

Wendover

Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report



Aylesbury Road, Wendover



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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Report produced by David Green

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Summary

This report was written as part of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project. It is intended to summarise the archaeological, topographical, historical and architectural evidence relating to the development of Wendover in order to provide an informed basis for conservation, research and the management of change within the urban environment. Emphasis is placed on identifying a research agenda for the town 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.

Wendover is a small market town nestling in a gap of the Chilterns scarp; it's origins as a place date back to at least the 10th century. The original settlement is believed to have been located near the church and manor house, which now stand in isolation at the southern edge of town. Settlement was drawn away from this area when a borough was established in the early 13th century. The new settlement fronted the present High Street, one of three main streets lined with timber framed buildings, some hidden by 18th century facades. At the beginning of the 14th century the town returned two members to parliament, but this privilege was rescinded in the same century. The right to return MPs was resurrected in the 17th century and Wendover became known as an infamous 'Rotten Borough'.

In the 18th and 19th centuries there were improvements in transportation, the Wendover to Buckingham turnpike was opened in 1721 and a branch of the Grand Union Canal opened 1796-7. However, the Wendover branch was never successful; plagued with problems the canal effectively closed in 1901. Apart from agriculture there was no significant industry in Wendover; most activities within the borough were small scale industries such as lace and shoe making. The town's population remained at a constant level throughout the 19th century, although the arrival of the Metropolitan Railway from London in 1892 provided a delayed catalyst for growth. In the 1920s Wendover became a focus for 'weekender' visitors from London; as a consequence of the town's popularity there was an increase in house building including sizable country and suburban semis, (2,366 in 1921; 6,706 in 1991).

The findings of this study are summarised in fifteen historic urban zones that define distinct phases and forms of urban development (figure 1). Each zone is accompanied by a brief description of townscape character, archaeological potential, historic buildings, conservation area and historical documentation. Archaeological evidence is somewhat sparse but there is the potential for significant buried remains of Wendover's earliest settlement and of medieval archaeology in the historic core.



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Wendover Borough | 9 Aylesbury Road |
| 2 Pound Street | 10 Dobbins Lane Inter War Housing |
| 3 Bank Farm & Tring Road | 11 Wendover Estates |
| 4 Wendover Stream and Heron Path | 12 Aylesbury Rd Grenville Ave Inter War Housing |
| 5 Recreation Grounds | 13 Wendover Schools and Canal |
| 6 St Mary's and Wendover School | 14 Tring Road Social and military housing |
| 7 South Street | 15 Hale Lane |
| 8 Wendover Communications | |

Figure 1: Urban Character Zones, Wendover

Period	Wendover	
Saxon (410-1066)	Mint	No
	Minster	No
	Royal Manor	Yes
	Burh status	No
	Saxon Reference	970 AD <i>Cartularium Saxonicum</i> as 'Wændofron'
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	Yes
	Number of Manors	One (belonging to the King)
	Watermills	Two (in parish)
	Domesday population (recorded households)	26 villagers; six smallholders; 2 freemen
	Settlement type	Royal estate centre
Medieval (1066-1536)	Borough status	1227 (Prescriptive)
	Burghage plots	burghage tenure
	Guild house/fraternity	No
	Castle	Possible motte at Dobbins Lane
	Civic structures	1311 St John the Baptist hospital
	Fair Charter	1214 (Charter) Hugo de Gurnay 1347 (Grant) Sir John de Moleyns 1464 Two grants for Borough
	Church	St Mary's Church (13 th century)
	Market Charter	1216 (Prescriptive) to Hugo de Gurnay
	Market House	Yes
	Monastic presence	No
	Manorial records	Yes
	Routeway connections	Icknield Way, London Road (A413)
	Inns/taverns (reference to)	1514 Maydynhed Inn
Windmills/watermills	Clerks Mill (in parish) Poyntz Mill (in parish)	
Settlement type	Borough	
Post Medieval (1536-1800)	Industry	Malting & Brewing Fulling & dyeing
	1577 Return of Vintners	One vintner; four inn holders; five alehouse keepers
	Market Charter	Continued from medieval period
	Market house	Rebuilt 1842
	Fair Charter	Continued from medieval period
	Inns	Two Brewers (16 th century) The King & Queen; Red Lion; White Swan (17 th century) The George (18 th century)
	Enclosure date	1794
	Mills	Windmill (built 1794-1804) Nether and Upper Mills
	Proximity to turnpike	1721 Wendover to Buckingham Trust
Population (1801)	1,397	
Settlement type	Market Town	
Modern (Post 1800)	Railway station	1892
	Modern development	Yes
	Canal Wharf	1862
	Significant local industries	Straw plaiting; lace making
	Population (2001)	7385
	Settlement type	Market Town
	HER No.	0706700000

Table 1: Summary table for Wendover

I DESCRIPTION

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background and Purpose

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

This Historic Settlement Assessment Report for Wendover 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, recommendations are made for the management of the historic settlement, including its archaeological resource.

1.2 Aims

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

- Improve the quality and environmental sensitivity of development by enhancing the consistency, efficiency and effectiveness of the application of Planning Policy Statement 5 Planning for the Historic Environment.
- Inform the preparation and review of conservation area appraisals.
- Where appropriate, assist with the development of town schemes and urban regeneration projects
- Inform Local Development Frameworks, especially in the recognition of historic townscape character
- Act as a vehicle for engaging local communities by promoting civic pride and participation in local research and conservation projects.
- Build upon the original Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Buckinghamshire (completed in 2005) through the addition of more detailed characterisation of the urban environment.
- Address an agenda recognised in the Solent Thames Research Frameworks for Buckinghamshire (2006) regarding a lack of knowledge of the built environment and in particular the need for research into land use continuity and internal planning within Buckinghamshire's early towns.

2 Setting

2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

Wendover is located within Aylesbury Vale District in the County of Buckinghamshire. It lies on the A413, some 43 miles from London and under six miles from Aylesbury (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Wendover is situated on the northern edge of the Chiltern Hills and borders on to the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Wendover's historic town is a small settlement formed along the modern A413 where it passes through a valley in the Chilterns. The historic town is located towards the centre of the modern settlement at a height of approximately 130m OD (Ordnance Datum) with modern settlement primarily concentrated to the north and east of the historic town along the Aylesbury Road at a height of 115m OD. A second area of modern settlement along the Tring Road towards RAF Halton the east then rises above the historic town to a height of 175m OD (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

The principal bedrock geology comprises West Melbury chalk with no overlying superficial geology (

Figure 3). The Soils Survey data (Cranfield, 2007) surveyed at a county level, classifies the soil around Wendover as shallow silty calcareous soils over chalk (Soil Series 3.42 Grey Rendzinas) with some areas of deep loam (Soil Series 5.12 Gleyic brown calcareous earths) to the north of the town.

2.2 Wider Landscape

Transport and Communications

The principal historic route through the town ran along a north-west to south-east alignment from Aylesbury to London through the Chiltern Hills (

Figure 4). There is some speculation over whether this route was altered along the High Street in the medieval period in order to encourage trade in the town. This route was recorded on Ogilby's strip map of 1675 and was turnpiked in 1791 (Edmonds et al, 1993). The other prominent route is the Icknield way which runs east to west through the High Street. The Icknield way has long been regarded as an ancient routeway with origins in the Prehistoric period.

The Wendover branch of the Grand Union Canal was first opened in 1799, linking the town with the main canal at Marsworth while the railway station was opened almost a century later in 1892. Wendover station lies on the Aylesbury to Chorleywood line originally built by the Metropolitan railway. A short section of tramway once linked the main station with the RAF base at Halton, this has since been dismantled.

Rural Landscape

By the 19th century much of Wendover parish had been subject to early irregular enclosure with some areas of ancient semi-natural woodland and secondary woodland along the Chiltern ridges to the north-east and south-west. Enclosure by Act of Parliament was carried out in 1794 predominately to the south and north-west of the town.

Wendover in the 19th century remained relatively small with settlement concentrated along the High Street while larger houses within extensive plots infilled the gap between the settlement and the church to the south of the High Street.

The southern half of the parish has been little altered since the 19th century with some areas of 20th century enclosure replacing early pre 18th century irregular enclosure. Modern settlement has had a significant impact on the northern half of the parish particularly along the Aylesbury Road and to the east towards Halton parish.

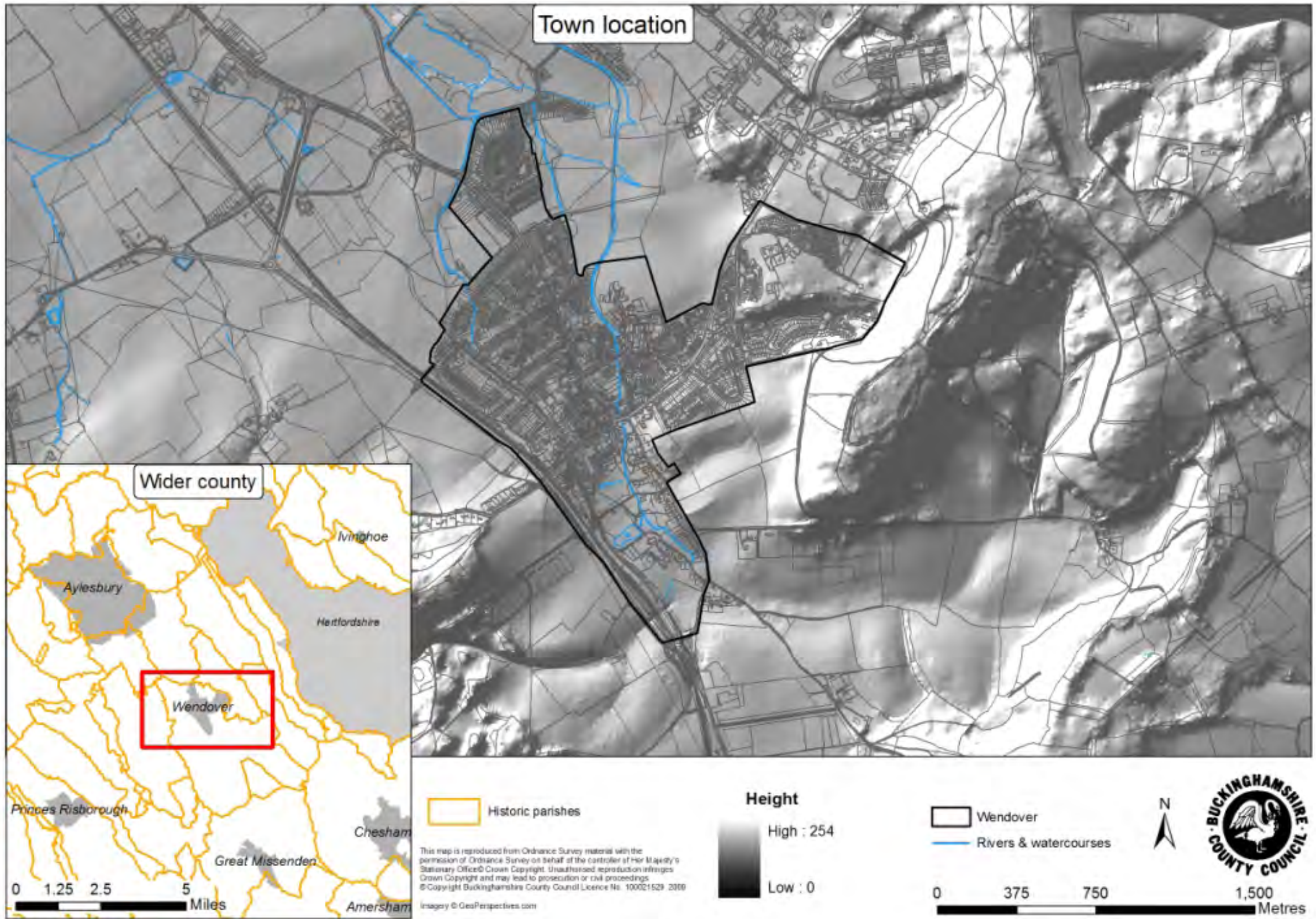


Figure 2: Topographical setting

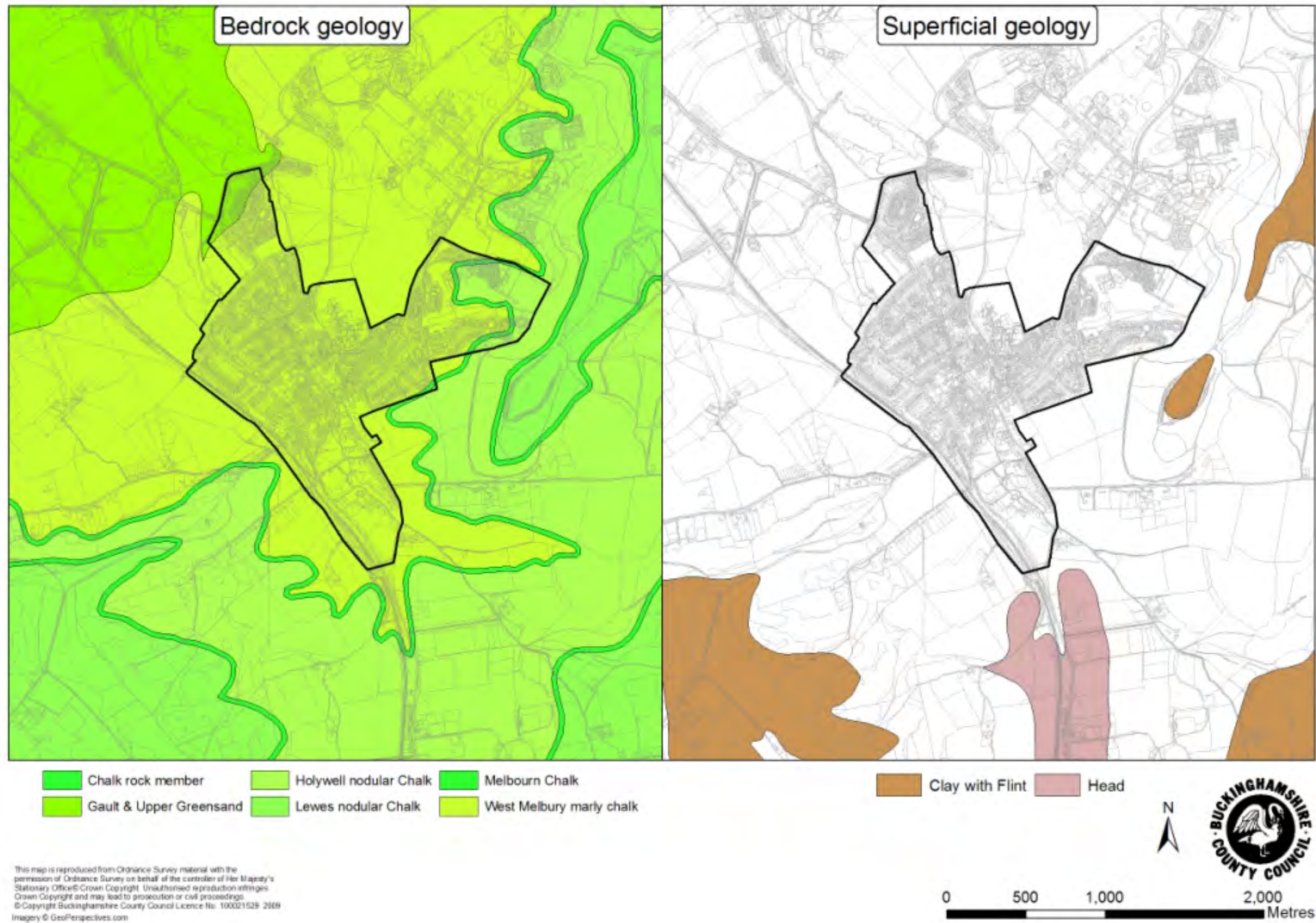


Figure 3: Solid geology (left) and drift geology (right) (BGS)

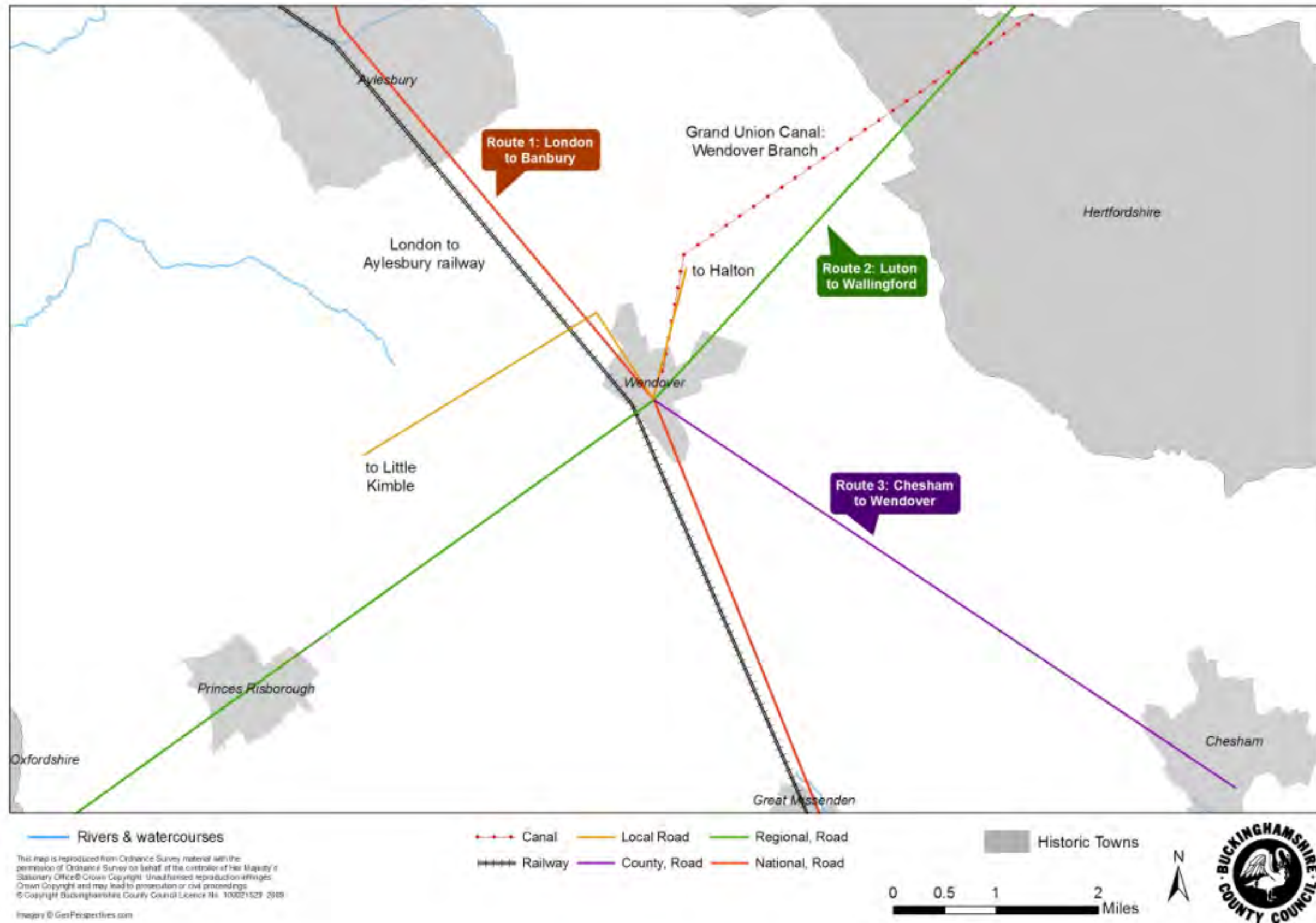


Figure 4: Diagram of connections from Wendover (representational only)

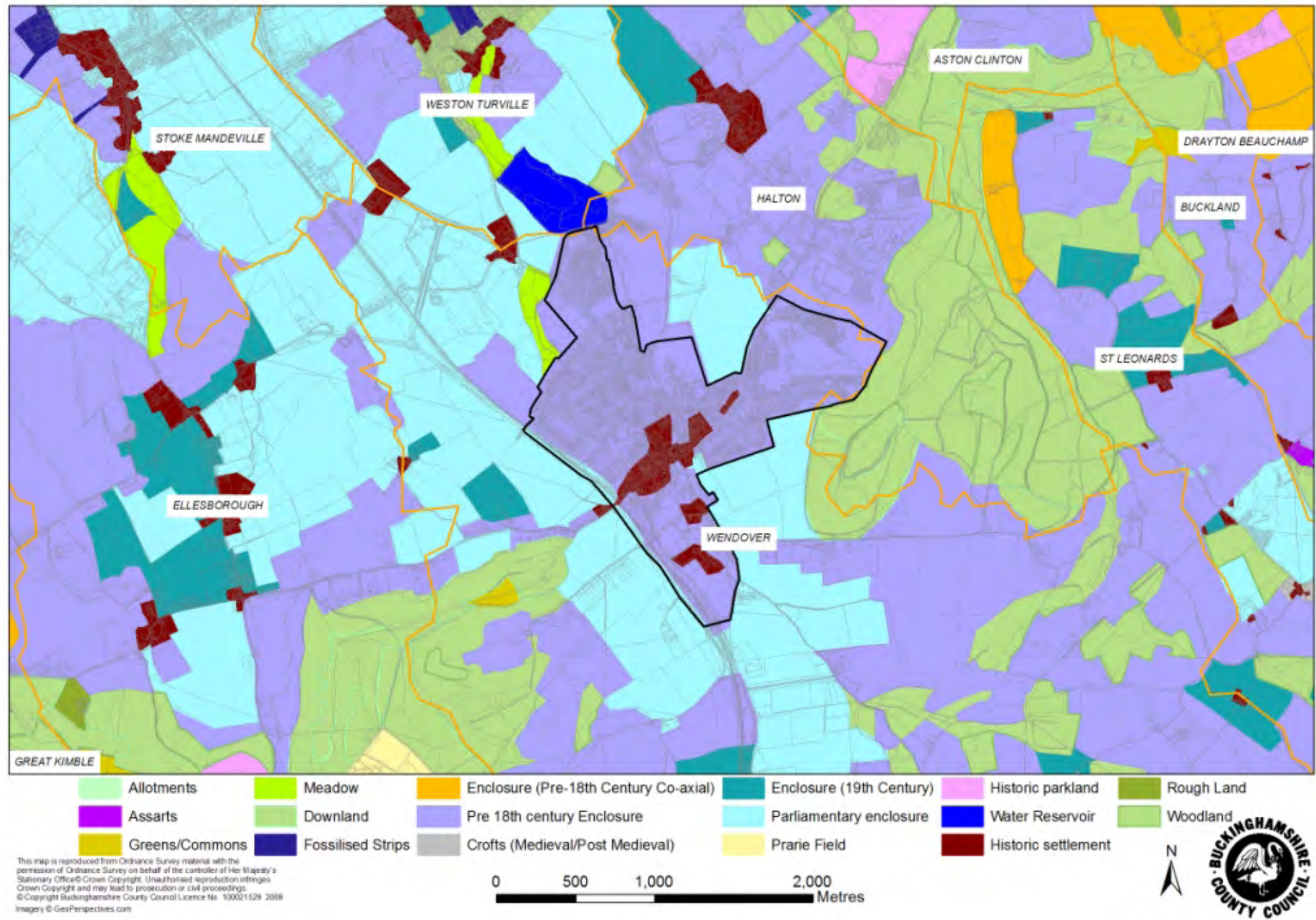


Figure 5: Town in the wider historic landscape in 1880 (source: Bucks HLC) showing parish boundaries of 19th century

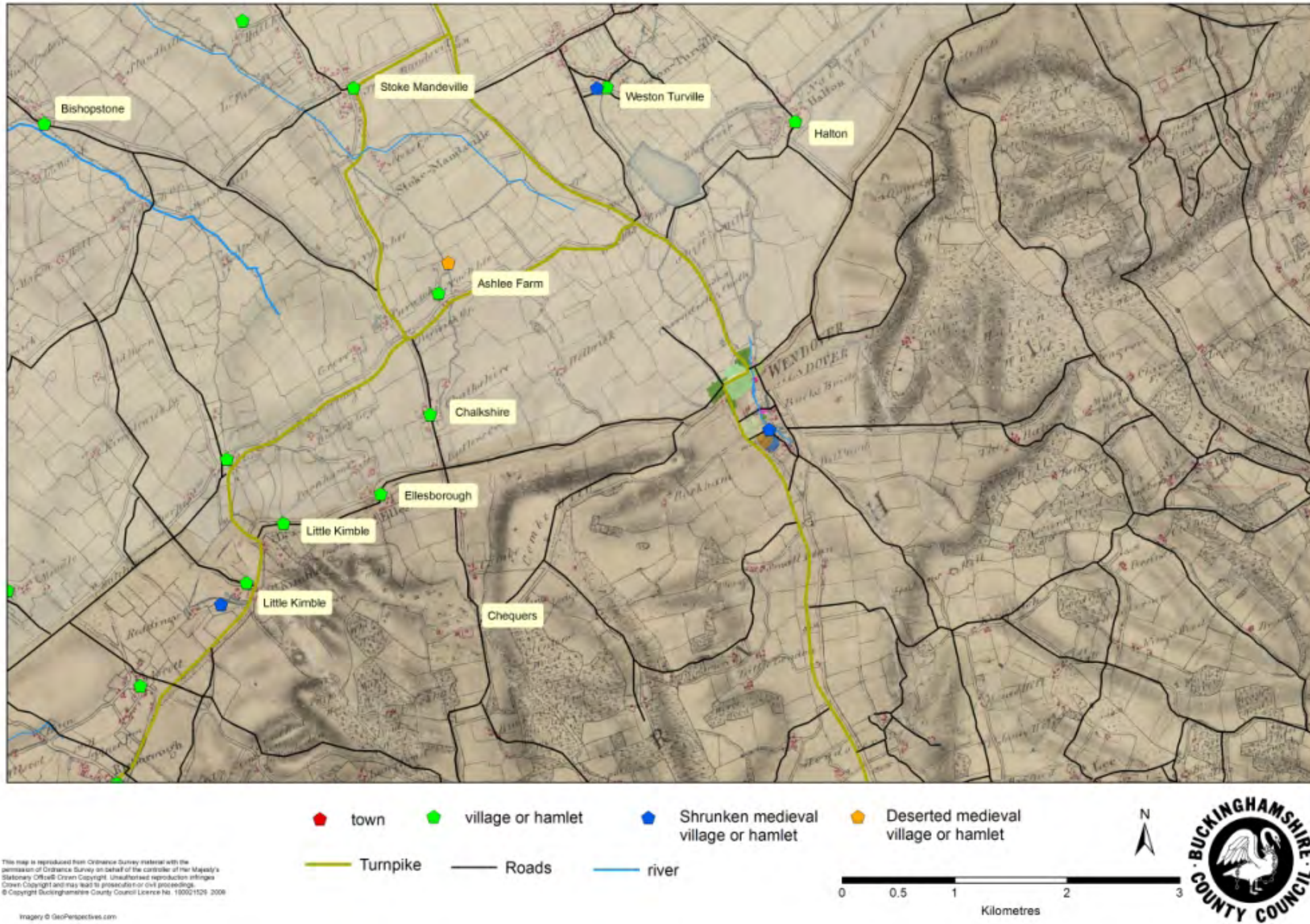


Figure 6: Historic settlement pattern around Wendover

3 Evidence

3.1 Historic Maps

Characterisation for this project was primarily undertaken using the Ordnance Survey series of maps from the OS 2" Surveyors drawing of the 1820s to the current Mastermap data (Figure 8). Also used were county and regional maps including Jeffrey's map of the county (1760) and Bryant's map of the county (1820). The project also used a number of historic maps drawn at the parish and town level including an early detailed map of the Borough and Forrens drawn in 1625 (CBS: MaR 48) as well as a second map of the borough drawn in 1792 (CBS: MaR/11/2.T). The enclosure award for Wendover is dated 1795 while the tithe map dates from 1841. For a complete list of maps see bibliography.

The 1625 map of the Borough and Forrens includes a list of the freeholders of the borough as well as a detailed sketch of the town itself. A detailed transcription of the estate map has been made and is available in the Buckinghamshire record office. The 1742 map of the borough was viewed as a negative only making reproduction difficult, it is however highly detailed and drawn to scale. The historic maps indicate the presence of infill on the Aylesbury Road that has since been demolished.

3.2 Documentary Evidence

Wendover is one of the better documented towns in Buckinghamshire; the synthesised report of documentary sources was produced by Peter Diplock of the University of Leicester and available in Appendix 4.

Medieval manorial records for Wendover have survived reasonably well, the earliest Manorial Rolls dating to the end of the 13th century and comprise of mainly accounts documents with some court rolls. In the post medieval to modern period, records become more extensive and include estate maps, court rolls, private papers and wills and deeds. These records have not been subject to detailed study but could potentially provide a wealth of information on the growth of Wendover. Few records survive from the borough corporation, however.

3.3 Built Heritage

There are 93 listed buildings in the modern town of Wendover. These are mostly grade II buildings, but there are three Grade II* buildings: the church, 22 Aylesbury Road and 4 Tring Road. Five buildings date to the medieval period and a further nine dating to the 16th century with the majority dating to the 17th and 18th centuries (65). There are also fourteen 19th and 20th century listed buildings in Wendover. St Mary's church dates to the 14th century; however it has been significantly altered particularly in the 19th century.

There are currently four buildings included on the database of cruck buildings compiled by the Vernacular Architecture Group most of which date to the 15th century. Two groups of terraced cottages along the Tring Road would suggest early expansion along this route, the first at 2-12 Coldharbour were built close to the 14th century St John's Chapel (now demolished) and date to the 17th century. The second row of houses was built in the 18th century some distance from the main town. This row was originally incorporated three rows of housing from 79-97 and 98-117 Tring Road with a third row now demolished.

