

# Long Crendon

## Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report



*The Courthouse & St Mary's Church, Long Crendon*



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 is intended to summarise the archaeological, topographical, historical and architectural evidence relating to the development of Long Crendon 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 each town and using a formalised method for classifying 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.

The earliest reference to Long Crendon comes from the Domesday Book of 1086. The village at the start of the Middle Ages possessed certain qualities that would have enhanced its status at a local or even regional level (Table 1: Domesday). Domesday records an unusually populous vill with a deer park in the manor, one of only two in Buckinghamshire. The village also originally lay within the Royal Forest of Bernwood in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. William I endowed the Giffard family with some 49 manors in Buckinghamshire as well as land in several other counties, but it was at Long Crendon that tradition states they built their principal residence.

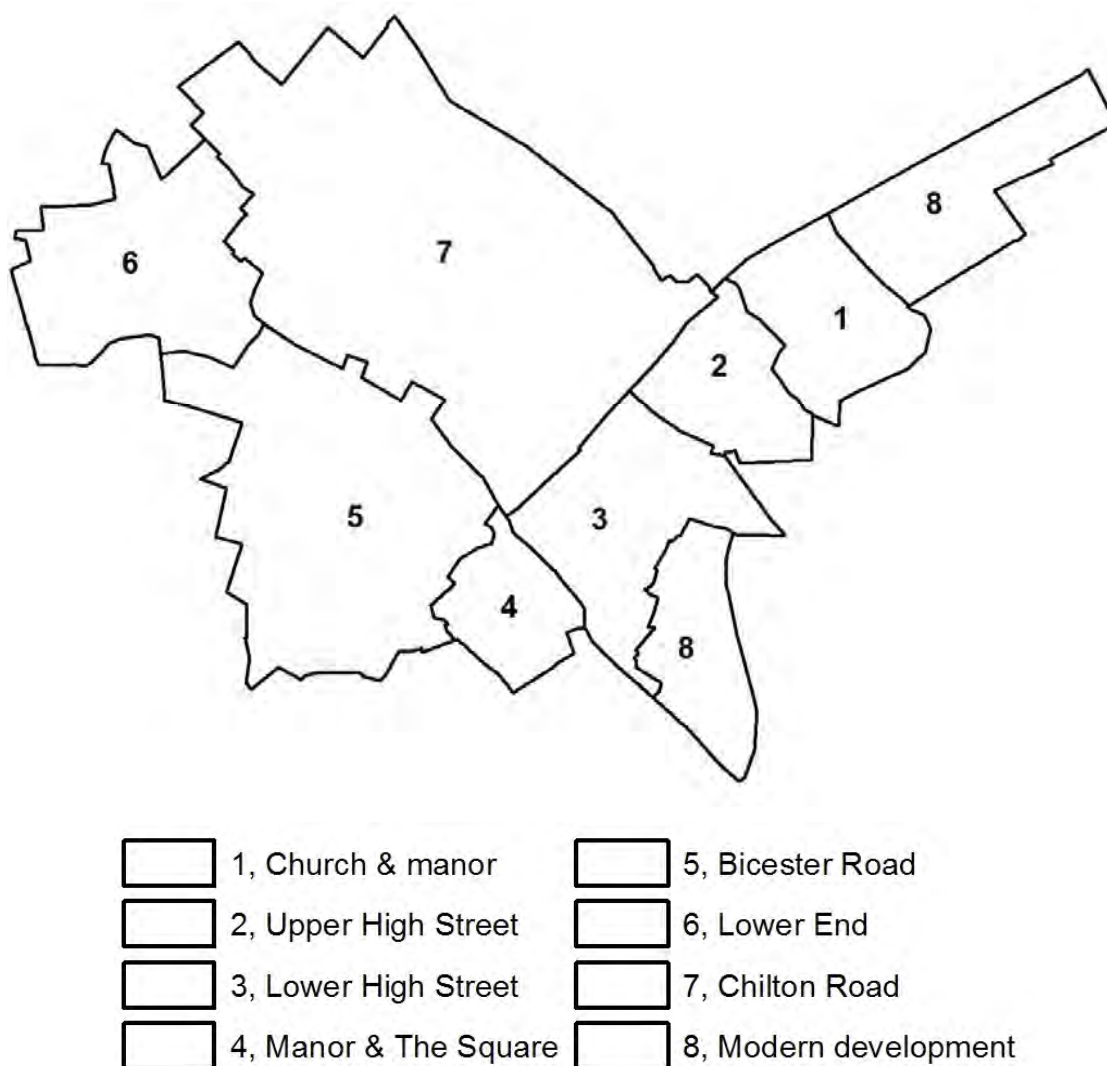
The settlement morphology for Long Crendon indicates a poly-focal plan form originating in the Saxon period either at The Square or at Church End with later Norman and medieval expansion along the High Street and Bicester Road towards Lower End. It is likely that the current plan form was already set by the end of the medieval period with only limited settlement expansion in the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Individual plots were probably irregular shaped ancient plots with farmsteads and small cottages, predominately built with a cruck frame and rendered.

Long Crendon has a good documentary potential, particularly for the medieval manors, and a high survival of good quality medieval buildings, both high status dwellings and smaller cottages. Crendon is also notable for its high survival of medieval and late cruck framed houses. Although the village was given a market grant in 1215 it appears that it was successful enough to pose a threat to the nearby market at Thame who petitioned the king for its closure (Table 1: Medieval). The village is also well known for its post medieval needle and lace industries (Table 1: Post medieval).

There are several areas with archaeological evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity, particularly around the Church and north end of the High Street. Archaeological activity in the village has so far been limited to small scale investigations that have produced limited results, however, the documentary and cartographic evidence suggest Crendon was already a village of some substance by the 11<sup>th</sup> century and so the archaeological potential for Saxon and later activity

remains high. There is also a good potential for industrial archaeology relating to the needle making and lace making industries in the village.

The culmination of this report is the production of nine 'historic urban zones' that that can be used to indicate areas of significance relating to various facets of heritage (figure 2). This includes areas that may benefit from more detailed archaeological or documentary research and areas with limited archaeological potential (see Chapter 6: Historic Urban Zones). Several character zones in Long Crendon indicate a high potential for archaeological finds and features including Iron Age and Roman evidence (Zones One and Two). Further archaeological and/or documentary investigation into Zones Three and Four may also test the validity of the settlement models proposed here.



*Figure 1: Urban character zones for Long Crendon*

Long Crendon Historic Town Assessment

Period	Long Crendon	
Saxon 410-1066	Mint	No
	Minster	No
	Burh status	No
	Royal Manor	No
	ASC Reference	No
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Watermill	1 mill (Notley mill?)
	Domesday Reference	Yes: As <i>Crendon</i>
	Domesday Value	£15 (1066 AD) £20 (1086 AD)
	Domesday population (recorded households)	52 villagers; 10 smallholders; 10 slaves
	Burgage plots	No
	Settlement type	Aristocratic Estate Centre
Medieval 1066- 1536	Borough status	No
	Burgage plots	No
	Guild house/houses	No
	Castle	No?
	Civic structures	Court house
	Fair Charter	No
	Church	12 <sup>th</sup> Century St Mary's Church
	Market Charter	1218-1291 by Letter Close to William Earl Marshall
	Lay Subsidy 1334 Value	unknown
	Subsidy 1524 Value	unknown
	Market house	no
	Monastic presence	Nutley/Notley Abbey
	Manorial records	Yes
	Routeway connections	Yes, on line of supposed Roman road
	Map evidence (Ogilby, Sellar)	1593 map All Souls College estate
	Pubs/inns/taverns (presence of)	Yes
Industry – windmills, watermills	Notley watermill; windmills; iron smelting	
Settlement type	Market village	
Post Medieval 1536- 1800	Tanneries, breweries etc	2 Maltsters: R Crook, Bicester Road; J Winter, Malthouse Yard, High Street
	Market Charter	No
	Fair Charter	No
	Significant local industries	Needle making; lace making
	Proximity to turnpike	Bicester-Thame est. 1833-1880
	Industry – windmills, watermills	yes
	Map evidence (Roque, Jeffreys, etc)	No
	Population (1801)	991
Settlement type	Village	
Modern Post 1800	Railway station	No
	Modern development	Some
	Canal Wharf	No
	Significant local industries	Crendon Concrete Company; C19th needle making
	Tanneries, breweries etc	Maltsters
	Population (2001)	2383
	Settlement type	Village
HER No.	0857000000	

Table 1: Checklist for Long Crendon

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

#### 1.2 Aims

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

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



## **2 Setting**

### 2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

Long Crendon is situated close to the border between Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire in the Vale of Aylesbury eleven miles south-west of Aylesbury and just two miles north of Thame (Figure 2). The current parish covers 3338 acres (1351ha) of which the village comprises just 310 acres (125ha). The size of the parish did not change following the redrawing of the parish boundaries in 1851.

The village of Long Crendon follows a broad L shaped morphology around the south facing slope of a hill that peaks at Easington and Chilton. The historic core of the village sits at a height of 100-105m OD (Ordnance Datum). The southern boundary follows the River Thame whilst its eastern boundary is defined by a tributary stream. A number of springs and small brooks are located around the village, predominately on the southern side feeding into the Thame River (Figure 2). Several cartographic sources (1827 Enclosure Award; OS 2" Surveyors; OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition) also indicate the presence of a series of five ponds fairly evenly spaced along the Bicester Road and Chearsley Road. The OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition also records a number of wells and pumps throughout the village; most of which lie within residential plots.

The topography of Long Crendon parish is formed by the underlying bedrock geology comprising of a series of sedimentary (deposited) formations of clay, limestone and sandstone (Figure 3). The earliest formation is Upper Jurassic Kimmeridge clay approximately following the contour lines at 100m OD. Overlaying this, at a height of 110m OD, the geology comprises of Upper Jurassic Portland group sand and stone. At approximately 115m OD the geology is Upper Jurassic to Early Cretaceous (150-112 MYA) Purbeck limestone and Gault clay. The main soil type for Long Crendon is typical brown calcareous earths defined as loamy or clayey soils (Soil Series 5.11) although there are also some areas of stagno-gley soils (Soil Series 7.11) around the lower edges of the modern settlement, particularly over the Kimmeridge clay geology. Typical stagno-gley soils are defined as seasonally waterlogged, slowly permeable soils with clay enriched sub soils (Cranfield, 2004).

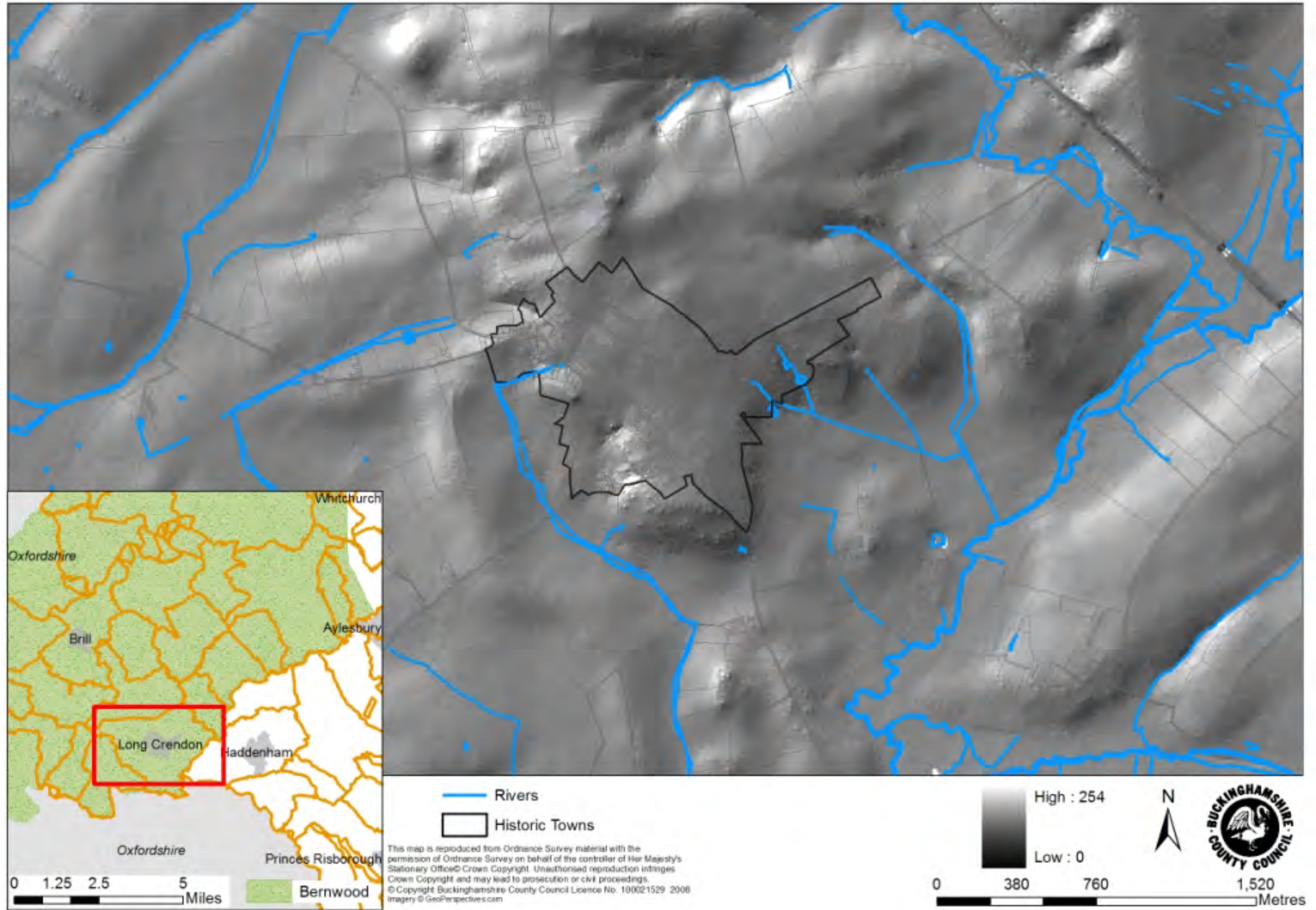


Figure 2: Long Crendon in location

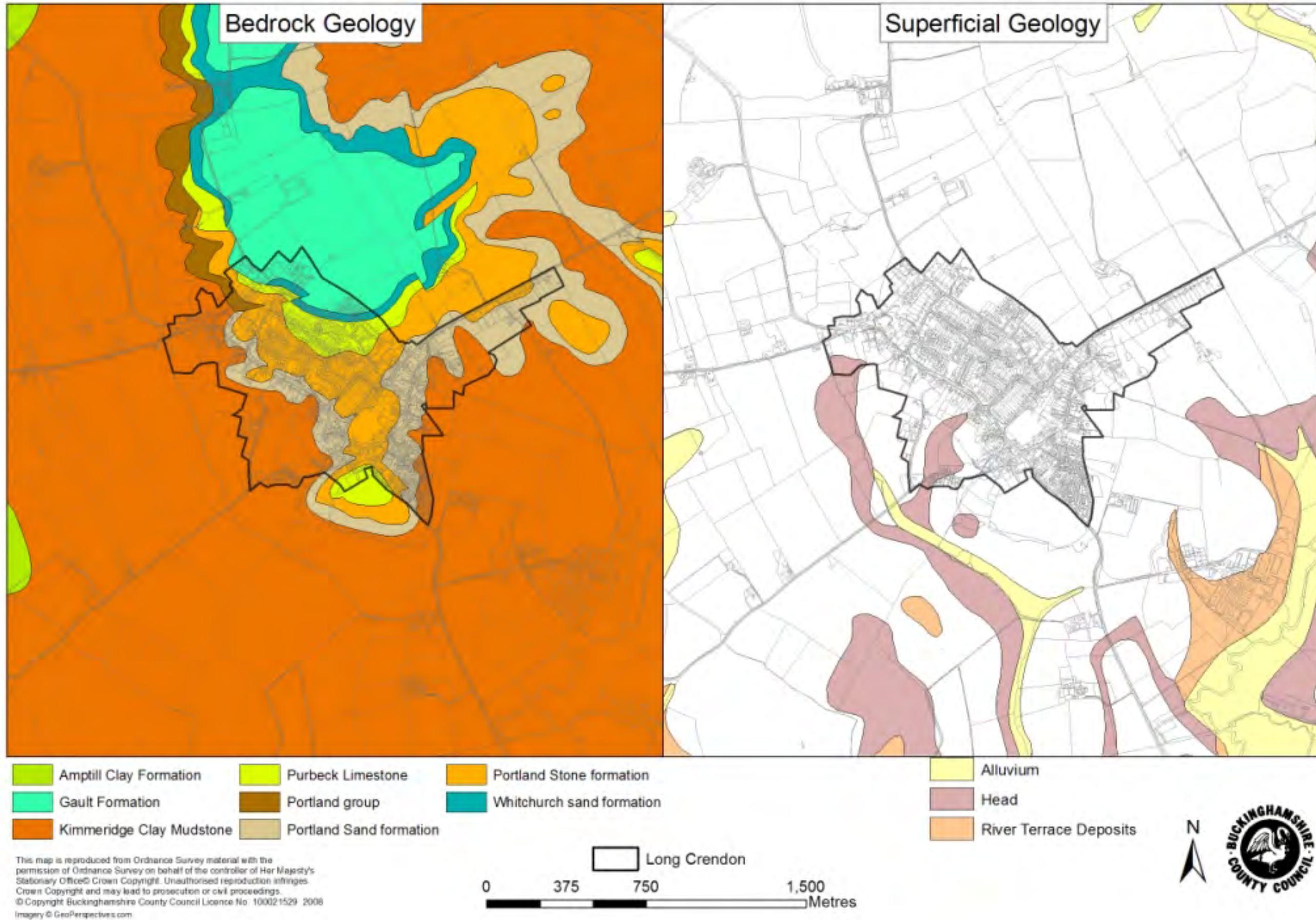


Figure 3: Geology of town (Copyright British Geological Survey)

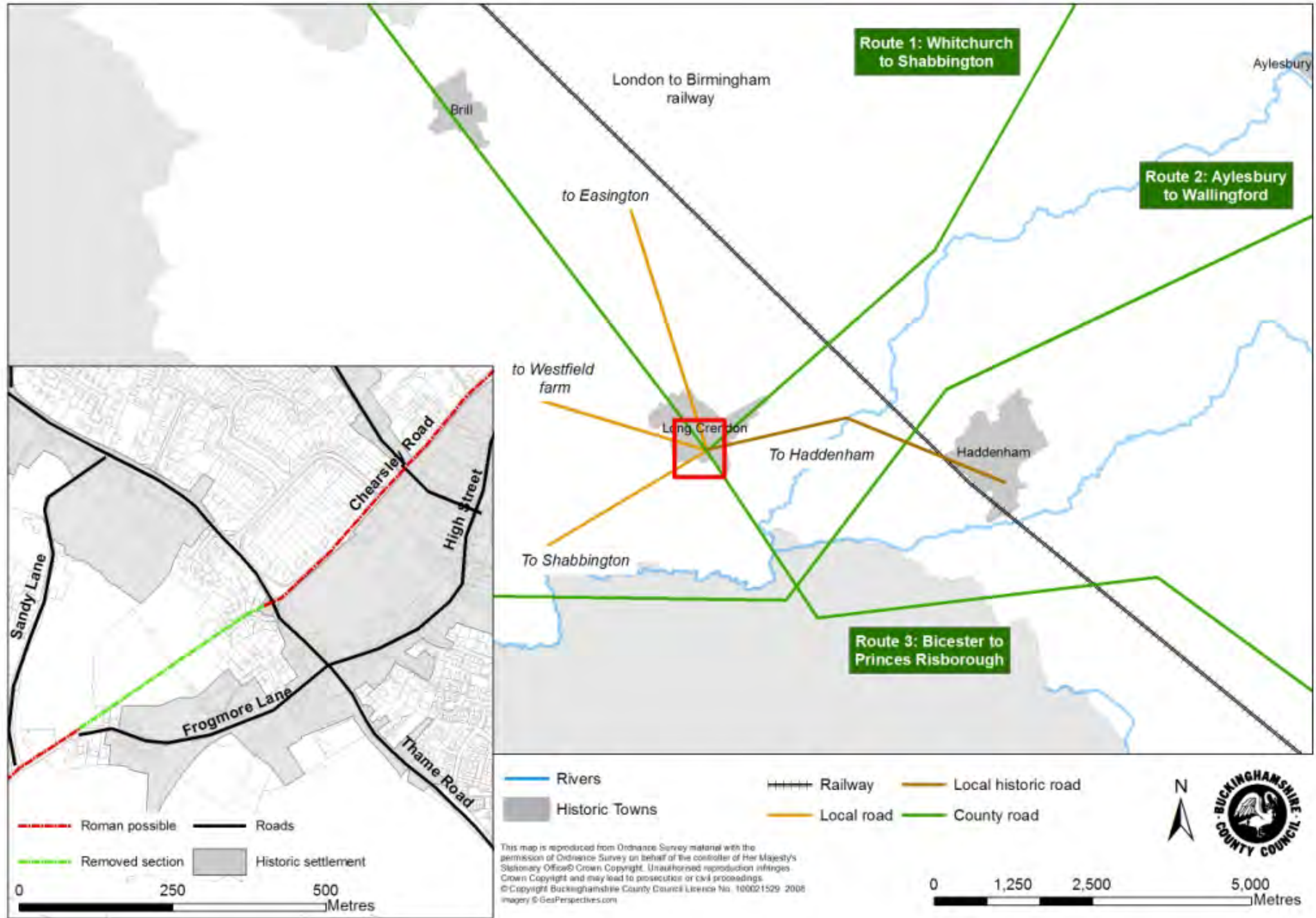


Figure 4: Diagram of Connections from Long Crendon (representational only)

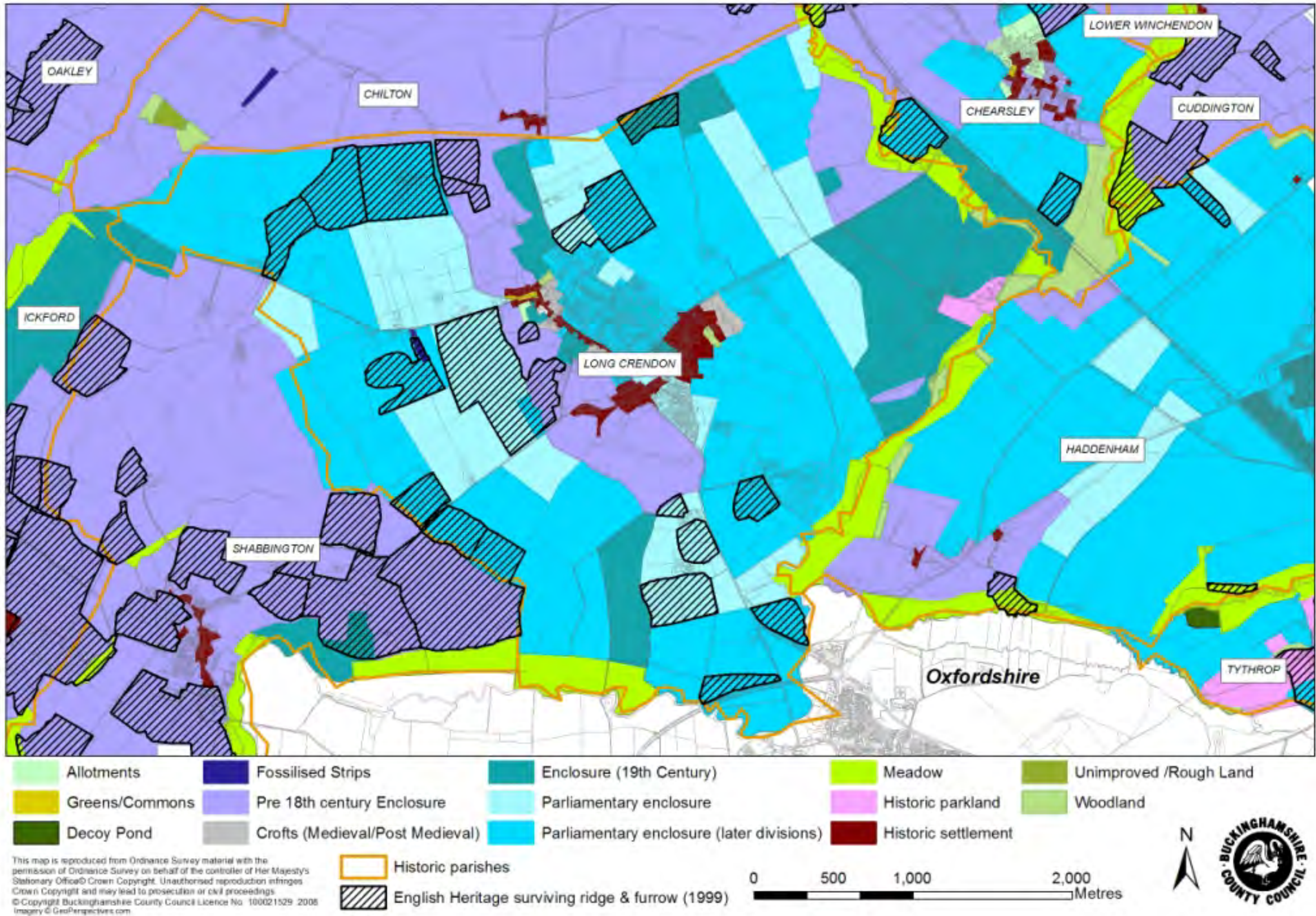
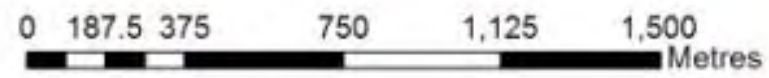


Figure 5: Historic landscape characterisation of Long Crendon parish in 1880



— probable Roman road — road — rivers

- abbey
- Church
- manor
- Possible manor site
- Probable Saxon settlement
- Medieval extent
- Possible medieval extent
- Market

**HER Records**

- Village or hamlet
- Shrunken village
- Deserted Medieval Village



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Figure 6: Historic settlement around Long Crendon

## 2.2 The historic landscape

### *Transport and Communications*

The earliest references to the principal routes around Long Crendon come from 14<sup>th</sup> century land terriers and surveys (Sewell, 2005) although they are likely to be earlier. Parliamentary enclosure in 1827 removed a significant proportion of these routes and straightened many others (Figure 4).

