social change over the last century with most residents now commuting to work outside the village. There is just one working farm and the only remaining shop sells fitted kitchens. But Great Horwood still has a lively community with a parish church, school, village hall and two public houses. The Parish Council published its Parish Plan in 2006.

The historic core of the settlement has been relatively well-preserved. Most of it comes within the Great Horwood Conservation Area and there are 39 listed buildings in the village. These buildings as well as the remarkable survival of a long run of manorial documents form a valuable resource for learning much more about the history of Great Horwood.

The findings of this study are summarised in historic urban character zones that reflect different phases and forms of the development of Great Horwood (Figure 1). Each zone is accompanied by a brief description of townscape character and archaeological potential. There has been little in the way of archaeological investigation at Great Horwood, however from the known history of the settlement the most significant part of the village is the area defined by the High Street and the Green (Zone 1). This area contains the medieval church and possesses the greatest number of historic buildings; there is a high degree of probability that archaeological deposits dating to the medieval and post medieval periods will be discovered in this zone.

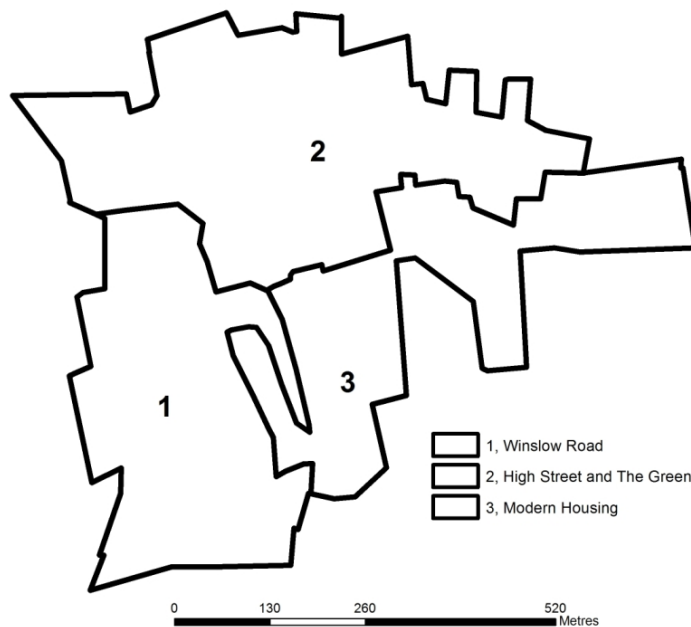


Figure 1: Urban Character Zones for Great Horwood

Period	Great Horwood	
Saxon (410-1066)	Mint	No
	Minster	No
	Royal Manor	No
	Burh status	No
	Saxon Reference	792 Cartularium Saxonicum to <i>Horwudu</i>
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	Yes
	Number of Manors	1
	Watermills	No
	Domesday population (recorded households)	8 villagers; 10 smallholders; 2 slaves
	Settlement type	village
Medieval (1066-1536)	Borough status	No
	Burgage plots	No
	Guild house/fraternity	No
	Castle	No
	Civic structures	No
	Fair Charter	1447 (Charter) St Mary's of Winchester New College Oxford
	Church	Church of St James (mainly 14 th century)
	Market and Fair Charter	1447 (Charter) St Mary's of Winchester, New College Oxford for weekly market on Wednesdays and three-day annual fair
	Market House	No
	Monastic presence	Longueville Priory once owned the manor
	Manorial records	Yes – extensive survival (New College, Oxford)
	Routeway connections	No
	Inns/taverns (presence of)	No reference
Windmills/watermills	Possible windmill	
Settlement type	Village (possibly with market)	
Post Medieval (1536-1800)	Industry	Some malting
	1577 Return of Vintners	2 alehouse keepers
	Market Charter	No
	Market house	No
	Fair Charter	No
	Inns	1782 The Bull 1795 The Crown Inn 1795 The Swan
	Windmills/Watermills	Possible windmill
	Proximity to turnpike	c. 2 miles away
Population (1801)	537	
Settlement type	village	
Modern (Post 1800)	Railway station	No
	Modern development	Yes
	Enclosure date	1842
	Canal Wharf	No
	Significant local industries	Lace-making in 19 th century. Adjacent to World War II airfield
	Population (2001)	1025
	Settlement type	village
HER No.	0934200000	

Table 1: Summary table for Great Horwood

I DESCRIPTION

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background and Purpose

The Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project forms part of a national programme of projects funded by English Heritage (EH) based on the archaeology, topography and historic buildings of England's historic towns and cities.

This Historic Settlement Assessment Report for Great Horwood has been prepared by the Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service as part of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project to inform and advise the planning process. This report has been compiled using a number of sources including the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the List of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Interest, selected historical cartographic and documentary records, as well as secondary sources. Site visits were also made to classify the character of the built environment. The preparation of this report has involved the addition of information to the database and the digitising of spatial data onto a Geographic Information System (GIS). In addition, this report presents proposals for the management of the historic settlement including its archaeological resource.

1.2 Aims

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

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

2 Setting

2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

Great Horwood lies within the Aylesbury Vale District in the county of Buckinghamshire. The village is located some 13 miles north of Aylesbury and six miles east of Buckingham. The nearest town is Winslow, less than two miles to the south. The landscape is undulating with the core of the village occupying a ridge at around 125m OD (Ordnance Datum) dropping towards the south-west to a height of 105m OD along the Winslow Road. Two small streams run east to west, one either side of the village, eventually joining the River Ouse. Its elevated position means there are fine views from Great Horwood over the surrounding countryside and the church tower is a landmark from all approaches to the village.

Figure 2 illustrates the location and topography of Great Horwood, with the study area outlined in black.

The bedrock geology around Great Horwood is comprised of Stewartby member mudstone with a small area of Weymouth member mudstone to the east along Little Horwood Road. The overlying superficial deposits are largely comprised of undifferentiated glacio-fluvial deposits of till and sand and gravel. The Soil Survey Layer (Cranfield University, 2007), surveyed at a county level, classifies the soils around Great Horwood as deep clay (Soil Series 4.11 Typical calcareous pelosols). See **Figure 3**; this shows a remarkable correlation between the location of the historic village core and the underlying geology (glaciofluvial deposits.) The heavy clay soils were perhaps the main factor in a move away from arable farming to grazing in the late medieval period. There are several springs in the area and residents report seeing water rising in Spring Lane.

2.2 Wider Landscape

Transport and Communications

While Great Horwood is not located along the path of a significant historic route, the road from Buckingham to Bletchley, the A421, passes the village a short distance to the north. This route is thought to be Roman in origin (Viatores). The former Wendover to Buckingham turnpike road, now the A413, passes about two miles to the south of Great Horwood. These two major roads are linked by the B4033 which runs north-south through the village. The B4033 crosses a minor road running east-west from Little Horwood to join the A421, with a branch going north through the hamlet of Singleborough, which is part of Great Horwood parish. The disused Cambridge to Oxford railway line (the so-called Varsity Line) had a station at Winslow which closed in 1968. There are plans to reopen the line, with a new station at Winslow, in 2017. **Figure 4** is a representative diagram of connections from Great Horwood.

Rural Landscape

Manorial records show some early piecemeal enclosure. Parliamentary enclosure came in two phases, Singleborough and part of the common was enclosed in 1800 following an Act of Parliament in 1799. The majority of Great Horwood parish was enclosed in 1842 following an Act of Parliament of 1841; this included the remainder of the common to the north, shared with the neighbouring parish of Nash. The landscape around the village is a typically pastoral Midland "champion" landscape with fields divided by hedges and trees. The ancient open-field system of strip farming has been fossilised in the ridge and furrow which can be seen in fields around the settlement.

The former ancient hunting forest of Whaddon Chase lies to the north-east. The large area of woodland which was historically such a valuable asset for New College, Oxford as lords of the manor, and called College Wood, is now much reduced in size.

Figure 5 shows the HLC for the area (based on first edition OS mapping), marking neighbouring settlements and illustrating how the village sits in the centre of Great Horwood parish. The aerial photograph on the front cover demonstrates the rural character of the landscape.

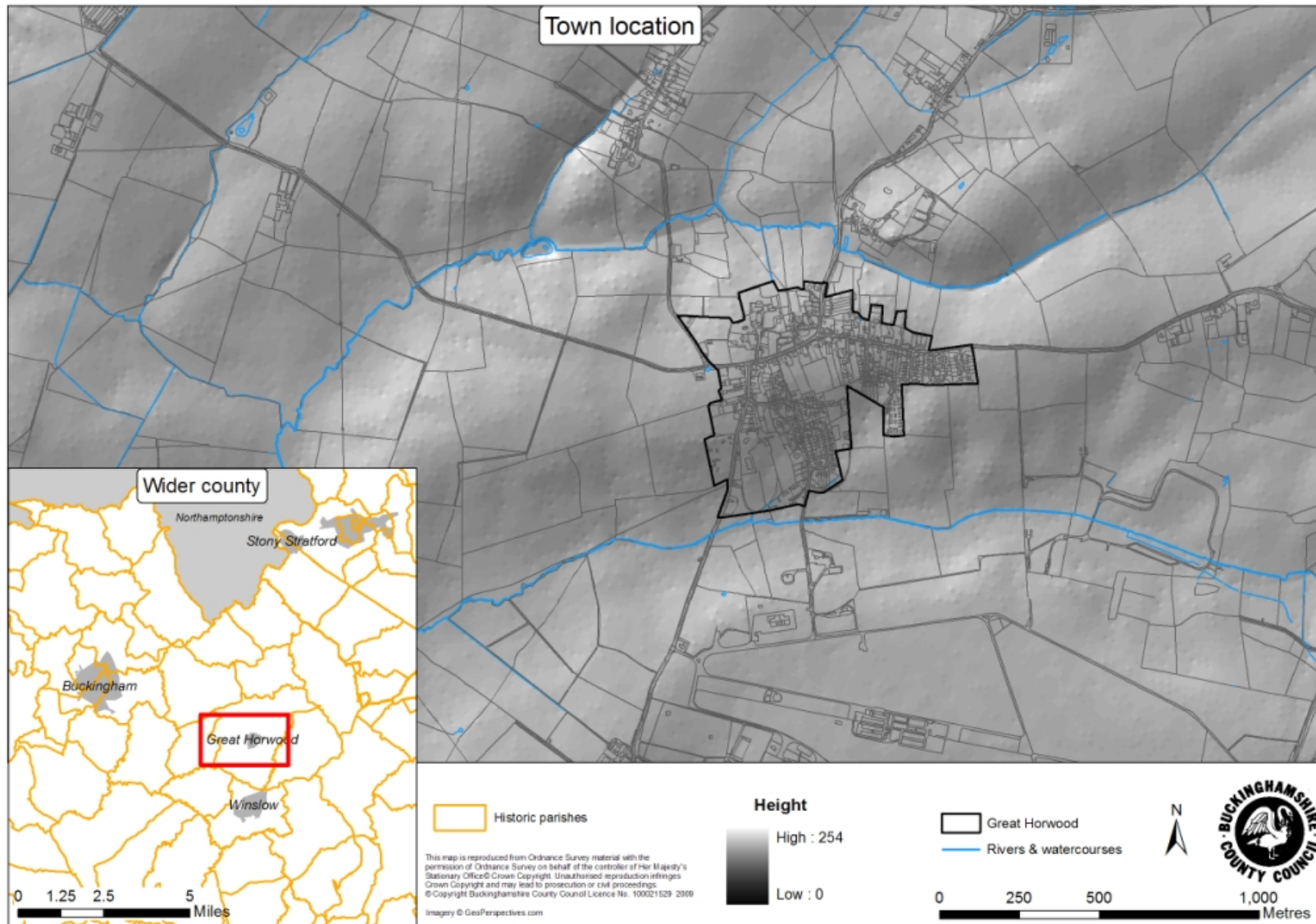


Figure 2: Great Horwood's location and topographical setting

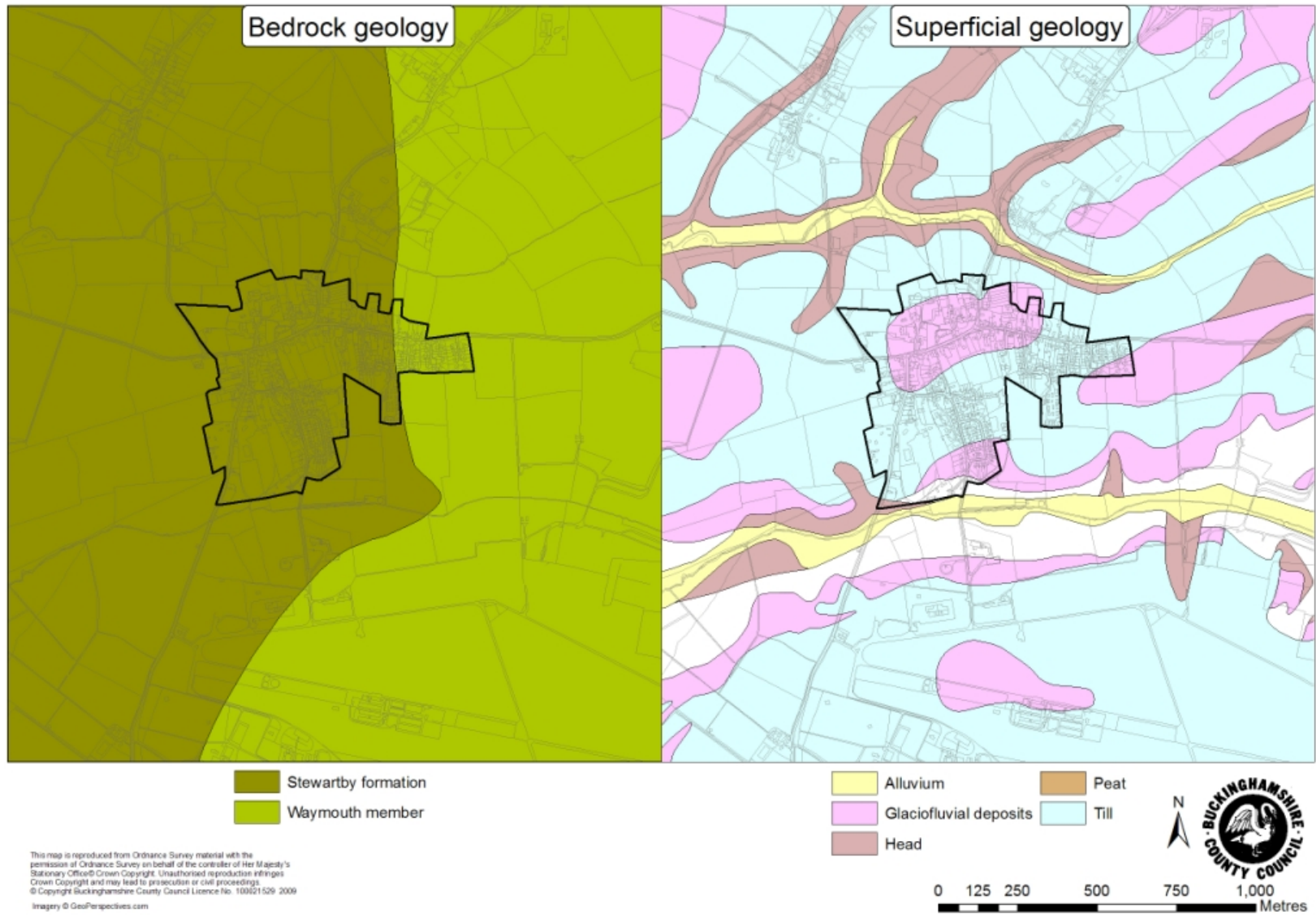


Figure 3: Great Horwood's geology (BGS)

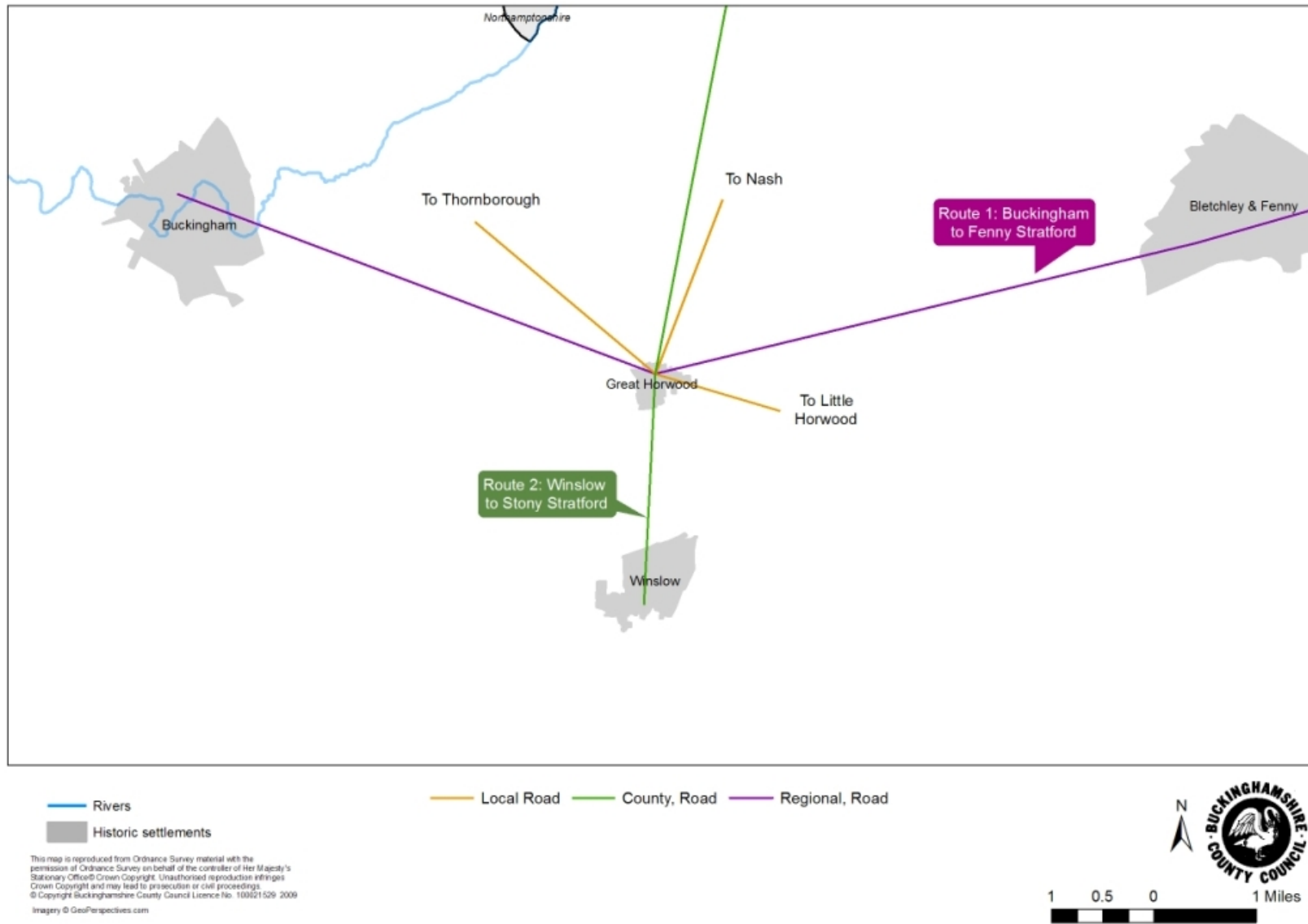


Figure 4: Diagram of Connections from Great Horwood (representational only)

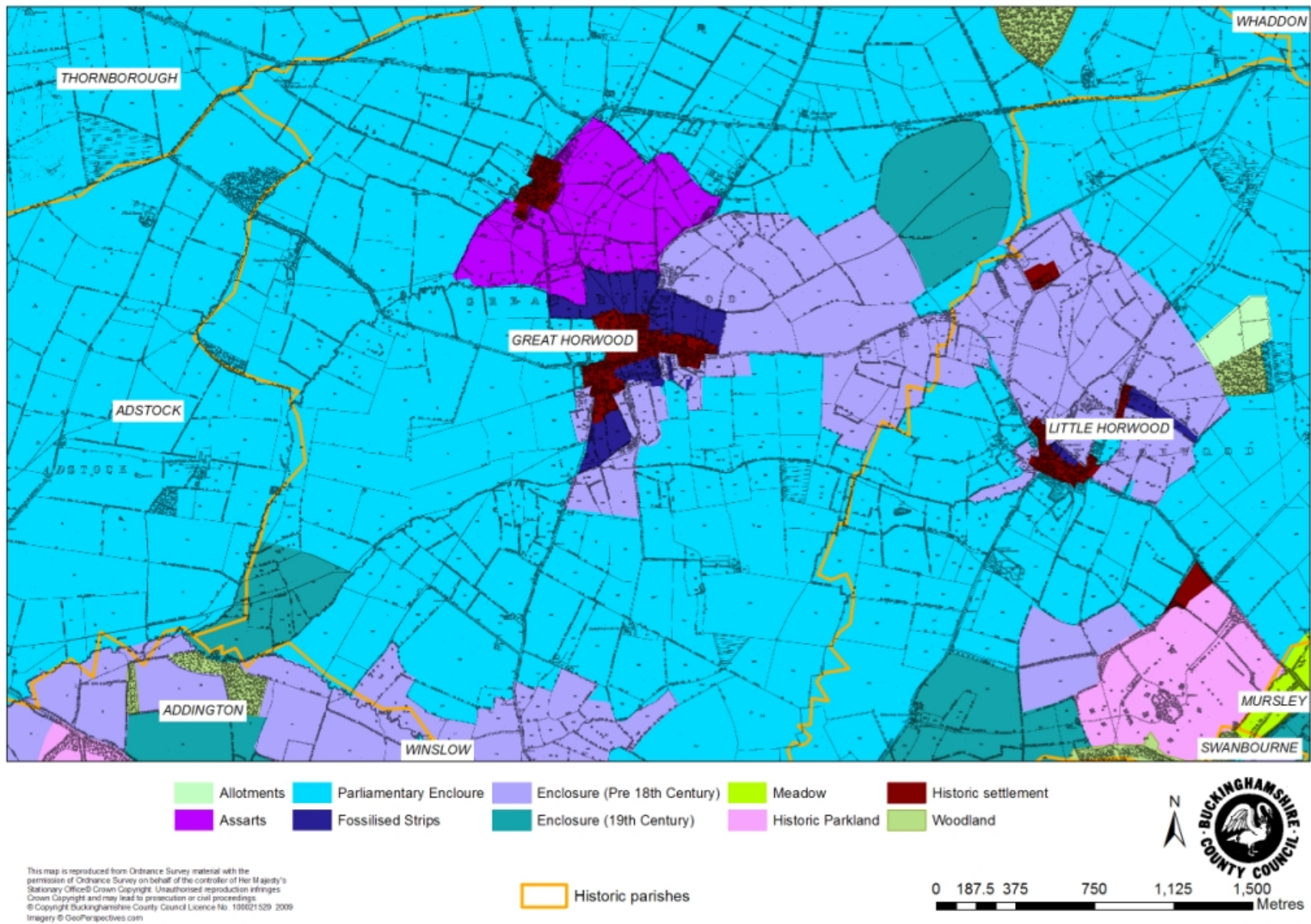


Figure 5: Town in the wider historic landscape using routes and Bucks HLC

3 Evidence

3.1 Historic Maps

Characterisation for this project was primarily undertaken using the Ordnance Survey series of maps from the OS 2" Surveyors drawing of the 1820s to the current Mastermap data. Also used were the county maps of Jefferys (surveyed 1766-68) and Bryant (surveyed 1824). Great Horwood is depicted in detail on both the Tithe and Enclosure maps (1842), an undated New College Estate map and the 1910 Valuation (the so-called "Lloyd George Domesday") map. Extracts from some of these maps are reproduced in **Figures 7-14**.

