

Whittlewood Settlement Pattern

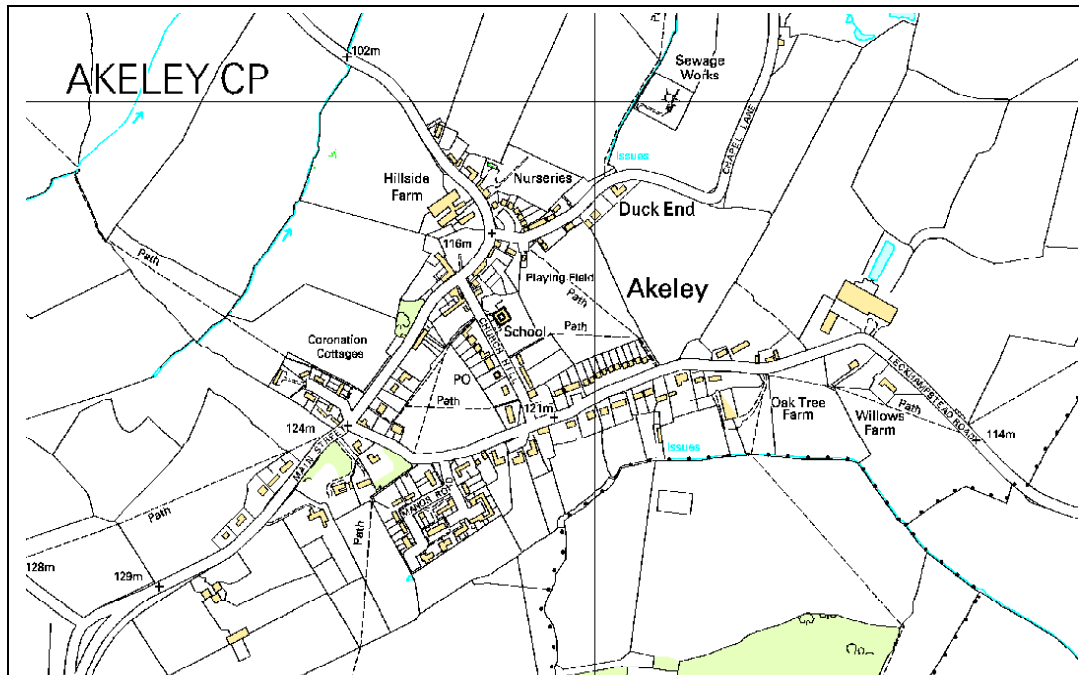
Settlements by Parish

Parish	Main Medieval Settlement	Status
Akeley	Akeley	Township
	Stockholt	Manor
Leckhampstead	Leckhampstead	Township
Lillingstone Dayrell	Lillingstone Dayrell	Township
Lillingstone Lovell	Lillingstone Lovell	Township
Luffield Abbey	Luffield Abbey	Ecclesiastical
Passenham and Deanshanger	Passenham	Township
	Deanshanger	Township
	Puxley	Township
Potterspury	Potterspury	Township
	Furtho	Township
	Wakefield	Manor?
	Temple End	Dependent Hamlet?
	Knotwood (Coule Grove)	Dependent Hamlet?
Silverstone	Silverstone	Township
Stowe	Stowe	Township
	Boycott	Township
	Dadford	Township
	Lamport	Township
Whittlebury	Whittlebury	Township
Wicken	Wicken Hamon	Township
	Wicken Dyve	Township
	Dagnall	Township
	Elm Green	Dependent settlement?

Akeley

The modern parish

The present village lies at c. 120m OD, two kilometers north of Maids Moreton (SP 707 378 – centred on the church). The historic core of the village lies to the immediate south-east of the church. Modern development has enveloped this core, with estates being constructed along and south of the Leckhampstead road and to the west of the A413 (Coronation Cottages). A certain amount of infilling along Church Hill, including the construction of a school has also changed the morphology of the village. An earlier expansion of the village took place at Duck End including the addition of a Methodist Chapel.



The village includes a number of farms including Willow Farm marking the extreme south-eastern extent of the village, and Hillside Farm on the north-western edge. The rest of the parish is farmed from five isolated farms. These are: Stockholt Farm, Barn Ground, Akeley Wood Farm, Home Farm, and Pottery Farm. A large private residence on the western fringe of the parish bounding Stowe, Akeley Wood, is now a school.

The parish in 1794

The earliest cartographic evidence for the parish comes from the Enclosure Map of 1794. The most significant focus for settlement centres on the T junction formed by Chapel Hill with the main Buckingham-Towcester road at Duck End. Houses bound both sides of Chapel Hill and on the eastern side of the A413 north of the church. Buildings are also recorded around the small village square south-east of the church and along the main road towards Buckingham. A second focus to the south-east focuses on Manor Farm, formerly the Manor House. West of the Manor House, buildings front onto the Leckhampstead Road, both to north and south, at irregular intervals down to the T junction formed by its meeting with the Buckingham-Towcester road. This arrangement had changed little by 1900.

Only one outlying farm is depicted on the enclosure map, Stockholt Farm.

Earlier Settlement Pattern and Village Morphology

Of all the parishes within the Whittlewood Project area, Akeley is the most nucleated. Whilst the parish is now farmed from outlying farms, as well as farms within the village, the 1794

map demonstrated that all but one of these are nineteenth and twentieth century impositions. Early settlement pattern consisted solely of the village itself and Stockholt Farm. Stockholt appears to have been created as an assart by at least the mid-thirteenth century, and was to become an independent manor. Thus the 1794 map accurately depicts the two manorial seats within the parish.

Whilst today, Akeley village appears to be formed of a single loose conurbation of houses and other buildings, both the map of the village in 1900 and that of 1794 demonstrate that this has not always been the case. Two important settlement foci can be identified – the church and the manor house. Between these, there is little evidence of infilling until the last century. Indeed surviving ridge and furrow between Duck End and the manor house prove that this was formerly part of the field system. Regular closes on the western side of Church Hill marked on map made at the turn of the century may represent an ordered development along this access, but they do not appear on the 1794 Enclosure map and are all now occupied by modern housing.



Akeley Parish: 1794 Enclosure Map

Of the two foci, that around the church and Duck End was the more populous, however, the node around the Manor House is of some significance too. Development along the Leckhampstead Road west of the Manor House has all the appearance of an interrupted row.

Early landuse is suggested by the 1794 Enclosure Map, with woodland dominating the western half of the parish and field systems restricted to the south and east of the parish. Domesday Book suggests that the parish was dominated by woodland in 1086 (woodland for 806 swine), and it must be supposed that the larger part of the woodland was located in the western part of the parish also. This arrangement of woodland and field systems is not reflected in differing settlement pattern as, for instance, it is in neighbouring Lillingstone Dayrell (see *infra*).

Settlement Location and Characterisation

Modern Parish	1794 Enclosure Map
Akeley Village [SP 707 378]	Akeley Village [SP 707 378]

