

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Lower Icknield Way, Longwick,
Buckinghamshire**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

by Nora Bermingham

Site Code LIL15/21

(SP 7943 0454)

Lower Icknield Way, Longwick, Buckinghamshire Desk-Based Heritage Assessment

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
for Rectory Homes Ltd**

by Nora Bermingham
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LIL 15/91

April 2015

Summary

Site name: Lower Icknield Way, Longwick, Buckinghamshire

Grid reference: SP 7943 0454

Site activity: Archaeological desk-based assessment

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Nora Bermingham

Site code: LIL15/91

Area of site: c. 1.2 ha

Summary of results: No known heritage assets occur on the proposed development site. The site is, however, located immediately south of a field from which Neolithic flint objects were recovered. The purported route of the Roman Lower Icknield Way also passes close to the south-eastern border of the proposal site. Other archaeologically significant features within 500m of the site include Longwick Mill and village, both of which have probable medieval origins. Cartographic evidence suggests the proposal site has never been built upon, and given its location within an area displaying significant archaeological potential, it is possible that below-ground archaeological features and/or finds may be present within the proposed development area. It is therefore 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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Lower Icknield Way, Longwick, Buckinghamshire Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

by Nora Bermingham

Report 15/91

Introduction

This report is an assessment of the archaeological potential of a green field site situated at Lower Icknield Way, Longwick, Buckinghamshire (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by George Bethell of Rectory Homes Ltd, Rectory House, Thame Road, Haddenham, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP17 8DA 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 Lower Icknield Way, Longwick, Buckinghamshire and covers around 1.2ha centred on NGR SP 79428 04542 (Fig. 1). Longwick is located within Wycombe District Council, a local government district in Buckinghamshire. The site represents part of a pasture field situated at a height of approximately 95.4m above Ordnance Datum. The proposed development site lies on the outskirts of Longwick, to the south-east and next to the junction of the B4009 and A4129, also known as the Longwick Crossroads. The site is bounded in the north by the B4009, in the south-west by a farm (Ivy Farm) and in the south-east by houses with gardens. The site is located on Upper Greensand at its junction with the Gault clay which may intrude into the western portion of the area (BGS 1994) at approximately 96m above Ordnance Datum.

The site was visited on 17th April 2015 (Plates 1-4). The site is located within a pasture field bounded in the north by an arc of trees; mainly spruce planted following widening of the road at this location in the 1970s. Sheds and a farmhouse border the field to the south-west and a house with a garden borders the field to the east. No archaeological finds or features were identified within the area of the proposal site.

Planning background and development proposals

Planning permission is to be sought from Wycombe District Council for residential development of 9 units.

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.’

Wycombe District Council is in the process of preparing a new local plan with the saved policies of the Wycombe District Local Plan (2004) remaining part of the development plan until superseded by the emerging plan. 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 Characterisation 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 in and around Longwick displays evidence for prehistoric and later historic occupation. The village itself may have medieval origins, although it is not recorded in Domesday Book. There is a possible Roman route way located to the south-east of the village and the village falls to the west of a possible Anglo-Saxon Charter boundary between it and Monks Risborough. The village houses buildings with likely 17th-century origins and was a small linear settlement flanked by farm land. The village has witnessed greater development in the late 20th century mainly represented by the construction of housing estates in the south, and development either side of the village's main street, Thame Road.

Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record

A search was made of the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER) on 28th April 2015 for a radius of 500m around the proposal site. This revealed 24 entries within the search radius, of which four are listed buildings, and just one is for an archaeological 'event' (investigation). These are summarized as Appendix 1 and their locations are plotted on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

Immediately north of the proposal site, in a field on the opposite side of Longwick Crossroads [1], evidence for prehistoric occupation was recovered. An assemblage of flint artefacts was collected from the field surface and included items of Neolithic date. The finds included one flint core, four scrapers including three round examples, one blade, around 17 retouched flakes and 22 other flint flakes.

Roman

The possible route of a Roman road [4], known as the Lower Icknield Way, passes adjacent to the proposed development site. The route is aligned north-east/south-west where it passes the site's south-eastern corner. Physical evidence for the road within the study area has not been recorded and its date is a matter of debate (see below). The junction of the possible prehistoric and Roman Lower Icknield Way with the modern road [5] is recorded at the southern limit of the study area.

Saxon

The possible route of a Late Saxon estate boundary [2] is located to the north-east of the proposal site. This boundary may represent the boundary of Monks Risborough recorded in charter in AD 994 or 995.

Medieval

One sherd of 11th-century pottery was recovered from an archaeological investigation at Longwick Mill [3]. The mill may be on the site of one of two mills referred to in Domesday Book of 1086 in relation to Princes Risborough, of which Longwick used be part.

Post Medieval

Longwick village [11] is situated around 400m north-west of the proposed development site. The village is recorded as a settlement of likely post-medieval to modern date. Likely earlier origins for the settlement are discussed below.

Longwick Mill [3] is located at the southern limit of the study area and may have been held by William Hampden in the 17th century. Deeds of July 1743 and December 1756 refer to 'John Fryer of Longwick, Papermaker'. The mill appears on Jeffrey's map of 1770 (Fig. 3) where it is labelled as a 'Paper Mill'. It appears to have been converted to a corn mill in the 19th century. The building has been subject to a survey showing substantial survival of the 18th-century fabric, some of which may have been re-used in an earlier building. An early 19th-century mill house adjacent to the mill incorporates an earlier 18th-century building. A timber framed and brick barn is attached to the mill, which also in part comprises reused materials. A mill pond [9] and two leats were identified following archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the mill.

Chestnut Farmhouse [6] is a 17th-century timber framed building which was partly rebuilt in brick in the 18th century.