3.2 Documentary Evidence

The Historical Consultancy Report, compiled by Matt Tompkins of the University of Leicester is in Appendix 4. There is a wealth of material in the form of manorial records kept by New College Oxford, which acquired the manor in 1441 and held manorial courts in Great Horwood well into the 19th century. Tompkins used the manorial court rolls for a detailed study of the village during the period 1400-1600 and his Ph.D. thesis is available online. References for this and numerous other national and local historical sources are given in Appendix 4. The survival of an unusually long run of manorial records gives scope for further studies into the medieval and modern history of Great Horwood.

There is no published history devoted to the village, although a book of old photographs compiled by the late Ernie Ridgway (out of print) and a monograph by John Harris give useful information for the period from the mid-19th century. There are accounts of Great Horwood in the Victoria County History as well as the county histories of Lipscomb and Sheahan. Directories are useful for showing the commercial make-up of the place and volumes published by the Buckinghamshire Record Society are a convenient way of accessing original sources on social and economic history, such as the Posse Comitatus of 1798 and Religious Census of 1851. No original census records have been studied for this report apart from the Buckinghamshire Family History Society's CD of the 1851 census, which contains valuable analysis by Dr David Thorpe.

From aerial and historic photographs it is possible to chart changes in the landscape and built heritage. Details of sources which have been used and are not mentioned in the bibliography in Appendix 4 are given in the bibliography to the main report.

3.3 Built Heritage

The significance of Great Horwood's stock of historic buildings is reflected in the number of listings. There are 39 listed buildings in the village, all Grade II except for two at Grade II*, St James Church, the earliest surviving building in the village, and Manor Farm which is just north of the study area along Nash Road. According to the list descriptions, the majority of these buildings (30) date to the 17th and 18th centuries with a further six dating to the 19th century. However these listings will not have been based on any detailed inspection and it is likely that further research will reveal that some buildings have earlier origins. (Figure 6)

In particular more research is required to ascertain the true effect of the devastating fire of 1781 and how far this necessitated the complete rebuilding of some houses or whether some were capable of repair.

It will be seen that variety is a characteristic of Great Horwood's buildings. Those which are timber-framed are evidently box-framed but one, dating from the 15th century and probably the oldest house in the village, is included in the database of cruck buildings compiled by the Vernacular Architecture Group. (**Table 2**)

Address	Cruck type	Source
19 Little Horwood Road	True cruck	M Andrew (BCC)

Table 2: Cruck buildings in Great Horwood (Source: Vernacular Architecture Group)

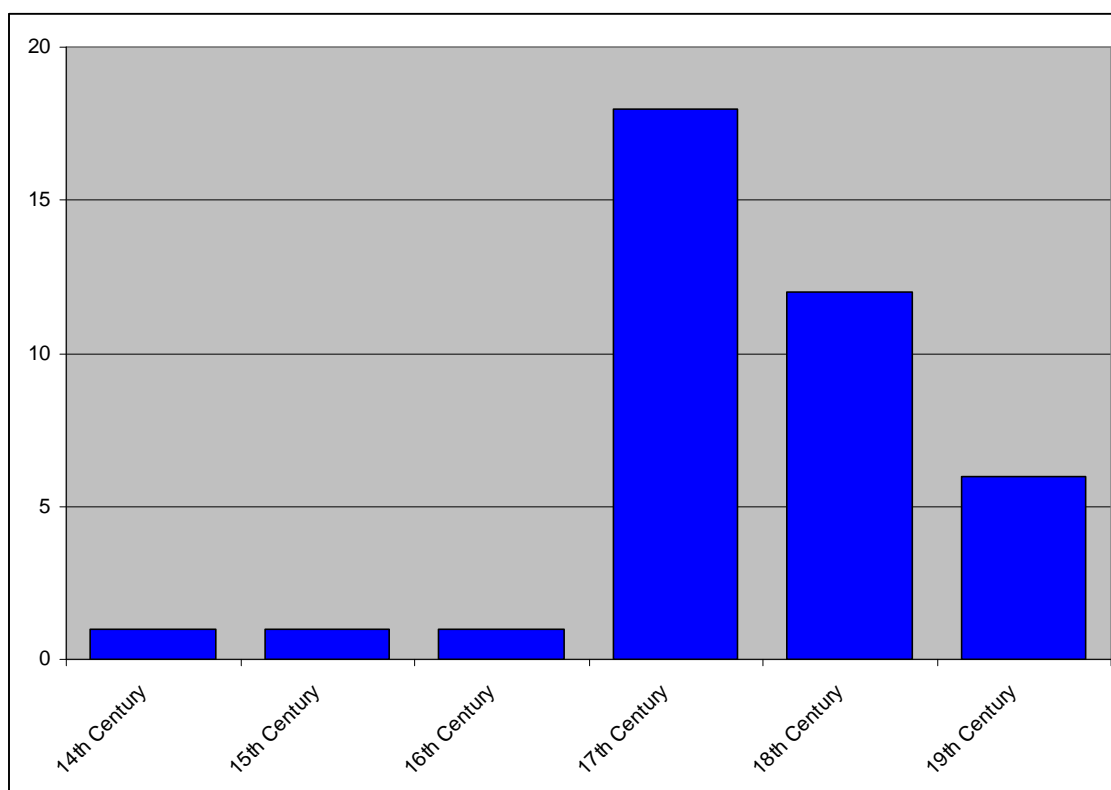


Figure 6: Listed Buildings by century (based on the dates in list descriptions)

3.4 Archaeological Evidence

Several archaeological investigations within the historic settlement did not find any significant archaeological features, mostly due to either the extent of modern redevelopment in the area or to the limited nature of the archaeological activity. They are summarised in **Table 3**.

Code	Activity type	Address	NGR	Date	Summary
GH1	Watching Brief	Singleborough to Great Horwood	West of settlement	2001	Negative – no archaeological features (Hall, N)
GH2	Evaluation	School End	SP 7702 3121	2003	Negative – modern disturbance (Fell, D)
GH3	Watching Brief	Tudor Cottage, 12 Little Horwood Rd	SP 7730 3119	2007	Negative – modern disturbance (Hancock, A)

Table 3: Archaeological investigations (Source HER)

3.5 Environmental Evidence

In assessing the potential for environmental remains, it should be remembered that an urban environment can provide extremes in preservation. On the one hand proximity to the groundwater table within a historic core may lead to anoxic conditions and therefore good preservation potential for organic materials whereas on the other hand frequent below ground disturbance as a result of redevelopment and construction combined with modern industrial pollution can also lead to extremely poor preservation of organic materials (French, 2003). At The underlying geology of clays capped with glacial deposits suggest that this area would be conducive for the preservation of molluscan and carbonised plant remains. However soil conditions are thought not to be favourable for the preservation of organic material such as wood and leather.

Historic maps



Figure 7: Jefferys map (left) 1760s & Bryant's map 1820s

Published at a scale of one inch and one and a half inches to the mile respectively the county maps of Jefferys and Bryant do not show detail but they do demonstrate how the plan-form of Great Horwood has persisted. Other historical characteristics are evident: the large common and woodland to the north-east, the common field to the south and the rectangular market place at the road junction.



Figure 8: OS surveyors drawing 1820s

The Tithe and Enclosure maps are both dated 1842 and look much the same. They show the churchyard before it was enlarged. This would have necessitated the demolition of buildings to the west of the church.

This earliest Ordnance Survey map of Great Horwood appears to be the only map which shows a pond on The Green. This is said to have been filled in with soil from the churchyard when the churchyard was enlarged as part of the 1874 church restoration (Harris). As on the Bryant map, the village is shown centred on the old market place with buildings ranged closely together along the village roads, apart from those at Wigwell.

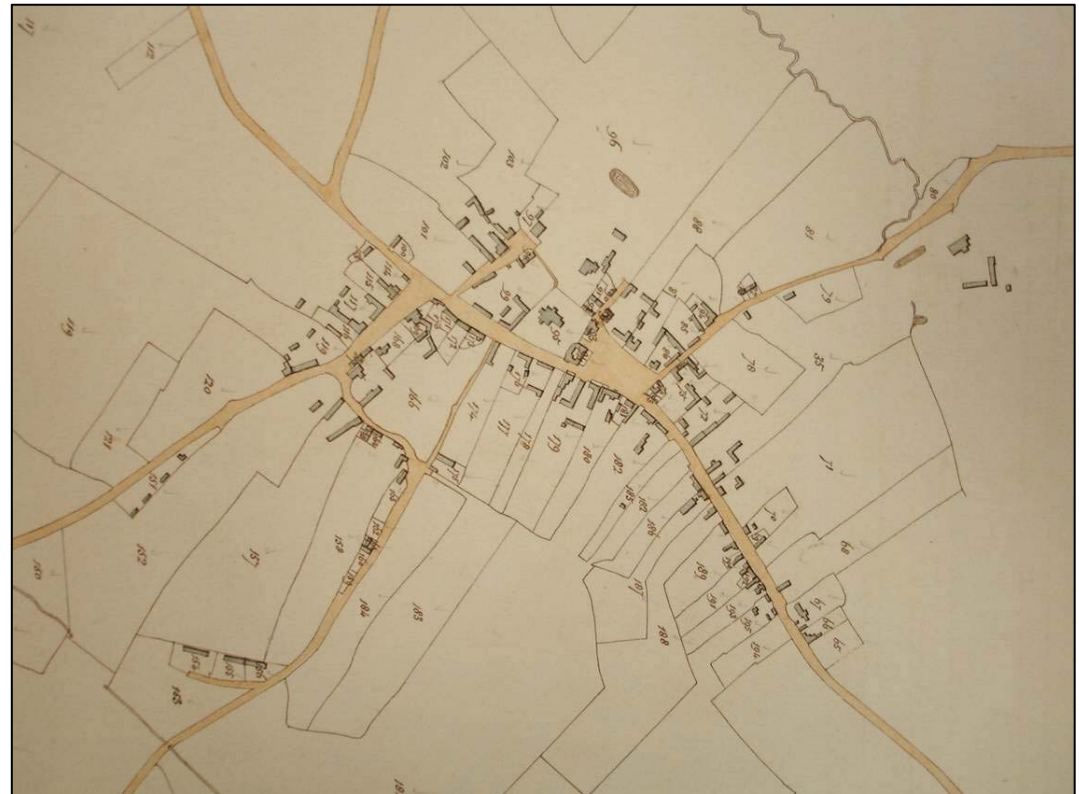
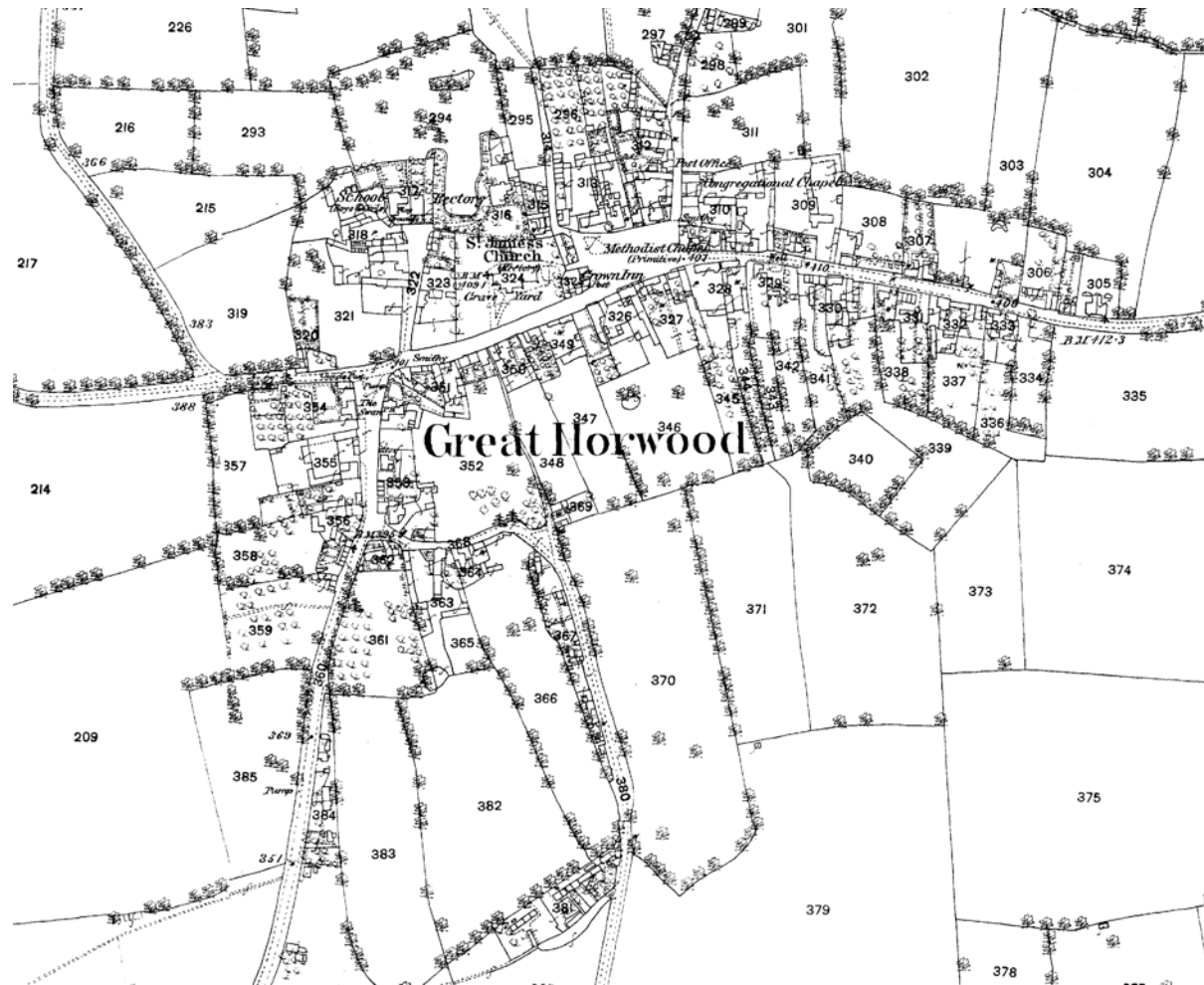


Figure 9: 1842 Tithe map (north to top right)



The careful depiction of trees and hedges on this 25-inch map makes it rather difficult to see the buildings, but does illustrate the preponderance of those trees and hedges as well as the several orchards. Remnants of those orchards can still be seen in Great Horwood.

Figure 10: First edition OS map 1880

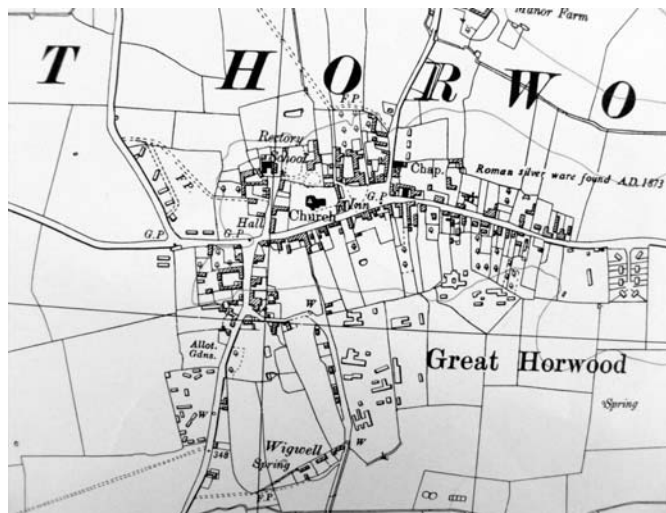


Figure 11: OS maps 1900 (top left) 1925 (above) and 1958 (bottom left)

There is little change between the maps of 1900 and 1925 but by 1958 new development had started with the building of council houses in Nash Road and Townsend Cottages at the east end of the village. The RAF buildings associated with Little Horwood Airfield were still in evidence east of Spring Lane, and on the west side of Winslow Road.

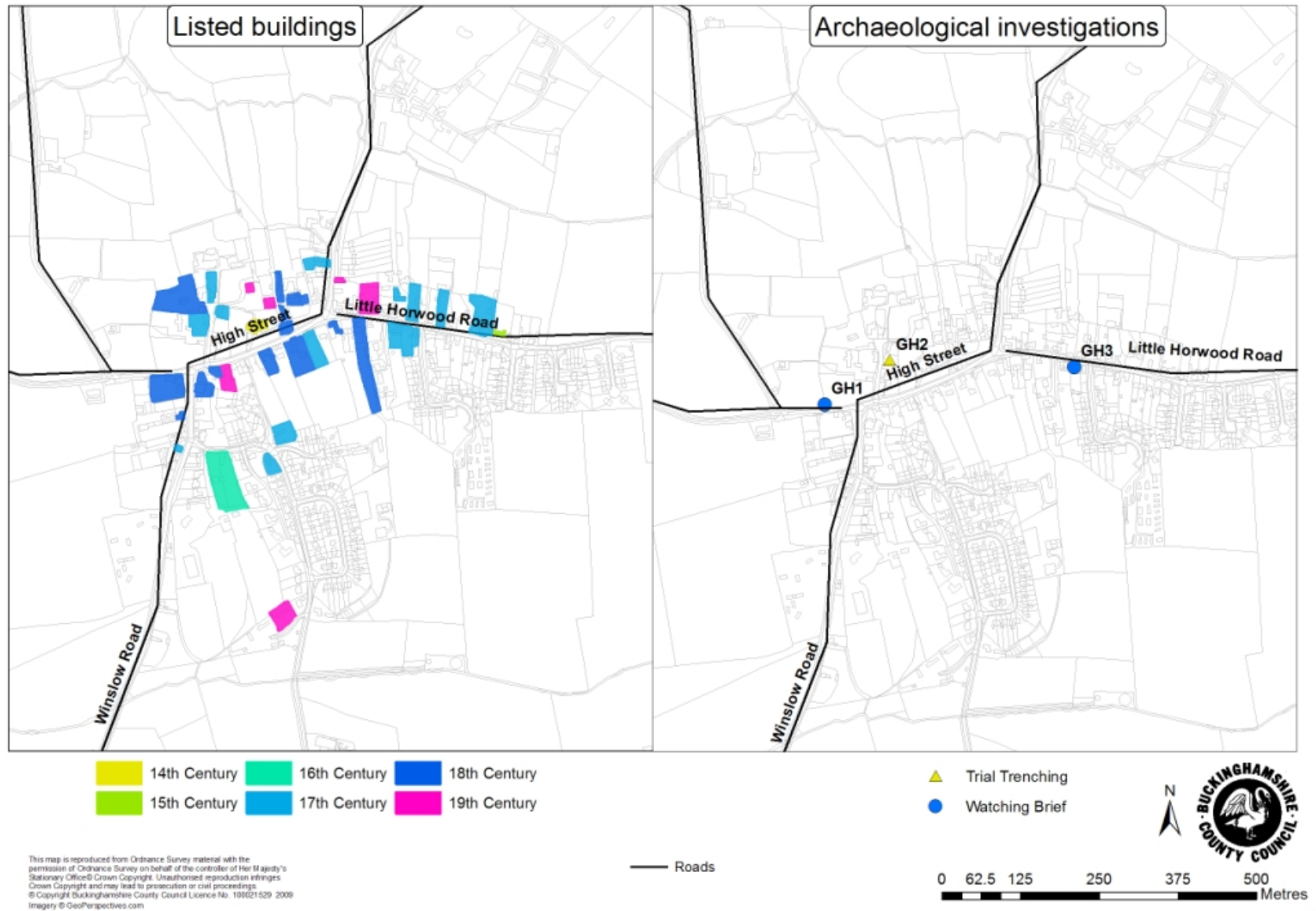


Figure 12:: Listed buildings and archaeological investigations in Great Horwood.