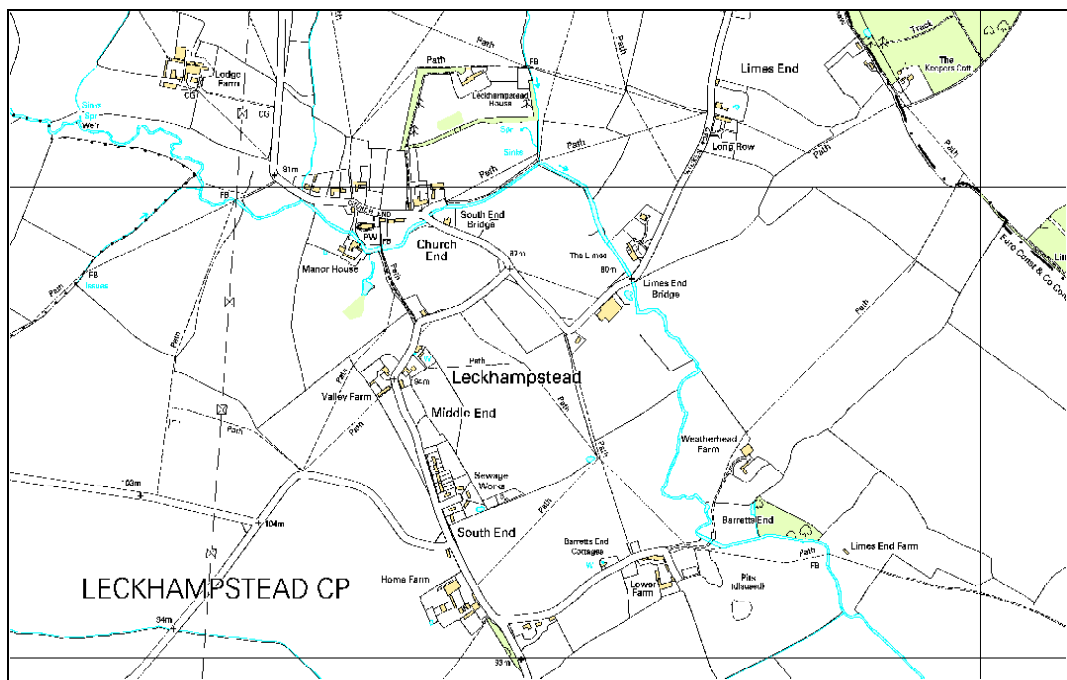
Stockholt Farm [SP 702 384]	Stockholt Farm [SP 702 384]
Barn Ground [SP 706 386]	
Akeley Wood Farm [SP 690 386]	
Home Farm [SP 691 378]	
Akeley Wood School [SP 691 375]	
Pottery Farm [SP 713 382]	

Parish Classification: Strongly Nucleated
Village Classification: Polyfocal

Leckhampstead

The modern parish

There is no main centre of population within the modern parish, although settlement is concentrated around the geographic centre of the parish. Leckhampstead village today is made up of a series of smaller population centres forming a greater whole. The main centres are Church End, Middle End, South End and Barratts End. Away from these named nodal points, the parish contains a number of isolated farms from which the parish is worked. These include Lodge Farm, Hill Farm and Wicken Road Farm. The *ends* also include a number of important farms, including Home Farm in South End and Weatherhead Farm in Barratts End. There is little settlement on the perimeters of the parish, with the exception of Hill Farm. Along the valley of the Great Ouse and in the wooded northern part of the parish there are no isolated settlements.

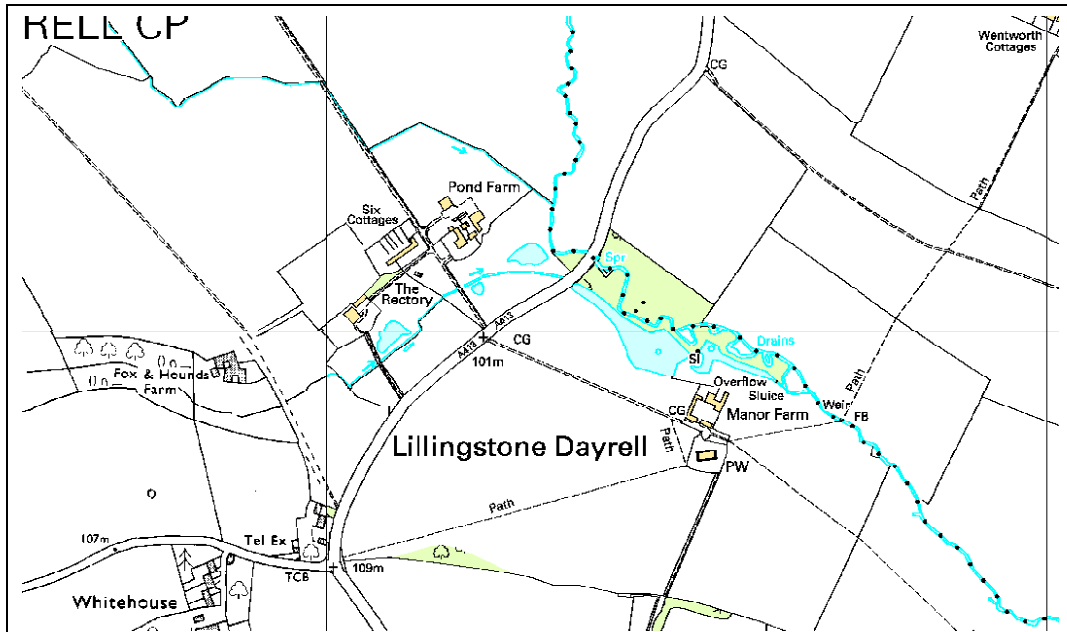


Modern Parish	
Church End [SP 726 379]	
Middle End [SP 727 376]	
South End [SP 728 372]	
Limes End [SP 734 382]	
Leckhampstead Wharf House [SP 737 357]	
Limes End Farm [SP 737 373]	
Barratts End [736 374]	
Weatherhead Farm [SP 735 374]	
Lower Farm [SP 733 372]	
Home Farm [SP 728 372]	
The Limes [SP 732 378]	
Manor Farm [SP 726 379]	
South End Bridge [SP 727 380]	
Leckhampstead House [SP 728 383]	
Wicken Road Farm [SP 735 384]	
Lodge Farm [SP 723 383]	
Long Row [SP 734 382]	
Hill Farm [SP 717 396]	
Brook House [SP 718 385]	

Lillingstone Dayrell

The modern parish

Lillingstone Dayrell deserted village is located on the modern A413 2.5 kilometers north of Akeley. The village lies at c. 100m OD and is situated on an outcrop of Blisworth limestone and clay. Those parts of the former village which lay east of the A413 towards the church and site of the former Manor House are now totally deserted with the exception of Manor Farm cottages. To the west of the road, a few houses are still occupied including the rectory and two farms, Fox and Hounds Farm and Pond Farm.



The parish contains a number of large farms. These are: Whitehouse, Tile House Farm, Kaye's Farm, Hatch-hill Farm, and until very recently Oak Farm. In addition to these, there are two important private residences, Old Tilehouse in the west of the parish and the new Manor House, Lillingstone House in the south-east quarter and Charmandean School also in the west. There are two current named small houses, Old School House and Goats Head Cottages.

The parish in 1611

The earliest cartographic evidence for the parish is the 1611 Estate map. This shows the remaining houses of Lillingstone Dayrell village lying east and west of the Buckingham-Towcester road. The map fossilises the village at a point when its desertion was well underway and it adds little to our understanding of the earlier form of the village when in existence. A number of early enclosures are marked on the map, and many of these are associated with building of one form or another. Predecessors of many of the modern farms can be seen on this map, such as Hatch-hill Farm, Kaye's Farm, Fox and Hounds Farm, Pond Farm, Tile House Farm and Whitehouse. The 1611 map allows the removal of later developments such as the construction of Lillingstone House, in an area of formerly open field. Nevertheless, there seems to be a conservative element in the settlement patterns of 1611 and the present day. However, the 1611 map also allows the addition of a number of other buildings which are now lost, notably the chapel at Chapel Green, and a number of farmsteads associated with the areas of woodland to the north and west. Outside the village itself, there is little evidence of early buildings within the areas thought to have been incorporated within the field system.



Lillingstone Dayrell Parish: 1611 Estate Map

No correlation can be established between the location of these dispersed sites and underlying geology. The majority lie of the Glacial Boulder Clays which dominate the parish geology. Only a single building in the extreme south-west of the parish (now lost) and Chapel Green appear to stand on isolated outcrops of sands and gravels.

The parish divides between two main exploitation zones. To the south and east, the landscape is dominated by field systems, whilst to the north and west woodland is the dominant feature. Similarly the settlement patterns divides along the same geographical lines. Within the woodland there is a tendency for more dispersed settlement with individual farmsteads set within this context. In the areas of field system, the majority of settlement is concentrated around the village itself, with more dispersed settlement restricted to the narrow corridors formed by the major routeways.

