

Little Brickhill

Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report



Warren Farmhouse, Little Brickhill

The Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project was carried out between 2008 and 2012 by Buckinghamshire County Council with the sponsorship of English Heritage and the support of Milton Keynes Council and Buckinghamshire District Councils

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Report produced by David Green

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Summary

This report written as part of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project is intended to summarise the archaeological, topographical, historical and architectural evidence relating to the development of Little Brickhill in order to provide an informed basis for conservation, research and the management of change within the urban environment. Emphasis is placed on identifying a research agenda for the town and on a semi-quantitative method for defining local townscape character. The Historic Towns methodology complements the well-established process of conservation area appraisal by its complete coverage, greater consideration of time-depth and emphasis on research potential. Each Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project report includes a summary of information for the town including key dates and facts (Table 1). The project forms part of an extensive historic and natural environment characterisation programme by Buckinghamshire County Council.

Little Brickhill is situated in the north of Buckinghamshire on Watling Street, just to the south east of Fenny Stratford and the city of Milton Keynes. The earliest reference to Brickhill dates to the Domesday but the first mention of Little Brickhill first emerges in the 12th century. The settlement developed according to its location on the former Roman road of Watling Street, a major route to and from London for travellers and traders. By the 13th century Little Brickhill appears to have had urban aspirations, acquiring a market and fair but more importantly there is a reference to it possessing borough status, although there is little evidence that this ever developed into a corporate body. By the 15th century Little Brickhill acquired a degree of kudos when it became the first settlement on the Norfolk assize circuit, a role it held until the 17th century. Warren Farmhouse was used as the location for the assizes and it was also the venue for county meetings and elections. Apart from its commercial and civic responsibilities there is some surviving evidence in Little Brickhill's morphology to suggest some degree of medieval planning. The layout of tenement plots at right angles to the High Street, show all the similarities of medieval, planned towns of Olney and Amersham. Despite these attributes and administrative functions it is questionable whether Little Brickhill ever attained the status of a town in medieval period.

In the post medieval period Little Brickhill became prosperous as a result of the coaching trade and the village supported a total of seven inns by the beginning of the 17th century. In 1687 a State Post Office opened in the village. It became a stop off point for the Royal Mail to Ireland. Little Brickhill's position was further enhanced in the 18th century when Watling Street was improved and became a turnpike road; up to 40 coaches a day passed through the village including the London to Manchester coach service which stopped in the village. In spite of these developments Little Brickhill did not always benefit from the passing trade as it was halfway between the major coaching towns of Dunstable and Stony Stratford.

In 1837 the first section of the London and Birmingham Railway opened with a station at Bletchley. Despite Thomas Telford's realignment and regrading of the Watling Street Road the competition from the railway network virtually killed off any coaching trade through Little Brickhill and the town's importance declined.

In the 20th century the advent of the combustion engine saw the increase in traffic through Little Brickhill as the A5 became a major transport route once again. The village underwent modest growth around this time, although the increased volume of traffic

travelling through the village prompted the development of a bypass which opened in 1992.

The culmination of this report is the production of a series of historic urban zones that can be used to indicate areas of known archaeological potential; areas that may benefit from more detailed archaeological or documentary research and areas with limited known archaeological potential.

There have been only handful of archaeological investigations in Little Brickhill which has given a limited insight into the heritage of the village. However when one considers the known settlement history, the areas of the greatest significance are zones 1, 2, and 3 where there is the potential for discovering archaeology relating to Little Brickhill's medieval and post medieval past. There is also a possibility that Roman deposits might be found in the village given its position on the Roman road and its proximity of the Roman settlement of Magiovinium.

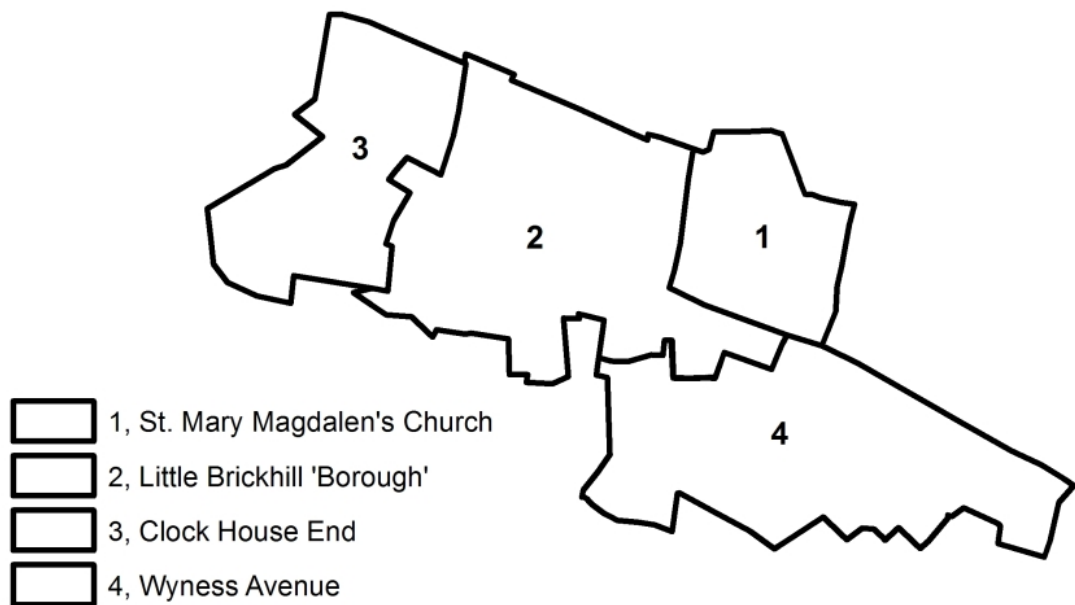


Figure 1: Urban Character Zones for Little Brickhill

Period	Little Brickhill	
Saxon (410-1066)	Saxon Reference	No
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	Yes as <i>Brichella</i>
	Number of Manors	Two probable
	Watermills	No
	Domesday population (recorded households)	3 villagers; 2 smallholders (Little Brickhill) 7 villagers; 3 smallholders; 1 slave (Brickhill)
	Settlement type	village
Medieval (1066-1536)	Borough status	1472
	Burgage plots	yes?
	Guild house/fraternity	No
	Castle	No
	Civic structures	No
	Fair Charter	1228 (Charter) J Gatesden 1257 (Charter) P Luvel 1318 (Charter) H Audele 1441 (Charter) Humphrey, Earl of Buckingham
	Church	St Mary Magdalene
	Market Charter	1228 (Charter) J Gatesden 1257 (Charter) P Luvel 1318 (Charter) H Audele 1441 (Charter) Humphrey, Earl of Buckingham
	Market House	No
	Monastic presence	No
	Manorial records	Limited
	Routeway connections	Watling Street
	Inns/taverns (presence of)	1446 'Le Hertishorn' 1472 The Bear Inn 1520 The White Horse
	Windmills/watermills	No
Settlement type	small market village	
Post Medieval (1536-1800)	Industry	No
	1577 Return of Vintners	3 inn holders; 8 alehouse keepers
	Market Charter	No
	Market house	No
	Fair Charter	No
	Inns	17 th century: the White Horse; Black Bull; Green Tree; the Lion; the George
	Watermills	No
	Proximity to turnpike	1706 Fornhill to Stony Stratford Turnpike Trust
	Enclosure date	1797
Population (1801)	339	
Settlement type	small village	
Modern (Post 1800)	Railway station	No
	Modern development	No
	Canal Wharf	No
	Significant local industries	No
	Population (2001)	439
	Settlement type	small village

Table 1: Checklist for Little Brickhill

I DESCRIPTION

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background and Purpose

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

This Historic Settlement Assessment Report for Little Brickhill has been prepared by the Milton Keynes County Archaeological Service as part of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project to inform and advise the planning process. This report has been compiled using a number of sources, including the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the List of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Interest and selected historical cartographic and documentary records. Site visits were also made to classify the character of the built environment. The preparation of this report has involved the addition of information to the database and the digitising of spatial data onto a Geographic Information System (GIS). In addition, this report presents proposals for the management of the historic settlement archaeological resource.

1.2 Aims

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

- Improve the quality and environmental sensitivity of development by enhancing the consistency, efficiency and effectiveness of the application of Planning Policy Guidance 15 and 16 covering the historic environment and archaeology respectively.
- Inform the preparation and review of conservation area appraisals
- Where appropriate, assist with the development of Town Schemes and urban regeneration projects
- Inform Local Development Frameworks, especially in the recognition of historic townscape character
- Act as a vehicle for engaging local communities by promoting civic pride and participation in local research and conservation projects.
- Build upon the original Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Buckinghamshire (completed in 2005) through the addition of more detailed characterisation of the urban environment.
- Address an agenda recognised in the Solent Thames Research Frameworks for Buckinghamshire (2006) regarding a lack of knowledge of the built environment and in particular the need for research into land use continuity and internal planning within Buckinghamshire's early towns.

2 Setting

2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

Little Brickhill is located in Milton Keynes Unitary Authority in the historic county of Buckinghamshire. The village is located along the former Roman Road of Watling Street, midway between London and Towcester. Little Brickhill is just three miles south east of Fenny Stratford. The village is a linear settlement located at approximately 130m OD (Ordnance Datum) in the west rising to 150m OD at the east end of the town.

The bedrock geology comprises Woburn Sands formation sandstone, there are no superficial deposits. The Soil Survey Layer (Cranfield University, 2007) surveyed at a county level classifies the soils around Great Brickhill as non-calcareous deep sandy soils (Soil Series 5.54 Argillic brown sands).

2.2 Wider Landscape

Transport and Communications

The earliest known route through Little Brickhill is the Roman Watling Street (Figure 4: Route 1). Watling Street has been classified as a Roman Primary road by the Viatores (Viatores 1964) that connected the major Roman towns of St Albans (*Verulamium*) to Towcester (*Lactodorum*) via the settlement of *Magiovinium* near Fenny Stratford (Viatores, 1964).

Rural Landscape

The historic parish of Little Brickhill extends from Fenny Stratford south as far as the county border and was largely enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1797. A significant area of pre-18th century enclosure already existed in the south of the parish.

The modern landscape shows some loss of the Parliamentary enclosure to modern prairie fields while in the south a significant proportion of the pre 18th century enclosure has been replaced by modern coniferous plantations. The village itself has not changed significantly since the 19th century with only small areas of modern settlement around the periphery.

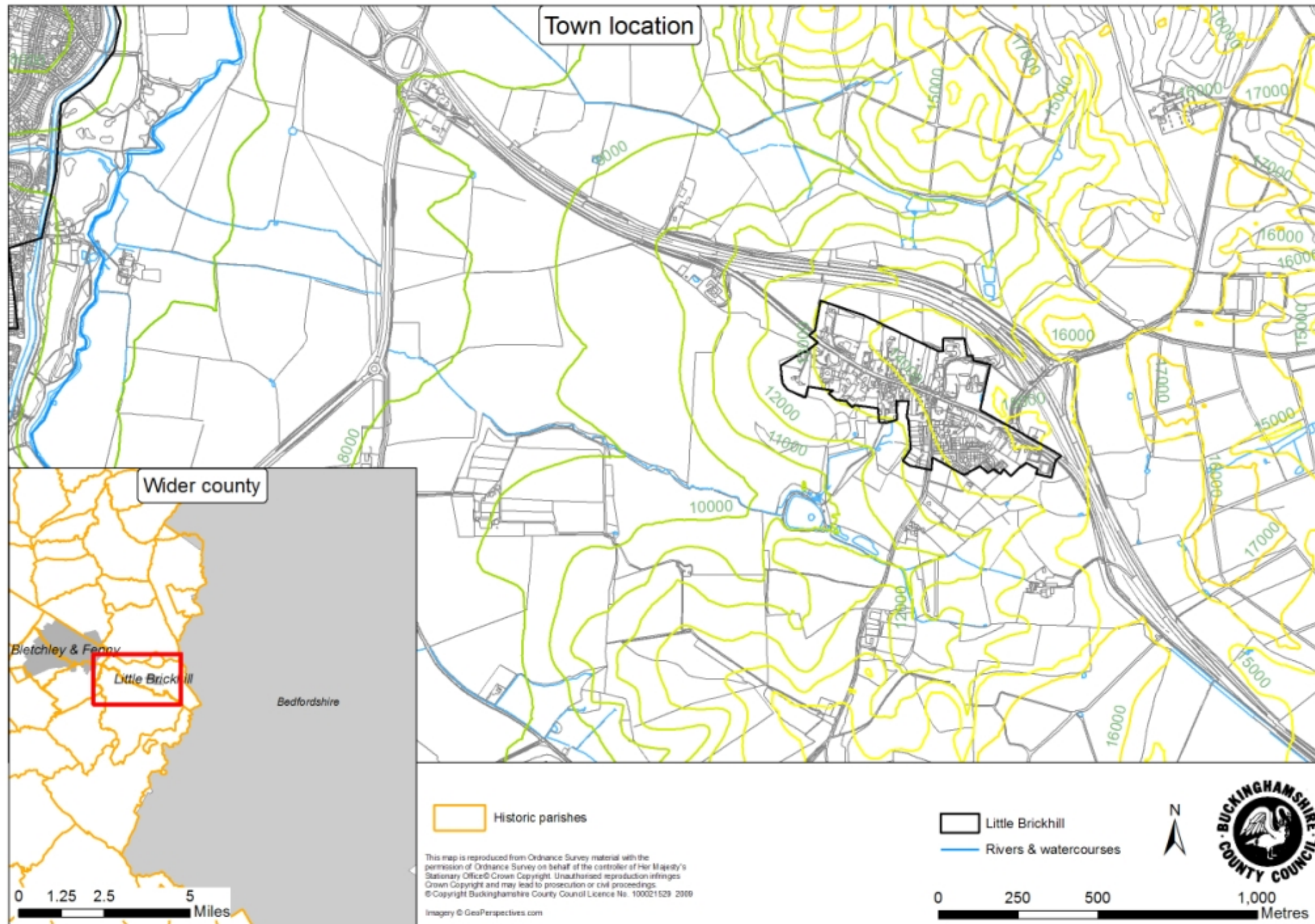


Figure 2: Little Brickhill in location

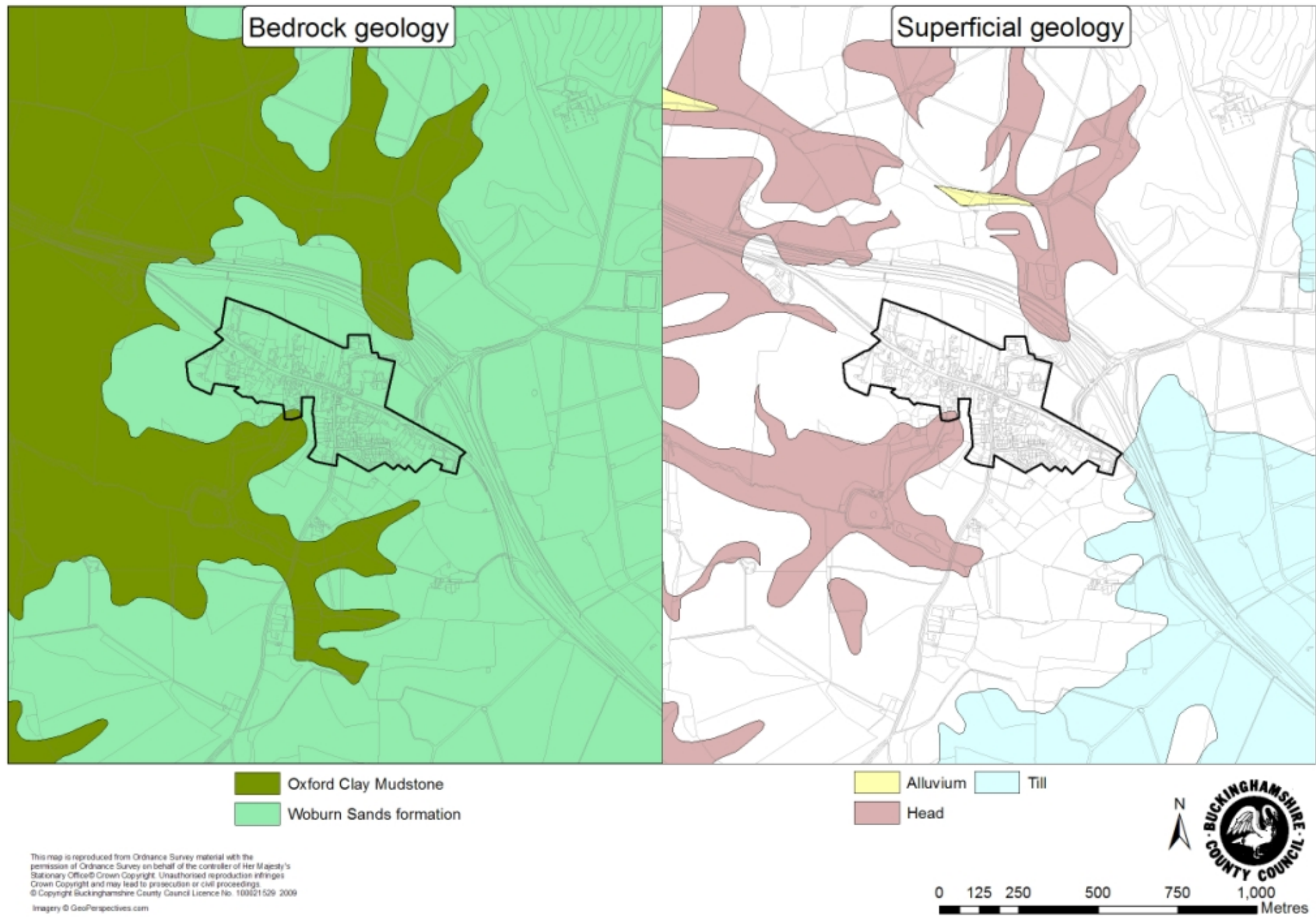


Figure 3 Geology of town (BGS)

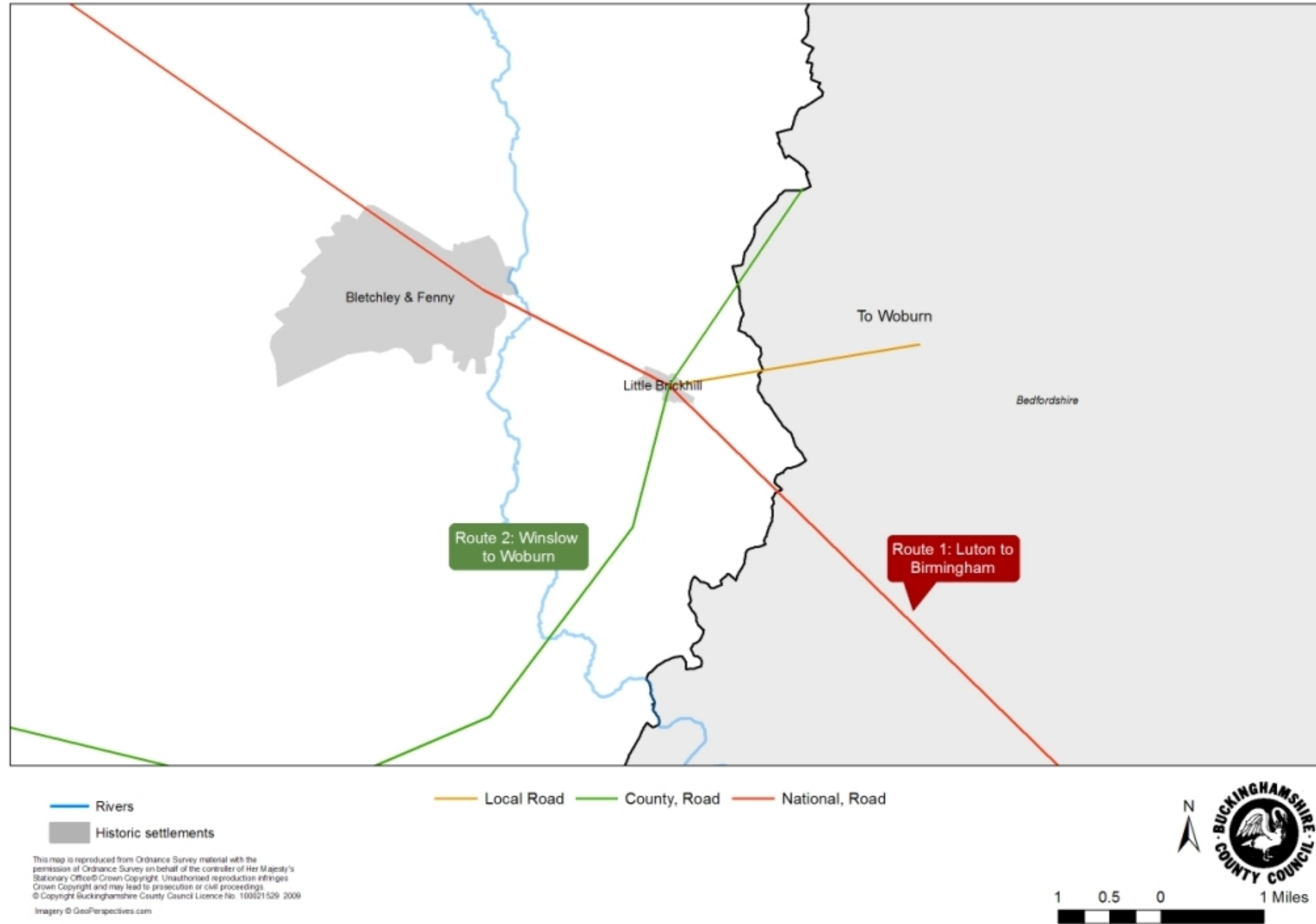


Figure 4 Diagram of Connections from Little Brickhill (representational only)