4 Archaeological & Historical Development

4.1 Prehistoric to Roman period (c.10,000 BC – AD 410)

The only pre-historic find in Great Horwood parish is a Palaeolithic flint flake found in the garden of Fir Tree Cottage in Singleborough (HER0012700000).

There is ample evidence of Roman activity in the area. As already noted a Roman road from Bletchley to Buckingham ran through the northern part of the parish of Great Horwood (HER 0297901000) and there were two Roman camps or entrenched positions on the common north of the A412 (HER 0020200000). Roman coins and cinerary urns were also found here after ploughing in the 19th century following enclosure of the common. There have been other chance finds of pottery, tile and metalwork at Crossroads Farm (HER 022400000 & 0221001000) and more pottery in Singleborough. Most dramatically, a small hoard of late Roman silver was found east of Nash Road in 1872 whilst ploughing, which is now kept at the County Museum (HER 0022401/2/3/4/5).

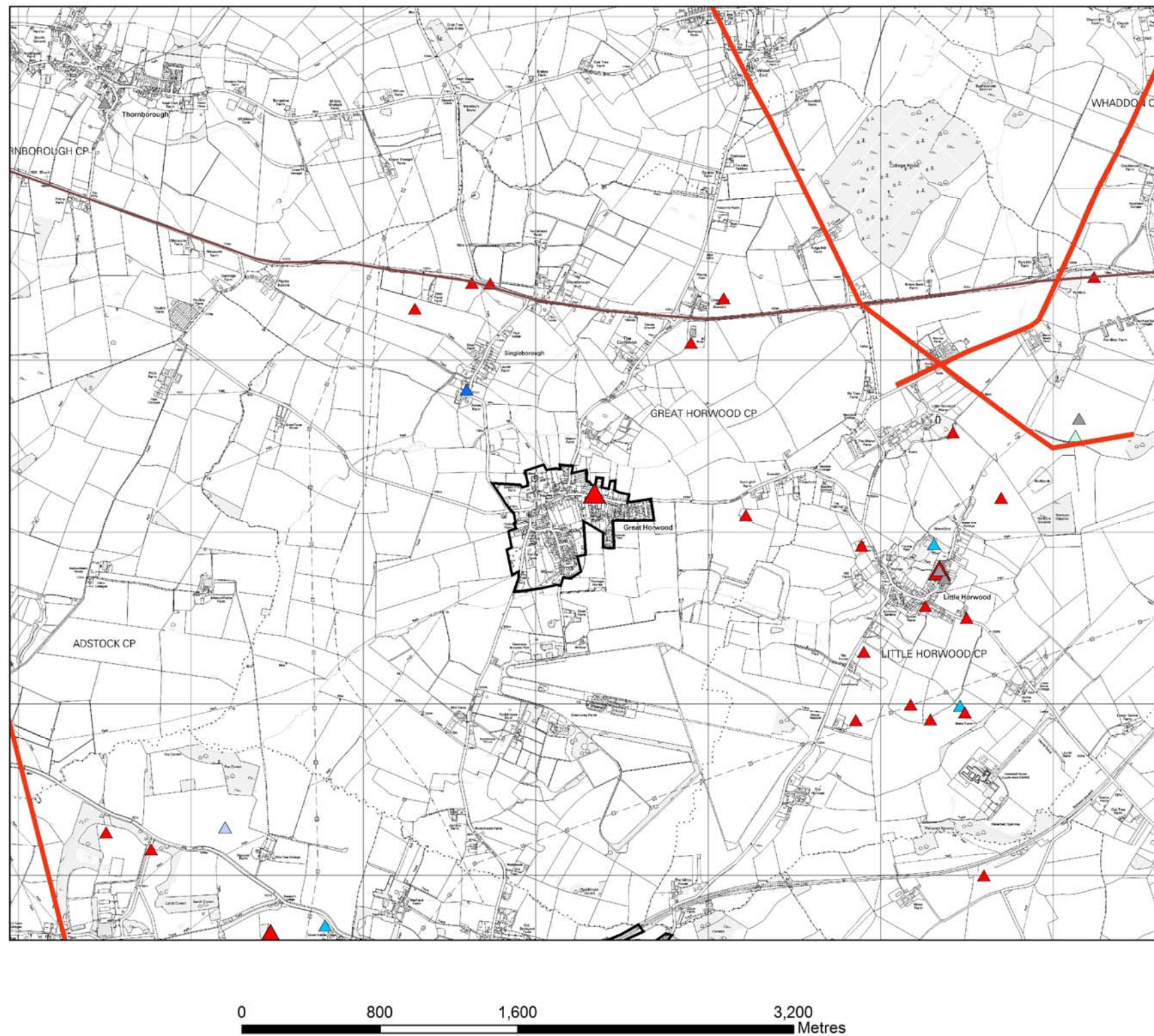


Figure 13: Prehistoric and Roman monuments and finds around Great Horwood

4.2 Saxon period (AD 410 – 1066)

Place name evidence

The first reference is in a charter of AD 792 by which King Offa of Mercia gave Winslow to the Abbey of St. Albans. According to Noy this includes a reference to “10 hides where it is called Scuccanhlaue or Fenntuun with the wood which is named **Horwudu**.” The Old English name elements are *horh and wudu*, translated by Mawer & Stenton as “filthy” or “muddy wood”. They seem to attribute this to the “clayey soil in the area”. Noy suggests there is no doubt that *Horwudu* meant Little Horwood but that the historian Baines also thought it included Great Horwood. As Noy points out, if that is so then St. Albans must have disposed of the Great Horwood part of the estate before the Norman Conquest. The name “Horwood” is not unique since it is also found in Devon. Gelling says the term *wudu* was applied to large stretches of woodland. From the 16th century onwards there are some references to the name with an “a”, i.e. “Harwood”, and Mawer & Stenton attribute this to dialectical changes, although, writing in 1925, they say there is no hint of this in the present local pronunciation of the name. The name “Great” merely distinguished the place from its close neighbour, Little Horwood. It is interesting to note that the Jefferys map of c.1770 shows “Harwood Magna” and “Harwood Parva” but the later Bryant map uses the present English names.

Domesday

That charter reference to a wood in 792 does not necessarily indicate there was a settlement at Great Horwood. However there certainly was at some time prior to the Norman Conquest of 1066. The Domesday Book of 1086 records that “Walter [Giffard] holds (Great) Horwood himself. It answers for 10 hides. Land for 9 ploughs; in lordship 5 hides; 4 ploughs. 8 villagers with 10 smallholders have 5 ploughs. 2 slaves.; meadow for 9 ploughs; woodland, 100 pigs. The total value is and always was £7. Young Alward, a thane of King Edward’s held this manor.” (Morris). There were no fixed units of land measurement but ten hides were probably about 1,200 acres. The hamlet of Singleborough, later, and still, included within Horwood parish was recorded as a separate manor in Domesday and also held by Walter Giffard. That manor comprised six hides (c.720 acres) with land for six ploughs, meadow for a further three and woodland for 40 pigs. The recorded population included four villagers, four smallholders and four slaves and the value was £4. Before the conquest Singleborough was held by “young Edward”, another thane of King Edward (Morris).

Domesday Book gives a picture of an estate with mixed farming. From the number of pigs (which grazed in woods) it is evident that Great Horwood had an unusually large area of woodland for this part of the county.

Walter Giffard held land in ten counties of England and was made first Earl of Buckingham.

4.3 Medieval period (1066-1536)

Manors

A complete catalogue of the available documentary evidence relating to medieval manors is now available online via the National Archives Manorial Documents Registry produced in 2008 by the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies and the National Archives. <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mdr/>

The parish of Great Horwood comprised the village itself and the hamlet of Singleborough. Each formed a separate manor and this report is concerned only with Great Horwood itself. Walter Giffard gave his manor of Great Horwood (apart from two of the ten Domesday hides), along with other manors, to Longueville Priory in Normandy. The Priory established a cell at Newton Longville, from where Great Horwood would have been administered, and the Prior of Newton Longville is mentioned as lord of the manor in 1316. Following suppression of the Priory its manors were given to New College Oxford in 1441 and the College has retained ownership ever since (Page).

The uncommon survival of long runs of the manorial records would permit detailed research into Great Horwood's manorial history over a long period. From his study of the late medieval period Tompkins concluded that Great Horwood's characteristic as an "open" village had its roots early on. He found that the terms enjoyed by its manorial tenants were relatively favourable making Great Horwood an attractive place to live. In 1320 the demesne lands had been leased collectively to the village tenants. New College spent many years in legal proceedings trying to recover the demesne, partially regaining some land in 1611 although some 60 acres of Stocking Common remained with the tenantry (Tompkins 2007: p.29). Whilst some individuals managed to build up more significant land holdings, it seems that there was never any family with a controlling interest. With a relatively unusual degree of autonomy the tenants of the village (rather than the landlord) began a policy of piecemeal enclosure towards the end of the medieval period, changing arable land into pasture for grazing animals (mainly cattle-fattening).

Tompkins' study also reveals the devastating effect of the Black Death of 1348/9, with Great Horwood losing perhaps as much as three-quarters of its population. This probably resulted in some shrinkage of the village, but the population recovered unusually quickly.

The importance of woodland was evident from the Domesday survey. The large area of woodland, called Prior's Wood by the 14th century, in the north of the parish was part of Whaddon Chase, a royal hunting forest granted to the Giffard family in 1242, and a private hunting chase until 1840 (HER 0434700000). According to Tompkins, pasture and woodland covered about one-quarter of the area of the township of Great Horwood, but the area of this woodland diminished in later centuries. In the southern part the manor was a typical Midland medieval manor, with three open-fields around a centrally located village with small amounts of meadow strung out along the two streams. Meadow land was particularly valuable since it provided hay for feeding the animals.

The full degree to which tenants sub-let the whole or parts of their copyhold properties is not revealed by the manorial records but from Tompkins' thesis it is evident that there was considerable sub-division which allowed the creation of new homes. "Backland" development had early origins.

Markets and Fairs

In 1447 the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford were granted the right to hold a weekly fair on Wednesdays and a three-day fair on the vigil, day and morrow of St. James the Apostle (24th-26 July in the old Julian calendar). However the question as to whether Great Horwood ever had a market is not fully resolved. The physical evidence for a defunct market is clear from the rectangular space now called The Green. From this and the existence of the market charter historians and archaeologists assumed the existence of a market (see Page, Sheahan and Farley). However Tompkins found no record of a market in his extensive study of the manorial records and clearly states in the Historical Consultancy Report (Appendix 4) that the charter was never implemented. It was not that unusual for an ambitious manorial lord to obtain the right to hold a market in the hope of “promoting growth” and increasing his income from market tolls but it would not be surprising if the existence of a rival market at Winslow, less than two miles away, doomed a Great Horwood market to failure. Page (published 1925) says that the annual fair or feast is held on the “old” St. James’ Day. The annual Great Horwood Feast still continues, although rather archaically the feast day of St James is dictated by the old Julian calendar, consequently the feast is held specifically on a Monday and Tuesday not earlier than 6th August nor later than 12th August (Moulding pers comm.).



Figure 14: The Green, possible market square

Town layout

The parish church is in the centre of the parish and, at the core of the village. There is no surviving map from the medieval period but Tompkins map of the township in the late 14th century is helpful in understanding layout (although it should be noted that the tofts and crofts are representational only). It shows the large wood to the north-east and the three open-fields to the west, east and south of the settlement. Later maps show the basic plan-form of a staggered-crossroads with buildings ranged along, and close to, the roads. There does appear to be some element of planning with the Green (or Market Place) next to the eastern end of the churchyard, and where the roads from Nash and Little Horwood meet. The main road then continues westward where it branches north and south. The first edition Ordnance Survey and old photographs show how the road is wider here, with a small triangular green. It also shows how the plots on the south side of High Street and Little Horwood Road are generally of about the same depth, as are those along the north side of Little Horwood Road. Tompkins found evidence of late-medieval enclosure of parts of the open fields forming crofts behind houses and there is physical evidence of this in the form of ridge and furrow in some gardens.

The footpath between numbers 7 and 8 High Street which joins Spring Lane was formerly a track leading directly from the common field south of the village to St. James's parish church.

It seems unlikely that there was ever a manor house for a resident landlord. The Newton Longville Priory is close to Great Horwood, and the Warden of New College would have visited occasionally, only requiring somewhere to stay overnight, and hold the manorial court. Manor Farm on Nash Road, just north of the village and outside the study area for this report, was the venue for the manorial court in recent centuries. Medieval pottery has been found near Manor Farm on the opposite side of Nash Road, in a ditch, which has been interpreted either as a moat or village enclosure following field-survey (HER 002900000 & 0002901000). Medieval house platforms and holloways have also been observed during field-walking a little farther north, on the east side of Nash Road in the area now called The Common (HER 0011200000 &). These buildings would have been close to the ancient commons and woodland. Perhaps there was a manorial farm complex here in the medieval period with other settlement which disappeared, possibly owing to the Black Death or later enclosure for pasture.

Church

The parish church, dedicated to St. James is mainly 14th century. The earliest part is the 13th century south doorway which is thought to be reset, possibly from the original aisleless nave (RCHME).

Lipscomb's list of rectors shows the earliest rector as Richard de Taner, presented by the Prior of Longueville in 1228 and much of the church must have been built during the Priory's time as lord of the manor. The church was enlarged in the 15th century with the addition of north and south aisles, the widening of the nave and the completion of the west tower which had been started c.1360.

The church is built of the local yellow oolite rubble, a poor, rather crumbly, building stone. The church was twice restored in the 19th century and is described in detail in the RCHME volume, pages 122-4.

The churchyard was enlarged during the Gilbert Scott restoration, and buildings along the west wall of the churchyard were lost. There are still buildings right up to the eastern and northern sides of the churchyard.

The most distinguished rector was William Warham (c.1450-1532) who was instituted rector in 1487, later becoming bishop of London, Lord Chancellor and Archbishop of Canterbury. He crowned Henry VIII and his first wife, Katherine of Aragon.

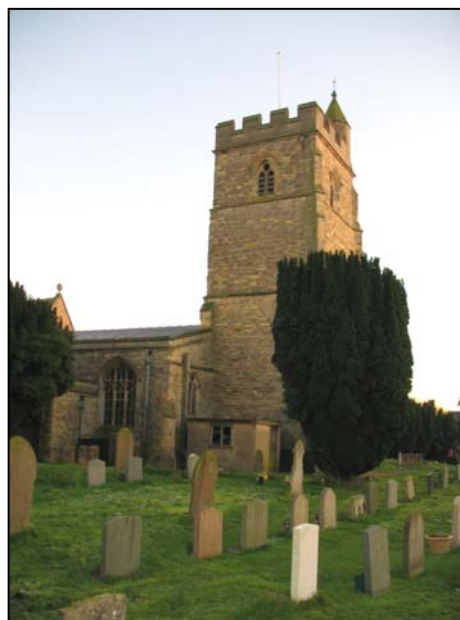


Figure 15: Parish church of St. James



Figure 16: Houses at the north-eastern corner of the churchyard

Trade, mills and industry

Great Horwood's economy was based on agriculture with the usual trades associated with an agricultural community.

A horse mill was recorded on the manor in 1320 and a document of 1625 mentions a waste plot where the lord's horsemill once stood. This is thought to have been just west of the church (HER0421000000). Horse mills were generally used either for milling grain or pumping water.

The Warden of New College in 1663 recorded "anciently there was a watermill in Horwood, redditus 6s 8d per ann., yet now there is none." (*Records of Bucks, vol. 13, p.117*).



Figure 17: Conjectural extent of Great Horwood in the medieval period



Figure 18: Great Horwood in the late 14th century (taken from Tompkins thesis – map not to scale)

4.4 Post medieval period (1536-1800)

The Manor

Tompkins' thesis (2007) shows how the process of piecemeal enclosure was starting by the end of the medieval period, with arable land gradually being turned to pasture. These early, pre-Parliamentary, enclosures were generally of arable land around the edge of the village, with the tenants taking land into their holdings as crofts. Some meadow land next to the streams was also enclosed. The bulk of the open-fields was not enclosed until 1842.

The extent of woodland was also reducing, and the once wooded common was mainly open heath by the time of the 19th century enclosure.

Crops were still grown, with oxen being replaced by horses in the ploughing teams. The pasture was probably being used for cattle-fattening, rather than sheep. Tompkins notes records of butchers in Great Horwood from 1465 onwards.

The Warden of New College, Michael Woodward, left a fascinating account of his visitations to Great Horwood from 1659 to 1675 (*Records of Bucks, vol. 13*). He was holding manorial courts in a house which appears to have been let to Dr. Barker, who also had a lease of woodland from New College. In 1659 the Warden recorded that "the inhabitants in Horwood by dividing their land are very poor" and he evidently thought the tenants were trying to deceive the college. His main preoccupation seems to have been with the woodlands, providing timber for building and repairs, and preventing the theft of trees (particularly for maypoles!), and damage by grazing cattle and deer.

The Warden's account confirms that there was definitely no market at that time. In 1663 he writes that some of the tenants were refusing to pay rent called "Tole-marke" unless the College renewed its market charter, since they assumed this rent was paid in lieu of market-tolls. In 1667 the Warden raised the question of renewing the charter for the market and fair with the villagers. They were clearly not in favour, citing "*that a market did not agree with their professions, being husbandmen & not tradesmen; secondly having noe houses fit to bee innes etc; thirdly because markets doe exceedingly encrease the poore, & soe may more oppress our woods then now they doe (though now too much); fourthly because the charge will bee soe great as they [are] the most of them poore, etc*" (*Records of Bucks, vol.13, p.121*).

There is a description of the house at Manor Farm, and the manorial court proceedings held there, in volume 11 of *Records of Bucks* which says that the present house was built about 1700 "of the earlier house on the same site only a chimney-stack remains."

Layout

From the Warden's account it seems that the process of dividing holdings, already described by Tompkins (2007) for the earlier period, was continuing, implying the creation of new tenements, either by new building or division of existing houses. By 1801 the population of the whole parish was 537. Tompkins estimated the population of the township only (not whole parish) in 1603 between 352 and 392. So it seems that there had been no substantial increase. However much of the main street had been destroyed by fire in 1781 and perhaps some residents had left Great Horwood permanently. The fire was clearly serious, although newspaper reports varied. The Northampton Mercury of 4th June 1781 said 50 houses had been "levelled with the ground" whilst the Derby Mercury of 1st June 1781 had the loss at 60 houses, which included 16 farm houses, associated farm buildings, hayricks etc. and four malthouses. The red brick houses around the Green date from the post-fire rebuilding around 1800. Surveys of individual buildings could show if some buildings survive which were merely damaged by the fire.

Trade, mills and industry

The *Posse Comitatus* of 1798 lists men between the ages of 15 and 60. This shows how Great Horwood was essentially a large farming village. There were 18 farmers and some 47 labourers. The remainder were carpenters (6), bakers (3), butchers (4), victualler (1), wheelwrights (2), blacksmiths (2), taylors (4), cordwainers (2) and servants (15). The absence of a maltster may indicate that malting had ceased with the destruction of the malthouses in another significant fire of 1791 (Moulding pers comm).

There are several references in the Manor Court Books of the 1780s to a Joseph Whitby, Lacemen, probably a Lace dealer rather than a Lacemaker. Although the implication is that Great Horwood might have had a developing Lace Industry in the later part of 18th century.

The Bryant map, but not the earlier Jefferys map, shows a mill just north of the present A412.

Non conformity

Thirteen Baptist families were recorded on the 1712 Visitations (Broad J, 1993). There was no non-conformist chapel in Great Horwood until the 19th century.

Secular Buildings

Most buildings in the historic core date from this period, assuming that those destroyed by the great fire were rebuilt before 1800. They are vernacular, many timber-framed and a few still have thatched roofs. The red brick houses facing the Green and built after the fire are more polite in style. It is interesting to note how many of them have blind windows at first floor level above the front door. All are modest in scale and more characteristic of a village, rather than a town. Only one cruck frame house has been recorded to date, the others being box-framed. The infill varies; some have rendered walls (presumably with wattle and daub beneath), whilst others have brick nogging. Some timber-framed buildings have been re-fronted in brick, or covered in render. The cruck house has even been pebble-dashed thus disguising its antiquity. The shortage of good local stone is reflected in the small minority of stone buildings. The largest secular building in Great Horwood, Home Farm, is built mainly of stone, with brick dressings.

The use of red brick, prevalent in the centre of the village, makes warm colour a visual characteristic of Great Horwood but the brick is not uniform in colour. Some bricks are more orange in colour and vitrified headers have also been used in some cases to form chequered patterns.