Earlier settlement patterns and village morphology

The 1611 settlement pattern in the parish suggests a classic earlier arrangement whereby dispersed settlement is found in the woodland zones, whilst nucleation has occurred to make way for extensive field systems. In some senses, therefore, the settlement pattern should reflect different economic exploitation of the parish as a whole. It is unclear whether within the zone that was to be brought into open field an early arrangement of more dispersed settlement was abandoned in favour of a second phase nucleated settlement. Some sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered from the deserted village site during fieldwalking, but this need not necessary suggest occupation of this location. The majority of the pottery is post-conquest and might suggest reorganisation of the settlement around the time of the earliest surviving fabric of the present church, dated to the mid-eleventh century. There is no evidence to suggest that this church replaced an earlier structure.

Whilst the actual morphology of the village remains unknown, the juxtaposition of manor and church suggests a strongly nucleated settlement with one focal point. The location of the settlement to both the east and west of the main Buckingham-Towcester road suggests that this line was influential in the settlements development and that the line of the road forms the backbone of the settlement. The location of the manor house away from this line, and the location of the church next to the manorial centre is a common one and probably reflects an original arrangement. The location of fishponds and mill have been dictated by the location of the natural water course which runs west to east crossing the Buckingham-Towcester road immediately to the north of the settlement centre.

Settlement Location and Characterisation

Modern Parish	1611 Estate Map
Lillingstone Dayrell Village [SP 705 398]	Lillingstone Dayrell Village [SP 705 398]
Whitehouse [SP 698 396]	Building [SP 698 396]
Tile House Farm [SP 694 396]	Building [SP 694 396]
Old Tilehouse [SP 688 394]	Building [SP 688 394]
Fox and Hounds Farm [SP 699 399]	Building [SP 699 399]
Pond Farm [SP 702 402]	Building [SP 702 402]
Hatch-hill Farm [SP 692 409]	Building [SP 692 409]
Kaye's Farm [SP 687 415]	Building [SP 687 415]
Building [SP 689 409]	Building [SP 689 409]
Old School House [SP 693 407]	Building [SP 693 407]
Oak Farm [SP 696 413]	
Goat Head Cottages [SP 702 389]	
Lillingstone House [SP 706 395]	
Charmandean School [SP 685 395]	
	Chapel Green [SP 683 418]
	Building [SP 692 391]
	Building [SP 686 407]
	Building [SP 682 399]
	Building [SP 682 400]

Parish Classification: Dispersed within woodland zone; nucleated within field systems
Village Classification: Nucleated

Lillingstone Lovell

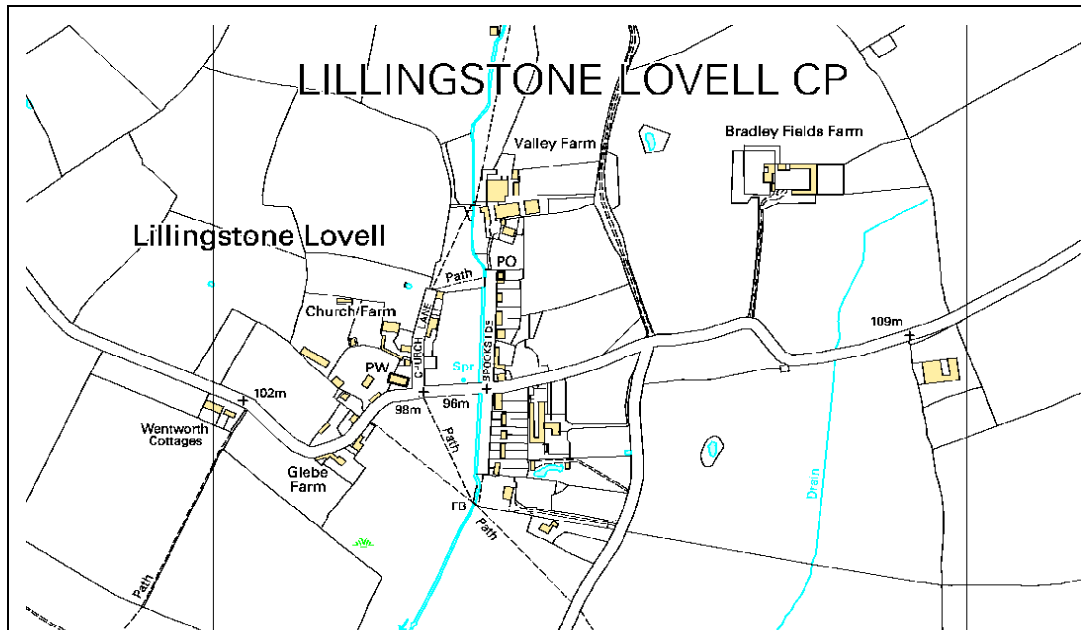
The modern parish

Lillingstone Lovell village is situated one kilometer north-east of Lillingstone Dayrell. The suffix *magna* was applied to Lovell whilst the suffix *parva* applied to Dayrell perhaps suggesting that Lovell was always the more important settlement. Lillingstone Lovell was a detached part of Oxfordshire until ????. The village itself lies at c. 100m OD on Blisworth limestones and clays at the geographic heart of the parish territory.

The village today is centred on the church. Domestic residences are found immediately to the south-west of the church, and along the brook which runs south through the village. An occupied central area contains numerous earthworks of house platforms and other enclosures. Several farms are located within the village core, including Church Farm, Glebe Farm, Valley Farm and Bridge Farm. The parish is worked from these farms as well as outlying farms: Lillingstone Hall, Bradley Fields Farm, the Manor House, Home Farm, Boundary Farm, Lovelwood Farm, Keyes Farm, and Briary Wood Farm (located within a former detached part of Lillingstone Dayrell. The only other houses outside the village are Manor Cottages to the north and The Bungalow on the A413.

The settlement pattern of the modern parish might best be described as dispersed around a loosely nucleated village. This dispersal, however, is not uniform, the majority of isolated

farmsteads being located within the northern part of the parish. This arrangement echoes that found in Lillingstone Dayrell, and once again might be associated with earlier divisions of landuse, notably woodland as suggested by the names Lovelwood and Briary Wood.



Parish and Village Characterisation

Modern Parish	
Lillingstone Lovell Village [SP 713 405]	
Keyes Farm [SP 703 407]	
The Bungalow [SP 705 405]	
Bradley Fields Farm [SP 717 407]	
Manor Cottages [SP 713 417]	
Manor House [SP 715 417]	
Briary Wood Farm [SP 724 416]	
Home Farm [SP 714 424]	
Boundary Farm [SP 708 419]	
Lovelwood Farm [SP 707 418]	

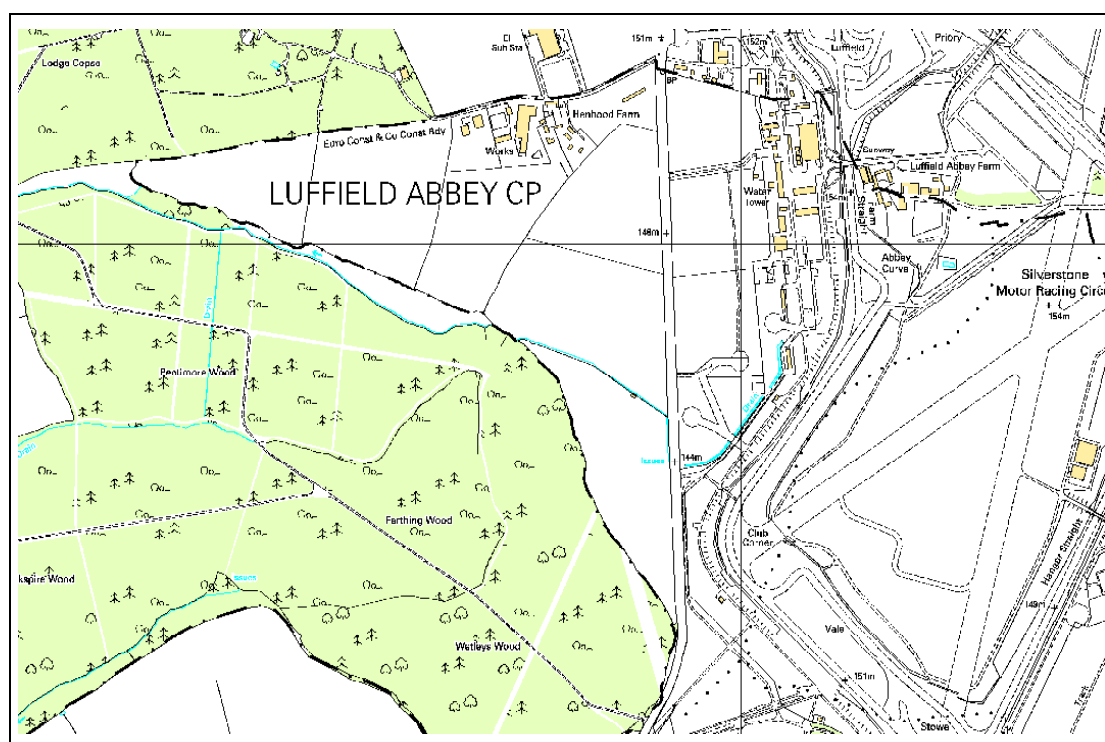
Parish: Dispersed (north), nucleated (south)

