

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land adjacent to Thame Road,
Longwick, Buckinghamshire**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

by Genni Elliott

Site Code LPR15/20

(SP 7875 0525)

Land at Thame Road, Longwick, Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for Bellwood Homes

by Genni Elliott

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LPR 15/20

March 2015

Summary

Site name: Land adjacent to Thame Road, Longwick, Buckinghamshire

Grid reference: SP 7881 0527

Site activity: Archaeological desk-based assessment

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Genni Elliott

Site code: LPR 15/20

Area of site: c. 3.74ha

Summary of results: There are no known heritage assets on the proposal site and few other archaeological assets in the study area. Most entries in the county historic environment record nearby result from fieldwalking survey (the collection of artefacts from the surface of cultivated fields) along with several post-medieval listed buildings. There have been no below ground archaeological investigations in the study area. It is anticipated that it will be necessary to provide further information about the potential of the site from field observations in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of development on any below-ground archaeological deposits if necessary. Such a scheme could be implemented by an appropriately worded condition attached to any consent gained.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 25.03.15
	Steve Preston✓ 16.02.15

Land Adjacent to Thame Road, Longwick, Buckinghamshire Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

by Genni Elliott

Report 15/20

Introduction

This report is an assessment of the archaeological potential of a parcel of land located at Thame Road, Longwick, Buckinghamshire, SP 7881 0527 (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr David Wilson, of Savills, Ground Floor, Hawker House, 5-6 Napier Court, Napier Road, Reading, RG1 8BW on behalf of Bellwood Homes, 2 Forge House, Summerleys Road, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire, HP27 9DT and comprises the first stage of a process to determine the presence/absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains which may be affected by redevelopment of the area.

Site description, location and geology

The site is located on the northeast side of the Thame Road, to the north of the village of Longwick and to the south of Wheelwright Road, it is centred on NGR, SP 7881 0527 (Fig. 1). The site currently consists of two fields divided by a hedge and part of a larger field to the east. It is at a height of approximately 85m above Ordnance Datum. The site is located on younger head above the Gault Formation (BGS 1994).

Planning background and development proposals

Planning permission is to be sought from Wycombe District Council for the construction of 52 residential dwellings in a mix of 2–5 bedrooms with associated landscaping.

The Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) sets out the framework within which local planning authorities should consider the importance of conserving, or enhancing, aspects of the historic environment, within the planning process. It requires an applicant for planning consent to provide, as part of any application, sufficient information to enable the local planning authority to assess the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected by the proposal. The Historic Environment is defined (NPPF 2012, 52) as:

‘All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.’

Paragraphs 128 and 129 state that

‘128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their

setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

'129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

A 'heritage asset' is defined (NPPF 2012, 52) as

'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

'Designated heritage asset' includes (NPPF 2012, 51) any

'World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.'

'Archaeological interest' is glossed (NPPF 2012, 50) as follows:

'There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.'

Specific guidance on assessing significance and the impact of the proposal is contained in paragraphs 131 to 135:

'131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:
the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

'132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

'133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:
the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

‘134. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

‘135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Paragraph 139 recognizes that new archaeological discoveries may reveal hitherto unsuspected and hence non-designated heritage assets

‘139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.’

Paragraph 141 requires local planning authorities to ensure that any loss of heritage assets advances understanding, but stresses that advancing understanding is not by itself sufficient reason to permit the loss of significance:

‘141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.’

The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation) Act 1990, requires the following to be treated as listed building:

‘(a) any object or structure fixed to the (listed) building

‘(b) any object or structure within the curtilage of the building which although not fixed to the building forms part of the land and has done since before 1st July 1948 is treated as being part of the listed building.’

The Wycombe District Local Plan is currently under revision. During that process the plan published in 2004 remains as a guideline for planning issues (WDLP 2004). Policy HE19 states:

‘1. Planning permission will not be granted for any proposed development which would harm unscheduled archaeological remains or their setting which are considered to be of County, regional or national importance and worthy of conservation.’

‘2. On some sites it may be possible to accommodate the proposed development and keep important remains *in situ*. Planning permission may be granted where the applicant can demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Council, that the important remains will be physically preserved *in situ* without harm to them. Details to ensure this should be submitted to the Council as part of the planning application.’

‘3. In cases where the preservation of archaeological remains *in situ* is not merited, planning permission may be granted subject to provision being made for archaeological excavation and recording to the satisfaction of the Council.’

With regards to listed buildings: Policy HE3 states:

‘Planning permission will not be granted for development which would adversely affect the setting of any listed buildings’

With regards to Conservation Areas: Policy HE11 states:

‘Development will not be permitted which, although not wholly or partly located within a conservation area, might nevertheless have a visibly adverse effect upon the area's special character or appearance, including intrusiveness with respect to any recognised or recorded familiar views affecting the designated area.’

With regards to Registered Parks and Gardens: Policy HE20 states:

‘Development likely to have an adverse effect upon the special historic interest or setting of existing parks or gardens will not be permitted.’

Wycombe District Council has created a 'Local List Buildings' identifying structures of local architectural or historic interest in addition to the national Listed Buildings. With regard to such structures Policy HE5 states:

‘The contribution made to the local scene or local historical associations will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.’

The Buckinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterization classes the site as Parliamentary Enclosure.

Methodology

The assessment of the site was carried out by the examination of pre-existing information from a number of sources recommended by the Chartered Institute *for* Archaeologists (formerly Institute of Field Archaeologists) paper ‘*Standards in British Archaeology*’ covering desk-based studies. These sources include historic and modern maps, the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record, geological maps and any relevant publications or reports.

