

# CHEARSLEY VILLAGE APPRAISAL

1986 - 1988

## INTRODUCTION

The Appraisal is an attempt to make a statement about the village and its inhabitants, their views on its development, and their hopes for the future. It is also intended as a document to provide facts and figures for the Parish Council and others, so that future decisions can be based on known data and quantified opinion, instead of estimates and suppositions.

The main feature of the Appraisal was a Questionnaire which was distributed to all inhabitants over the age of eight, asking their opinion on many things, from hobbies to housing policy, from transportation to trees.

A small committee started designing the Questionnaire in April 1986. However, later that year, a battle to save our School began, and took all the spare time of some key committee members for many months. Work on the Questionnaire resumed in the Spring of 1987, the document being printed and distributed in the late Autumn. After collection of the completed forms, the analysis of the Adult questionnaires was finished by the early Spring of 1988, with the Juniors being completed by the Autumn.

## THE VILLAGE

Chearsley is situated in the Vale of Aylesbury, with the older part of the village on the side of a hill below the Aylesbury-Cuddington-Long Crendon road. The parish is just over 940 acres in size and is mostly farmland of arable and pasture, with some water-meadows alongside the River Thame. Most now belongs to farmers in neighbouring villages, but Manor Farm of 233 acres is still an integral part of Chearsley.

The community has a Church, with an active congregation and, until losing the fight for its existence in the summer of 1988, had a "First" School with over 30 pupils. There is a Shop/Post Office, and "The Bell" public house. The Village Hall is used by a pre-school Playgroup, a newly-started youth club, as well as by others.

Parts of the village lie within a Conservation Area and, in addition to the Church and Pub, twenty-three of the dwellings are listed buildings. Perhaps it cannot be described as a beautiful village, but it has character, enhanced by its old winding sunken lanes. In recent years estate agents have come to describe it as "a much sought after village" and this may have contributed to house prices reaching astronomical levels.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It seems that the village began about the year 800. An expert has described the shape of the village and its sunken lanes as "an unusual arrangement, and one not expected in deepest Buckinghamshire....and which has not been changed later". As time passed, dwellings developed around seven farms, and between two large "Greens": Lower Green by the river; and Upper Green, now considerably smaller and known as The Green.

The Church is very old, parts dating back to at least the time of the Normans. Apart from the Black Death in the 14th century, and local skirmishes in the Civil War (17th century), little would have disturbed the life here. Fourteen existing houses in the village were built around the time of the Civil War. The farms kept their basic identities until the late 18th century when the population had reached 200 souls. We did not have a resident Lord of the Manor, and this undoubtedly affected the character of the village and the attitude of its inhabitants.

Until early Victorian times, all the houses were below the top road,

hardly visible to travellers, except for "The Bell" Inn. Then, a new Smithy appeared on the north side of The Green, followed by more houses, up to the turn of that century. In some ways that must have been the heyday of the village, being a self-sufficient community. There were some five Inns and beershops, and many trades: bootmakers, carpenters, baker, laundress, and so on. Many of the women and young girls made pillow lace, until that craft died out after the First World War.

Two world wars, and mechanization on the farms, accelerated the exodus from the land. The first council houses appeared in 1925, followed by more on a small estate. Another group of them came after World War II, together with a new Village Hall, to establish a sizeable part of the village above the top road. From 1950 the village began to grow very quickly and, with the exception of Manor Farm, all the farmland gradually transferred to owners outside the village. Little shops died out, and the Smithy closed. The former Baptist Chapel and old barns were converted into houses. The era of the "executive home" had arrived. Families that had originally rented the old cottages moved out to the council houses and smaller bungalows, and watched their former homes transformed with modern interiors and extensions. By 1986, only two inhabitants remained in farming as a full-time occupation, and Chearsley was firmly in the 20th century.

## SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

### POPULATION

1986 estimate:

Senior Citizens	80	16%	(Men over 65, women over 60)
Under 18 years	122	25%	
Remainder	<u>293</u>	59%	
Total =	<u>495</u>		

1988 Electoral Roll: 362

### HOUSING

In 1986 there were 182 dwellings. It was estimated that 21% of them were in the "executive class". Between 1800 and 1955, the total number of dwellings doubled from 47 to 91. In the next thirty years up to 1986, the number of dwellings doubled again, giving an average building rate of 2.7 dwellings per year.