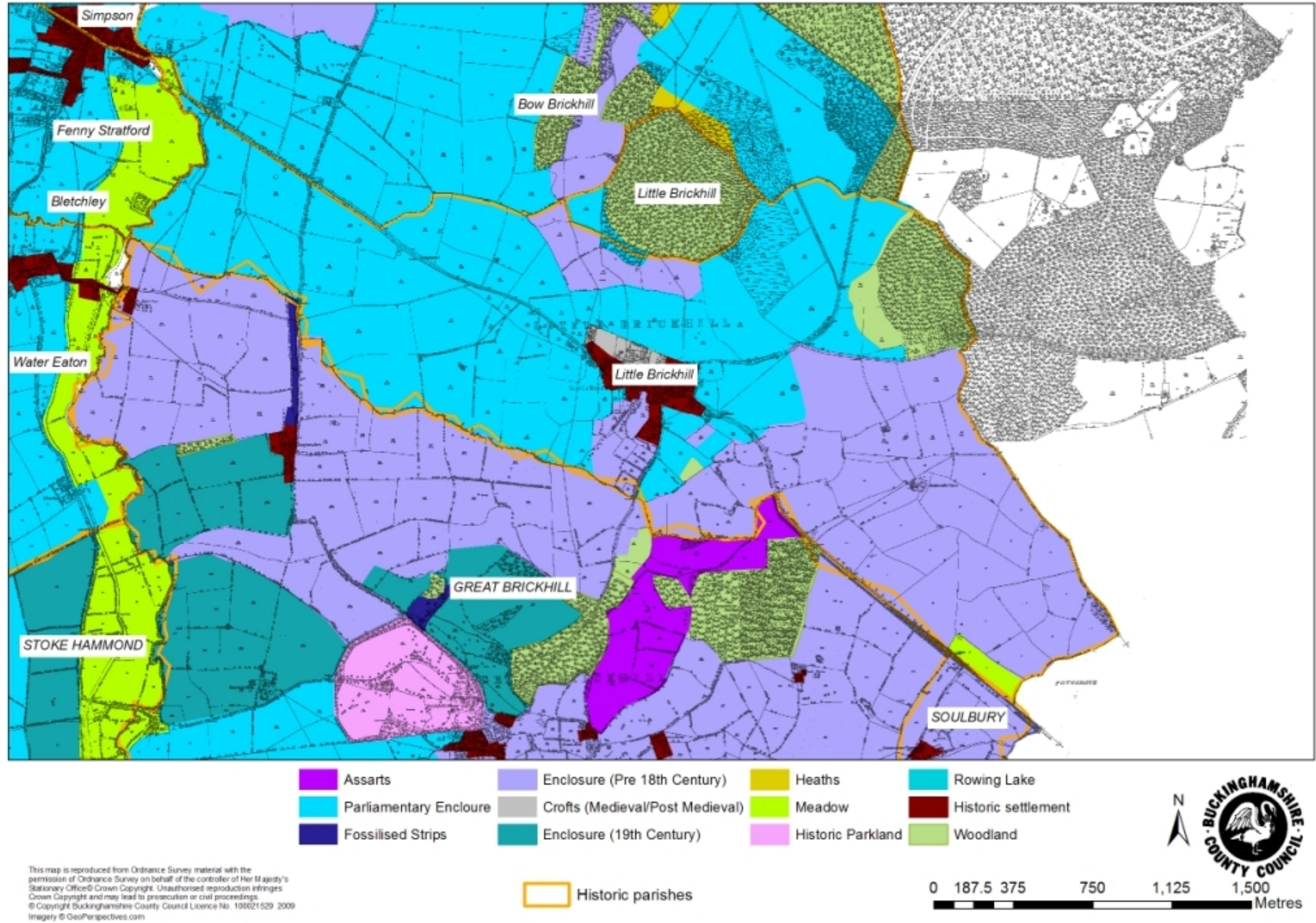


Figure 5: Town in the wider historic landscape using routes and Bucks HLC

3 Evidence

3.1 Historic Maps

Characterisation for this project was primarily undertaken using the Ordnance Survey series of maps from the OS 2" Surveyors drawing of the 1820s to the current Mastermap data. Also used were county and regional maps including Jeffrey's map of the county (1760) and Bryant's map of the county (1820). The enclosure map for Little Brickhill, dating to 1797, is the earliest detailed map of the settlement. Although the town is depicted on the earlier county maps such as Saxton's map of 1574 and John Ogilby's late 17th century strip map 'Britannia' (Figure 7).

3.2 Documentary Evidence

The documentary evidence for Little Brickhill is mixed. There are few sources have survived from the medieval period including the manorial records that are lost. The full report, produced by Matt Tompkins of the University of Leicester, is available in Appendix 4.

3.3 Built Heritage

There are eleven listed buildings in Little Brickhill, a reflection of the village's size rather than lack of historic buildings. The earliest building is the 14th century Grade II* St Mary's Church, there are a further three 16th century buildings with the remaining seven buildings dating to the 17th and 18th century.

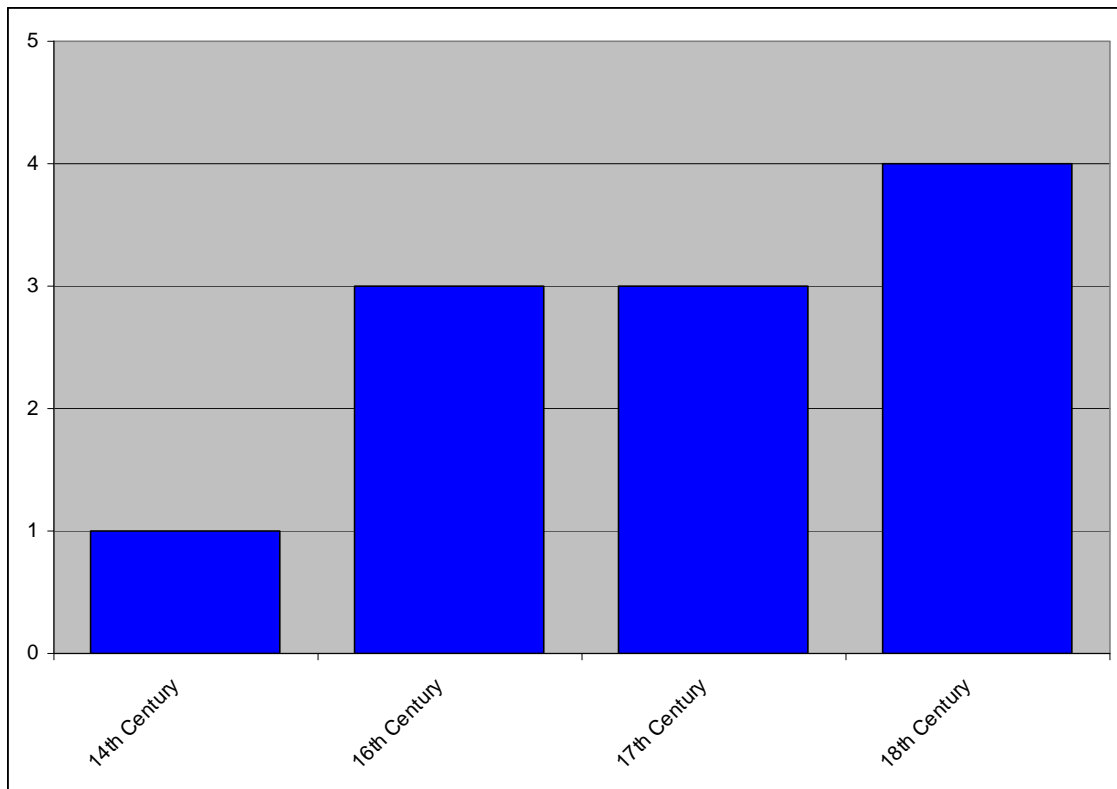


Figure 6: Listed Buildings by century

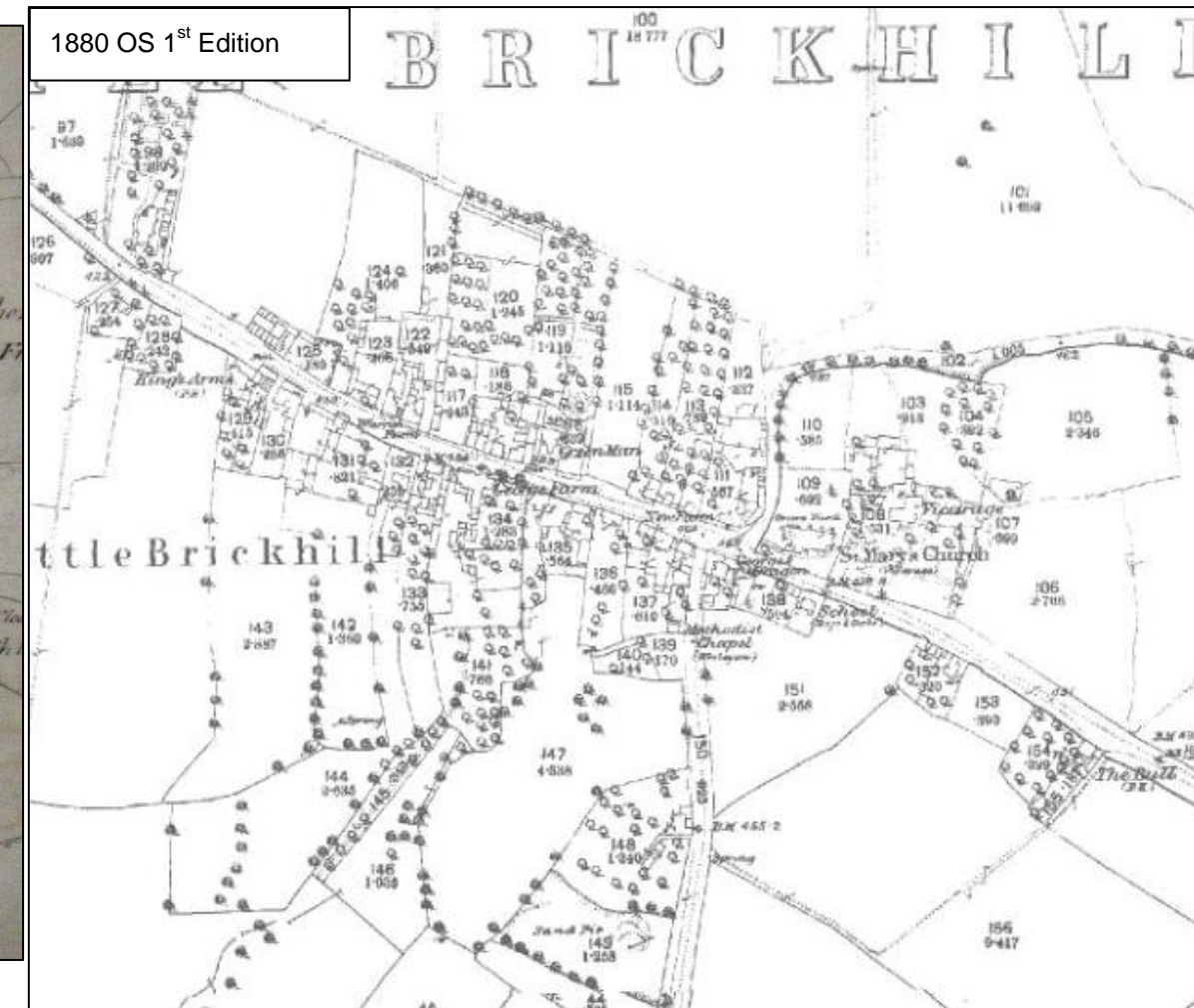
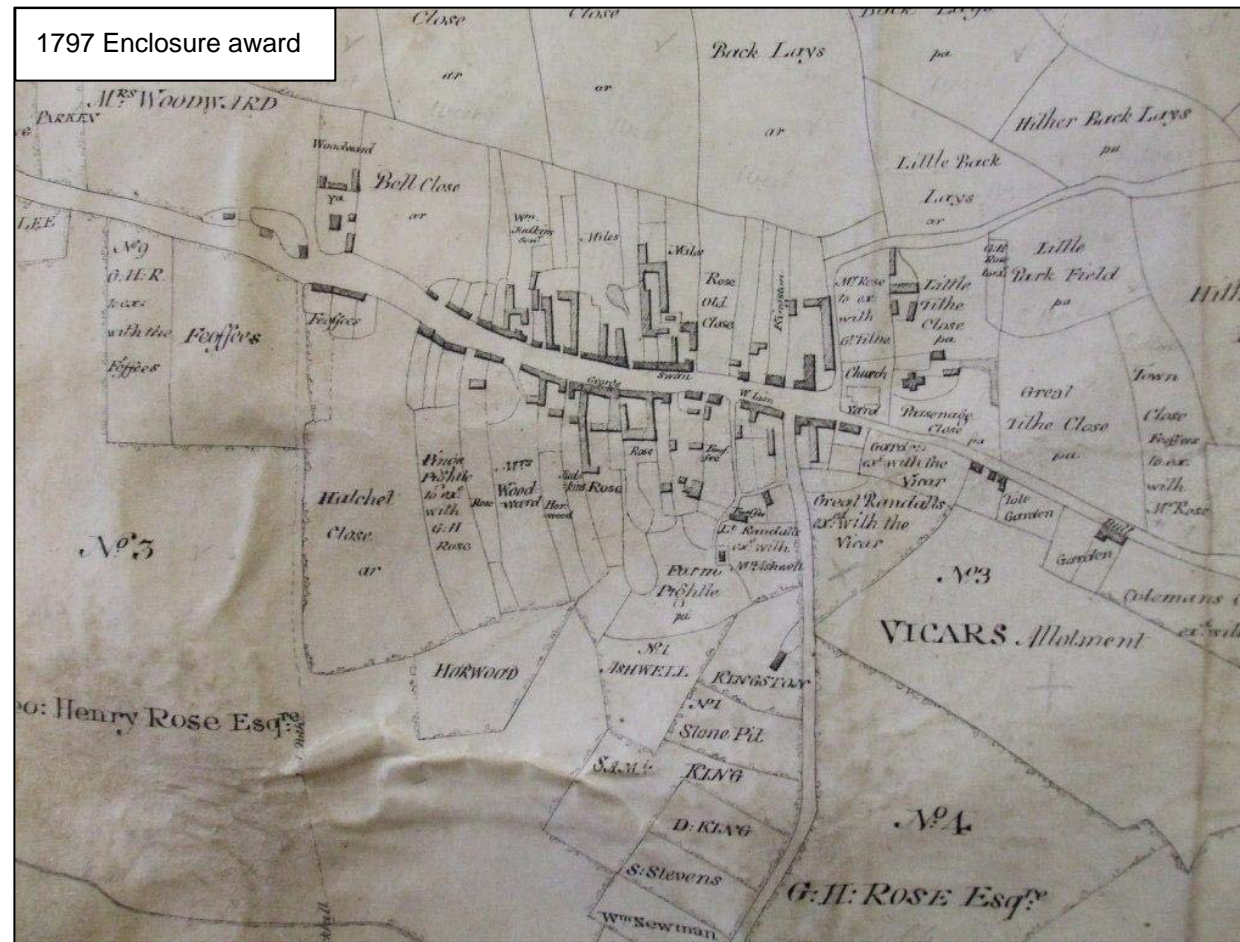


Figure 7: Historic maps

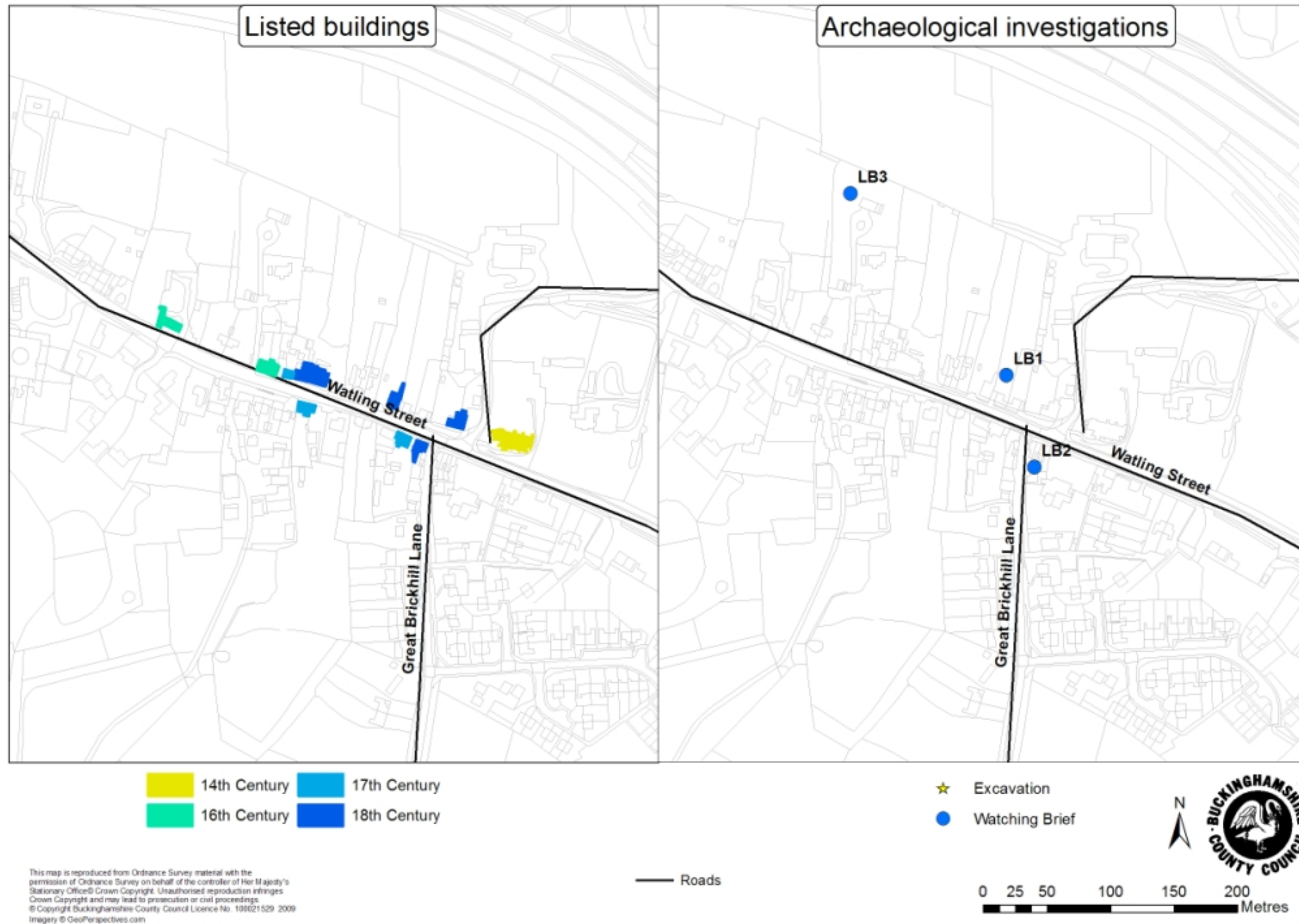


Figure 8: Listed building & archaeological investigations in Little Brickhill.