Roofing materials are also varied with wheat-straw thatch, plain clay tiles and slate.

The origin of many of the surviving buildings as farmsteads is evident from the irregular rhythms and alignments. Some houses are parallel with the road, whilst others are end-on. Some buildings would have been arranged around farmyards, or had associated buildings behind. They are generally set right up to the road, so without front gardens.

The overall variety is in keeping with Great Horwood's character as an "open" village which had no predominant landowner to impose uniformity.

Historic maps show that some buildings which are now single residences were once divided into several tenements. This is not unusual. Sometimes houses which originated as medieval open halls were later subdivided and, with increasing affluence in the 20th century, were consolidated into single homes.

Some dates in list descriptions may be conservative. The surviving building stock is an excellent resource for further investigation by measured survey and dendrochronological dating, which might reveal some previously unidentified medieval fabric.



Figure 19: Little Horwood Road with wide and narrow frontages



Figure 20: The Old Rectory, School End

The Old Rectory is an example of a timber-framed house refronted in brick. The picket fence was a typical boundary treatment for historic buildings in Great Horwood.



Figure 21: 12 High Street

12 High Street was built in the 1780s after the great fire with windows altered in the 19th century. It shows a reversal of the usual fashion in that red bricks have only been used as decoration, with vitrified headers as the main brickwork. The blind window above the door is a common feature of Great Horwood's brick houses of this period, and, interestingly, has been copied in a modern house at 8 The Green.



Figure 22: 6 Winslow Road

6 Winslow Road is a 17th century, altered, timber framed house with painted brick infill, a rubble stone plinth and slate roof. With its black and white framing and location above the road it is a landmark on the road when leaving the village on Winslow Road.

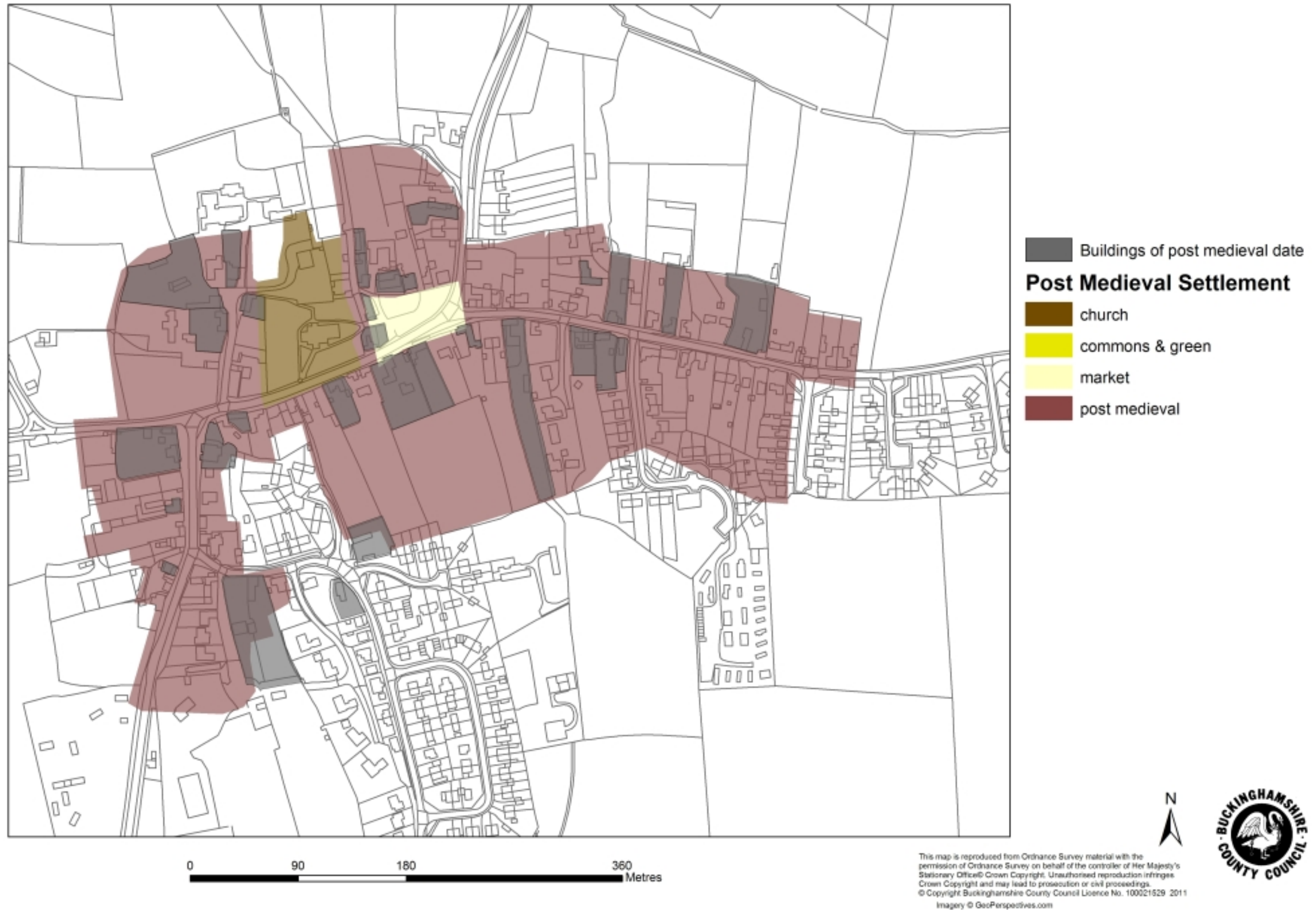


Figure 23: Conjectural extent of Great Horwood in the 18th century

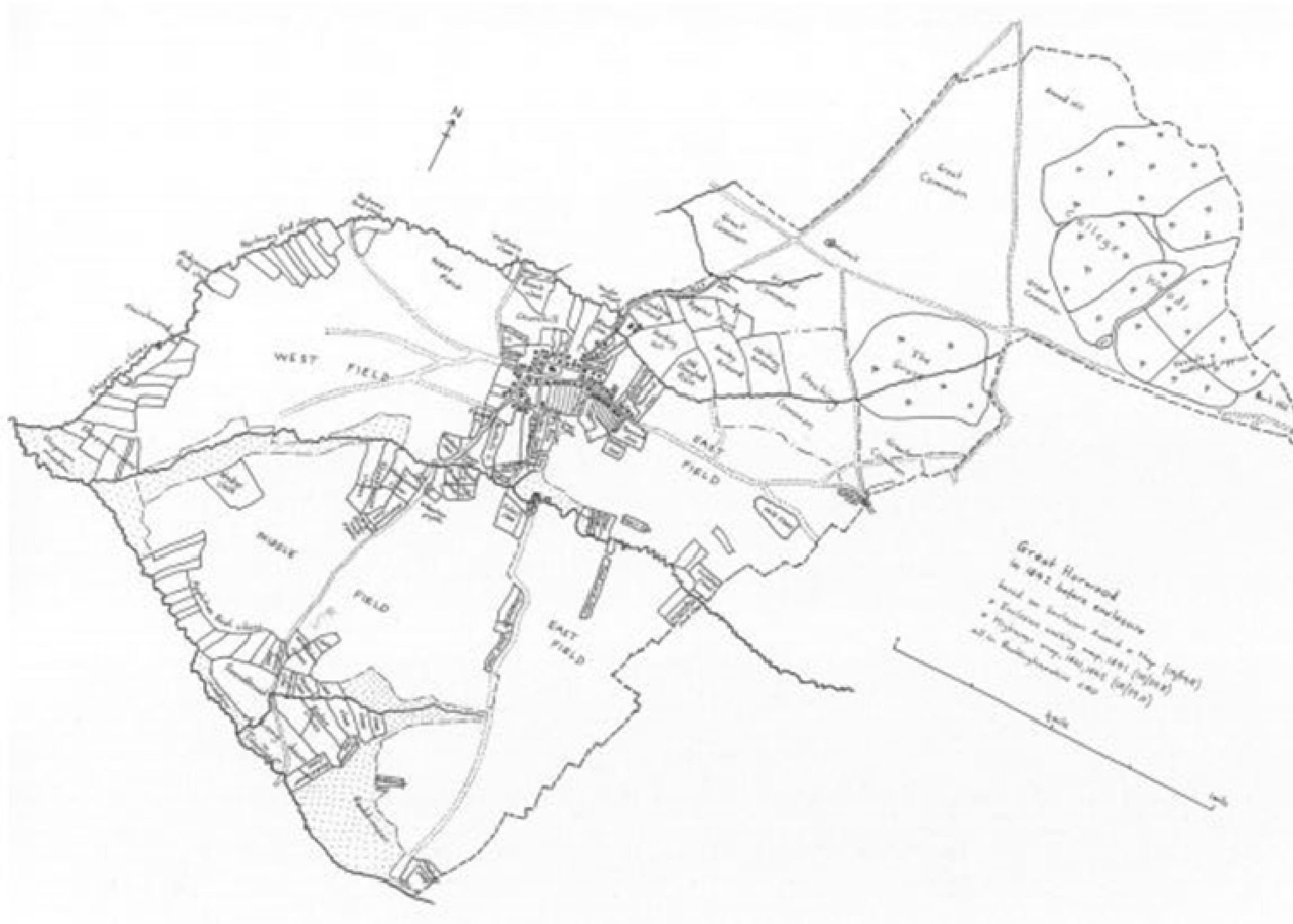


Figure 24: Great Horwood in 1842, before enclosure (taken from Tompkins thesis - map not to scale)

4.5 Modern period (1800-Present)*Manors*

The manor of Great Horwood was held by New College, Oxford. The manorial documents register shows court books up to 1925 when, the manorial court ceased to be held following the abolition of copyhold tenure by statute. However in 1997 New College sold the Lordship of the manor of Great Horwood to D. Jack Smith, a lawyer from Memphis, Tennessee (Moulding pers. comm).

Industry in the 19th Century (see Appendix 3 for details)

Summary	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1891	1903	1911	1920	1935
Artisans/trades	36	47	51	21		30	28	0	29		13
Merchant/dealer	61	63	70	49		65	70	0	92		91
Agric/General	0	2	16	21		28	16	0	29		26
Professional	7	4	8	4		14	9	0	16		24
Service/Provision	96	123	116	103		136	101	0	119		93

Table 4: Summary of trade in Great Horwood 1830-1935 (method adapted from Broad, 1992)

It should be noted that these figures come from trade directories, where entries were self-selecting, and so not comprehensive.

For example, the directories do not reveal the extent of lace-making in the village. The 1851 census showed that there were 90 lace-makers out of a female parish population of 410. The only larger occupational group was agricultural labourers (167 people), whilst there were 33 farmers. There are no lace dealers recorded in this period.

The 1855 New College estate map shows a windmill north-east of the village. There are also old photographs of a tower mill on Winslow Road, some way south of the village, built around 1888 to replace a mill that had blown down (Mills Archive). One miller was counted in the 1851 census.

According to Page there were sand and gravel pits and brick-making in Great Horwood. A brick-field and kiln, operated by the Buckingham family, are shown a mile south of the village on Winslow Road on the first edition OS map. John Buckingham was also a miller (Pike).

Churches and chapels

The parish church was first restored before 1862 by the architect R.C. Hussey (1806-1887). He is described as “thorough but dull” in Pevsner’s *Buildings of England: Oxfordshire*.

A more thorough restoration was undertaken by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1873-4, when the churchyard was also enlarged. (Pevsner). The lych gate was erected in 1910 (Ridgeway).

The Congregational Chapel in Nash Road was opened in 1821, being converted from an 18th century barn (Pevsner & Williamson 1993). There is evidence of blocked openings in the brickwork. It has recently been converted again to a private residence.

The 1851 religious census recorded the numbers attending services on 30th March. There was a total attendance of 349 at the parish church and 340 at the chapel. Of course some people will have been counted twice since they attended more than one service during the day and it may be that some went to the evening service at the chapel as well as daytime services at the church. The figures do show that there were almost as many non-conformists as church-goers, and this reinforces the idea that Great Horwood was an “open village”, non-conformity often being a characteristic of Victorian open villages. The Congregational Chapel has been converted into a dwelling and is a landmark building at the northern entrance to the village.



Figure 25: Former Congregational Chapel on the left and 17 The Green on the right

In Nash Road buildings between to the rear of the former Congregational Chapel were demolished in the 20th century, leaving blocked up openings and steps. These buildings are hard-up against the road and mark the northern entrance to The Green.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel in Little Horwood Road was built in 1875 (Page). It is now used as a store (verbal comm.) and is in a poor state of repair.

The Rectory (now Glebe House) was built in the early 19th century and can just be glimpsed over the churchyard wall. The remains of earlier outbuildings at the rectory can be seen from the burial ground in Church Lane.



Figure 26: Former Methodist Chapel in Little Horwood Road

Schools

According to Pevsner the Congregational Chapel was also used as a school-room. The parish church had a schoolroom in the aisle to the north of the chancel until the present Church of England school was built in 1861 in School End. The architect was, again, R.C. Hussey (Sheahan). From School End the date stone of 1861 can be seen and the school building looks unaltered from this viewpoint. Modern school buildings have been added to the rear in contemporary style. The school is unlisted but of local significance.



Figure 27: Great Horwood C.E. Combined School

Health

There are no medical facilities in Great Horwood, although the Rectory was used by Civil Defence nurses during World War II (Ridgway). A serious outbreak of typhoid fever began in 1858 when the press branded Great Horwood the “fever village”. A report by Dr. Ackland, a professor of medicine from Oxford University, stated that one in six of the villagers was stricken, with one in seven of those affected dying from the disease (Sheahan, p. 688). Poor sanitation and lack of ventilation in the houses rather than lack of cleanliness were blamed. At this time water would have been obtained from wells in gardens and pumps in the street.

Population

Figures are given in Appendix 3. The population in 1901 was only slightly larger than that in 1801. There was a significant rise between 1841 and 1851. Winslow railway station opened in 1850 and would have made it easier to transport agricultural produce. Despite the typhoid epidemic, the population peaked in 1871. The decline thereafter may be attributable to the nationwide agricultural depression in the late 19th century which caused many to move to towns in search of work.

The population did not regain the 1871 peak until a dramatic rise during the 1960s thanks to significant new housing development around the edges of the historic village core, mainly on former RAF land.

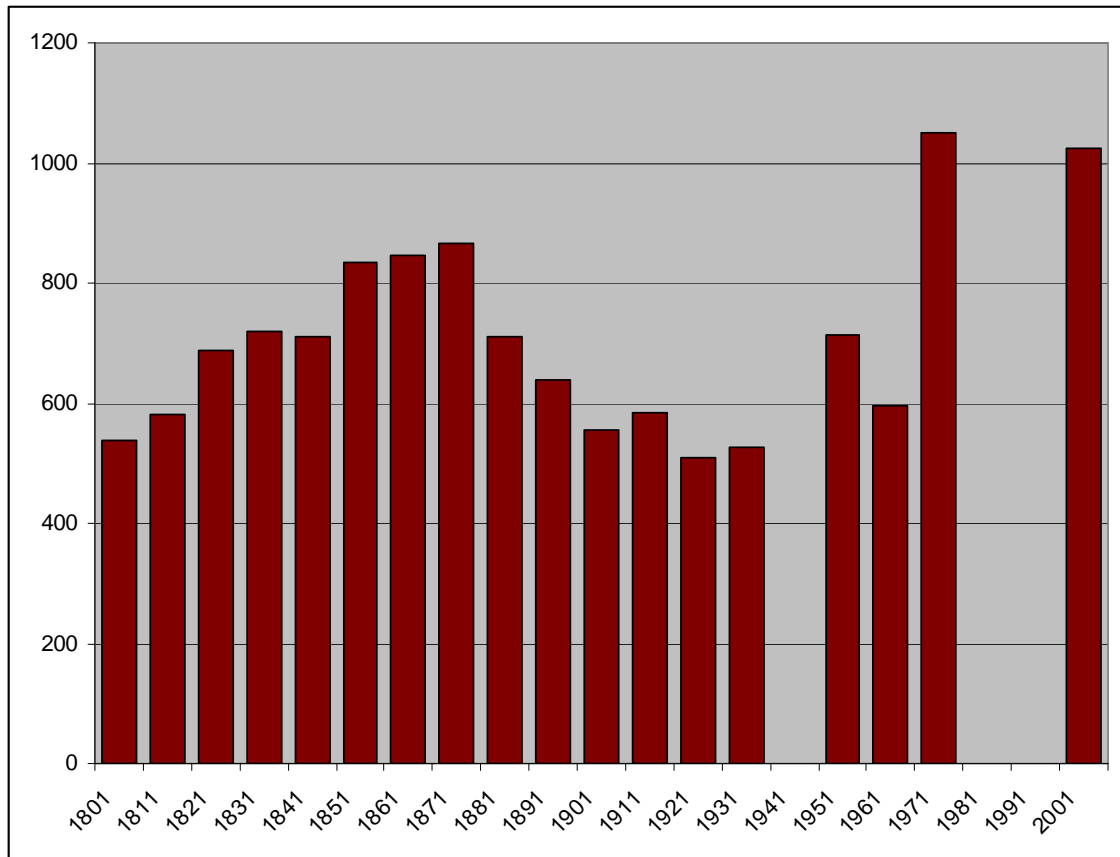


Figure 28: Graph showing population changes in Great Horwood (excluding 1941, 1981 & 1991)

Secular buildings

Given the mid-19th century rise in population it is perhaps surprising not to find more buildings surviving from that period. Perhaps many villagers were simply accommodated by adapting existing houses; the tendency for sub-division of houses has already been noted. It is evident that some farms were enlarged. Home Farm and The Grange were considerably extended in the early 19th century and some 19th century cottages survive along Spring Lane, Winslow Road, High Street and Little Horwood Road. Grenville Cottage is an unusually large double-house probably built in the 1860s and, with its tall, diagonally set chimneys, a landmark on the eastern approach to the village.



Figure 29: Grenville Cottage



Figure 30: no. 3 Little Horwood Road

3 Little Horwood Road is listed as 19th century; it has chequer brickwork, and the typical picket fence.



Figure 31: Home Farm, 4 Winslow Road

Home Farm is a stone 18th century house enlarged in the 19th century and made more decorative with red brick dressings.



Figure 32: 19th century villa in Winslow Road

Further study of historic maps and photographs would elucidate the extent to which historic buildings have been lost through 20th century redevelopment.

There appears to have been very little Edwardian building activity but village expansion began in the inter-war period with carefully planned social semi-detached housing on generous, previously undeveloped plots – 2-12 Nash Road and Townsend Cottages.

Little Horwood Airfield

World War II was to have a lasting effect on the development of Great Horwood. Construction of the RAF airfield at Little Horwood was finished in 1942. Operational Training Units (OTU) had been established by the RAF to train bomber aircrew and were set well away from the coast to avoid enemy air attack. Little Horwood airfield became operational in September 1942 as a satellite of the base at Wing. OTUs were tasked with dropping propaganda leaflets over France (“nickelling”) as well as training. The aircraft flown from Little Horwood were mainly Vickers Wellington bombers. The airfield is also said to have been used by the Special Communications Unit on secret work developing morse radios (Airfield Information Exchange website). Flying ceased in November 1945 and the airfield was closed early in 1946. The site of the disused airfield, now called Greenway Farm, on which there is a small business park, lies south of the village. However several buildings associated with the airfield were built in the village. An RAF map (copy at the HER) shows the communal site on the east side of Spring Lane, the WAAF site on what is now Willow Road and Nook Park, and living quarters on four other sites; one south of Little Horwood Road (now The Close), and others in fields off Singleborough Lane, Pilch Lane and Winslow Road. Nissen huts survive on the west side of Winslow Road.

The population did not regain the 1871 peak until a dramatic rise during the 1960s thanks to significant new housing development south of the historic village core, mainly on former RAF land.



Figure 33: RAF Nissen hut, Winslow Road

Post-war housing development

The release of redundant RAF land brought opportunities for new housing development which substantially increased the area of the settlement. The eastern side of Spring Lane was built-up in the 1960s to make number 73-89 Spring Lane and Greenway. Most of the houses are semi-detached in contemporary estate style with no reference to the local vernacular. Originally open-plan they now have a variety of boundary treatments. The Close, Weston Road and Willow Road were also developed on former RAF sites which were completed by the early 1970s. The RAF site at the southern end of Willow Road was made into a mobile home park, Nook Park.

Open-plan front gardens were popular in the 1970s and some householders have retained them (such as at these houses in Weston Road) but others have been enclosed with hedges, fences or walls.



Figure 34: 1970s private housing in Weston Road

Other new housing has been infill or “backland” development. A few council houses were built in the block behind the Swan and north of Spring Lane in the early 1960s. Gaps along the west side of Spring Lane, where there has also been some demolition, have been built-on. Little Horwood Road is now a mixture of historic and modern houses. Some of these developments are small estates; Wigwell Gardens, Spring Close, Wheatsheaf Copse. Houses from the 1980s tend to be in mock-historic styles. The most recent houses are “executive” styles, larger than the modest historic village cottages. Post-war development is more urban or suburban in character, whilst “one-off” houses and conversions of former farm-buildings have generally been more sympathetic to the village character.



Figure 35: Barn conversion in Little Horwood Road



Figure 36: Individual infill design, Willow Road



Figure 37; View towards the church from Spring Lane

Spring Lane was the historic route from the open fields to the church. This road is a mixture of old and new. Some 19th century cottages survive on the left hand side next to modern infill whilst housing on the right hand side is all post-war. The church tower can be glimpsed above the thatched roof of number 25.