Of particular interest is the path of the Crendon Road running along a northwest-southwest alignment through the village from Fleet Marston to Dorchester-on-Thames (Figure 4: Inset). Although considerably straightened following Enclosure in 1827 the sudden cessation of the route at the junction with Bicester Road only to continue some distance to the south is unusual. It has also been suggested that the High Street down to Frogmore Lane is in fact the original path of the road that may be Roman in origin (Donald, 1973). No medieval references to the High Street have so far been documented, however, and the first reference to Frogmore Lane (also called Frog Lane or Naggotts Lane) comes from 1550 (Sewell, 2005). Nor is it clear why the focus of the village was the High Street in the medieval period, although further documentary and archaeological research may throw some light on the issue.

The main modern route runs through Long Crendon on a northwest-southeast alignment from Bicester to Princes Risborough via Thame, now listed as the B4011 (Figure 4: route 7). The road is thought to have been built by the monks at Thame Abbey in order to improve access to Long Crendon, suggesting a close association with Thame (Airs & Rodwell, 1974). The road may have been based on an earlier minor Roman road from Thame to Alcester (AVDC Conservation Area Appraisal, 2008). The road was turnpiked in 1833 but it was not successful and had closed down before the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The road however, has continued in importance and today is the main thoroughfare through the village.

Despite lodging an appeal for a station Long Crendon did not achieve a direct link to the railway in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century due to the proximity of Haddenham station (Figure 4: route 1).

### *Rural Landscape*

The OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Surveyors map of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century illustrates the pre-enclosure landscape of Long Crendon with an area of ancient enclosed land bordering the settlement to the south of the Bicester Road and the east of the High Street. The land has as its southern most boundary a small tributary of the Thame River running from Lower End to the river. Much of this area was held by the Dormer family in the 16<sup>th</sup> century with the exception of the long furlong strips (now 31-45 Bicester Road) which were held by All Souls (Sewell, 2005). Beyond this, the remainder of the parish was composed of common fields and open lanes. These common fields were largely enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1827 with the exception of the early enclosed land and an area of enclosed land around Notley Abbey. The path of the Thame River through the parish is bordered by meadowland (Figure 5). The village was anciently responsible for maintaining the Thame River along its border as well as the bridge crossing into Thame parish (Donald, 1973). A common cow pasture is also recorded on Jeffrey's map of 1760 in the far west corner of the parish north of Peppers Hill (Figure 10).

The parish has undergone little development in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with some areas of 20<sup>th</sup> century enclosure to the south of the village near Thame and to the north around Notley. An area of modern industrial estates was also added to the south of the village along the Bicester to Thame Road, initially for the Crendon Concrete Company.

An assessment of the surviving ridge and furrow (medieval plough marks) in Buckinghamshire carried out in the 1990s (Stainton, 1998) indicated a high level of survival within the parish and in particular to the south near Shabbington (Figure 5). However, a subsequent re-assessment of surviving ridge and furrow carried out by English Heritage (1999) indicate at least a 50% loss in the parish.

### **3 Brief History of Settlement**

#### 3.1 Summary of pre-Saxon occupation

Archaeological evidence in the Long Crendon area suggests possible late Neolithic occupation in the Haroell area (Hancock, 2006). Late Iron Age and Early Roman evidence including cremation remains have also been uncovered at several sites around Church End as well as further south near Shabbington (see Section 5.1; 5.2 for more details).

#### 3.2 Summary of Anglo Saxon activity

The village was listed in the Domesday Book as *Credendone*, a Saxon name that is commonly taken to mean *Creoda's Hill* (Mawer & Stenton, 1925). The 'Long' prefix was added later to distinguish it from the neighbouring village of Grendon Underwood. The earliest known reference come from 1634 will of Thos Worley as 'Longe Crendon' (DAWe29/5) while cartographically a 1675 map of neighbouring Oxfordshire labels the village as 'Lo Crendon' (Cartographer: Plot) and from then on the suffix appears sporadically until the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century when it seems to have become a permanent fixture.

The Domesday entry for Crendon gives no indication of urban status at that time although the manor certainly possessed significant status in its own right, if only at a local level (Morris, 1978). Prior to the Conquest the manor at Crendon was held by Seric, son of Aelfeva but in 1086 it became one of the many estates given to Walter Giffard, later the first Earl of Buckingham (Page, 1927). The manor at that time was assessed at 20 hides of land (c 2400 acres) comprising arable, meadows and woodland as well as a park for 'woodland beasts'. Domesday mentions some 31 parks for the whole of England, just two of which – Long Crendon and Oakley – were in Buckinghamshire. Both parks in Buckinghamshire originally fell within the bounds of the Royal Forest of Bernwood (Broad & Hoyle, 1997). The recorded population was large; comprising 52 villagers and 10 small-holder households with ten slaves. There was also a mill (see Section 5.3 for more details).

#### 3.3 Summary of Medieval activity

By the start of the medieval period, Crendon was already a village of some substance. Church End and the High Street composed one settlement focus around the Church and the Giffard residence while The Square (or Smith End) formed a second focus at the junction between the Bicester Road and Chearsley Road. A short distance to the north, Lower End (aka North End) composed several farmsteads and associated cottages centred around a large green.

In 1164, the Giffard estate in Buckinghamshire was divided between two co-heirs – Richard de Clare and William Marshall, with Marshall inheriting the remainder of the Long Crendon portion (Page, 1927). The subsequent division of the Marshall estate in Crendon between three co-heirs in 1275 signalled an end to Crendon's former status as each portion eventually became just one part of a larger estate maintained by a magnate or individual based elsewhere (Page, 1927). With the absence of a dominant landowner; a number of local freehold families rose in prominence within the village including the Cannon family who resided at the current 'manor' house in Frogmore Lane; the Tompsons of Tompsons Farm on the High Street and the Greenings of Dragon Farm, Lower End (Donald, 1973).

The parish of Long Crendon primarily operated under the open field system until enclosure in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although manorial records for the later medieval period note an increase in protests against enclosure by the lords of the manors (Donald, 1973). Unusually, Long Crendon operated under a six field system of crop rotation throughout the medieval period, perhaps allowing proportioned ownership for each of the three principal manors and the manors of Notley and St Christopher's Chantry (Sewell, 2005; Conservation Area Appraisal, 2008). The principal open fields of Long Crendon included South Field comprising of chiefly meadowland along the Thame River, Up Field north of the Chearsley Road towards Easington, and West or Down Field west of the Bicester Road up to the parish boundary, each further divided into two (Sewell, 2005) (see Section 5.4 for more details).



### 3.4 Summary of Post Medieval activity

In the medieval and post medieval periods, the landscape around Long Crendon was dominated by the open field system; however, private (and often illegal) enclosure had begun in the medieval period and regularly appeared in the court records prompting the call for enclosure by Act of Parliament (Donald, 1973). The Enclosure Act for Long Crendon was passed in 1824 but the award was not finalised until three years later (Donald, 1973). The removal of strip farming and the consolidation of land holdings meant a decrease in labour demands that in turn led to increased levels in poverty in the village (see Section 5.5 for more details).

### 3.5 Summary of Modern activity

By the start of the modern period, the village remained small with a population of less than a thousand (Figure 7), a figure that did not increase until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century when the population rose following the introduction of Kirkby Beard's needle making factory on the Chilton Road. A sharp decrease in population occurred again at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a result of the final collapse of the needle making industry and the population of the village has remained low until recent development in the 1960s.

The village experienced very little change during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with only a few new additions along the Chearsley Road (Figure 8b) and it was not until the 1950s that any significant residential development occurred with a large housing estate built by the council to the north of the Bicester Road (Figure 9). The village has increased extensively since then and today it has more than doubled in size and population (see Section 5.6 for more details).

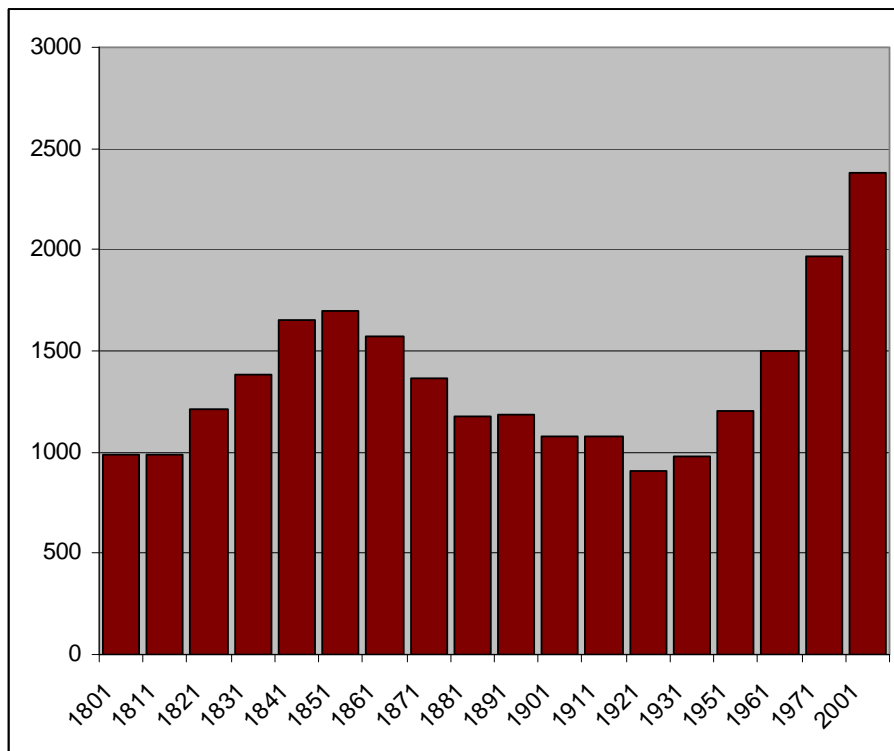
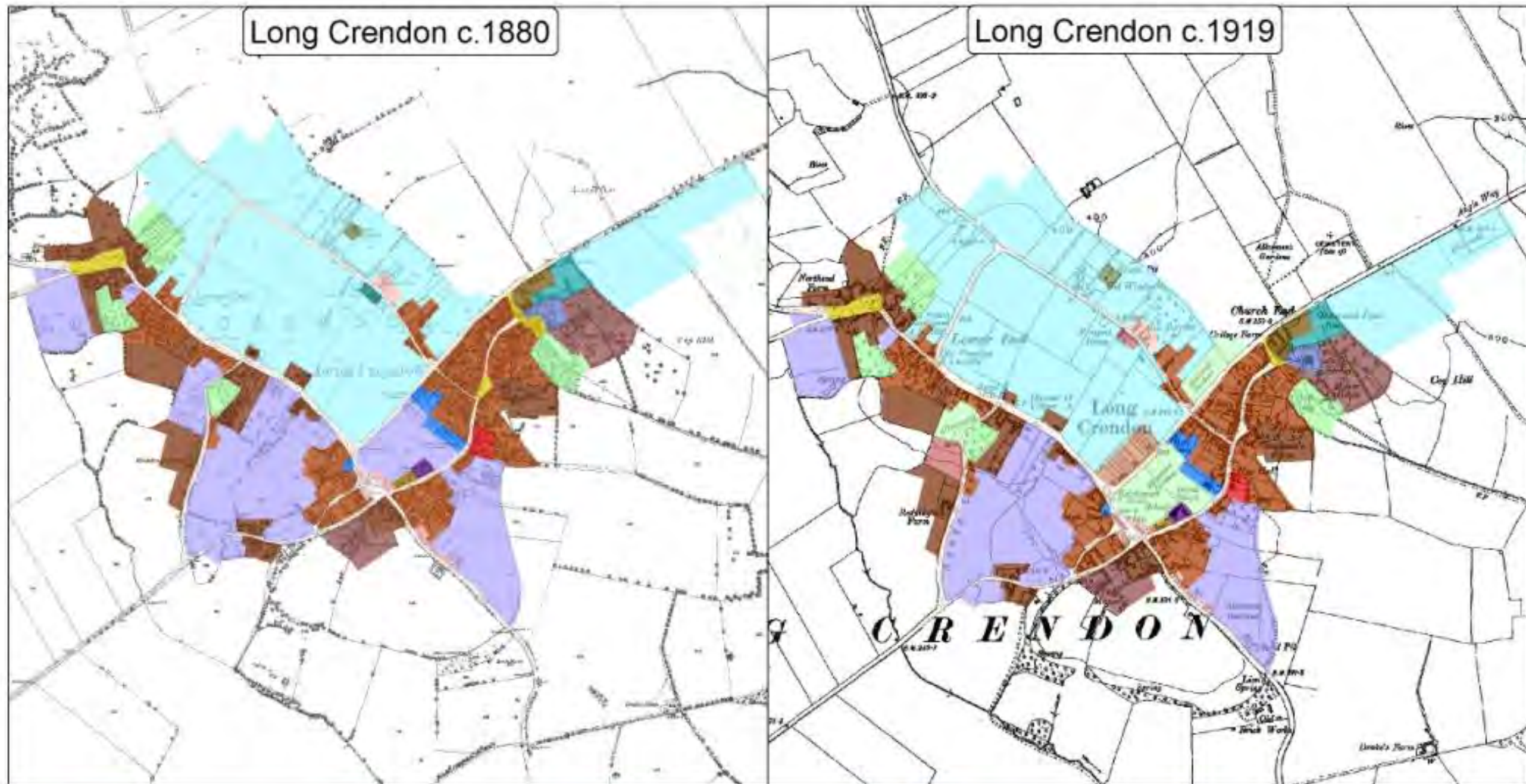


Figure 7: Graph showing population changes in Long Crendon (excluding 1941 & 1981)



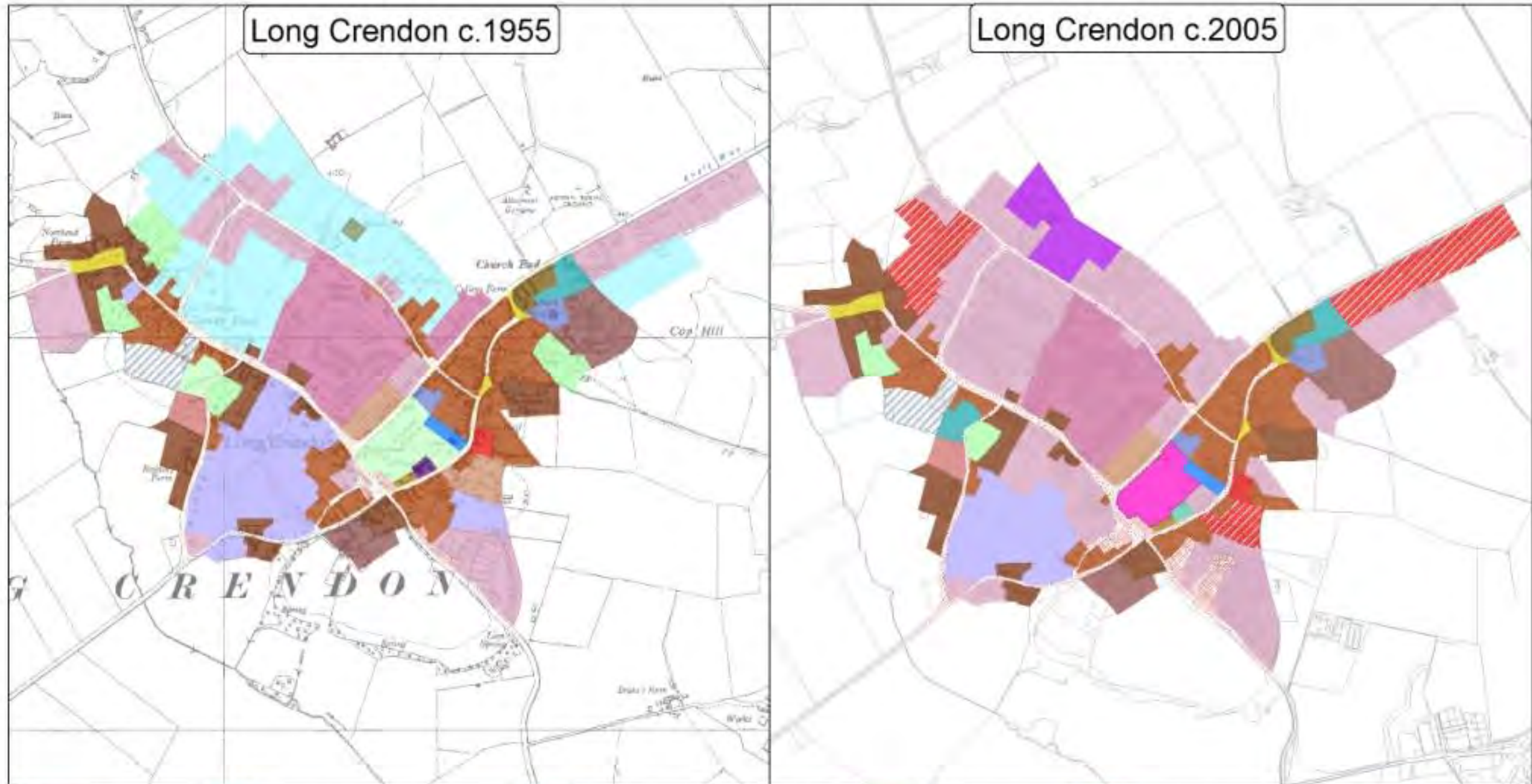
- |                      |                            |                                |                      |                             |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Educational Historic | Manorial (historic)        | Victorian Terraces 1850-1900   | Inns/taverns         | enclosure: pre 18th century |
| Church               | Rural Historic             | Detached Villas 1919-1945      | Windmill             | enclosure: parliamentary    |
| Chapel               | Irregular Plots (historic) | Middle Class Housing 1919-1945 | roads                | 19th century enclosure      |
| Narrow plots         | Estate farm/houses         | Allotments                     | open: greens/commons | woodland: orchard           |

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0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Metres



Figure 8: Long Crendon in 1880 and 1920s



- |              |                              |                                |                    |                             |          |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Civic        | Rural Historic               | Middle Class Housing 1919-1945 | Education historic | Inns/taverns                | woodland |
| Church       | Irregular Plots (historic)   | Social Housing (1945-1980)     | Education modern   | open: greens/commons        |          |
| Chapel       | Estate farm/houses           | Private Housing (1945-1980)    | Sports/fitness     | enclosure: pre 18th century |          |
| Narrow plots | Victorian Terraces 1850-1900 | Modern infill (Post 1980)      | Gas                | enclosure: parliamentary    |          |
| Manorial     | Detached Villas 1919-1945    | Private Housing (Post 1980)    | Roads              | Enclosure modern            |          |

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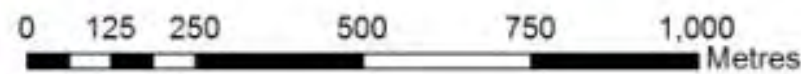


Figure 9: Long Crendon in 1950s and present day

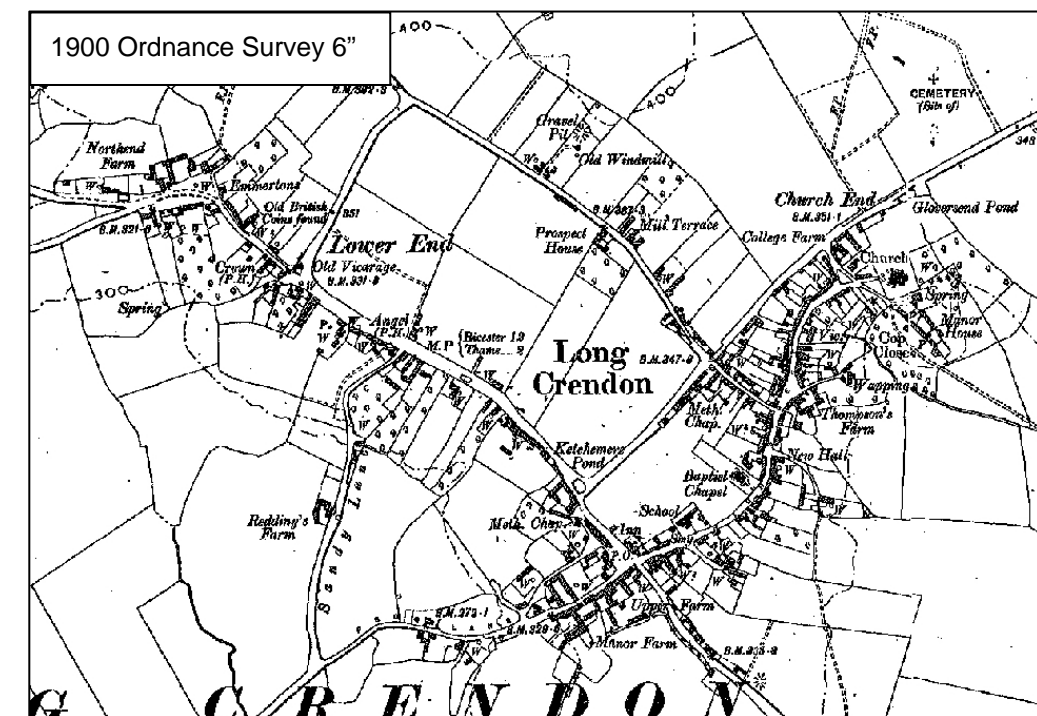
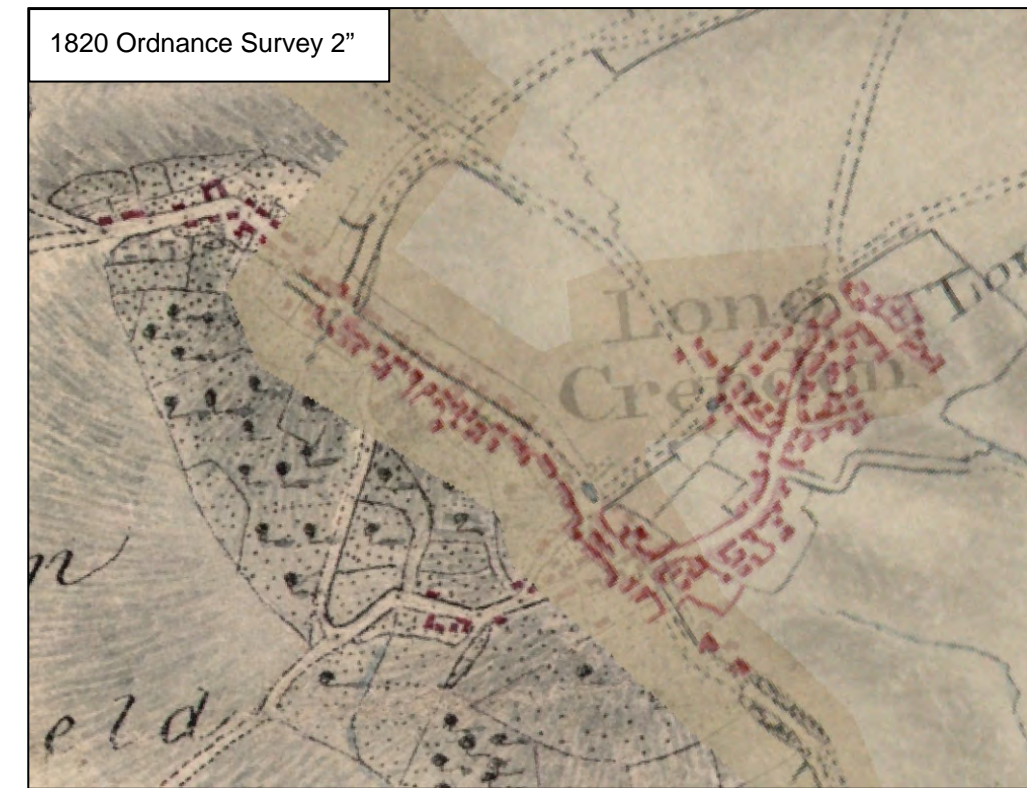
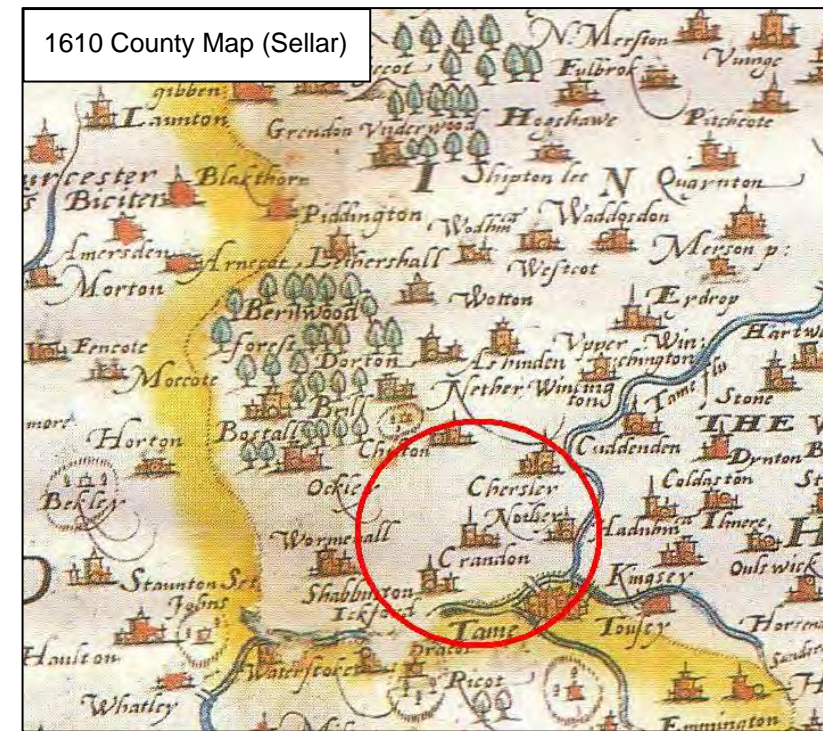
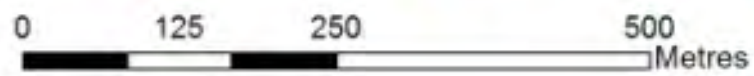
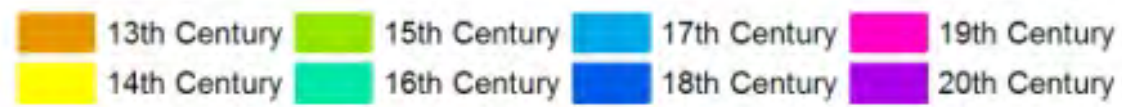