Archaeological background

General background

The area around Princes Risborough is rich in prehistory with a Neolithic oval barrow on Whiteleaf Hill, an early Bronze Age barrow cemetery at Saunderton and an Iron Age hillfort at Pulpitt Hill, with further Iron Age occupation at Park Mill Farm. For the Roman period a number of villa sites are known within the surrounding area at Saunderton, Little Kimble and Chinnor and re-use of Whiteleaf Hill. A burial site has been found near Princes Risborough Upper School. To the south of Longwick is a possible Roman route way. There is less evidence for Saxon settlement within Princes Risborough, but further afield a number of cemeteries have been

possibly identified at Gallows Cross, Hemley Hill and Cop Hill, Bledlow. By the medieval period, Domesday Book records the presence of a manor.

Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record

A search was made on the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER) on 12th February 2015 for a radius of 500m around the proposal site. This revealed 18 entries within the search radius of which 7 are for listed buildings. These are summarized as Appendix 1 and their locations are plotted on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

A small quantity of Neolithic flints, including a core used as a scraper and some later, Bronze Age flakes and a scraper have been found to the south and west of the proposal site [Fig 1:1, 2].

Roman

Fieldwalking to the west of the proposal site found a number of Roman pottery sherds including Samian and mortaria [2].

Saxon

The possible route of a Late Saxon estate boundary as recorded in the charter of 994/5 runs to the north-west of the proposal site [3].

Medieval

Fieldwalking to the west also found Medieval pottery sherds [2]. In the vicinity metal-detecting found a coin and a mount [4].

Post Medieval

All of the Post Medieval records apart from some pottery sherds found fieldwalking to the west [2] relate to listed buildings and a milestone. All the listed buildings are Grade II, and are located along the main road, with all but one to the north-west of the proposal site. All the buildings to the north-west are timber-framed with the earliest dating from the early 16th century [5, 6, 8]. To the south-east of the site is located a early 19th century Baptist Chapel [7] and an unlisted milestone [9].

Modern

The formation of Longwick-Cum-Ilmer parish occurred in 1934 [10].

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the search area.

Cartographic and documentary sources

Longwick was originally a hamlet within the civil parish of Princes Risborough, which was originally known as Risborough. It was first recorded as *Hrisanbyrge* in AD903 and later as *Riseberge* in Domesday Book of 1086.

The place name comes from the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) meaning 'Hills where brushwood grows'. The prefix *Princes* comes from its possession by the Black Prince (Mills 1998). Domesday Book records Princes Risborough amongst land belonging to the King before which it was a village belonging to Earl Harold (as Domesday Book always refers to the King). It was assessed at 30 hides, before and after the Conquest, with arable land for 24 ploughs. Belonging to the manor were 20 hides and 4 ploughs. There were also 42 villagers and 20 ploughs, 3 slaves, 2 mills worth 14s 8d, meadow for 7 ploughs and woodland for 1000 pigs (a huge area). In total it was valued at £47, less 16d. Before the Conquest, however, it was worth only £10 (Williams and Martin 2002, 395). Soon after the Conquest half of Risborough appears to have been granted to Ansculf de Pinchengi and then exchanged for part of Ellesborough with Ralph Taillebois or Talgebosch on the King's command (Williams and Martin 2002, 408). Risborough again changed hands to the second Earl Walter Giffard, upon whose death in 1164 it reverted to the crown. Its later history is similar with the parish being granted by the King to various subjects and then reverting back to the Crown. Around 1344 the parish again reverted back to the King who gave custody of it to the Black Prince, from where the suffix *Princes* comes; he held it until his death, upon which it passed to his son Richard (VCH 1908).

Princes Risborough did not gain a market until 1523 and became a borough only in 1596 (BCC/EH 2009). Not until the middle of the 20th century did it experience any significant growth.

Longwick remained part of Princes Risborough until 1934 when the civil parish of Longwick-cum-Ilmer was created. The parish thus has no history of its own, except that it has had a mill from at least the mid 17th century.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at Buckinghamshire Record Office and online in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the proposal area (see Appendix 2).

The earliest map available of the area is Saxton's map of Buckinghamshire in 1574 (Fig. 2), which marks Longwick as a village with a church. Blaeu's map of 1645 shows no further detail, but records the place name as *Langwick*, as does Speed's map of 1666 and Blome's map of 1672. Jefferys' map of 1770 (Fig. 3) is the first to show Longwick in any detail, with buildings indicated either side of the main road through the village. The site location, whilst not exactly determined, is located slightly to the north of the road to Owleswick, possibly within the area devoid of buildings.

The first map to show the site in any detail is an Ordnance Survey preliminary drawing of 1813 (Fig. 4). It is possible to locate the site to a good degree of accuracy within the field to the north of Bar Lane. Bryant's map of 1824 shows significantly less detail (not illustrated). The Princes Risborough Enclosure map of 1823 (Fig. 5) shows a little more detail than the 1813 map, with the proposal site encompassing two complete and parts of three other fields, numbered 60–64. Only a narrow strip of land lies within field 63. 60 is recorded as being allotment for 5 acres, 61 as allotment for 5 1/2 acres and 62 as Wades Close. Trees/bushes are shown along the field boundaries.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879 (Fig.6), shows a similar situation to the enclosure map, but with only four fields rather than five. The fields are labelled 75, 87, 117 and 118; 87, along the Thame Road, is larger at this time than it is now. The fields are shown as being surrounded by trees with a line of trees/shrubs dividing the fields 75 and 87. To the west is labelled a sawmill set amongst trees and to the east is a single building. The ditch present between fields 75 and 87 and forming the part of the site boundary is more clearly shown in the 1898 Ordnance Survey map with the direction of flow indicated to the north-west. There are no changes to the proposal site. By 1921 (Fig.7) there are still no changes to the proposal site, but within the surrounding area a number of buildings have been built including a Methodist chapel to the south-east and a building labelled *The Elms* to the north-west. Further housing has also been constructed in the wider area of Longwick.