In 1976 the District Council defined the village Conservation Areas and published the Conservation Document. It was an early type of appraisal, and contained two key statements: "Further infilling (of housing) will be severely restricted"; and: "The village will be confined to its present limits". By 1986, it appeared that the statement about infilling had little effect because, in the previous ten years, houses had been built where, previously, planning permission was denied. Also, due to decisions by the Department of the Environment, other houses appeared outside the village limits. Today, planning applications for new houses show no sign of slackening. By the year 2001, we might have about two hundred and twenty dwellings with a population of 600 people.

## SUMMARY RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

The full report, giving the complete analysis of the questionnaires, took up 55 pages of text. Clearly, such a document is too large for most people to digest, although it will be available to those who want it, and to organizations such as the Parish Council.

Therefore, it was decided that a Summary Report was required. The task of making a summary of the results was given to a volunteer: Michael Head of Long Crendon, an experienced market researcher. He was chosen because the committee members felt that it was desirable that an impartial observer should write it. The summary which follows is based on Mr Head's work, which of course, used the data from the Questionnaires.

### Response

Taking the "Adult" questionnaires (all those aged 16 or over), 46% of the villagers responded. This is quite a good response rate for this type of self-completion survey. Because the replies were completely anonymous, it is very difficult to judge if those who responded are a representative sample of the inhabitants. However, from a knowledge of the population estimates for Chearsley in 1986, it would appear that the lower and top age groups are not so well represented in the questionnaire replies - particularly those below the age of 30. Those in the 40-49 age group appeared to respond the most.

For the Juniors (aged 8 up to 16), their response rate was 34%, and it would appear that those in the 8-10 age group responded more than their elder compatriots.

In no way do these response rates invalidate the survey, but they mean that small differences of, say, one or two percent between numbers should not be considered as very significant.

Note. Where values are given in this report, eg: "one third", or "37%", they refer to the proportion of respondents.

### Work/Employment

Two thirds of the men are in full-time employment - considerably more than the average for the country, and half of the women are in full-time or part-time work. The proportion of men travelling more than 10 miles to work is particularly high: nearly half of them. A third of those at work would like to work in Chearsley.

A clear majority were in favour of small craft workshops being introduced into the village, but they would not want to see light industry here.

One third have lived in the village for less than 5 years, which suggests a much higher turnover than the national average. Generally, the replies give an impression that a fairly high proportion use the village as a dormitory, in which they will stay for only a few years, but this impression may be partly due to long-term residents who did not respond to the survey.

### The Village

Key reasons given for choosing to live here were:

- small, attractive and quiet village environment
- type of housing available
- geographical location
- personal and family reasons.

There were twice as many favourable comments about the village as unfavourable, with the friendliness of most people being the most outstanding attribute mentioned by adults and children alike. Main dislikes for the adults were the infilling by new houses, and the traffic - volume, noise and speed. For children, the lack of facilities was the common complaint

### **Environment**

There is a strong balance of opinion in favour of keeping the village as it is, and some thought the conservation area might be extended to include more of the village and some of the surrounding fields, because the views (both inward and outward) are important to many people. The sunken lanes were also mentioned by many as being an attractive feature. The most frequently mentioned problems are: the overhead cables, litter, and the need for more salt bins in winter.

### **Housing**

This is a subject which generates strong feelings, with many divisions of opinion. The only clear majority on any issue here was the need for a village policy on development - most people felt it could not be left to planners and developers alone.

Opinions are divided as to whether it is desirable, or practically possible to stop further building in the village. 43% would like to see the rate of building slowed down, 26% did not know, 20% thought it should stay about the same, and 11% wanted to see the building rate increased. The present mix of housing seemed to be right, but with some emphasis on the need for new houses for young, first-time buyers.

On the issue of building inside and/or outside the prescribed village limits, opinions were split and inconclusive - there was no clear majority one way or the other.

### **Education**

Just over a half of the parents of school children felt that the transport provided was not satisfactory, mainly because of late buses. On the same issue, nearly half of the children who used the buses complained that they were not on time, and often got them to school late.

With respect to Adult Education, 16% already attend such classes, but 37% would like to see evening classes in the village. Of the latter group, a high proportion expressed interests in a language and crafts, but for the remainder the range of subjects suggested very wide.

### **Amenities**

Very few adults are regular users of buses, although 40% use them occasionally. Some children rely on them for getting to and from school. Suggestions on improvements were mainly with respect to the timing of buses: connecting with BR at the new Haddenham Station, and better evening services - especially for the youngsters.