Address	Cruck type	Source
The Old House	True cruck	Vernacular Architecture Group
32 Aylesbury Road	True cruck	A G Taylor
25 Tring Road	True cruck	R W Evans (BCC)
6-8 Pound Street	True cruck	R W Evans (BCC)

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

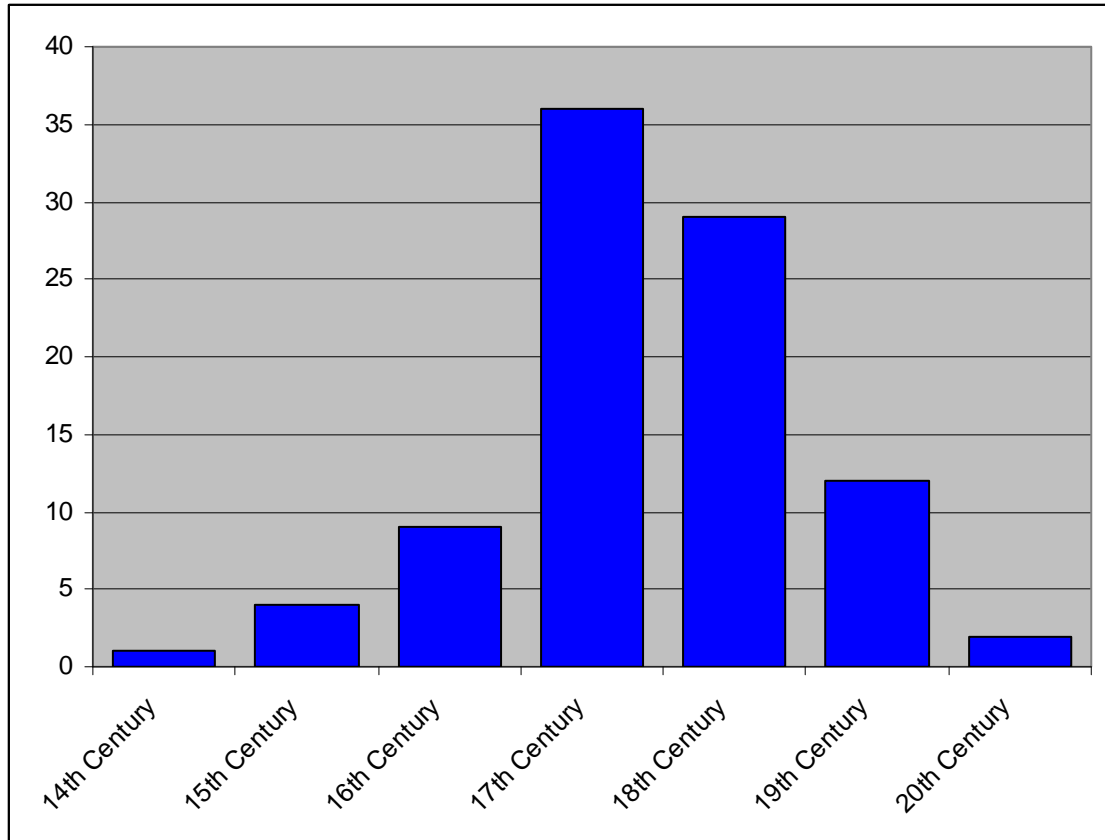


Figure 7: Listed Buildings by century

3.4 Archaeological Evidence

Formal archaeological investigation in Wendover has been limited with just five recorded interventions, one of which proved negative. There was also a large archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of the bypass (1996) however this was largely negative but it established that there was a western limit on the historic town. Aside from formal investigation there have been a number of significant casual or chance discoveries the most notable include Anglo Saxon pottery at Heron House (HER 044140000) the earthworks at Hampden playing fields, (HER 022050000).

WE1: 19 Hamden Road NGR SU 8731 0796 (Parkhouse J, April 1996)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
Inhumation	A single grave	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
None		
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Excavation Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	No datable evidence was uncovered although the inhumation is thought to be of Romano-British to Saxon date.	
WE2: Wendover House Special School NGR 872 072 (Babtie, September 1999)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
62 sherds pottery (12 th -18 th century) 6 fragments ceramic building material	1 pit (medieval) 2 pits (undated) 2 linear features (undated) 2 linear cuts	9 fragments animal bone
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
None		
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	Limited evidence of medieval activity on site. Later post medieval evidence is indicative of garden activity.	
WE3: 4 South Street NGR SU 8677 0770 (Mathews B, January 2002)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
1 sherd Romano British pottery 4 sherds medieval grey sandy ware (1200-1400) 12 sherds pottery (post 1450) 24 sherds Brill/Boarstall ware (17 th century) 9 sherds pottery (1670-1690) 12 sherds pottery (18 th century) 14 fragments clay pipe 48 fragments ceramic building material (post medieval) 18 fragments of glass (post medieval) 4 metal objects	1 pit (medieval) boundary ditch (post medieval) 2 pits (post medieval)	Animal Bone
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
None		
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Trial Trenching Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	Limited evidence of medieval activity. Post medieval property boundaries and evidence of domestic rubbish pits were uncovered (C17 th -18 th).	
WE4: Land off Hampden Close NGR SU 8668 0764 (Sims M, November 2004)		
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
2 sherds pottery (13 th /14 th C)	field ditch (13 th /14 th)	Molluscs, charred wheat & oak.

	century)	Above ground structures
		<i>None</i>
		Positive features (above natural)
		<i>None</i>
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished archaeological document Archive: County Museum	Site revealed evidence of medieval agriculture and post medieval garden activity.	

One archaeological investigation within the historic settlement did not find any significant archaeological features, most likely due to the extent of modern redevelopment in the area.

Code	Activity type	Address	NGR	Date	Summary
WE5	Evaluation	Red Lion Hotel	SP 8691 0781	November 2007	Negative – modern disturbance (Taylor A)

3.5 Environmental Evidence

In assessing the potential for environmental remains, it should be remembered that an urban environment can provide extremes in preservation. On the one hand proximity to the groundwater table within a historic core may lead to anoxic conditions and therefore good preservation potential for organic materials whereas on the other hand frequent below ground disturbance as a result of redevelopment and construction combined with modern industrial pollution can also lead to extremely poor preservation of organic materials (French, 2003).

Environmental sampling has been carried out on one archaeological site in Wendover (WE4) which revealed evidence of charred plant remains and also the preservation of molluscan evidence. Other excavations (WE2 & WE3) have shown good preservation for animal bone although one site yielding human bone (WE1) was in a poor condition.

The free-draining chalk geology underlying the town implies well preserved bone and land molluscs but low potential for pollen survival and waterlogged deposits. The one exception to the latter point could be along the Wendover Stream which was historically managed with leets and mill ponds. This area was also known to be centre of the medieval fulling industry, which could suggest a good potential for the preservation of wood and organic materials. Carbonised plant remains are also likely to survive across the town.

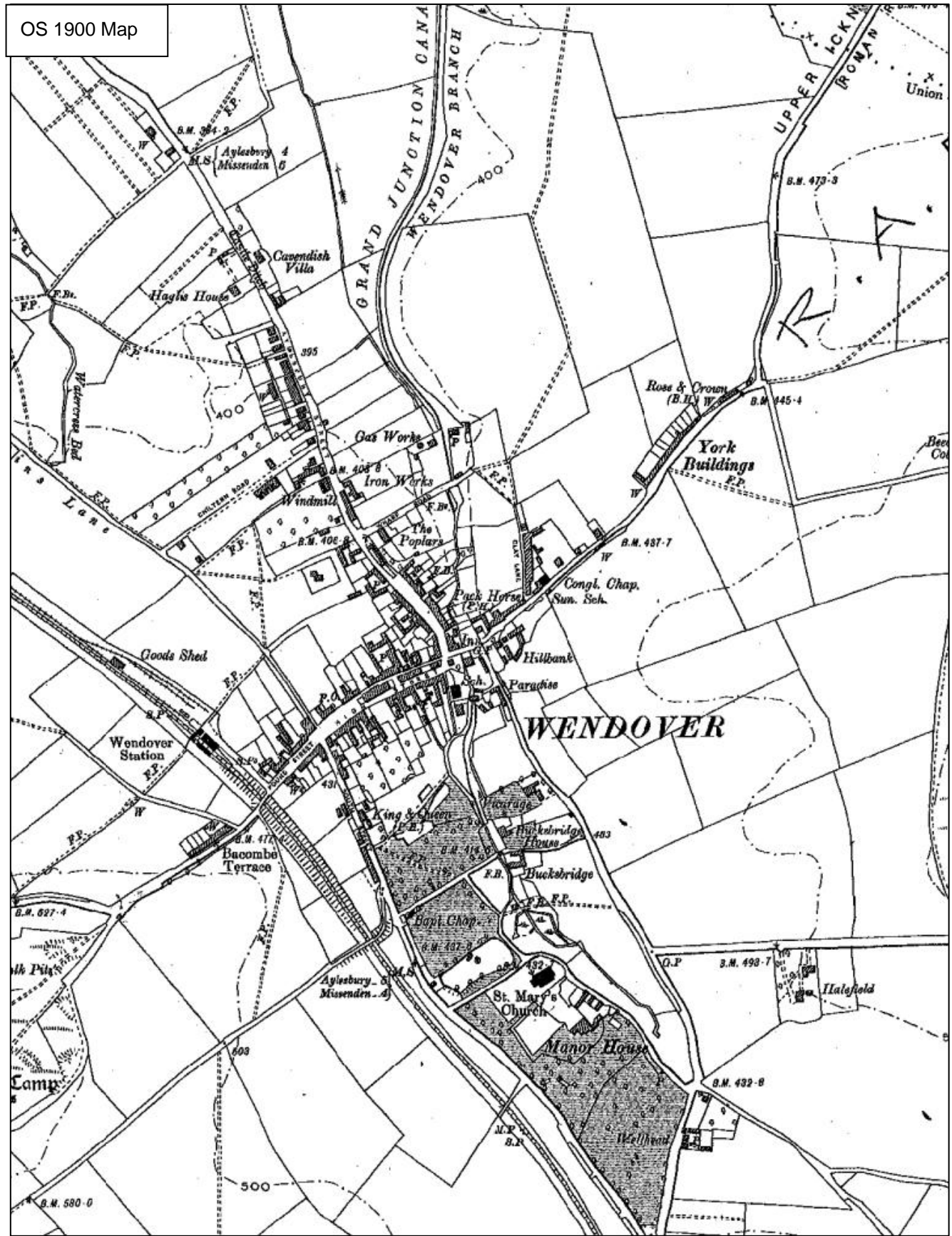
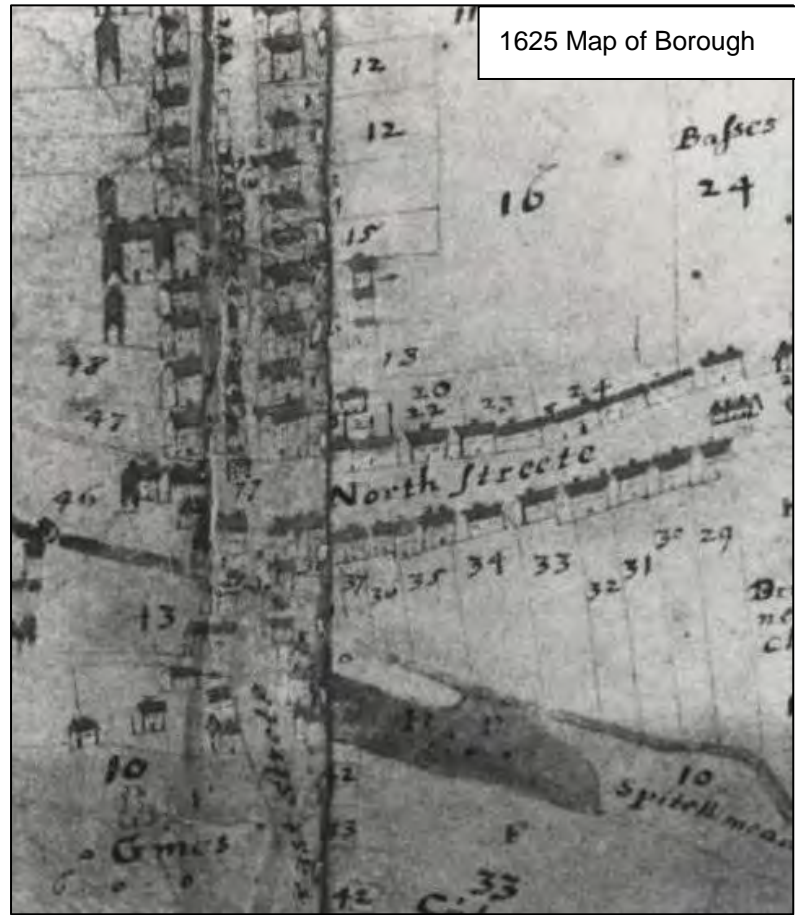
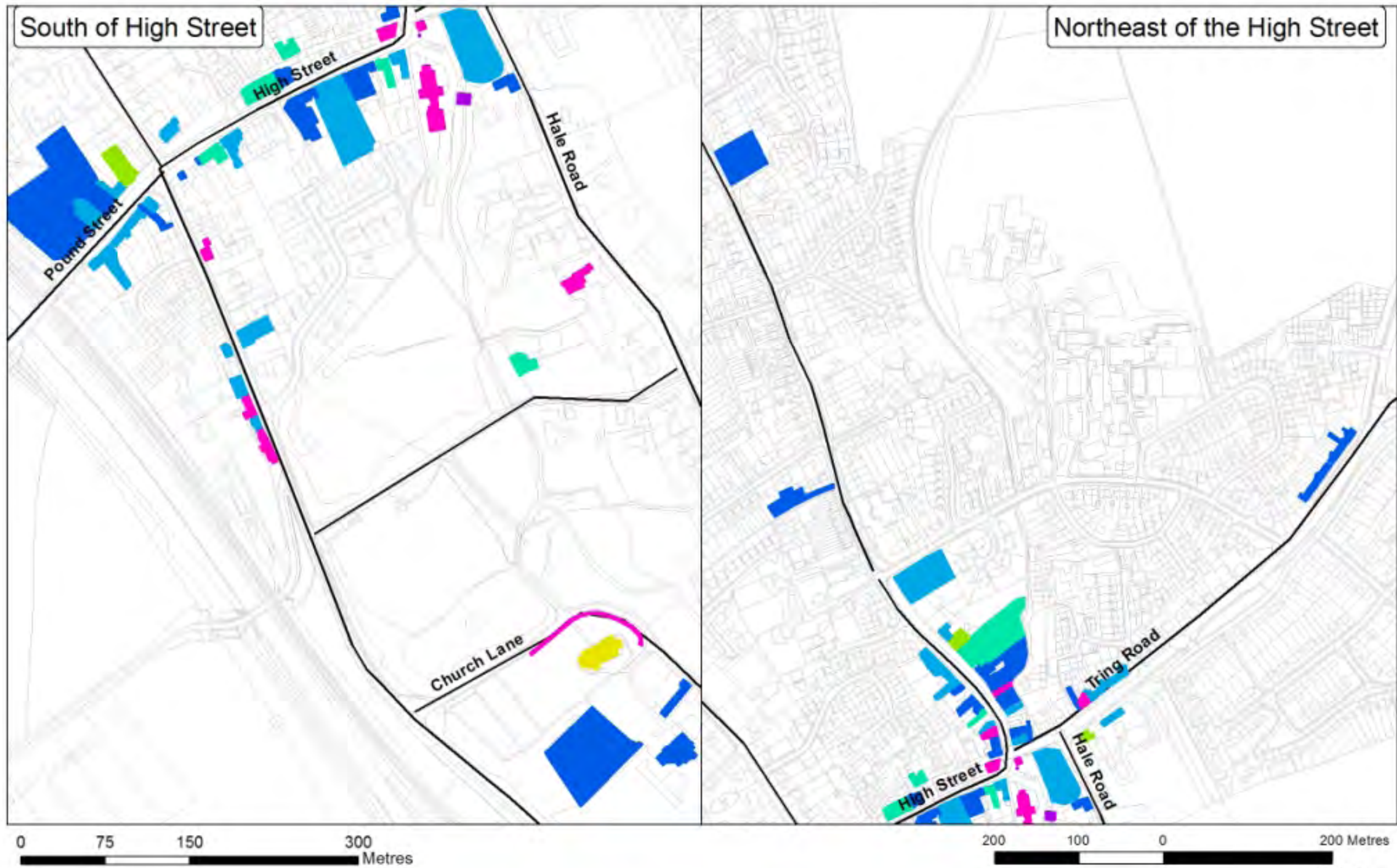


Figure 8: Historic maps

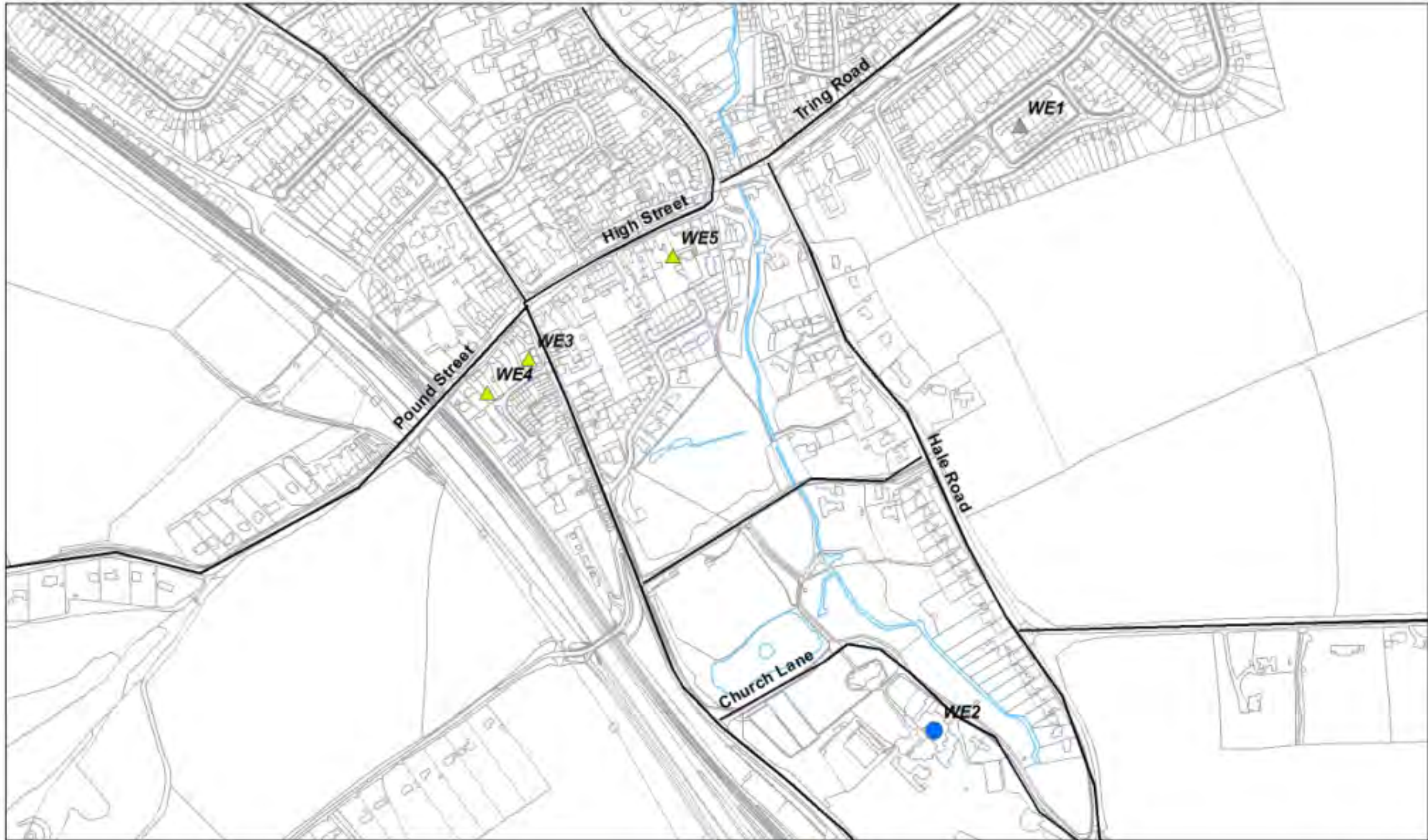


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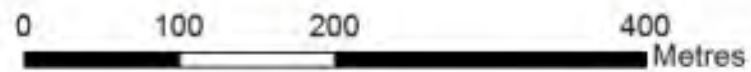
- 14th Century
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century



Figure 9: Listed Buildings by century .



▲ Salvage ▲ Trial Trenching ● Watching Brief



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Figure 10: Location of archaeological interventions within the town

4 Archaeological & Historical Development

4.1 Prehistoric period (c.10,000 BC – AD 43)

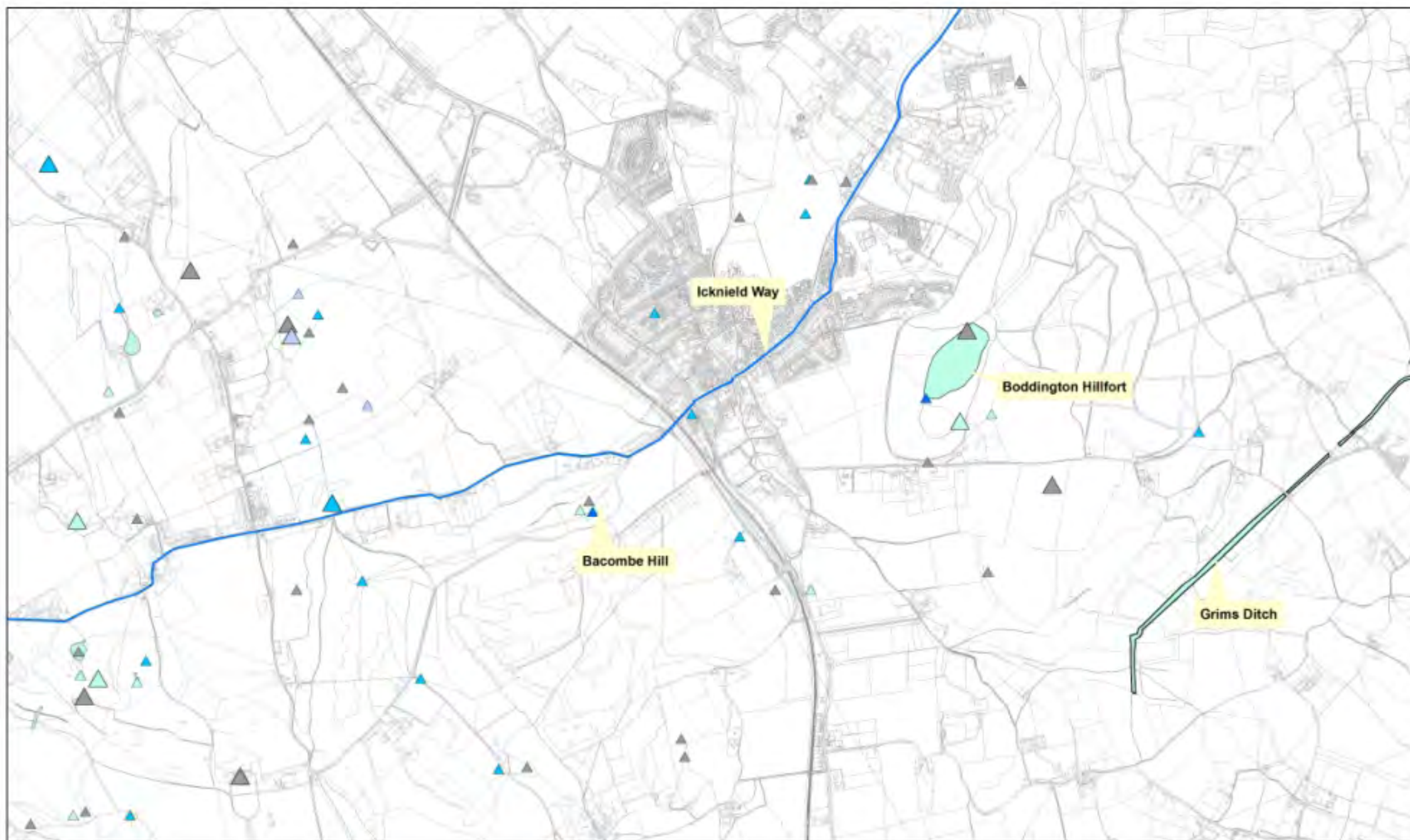
Evidence for the prehistoric period in Wendover has been limited to chance finds, while a greater number of artefacts have been collected during fieldwalking projects in fields around the town. A number of Neolithic flint flakes have been recovered at locations including south of Rowborough Copse and north of The Hale (HER 0222900000). Two Neolithic flint axes were found in gardens at Elthorne and at Cobblershill Farm Cottages (HER 0015100000). Neolithic flints found in the garden of 13 Pound Street (HER 0096000000).

In the surrounding landscape evidence is more abundant. Wendover is in close proximity to the Chilterns scarp, one of richest areas of surviving visible prehistoric monuments in the South East. One of the earliest sites was found at Wendover Woods with the discovery of Mesolithic stone tools, (HER 0571902000). At nearby Halton Camp there is a possible Neolithic long barrow (HER 0223000000). On Bacombe Hill, there are two unexcavated barrows dating to the Neolithic/Bronze Age (HER 0001100000). A number of late prehistoric flint flakes and tools were found on the ground surface around the monuments.

On Boddington Hill overlooking Wendover, there is also more substantial evidence for later prehistoric settlement in the form of a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age hillfort (HER 0415000000). This scheduled ancient monument is a univallate enclosure, measuring approximately 500m x 200m. Situated on the promontory of the hill, the site has a commanding view of the Vale of Aylesbury to the north and the Wendover valley to the south. There has been some debate as to the status and functions hillforts such as this, whether it was a tribal centre, had a stock management or grain storage role or acted as a social and religious gathering place. There have been some limited excavations and archaeological survey that has revealed evidence for huts, granaries and yielded some prehistoric flint, pottery and bone (CAS 1645). The whole of the monument is now densely wooded, the interior of the fort having been planted with beech and spruce trees in the 1950s.

To the south of the town, and within Wendover parish, is the prehistoric earthwork of Grim's Ditch (HER 0014000001) this is one of a series of ditches and banks thought to be a territorial boundary. Parts of this monument have been recorded in topographical and geophysical surveys with some limited excavation. Grim's Ditch is not closely dated but evidence indicates that the monument probably belongs to the late Bronze Age or Iron Age.

Apart from the surrounding prehistoric monuments, Wendover is traversed by the Icknield Way (HER 0414600000), which runs east - west through the town; where it is better known as Pound Street, High Street and Tring Road. Although undated, the Icknield Way has long been regarded as a long distance prehistoric trackway, the evidence for its antiquity rests upon the coincidence of prehistoric monuments along its route. However, a recent study has questioned whether the route was in fact a construct of medieval times; the name is first mentioned in twelfth century (Harrison 2003). In addition archaeological excavation in advance of the construction of the Aston Clinton bypass in Buckinghamshire failed to identify any trace of the 'Icknield Way', but did reveal a Bronze Age to early Saxon settlement lying across its predicted route (RPS 2005). Apart from the Icknield Way another ancient routeway has been postulated, the river valley running north-south through the Wendover (the old A413), has been put forward as natural line of communication (Head 1974). This early route appears to have continued north past Weston Turville to Berton with medieval settlements strung out along it. Evidence for pre-medieval origins are conjectural but the route appears to be 'cut' by Akeman Street Roman road and to lead to an important Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman site around Berton church.



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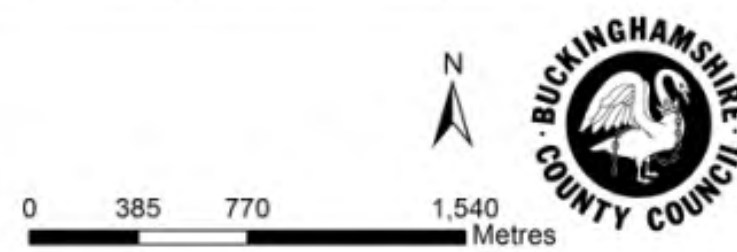
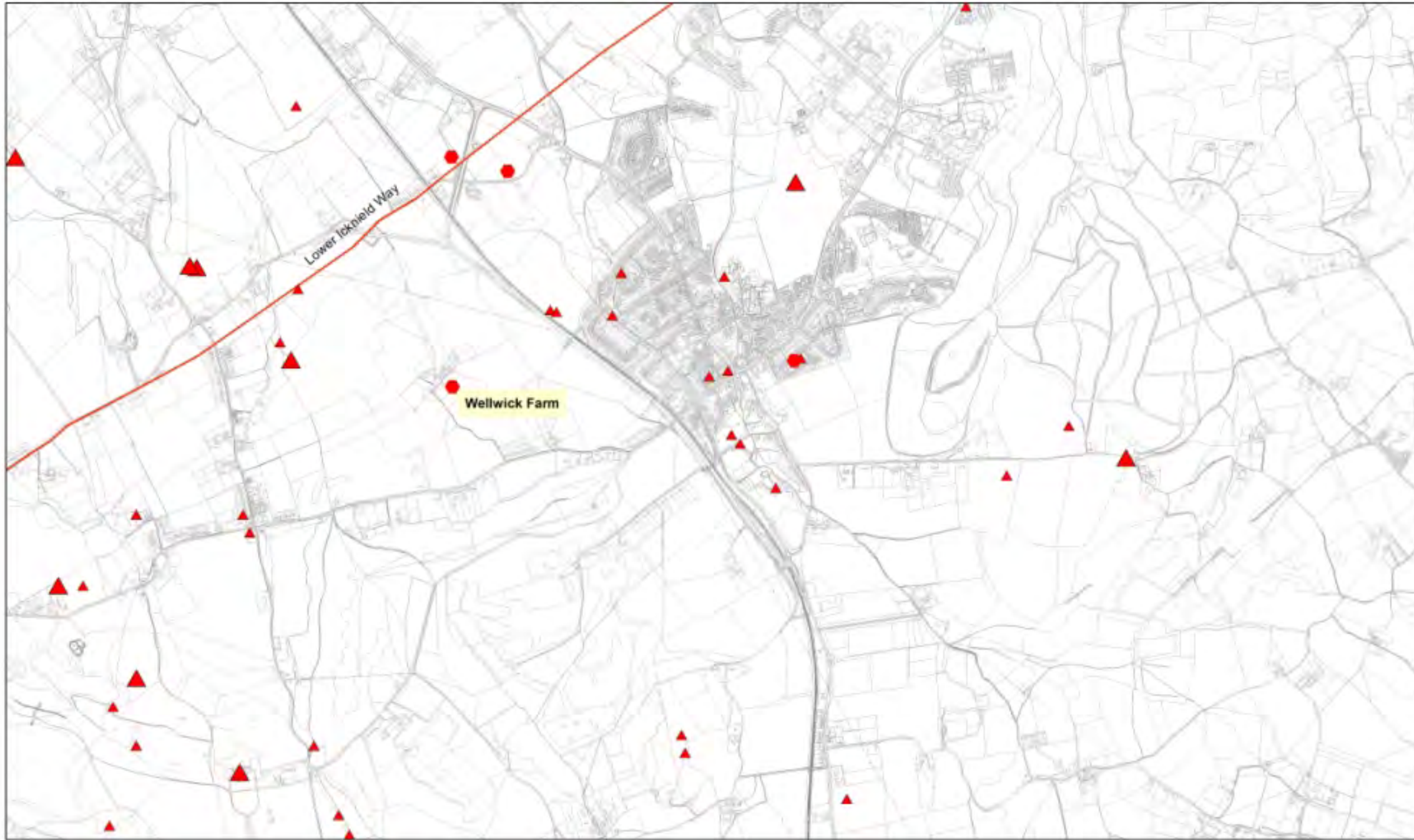


Figure 11: Prehistoric evidence



● Roman Monuments ▲ Roman multiple finds ▲ Roman Finds

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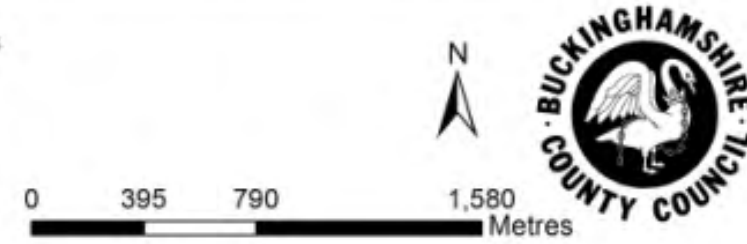


Figure 12: HER records for the Roman period

4.2 Roman period (AD 43 – 410)

Very little Roman archaeology has been recorded within the town, and there are relatively few Roman monuments and finds in the immediate environs of Wendover. In 1997, during the construction of the Wendover bypass (A413) an occupation site was located (Recs of Bucks 38, 258). Several Late Iron Age and Roman coins and brooches have been found in the town through metal-detecting surveys and also in gardens. Roman tessera and shells were found whilst gardening at 11 Back Street, Wendover (HER 0686600000). Roman pottery was found during house building at 1 Patton Close (HER 0215100000) and next to Canal Wharf (HER 0230400001).