3.4 Archaeological Evidence

There have been a small number of minor archaeological investigations in Little Brickhill providing little evidence of medieval activity despite Little Brickhill's status.

Although not offering statutory protection, archaeological notification areas are a helpful tool for planning control as they highlight areas that are of known or suspected archaeological potential to planning control officers at a district and county council level.

LB1: The Grange Tile Kilns NGR 9066 3262 (Bullard A, 1930; Mynard D, 1968)		HER No. 4
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
ornamental floor tiles		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		2 Kilns (medieval)
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion
Two excavations carried out at the Grange, the 1930 excavation was never published. Source: MK HER Archive:	1968 excavations recorded a rectangular twin fired flue kiln at the site with evidence of a second earlier kiln beneath it.	
LB2: Chew Cottages NGR (Lawrence P, 2002)		HER No. 610
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
		Leather fragments
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
	None	
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion
Source: MK HER Archive:	Watching brief reported evidence of a pre 19 th century shoemakers at the site.	
LB4: Orchard Cottage, Watling Street NGR 90952 32483 (Lisboa, I, 2005)		HER No. 965
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
	property boundary	Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion
Source: MK HER Archive:	Limited evidence from watching brief of a property boundary that may date to the 19 th century.	

Several archaeological investigations within the historic settlement did not find any significant archaeological features, most likely due to either the extent of modern redevelopment in the area or to the limited nature of the archaeological activity.

Code	Activity type	Address	HER No.	NGR	Date	Summary
LB3:	Watching Brief	Willow house, Watling Street	890	90853 32625	2004	Negative – no archaeological features (Wilson N)
LB5:	Watching Brief	Watling Street Services	1034	8943 3335	2005	Negative – no archaeological features (Rouse C)

3.5 Environmental Evidence

In assessing the potential for environmental remains, it should be remembered that an urban environment can provide extremes in preservation. On the one hand proximity to the groundwater table within a historic core may lead to anoxic conditions and therefore good preservation potential for organic materials whereas on the other hand frequent below ground disturbance as a result of redevelopment and construction combined with modern industrial pollution can also lead to extremely poor preservation of organic materials (French, 2003). The underlying solid geology at Little Brickhill is sandstone, and there are no overlying superficial deposits. The composition of the soil at Great Brickhill is a reflection of the geology, which is a non-calcareous deep sandy soil (Soil Series 5.54 Argillic brown sands). These are potentially favourable conditions for the preservation of shell, bone. To date there have been no archaeological investigations in Little Brickhill that have carried out environmental sampling, although one excavation, at Chew Cottage (LB2), has yielded leather finds, which demonstrates the soils are conducive for the preservation of organic material.

4 Archaeological & Historical Development

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

The prehistoric period is poorly represented in the Little Brickhill area, although this is probably more a reflection on the amount of published work done in the area rather than a true indication of low density of sites.

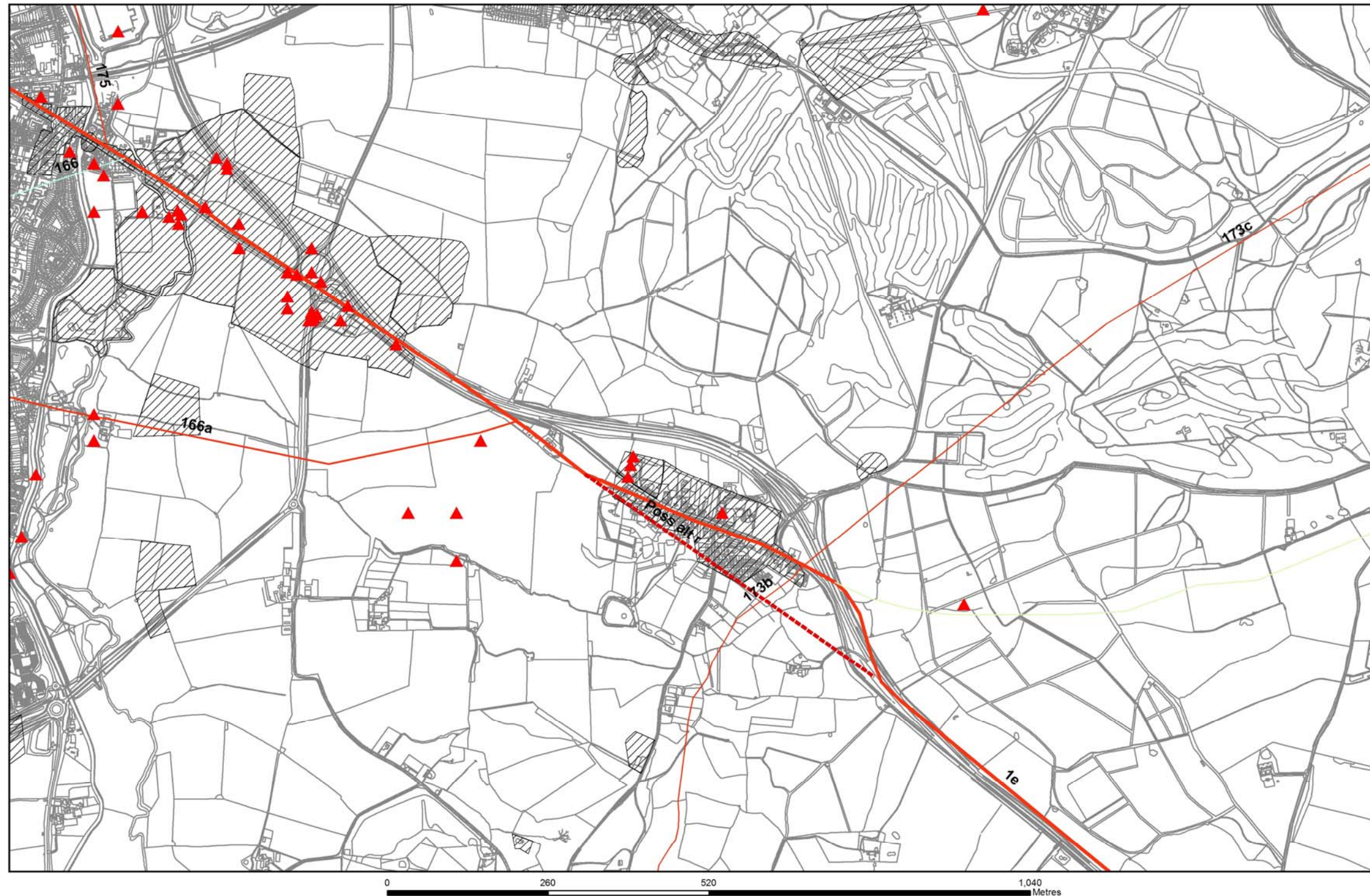
4.2 Roman period (AD 43 – 410)

Although there is little evidence of a settlement at Little Brickhill, the principal evidence for Roman occupation is Watling Street or the A5, which runs through the village. Watling Street was a major Roman route in England and is thought to have been constructed c. AD 65 and was known as the Stratus Vitellianus. It ran from the east coast of Kent, through the South east and the centre of England via St Albans (Verulamium) Dunstable (*Durocobravis*) and Towcester (*Lactodurum*) into Chester and North Wales (Zeepvat, 1993). There are several minor Roman roads also recorded in the area including the Buckingham Road (Viatores Number 166a) as it passes through Bletchley Town linking Buckingham and Banbury with Watling Street (Figure 9). A possible third route runs north from Watling Street to Olney and Northampton (Viatores Number 173c), however there is no supporting evidence for this.

At Dropshort Farm, approximately two kilometres to the northwest of Little Brickhill is the only known Roman town in Buckinghamshire, the settlement of Magiovinium. As Magiovinium has been discussed in greater detail elsewhere (Neal, 1987; Hunn, 1995) only a short summary will be provided here. The initial excavations in 1978-1980 revealed evidence for the construction of a possible fort and vicus which preceded a small defended town with regular plots and some substantial buildings within. Outside the town industrial buildings (smithies etc) fronted Watling Street; these were later cleared away, perhaps in association with construction of the town's defences. There was also an extensive system of fields surrounding the town and evidence that Watling Street was later re-aligned to avoid the fort (Neal D, 1987). Later phases of development at Magiovinium saw an alteration to the alignment of the field systems as well as infilling of the ditches bounding Watling Street for redevelopment for industrial purposes. Settlement finally began to contract in the late 3rd century to 4th century with the abandonment of some plots, the industrial area was taken up to create a cemetery (*ibid*). Further extra-mural excavations in the 1990s revealed evidence for timber housing as well possible shops and inns fronting onto the road (Hunn A, 1995).

Apart from Watling Street there is no substantive evidence for a settlement in Little Brickhill. However there have been a number of chance finds in and around the village, the most notable occurring in 1878 when a Roman cremation urn was discovered during the draining of a field known as "The Pastures", (SP 491000 232500). The urn was a rough grey ware vessel, the mouth 6.625 inches diameter, the base 3.625 inches diameter. The urn contained calcined bones, as well as a fragment of Samian ware, a sherd of grey pottery and two leaden rivets, (HER 685 & 686). Roman pottery sherds and building material was found in a 'rubbish pit' in the garden of "Tylers" SP 490610 232650 (HER 4297 and 4298). Given the number of finds and the proximity to Magiovinium it has been speculated that there might have been some sort of Roman settlement at Little Brickhill. D S Neal has suggested that Little Brickhill's topography might have made it a suitable location for a Roman signal station, between the Church & Chicken Farm in the area (Neal 1994).

Smaller rural settlements and farmsteads have been identified across the wider area. The principal sites are Shenley Road (), Holne Chase (), Sherwood Drive () and Fenny Lock (). The Shenley Road site was excavated in the 1960s by Griffiths and comprised a ditched enclosure and occupation site dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD, associated finds including coins and pottery (Williams, 1987b). Subsequent excavations in the immediate area have uncovered building foundations on the south side of the road contemporary with the site, a mid 4th century corn drier to the north of the original site () and several ditches of a possible Roman date (). Excavations at Fenny Lock () revealed settlement evidence from the late 1st century to mid 4th century when at least part of the site was then used as a cemetery. This is in addition to the significant prehistoric activity noted above.



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- Watling Street
- Conjectural route of Watling Street
- Viatores (Conjectural routes)
- Roman Monuments and Key Interest Areas
- Roman Finds



Figure 9: HER records for the Roman period

4.3 Saxon period (AD 410 – 1066)

It is general acknowledged that the Anglo Saxon period is characterised by a paucity of historical and documentary evidence from which to reconstruct the past. What we do know is that this part of Buckinghamshire became part the Anglo Saxon kingdom of Mercia after the departure of the Romans after AD 410. The Anglo Saxons not only introduced new territorial boundaries but also introduced new ways of living; they rarely occupied Roman sites or towns, preferring instead to establish their own settlements. The archaeological evidence from nearby Magiovinium confirms this, as the settlement remained abandoned after the 5th century. The historical documents are silent until the 9th century when the Viking invasions were repelled by King Alfred of Wessex who defeated the Viking leader Guthrun at the Battle of Ethandun in AD 878. The ensuing peace treaty of Wedmore established Watling Street as a boundary, demarcating the territorial boundary between King Alfred's England in the south from Danelaw to the north, (Stenton, 1971 p257). Given the Watling Street's function as a frontier, it is unlikely that Little Brickhill existed as a settlement during this time.

Place name evidence

Some inference into Little Brickhill's origins as a settlement can be gleaned from place name evidence. The name Brickhill is believed to be derived from a combination of the Celtic word 'breg' meaning hilltop and 'hill' or 'hulle', the Anglo Saxon for hill. It is known that Anglo Saxons preferred settlements on hills a notable example is the village of Brill and Aylesbury. The raised topography of Little Brickhill would have made an ideal location for new settlement. However currently there is no archaeological evidence to suggest that there was a settlement at Little Brickhill at this time, as there is a general absence of sites, monuments or finds.

Domesday

In terms of direct historical references Brickhill is first mentioned in Domesday as *Brichella*, there are four references to Brickhill in Domesday; however it is uncertain how these manors can be divided between the modern parishes of Bow Brickhill, Little Brickhill and Great Brickhill.

Morris (1978) attributes only one reference to Little Brickhill, being held at that time by the Bishop of Bayeux with the under tenancy held by Thurstan. The manor was recorded at only one hide (c.120 acres) and with land for one plough only. The total recorded population was three villagers and two smallholders.

Morris (1978) also attributes one reference to *Great* Brickhill, being a manor of nine hides held by Earl Hugh, and two further references to *Bow* Brickhill. One of these references relates to two manors held by Walter Giffard while the second refers to a manor held by the Bishop of Lisieux.

It is suggested by Page (1927) that the manor belonging to Lisieux included land in the modern parish of Little Brickhill. Morris records this manor simply as Brickhill. This manor comprised five hides with land for four ploughs, meadow for a further four and woodland for 150 pigs. The recorded population of this manor included seven villagers and a slave (Morris, 1978). Page suggests that the smaller manor held by Bishop Odo (Lisieux) was amalgamated with this manor sometime in the 11th century (Page, 1927).

Domesday ownership	Total hidage	Villager population	Smallholder population	Slave population	Value (1086)
Bishop of Bayeux	1	3	2		14s
Bishop of Lisieux	5	7	3	1	£4

Table 2: Recorded population on Domesday holdings

4.4 Medieval period (1066-1536)

Little Brickhill

Manors

The following summary has been taken primarily from the Victoria County History and is limited in the data they provide, the history of the manor at Little Brickhill is complex and a more detailed study is required to fully understand it. A complete catalogue of the available documentary evidence relating to medieval manors is now available online via the National Archives Manorial Documents Registry produced in 2008 by the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies and the National Archives.

Brickhill Manor

It appears that Brickhill was held by the Bishop of Lisieux in 1086 this manor appears to have absorbed the land held by Odo, Bishop of Bayeaux on his attainder in 1088.

During the reign of Henry II 1154-1189, Little Brickhill Manor was owned by Robert de Turham. His sons Robert and Stephen were 'redoubtable crusaders' and served with Richard I around 1190. It is likely that the tenants of Little Brickhill helped contribute to the expenses this entailed (Markham Vol. 1 p. 47). In 1164 Little Brickhill Parish amongst other land was passed to the Cauz family from the Giffard Family, Earls of Buckingham (Lipscomb 1824 p.70).

Around 1190 Robert de Turneham founded the Augustine Priory of Combwell in Kent. Amongst other possessions he bestowed to the Priory was the church of St Mary in Little Brickhill. The action was later confirmed by de Turneham's second son, Stephen (Lipscomb p.72). It is not until 1198 that there is the first known documentary reference to *Parva Brichelle* or Little Brickhill (Feet of Fines) (Mawer & Stenton, 1925).

In the 13th century the manor was purchased by Phillip Lovel, the Royal Treasurer in 1252.

In 1277 Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester became absolute lord of Little Brickhill (Page 1927 p.300) Although in 1290 the Earl surrendered the manor to Edward I. It was soon re-granted to him and his wife Joan, who was the King's daughter (Page 1927 p. 300). From 1295 until 1490 the manor was attached to the honour of Dover, by 1257 the tenancy of the manor was held by Richard Earl of Gloucester descending from that family to Hugh Audley and from the Audley's the manor passed to the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham. On the execution of Henry Duke of Buckingham in 1483 the manor was held by the Crown until 1641 when it was last mentioned (Page W, 1927).

Trade, mills and industry

Little Brickhill's position along the road would have made it a stopping point for travellers to rest and seek refreshment. The earliest known reference to an inn is "Le Hertishorn settled by Humphrey Duke of Buckingham on Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, the inn later appears as "Le Harteshed" until 1619. Its name survives in a local acre of meadow until as late as 1693. In 1472 there is a record of rent of 2d for inn 'The Bear' (Page 1927 p.299) There is also a later record in 1520 of another inn "The sign of the White Horse" (Page 1927 p.299). The chief industry was that of 'victualling man and beast on the Chester Road' (Page 1927 p.299).

Water Mill (HER 4256) (SP 490600 232900)

There is no direct reference to a mill in Little Brickhill, although there are a number of historical and cartographic references to suggest that a mill existed in the parish. The earliest known reference comes from 1315 in the Calandar of Inquisitions Post Mortem is which refers to pasture at *cuttedemulne*, (1908 Vol. 5 p.329). Cutted is Middle English for 'having a channel' often associated with a water mill, (Smith 1970 pp.120-121). 'cuttedemulne' reappears in 17th century as 'cuttmilles"upper (etc) cutmills' (Page 1926 p.299). There is also depicted on the enclosure map of 1797' which mentions lower' & 'upper cutmills'.

Markets and Fairs

In 1228 the first recorded charter for market and fair was granted to J Gatesden, this established a weekly market and the fair for celebration of Mary Magdalene (22nd July) (Page 1927 p.299). Little Brickhill's market and fair is further renewed in a successive grant of 1257, this awarded the charter to P Luvel, although the date of the annual fair was changed to the festival of St Giles (1st September), (Page p.299). In 1284 Hugu de Audley and his wife Margaret held the grant of a Thursday market and an annual fair (Lipscomb p.72)

In 1318 the Thursday market and fair granted to Hugh de Audele and his wife, the King's niece, for celebration of the decollation of John the Baptist (29th August) (Reed 1978 p.580).

By 1441 a charter was awarded to Humphrey, Earl of Buckingham successive grant of a Thursday market and two fairs, one for celebration of St. Phillip and St. James (1st May) and second for Luke the Evangelist (18th October) (Lipscomb p.72).

Borough Status

In addition to a market and fair, Little Brickhill also had the distinction of possessing borough status. Burgage tenure certainly existed in the 15th century; it is possible that a small borough was formed during the 13th century under John de Gatesden, the King's Physician, or possibly Phillip Lovel, the Royal Treasurer, (Page 1927 p.299). Apart from this one reference there are no known contemporary documents surviving that mention the borough. Consequently not much is known about its organisation and whether it possessed any corporate powers. However if Little Brickhill functioned like the majority of boroughs in Buckinghamshire, it could be assumed that the borough operated in name only and that much of the affairs relating to trade or administration were handled by the Lords of the manor.

Brick kilns (HER 690)

Little Brickhill was a centre for the production of medieval floor tiles. Tile kilns were first discovered in 1915. Two brick kilns in the garden of the 'The Grange', a house on the outskirts of the village on the very edge of the Greensand ridge, overlooking the valley of the Lovat, a tributary of the Ouse. In 1930 the Duke of Rutland funded excavations in the gardens of The Grange which was directed by amateur archaeologist Alfred Bullard. The resulting dig revealed two medieval kilns although much of the material from the excavation ended up in the British Museum who purchased them in 1947. At the time the kilns were interpreted as being a monastic tile works (Wyness p.23). Some analysis of the floor tiles was later undertaken by Christopher Hohler who documented 22 different designs or types (Hohler 1941). These tiles known as the 'stabbed series' were common in Bucks, Northants and Oxon in the 14th century (Figure 10).

Although Bullard's excavations provided some insight into the kilns, unfortunately the results were not well recorded or documented. Consequently it was felt necessary to conduct a more professional investigation of site and in 1968 the kilns were re-excavated by Dennis Mynard (Pevsner & Williamson, 1993: p.436). The second excavation revealed two twin-flue rectangular kilns, the upper one fairly intact; the kilns to be constructed of local ironstone tile and brick and there was also evidence that roof tiles and bricks were also made in Little Brickhill (Mynard 1974 p.64). The investigation also reviewed Hohler's work it is clear that the choice of designs used by the Brickhill tile makers was influenced by the products of two major medieval tile industries. The dominant influence is from the Chiltern factories with 18 designs being copied or derived from Penn tiles in particular the large and small circles, fleur de lys. The second influence was from a series of tiles with designs based on the Wessex industry. The Brickhill products represent the degenerative products of the tail end of the medieval industry; they were produced by tillers with variable skill who were willing to copy anything that had gone before. The Brickhill tiles also has parallels with material produced in the Midlands and in particular from Leicester, although according to Mynard the Brickhill types are believed to be better quality than tiles in the Leicester area, and it suggests that some Leicester designs were perhaps inspired by Brickhill (Mynard 1974 p. 74).