Victorian, Modern

Other than later alterations to the earlier buildings, HER entries with 19th-century and modern origins include a house, a public house, a boundary stone and railway. Woodbine Cottage [7] is a small early 19th century house built from flint with brick dressings. The Red Lion Public House [8] dates from the early to mid-19th century. The pub was altered and extended in the 20th century. A boundary stone [12] around 400m north-east of the proposal site is marked on the 1st Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey and on subsequent maps and marks the boundary between Longwick and Princes Risborough parishes. The Great Western and Great Central Joint

Railway from Princes Risborough to Aynho (in Northamptonshire) is located around 400m to the south-west of the proposal site [13]. This railway was opened in 1910.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the search area.

Cartographic and documentary sources

Longwick is a hamlet within the civil parish of Princes Risborough, which was originally known as Risborough and first recorded as *Hrisanbyrge* in AD 903, and later as *Riseberge* in Domesday Book of 1086. Its status grew progressively: *Magna Risberge* in the 13th century, *Earls Rysebergh* in the 14th and *Princes Risburgh* in the 15th (VCH 1908). At the time of Domesday Book, (Princes) Risborough was a royal manor and it had been held by earl (King) Harold in 1066. It was a very large estate, assessed at 30 hides and with a population of 42 villagers (heads of households) and 3 slaves. The entries in Domesday Book already distinguish between it and Monks Risborough (held by Archbishop Lanfranc), which was of comparable size.

Longwick itself does not appear in Domesday Book and it may have medieval origins. The name appears to derive straightforwardly from Old English *lang* ('long') and *wic* ('settlement') but may be a later formation. In the 14th century, Longwick was mentioned in the Calendar of Close Rolls of Edward II and Edward III. The village developed on either side of a road (now the A4219) that crossed the Lower Icknield Way and extended to the south-east to the town of Princes Risborough. Longwick remained part of Princes Risborough until 1934 when the civil parish of Longwick-cum-Ilmer was created. The latter thus has no history of its own, except that it had a mill from at least the mid-17th century if not earlier (Moore 2003). An inventory of the Historical Monuments of Buckinghamshire (1912) included the village of Longwick as there were several 17th-century cottages and houses in and around Longwick in varying states of preservation.

The proposal site is located immediately off the route of The Icknield Way. The latter is known as an ancient routeway which follows the chalk escarpment and crosses England in a wide curve from Wiltshire to Norfolk. The Way is split into an upper and lower route known as Upper Icknield Way and Lower Icknield Way. The precise age of these routes is uncertain but origins in the Neolithic (Taylor 1979), the Roman period (Viatores 1964) and the medieval period (Harrison 2003) have been proposed. It has been suggested that the Way is an earlier track reused by the Romans or that it is only Roman in sections and prehistoric elsewhere (Dyer and Hale 1961). A medieval origin is thought problematic given that, in contrast to other roads within the medieval road network, it avoids all major and most minor medieval urban centres (Harrison 2003, 8). Archaeological evidence for the Way is limited and where evidence for prehistoric hollow ways and earthwork

traces have been found (in Bedfordshire) they tend to be isolated and may represent more localised tracks rather than a national highway (Harrison 2003, 16). Edward Thomas (1916) published an account of a walk he made along the Way in 1913. He doubted its Roman origins and even whether it represented a single defined road and suggested that instead it represented a gradually developed system of roads connecting the eastern half of the counties north of the Thames with the western half of the south of England.

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 to the south of the settlement, between it and an east/west running river that runs from Monks Risborough in the east and North Mill in the west. Byrant's map of Buckinghamshire published in 1824 (not illustrated) shows a similar situation.

The first map to show the site in any detail is an Ordnance Survey preliminary drawing of 1813 (Fig. 4) and it is possible to locate the site relative to the road network. The site lies within an agricultural field. 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 part of a third field, numbered 60–62. 60 is recorded as being allotment for 5 acres, 61 as allotment for 5 1/2 acres and 62 as Wades Close. Bryant's map of 1824 shows significantly less detail (not illustrated).

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879 (Fig. 6), shows a similar situation to the enclosure map, but the proposal site is now located within one field labelled 172. The field is L-shaped, with its longer segment extending to the south-east, and is bounded by ditches with trees and/or bushes indicated in places around the edge of the field. Two buildings, arranged in an L-shape occupy the north-west corner of the field and the field is otherwise shown as devoid of features. A Methodist Chapel, a public house and a handful of buildings occur opposite the site in the north-west. A series of smaller fields and an orchard occur on the same side of the road

as the public house. Empty fields are shown to the north and north-east and also to the south and of the proposal site. The situation has changed little by 1898 (Fig. 7) although the orchard is no longer depicted and the field boundaries are no longer marked with trees/bushes. The Methodist Chapel is depicted and the public house is labelled 'The Sportsmans' Arms'. The field in which the proposal site is located is now labelled 629.

The next Ordnance Survey map to show the site was published in 1921 (Fig. 6). The field within which the proposal site lies appears unchanged, as do many of the adjacent fields and fields to the north. To the west, on the opposite side of the Lower Icknield way, an orchard is once again depicted, and settlement pattern visible on earlier editions is more or less repeated. The Great Western Railway (GWR) and the Great Central Railway (GCR) extended existing rail links from High Wycombe and Prince's Risborough in a north-westerly direction, and this rail line is depicted on the 1921 Ordnance Survey map to the south of the proposal site.