Village: Polyfocal (manorial site and church forming two focal nodes)

Luffield Abbey

The modern parish

The modern civil parish is now contained entirely within Buckinghamshire. The abbatial buildings from which the parish takes its name are now encompassed by the race circuit, originally a second world war aerodrome, but they formerly straddled the county boundary. The abbey is located two kilometres south of the church at Silverstone. The buildings lie at c. 150m OD on an isolated outcrop of Glacial sand and gravel. A second outcrop lies on the northern boundary of the parish and is occupied by Henwood Farm. This and Luffield Abbey Farm, on the site of the monastery, are the only two settlements within the parish. The 1886 Ordnance Survey map also shows a third building on the county boundary north-north-west of the abbey which has now been subsumed by the developments around the race circuit.



Luffield Abbey in 1610

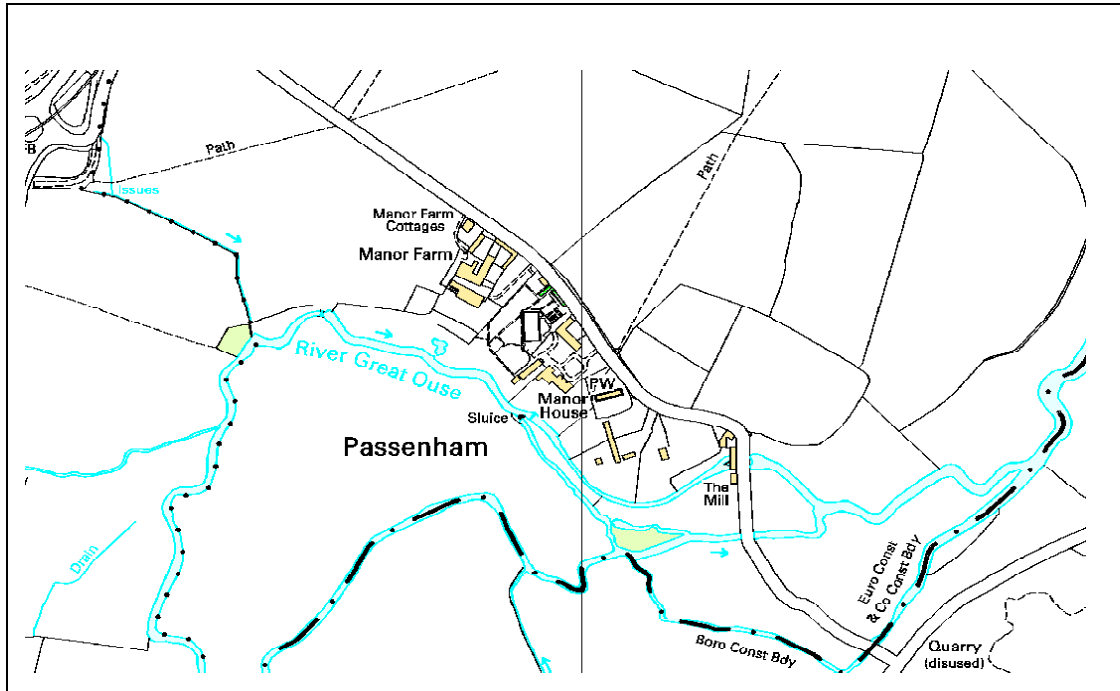
The earliest map for Luffield Abbey is the c 1610 Whittlewood Map. The abbey is marked together with a building to the south-west, no trace of which is visible on modern maps because of the construction works in the mid-twentieth century. Whether this building represents part of the abbatial outbuildings or was an entirely separate entity is unresolved.

Earlier settlement patterns

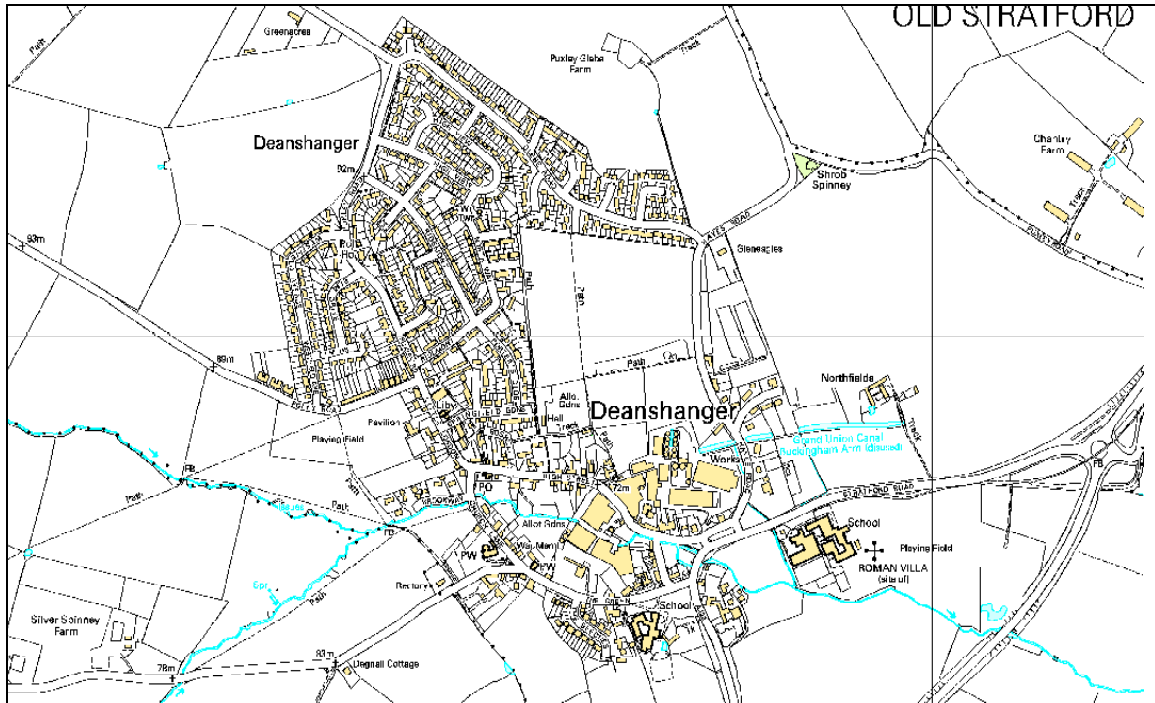
Luffield Abbey parish is unlikely to produce much evidence relating to general settlement patterns within the Whittlewood area. It is likely, however, that at the foundation of the abbey the immediate area was probably not occupied, or, if occupied, only sparsely. Marginality, found on the county boundary, and isolation, were both favourable factors for monastic foundation. The Whittlewood Map suggests that the abbey was either located within a pre-existing assart within heavy woodland, or established a clearing on foundation. It is revealing, however, that the abbey was located on the lighter glacial sands and gravels in contrast to the surrounding heavy boulder clays, again indicative of previous knowledge, or serious inspection in advance of the final location decision.