In terms of dating, many tiles have patterns that are believed to be in use in the 15th and 16th centuries, similar designs have been found in the paving at Wing blocking the Saxon crypt (Hohler 1942 p. 24).

Among the churches thought to have Brickhill tiles are: Bradwell Abbey, Brakesley Northants, Chicheley, Bucks, Hanslope Bucks, Hillesden, Bucks, Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks, Little Woolstone, Bucks, Milton Keynes, Bucks, Moulsoe, Bucks, Newton Longville, Stewkley Bucks, Studham, Beds, Tattenhoe, Bucks, Totternhoe, Beds, Wappenham, Northants, Whittlebury, Grafton Regis, Northants, Westbury, Bucks, Whitchurch Bucks.

The Little Brickhill kilns are ideally positioned as the area contains plentiful deposits of clay and an abundant supply of wood, while their location next to Watling Street ensured good distribution of the products. Although the tile kilns have been excavated there is the possibility that more were located in and around Little Brickhill. The discovery of a fragment of medieval floor tile in the garden of number 1 Wyness Avenue might be an indicator of another site (HER 677), although nothing further has been found.

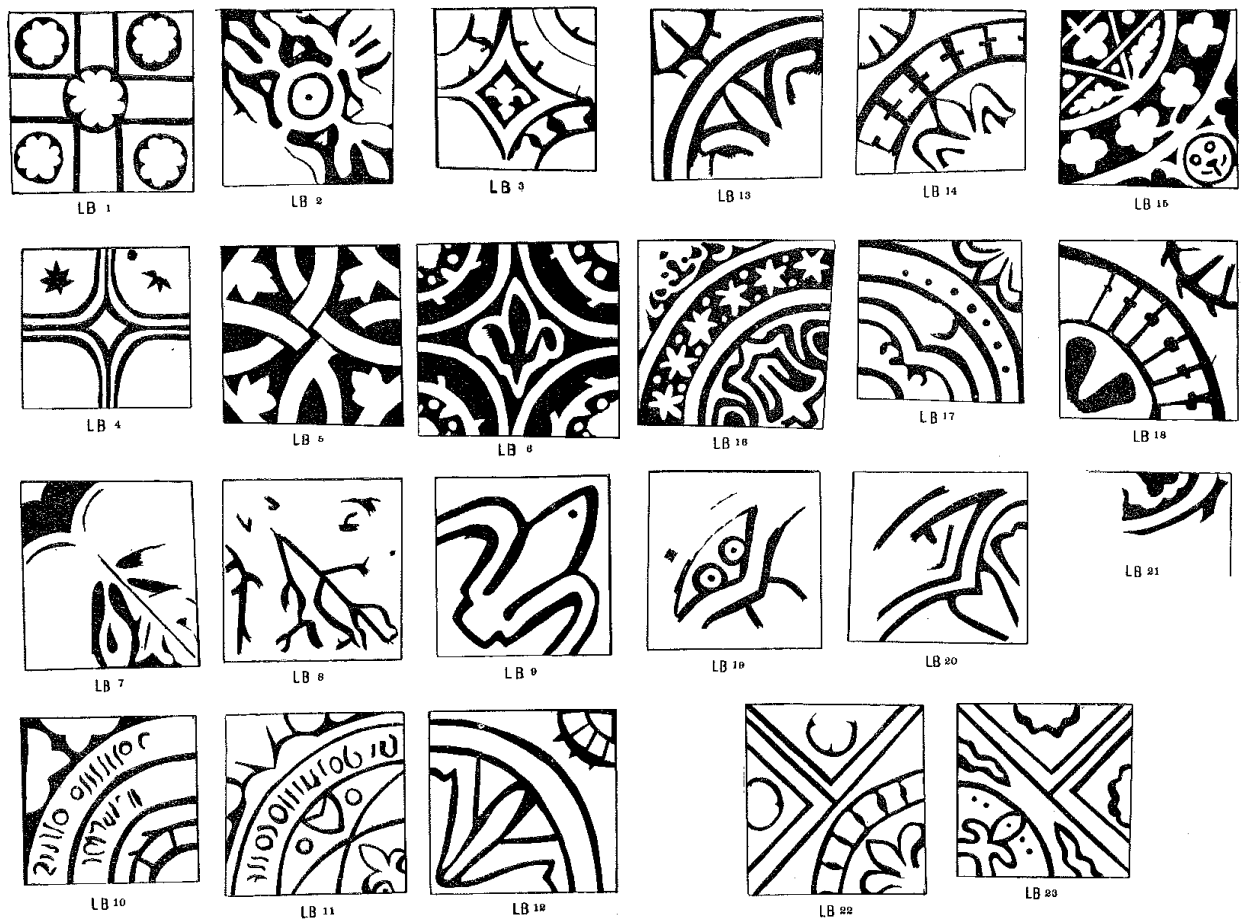


Figure 10: Medieval floor tile designs believed to have been produced from Little Brickhill tile kilns, (Hohler 1941)

Medieval Landscape

Little Brickhill was surrounded by open fields although its position on the Greensand ridge meant that the landscape was also substantially wooded. In the manorial appertenances from 1472-1708, there are three woods mentioned, these were 'Warrengrove', 'Le Highfrith' and 'Wolsalewock or 'Woolfall Wood' (Page 1927 p.298).

Little Brickhill Deer park (HER 4397) (SP 491000 232500)

Records show that Little Brickhill contained two parks in 1307 (C133/128 No.26). Mention is made of a park in 1314 when it belonged to Gilbert de Clare. However no later references have been found and their approximate locations are not known (Cantor and Hatherly 1977 p. 444)

Battle Hill

Little Brickhill possesses several placenames/fieldnames that contain 'battle' in them, Great Battle Hill, Little Battle Hill and Fuzzen Battle Hill. The historian Markham has speculated that this might refer to the Wars of the Roses. The battle of Northampton in 1460 resulted in victory for the Yorkists and defeat Lancastrians including the death of the Lancastrian leader Sir Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham and Lord of Brickhill Manor. Markham speculates whether there was a possible clash of arms, a skirmish in the build up to the battle or after it (Markham Vol. 1 p.130). Another possibility is that it might refer to the Second battle of St Albans which occurred in February 1461. However to date there has been no documentary or archaeological evidence to support this theory.

Church

St Mary Magdalene (HER 4211)

The parish church St Mary Magdalene is located on High ground at the eastern end of the village and on the north of Watling Street. The church is built of the characteristically local Ironstone rubble with limestone dressings. Slate covered roofs. The nave was built probably in 12th century, a north transept and chapel was added c. 1330 and c. 1340 the original Chancel was rebuilt (Page 1927 p.302). In 1693 a visitation by the archdeaconry to Little Brickhill recorded general decay of stonework at St Mary Magdalene and also particularly noted the decay of the buttresses (Markham Vol. 1 p.174). Unsurprisingly the state of disrepair resulted the north transept and chapel were blown down in a gale in 1703 (Page 1927).

The Tower at the north end of the west wall of the nave was probably built in the 15th or early 16th century. At the end of the 15th century a roofed chamber was added to the south side of the tower (Page 1927 p. 302). Around the 1530 the vicarage and advowson was settled on the See of Canterbury by force of exchange (Lipscomb p.73). The vicarage was valued at 2 marks and a half (Lipscomb 1824 p.73)

The south aisle, south chapel (now used as a vestry) and south porch are of crude workmanship of late 16th or early 17th century date. The church was restored in the 18th and 19th centuries and in 1864 the chancel was almost entirely rebuilt.



Figure 11: St Mary Magdalene, Watling Street

Assizes

Despite Little Brickhill possessing only a modest number of trades and industries, it acquired a degree of status in the late medieval period as the venue for the county's assizes courts. The justices that sat on the assizes heard the more serious criminal cases, rather than civil misdemeanours. Unfortunately most of the records of these assizes are lost but it is known that instances of the assembling here of the commissioners for gaol delivery occur as early as 1284, (Page 1927 pp. 298-303). Assizes were recorded in Little Brickhill in 1432 with further sessions sitting 1443 (Page p.299). Assizes and general assembling of commissioners for gaol delivery for Bucks were held intermittently other known years include 1491 (Sheahan 1862: p. 504).

Given the importance of such hearings, assizes were usually located in larger, county towns such as Buckingham or Aylesbury and it seems very unusual that such a small settlement as Little Brickhill was chosen as the location for the courts. However it is thought that the motive for choosing Little Brickhill was a practical one. The assizes were part the Norfolk circuit and the justices who presided over the courts were peripatetic, constantly travelling around the region to hear cases and dispense justice. Little Brickhill was on the western most edge of their jurisdiction but also on the eastern boundary of the county and situated on a major route. Being a thoroughfare town, Little Brickhill was also sufficiently large enough to accommodate justices and their entourage as the village possessed an ample number of inns and taverns.

It is known that the venue for the courts in the Post Medieval period was the Old Malting, now Warren Farm, to dispense justice that was often extremely severe. There are records of criminals executed and buried in the parish, the gallows are said to have stood on the common or heath (Sheahan, 1862: p.504)

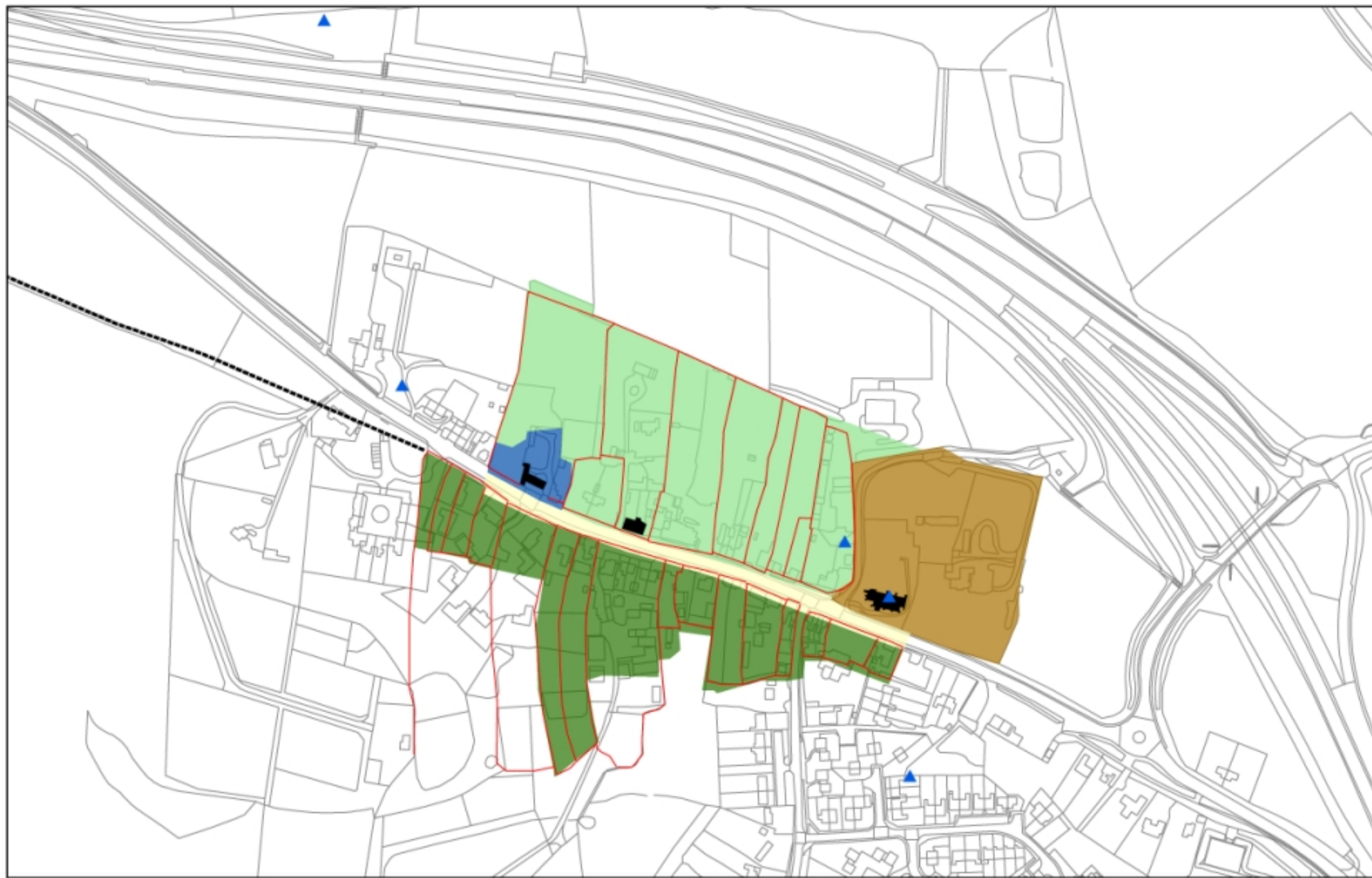
Town layout- Discussion

In the analysis of its historic plan form, the morphology of Little Brickhill is seemingly one of the more straightforward types. It is a planned linear settlement with plots laid at right angles to Watling Street. However closer examination of the shape of the tenement or 'burgage' plots shows a degree of variation from one side of the street to the other. On the north side of Watling Street the surviving plot boundaries are straighter, more regular perhaps showing a degree of survey/planning, their average length is c. 130 metres (figure 12). The shape and length of these plots is analogous to those found at other medieval planned towns in Buckinghamshire, e.g. Stony Stratford, Olney and Amersham and suggests this part of Little Brickhill was deliberately planned at some point in the medieval period. By contrast the shapes of the plots on the southern side of the High Street are more irregular, having greater variation, ranging from c. 35 to 150 metres in length. The most notable plots on the southern side are those with the longest boundaries found at the western end of the village; they are notably curvilinear and their form suggests that they were formed from enclosing former open field strips rather than created by a bespoke survey. The perceived difference in character between the north and south sides is also emphasised by the surviving vernacular buildings, (although these are post medieval) it is noticeable that there are more historic buildings of older date and higher status on the north side of the village in comparison to the south.

To date there have been three investigations within these 'planned' plots two of which have been inconclusive for evidence of medieval occupation: The first a watching brief at Willow House (LB3) did not yield any archaeology, while the second, another watching brief at Orchard Cottage, yielded a single ditch, thought to be a property boundary believed to date to the 19th century. The most positive investigation occurred within the historic curtilage of The Grange (LB1), with the discovery of medieval tile kilns. The presence of the kilns not only raises the question about a kiln industry and the potential for further kilns to be discovered in Little Brickhill but also the function and use of the tenement or burgage plots. The analysis of archaeological interventions in other Buckinghamshire towns has shown limited evidence for industrial activity, but generally might be a reflection of the lack of excavations in tenement plots.

In terms of the location of the medieval market, the analysis of the historic maps shows no obvious open space in the settlement plan form to locate a market. It is feasible that no designated space existed and the market might have been accommodated in an ad hoc fashion along the High Street, this arrangement is seen in the medieval planned towns of Amersham and High Wycombe, the other possibility is that the market may have been located within the bounds of the church grounds. It is presumed that the annual fairs were accommodated in the same place as the market.

Despite the kudos of being a venue for the assizes and its possession of 'borough' status, Little Brickhill was a modest settlement in the medieval period. It appears that it did not expand beyond the bounds of Watling Street which suggests a degree of stagnation and a failure to develop. Its apparent lack of success commercially may be attributed to the proximity to other towns on Watling Street such as Fenny and Stony Stratford. These neighbouring settlements had established markets and provided competition for custom in the hospitality trade and stifled any prospect of growth. The modest performance of Little Brickhill may also explain the limited references to it being a borough which is normally synonymous with commercial success.



0 260 520 1,040 Metres

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- Archaeological Interventions
- ▲ Medieval Monuments and Finds
- Medieval buildings
- burgage plot boundaries?
- Course of the medieval road
- church
- manor
- market
- medieval settlement
- planned medieval



Figure 12: Conjectural extent of Little Brickhill in the medieval period

4.5 Post medieval period (1536-1800)

Manor

In the Post medieval period Little Brickhill manor had a number of tenants although it was only ever in the ownership of a handful of owners. At the start of the period it remained in the possession of the crown until Henry VIII granted it to William Carey (Lipscomb p. 72). In 1553 Little Brickhill passed into the ownership of Robert Brocas in whose family the manor descended. The Brocas family were plagued with debts and are forced to lease or mortgage the manor, of particular note is the tenure of Sir Pexall Brocas (1563-1630), who owed money to a number of creditors including the king. In 1615 the crown claimed the manor after £500 debt was unpaid. The ownership of the manor returned to the Brocas family and after the death of Pexall, his son and heir Thomas, in conjunction with his mother Margaret Brocas and his wife Elizabeth, sold the manor in 1633 to Anthony Abdy, alderman of London (Page 1927 p.301). The manor remained in the Abdy hands until the end of the 17th century when eventually Sir Anthony Abdy sold it to Sir Charles Duncombe in 1693. Although Sir Charles died without issue the manor was passed on to other members of the Duncombe family. In 1794 Frances Duncombe married Sir George Henry Rose, a diplomat and MP for 46 years. Frances's dowry was Little Brickhill Manor. Sir George was involved in 1796 inclosure of the manor (Markham Vol. 2p.24).

Trade, mills and industry

Inns

As with the medieval period Little Brickhill's principal trade was its inns and guest houses. The following inns were in existence and are probably earlier in date: The Shoulder of Mutton, The Unicorn, The White Horse, The Black Boy, The Cross Keys, The Talbot, and the Green Tree. Also various 'lesser alehouses with names which changed as often as the owners', (Markham Vol.1 p162). George Inn is first recorded as part of George Farm. The inn is thought to have provided accommodation for 50 people and 90 horses. (Markham Vol.1. p.162)

In 1633 The following Inns exist: 'The Black Bull', 'The Green Tree', 'The Lion' and 'The George' (Page 1927 p.299) Around 1640 saw the introduction of stage coaches, although due to the state of roads they were very slow (Wyness p.60)

Around 1669 a Little Brickhill tradesman issued a halfpenny trade token which was equivalent to regal silver coins. They were illegal but useful to traders (Ratcliff p.480).

Post Office

The economy of the town was further enhanced in 1687 when a State Post Office opened at Little Brickhill. This was a stop off point for the Royal Mail on its journey to Ireland. The mail coach left London at noon and arrived at Little Brickhill just before midnight (Markham Vol. 1 p.306)

Roads & Turnpikes

From the 16th century the responsibility for road maintenance was the duty of individual parishes. As a consequence, the condition of long distance routes such as Watling Street could vary greatly in quality; travellers were very much reliant upon the assiduousness of parishes for their upkeep and good order. In 1691 inhabitants of both Bow Brickhill and Little Brickhill were summoned for not repairing part of the highway from Fenny Stratford to Woburn, while other parishes were summoned for different areas (Markham Vol.1 p.302)

As Little Brickhill was positioned on the nationally important route of Watling Street it was one of the roads selected for turnpiking. As early as 1705 a Turnpike Act was passed for the repair of highways, various trustees were appointed including the 'Squire' of Little Brickhill (Wyness p.60). Eventually the Hockliffe to Two Mile Ash Turnpike was established (1706 -1868). The introduction of the turnpike improved the road and increased the traffic on Watling Street. Among the new services recorded was the London to Manchester passenger service established in 1754 which passed through Little Brickhill; the 185 mile journey taking four and half days (Markham Vol. 1 p.306). It is estimated that 40 coaches a day passed through Little Brickhill, Fenny Stratford and Stony Stratford. Little Brickhill was a popular stage on this route and would have been in competition with other towns along the route (Markham Vol.1 p.306) Apart from

commercial travellers, in the late 18th century Little Brickhill was also the principal point of rest and accommodation for troops marching along Watling Street (Markham Vol. 1 p.280).

Assizes

From 1561 to 1620 Little Brickhill was the location of the Assizes, its status as an assize town is registered on Saxton's map of 1574 (Sheahan, 1862: p. 504). The names of forty-two executed criminals appear among the Parish burial records 1561-1620. (Sheahan 1861 p. 504). On 26th March 1595, no less than ten persons were executed and buried.

Gallows (HER 4218) (SP 491600 232700)

According to Lyson, the gallows is said to have stood on the heath or common about three furlongs out of the village on the junction of Sandy Rd & Woburn Lane. Elections as well as other meetings for the county were also convened there, (Ratcliff 1900 p.479). There are records that the liberties of gallows, pillory & ducking-stool belonged to Little Brickhill manor 1553-c. 1653,

Churches & Chapels

The 1706 and 1709 Visitations of the parishes recorded families of Baptists and Quakers in Little Brickhill (Broad J, 1993). However there are no records for nonconformist churches or chapels until the 19th century.