No further maps are present at a suitable scale until 1975 (Fig. 8) by which time boundaries within the northeast field have been removed to create a single large field rather than two. The southwestern most fields are unchanged. Considerable change has occurred in the immediate vicinity of the proposal site; the sawmills are no longer present, the land having been developed as a small housing estate and the wider area of Longwick is considerably more built up than previously seen. It is not substantially different by 1993. However since 1993 a small cul-de-sac has been built between the Methodist Chapel and the proposal site, forming the modern boundaries (Fig. 9). The proposal site still remains three fields, surrounded by trees and sub-divided by a ditch.

Listed buildings

There are a number of listed buildings within the search area, however only one of these is within the vicinity of the site [Fig. 1: 7], the 19th century Baptist Chapel. A small cul-de-sac of houses has already been built adjacent to it and any construction that occurs to the rear will be located beyond the ditch and screened by a row of trees.

Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields

There are no registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within close proximity of the site.

Historic Hedgerows

There are hedgerows forming part of the site boundary and within the site that might qualify as ‘important’ as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. These are most likely present on the Ordnance Survey drawing of 1813 (Fig. 4) and on the Inclosure map of Princes Risborough (Fig. 5).

Aerial Photographs

A search was made on the National Monuments Record’s database of aerial photographs on 16th February 2015. This revealed only 26 vertical prints from 15 different sorties taken between April 1946 and August 1998 (Appendix 3). No specialist oblique photographs have been taken of the site. The available images were viewed on 24th April 2015 (several were not available). Nothing of archaeological interest was visible within the site.

Discussion

There are no known heritage assets on the site or in a position to be affected by its development. It remains therefore to establish if there may be potential for previously unknown heritage assets, that is, below-ground archaeological remains.

In considering the archaeological potential of the study area, various factors must be taken into account, including previously recorded archaeological sites, previous land-use and disturbance and future land-use including the proposed development.

There is little in the way of known archaeological assets in the immediate area, however this is more likely to be due to a lack of archaeological investigation rather than a lack of any settlement, as the wider area is relatively rich in prehistoric and Roman remains. Fieldwalking (surface collection of artefacts from ploughed fields) to the west found a number of finds dating from Neolithic through to the Post Medieval periods with a significant quantity of Roman material recorded.

Cartographic evidence shows that the proposal site has never been built on and that should any archaeology be present it has a high chance of survival.

It is anticipated that it will be necessary to provide further information about the potential of the site from field observations in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of development on any below-ground archaeological deposits if necessary. A scheme for this evaluation will need to be drawn up and approved by the archaeological advisers to the Borough and carried out by a competent archaeological contractor. Such a scheme could be implemented by an appropriately worded condition attached to any consent gained.

References

- BCC/EH, 2009, *Princes Risborough Historic Town Assessment Report*, Buckinghamshire County Council and English Heritage
- BGS, 1994, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000 Sheet 237, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Mills, A D, 1998, *Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Oxford
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Government, London
- VCH, 1908, *Victoria History of the County of Buckinghamshire*, **ii**, 260-267, London
- WDC, 2004, *Wycombe District Local Plan to 2011*, High Wycombe
- Williams, A and Martin, G H, 2002, *Domesday Book, A complete Translation*, London

APPENDIX 1: Historic Environment Records within a 500 m search radius of the development site

<i>No</i>	<i>HER Ref</i>	<i>Grid Ref (SP)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	0403300000 - MBC1076	78500 05000	Findspot	Prehistoric	Neolithic flint core, used as a scraper.
2	0599200000 - MBC2110 EBC11785	7814 0521	Monument	Prehistoric to Post Medieval	Fieldwalking survey found Neolithic–Bronze Age flints, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and post Medieval pottery.
	0599202000 - MBC2111 EBC11785	7814 0521	Monument	Prehistoric	Fieldwalking survey found Neolithic–Bronze Age flint flakes and a scraper.
	0599200002 - MBC2111 EBC11785	7814 0521	Monument	Roman	Fieldwalking survey found 2 sherds of Samian pottery.
	0599200001 - MBC2111 EBC11785	7814 0521	Monument	Roman	Fieldwalking survey found Roman pottery and mortaria sherds.
	0599201000 - MBC2111 EBC11785	7814 0521	Monument	Medieval Post Medieval	Fieldwalking survey found Medieval and post Medieval pottery sherds.
3	0274901000 - MBC7552	81544 03622	Monument	Saxon	Possible route of Late Saxon estate boundary as recorded in charter of 994 or 995.
4	MBC27758	78 05	Findspot	Medieval	Coin found metal-detecting.
	MBC27759	78 05	Findspot	Medieval	Mound found metal-detecting.
5	1301000000 - MBC1975 DBC5320	78346 05512	Listed Building	Post Medieval	17th century timber-framed farmhouse at Redhouse Farm with later additions.
	1301001000 - MBC1975 DBC5826	78336 05490	Listed Building	Post Medieval	18th century timber-framed barn at Redhouse Farm.
	1301002000 - MBC1975 DBC5321	78358 05502	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Early 19th century timber-framed granary at Redhouse Farm.
6	1301003000 - MBC1975 DBC5322	78472 05343	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Sara's Cottage and The Old Orchard, pair of 17th century timber-framed houses with later additions.
7	1301004000 - MBC1975 DBC5418	78760 04977	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Early 19th century Baptist Chapel.
8	1301007000 - MBC1975 DBC5323	78459 05563	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Anderdons Farm Cottage, early 16th century cruck-built timber-framed house with later additions.
	1301008000 - MBC1976 DBC5828	78448 05555	Listed Building	Post Medieval	18th century timber-framed barn.
9	1432300000 - MBC3323	78915 04904	Building	Post Medieval	18th to 19th century milestone on A4129.
10	0271700000 - MBC7516	7830 0495	Place	Modern	Longwick-cum-Ilmer parish formed in 1934 from Ilmer and parts of Horsenden, Monks Risborough and Princes Risborough.