Passenham and Deanshanger

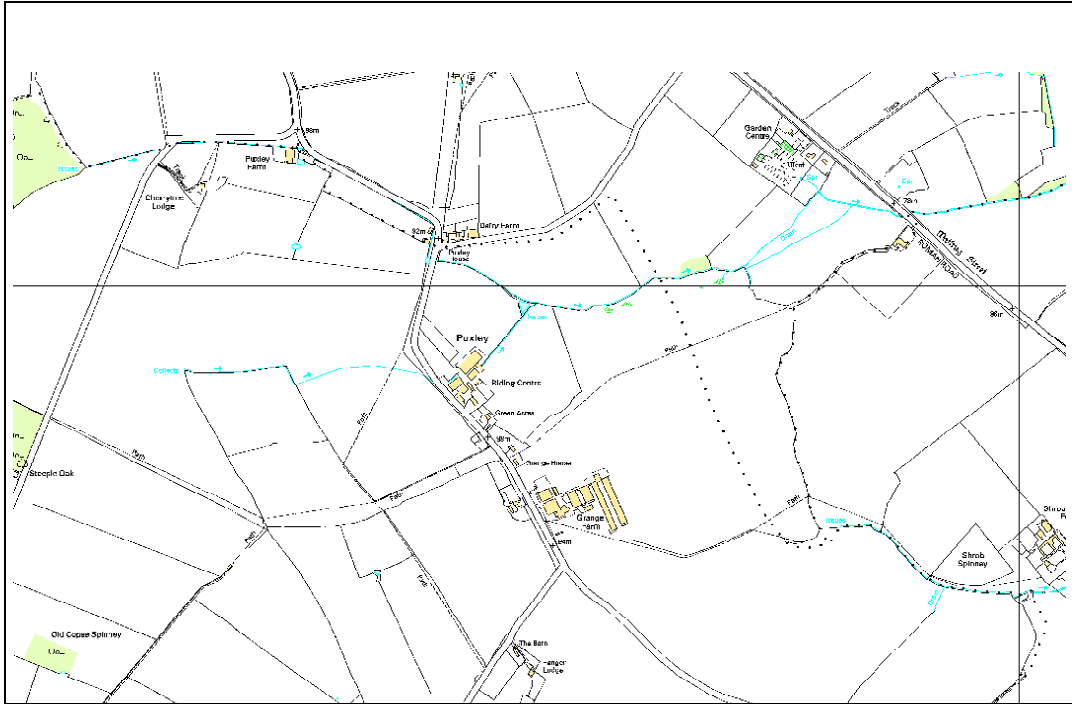
Passenham



Deanshanger



Puxley



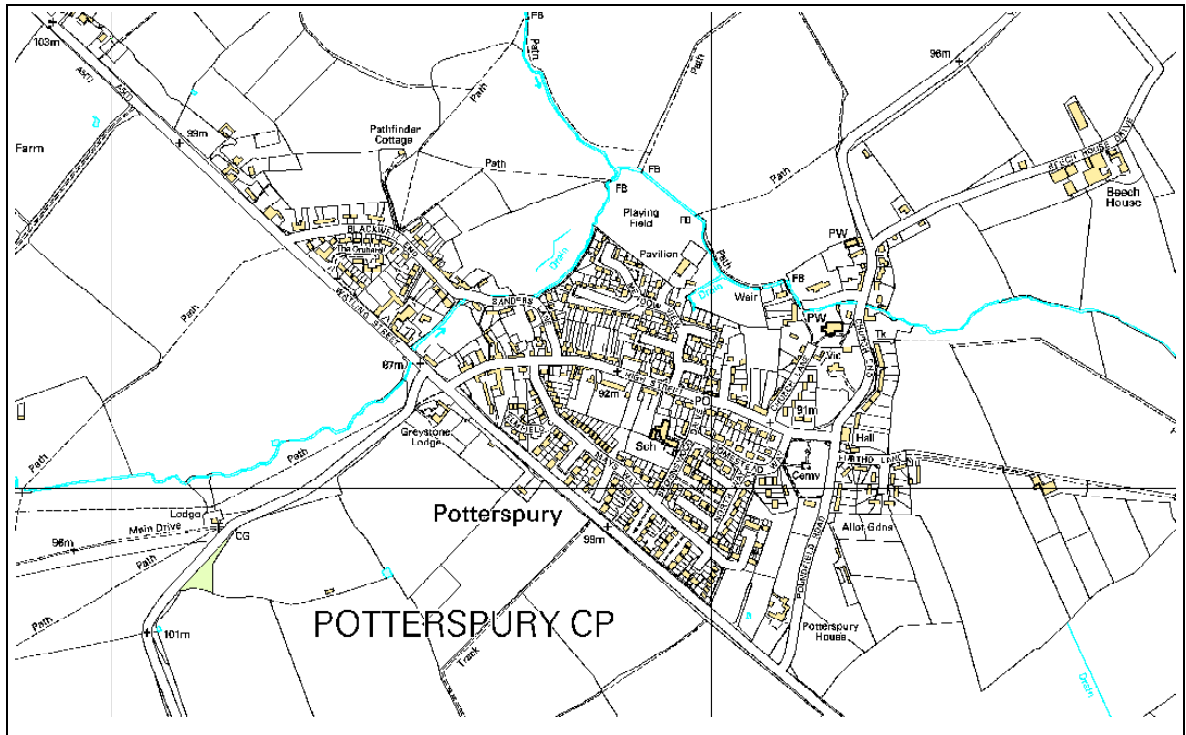
Passenham and Deanshanger in c. 1610



Passenham Parish: c. 1610 Whittlewood Map

Modern Parish	1610 Whittlewood Map
Passenham Village	
Deanshanger Village	
Puxley	
Poultry Farm	
Shrob Lodge Farm	
Shrob Lodge Cottages	
Hanger Lodge	
Grange Farm	
Green Farm	
Dairy Farm	
Puxley Farm	
Cherrytree Lodge	
Forest Farm	
Folly Fields Farm	
The Folly	
Stollage Lodge	