80% of the adults use a car (well above the national average), and this leads to many comments regarding car parking in the village. This is seen as a major problem - particularly in the area around the school. 89% of the children have bikes, mostly used for fun, and a high proportion of them complain about fast and bad car drivers in the village.

Nearly everybody, of all ages, uses the village shop and post office, and most of the comments were very positive and complimentary.

Conversely, two thirds had no comment to make about the church or its activities. Of those who did comment, most were complimentary, and feel that the church is an important part of the village.

### **Recreation and Entertainment**

Only a minority of the adults claimed to be involved in various social activities, though of these, the Womens' Institute and Thursday Club were most popular. Other specific items mentioned were the need for a playing field and some adults expressed dislike of the hunt meeting here, though neither of these attracted great numbers of comments. A majority of adults were not interested in seeing new social facilities, although most of the children were in favour of the Youth Club.

Opinions on the village hall were divided, with 62 favourable comments (many feeling it is adequate and the best we can afford), and 82 unfavourable comments - too small, poor condition and unattractive.

One third of women and half of the men use the Pub, but in many cases this is only occasional use. A number had suggestions for improvement.

### **Roads and Footpaths**

Sunken Lanes: most comments suggested there be a one-way system and weight limits to stop erosion, and restrictions on house building to avoid more damage by builders vehicles.

Speeding: 77% said speeding is a problem especially at the top of the village. A 30mph limit, and a mini-roundabout at the junction of the roads, were the two most popular solutions.

Road surfaces: most believe that roads are well-kept, but the majority of comments asked for better verge cutting and drain clearing.

Lights: there is a 2:1 opinion against having more lights in the village.

Footpaths: 90% say they use them, but opinion is split on whether they are properly maintained.

Roadman: There is a 3:1 opinion in favour of employing a part-time roadman.

### **Services**

Only a small minority use the phonebox, and 20% use the mobile library, and they are clearly important to those who do use them. Litter bins aroused much adverse opinion - not enough, too small, not emptied often enough.

The majority are satisfied with the main services, but all came in for some criticism - less for the rubbish collection, most for the telephone service:

- Rubbish, 82% satisfied; but more bags of better quality required
- Water, 76% satisfied; a few comments on awful taste/cloudiness
- Electricity, 75% satisfied; too many breakdowns due to weather
- Telephone, 59% satisfied; crackly lines, slow repairs.

One third were satisfied with the police service, and there were many adverse comments on the lack of police presence. 43% said they participated in a neighbourhood watch scheme, others saying it was not necessary.

Just over a half were satisfied that they get a good service from the parish council, although there was a varied list of comments on their work and effectiveness.

There is a 3:1 ratio in favour of the parish council increasing the village rate to support worthwhile village projects, but some caution was expressed that they should only consider those of general benefit to the village.

### **Health and Welfare**

Accepting that we have no medical services in the village, most people appeared to think that local services are satisfactory, and after the Doctor and Dentist, the district nurse and health visitor were the most used services. Transportation to and from local health services was the most common complaint. Some remember we used to have a weekly clinic here.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

The answers to the questionnaires confirm that Chearsley is indeed a collection of individuals, many with very positive and varied opinions on all sorts of subjects. In particular, the following issues raise strong feelings: further building - how much, and where it should be (the latter issue not really resolved by the survey); the appearance of the village (overhead lines and keeping our sunken lanes); car parking and speeding. On six issues there are clear majorities of opinion:

- yes, a craft centre would be acceptable
- yes, a village housing policy would be welcomed
- no to extra street lights
- yes, a part-time Roadman would be appreciated
- more rubbish bins and salt containers needed
- yes, the Parish Council could raise the village rate if a worthwhile project came up which would benefit all.

The Shop/Post Office is probably the most appreciated amenity (now that the school has gone), and the least appreciated service is that of the Police.

There are very many useful comments amongst the many minority opinions expressed in the Questionnaire, and it is to be hoped that local organizations (Parish and County Council, bus companies, etc) will pick up many of them from the full report - such things as bus times, old peoples' bungalows with two bedrooms, comments on the school buses, getting to and from local clinics.

Chearsley seems to emerge from the survey as being mainly a younger middle-aged community with a relatively high turnover. The main requirement is for the village to be a small, attractive and quiet place to live in, but not to be the sole centre of recreation. Amongst young and old there is a lot of agreement that it is a friendly village, and the most popular course of action would seem to be to keep it as pleasant, restful place to come home to, and to live in.