No further maps are present at a suitable scale until 1975 (Fig. 9) by which time the field in which the proposal site is located has been reduced in size as a result of the construction of a series of houses with gardens to the front and rear in the north-east corner of the field. The north-east limit of the field has also been altered as a result of road improvements made to the junction located immediately north of the proposal site. The field immediately south of the proposal site now contains two houses, each in long rectangular plots. The house furthest from the proposal site is labelled 'Rosslyn'. The area once occupied by the orchard and fields located to the north-west of the orchard are now occupied by housing. The south-east field boundary is also a ward boundary by this time. The situation is not substantially different by 1993 (Fig. 10).

Listed buildings

There are four listed buildings within the search area, none of which are immediate to the proposal site (Fig. 1). These comprise two houses, one public house and one mill with attached mill house and are detailed in Appendix 1 (3, 6, 7 and 8). Modern development, the railway line, and/or the historic village separate the proposal site from all of these and it is not considered that the proposal will have any significant effect on the listed buildings or their settings.

Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields

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

Aerial Photographs

A search was made on the Historic England Archive's database of aerial photographs on 16th April 2015. This revealed 58 vertical prints from 16 sorties taken between April 1946 and April 1997 (Appendix 3). There were no specialist oblique photographs. These photographs were viewed on 24th April 2015. Nothing of interest was observed.

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.

A collection of prehistoric flint artefacts was recovered from the field opposite the proposal site, on the other side of Longwick Crossroads. These were surface finds and it is possible that a habitation site, for example, from which these finds may originate occurs nearby, either within the same field in which the finds were made, or in neighbouring fields including that of the proposal site. The latter is also located close to a possible prehistoric/Roman routeway, namely the Lower Icknield Way. This adds to the proposal site's archaeological potential as activity associated with the use of the route may survive within the limits of the site. Throughout the development of the village of Longwick, the proposal site has consistently remained on the outskirts of the village. Cartographic evidence shows that the proposal site has not been built on since detailed mapping began, and that suggests that should any archaeological deposits be present these would have 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 Council and carried out by a competent archaeological contractor. Such a scheme could be implemented by an appropriately worded condition attached to any consent gained.

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APPENDIX 1: Historic Environment Records within a 500m 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	0250700000 0250700001 0250700005	7943 0477	Artefact scatter	Prehistoric	Flints collected in early 1970s, including a core, a blade, flakes, retouched flakes and scrapers, over an area of 310m by 300m.
2	0274901000	81544 03622	Documentary	Saxon	Anglo-Saxon charter boundary of Monks Risborough.
3	0286000000 0286001000 0286002000 0286003000 0286004000 DBC5310 EBC16207	7922 0423 79232 04219	Listed building Building recording Watching brief	Medieval Post-medieval	Longwick mill and attached mill house, 18th century watermill. Mill served as a paper mill until 1830s. May have been used as a fulling mill before use as paper mill. Mill house, early 19th century and a barn (18th?). Sherd of 11th century pottery recovered during archaeological investigations in 2002.
4	04146000000	8727 1044	Earthwork	Prehistoric to Roman?	Course of possible prehistoric and Roman Lower Icknield Way through Bucks. Extends c. 13.6 miles with last 2.5 miles into Aston Clinton destroyed.
5	0414602000	7910 0419	Cartographic	Prehistoric to Roman?	Roman and modern roads coincide and run parallel to and 100m inside parish boundary of Longwick-cum-Ilmer.
6	1300200000 DBC5351	79100 04636	Listed building	Post-medieval	Chestnut Farmhouse. Timber framed. 17th century with later additions
7	1300201000 DBC5407	79180 04418	Listed building	Post-medieval	Woodbine Cottage. Early 19th century
8	1301005000 DBC5887	79010 04744	Listed building	Post-medieval Modern	Red Lion Public house, origins in early-mid 19th century. Altered and extended in 20th.
9	0286005000	79195 04241	Watching brief	Post-medieval Modern	Silt filled mill pond and evidence for two leats; one possible post-medieval and the other modern.
10	0987200000	79600 04301	Natural	Unknown	An area of wetland along the bottom and lower slopes near the headwaters of a shallow valley.
11	0703300000	79031 04742	Cartographic	Post-medieval Modern	Settlement - Longwick village
12	1422000000	79692 04835	Cartographic	Post-medieval	Boundary stone marked on 1st Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map marks line of boundaries between Longwick and Princes Risborough parishes.
13	1481700000	-	Structure	Modern	Great Western & Great Central Joint Railway from Princes Risborough to Aynho opened in 1910, initially to goods and then to passengers.