The Civil War

On the eve of the Civil War the allegiance of most towns and villages would have followed the sympathies of the lord of the manor, in this case the Ady family who was in the main loyal to the royalist cause (Markham 1973 Vol.1 p.204). Little Brickhill was not directly affected by the conflict however the village was of strategic importance, due to its key position on the Watling Street and also because of its topographic location on the greensand ridge, which commanded a view of the surrounding landscape. In 1643 the Earl of Essex moved his Parliamentary forces from Aylesbury to the Brickhills (Markham 1973 Vol. 1 p.208). It has been speculated that the village might have accommodated some of the soldiers at this time, including a local rumour that Oliver Cromwell slept here (Markham 1973 Vol. 1 p.208), although there is no historical or archaeological evidence to suggest that Little Brickhill was ever fortified or garrisoned.

Plague

The church records in the 17th century show that Little Brickhill was impacted by the plague. The 1636 Parish register notes that 'Of ye plague, dies 21 (Wyness p.55) The later visitation of the plague in the 1660s hit neighbouring Fenny Stratford which resulted in the general avoidance of Watling Street. This deprived the inhabitants of both Fenny and Little Brickhill of a considerable part of their living, but only for the few months, the plague was active (Markham Vol. 1 p230)

Fire

In 1708 a fire broke out in Little Brickhill; however there are no details about the extent of the fire or the number or location of the properties that were affected. The cumulative cost of the damage was put at £454 10s with an additional loss of grain etc at £127. Eight people suffered serious losses. A brief was read out in local churches appealing for charitable aid (Markham Vol. 1 p.269)

Parliamentary Enclosure

Under the Parliamentary enclosure Act of 1796 about 600 acres of commonable lands were allotted and divided between the Lord of the Manor and the See of Canterbury (Lipscomb p. 73). An enclosure map survives showing the proposed allotments (see maps section), while the actual physical act of enclosing the landscape did not occur until 1798.

Secular Buildings

Little Brickhill contains a modest amount of post medieval buildings, the majority of which are located in the High Street. In terms of identity what is noticeable is that nearly all these historic buildings are rural in character rather than the types associated in developed on narrow plot boundaries in other historic towns. Perhaps the most intact run of historic street frontages in the

village are to be found on the north side of the High Street, which includes the 16th century North Cottage and Grove cottage and 18th century Green Man Public House (Figure 14). The remaining buildings tend to be isolated examples of historic farmhouses, including the 18th century Church Farm, (figure 13). However the most notable exception is Warren Farmhouse, a Jacobean styled farmhouse and a grade II listed building. The house may have been the location for the assize courts once held in the village. Although the façade of the house is refronted in the 19th century in red brick the internal structure of the house is timber framed. Warren Farm is no longer in agricultural use.



Figure 13: Church Farm



Figure 14: North Cottage, Grove Cottage

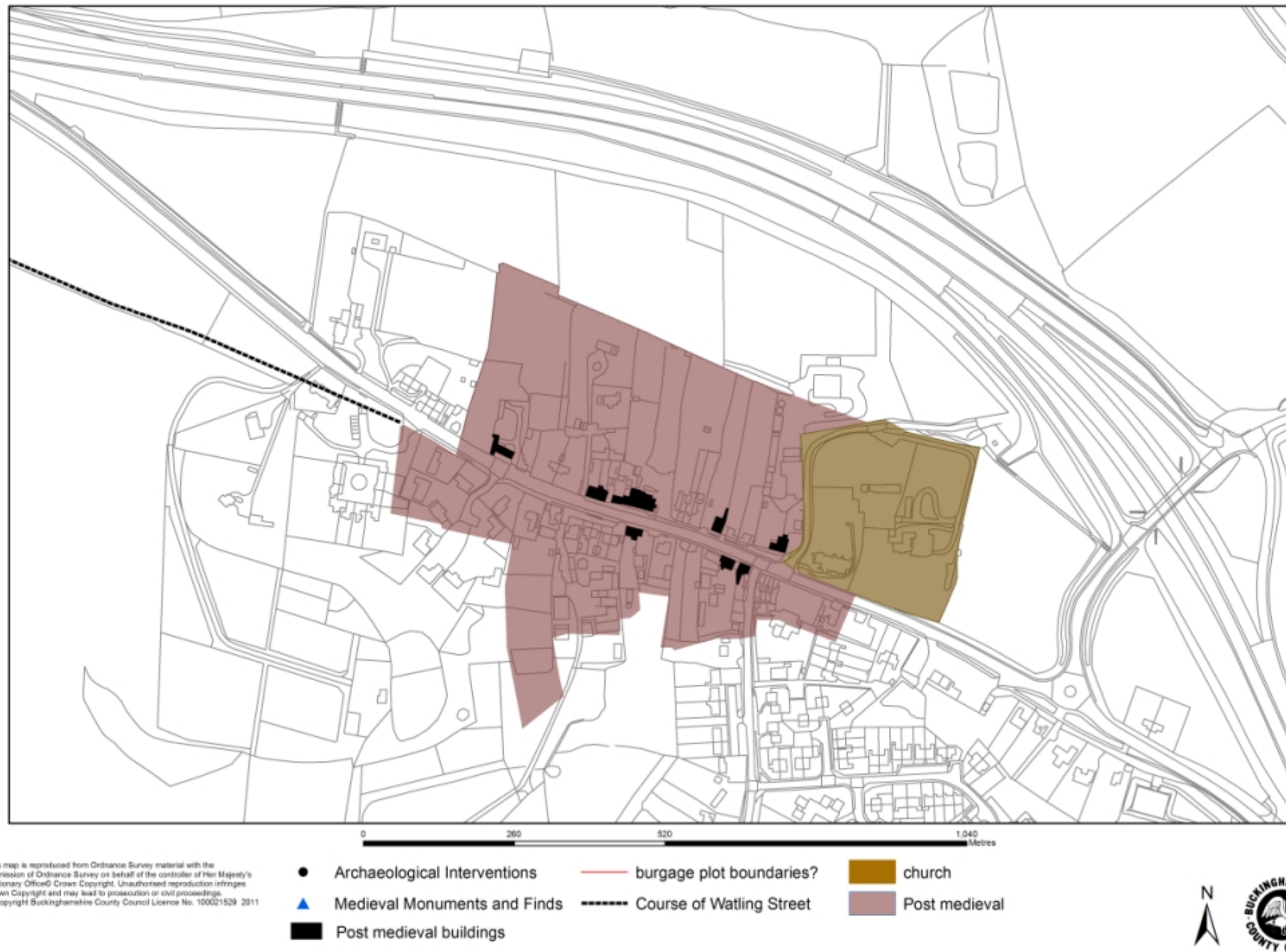


Figure 15: Conjectural extent of Little Brickhill in the post medieval period

4.6 Modern period (1800-Present)

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

The 1821 census records that many Little Brickhill females were employed in Lace making (Markham Vol.2 p.239). The analysis of this and later records shows that the largest proportion of people living in the village was engaged in work associated with service industries. However by the late 19th century employment in this area waned, perhaps reflecting Little Brickhill's decline as a thoroughfare town.

	1830	1844	1850	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Artisans/trades	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Merchant/dealer	1	9	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	4
Agric/General	0	0	4	7	7	4	4	4	3	0	6
Professional	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service/Provision	17	18	12	13	9	6	5	5	4	0	4

Table 3: Summary of trade in Little Brickhill 1830-1935 (method adapted from Broad, 1992)

Roads

In 1828 Thomas Telford's plan to realign the Little Brickhill to Fenny Stratford section of Watling Street was approved and in 1830 Watling Street was diverted north east of Model Farm, Little Brickhill for a quarter of a mile. The work was carried out under the direction of Telford (Markham Vol.2 p. 12)

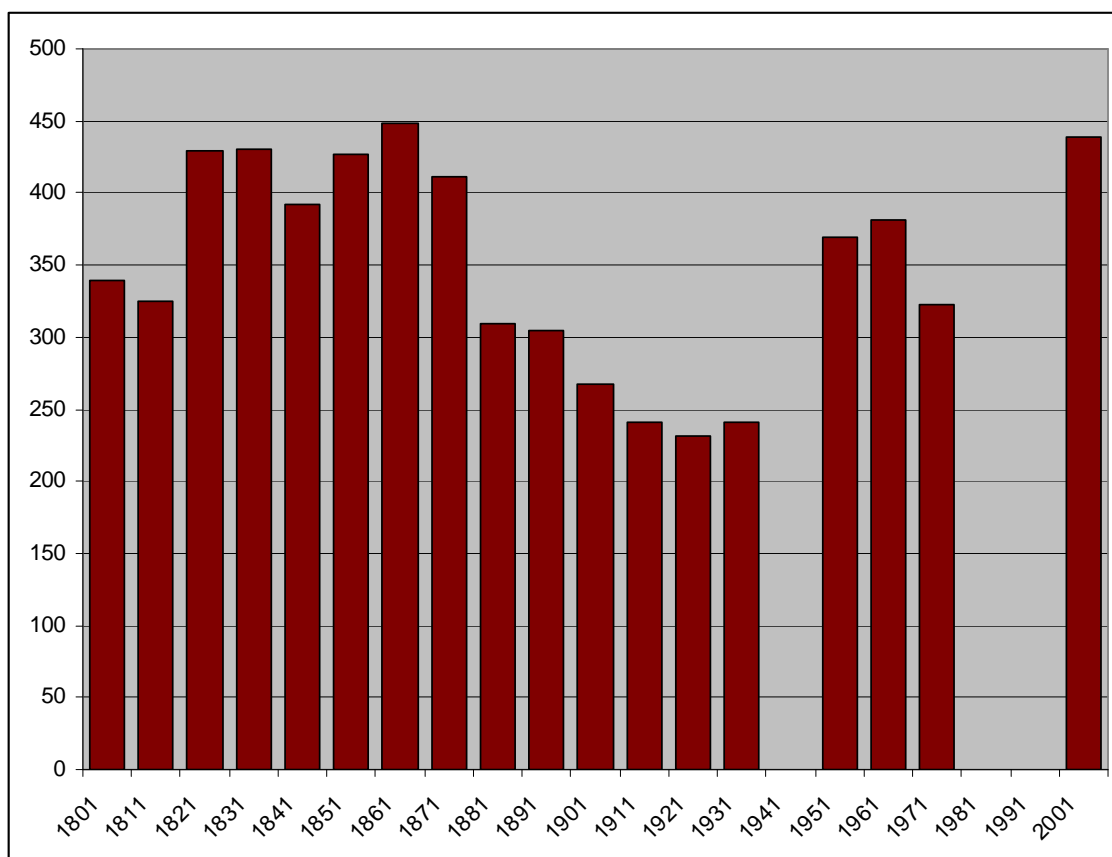


Figure 16: Graph showing population changes in Little Brickhill (excluding 1941, 1981 & 1991)

Swing Riots

In November and December of 1830, a great amount of reform related rioting occurred. On December 1st threshing machines were smashed and burnt at Little Brickhill and Fenny Stratford. The disturbances later spread further. This civil unrest would have contributed to the inception of the reform Bill (Markham Vol. 2 p. 37-39).

Civic and modern religious structures

Wesleyan Chapel, Great Brickhill Lane

A Wesleyan chapel, built in red brick, is located on the Great Brickhill Lane. The building is 19th century although there is disagreement about the exact date of construction; Pevsner and Williamson assert that it is 1819, (Pevsner and Williamson 1993: p. 436)

Hospitals & Schools pre 1945

In 1857 the Curate of Little Brickhill opened a (straw) plaiting school as an alternative to what existed before, however (Markham Vol. 2 p. 159-60)

National School, Watling Street (opposite the parish church)

A National School was built in Little Brickhill in 1840 built of red brick it was attended by forty boys and girls (Sheehan 1862). The school remained in use until the 20th century. The school is now in use as the village hall.



Figure 17: Former National School, now the village hall, Watling Street

Secular Buildings – the impact of modern infill

In 1901 Little Brickhill's population was 278, a notable decline since 1851 when the population was 555. An explanation for this reduction could be attributed to the growth and expansion of nearby towns such as Bletchley and Wolverton. People would move away from villages such as Little Brickhill in order to work in trades associated with the railway (Markham Vol. 2 p.193).

George and Dragon

In 1930 George and Dragon pub was rebuilt and moved c. 30 feet from its original position, back from Watling Street (MK Observer Jan 15th 1997).

During the 1950s the road was widened and houses were built at Nos. 4, 22 and 24 Great Brickhill Lane.

Petrol station

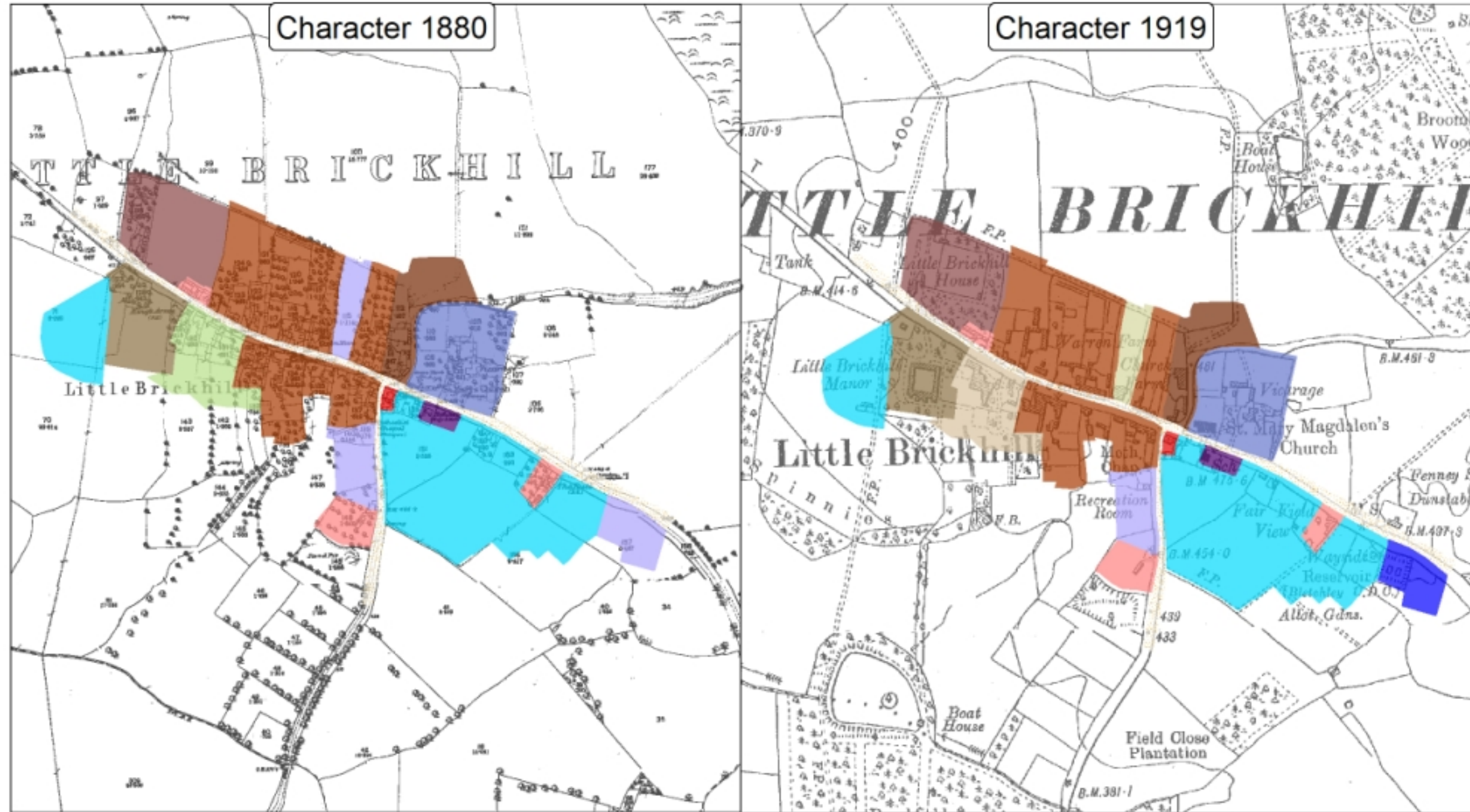
In 1955 the petrol station to the east of the village was constructed.

Housing

Further modern development occurred at the eastern end of the village in the 1960s and 1970s with houses built either side of Great Brickhill Lane, while more substantive housing was in the mid 1970s of Wyness Avenue. In the 1980s saw more piecemeal development including the creation of Brickhill Manor Court to the south western end of the village (Figure 18) The character of Brickhill Manor Court is a modern urban estate development with large green landscaping generally associated with suburban developments; its presence in village of Little Brickhill's size is somewhat incongruous. However the estate's green verges and dense planting and fits in with the wooded character of the western end of the High Street, it also effectively screens the development while its position away from the High Street hides its existence. Despite the increase in housing numbers the village lost a number of its businesses and infrastructure closure of the village school in 1974 and the post office in 1975.



Figure 18: Brickhill Manor Court: The housing obscured by landscaping



- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Educational Historic | Mansions | Middle Class 1900-1919 | enclosure: pre 18th century irregular |
| Church | Rural Historic | Terraces & cottages 1900-1919 | enclosure: parliamentary subsequent |
| Narrow plots | Irregular Plots (historic) | reservoir | |
| Manorial (historic) | Victorian Villas 1850-1900 | Medium distance highway | |

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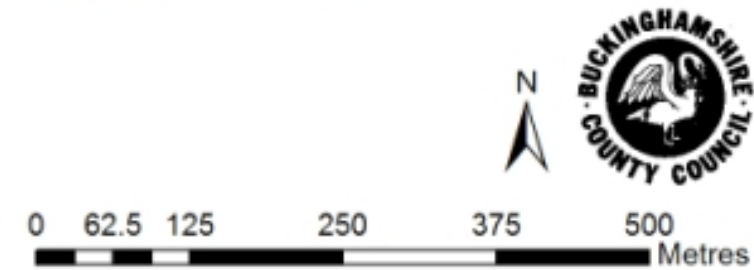