## PART 11 - JUNIOR QUESTIONNAIRE

### INTRODUCTION

A total of 83 Junior Questionnaires were distributed throughout the village. These were returned as follows (Boy/Girl being determined from Question 1):

Boys 16  
Girls 12

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TOTAL 28 Representing 34% of those distributed.

For the purposes of the questionnaires, "Junior" defined those aged between 8 and 16 years.

### THE QUESTIONS

Question 2 asked for the age group, and the analysis shows:

8-10	11-12	13-16
57%	21%	22%

### THE VILLAGE

What do you like about the village, and why?

- (8) Friendly, nice people, like knowing them all
- (6) Quiet, peaceful, pretty, not very much traffic
- (6) Small
- (6) No comment
- (4) Shop has everything you need; friendly
- (3) Youth Club
- (2) Football team
- (2) Old houses
- (2) Countryside (for walks with dog)
- (1) Footpaths for walks
- (1) Lots of space
- (1) River
- (1) Peaceful church
- (1) Nice school and nice people in it

What do you dislike about the village, and why?

- (11) No comment
- (8) Lack of facilities, with following mentioned:
  - 2 No playing field
  - 1 Nowhere for roller skating
  - 1 No BMX track
  - 1 No swimming pool
- (2) Nothing
- (2) Crossroad is dangerous, no speed limit on main road
- (2) Roads are a bit rough
- (1) No street lighting
- (1) School closing, will completely change village
- (1) Too many foreigners
- (1) Too many houses being built
- (1) Infrequent buses

## SCHOOL

(Before it was closed, Chearsley school only took children up to the age of eight, so any child completing a questionnaire was an ex-pupil. Despite the fact of the school closure after the survey was made, it was felt the childrens' replies to the first two questions would be of interest)

Did you go to the village School?

19 said Yes (68%)

Those that answered "Yes" were then asked what they thought of it. The replies were as follows:

- (12) Very Good/Brilliant/Good school and teaching, Liked it
- (2) Good back-up for future/next school
- (2) Friendly
- (2) Small, not too big
- (1) Bit too small

Do you feel that our School is an important part of village life?

100% said Yes

Reasons given were:

- (10) School is centre of village life, parents meeting etc.
- (9) No comment
- (5) Tots should not be bussed
- (5) School attracts young families with children here.

Do you go to school on a School Bus?

61% said Yes

Those that answered Yes were then asked what they thought of the service. The replies were as follows:

- (7) Always/often late, awful; terrible in winter
- (1) Drivers do not know where to go
- (1) Don't like drivers smoking

Additional comments:

I use public bus to Lord Williams, fares very high; should be a school bus Haddenham-Cuddington-Chearsley-Crendon-Thame (Lower and Upper Schools).  
261 to Aylesbury always late and crowded (other passengers get cross) and driver sometimes stops for his coffee, so we are even later for school!  
Chearsley school should NOT be closed

## AMENITIES

Do you use the public buses?

Occasionally	43%
Daily	32%
Never	25%

If you use the public bus, what for:

Shopping	12
To School	10
Social/Recreation	5
Visiting friends	4
Other:	1 (Doctor, dentist)

Would you like to see any improvements to the public buses? Comments were:

- (5) Increase in service, more buses
- (2) Existing buses should run to time

Do you use a bike? 89% Yes

What do you use your bike for?

- Fun 20
- Shopping, etc 4
- Visiting friends 4

If you use a bike, do you have any special problems? Comments were:

- (10) Bad/fast car driving on village roads
- (4) Bad road surfaces - bumpy and/or gravel
- (2) Lack of bike track

Do you use the village shop? Yes - regularly 68%  
Yes - occasionally 32%

Comments were:

- (8) Now good/more variety/good stock
- (4) Brilliant/fab/excellent/friendly
- (3) Much improved by new owners
- (1) Not enough childrens' lines

Do you use the phone-box? Never 93%  
Yes - Sometimes 7%

Comments were:

- (1) Never working because of vandals

Other comments on amenities were:

- Need more facilities like a roller skating area.
- Amenities are non-existent.

## ACTIVITIES

Would you like to see a Youth Club here? Yes 79%

(Note: Youth Club and football team began after questionnaire was printed)

Those that answered "Yes" were then asked what things they would like to do.

Replies were as follows:

- (7) Outings
- (6) Discos
- (4) Table tennis
- (3) Football
- (2) Snooker
- (1) Videos
- (1) Darts
- (1) Competitions

Is there anything that really interests you, that you would like to see available in the village?