Potterspurpy

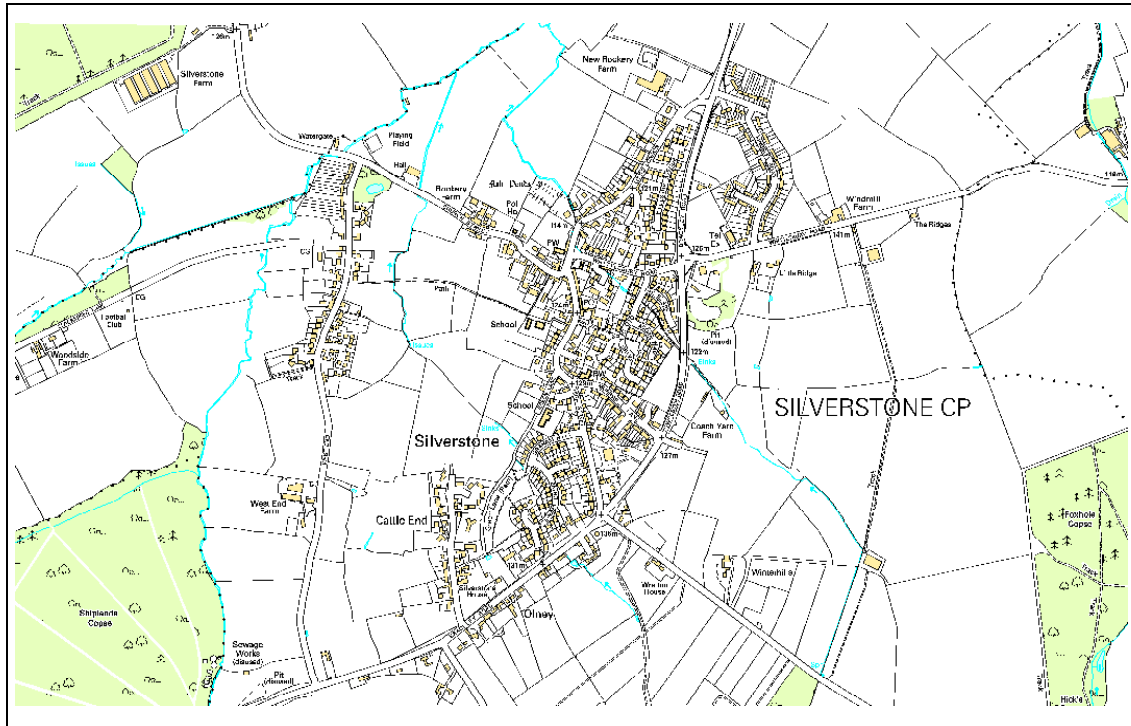


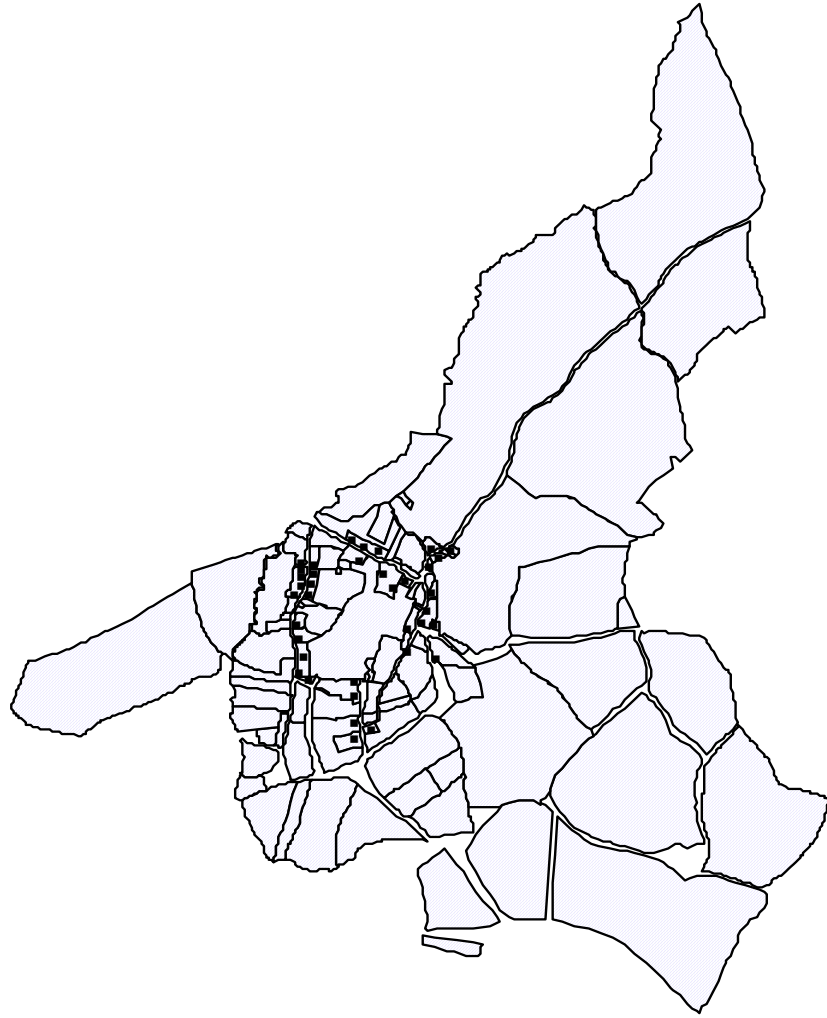
Potterspurvy Parish: 1727 Estate Map supplemented by c. 1610 Whittlewood Map

Modern Parish	Parish in 1727
Potterspurvy Village [SP 758 432]	Potterspurvy Village [SP 758 432]
Wakefield Farm [SP 743 431]	
Wakefield Lodge [SP 738 425]	
The Kennels [SP 729 434]	
Dairy Farm [SP 755 421]	
Beech House Farm [SP 766 435]	

Silverstone

The modern parish

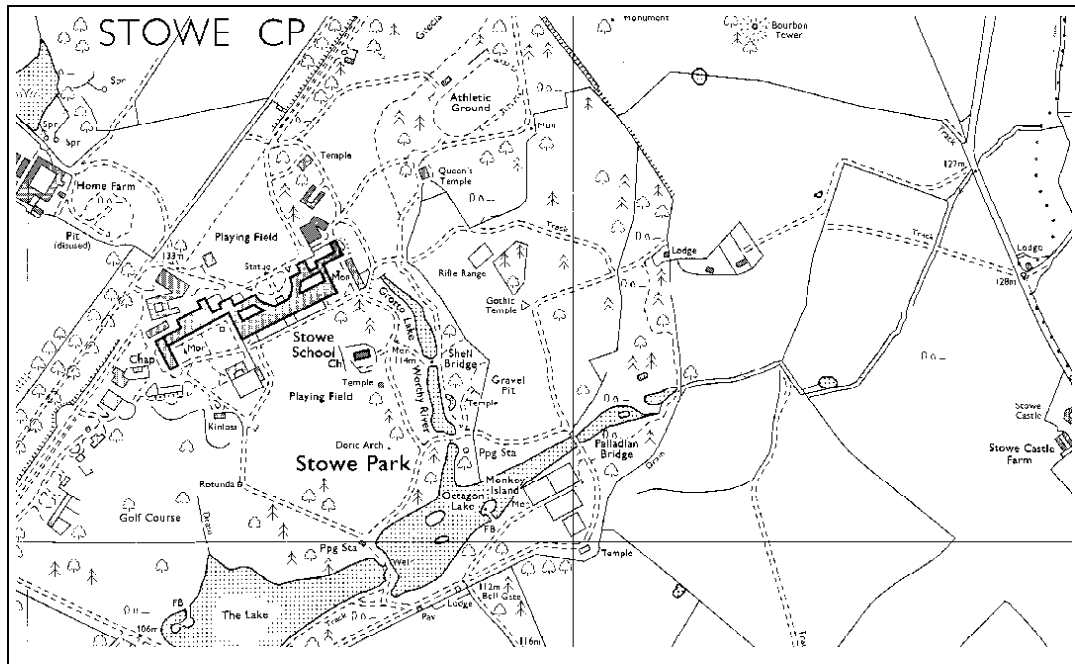




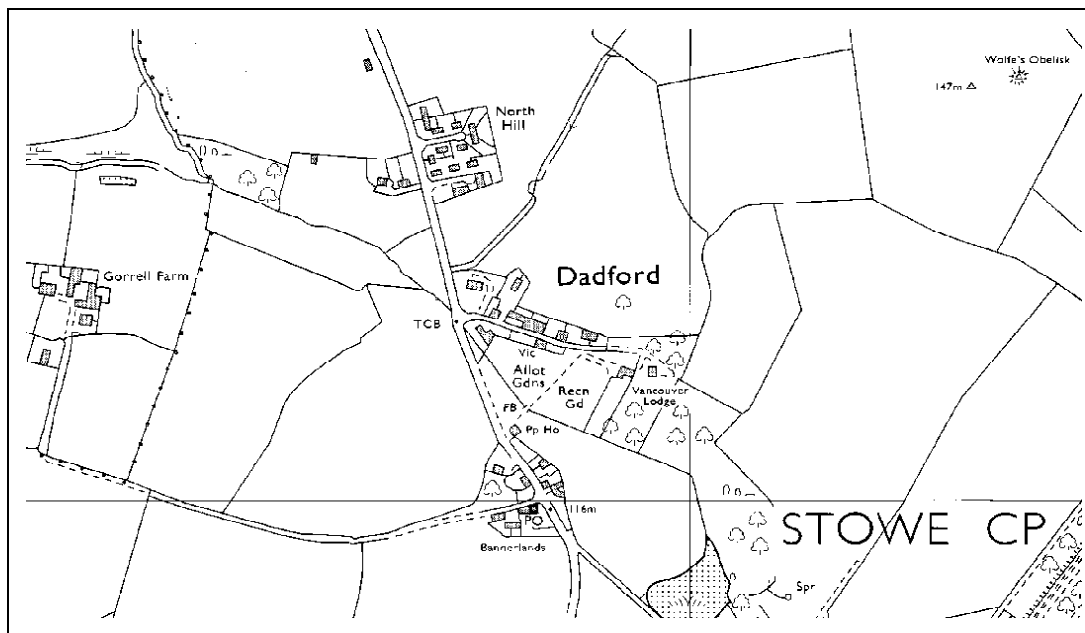
Silverstone Parish: c. 1610 Whittlewood Map