However, the most notable discovery was a Roman cremation burial, unearthed to the west of the town at Wellwick Farm (Zeeepvat 2003). Cremation ashes had been placed within a flagon, which was accompanied by a range of grave goods including an adze hammer, lead lamp and glass vessel. The whole assemblage was interred in a wooden box. The ceramic evidence suggests that it dated to the second half of the second century AD. Prior to the discovery of the burial, surface finds of Roman pottery and metalwork had been discovered in the area during a metal detecting rally (HER 0592400000 & HER 0592400002). Cumulatively the archaeological evidence is a strong indicator for the presence of a Roman villa and/or substantial farmstead around Wellwick.

4.3 Saxon period (AD 410 – 1066)

Place name evidence

Wendover is first mentioned in AD 970 in the *Cartularium Saxonicum* as *Wændofron* and is thought to refer to an Anglo Saxon stream name, the name translating as 'wending over the stream' (Mawer & Stenton, 1925). The AD 970 passage refers to Aylesbury and Wendover manors as land belonging to Aelfheah, alderman of Hampshire, later held by Edward the Confessor (Page W, 1925).

The archaeological evidence for Anglo Saxon period is somewhat sparse; there is little evidence for Saxon activity in the centre of town although two possible Saxon burials were found whilst gardening at 19 Hamden Road, (WE1). The graves were incomplete and in a poor condition but buried in a shallow rectangular grave without any grave goods but it is thought that the burial may form part of a larger cemetery, as the site is located on a marked change in slope against the Chiltern scarp, possibly a false crest, (Parkhouse 1996).

The most convincing evidence comes from a chance excavation at Heron Cottage, where Saxon grass tempered pottery (along with medieval pottery and spindle-whorls) was found in a cobbled surface interpreted as a house platform (HER 0453800001). Another chance find was made near Hale Road when Saxon metalwork was found during a metal detecting survey, (HER 0585200000). There is an apocryphal account of a skeleton of a woman being discovered at the manor house (Sheahan 1861) which was attributed to the Saxon period, although there is no mention of grave goods or anything datable discovered with it.

There are two mill sites near to the Heron Cottage that might have Saxon antecedents. There has been much speculation about the original settlement in Wendover but given the isolation of St Mary's church and the manor it is believed that this area is the favoured location for the Wendover's earliest settlement.

Domesday

Domesday contains three references to Wendover, the parish at that time being held under one principal manor. Wendover Manor is recorded as land of the king, passing directly from Edward the Confessor to William the Conqueror in 1066. The total hidage attributed to the manor was 24 hides (c.2880 acres) comprising land for 26 ploughs, meadow for three ploughs and woodland for 2000 pigs (Morris, 1978). Land for six of the ploughs apparently lay uncultivated. The other entries refer to Leofwin who held 1 ½ hides from the king including land for 2 ploughs woodland for 30 pigs, the total value of the land is 20 s.

Two mills are recorded in Wendover parish in 1086, valued at 10s. The total recorded population of the manor included 26 villagers, six smallholders and two freemen, the latter new arrivals since 1086 (Morris, 1978). The annual value of this manor increased after the Conquest from £25 to £38 – this seems to reflect a general policy of increasing the tax burden on royal manors. The reference to Wendover also includes the phrase 'assayed and weighed', commonly taken to indicate the presence of a market (Morris, 1978).

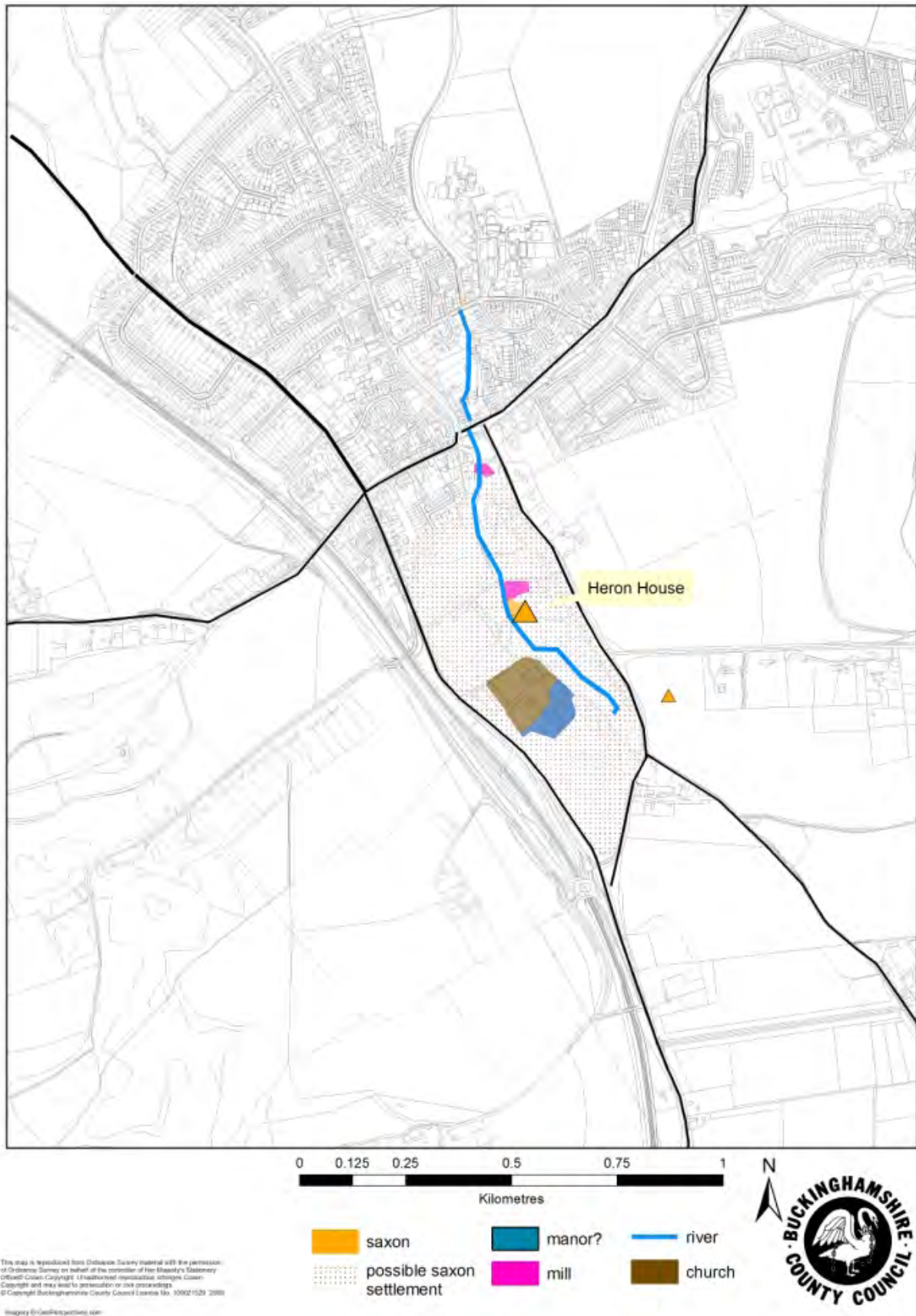


Figure 13: Conjectural extent of the Saxon village

4.4 Medieval period (1066-1536)

Borough

Wendover's status as a borough appears to be prescriptive, as it never received a charter or possessed a mayor or corporation and always remained in the hands of the lord of the manor. The first mention of burgage tenure occurs in c.1227 where there is reference to 121 burgages of which 71 paid rent of 18d the remainder paying between 18d and 5d (Page, 1925). In the reign of Edward I the tenants of the borough all held by burgage tenure, some of them having shops as well as burgages, and in 1461 John Barker held certain land according to the custom of the borough. The lord of Wendover held a special court of the borough, which is mentioned in 1298, (Page 1925) and two views of frankpledge each year for the borough tenants; the court-house of the borough appears in 1461. Separate courts leet, baron and the three weeks court are mentioned in the 'Customes of Wendover Borough', (Lipscomb 1847).

Corporately the borough was responsible for annually appointing a bailiff, records from the 14th century show that the bailiff was exempt from rent payment for the duration of his post, (Lipscomb 1847). The borough also had two constables and 'dozeners' who collected rents and tolls. These officials had no powers outside the borough, except the responsibility of employing wardens for St Mary's church. In the reign of Edward IV the inhabitants who owned a plough were required to find flints and other materials to repair the roads within the borough. It is also known that the burgesses and borough tenants also retained the right to use the common at Beacon Hill, although the tenants of Halton Manor also had common rights there too, (Page 1925)

Wendover also had the status of returning two members of parliament from 1300 to 1309. Thereafter until the reign of James I Wendover appears to have lost, or been deprived of its parliamentary privilege.

The extent of the borough is thought to have been comprised of about 30 to 40 acres of land, almost all of which was covered with buildings. It probably reached northwards to the end of North Street (now Aylesbury Street), where the Wharf Road joins it, eastwards along East Street (now the Tring Road) to Holly House or Cold Harbour, westwards along West Street (now Pound Street) to about where the 'Shoulder of Mutton' stands, and southwards down South Street nearly as far as the Baptist chapel.

Churches

St Mary's Church

St Mary's, the parish church of Wendover, is a flint built structure. The majority of the fabric is believed to date from the 13th century. It was extended in the middle of the 14th century, when the tower was added. The clerestory was added in the 15th century and the church was restored in the 19th century firstly by E.B. Lamb in 1838 then again in 1868 by G.E. Street and finally the tower was restored in 1914 by G H Fellowes Prynne. The church appears to have been attached to the manor until rectory rights were granted to the Priory of St Mary Overy in Southwark during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). In spite of the occasional dispute over tithes and other dues, the Priory retained the Church until the dissolution, (Page 1925). The Church was common to both Wendover Borough and the Forrens and a list of known vicars goes back to the early part of the 13th century.



Figure 14: St Mary's Church, Wendover

The Hospital of St John the Baptist /St John's Chapel (Tring Road)

There are accounts that a hospital of St John the Baptist with a warden and an unknown number of brethren existed in Wendover in the late 13th century (Lipscomb 1847). In 1311 the brethren obtained an indulgence from Bishop Dalderby, (Page 1925). The warden held land in the borough and Forrens of Wendover until the reign of Henry VIII, when the hospital presumably was dissolved. In 1554 land formerly held by the hospital was unlet in the hands of the lord of the manor, (Page 1925). Nothing more is known of the hospital, but it seems probable that it and the chapel of St. John Baptist, (which formerly stood on the Tring Road), might be one and the same, (Lipscomb 1847). The chapel seems to have belonged to the borough, its property being administered by the burgesses, (Page 1925) but it was dissolved as a chantry chapel in 1547. The chapel was long disused before it was demolished and the site was eventually built upon by an infant school 19th century.

Manors

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 Wendover 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 now available online via the National Archives Manorial Documents Registry produced in 2008 by the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies and the National Archives.

Wendover Borough & Wendover Forrens

In 1086, Wendover was held under one manor by William I and remained with the Crown until 1151 when Stephen divided the manor, granting one part to Hugh de Gurnay with the greater part going to Faramus of Boulogne. Despite the separation into two manors, their descent appears to have followed the same path. The history of the two manors of Wendover Borough and Wendover Forrens is somewhat sketchy until 1323 when it was returned to the Crown under Edward II. In 1339 it Wendover was passed to Sir John de Molyns, remaining with his family until 1364 when it again reverted to the Crown. A succession of short grants followed until Elizabeth finally granted the manors of Wendover Borough and Wendover Forrens to Sir Francis Knollys in 1564 (Page, 1925). Sheehan (1862) states that the location of Wendover manor is the present Wendover School, south of the church. However, little archaeological survey has been undertaken to determine whether the site has medieval origins. The only archaeological intervention to have taken place in this area was a watching brief (WE2), which discovered a medieval pit and pottery dating from 12th to 14th centuries.

Martins/Mayertorne Manor (reputed)

First appears in the 12th and 13th century as grants of land to Missenden Abbey from Faramus of Boulogne. At the Dissolution the majority of this land was granted to Sir Michael Dormer (Page, 1925). This manor is believed to be located at Wendover Dean some 3 km south of Wendover.

Wyvelsgate Manor (reputed)

This manor was first mentioned in the 15th century and held of Wendover Forrens. The descent of this manor appears difficult to trace, however it may have belonged to Robert Bulstrode by 1493, thereafter descending with his estate (Page, 1925).

Hale Manor (reputed)

This estate originated in land held by Edmund of the Hale in 1223 of Hugh de Gurnay. The descent of this estate is difficult to trace for some years until 1294 when it may have come into the hands of Robert Vache, after which it descended with the manor of Aston Clinton under the Vache family until 1505 when it came into the hands of the Collet family. On the foundation of St Paul's School by Dean Collet lands adjacent to the Hale were given to the Mercers Company, the trustees of the school, remaining with them until the 19th century (Page, 1925).

Markets and Fairs

There is evidence for one medieval market at Wendover. The earliest known date for the market was recorded in 1199-1216 and was held by prescriptive right on a Thursday by Hugh de Gurnay. According to a mid thirteenth century memorandum in the Missenden Cartulary, Hugh de Gurnay established the market at Wendover, the day of which was not given, in the time of King John. On February 15th 1465, King Edward IV confirmed the Thursday market at Wendover, 'which they have always had', to the king's tenants and residents within the borough or town. It is thought that the original market might have been close to the current manor waste to exploit the passing trade along the Aylesbury to London road.

There is evidence for four fairs at Wendover. One fair was granted by charter, dated 'ante' 23rd June 1214, by King John to Hugh de Gurnay. It was described as 'feria' meaning a free day where no one was obliged to work, and was to be held on the vigil, feast and morrow of St John the Baptist, which fell on the 24th of June. On 23rd June 1214, King John informed Peter bishop of Winchester that he had made this grant by charter. The charter was presumably issued not much before this date, although no copy has been found. On 27th July 1214, a notice was sent to the sheriff of Buckinghamshire to cause Hugh de Gurnay to have his fair on the vigil, feast and morrow of St John the Baptist. The second fair was granted by charter on 30th May 1347 by King Edward III to John de Moleyns, and was to be held on the vigil, feast and morrow of St Barnabas the Apostle, which fell on the 11th June. The third and fourth fairs were granted in a letter patent dated 15th February 1465 from King Edward IV to the king's tenants and residents within the borough or town of Wendover. Both were to be held within the borough or town, one on the vigil, feast and morrow of St Matthew the Apostle, which fell on the 21st September, and one on the vigil, feast and morrow of St Philip and St James, which fell on the 1st of May.



Figure 15: The Manor 'waste'

Town layout - discussion

Glancing at a map of Wendover it is immediately noticeable that the medieval Church of St Mary's and manor house is some distance to the south of the High Street. It is believed that the area around the church was the original settlement of Wendover before the establishment of market and borough by Hugh de Gurnay in the early 13th century (Page, 1925). However, very little is known about this early settlement. From the archaeological evidence there have been a number of finds of pottery near the Heron path, sluice cottages and more near the church. When compared to other churchyards it is noticeable that St Mary's is unusually truncated to the south, the land taken up by the manor, (the current Wendover School). It is probable that the church originally extended further south and that earlier manor was located elsewhere.

We also know that there were watermills here, a map of 1620 names the area up and downstream near Bucksbridge House. Two fishponds were recorded in 1302 which may well have been part of the present day Hampden pond, which is known to have been enlarged in the 18th century to provide additional water for the canal makers.

A vertical aerial photograph seems to show a mound and curvilinear earthworks in the Hampden recreation ground near the Baptist church with further earthworks visible in an adjacent field, north to the stream, (CAS 2205). The shape of the 'monument' and its position next to the road has led to speculation that this might have been a motte and bailey castle, an ideal administrative centre and a defensive block to the valley from the southeast (Summerall et al,1989). However, this theory was discounted after a visit by M Farley, then County Archaeologist, in 1989 who noted that the earthworks were too slight. Instead alternative suggestions put forward are that the earthworks are some sort of house platform and croft fronting the Wendover Road or that it is the result of dumping from excavation or modifications to Hampden pond in the 18th century.



Figure 16: Aerial Photograph of Wendover in 1986 showing the curvilinear earthworks in Hampden recreation ground. (BCC)

However, examination of the 1620 estate map reveals that the field in which the earthworks are located was formerly known as the 'Court Garden'. This map evidence combined with the apparent earthworks leads one to speculate that this field may have been the location of the medieval manor or an early garden feature. Although this might not be a post medieval reference as it is known from the estate map of 1620 that the manor house occupied its current position. However, further documentary research and more detailed archaeological survey would need to be undertaken to test this hypothesis (see section 7).

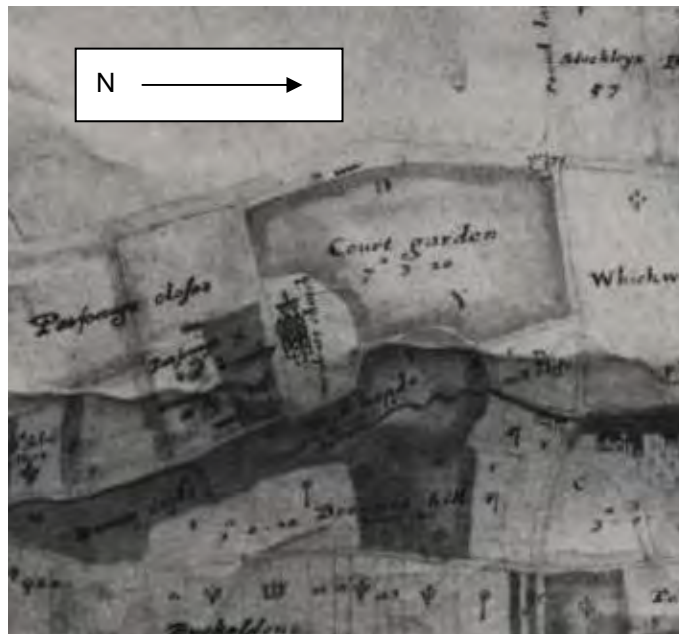


Figure 17: Extract from the 1620 Estate map of Wendover showing St Mary's church in relation to the 'Court Garden'. (BCC)

In addition to historic maps providing clues to the location of Wendover's earliest settlement they can also be used to provide some indicators to the development of the medieval town. The configuration of Wendover's High Street, Aylesbury Road and South Street forms a noticeable Z, which seems an unnatural course for a road to take. It appears that as part of medieval town planning an original road extending from South Street to Dobbins Lane was diverted towards the east in order to force travellers to pass through the town. A new road was built to the north of the town (Aylesbury Road) superseding Dobbins Lane. The diversion of roads to incorporate a new town and to 'capture' trade is not an uncommon practice; an example of this can be seen at Thame, Oxfordshire where the Aylesbury to Oxford road was diverted to run through the High Street. Although intriguingly the choice of aligning the new town along the Ickinfield Way hints that the road was an important thoroughfare in the early 14th century.

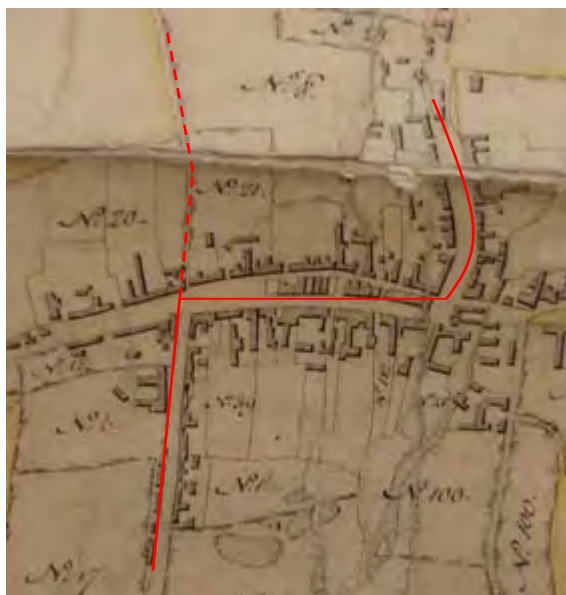


Figure 18: Extract from the 18th century enclosure map showing the suggested diversion of the main road away from Dobbins Lane to run along the High Street .

Wendover's medieval planned town had burgage plots north and south of the High Street with possible burgage plots arranged either side of Aylesbury Road's southern end. Morphologically the boundaries on the southern side of the High Street are better defined, or at least survive better, than those to the north. The average length being c.120 metres to the south as opposed to c. 70 metres in the north. The layout of the town's burgage plots does not conform to the usual burgage plots found at other Buckinghamshire planned towns, e.g. Amersham, Olney, and High Wycombe, Wendover's are more irregular in width and length, this could be attributed to incremental change to tenure in the borough where burgage plots are amalgamated or divided resulting in the redrawing of boundaries. The burgage plots are also devoid of a back lane, although it is possible that a lane once existed and fell out of use by the post medieval period, the map of 1620 does not show any evidence of a lane.

It is known that burgage plots had a multitude of functions; they were spaces to the rear of businesses undertaking commercial and industrial activities such as malting, tanning and blacksmithing. However, not much is known about the sorts of activities taking place within Wendover's High Street as the only archaeological intervention to take place was at the back of the Red Lion Inn (WE5), which failed to yield any evidence for activity in the medieval period.

The morphology of plots to the west and east of the High Street (Pound Lane and Tring Road) are more irregular and they are shorter than those found in the High Street, which suggests these areas might have been later extensions in the medieval period although they are in existence by 1620. Unlike the High Street, Pound Street has provided some insight into activities taking place at the rear properties, trial trenching at 21-23 Pound Street revealed evidence of medieval boundary plots orientated in a north south alignment (WE4) and some signs of industrial activity, although this was thought to be of post medieval date, (Sims 2004). Another excavation at 4 South Street (WE3), on former backlands to properties fronting Pound Street, revealed more substantial evidence, including boundary ditches, rubbish and cesspits containing animal bone and pottery dating to the 15th century, (Matthews 2003).

Wendover castle

There is a historical tradition that Wendover once possessed a castle although there is little documentary or archaeological evidence for its existence. However, there are two cartographic references to a castle, the 1620 estate map depicts a roughly circular field labelled 'Castle ditches' at the end of Dobbins Lane with a possible mound in its centre, this is indicative of a castle of the motte and bailey variety (CAS2150). The same feature re-appears on the enclosure map of 1794. Unfortunately any visible remains have long since gone as the area is now developed for housing. The approximate area of the castle has yielded a small quantity of medieval & Roman pottery adjacent to the stream (HER 0230400001) although not enough to confirm a site. The lack of documentary evidence for a castle may indicate that it was short lived; perhaps an 'adulterine' or unlicensed motte relating to 'the anarchy' of the 12th century. The anarchy was a period of civil war in the reign of Stephen I (1135-1154) the loyalty of lords were divided between supporting the King and Empress Maud, there followed a proliferation of hastily erected earth castles throughout England, these usually appeared in strategic positions, along major routes, river crossings etc. It is plausible that such a castle could have been built at Wendover although the question is who would have built it? The castle's position is only 1 km south west of the 11th century castle of Geoffrey de Turville (Weston Turville). If the castle did exist it further reinforces the importance of Dobbins Lane as the original route north of the town.

There is another, less convincing site for a castle, the Ordnance Survey's 2 inch Surveyor's map of 1820 refers to a Cavendish Castle, but this seems to indicate a post medieval house (still extant) on the Aylesbury Road, possibly a transcription error of the earlier maps by the cartographers, (Figure 19).



Figure 19: Left, the 1620 Estate Map of Wendover with the field known as castle ditches (circled red) and field to the north known as castell ditch closes (blue circle), this is adjacent to Dame Agnes Lane now known as Dobbins Lane. (BRO) Right, OS 2 inch Surveyor's map showing Cavendish Castle (British Library)

Very little ceramic evidence has been recovered from excavations in Wendover, only site that has yielded significant quantities is South Street (WE3).

Site	Medieval Coarsewares	Brill/Boarstall (OXAW/MC9 fabric)	Medieval Reduced wares	Potterspurty (OX68/MC6 fabric)	North Oxfordshire (MSC1 fabric)	Medieval unidentified
WE3	2		12			
WE4						2

Table 3: Quantities of medieval pottery sherds found in Wendover historic town (Source: HER)

Trade, mills and industry

In 1295 there were two mills in existence, they were known as Upper and Nether mills, (Page 1925). On the basis that mills were expensive to relocate it is believed that these were very likely to be the same mills cited in the Domesday Book. Nether mill is believed to be in the same location as Wendover's surviving mill formerly known as Paradise, now a private house. The Upper Mill was further upstream, near the sluice. The Upper mill was apparently demolished in the middle of the 16th century, timber relics were discovered by workmen digging the foundations for Heron House in the 1970s (Summerall et al 1996). What is significant is that in 1295 the mills were very highly valued at £10 (as a comparison the mill at Princes Risborough was valued at 12s 6d in 1264 and the two mills in Chesham were rated as 66s in 1274).

The high valuation can be attributed to the function of the mills not just for the grinding of corn; documentary evidence also records that Wendover possessed some exceptionally early fulling mills (molendina folentia), the first reference to a fulling mill is 1223 and again in 1291 and 1414 (Page 1927). Roger Cheyne who had the fulling mill until 1414 held rents in Wyvelsgate manor also, which suggests that this was one of the Poyntz mills attached to that manor in the 16th century; and since the latter was held in Wendover Forrens (part of Wendover divided up). These historical references have led to some confusion as to whether Wendover had more mills but it seems that they were really the Upper and Nether mills reappearing under the Poyntz

family of Wendover. It is thought that fulling was undertaken at one of the existing watermills, this would have been a lucrative sideline. However, given the noise from the hammers it is possible that a new site may have developed down stream. Also of interest is the configuration of the mill ponds which have disappeared with the advent of the canal. The 1620 estate map depicts an elongated mill pond running from upper to nether (paradise) mill.

Inns and Taverns

Wendover is situated along the London to Buckingham road and there would have been a ready market for weary travellers requiring sustenance and rest. Documentary sources record a number of inns and taverns from the post medieval period but it is a certainty that inns were present. The earliest documented inn in Wendover is The Maidenhead Inn that was recorded in a survey of 1516 although it is thought to have earlier origins, (Page 1927).

Secular Buildings

The vast majority of buildings in Wendover date to the post medieval and modern periods. However, there are a few which date to the medieval period whilst many others merit investigation for medieval fabric. In the High Street the Old Post Office and Bosworth House (Nos 25-27), are thought to be an early 16th century building. 6 Pound Street by outward appearances is a seventeenth century building with nineteenth century flint facing, however its timber-framed core is a fifteenth century cruck-built house.

The Red Lion public house although heavily restored in the early 20th century is a much earlier building and could date to the late medieval period. Aylesbury Road also contains some notable early buildings including The Old Cottage (No. 9) a close studded timber framed building which is believed to be 16th century. Also of note is Sturrick House, (No. 28 Aylesbury Road), the 18th century façade hides an earlier hall house believed to be mid-16th century possibly earlier. Bank farm's timber framed farmhouse is believed to date to the fifteenth century, with sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century alterations and extensions.

Beyond the planned medieval town, the Heron path has some early buildings including No.1 which is an early 16th century timber framed building with an underbuilt jetty. Many of the listed buildings in Wendover could benefit from further survey and possible dendrochronology dating as more detailed analysis has shown that many buildings contain much earlier structures at their heart.



Figure 20: The Red Lion, High Street, Wendover



Figure 21: Possible extent of the town in the mid-12th century AD



Figure 22: Possible extent of the town in the medieval period (1200 -1500)

4.5 Post medieval period (1536-1800)

Town layout

It is hard to estimate the growth of Wendover in the post medieval period when compared to the medieval period. Although the town does not appear to have grown significantly, if any development took place it probably occurred along Aylesbury Road and Tring Road. Another uncertainty is whether the infilling of the market along the eastern end of the High Street happened in this period or sometime in the later middle ages. The 1620 estate map shows infilling in place forming the road we now know as the Back Lane.

Settlement is largely characterised as narrow plots with post medieval wide frontage housing. The built heritage of this area survives particularly well with a good variety of building materials including timber framing and handmade and modern brick.



Figure 23: Drawing of Wendover town or market hall, 1839 (Copyright Bucks Museum) and its 19th century replacement

Trade, mills and industry

The town possessed an old market house on north side of the street near the junction of High Street and Aylesbury Street. The hall was also referred to as Church House and is depicted in a drawing of 1839 which shows a timber framed and plaster building, akin to the design of the market halls found in Amersham and High Wycombe. The market house was demolished as it was unsightly and replaced in 1842 by a new Market House funded by Abel Smith, (Sheahan: 207). The new building was constructed from red brick with a turret and bell tower, to date the building is used as a commercial property.

There are indications that Wendover market seems to have failed sometime before the 17th century. A Commission of Charitable Uses, enquiring into the use of Church House in 1630 observed that the inhabitants of Wendover had revived an ancient market in 1613 and converted the ground floor of the hall into a market and the upper part into a school. In 1792 a further Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls records that the market was still being held on Thursdays, (Summerall 1989). However there was evidence of further decline as Lipscomb notes ‘...in modern days fairs and markets have progressively dwindled into absolute insignificance; being completely eclipsed by neighbouring towns, during several years they have become a meagre assemblage of some of the peasantry of the contiguous districts, standing at the corners of the streets with baskets of straw-plat and at the doors of the public houses...’ (Lipscomb 1847)

Shift mill ceased production about the time the Wendover arm of the Grand Junction canal was built. (c.1796).

The Thomas Jefferys map of 1760 depicts a windmill to the east of Hale road. No documentary evidence is known for this windmill.

There were a number of cottage industries and trades within Wendover, by far the most important of these was lace making, it is believed this was introduced to the county in the mid-16th century by Flemish or Huguenot refugees. Lacemaking was an intrinsic part of family life for many centuries, however incomes were relatively poor, money was made by the lace dealers and ‘lacemen’. The Wendover lacemen of the 18th century were predominantly from the Atkins family. At the beginning of the 19th century the industry was at its peak but machine made lace from Nottinghamshire was a key factor in its decline .