Listed Buildings Grade II unless stated.

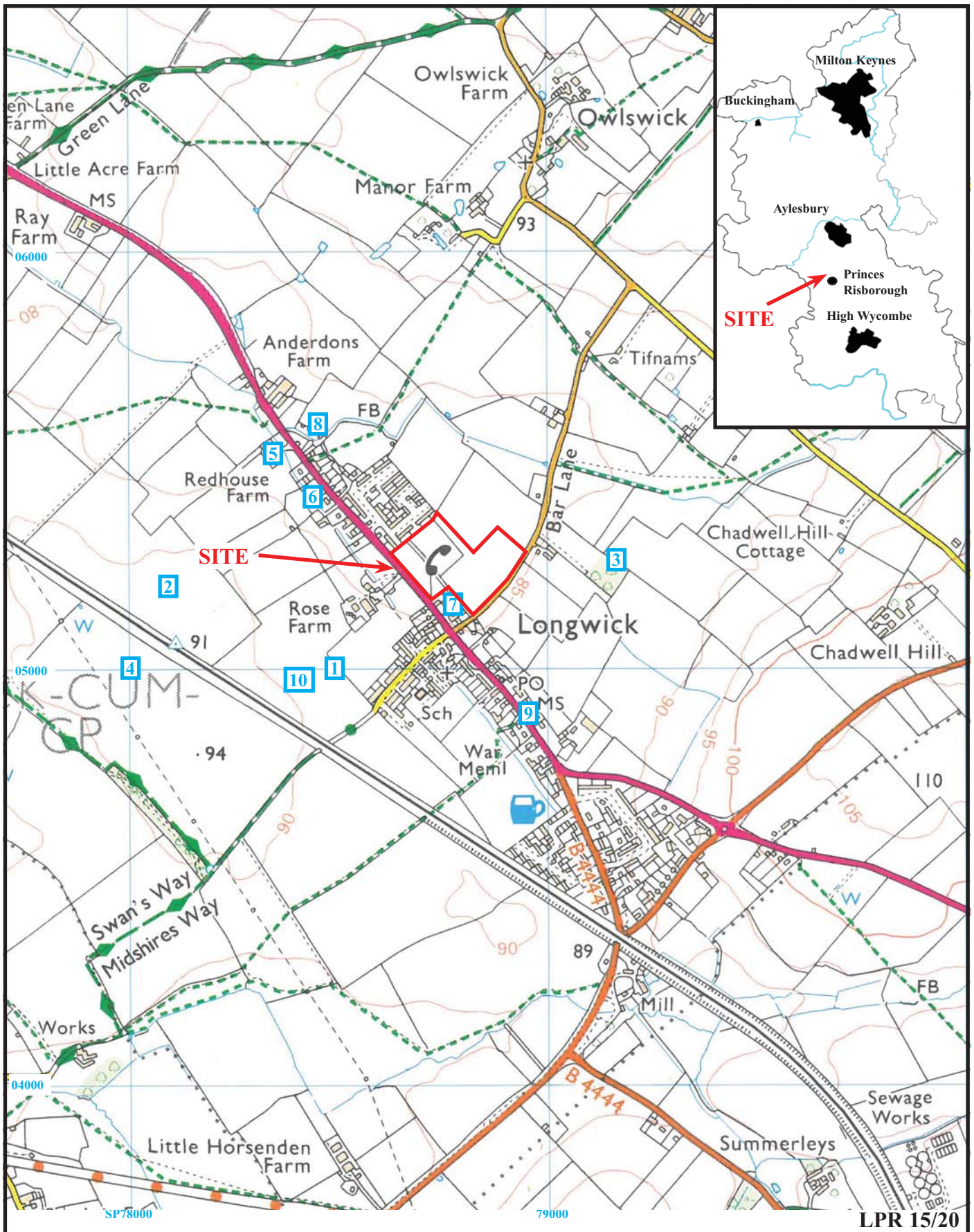
APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted

1574	Saxton's map of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire (Fig. 2)
1645	Bleau's map of Buckinghamshire
1666	Speed's map of Buckinghamshire
1672	Blome's map of Buckinghamshire
1770	Jefferys' map of Buckinghamshire (Fig. 3)
1813	Ordnance Survey drawing (Fig. 4)
1824	Bryant's map of Buckinghamshire
1823	Princes Risborough Enclosure (Fig. 5)
1879	First Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 6)
1898	Second Edition Ordnance Survey
1921	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 7)
1975	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 8)
1993	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 9)