Figure 19: Little Brickhill in the 1880s to 1920s

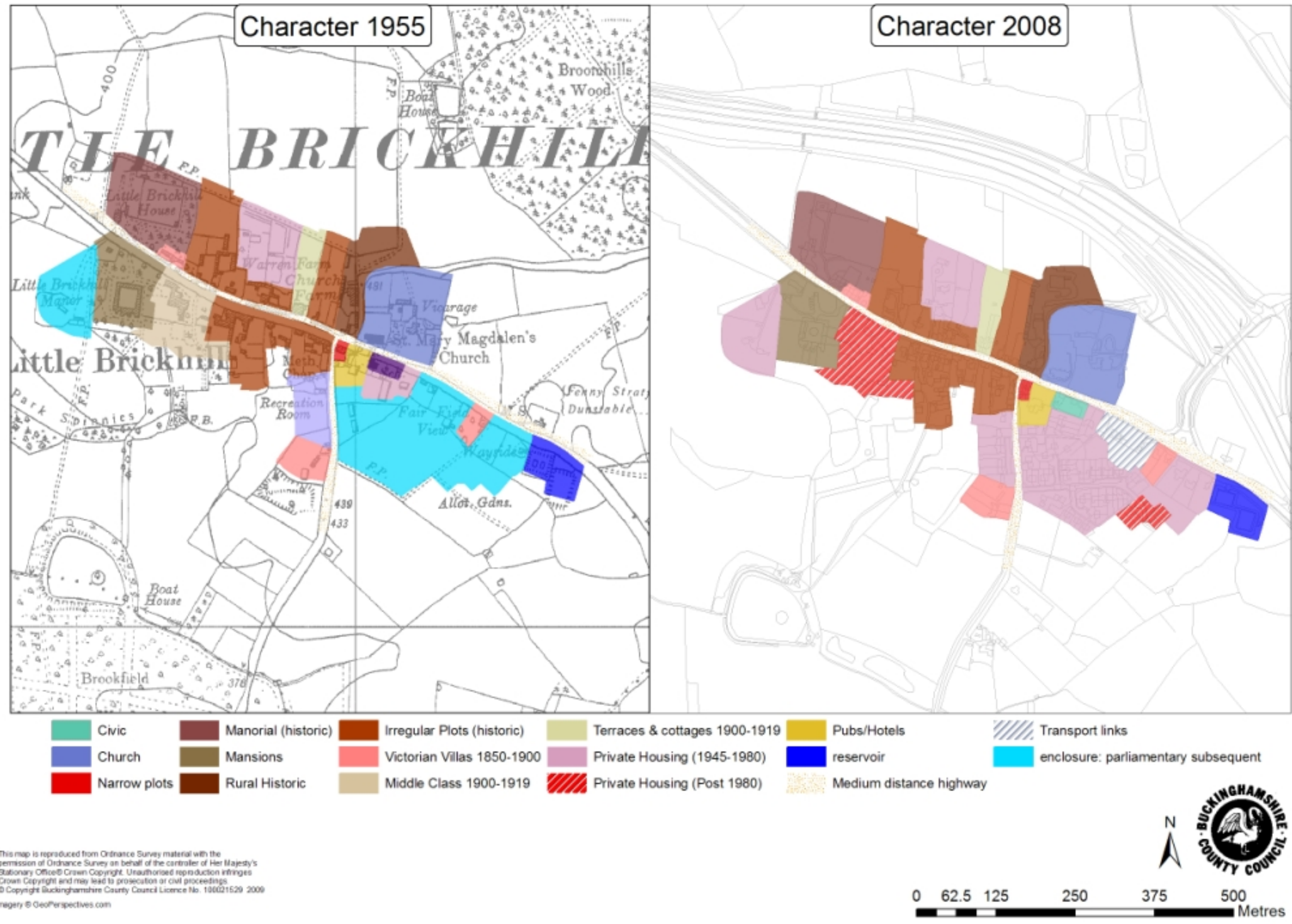
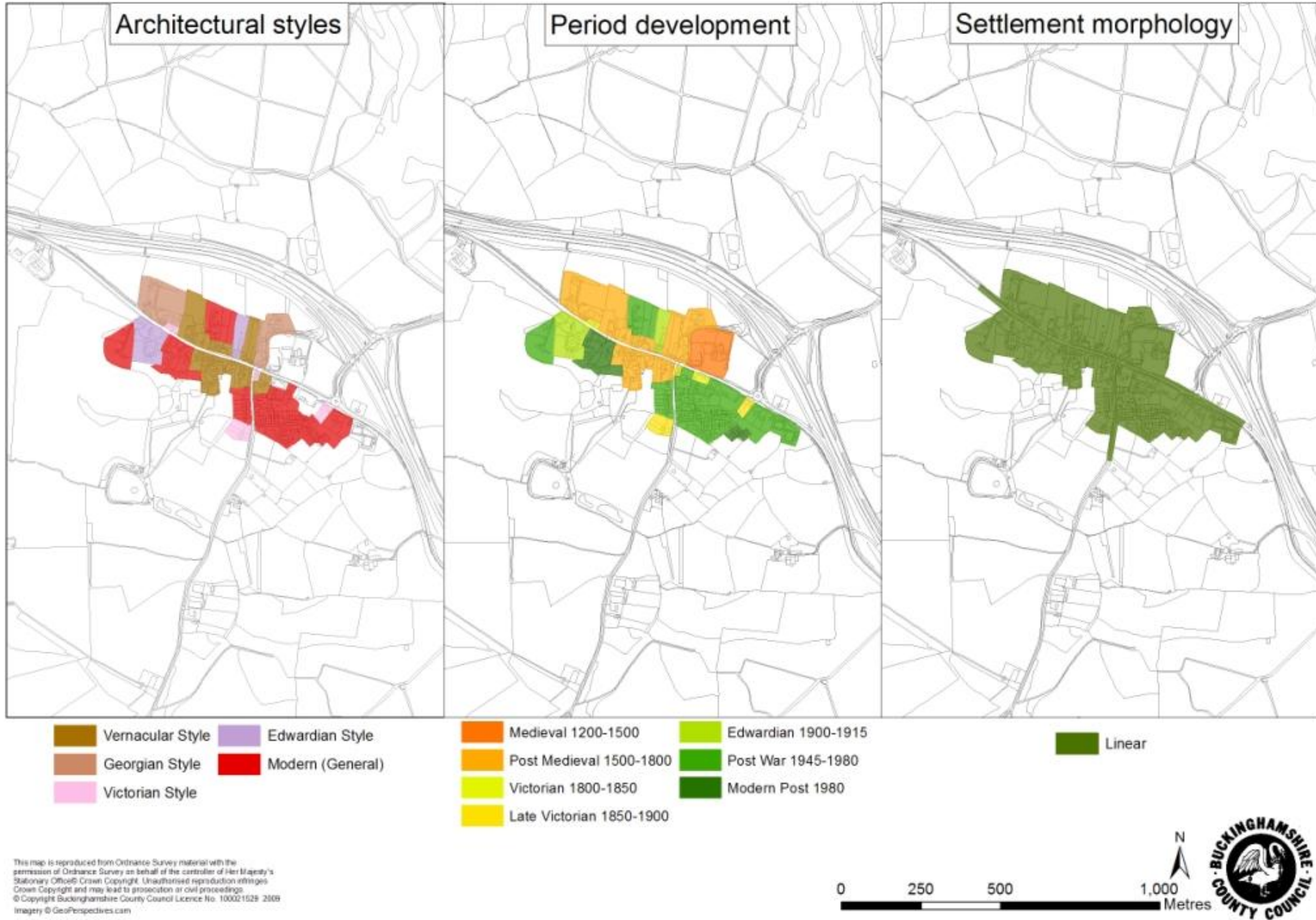


Figure 20: Little Brickhill in the post war to modern period



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Figure 21: Character

II ASSESSMENT

5 Designations

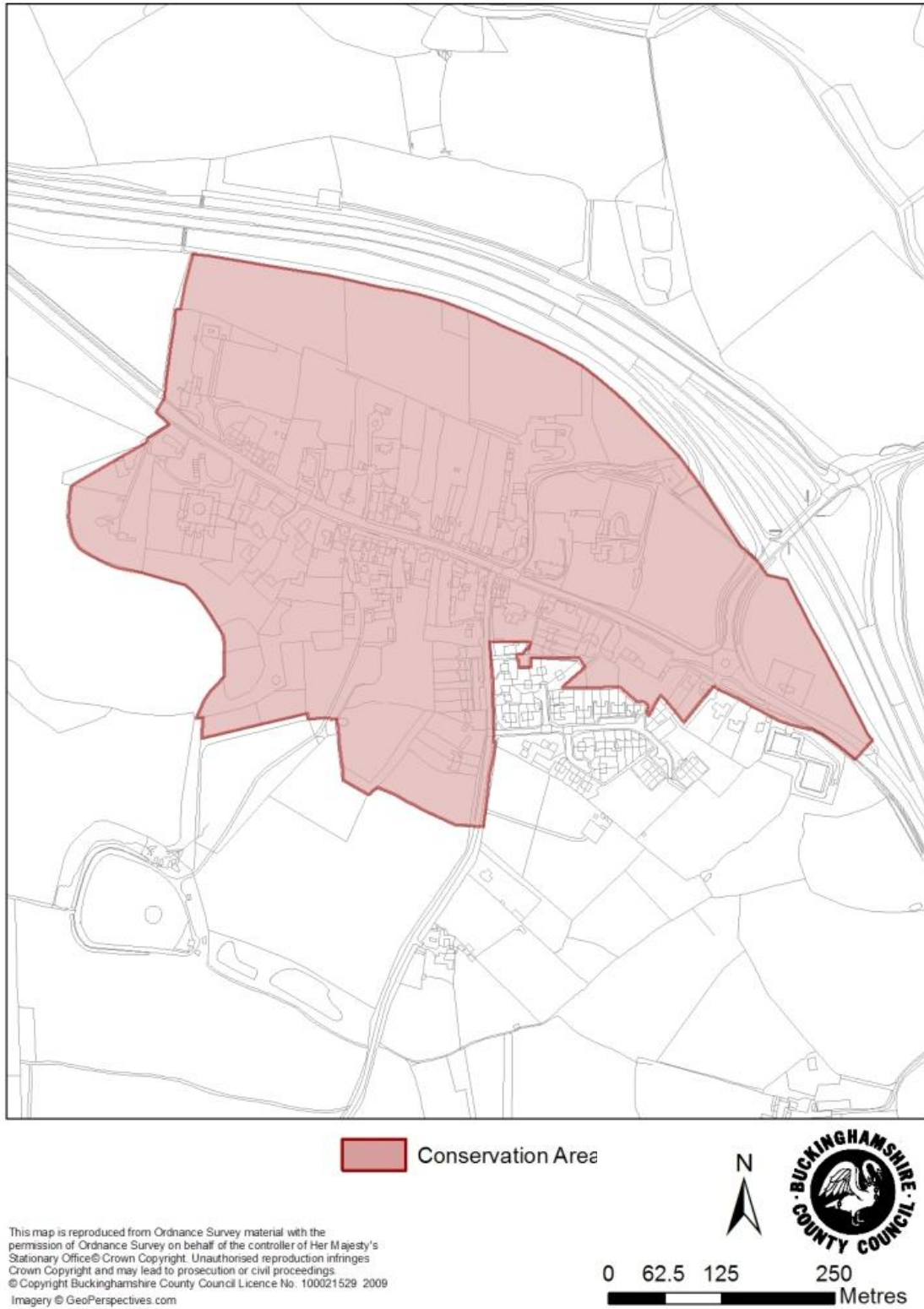


Figure 22: Extent of the conservation area

5.1 Conservation Areas (CA)

The Little Brickhill conservation area was first designated in 2006. The extent of the conservation area covers the main historic settlement as well as the historic pasture immediately north of the village and before the modern A5 bypass.

5.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no registered parks and gardens in Little Brickhill.

5.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

An archaeological notification site covers the historic core of the village.

5.4 Scheduled Monuments

There are no scheduled monuments in Little Brickhill.

6 Historic Urban Zones

6.1 Introduction

The process of characterising and analysing Buckinghamshire towns produces a large quantity of information at a 'fine-grained scale' e.g. the character of particular buildings, town plan forms and location of archaeological data. This multitude of information can be hard to assimilate. In order to distil this information into an understandable form, the project will define larger areas or Historic Urban Zones (HUZs) for each town; these zones provide a framework for summarising information in a spatially and written form (Figure 23). Each zone contains several sections including:

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

6.2 Historic Urban Zones

The creation of these zones begins with several discrete data sets including historical cartography and documentary sources; known archaeological work; buildings evidence (whether listed or not) and the modern urban character (Figure 23). From this, a picture can be drawn of the changes that have occurred to the built character within a given area over a given period. Discrete areas of the town that then show broad similarities can be grouped as one zone.

After the survey results have been mapped into GIS the resulting data is analysed to discern any larger, distinctive patterns; principally build periods, urban types, styles or other distinctive attributes of buildings. Zone boundaries are defined based around areas of homogenous townscape, although occasionally there may be more diversity as a result of piecemeal change. Other considerations for defining these zones can be made from the other attribute data, including time depth and degree of preservation.

Several different datasets will feed into the creation process for urban zones under two broad headings; Historical and topographical modelling and built character.

Historical and topographical modelling covers a variety of sources including;

- Historical maps and documentary research – historical consultancy work, an analysis of historic routes and an analysis of manorial holdings where available
- Archaeological and environmental evidence – data stored in the HER, geological and soils databases provided by the BGS and Cranfield University and an analysis of the distribution of pottery fabrics for the Saxon and medieval periods

The Built Character heading incorporates the following sources;

- Built environment – English Heritage listed buildings and historic map research
- An analysis of the modern urban form – The historic urban character database produced for this project and designations such as Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens

6.3 Archaeological Assessment

The second part of the analysis examines the significance and potential of towns from an archaeological perspective, this assessment is undertaken by the analysis of archaeological and historical sources. Unlike the built environment, the focus of investigation is limited to the historic cores of settlements, where most archaeological evidence exists and the likelihood of archaeological discovery is at its greatest. The assessment includes consideration of the archaeological interest of above-ground buildings and structures, which may contain hidden elements, which are earlier than their nominal date based on visible architectural details.

The method for evaluating archaeological significance is an adaptation of English Heritage’s Monuments Protection Plan for urban areas (English Heritage 1992). For the character zones within the historic core an evaluation is made of particular attributes, these are: Period; Survival; Potential; Group Value and Diversity.

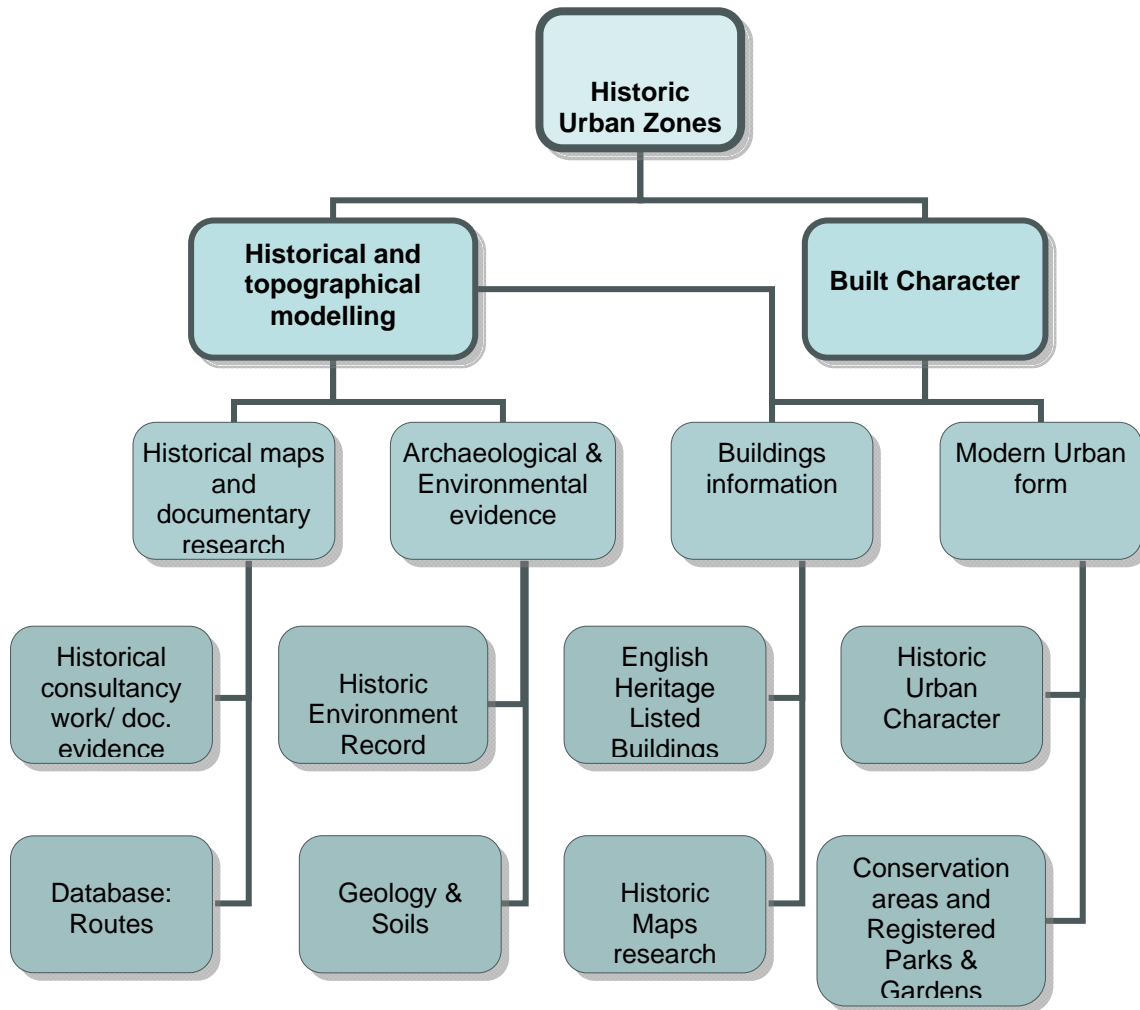


Figure 23: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

Period

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

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

- Post 1800 – modern development

Survival

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

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

Potential

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

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

Group Value

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

Diversity

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

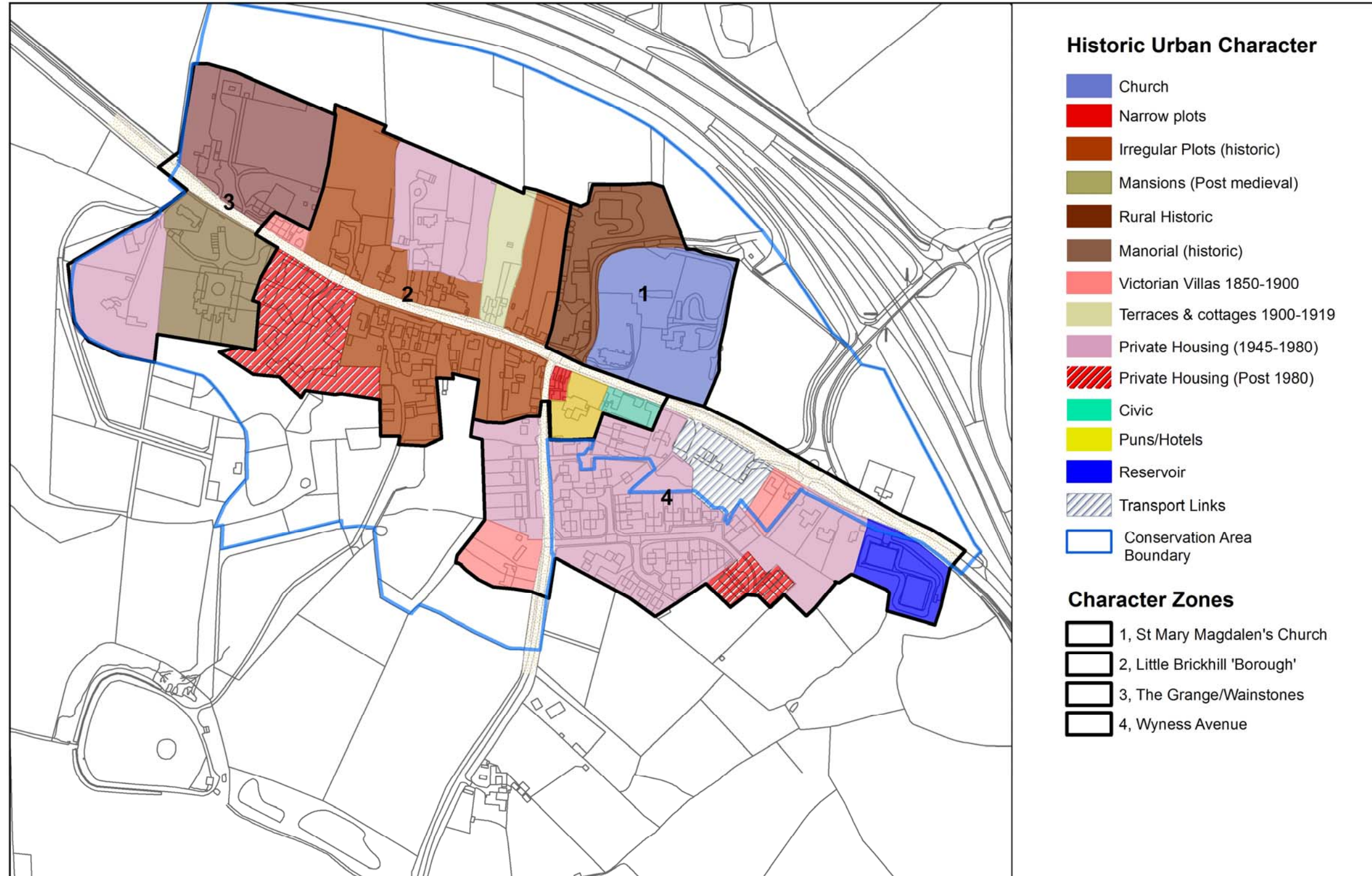
- High – 3 or more phases
- Medium – 2 major phases
- Low – Single phase
- Unknown