Inns and Taverns

One of Wendover’s main trades and sources of income was hospitality. Being on the route of a main road to London, Aylesbury and Buckingham it was a popular stopping point for travellers. A survey of 1577 showed that Wendover possessed one tavern and eight inns, although no records survive of the house names (Summerall et al 1989). As gradual improvements were made to roads there was increased traffic and a growing demand for food and lodging. Consequently there was a proliferation of inns and taverns and this is reflected in Wendover. The chart below is based upon information from historical surveys of licensees, although many ‘houses’ changed names, moved site or were suppressed (not continuous). A map of the known inns and taverns is depicted in Figure 23.

Pub/Inn	Pre 1700	1700	1720	1740	1760	1780	1800	1820	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000
Angel and Crown				1753													Wellhead
Black Horse (Dunsmore)									1852								
Black Swan/New Inn/Temperance Hotel				1754				New Inn				Temperance Hotel					
George	1578																
Halfway house								1837									
King & Queen				1741													
Kings Head				1741													
Lion/Red Lion							1796										
Lion/Golden Lion	1670																
Red Lion																	
Leather Bottle				1753						1864							
Marquis of Granby				1769													
Nags Head									1852								
Pack Horse					1769												
Plough				1753													
Rising Sun									1850								
Rose and Crown										1865							
Shoulder of Mutton/Railway Hotel				1741													Railway Hotel
Swan				1753													
Two Brewers				1753													
White Swan				1753													
White Swan/Swan				1753													

Table 4: Taverns, inns and beerhouses in Wendover (after Summerall et al 1989)

To complement the inns and taverns, Wendover possessed a large number of maltings and breweries as an offshoot from its agricultural background. From the 17th to 19th centuries there were four maltsters. Documentary records for 1741 show that Wendover had a an excise officer (Summerall et al 1989). Also associated with the brewing industry was the trade/craft of coopering, the principal family being the Cawdrey. The locations of these maltings are uncertain; it is thought that they were established in close proximity to Wendover’s taverns.

Roads & Turnpikes

Turnpikes

The Wendover to Buckingham Turnpike Trust was established in 1721 and continued until 1889, when its duties were taken over by the new County Council. The trust's route commenced just to the north of today's Wharf Road but there was no tollgate until Walton, Aylesbury was reached. Tollgates were set up and a series of tolls levied which, after expenses, were to go towards maintaining the highway, although often only half the income was used for improvements. The establishment of turnpike trusts saw a rapid improvement in the speed of journeys with an average of over 10 miles per hour; by 1830 a daily coach from the Red Lion, Wendover departing at 6.30 am would arrive at the Bull Inn, Holborn five hours later, (Summerall, et al 1989).

There were two other turnpikes serving Wendover: the 'Market House' to Sparrows Herne on Tring Hill, Aston Clinton was set up in 1811 and the Wendover to End of Oak Lane' Iver, (today's A413 through Amersham) which was established in 1812. It has been conjectured why this turnpike was set up comparatively late, perhaps indicative of better surface conditions through the dry Chiltern valley compared to the heavy clays of the Vale. The 1812 trust did include a tollgate at Wendover although the site is unknown, possibly somewhere along South Street.

Roads

The late 18th century also saw improvements to local roads due to the parliamentary enclosure act of 1794. The main Wendover – London road was straightened and widened to c. 60 feet while the road to the Hale was widened to around 40 feet, (Summerall et al 1989). However a number of minor access ways were blocked particularly along the London Road, including a direct link from Bacombe Hill to Chequers, which today survives only as a bridleway and forms part of the annual Wendover race in June.

Canal

In 1793 a navigable canal was planned and constructed from Wendover to feed the locks on the Tring summit of the Grand Junction Canal. In 1796-7 a feeder canal was built to Wendover to tap a succession of springs that issue from the foot of the Chiltern escarpment including at Wellhead, Wendover. The Turville reservoir was built in 1797 and Wendover's Paradise Mill purchased by the canal company for £1,750. The 6¾ mile branch canal was completed in 1796 but was blighted by problems; it suffered from a shortage of water, not helped by leakage through the banks. In 1858 asphalt was used in an attempt to line the bed. Other reservoirs (Wiltstone, Marsworth and Tringford) were built to regulate the flow, the canal company also spent £837 in 1848 on the 'Wendover Pond' (Hampden Pond) and two artesian wells were sunk one to the east side of St Mary's church the other at the Wellhead. Despite its problems goods were transported along the canal, a wharf was added in the 19th century to assist the loading and unloading of barges. Trade consisted of coal, timber and occasionally cattle for market. Constantly beset with problems, the canal was never commercially viable, could not compete against the railways and eventually closed in 1901.

Churches & Chapels

Baptist Chapel South Street (disused)

Baptist meeting has a long history in Wendover with records of meetings dating from the 1640s. However the first chapel was not built until the 18th century. A chapel was registered as a meeting-house for Baptists in October 1735. Although this is said to have been enlarged 'before 1773' it seems more likely to have been rebuilt c.1770 and that work of this period forms the nucleus of the present building. There was constant division amongst the nonconformist sects and frequent schisms, consequently congregations waxed and waned. The General Baptist church in Wendover was no exception declining in 1720 although meetings were still held in the town. The chapel rebuilding in 1770 coincided with a brief revival but attendances fell again and by 1796 meetings were infrequent.

The building is constructed of dark brick, heightened in the early 19th century and given a tiled roof gabled to E and W, but probably hipped originally. The north front is of three bays with central door-way and window above, now blocked, and two segmental-arched windows; two

similar windows in the S wall set more closely together mark the former site of the pulpit. In 1833 the chapel was greatly enlarged to the west in yellow brick and slate and in 1883 the west front was rebuilt in white brick with red brick dressings and the gallery staircase rebuilt in a projection to the south. A Sunday-school at the east end built in 1894 stands on the site of a vestry of 1822. The chapel has been converted into private flats.

Hospitals & Schools

Town House – School

One of the first documented schools in Wendover was established in 1613 when it met in the upper part of the Town House, the lower part being converted to into a market house that year. Little is known about its early history but in 1720 mention is made of a Wendover charity school 'where twenty children were taught at the charge of Sir Roger Hill who pays £20 per annum to support the charge', (Summerall et al 1989). The school is believed to have continued until the demolition of the Town House in 1847.

Manors

Wendover Borough & Wendover Forrens passed out of royal hands in 1560 when Elizabeth I sold them to Knollys who in turn passed it on to William Hawtrey of Chequers by 1575, remaining with the Hawtrey family until the Civil War. Hawtrey's granddaughter Mary, the widow of Sir Francis Wooley, inherited the manor in 1613 and commissioned a map to survey the manors in 1620. By 1650 they had come into the hands of John Baldwin who passed them onto to Richard Hampden, son of John Hampden in 1660. The manors remained with the Hampden family until the 18th century when they became the property of the Verneys (Page, 1925).

Bradshaws Manor (reputed)

This manor is first mentioned in 1540 when it was purchased from Henry VIII by Henry Bradshaw. In 1553 the manor passed with Halton Manor to Thomas Fermor, after which point there is no further mention of Bradshaw manor (Page, 1925).

Martins/Mayertorne Manor (reputed)

This manor remained with the Dormer family until the mid-17th century when it was sold to Thomas Lewis. By 1720 the manor passed from the Lewis family to the Dashwoods of Halton Manor who later sold it in 1795 to Mathew Raper (Page, 1925).

Wyvelsgate Manor (reputed)

The manor was released by the descendants of the Bulstrodes to Henry Bradshaw of Bradshaw Manor. By 1641 the manor was in the possession of William Hakewill and by 1672 it was held by John Collet and William Hill of Wendover town. By 1737 it was in possession of the Holloway family who subsequently sold it to the Colet family (Page, 1925).

The Civil War

Wendover was a centre of Royalist support during the English Civil War. In August 1642 Wendover was a stopping point for the 'London Trained Bands' as they marched through Buckinghamshire to join the Earl of Essex and the Parliamentary army at Northampton. Radicals in religion, they reportedly burnt and destroyed the altar rails at St Mary's church and there are apocryphal accounts of the soldiers ransacking the town, this also included an incident of a maid being 'accidentally shot through the head'. (Beckett 2004)

Parliament and Rotten Borough

Wendover returned two MPs in the middle ages before the privilege was rescinded in 1309. However this right was re-awarded in 1623 after petitions to the House of Commons drew attention to the historical rights of the town to have representation in parliament. Among the most notable MPs to have served Wendover were John Hampden who was member for five successive parliaments, (1623,1624,1625, 1628,and 1641), Edmund Burke elected in 1768 and George Canning (1796) who representing another constituency and went on to become Prime Minister. Despite the kudos of having two parliamentary seats Wendover was in fact a notorious 'rotten borough' - one of the smallest parliamentary constituencies with only 264 houses and 1,387 inhabitants; the right of election was vested in a smaller group of voters – those qualified to vote were all the employed housekeepers residing within the limits of the

borough. Electors were noted for their corrupt practices, with votes often sold externally to the highest bidder. This deceitful system was to end when Wendover was disenfranchised as a constituency after the passing of the Reform Act in 1832.

Enclosure

In 1794 a private Act of Parliament was passed enclosing the open fields of Wendover. This resulted in the division and allotment of a third of the parish. The areas that underwent enclosure were the lands running south along the valley and to the east across the area known as the Hale, (Reed 1979). The enclosure award also encompassed the common on Bacombe Hill and the enclosure of The Lee Common.

Secular Buildings

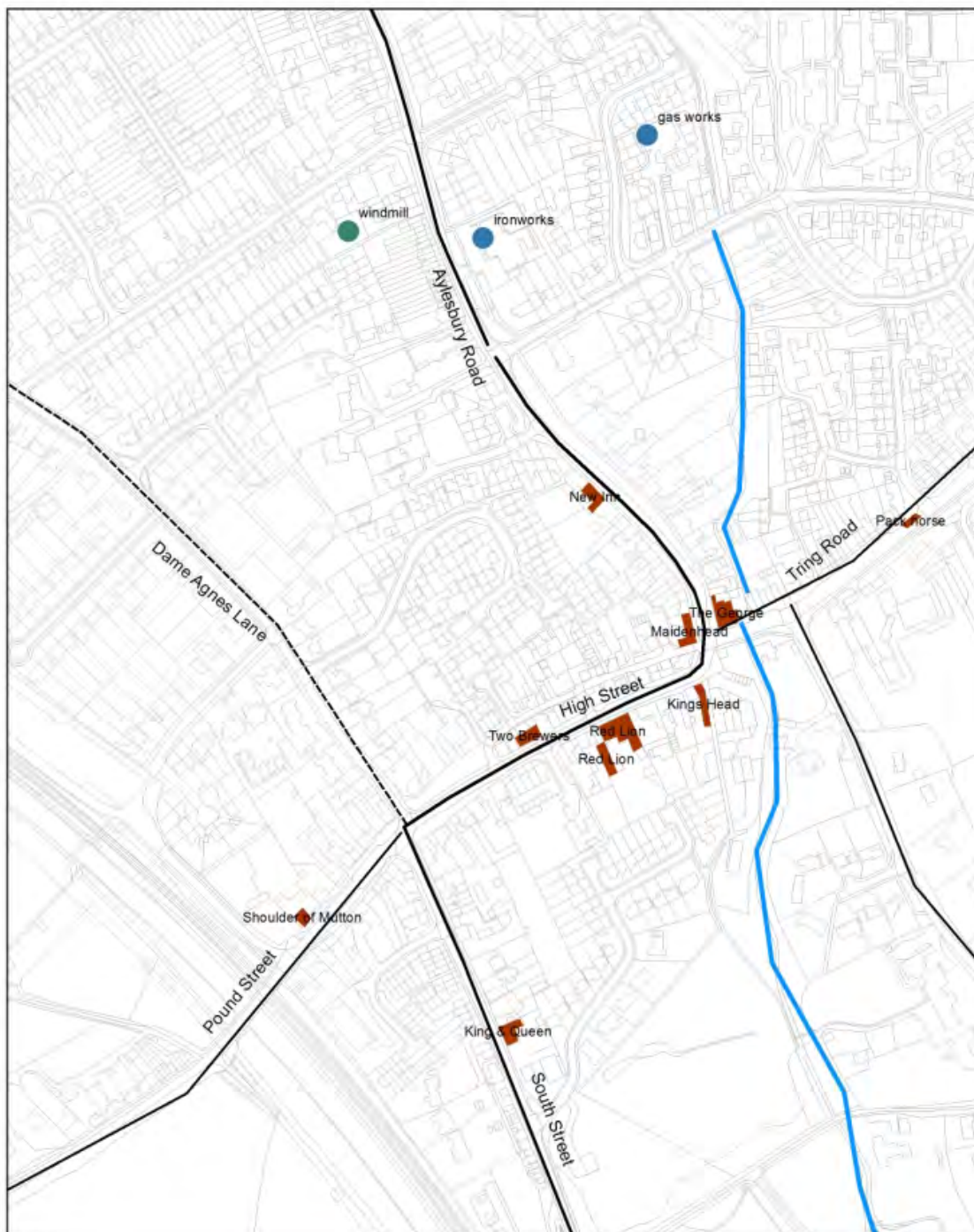
The majority of buildings in Wendover's historic town date to the 16th to 18th centuries, most are vernacular in style although many older buildings have been refronted with brick and render in the 18th century. The post medieval buildings along the High Street are wide fronted containing with a vernacular style predominating, the large timber framed buildings such as the Old Post Office are thought to date to the 16th century and of high status. The post medieval wide frontage buildings continue in Aylesbury Road where the majority of buildings are timber framed but refronted in Georgian period, examples of this are the Old Corner House and the Red House. By contrast the character of post medieval buildings are different in Pound Street and Tring Road where the buildings have narrow fronts and are more vernacular and rural in style. The thatched Coldharbour Cottages in Tring Road and 18 to 23 Pound Street are cases in point. Aside from vernacular buildings, there is a lone example of a Georgian building in Pound Street, (Lime Tree House). The character of buildings in South Street are also subtly different in character, with the exception of the north end of the road where imposing Georgian Bacombe Lodge is located although the latter may have earlier antecedents, the majority of historic buildings are post medieval terraces and small rural cottages.



Figure 24: Post medieval vernacular buildings, South Street, Aylesbury



Figure 25: Probable extent of Wendover in the 18th century



Inns & Taverns
 mill
 works

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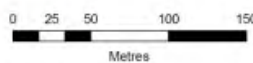


Figure 26: Inns and industry in Wendover

4.6 Modern period (1800-Present)

Manors & Estates

By the early 19th century the manors of Wendover were held by Lord Carrington, remaining with his family throughout the century (Page, 1925)

Trade and Industry in the 19th Century (see Appendix 4 for details)

Market

By the 19th century the market was held on Tuesdays but declined still further and had disappeared before 1888. This was the situation until the 20th century when after a century's absence a Thursday market was re-started on the Manor Waste.

Shift Mill, (demolished)

The shift mill was located 1¼ miles NNW of church adjacent to the canal. There is no known documentary evidence for shift mill beyond its depiction on the Ordnance Survey 2" surveyor's drawings and a mention on the maps Jeffreys (1760) and Bryant (1820). Remnants of a roadway survive which runs directly from the recreation ground in Aylesbury road. A survey by Freese in the 1930s managed to identify remains of what was believed to be the sluices and the mill leet or stream, (Freese 2007). It is known that the mill was well established before the construction of the Wendover canal in 1800, it is thought that the canal must have been reduced or curtailed the supply of water which probably brought about the decline and subsequent disappearance of the mill.

Tower Mill, Aylesbury Road

A tower mill on Aylesbury Road was built by a local farmer John Phillips in 1804 and is thought to be one of the largest in England, (Summerall et al 1989). The windmill ran conventionally until 1843 then converted to steam power. Under its new owner Frank Pursell it ran as a viable concern until the turn of the 20th century. By this time Wendover had begun to expand and new housing soon enveloped the mill. This new building was believed to have reduced the mill's exposure to the wind and lessened its effectiveness. The mill ceased working in 1926 coinciding with the general strike. It was converted to a residence in the same year as paradise mill (1931).



Figure 27: Right: Wendover Windmill

Cottage Industries

Wendover also became associated with straw plaiting; a cottage industry that grew up after lacemaking had declined at the beginning of the 19th century. It was a craft that employed both men and women, the work was tedious, hazardous to health and poorly paid; the completed plaits were used in the manufacture of mats, baskets and hats and provided goods to the market at Luton, (Holland 1944). However the production of straw plaiting was mainly active during the hard times, economic slumps and depressions, eventually strawplaiting died out due to cheap imports of from China at the end of the 19th century.

Boot & Shoe making

Boot and shoemaking appears to have been a local trade for over three centuries. In the election poll of 1741 for the Borough area 16 out of 193 households were involved in boot making. These craftsmen were too numerous to be supplying local needs, so it is thought that providing stock for Chesham, the chief market and manufacturing centre for boots and shoes in Buckinghamshire only six miles away. Shoemaking as a cottage industry was often organised on a 'production line' system where one person specialised in the uppers while another specialised in soles etc. This approach possibly continued in Wendover into the 19th century with one artisan listed as a heelmaker. As late as 1928 Kelly's Trade Directory lists a Bucks Boot Company in Wendover High Street, although by 1930 edition it had disappeared.

Ironworking

In 1741 there were three blacksmiths within the borough but in 1798 there were nine. This perhaps reflects the increase in population but also the volume of traffic passing through the town on the turnpike. By the end of the 19th century the demand from farming community was sufficient to establish a new ironworks sited on Aylesbury Road (see below). The Chiltern Iron Works was established at the end of the 19th century and run by Edwin Caudrey, engineer and general smith, (Page 1927). It is not known how extensive the iron works were and the tools or materials they were manufacturing. The site closed down in the 1950s, and was redeveloped in the later 20th century; it is now the Wendover's heath centre and clinic.

Summary	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1891	1903	1911	1920	1935
Professional	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	4	4	6
Agric/General	0	0	23	20	18	13	17	14	18	16	14
Artisans/trades	11	13	11	14	9	7	10	11	10	5	7
Service/Provision	37	42	40	52	39	46	43	45	53	45	51
Merchant/dealer	11	11	11	18	19	12	12	16	22	25	25

Table 5: Summary of trade in Wendover 1830-1935 (method adapted from Broad, 1992)

Wendover Gas Works (Wharf Road)

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a gas works adjacent to Wharf Road, this was the site of the Wendover Gas Company established in 1868. The works closed down in the 1960s and was redeveloped for housing; the site is now part of the Paddocks and Swann Mews housing estates.

Metropolitan Railway and Halton Camp railway line

Wendover was connected to the Metropolitan railway with the line opening in September 1892, trains ran at two hourly intervals and terminated at Baker Street. The railway was popular with Alfred de Rothschild whose guests visiting Halton House had previously used Tring station. Eventually a special carriage was attached to the trains for the use of Alfred and his staff. The Metropolitan railway was attuned to other commercial opportunities establishing special hunt

trains; whilst in 1914 special excursions were run to Wendover to see Lord Kitchener's army training at Halton.

Due to its wartime population, rail movements through Wendover increased 2½ times between 1913 to 1918, (Summerall et al 1989). Lord Rothschild allowed an army training camp to be established within the grounds of Halton House. In order to increase the efficiency and logistics for the army a narrow gauge branch line was constructed to run from the Wendover sidings across Aylesbury Road, over the canal to enter Halton Camp, a length of 1¾ miles. The train transported building materials and coal to the camp power station while sending out timber for the war effort and troops to London. A further siding was added to connect with a timber supply depot. The line finally closed in March 1963; the line is now a footpath while the sidings are part of Wendover's station car park.

Wendover bypass

In 1996 a bypass was constructed to the west of Wendover alongside the route of the railway. As with other historic towns the bypass was constructed to alleviate the volume of traffic running through the town. The bypass has had the desired effect of lessening the volume of traffic.

Civic and modern religious structures

Clock Tower

This building, intended as a replacement market house or lock up, was built in 1842, with donations from Abel Smiths (Sheahan: 1862 207). However in 1872 the building was converted into a landmark/monument by architect William Wilkinson of Oxford who added a tower and timber belfry. The design is thought to have been made to accommodate the storage of firefighting equipment. The tower is currently in use as Wendover's tourist information centre.

Congregational Chapel

Believed to be built c. 1811, rebuilt 1903 the church closed in 1985 and was eventually demolished. (Page, 1925)

Chapel and Mission Hall

Founded by John Elphinson Taylor of the Buckinghamshire, an Evangelistic Chapel was established in Wendover in 1880 and a Mission Hall in South Street around the same time.

St Agnes Mission Church – Dobbins Lane

Buckinghamshire Evangelistic Mission opened in 1910 on the High Street, although its presence in the town seems to be very short lived.

St Anne's Catholic Church - Aylesbury Road

A Roman Catholic Church opened in 1961 to provide services for the growing catholic community in Wendover and Halton. It is believed that the funding for the church was raised with the assistance of St Anne's convent and school Ealing, as thanks for housing their charges when they evacuated to Bacombe warren during the Second World War (Summerall et al 1989). After the closure of the United Reform Church in Tring Road both non-conformist and Catholics share the same premises and it is now known as the Wendover Christian Centre.



Figure 28: The former National School, Wendover, 1974 (Copyright Bucks Museum)

Hospitals & Schools pre 1945

Prior to the establishment of National schools in the 19th century Wendover contained a number of schools, some associated with the church that provided Sunday and elementary education, by 1833 there were five day schools operating in Wendover, although the locations are unknown (Summerall 1989). There were others day schools which flourished for a decade or two before disappearing. These schools known as Dame schools combined education with teaching a trade such lace making or milling. Among those registered in the trade directory.

Name	Dates	Location
Chiltern House academy and Boarding School	1847 -1864	Unknown
Ladies' Boarding School, Paradise House	1847- 1854	Paradise mill

Infant School – Tring Road 1868.

An infant school supported by Mr and Mrs Abel Smith commenced in 1828 The Abel Smiths also supported a day school for girls begun as a counterpart to the day school for boys. In 1868 lessons were transferred to the Wendover School and the school eventually demolished.

Former National School – Wendover School High Street

The former school now comprises five houses. The school attributed to the architect G.E. Street was built in two blocks, the northern dates to c.1869; the southern dates to 1879. Flint with red brick dressings; patterned tile hung gables. Steeply pitched tiled roofs with ridge cresting. Lead covered spirelet set diagonally on N.W. range. Tall brick chimney stacks rise through eaves, 2 stacks in valleys. 1 and 2 storeys, each main gable has 4-light mullioned and transomed window at upper level, tiled roof lean-to additions below. Side walls have mullioned and transomed windows in bays divided by buttresses. S block has mosaic date plaque on W. side. N. block has gabled projections at S. end both sides and dormers in angle with tall window rising through eaves. Converted to form houses 1976, leaving parts of interior open to roof (B1).

The Infant School is a neat building of flint and white brick, erected at the cost of Mrs Smith, widow of Abel Smith, Esq. In 1869 about 160 children attended it.

Wendover House School

Wendover House School was established on the site of the manor house to the south of St. Mary's church. Much of the buildings are thought to date to at least the 18th century but much of the building work was altered, rebuilt and extended in an Elizabethan style by the renowned 19th century architect George Devey.

Hospitals & Schools post 1945

The population increase after the War, together with the raising of the school leaving age to fifteen and outdated facilities forced a move to new school accommodation at Wharf Road. The John Colet Secondary School opened in 1956 with alterations to design in 1992. John Hampden First School was opened in 1968, traditionally built with low pitched roofs and panels of yellow brick, weatherboarding and glass (Pevsner 1994) Wendover Middle School was opened in 1973 designed by county architect F. Humpston (Pevsner 1994)

Secular Buildings

One of the main catalysts for growth in Wendover was the Great War, which turned Wendover from a quiet agricultural backwater to a modern settlement. The town's development and prosperity owes much to the presence of the RAF at Halton, and there was piecemeal development centred around the RAF base. Halton was a temporary RAF base in 1917 and eventually became a permanent when the air council purchased the land from the Rothschild Estate in 1919, thereafter the base steadily grew. However, it was also the presence of the railway which enabled the town to expand; despite being an outpost of Metroland, Wendover became popular as a tourist attraction, the Metropolitan railway and its developers saw the potential for housing and by 1920s and 1930s new estates were being built adjacent to the Metropolitan railway track. Semi-detached and detached housing was built along Dobbins Lane, Perry Street, Lionel Avenue and Chiltern Road. Developers also built housing away from the town, along Aylesbury Road and estate at Grenville Avenue Carrington Crescent. During the interwar period the population of the town increased significantly although this was modest in comparison to the metroland towns of Amersham and Chesham.



Figure 29: Interwar Housing at Lionel Avenue, Wendover

After 1945, the most significant growth occurred to the east and north of the town with expansion of RAF Halton, where accompanying housing was provided from RAF personnel and their families. Wendover also experienced the building of social housing; examples can be

seen at Manor Crescent and Hampden Road which mirrored housing being built at another Buckinghamshire town, Princes Risborough.



Figure 30: Housing built for RAF personnel at Tedder Road, Wendover

By the end of the twentieth century there have been a number of new housing estates constructed off Aylesbury Road, (Victory Road, Walnut Drive, St Anne's Close) but later development has been confined to piecemeal infilling of open space. The majority of later twentieth century architecture is of an unremarkable modern or municipal style although there are one or two examples of innovative modern design including the public library on the High Street 1967 by the county architect, F B Pooley and the international styled buildings on Dobbins Lane.



Figure 31: International styled housing, Dobbins Lane, Wendover

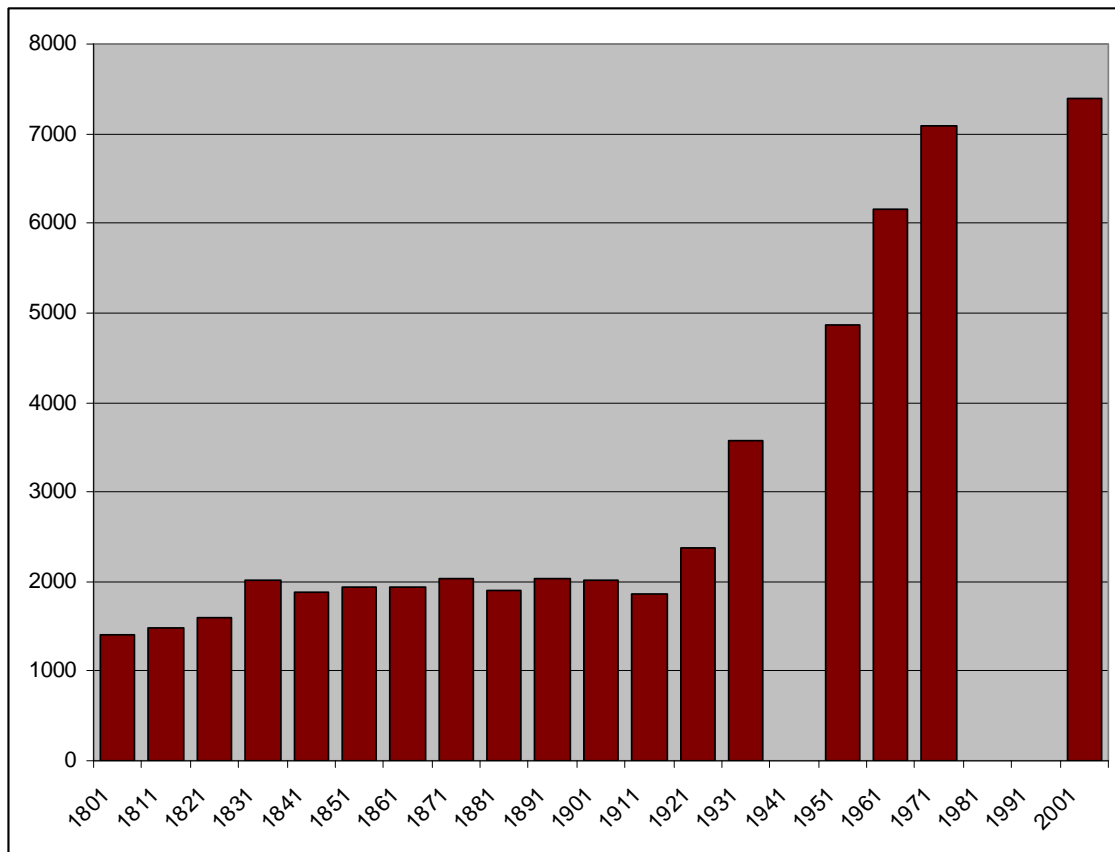
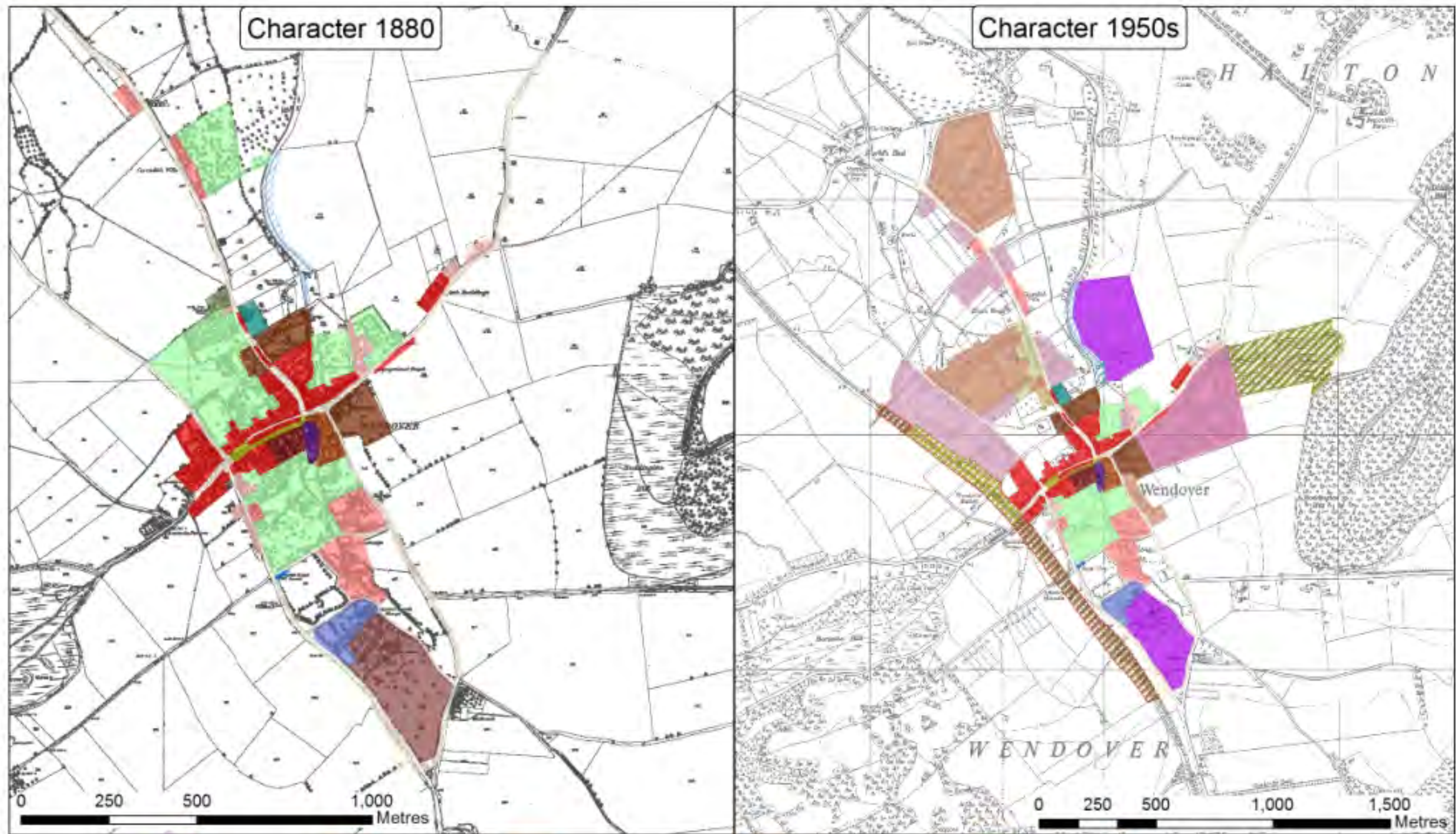


Figure 32: The population of Wendover (excluding 1941, 1981 & 1991) [This could come at start of modern section]

St Mary's Hospital at RAF Halton (demolished)

The former site of St Mary's hospital was part of the military complex of RAF Halton. The hospital first opened in 1927 as an institute for pathology and tropical medicine after a temporary hospital was set up for training nurses during the First World War. During World War II St Mary's became the first 'aeromed' unit - where casualties were evacuated using aircraft - nurses were also taught how to parachute into conflict zones so they could get easier access to injured soldiers. After peace was declared in 1945, St Mary's was kept as a training unit and aided the NHS by using the best facilities and medical specialists. The hospital later became a specialist burns unit, employing the skills learned helping victims who suffered during the Second World War.