APPENDIX 3: Aerial Photographs consulted

<i>No</i>	<i>Date taken</i>	<i>Sortie</i>	<i>Frame(s)</i>	<i>Grid ref (SP)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	04 APR 1946	RAF/106G/UK/1379	4036-7	782 058	
2	14 APR 1946	RAF/106G/UK/1413	3146-7	786 050	
3	04 FEB 1948	RAF/CPE/UK/2436	3037-8	787 061	
4	07 APR 1950	RAF/541/479	4306-7	791 054	Not available to view
5	16 AUG 1961	RAF/58/4627	452	788 058	
6	10 JUN 1969	OS/69254	188	787 051	
7	15 JUL 1971	OS/71383	726-7	790 049	
8	18 OCT 1994	OS/94535	131, 134	791 045	Not available to view
9	17 OCT 1993	OS/93599	87	786 056	Not available to view
10	26 MAR 1994	OS/94038	119-20	783 057	Not available to view
11	01 APR 1997	EA/AF/97C/702	1315-16	785 053	
12	01 APR 1997	EA/AF/97C/705	1447-8	789 051	
13	05 AUG 1998	OS/98650	85-6	785 054	Not available to view
14	05 AUG 1998	OS/98651	336-7	789 044	Not available to view
15	25 JUN 2001	OS/01942	436	789 049	

NB : Grid reference given is for start of run; multiple frames may offer wide coverage.



**Land adjacent to Thame Road, Longwick,
Buckinghamshire, 2015**
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
 Figure 1. Location of site within Longwick and
 Buckinghamshire.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 181 at 1:12500
 Ordnance Survey Licence 100025880



Approximate location of site

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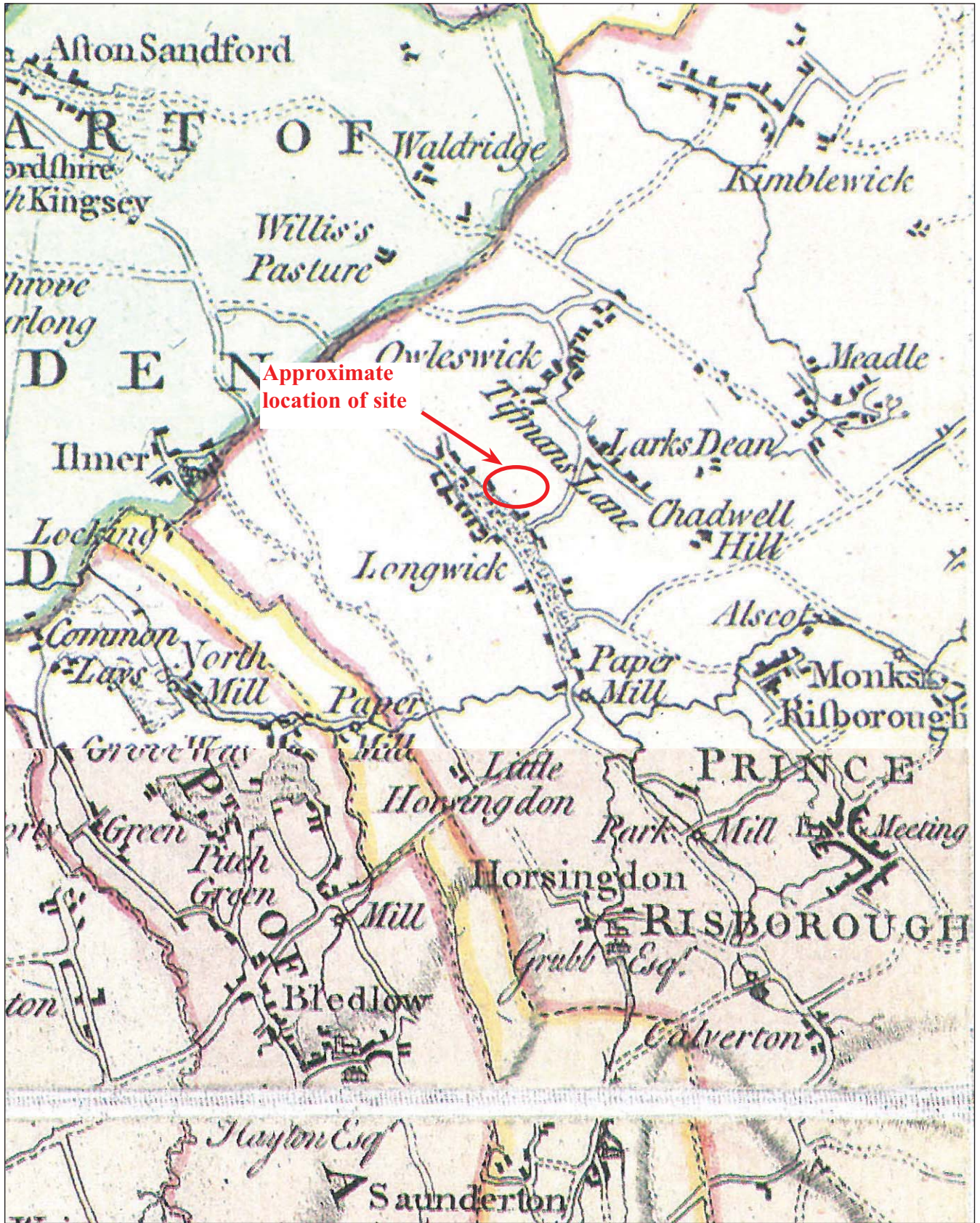


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Figure 2. Saxton's map of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and
Oxfordshire, 1574.

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Figure 3. Jefferys' map of Buckinghamshire, 1770.



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Land adjacent to Thame Road Longwick,
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Figure 4. Ordnance Survey Drawing, 1813.