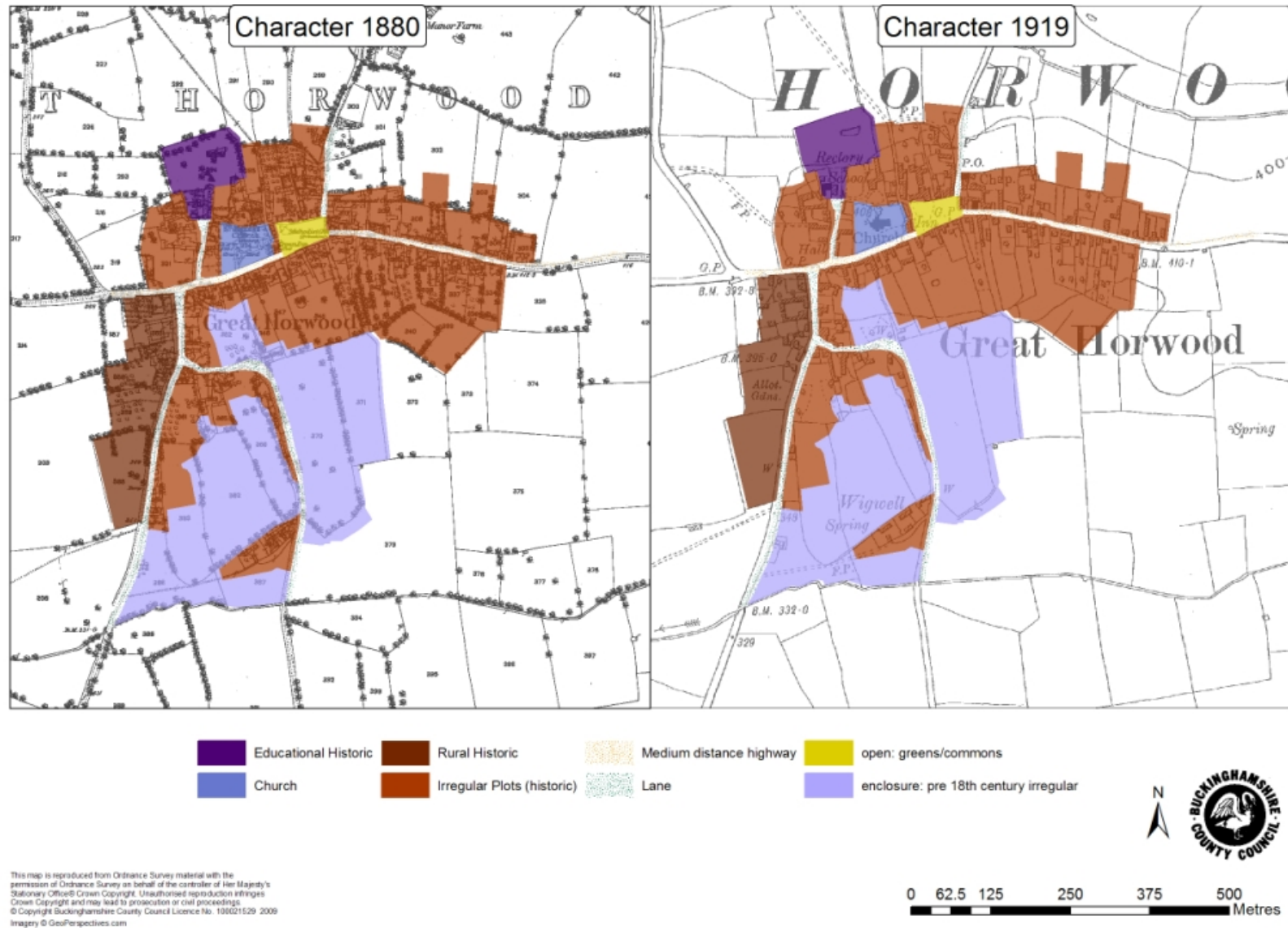


Figure 38: Great Horwood in the 1880s to 1920s

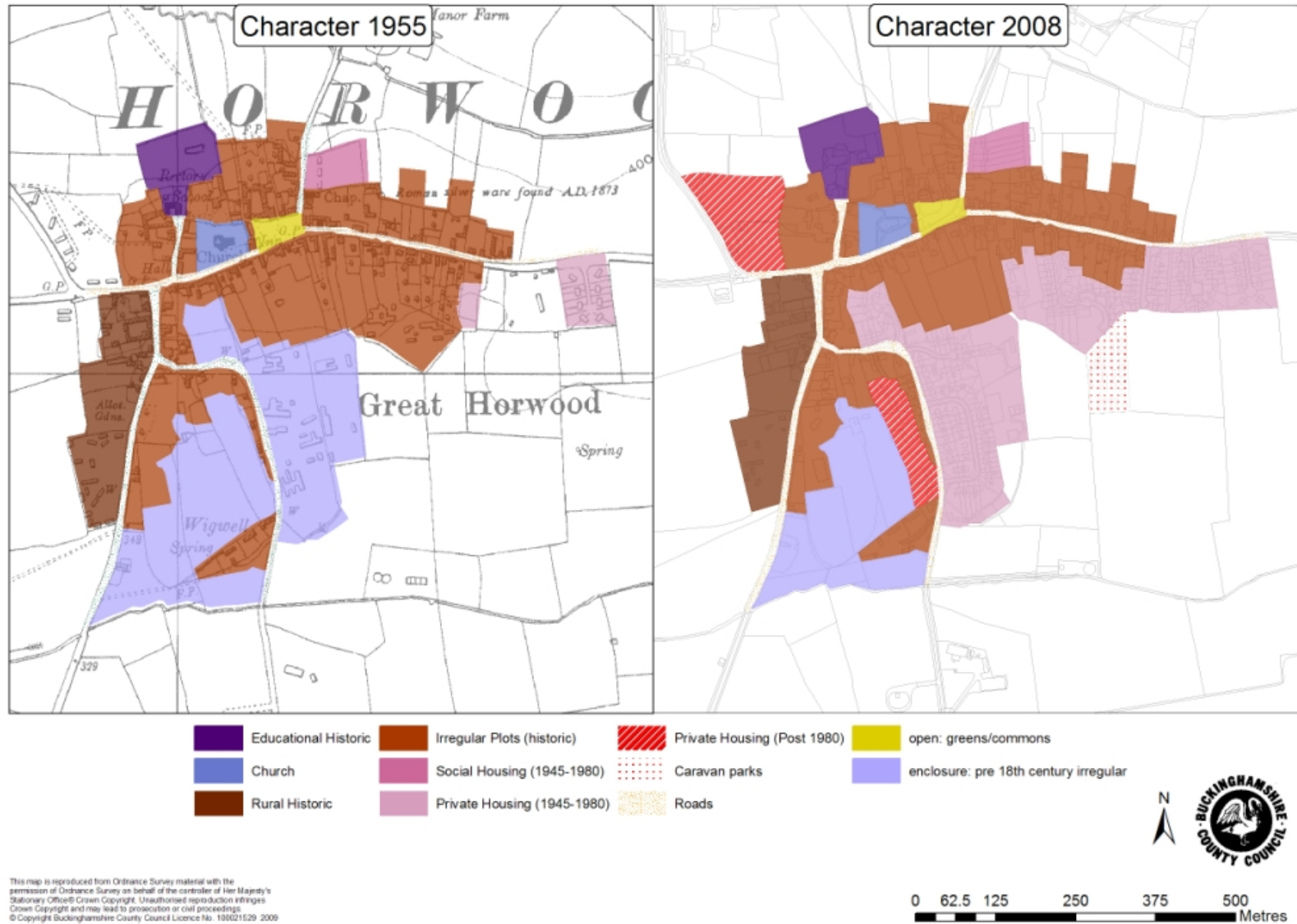


Figure 39: Great Horwood in the post war to modern period

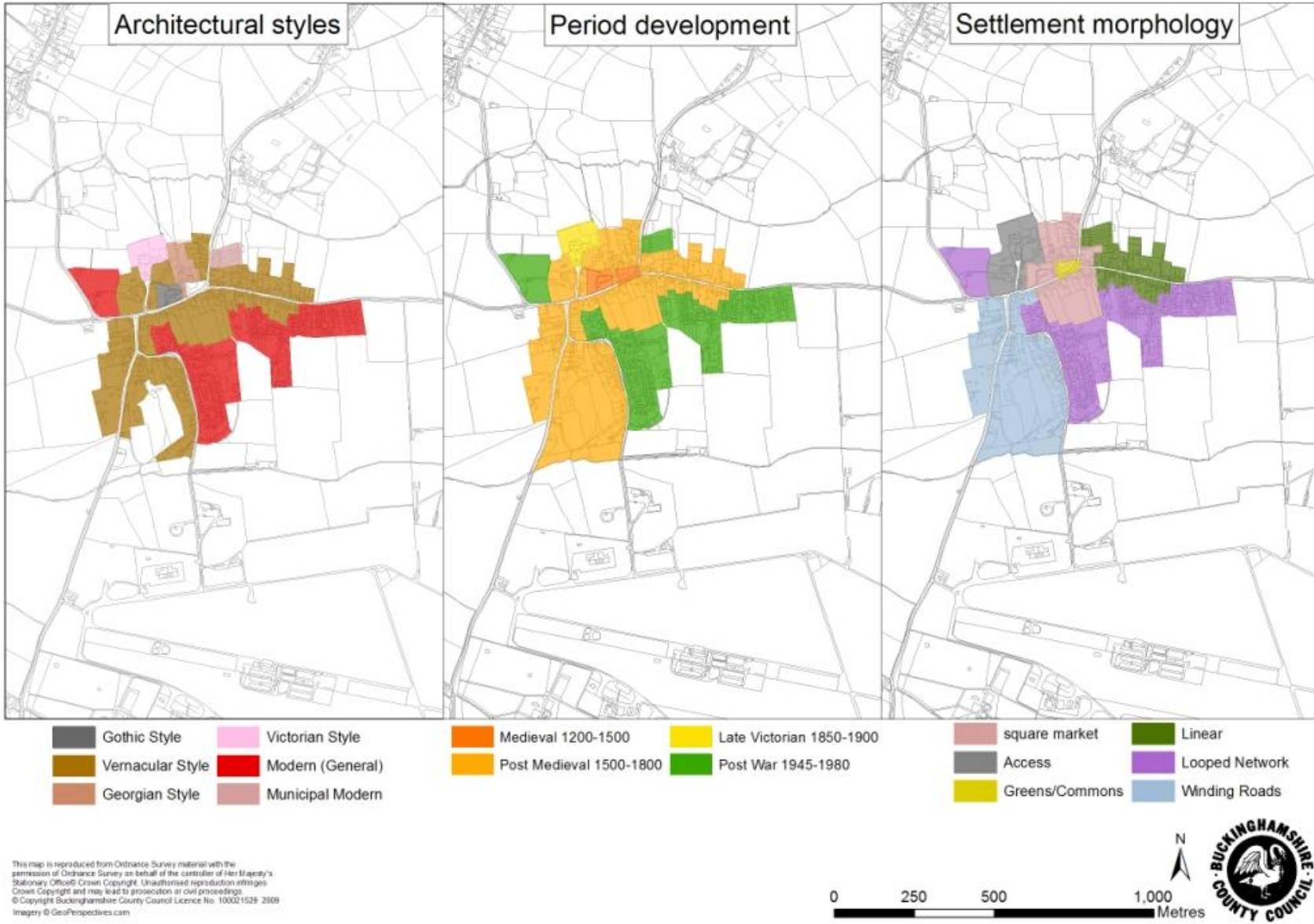
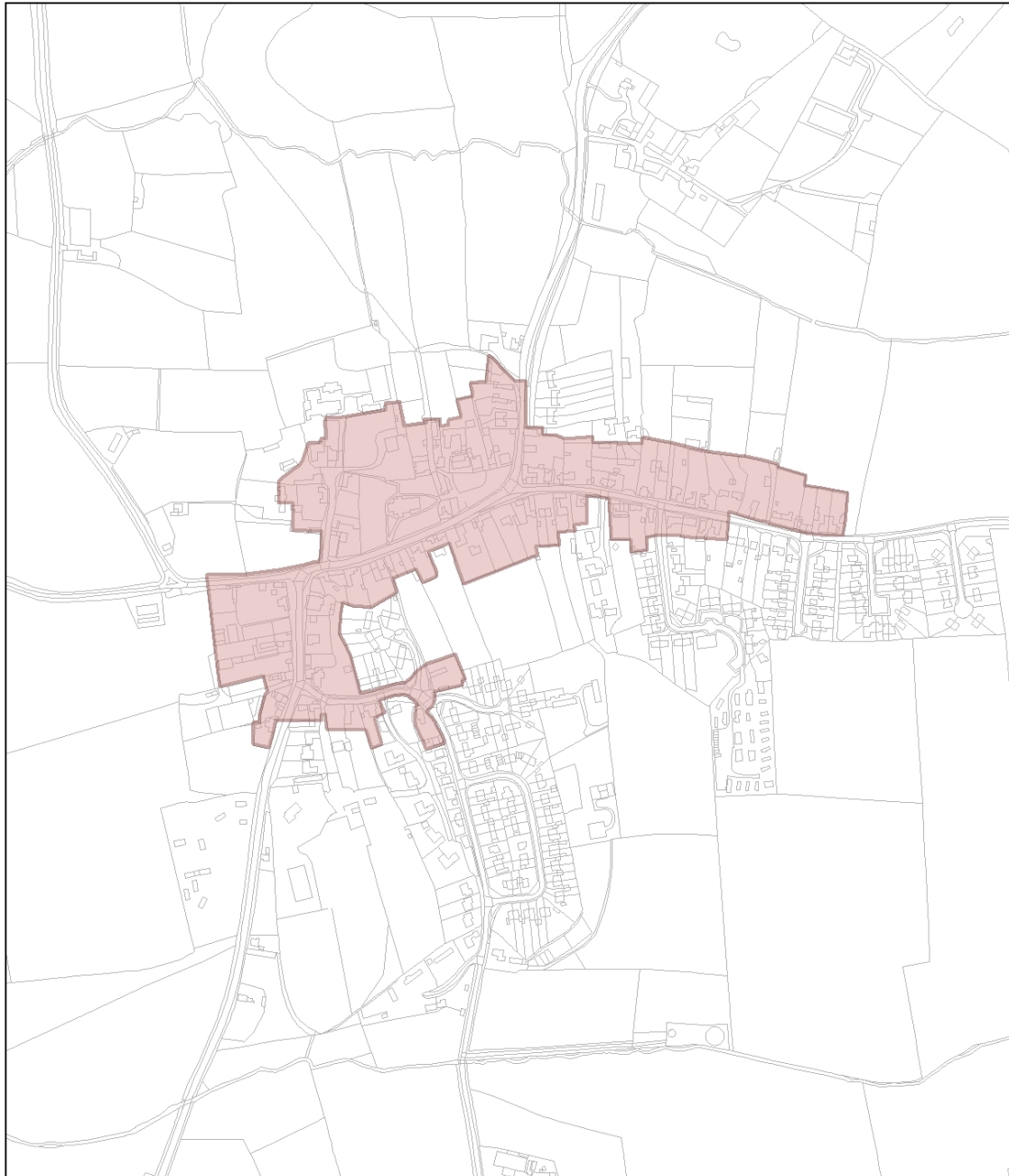



Figure 40: Great Horwood architectural character, period development and settlement morphology

II ASSESSMENT

5 Designations



 Conservation area



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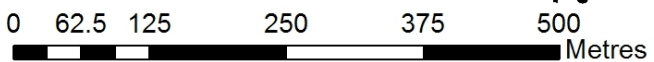


Figure 41: Extent of the conservation area

5.1 Conservation Areas (CA)

The Great Horwood Conservation Area was designated on 19th July 1989 and covers the main historic core of the village (Figure 23). There is no up-to-date character appraisal but the AVDC website has a summary description dated September 2008.

5.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no registered parks and gardens in Great Horwood.

5.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

Although not offering statutory protection, archaeological notification areas are advisory tools that highlights areas of known or suspected archaeological potential to planning control officers at a district and county council level. Archaeological notification areas in Great Horwood are shown on the map in Figure

5.4 Scheduled Monuments

There are no scheduled monuments in Great Horwood.

6 Historic Urban Zones

6.1 Introduction

The process of characterising and analysing Buckinghamshire towns produces a large quantity of information at a 'fine-grained scale' e.g. the character of particular buildings, town plan forms and location of archaeological data. This multitude of information can be hard to assimilate. In order to distil this information into an understandable form, the project will define larger areas or Historic Urban Zones (HUZs) for each town; these zones provide a framework for summarising information in a spatially and written form (Figure 42). Each zone contains several sections including:

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

6.2 Historic Urban Zones

The creation of these zones begins with several discrete data sets including historical cartography and documentary sources; known archaeological work; buildings evidence (whether listed or not) and the modern urban character (Figure 42). From this, a picture can be drawn of the changes that have occurred to the built character within a given area over a given period. Discrete areas of the town that then show broad similarities can be grouped as one zone.

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

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

Historical and topographical modelling covers a variety of sources including:

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

The Built Character heading incorporates the following sources:

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

6.3 Archaeological Assessment

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

The method for evaluating archaeological significance is an adaptation of English Heritage’s Monuments Protection Plan for urban areas (English Heritage 1992). For the character zones within the historic core an evaluation is made of particular attributes, which are: Period; Survival; Potential; Group Value and Diversity.

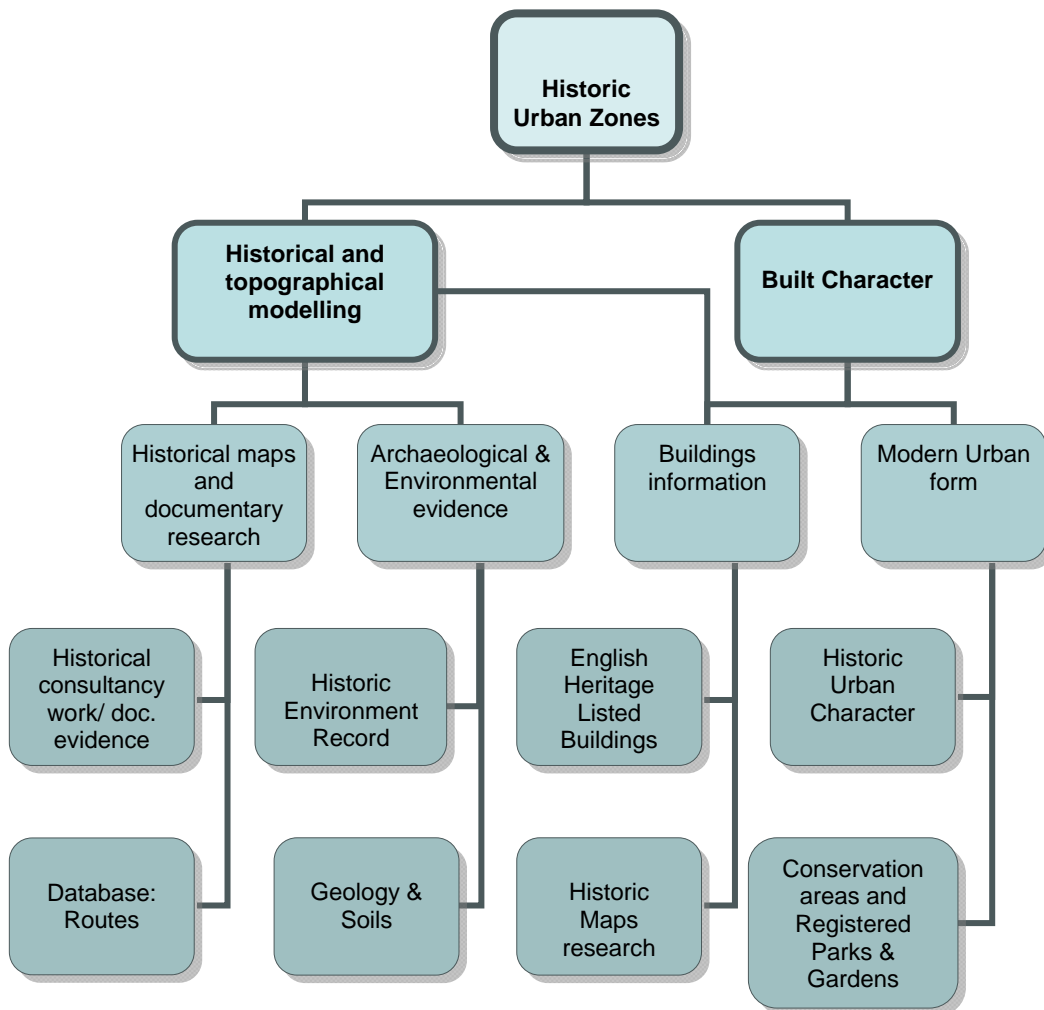


Figure 42: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

Period

Assessment of the time-depth of archaeological remains likely to be present. As a general rule urban deposits with greater time-depth will tend to be of more archaeological interest.

- Early Medieval foundations 1000 -1100 and/or with possible proto or pre urban antecedents. Potential for remains with a very wide date range of a thousand years or more.
- Medieval Foundations of 1100 -1536 with remains relating to Medieval and Post Medieval establishment and change.
- Post 1536 - establishment and change occurring after 1536. Post-medieval remains only.