The hospital closed in 1995 because the MoD wanted one centralised unit to train military nurses, making the Royal Hospital in Haslar, at Gosport in Hampshire, their main base. The hospital site is now being demolished making way for a new housing estate.

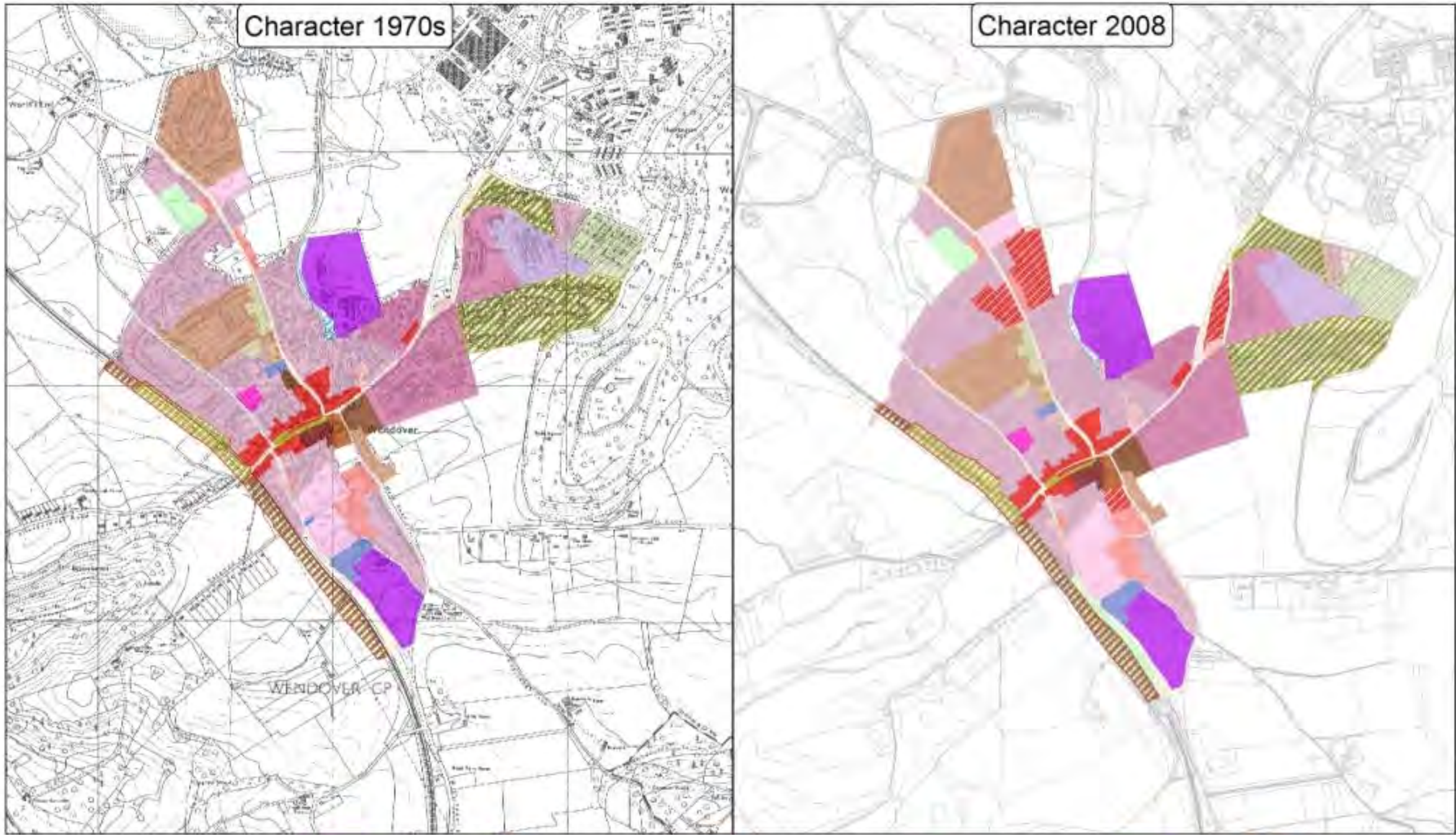


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|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Educational Historic | Burgage Type Plots | Victorian Villas 1850-1900 | Terraced Cottages 1919-1945 | Market Place | Canal infrastructure |
| education (modern) | Narrow plots | Victorian Terraces 1850-1900 | Military housing | Factory | Rail/tram way |
| Church | Rural Historic | Terraces & cottages 1900-1919 | Social Housing (1945-1980) | Roads | Rail/tramway station |
| Chapel | Irregular Plots (historic) | Middle Class Housing 1919-1945 | Private Housing (1945-1980) | Canal | woodland, orchard |

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Figure 33: Town in the 1880s to 1950s



Character 1970s

Character 2008

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| education (modern) | Rural Historic | Middle Class Housing 1919-1945 | Modern infill (Post 1980) | Market Place | Rail/tramway station |
| Medical (modern) | Irregular Plots (historic) | Terraced Cottages 1919-1945 | Private Housing (Post 1980) | barracks/base | |
| Church | Victorian Villas 1850-1900 | Military housing | Allotments | Roads | |
| Burgage Type Plots | Victorian Terraces 1850-1900 | Social Housing (1945-1980) | Leisure | Canal | |
| Narrow plots | Terraces & cottages 1900-1919 | Private Housing (1945-1980) | Sports/fitness | Rail/tram way | |

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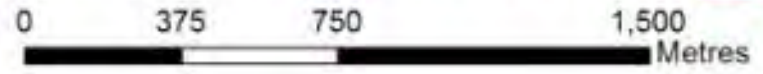


Figure 34: Town in the post war to modern period

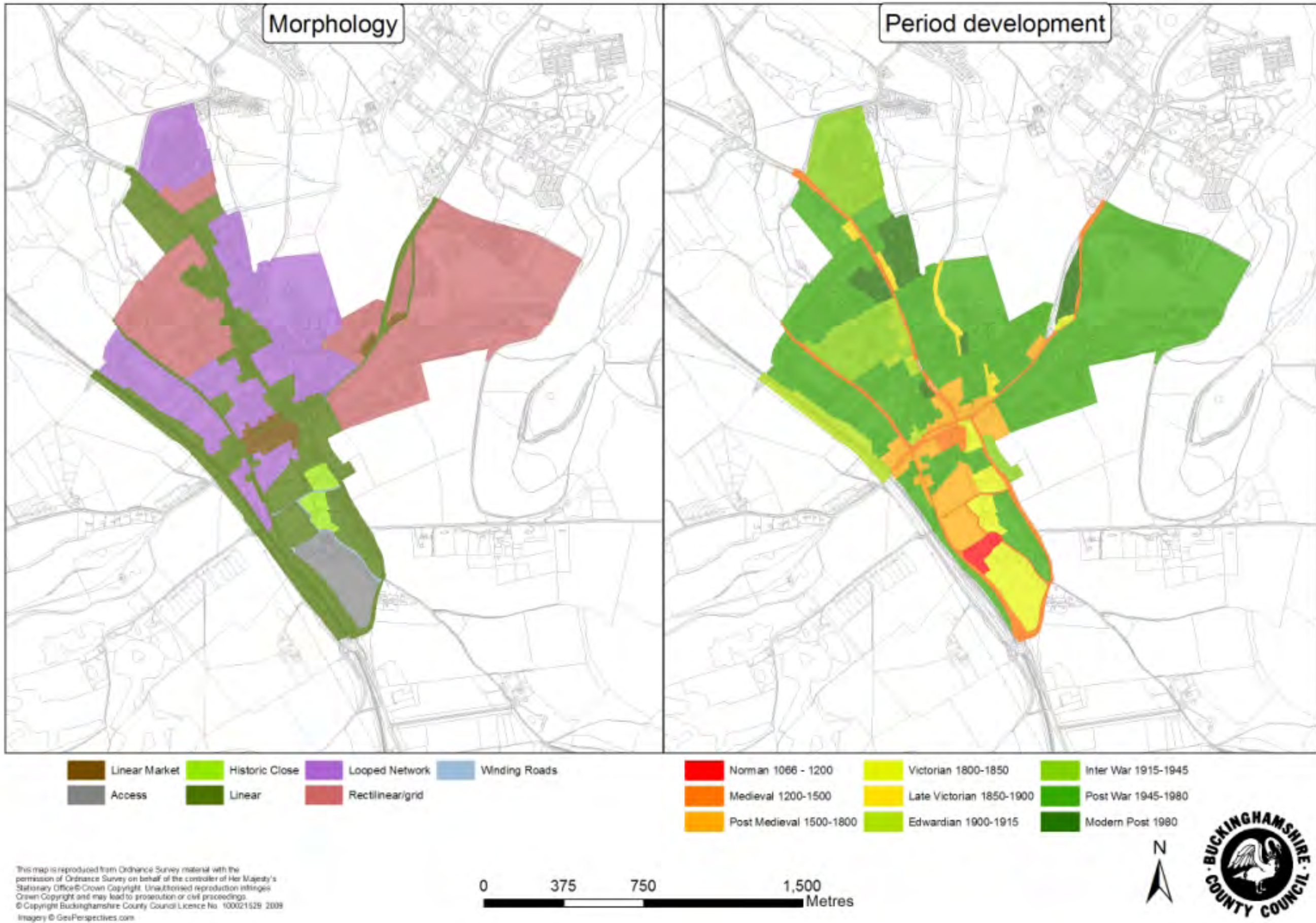
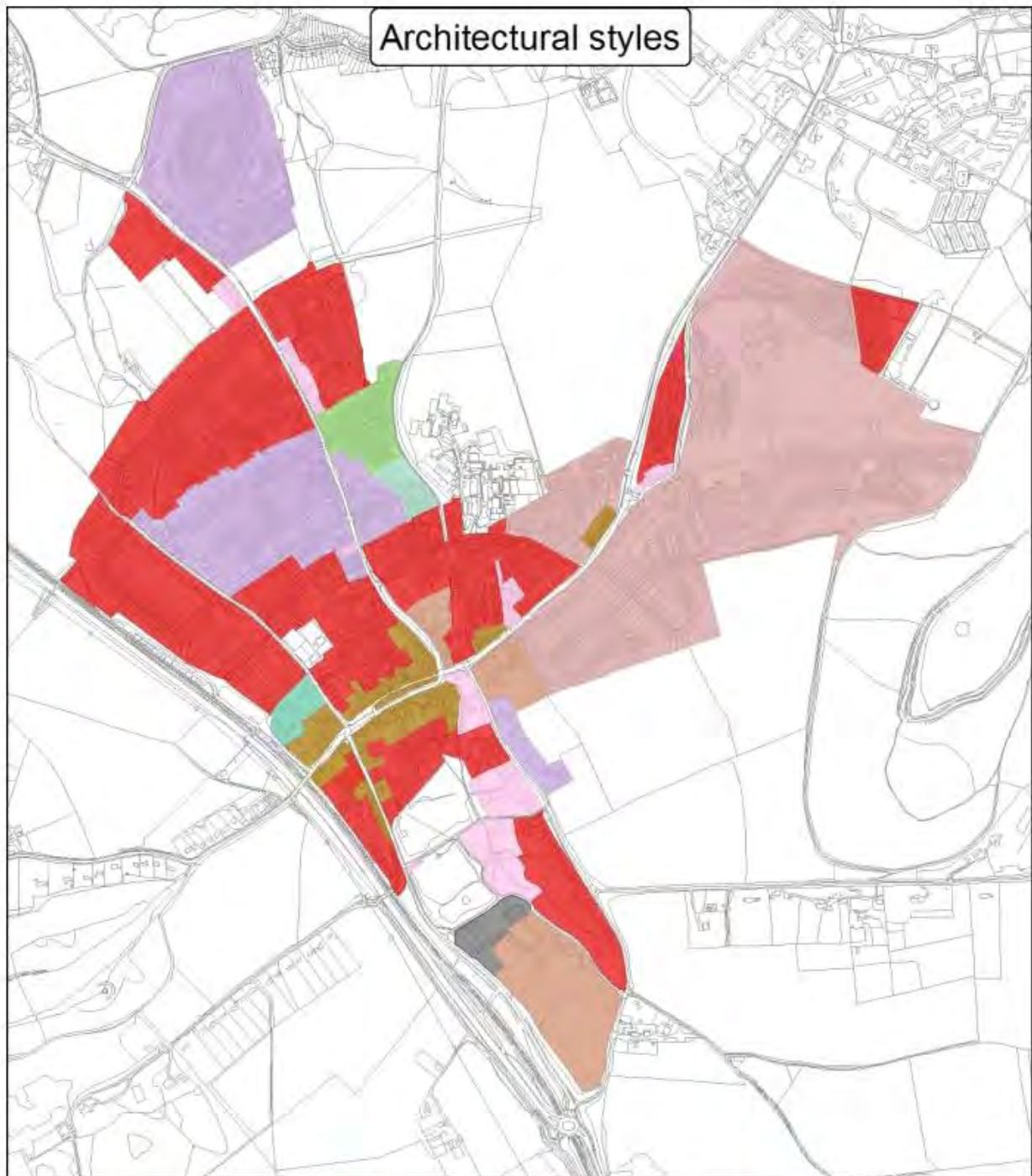


Figure 35: Morphological and period development



Architectural styles

- Gothic Style
- Victorian Style
- Mock Historic Style
- Municipal Modern
- Vernacular Style
- Edwardian Style
- Anglo-Scandinavian
- Georgian Style
- Art Dec Style
- Modern (General)

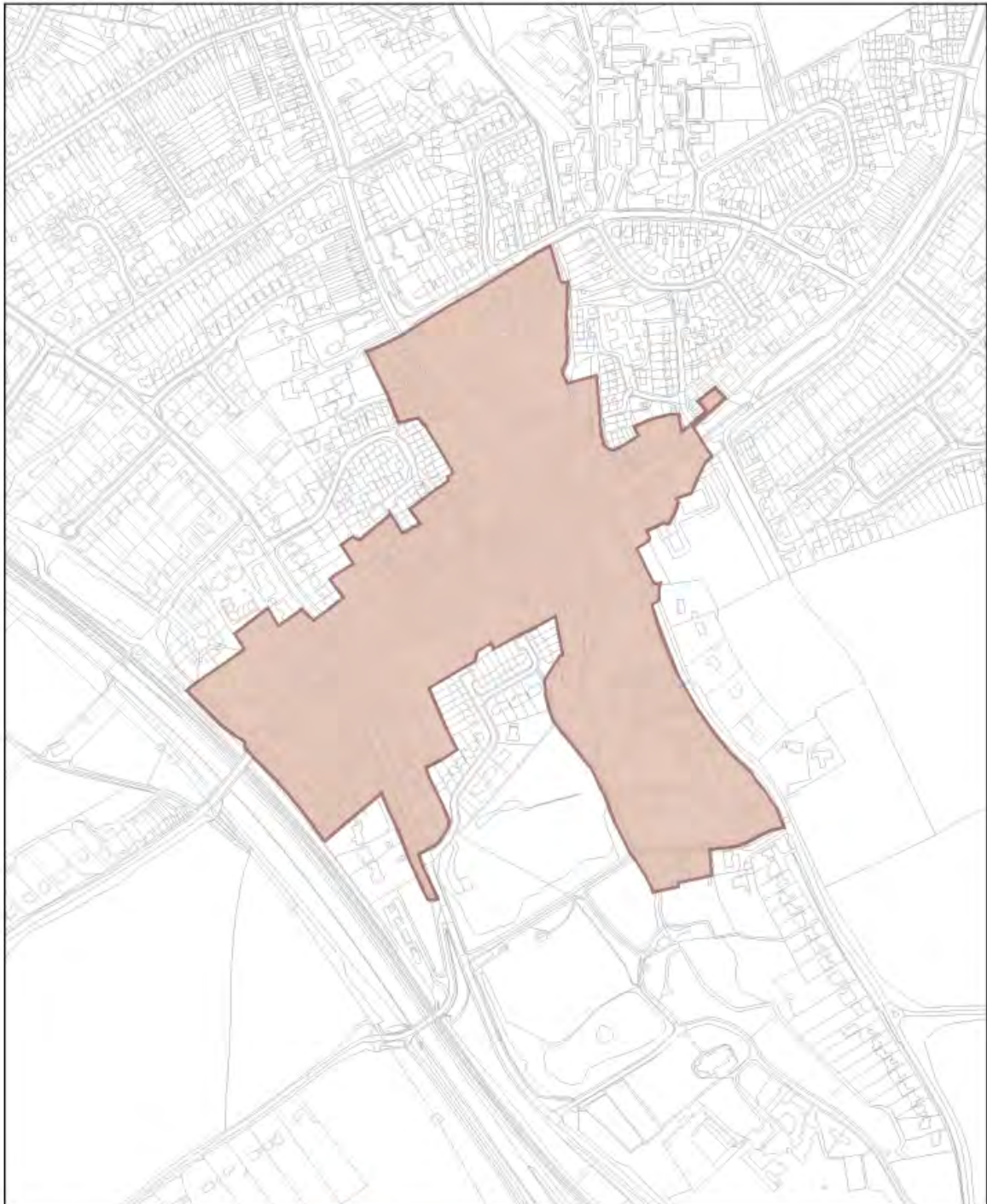
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Figure 36: Architectural styles

II ASSESSMENT

5 Designations



 Conservation areas

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0 62.5 125 250
Metres



Figure 37: Extent of the conservation area

5.1 Conservation Areas (CA)

The Wendover conservation area was first designated in 1969 and is focussed along the High Street, Pound Street, Aylesbury Road, South Street and the western end of Tring Road. It is currently under review by Aylesbury Vale District Council.

5.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no registered historic parks and gardens within Wendover. The nearest is Halton House a grade II registered park and garden in the ownership of the RAF.

5.3 Scheduled Monuments

There are no scheduled monuments within Wendover. The nearest is the Iron Age hillfort on Boddington Hill, the setting of which could be affected by major new development within or around Wendover. There are also scheduled burial mounds on Bacombe Hill.

5.4 Archaeological Notification Areas

Although not offering statutory protection, archaeological notification areas are an advisory tool that highlights areas of known or suspected archaeological potential to planning control officers at a district and county council level. Archaeological notification areas in Wendover cover the historic core along the High Street south to church where the original medieval settlement was probably located.

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 defines larger areas called Historic Urban Zones (HUZs) for each town. These zones provide a framework for summarising information in a spatially and written form (Figure 38). Each zone contains several sections including:

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

6.2 Historic Urban Zones

The creation of these zones begins with several discrete data sets including historical cartography and documentary sources; known archaeological work; buildings evidence (whether listed or not) and the modern urban character (Figure 38). 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.

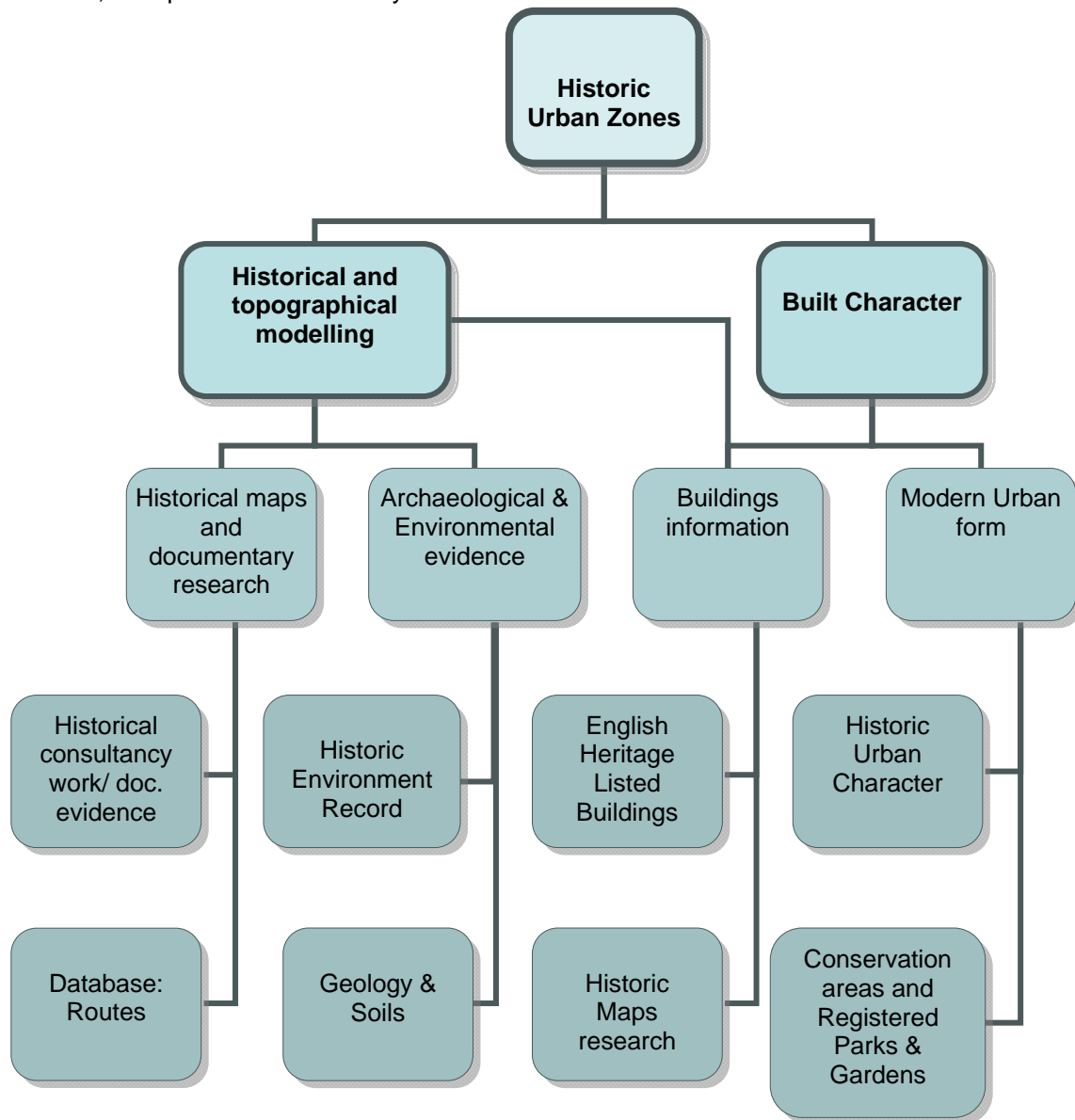


Figure 38: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

Period

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

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

- Post 1800 – modern development

Survival

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

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

Potential

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

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

Group Value

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

Diversity

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

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

6.4 Heritage Values

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















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

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

Historic Urban Character Types

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Educational Historic |  Rail/tram way |
|  education (modern) |  Rail/tramway station |
|  Church |  Transport links |
|  Cemetery |  open: greens/commons |
|  Chapel |  Canal |
|  Burgage Type Plots |  Canal infrastructure |
|  Mansions | |
|  Victorian Villas 1850-1900 | |
|  Victorian Terraces 1850-1900 | |
|  Detached Villas 1900-1919 | |
|  Social Housing (1945-1980) | |
|  Middle Class 1900-1919 | |
|  Terraces & cottages 1900-1919 | |
|  Detached Villas 1919-1945 | |
|  Middle Class Housing 1919-1945 | |
|  Terraced Cottages 1919-1945 | |
|  Private Housing (1945-1980) | |
|  Blocks of Flats 1945 | |
|  Modern infill (Post 1980) | |
|  Private Housing (Post 1980) | |
|  Allotments | |
|  Leisure | |
|  Sports/fitness | |
|  Market Place | |
|  Modern Shops | |
|  roads | |

Historic Urban Character Zones

- | | |
|---|--|
|  1, Wendover Borough |  8, Aylesbury Road |
|  2, Pound Street |  9, Dobbins Lane Interwar Housing |
|  3, Bank Farm |  10, Wharf Rd Modern Housing Estates |
|  4, Bucksbridge House |  11, Aylesbury Road Interwar Housing |
|  5, St Mary's Church & Hampden Recreation Gd |  12, Wendover Schools and Canal |
|  6, South Street & Witchell Road |  13, Halton Social & Military Housing |
|  7, Wendover Communications |  14, Hales Road |

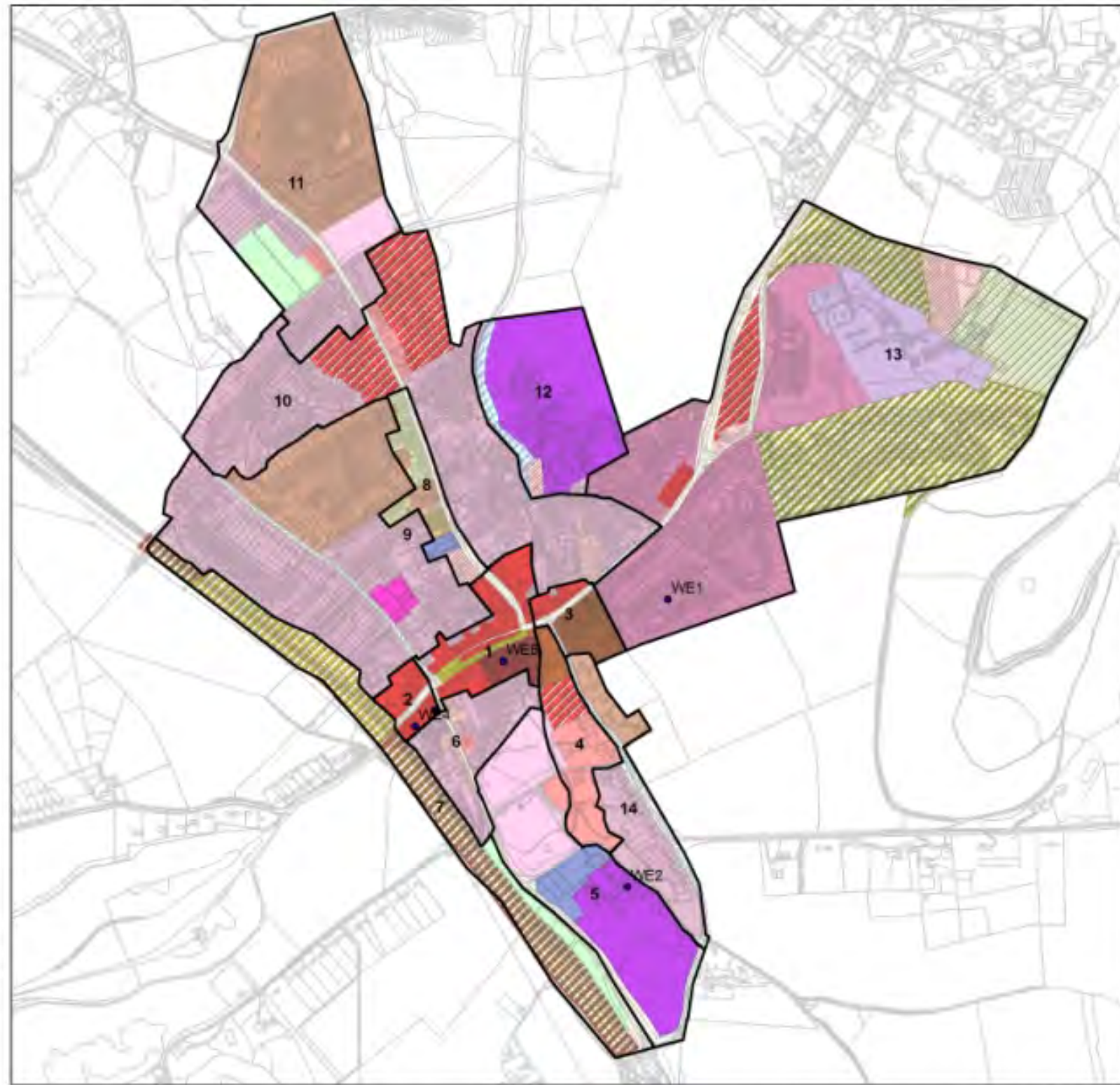


Figure 39: Historic Character Zones for Wendover

6.5 Historic Settlement

Zone 1: Wendover Borough			
<p>Summary: The 'Wendover Borough' character zone encompasses the core of the medieval borough covering the High Street and the southern section of Aylesbury Road. The zone is within the Wendover conservation area and contains over 50 listed buildings. The urban character types within this zone largely consist of medieval burgage type plots along the High Street; however there is also an area of historic narrow plots along the north of the High Street and Aylesbury Road.</p>			
<p>Historical: The morphology of Wendover's High Street – regular linear plots leading off from the main street – suggest that the town was planned, probably around the time that market and fair charters were granted to Hugh de Gurney late 12th early 13th century. Whatever settlement was there before was probably swept away or marginalised during the creation of the borough by the de Gurney's who possibly saw the commercial advantage of the junction of the London road and the Icknield Way. The medieval market place is believed to encompass much of the High Street and possibly part of Aylesbury Road; the form of the High Street market is a classic cigar shape extending to the north to the inappropriately named Back Lane. Much of the buildings to the north side are the result of market infilling in the post medieval period. The long plots that abut southern side of the market have a narrow frontage and are between 130 and 140 metres in length suggesting some level of uniformity, the plots are only faintly sinuous in form. There has been substantial sub-division of the original plots and modern redevelopment which has partially removed many of the surviving plot boundaries. By contrast the plots to the north side of the High Street and Aylesbury Road are narrower and more truncated. Interestingly there is little evidence for a back lane on Wendover's historical maps or documentary sources.</p> <p>Wendover is steeped in history; having an association with the English Civil War when it was looted in 1642 by Parliamentary forces on their way to Northampton. There is also an apocryphal tale that Oliver Cromwell stayed in the Red Lion inn. From the 17th to early 19th centuries the town was notorious for being a rotten borough, returning two MPs to parliament including John Hampden and Edmund Burke. In 1914 many of the houses in Wendover became a temporary billet for Lord Kitchener's trainee soldiers before barracks were built at Halton. Since the Great War the town has maintained its close association with the base when the RAF assumed control of Halton.</p>			
<p>Evidential: To date there has only been one archaeological investigation in the zone: an archaeological evaluation to the rear of the Red Lion (WE5), which was negative. However there is great potential for the discovery of archaeology in this zone as there have been a number of chance finds including the unearthing of Roman artefacts in the Back Lane and medieval and post medieval artefacts in the High Street.</p> <p>49 of the 95 listed buildings in Wendover are located within this zone. This includes thirteen 16th century listed houses, sixty three 17th and 18th century buildings, and six 19th century buildings. These buildings cover a variety of uses from almshouses, to pubs to the market hall and would merit further investigation to better understand their date, function and development.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: Wendover and its setting is arguably one of the most picturesque towns in Buckinghamshire. The High Street nestles beneath the wooded hills of the Chilterns and contains some eye-catching historic buildings. The historic buildings vary in date from late medieval and post medieval timber framed buildings of Red Lion to Victorian gothic architecture of the former literary society building and clock tower. The High Street and Aylesbury Road also benefits from having a relatively low volume of traffic travelling through the town; this can be chiefly attributed to the building of the bypass in 1990s.</p>			
<p>Communal Value: Wendover possesses the sobriquet; the 'gateway to the Chilterns', the town is popular with hikers and is generally used as a starting (or end) point for those planning long distance walks through the Chiltern hills. Wendover has a thriving commercial centre with a number of attractive pubs, restaurants, cafes, independent shops and antique markets. There is also a well-attended weekly market and monthly farmer's market at the Manor Waste. The High Street has a number of civic amenities including the library and tourist information centre. The town is heavily associated with RAF Halton, its service personnel are regular visitors to the town.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)	
Period: Medieval foundations Survival: Medium/High (Buildings) Group Value: Commercial Cluster Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium/High (Buildings)	Morphology:	Linear Market	Density: High/Medium
	Character Types:	Narrow Plots Burgage Plots Market Place	Post medieval terraces
	Architecture	Vernacular	Georgian
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post Medieval: Wide Frontage Post Medieval: Narrow Frontage	Modern Shop
Evidential Value: Medium/High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High (Buildings) Communal Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Handmade (Red) Box frame & brick infill	Brick: Painted Brick: Rendered
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade clay Tile Slate (Natural)	Tile: Machine clay Tile: Pantile (Handmade)