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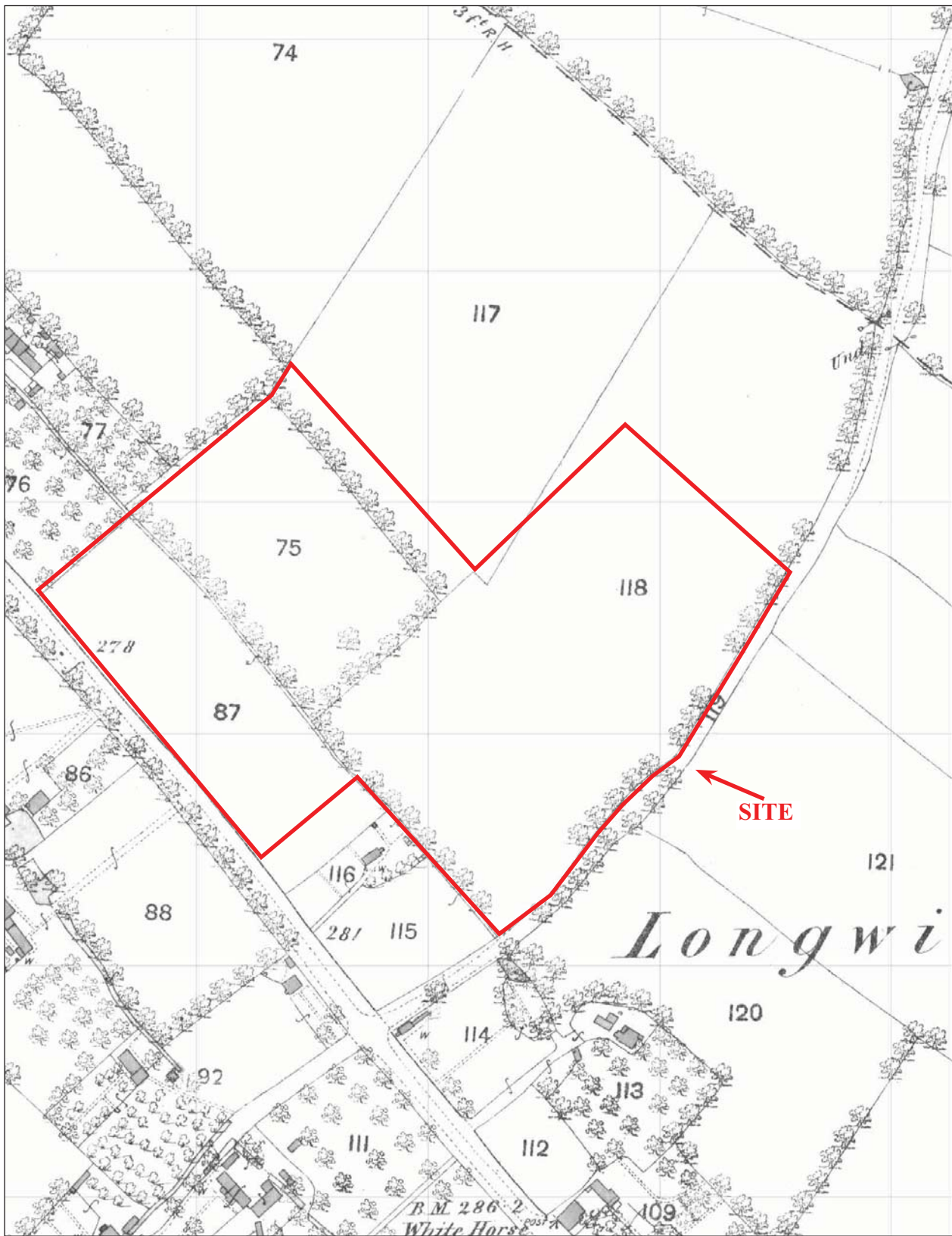


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Figure 5. Princes Risborough Enclosure Map, 1823.