Listed buildings all Grade II

APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted

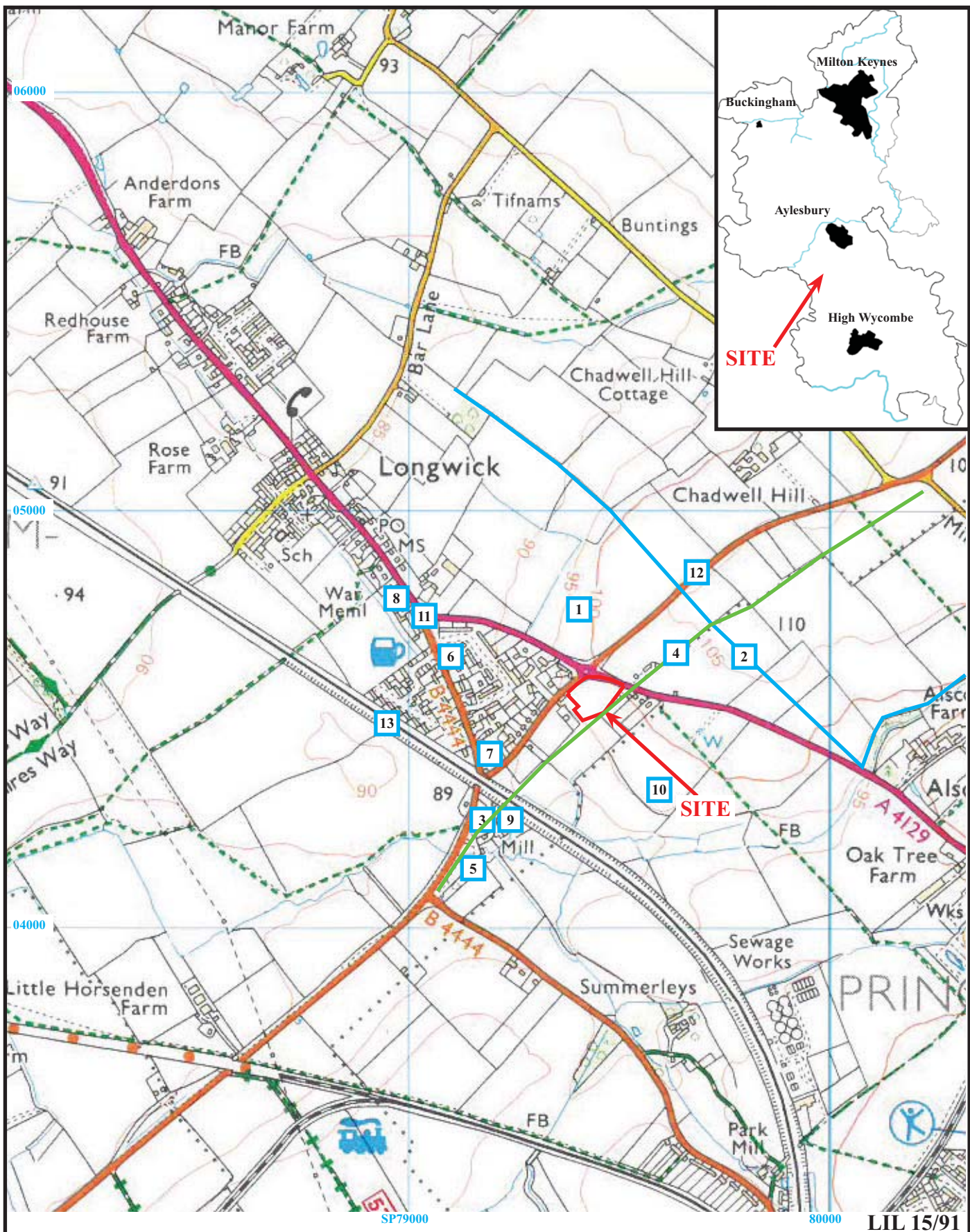
1574	Saxton's map of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire (Fig. 2)
1645	Bleau's map of Buckinghamshire
1666	Speed's map of Buckinghamshire
1672	Blome's map of Buckinghamshire
1770	Jefferys' map of Buckinghamshire (Fig. 3)
1813	Ordnance Survey preliminary (Fig. 4)
1823	Longwick Enclosure (Fig. 5)
1824	Bryant's map of Buckinghamshire (not illustrated)
1879	First Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 6)
1898	Second Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 7)
1921	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 8)
1975	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 9)
1993	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10)

APPENDIX 3: Aerial Photographs consulted

All Vertical

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sortie number</i>	<i>Frame no.</i>	<i>Grid ref (SP)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	04 APR 1946	RAF/106G/UK/1379	3113-14, 4042-4	788 036	
2	14 APR 1946	RAF/106G/UK/1413	3146-9	786 050	
3	07 APR 1950	RAF/541/479	3305-7, 4304-6	798 034	
4	16 AUG 1961	RAF/58/4627	452-4	783 032	
5	31 AUG 1961	RAF/58/4658	87-8	796 039	
6	15 JUL 1971	OS/71383	724-6	802 049	
7	31 MAR 1973	OS/73057	313-15	798 043	
8	10 JUN 1969	OS/69254	188-90, 226-8	787 051	
9	17 OCT 1993	OS/93599	89-91	785 043	
10	18 OCT 1994	OS/94535	68-9, 130-1	789 035	
11	26 MAR 1994	OS/94038	128-30	802 043	
12	01 APR 1997	EA/AF/97C/707	2633-5	794 049	
13	01 APR 1997	EA/AF/97C/708	2797-8	793 043	
14	05 AUG 1998	OS/98651	334-6	799 045	
15	25 JUN 2001	OS/01942	368-9, 436-7	797 037	
16	07 AUG 2003	OS/03104	163-4, 366-7	790 037	