Figure 10: Historic maps

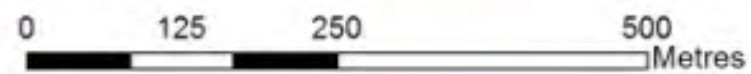


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Figure 11: Long Crendon Listed Buildings

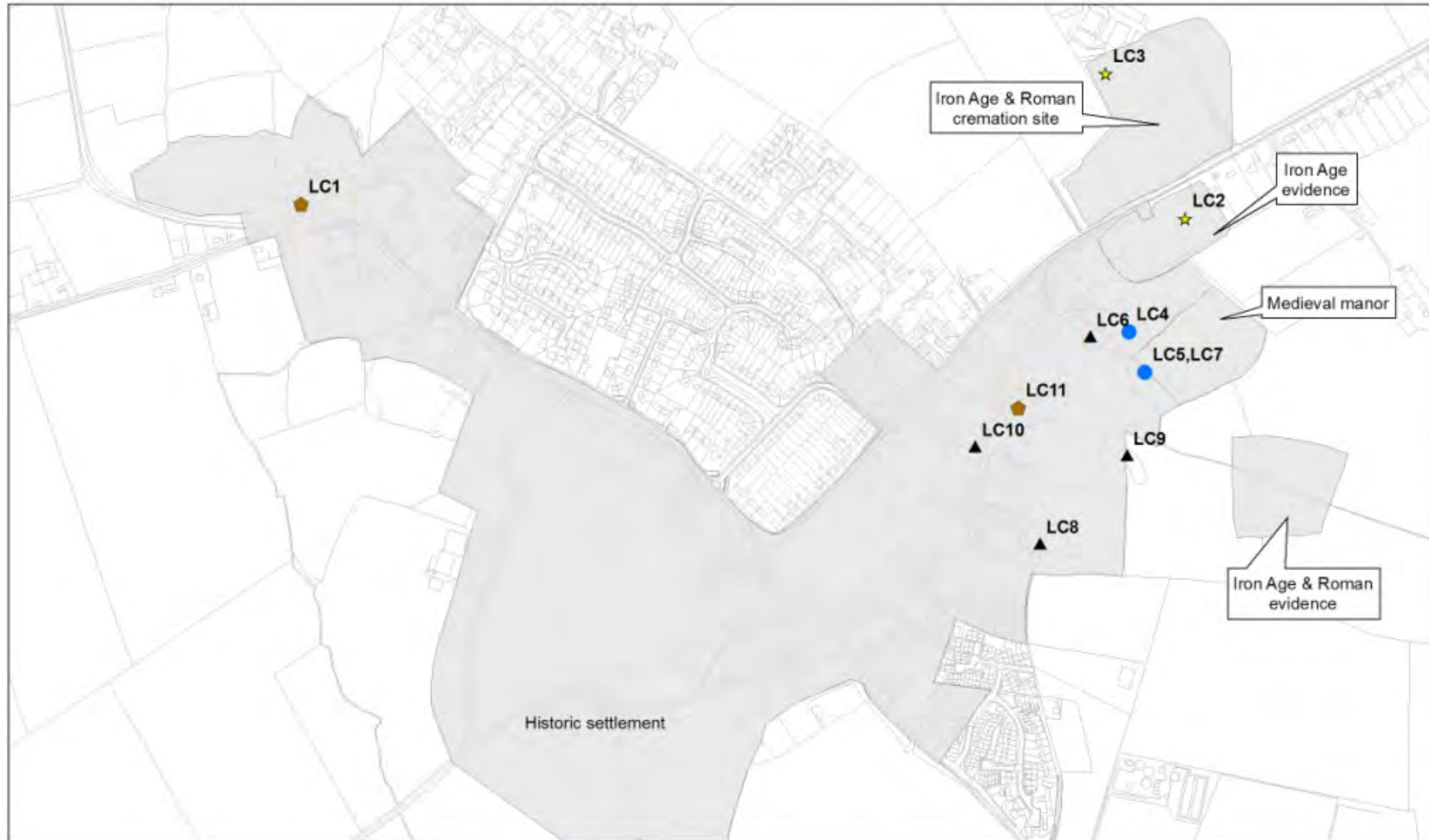


cruck framed houses (20) timber framed houses (29)



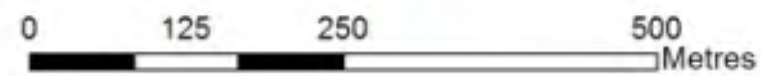
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Figure 12: Distribution of recorded cruck and timber framed buildings in Long Crendon



Archaeological notification areas

- Building Survey
  Excavation
- Evaluation
  Watching Brief



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Figure 13: Location and extent of previous archaeological work

## **4 Evidence**

### **4.1 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 (Figure 10). The project also used a number of historic maps drawn at a parish and county level including an early estate plan for All Souls College, Oxford drawn in 1593 (CBS: MaR/1/8 8-12) as well as the 1827 Enclosure Award (CBS: IR/95Q).

The 1593 All Souls map does not concentrate on the village itself and only partially represents settlement in Long Crendon but it does provide some valuable insights into parts of Crendon including the presence of a medieval cross near the church as well as the location of several houses along the High Street. The 1593 map and the OS 2" Surveyors map provide the only clues as to the pre-enclosure landscape of the parish. A 1940s study (Myall, CAS 2717) of local field name evidence still in use could also give an idea of the location and extent of furlongs and strips in Long Crendon. The 1827 Enclosure Award illustrates in detail the land ownership and division of the parish at this time as well as areas of old enclosure. The award also includes a detailed plan of the village, providing a snapshot for urban characterisation for the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **4.2 Documentary Evidence**

The full report, produced by the University of Leicester is available in Appendix 4.

Documentary evidence for Long Crendon from the medieval period survives in relatively high numbers partially due to the ownership of the village by royal, aristocratic, collegiate and ecclesiastical lords. The earliest manorial documents include account rolls dating to 1322 with a succession of account and court rolls as well as deeds, charters and rentals for the 14<sup>th</sup> century onwards. However, few records survive for the market itself, but a more detailed examination of the manorial records may help to indicate why the market failed so early on. Records become more numerous for the post medieval and into the modern periods. The village never seemed to attain any urban status and in consequence was not included in many of the major surveys of the medieval to post medieval periods. A short assessment of Long Crendon manorial records relating to Bernwood Forest are also included in Page's (2002) assessment of the documentary and cartographic evidence for Bernwood Forest. In addition to primary sources housed in libraries and record offices in Britain, there are important Stowe documents at Huntington Library California, which range in date from 12<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> centuries (Eric Sewell pers comm.)

The main secondary sources for Long Crendon are included in the bibliography.

### **4.3 Built Heritage**

There are 108 listed buildings in Long Crendon including the grade I listed church of St Mary [HER 0101500000] and two grade II\* listed buildings. The listed buildings in Long Crendon are dated to their earliest approximate century of construction based on known documentary sources and visual inspection. The two Grade II\* listed buildings are the 15<sup>th</sup> century Courthouse [HER 0015800000 just south of the church on the High Street and the 16<sup>th</sup> century Warwick farmhouse [HER 1083400000] on Bicester Road. The 'manor' house [HER 0056701000] in Frogmore Lane comprises of several phases of development from the 14<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and is covered by six separate listings. There is a high survival of late medieval houses in the village, with 21 known structures dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century included on the list (Figure 14).



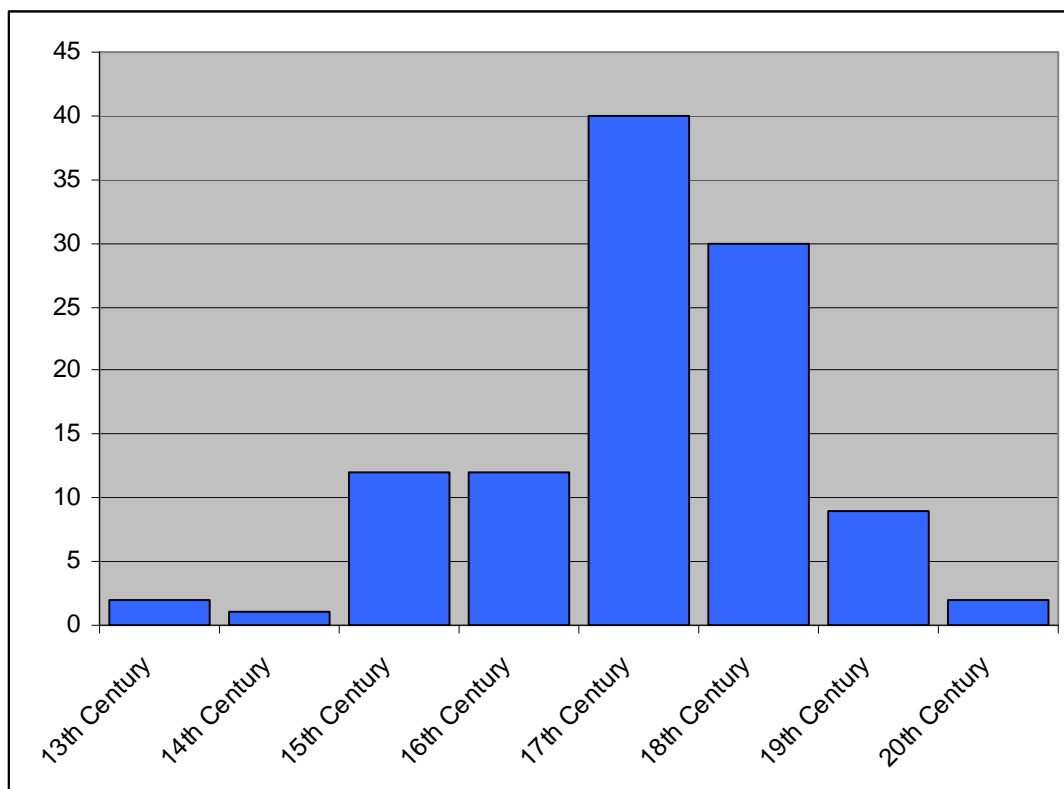


Figure 14: Numbers of Listed Buildings by century

A distinctive feature of the built character of Long Crendon is the number of surviving timber or cruck framed structures representing a cross-section of high and lower status dwellings (Figure 12). Of the 108 listed buildings, 49 are cruck or timber framed and the village certainly has the highest density of these structures in the county. A survey carried out by the Vernacular Architecture Group identified twenty cruck framed structures in Crendon alone (Alcock, 1981). Of these twenty, the majority were identified as true cruck frames, i.e. most likely early medieval (13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century) in origin while only one was considered a base cruck and therefore later medieval or post medieval (15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century). Several structures in Long Crendon have been dated using dendro-chronology, all of which are included on the Dendro-chronology database by the Vernacular Architecture Group (2000). The earliest structure is Sycamore Farm which contains elements of an early 13<sup>th</sup> century aisled hall, a further three structures are dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> century including The Courthouse (Table 2).

Address	Dendro-Chronology/tree felling date range	Type of structure	Laboratory
Sycamore Farmhouse, 9 Bicester Road	1200-1205	Aisled hall	Nottingham University Tree-ring Dating Laboratory
98 High Street	1430-1475	Cruck	Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory.
The Bakehouse, 61 Bicester Road	1457-1477	Cruck	Nottingham University Tree-ring Dating Laboratory
The Courthouse	1483-1487	Wealden	Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory.
Dragon Farm, 121 Bicester Road	1564-1584	Cruck	Nottingham University Tree-ring Dating Laboratory

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

## Long Crendon Historic Town Assessment

### 4.4 Archaeological Evidence

A number of small-scale archaeological investigations primarily in advance of private building works or extensions have been carried out in the historic core of the village. The majority of the work dates from 2004 or later (Figure 13). Most archaeological work has been carried out along the northern end of the High Street close to the church with the exception of the building recording at Northend Farm.

LC1: Northend Farm NGR 68656 09210 (Beresford, 1967)				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
	Cruck framed house			
Circumstances on investigation		Conclusion		
Evaluation of Northend Farm prior to demolition. House had been unoccupied for some time and was now derelict. Source: Published article in <i>Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal</i> Archive: County Museum		Upon demolition house was noted to be cruck framed in origin although several phases of alteration were also recorded from the 16 <sup>th</sup> up to the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.		
LC2: North of the Church, Chearsley Road NGR SP 6900 0916 & South of the Church, Cop Hill NGR SP 7006 0883 (Cowell, 1978)				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Iron Age pottery (5 sherds) Romano-British pottery		Two irregular oval shaped features		
Circumstances on investigation		Conclusion		
Excavation of area east of the village where two groups of Iron Age and Roman pottery had been found. Source: Published article in <i>Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal</i> Archive: County Museum		The results of this excavation were limited due to the small scale of the excavation. The presence of Roman pottery, in conjunction with pre-existing knowledge of a Roman cemetery on the Chearsley Road indicate Roman activity in the area.		
LC3: North of Chearsley Road NGR SP 6984 0921 to SP 6980 0929 (Carstairs, 1984)				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Iron Age pottery (310 sherds) Roman pottery (154 sherds) Medieval pottery (23 sherds)		Occupation layer of charcoal and burnt stone Two Mid Iron Age hearths Three Mid Iron Age pits One late Iron Age ditch One late Iron Age oven		
Circumstances on investigation		Conclusion		
Excavations carried out in advance of an extension to a waterline north of the Chearsley Road Source: Published article in <i>Records of Buckinghamshire Archaeological Journal</i> Archive: County Museum		The occupation layer was dated to the Iron Age to Roman period based on associated finds and the presence of medieval pottery above the layer.		
LC4: Church Manor, High St NGR 6987 0902 (Entwhistle, 2004)				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Post medieval pottery				
Circumstances on investigation		Conclusion		
Watching brief was carried out in advance of works in the grounds of the current Georgian manor house. Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive:		No features were recorded.		
LC5: Game Keep NGR 6988 2897 (Moore, 2004)				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Roof tiles		Irregular cut into natural	Wall	

Long Crendon Historic Town Assessment

Circumstances on investigation		Conclusion		
Watching brief carried out in advance of work in the grounds of the modern house of Game Keep. Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive:		Undatable features found included an irregular feature cut into the natural of unknown purpose and a wall aligned on a north west south-east orientation built with a spread foundation. The only finds were undated roof tiles.		
LC6: 106 High St NGR 6981 0902 (Hunn, 2005)				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Pottery (un quantified)				
Circumstances on investigation		Conclusion		
Work carried out in advance of substantial extension to an 18 <sup>th</sup> century building. Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive:		Two trenches were dug, the first of which uncovered no archaeological remains while the second revealed post medieval and modern pottery only.		
LC7: Game Keep NGR 6988 2897 (Gilbert, 2006a)				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Animal bones Iron fragments		Shallow ditch Soak-away		
Circumstances on investigation		Conclusion		
Second phase of watching brief from LC5. Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive:		Features found during the watching brief primarily consisted of modern deposits possibly relating to a blacksmiths		
LC8: Haroell End NGR 4697 0869 (Moore, 2006)				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Prehistoric pottery (1 sherd) Animal bone		2 Ditches Pit with overlying ditch 3 stakeholes 3 postholes		
Circumstances on investigation		Conclusion		
Archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of a planning application for work in the grounds of Haroell End off the High Street. Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive:		The presence of ditches, pits and post and stake holes indicate settlement activity in the area, which is identified tentatively as Neolithic – Bronze Age based on the pottery find combined with lack of evidence from any other period.		
LC9: Thompsons Farm NGR 6985 0883 (Hancock, 2006).				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Modern debris Flint end scraper		2 ditches (boundary?) gully posthole		
Circumstances on investigation		Conclusion		
Archaeological watching brief carried out in advance of the creation of an ornamental lake to the rear of Thompson's farm. The building is of 15 <sup>th</sup> century origin. Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive:		Evidence of a boundary line combined with the modern finds indicate the first ditch to have been of modern origin. While a flint end scraper found in the earlier ditch indicate that this may have been prehistoric in origin it is also likely that it represents accidental infill of a later ditch.		
LC10: 25 High St NGR 6961 0888 (Gilbert, 2006b)				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Post medieval pottery		10 pits		
Circumstances on investigation		Conclusion		
A watching brief carried out in advance of work to the rear of the property at 25 High Street. Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive:		Previously in use as a garden and as a result has been significantly disturbed by horticultural activity, the only datable find from the site was a single sherd of post medieval pottery.		
LC11: 76 High St NGR 6967 0891 (Gilbert, 2008)				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Circumstances on investigation		Conclusion		

## Long Crendon Historic Town Assessment

Historic buildings assessment carried out in advance of work to outbuildings at no. 76 in order to identify and record any significant structures, particularly in relation to needle making industry. Source: Unpublished archaeological report Archive:	The assessment of the outbuilding indicates the presence, at one time, of a small scale cottage industry. Evidence includes scorching, the presence of two flues and a substantial chimney. Documentary research suggests it may have been a brick shed built in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century specifically to house a steam powered scouring engine for the needle making industry.
---	---

### *Potential for Archaeological Remains*

#### Prehistoric

- LC8 suggests the potential for Neolithic to Bronze Age activity in the area
- LC3 suggests the presence of Iron Age activity in the immediate area
- Possible Iron Age hillfort to the north at Easington

#### Roman

- Probable Roman road running through the village on a NE-SW alignment from Fleet Marston to Dorchester-on-Thames
- Second possible Roman road running through the village on a SE-NW alignment from Thame to Alcester
- Burial site recorded along the Chearsley Road near the church, second burial site at Shabbington to the south-west
- 19<sup>th</sup> century finds of Roman artefacts suggesting localised occupation

#### Saxon

- Crendon was clearly in existence in the Late Saxon to Norman period with the likely foci of settlement at Church End and The Square

#### Medieval

- Crendon was clearly a large village by the start of the medieval period, there is an unusually high number of medieval and cruck framed buildings which warrant further investigation
- Potential for archaeological remains for castle and bailey or a large residence, possibly at Cop Hill

#### Post Medieval and Modern

- Possible site of Civil War skirmish along the Chearsley Road near the church
- Important industries in needle making and lace making suggest that the potential for industrial archaeology is high

### 4.5 Environmental Evidence

The underlying geology in Long Crendon is of clay and Portland beds and seasonally waterlogged clayey soils. In assessing the potential for environmental remains, it should be remembered that an urban environment could 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).

There has been limited environmental evidence gathered from the village so far. The recent excavation at Haroell (LC8) revealed a quantity of animal bone; however it was not examined in any detail. As most of the village lies on permeable sandstones or limestone, the potential for waterlogged deposits is generally likely to be low. Preservation of bone and molluscs should be good on the limestone. On the fringes of the village where there are impermeable clay outcrops, springs and slades running down to the Thame could have more potential for colluvial deposits and waterlogged remains preserved in deeper features by perched water tables.

## **5 Archaeological & Historical Development**

### **5.1 Prehistoric period (c.10,000 BC – AD 43)**

The earliest archaeological evidence from Long Crendon comes from the Neolithic period and is concentrated in the area around Haroell. Excavations undertaken in 2006 (LC9) revealed the heavily truncated remains of a series of ditches and postholes that may indicate an early settlement site. The dating for this site remains tentative however, due to the limited number of datable finds.

Two excavations carried out in the late 1970s to early 1980s also uncovered indications of an Iron Age or early Roman site northeast of the church. Limited excavation began in 1979 following the discovery of Iron Age and Roman pottery during the laying of a water pipe. This excavation revealed a series of pits and ditches but with only a small quantity of datable finds (LC2). Later excavations in 1984, however, revealed further evidence for settlement in the area with the discovery of three Iron Age hearths and more pits and ditches, this time with more plentiful datable finds (LC3).

Evidence for prehistoric activity around Long Crendon is scarce (Figure 15). Aerial photography has identified several possible prehistoric ring ditches to the north of the church [HER 0220700000] and to the west of Notley Abbey [HER 0220700000]. A possible Iron Age hill fort has also been suggested based on crop mark evidence on the hill top northwest of the village near Easington but the identification remains tentative.

### **5.2 Roman synthesis and components (AD 43 – 410)**

Long Crendon is located at the junction of two possible Roman roads (Figure 15), the first runs on a north-east to south-west alignment from Fleet Marston to Dorchester-on-Thames [HER 0203500000] while the second possible route runs on a north-west to south-east alignment from Thame to Alcester (Airs *et al*, 1975).

Archaeological evidence for Roman activity in Long Crendon indicates a concentration of activity in the area north of the Chearsley Road near St Mary's Church. Records for this area include a possible cremation and/or inhumation site discovered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century [HER 0056400000]. This site revealed a number of skeletons with regular internment as well as indications of cremation and urn burials. A later 19<sup>th</sup> century record also points to the discovery of a possible Roman sarcophagus containing three small urn burials in this area [HER 0056400001].

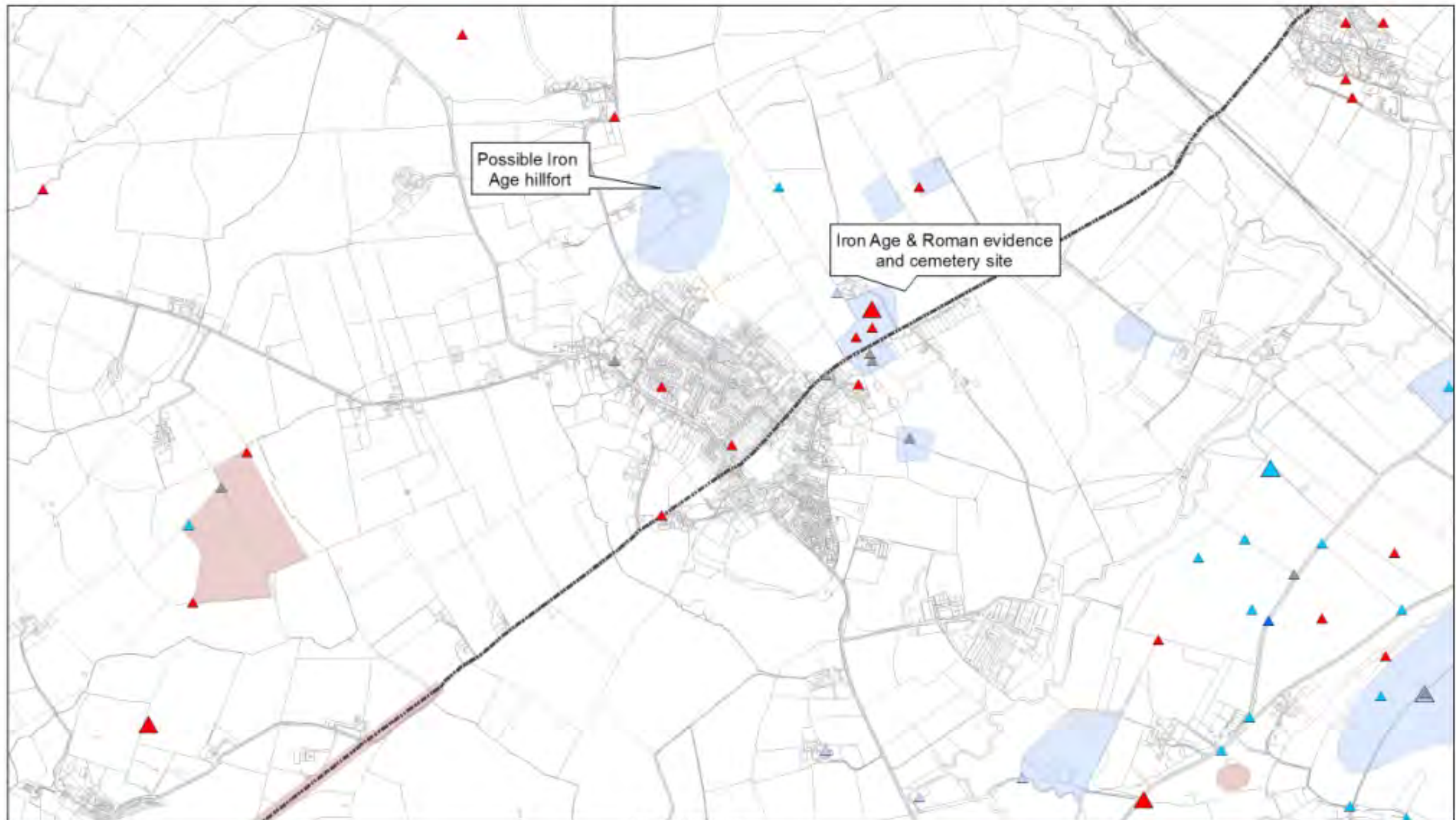
Excavations carried out in 1999 uncovered a second possible Roman cremation site southwest of Long Crendon near Peppershill along the Bicester Road [HER 0207700000]. This site revealed three cremation burials and a possible Iron Age cremation pyre. Associated finds included quantities of Romano-British pottery.