- (5) BMX club
- (3) Photography
- (3) Art
- (2) Drama club
- (2) Roller skating area
- (2) Martial arts

...and one each for the following: nature club, pony club, swimming club, badminton, astronomy, gym club.

Do you like taking part in any sports activities?

29% did not reply

7% said No

11% said Most sports

The remaining 53% listed their interests as follows:

(7) Swimming

(6) Football

(3) Tennis

(3) Cricket

(2) Netball

(2) Horse/Pony riding

(2) Gym

...and one each for the following: Snooker/pool, roller skating, squash, running, table tennis, rugby, rounders, squash, Kung Fu, BMX riding, American football.

Would you be willing to help with any new club, sport or activity?

57% said Yes

43% gave no reply or said No.

Would you like to see any of the following groups in the village?

61% gave no reply or said No

The remaining 39% (11 children) gave the following:

Boys: Cubs and/or Scouts - 8

Girls: Brownies and/or Guides - 3

Did you know there is a Junior Church in the village every Sunday at 11 am?

64% said Yes

32% said No

4% did not reply.

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## APPENDIX 1

### "PUNCTURING" OF THE VILLAGE LIMITS

#### INTRODUCTION

Towards the end of the analysis of the questionnaires, the Appraisal Committee was asked to provide a Summary of the results of Parts 2 and 4, so that the Parish Council could make the information available to the Rural Studies Group, AVDC. Before the Summary was sent to AVDC, it was debated by the Parish Councillors and it became obvious that the most contentious item was the interpretation of village opinion about the village limits.

The discussion centred on data summarized from Part 4 of the Questionnaire, where the following statement appeared: "In accordance with the Village Conservation Document, new housing development has been mainly kept within the village limits. The village limits are marked on the enclosed map." This was followed by Question 3, and the analysis showed the following results:

If more houses appear, where should they be built?	Inside village limits	35%
	Don't know/no comment	24%
	Both (inside and outside)	23%
	Outside village limits	18%

The key issue which emerged from the discussions between the Parish Councillors was the "puncturing" of the village limits. As can be seen from the above results, the addition of "Both" and "Outside" makes 41%, who say they are willing to see the limits punctured - as against the 35% who say any new housing must be within the limits. Some discussion then revolved around the "Don't Knows" and the statement in the Summary that: "a significant proportion of people who replied, Don't know/No comment (24%), had reservations, with half of them not wanting any more houses".

From that qualification, one councillor had the opinion that if half the "Don't knows" did not want any more houses, then "they should be added to the "Inside" group to make  $35 + 12 = 47\%$  not wanting a puncturing of the limits". This threw the discussion into confusion, because the statistical analysis by the Committee had not examined this problem in detail, and no firm conclusions could be made.

This Appendix is an attempt to look at this problem in a little more detail, to try to clarify the issues (always a very difficult thing with statistics!).

#### THE ANALYSIS

The Questionnaires were re-examined in more detail, to determine the correlation between the answers concerning village limits and building rates (question 2 of Part 4). The data from those answers is given in the following Table. Note that some proportions differ very slightly from those given earlier - by 1%. This is because the total sample size was slightly different for the earlier analysis compared with the final analysis. Obviously the final analysis data is the most accurate. In the main body of the Table below the first value in each column is the number of replies, the second number is the % within each column and group, derived from that first number.

Basic Data:

Where houses should be built (from Part 4 Question 3):

	INSIDE	OUTSIDE	BOTH	DON'T KNOW NO COMMENT	
Total replies =	63	30	41	41	= 175
Proportion =	36%	17%	23%	24%	= 100%

Building Rate (from Part 4 Question 2):

Under 3 =	21	33%	3	10%	6	15%	9	22%	= 39
Over 3 =	2	3%	5	17%	11	27%	Nil		= 18
About 3 =	11	17%	13	43%	13	32%	Nil		= 37
No more =	15	24%	5	17%	2	5%	13	32%	= 35
Don't know =	14	22%	4	13%	9	21%	19	46%	= 46

The main argument revolves around the "Don't Know" (Limits) group and the "No More" (Houses) group. The Councillor's suggestion was that you take the "No More" group (13 replies) out of the "Don't Knows" (total 41) and add them to the "Inside" group. This is an unfair suggestion for two reasons. Firstly, you cannot just take one group in isolation from all the others: there are "No More" groups within each of the main headings: eg, under "Outside" there are 5 in the "No More" group. Clearly they cannot be added to the "Inside" column! Secondly, it is unfair because the original question was "IF more houses appear, where should they built?" The original "No More" group were therefore faced with a new question, and 13 out of the original 35 said that they didn't know what to answer, or declined to do so. You cannot assume that IF they had answered, they would have answered: "Inside"! That is stretching the imagination too far!