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

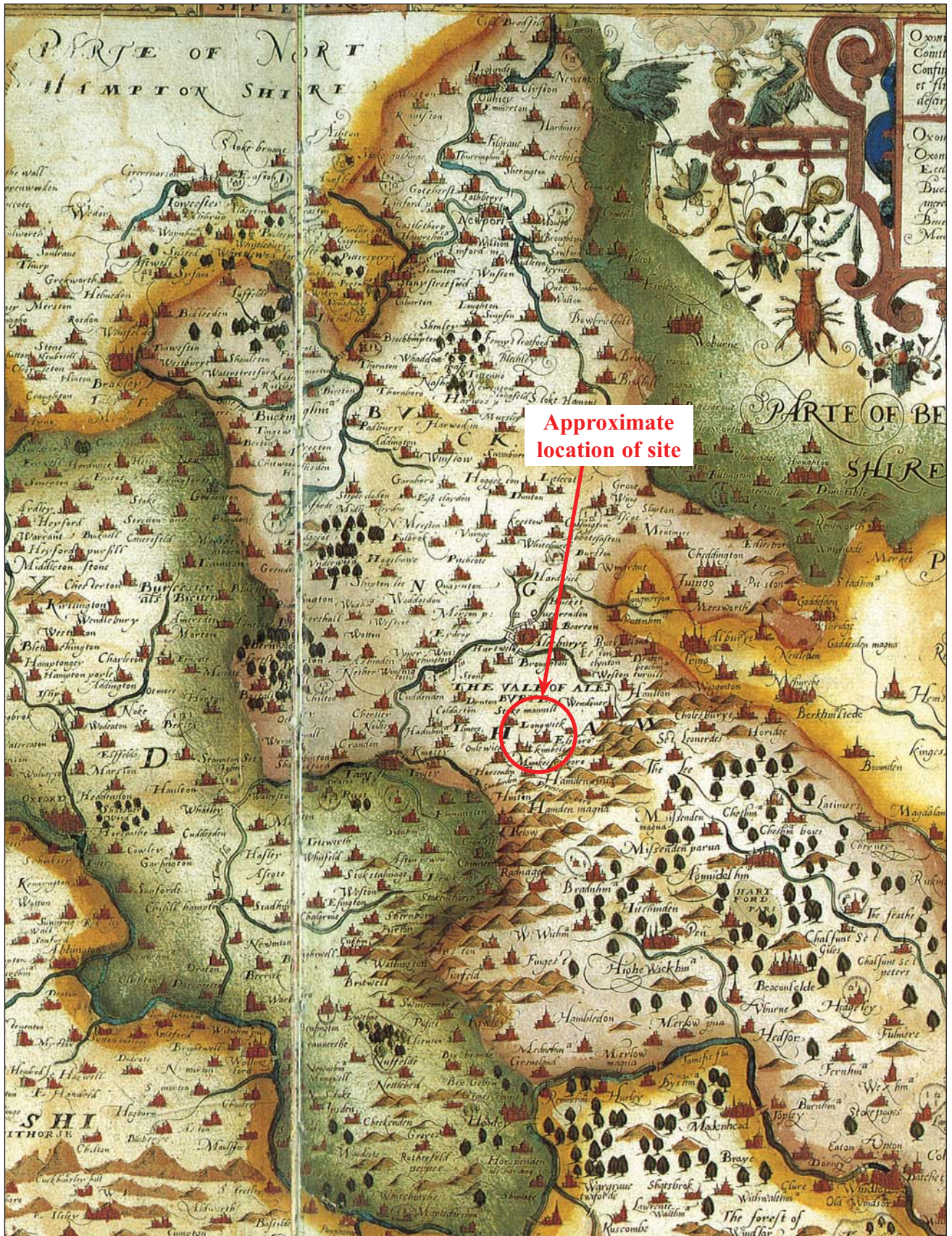


**Lower Icknield Way, Longwick, Princes Risborough,
Buckinghamshire, 2015**

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Figure 1. Location of site and HER entries
within Longwick and Buckinghamshire.

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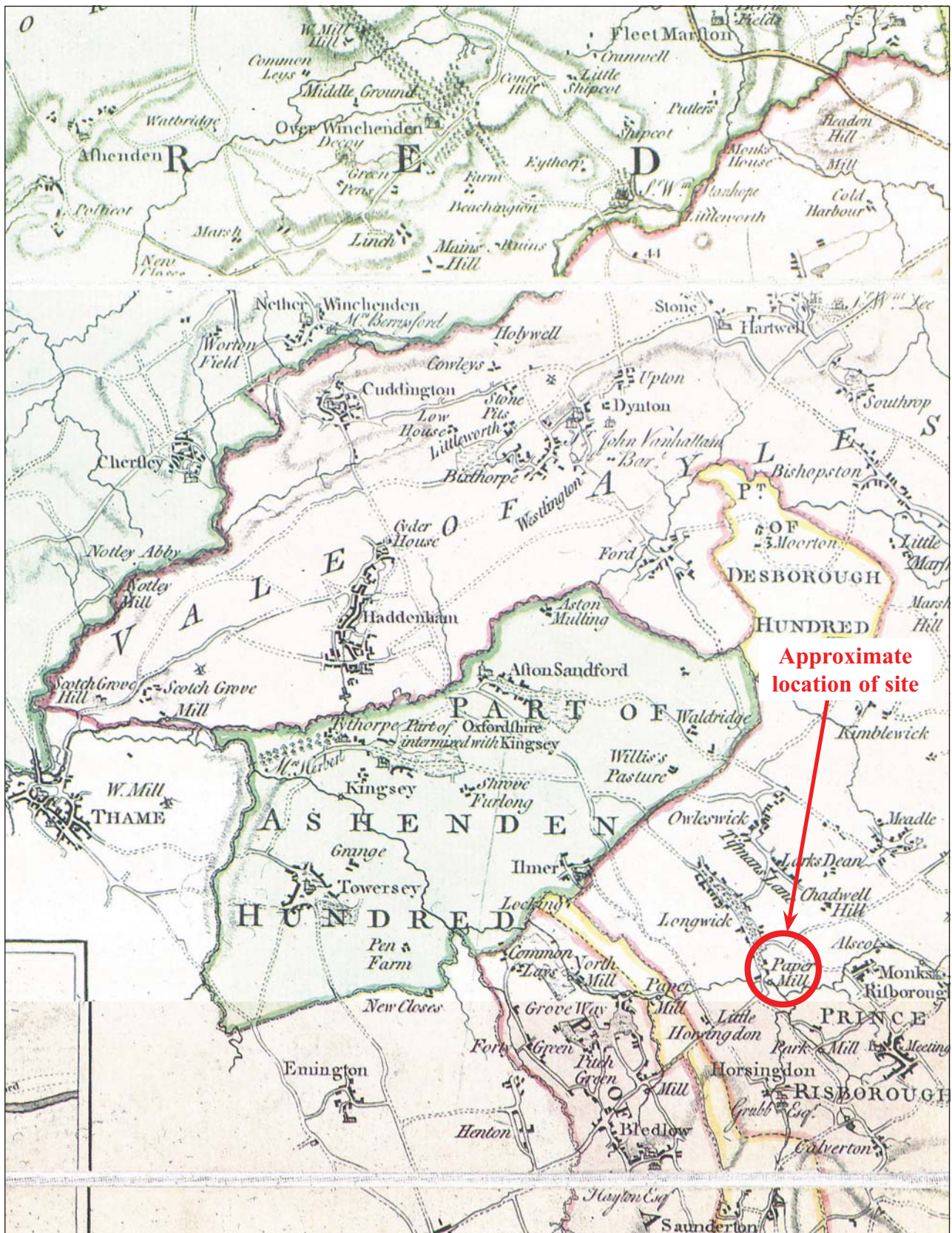
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Figure 2. Saxton's map of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire 1574