Zone 2: Pound Street				
Summary: As its name suggests this zone is defined by the buildings and their accompanying plots that abut Pound Street. The historic urban type within this zone is made up of narrow plots. The character is subtly different to that of the neighbouring High Street; the buildings are more rural and residential in character, they are predominantly vernacular, timber-framed buildings with thatched roofs. The zone lies within Wendover's conservation area.				
Historical: This area is within the bounds of the historical Wendover Borough although from cartographic evidence this part of the town may well have been a later medieval extension. Pound Street is in fact part of the historic Icknield Way.				
Evidential: To date there have been two archaeological interventions in the area (WE3) South Street and (WE4) including the discovery of plot divisions which The excavation at South Street revealed a pit and boundary ditch containing a substantial amount of medieval pottery while WE4 revealed a field ditch dating to the 13 th 14 th centuries. This zone contains 13 listed buildings, including one cruck framed building which would warrant investigation.				
Aesthetic: Pound Street contains some picturesque vernacular buildings, including the thatched cottages at Nos. 13 -15 Pound Street and the 18 th century Venetian inspired Lime Tree house.				
Communal Value: This area contains the popular Shoulder of Mutton a pub, café, restaurant and several shops.				
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: Medieval foundations Survival: Medium/High (Buildings) Group Value: Commercial cluster Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium/High (Buildings)	Morphology:	Linear	Density:	High
	Character Types:	Narrow Plots		
	Architecture	Vernacular		
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post Medieval: Narrow Frontage	Post Medieval: Wide Frontage	
Evidential Value: Medium/High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: Medium/High	Build Materials:	Box frame & brick infill Brick: Painted	Brick: Handmade (Red) Box frame & Rendered	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade clay	Thatch	

Zone 3: Bank Farm & Tring Road				
Summary: Bank Farm and Tring Road encompasses the buildings to the western end of Tring Road.				
Historical: This area is thought to be an extension of the town to the east is thought to be a part of the medieval borough, it is known that in the early 14 th the medieval hospital of St John the Baptist was located on the north side of the road, the history of the hospital is sketchy but it appears that it became a chapel for the borough in the later middle ages , it was eventually dissolved in the 16 th century. The cottages at Coldharbour are reputedly those mentioned in a dowry of Anne Boleyn in 1537. Bank Farm is the sole surviving farm in Wendover.				
Evidential: To date there have been no archaeological interventions in this zone, although the greatest potential for archaeological discovery is at the zone's eastern end. There are 13 listed buildings including the 17 th century Coldharbour cottages.				
Aesthetic: The timber framed thatched cottages of Coldharbour are much photographed. The aesthetics of the area has been slightly spoiled by the recent destruction of No. 2 Tring Road due to a house fire.				
Communal Value: This part of Wendover contains a number of shops and the popular Pack Horse public house.				
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: Medieval Survival: Medium/High (Buildings) Group Value: N/A Diversity: Low Potential: Medium/High	Morphology:	Linear	Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Rural Historic	Narrow Plots	
	Architecture	Georgian Vernacular	Modern (General)	
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post Medieval: Farmhouse Post Medieval: Terraces	Modern: House/shop Modern: Flats	
Evidential Value: Medium/High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: Medium	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade (Red) Box frame & brick infill Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Painted Brick: Coloured	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade clay Thatch	Tile: Slate Tile: Cement	

Zone 4: Wendover Stream and Heron Path			
Summary: This area is demarcated by the course of the Wendover Stream and adjacent Heron path to the west and Hale road to the east. The character of the area is largely rural and comprising several historic buildings and the watercourse of Wendover Stream. The zone is within Wendover's conservation area.			
Historical: Wendover Stream has long been an important part of Wendover's history and its early economy. It is known that two mills have been established along the stream since at least the 11 th century when they are recorded in the Domesday Book. It is thought that Upper mill (later to be known as Paradise mill) and Nether mill, (thought to be Bucksbridge house) remained the sites for these mills until the 19 th and 17 th centuries respectively. The 17 th century estate map depicts the mills and a mill pond which is thought to have disappeared after the construction of the Wendover branch of the Grand Union canal in the late 18 th century and also causing the flow of the stream to wane. Development in the 20 th century has seen residential housing along the Hale Road, much of it large detached houses.			
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone although the area has the potential to yield important archaeology. Along the course of the stream are the historically important mills of Upper and Nether mills which date to the medieval period and the associated infrastructure with the milling and fulling industry. There is also the possibility for the discovery of a windmill site depicted on the Thomas Jeffreys map of 1760, which is thought to be located to the east of Hale Lane. There are 6 listed buildings in the zone including the 16 th /17 th century Bucksbridge House and the 17 th century paradise mill.			
Aesthetic: This area has a high aesthetic value located in a rural environment of hedged fields, footpath and the Wendover Stream. The combination of the stream and the neighbouring playing fields make this a tranquil retreat from the town.			
Communal Value: The Heron path is a very popular walk with the residents of Wendover, and is a promoted Right of Way.			
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)	
Period: Saxon/Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: High	Morphology:	Linear Historic Close	Density: Low
	Character Types:	Irregular Plots (Historic) Victorian Villas (1850-1900)	Private Housing (Post 1980)
	Architecture	Georgian Victorian	Modern (General)
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Modern: Detached	Post Medieval; Wide frontage
Evidential Value: Medium/High Historical Value: Medium/High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Handmade (Red)
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine made clay	Tile: Handmade clay

Zone 5: St Mary's Church, Hampden Meadow Recreation Grounds			
Summary: This area is located to the south of Wendover High Street its southern extent is demarcated by Wendover School with the South Street to the west and the Heron path to the east. The area is currently outside of Wendover's conservation area. The area is largely made up of playing fields, the grounds and buildings of Wendover school and St Mary's church/churchyard.			
Historical: The area covered by the recreation grounds has remained unchanged since the 18 th century; although there has long been speculation as to whether these fields could have been the site of Wendover's earlier settlement. The 17 th century estate map of Wendover gives some tantalising clue as to the former history, the Hampden Hill recreation was known as 'Court Garden', possibly the location of the earlier manor? The only changes to this part of the time occurred in the latter half of the 20 th century when the Witchell housing estate was built.			
Evidential: To date there has been only archaeological investigation at Wendover school (WE2) which revealed some evidence of medieval occupation. The isolation of the church indicates that this area was the earlier settlement of Wendover before its relocation to the High Street. , the area of near to the church has been identified as the possible location of Wendover's earlier settlement before the foundation of the medieval planned town. This theory has been further supported by an aerial photograph of what appears to be earthworks in Hampden Meadow recreation ground, this field was formerly known as 'the court garden' in the 17 th century, possibly the site of the medieval manor. There are four listed buildings in this zone which comprise St Mary's church, which is designated as grade II* building and the 18 th century buildings of Wendover of school; the zone also contains the historically important 18 th century Baptist chapel fronting South Street, although this is no longer a place of worship and was converted to flats in the 20 th century.			
Aesthetic: With its green open spaces, small enclosures and narrow lanes this zone possesses a tranquil rural feel.. St Mary's is an attractive flint built church set within a picturesque churchyard and is often the subject of paintings by local artists. The zone also contains the Rope Walk, a restored meadow sown with wild flowers which is a very popular attraction when in bloom in Spring and Summer. Hampden pond also provides a haven for wildlife and provides a pretty setting for the church.			
Communal Value: Despite its location away from the town centre St Mary's provides a spiritual focus for the town as well as providing an active venue for the youth and social clubs of Wendover. In the summer it is a popular venue for village fetes and cream teas. Hampden Meadows contains the principal recreation grounds for the town with playground and the Hampden Meadow cricket and football pitches. It also possesses Wendover pond which is also a popular location for coarse fishing.			
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)	
Period: Saxon/Medieval Survival: Good Group Value: Ecclesiastical Diversity: Medium Potential: High	Morphology:	Linear	Access
	Character Types:	Church Leisure Private Housing 1945-1980	Density: Low
	Architecture	Modern (General) Gothic	Post Medieval (Wide Frontage) Victorian Villas 1850-1900
Heritage Values		Plan Form	Modern: Semi Detached
Evidential Value: Medium/High Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: High	Build Materials:	Stone Flint Brick: Machine (Red)	Modern: Detached
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine made clay Tile: Slate (Natural)	Brick: Handmade Red
			Tile: Handmade clay

Zone 6: South Street & Witchell Road					
Summary: This area is defined by historic development along South Street with 20 th century housing to the rear. Part of the zone lies within Wendover's conservation area.					
Historical: Development along South Street is depicted on the 17 th century estate map and in all probability was a medieval extension of the town. The housing behind the South Street frontage was built in the late 20 th century.					
Evidential: To date there have been no archaeological interventions in the zone, although WE3 has given some indication to the archaeological potential along the northern end of South Street revealed the existence of medieval deposits. There are 9 listed buildings in this area.					
Aesthetic: South Street itself contains a number of fine historic buildings which range from the attractive Georgian building to small 16 th century vernacular workers cottage. Fast moving traffic along South Street is a detracting feature.					
Communal Value: South Street is well served with public amenities, including a service station, the King and Queen public house, restaurant and children's nursery.					
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Medieval/Modern Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium	Morphology:	Looped Network	Linear	Density:	Low
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980		Victorian Terraces 1850-1900	
	Architecture	Vernacular		Modern (General)	
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Modern: Semi Detached Modern: Terraced Post Medieval (narrow Frontage)	Post Medieval Wide Frontage		
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine Red Brick: Handmade Red	Brick: Painted		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay Tile: Handmade clay	Tile: Slate (Natural)		

Zone 8: Aylesbury Road			
Summary: This zone encompasses an area of Wendover to the north of the historic core along Aylesbury Road. Largely this character area is defined by residential housing dating to the late Victorian and Edwardian periods. Aylesbury Road is located outside of the town's conservation area.			
Historical: The Aylesbury Road historic urban zone represents ribbon development in the late 19 th and early 20 th century. There is also some modest infilling from the 1970s at St Anne's Court.			
Evidential: To date there have been no archaeological interventions in this zone but the lack of known sites and likely damage from modern development suggests a low potential, although there is perhaps greater potential at the southern end of the zone adjacent to the historic core.			
Aesthetic: Aylesbury Road contains some attractive Victorian terraced housing as well as some good examples of late Victorian/Edwardian styled villa homes.			
Communal Value: Although largely residential, Aylesbury road contains St Anne's which is primarily a Roman Catholic church but is also used for other worship by other Christian denominations including Wendover's Baptist community. Apart from acting as a spiritual centre the adjacent church hall is also a popular venue for community events including, fetes and festivals.			
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)	
Period: Victorian Survival: Low Group Value: N/A Diversity: N/A Potential: Low	Morphology:	Linear	Density: High
	Character Types:	Terraces and Cottages 1900-1919 Middle Class Housing 1919-1945	Church Modern Infill (Post 1980) Victorian Terraces 1850-1900
	Architecture	Edwardian Victorian	Modern (General)
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Modern: Semi Detached Modern: Terrace Post Medieval (narrow Frontage)	Post Medieval: rear addition terrace
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low/Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine Red Brick: Handmade Red	Brick: Painted
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay	Tile: Slate (Natural)

6.6 Modern Settlement

Zone 7: Wendover Communications			
Summary: This zone is defined by the railway line and the A413 bypass which along the west of Wendover			
Historical: Wendover's connection to the railway dates to 1892 when it became a part of the Metropolitan Line. The railway connected the town to London and by the 20 th century it became popular with visitors to the town including the Rothschilds who chartered trains from London to transport their guests to functions at Halton House. During the First World War, a branch line from Halton was connected to the main railway to facilitate the transportation of troops and equipment; a goods/marshalling yard were also established at the same time. The branch line was discontinued and train yard is now the station car park. The Wendover bypass was created opened in 1996 and alleviated the heavy traffic that ran through the High Street.			
Evidential: There has been only one archaeological intervention in this zone an archaeological evaluation ahead of the construction of the Wendover bypass, although no significant archaeology was discovered. The cutting of the railway and bypass means that the potential for archaeological discovery is low. There are no listed buildings although the station buildings are of historical interest.			
Aesthetic: Apart from the architecture of the of the late Victorian railway station, this zone has little aesthetic value.			
Communal Value: With the exception of Wendover's railway station, which is used daily by commuters to London, the zone has a low communal value.			
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low/Medium Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	N/A	Density: N/A
	Character Types:	Rail/tramway	Rail/tram station
	Architecture	Victorian	Modern (General)
	Plan Form	N/A	N/A
	Build Materials:	N/A	N/A
	Roof Materials:	N/A	N/A

Zone 9: Dobbins Lane Inter War Housing			
Summary: This zone is located to the north west of the High Street and bounded to the west by the railway and the Aylesbury Road zone to the east. The historic built environment is almost entirely residential comprising modern middle class housing of the 1920s and 1930s, some of the earliest suburbs in Wendover, as well as later twentieth century residential development.			
Historical: The most historically significant feature is Dobbins Lane, which was known in the 17 th century as Dame Agnes Lane. From cartographic and morphological evidence it is believed that this road was the original north - south route to Aylesbury. This area was largely fields up until the turn of the 20 th century when it was gradually developed for housing.			
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone and the scale of modern development indicates a generally low potential. However, the 17 th century Wendover estate map depicts the possible site of a castle around the junction of Dobbins Lane and Perry Street. Buried remains of this castle could survive beneath modern properties.			
Aesthetic: This part of Wendover is a pleasant suburban area containing some fine detached and semi-detached housing and tree lined streets. The zone has some interesting architecture with one or two buildings of a modern design notably 1a Dobbins Lane. There are no designated or listed buildings in the zone but this area does contain some fine Edwardian and 20 th century buildings.			
Communal Value: This zone mainly residential and has little communal value.			
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: Low/Medium (castle) Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid	Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Middle Class Housing 1919-1945	Private Housing 1945-1980
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Edwardian
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached Modern: Semi detached	Modern: Terrace Modern: Bungalow
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (red)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay	

Zone 10: Wendover Estates					
Summary: Wendover Estates encompasses a large area of residential housing which makes up the east side of the town. It is defined largely by housing that dates from the post war to late 20 th century.					
Historical: Much of the area was agricultural land in the 19 th century; the only exception being York terraces a group of rural cottages dating to the 18 th century. The area is also associated with Wendover's industrial past as there was an iron foundry here which closed at the turn of the twentieth century; the site is now Wendover's medical centre.					
Evidential: There have been no previous archaeological investigations in this zone, but the scale of modern development suggests low potential. There are 3 listed buildings which are located within the 18 th century at York terraces on the Tring Road. Cavendish House was a prominent house in the 18 th century with designed gardens – (now largely developed).					
Aesthetic: The historic character is predominantly comprised of unremarkable modern housing (dating to the mid to late 20 th century). Wendover Estates possess one attractive feature, York terraces, which is a fine collection of historic buildings along the Tring Road.					
Communal Value: This area has little communal value given its mainly residential character.					
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Looped Network	Linear	Density:	High
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980 Private Housing Post 1980	Modern Infill (post 1980) Victoria Terraces (1850-1900) Narrow Plots Victorian Villas (1850-1900)		
	Architecture	Modern General	Victorian	Vernacular	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached Modern: Semi detached	Post Medieval Terraces		
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (red)		Brick: Handmade (colour)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay			

Zone 11: Aylesbury Road/Grenville Avenue Inter War Housing					
Summary: Aylesbury Road and Grenville Avenue are housing estates at the northern end of Wendover. They are largely comprised of middle class housing dated to the interwar period.					
Historical: Before development began in earnest in the 1930s, the land was formerly fields, pre dating the 18 th century. This area was also contained the route of the former narrow gauge railway that once connected Halton House with Wendover station. The route ran along the southern side of the recreation ground and then traversed Aylesbury Road. Nothing remains of the infrastructure and is now a track and forms popular right of way to the Wendover canal.					
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone and the potential would be low. There are no listed buildings.					
Aesthetic: Aylesbury Road and Grenville Road are made up of well-maintained interwar suburban housing. The homogeneity of the housing creates a distinct sense of identity and early suburbia. The area is also served by an active recreation ground with majestic chestnut trees.					
Communal Value: This part of Wendover contains the Aylesbury Road allotments gardens and the popular recreation ground which is a regular venue for visiting circuses and fairs in the town.					
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: High	Morphology:	Looped Network	Linear	Density:	High
	Character Types:	Middle Class Housing (1919-1945) Private Housing (1945-1980) Allotments	Leisure (Recreation Ground) Victorian Villas (1850-1900)		
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Edwardian	Victorian	
	Plan Form styles:	Semi Detached	Detached		
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)		Brick: Machine (Coloured)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay			

Zone 12: Wendover Schools and Canal				
Summary: As its name suggests this particular zone covers Wendover's principal schools and a portion of the canal. Located to the north and east of the town centre, the zone is outside of the town's conservation area.				
Historical: The oldest element in this area is the Wendover canal built in the late 18 th century. The John Colet Secondary School opened in 1956 with alterations to design in 1992. John Hampden First School was opened in 1968 traditionally built with low pitched roofs and panels of yellow brick, weatherboarding and glass. Wendover Middle School was opened in 1973. At the end of the twentieth century there has been some piecemeal housing infill.				
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone, although the most prominent archaeological interest is the canal and the site of the former wharf at Wharf Road. Despite this area being developed, there might be the potential for some survival of canal infrastructure. There are no listed buildings in the zone.				
Aesthetic: This Wendover Canal runs for a short distance along the western boundary of the zone. It also contains the institutional buildings of Wendover's schools. The contemporary architecture of the school buildings have been acknowledged as being of interest in one notable guide (Pevsner & Williamson); the middle and secondary schools were designed by F. Humpston, the county council's architect in the 1980s				
Communal Value: The John Colet School is frequently used for recreational and social events by the community, with the school swimming pool open to the public at weekends. The tow path of the Wendover canal is a popular right of way for walkers and runners.				
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: High	Morphology:	Looped Network		Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Education (Modern) Modern Infill (Post 1980)	Canal	
	Architecture	Modern (General)		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern (Semi-detached)	Private Housing (1945-1980)	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay		

Zone 13: Tring Road Social and Military Housing				
Summary: This area is located to the west of the town centre and includes social housing, accommodation for personnel at RAF Halton and the RAF's former Princess Mary hospital.				
Historical: Much of the residential housing in this area is associated with RAF Halton; it was constructed to house personnel when the camp expanded after 1945. This zone also includes the site of the former Princess Mary hospital, established by the RAF in 1927, although after the Second World War it became a training hospital and later achieved renown as a specialist burns unit. The hospital closed in 1995, much of the site is now demolished and is being rebuilt for a new housing estate.				
Evidential: There has been one archaeological intervention. WE1 where an excavation revealed the remains of a burial thought to date to the Anglo Saxon period. There is speculation that this burial is a part of a larger cemetery in the area, although there have been no reports of further discoveries since this event. There are no listed buildings in the area but the collection of 19 th century buildings along the Tring Road represent a modest episode of ribbon growth. Princess Mary Hospital was recorded prior to its demolition.				
Aesthetic: Most of the residential housing is built in a municipal style which is often regarded as being plain, drab and dreary. Despite the insipid nature of the architecture the estates are designed around some attractive greens and green spaces.				
Communal Value: Much of the housing was built to foster a community for the forces, although a substantial amount of the housing is now privately owned. The area also contains a general stores and a pub.				
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: Low/Medium (early burials) Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Looped Network	Rectilinear/Grid	Density: High
	Character Types:	Social Housing (1945-1980) Military Housing Medical (modern)	Barracks/Camp Private Housing (Post 1980)	
	Architecture	Municipal (Modern)	Modern (General)	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern (Semi-detached)	Modern (Flats)	
	Build Materials:	Brick: rendered Brick: Machine (Red)	Pebbled/shingled	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay	Pantile: Machine	

Zone 14: Hale Lane			
Summary: The zone is demarcated by Hale Lane to the east and Church Lane and Wendover Stream to the west. The buildings are mostly large, detached modern houses built in the post war period.			
Historical: This part of Wendover was covered by irregular enclosed fields in the 19 th century and developed in the 20 th century.			
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone, although there is some potential for archaeology to be found along its western edge which is in close proximity to Wendover Stream and the supposed location of the town's mills and fulling industry. There is also the question of the location of the windmill depicted on the Thomas Jeffreys map of 1760, which is believed to be sited somewhere to the east of Hale Lane. There are no listed buildings in this area.			
Aesthetic: The visual character of this area is dominated by the hedged and wooded boundaries of properties; many houses are set back on large plots away from Hale Lane consequently the zone has wooded tranquil feeling.			
Communal Value: There are no public amenities or attractions of note in this area, although there is a right of way links this area to the Heron path in Zone 4.			
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)	
Evidential Value: Low/Medium Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Linear	Density: Low
	Character Types:	Private Housing (1945-1980)	Middle Class Housing (1919-1945)
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Edwardian
	Plan Form styles:	Modern (Detached)	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay	

III RECOMMENDATIONS

7 Management Recommendations

7.1 Conservation Area Appraisals

It is recommended that there is a substantial revision to the Wendover conservation area to incorporate the Hampden playing fields, St Mary's church, Wendover School and its associated grounds. These areas are regarded as historically and archaeologically sensitive and contribute to Wendover's sense of place and the setting of the town.

7.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no parklands and gardens that merit registration.

7.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

It is recommended that a notification area is added to cover the possible medieval castle site at Dobbins Lane.

The former canal wharf on Wharf Road represents a part of Wendover's industrial history, albeit a short one given the failure of the canal. It is recommended that this part of the canal is added as an archaeological notification site.

7.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no recommendations to add to the schedule of ancient monuments. Although this may need to be revised if investigations made into the possible earthworks at Hampden recreation ground prove it to be a nationally important archaeological site.

8 Research Agenda

8.1 Locating Saxon Wendover (zone 5)

Wendover was a late Saxon royal estate centre with a sizeable population and yet its location is uncertain. The primary objective must be to locate and characterise this settlement. Is there evidence for settlement at along Wendover Stream and Hampden recreation ground? The enclosures surrounding the church and manor house merit archaeological investigation. The greatest potential for Saxon remains is zone 5, although it is possible for Saxo-Norman finds to be discovered anywhere within the historic areas of the town.

8.2 Hampden recreation ground (zone 5)

Archaeological survey is needed to determine the significance of the earthworks in Hampden playing field, formerly 'Court Gardens'. Is this part of a lost manorial site, an early garden feature, the remnants of an early medieval village or post medieval dumping from the expansion of the Wendover Pond?

8.3 Water management mill sites (zone 4)

Wendover has a long history of milling and water management. Further work could be undertaken to determine the origins and development of the mills, the extent of the mill pond and location of mill leets. There is also the possibility of identifying the location of ancillary industrial sites for the fulling industry. Research relates principally to zone 4 but also to industrial or water management features elsewhere in the town.

8.4 Wendover Castle (zone 9)

Documentary and archaeological research is needed to investigate the possible existence of a castle at Dobbins Lane. Given the current built-up nature of the site it is most likely that this would involve archaeological intervention in response to planned development.

8.5 Dobbins Lane (zones 1, 5 and 9)

Further research is needed into the projected course of Dobbins Lane formerly known as Dame Agnes Lane. Is there any further evidence to support the suggestion that this was the principal route before the foundation of Wendover as a town in the 13th century?

8.6 St John's Chapel – Tring Road (zone 3)

Are there any further historical sources to further our understanding of the history and role of St. John's Chapel/hospital Wendover?

8.7 Burgage and tenement plots - High Street and Aylesbury Road (zones 1, 2 and 3)

Establish the date at which properties fronting on to the High Street were laid out? Is the pattern different on the south and north sides? Are there differences in function and/or status between the north and south sides?

Is the apparent lack of activity in the rear of the 'burgage' plots real or does it just reflect lack of investigation?

8.8 Wendover's Historic Buildings (mainly zones 1, 2 and 3)

What evidence can we find for commercial, craft or industrial activities in the fabric of buildings, archaeological remains and the documentary record?

What are the true dates of the historic buildings in Wendover? Do some retain medieval fabric? Are there identifiable patterns of redevelopment/renovation across the town?

8.9 Possible shambles - Aylesbury Road? (zone 1)

Cartographic evidence (1620 and 1796) depicts the existence of buildings in the centre of Aylesbury Road, akin to market infill or a market shambles. What was the function of these buildings? Is there anything in the historical records to reveal their form and function?

What date is the market infill? Can evidence of commercial activity be identified?

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WE MaR 11 2Ta to c

IR 26 Ra Parliamentary Enclosure Award Wendover 1794

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Abbreviations

BGS	British Geological Survey
CBS	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
OD	Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey

10 Addresses

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

1 Appendix: Chronology & Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

1.2 Glossary of Terms

Terms	Definition
Borough	Medieval town that was granted some level of self-government during the medieval period.
Catalogue of Ancient Deeds	Details of conveyances of land throughout the medieval period from the 12 th century to the 16 th century.
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance (Planning Act 1990)
Enclosure Award	Acts of Parliament were introduced to enclose (erect fencing) open fields and commons. Main period of enclosure by Act was 1750-1860, carried out on a parish basis.
Evaluation	Archaeological evaluation is made up of a number of different techniques that are tailored to assess the archaeological potential of a site, usually before planning permission is given. Evaluation usually involves one or more of the following: desk based assessment, test-pitting, fieldwalking, 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.
Field Survey	Non-intrusive survey of the landscape through topographical analysis including methodical field walking surveys & metal detecting, geophysical or magnetometry (assessing the likely presence of below ground features) and building recordings.
Find spot	Location where a specific artefact was found
Manor	An official manor is based around a unit of jurisdiction rather than a geographical area and can include small sections of land spread across a parish, or several parishes. Typically a manor requires a lordship in possession of a coat of arms and who must hold a court for the manor. Can date from Saxon to modern period.
Manor [Reputed]	Unofficial manor held as freehold by someone not in possession of a coat of arms (i.e. does not have a title) and who does not have the authority to hold a manorial court. Usually date to medieval period or later.