### **5.3 Saxon synthesis and components (AD 410 – 1066)**

At present, there is no known archaeological evidence for Saxon activity in Long Crendon. Although documentary evidence has indicated that Long Crendon was an established large settlement by the 11<sup>th</sup> century before control was assumed by Walter Giffard. The relative lack of archaeological investigation in Long Crendon, and the very small-scale of what has been done, probably explains why the Saxon settlement area(s) have yet to be discovered. Church End and/or around the junction of the Chearsley and Bicester Roads are perhaps the most promising locations based on historical topographical considerations.

Evidence for Saxon activity in the wider landscape is extremely limited. The HER records contain a conjectural early Saxon battle site in the neighbouring parish of Chearsley but this is unsubstantiated. The earliest documented reference to Thame, in the neighbouring county of Oxfordshire, comes from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles in 970 AD although the settlement was almost certainly in existence by this point (<http://www.thamehistory.net/timeline/tln1.htm>).

Nearby Haddenham appears to have been a Late Saxon Minster and estate centre whilst Aylesbury and its environs have extensive evidence for an important royal and ecclesiastical centre originating in the early Saxon period.

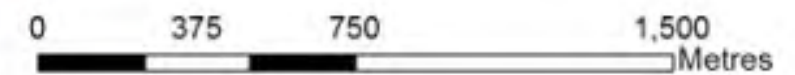


HER Record

- |                               |                             |                             |                           |                        |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| ▲ Palaeolithic findspots      | ▲ Mesolithic multiple finds | ▲ Bronze Age findspots      | ▲ Iron Age multiple finds | ▲ Saxon findspots      |
| ▲ Palaeolithic multiple finds | ▲ Neolithic findspots       | ▲ Bronze Age multiple finds | ▲ Roman findspots         | ▲ Saxon multiple finds |
| ▲ Mesolithic findspots        | ▲ Neolithic multiple finds  | ▲ Iron Age findspots        | ▲ Roman multiple finds    | — Roman possible road  |

Archaeological notification areas

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| ■ Prehistoric evidence | ■ Roman evidence |
|------------------------|------------------|



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Figure 15: HER records for pre settlement period

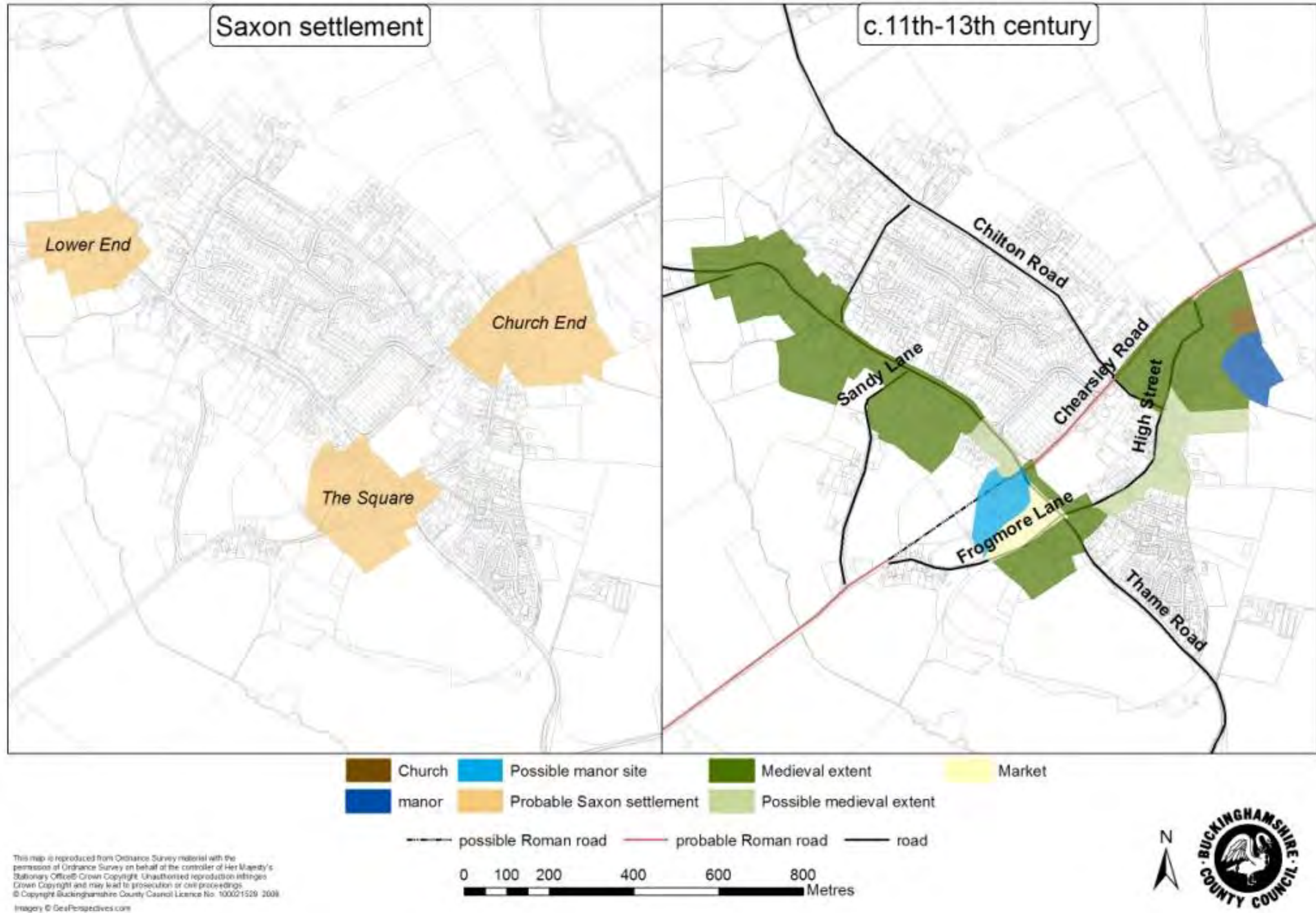


Figure 16: Possible extent of the medieval town

*Royal Forest of Bernwood*

It is known that the settlement of Brill to the north west of Long Crendon was at the heart of the Royal hunting forest of Bernwood. Brill is documented as containing a royal hunting lodge from at least the time of Edward the Confessor (1003-1066). The earliest mention of Bernwood comes from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles around the 10<sup>th</sup> century although it is likely that it had already been in existence for some time (Harvey, 1997). The landscape of Bernwood covered a vast area but was not made up entirely of dense tree cover but included a significant number of villages, open fields, moors (marshy grassland) and 'lawns' (rough grazing land). Bernwood Forest is thought to have covered a vast area in the 12<sup>th</sup> century extending north to the River Great Ouse, east to the Padbury Brook, south to the River Thames and west to the River Ray (Figure 17). Brill remained the chief settlement in Bernwood until disafforestation in the 17<sup>th</sup> century with a great many of the villages within the ancient forest continuing to offer services to Brill (*ibid*). By the 16<sup>th</sup> century, however, the forest was significantly smaller and mainly composed of the parishes of Brill and Boarstall; Long Crendon now lay some distance from its boundaries.

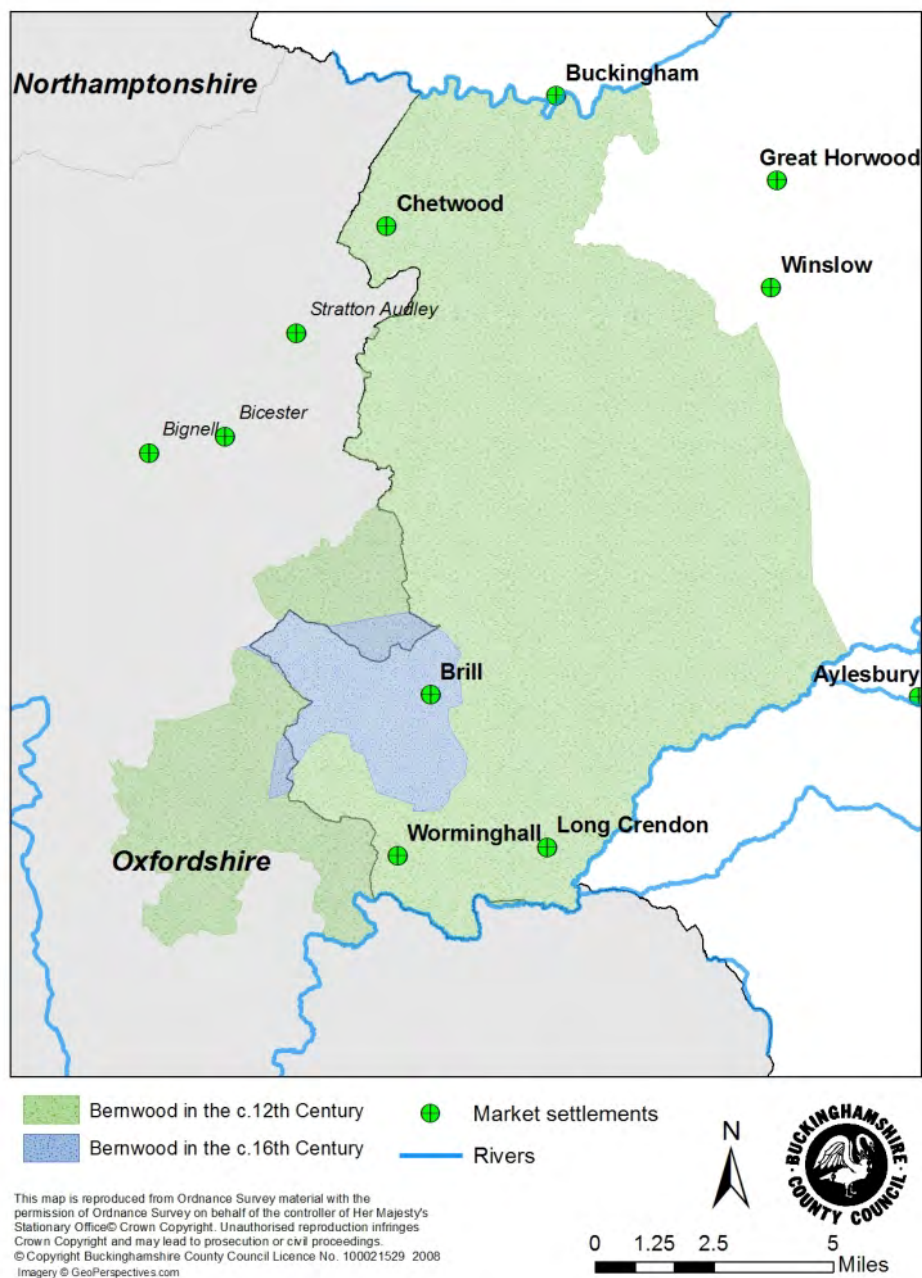


Figure 17: Approximate extent of Bernwood Forest (Harvey, 1997)



#### 5.4 Medieval synthesis and components (1066-1536)

##### *Town layout*

The extent of settlement in the medieval period is based primarily on back-projection of plan-form from historic maps, listed building information, archaeological excavations and (from a negative point of view) the former extent of ridge and furrow. A reconstruction of the open fields system in Long Crendon parish was undertaken by Sewell (2005) from the Enclosure Award (CBS: IR/95Q) and shows some convincing evidence for the enclosure of open field furlongs adjacent to the historic core particularly along the Chilton Road in the northern half of the village and some evidence for open field enclosure in Church End. A survey of surviving ridge and furrow carried out in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century (Stainton, 1998 for Long Crendon) indicates some correlation with the furlong patterns. Map evidence also suggests an envelope of old enclosures surrounding Crendon village, particularly south of the High Street and south of the Bicester Road while areas to the north seem to have been subject to parliamentary enclosure. Archaeological evidence for the Saxon and medieval periods in Long Crendon remain scarce, however, making an accurate portrayal of settlement morphology problematic.

The morphology of Long Crendon seems to reflect a pattern of development similar to the neighbouring settlement of Haddenham, essentially the settlement comprises three ends or smaller hamlets that eventually became joined in the medieval period (Figure 16). Sources differ as to the earliest settlement area in Crendon, with some favouring The Square (AVDC Conservation Area Appraisal, 2008) and other favouring Church End (Page, 1927).

Evidence in support of The Square include place name evidence and topography. The original name for the Thame Road was Berwell or Burwell hill and is interpreted as the Saxon word for 'burh' meaning fortified place (AVDC Conservation Area Appraisal, 2008) while its location on the rise of a hill at the junction between two possible ancient routes also suggests a prime location for settlement (Figure 2 for topography). In this model, Church End could be an 11<sup>th</sup> century settlement promoted by the Norman lords.

The alternative location for early Saxon settlement is Church End. This area incorporates the Norman church and a possible castle site, it has also been suggested that this was a location of the market in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Unlocking Buckinghamshire's Past Website [ubp.buckscc.gov.uk/UBPlogin.aspx](http://ubp.buckscc.gov.uk/UBPlogin.aspx)). In this model, settlement was concentrated on the upper half of the High Street from the Church to Burts Lane with an open space (now the recreation ground) between it and The Square (Figure 16). This area held the medieval demesne farmhouses for the All Souls and Windsor estates.

The church itself contains elements of 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century architectural styles while there are several 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century structures that also survive in this zone. The location of Church End makes determining the main routes through the village problematic: early settlement sites are often located on or near to main routes or at significant junctions (Hindle, 1990), however, Church End seems to defy these expectations. The End is situated at the end of the High Street some distance from the Thame to Bicester Road and the probable site of the early medieval market while Chearsley Road, although considerably altered following enclosure, is thought to be a Roman road but is located slightly to the west (Figure 16). A possible explanation may be a re-alignment of the settlement to focus on the High Street in the early medieval period.

Analysis of historic maps indicates that Church End is a green-based settlement and was once much larger than its present size, including the land around the Courthouse as well as a village cross. The morphology in this part of the settlement comprises an irregular and curving plan form and could form the boundary of a bailey from a motte and bailey castle or large manor house. There are no physical remains to suggest that a motte and bailey existed on this site, although historical evidence suggests that this was the principal base of operations for the Giffards in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is likely that any trace of the house was removed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century under the orders of the king (Page, 1927). Another hypothesis is that this area could have also accommodated the market granted to Long Crendon in the 1218, where the Earl of Pembroke could oversee the transactions of trade; however, the square at the south end of the High Street is a more likely location given its position at the junction of the Bicester and Chearsley Roads.

Settlement along the High Street was certainly in existence by the medieval period and may be earlier. The All Souls map of 1593 indicates the presence of buildings on the east side of the road and there are several surviving medieval structures, particularly at the northern end near to the church. Halfway down the High Street a second common space marked the junction with Wapping and Burts Lane, confusingly this area was often called the Square but will not be referred to as such here (Donald, 1973). This common space may have originally marked the end of the early medieval settlement with a small area of land separating it from The Square.

Map analysis of the plot and building morphology suggest that the earliest area of settlement was the north end of the High Street with long sinuous plots fronting onto the road. Plots on the west side of the road extend back only as far as the Chearsley road, indicating that they were of a later date than this section of the road. The plots on the east side of the road are more irregular and there are a number of small lanes leading off from the High Street indicating that the east side was more open with a greater flexibility for plot layout.

The south end of the High Street presents a different morphology to the north end; on the west side there is a large open space that was not developed until the post medieval period. To the east of the road, the plots are wide and sinuous around Haroell. Finally, the plots close to the Square are more regular in shape. Surviving buildings for this end of the High Street are more varied, there is one 15<sup>th</sup> century structure near Haroell and a second 16<sup>th</sup> century structure near the Square. 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century buildings appear on the west side of the road fronting onto the Square.

A third common space at the south end of the High Street where it joins with the Bicester Road is more commonly referred to as The Square, but was also called Smith End in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This space was the location of the village stocks and probably also the market in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Lipscomb, 1847). Analysis of the enclosure map suggests that the early plan form of the possible market area was once larger than its current extent (Figure 18). This area also includes rural settlement along Frogmore Lane. No archaeological evidence has been recorded for this end of the village so far.

Another issue of interest is the path of the Chearsley to Shabbington Road as it passes through the village. This route, already discussed in section 2.2 The Historic Landscape, seems to come to an abrupt halt as it reaches the Bicester Road only to resume some distance later south of Long Crendon Manor on Frogmore Lane (Figure 16). One model for this might be the deliberate blockage of the route in the Saxon or medieval period through the creation of a manor house at this point (shown on Figure 18 as a possible manor site).

Settlement patterns along the Bicester Road are also difficult to assess with several different plot morphologies recognised. The plot morphology of the road between the Square and Lower End is suggestive of furlong strips with their long sinuous patterns stretching back some distance. The plots are almost exclusively on the south side of the road and are more widely spaced than at anywhere else in the village. Several small plots at either end of the road also indicate cottage encroachment onto old enclosures.

Finally Stibberton Common, now called North End or Lower End, lay some distance from the main Crendon settlement and may have been considered a separate settlement at the start of the medieval period at least. The plots at this end are wide and long, similar to the furlong type plots on Bicester Road. It is likely that this small hamlet originated from a group of three or four farmhouses and their associated outbuildings and cottages.

### Summary

Several questions arise from the study of the morphology of Long Crendon:

- Where was the earliest settlement in Long Crendon – Church End, The Square or both?
- Where was the location of the 11<sup>th</sup> century principal residence or castle of the Giffard estate?
- In which area was the 13<sup>th</sup> century market held – Church End or The Square?
- The Chearsley to Shabbington road alignment and question over whether the road was stopped up in the early medieval period?

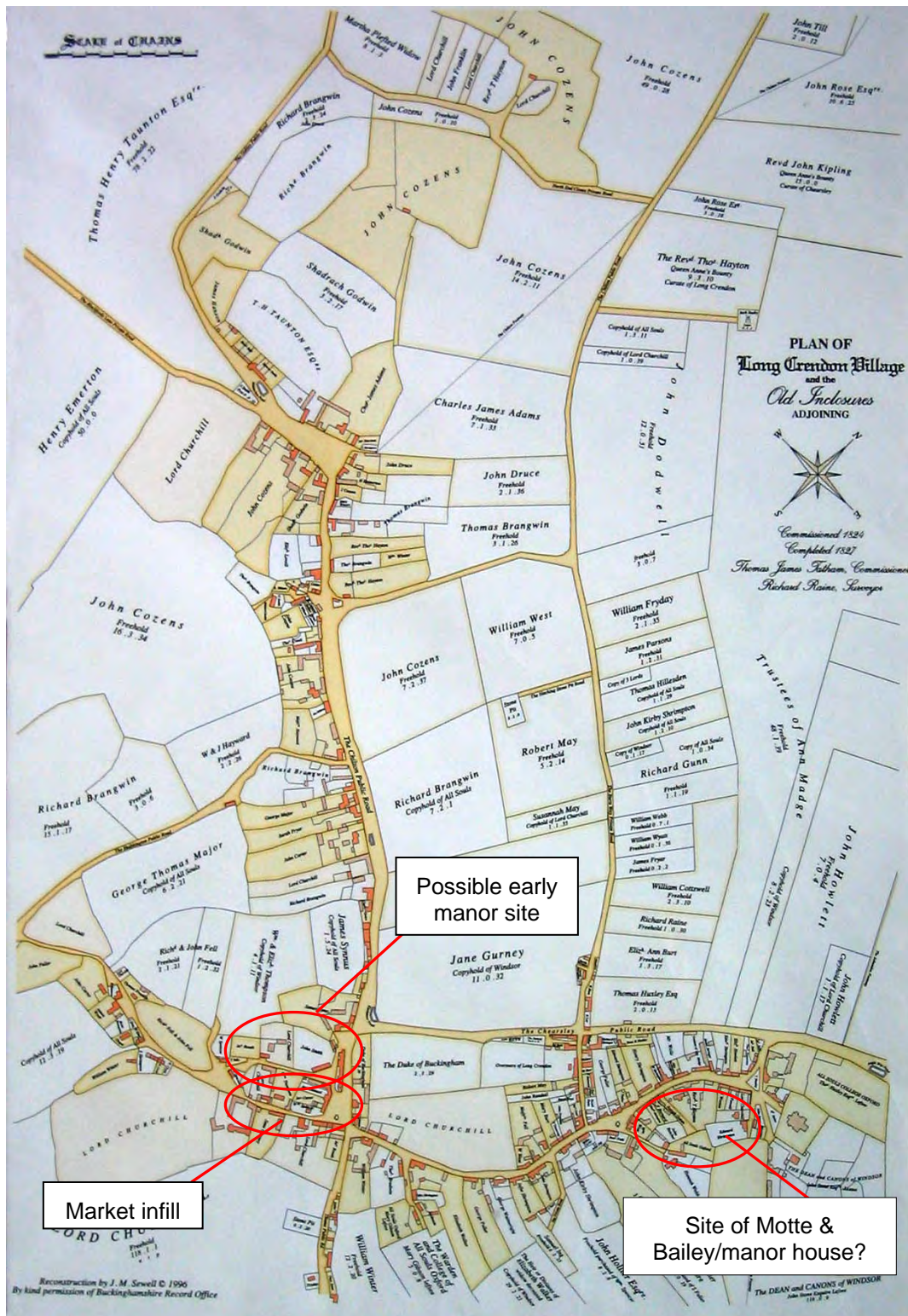


Figure 18: Facsimile of Long Crendon's Enclosure Map

Markets and Fairs

A market was granted by Letter Close (grant from the Crown to a private individual) to William Earl Marshal, Earl of Pembroke in 1218, but no fair was ever granted to the village (Letters, 2007 <http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2.html>). The market did not last long and there is no mention of a transfer of the rights to any of the co-heirs of the Marshal estate in 1275. It has been suggested that the market at Long Crendon was successfully halted by the monks at Thame who saw it as a threat to their own pre-existing market (Spavold & Gilman, 2002).

The location of the market itself is a difficult question as two options are presented in the documentary and cartographic evidence. The location traditionally considered being the market square, and the one favoured here, is the space named 'The Square' at the junction of the Bicester Road and the High Street (Lipscomb, 1847; Donald, 1973). The Square marks the cross-roads between the principal settlement area – the High Street – and the principal road through the village – the Bicester Road. Topographically this location is the favoured spot with an open area still in evidence today and the suggestion of encroachment onto the market space. Despite the cessation of the market in the 13<sup>th</sup> century the Square continued in importance to the village as the stocks were located here also.

The Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Records (HER) suggests an alternative location for the market on Church Green at the north end of the High Street based on the All Souls College estate map indicating the presence of a village cross next to the courthouse [HER 0218901000]. The arguments for a market at Church Green are compelling when also taking into account the probable location of Walter Giffard's principal residence near the church as well as the possibility that the Courthouse also served as a wool staple. Further research into the documentary evidence may provide more definitive evidence.

*St Mary's Church [Grade II; HER 0101500000]*

Victoria County History states that up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century the dedication name of Long Crendon's church was St Nicholas (Page, 1927). However, the church has always been known as St Mary's, the misnomer is thought to be a cartographic error on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition map, possibly confusion with Chearsley or Nether Winchendon church (Sewell pers comm). St Mary's church contains some remains of the earlier 12<sup>th</sup> century church; there is also evidence of significant alteration in the 13<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries prior to the most recent 19<sup>th</sup> century restoration (Pevsner, 1994).



*Figure 19: St Mary's Church*

*Crendon 'Castle'*

Documentary sources referring to the Giffard residence at Long Crendon are scarce, and none that have been examined so far explicitly mention a castle at Crendon. The first secondary source to refer to a castle at Long Crendon comes from Lipscomb (1847) who states that Cop Hill is the most likely location for what *tradition* says is the site of the Giffard Castle. Place name evidence suggests the location for this 'castle' to be at Cop Hill [HER 020140000] just north-east of the church (Lipscomb, 1847).

However, a summary of Long Crendon written in 1705 by John Burnham, then resident in Crendon, rather calls it the 'habitation of Walter Giffard' with no reference to a castle (Burnham, 1705). A 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century document written by an unnamed inhabitant of Long Crendon [BOD: Browne Willis mss 16294-16403] also significantly does not refer to the ancient Giffard residence as a castle but rather as a manor house.

The lack of definitive or primary evidence suggests that Long Crendon never possessed a castle. Furthermore, documentary evidence from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century indicates that the Giffard residence in Long Crendon was a manor house.

*Manors of Long Crendon*

The following summaries are taken primarily from the Victoria County History and are limited in the data they provide, the history of the manors around Long Crendon are complex and a more detailed study is required to fully understand them. A complete catalogue of the available documentary evidence relating to medieval manors is available online via the National Archives Manorial Documents Registry produced in 2008 by the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies and the National Archives.

Manor of Giffard (VCH) Until 1275

In the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the Giffard family held Long Crendon itself as the principal residence of their extensive estate in England. In 1162 with the foundation of Notley Abbey by Walter Giffard the Third Earl of Buckingham within the grounds of the deer park, it is likely that the Giffard family then moved their principal residence to another estate. When the Giffard line ended in 1164, the Crown held the estates of the Honour of Giffard until they were eventually divided between the two co-heirs in 1191. In 1231, Richard Marshal inherited the entire estate on the death of his brother. However, Richard's support for the baron's rebellion against the Crown in 1233 cost him dearly as the king ordered the complete destruction of all Marshal's houses and property and it is likely that the Crendon site was either completely or partially demolished at this point (Page, 1927). In 1275 the estate was again divided between the three co-heirs of Eva de Braose (formerly Marshal).

Notley Manor (also called Nutley Abbey)

The land belonged to the Abbey until 1538 when it was surrendered to the Crown following the Dissolution. The Manor then passed to Sir John Williams in 1542.