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Approximate location of site

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Figure 3. Jeffrey's map of Buckinghamshire 1770

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Figure 4. Ordnance Survey 1813

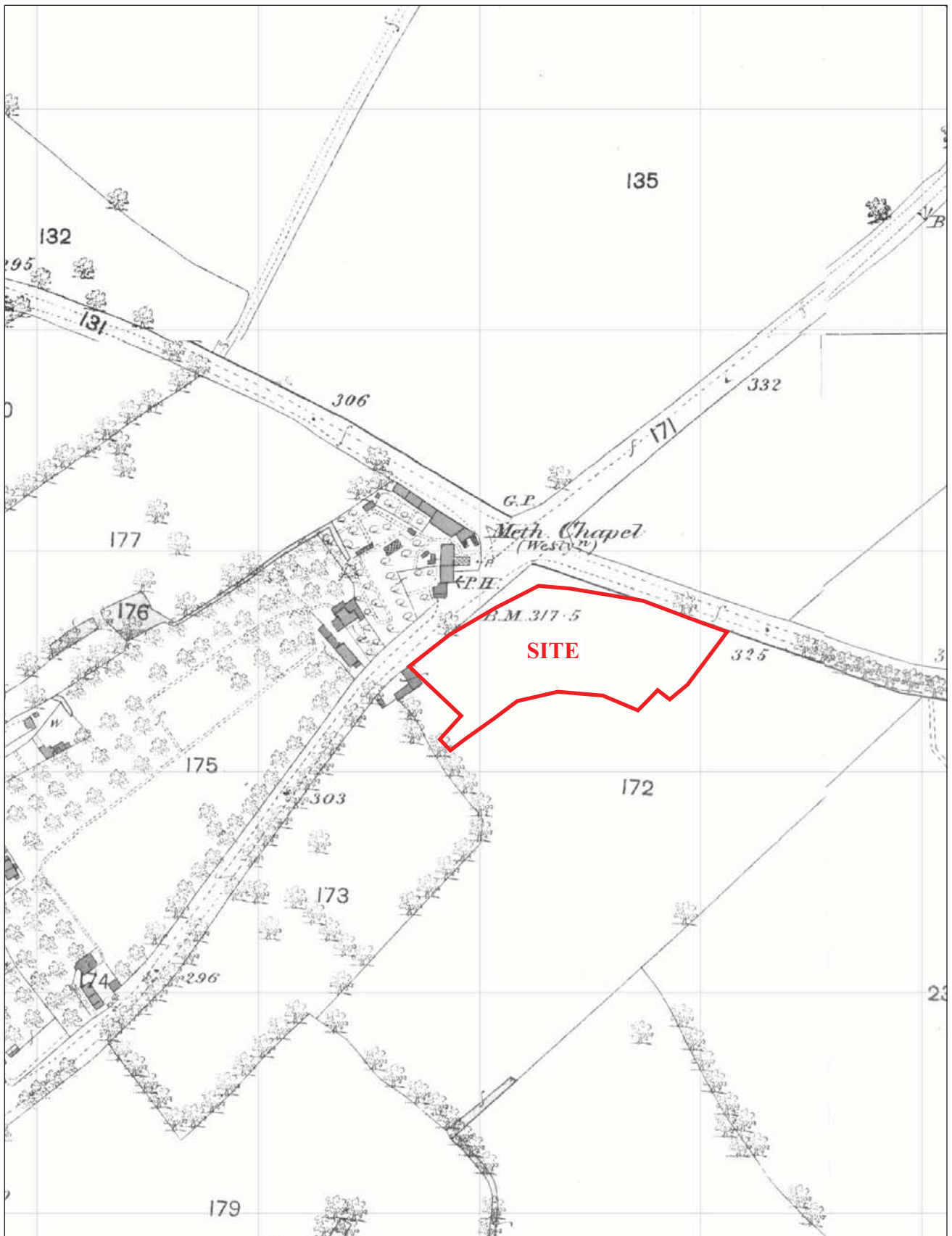
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Figure 5. Enclosure map 1823



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Figure 6. Ordnance Survey 1879

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Figure 7. Ordnance Survey 1898