Stowe

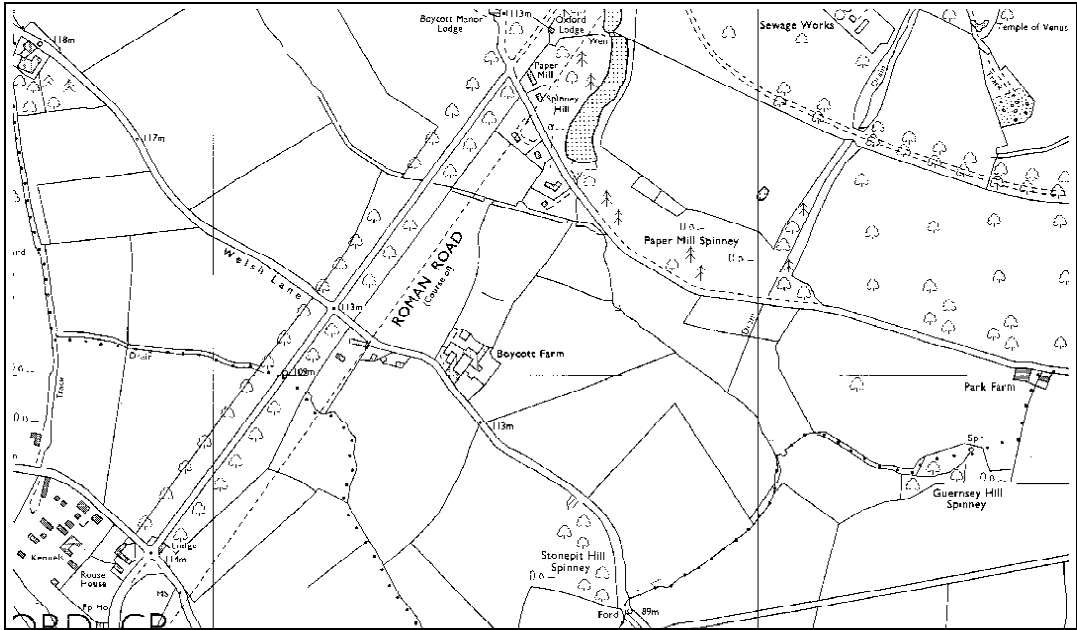
Stowe



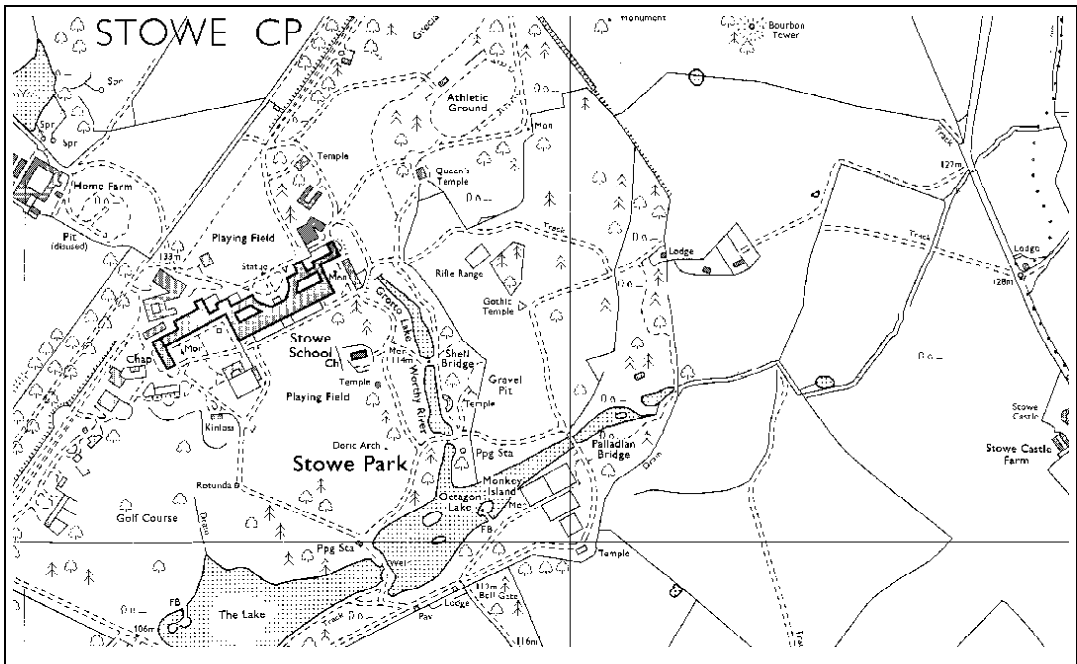
Dadford



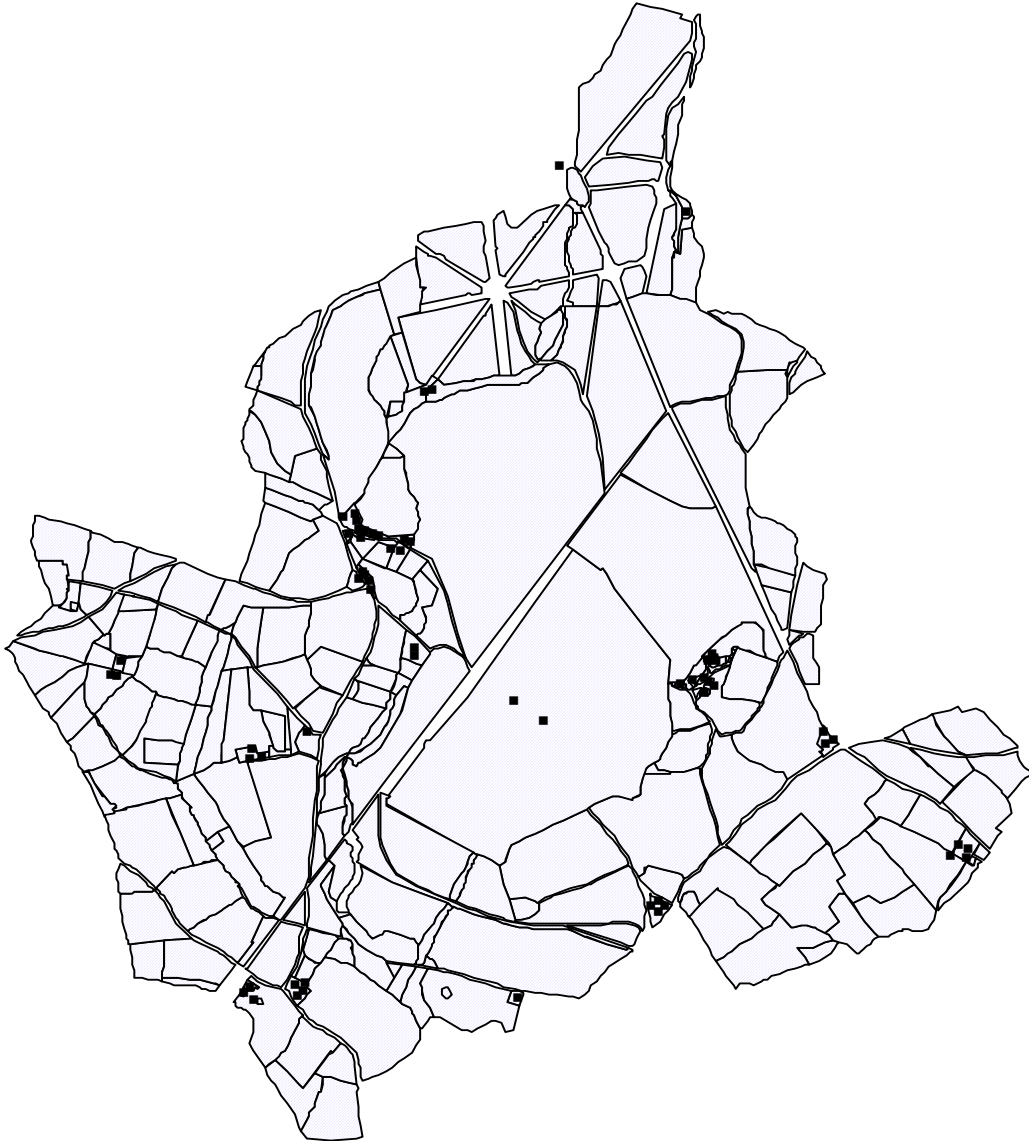
Boycott



Lampport



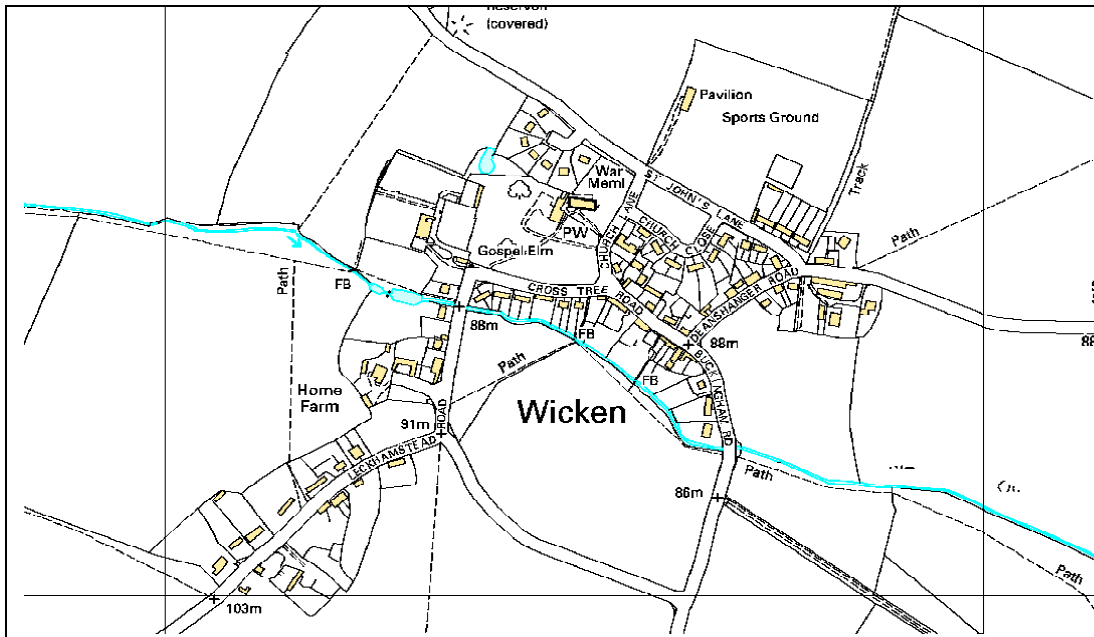
Stowe parish in 1845



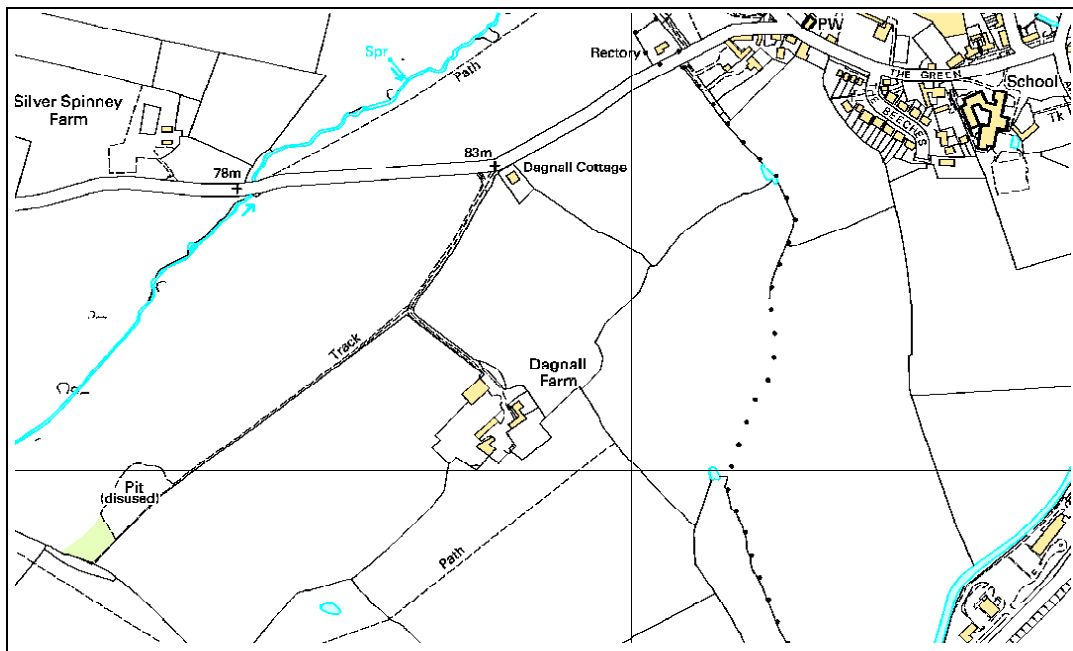
Stowe Parish: 1845 Tithe Map

Wicken

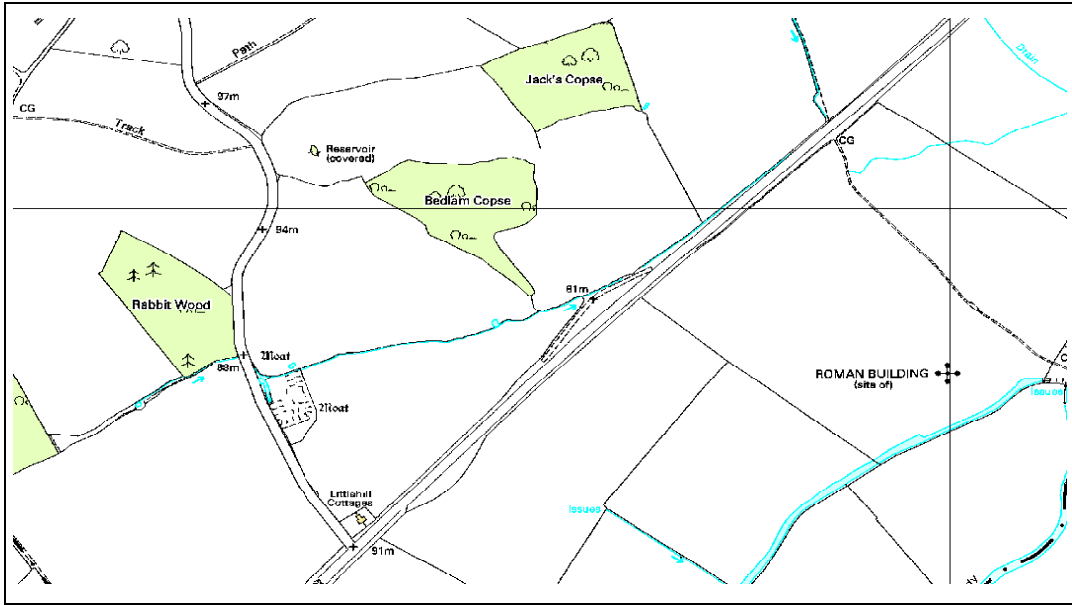
Wicken



Dagnall



Elm Green



Wicken Parish: 1717 Estate Map

Modern Parish	1717 Estate Map
Wicken Village	Wicken Village
Dagnall Farm	
Dagnall Cottages	

Mount Mill Cottages	
Mount Mill Farm	
Little Hill Farm	
Wicken Park	
Hurst Farm	
Hurst Cottage	
Sparrow Lodge	
Pightle Farm	
Akeley Wood School	
Silver Spinney Farm	