- Post 1800 – modern development.

Survival

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

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

Potential

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

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

Group Value

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

Diversity

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

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

6.4 Heritage Values

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

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

- *Evidential*: The potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity e.g. through study of buried archaeological remains or historic buildings.
- *Historical*: Derives from the ways in which past people and events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be either *illustrative* of particular activities or process or *associative* with famous people or events.
- *Aesthetic*: Derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. It can reflect deliberate design (e.g. architecture) or the fortuitous coming together of features to create a 'patina' of age.
- *Communal Value*: Derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values can be closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects manifesting as symbolic, commemorative, social or spiritual values.

Great Horwood's Historic Character Zones

Great Horwood has been divided into three broad character zones. The first comprises the historic settlement. The character of this zone is not entirely consistent since it includes some modern infill development and the organic growth of the place over a long period necessarily produces quite a variety in plan-form and building styles and materials. The second zone covers the considerable area of 20th century development on the southern edge of the historic settlement. All three zones are outlined in Figure 40.

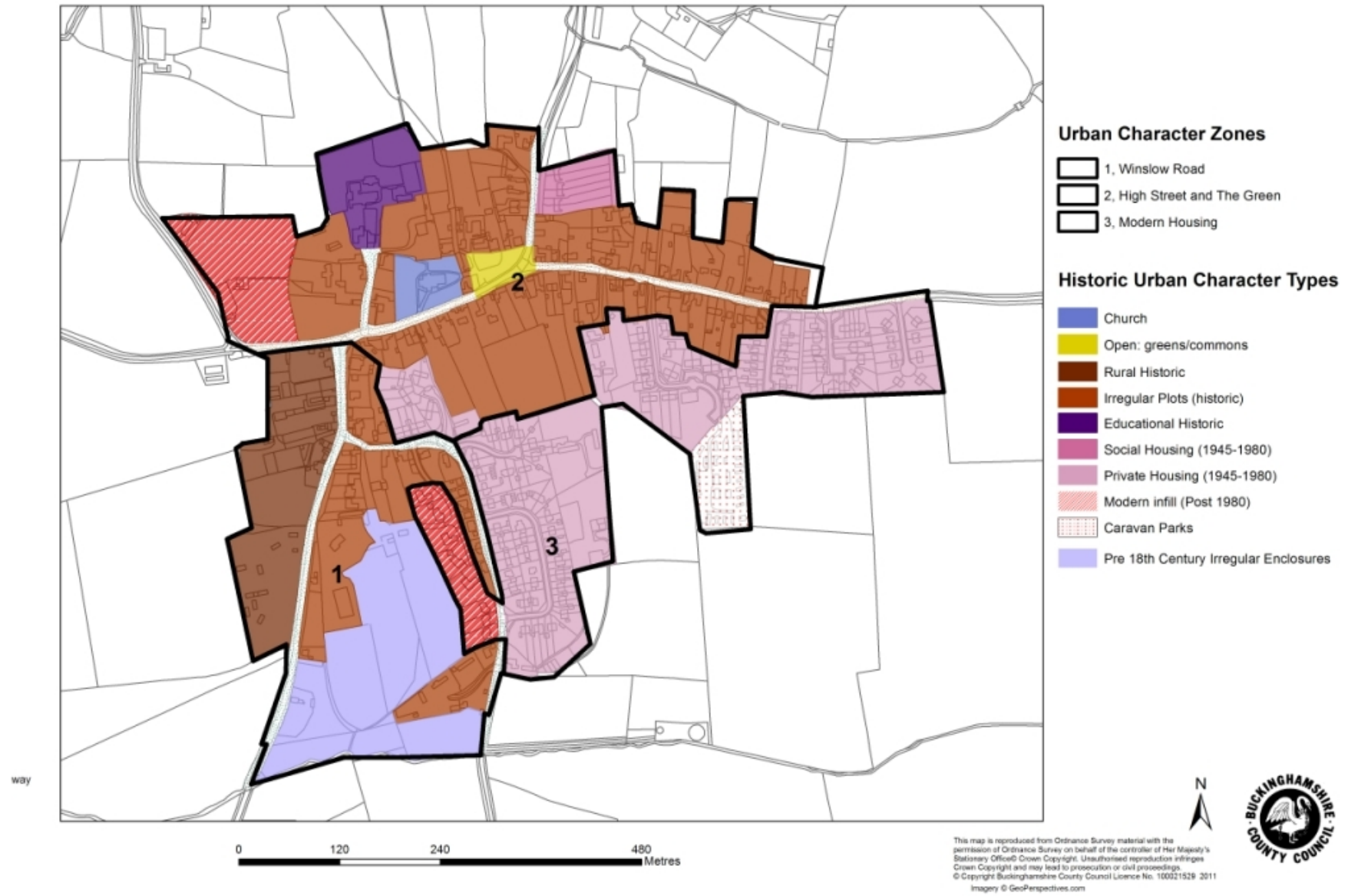


Figure 43: Historic Character Zones for Great Horwood

6.5 Historic Settlement

Zone 1: Great Horwood historic settlement				
<p>Summary: This zone comprises the whole of the historic village. Much of it lies within the Great Horwood Conservation Area and contains over 30 listed buildings. The village-core lies along a west-east ridge, roughly skirted by the 120 metre contour, and between streams to the north and south. The raised setting of the church makes it a landmark from the surrounding countryside. Piecemeal redevelopment or new building has been incorporated alongside historic buildings so there is a significant number of modern buildings in this zone, but the overall character remains that of an historic village.</p>				
<p>Historical: The lay-out suggests some town-planning with a rectangular space in front of the church at the junction of the two roads which pass through the village, possibly created as a market place. This looks as though it may have been carved out of existing plots north of High Street, since the village plots are aligned north-south either side of the main east-west road, and both northern and southern plots may originally have been of roughly equal depth, although they are widest at the west end and taper off to the east, farthest away from the village-centre. Such a “regular row” plan is often indicative of town-planning. Buildings face and are close to the village roads. The west-east section of Spring Lane would at one time have formed the rear boundary of plots on the south side of High Street, and perhaps it once continued eastwards as a back lane. However manorial documents indicate piecemeal enclosure enlarged the village crofts, and ridge and furrow in some plots is evidence that they were formerly part of the medieval ploughed common fields. The regularity of the plan breaks down west of the church around the Rectory and School End area suggesting the possibility of earlier settlement here or perhaps a manorial complex.</p> <p>Great Horwood clearly has a long history as a settlement. The survival of extensive manorial and other written records provides great potential for further study. The apparent degree of autonomy of the manorial tenants, the “open” character of the village, the size of the common and woodland and the lack of any dominant landowning family seem atypical for a Midland, nucleated village and merits further investigation.</p>				
<p>Evidential: There is potential for the discovery of Roman archaeology because of known Roman activity in the area and chance Roman finds. The potential for finding evidence of the medieval period is also high because of the persistence of the historic plan-form, the relics of medieval farming in the form of ridge and furrow and survival of a substantial stock of buildings from the late medieval period onwards, some of which may have earlier origins.</p>				
<p>Aesthetic: Great Horwood is set in a verdant and attractive rural landscape and is small enough for this to be visible from many parts of the built-up area. Views into and out of the village are a significant characteristic of the place. There are many picturesque historic buildings. The vernacular buildings, which used local materials, blend well with and reinforce the rural and historic character.</p>				
<p>Communal: There is evidence of communal value in communal facilities such as the parish church, village school, village hall, the war memorial, two village pubs and a recently created recreation ground. Affection for the village is also evident from The Green where there is a village signboard and seats. The annual fair is held on The Green. A group of residents is currently researching the history of Great Horwood.</p>				
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)		
<p>Period: Medieval/modern Survival: Medium/High (Buildings) Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium/High (Buildings)</p>	Morphology:	Square Market Linear Historic lane	Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Church (parish) School (Victorian) Rural historic Narrow plots Victorian villas (1850-1900)	Barracks: RAF WWII Modern infill (post 1980) Enclosure: Meadow & Tofts and crofts	
	Architecture	Vernacular Gothic Tudor Georgian	Victorian Modern General	Modern Municipal; Inter-war and Post War Mock-historic
Heritage Values	Plan Form	1600-1900 Rural cottages Post-medieval: Wide Frontage Post-medieval: Farmhouse Post-medieval: Narrow frontage	Rural terraces Modern/Conversions Modern detached Modern semi-detached	
<p>Evidential Value: Medium/High Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium/High Communal Value: Medium/High</p>	Build Materials:	Brick handmade red Brick handmade colour Brick machine red Brick painted	Boxframe & brick Boxframe & render Pebbledash Cornbrash	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: clay handmade Tile: clay machined Thatch	Slate:Natural Tile:Pantile machined Tile: concrete	
	Roof Form	Gable Ended Hipped and half-hipped	Mansard Decorated: parapet	

6.6 Modern Settlement

Zone 2: The Modern Village					
Summary: This zone comprises the remainder of Great Horwood which has been developed for housing from the 1930s onwards.					
Historical: Development of this zone was on land formerly part of the medieval open fields. Much of this zone was also associated with the wartime airfield at Little Horwood. Spring Lane is an ancient route from the village core into the open fields.					
Evidential: Traces of medieval ridge and furrow and surviving buildings and earthworks from World War II occupation. Enclosure field boundaries persist in the boundaries of the modern residential estates. There are no listed buildings in this zone.					
Aesthetic: Being on the edge of the village this zone benefits from proximity to views of the surrounding countryside. Views are particularly good from houses on the higher ground at the northern end of this zone.					
Communal: This zone has little communal value given its mainly residential character, apart from associations with wartime activity connected with Little Horwood airfield.					
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Linear Private access	Looped network Historic lane	Density:	Medium/high
	Character Types:	Modern municipal: Inter War Social housing (modern) Private housing (modern) 1945-1980 Private housing (modern) 1980 to current		Caravan park (mobile homes) Barracks: WWII RAF	
	Architecture	Anglo-Scandinavian	Modern municipal: post war	Mock historic Modern general	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: detached Modern: semi-detached	Modern bungalow	Modern terraces	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine red Brick: Machined colour		Tile hanging: concrete White painted weatherboard	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Concrete Tile: Clay machined			
	Roof Form:	Gable Ended Hipped			

7 Management Recommendations

7.1 Conservation Area Appraisals

There is potential for extension of the conservation area which currently excludes parts of Zone 1, Great Horwood's Historic Settlement. In particular it is recommended that consideration be given to including former crofts south of High Street (to reflect historic boundaries) and other parts of house-curtilages currently excluded. The area historically called Wigwell, between Winslow Road and the modern Wigwell Gardens (including 24 and 26 Spring Lane), currently outside the conservation area, might also merit inclusion, depending on further investigation as to its historical interest. It is hoped that the findings of the BAS village survey will be ready in time to inform the conservation area review process by AVDC.

7.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no designed landscapes that might merit registration.

7.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

It is recommended that the archaeological notification area be extended to cover the whole of Zone 1, the Great Horwood Historical Settlement. In particular the area called Wigwell mentioned in 7.1 above, which shows traces of ridge and furrow, has an interesting morphology with historic buildings surviving on the western and southern edges of the open space. The survival of RAF Nissen huts on the west side of Winslow Road is increasingly rare. As World War II history receives greater public interest, investigation and recording of this area assumes more importance.

7.4 Scheduled Monuments

There are no recommendations for scheduling.

8 Research Agenda

8.1 Buildings:

Great Horwood's stock of historic buildings is a rich archaeological resource. BAS is currently conducting a village survey which will include measured surveys of a few buildings, supported by documentary research. Dendro-chronological dating of timbers would be welcome in helping to date stylistic details and testing dates in listed building descriptions. Do some buildings retain medieval fabric? Buildings research could also shed light on the effects of the 1781 fire, and in particular how far buildings were completely lost and rebuilt or were capable of repair.

8.2 Documentary research:

A wealth of surviving documentary evidence (see Historic Consultancy Report in Appendix 3) gives scope for wide-ranging research on the development of the settlement, changing patterns of agriculture and social and economic history. A comparative study involving other Midland zone villages would help shed light on whether Great Horwood really was atypical in its degree of "openness", and if so why.

8.3 Morphology:

Archaeological investigation and documentary research would help solve various questions such as the origins of The Green (was there ever a market?), the history of the area north and west of the parish church (e.g. the site of the horse-mill, the extent of survival of former Rectory buildings, the reasons for its irregular plan-form, whether there was an early manorial complex here) and how far the plan-form of the settlement was the result of town-planning.

8.4 Great Horwood and the wider context:

There is archaeological evidence of a shrunken settlement near Manor Farm. How far did this extend and what was its relationship to the rest of the settlement? When did it become the manorial farm/court? What are the origins of the collection of houses farther north along Nash Road, now called The Common? Great Horwood had an unusually large area of Common and was associated with the historically significant Whaddon Chase. These are areas outside the scope of this report but further research would provide information on their relationship with the main settlement and their effect on its development.

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Abbreviations

BAS	Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society
BGS	British Geological Survey
CBS	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation

OD	Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on The Historical Monuments of England

10 Addresses

Name	Address	Contact Details
Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.	Countryside and Heritage, Buckinghamshire County Council, Annexe A, County Hall, Bucks, HP22 1UY	Tel. 01296-382927
English Heritage South East Region	English Heritage, Eastgate Court, 195-205 High Street, GUILDFORD, Surrey GU1 3EH	Tel. 01483 252000
Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society	Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society County Museum, Church Street Aylesbury, HP20 2QP	Website: www.bucksas.org.uk
Aylesbury Vale District Council	AVDC, 66 High Street Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1SD	Tel. 01296 585858

1 Appendix: Chronology & Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

1.2 Glossary of Terms

Terms	Definition
Charter (market)	Official charter granted by the sovereign to legitimise a corporate body such as a borough or to grant rights to a percentage of the revenue from a market or fair to a private individual
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance (Planning Act 1990)
Enclosure Award	Acts of Parliament were introduced to enclose (erect fencing) open fields and commons. Main period of enclosure by Act was 1750-1860, carried out on a parish basis.
Evaluation	Archaeological evaluation is made up of a number of different techniques that are tailored to assess the archaeological potential of a site, often before planning permission is given. Evaluation usually involves one or more processes from the following: desk based assessment, test-pitting, fieldwalking, geophysical survey, topographical survey or trial trenching,
Find spot	Location where a specific artefact was found
Manor	An official manor is based around a unit of jurisdiction rather than a geographical area and can include small sections of land spread across a parish, or several parishes. Typically a manor requires a lordship in possession of a coat of arms and who must hold a court for the manor. Can date from Saxon to modern period.
Manor [Reputed]	Unofficial manor held as freehold by someone not in possession of a coat of arms (i.e. does not have a title) and who does not have the authority to hold a manorial court. Usually date to medieval period or later.
Watching Brief	A watching brief is the term applied to the task of monitoring non-archaeological work (construction/demolition/quarrying) in order to record and/or preserve any archaeological remains that may be disturbed

2 Appendix: HER Records

2.1 Monuments HER Report

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
0002800000	SP 7659 3174	Singleborough	Medieval	Medieval hollow-ways and pond recorded in field survey
0002900000	SP 7720 3154	Manor Farm	Medieval	Medieval moat or village enclosures recorded in field survey
0003200000	SP 7944 3299	NNE Briars Bank Farm	Medieval	Historical evidence of Mychel Horwood manor and earthworks seen on aerial photographs may correspond to the medieval manor house
0008200000	SP 77940 32300	Crossroads Farm	19th Century	Nineteenth century records of windmill
0008201000	SP 77940 32300	Crossroads Farm	19th Century	Nineteenth century records of steam mill, destroyed around 1900
0011200000	SP 7761 3187	The Common	Medieval	Medieval hollow-ways recorded in fieldwalking
0011201000	SP 7761 3187	The Common	Medieval	Medieval house platforms recorded in field survey
0011300000	SP 7663 3184	Singleborough	Medieval	Possible H-shaped earthworks recorded in field survey, possible chapel
0011301000	SP 76660 31830	Singleborough	15th Century	Fifteenth century record of chapel
0020101000	SP 7729 3152	Manor Farm	Medieval-Post Medieval	Vestiges of a possible moat which once surrounded the manor house
0020102000	SP 7729 3152	Manor Farm	Medieval	Possible house platforms noted in association with manor house and moat
0020200000	SP 76998 32484	Great Horwood	Roman	Two camps known on the common before it was enclosed and after enclosure Roman artefacts came up with the first ploughing
0021900000	SP 7787 3243	Briars Bank Farm	Undated	Earthwork bank and deep ditch of uncertain date noted around the north and east sides of farmhouse on aerial photographs
0022400000	SP 77340 31230	Great Horwood	19th Century	metalwork found in the nineteenth century when it was struck by a plough
0692700000	SP 76476 29775	S of Mill Farm: Farmstead	19th Century	A farmstead complex is noted on a map surveyed in 1878-80
0078700000	SP 76550 29930	Mill Farm	19th Century	Historical records of smock mill, converted to windmill, demolished 1939
0297901000	SP 7369 3513	Viatores 166	Roman	Route of Roman road
0421000000	SP 77000 31200	Great Horwood	14th Century	Possible site of horse-mill, noted as demolished in the seventeenth century
0434700000	SP 8014 3261	Whaddon Chase	Medieval	Royal hunting forest, granted to the Giffard family in 1242 and thereafter a private hunting chase until 1840
0511500000	SP 76810 28990	Great Horwood bridge	16th Century	Sixteenth century record of bridge, current bridge is modern
0513200000	SP 7664 2916	Roddimore Stud	19th Century	Nineteenth century records of brick and tile-kiln
0525900000	SP 76600 31100	Pilch Lane	19th Century	Historical records of a nineteenth century windmill at this location
0526000000	SP 78400 31000	Mill Close	Post Medieval	Field-name evidence for possible post-medieval windmill
0658300000	SP 7815 3017	Great and Little Horwood.	Saxon	Probable course of Saxon charter boundary stretching a little over 3km, recorded as earthworks in field visit.
0690000000	SP 77149 31226	Market Place	15th Century	A charter to hold a market and a fair in the town was granted in 1447
0690300000	SP 7661 3182	Singleborough	Medieval-Post Medieval	Medieval and post-medieval settlement of Singleborough.
0690600000	SP 77667 29936	Little Horwood Airfield	1939-1945	RAF airfield used by Operational Training Units during World War II.
0691600000	SP 77248 31643	Nash Road,	19th Century	Site of pound shown on map of 1885
0691700000	SP 76084 31923	Great Furze Farm	19th Century	A small extractive pit is noted on a nineteenth century map
0692500000	SP 765 295	N of Jericho Farm: clay pit	19th Century	A clay pit is noted on map just north of a brickfields and kiln
0692600000	SP 768 297	Roddimore Stud	19th Century	An old gravel pit is noted on nineteenth century map

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
0692701000	SP 76515 30340	Mill Farm	19th Century	Four field barns are noted on map
0692800000	SP 77444 29708	Little Horwood Airport	19th Century	A gravel pit is noted on nineteenth century maps
0692900000	SP 755 325	Mangland Farm	19th Century	A gravel pit is noted on nineteenth century map
0693000000	SP 7952 3245	E of Briars Bank Farm	19th Century	A large irregular gravel pit shown on maps, still partly visible.
0693900000		Briars Bank Farm	19th Century	Gravel pit recorded on nineteenth century map
0696600000	SP 77015 31706	NW of Manor Farm	19th Century	map shows a small field barn within a rectangular enclosure
0696700000	SP 77704 31564	Manor Farm	19th Century	map shows a field barn within a small rectangular enclosure
0800300000	SP 77445 32735	NE of Redroofs Farm	19th Century	map shows a large winged barn with rectangular enclosure
0800400000	SP 76394 32374	NE of Dean Farm	19th Century	Nineteenth century map shows a winged field barn within an enclosure
0801100000	SP 76451 32864	Upper Shelspit Farm	Undated	Large enclosure or field boundary recorded on aerial photographs
0801400000	SP 78905 31900	Whitman's Grove	10th Century	Descriptions of Winslow boundary refer to following the wood boundary
0804100000	SP 77200 31210	S of Tudor Cottage,	Modern	Features associated with maltings, smithy and gravel pit
0806000000	SP 79134 33179	College Wood,	Saxon-Post Medieval	woodland features identified by woodland survey
0934200000	SP 77185 31223	Great Horwood village	Medieval-Post Medieval	Medieval and post-medieval settlement of Great Horwood.
0987000000	SP 76900 31701	Great Horwood Fen	Undated	Marshy area noted in fen survey
0987700000	SP 76400 31501	Singleborough	Undated	Two discrete areas of wetland noted in survey
1003401000	SP 7705 3128	Rectory Garden	19th Century	garden noted from historic records, some remnants today