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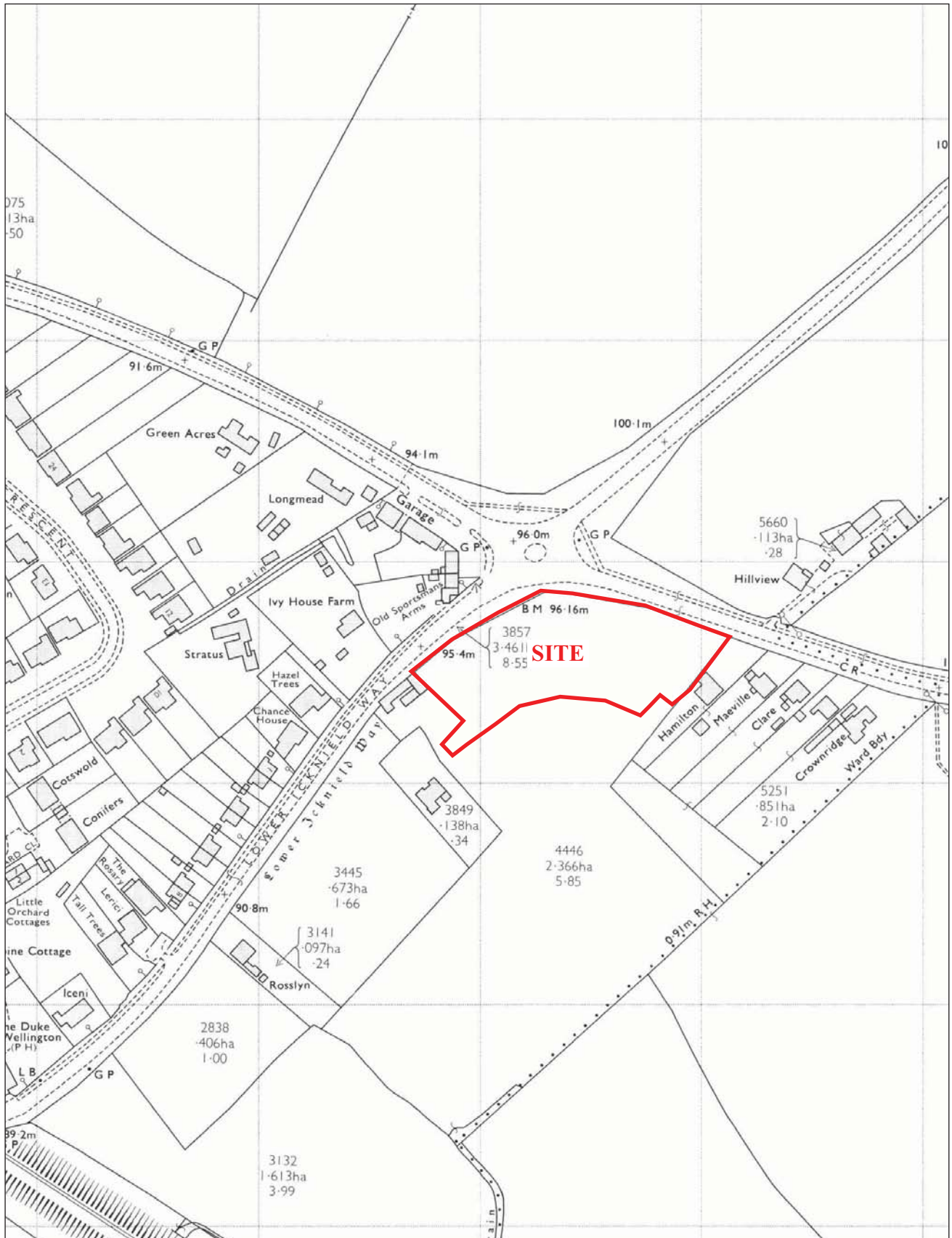


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Figure 8. Ordnance Survey 1921

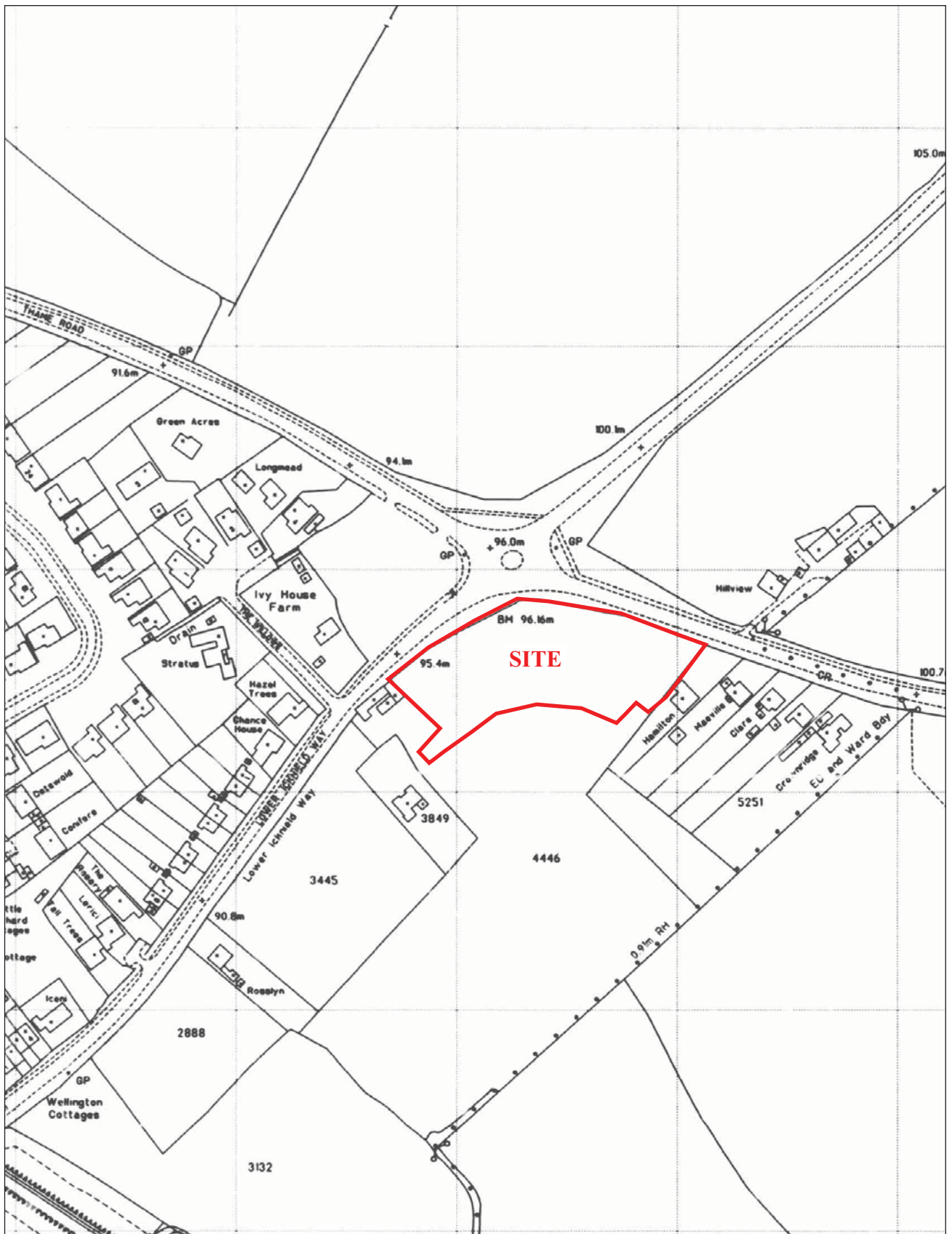
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Figure 9. Ordnance Survey 1975