6.4 Heritage Values

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

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

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



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0 175 350 700 Metres



Figure 24: Historic Character Zones for Little Brickhill

6.5 Historic Settlement

Zone 1: St. Mary Magdalen’s Church			
Summary: This zone located to at the north eastern end of the village, encompasses the church of St Mary Magdalen, the Old Rectory and the buildings on the abutting Woburn Road. The zone lies with Little Brickhill’s conservation area and there are two listed buildings in this zone both grade II listed.			
Historical: St Mary Magdalen church dates to the early 14 th century with a 15 th century tower. However it is uncertain whether an earlier church was ever present on this site. In 1707 a storm hit the church and resulted in the collapse of the tower and part of the nave. The church was restored in 1710 and in 1864 the chancel was rebuilt.			
Evidential: To date there have been no archaeological interventions in this zone. However given the presence of the medieval church it is believed that this part of the village has a high potential to yield archaeological deposits dating from the Anglo Saxon to Post medieval periods. Also of significance is the curvilinear Woburn Road which seems to be an ancient road, possibly demarcating the northern boundary of St Mary Magdalen church? Architecturally the most significant buildings are the medieval church and the 18 th century Church Farm both of which are listed.			
Aesthetic: The church is built of the local dark ironstone (greensand) the characteristic building material for this part of Buckinghamshire. The most significant building is the church which dominates this part of the village. The presence of farm buildings along the Woburn Road are not any historical note but gives this zone more of a rural feel.			
Communal: Despite being on the edge of the village the church still functions as a place of worship and is the focal point for community based events.			
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)	
Period: 1200-1500 Saxon/Medieval/Post Medieval Survival: High Group Value: Church Diversity: Medium/High Potential: High	Morphology:	Linear	Density: Low
	Character Types:	Church	Rural Historic
	Architecture	Perpendicular	Georgian
Heritage Values		Plan Form	Post Medieval: Farmhouse
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: High	Build Materials:	Stone Brick: Handmade (red)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Slate (Natural)	

Zone 2: Little Brickhill 'Borough'			
Summary: The zone called Little Brickhill 'Borough' is defined by the properties and plots either side of the High Street. There are 10 listed buildings in this zone and it lies within Little Brickhill's conservation area.			
Historical: There is a question whether Little Brickhill was ever considered to be a town in the medieval period, despite the presence of market and possessing the status of a borough. From the 15 th to 17 th centuries Little Brickhill was the location of the assize courts; local tradition believes that they were held at Warren Farm. Although the principal economy of the village was derived from hospitality, its numerous inns providing sustenance and accommodation to travellers journeying along Watling Street. However the coaching trade eventually declined with the advent of the railways in the 19 th century. In the modern period Little Brickhill changed very little, although one of the major changes to occur was in 1830 with the improvements to Watling Street by Thomas Telford, this resulted in the realignment of the road. In the 1960 and 1970s the zone saw some piecemeal developments with the building of housing such as Brickhill Manor Court. Little Brickhill also possesses a literary association; in Daniel Defoe's 18 th century novel Moll Flanders, has the eponymous heroine staying at an inn in Little Brickhill.			
Evidential: Although the history of little Brickhill dates back to Domesday, its position to the east of the Roman town of Magiovinium have caused some to speculate where Little Brickhill's origins might be considerably earlier, possibly as a signalling station or mansio. However apart from some isolated Roman finds, the archaeological evidence has yet to suggest any sort substantive settlement at the village. There have been two archaeological interventions in this zone, a watching brief carried out at the eastern end of the zone at Chew Cottages (LB 2) which uncovered evidence of shoemaking on the site dating to the 19 th century. Although this is a comparatively late date given the village's medieval origins, the significance of the archaeology was the survival of leather fragments which indicates that the soil conditions in this area are conducive for the preservation of organic materials. There is the potential that the survival of organic material to this period. The linear arrangement of the village along the High Street contains a number of surviving features associated with medieval 'town' planning, the presence of burgage type plots which are at right angles to the High Street. In terms of the built environment, this zone contains the greatest concentration of historic buildings which is reflected in the number of buildings with listed status, The most significant being the Court House, North Cottage and Grove cottage all dating to the 16 th century. However there are other buildings which from their façades date to the Georgian or Victorian period which are refaced and disguise older buildings.			
Aesthetic: The zone contains a number of attractive historic buildings particularly on the north side of the High Street. The Green Man public House			
Communal: The High street is now largely residential and contains little in the way of shops and services, although it does contain the 'Green Man', one of the last surviving historic pubs in the village. There is no communal open space, such as a square or market place which is a characteristic of other historic towns.			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: Medieval/Post medieval Survival: High Group Value: Commercial centre Diversity: Medium Potential: High	Morphology:	Linear	Density: High
	Character Types:	Irregular plots Private Housing post 1980 Terrace & Cottages 1900-1919	Civic Pubs/Hotels Narrow plots
	Architecture	Vernacular Modern (General)	Edwardian Victorian
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post medieval: farmhouse Post medieval: Wide frontage	Post medieval: Terraces Modern: terraces
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: Low/Medium	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade (Red) Brick: Machine (Red) Box frame & brick infill	Brick: painted Brick: handmade (coloured)
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Pantile (machine) Tile: Slate (natural)	Tile: Machine Clay

Zone 3: The Grange/ Wainstones			
Summary: There are no listed buildings in this zone although there are a number of buildings of local architectural interest which are on a local list including Wainstones and The Grange. This zone is situated within Little Brickhill's conservation area.			
Historical: the area now occupied by The Grange is believed to be the location of Little Brickhill's medieval and post medieval manor. In the 20 th century there has been some piecemeal development in this part of the village including the			
Evidential: There has been one archaeological intervention in this area (LB4) which revealed the presence of medieval tile kilns. Given the discoveries in the excavations, this area has the potential to archaeological			
Aesthetic: This part of the village has an enclosed wooded feel to it, with trees, hedges and other greenery almost completely overwhelm the buildings. The Grange, with its high greensand retaining wall on the north side of the road is the only building that succeeds in having a strong presence. The white painted stucco of this imposing, albeit partly obscured, building is visible in the distance from parts of Milton Keynes. All the other buildings, almost exclusively in domestic use, are subordinated by the huge horse-chestnut trees. The trees in combination with hedging and the gardens of the houses lend the area a distinctive, verdant, woodland feel. At the village edge the width of road tarmac and pavement, combined with the northward views, counter the sense of enclosure but (particularly in the Summer) this soon gives way to greenery as one walks south eastwards towards Warren Farm.			
Communal: The communal value for this zone is low, as the area is generally characterised by residential development.			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval Survival: Medium/High Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: High	Morphology:	Linear	Density: Low
	Character Types:	Manorial (historic) Mansions (post medieval)	Private Housing (1945-1980)
	Architecture	Edwardian style Georgian style	Modern (General)
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post Medieval: Conversions Post Medieval: Wide frontage	
Evidential Value: Medium/High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: Medium/High Communal Value: Low	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Stone Brick: Handmade (Red)	Pebble/shingled Brick: Rendered
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Slate (Natural)	Tile: Handmade (Clay)

6.6 Modern Settlement

Zone 4: Wyness Avenue			
<p>Summary: This zone encompasses an area of residential housing to the south west of the village. It is demarcated by The High Street/Watling Street to the north and Great Brickhill Road to the west. There are no listed buildings in this zone and only a small proportion of the zone (fronting Watling Street), lies within Little Brickhill's conservation area.</p>			
<p>Historical: Historically this part of Little Brickhill was on the periphery of the village, away from the historic core however it did contain a number of significant properties including the Bull public house, which would have been a popular stopping of point for travellers along Watling Street.</p>			
<p>Evidential: To date there have been no archaeological interventions in this zone making it hard to evaluate the archaeological potential of the area. However on the basis of Little Brickhill's history, the likelihood for archaeological discovery is low overall. There is perhaps some potential for deposits dating to the medieval and post medieval periods to be found along the High Street/Watling Street, but by contrast the probability for archaeology is low for the remaining area, particularly in Wyness Avenue estate. Apart from the former Bull public house there are no historic buildings of note in this area.</p>			
<p>Aesthetic: The aesthetic value of the zone is low. Apart from one or two attractive buildings fronting onto Watling Street the majority of the area is characterised by modern 20th century housing.</p>			
<p>Communal: Apart from the garage on Watling Street this part of the village is predominately residential and has a low communal value.</p>			
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)		
<p>Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low/Medium Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low</p>	Morphology:	Linear	Density: Low/Medium
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980 Transport Links	Victorian Villas 1850-1900 Private Housing Post 1980 Reservoir
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Victorian Style
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Semi-detached Modern: Detached	Modern: Terrace
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay	

III RECOMMENDATIONS

7 Management Recommendations

7.1 Conservation Area Appraisals

The Little Brickhill conservation area has recently undergone re-appraisal (MKC: 2006) and as such no recommendations are being made at this point.

7.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no recommendations to amend or add to the register of historic parks and gardens.

7.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

The archaeological notification areas in Little Brickhill sufficiently cover the areas of significance.

7.4 Scheduled Monuments

There are no monuments or archaeological areas that merit scheduling in Little Brickhill.

8 Research Agenda

8.1 Roman Period

- It has been suggested that Little Brickhill's topography made it an ideal site for a Roman signalling station; is there any evidence for this or indeed any Roman settlement in or around the village?

8.2 Anglo Saxon

- At what point between AD 410 and 1066 was Little Brickhill established?
- Is there any evidence that an earlier Anglo Saxon church existed on the site of St Mary's church?

8.3 Medieval Period

- Is there any further evidence in the historical record to elaborate on Little Brickhill's status as a 'borough'?
- When were the burgage or tenement plots in Little Brickhill laid out? Is there any archaeological evidence to suggest that the north side of the High Street was established earlier or later than the southern side?
- Where was the medieval market located? Is there any documentary or archaeological evidence to indicate its position?
- The excavations of tile kilns at The Grange have shown the presence of tile industry in Little Brickhill. Is there any archaeological evidence to suggest further sites in the village?
- The historical evidence shows that Little Brickhill's principal income was through the hospitality/victualling trade, with its inns and taverns; is there evidence to show that other industries existed at this time?
- Is there any documentary or archaeological evidence to shed light on the mystery of Battle Hill?

8.4 Post Medieval Period

- The Little Brickhill fire of 1707 is known to have destroyed property in the village. Apart from quantifying the cost of the fire, not much is known about the fire's extent and how much it affected the properties in Little Brickhill. Are there any historical records that describe the damage in greater detail? Is there any evidence for the fire in the archaeological record?

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Abbreviations

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

10 Addresses

Name	Address	Contact Details
Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.	Countryside and Heritage, Buckinghamshire County Council, Annexe A, County Hall, Bucks, HP22 1UY	Tel. 01296-382927
English Heritage South East Region	English Heritage, Eastgate Court, 195-205 High Street, GUILDFORD, Surrey GU1 3EH	Tel. 01483 252000
Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society	Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society County Museum, Church Street Aylesbury, HP20 2QP	Website: www.bucksas.org.uk
Milton Keynes Unitary Authority	Archaeology Service, The Civic Offices Milton Keynes Council, Civic Offices 1 Saxon Gate East, Central Milton Keynes MK9 3EJ	Tel. 01908 252902

1 Appendix: Chronology & Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

1.2 Glossary of Terms

Terms	Definition
Charter (market)	Official charter granted by the sovereign to legitimise a corporate body such as a borough or to grant rights to a percentage of the revenue from a market or fair to a private individual
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance (Planning Act 1990)
Enclosure Award	Acts of Parliament were introduced to enclose (erect fencing) open fields and commons. Main period of enclosure by Act was 1750-1860, carried out on a parish basis.
Evaluation	Archaeological evaluation is made up of a number of different techniques that are tailored to assess the archaeological potential of a site, often before planning permission is given. Evaluation usually involves one or more processes from the following: desk based assessment, test-pitting, fieldwalking, geophysical survey, topographical survey or trial trenching,
Find spot	Location where a specific artefact was found
Manor	An official manor is based around a unit of jurisdiction rather than a geographical area and can include small sections of land spread across a parish, or several parishes. Typically a manor requires a lordship in possession of a coat of arms and who must hold a court for the manor. Can date from Saxon to modern period.
Manor [Reputed]	Unofficial manor held as freehold by someone not in possession of a coat of arms (i.e. does not have a title) and who does not have the authority to hold a manorial court. Usually date to medieval period or later.
Watching Brief	A watching brief is the term applied to the task of monitoring non-archaeological work (construction/demolition/quarrying) in order to record and/or preserve any archaeological remains that may be disturbed

2 Appendix: HER Records

2.1 Monuments HER Report

HER No.	Address	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
157600000	The Pastures Field	Roman	Cremation	491000	232500
157700000	The Grange - garden	Medieval		490660	232620
157701000	The Grange - garden	Medieval	Updraught kiln	490660	232620
157702000	Little Brickhill	Medieval	Brickyard	490660	232620
169000028	Magiovinium	Roman	Inhumation cemetery	489290	233300
169002000	Magiovinium	Roman	Fort	489200	233350
169009001	Magiovinium: Bathing Station	Saxon	Inhumation cemetery	488600	233750
169010000	Galley Lane	Roman		489324	233324
169010001	Galley Lane	Roman	Inhumations	489324	233324
518500000	Viatores Road 176	Roman	Linear system	492000	232120
518600000	St. Mary Magdalene Church	Medieval	Parish Church	491034	232458
518601000	N side of Parish Church	Medieval	Chantry Chapel	491034	232458
518900000	Crossroads outside village	Post Medieval	Gallows	491600	232700
528500000	Cuttedmulne, Little Brickhill	Medieval	Mill	490600	232900
585800000	Little Brickhill	Medieval	Deer Park (2)	491000	232500
597800000	Little Brickhill Copse	Medieval	Wood bank	492200	233000
811000000	Little Brickhill Quarry	Post Medieval	Common Quarry or pit	111111	111111
853200000	Site of building	Uncertain		491725	232736
853300000	Site of building	Uncertain		491746	232758
853400000	Buttermilk Hall	Uncertain		492040	232239
853500000	Site of building	Uncertain		492898	231617
853600000	Site of building	Uncertain		492929	231541
853700000	Site of building	Uncertain		489279	233423
853800000	Site of building	Uncertain		491150	232359
853900000	Site of building	Uncertain		491126	232380
854000000	Site of building	Uncertain		490999	232430
854100000	Site of building	Uncertain		490995	232392
854200000	Site of building	Uncertain		490598	232585

854500000	Site of building	Uncertain		491659	232542
855700000	Site of building	Uncertain		490631	232573
857000000	Site of building	Uncertain		491685	232702
857200000	Site of building	Uncertain		491700	232597
157600000	The Pastures Field	Roman	Cremation	491000	232500
157700000	The Grange - garden	Medieval		490660	232620
157701000	The Grange - garden	Medieval	Updraught kiln	490660	232620
157702000	Little Brickhill	Medieval	Brickyard	490660	232620
169000028	Magiovinium	Roman	Inhumation cemetery	489290	233300
169002000	Magiovinium	Roman	Fort	489200	233350
169009001	Magiovinium: Bathing Station	Saxon	Inhumation cemetery	488600	233750
169010000	Galley Lane	Roman		489324	233324
169010001	Galley Lane	Roman	Inhumations	489324	233324
518500000	Viatores Road 176	Roman	Linear system	492000	232120
518600000	St. Mary Magdalene Church	Medieval	Parish Church	491034	232458
518601000	N side of Parish Church	Medieval	Chantry Chapel	491034	232458
518900000	Crossroads outside village	Post Medieval	Gallows	491600	232700
528500000	Cuttedmulne, Little Brickhill	Medieval	Mill	490600	232900
585800000	Little Brickhill	Medieval	Deer Park (2)	491000	232500
597800000	Little Brickhill Copse	Medieval	Wood bank	492200	233000
811000000	Little Brickhill Quarry	Post Medieval	Common Quarry or pit		
853200000	Site of building	Uncertain		491725	232736
853300000	Site of building	Uncertain		491746	232758
853400000	Buttermilk Hall	Uncertain		492040	232239
853500000	Site of building	Uncertain		492898	231617
853600000	Site of building	Uncertain		492929	231541
853700000	Site of building	Uncertain		489279	233423
853800000	Site of building	Uncertain		491150	232359
853900000	Site of building	Uncertain		491126	232380
854000000	Site of building	Uncertain		490999	232430
854100000	Site of building	Uncertain		490995	232392
854200000	Site of building	Uncertain		490598	232585
854500000	Site of building	Uncertain		491659	232542

855700000	Site of building	Uncertain		490631	232573
857000000	Site of building	Uncertain		491685	232702
857200000	Site of building	Uncertain		491700	232597

2.2 Find Spots

HER	Location	Period	Details	Easting	Northing
157300000	1 Wyness Avenue	Medieval	Floor tile; sherds	491050	232320
157301000	1 Wyness Avenue	Medieval	Sherds	491050	232320
157600001	The Pastures Field	Roman	Urn: grey ware	491000	232500
157600002	The Pastures Field	Roman	Sherds: Samian; Grey;	491000	232500
157700001	The Grange - garden	Medieval	Little Brickhill tiles,	490660	232620
169000018	Fenny Stratford By-pass	Roman	Figurine: ram - part of Mercury sculpture	489300	233300
169000026	Magiovinium	Roman	Sherds	489200	233400
169000027	Magiovinium	Roman	Sherds	489420	233300
169009000	Magiovinium	Roman	Roof tiles; floor tiles; wall plaster; tesserae	488600	233750
169009002	Magiovinium	Roman	Coins	488600	233750
169009003	Magiovinium	Roman	Sherds	488600	233750
169009004	Magiovinium	Roman	Knife?	488600	233750
169010002	Galley Lane	Roman	Hoard	489324	233324
169012001	Watling Street	Roman	Hoard	489324	233324
169012002	Fenny Stratford By-pass	Roman	Hoard - forger's	489300	233335
169012003	Fenny Stratford By-pass	Roman	Pot	489300	233335
169013000	S of A5, E of Galley Lane	Roman	Axes; chisels; spoon bit; punch	489310	233312
271200001		Roman	Coin	489900	232300
271200002		Post Medieval	Coin	490000	232500
271200003		Post Medieval	Coin	490000	232500
271200004		Post Medieval	coin	489600	232300
271200005		Post Medieval	Coin	490000	232500
271200006		Post Medieval	Prick Spur	489000	232000
271200007		Post Medieval	Coin	489700	232500
271200008		Post Medieval	coin	489800	232700
271200009		Post Medieval	Coin	489900	232500
271200010		Post Medieval	Coin	490100	232500

271200011		Post Medieval	coin	489700	232400
271200012		Post Medieval	Coin	490000	232000
271200013		Post Medieval	Coin	490000	232000
271200014		Post Medieval	Token	489700	232500
271200015		Post Medieval	token	489700	232400
271200016		Roman	brooch	490000	232800
271200017		Roman	Coin	489700	232500
271200018		Roman	Coin	489900	232500
271200019		Medieval	Coin	489700	232400
271200020		Post Medieval	Coin	489700	232500
271200021		Roman	Brooch	489700	232500
271200022		Medieval	Coin	489900	232500
271200023		Medieval	Unidentified Object	490000	232000
271200024		Medieval	spindle whorl	489900	232400
271200025		Medieval	coin	490100	232500
271200026		Medieval	coin	489800	232400
271200027		Medieval	Coin	489700	232400
271200028		Medieval	Coin	489800	232400
271200029		Medieval	Coin	489700	232400
271200030		Medieval	Buckle	489000	232000
271200031		Medieval	Coin	489700	232500
271200032		Medieval	coin	489900	232400
271200033		Medieval	coin	489900	232500
271200034		Medieval	coin	489800	232500
271200035		Medieval	coin	489800	232500
271200036		Medieval	Harness pendant	490000	232300
271200037		Medieval	Coin	490000	232400
271200038		Medieval	coin	489900	232700
271200039		Medieval	coin	489900	232500
271200040		Medieval	coin	490100	232500
271200041		Medieval	Coin	489900	232400
271200042		Post Medieval	Coin	490000	232400
271200043		Post Medieval	Coin	490000	232000