2.2 Find Spots

HER	Grid Ref	Name	Period	Details
0002901000	SP 77200 31560	Manor Farm	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in possible moat/village enclosure
0012600000	SP 76300 32300	Singleborough	Roman	Roman pottery found on the surface of a ploughed field
0012700000	SP 76600 31830	Fir Tree Cottage	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic flint flake found in garden
0020000000	SP 77070 32310	Nr Six Lords Inn	Undated	Quernstone of uncertain date found in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century
0022401000	SP 77340 31230	Great Horwood	Roman	Late Roman metalwork found in the nineteenth century
0022402000	SP 7734 3123	Great Horwood	Roman	Late Roman metalwork found in the nineteenth century whilst ploughing.
0022403000	SP 77340 31230	Great Horwood	Roman	Late Roman metalwork found in the nineteenth century
0022404000	SP 77340 31230	Great Horwood	Roman	Late Roman metalwork found in the nineteenth century
0022405000	SP 77340 31230	Great Horwood	Roman	Late Roman metalwork found in the nineteenth century
0197300000	SP 77900 32100	The Common	Roman	Roman pottery found by chance
0216900000	SP 76630 32450	Singleborough	Roman	Roman pottery found on the ground surface
0216901000	SP 76630 32450	Singleborough	Medieval	Medieval pottery found on the ground surface
0216902000	SP 76750 32400	Fir Tree Farm	Medieval	Late medieval to seventeenth century metalwork found in metal-detecting survey
0216902001	SP 76750 32400	Fir Tree Farm	Post Medieval	Post-medieval metalwork found in metal-detecting survey
0224000000	SP 78090 32360	Crossroads Farm	Roman	Possible Roman tile and pottery found on the surface of seeded field
0224001000	SP 78090 32360	Crossroads Farm	Roman	Roman metalwork found on the surface of a seeded field
0227500000	SP 78220 31100	ESE of Parish Church	Roman	Roman pottery found on surface of ploughed field
0592900000	SP 76737 32447	Singleborough	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey

2.3 Listed Buildings

EH	Grade	Grid ref	Address	Period	Description
397579	II	SP 77100 31240	1 Church Lane	1800-1832	Brick house
397747	II	SP 77105 31288	2 Church Lane	1700-1732	Timber framed house
397748	II	SP 77118 31208	The Crown Inn	1767-1799	Brick public house
397749	II	SP 77111 31218	3 & 5 The Green	1767-1799	Brick house
397750	II	SP 77112 31253	7 The Green	1767-1799	Brick house
397751	II	SP 77131 31249	9 The Green	1767-1799	Brick house
397827	II	SP 77149 31249	11 The Green	1767-1799	Brick house
397829	II	SP 77153 31187	6 The Green	1600-1699	Timber framed house
397832	II	SP 77149 31249	10-12 The Green	1900-1999	Timber framed house
397834	II*	SP 77073 31206	St James' Church	1300-1399	Parish church
397835	II	SP 77005 31139	3 High St	1767-1799	Brick house
397920	II	SP 77018 31136	4 High St	1800-1832	Brick house
397921	II	SP 77093 31162	10 High St	1767-1799	Brick house
397922	II	SP 77135 31173	12 High St	1780-1799	Brick house
397923	II	SP 77246 31237	3 Little Horwood Road	1800-1832	Brick house
397924	II	SP 77297 31250	7-9 Little Horwood Road barn	1600-1699	Timber framed barn
397925	II	SP 77320 31223	9 Little Horwood Road	1900-1999	Timber framed house
397926	II	SP 77369 31213	11 Little Horwood Road	1600-1699	Timber framed house
397927	II	SP 77431 31205	15 Little Horwood Road	1800-1899	Timber framed house
397928	II	SP 77450 31196	17-19 Little Horwood Road	1400-1499	Timber framed cruck house
397929	II	SP 77228 31214	2 Little Horwood Road	1767-1799	Brick house
398078	II	SP 77292 31201	6-10 Little Horwood Road	1600-1699	Timber framed house
398079	II	SP 77309 31204	12 Little Horwood Road	1600-1699	Timber framed house
398080	II	SP 77326 31195	14 Little Horwood Road	1600-1699	Timber framed barn
398081	II	SP 77168 31313	5 Nash Road	1800-1899	Timber framed house
398083	II	SP 77207 31280	Chapel House, Nash Road	1821 (converted)	Former Congregational Chapel now a house
398084	II*	SP 77296 31557	Manor Farm, Nash Road	1600-1699	Brick house
398085	II	SP 76995 31219	Church Hill	1782	Rubble & stone house
398086	II	SP 76988 31234	School End Farm	1767-1832	Brick outbuilding
398088	II	SP 77003 31259	Old Rectory, School End	1600-1699	Timber framed house
398089	II	SP 77063 31268	Rectory, School End now Glebe House	1800-1832	Brick house
398218	II	SP 77016 31232	Tudor Cottage	1600-1632	Timber framed house
398293	II	SP 77019 31000	Old Farm, Spring Lane	1567-1699	Timber framed house
398294	II	SP 77090 30991	6 Spring Lane	1600-1732	Timber framed house
398295	II	SP 77107 30746	24 Spring Lane	1800-1832	Brick house
398296	II	SP 77102 31035	25 Spring Lane	1700-1799	Timber framed house
398297	II	SP 76953 31108	The Grange	1767-1799	Brick house
398298	II	SP 76948 31060	4 Winslow Road	1800-1832	Rubble & stone house
398299	II	SP 76951 31010	6 Winslow Road	1600-1699	Timber framed house

EH	Grade	Grid ref	Address	Period	Description
398300	II	SP 76987 31108	Swan Inn	1767-1799	Brick public house

3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data[†]

Trade Directories

Artisan/trades	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Lacemaker				1					
Shoe/boot maker		3		1			1		
Tailor		2		4	2	1	1		
TOTAL	0	5	0	6	2	1	2	0	0
Merchant/Dealer	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Brewery		1							
Dealer	3	2		3	3		2		1
Dealer (animals)		1		1	1	1	1		
Dealer (Corn/coal)					1	1	1		
Draper					1				
Grocer				1	1	2	2		2
Ironmonger		1							
TOTAL	3	5	0	5	7	4	6	0	3
Agric/General	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Farmer	15	9		16	15	16	20		16
TOTAL	15	9	0	16	15	16	20	0	16
Professional	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Accountant									
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service/Provisions	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Baker		1		3	3	1			
Beer Retailer		2		1	3	1	2		
Blacksmith	1	1		2	1	1	1		1
Bricklayer/builder		1			1				
Brick/tile maker				2	1	1			
Butcher		3		5	2	3	2		1
Carpenter		2		3	2	1	1		2
Carrier							1		
Hotel/Inn					1	1	1		
Ins Agent									1
Miller		1		2		1	1		
Plumber/electrician		1							
Pub	2	1			1	2	2		2
Roofer									
Saddler		2		1	1	1			
School		1							
Watchmaker									
Wheelwright				1		2	2		
TOTAL	3	16	0	20	16	15	13	0	7

[†] Posse Comitatus, 1798.

Population Figures

Date	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
Population	537	581	688	720	712	834	846	866	712	639	554
Date	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	
Population	584	509	526	NA	715	596	1050	NA	NA	1025	

4 Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report

Background

Throughout its history Great Horwood has never been anything more than a large village. There was never a borough there, nor a market, nor any urban institutions or occupational structure. The only hint of an urban characteristic comes from the 1447 grant of a charter for a market and fair, but that was never implemented - over the next century and more neither the manor's court rolls nor its accounts, which both survive from that period in nearly continuous runs, contain a single reference to a market. The court rolls, which are detailed and provide a fairly full picture of life in the village in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, reveal it to be a large and populous place, with a number of non-farming tradesmen and artisans, but provide no hint of a more urban dimension.ⁱ In 1798 its occupational structure differed hardly at all from that of the other large villages in the area: over 80% of its adult males were farmers, labourers or servants, the rest being tradesmen or artisans of the usual rural sorts (carpenters, butchers, bakers, tailors etc).ⁱⁱ

The parish of Great Horwood comprised the village of Great Horwood and the hamlet of Singleborough. Each was a separate manor and township, with its own discrete field system; they were united only by the parish.

The manor of Great Horwood was given to Longueville Priory in Normandy shortly after the Conquest. From 1367 the English lands of alien priories were sequestrated, among them Great Horwood, which was leased to a succession of royal officials and favourites. In 1441 it was granted outright to New College, Oxford, which has held it ever since. The manor of Singleborough was held by a succession of minor lords until 1320, and then successively by the Despensers, the Beauchamp and Neville earls of Warwick, the Crown and the Argall family (and was often leased out). In 1606 it was sold to six local inhabitants and thereafter gradually became moribund. Singleborough was technically appurtenant to a small independent fee in Great Horwood proper (in consequence of which they were sometimes confusingly called the manor of Horwood) but the latter seems to have effectively ceased to exist after the piecemeal acquisition of its lands by New College in about 1500.

The manor of Singleborough appears never to have been very active. That of Great Horwood remained vigorous until well into the modern period, though from about 1600 onwards its role was increasingly restricted to land transfers and management of the common fields. Thereafter the parish was increasingly governed through the usual rural parochial institutions – the churchwardens, constables, overseers, and latterly the vestry. From the early nineteenth century it became part of Winslow poor law union, and from 1874 Winslow Rural Sanitary District, which in 1895 became Winslow Rural District.

New College Archives ('NCA') contain voluminous records relating to the manor of Great Horwood, including extraordinarily complete runs of court rolls from 1302 right up to the modern period. They enable the village to be studied in great detail – two recent studies are listed at the end of this report. The College's records are listed in F.W. Steer, *The Archives of New College, Oxford: a Catalogue* (Chichester, 1974), but note that (i) although many Great Horwood records appear in the section headed 'Bucks: Great Horwood' (pp. 191-8), others are scattered throughout the catalogue, and (ii) many records dealing with the College's estate as a whole incorporate Great Horwood records, but the catalogue does not indicate this.

The manor of Singleborough left very few records.

MT means the compiler of this report, Matt Tompkins, has a transcript, translation or photocopy of the document.

Medieval Records (to 1500)

Manorial records

Manor of Great Horwood

Court rolls 1302-7, 1337-8, 1344, 1346: NCA, 3912

Note: these are the correct dates: those stated in Steer, *New College Archives*, p. 191, are incorrect.

Court rolls 1307-26: NCA, 3913

Court rolls 1327-74: NCA, 3914

Court rolls 1382-99: NCA, 3915 MT

Court roll, 1400: Bodleian Lib, MSS.DD.All Souls.c269, doc. 251 MT

Court rolls 1400-22: NCA, 3916 MT

Court rolls 1422-59: NCA, 3917 MT

Court rolls 1461-84: NCA, 3918 MT

Court rolls (draft; limp vols), with other manors, 1487-1502: NCA, 2712 MT

Court rolls, 1495-1508: NCA, 3919 MT

Court roll extracts, arranged under headings, with loose papers, inc. list of inclosures, c 1576, and list of heriots paid in kind, 16C (2 vols, 17C, indexed), 1283-1650 (circa): NCA, 3947, 3948

Selected entries from the Great Horwood rolls have been printed in Ault, *Open-Field Farming* and 'Open field husbandry', and in Poos and Bonfield, *Select Cases*..

Account rolls, 1432, 1441-58: NCA, 6501-6519 MT

Account rolls, 1465-82: NCA, 6500/1-22 MT

Account rolls (with other manors), 1483-1586 and later: NCA, 1730, 1733, 1735, 1736-47, 1755-86, 1788, 1790, 1794-96, 1802-05, 1810, 1812-17, 1819-38, 1841-45, 1944, 1961, 1963, 1972, 1976-78, 1983, 1991, 2007, 2569-72, 3896 (for details, see Steer, *Archives of New College*, pp. 18-26). MT

Valors of New College lands, including Great Horwood, 1476, 1477 (MT), 1487: NCA, 9181, 9134, 2577.

Rental (freehold tenants), c1477: NCA, 5032, f. 89. MT

Extent, 1320: NCA, 4503 MT

Extent, c.1390: NCA, 4504 Note: this is not, as is usually stated, a draft of the 1320 extent – it is rather an updated version of it, prepared c. 1390 MT

Extent (as copied into *Liber Niger*), c.1390: NCA, 9744, fos. 37-40

Extent (copied in 17C compilation), c.1390: NCA, 3946 Printed, though with some inaccuracies of transcription, in Ault, *Open-Field Farming*, p. 204.

Bounds of manor, demesne, Whaddon Chase, statements of no. of yardlands and hides (8 items, copied in 17C compilation), late 15C, 16C, early 17C: NCA, 4505, 4506. 4505/2 is reported in detail in *VCH Bucks*, ii, pp. 139-41. MT

New College's *Registrum Primum*, or White Book, and *Registrum Dimissiones ad Firmam* vol. 2, contain enrolled copies of leases and other documents, 1400-1528: NCA, 9756, 9757. MT

New College's *Registrum Evidentiarium* vols. 2, 5, contain copies of title deeds and other documents, 11C-17C: NCA, 9788, ff. 333-81; NCA, 9791, ff. 472, 479, 546-7. MT

Manor of Singleborough (and its associated fee in Great Horwood)

Court roll, with other manors (Gloucester Honour), 1449-1451: Staffordshire RO, D641/1/4R/2 MT

Bailiff's account of Singleborough, with other manors, 1332-3: TNA:PRO, SC 6/1119/3 MT

Bailiff's accounts of Singleborough, with other manors, 1490-92, 1514-5, : TNA:PRO, SC 6/Hen VII/24, 25

Hundred Rolls

1279-80 rolls: *Rotuli Hundredorum*, Record Commission (London, 1812), ii, pp. 336-8 (the printed version has minor errors - the original is TNA: PRO SC5 /BUCKS /TOWER /1).

Some discussion of the Great Horwood entries may be found in K. Bailey, *Economy and Society in Medieval Buckinghamshire: The Hundred Rolls 1254-1280*, Buckinghamshire Papers 7 (2006), p. 16 – though I believe the data is mis-interpreted there.

Reference to Great Horwood and Singleborough in the 1254-5 rolls can be found at i, p. 27.

Tax Records

Containing assessments on named individuals

1327, Twentieth: TNA:PRO, E179/242/86 MT

1332, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/362/3, rot. 6 (headed Singleborough)

Transcribed (with some minor errors) in Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns*, BRS 14 (1966), p. 70.

1380, Clerical Tenth and Poll tax: TNA:PRO, E179/35/12, rot. 1, m. 2; rot. 1d, m. 1d; rot. 2

Printed in *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae, Auctoritate P. Nicholai IV, Circa A.D. 1291* (Record Commission, 1802), pp. 32-34, 45-48.

1406, Clerical Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/38/660, m. 1

Containing communal assessments only

1217?, Carucage: TNA:PRO, E179/242/109, rot. 1 (headed Singleborough) No useful information. Printed in Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns*, BRS 14 (1966), p. 113.

1220, Carucage of 2s.: TNA:PRO, E179/239/241, m. 3 (headed Singleborough)

1334, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/378/24, m. 1

1334, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/23, m. 1

The total assessed is in Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns*, BRS 14 (1966), p. 104.

1336, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/378/27, m. 1

1337, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/4, m. 1

The total assessed is in R. Glasscock (ed.), *The Lay Subsidy of 1334* (London, 1975), pp.19, also Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns*, BRS 14 (1966), p. 104.

1338, 3 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/6, rot. 2

1339, 3 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/7, m. 1

1340, 2 Ninths and Fifteenths and Tax on wool: TNA:PRO, E179/77/9, rot. 3d

1342, 2 Ninths and Fifteenths and tax on wool: TNA:PRO, E179/77/11, m. 2,

1346, 2 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/13, m. 2

1347, 2 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/14, m. 2

1348, 2 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/15, m. 1

1349, 3 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/16, m. 2

1351, 3 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/17, m. 3

1352, 3 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/18, m. 2

1352, 3 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/21, m. 1

- 1353, 3 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/19, m. 2
1354, 3 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/20, m. 2
1380, 1½ Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/25, m. 2
1388, ½ Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/27, m. 2
1393, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/28, m. 2
1393, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/29, m. 2
1395, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/77/30, m. 2
1398, 1½ Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/31, m. 2
1432, 1 1/3 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/52, m. 2
1446, 1½ Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/77/65, m. 2

The total assessed is in A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *Early Taxation Returns*, BRS 14 (1966) p. 104.

1449, ½ Fifteenth and tenth : TNA:PRO, E179/77/66

1460, Peter's Pence: printed in *Recs. of Bucks.* 10 (1916), p. 229.

(The list of taxpayers for 1332 and the assessments for 1217?, 1334, 1337 and 1446 are printed in: A.C. Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns. Taxation of Personal Property in 1332 and later*, BRS, 14 (1966), pp. 70, 103, 113.)

Parish records

None.

Other Ecclesiastical records

Records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

Miscellaneous registers 1483-1523: CBS, D-A/We/1 (relate to the whole county).

Printed in E.M. Elvey (ed.), *The Courts of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham 1483-1523*, BRS, 19 (1975).

Visitation books, 1492-1788: CBS, D-A/V (relate to the whole county).

Other Great Horwood records (not an exhaustive list)

- New College, Oxford, holds a large collection of records, including title deeds 12C-15C: see Steer, *Archives of New College*, and especially NCA 4499, 11391-11260.
- Grant in frankalmoigne of lands in Great Horwood, Singleborough and elsewhere by William de Horwode to Missenden abbey, c.1250: Worcs RO, 705:349/12946/492821.
- Petition of, inter alia, tenants of Great Horwood against prise of victuals and carriage , c.1382: TNA:PRO, SC 8/300/14996
- 5 debt cases in Chancery, involving Great Horwood people, 1289-1339: TNA:PRO, C 241/86/12, /100/38, 101/128, 111/55, 111/60
- suits for possession of manors of Buckland and Singleborough, 1376, 1381-2: TNA:PRO, C 44/8/12, C 44/9/3, C 44/10/23
- Petition of escheator of Bucks against Thomas Hastings of Stony Stratford for resuce of Richard Gerard, a neif of Singleborough, 1392: TNA:PRO, SC 8/302/15073
- sheriff's accounts (x3) for Queen Joan's lands in, inter alia, Great Horwood, 1437-9, 1443-5: TNA:PRO, E 199/2/13, 17, 18 MT
- references to Great Horwood and Singleborough from: Kirby's Quest, 1284-8; Aid for marrying the King's daughter, 1302-3; *Nomina Villarum*, 1316; Aid for knighting the King's

eldest son, 1346, can be found in *Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids: ... 1284-1431, vol. 1: Beds-Devon* (London, 1899), pp. 82, 101-2, 112, 128.

Early Modern Records (1500-1800)

Manorial records

Manor of Great Horwood

- Court rolls, 1495-1508: NCA, 3919 MT
- Court rolls, 1511-46: NCA, 3920 MT
- Court rolls, with other manors, 1528: NCA, 3879 MT
- Court roll, with other manors, 1529: NCA, 3877 MT
- Court rolls, 1547-58: NCA, 3921 MT
- Court rolls (?draft) (6), 1547-1569 (non-consec.) : NCA, 3949 MT
- Court rolls, 1559-1602: NCA, 3922 MT
- Court rolls, 1603-10: NCA, 3923 MT
- Court rolls (2) with other manors, 1593-1594: NCA, 3705, 3706 MT
- Court books (draft) (3) with other manors, 1593-1624: NCA, 1, 16, 942 MT
- Court rolls (draft), 1616-1648: NCA, 3940
- Court rolls, 1616-34: NCA, 3924
- Court papers comprising presentments, surrenders, lists of tenants and extracts of court rolls (28 docs), 1623-1668: NCA, 3941
- Court rolls, 1637-9: NCA, 3925
- Court rolls, 1640-7: NCA, 3926
- Court rolls, 1649-52: NCA, 3927
- Court rolls, 1653-79: NCA, 3928
- Court minutes (incomplete) (1 sheet), 1676-1677: CBS, D/BASM 43
- Court rolls, 1680-93: NCA, 3929
- Court rolls, 1694-1703: NCA, 3930
- Court rolls, 1704-18: NCA, 3931
- Court roll, with other manors, 1705: Collection held privately: enquiries to TNA, National Advisory Services, ref. NRA 996 Cottrell-Dormer
- Court rolls, 1719-27: NCA, 3932
- Court minutes, with surrenders and presentments, 1727-1736: NCA, 3942
- Court rolls, 1728-37: NCA, 3933
- Court rolls, 1738-45: NCA, 3934
- Court rolls, 1746-8: NCA, 3935
- Court rolls, 1749-56: NCA, 3936
- Court rolls, 1757-9: NCA, 3937
- Court rolls, 1760-3: NCA, 3938
- Court rolls, 1764-5: NCA, 3939
- Jury presentments, 1776: CBS, PR 108/28/4

- Court minutes, with surrenders and presentments, 1776-1784: NCA, 3942
- Court book, 1776-1826: NCA, 3951
- Court book, 1827-67: NCA, 3952
- Court book, 1867-1925: NCA, 3953
- Court roll (draft), 1783: NCA, 5328
- Court minutes (7 items), 1816-1833: NCA, 7794
- Accounts of fines and heriots, with rents of various properties (vol), 1700-1900 (undated) : NCA, 934
- Account rolls (with other manors), 1483-1586, 1591, 1595-6: NCA, 1730, 1733, 1735, 1736-47, 1755-86, 1788, 1790, 1794-96, 1802-05, 1810, 1812-17, 1819-38, 1841-45, 1944, 1961, 1963, 1972, 1976-78, 1983, 1991, 2007, 2569-72, 3896 (for details, see Steer, *Archives of New College*, pp. 18-26). MT
- Valors of New College lands, including Great Horwood, 1516, 1518, 1519, 1585: NCA, 2543, 2548, 9136, 2551
- Rental (with copy 14C extent and 15-16C bounds), 1610: NCA, 3946 MT
- Another transcript of this rental is in Marshall, *Studies in Court Rolls*.
- Rental (roll), 1614: NCA, 4508
- Rental (roll), 1628: NCA, 4510
- Rental (roll), 1637: NCA, 4511
- List of customary tenants, 1646: NCA, 4173
- Rental, 1680: NCA, 3943
- Quit rental, with other manors (vol), 1777-1780: NCA, 768
- Properties with tenants, admission dates and quit rents, with Tingewick (vol), (after 1784 : NCA, 4165
- Terrier, with other manors and estates (vol), c. 1860: NCA, 9853
- New College's *Registra Dimissiones ad Firmam* vols. 2-31, contain copies of leases and other documents, 1480-1835: NCA, 9757-9786. MT (up to 1610)
- New College's *Liber Niger* and *Registra Evidentiary* vols. 1-5, contain copies of title deeds and other documents, 11C-17C: NCA, 9744, 9787-9791. MT (up to 1610)
- Bounds of manor, demesne, Whaddon Chase, statements of no. of yardlands and hides (8 items, copied in 17C compilation), late 15C, 16C, early 17C: NCA, 4505, 4506 (4506/1 is also copied into *Reg. Evid.* 3; 4505/2 is reported in detail in *VCH Bucks, ii*, pp. 139-41; two more bounds are copied into court rolls NCA 3705/8; 1/21; 3923/7,8; 942) MT
- Terrier of demesne lands, 1629: NCA, 3406/10 MT
- Inspeximus of Exchequer inquisition into bounds of Bagge Coppice, 1566: NCA, 4499/58 (copied into *Reg. Evid.* 2, f. 361).
- Inspeximus of Chancery judgment in dispute between lord and tenants over the demesne and the incidents of copyhold tenure in Great Horwood, 1611: NCA 4499/59 (copied into *Reg. Evid.* 2, f. 362). MT

Manor of Singleborough (and its associated fee in Great Horwood)

Court roll, with other manors, 1547-1550: TNA:PRO, SC2/155/13 MT

Court rolls (2) (badly mutilated), 1623-49 (non-consec.): CBS, D/BASM 66/1-2

Court roll, 1658: CBS, D/BASM 66/3

Court roll, 1703: CBS, D/BASM 66/4

Court roll (draft) 1763: CBS, D/BASM 66/5

Bailiff's accounts of Singleborough, with other manors, 1490-92, 1514-5: TNA:PRO, SC 6/Hen VII/24, 25

Bailiff's accounts of Singleborough, with other manors, 1519-47: TNA:PRO, SC 6/Hen VIII/133-157

Rental of Thomas Pigot's tenants in Singleborough, Great Horwood, 1507: CBS, D/P 291 MT

Survey, with other manors, c. 1554-8: TNA:PRO, LR2/188 (f 68)

Tax records

Containing assessments on named individuals

1525, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/102

1525, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/105, rot. 4d

Printed in A.C. Chibnall and A. Vere Woodman. (eds.), *Subsidy Roll for the County of Buckingham Anno 1524*, BRS. 8 (1950), pp. 51.