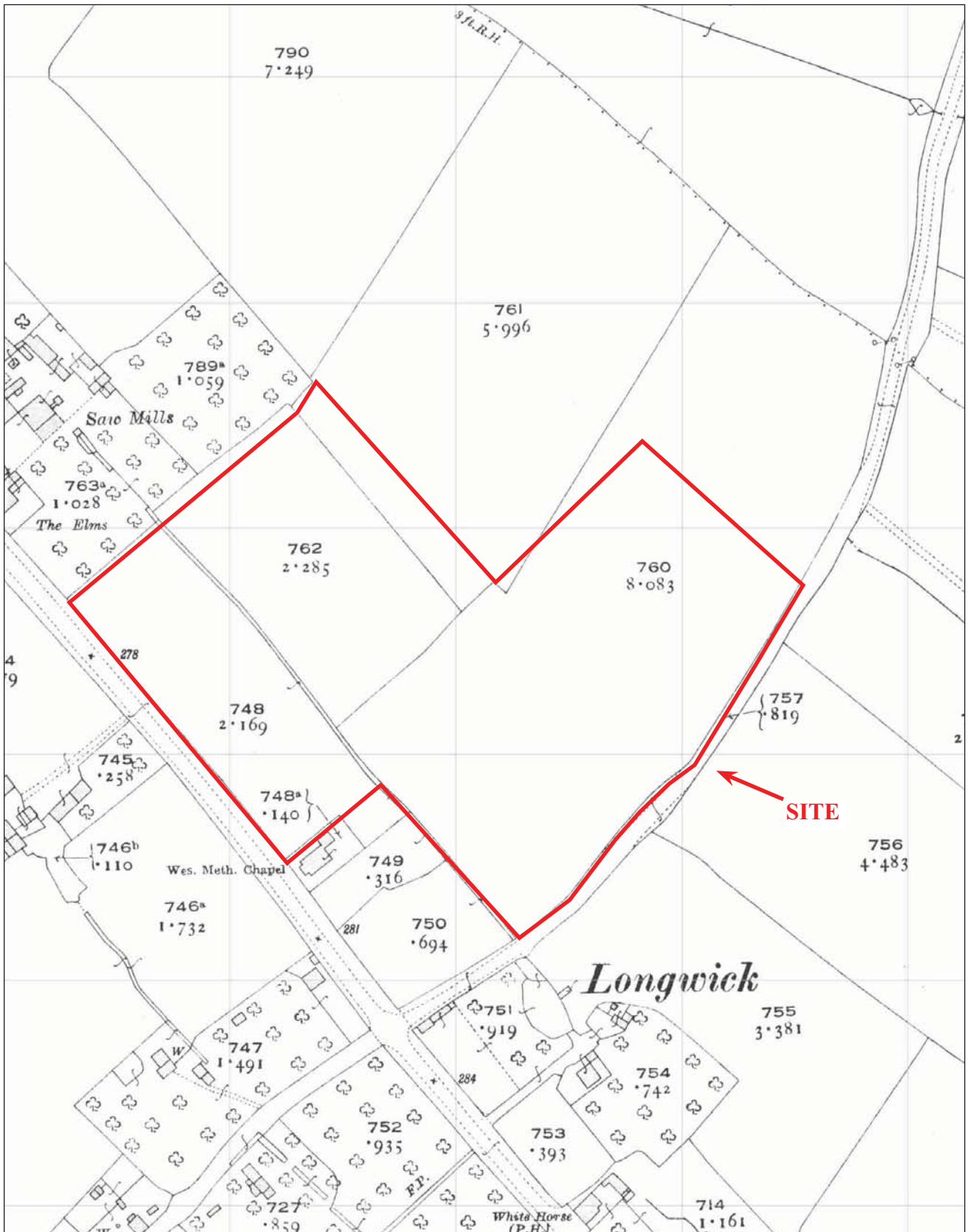




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 Figure 6. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1879.

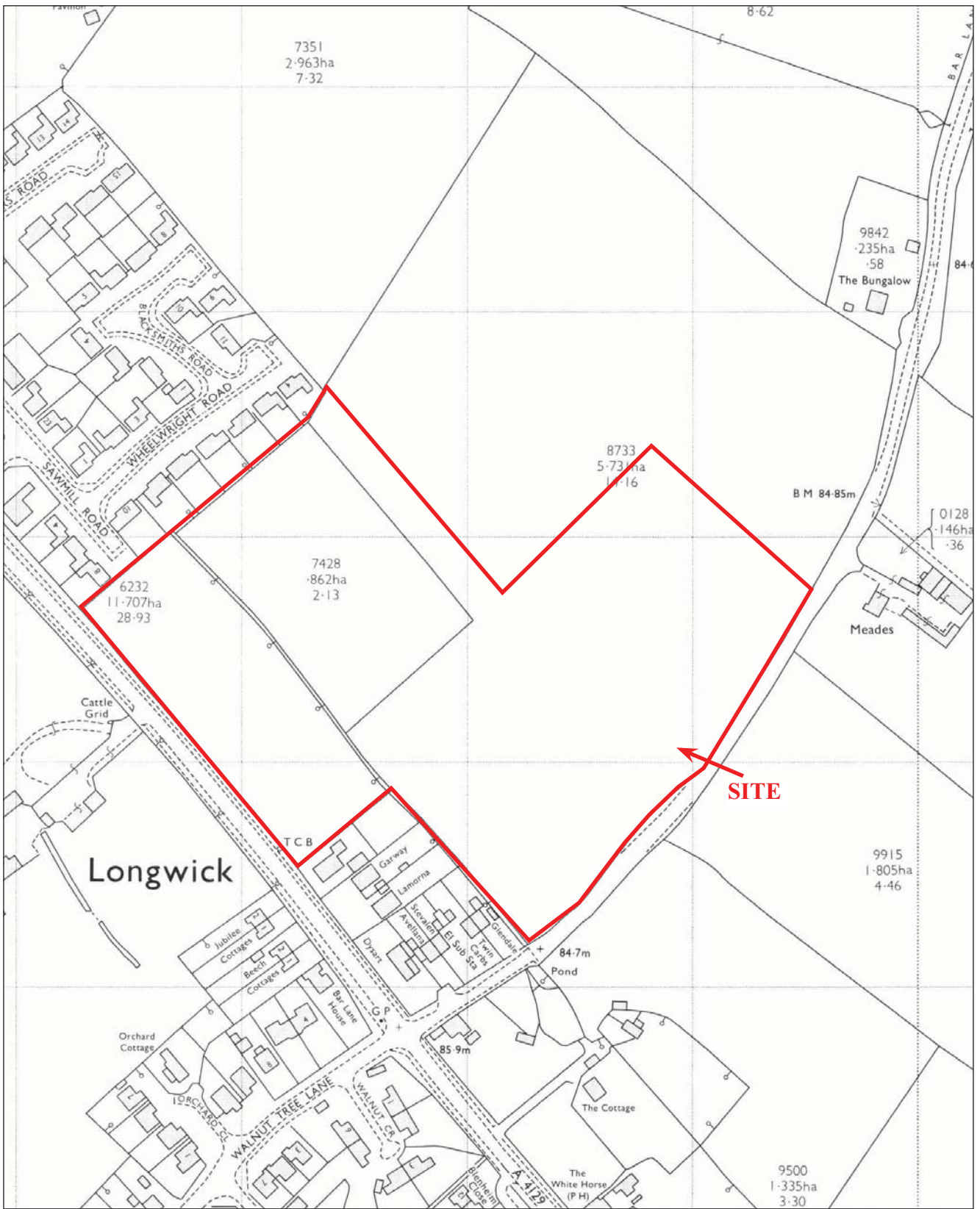


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Figure 7. Ordnance Survey, 1921.