Mint	Mints were places for the production of coinage and were only granted by the monarchy. Mints were used from Roman times onwards but most common in the Saxon and medieval periods.
Posse Comitatus	Record of all able bodied men within a given unit of land for the purposes of military service.
Prescriptive charter (market)	Prescriptive charters were granted to towns that had historically held a market for an extended period of time without an official charter from the monarchy. The given dates then mark the date of the charter rather than the date of the inception of the market.
Trial Trenching	Trial-trenching refers to the archaeological sampling of a site by machine-dug trenches to determine the presence, date, extent and condition of any buried archaeological remains in order to decide whether preservation is justified or if further archaeological investigation needs to happen prior to development
Turnpike Trust	Essentially the privatisation of stretches of roads by Act of Parliament whereby the Trust was charged with the proper maintenance and repair of their allotted road and in return they constructed toll gates and houses along the route to charge travellers.
Watching Brief	A watching brief is the term applied to the task of monitoring non-archaeological work (construction/demolition/quarrying) in order to record and/or preserve any archaeological remains that may be disturbed

2 Appendix: HER Records

2.1 Monuments HER Report

HER No.	NGR	Name	Period	Summary
0001100000	SP 86170 07140	Bacombe Hill	Neolithic-Iron Age	Two Neolithic to Bronze Age barrows recorded in field survey
0001101000	SP 86170 07140	Bacombe Hill	Uncertain	Possible site of beacon suggested by place-name evidence
0001102000	SP 86170 07140	Bacombe Hill	Neolithic-Iron Age	Extensive area of late prehistoric or medieval to post-medieval sunken trackways, banks, ditches and evidence of quarrying
0001103000	SP 86160 07130	Bacombe Hill	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Two possible pond barrows recorded in field survey
0001104000	SP 86130 07110	Bacombe Hill	Neolithic-Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age barrow recorded in field survey
0014000001	SP 8718 0329	Grim's Ditch	Iron Age-Saxon	Iron Age or Saxon linear earthwork
0014012000	SP 8926 0640	Grim's Ditch	Iron Age	Possible Iron Age linear earthwork between Timberley Lane and Mercer's Wood recorded in topographic and geophysical survey
0014013000	SP 8956 0677	Grim's Ditch	Iron Age	Possible Iron Age linear earthwork recorded in field survey
0014014000	SP 8997 0714	Grim's Ditch	Iron Age	Possible Iron Age linear earthwork recorded in field survey
0014015000	SP 9021 0736	Grim's Ditch	Iron Age	Possible Iron Age linear earthwork recorded in field survey
0096300000	SP 86947 07885	Literary Institute	1400-1524	Site of town hall and market house known from historical records
0152800000	SP 8720 0725	Wendover village	Medieval-Modern	Historical records of medieval to post-medieval manor of Wendover
0152800001	SP 87101 07244	Wendover House School	14th Century	Medieval pit and pottery found during watching brief
0156902000	SP 8948 1115	Grand Union Canal	18th-19th Century	Eighteenth to nineteenth century canal
0215000000	SP 8663 0855	E side of Aylesbury St	Medieval	Local tradition for medieval castle in Wendover
0220500000	SP 8697 0743	Old Baptist Chapel	Medieval	Possible medieval house platform recorded in field survey
0222800000	SP 8740 0904	S of Rowborough Copse	Neolithic-Post Medieval	Scatter of artefacts dating from the Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods found in field-walking and metal-detecting surveys
0226500000	SP 8688 0613	Smalldean Farm	Post Medieval	Possible remains of formal garden recorded on aerial photographs
0230400000	SP 86270 08250	Dobbins Lane	Medieval	Possible location of medieval motte suggested from local tradition
0246100000	SP 87020 07940	St John the Baptist Chapel	1200-1599	Historical records of thirteenth to sixteenth century chapel
0246101000	SP 87020 07940	St John the Baptist Hospital	1200-1599	Historical records of thirteenth to sixteenth century hospital
0248200000	SP 89290 07310	The Hale	Medieval-Post Medieval	Historical records of medieval to post-medieval manor
0402100000	SP 86600 09200	Shift Mill	18th-19th Century	Eighteenth to nineteenth century records of watermill
0402200000	SP 87300 07800	Snail Hill	18th Century	Site of windmill recorded on eighteenth century map
0411100000	SP 87230 04370	Russell's Farm	Post Medieval	Possible enclosure recorded on aerial photographs and in field survey
0414601000	SP 8347 0770	Lower Icknield Way	Neolithic-Roman	Route of possible Neolithic to Roman trackway

0453800000	SP 8710 0749	Heron Cottage	Saxon-Medieval	Saxon or medieval cobbled floor found in excavation
0459900000	SP 87680 04400	Mayertone Manor	Medieval-Post Medieval	Historical records of medieval to post-medieval manor of Mayertorne.
0516700000	SP 87090 07530	Upper Mill	Medieval-Post Medieval	Historical records of medieval to seventeenth century watermill
0516800000	SP 8770 0680	Clerks Mill	15th-16th Century	Fifteenth and sixteenth century records of watermill
0516900000	SP 8770 0680	Poyntz Mill	1200-1599	13th-16th century records of 2 fulling mills, known as Poyntz Mills.
0520100000	SP 86920 08270	Canal wharf	20th Century	Twentieth century gas holder for gas works
0530000000	SP 87000 07000	Birche's Peece	17th Century	Seventeenth century record of brickworks
0537200000	SP 8598 0922	World's End	Undated	Several inhumation burials of unknown date found at cross-roads
0537201000	SP 85970 09220	World's End	Undated	Local tradition that this is the site of a gallows of unknown date
0537900000	SP 87150 07370	Churchyard	Medieval	Evidence of medieval village recorded in excavation
0537901000	SP 87150 07370	Churchyard	Medieval	Medieval pit recorded in excavation
0615400000	SP 87304 07966	19 Hampden Road	Roman-Saxon	Humans remains of two persons, found whilst digging in garden
0615701000	SP 8538 0911	Nash Lee Road	Roman-Medieval	Ditch and well of unknown date exposed during soil stripping
0637400000	SP 85502 07961	NE of Wellwick Farm	Roman	Roman cremation, accompanied by eight ceramic vessels, two glass vessels, a lamp and an adze hammer
0666000000	SP 880 086	Princess Mary's RAF Hospital	Modern	Halton Camp, established in 1919, closed in 1995 and demolished in 2008.
0689900000	SP 86754 07694	4 South Street, Wendover	17th Century	Medieval & post-medieval features found during evaluation
0803900000	SP 86736 07750	Pound Street	18th Century	Site of eighteenth century pound, shown on map of 1768
0840600000	SP 86700 07654	21 & 23 Pound St	Medieval	Medieval boundary ditch, possibly a burgage plot, found during evaluation
0922000000	SP 88368 06099	SW of Concord Wood	19th Century	site of former pit
0922100000	SP 90354 06868	W of Chambers Green Farm	19th-20th Century	site of former pit
0922200000	SP 86695 04251	Cockshoots Wood	19th-20th Century	site of former pit
0922300000	SP 86811 04575	W of Russell Farm	19th-20th Century	site of former pit
0922400000	SP 87242 04116	Northern Cockshoots Wood	19th Century	site of former pit
0922500000	SP 87449 04077	Northern Cockshoots Wood	19th-20th Century	site of former pit
0922600000	SP 87541 03553	NE of Blossom house	19th Century	site of former pit
0922700000	SP 88747 04411	Jone's Hill Wood	19th Century	site of former pit
0922800000	SP 87062 05108	Sermons Wood	19th Century	site of former pit
0922900000	SP 86122 06955	Bacombe Warren	19th Century	site of former pit
0923000000	SP 86270 07377	N Bacombe Hill	19th-20th Century	site of former pit
0923100000	SP 89190 06805	Hale Wood	19th Century	site of former pit
0923200000	SP 89794 07504	W of Milesfield House	19th Century	site of former pit
0923300000	SP 89773 07417	SW of Milesfield House	19th Century	site of former pit

0923400000	SP 89515 07003	W of Uphill Farm	19th-20th Century	site of former pit
0923500000	SP 88234 04829	Upper Wendoverdean	19th Century	site of former pit
0951000000	SP 87670 10010	Halton Camp	1913-2007	20th century Royal Flying Corps and then RAF Camp pre WWI
0951006000	SP 86724 08436	Halton Camp railway	1914-1951	20th century railway from Wendover to Halton Camp, now disused
0961200000	SP 89775 07938	Boundary banks	Medieval-Post Medieval	Boundary banks at the junction of Halton, Wendover and Aston Clinton
0961300000	SP 88301 06268	shelter in Concord Wood	Modern	Possible buried wartime shelter seen on site visit in Concord Wood
1140701000	SP 86792 07779	25 High Street	16th Century	Remains of 16th century wall paintings discovered during building alterations in 1923.

2.2 Landscapes HER Reports

HER No.	NGR	Name	Period	Summary
0152804000	SP 87168 07188	Manor House (Wendover House)	1800-2099	Site of 19th century formal gardens, pond and parkland known from historic maps
0459902000	SP 8770 0440	Mayortorne Manor	1800-1978	Nineteenth century parkland and gardens known from historic maps
0640700000	SP 8816 0648	Boswells	1900-1999	Early twentieth century garden

2.3 Find Spots

HER	NGR	Period	Details
0001100001	SP 86170 07140	Prehistoric	Late prehistoric flint tools and pottery found on ground surface, Bacombe Hill
0015100000	SP 86520 08260	Neolithic	Neolithic flint axe found in garden, Elthorne
0043900000	SP 86950 07550	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey, Witchell Meadows
0095600000	SP 8770 0680	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found in the nineteenth century
0095601000	SP 8770 0680	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found by chance
0096000000	SP 86730 07690	Neolithic	Neolithic flint blade found in garden, 13 Pound St
0096100000	SP 875 033	Saxon	Early Saxon metalwork found in 1848 whilst grubbing-up woodland at Rideings Coppice
0096500000	SP 87400 06700	Bronze Age	Bronze Age metalwork found in gravel pit
0096600000	SP 86570 09080	Medieval	Medieval metalwork found in garden, 12 Stanhope Garden
0096700000	SP 87000 07000	Neolithic	Neolithic flake found in the parish
0096900000	SP 87600 05500	Roman	Roman metalwork found on the ground surface, Halfway House PH
0097000000	SP 88400 06800	Iron Age	Middle Iron Age pottery sherds found in badger's sett, Boswell's
0100000000	SP 87000 03600	Neolithic	Neolithic flint axe found during digging of drain, Cobblershill Farm
0152802000	SP 87268 07251	Post Medieval	Possible post-medieval inhumation uncovered in digging foundation trenches, Wendover School
0152803000	SP 8720 0725	Roman	Roman metalwork found whilst metal-detecting near Wendover School
0215100000	SP 86330 08460	Roman	Roman pottery sherds found in spoil from building bungalow, 1 Patton Close

0215700000	SP 8885 0760	Roman	Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery found during fieldwalking, NW of the Hale
0215800000	SP 8865 0654	Medieval	Medieval pottery found during fieldwalking SE of Church
0222800001	SP 87310 08900	Roman	Roman metalwork found during metal detecting survey, SSW of Rowborough Copse
0222800002	SP 8731 0897	Roman	Roman metalwork found during metal detecting survey, SSW of Rowborough Copse
0222800003	SP 87390 08360	Roman	Roman metalwork found during metal detecting survey, SSW of Rowborough Copse
0222900000	SP 87370 08820	Neolithic	Neolithic flint flake found on surface of ploughed field, SSW of Rowbrough Copse
0223400000	SP 8698 0882	Iron Age-Roman	Iron Age or Saxon and Roman pottery found on ground surface at Grand Union Canal
0230400001	SP 86280 08220	Roman	Roman and medieval pottery found in garden, Dobbins Lane
0237400000	SP 86770 07610	Medieval	Late medieval metalwork found in garden, 22 South Street
0239300000	SP 86200 05200	Roman	Roman metalwork found in Dunsmore
0246400000	SP 88060 07420	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found at foot of Boddington Hill
0247600000	SP 8615 0720	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found whilst metal-detecting at Bacombe Hill
0248700000	SP 86930 07910	Roman	Roman metalwork found in garden, 5 Aylesbury Road
0415000000	SP 88000 08300	Medieval	Medieval pottery found under tree at Boddington Hill
0437500000	SP 87340 07980	Roman	Roman metalwork found in garden, 9 Hampden Road
0441400000	SP 87070 07450	Saxon	Saxon and medieval pottery found in garden, Heron Cottage
0441400001	SP 87070 07450	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in excavation at Heron Cottage
0441400002	SP 87070 07450	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in excavation at Heron Cottage
0441400003	SP 87070 07450	Saxon	Possible late Saxon pottery found in garden, Heron Cottage
0441500000	SP 8714 0742	Medieval	Medieval to sixteenth century pottery found along riverbed
0441501000	SP 87110 07420	Medieval	Medieval metalwork found whilst metal-detecting at Heron Cottage
0453800001	SP 8710 0749	Saxon	Saxon pottery found in excavation, Heron Cottage
0453800002	SP 8710 0749	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in excavation at Heron Cottage
0453800003	SP 8710 0749	Medieval	Medieval spindle whorl found in excavation at Heron Cottage
0468600000	SP 89590 07590	Neolithic	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake found on the ground next to a footpath, NE of the Hale
0532900000	SP 86100 07150	Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age metalwork found NE of Picket Piece
0537900001	SP 87150 07370	Medieval	Twelfth to fourteenth century pottery found in pit, E of Churchyard
0565100000	SP 87000 07500	Roman	Roman metalwork found in the parish
0582400000	SP 86910 08440	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey, N of Wendover Schools
0585100000	SP 8898 0728	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey, S of Forrest Cottages
0585100001	SP 8898 0728	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey, S of Forrest Cottages
0585101000	SP 8898 0728	Roman	Roman and medieval metalwork found in metal-detecting survey, S of Forrest Cottages

0585102000	SP 8898 0728	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey, S of Forrest Cottages
0585103000	SP 88800 07270	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found in metal-detecting survey S of Forrest Cottages
0585103001	SP 88800 07350	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found in metal-detecting survey S of Forrest Cottages
0585104000	SP 88760 07290	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found in metal-detecting survey S of Forrest Cottages
0585200000	SP 87460 07280	Saxon	Saxon metalwork found in metal-detecting survey, Hale Road
0585300000	SP 88420 07690	Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age metalwork found
0586800000	SP 88500 07320	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey, Chiltern Hill House
0588600000	SP 85180 08600	Saxon	Late Saxon metalwork found in metal-detecting survey Wellwick Farm
0592400000	SP 8570 0830	Roman	Roman pottery and metalwork found on the ground surface, Wellwick Farm
0592400001	SP 85890 08204	Roman	Roman metalwork found on the ground surface, Wellwick Farm
0592400002	SP 85650 08200	Iron Age-Roman	Iron Age and Roman pottery and metalwork found ENE of Wellwick Farm
0592400003	SP 85966 08240	Roman	Roman, Saxon and medieval metalwork found in metal-detecting survey, E of Wellwick Farm
0592400004	SP 85502 08102	Iron Age	Late Iron Age metalwork found ENE of Wellwick Farm
0613900000	SP 8556 0803	Roman	Roman tile, pottery and metalwork found whilst field-walking, E of Wellwick Farm
0615700000	SP 85562 09027	Roman	Roman tile, pottery, stone and metalwork found in advance of development, Nash Lee Road
0617700000	SP 8665 0576	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey, E of Mings Wood
0617700001	SP 8665 0576	Iron Age	Late Iron Age and Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting survey
0685900000	SP 883 040	Roman	Roman metalwork found whilst metal-detecting, NE of Dutchlands Farm
0686100000	SP 873 074	17th Century	Seventeenth century metalwork found in metal-detecting rally, E of Hale Road
0686200000	SP 855 079	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting rally, E of Wellwick Farm
0686300000	SP 856 080	Roman	Roman metalwork found in metal-detecting rally, E of Wellwick Farm
0686400000	SP 8714 0792	Medieval	Medieval metalwork found on ground surface, Bank Farm
0686500000	SP 87350 08640	Medieval	Medieval metalwork found in Wendover NE of John Collet School
0686600000	SP 86826 07880	Roman	Roman tessara and oyster shells found whilst gardening, 11 Back St
BC22866	SP 873 076	Medieval	Medieval metalwork found in metal-detecting rally E of Hale Road

2.4 Listed Buildings

EH	Grade	Grid Ref	Address	Period	Description
569, 0, 10031	II		War Memorial	1922	War Memorial
569, 10, 196	II	SP 86939 07994	Archway Cottage	1700-1799	Brick House
569, 10, 197	II	SP 86925 07997	26 Aylesbury Road	1700-1799	Brick House
569, 10, 205	II	SP 86943 07920	5 Aylesbury Road	1800-1832	Brick House

569, 10, 206	II	SP 86939 07933	7 Aylesbury Road	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 10, 207	II	SP 86930 07942	9 Aylesbury Road	1500-1699	Timber framed house
569, 10, 208	II	SP 86924 07948	11 & 13 Aylesbury Road	1700-1799	Timber framed house
569, 10, 209	II	SP 86916 07955	15 Aylesbury Road	1767-1799	Brick House
569, 10, 210	II	SP 86903 07977	19 Aylesbury Road	1700-1799	Brick Office
569, 10, 211	II	SP 86898 07981	Milthorpe	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 10, 212	II	SP 86883 07993	23 & 25 Aylesbury Road	1600-1699	Timber framed building
569, 10, 215	II	SP 86943 07896	Old Corner House	1700-1799	Brick House
569, 10, 216	II	SP 86885 07875	Vine Tree Hotel	1500-1699	Farmhouse, now hotel
569, 10, 236	II	SP 86943 07884	Old Town House	1863	Brick literary Institute, now surgery
569, 10, 237	II	SP 86854 07846	Chestnut Cottage	1900-1999	Brick House
569, 10, 238	II	SP 86848 07843	16 High Street	1700-1799	Brick House
569, 10, 239	II	SP 86841 07839	White Swan PH	1600-1699	Stuccoed Public House
569, 10, 240	II	SP 86837 07832	Two Brewers PH	1500-1599	Timber framed building
569, 10, 241	II	SP 86747 07795	30 & 32 High Street	1600-1699	Timber framed building
569, 10, 246	II	SP 86928 07852	5 High Street	1700-1799	Brick House
569, 10, 247	II	SP 86920 07846	Woolerton House		Brick House
569, 10, 248	II	SP 86898 07836	Red Lion Hotel	1699	Timber framed building
569, 10, 249	II	SP 86880 07827	11A & 11B High Street	1700-1799	Brick Building, now shop
569, 10, 250	II	SP 86867 07826	Lloyds Bank	1700-1799	Stuccoed Bank
569, 10, 251	II	SP 86862 07815	13 High Street	1700-1799	Brick Building, now shop
569, 10, 252	II	SP 86809 07783	21 & 23 High Street	1600-1699	Timber framed building
569, 10, 253	II	SP 86795 07772	25 High Street	1500-1699	Timber framed farmhouse
569, 10, 254	II	SP 86782 07770	Bosworth House	1500-1599	Post Office
569, 10, 255	II	SP 86776 07768	29 High Street	1700-1799	Brick House
569, 10, 256	II	SP 86761 07755	33 High Street	1700-1732	Brick House
569, 10, 262	II	SP 86734 07732	5 Pound Street	1600-1699	Timber framed row house
569, 10, 263	II	SP 86726 07726	7 Pound Street	1700-1799	Timber framed row house
569, 10, 264	II	SP 86724 07723	9 & 11 Pound Street	1600-1699	Timber framed row house
569, 10, 265	II	SP 86717 07715	13, 15 & 17 Pound Street	1600-1699	Timber framed row house
569, 10, 266	II	SP 86692 07685	19 Pound Street	1600-1699	Timber framed row house
569, 10, 267	II	SP 86687 07679	21 & 23 Pound Street	1600-1699	Timber framed row house
569, 10, 268	II	SP 86717 07757	6 Pound Street	1400-1499	Timber framed row house

569, 10, 269	II	SP 86710 07752	Candle Cottage	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 10, 270	II	SP 86705 07747	10 & 12 Pound Street	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 10, 271	II	SP 86699 07738	14 Pound Street	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 10, 272	II	SP 86684 07736	Lime Tree House	1700-1799	Brick House
569, 10, 273	II	SP 86678 07713	18 Pound Street	1800-1832	Brick House
569, 10, 274	II	SP 86666 07702	Shoulder of Mutton PH	1700-1799	Timber framed building
569, 10, 279	II	SP 86784 07687	Bacombe Lodge	1800-1832	Timber framed building
569, 10, 280	II	SP 86818 07614	King & Queen PH	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 10, 281	II	SP 86800 07596	24 & 24A South Street	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 10, 282	II	SP 86813 07568	28 South Street	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 10, 283	II	SP 86821 07549	30 & 36 South Street	1800-1899	Terraced House
569, 10, 284	II	SP 86822 07545	38 South Street	1800-1899	Terraced House
569, 10, 285	II	SP 86825 07536	40-42 South Street	1600-1699	Timber framed building
569, 10, 286	II	SP 86832 07527	44-46 South Street	1800-1899	Terraced House
569, 10, 287	II	SP 86839 07505	48-54 South Street	1800-1899	Terraced House
569, 10, 293B	II	SP 86971 07876	k6 Telephone Kiosk	1935	Telephone Kiosk
569, 11, 189	II	SP 86979 07918	2 Aylesbury Road	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 11, 190	II	SP 86973 07920	The George PH	1700-1799	Brick Inn
569, 11, 191	II	SP 86924 07948	10 TO 14 Aylesbury Road	1700-1799	Brick House
569, 11, 192	II	SP 86958 07955	16 Aylesbury Road	1700-1799	Brick House
569, 11, 193	II	SP 86957 07959	Lime Cottage	1700-1799	Brick House
569, 11, 194	II	SP 86956 07969	Barclays Bank	1833	Brick Bank
569, 11, 195	II*	SP 86945 07980	Red House	1700-1732	Timber framed house
569, 11, 213	II	SP 86874 08003	Old Manor Farmhouse	1700-1799	Timber framed house
569, 11, 221	II*	SP 87133 07331	St Mary's Church	1839	Parish Church
569, 11, 222	II*	SP 87104 07359	Lychgate, St Marys Church	1871	Lych Gate and Wall
569, 11, 223	II	SP 87230 07246	Wendover House School	1700-1732	Manor House
569, 11, 224	II	SP 87198 07290	Wendover House School, Stables	1735	Manor House, stables
569, 11, 225	II	SP 87136 07217	Wendover House School, wall	1700-1799	Garden Wall
569, 11, 232	II	SP 87494 07062	Old Mill House	1929-1931	Watermill
569, 11, 233	II	SP 87051 07840	Paradise House	1800-1899	Brick House
569, 11, 234	II	SP 87123 07643	Winterton House	1871-1873	Vicarage
569, 11, 235	II	SP 87066 07586	Bucksbridge House	1500-1699	Brick House

569, 11, 242	II	SP 86973 07888	Clock Tower	1870	Clock tower
569, 11, 243	II	SP 86982 07828	Old Wendover School	1849-1889	Church School
569, 11, 244	II	SP 86950 07856	1 High Street	1500-1599	Timber framed building
569, 11, 245	II	SP 86943 07849	3 High Street	1500-1599	Timber framed building
569, 11, 288	II	SP 87006 07890	Leonard Pulham House	1600-1632	Timber framed house
569, 11, 289	II*	SP 87055 07918	Bank Farmhouse	1400-1499	Timber framed house
569, 11, 290	II	SP 87085 07939	Bank Farmhouse, barn	1600-1699	Timber framed Barn
569, 11, 291	II	SP 87044 07954	Rose Cottage	1700-1799	Terraced House
569, 11, 292	II	SP 87047 07955	7, 9 & 11 Tring Road	1800-1832	Terraced House
569, 11, 293	II	SP 87063 07966	17 & 19 Tring Road	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 11, 294	II	SP 87065 07969	21 Tring Road	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 11, 295	II	SP 87075 07979	21A & 23 Tring Road	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 11, 296	II	SP 87082 07984	25 Tring Road	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 11, 297	II	SP 87093 07992	27 Tring Road	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 11, 298	II	SP 87098 07993	Pack Horse PH	1800-1832	Brick Public house
569, 13, 217	II	SP 88213 04605	Wendover Dean Farm	1800-1899	Brick Farmhouse
569, 13, 260	II	SP 87627 04447	Manor Farm	1767-1799	Brick Farmhouse
569, 8, 259	II	SP 87501 05404	Halfway House PH	1800-1832	Brick Public house
569, 8, 299	II	SP 87328 08226	79-97 Tring Road	1767-1799	Brick Terraced House
569, 8, 300	II	SP 87351 08256	99-117 Tring Road	1767-1799	Brick Terraced House
569, 9, 198	II	SP 86931 07998	Cherry Cottage	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 9, 199	II	SP 86907 08018	Chiltern House	1600-1699	House, former schoolroom
569, 9, 200	II	SP 86898 08027	32 & 34A Aylesbury Road	1400-1499	Cruck framed House
569, 9, 201	II	SP 86886 08043	Old House	1600-1699	Timber framed house
569, 9, 202	II	SP 86856 08105	The Grange	1700-1799	Brick House
569, 9, 203	II	SP 86835 08094	The Grange, wall	1700-1799	Flint wall
569, 9, 204	II	SP 86638 08600	Castle House	1794-1813	stuccoed House
569, 9, 214	II	SP 86700 08195	The Windmill	1904	tower Mill & engine house

3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data

Trade Directories [total agric;urals look wrong]

Artisan/trades	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Furniture maker	1		1								
Lacemaker	1	1	1								
Milliner/peroke	1	1	2								
Photographer										1	1
Rope/sack maker			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Shoe/boot maker	4	5	4	8	4	4	4	5	4	3	4
Straw hat maker	2	3		1			1				
Tailor	2	3	2	3	3	1	4	4	4		2
Turner				1							
Upholsterer					1	1					
Whitesmith								1	1		
TOTAL	11	13	11	14	9	7	10	11	10	5	7
Merchant/Dealer	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Brewery	2	2	1	2			1	1	2		
Chemist			1	1	1	1	1				1
Confectioner										2	2
Dealer			4	5	6	3	2	2	3	5	6
Dealer (Corn/coal)	2	5	3	4	3	4		2	1	2	4
Dealer (cycle/car)										2	1
Draper	3		1	2	1	1	1	3	7	4	2
Fellmonger										1	
Fishmonger									1	1	1
Florist										1	
Fruitier					1						
Furniture dealer								1	1	1	
Grocer	2	3		3	6	2	7	5	5	4	6
Ironmonger					1						1
Nurserymen	1	1	1	1		1		2	2	2	
Printers											1
Wine Merchant	1										
TOTAL	11	11	11	18	19	12	12	16	22	25	25
Agric/General	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Agric Engineer									1	1	
Farmer			23	20	18	13	17	14	17	15	14
TOTAL	0	0	23	20	18	13	17	14	18	16	14
Professional	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Architect									1		
Auctioneer		1									
Banker				1							1
Dentist											1
Surgeon/physician	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	4
TOTAL	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	4	4	6
Service/Provisions	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Baker	4	4	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	2
Beer Retailer		2	2	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	4
Blacksmith	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bricklayer/builder	2			1	2	4	2	3	4	3	3
Brick/tile maker		2	2								
Butcher	2	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	4	3	4
Café						2	1	1	2	2	8

Carpenter	4	4	2							1	
Carrier	2		2	2		2			3	1	1
Chimney sweep											1
Coach Builder											1
Cooper		1	1	1	1						
Engineer			1			1	1	2	1	2	1
Gardener					1	1	1		1		1
Hairdresser	1	1						1	2	1	3
Hotel/Inn	1	1			4		2	7	6	7	4
Ind-generic						1	2	2			
Ins Agent	1	2	1	6		4		1	3	1	1
Laundry							1	1	1		1
Miller		2	1	2	2	2	1		1	1	
Plumber/electrician			1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Pub	8	10	10	15	11	12	10	9	7	8	8
Saddler	1	2	2	2	2	2	1				
School	6	4	4	6	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
Watchmaker							1	1	1	1	1
Wheelwright	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTAL	37	42	40	52	39	46	43	45	53	45	51

† Posse Comitatus, 1798.

Population Figures

Date	P.C.†	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	
Population		1397	1481	1602	2008	1877	1937	1932	
Date		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Population	2033	1902	2036	2009	1856	2366	3571		
Date		1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		
Population	4873	6151	7080				7385		

** No Data recorded

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/ for 2001

4 Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report

Background

Wendover was a borough by prescription which remained in the hands of the lord of the manor. It lies on the main route between London and Aylesbury, at the crossing of this road with the Icknield Way. Wendover is one of a number of towns, located at the mouth of one of the gaps through the Chilterns.

The ownership of the manor of Wendover, later divided into the manors of Wendover Borough and Wendover Forrens, is detailed in VCH. Wendover is recorded in Domesday.

The market was established during the reign of King John. A Charter of 1464 granted by Edward IV ratified it.

The borough, as did the towns of Amersham and Marlow, returned two burgesses to the Parliaments of 1300-1301, 1307 and 1309. Representation then ceased until in the early 17th century, representation was restored.

The settlement was based upon agriculture until the 20th Century. Other trades developed to support this. A malting and brewing industry developed from the 17th Century. There was also some milling and fulling of newly woven cloth. Lace making and straw plait making were two significant cottage industries.

Wendover railway station opened in 1892, and was served by both the London Underground Metropolitan Line and the Great Central Railway. This did have an impact on the growth of the town, but not as great as with some other South Buckinghamshire towns.

Medieval Records (to 1500)

Manorial records

Wendover Forrens

Extent, with Wendover Borough, 1295-1296	TNA:PRO E142/79
Extent, with Wendover Borough, 1323-1324	TNA:PRO E142/79
Bailiff's accounts, with other manors, 1340-1341	TNA:PRO SC6/1120/9
Bailiff and reeve's accounts, with Wendover Borough, 1341-1344	TNA:PRO SC6/763/10-12
Rental, 1341-1342	TNA:PRO SC11/86
Bailiff's accounts, with Wendover Borough, 1400-1402	TNA:PRO SC6/763/13
Reeve's accounts, with Wendover Borough, 1410-1412	TNA:PRO SC6/763/14
Court Roll, with Wendover Borough, 1445-1446	CBS D/BASM 78/1
Court Roll, 1453-1454	CBS D/BASM 78/2

Wendover Borough

Extent, with Wendover Forrens, 1295-1296	TNA:PRO E142/79
Extent, with Wendover Forrens, 1323-1324	TNA:PRO E142/79
Bailiff's accounts, with other manors, 1340-1341	TNA:PRO SC6/1120/9
Bailiff and reeve's accounts, with Wendover Forrens, 1341-1344	TNA:PRO SC6/763/10-12
Rental, 1341-1342	TNA:PRO SC11/86
Bailiff's accounts, with Wendover Forrens, 1400-1402	TNA:PRO SC6/763/13
Reeve's accounts, with Wendover Forrens, 1410-1412	TNA:PRO SC6/763/14
Court roll, with Wendover Forrens, 1445-1446	CBS D/BASM 78/1

Wendover with Hale

Court roll, with Horsenden and Ellesborough, 1441-1442	TNA:PRO SC2/155/11
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Tax Records for Wendover

Containing the names of individuals

1332 Sept 9 x 12 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/362/19 Part 2

1332 Sept 9 x 12 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/242/91

1340 April 3 two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool TNA:PRO E179/77/9

Containing communal assessments only

[13th cent] - 3 unknown/unidentified TNA:PRO E179/242/109

1312 Dec 16 tallage TNA:PRO E179/239/250

1332 Sept 9 x 12 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/23

1334 Sept 19 x 23 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/378/24

1336 March 11 x 20 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/378/27

1336 Sept 23 x 27 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/4

1337 Sept 26 x Oct 4 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/6

1337 Sept 26 x Oct 4 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/7

1340 April 3 two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool TNA:PRO E179/77/8

1340 April 3 two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool TNA:PRO E179/77/11

1344 June 26 two fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/13

1346 Sept 14 two fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/14

1346 Sept 14 two fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/15

1348 March 31 x April 13 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/16

1348 March 31 x April 13 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/17

1352 Jan 21 x 22 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/18

1352 Jan 21 x 22 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/19

1352 Jan 21 x 22 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/20

1352 Jan 21 x 22 three fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/21

1380 Jan 17 x March 3 one and a half fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/25

1388 March 10 half a fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/27

1393 Jan 22 x Feb 10 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/28

1393 Jan 22 x Feb 10 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E177/77/29

1395 Jan 29 x Feb 15 fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/30

1398 Jan 31 one and a half fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/31

1431 March 20 one and one third fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/52

1446 April 9 one and a half fifteenths and tenths TNA:PRO E179/77/65

1449 Feb 12 x April 1 half a fifteenth and tenth TNA:PRO E179/77/66

(The assessments for 1217, 1332, 1334, 1337 and 1446 are included in: A.C. Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns. Taxation of Personal Property in 1332 and later*, BRS, 14 (1966), pp. 91, 100, 113)

Parish Records

None

Other Ecclesiastical records

Records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

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

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

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

Other Wendover Records (not an exhaustive list)

Chancery

TNA:PRO C 13/77/8, C 146/155, C 49/8/7, C 1/17/151, C 1/32/280, C 1/33/301, C 1/47/127, C 1/184/48, C 1/197/73, C 1/246/35, C 1/386/39, C 1/391/53, C 1/567/95, C 1/650/18, C 1/668/54, C 1/712/31, C 1/848/28, C 1/1017/63, C 1/1019/43, C 1/1080/61, C 1/1113/34-36, C 1/1127/61, C 1/1144/25-27, C 1/1245/78-80, C 1/1305/46, C 1/1395/80-82, C 1/1478/3-4, C 2/Eliz/B1/50, C 2/Eliz/B17/3, C 10/335/22, C 10/481/79, C 10/539/59, C 104/266, C 44/3/26.