1529, Clerical Fifteenth and Tenth: printed in *Recs. of Bucks.* 10 (1916), p. 415.

1541, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/122

1543, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/127, rot. 7

1544, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/79/285 Part 9, m. 1

1545, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/134, m. 4

1545, Benevolence: TNA:PRO, E179/78/140, rot. 3

1547, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/78/149, m. 1

1549, Subsidy ('relief'): TNA:PRO, E179/79/163, rot. 11

1550, Subsidy ('relief'): TNA:PRO, E179/79/164, rot. 4

1551, Subsidy ('relief'): TNA:PRO, E179/79/165, rot. 5

1559, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/79/186, m. 1

1572, Subsidy: CBS, D/DV/6/8. The compiler of this report has a transcript.

1594, 3 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/79/217, rot. 1d

1599, 3 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/79/242, m. 2

1600, 3 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/79/240, m. 1

1622, Free gift: TNA:PRO, E179/79/270A, rot. 2

1625, 3 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/79/278, rot. 1d

1628, 5 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/80/286, rot. 2d

- 1628, 5 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/80/295, rot. 3
- 1641, 4 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/80/299, rot. 1
- 1641, 4 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/80/300, rot. 2
- 1641, 2 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/80/303, rot. 2d
- 1662, Hearth tax: TNA:PRO, E179/80/351, rot. 6
- 1662, Hearth tax: TNA:PRO, E179/80/352, rot. 3
- 1663, 4 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/79/285 Part 3, rot. 1d
- 1664, 4 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/80/337, rot. 2
- c1780-1832, Land Tax Assessments: CBS, Q/RPL
- Containing communal assessments only*
- 1543, 4 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/78/111
- 1544, 4 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/78/116, rot. 1
- 1547, 2 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/78/143, rot. 5
- 1553, 2 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/172, m. 1
- 1555, 2 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/176, m. 1d
- 1558, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/79/180
- 1587, 2 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/204, rot. 2d
- 1588, 2 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/203, rot. 2
- 1591, 4 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/208 Part 1, rot. 2d
- 1593, 6 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/211, rot. 2d
- 1596, 6 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/215, rot. 3
- 1598, 6 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/222, rot. 2d
- 1598, 3 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/79/229, rot. 1d
- 1599, 6 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/224, rot. 2d
- 16C, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/80/361, rot. 4
- 1604, 8 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/242A, rot. 2d
- 1605, 8 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/243, rot. 2d
- Eliz. I, Fifteenth and tenth: TNA:PRO, E179/79/250, rot. 3d
- 1606, Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/261, rot. 2d
- 1610, 6 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/255, rot. 2
- 1622, 2 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/388/12 Part 26
- 1624, 3 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/271, rot. 2
- 1625, 3 Fifteenths and tenths: TNA:PRO, E179/79/273, rot. 2
- 1626, 2 Subsidies: TNA:PRO, E179/388/13 Part 2
- 1657, Assessment for army and navy: TNA:PRO, E179/80/322, m. 2
- 1658, Assessment for army and navy: TNA:PRO, E179/80/321
- 1658, Assessment for army and navy: TNA:PRO, E179/80/325, m. 2

- 1658, Assessment for army and navy: TNA:PRO, E179/80/326
1659, Assessment for army and navy: TNA:PRO, E179/80/328
1660, Assessment for army and navy: TNA:PRO, E179/80/329
1660-7, Assessment of £70,000: TNA:PRO, E179/299/7, m. 10
1667, Poll tax: TNA:PRO, E179/80/343, m. 2
1671, Subsidy: TNA:PRO, E179/299/8 Part 1, m. 5

Parish records

Registers

Baptisms, marriages and burials, 1600-20C: CBS, PR 108/1/1-11

There is a typewritten transcript in the Local Studies Library at Aylesbury.

Bishops Transcripts 1591-1839: CBS, D-A/T/108/2, 109, 203/19

(Independent chapel, births and baptisms, 1821-37: TNA:PRO, RG 4/319)

Other

Glebe Terriers, 1674, 1750, 1756, 1826, 3x n.d.: CBS, D-A/Gt/5/18/1-7

Glebe Terriers, 1724, 1831: CBS, PR 108/3/1, 2 MT

Glebe terriers, 1724, 1749, 1766, 1778, n.d.: Lincoln Diocesan Registry, xiv/48 (1577)

Settlement certificates and examinations (47 items), 1653-1813: CBS, PR 108/13/1

Removal orders, 1678-1836: CBS PR 108/13/2

Bonds, 1676, 1678: CBS PR 108/28/1-2

Copy court roll entry, 1695: CBS PR 108/28/3

Memo concerning payment of tithes in Singleborough, 1707: CBS PR 108/27/1

Quarter sessions order re poor relief payment to Gt Horwood family, 1712: CBS PR 108/18/1

Apprenticeship indenture, 1754: CBS PR 108/14/1

Presentments of jury at memorial court leet, 1766: CBS PR 108/28/4

Inventory of goods detained for use of overseers, 1772: CBS PR 108/28/5

Copy (w.m. 1804) of Common Book, 1777: NCA, 3399

Open field and commons regulations, 1785, 1807: CBS, PR 108/28/6, 7 MT

Papers relating to charitable bequests, charities ((items), 1674-1896: CBS PR 108/25/1-9

Singleborough Inclosure Award and map, 1800: CBS, PR 108/26/1-2

Great Horwood Inclosure Award and map, 1842: CBS PR 108/27/1, IR 39 R

Great Horwood Inclosure commissioners' calculations, 1842: CBS, PR 108/26/5

Great Horwood Inclosure commissioners' minutes, 1841-3: CBS, IR/M20/1

8 inclosure-related documents, 1775-1842: NCA, 112, 3408-13, 4502, 7756 8592

Ecclesiastical records and returns of religion

Probate

Apart from wills proved in the PCC, which are not considered here, Great Horwood wills would have been proved in the court of the archdeaconry of Buckingham or, very occasionally, in the Consistory Court of Lincoln. No Buckingham archdeaconry wills survive from before the last decades of the fifteenth century, however. All pre-1660 wills are indexed in:

J. Hunt, R. Bettridge & A. Toplis, *Index to Probate Records of the Archdeaconry Court of Buckingham 1483-1660 and of the Buckinghamshire Peculiars 1420-1660*, BRS 32 (2001).

For later periods indexes to probate records of the archdeaconry court of Buckingham are available at the CBS. MT (detailed notes of all pre-1600 wills of Great Horwood residents)

Other records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

Miscellaneous registers 1483-1523: CBS, D-A/We/1 (relate to the whole county).

Printed in E.M. Elvey (ed.), *The Courts of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham 1483-1523*, BRS, 19 (1975).

Visitation books, 1492-1788: CBS, D-A/V (relate to the whole county).

Other records

Church inspection, 1637: CBS, D/A/V/15

Inventory of church goods, 1552: TNA:PRO, E 117/1/37.

Parliamentary survey of Great Horwood rectory, 1647-56: Lambeth Palace Library, COMM/12A/3/109.

1563, 1605 diocesan returns: A. Dyer and D.M. Palliser (eds.), *The Diocesan Population Returns for 1563 and 1603*, Records of Social and Economic History, N.S. 31 (2005), pp. 237, 362.

1676 Compton census: Anne Whiteman (ed.), *The Compton Census of 1676 : a Critical Edition*, Records of Social and Economic History, NS 10 (1986), p. 369.

Military surveys and musters

1522 Military Survey: A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire in 1522*, Buckinghamshire Record Society 17 (1973), pp. 178-80.

1535 muster roll: TNA:PRO E 101/58/16 (transcribed in R.T. Baldwin, *The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire, 1535* (unpub. transcript, PRO Library, 1989), pp. 23-4).

1798 Posse Comitatus: I.F.W. Beckett, *The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798*, Buckinghamshire Record Society 22 (1985), pp. 200-1, 218.

Militia lists, 1810, 1812-13, 1814 (x2), 1815: CBS, L/M/14/16, 17; 15/16, 17; 16/16, 17; 17/16, 17; 18/16, 17 [16 = Great Horwood, /17 = Singleborough]

Title deeds (not an exhaustive list)

- New College, Oxford, holds a large collection of papers, including many title deeds, 16C-20C: see Steer, *Archives of New College*, and especially NCA 4499, 11391-11260.
- The BAS Collection at CBS contains a number of title deeds to properties in Great Horwood, some dealing with the manor of Singleborough, 17-19C: CBS, BAS Coll.
- Pigot of Doddershill deeds relating to lands in, inter alia, Great Horwood, 1509-1516: CBS, D/P/297, 300-1, 313
- title deeds, incl. terriers, of Gt Furze Farm, Singleborough, 1698-1840: CBS, D/X584/1-35
- deeds relating to messuage and land in Singleborough, 1729: CBS, D/X527/24, 25
- various deeds relating to lands in Great Horwood, 1774-19C: CBS, D182/36-71
- deeds and other papers of Barge family of Singleborough, 1670-1865: CBS, DE/Ls/B89-99

Other Great Horwood records

Lists of residents

Protestation Return (transcript), 1641: CBS, M14

John Wilson (ed.), *Buckinghamshire Contributions for Ireland 1642 ...*, Buckinghamshire Record Society 21 (1983), pp. 63-4.

Chancery, Star Chamber, Exchequer records (not an exhaustive list)

Suit in Chancery over detention of deeds of lands in Great Horwood and elsewhere, Richard Colyar v executor of Thomas Cowley, 1504-15: TNA:PRO, C 1/299/37

Miscellaneous

- - New College, Oxford, holds a large collection of papers, 16C-20C: see Steer, *Archives of New College*.
- Correspondence concerning purchase of office of steward of Great Horwood and other New College manors, 1632: CBS, D-X464/10/6
- 2 letters to New College commenting on claims of Nash tenants and Duke of Buckingham over Great Horwood common, 1624: NCA, 4509.
- 2 Exemplifications of Bucks Assizes judgments as to Nash and Whaddon tenants' rights in Singleborough common, 1651, 1654: CBS, D/B/300 (two of 6 items)
- Charity Commissioners' records regarding Great Horwood charities, 1677: TNA:PRO C 93/36/20
- Agreement between Nash tenants to defend their rights of common in Great Horwood, 1724: CBS, D/B/300 (one of 6 items, another is a map of the common, see below)
- 3 letters about an annual rentcharge on a farm at Singleborough, bequeathed to the poor of Calne by William Swaddon (16C rector), 1758-1816: Wilts and Swindon Archives, PR/Calne: St.Mary the Virgin and Holy Trinity/2586/60

County records with Great Horwood entries

- Return of vintners, innholders and alehousekeepers in Bucks (transcript), 1577: CBS,

D-X423/1. The full list of names can be found on-line, in the A2A catalogue.

- Registers of licensed victuallers, 1753-1828: CBS, Q/RLV

- Land Tax Assessments, c1780-1832: CBS, Q/RPL

Quarter Sessions - for Great Horwood references in these, see: W. le Hardy and G.L. Reckitt (eds),

County of Buckingham Calendar to the Sessions Records, 1678-1733, 8 vols (Aylesbury, 1933-87).

Indexes for later periods are available at CBS.

Maps

Salden estate (photocopy), 1600: CBS, MaR/35

Estate map, north-east part of Great Horwood parish, 1612: NCA, 4507.

Estate map, College Wood, 1654: NCA, 5672.

Nash, Great Horwood and Singelborough common, 1724: CBS, D/B/300

Whaddon Chase and bounds, 1791: CBS, AR 126/2001

Singleborough inclosure map, 1800: CBS, IR/314A R

Whaddon Chase and lands in, inter alia, Great Horwood, 1814: CBS, IR 100Q

Great Horwood inclosure map, 1842: CBS, IR/39B R

Great Horwood inclosure working map re carriageways, 1842: CBS, IR/39A R

Great Horwood tithe map, 1841: CBS, 218

Trade Directories

No pre-nineteenth-century Directory has an entry for Great Horwood.

Local Newspapers

No newspapers were printed in Buckinghamshire until the nineteenth century.

Modern Records (Post 1800)

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

Housing by-laws and Installation of services

No housing by-laws have been found, nor any records which obviously relate to the installation of services, though it may be that some references to them can be found in the following records of Winslow RDC and its predecessor bodies (which are very nearly all of that body's records which have been lodged at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies).

Records of Winslow RDC and its predecessor bodies

Great Horwood parish

Churchwardens' account book, 1812-1950: CBS, PR 108/5/1

Vestry minute book, 1808-57: CBS, PR 108/8/1

Winslow Rural Sanitary Authority (in existence 1875-95)

Signed minute books, 1872-93: CBS, DC4/1/1

Signed minute book, 1893-94: CBS, DC4/1/2

Winslow Rural District Council

Signed minute books, 1894-1941: CBS, DC4/1/2-12

Signed minute books of Council and committees, 1941-74: CBS, DC4/1/12-44

Signed minute books of Rural Rating, Market Square and Finance committees, 1927-41: CBS, DC4/1/45-7

Treasurer's ledgers, 1874-1970: CBS, DC4/11/1-33

Treasurer's valuation lists, 1929-62: CBS, DC4/15/1-11

Installation of services

Water

No records have been found relating to the introduction of a water supply in the town. Kelly's Directory for 1939 state that mains water was available, but not where the supply came from. The Kelly's Directories for 1903-39 all mention that Little Horwood received a mains supply from a reservoir half a mile north – perhaps Great Horwood shared that supply. At some point the supply would have become the responsibility of the Buckinghamshire Water Board (which became part of Anglian Water in 1973). The only records of the Board which have been found are:

Seal book, 1942-5: CBS, AR 89/2006

Map of Bucks Water Board area; Scale: 1 inch to 1 mile, 1960: CBS, DC13/38/12

Misc. records rel. to engineering projects, incl. contracts, bills of quantities and specifications, 1961-73: CBS, D/X 1370.

Electricity

No records have been found relating to the introduction of electricity, but Kelly's directory for 1939 states that a supply was available. It may have come from the Northampton Electric Light Co, which certainly supplied Winslow and other north Bucks villages. The whereabouts of its archives is not known, but the following has been found:

Signed minute book of general and board meetings, 1936-48: University of Nottingham Dept of MSS, BEN 1-3.

Companies Registration Office file: TNA:PRO, BT 31/31154/28640

Gas

It is not known whether or when Great Horwood received a gas supply.

Telephone

The telephone exchange opened in 1922 (see BT Archives Post Office Circulars 1922 p. 442).

Air Photos

English Heritage's National Monuments Record Centre at Swindon has a large collection of RAF air photographs taken 1946-61. Particularly useful for study of earthworks are:

Sortie no. RAF/3G/TUD/UK/86, Library no. 212, taken Mar 1946

Sortie no. RAF/106G/UK/1380, Library no. 3350, taken Apr 1946

CBS also has a collection of aerial photographs:

PHX/A/1, RAF, Aug 1947 – NB: Horwood airfield has been cut out and replaced by photographs of fields!

PHX/A/2, RAF, Aug 1957-8

Some secondary sources

- J. Harris, *Great Horwood, Bucks* (Nebraska, 1907). Typescript, in CBS, Local Studies Library. Memories of mid-19C Great Horwood
- G. Eland, 'The manor of Great Horwood', *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 11, no. 2 (1920), pp. 84-7. Description of the manor house.
- H. Salter (ed.), *Newington Longville Charters*, Oxford Rec. Soc. 3 (Oxford, 1921).
- G. Eland, 'The annual progress of New College by Michael Woodward, warden 1659-1675', *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 13 pt. 2 (1935), pp. 77-137.
- L. Marshall, *Studies in the Court Rolls of Great Horwood 1495-1647* (unpub. paper, mid-20C): CBS D/X 621.
- M. Tompkins, *Peasant Society in a Midlands Manor, Great Horwood 1400-1600* (unpub. PhD Thesis, University of Leicester, 2006) – online at <https://lra.le.ac.uk/handle/2381/1390>
- M. Tompkins, 'Let's kill all the lawyers': did fifteenth-century peasants employ lawyers when they conveyed customary land?', in L. Clark (ed.), *The Fifteenth Century VI* (Woodbridge, 2006), pp. 73-87. Based on evidence from Great Horwood.

The following discuss the 10C boundary between Great Horwood and Winslow/Little Horwood:

- A. H. J. Baines, 'The Winslow Charter of 792 and the Boundaries of Granborough', *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 22 (1980), pp. 1-18.
- E.J. Bull and J. Hunt, 'Rewalking the tenth-century perambulation of Winslow manor', *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 38 (1996), pp. 90-108.

- K. Bailey, 'The boundaries of Winslow – some comments', *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 39 (1997), pp. 63-66.

Selected entries from the Great Horwood manor court rolls, and the 1320 extent, appear in:

- W.O. Ault, 'Open field husbandry and the village community: a study in agrarian by-laws in medieval England', in *Trans. American Philosophical Society*, New Ser. 55. Pt 7 (1965).

- W.O. Ault, *Open Field Farming in Medieval England* (London, 1972).

- L.R. Poos and L. Bonfield (eds.), *Select Cases in Manorial Courts 1250–1550*, Selden Society 114 (1998).

Key issues and recommendations for further study

Great Horwood has no urban history to study. But though never a town, it was nevertheless an unusually large village; in the sixteenth century its population may even have been greater than that of the adjacent market town, Winslow.¹ At that time it was certainly developing a substantial landless underclass, but never quite managed to develop urban characteristics, or even a rural cottage industry. Instead it remained a large, mainly agriculturally-based, 'open village'. This is a settlement type usually regarded as a feature of the modern period, yet Great Horwood can fairly be described as an open village as early as the fifteenth century, if not before – in a period of which settlement depopulation and shrinkage were more typical features. Great Horwood's substantial archive, commencing right back at the start of the fourteenth century, could be used to study its social and economic structure at an unusual level of detail, and over a very long period, and in so doing to cast light on a relatively unstudied type of open village.

Compiled by Matt Tompkins, Centre for English Local History, University of Leicester.

ⁱ M. Tompkins, *Peasant Society in a Midlands Manor, Great Horwood 1400-1600* (unpub. PhD Thesis, University of Leicester, 2006).

ⁱⁱ I.F.W. Beckett, *The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798*, BRS 22 (1985), pp. 200-1.

ⁱⁱ In the 1522 military survey and 1524 lay subsidy Great Horwood and Winslow returned roughly equal numbers; in the 1563 return of householders Great Horwood (with its hamlet, Singleborough) reported 71 households, Winslow only 40.