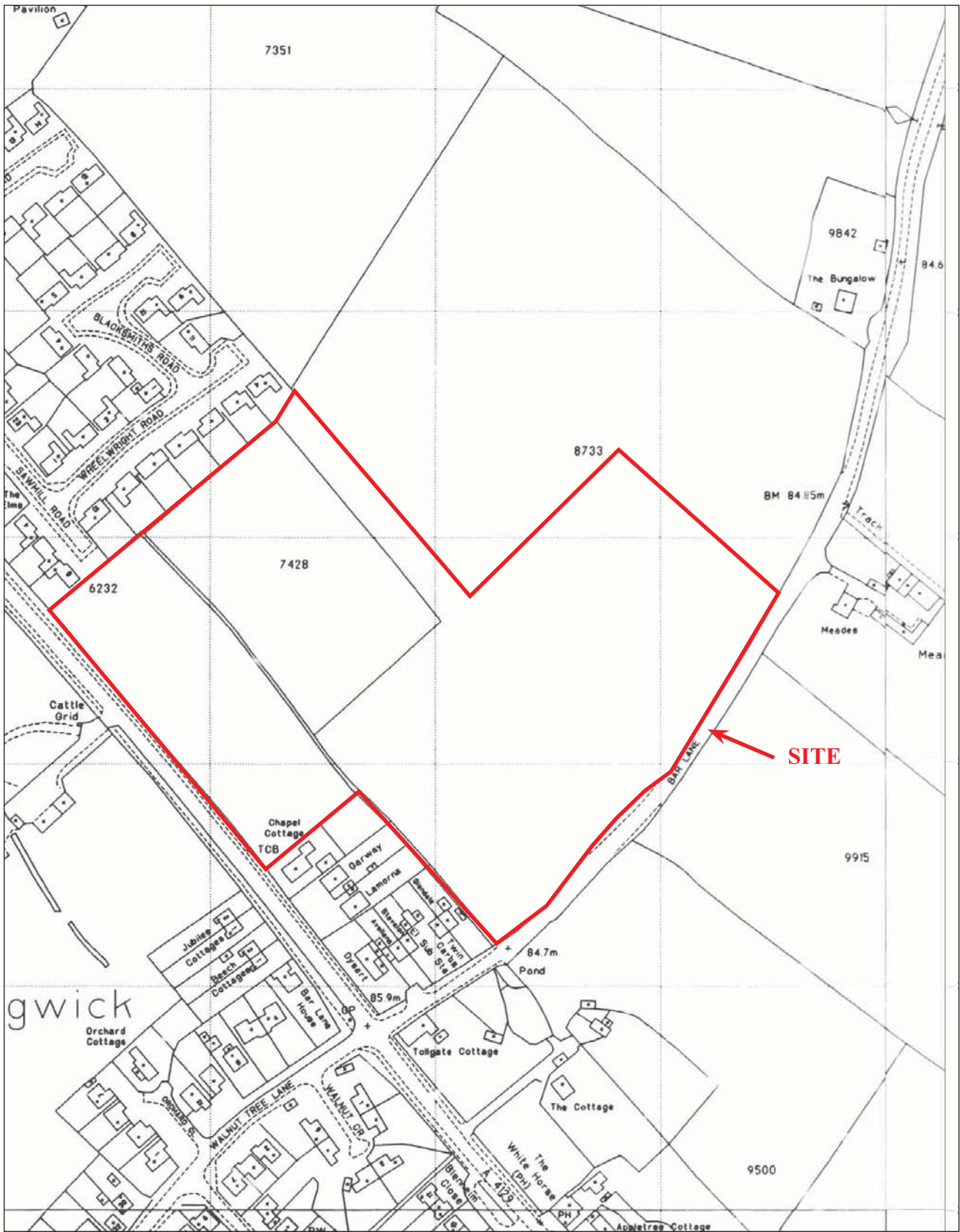




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 Figure 8. Ordnance Survey, 1975.





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Land adjacent to Thame Road Longwick,
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 Figure 9. Ordnance Survey, 1993.





Plate 1. The proposal site looking northeast.



Plate 2. The proposal site looking south.

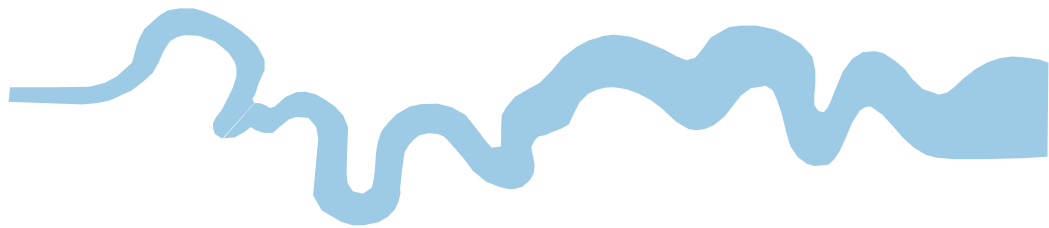
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**Land adjacent to Thame Road Longwick,
Buckinghamshire, 2015**
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Plates 1 - 2.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
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