All Souls College Manor (VCH)

The lands that eventually became part of the All Souls College estate passed in 1275 to Humphrey de Bohun, grandson of Eva de Braose. It descended through the Bohun family, and is said to have formed part of the dowry of Queen Katherine. By 1449, the land was granted to All Souls College in Oxford with whom it has remained (Page 1927). However Christopher Hohler has shown that contrary to VCH, the Bohun portion of the manor passed to St George's Windsor in 1479 and the Hastings portion via John Barton of Thornton to All Souls in 1442 until 1419 when Manorial documents exist for this manor from this point onwards, stored at All Souls College. The manor house for All Souls was located on Church Green adjacent to the Courthouse, where the current 19<sup>th</sup> Century College farm is now sited.



*Figure 20: College Farm, High St (19th century)*

Deans & Canons of Windsor Manor (VCH)

The remainder of the Marshal estate then passed to the two co-heirs of Eva, granddaughter of Eva de Braose. The male heir, John, Lord Hastings was then a minor and a ward of the king. The land descended through the Hastings family until 1467 when it was in the possession of the Crown. In 1480 the land was granted by Edward IV to the Deans & Canons of Windsor, with whom it has since remained. Manorial documents are held by St George's Chapel of Windsor.

Mortimer Family Manor [Reputed] (VCH)

The lands that eventually became part of the Grenville estate passed in 1275 to Maud and Roger Mortimer, daughter of Eva de Braose. This estate remained with the Mortimer family until 1358 when it passed to the Ferrers family of Groby and remained with them until 1520 when it

was sold to Michael Dormer, then of Lovedens 'manor'. No manorial records survive for this estate and it is uncertain whether it was ever an official manor.

Lovedens Manor [Reputed] (VCH)

The female heir of Eva, granddaughter of Eva de Braose was Milicent la Zouche who originally inherited the larger part of the estate although by 1316 the estate had been significantly reduced as parts were sold to the Hastings family. It is from this land that the 'manor' known as Lovedens was formed. There are no manorial documents relating to this manor, however, and it is likely that it remained as a large freehold farm. The original location for the 'manor-house' was thought to have been on the High Street approximately where the Baptist Chapel is now situated. However, recent documentary research suggests that the original farm was more likely to have been located on the site of the now demolished Northend farmhouse (Trench, 1993), although this too has been disputed (Sewell, 2005).

Sperlings Manor [Reputed] (VCH)

References to Sperlings Manor for the medieval period remain scarce but the land appears to have belonged to Andrew Sperling in the mid 15<sup>th</sup> century before passing into the estate of Richard Quatermaine of Rycote. Quatermaine then founded the Chantry of St Christopher of Thame, endowing it with land and 26 tenements in Thame and Long Crendon (Sewell, 2005). In 1552 the land was ultimately combined with that of Notley Abbey under Sir John Williams. The current manor house is located on Frogmore Lane, with evidence of earlier structures appearing as crop marks.



*Figure 21: Long Crendon 'manor', Frogmore Lane*

*Long Crendon Court House [HER 001580000]*

Dendrochronology carried out on a selection of the internal beams of the Courthouse indicate it was built in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century. It has previously been suggested that the house was built by the Dormers of Long Crendon Manor (Lee, 1887), however the dendrochronology dating suggest a date (1483-87) earlier than the introduction of the Dormers into Crendon as they did not own significant property in the village until the 1520s (Page, 1927). The exact function of the Courthouse, however, is more difficult to determine. The upper floor was certainly used as the location for all three manor courts in Long Crendon (Burnham, 1705; Pevsner, 1994). The lower floors were also often used to house the village poor, certainly from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Burnham, 1705; Donald, 1973).

The Courthouse has also been referred to as a Church House - a place owned by the church and used for church meetings (All Souls Map, 1593; Pevsner, 1994), and a wool staple - a place where wool is stored and sold (Sheahan, 1861; Lee, 1887; AVDC Conservation Area Appraisal, 2008).

The Courthouse itself had fallen into disrepair by the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century until it was bought and restored by the National Trust in 1900 (Pevsner, 1994).



*Figure 22: The Courthouse, High St*

### *Trade, mills and industry*

Domesday mentions one mill in Long Crendon, probably located on the current site of Nutley Mill on the River Thames (Morris, 1978). The village, however, does not appear on many taxation returns throughout the medieval period and it is therefore difficult to assess the economy of Long Crendon.

### Inns and Taverns

Brewing and alehouses were a constant feature of village life from the medieval period and the court rolls include several references to villagers being fined for brewing without a licence (Donald, 1973). The 1577 Return of Vintners, Inn-holders and Alehouse-keepers (CBS: D-X423/1) mentions only one alehouse keeper in Long Crendon. A large number of alehouses and victuallers are recorded in the manorial court rolls throughout the medieval and post medieval period with fifteen known locations for inns and beer houses along the two principal roads of the High Street and Bicester Road. Eleven of these are recorded in the listed buildings register including 17<sup>th</sup> century inns at The Eight Bells [HER 1087800000] and the former White Horse on the High Street [HER 1089000000]; The Angel [HER 1083700000] and The Crown on Bicester Road [HER 1084500000].

### *Hospitals & Schools*

No hospitals or schools are recorded in Long Crendon during the medieval period.

## 5.5 Post medieval synthesis and components (1536-1800)

### *Town layout*

The post medieval period most likely saw the consolidation of the extent of the village into its current morphology with continued development particularly to the south of the High Street and the Bicester Road (Figure 26). The Cheersley Road may have only existed as a track or open road for much of the post medieval period and as a result development along this stretch was limited.

### *Trade, mills and industry*

The most significant trade in Long Crendon in the post medieval period was the needle making industry, however this was highly specialised and required significant expertise (May, 1991). The Posse Comitatus of 1798 records 19 different occupations including farmers within Long Crendon and it is clear that the village remained largely based on the agricultural industry (Beckett, 1985). The south end of the High Street near the square was the focus for several industries in the late post medieval period including wheelwrights at Braddons Yard; collarmakers on the east side of the square and maltsters on the Bicester Road and at Malthouse Yard on the High Street.

### *Needle making industry*

With the existence of several works on the needle-making industry of Long Crendon (Donald, 1973; May 1991), only a short summary of the needle making industry will be presented here.

The principal families involved in the early stages of the industry include the Greenings of Dragon Farm - Christopher Greening is attributed with the founding of the industry in Long Crendon in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and the Tompsons of Tompson's Farm – the first record of needle making occurs at Tompsons Farm in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (Donald, 1973). The 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries saw the introduction of the Shrimpton family into the business as well as the first signs of industrialisation of the process with several engine houses being installed in the village. John Harris built the first engine in 1845 at Haroell (*ibid*), while the Shrimpton's installed two more in 1848 at 76 High Street and at Arnott's Yard on Burts Lane. In 1848, the Kirkby Beard needle factory on the Chilton Road was also built (May, 1991).



*Figure 23: Remains of the engine house at Haroell needle factory, 1890 (Copyright Bucks Museum)*

Needle making was perhaps the most famous export in Long Crendon during the post medieval and into the modern period. The village specialised in heavy needles for canvas which required a great deal of skill to make and the processes involved did not lend themselves to early forms of mechanisation or mass production (May, 1991). The industry was concentrated in the High Street (see Figure 27 for known locations of needle makers) where stretches of terraced cottages would be involved in various stages of production, passing the needles from one cottage to the next using needle cupboards (Donald, 1973).

### *Notley Manor (VCH)*

Notley Manor was in the possession of the Crown following the Dissolution in 1536 until 1542 when it was sold to Sir John Williams; it then descended with his family into the Norreys family of Rycote in Oxfordshire remaining in their hands until the 18<sup>th</sup> century when it was bought by the Bertie family. In 1791 the Bertie's sold Nutley to the Reynolds family, the sitting tenant in 1791, but the lordship of Notley manor was retained by the Berties and went to the Duke of Marlborough, then to the owners of Long Crendon Manor, Frogmore Lane. The Mortimer portion was largely sold off as freeholds by the Dormers leaving little in Long Crendon for the Grenvilles to purchase other than the third of Tittershall Wood at Wotton (Sewell, 2010).

### *Mortimer Family Manor (VCH)*

The Mortimer family manor remained part of the estate of the Dormer family for most of the post medieval period and was left in a series of tenancies until it was sold in 1779 to the Grenville family with whom it has since remained.

### *All Souls College & the Deans & Canons of Windsor Manors (VCH)*

The All Souls portion of the manor has remained with the College since 1449. The Deans & Canons of Windsor briefly lost control of their estate in Long Crendon during the Commonwealth but on the Restoration it was returned to them.

### *Sperlings Manor [Reputed]*

In 1738 this estate was combined with Notley Manor under the Bertie family and was unofficially renamed the Manor of Long Crendon. Several years later the Bertie family sold the title and the Sperlings estate to the Duke of Marlborough (Page, 1927; Sewell, 2005).

### *Nonconformity in Long Crendon*

Dissent in Long Crendon was already evident in the manorial court rolls by the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century (Donald, 1973) and in 1676 on the first census of religious belief; over 90 people in Long Crendon were listed as non-conformists (*ibid*). Visitations of the parishes in 1669 and 1706 records the presence of only one Baptist family in the parish however, and no records are provided for the 1709 and 1712 Visitations (Broad, 1993).

### *Hospitals & Schools*

Until the 1834 Poor Law Act the health and welfare of the villagers lay in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor and the village was hit by several plagues during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Certainly, from 1705 at least, the lower level of the village Court House was used to house the poor (Sheahan, 1861). Rows of cottages (6 Chearsley Rd) were used to house the poor in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Sewell 2010). .

### *The Civil War*

Despite the fact that all the lords of the manors of Long Crendon were Royalist supporters, the impact of the War and the Commonwealth in Long Crendon remained minimal although there are documentary references to a small skirmish taking place near Long Crendon along the Chearsley Road in 1645 and in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century several swords and spears were dug up in the area [HER 0405300000].



Modern synthesis and components (1800-Present)

*Manors & Estates*

All Souls manor has remained with the College since 1449, the estate of the Deans & Canons of Windsor since 1480, Sperlings 'manor' with the Duke of Marlborough since 1764, the Mortimer estate with the Grenvilles since 1779 and Notley Manor with the Reynolds family since 1791 (Page, 1927).

*Roads & Turnpikes*

The Bicester to Thame Road was turnpiked relatively late in 1833 and lasted until 1880 when the turnpikes were abolished. A toll-house and a new bridge were erected just north of the Thame Bridge on the Oxfordshire side of the county border (Edmonds, 1993).

*Civic and modern religious structures*

Wesleyans

The Wesleyans were supported in the village by the Shrimpton family, the first recorded meeting house was in a cottage belonging to Charles Shrimpton in 1821 (Donald, 1973). The Wesleyans also built a chapel on the Chearsley Road in 1840 (Sheahan, 1861), however this was converted into a house in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and a Catholic church built on ground at the rear.



*Figure 24: Baptist chapel, High Street*

Baptists

The earliest location for Baptist meetings was at Perrots Farm but the first chapel was in a converted cottage on Towersey lane off Frogmore Lane. The Baptist movement was supported in Long Crendon by the Dodwell family (Donald, 1973). A chapel was built on the corner of Chearsley Road and Burts Lane in 1801; in 1853 the chapel moved to a new location on the High Street (Sheahan, 1861).

Primitive Methodists

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the house of William Ayres was recorded as the location for their meetings. In the 1860s a small cottage on the Bicester Road was converted into a chapel, the building has since been converted back to private residential (Sheahan, 1861).

Roman Catholics

In 1971, on the former sites of the Baptist and Wesleyan chapels on the Chearsley road, Charles Walsh built the unusually shaped octagonal Catholic Church (Pevsner, 1994).



*The Workhouse/poor house*

The introduction of the Poor Law Act in 1834 placed the care of Long Crendon's poor under the Thame Poor Law Union with the workhouse being located in Thame (Donald, 1973).

*Hospitals & Schools pre 1945*

The Board school on the High Street was opened in 1877 with a capacity for 180 children. A School House was also built for the school master (Pevsner, 1994).

*Figure 25: The Board School, High Street*

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the village had no resident doctor and frequently suffered from outbreaks of disease and the Courthouse was often used as a vaccination centre (Donald, 1973).

Several Sunday schools operated including one at the Courthouse and another run by the Baptists at their chapel (Donald, 1973). Census reports and trade directories also listed a number of small schools run by private individuals in the village, several of which may have been lace-making schools (Donald, 1973).

*Hospitals & Schools post 1945*

Bernwode C of E Secondary School opened in 1963 and closed in 1972. The pupils transferred to Lord Williams’s School, Thame. The buildings now accommodate the Primary School

The Board School is currently used as a community centre and library (Pevsner, 1994).

A modern Church of England school opened on the Chilton Road in the 1990s.

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

Lace making is an industry often overshadowed by needle making in Long Crendon but it remained the most common mode of employment for women in the village until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Several lace schools are recorded in the village, mainly in or near to the High Street, but the practice was universal throughout the village with tradition suggesting the many bow windows prevalent in Long Crendon were built to allow more light for the lace makers. Like needle manufacture, lace making went into decline in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and although it continued to be recorded in employment census reports until the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century it never regained its earlier status.

The Crendon Concrete Company opened in the 1930s to the south-east of the village initially for gravel extraction but quickly became an important industry providing concrete roofing tiles and materials for air raid shelters during the war.

Summary	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Professional	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Agric/General	0	0	1	11	10	12	8	11	12	10	13
Artisans/trades	15	16	18	6	9	7	2	1	3	1	4
Service/Provision	21	28	36	29	32	28	32	30	32	20	23
Merchant/dealer	9	4	6	8	13	12	9	10	8	6	13

*Table 3: Summary of trade in Long Crendon 1830-1935 (method adapted from Broad, 1992)*

*Secular Buildings – the impact of modern infill*

Modern development within the historic core of the village has been varied and limited mainly to small areas of modern infill conforming to the pre 18<sup>th</sup> century field boundaries to the rear of the High Street. The largest area of development in modern Long Crendon is located to the west of the High Street between the Bicester Road and the Chilton Road. Development began in the 1950s with a large block of council built housing and followed in the 1970s with more privately led developments primarily built of machined red brick with concrete roof tiles. These developments have little in common with the historic fabric of the village with modern generic and Anglo-Scandinavian architectural styles dominating. There are fewer 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century inclusions in the listed buildings register than in other towns and villages of a comparable size in Buckinghamshire. Nine houses from the 19<sup>th</sup> century are included and just two from the 20<sup>th</sup> century corresponding to the K9 telephone box on The Square [HER 1091300000] and the modern addition to the ‘Manor’ in Frogmore Lane [HER 0056701005].

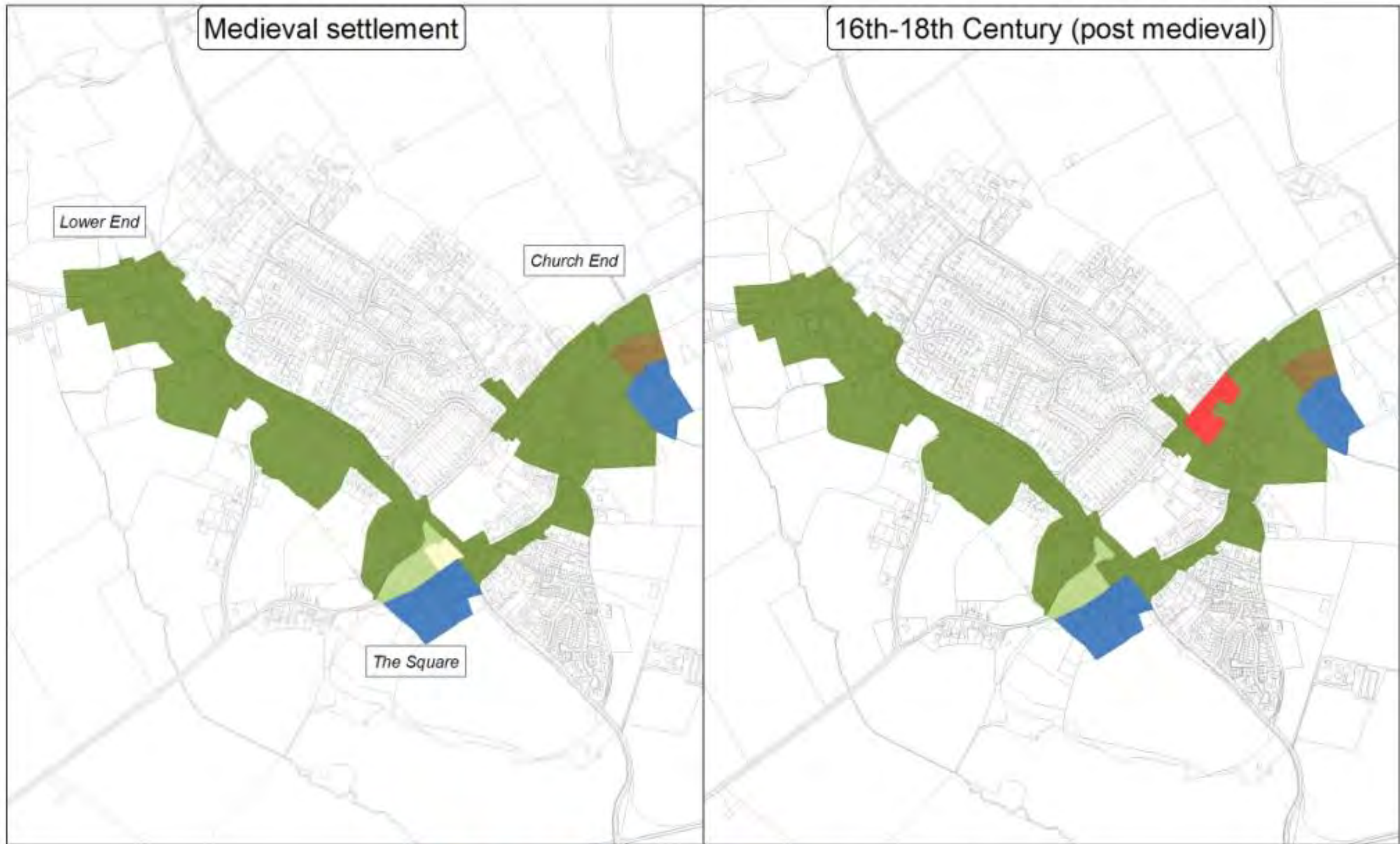
*Designed Landscapes*

Two 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century gardens have been identified within Long Crendon by the Buckinghamshire County Museum Archaeology Service in the 1990s.

The gardens at The Manor at Church End [HER 0020904000] were shown on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map as being approximately 6 acres. The modern garden includes two ornamental lakes, shown on modern aerial photographs of probably 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

## Long Crendon Historic Town Assessment

The gardens at Spurlings Manor on Frogmore Lane [HER 0056703000] were also noted on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map but were considered to be in poor condition in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The modern garden includes two summerhouses and a formal garden to the south east of the house.



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Figure 26: Possible extent of the medieval and post medieval settlement



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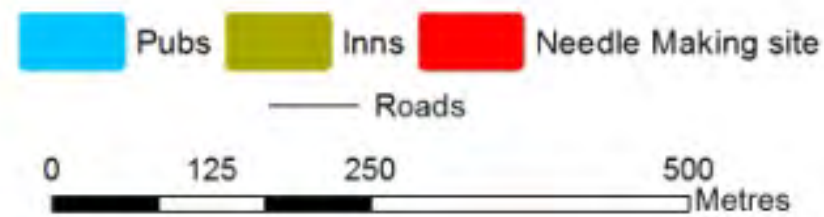


Figure 27: Known locations for inns, pubs and needle making sites in Long Crendon

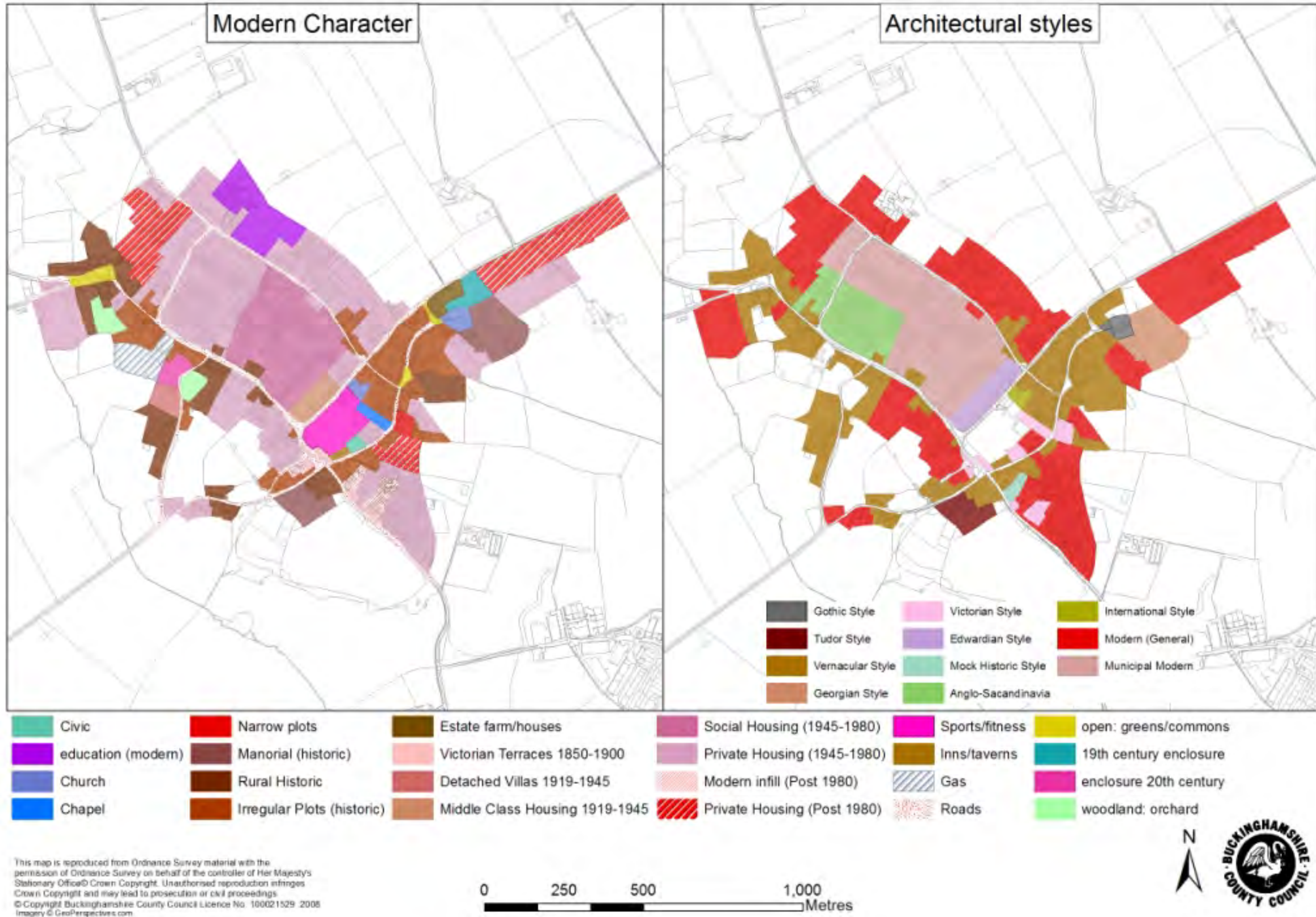


Figure 28: Character and architectural styles in Long Crendon

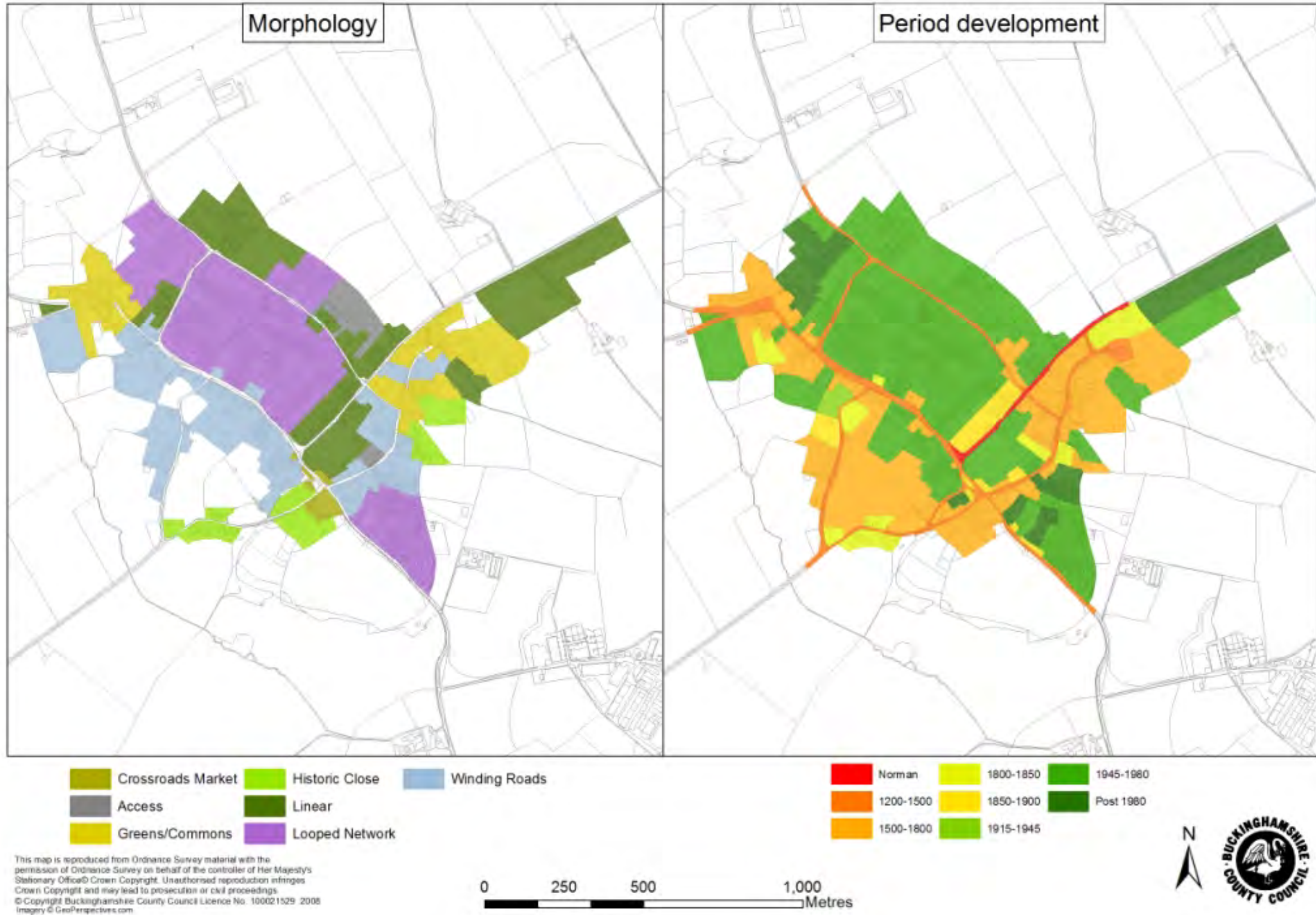


Figure 29: Morphology and period development in Long Crendon

## **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. Each zone contains several sections including:

1. A summary of the zone including reasons for the demarcation of the zone.
2. An assessment of the known and potential archaeological interest for pre 20<sup>th</sup> century areas only.
3. 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 30). 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 is undertaken by the analysis of archaeological and historical sources. Unlike the built environment, the focus of investigation is limited to the historic cores of settlements, where most archaeological evidence exists and the likelihood of archaeological discovery is at its greatest. The assessment includes consideration of the archaeological interest of above-ground buildings and structures, which may contain hidden elements which are earlier than their nominal date based on visible architectural details.