Early Modern Records (1500-1800)

Manorial Records

Wendover Forrens

Rental, 1509-c1547	TNA:PRO E315/373
Presentments about the felling of wood, 1572	CBS D/DRD/MP 45
Lists of freeholders, with Wendover Borough, 1600-1700 (undated)	CBS D146/6/2-4
Customs of the manor, with list of residents of Wendover Borough and Wendover Forrens, 1600-1700 (undated)	CBS D/BASM 78/48
Lists of court orders, pains and bylaws, (3) with Wendover Borough, 1612-1614	CBS D146/6/6,10,12
Articles of inquiry for next court and summons, with Wendover Borough, 1613-1614	CBS D146/6/11
Warrant to summon courts, 1618	CBS D146/6/13
Map showing manors of Wendover Borough and Wendover Forrens, 1620	CBS BAS Maps 80 & CBS MaR 48
List of court orders, pains and bylaws, with Wendover Borough, 1623	CBS D146/6/1
Survey, in vol with rent accounts (1729-1756), c1628	CBS D/MH 28/5
Estreats, with Wendover Borough (2 items), 1629-1633	CBS D146/6/15-18
Court roll, with Wendover Borough, 1642	CBS D/BASM 78/3
Court rolls (2), 1647-1648	CBS D/BASM 78/4,6
Court roll, 1654	CBS D146/1
Court rolls (3), 1656-1661	CBS D/BASM 78/12,14,16
Court rolls, with Wendover Borough (4), 1662-1664	CBS D/BASM 78/17-20
Court roll, 1667	CBS D/BASM 78/22
Court roll, with Wendover Borough, 1669	CBS D/BASM 78/23
Rentals (2), 1670-1672	CBS D/MH 28/9,14
Court rolls (3), 1675-1679	CBS D/BASM 78/26,27,29
Court roll (fragile), 1683-1685	CBS D146/1
Court rolls (4), 1691-1696	CBS D/BASM 78/34,35,37,39
Account book, with Wendover Borough (vol), 1693-1726	CBS D/MH 28/15
Court roll (fragile), 1701	CBS D146/2
Court rolls (3), 1702-1710	CBS D/BASM 78/41,43,45
Court roll (fragile), 1711	CBS D146/2
Quit rent arrears, with Wendover Borough, 1715-1720	CBS D/MH 28/17
Court roll (fragile), 1723	CBS D146/2
Presentments, 1748	CBS D146/7/3
Rent book detailed), with Wendover Borough, 1748	CBS D/MH 28/17A
Court roll (fragile), 1749	CBS D146/2
Court roll (draft) and suit roll, 1749	CBS D146/7/9-10
Rent book (detailed), with Wendover Borough, 1750-1753	CBS D/MH 28/18
Court papers comprising presentments, suit rolls, and draft heading of court roll, 1751	CBS D146/7/14-18
Court book (fragile), 1751-1858	CBS D146/3

Presentments and draft heading of court roll, 1766	CBS D146/7/22,25
Suit roll, 1782	CBS D146/7/31
Notice of court, with Wendover Borough, 1782	CBS D146/7/32
One year accounts (summary), with other manors, 1817-1823	CBS D/SB/V2-4
<i>Wendover Borough</i>	
Estreats, 1547-1549	TNA:PRO SC2/155/27
Survey, with other manors, 1555-1556	TNA:PRO LR2/188 (ff 72-79)
List of freeholders, with Wendover Forrens, 1600-1700 (undated)	CBS D146/6/2-4
Customs of the manors of Wendover Forrens and Wendover Borough, 1600-1700 (undated)	CBS D/BASM 78/48
Lists of court orders, pains and bylaws (3 items), 1606	CBS D146/6/7-9
List of court orders, pains and bylaws, with Wendover Forrens (3), 1612-1614	CBS D146/6/6,10,12
Articles of enquiry for next court and summons, with Wendover Forrens, 1613-1614	CBS D146/6/11
Warrant to summon court, 1618	CBS 146/6/13
Map showing manors of Wendover Borough and Wendover Forrens, 1620	CBS BAS Maps 80 & CBS MaR 48
List of court orders, pains and bylaws, 1621	CBS 146/6/14
List of court orders, pains and bylaws, with Wendover Forrens, 1623	CBS D146/6/1
Estreats, with Wendover Forrens (2 items), 1629-1633	CBS D146/6/15-16
Court roll, with Wendover Forrens, 1642	CBS D/BASM 78/3
Court rolls (6), 1647-1656	CBS D/BASM 78/5, 7-11
Court rolls (2), 1659-1661	CBS D/BASM 78/13,15
Court rolls, with Wendover Forrens (3), 1662-1664	CBS D/BASM 78/17, 19-20
Court roll, 1667	CBS D/BASM 78/21
Court roll, with Wendover Forrens, 1669	CBS D/BASM 78/23
Rentals (3), 1670-1672	CBS D/MH 28/10-12
Rent book, with Wendover Forrens (limp vol), 1672-1677	CBS D/MH 28/13
Court rolls (9), 1672-1696	CBS D/BASM 78/24,25,28,30-33,36,38
Account book, with Wendover Forrens (vol), 1693-1726	CBS D/MH 28/15
Rental, 1695	CBS D/MH 28/16
Court rolls (2), 1702-1703	CBS D/BASM 78/40,42
Court roll, 1706	CBS D 146/4
Court rolls (2), 1710-1711	CBS D/BASM 78/44,46
Quit rent arrears, with Wendover Forrens, 1715-1720	CBS D/MH 28/17
Court roll, 1717	CBS D146/4
Court roll, 1723	CBS D146/4
Court roll, 1742	CBS D146/4
Rent book, with Wendover Forrens (detailed), 1748	CBS D/MH 28/17A
Court papers comprising presentments, suit roll and estreats, 1748	CBS D146/7/4,6-7
Court roll, with list of residents, 1748	CBS D/BASM 78/47
Court papers comprising presentments, suit roll and draft heading, 1750	CBS D146/7/11-13
Court book, 1750-1783	CBS D146/5

Rent book (detailed), with Wendover Forrens, 1750-1753	CBS D/MH 28/18
Court papers comprising presentments, and draft heading, 1753	CBS D146/7/20-21
Court papers comprising presentments, and draft heading, 1766	CBS D146/7/23-24
Notice of court, with Wendover Forrens, 1782	CBS D146/7/32
Suit roll, 1782	CBS D146/7/30
One year accounts (summary), with other manors, 1817-1823	CBS D/SB/V/2-4
<i>Wendover with Hale</i>	
Court rolls, with other manors, 1523-1543	MCA Colet Estate 1/1-3, 2/1-3, 3/1-5, 4/2
Court roll, with other manors, 1562	MCA Colet Estate 5/1
Court rolls, with other manors, 1568-1575	MCA Colet Estate 7/2, 8/2, 9/2
Court roll, with other manors, 1587	MCA Colet Estate 10/2
Court roll, with other manors, 1593	MCA Colet Estate 11/3
Court roll, with other manors, 1601	MCA Colet Estate 12/1
Court roll, with other manors, 1606	MCA Colet Estate 12/2
Rental (fragile), 1620	MCA Colet Estate 13/2
Court roll, with other manors, 1632	MCA Colet Estate 16/1
Court rolls (2), with Hide and Cockfield, 1648-1651	MCA Colet Estate 20/1, 21/1
Court roll, with Hide and Cockfield, 1658	MCA Colet Estate 22/2
Court roll, with other manors, 1668	MCA Colet Estate 23/1
Court rolls (2), with Hide and Sherington, 1682-1686	MCA Colet Estate 24/1, 26/1
Court roll, with Hide, 1692	MCA Colet Estate 27/2
Court roll, with Hide, 1732	MCA Colet Estate 28/2
Court roll, with hide, 1748	MCA Colet Estate 29/2
Court book, with other manors (6 entries only), 1753-1805	MCA Colet Estate Court book 1753-1805
Court book, with other manors (4 entries only), 1816-1856	MCA Colet Estate Court book 1816-1856
Court book, with other manors (4 entries only), 1856-1879	MCA Colet Estate Court book 1856-1879
<i>Wyvelsgate</i>	
Court roll (in bundle with other items), 1507	CBS D 108/20
Presentment of jury regarding customs (in bundle with other items), 1565	CBS D 108/35
Court roll, 1631	CBS D 108/15
Court roll (in bundle with other items), 1658	CBS D 108/14
Court roll, 1691	CBS D 108/15
Court roll, 1725	CBS D 108/15
Court papers comprising presentments of tenants and their holdings, quitrents and memoranda (3 items) (in bundle with other items), 1725	CBS D 108/14
Court roll, 1755	CBS D 108/15
Court roll (draft) with suit roll, quit rents and court papers (6 items) (in bundle with other items), 1755 CBS D 108/14	
Quit rents, (2) 1770 and nd (in bundle with other items), 1770	CBS D 108/14

Court roll (draft) with suit roll, quit rents and court papers (6 items) (in bundle with other items), 1771
CBS D 108/14

Description of lands and tenements within the manor (in bundle with other items), 1794
CBS D 108/14

Martins/Mayertorne

Court roll (draft) and court papers, 1612	CBS D 48 bundle 2
Court roll with draft, 1630	CBS D 48 bundle 2
Court roll (draft) with court papers, 1651	CBS D 48 bundle 2
Court roll (draft) with court papers, 1654	CBS D 48 bundle 2
Court roll with draft and court papers, 1667	CBS D 48 bundle 2
Court roll with draft and court papers, 1687	CBS D 48 bundle 2

Tax Records for Wendover

Containing the names of individuals

1523 May 21 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/161
1540 May 8 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/119
1542 March or earlier forced loan	TNA:PRO E178/78/124
1545 Jan benevolence from the laity and clergy	TNA:PRO E179/78/140
1545 Nov 23 x Dec 24 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/152
1545 Nov 23 x Dec 24 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/160 Part 1
[16th cent] - 2 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/78/160 Part 6
1549 March 12 subsidy ('relief')	TNA:PRO E179/79/163
1549 March 12 subsidy ('relief')	TNA:PRO E179/79/164
1549 March 12 subsidy ('relief')	TNA:PRO E179/79/165
1559 Feb 20 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/79/188
1563 Feb 23 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/79/190
1593 March 24 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/219
1597 Dec 16 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/228
1597 Dec 16 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/231
1597 Dec 16 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/236
1606 May 17 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/256
1610 Feb 9 x July 23 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/79/265
1624 May 13 or later three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/276
[mid 17th cent] - 2 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/79/284
1628 June 16 x 29 five subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/80/287
1635 Aug 4 ship money	TNA:PRO E179/244/1A
1635 Aug 4 ship money	TNA:PRO E179/244/2
1635 Aug 4 ship money	TNA:PRO E179/273/5
1635 Aug 4 ship money	TNA:PRO E179/275/2
1640 Dec 10 - 23 four subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/244/5

1640 Dec 10 - 23 four subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/80/302
1641 May 13 two subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/80/308
1662 May 19 hearth tax	TNA:PRO E179/80/351
1663 July 27 four subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/80/336
<i>Containing communal assessments only</i>	
1540 May 8 four fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/78/108
1540 May 8 four fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/78/110
1540 May 8 four fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/78/113
1540 May 8 four fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/78/116
1545 Nov 23 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/78/143
1545 Nov 23 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/78/144
1549 March 12 subsidy ('relief')	TNA:PRO E179/79/165
1553 March 17 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/173
1553 March 17 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/175
1558 Feb 19 fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/79/182
Eliz I - 1 fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/79/250
1587 March 7 two fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/205
1589 March 17 four fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/208 Part 2
1589 March 17 four fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/209
1593 March 24 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/210
1593 March 24 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/212
1593 March 24 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/213
1593 March 24 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/214
1593 March 24 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/388/10 Part 12
1597 Dec 16 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/223
1597 Dec 16 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/226
16th Century 1 fifteenth and tenth	TNA:PRO E179/80/361
1606 May 17 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/388/12 Part 9
1606 May 17 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/388/12 Part 11
1606 May 17 three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/388/12 Part 16
1606 May 17 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/388/16
1606 May 17 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/255A
1606 May 17 six fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/261A
1624 May 13 or later three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/272
1624 May 13 or later three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/274
1624 May 13 or later three subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/79/276
1624 May 13 or later three fifteenths and tenths	TNA:PRO E179/79/281A
[early x mid 17th cent] - 2 subsidy	TNA:PRO E179/79/267 Part 2
1640 Dec 10 - 23 four subsidies	TNA:PRO E179/388/13 Part 24
1657 June 26 assessment for the armies and navies of the Commonwealth	TNA:PRO E179/80/316

1657 June 26 assessment for the armies and navies of the Commonwealth TNA:PRO E179/80/320
 1657 June 26 assessment for the armies and navies of the Commonwealth TNA:PRO E179/80/323
 1657 June 26 assessment for the armies and navies of the Commonwealth TNA:PRO E179/80/330
 1660 Jan 26 assessment to defend the Commonwealth TNA:PRO E179/311/53
 1667 Jan 18 act for raising money by a poll TNA:PRO E179/80/343
 1671 March 6 subsidy for the king's extraordinary occasions TNA:PRO E179/299/8 Part 1

Parish Records: CBS PR 222

Registers

Baptisms, 1626-1962	CBS PR 222/1/1,3-8,29
Marriages, 1670-1983	CBS PR 222/1/1,3,9-19,30-32,34
Burials, 1669-1949	CBS Pr 222/1/1,2,4,20,21,33

Churchwardens

Churchwardens Account Book, 1713-1818	CBS PR 222/5/1
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Vestry

Note recording the letting of cottages on the road to Great Missenden at a Vestry meeting by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, with the names and marks of the tenants, 1791 CBS PR 222/8/3

Overseers

Rates, 1785	CBS PR 222/11/1
Settlement, 1664-1833	CBS PR 222/11/2-12
Apprenticeship, 1727-1788	CBS PR 222/14/1-3
Miscellaneous, pre 1834	CBS PR 222/18/1-6

Charity and Schools

Many papers relating to both charities and schools	CBR PR 222/25/1-22
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Ecclesiastical records and returns of religion

Probate

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

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

For later periods indexes to probate records of the archdeaconry court of Buckingham are available at the CBS.

The Wendover wills indicate the development of the town by showing occupations – tailor (1519), tanner (1542), weaver (1566), smith (1571), draper (1579), woollen draper (1591), fuller (1618), cooper (1626), miller (1637), maltster (1640), innholder (1643), waggoner (1646)

Other records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

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

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

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

Estate and Family Records

The principal source of estate and family papers relating to Wendover are listed below, but others may be found in the records of other local estates and families – the references below are the major sources.

Wendover Estate papers of the Abel-Smith family, 1630- 1973 CBS D 146

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=008-wendover&cid=0&kw=Wendover#0

Arrangement of papers:

Manorial	CBS D 146/1-9
Title Deeds	CBS D 146/10-46
Estate Papers	CBS D 146/47-68
Family Papers	CBS D 146/69-70
Wendover living and charities	CBS D 146/71-78
Maps	CBS D 146/79-82
Out-county records	CBS D 146/83-101

Colet family papers of The Hale, 1296-1860 CBS D 108

Bundle of medieval deeds relating to miscellaneous properties in Wendover, particularly in the fields Clayfield, Graystonedean, Halehill and Malme, 1296-1621 CBS D 108/1

Miscellaneous medieval deeds mainly relating to properties at the Hale, 1310-1544 CBS D 108/2

Bundle of miscellaneous deeds relating to properties in Wendover, 1317-1691 CBS D 108/3

Bundle of miscellaneous deeds, 1341-1690 CBS D 108/4

Deeds and other papers, 1500-1860 CBS D 108/5-39

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=008-colet&cid=0&kw=Wendover#0

Archives of the Earls of Buckinghamshire, 1252-1931 CBS D-MH

Various documents relating to land and properties in Wendover CBS D-MH/

Wendover, 7 deeds, 1673-1718 CBS D-MH/21/1

Wendover, 14 deeds, 1690-1693 CBS D-MH/22/1

Wendover, 27 loose deeds, 1632-1812 CBS D-MH/23/1

Dashwood family of West Wycombe, 1547-1922 CBS D-D/1-19 & D-D/A/1-173

Collection includes papers relating to properties in Wendover

Lee family of Hartwell, 1434-1870 CBS D-LE/1-17

Collection includes papers relating to people and properties in Wendover

There are many deeds and papers relating to Wendover in the lists of small accessions at the CBS that can be searched, CBS D-X 1-1179

The BAS Collection at CBS contains title deeds to properties in Wendover, 17-19C: CBS, BAS Coll.

County Records with Wendover entries

Return of vintners, innholders and alehousekeepers in Bucks (transcript), 1577: CBS, D-X423/1. (The full list of names can be found on-line, in the A2A catalogue).

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

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

1522 Military Survey: A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire in 1522*, Buckinghamshire Record Society 17 (1973), pp. 322-4.

1535 muster roll: TNA:PRO E 101/58/16, and see R.T. Baldwin, *The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire, 1535* (unpub. transcript, PRO Library, 1989)

Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798: CBS L/P/15&16 (printed in I.F.W. Beckett, *The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798*, BRS, 22 (1985))

Quarter Sessions - for Wendover references in these, see: W. le Hardy and G.L. Reckitt (eds), *County of Buckingham Calendar to the Sessions Records, 1678-1733*, 8 vols (Aylesbury, 1933-87).

Indexes for later periods are available at CBS

Trade Directory

The Universal British Directory of Trade and Commerce Vol 5 (London, 1798)

Local Newspapers

No newspapers were printed in Buckinghamshire until the nineteenth century.

Maps

Wendover, 1620 CBS BAS Maps 80 & Ma R 48

A topographical description and verticular mensuration of the manors of Wendover Borough and Wendover Forrens ... part of the possessions of Rt. Worshipful Dame Maary Wolley, widow, lady thereof.

Keys to landowners and demesne tenants, and of Wendover Town Centre – shows open fields and furlongs.

Wendover, 1749 CBS Ma 262 & CBS D 108/39

“An Accurate Description and Mensuration of the Hale being one of the Estates of Robert Collet esq., lying in the parish of Wendover.” Field names, acreages and land use.

Wendover, 1768 CBS Ma R/11/1.T

Plan of the Earl of Verney’s estate. Reference on plan gives tenants names and rents.

Wendover, 1792 CBS Ma R/11/2.T

Plan of the borough of Wendover. Names of occupiers given.

Wendover, 1794 CBS D/BMT/118.R

Estate map of whole parish (unfit for production). Shows enclosure allotments, some field names and acreages.

In need of repair.

Wendover, 1795 CBS Ma/222/1.T

Plan of Wendover Dean Farm belonging to Samuel Weller Esq.

Wendover, 1795 – award 18th June 1795 CBS IR/26.R

Inclosure Map.

Business records

Some business records can be found using The National Archives search –

Business papers of Samuel Very of Wendover, Hemp-Dresser, 1684-1701 CBS D 4

Modern Records (Post 1800)

Manorial Records

None

Parish Records CBS PR 222

Churchwardens

Churchwardens Account Book, 1818-1936	CBS PR 222/5/2
St Agnes Mission Church Account Book, 1910-1961	CBS PR 222/5/3-4
Churchwardens Account Book, 1955-1965	CBS PR 222/5/6-7
Wendover Churchwardens, Property, Faculties.	CBS PR 222/6/1-7
Inventory of Wendover Parish Church,	CBS PR 222/6/8
Papers relating to works associated with the Church	CBS PR 222/6/9-48

Vestry

Vestry Minute Book, 1837-1863	CBS PR 222/8/1
Vestry Minute Book, with annual parish meeting minutes (1894-1913), 1863-1915	CBS PR 222/8/2
Other Vestry documents, 1830-19	CBS PR 222/8/4-22

Overseers

Settlement, 1829-1831	CBS PR 222/11/13-14
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Surveyors of the Highways

Account Book, 1859-1877	CBS PR 222/21/1
Miscellaneous, 1841-1843	CBS PR 222/22/1

Charity and Schools

Many papers relating to both charities and schools	CBR PR 222/25/23-36
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Tithe

Sealed copies of altered tithe apportionment for lands in Wendover, 1872 CBR PR 222/27/1-2

Wendover Parish Council

Minute Books, 1894-1938	CBS PR 222/29/1-7
Committee Minute Books, 1913-1936	CBS PR 222/29/8-10
Annual Parish Meeting Minute Book, 1914-1957	CBS PR 222/29/11
Minute Book of Council meetings, with committee minutes presented and approved, 1914-1957	CBS PR 222/29/12-26
Committee Minutes, 1937-1960	CBS PR 222/29/27-29
Minute Book of Council meetings, with committee minutes presented and approved, 1990-1994	CBS PR 222/29/30-33
Account Books, 1930-1993	CBS PR 222/31/1-9,11,12
Miscellaneous papers, 1892-1994	CBS PR 222/32/1-22

Aylesbury Rural District Council: CBS DC 2/1-37

Wendover was one of the parishes in Aylesbury Rural District Council from 1894 to 1974. It was created by the Local Government Act 1894 based upon Aylesbury rural sanitary district.

Clerk's Department – Minutes and Reports	CBS DC 2/1
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Minute books of meetings of the Rural District Council, 1895-1968	CBS DC 2//1/1-47
Minute books of the Highways Committee, 1896-1930	CBS DC 2/1/48-52
Minute books of the Sanitary Committee, 1924-1932	CBS DC 2/1/53-55
Rating Committee Minute Book, 1927-1939	CBS DC 2/1/56
Minute books o Council Meetings, 1968-1974	CBS DC 2/1/58-63
Clerk – Registers	CBS DC 2/6
Register of Disclosures and Notices, 1952-1954	CBS DC 2/6/1
Register of Disclosures and General Notices, 1960-1969	CBS DC 2/6/2
Treasurer – Final Accounts	CBS DC 2/11
General Ledgers, 1897-1971	CBS DC 2/11/1-18
Parochial Ledgers, 1897-1910	CBS DC 2/11/19-21
Treasurer’s accounts, 1926-1963	CBS DC 2/11/22-45
Loans Ledger, 1954-1959	CBS DC 2/11/46
Schedule of payments, 1959-1968	CBS DC 2/11/47
Debtors’ and Creditors’ Ledger, 1963-1964	CBS DC 2/11/48
Treasurer – Second Stage Accounts	CBS DC 2/12
Parochial income and expenditure account, 1928-1935	CBS DC 2/12/1
Treasurer – Rating	CBS DC 2/14
Parochial Rate Books	
Wendover: Poor rate and special expenses, 1908-1926	CBS DC 2/14/104-129
Wendover: Lighting rate, 1911-1934	CBS DC 2/14/130-139
Wendover: Special expenses, 1912-1913	CBS DC 2/14/140-142
District Rate Books	
General and special rate: Stoke Mandeville – Westcott, 1927	CBS DC 2/14/200
General and special rate: Stoke Mandeville – Westcott, 1928	CBS DC 2/14/204
Rate book: Waddesdon – Wendover, 1931	CBS DC 2/14/209
Rate Books: Vol. 5, Wendover – Wotton Underwood, 1936-1937	CBS DC 2/14/215
Rate Books: Vol. 3, Shabbington - Wendover, 1940-1941	CBS DC 2/14/218
Rate Books: Vol. 4, Wendover, etc., 1946-1947	CBS DC 2/14/223
Rate Books: Vol. 4, Wendover, etc., 1951-1952	CBS DC 2/14/227
Treasurer – Valuation	CBS DC 2/15
Waddesdon – Winslow, 1928-1933	CBS DC 2/15/3
Waddesdon – Wotton Underwood, c.1929	CBS DC 2/15/6
Parochial Valuation Lists: Wendover, 1911, 1918, 1923	CBS DC 2/15/49-51
Treasurer – Housing	CBS DC 2/18
Housing ledger, 1927-1935	CBS DC 2/18/1
[?] Housing ledger, 1920-1934	CBS DC 2/18/2
Terrier of Housing Estates, n.d.	CBS DC 2/18/3
Register of New Houses provided with Exchequer Assistance, 1936-1962	CBS DC 2/18/7
Register of New Dwellings (1946 Act), 1946-1967	CBS DC 2/18/10-11

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 Wendover are:

1841	HO 107/43
1851	HO 107/1720
1861	RG 9/861
1871	RG 10/1408
1881	RG 11/1469
1891	RG 12/1142
1901	RG 13/1352

Buckinghamshire Trade DirectoriesTrade Directories for Buckinghamshire on www.historicaldirectories.org

Title	Location	Decade	Key Name
Pigot's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1830-31	Buckinghamshire	1750-1849	Pigot
Robson's Commercial Directory of Beds, Bucks, etc, 1839	Norfolk, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Suffolk, Oxfordshire	1750-1849	Robson
Pigot & Co.'s Directory of Berkshire, Bucks, etc, 1844. [Part 1: Berks to Glos]	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire	1750-1849	Pigot
Slater's Directory of Berkshire, 1852	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire	1850s	Slater
Musson & Craven's Commercial Directory of Buckinghamshire & Windsor, 1853	Buckinghamshire	1850s	Musson
Post Office Directory of Berks, Northants, etc, 1854	Berkshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Huntingdonshire	1850s	Post Office
Post Office Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1864	Buckinghamshire	1860s	Post Office
Harrod & Co.'s Directory of Beds, Bucks, etc, 1876	Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire	1870s	Harrod, J.G.
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1883	Buckinghamshire	1880s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1899	Buckinghamshire	1890s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1903	Buckinghamshire	1900s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1907	Buckinghamshire	1900s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1911	Buckinghamshire	1910s	Kelly
Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1915	Buckinghamshire	1910s	Kelly

Trade Directories for Buckinghamshire in Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies

Universal British Directory 1790-1798

Volume 2 1792 Amersham, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Chesham, Colnbrook

Volume 3 1794 High Wycombe, Ivinghoe, Marlow

Volume 5 1798 Beaconsfield, Wendover, Monks Risborough

Pigot 1823-24, 1830, 1831-32, 1842

Kelly 1847, 1854, 1869, 1883, 1887, 1891, 1895 then many for 20th century

Slater 1850

Musson & Craven 1853

Mercer & Crocker 1871

Harrods 1876

Maps

- Wendover, 1823 CBS D/BMT/120.T
Plan of Brunns Farm near the property of Mr. Henry Johnson.
- Wendover, 1841; apportionment 1843 CBS 414 – Acc No. AR130/81
Tithe Map
- Wendover, Quarter Sessions – Michaelmas 1844 CBS Q/H/108
Highway Wendover Church
- Wendover (Bottendon Hill), 1856 – Award 4th November 1857 CBS IR/50 R
Inclosure Map and award. An enlarged map of Bottendon Hill, 1855 adjoining the map.
- Wendover, 19th Century CBS D/BMT/72.R
Chequers Estate.
- Wendover, The Lee, Great Missenden, Chartridge, Aston Clinton, 1909 CBS BAS 527/41 - BAS Maps 47
The Lee Manor Estate, part of estate of A. Lasenby Liberty.
- Wendover & District, n.d. c1923 CBS D/X 1206/1/6
Map of Wendover and surrounding district.
- Wendover, n.d. CBS D/BMT/121.T
Sketch of Bruns and Johnson's Farms. Fields giving acreages.
- Wendover, Weston Turville, Halton, Aston Clinton and Buckland, n.d. CBS D/BMT/125/1.T
- Wendover is now, 2008, part of Aylesbury Vale District Council, their website www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk will provide current information about planning, etc.

Photographs

Many sources of photographs are available for Wendover:

Francis Frith collection:

francisfrith.com/search/England/Buckinghamshire/Great+Missenden/Great+Missenden.htm

Buckinghamshire County Council have searchable online collection of photographs at apps.buckscc.gov.uk/eforms/photolibrary/webform1.aspx

Utilities

The introduction of gas and electricity supply started with small, local companies that tended to become taken over by larger businesses until nationalisation. The records of some of these smaller companies seem to have been either lost or destroyed. The trade directories make passing references to the different utilities.

Gas

Gas works were established in Wendover in 1868.

Wendover Gas Company – Board of Trade: Companies Registration Office: Files of Dissolved Companies, TNA:PRO BT 31/1372/3786. The gas works became the property of the Aylesbury Gas Company – HRO BH28/85/1-67 and CBS MB3/10/5/114

Electricity

Kelly's Directory of 1928 reported that Wendover was now also lighted by electricity supplied by the Aylesbury Corporation.

Water

Chiltern Hills Spring Water Company in Records of Horwood and James Solicitors, of Aylesbury –Register of shareholders, Minute books, 1900-1946 CBS D/HJ/1/77-83. Proposed purchase of Chiltern Hills Spring Water Company by Bucks Water Board, 1946 CBS MB3/10/5/78. Board of Trade: Companies Registration Office: Files of Dissolved Companies: TNA:PRO BT 31/1105/2147C

Telephone

The first telephone exchange opened in Wendover on 15th May 1901 (Post Office Circular 1901, p175). Copies of telephone directories can be found at the BT Archives (Third Floor, Holborn Telephone Exchange, 268-270 High Holborn, London WC1V 7EE; 0207 440 4220, archives@bt.com)

Other Business records

Some business records can be found using The National Archives search –

H Payne, coal and coke merchants, sales account book, 1908-1920	CBS D/X 1328
Purcell family, millers, accounts, papers, 1875-1925	CBS D/X 690

Listed Buildings and Descriptions

English Heritage

National Monuments Record – Images of England www.imagesofengland.org.uk/

Useful secondary sources

W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 3 (1925), p. 20-31 - british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42522

J. J. Sheahan, The History and topography of Buckinghamshire, (London, 1862)

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)

Leonard H West, The History of Wendover, (Aylesbury 1909)

Max Summerell, et al., The Book of Wendover, (Buckingham 1989)

Elizabeth Cull, Wendover, (Twyford 1992)

Key issues and recommendations for further study

The history of Wendover would benefit from a thorough academic study of its growth of population and development of trades, professions and other aspects of a town. There are many family papers, wills and property deeds that would contribute to such a study.

Wendover did not grow in the same way as other Buckinghamshire towns following the coming of the railway. An investigation into the similarities and differences between the various towns would be of interest.

The local authority records listed above would doubtless provide much information on the response of officialdom to the development of the town, particularly in relation to the provision of its services and infrastructure. Further work will be necessary to locate the archives of commercial organisations that have been located in Wendover.