The best way to examine the correlation between answers on village limits and building rates is to treat ALL the "No More" (Houses) group and ALL the "Don't Know" (Limits) groups quite separately, and then look at all those who were left (who stated definite preferences), and see what they think about the limits. This gives the following results (using the data from the above Table):

	Number	Proportion
No More (Houses) =	35	= 20%
Don't know (Limits) =	28	= 16%
Inside =	48	= 28%
Outside =	25	= 14%
Both =	39	= 22%

The people in the last three groups are effectively saying "we accept that more houses will be built, and we have an opinion as to where they should be built", and they constitute 64% of the respondents. Of that portion, 14 + 22 = 36% are prepared to see the village limits punctured, and 28% do not want that.

CONCLUSIONS.

This analysis clearly shows that, no matter which way you look at the data, there is no clear majority (ie, greater than 50%) in favour of a single course of action with respect to the village limits. There are slightly more people saying they accept some "puncturing", compared with those who say all new houses

must be within the limits, but the difference is not large: 40 to 36 or 36 to 28, depending upon which set of statistics are used. It might be reasonable to assume that those who said "Both" would accept that half the new houses would be inside and half outside. This would make the Inside proportion  $28\% + 11\% = 39\%$ , and the Outside proportion  $14\% + 11\% = 25\%$ . So, then there would be a restricted puncturing of the village limits, but with the higher proportion of new houses appearing inside.

Also, other data from the Questionnaires suggests that a majority would like to see a slowing down of the building rate, and that building outside the limits should be very carefully controlled.

This report of the analysis does not constitute a statement of village policy on planning matters. Villagers clearly indicated that they do want such a policy to be made (Part 4, Question 1), and it is suggested that the data in this report should form part of the basis of such a policy document. Therefore, if the Parish Council (in formulating the policy) thinks that village limits might be "punctured", the Appraisal indicates that such a policy should be subject to limitations - some of which have been discussed in this Appendix.

Note: This analysis has been somewhat detailed in terms of number and percentages. The objective has been to try to make some sense of the Appraisal results. It is fully accepted that in real-life, a village policy document could not necessarily specify that x% of houses should be built inside the limits, and y% outside. Therefore, the conclusions presented here should only be taken as a guide to future policy on planning.

## APPENDIX 2

### STREET LIGHTS IN THE VILLAGE

#### INTRODUCTION.

In Part 8, question 4 of the Questionnaire the following was asked:

"There are two village lights. Would you like to see more (bearing in mind that installing more would affect the rates)?"

The answers indicated that a majority (56%) did not want more lights, and 31% of the respondents said "Yes" - they did want more. Those that had answered "Yes" were then asked to specify where they would like the additional lights. There were 64 individual comments. As explained earlier, the diversity of the opinions meant that it was easier to list the proposed sites separately.

#### COMPLETE LIST OF LIGHTS REQUESTED:

- (7) Throughout village, everywhere (unfortunately necessary - muggings)
- (5) At School junction, outside School
- (5) One/two down each lane/close (but appreciate it could be expensive)
- (5) School Lane
- (3) Chilton Rd.
- (3) By phone box
- (3) On Green by main road
- (3) Watts Green.
- (2) At junctions of roads and footpaths (timed to switch off at 11.30pm)
- (2) Near residential areas.
- (2) At all junctions of lanes and roads.
- (2) Church Lane
  - At the church.
  - Regular intervals along each lane.
  - At each end of sunken lanes
  - At dark spots in the village.
  - Entry/exit points
  - Centre of village.
  - On main roads.
  - By village hall (there is one there - Ed)
  - Bottom of Dark Lane.
  - Both ends of Hicks Path at Dark Lane.
  - Dark Lane
  - Both sides of Dark Lane.
  - Winchendon Rd
  - Top and bottom of village.
  - Bottom of village.
  - Junction by Turnip Close.
  - Present light for OAP bungalows is in the wrong place.
  - At least another 4 powerful lights on main roads, especially near bus shelters where certain undesirables gather at night.
  - Soft lighting - like Long Crendon.
  - Attach to buildings rather than posts.
  - Lack of lights reduces social contact and security for elderly.
  - More scattered about village might stop vandalism.

Note: If an attempt was made to satisfy the above lighting requirements for the village, a quick estimate shows that a total of 39 lights might be required.