The method for evaluating archaeological significance is an adaptation of English Heritage's Monuments Protection Plan for urban areas (English Heritage 1992). For the character zones



within the historic core an evaluation is made of particular attributes, these are: Period; Survival; Potential; Group Value and Diversity.

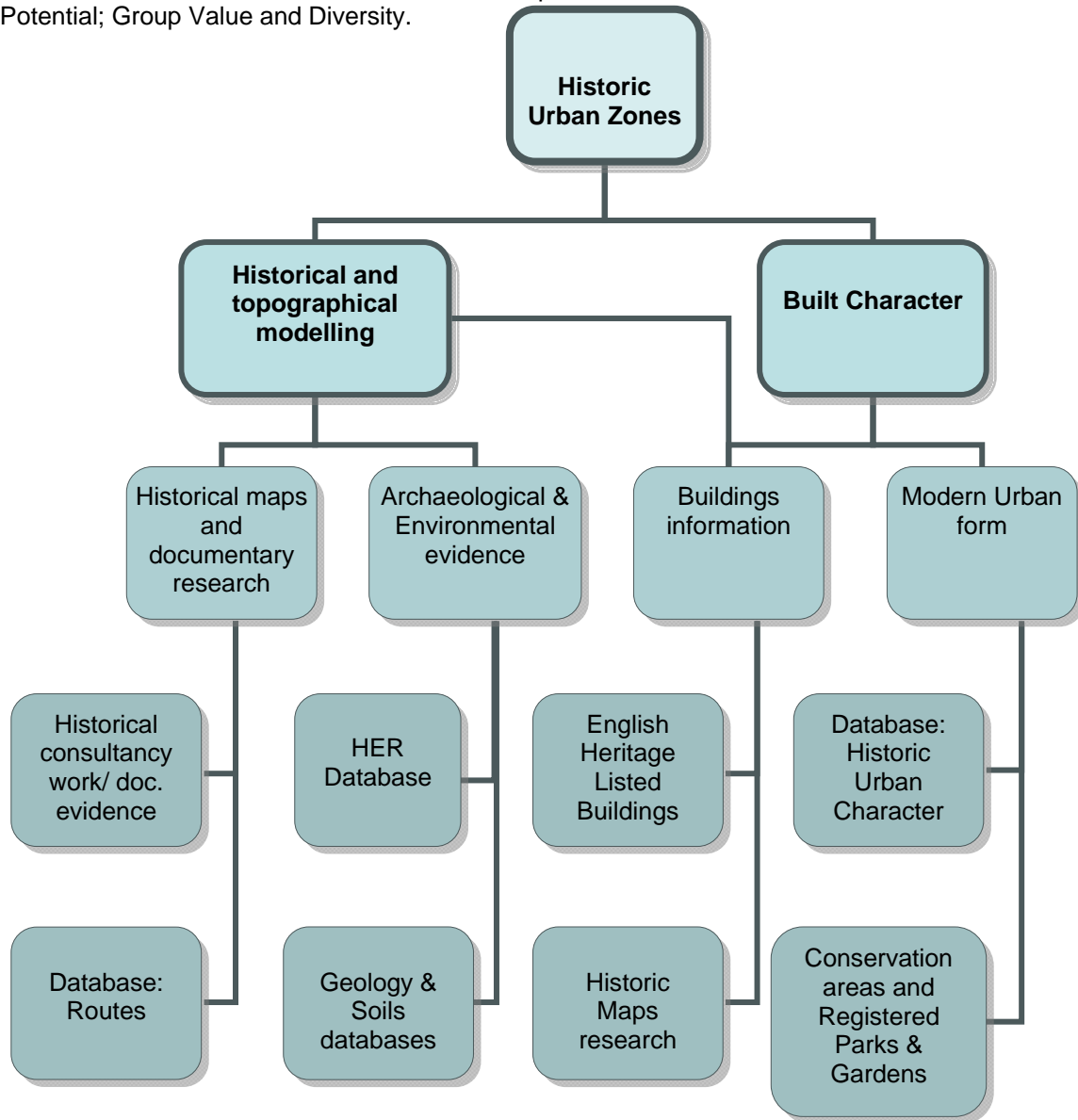


Figure 30: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

#### 6.4 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

#### 6.5 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

## Long Crendon Historic Town

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

### 6.6 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

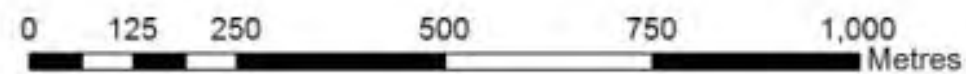
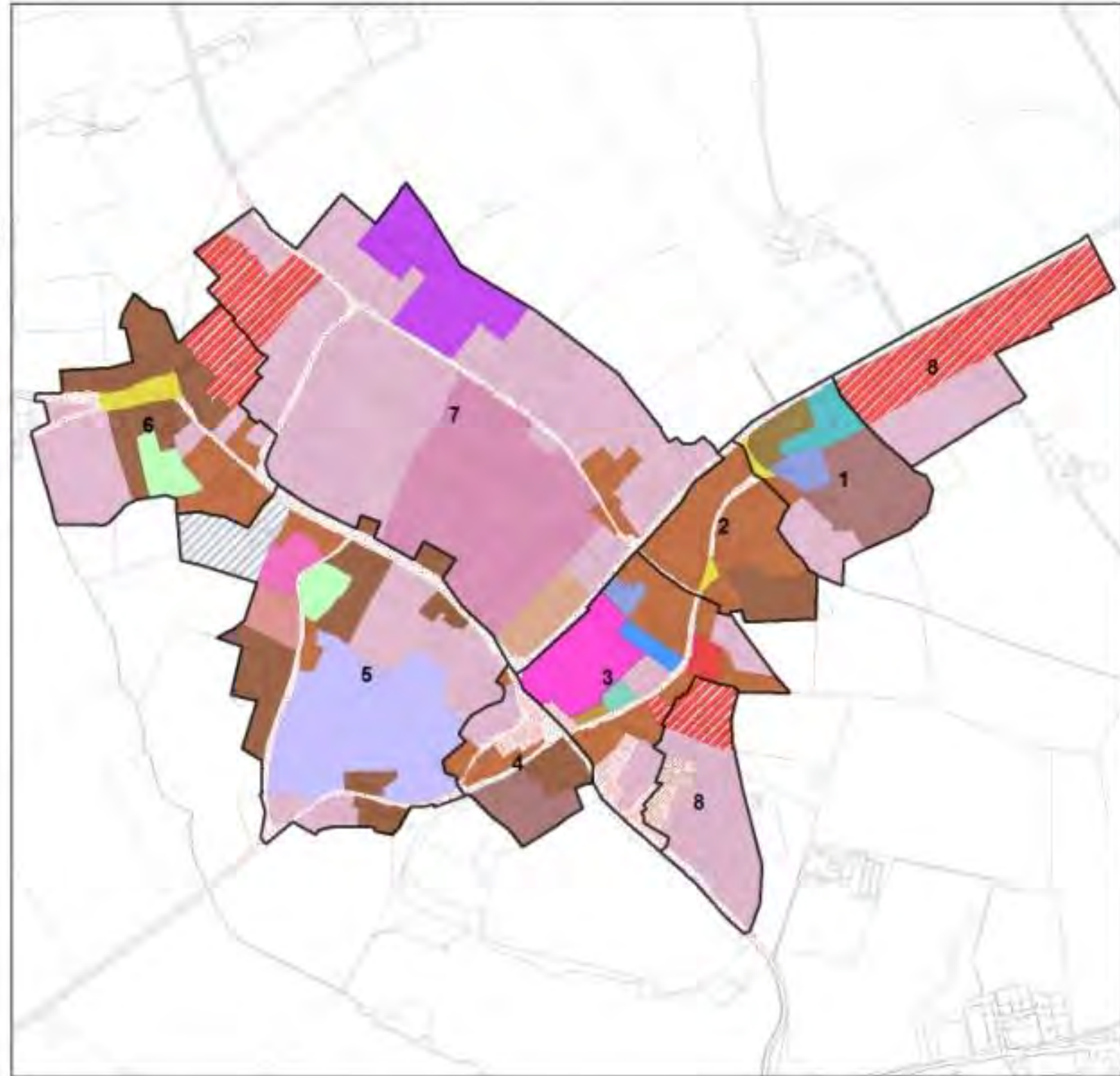
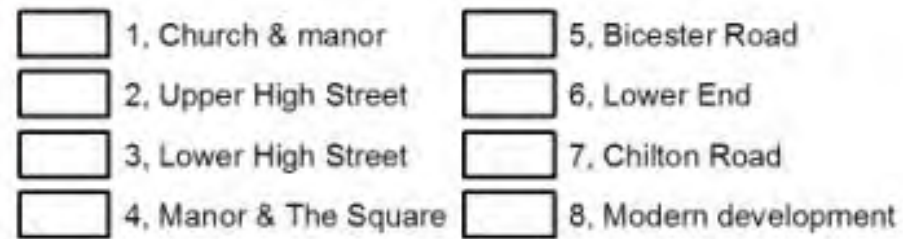
### 6.7 Group Value:

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

### 6.8 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



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Figure 31: Historic Character Zones for Long Crendon

6.9 Historic Settlement

Zone 1: Church End			
<b>Summary:</b> This zone is located to the north at the top of the High Street of Long Crendon and probably represents one of the earliest settlement areas for the village. This zone lies within the conservation area.			
<b>Historical:</b> This is one of the earliest known settlement areas in Long Crendon, both Iron Age and Roman finds and features have been recorded in the vicinity suggesting activity predating the Saxon settlement. A market cross is also recorded in front of the church on the 1593 All Souls estate map. The medieval courthouse is also located in this zone.			
<b>Evidential:</b> It includes archaeological notification areas for the manor house and fishponds, Iron Age and Roman finds south of the Chearsley Road and a section of the historic settlement comprising the church, courthouse and demesne farmhouse for the All Souls estate. Several archaeological investigations have been carried out in this zone with limited results due partly to the small-scale nature of the work carried out. The calcareous soils indicate a high preservation potential for environmental evidence such as molluscs and bone. There are four listed buildings in this zone including the 13 <sup>th</sup> century church, the 15 <sup>th</sup> century courthouse, the 17 <sup>th</sup> century Georgian manor house and an 18 <sup>th</sup> century house on Church Green. There are a few other buildings in this zone including the 19 <sup>th</sup> century All Farmhouse adjacent to the courthouse.			
<b>Aesthetic:</b> Church End is a quiet zone located at the north end of the High Street, once the busier part of the settlement this road has been largely bypassed in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century in favour of the Chearsley Road because of its relative inaccessibility to vehicles. The church is unusually large for the size of the village and indicates that it was of more importance in the medieval period. The location of the church and manor house at the head of the High Street at the top of a slight incline allows for an uninterrupted view for the length of the High Street.			
<b>Communal Value:</b> Church End provided a significant focus for the historic settlement, the church fulfilled important spiritual needs while the courthouse provided the framework for the legal and economic structure of the medieval and post medieval settlement. While it has lost the legal status, this zone remains an important spiritual focus of the town.			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
<b>Period:</b> early medieval 1000-1100  <b>Survival:</b> Medium  <b>Group Value:</b> n/a  <b>Diversity:</b> medium/low  <b>Potential:</b> Medium/high	<b>Morphology:</b>	Commons and greens	<b>Density:</b> Low
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Church Manorial historic Irregular plots Estate farmhouses	private housing 1945-80 Greens & commons 19 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure Historic roads
	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Vernacular Georgian	Gothic Modern general
<b>Evidential Value:</b> High  <b>Historical Value:</b> High  <b>Aesthetic Value:</b> High  <b>Communal Value:</b> High	<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	Post medieval wide frontage	farmhouses Rural cottages
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Handmade Brick: Machine made	Stone
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Handmade clay Tile: Machined clay	thatch

Zone 2: Upper High Street			
<p><b>Summary:</b> The Upper High Street zone is defined by historic settlement close to the church. This zone lies within the conservation area for Long Crendon.</p>			
<p><b>Historical:</b> The focus for activity in the medieval period was the High Street rather than the Chearsley road which saw limited development in the modern period only. The northern end of the High Street suggests that this was one of the earliest settlement areas, together with Zone One, with long sinuous plots fronting onto the road. The upper High Street was also a focus for the needle making industry in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and several of the cottages had adjoining cupboards on the interior where needles could be passed from one house to the next.</p> <p>The village is often used as a location for films and television programmes due to its picturesque qualities and the High Street in particular is often used.</p>			
<p><b>Evidential:</b> Limited archaeological work has been carried out in this zone with some promising results including indications of Neolithic settlement near Haroell. This zone comprises the largest extent of the archaeological notification area for the historic settlement.</p> <p>There are some 32 listed buildings in this zone, six from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and 16<sup>th</sup> century, 15 from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and eleven from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings are predominately witchert covered thatched cottages or handmade brick and clay tile terraced housing. There are several farmhouses and pubs.</p>			
<p><b>Aesthetic:</b> Long Crendon, and in particular the High Street, is a very pretty typical English village with narrow winding roads not suited for modern vehicles, the houses are timber framed thatched cottages with witchert infill. The brick built houses are equally picturesque being of handmade brick. The main architectural style is vernacular and the overall feel is of a rural village set apart from the modern busy lifestyle.</p>			
<p><b>Communal Value:</b> The relationship of this area to the needle making industry is an important factor that has shaped even the layout of the houses and the upper part of the High Street doubtless retains a sense of this. Today, this area of the village largely residential with one remaining pub. A community hall is also located in this zone.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
<p><b>Period:</b> early medieval</p> <p><b>Survival:</b> Medium/High</p> <p><b>Group Value:</b> Industrial? Needle-making and lace-making</p> <p><b>Diversity:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Potential:</b> High</p>	<p><b>Morphology:</b></p> <p><b>Character Types:</b></p> <p><b>Architectural styles:</b></p>	<p>Winding</p> <p>Narrow plots</p> <p>Rural historic</p> <p>Vernacular</p> <p>Post medieval wide frontage</p> <p>Stone</p> <p>Stone: Rendered</p> <p>Tile: Handmade clay</p>	<p><b>Density:</b> High</p> <p>Irregular plots</p> <p>Roads</p> <p>Greens/commons</p> <p>Modern general</p> <p>Post medieval terraces</p> <p>rural cottages</p> <p>Cruck frame &amp; render</p> <p>Brick: Handmade</p> <p>Thatch</p>
Conservation principles			
<p><b>Evidential Value:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Historical Value:</b> High</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Value:</b> High</p> <p><b>Communal Value:</b> High</p>	<p><b>Build Materials:</b></p> <p><b>Roof Materials:</b></p>		

Zone 3: Lower High Street			
<p><b>Summary:</b> The Lower High Street Zone is defined by historic settlement along the High Street that probably dates to the medieval period. This zone lies principally within the conservation area for Long Crendon with the exception of a small area of modern redevelopment.</p>			
<p><b>Historical:</b> The settlement model proposed here suggests that the lower High Street was probably settled in the early medieval period (11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century) and connected Church End to the Square. The late 16<sup>th</sup> century All Souls College map shows some buildings along this part of the High Street and the presence of several medieval buildings suggest at least some settlement here. This area was known as 'The Croft' in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and there may have been an early manor site where the community centre is now located (Burnham, 1705). A large part of this area is open space now used as a recreation ground. Settlement is concentrated on the east side of the High Street with some areas of encroachment onto the open space in the later medieval and post medieval period along Burts Lane and the Bicester Road. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Board School was built on the open western side of the High Street.</p>			
<p><b>Evidential:</b> The built character is more varied in this zone, there are 26 listed buildings including six 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century buildings (two of which are outhouses), 18 dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings and four dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There is a wider variety of construction materials and techniques as well as architectural styles with several Victorian and Edwardian buildings alongside vernacular and some Georgian architecture.</p>			
<p><b>Aesthetic:</b> The lower High Street is a wide curving street that narrows as it reaches the junction with Burts Lane, the buildings on the eastern side differ significantly with those on the west. The earliest building to the east dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> century and they are similar in style and construction to those buildings in the upper half of the High Street using a variety of materials such as timber frame or stone with wicheert covered walls and thatched roofs or handmade brick terraces. The west side of the High Street is interesting in that the buildings are primarily 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century indicating development was restricted here until the modern period, possibly explained by the suggestion of a manor site here.</p>			
<p><b>Communal Value:</b> This zone has a key social value for the village, the community centre, public recreation ground and library are all located here. This zone also provides a secondary spiritual focus for Long Crendon with the 19<sup>th</sup> century large Baptist chapel and the modern Catholic church also located here.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
<p><b>Period:</b> early medieval  <b>Survival:</b> Medium  <b>Group Value:</b> n/a  <b>Diversity:</b> Medium  <b>Potential:</b> High</p>	<p><b>Morphology:</b>  <b>Character Types:</b></p>	<p>Winding                      Irregular plots                      Narrow plots                      Victorian Terraces                      Housing post 1945</p>	<p><b>Density:</b> Medium                      Inns &amp; Taverns                      Recreation                      Churches &amp; chapels                      Civic</p>
<p>Conservation principles</p>	<p><b>Architectural styles:</b></p>	<p>Vernacular                      Victorian</p>	<p>Modern general</p>
<p><b>Evidential Value:</b> Medium  <b>Historical Value:</b> Medium/High  <b>Aesthetic Value:</b> High  <b>Communal Value:</b> Medium</p>	<p><b>Plan Form styles:</b>  <b>Build Materials:</b>  <b>Roof Materials:</b></p>	<p>Post med wide frontage                      Post med terraces                      Stone &amp; Stone rendered                      Brick: Handmade                      Tile: Handmade clay                      Brick: Machine made</p>	<p>Rural cottages                      Modern                      Brick: Handmade colour                      Brick: Machine made                      Slate: Natural                      Thatch</p>

Zone 4: The Square			
<p><b>Summary:</b> This Zone is defined by the extent of historic settlement at the axis of the Bicester Road and the High Street that comprised the central 'End' to the village – The Square.</p> <p>This zone lies principally within the conservation area although there are some areas of modern redevelopment that have been excluded.</p>			
<p><b>Historical;</b> The zone includes the village square and Long Crendon 'Manor', this house was never an official manor house for the village, only acquiring the name in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The location of this zone at the main junction between the High Street and the Bicester Road supports the theory that this was once the location for the village market. The extent of the market square is unknown and may have covered a far larger area. The market was short lived, however, and encroachment had already begun in the early medieval period.</p>			
<p><b>Evidential:</b> No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this area and assessing the archaeological potential remains difficult. Dendrochronology has been carried out on Sycamore Farmhouse, dating it to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. There are fifteen listed buildings in this zone, dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Five listed buildings relate to the manor house complex including the 14<sup>th</sup> century main house and the 15<sup>th</sup> century gatehouse.</p>			
<p><b>Aesthetic:</b> The high level of traffic and pollution from the Bicester Road negatively impacts on this zone, as does the modern unsympathetic development to the rear of the historic plots. Frogmore Lane provides the most tranquil part of the zone and the impression as one descends the steep lane is one of rural peace away from the bustle of the Bicester Road.</p>			
<p><b>Communal Value:</b> Despite the short lived nature of the market in Long Crendon, the Square has remained the commercial focus of the town with several shops and pubs located here.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
<p><b>Period:</b> early medieval</p> <p><b>Survival:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Group Value:</b> Commercial?</p> <p><b>Diversity:</b> Low.</p> <p><b>Potential:</b> Unknown</p>	<b>Morphology:</b>	Square market	<b>Density:</b> High
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Manorial historic Rural historic Irregular plots	Victorian terraces Private housing post 1980 Roads
	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Vernacular Victorian	Tudor Modern general
Conservation principles	<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	Medieval wide frontage rural cottages Post med wide frontage	post med terraces modern detached modern terraces
<p><b>Evidential Value:</b> High</p> <p><b>Historical Value:</b> High</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Value:</b> High</p> <p><b>Communal Value:</b> High</p>	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Stone & Stone render Brick: Handmade	Brick: Machine made Brick: Handmade colour
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Handmade clay Tile: Machined clay	Slate: Natural Thatch

Zone 5: Bicester Road			
<b>Summary:</b> The Bicester Road Zone is comprised of historic and modern ribbon development along the Bicester Road joining the main village area with Lower End. The north end of the zone lies within the conservation area.			
<b>Historical:</b> This zone links the Lower End to the main part of the village through the gradual development of houses along the Bicester Road. The zone comprises of large areas of pre-enclosure fields with narrow winding lanes. Historic settlement patterns indicate a dispersed rural settlement with a degree of modern infill, particularly near the Square. Settlement occurred along this road probably in the late medieval to post medieval period within the pre-existing medieval field boundaries.			
<b>Evidential:</b> No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this area and assessing the archaeological potential remains difficult. There are eight listed buildings in this zone including two 16 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouses, five 17 <sup>th</sup> century houses and one 18 <sup>th</sup> century house.			
<b>Aesthetic:</b> This zone is located along the main Bicester Road serving as a major thoroughway to Thame and in consequence there is a significant amount of pollution and traffic. The verge on the southern side of the road is extremely wide, equivalent in width to the road in places. This creates a buffer zone between the houses and the busy road. The houses are predominately stone built farmhouses or detached properties although there are some areas of 18 <sup>th</sup> or 19 <sup>th</sup> century terraces.			
<b>Communal Value:</b> This zone is primarily residential with the exception of some businesses along the main road.			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: medieval	<b>Morphology:</b>	Square market	<b>Density:</b> medium/low
Survival: Medium	<b>Character Types:</b>	Rural historic	Private housing 1945-80
Group Value: n/a		Irregular plots	Gas utilities & Roads
Diversity: Low	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Villas 1919-45	Enclosure & Woodland
Potential: unknown		Vernacular	Modern general
Conservation principles	<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	medieval wide frontage	farmhouses
		post med wide frontage	modern detached
		rural cottages	
Evidential Value: High	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Handmade	Brick: Rendered
Historical Value: High		Brick: Machine made	
Aesthetic Value: Medium	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Handmade clay	Tile: Machined clay
Communal Value: Medium			



Zone 6: Lower End				
<b>Summary:</b> The Lower End zone is defined by the extent of settlement around the detached 'end' of the village known as Lower End.				
<b>Historical:</b> This zone is located at the northwest end of the village; it has also previously been called Stibberton Common. This area of the village comprises of farmhouses intersected with small rural cottages built around a large rectangular common. This zone may be Saxon in origin but more probably dates to the medieval period.				
<b>Evidential:</b> No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this area with the exception of a building survey at Northend Farm (now demolished), assessing archaeological potential remains difficult. There are 17 listed buildings in this zone dating from the 15 <sup>th</sup> to the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. This includes five 15 <sup>th</sup> or 16 <sup>th</sup> century buildings, ten 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century buildings and two 19 <sup>th</sup> century buildings. Most structures in this zone are detached cottages or farmhouses set within large plots indicative of a rural based settlement. The historic buildings are entirely vernacular in style.				
<b>Aesthetic:</b> The Bicester Road significantly detracts from the tranquillity one might expect in such a large open common. Modern development has occurred in this zone, however it is largely screened by trees and hedgerows and does not significantly detract from the historic feel of the zone.				
<b>Communal Value:</b> This zone is residential in nature.				
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)		
<b>Period:</b> early medieval to medieval <b>Survival:</b> Medium <b>Group Value:</b> n/a <b>Diversity:</b> Low <b>Potential:</b> Medium	<b>Morphology:</b>	Commons and greens	<b>Density:</b>	low
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Rural historic Irregular plots private housing post 1945	Roads Woodland Commons & greens	
	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Vernacular	Modern general	
<b>Conservation principles</b>	<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	Rural cottages	Farmhouses	
<b>Evidential Value:</b> High <b>Historical Value:</b> High <b>Aesthetic Value:</b> High <b>Communal Value:</b> High	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine made	Stone	
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Pan Tile: Machine made Tile: Machined clay	Thatch	