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Figure 10. Ordnance Survey 1993

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Plate 1. Looking east across the site



Plate 2. Looking south-east across the site

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Looking east along north site boundary.



Plate 4. View from north-east looking southwards across the site.

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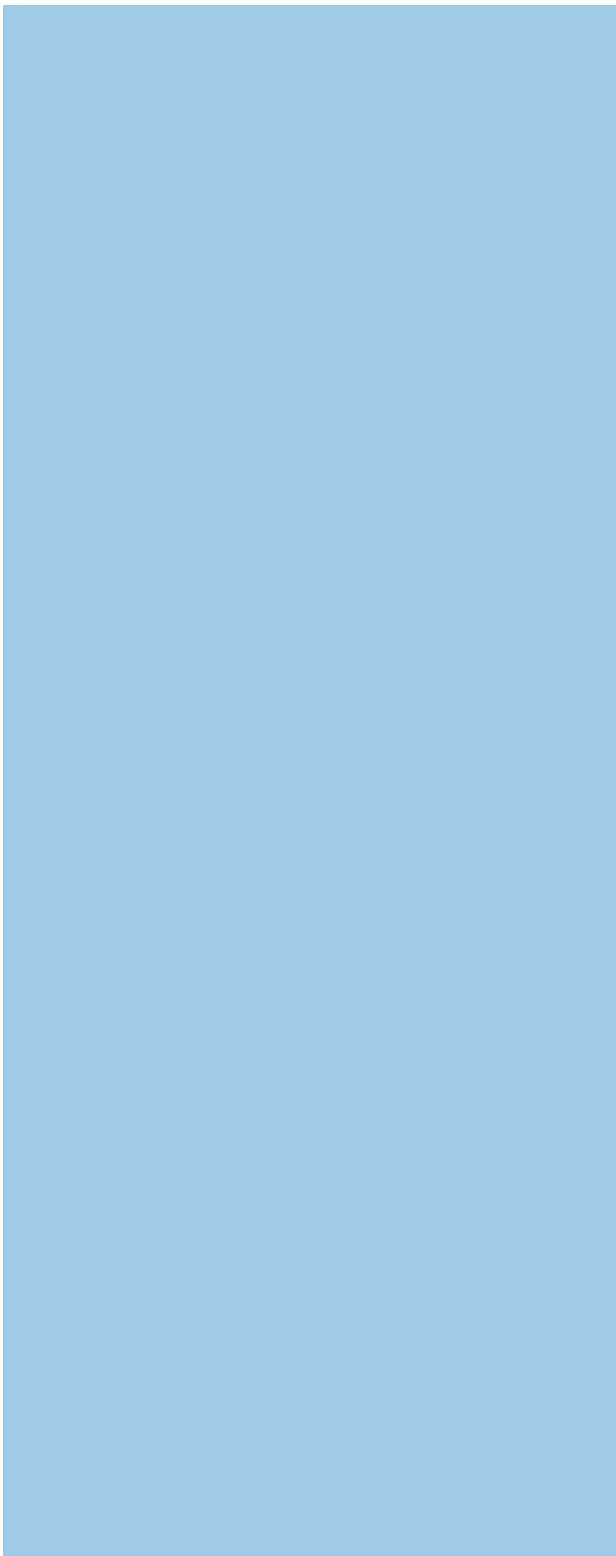
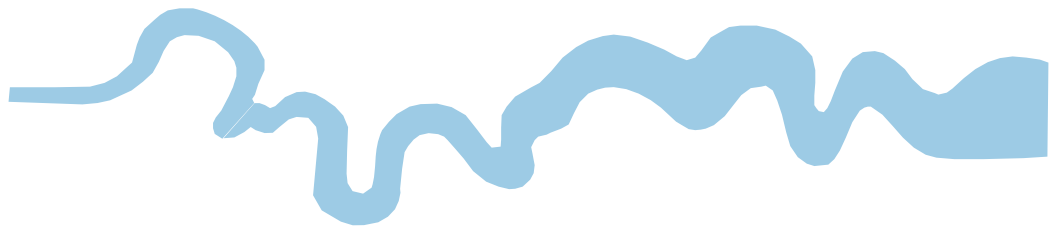
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Plates 3 and 4.

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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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