6.10 Modern settlement

Zone 7: Chilton Road					
<p><b>Summary:</b> The Chilton Road zone is defined as areas of 20<sup>th</sup> century development between the Bicester Road and the Chilton Road. This area of modern development occurred over former Parliamentary era (19<sup>th</sup> century) fields and led to the consolidation of the medieval ends into one large village.</p> <p>The southern end of the Chilton Road around the needle making sites are included in the conservation area.</p>					
<p><b>Historical:</b> Modern development began in this zone in the early 1910s and has continued up to the present day. A large area of council housing was added in the mid 1940s and was extended by private development of a similar style in the 1950s. The Chilton Road provided access to the windmill and later the needle making factory built on this road in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The zone also includes a row of large Edwardian houses along the Chearsley Road. These buildings are unique within the zone and perhaps warrant increased protection and/or enhancement.</p>					
<p><b>Evidential:</b> Assessing the archaeological potential of this zone is problematic as no previous work has been carried out. There are three listed buildings in this zone along the Chilton Road that related to the 19<sup>th</sup> century needle making industry in the village as well as two 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century witchert cottages.</p>					
<p><b>Aesthetic Value:</b> The row of Edwardian houses present a pleasing view along the Chearsley Road into Long Crendon. The large area of post 1950s development between the Chilton Road and the Bicester Road are largely screened from the main roads.</p>					
<p><b>Communal Value:</b> This zone is residential although the historic associations with the needle making industry are worth noting.</p>					
Conservation principles	Built Character (general characteristics)				
<p><b>Evidential Value:</b> Low</p> <p><b>Historical Value:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Value:</b> Low</p> <p><b>Communal Value:</b> Low</p>	<b>Morphology:</b>	Linear	Looped network	<b>Density:</b>	Medium
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Rural historic Irregular plots middle class 1919-45 Social housing		Private housing Educational Historic roads	
	<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	Modern municipal Anglo-Scandinavian		Modern general	
	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Detached Rural cottage		Bungalow	
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Machined brick Rendered		Machined brick colour	
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Clay machined Concrete tile		Pan tile machined	

Zone 8: Modern development			
<p><b>Summary:</b> The Modern Development Zone is defined by areas of residential development along the two roads out of the village on the Chearsley Road and the Thame Road.</p> <p>This study area is located north of the church and represents recent development along the Chearsley Road. The houses are large modern mansions built in a number of architectural styles including Georgian, Tudor and international styles.</p>			
<p><b>Historical:</b> Prior to modern development, this zone was primarily agricultural with some areas of the Thame Road estates forming the back plots to buildings on the High Street.</p>			
<p><b>Evidential:</b> Assessing the archaeological potential of this zone is problematic as no previous work has been carried out. The built environment of this zone is largely comprised of modern terraces with some semi-detached properties.</p> <p>There is some potential for archaeological remains on the Chearsley Road due to its proximity to known archaeological finds and features particularly from the Iron Age and Roman periods.</p>			
<p><b>Aesthetic Value:</b> This zone is residential in nature, the Thame Road estate was built with open front lawns creating a wider sense of space. Recent development on the Chearsley Road has created a number of properties with unique styles of architecture.</p>			
<p><b>Communal Value:</b> This zone serves a residential function within the village.</p>			
Conservation principles	Built Character (general characteristics)		
<p><b>Evidential Value:</b> Low</p> <p><b>Historical Value:</b> Low</p> <p><b>Aesthetic Value:</b> Low</p> <p><b>Communal Value:</b> Medium</p>	<b>Morphology:</b>	Linear	<b>Density:</b> Low
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Private 1945-80	Private post 1980
	<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	Mock historic	International styles
	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Modern mansions	Semi detached Terraces
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Machined brick Machined coloured	Stone
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Clay machined Pan tile machined	Slate artificial

## II ASSESSMENT

### 7 Designations

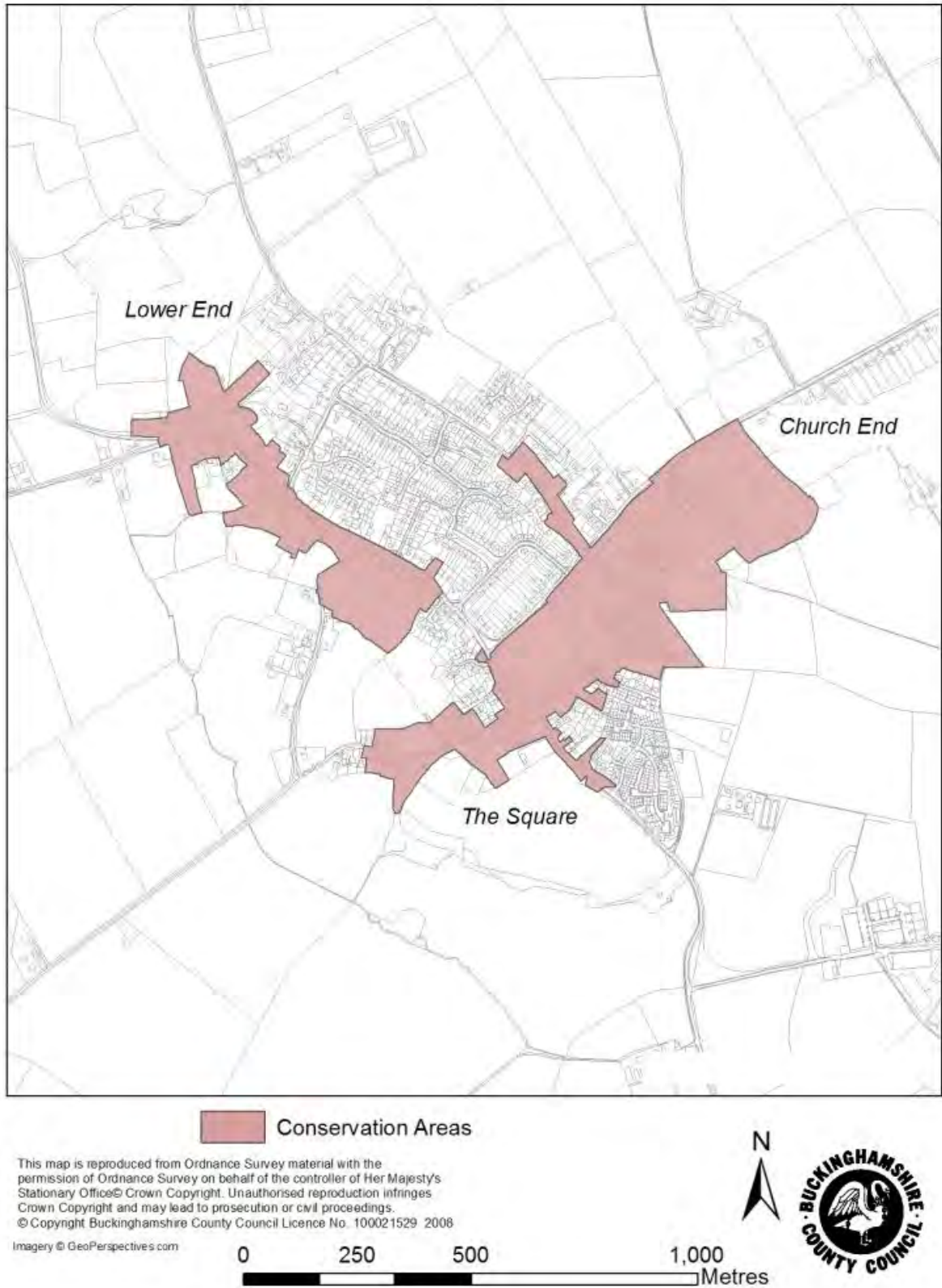


Figure 32: Extent of the conservation area

### 7.1 Conservation Areas (CA)

The conservation area in Long Crendon was initially designated in 1969 and has recently been reviewed. This review has suggested removing several areas of modern redevelopment within the historic core and in particular the areas around the Chilton Road at the site of the 19<sup>th</sup> century needle factory; areas to the east of the High Street (Wainwrights and Braddons Furlong) and areas to the south of the Bicester Road (Sycamore Close and Ketchmere Close). There are also several additions particularly around the Church and at Lower End. This essentially creates two conservation areas, one comprising of Lower End and Bicester Road and a second comprising The Square, the High Street and a small area on the Chilton Road.

### 7.2 Archaeological Notification Areas

Although not strictly statutory protection, archaeological notification areas are a helpful tool for planning control and they often include the extent of the conservation areas as well as highlighting areas outside the conservation areas that are of particular archaeological importance to planning control officers at a district and county council level. Archaeological or documentary evidence are used to identify areas for inclusion in the archaeological notification database.

At present, there are several notification areas in and around Long Crendon. The largest area corresponds to the historic core of the settlement and to the conservation area. The notification area also includes several of the field systems surrounding the historic core particularly to the south of Bicester Road around Frogmore Lane. Additional notification areas cover the earliest known manor site on the High Street near to the church; the area northwest of the church where significant Iron Age finds and features have been identified; and the area north of the Cheersley Road where a late Iron Age to early Roman cemetery has been discovered. A crop mark on the hill to the north of Long Crendon has very tentatively been identified as a possible Iron Age hillfort. To the east lies the notification area corresponding to Notley Abbey.

## **8 Summary and Potential**

### 8.1 Historic Character

The modern character of Long Crendon presents a sharp division between the historic core and the modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) settlement. Pockets of historic settlement, particularly along the High Street, Frogmore Lane and at Lower End remain largely untouched by modern development while in contrast the Bicester Road and the middle section of the High Street have been significantly altered in terms of their overall character.

Modern development in the village has, until recently, been largely generic in architectural style and plan form and contrasts sharply with the historic character of the village. Small areas of modern development has occurred throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century over the ancient enclosures bordering the High Street and Bicester Roads, which often dominates the visual character of the area. It has only been in recent years that modern development has become more sympathetic to the historic character of the village with smaller developments built using similar materials and with similar architectural styles.

Where the historic character of the village is well-preserved, rural cottages and farmhouses dominate the winding lanes and are built predominately in the vernacular style with timber framing and whitewashed walls. There is little in the way of Georgian style architecture in the village and styles seem to move from vernacular to Victorian. The historic character is primarily that of a small rural village with no aspirations for town status – there are few large houses in the village with the exception of the two manor houses.

### 8.2 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological intervention in Long Crendon has increased in the 21<sup>st</sup> century because of an increased awareness of the potential for prehistoric features within the village and the surrounding area. Of particular interest is the area around Cop Hill including the north end of the High Street where Iron Age and Roman features and finds have been identified on a regular basis since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The soil-type of clay soils covering limestone makes the ground conditions conducive for the preservation of ceramics and metal. So far no waterlogged

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deposits have been found, although where these occur there is the potential for the anaerobic preservation of organic materials such as pollen, bone, leather.

The areas of the village with the greatest potential for archaeological remains include:

For Iron Age or Roman features: Zone One (The Church) and Zone Two (The Upper High Street).

For Saxon and Medieval features: Zone One (The church) and Zone Four (Lower End). Possibly also Zones Two and Three (the High Street) and Four (the Square).

There is also the potential for archaeological remains in Zone Eight (Cheersley Road) due to its proximity to the church and also because of known archaeological evidence for Iron Age and Roman features in and around the zone.

## **9 Management Recommendations**

### 9.1 Conservation Area Appraisals

The Long Crendon Conservation Area is currently at the consultation stage of re-appraisal.

### 9.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no gardens within Long Crendon that warrant further designation at this time.

### 9.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no sites within Long Crendon that warrant inclusion in the Scheduled Ancient Monuments Register at this time.

### 9.4 Archaeological Notification Areas

Only one recommended update to the archaeological notification areas around Long Crendon is suggested at present following recent evidence for Neolithic remains in the area around Haroell, off the High Street.

### **III RESEARCH AGENDA**

#### **10 Research Agenda**

The understanding of the development and function of the medieval and post-medieval small market town and the testing of theories on social action, economy, politics etc. have been highlighted as an important area of study at the national level (English Heritage, 1997) and at regional and local level (Buckinghamshire Research Framework ,forthcoming).

##### **Prehistoric**

- To investigate the possibility of earlier settlement around the High Street in light of possible Neolithic finds near Haroell.
- To investigate more thoroughly the Iron Age and Roman settlement evidence for the area around the Church.

##### **Medieval and post-medieval**

- Assessment of the documentary sources to determine the nature of the Giffard residence at Long Crendon. Was it a castle or a principal house?
- Assessment of the location and potential for archaeological remains of the 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century Giffard 'castle'.
- An investigation, where possible, of the links between Long Crendon and the Royal Forest of Bernwood between the 10<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- The economic status of Long Crendon in the medieval period. The market at Long Crendon was short-lived and it is uncertain why it failed, the proximity to the larger market at Thame (granted 1184) might be an indication, however, as yet there has been no reference to a suppression of the market at Long Crendon.
- Extent of settlement along the Bicester Road between The Square and Lower End in the medieval and post medieval period. It is likely that this area saw a gradual encroachment onto the commons and wasters along this road and there is evidence of this encroachment by the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- Research into the economic impact of the needle making and lace making industries in Long Crendon.

##### **Modern**

- Assessment of the extent and survival of physical evidence of the modern needle making industry. Modern development is increasingly affecting the survival of any remains within the village.

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### 11.1 Addresses

Name	Address	Contact Details
Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.	Buckinghamshire County Council, County Hall, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP22 1UY	Tel. 01296-382072
English Heritage South East Region	English Heritage, Eastgate Court, 195-205 High Street, GUILDFORD, Surrey GU1 3EH	Tel. 01483 252000
Aylesbury Vale District Council	AVDC, 66 High Street, Aylesbury Bucks HP20 1SD	Tel. 01296 585858
Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society	Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society County Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury HP20 2QP	Website: <a href="http://www.bucksas.org.uk">www.bucksas.org.uk</a>

## 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
Modern	1800 - Present	Victorian Period	1837-1901
		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 <sup>st</sup> Century	Post 1980

### 1.2 Abbreviations Used

BGS	British Geological Survey
EH	English Heritage
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HER	Historic Environment Record
OD	Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey

### 1.3 Glossary of Terms

Terms	Definition
Building recording	Assessment of the structure of a building
Capital Messuage	Main house of an estate, normally the house in which the owner of the estate lived or regularly visited
Deer Park	Area of land approximately 120 acres or larger in size that was enclosed either by a wall or more often by an embankment or park pale and were exclusively used for hunting deer. Deer parks were commonly owned by, or were originally owned by, the Crown although increasingly during the medieval period the Crown granted licences allowing the creation of deer parks to nobles.
Demesne	Demesne lands belonged to the manor and were retained for the lord's own use rather than land farmed out to freehold tenants
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, field walking, geophysical survey, topographical survey or trial trenching,
Excavation	Archaeological investigation whereby below ground deposits are uncovered, recorded and either removed or preserved in situ. Ultimately destructive.
Hill fort	A hill fort is a late prehistoric sites defined by one or more banks and ditches usually

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	located on an area of high ground
Letters Close (market)	Type of grant given by the monarch through a private letter granting a right, monopoly or privilege to a private individual.
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.
Open Field System	Medieval method of agriculture where each parish was divided into several large unfenced fields but were farmed in strips by individual families.
Posse Comitatus	Record of all able bodied men within a given unit of land for the purposes of military service.
Ridge-and-furrow	Ridge and furrow is the term used to describe the earthen banks and troughs that are created through the action of prolonged ploughing. The action of the plough caused earth to build up in regularly spaced banks along the length of the field
Ring Ditch	The term used to describe a circular ditched feature, often a round barrow that has been ploughed out until all that remains is the outer ditch. Ring ditches are often seen as crop marks because the ditches have become filled over time.
Slade	Shallow valley or green ditch through which water drained through to a settlement
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
Witchert	Local building material from the Aylesbury Vale and in particular the Haddenham area. Comprised of locally sourced materials of clay, earth straw and lime. Walls had stone foundations topped with witchert. Also spelled wychert.

## 2 Appendix: HER Records

### 2.1 Monuments HER Report

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
020900000	Long Crendon Manor	SP 69950 09000	1066 AD to 1798 AD	Historical records of medieval to post-medieval manor
0020901003	SE of Church	SP 6994 0899	1066 AD? to 1539 AD?	Possible medieval wall seen in foundation trenches during watching briefs
0020902000	SE of Church	SP 6995 0901	1066 AD to 1798 AD	Medieval or post-medieval fishponds recorded in field survey
0020903000	SE of Church	SP 6993 0899	Undated	Remains of earthworks interpreted as possible medieval motte or ringwork
0056400000	Angle Way, Cop Hill	SP 69900 09380	43 AD to 1065 AD	Possibly Roman/Saxon burials and cremations found in road building in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century
0056401000	Angle Way, Cop Hill	SP 69920 09350	Undated	Probably natural mound thought to be Roman barrow at one point
0056700000	Spurlings Manor	SP 6930 0849	1066 AD to 1798 AD	Historical records of medieval to post-medieval manor of Spurlings.
0056702000	The Manor, High Street	SP 693 083	1066 AD? to 1539 AD?	Earthworks of possible medieval manor house or settlement seen in aerial photographs.
0056800000	South of the Manor	SP 6929 0811	1066 AD to 1798 AD	Possible medieval or post-medieval house platforms seen on aerial photographs
0056900000	South of the Manor	SP 6899 0775	Undated	Linear features observed on aerial photographs but not visible from the ground
0060000000	WNW of Church	SP 69310 09260	1800 AD to 1999 AD	Historical records of nineteenth century post mill, demolished in the twentieth century
0063000000	Notley Abbey	SP 7154 0935	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Historical records of abbey, investigated in archaeological excavation and survey
0063001000	Notley Abbey	SP 71560 09180	1100 AD to 1299 AD	Medieval abbey church, partly excavated in 1930s
0063005000	Notley Abbey	SP 71640 09250	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Five probably medieval fishponds recorded in field survey
0101400000	Long Crendon	SP 6974 0816	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Historical records of nineteenth century brickworks, not visible in field survey
0201400000	Cop Hill	SP 70200 09000	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Local tradition of medieval castle on this site
0203500000	Viatores Route 173A-D	SP 7911 1944	43 AD to 409 AD	Route of Roman road
0218900000	End of Church Green	SP 69770 09040	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Medieval village cross recorded on historic map, possible site of market place
0218901000	End of Church Green	SP 69770 09040	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Historical records of medieval market place
0220700000	WNW of Notley Abbey	SP 71080 09200	4000 BC? to 701 BC?	Possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age ring-ditch seen on aerial photographs
0222200000		SP 69600 08430	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Post-medieval lime kiln marked on historic map
0240000000	Notley Abbey	SP 71500 09100	1000 AD? to 1199 AD?	Early medieval deerpark, mentioned in Doomsday
0271601000	Long Crendon	SP 7128 0906	1066 AD to 1798 AD	Historical records of medieval and post-medieval manors in Long Crendon parish
0405100000	College Farm	SP 69800 09100	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Historical records of medieval manor house
0405200000	Lovedens Manor	SP 695 087	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Historical records of medieval manor of Lovedens.
0405201000	Lovedens Manor	SP 695 087	1066 AD to 1539 AD	Possible site of medieval manor house suggested by documentary research.
0405300000	Chearsley Road	SP 69500 08900	1640 AD to 1649 AD	Historical records/local tradition of Civil War arms dug up, site of Civil War skirmish.
0405400000	Smart's Windmill	SP 69070 09740	1066 AD to 1798 AD	Historical records of medieval to post-medieval windmill
0405401000	Smart's Windmill	SP 69070 09740	1066 AD to 1798 AD	Medieval to post-medieval windmill mound recorded in field visit
0405900000	Notley Mill	SP 71230 08670	1700 AD to 1899 AD	Historical records of eighteenth and nineteenth century watermill
0428500000	NW of Northend Farm	SP 6844 0938	1540 AD to 1798 AD?	Possible post-medieval stock enclosure and pond recorded in field survey
0435200000	600m E of Chilton Road	SP 6947 1025	1066 AD to 1798 AD	Medieval or post-medieval cultivation terraces seen on aerial photographs
0443700000	NE of Church	SP 6990 0915	800 BC to 42 AD	ditch and pit found in waterpipe trench and Middle Iron Age pottery found nearby

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0443700002	NE of Church	SP 6990 0915	4000 BC to 42 AD	Late prehistoric ditch and pit found in excavation
0443701000	NE of Church	SP 6990 0915	800 BC? to 409 AD?	Iron Age or Roman pit found in small trench
0464700000	Oakley & Chilton Roads	SP 6854 0976	1066 AD to 1798 AD	Possible farmstead seen from earthworks on aerial photographs
0464701000	Oakley & Chilton Roads	SP 6857 0976	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Ruins of probably post-medieval stone house seen in field survey
0464702000	Oakley & Chilton Roads	SP 6854 0976	1540 AD to 1899 AD	House platform seen in field survey marked on nineteenth century map as a house
0468500000	Northend Farm	SP 68657 09207	1400 AD to 1499 AD	15 <sup>th</sup> century cruck-built timber-framed house reconstructed in the 16 <sup>th</sup> century demolished in 1965.
0540300000	WNW of Notley Abbey	SP 71000 09300	1600 AD to 1699 AD	Seventeenth century map shows site of windmill
0540400000	E end of Long Crendon	SP 6983 0926	400 BC to 42 AD	Middle to Late Iron Age features and pottery and Roman pottery
0540401000	E end of Long Crendon	SP 6983 0926	400 BC to 42 AD	Three Middle Iron Age pits, possibly for storage, found in watching brief
0540402000	E end of Long Crendon	SP 6983 0926	400 BC to 42 AD	One Middle and two Late Iron Age hearths found in watching brief
0540403000	E end of Long Crendon	SP 6983 0926	400 BC to 42 AD	Two Late Iron Age ditches found in watching brief
0558000000	Baptist Chapel	SP 69580 08730	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Nineteenth century Baptist chapel
0063006000	Notley Abbey	SP 7136 0912	Undated	Medieval to post-medieval earthworks surveyed at Notley Abbey
0620800000	Mount Pleasant	SP 69950 09855	Undated	Corner of undated enclosure seen on aerial photographs
0435300001	W of Glebe Farm	SP 70102 09940	3000 BC to 409 AD	Late prehistoric or Roman ring-ditch seen in aerial photography
0056402000	College Farm	SP 69855 09410	1901 AD? to 1945 AD?	Modern barn recorded in watching brief
0668700000	Site of Windmill	SP 6908 0969	400 BC to 42 AD?	Cropmarks of possible Iron Age hillfort ditches seen on aerial photographs
0675900000	North End	SP 68661 09229	1540 AD to 1798 AD	Historical records of foundations of a building called North End
0857000000	Long Crendon village	SP 693 086	1066 AD to 1999 AD	settlement of Long Crendon, recorded in Domesday Book.
0858300000	Easington village	SP 687 103	1066 AD to 1999 AD	Medieval and post-medieval settlement of Easington, recorded in Domesday Book.
0909000000	30 Friars Road	SP 69130 09122	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Site of former pit shown on late 19 <sup>th</sup> century maps.
0909100000	15 Old Windmill Road	SP 69325 09294	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Site of former pit shown on late 19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> century maps.
0909200000	6 Bernewode Close	SP 69529 09183	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Site of former gravel pit shown on late 19 <sup>th</sup> century maps.
0909300000	52 Chilton Road	SP 69253 09285	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Site of former pit shown on late 19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> century maps.
0909400000	37 Abbot Ridge	SP 69684 08334	1900 AD to 1999 AD	Site of former pit shown on 20 <sup>th</sup> century maps.
0909500000	Lancaster Lodge	SP 68946 08843	1800 AD to 1899 AD	Site of former pit shown on late 19 <sup>th</sup> century maps.
0943700000	S of Harroell End	SP 69732 08715	Undated	Probable prehistoric settlement features found during evaluation trial trenching.
0946100000	E of Tompsons Farm	SP 69851 08852	Undated	Modern field boundary ditches and gully found during watching brief.
0953500000	Rear of 25 High Street	SP 69609 08877	Undated	Post medieval pits and building footings found during watching brief.
0056700000	Spurlings Manor	SP 6930 0849	1066 AD to 1798 AD	Historical records of medieval to post-medieval manor of Spurlings.

### 2.2 Landscapes HER Reports

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
0020904000	The Manor, Church End	SP 6990 0902	19 <sup>th</sup> century	6 acres, lawns sweeping down to two ornamental lakes each one with a small island. Not shown on the maps, however the AP's show two distinct ornamental lakes with islands.
0056703000	Spurlings Manor	SP 6931 0846	19 <sup>th</sup> century	First edition 6" map shows site as Manor Farm with small gardens of no obvious interest.

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### 2.3 Find Spots

HER	Grid Ref	Period	Details
0020901001 -	SP 6994 0901	medieval	Fourteenth to fifteenth century pottery found in foundation trenches
0020901002 -	SP 6994 0901	medieval	Medieval slag found in foundation trenches
0056400001 -	SP 69900 09380	Roman	Possible Roman sarcophagus found in ploughed field
0056400002 -	SP 69900 09380	Roman	Roman coins found in nineteenth century
0056400003 -	SP 69900 09380	Roman	Roman metalwork found with funerary remains in the nineteenth century
0056400004 -	SP 69900 09380	Roman	Lots of Roman pots found in the nineteenth century
0063000001 -	SP 71560 09180	medieval	Medieval pottery and tiles possibly found in excavation
0063000002 -	SP 71560 09180	medieval	Medieval stained glass from abbey found in excavation
0063000003 -	SP 71590 09260	medieval	Human remains, possibly associated with medieval abbey, found in early twentieth century
0063003001 -	SP 71410 09310	medieval	Medieval stone found in trial trenching
0101300000 -	SP 69000 08500	Bronze Age	Bronze Age metalwork found by chance
0101301000 -	SP 69000 08500	Roman	Early Roman metalwork found by chance
0101500001 -	SP 69840 09060	Roman	Late Roman metalwork found in churchyard
0101600000 -	SP 68800 09160	Post medieval	Sixteenth and seventeenth century metalwork found in demolition of house
0101601000 -	SP 68800 09160	Iron Age	Iron Age metalwork found in the nineteenth century
0101700000 -	SP 69500 09900	Modern?	Pottery vessel thought to be Neolithic but now thought to be a modern pot from Africa
0207700000 -	SP 6716 0845	Late Iron Age-Roman	features and pottery found after ditch digging and during excavation and watching brief.
0207701000 -	SP 6716 0845	Iron Age-Roman	Iron Age and Roman pottery found in spoil heap from ditch digging
0207702000 -	SP 6716 0845	Roman	Roman pottery found in ditch digging
0207703000 -	SP 6716 0845	Roman	Roman pottery found in spoilheap of gas pipeline
0221400000 -	SP 70100 07300	Mesolithic?	Possibly Mesolithic flint found by chance
0241900000 -	SP 69300 08800	Roman	Late Roman metalwork found in gardens
0246000000 -	SP 68800 10200	Roman	Roman coins found by chance
0257100000 -	SP 69700 07500	Mesolithic-Bronze Age	Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flint tool found by chance in the early twentieth century
0435300000 -	SP 70100 09900	Roman	Roman pottery found on surface
0440500000 -	SP 70060 08830	Iron Age-Roman	Late Iron Age and Roman pottery found in the digging of a water-main
0443700001 -	SP 6990 0915	Iron Age-Roman	Iron Age and Roman pottery found in spoilheap
0443700003 -	SP 6990 0915	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age pottery sherds found by chance
0443701001 -	SP 6990 0915	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age and Roman pottery found in excavation
0443800000 -	SP 70400 06750	Roman	Roman pot found dredged from River Thame
0447600000 -	SP 70470 06630	Unknown	Part of human skull of unknown date found in River Thame
0457500000 -	SP 66360 09890	Roman	Roman Samian ware sherd found on stream bed
0496300000 -	SP 69000 09050	Roman	Mid-Roman metalwork found by chance
0540400001 -	SP 6983 0926	Mid-late Iron Age	Middle to Late Iron Age pottery found in watching brief
0540400002 -	SP 6983 0926	Roman	Roman pottery found in watching brief
0545000000 -	SP 69700 09100	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age weaving comb found in potato field

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0553200000 -	SP 69900 09300	Roman	Early Roman pottery found by chance
0563500000 -	SP 69750 09450	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint found on footpath
0020901001 -	SP 6994 0901	medieval	Fourteenth to fifteenth century pottery found in foundation trenches

### 2.4 Listed Buildings

EH	Grade	Address	Description	Period	Grid Ref
972, 2, 66	II	43 High st Abels Cottage	Medieval CRUCK FRAMED HOUSE.	1600 to 1699	SP 69652 08939
-338900	II	BAKERS CLOSE	C18 HOUSE.	from 1800	SP 69079 08898
972, 2, 71A	II	55 high St	C16 or C17 BARN	1500 to 1699	SP 69678 08994
-338898	II	45 Bicester Rd Perrotts farm	TIMBER FRAMED BARN.	1600 to 1799	SP 69062 08926
972, 1, 72	II	barn to rear of 55 High St	C18 TIMBER FRAMED BARN.	1700 to 1799	SP 69642 09037
972, 2, 60	II	Boundary wall 23 High st	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69632 08835
972, 2, 96A	II	Boundary wall at the Vicarage High st	C18 BOUNDARY WALL. TIMBER FRAMED BARN.	1700 to 1799	SP 69698 09005
972, 2, 33	II	8 Chearsley rd, Bracken cottage	C17 to C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 69516 08894
-338922	II	83 Bicester rd, Chandos Arms PH	C18 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 68873 09034
972, 1, 104	I	CHURCH OF ST MARY	C13 CHURCH.	1200 to 1299	SP 69836 09060
972, 2, 54	II	1 High st Churchill Arms PH	C17 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1600 to 1699	SP 69460 08637
972, 2, 1A	II	2 Bicester rd, Cordwainers	Medieval CRUCK FRAMED HOUSE.	1066 to 1540	SP 69415 08619
972, 1, 105	II*	116 High st, Courthouse	C15 WOOL WAREHOUSE.	1400 to 1599	SP 69783 09063
972, 2, 47A	II	East wing to the Manor, Frogmore lane	1920 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1920	SP 69317 08510
-338919	II	119 Bicester rd, Fennels	C17 to C18 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600 to 1799	SP 68684 09165
972, 1, 24B	II	Wall 97 Bicester rd	GARDEN WALL. OUTBUILDING. WEATHER VANE.		SP 68818 09095
972, 2, 48A	II	walls at the manor, frogmore lane	GARDEN WALL.		SP 69303 08495
972, 2, 47	II	gatehouse at the manor, frogmore lane	C15 GATEHOUSE.	1400 to 1499	SP 69295 08516
972, 2, 53	II	2 Haroell, Harehill	C17 HOUSE.	1600 to 1699	SP 69682 08699
972, 2, 67	II	47 high st, ivydene	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69663 08955
972, 2, 111	II	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	Designed TELEPHONE BOX.	1935	SP 69377 08599
972, 2, 49	II	25, Frogmore lane, lantern cottage	C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1500 to 1599	SP 69077 08462
972, 2, 59	II	21 high st, little orchard	C17 HOUSE.	1600 to 1699	SP 69631 08824
-338937	II	72 bicester rd, lower house	Medieval TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1066 to 1540	SP 68703 09241
972, 1, 71	II	55 high st, Madges	C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1500 to 1599	SP 69691 09021
972, 2, 44	II	manor garage block, frogmore lane	Medieval BUILDING. TIMBER FRAMED	1066 to 1540	SP 69347 08532
972, 1, 103	II	manor house 114 high st	c1680 MANOR HOUSE.	1660 to 1700	SP 69868 09027
972, 2, 96	II	84 high st, the vicarage	C18 VICARAGE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69693 08944
972, 2, 106	II	NO 1 SANDY LANE	Type and date: C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1600 to 1699	SP 69040 08932
972, 2, 43	II	NO 11 FROGMORE LANE	C18 HOUSE. Date: from 1700 to 1799	1700 to 1799	SP 69343 08542
972, 2, 80	II	NO 18 HIGH STREET	C15 to C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1400 to 1599	SP 69483 08599
972, 2, 58	II	NO 19 HIGH STREET	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800 to 1832	SP 69627 08810



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972, 2, 30	II	NO 2 BURTS LANE	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69536 08917
972, 2, 78	II	NO 2 HIGH STREET	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800 to 1832	SP 69455 08604
972, 2, 108	II	NO 2 THE SQUARE	Medieval TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1066 to 1540	SP 69391 08581
-338886	II	NO 3 BURTS LANE	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600 to 1699	SP 69566 08929
972, 2, 65	II	NO 33 HIGH STREET	C17 to C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 69653 08912
972, 2, 87	II	NO 48 HIGH STREET	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69637 08742
972, 2, 68	II	NO 49 HIGH STREET	C17 HOUSE.	1600 to 1699	SP 69662 08963
-338941	II	NO 50 BICESTER ROAD	C17 to C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 68873 09077
972, 2, 70	II	NO 53 HIGH STREET	C17 to C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 69671 08982
972, 2, 89	II	NO 56 HIGH STREET	C17 HOUSE.	1600 to 1699	SP 69649 08834
972, 1, 73	II	NO 59 HIGH STREET	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69726 09044
972, 1, 74	II	NO 61 HIGH STREET	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69734 09059
-338895	II	NO 63 BICESTER ROAD	C17 to C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 68960 08976
972, 1, 75	II	NO 63 HIGH STREET	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69731 09069
-338939	II	NO 64 BICESTER ROAD	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800 to 1832	SP 68766 09173
972, 1, 76	II	NO 65 HIGH STREET	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69727 09078
972, 1, 77	II	NO 67 HIGH STREET	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69722 09088
-338904	II	NO 7 BICESTER ROAD	Medieval TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1066 to 1540	SP 69342 08658
-338925	II	NO 71 BICESTER ROAD	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 68899 09014
972, 2, 93	II	NO 72 HIGH STREET	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69681 08891
-338936	II	NO 78 BICESTER ROAD	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 68574 09201
-338892	II	NO 79 BICESTER ROAD	C17 to C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 69241 08778
972, 1, 97	II	NO 92 HIGH STREET	C17 to C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 69731 09025
972, 1, 98	II	NO 94 HIGH STREET	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600 to 1699	SP 69738 09030
972, 1, 99	II	NO 96 HIGH STREET	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600 to 1699	SP 69745 09034
972, 1, 100	II	NO 98 HIGH STREET	Medieval TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1066 to 1540	SP 69749 09036
972, 1, 102	II	NOS 106 AND 108 HIGH STREET	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69798 09018
972, 2, 83	II	NOS 26 AND 30 HIGH STREET	C17 HOUSE.	1600 to 1699	SP 69606 08671
972, 2, 85	II	NOS 36 AND 38 HIGH STREET	Earlier origin TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69624 08714
972, 2, 88	II	NOS 50 AND 52 HIGH STREET	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69638 08752
972, 2, 90	II	NOS 58 AND 60 HIGH STREET	C17 to C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 69665 08862
972, 2, 55	II	NOS 7 AND 9 HIGH STREET	C17 to C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 69617 08739
-338893	II	NOS 73 TO 77 BICESTER ROAD	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600 to 1699	SP 68886 09009
972, 2, 94	II	NOS 76, 76A AND 78 HIGH STREET	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69680 08930
972, 2, 107	II	1 The Square, & Barn to rear	C17 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	1600 to 1699	SP 69415 08582
972, 2, 110	II	1 Thame Rd & outbuilding	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800 to 1832	SP 69440 08601
972, 2, 34	II	12 Chearsley Rd, Coombe Cottage	C18 or earlier TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1650 to 1799	SP 69586 08956
-338918	II	121 Bicester RdD dragon Farmhouse	Medieval TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1066 to 1540	SP 68641 09156
972, 2, 79	II	16 High St railings	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800 to 1832	SP 69472 08616

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972, 2, 81	II	18 & 18a High St & Walls	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600 to 1699	SP 69489 08622
972, 2, 82	II	20 High St, Notley Farmhouse	Earlier origin TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69520 08638
972, 1, 41	II	23 Chilton Rd, The Old Needle House	Early C19 HOUSE. NEEDLEWORKS	1800 to 1832	SP 69361 09130
972, 2, 109	II	3 The Square, Walls	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800 to 1832	SP 69360 08580
972, 2, 84	II	34 High St, The Gables	C15 to C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1400 to 1599	SP 69609 08696
972, 2, 42	II	4 Frogmore Lane, Fourpenny Cottage	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69253 08529
-338940	II	60 Bicester Rd	Early C19 HOUSE.	1800 to 1832	SP 68795 09151
-338938	II	66 Bicester Rd, The Mound	C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1500 to 1599	SP 68752 09192
972, 2, 47B	II	Manor Outbuildings, Frogmore Lane	C18 OUTBUILDING.	1700 to 1799	SP 69278 08510
-338902	II	Pansy Cottage	C17 to C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 69206 08827
-338899	II	Perrots Farm, Bicester Rd	C17 HOUSE.	1600 to 1699	SP 69066 08916
972, 2, 64	II	31 High St, Primrose Cottage	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69654 08904
972, 2, 40	II	Quaint Cottage	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69478 08980
972, 2, 52	II	Harroell, Sixpenny Cottage	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69701 08710
-338911	II	4 Bicester Rd, Stratton Cottage	C16 or C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1500 to 1699	SP 69319 08766
972, 2, 48B	II	Summerhouse At Manor, Frogmore Lane	SUMMERHOUSE. WALL. WEATHER VANE.		SP 69301 08450
-338903	II	13, Sycamore Farmhouse	Medieval TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1066 to 1540	SP 69314 08702
-338897	II	The Angel PH, Bicester Rd	C17 PUBLIC HOUSE	1600 to 1699	SP 69019 08950
972, 1, 101	II	104 High St, The Cottage	Medieval TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1066 to 1540	SP 69790 09008
972, 2, 69	II	Eight Bells, PH, High St	C17 to C18 PUBLIC HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 69668 08976
972, 2, 56	II	15 High St, Golden Cross PH	C16 to C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1500 to 1699	SP 69614 08782
972, 2, 48	II	The Manor, Frogmore Lane	C14 to C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1300 to 1599	SP 69315 08486
-338896	II	Old Bakehouse	Medieval BARN.	1066 to 1540	SP 68965 08968
-338920	II	The Old Crown, 95 Bicester Rd	C16 or early C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1500 to 1632	SP 68817 09075
972, 1, 32	II	2 Carters Lane, The Old Vicarage	C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1500 to 1599	SP 68872 09076
972, 2, 91	II	64 High St, Thompsons Farmhouse	C15 to C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1400 to 1599	SP 69672 08861
972, 2, 50	II	27 Frogmore Lane, Thornton Cottage	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600 to 1699	SP 69078 08474
972, 2, 57	II	17 High St, Todbury	C18 HOUSE.	1700 to 1799	SP 69624 08796
972, 2, 63	II	29 High St, Tudor Cottage	C17 or earlier HOUSE. :	1550 to 1699	SP 69652 08890
-338921	II	91 Bicester Rd, Vine Cottage	Late C17 or early C18 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1667 to 1732	SP 68819 09047
972, 2, 51B	II	Harroell, Vine Cottage	C17 or C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 69716 08703
972, 2, 92	II	66 High St, Wapping	C17 to C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 69759 08899
-338901	II*	Warwick Farmhouse	Probably C15 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE.	1400 to 1499.	SP 69189 08844
972, 2, 39	II	Welby Cottage	Type and date: C17 to C18 HOUSE.	1600 to 1799	SP 69522 08966
972, 2, 62	II	27 High St, Well Cottage	C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600 to 1699	SP 69645 08875
972, 2, 1B	II	25 High St, Woodpeckes	C17 or earlier HOUSE.	1550 to 1699	SP 69633 08856

### 3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data

#### Trade Directories

Artisans/Trade	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Basket maker				1								
Lace maker		1										
Needle maker	20	10	7	7		3	3	1				
Rope/sack maker				1								
Shoe/boot maker	13	4	6	6	4	4	3	1	1	2	1	2
Straw hat maker		1	1									
Tailor/draper etc	3		2	2	2	2				1		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Merchant/Dealer	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Brewery	2	1	1	2								
Confectioner												1
Dealer	4	6					1	4	3	1	2	
Dealer (animals)					2	5	2		1			
Dealer (Corn/coal)		2	1	2	1	1		2	2	2	2	2
Dealer (cycle/car)												1
Draper												1
Fruiterer												2
Furniture dealer										1		
Grocer	1		2	2	5	7	9	3	4	4	2	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>
Agric/General	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Farmer	30				11	10	12	8	11	12	10	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
Professional	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Auctioneer												1
Bank/banker												1
Surveyor		1			1							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Service/Provision	P.C.	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Baker	5	4	5	7	5	5	6	5	5	3	2	
Beer Retailer			6	5	5	6	7	6	5	5	2	1
Blacksmith	4	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2
Bricklayer/builder				1			1	1	2	3	2	4
Butcher	2	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Carpenter	5	4	3	4	2	1	1					
Carrier										3		
Chimney Sweep							1	1	1	1	1	1
Gardener											1	2
Hairdresser										1		
Hotel/Inn							2	2	3	2	1	1
Insurance Agent												2
Mason	2				1							
Miller		1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Pub	4	4		4	6	8	5	5	4	4	4	4

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Saddler	2							1	1	1	1	
School	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	
Watchmaker			2	3	1	1		2	2	2		
Wheelwright	3							3				1
TOTAL	28	21	28	36	29	31	28	32	30	32	20	20

† Posse Comitatus, 1798.

*Population Figures*

Date	P.C.†	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861
Population	228	991	989	1212	1382	1656	1700	1570
Date	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Population	1365	1179	1187	1075	1082	907	978	no data
Date	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		
Population	no data	1205	1498	no data	no data	1971		

† Posse Comitatus, 1798.

Population Figures taken from the following sources:

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

Pevsner for 1921; 1951

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk> for 1911; 1931; 1961; 1971

[buckscc.gov.uk/bcc](http://buckscc.gov.uk/bcc) for 2001

#### **4 Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report**

Produced by Mark Page of the University of Leicester.

##### **Medieval Records (to 1500)**

Long Crendon was mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) when it was a wholly rural settlement with no apparent urban characteristics, such as a market or burgesses. There were 72 tenant households, headed by 52 *villani*, 10 lower-status bordars, and 10 slaves.<sup>1</sup> The manor was head of the honor of Giffard, and in 1275 was divided among the co-heirs of the Marshal earls of Pembroke. A third remained in lay hands, passing from the Mortimer earls of March to the families of Ferrers of Groby and Grey of Ruthin; another third was granted in 1449 to All Souls College, Oxford; the final third was given in 1480 by Edward IV to the dean and canons of St George's Chapel, Windsor. Notley Abbey, founded in Long Crendon park in the 12th century, also held an estate in the parish until the Dissolution.<sup>2</sup> The ownership of Long Crendon by royal, aristocratic, collegiate, and ecclesiastical lords explains the relative profusion of surviving medieval records.

Long Crendon is not included in the 1279 Hundred Rolls or in the lay subsidy rolls of 1327 and 1332. The only surviving medieval taxation return naming individuals from Long Crendon is that from 1340 (TNA: PRO, E 179/77/9).

A market charter was granted to the earl of Pembroke in 1218, but the market appears not to have flourished.<sup>3</sup> Any assessment of medieval Long Crendon's possible urban character would require examination of the surviving manorial records, including

##### Account rolls

TNA: PRO, SC 6/1147/5 (1322), SC 6/1147/11 (1322-3), SC 6/1118/12 (1370-1), SC 6/760/9 (1419), SC 6/760/10 (1419-20), SC 6/760/11 (1420-1), SC 6/760/12 (1424-5), SC 6/1093/11 (1445-6), SC 6/1093/12 (1446-7), SC 6/1093/13 (1448-9).

##### Court rolls

All Souls College, Oxford, abstract of court rolls (1333-1546), now in Bodleian Library.

St George's Chapel, Windsor, CC 120131(a), 18th-century catalogue of court rolls, 1327-1583.

##### Deeds and charters

All Souls College, Oxford, deeds and charters (1349-1523), now in Bodleian Library.<sup>4</sup>

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Bodleian, MSS Ch. Bucks. 749 (1331), 750 (1347), 875 (1350).

### Rentals and surveys

TNA: PRO, DL 43/1/8 (1336), DL 43/14/3, ff. 62-3 (1391-2), DL 43/14/4, ff. 1-4 (1419-20).

Some of these records were examined by Joyce Donald (though without giving precise references), who noted numerous traders in the late 15th century, including fishmongers, butchers, bakers, weavers, tailors, innkeepers, and candlemakers.<sup>5</sup> Although Michael Reed does not include Long Crendon in his list of Buckinghamshire towns in 1500, careful analysis of the manorial records might allow a reappraisal.<sup>6</sup>

### **Early Modern Records (1500-1800)**

Long Crendon's urban status remains uncertain in the period to 1800, when its population was below 1,000.<sup>7</sup> Manorial records were still kept, examination of which may shed light on the settlement's possible urban character, although court rolls in particular are generally less informative in this period than before 1500. In 1520 the third part of the manor belonging to Grey of Ruthin was sold to the Dormer family, who later settled at Rousham in Oxfordshire.<sup>8</sup> The Notley Abbey estate was held in the 18th century by the Bertie family, earls of Abingdon, whose papers (including some relating to Long Crendon) are now in the Bodleian Library.<sup>9</sup>

### Account rolls

Bodleian, MSS Top. Oxon. b 178-83, b 185-91 (18th-century accounts), e 301 (rents 1760).

### Court rolls

All Souls College, Oxford, minutes of manor courts (1564-9), list of court rolls (1588), minutes of manor courts (1617-68), court rolls (1692, 1748, 1752), now in Bodleian Library.

Bodleian Library, MSS dd Bertie c 13/9 (1624-5), b 1, pp. 457-63 (1692-1700), c 14/3 (1729); MS Rolls Berks. 24 (1629); MSS Top. Gen. c 43 (1630-45), c 44 (1647-50); MSS Ch. Bucks. 827 (1720), 829 (1720).

Rentals and surveys

All Souls College, Oxford, survey of demesne lands (1586-7), manor survey (1604), now in Bodleian Library (except maps retained by All Souls).<sup>10</sup>

Bodleian, MS Top. Oxon. c 381, p. 136 (18th-century survey of earl of Abingdon's estate).

Rousham, Oxfordshire (private archive), rental c. 1510 (enquiries to The National Archives, National Advisory Services).

St George's Chapel, Windsor, XV.15.53 (terrier 1633), CC 120131(b) (terrier 1715).

Surviving deeds and charters mostly relate to Long Crendon's farms and agriculture, but occasional references to trades and crafts may be found, including a 1590 indenture of apprenticeship to a tailor and an inventory of a mason dated 1633.<sup>11</sup> The Long Crendon deeds and charters include

Bodleian, MSS Ch. Bucks. 876 (1573), 877 (1577), 878 (1590), 879 (1605), 880 (1611), 783 (1624), 785-6 (1624), 788 (1628), 789 (1629), 790 (1630), 791 (633), 792 (1634), 787 (1636), 793 (1655-6), 881 (1658), 784 (1667), 796 (1668), 795 (1669), 797 (1669), 798 (1670), 799 (1673), 1449 (1674), 1466 (1675), 794 (1679), 831 (1683), 828 (1689), 800 (1695), 801 (1706), 802 (1707), 803 (1709), 830 (1714), 1442 (1719), 1450-1 (1720), 1452 (1721), 804 (1721), 1448 (1722), 1454-5 (1734), 1503 (1736), 1504 (1737), 1505 (1746), 805 (1756), 806 (1757), 807 (1757), 1506 (1779), 1509 (1805); MS dd Bertie d 3/12 (1750).

CBS, D-X 595 (17th century), D-X 456 (18th century), D-HO (Hobbs collection, 17th and 18th century), D-52/1 (Reynolds family deeds, 17th and 18th century).

Individual taxpayers from Long Crendon are named in numerous lay subsidy rolls and hearth tax returns dated 1523 to 1662 at the National Archives, including

E 179/78/96, 98 (1523-5)

E 179/78/118 (1540)

E 179/78/126 (1543)

## Long Crendon Town Report

E 179/78/133, 141 (1545)  
E 179/79/163-5 (1549-51)  
E 179/79/185 (1559)  
E 179/79/191 (1563)  
E 179/79/207 (1594)  
E 179/79/232 (1599)  
E 179/79/266 (1611)  
E 179/79/270 (1622)  
E 179/79/275 (1625)  
E 179/80/351, 354 (1662)

Long Crendon was without a resident lord of the manor throughout this period, during which it acquired some of the characteristics of an 'open' settlement, including an influx of poor families, high levels of Nonconformity, and the development of rural crafts, especially needlemaking.<sup>12</sup> By 1800 the inhabitants pursued a diverse range of occupations, including shoemaking and lacemaking, but the settlement remained predominately agricultural.<sup>13</sup>

### **Modern Records (Post 1800)**

According to the census of 1811, 169 (72 per cent) of Long Crendon's 234 resident families were employed in agriculture and only 59 (25 per cent) in trade, manufactures or handicraft. The occupational structure of the parish in the 19th century can most fully be analysed using the census enumerators' books held at the National Archives. Those for Long Crendon are

HO 107/38 (1841)  
HO 107/1726 (1851)  
RG 9/888 (1861)  
RG 10/1432 (1871)  
RG 11/1494 (1881)  
RG 12/1161 (1891)  
RG 13/1374 (1901)



The population of Long Crendon increased from 991 in 1801 to 1,700 in 1851 before falling to 1,075 in 1901, presumably as a result of agricultural depression. In the early 20th century Long Crendon lay within Long Crendon Rural District Council (incorporated into Aylesbury Rural District in 1934) whose records (CBS, DC 1) include poor rate and sanitary rate books, valuation lists, and accounts of special expenses. In 1915 Long Crendon was described as a village when about 40 shops, public houses, and other businesses were based there.<sup>14</sup>

### **Key issues and recommendations for further study**

Long Crendon's urban status is uncertain. Agriculture dominated its economy until the 20th century but possible urban characteristics can be seen in the medieval and early modern periods. The records for Long Crendon are sufficiently plentiful to allow a detailed examination of its social and economic history, and it would probably make a good case-study of a minor marketing centre that may have been perceived as a town by contemporaries and which almost certainly had the potential to develop further as an urban centre. Further study might also explain why that potential (visible in 1800) was not realized in the 19th and 20th centuries.

### **Notes**

*VCH Bucks.* I, 248

<sup>2</sup> *VCH Bucks.* IV, 38-42.

<sup>3</sup> *VCH Bucks.* IV, 42.

<sup>4</sup> Listed in C.T. Martin, *Catalogue of Archives of All Souls College, Oxford* (1877), 27-9.

<sup>5</sup> J. Donald, *Long Crendon: A Short History* (1983), 7-8.

<sup>6</sup> M. Reed, 'Decline and recovery in a provincial urban network: Buckinghamshire towns, 1350-1800', in M. Reed (ed.), *English Towns in Decline 1350 to 1800* (1986), 15, 37.

<sup>7</sup> *Census*, 1801.

<sup>8</sup> *VCH Bucks.* IV, 40; *VCH Oxon.* XI, 162-3.

<sup>9</sup> *VCH Bucks.* IV, 43; P.S. Spokes, *Index to Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts* (1964), 136-40.

<sup>10</sup> Listed, with similar records, in Martin, *Catalogue of All Souls*, 29-30.

<sup>11</sup> Bodl. MSS Ch. Bucks. 878 (1590), 791 (1633); Donald, *Long Crendon*, 13.

<sup>12</sup> Donald, *Long Crendon*, 17-30; *Compton Census*, ed. Whiteman, 368; *VCH Bucks.* IV, 38, 45.

<sup>13</sup> *Posse Comitatus 1798* (BRS 22), 75-7; Donald, *Long Crendon*, 36.

<sup>14</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Bucks.* (1915 edn).