271200044		Post Medieval	coin	498800	232500
271200045		Post Medieval	coin	490000	232500
271200046		Post Medieval	Coin	490000	232000
271200047		Post Medieval	Coin	490000	232400
271200048		Post Medieval	coin	489900	232400
271200049		Post Medieval	coin	490100	232600
271200050		Post Medieval	coin	489900	232500
271200051		Post Medieval	Coin	490000	232500
271200052		Medieval	coin	490100	232200
271200053		Post Medieval	Coin	489700	232500
271200054		Saxon	Strap fitting	490000	232000
271200055		Post Medieval	Pin	490000	232500
271200056		Medieval	coin	490100	232200
271200057		Medieval	Coin	489900	232400
271200058		Medieval	coin	489800	232500
271200059		Medieval	Buckle	490000	232000
271200060		Medieval	Weight	490000	232400
271200061		Medieval	Coin	489900	232400
271200062		Medieval	dress fastener	489900	232500
271200063		Post Medieval	coin	489900	232400
507300000	Magiovinium, near Fort	Medieval	Spur (2)	489200	233300
557200000	Garden of "Tylers"	Roman	Brick	490620	232700
557200001	Garden of "Tylers"	Roman	Sherds	490610	232650
557201000	Garden of "Tylers"	Roman	Pit	490610	232650
557201001	Garden of "Tylers"	Roman	Sherds: Shelly ware	490610	232650
557202000	Garden of "Tylers"	Roman	Brick	490632	232735

2.3 Listed Buildings

EH	Grade	Address	Description	Period	Grid Ref
397155	II*	St Mary Magdelene Church	14th Century	Parish Church	SP9103432455
397157	II	Church Farm	18th Century	Chequered brick house	SP9098932469
397161	II	White Maples	18th Century	Chequered brick house	SP9093932486

397165	II	Green Man PH	18th Century	Brick public house	SP9087632505
397168	II	Sunnyside	17th Century	Timber framed house	SP9085432506
397377	II	Grove Cottage	16th Century	Timber framed house	SP9084232512
397378	II	Warren Farm	17th Century	Timber framed house	SP9076132546
397379	II	Home Farm	17th Century	Brick house	SP9086932479
397380	II	Lion House	17th Century	Brick house	SP9094532455
397382	II	1 & 2 Rothbury, Watling St	18th Century	Brick house	SP9095832450
397155	II*	St Mary Magdelene Church	14th Century	Parish Church	SP9103432455
397157	II	Church Farm	18th Century	Chequered brick house	SP9098932469
397161	II	White Maples	18th Century	Chequered brick house	SP9093932486
397165	II	Green Man PH	18th Century	Brick public house	SP9087632505
397168	II	Sunnyside	17th Century	Timber framed house	SP9085432506
397377	II	Grove Cottage	16th Century	Timber framed house	SP9084232512
397378	II	Warren Farm	17th Century	Timber framed house	SP9076132546
397379	II	Home Farm	17th Century	Brick house	SP9086932479
397380	II	Lion House	17th Century	Brick house	SP9094532455
397382	II	1 & 2 Rothbury, Watling St	18th Century	Brick house	SP9095832450

3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data

Trade Directories

Artisan/trades	1830	1844	1850	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Shoe/boot maker		1			1	1	1				
Tailor		1	1								
TOTAL	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Merchant/Dealer	1830	1844	1850	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Brewery		2	1	1							
Dealer	1	3	3	1			1	1	1		2
Dealer (animals)					1		1				
Ironmonger							1				
Dealer (cycle/car)											2
Grocer		4			1	2					
TOTAL	1	9	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	4
Agric/General	1830	1844	1850	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Farmer			4	7	7	4	4	4	3		6
TOTAL	0	0	4	7	7	4	4	4	3	0	6
Professional	1830	1844	1850	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Surgeon/physician	1	1	1								
TOTAL	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service/Provisions	1830	1844	1850	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Baker	2	2	1	1	1	1	1				
Beer Retailer		1									
Blacksmith	1	2		1	1						
Bricklayer/builder				1							
Brick/tile maker				1	1						
Butcher		1	1		1	1	1				1
Café											1
Carpenter	1										
Carrier			1	1							
Engineer				1							
Gardener			1		1			1	1		
Hotel/Inn	1	1					1		1		
Ind-generic								1			
Ins Agent	1	1									
Pub	8	8	7	5	3	4	2	3	2		2
Saddler	1	1									
School	1		1	1							
Wheelwright	1	1		1	1						
TOTAL	17	18	12	13	9	6	5	5	4	0	4

Population Figures

Date	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
Population	339	325	429	431	392	427	449	411	309	304	267
Date	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	
Population	241	231	241	NA	369	381	322	NA	NA	439	

Population Figures taken from the following sources:

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/> for 1801-1901

Pevsner for 1921; 1951

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk> for 1911; 1931; 1961; 1971

buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/ for 2001

4 Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report

Background

Little Brickhill's entries in Domesday Book give no indication of urban characteristics: in 1086 it contained just 10 *villani*, 5 bordars and one slave, and was held by minor sub-tenants of the bishops of Lisieux and Bayeux. However its position on Watling Street, half way between Dunstable and Stony Stratford, was favourable and a small town soon appeared. Its main business seems to have been catering for the heavy traffic between London and the Midlands and northwest – it contained several large inns – but there was also some brick- and tile-making and an annual fair, and assizes, quarter sessions and other courts were held there until the mid-sixteenth century.

Yet the town never grew to any great size, perhaps because of its situation less than three miles from Fenny Stratford. A borough may have been founded, perhaps when the market and fair charter was obtained in 1228, because fifteenth-century accounts mention burgage tenure, but no other record of it has survived. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the town faded steadily, to little more than a village with several coaching inns (Daniel Defoe had Moll Flanders stay in one):. In 1686 it had similar numbers of beds and stables to Fenny Stratford, Olney and Wendover and half as many as Stony Stratford or Aylesbury, but by 1798 over half the male population was engaged in agriculture and among only sixteen non-agricultural occupations (far fewer than in Fenny Stratford, Olney or Wendover) the most numerous was postboy!

The manor had many owners. Its lords from Domesday until the late thirteenth century were families of no great significance, but from 1277 it was owned by the Clares and Audleys, earls of Gloucester, and then from 1346 by the Stafford dukes of Buckingham. After the execution of the last duke in 1521 it passed through a succession of gentry families, the Brocas (16C), Abdys (17C), Duncombes (18C), Roses and Finlays (19, 20C). At some point during those many changes in ownership the manorial records were lost, leaving only a handful of accounts and a single extent, from the 13th, 15th and early 16th centuries, all made by the Crown during some of the many periods when the manor was temporarily confiscated.ⁱ

Few other records are available to fill the gap in the medieval period - essentially only a handful of accounts and the various taxation records of central government. The situation is little better in the early modern period – the manor, landed estates and parish have left little, and the historian must fall back on diocesan and central government records.

Medieval Records (to 1500)*Manorial records*

Sergeant's account (with other possessions of Hugh Audley), 1318-21: TNA:PRO, SC 6/1145/1

Account (with other possessions of Hugh Audley), 1320-3: TNA:PRO, SC 6/1145/5

Account, 1322-4: TNA:PRO, E 199/1/6.

Extent (with other confiscated lands of Hugh Audley), 1323-4: TNA:PRO, E 142/32/2

Receiver General's account (with other lands of Anne duchess of Buckingham), 1463-5: TNA:PRO, SC 6/1117/11

Bailiff's, farmer's and reeve's account (with other Crown lands), 1472-5: TNA:PRO, SC 6/759/27

Hundred Rolls

Little Brickhill is not mentioned in the 1254-55, 1274-6 or 1279-80 Hundred Rolls.

Tax Records

Note: In most of these returns Little Brickhill was assessed jointly with Great Brickhill.

Containing assessments on named individuals

1332, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/242/84 Pt 5, m. 1. Transcribed in A.C. Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns. Taxation of Personal Property in 1332 and later*, BRS, 14 (1966), p. 83.

1334?, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/77/23, m.1.

The total assessed is in Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns*, p. 101.

1340, two Ninths and Fifteenths and tax on wool, TNA:PRO, E179/77/9, rot. 4.

Containing communal assessments only

1220 or earlier, Carucage, TNA:PRO, E179/239/241, m.3.

1216-72, uncertain tax, TNA:PRO, E179/239/243, m.3d (?if comprehended in Great Brickhill).

1334, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/378/24, m.1.

1336-7, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/378/27, m.1.

1337, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/77/4, m.1.

The total assessed is in R. Glasscock (ed.), *The Lay Subsidy of 1334* (London, 1975), pp. 15-22, and Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns*, p. 101.

1338, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/6, rot. 1.

1339, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/7, m.1.

1340, two Ninths and Fifteenths and tax on wool, TNA:PRO, E179/77/8, m.4. Printed in *Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii temp: regis Edwardi III*, Record Commission (London, 1807).

1342, two Ninths and Fifteenths and tax on wool, TNA:PRO, E179/77/11, m.1 (?if comprehended in Great Brickhill).

1346, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/13, m. 1.

1347, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/14, m. 2.

- 1348, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/15, m. 1.
- 1349, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/16, m. 2.
- 1351, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/17, m. 2.
- 1352, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/18, m. 1.
- 1352, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/21, m. 1.
- 1353, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/19, m. 1.
- 1354, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/20, m. 1.
- 1380, one and a half Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/25, m. 1.
- 1388, half a Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/77/27, m. 1.
- 1393, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/77/28, m.1.
- 1393, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/77/29, m.1.
- 1395, Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/77/30, m.1.
- 1398, one and a half Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/31, m.1.
- 1432, one and one third Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/52, m.1.
- 1446, one and a half Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/77/65, m.1. The total assessed is in Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns*, p. 101.
- 1449, half a Fifteenth and Tenth, TNA:PRO, E179/77/66.
- (The assessments for 1217, 1332, 1334, 1337 and 1446 are included in: A.C. Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns. Taxation of Personal Property in 1332 and later*, BRS, 14 (1966), pp. 83, 101, 113)

Parish records

None.

Other Ecclesiastical records

Records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

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

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

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

Other Little Brickhill records (not an exhaustive list)

- Petition to House of Commons by William Parker and William [Parker], his son, mentioning inter alia Little Brickhill, 1429: TNA:PRO, SC /8/85/4246.
- Grant of 5a. 1r. of arable in Little Brickhill, 13C: CBS, D/P13
- Grant of plot of land in Little Brickhill, 1297: CBS, D/P31
- Pleas of assize held at Little Brickhill, 1429: CBS, D/P165

Early Modern Records (1500-1800)**Manorial records**

Minister's accounts (with other possessions of Edward duke of Buckingham), 1503-5, 1520-2: TNA:PRO, SC6/HenVII/1476, SC6/HenVIII/5808

Minister's account (with other Crown lands), 1544-6: TNA:PRO, SC6/HenVIII/6073

Tax records

Note: In most of these returns Little Brickhill was assessed jointly with Great Brickhill.

Containing assessments on named individuals

1523, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/91, m. 2, m. 5.

1524, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/92, rot. 7d.

Printed in A.C. Chibnall and A. Vere Woodman. (eds.), *Subsidy Roll for the County of Buckingham Anno 1524*, Bucks. Rec. Soc. 8 (1950), pp. 72-3.

1524, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/99, rot. 5d.

1540-1, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/156.

1544, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/138, rot. 5, m. 1.

1544, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/130, m.7.

1545, Benevolence, TNA:PRO, E179/78/140, rot. 1d.

1546, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/78/143, rot. 6.

1546, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/78/144, m.1.

1547, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/78/152, rot. 6, m.2.

1549, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/79/163, rot. 9, m.1.

1550, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/79/164, rot. 6.

1551, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/79/165, rot. 1.

1594, three Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/79/220, m.1.

1594, Assessment for the above (15 names): CBS, D-X398/1

1598, three Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/79/241, m.1.

1599, three Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/79/234, m.1.

1599, Assessment for the above (14 names): CBS, D-X398/3

1600, three Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/79/239, m.1.

1609, three Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/79/258, m. 1.

1609, Assessment for the above (15 names): CBS, D-X398/4

1610, subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/79/267 Part 3, rot. 1.

1625, three Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/79/281, rot. 1.

1625, Assessment for the above: CBS, D-X398/5

1628, five Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/80/290, rot. 1.

1628, five Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/80/293, rot. 1.

- 1628, Assessment for the above (14 names): CBS, D-X398/2
- 1641, four Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/80/296, rot. 1.
- 1641, two Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/80/307, rot. 1.
- 1641, Assessment for the above: CBS, D-X398/6
- 1641, two Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/79/283, rot. 1.
- 1662, Hearth tax, TNA:PRO, E179/80/349, rot. 2.
(CBS, Local Studies Library has a microfilm copy)
- 1663, four Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/79/267 Part 6, rot. 3.
- 1664, four Subsidies, TNA:PRO, E179/80/334, rot. 3d.
- 1664, Assessment for the above (15 names): CBS, D-X398/7
- 1671-2, Hearth tax, certs. of exemption, TNA:PRO, E179/80/362, m.25.
Containing communal assessments only
- 1544, four Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/78/116, rot. 2.
- 1547, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/78/143, rot. 6.
- 1553, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/171.
- 1559, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/183.
- 1572, Subsidy, CBS, D/DV/6/8.
- 1587, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/204, rot. 1.
- 1588, two Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/203, rot. 2d.
- 1591, four Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/208 Part 1, rot. 1.
- 1593, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/211, rot. 1.
- 1596, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/215, rot. 1.
- 1598, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/222, rot. 1.
- 1599, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/224, rot. 1.
- 1604, eight Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/242A, rot. 1.
- 1605, eight Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/243, rot. 1.
- 1606, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/261, rot. 1.
- 1610, six Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/255, rot. 1.
- 1624, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/271, rot. 1.
- 1625, three Fifteenths and Tenths, TNA:PRO, E179/79/273, rot. 1.
- 1657, Assessment for the army and navy, TNA:PRO, E179/80/325A.
- 1658, Assessment for the army and navy, TNA:PRO, E179/80/325, m.1.
- 1660, Assessment to defend the Commonwealth, TNA:PRO, E179/80/331.
- 1669, Poll tax, TNA:PRO, E179/80/342.
- 1671, Subsidy, TNA:PRO, E179/299/8 Part 1, m.7.

The summary of this document is transcribed in Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns*.

1678, Poll tax, WTNA:PRO, E179/80/344.

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

Parish records

Registers

Baptisms, marriages and burials, 1559-19C: CBS, PR 26/1/1-7

Bishops Transcripts 1600-1834: CBS, D-A/T27, 198/22, 208/2

Other

[CBS holds no pre-1800 parish records, other than the above registers].

Glebe Terriers, 1674, 1693, 1826, n.d.: CBS, D-A/Gt/2/3/1-4

Glebe Terriers, 1724, 1745, 1822: Lincoln Diocesan Registry vii/312

Poor Law Indemnity Certificates, Removal Orders from/to Little Brickhill among Beds parish and Quarter Session records, 1711-33: Beds and Luton Archives, P1/13/4, P69/13/1, P49/13/1/14, 22, P30/13/1/2/18, 42, 43, QSR/1/1724/13.

Ecclesiastical records and returns of religion

Probate

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

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

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

Other records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

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

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

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

Other records

Leases, deeds re Little Brickhill Rectory, 1569-1854: Lambeth Palace Library, AA/EDT/TA 20/1-42.

Surveys, map, papers ref Little Brickhill Rectory, 1807-54: Lambeth Palace Library, AA/EDT/TC 28, TD 35, TR 11.

Parliamentary surveys of Little Brickhill Rectory/Vicarage, 1647-56: Lambeth Palace Library, COMM/12A/3, 22, 24.

1563, 1605 diocesan returns: A. Dyer and D.M. Palliser (eds.), *The Diocesan Population Returns for 1563 and 1603*, Records of Social and Economic History, N.S. 31 (2005), pp. 238, 363.

Anne Whiteman (ed.), *The Compton Census of 1676 : a Critical Edition*, Records of Social and Economic History, NS 10 (1986), p. 371.

Military surveys and musters

1522 Military Survey: A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire in 1522*, Buckinghamshire Record Society 17 (1973), pp. 336.

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

Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798: I.F.W. Beckett, *The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798*, Buckinghamshire Record Society 22 (1985).

Title deeds (not an exhaustive list)

- The BAS Collection at CBS contains 170 title deeds to properties in Little Brickhill, 17-19C: CBS, BAS Coll.
- Five deeds, one deposition relating to Brocas manor and lands in Little Brickhill, 1583-1620: TNA:PRO, E 134/17Jas1/Trin3; D E 214/704, /1028, /1357; DD E 211/42, E4199.
- Deeds and documents relating to properties in Little Brickhill of the Finlay family's Brickhill Estate, 1676-1900 (including the Crown 1698-1722; White Lion 1738-87; Swan 1810-64): CBS, D167
- Duncombe Estate papers, 16-19C, mostly relating to lands in Great Brickhill and Bletchley include a few realting to Little Brickhill: CBS, D-DU Bundles 1-6.
- 9 deeds and documents relating to property in Little Brickhill, 1521-1632: CBS, D-X2/4.
- 5 deeds relating to property in Little Brickhill, 1665-99: CBS, D- 97/12.
- 1 deed, 1 probate relating to property in Little Brickhill, 1589, 1630: CBS, D-X62
- deeds relating to the Red Lion and land, 1767: CBS, D-X307

Other Little Brickhill records

Lists of residents

John Wilson (ed.), *Buckinghamshire Contributions for Ireland 1642, and Richard Grenville's military accounts, 1642-1645*, Buckinghamshire Record Society 21 (1983).

Chancery, Star Chamber, Exchequer records (not an exhaustive list)

- Chancery records: Robert Crofton, clerk v. John Lewes and Richard Damat: Detention of deeds relating to lands in Little Brickhill, 1504 - 1515: TNA:PRO, C 1/299/55.
- Star Chamber: Robert Illinge v. Thomas Blake, Rychard Duncorn, and John Bager, Mansion or cottage in Little Brickhill, 1509-47.: TNA:PRO, STAC 2/19/206.
- Star Chamber: Thomas Bolland v. William Merydall, Robbery at Little Brickhill, 1509-47: TNA:PRO, STAC 2/5.
- Chancery records: Robert Crofton, vicar of Little Brickhill v. William Awlwyn, citizen and fishmonger of London.: Failure to account for profits of the offertory to our Lady in complainant's church, 1518-29: TNA:PRO, C 1/490/17.
- Chancery records: ... Dutton, yeoman, son of Davy Dutton. v. Simon Byne, vicar of Little Brickhill.: Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land in Little Brickhill, 1533-8: TNA:PRO, C 1/772/59.

- Chancery records: Edward Farr of Little Brickhill, brickmaker, v. Thomas Farr, his brother, Thomas Eglynton and others.: Moiety of a messuage, brick-houses and brick-kilns in Little Brickhill, 1551-3: TNA:PRO, C 1/1299/12-13.
- Chancery records: Harry Cary esq., v. Edmund Asshepole, gent.: Manor of Little Brickhill, of which defendant holds a part at farm, 1551-3: TNA:PRO, C 1/1293/13-14.
- Chancery records: Robert Brocas, esquire, v. Edmund Asshepole: Waste in the manor of Little Brickhill, formerly of Henry Carye, esq., 1556-8: TNA:PRO, C 1/1402/71.
- Chancery records: William Brocas of Theddingworth, Leics, gent. v Edmund West, gent. Assignment of lease at Little Brickhill, detention of bond, 1587: TNA:PRO, C 2/Eliz/B9/25.
- Exchequer: King's Remembrancer: Inquisition as to the possessions of Thomas, Lord Grey of Wilton, attainted, in [inter alia] Little Brickhill., ?c1603: TNA:PRO, E 178/3572.

Miscellaneous

- Commissioners for Charitable Uses' records, Little Brickhill, 1608-9, 1621-2, 1677: TNA:PRO, C 93/3/6, C 93/9/16, C 93/36/20.
- Survey of the lands in Little Brickhill of Sir Pecksalls Brocas, a Crown debtor, 1613-14: TNA:PRO, E 178/7114 Inventory of Elizabeth Sinfield, of Little Brickhill, widow, 1697: TNA:PRO, PROB 4/1870.
- Survey and Terrier of the Duncumb estates in [inter alia] Little Brickhill, n.d.: CBS, D-DU/6/24
- Inclosure Act, 1796: House of Lords, HL/PO/PB/1/1796/36G3n107
- Inclosure Award (and map), 1797: CBS, IR 29/1 R

County records with Little Brickhill entries

- Return of vintners, innholders and alehousekeepers in Bucks (transcript), 1577: CBS, D-X423/1. The full list of names can be found on-line, in the A2A catalogue.
 - Registers of licensed victuallers, 1753-1828: CBS, Q/RLV
 - Land Tax Assessments, c1780-1832: CBS, Q/RPL
- Quarter Sessions - for Little Brickhill references in these, see: W. le Hardy and G.L. Reckitt (eds), *County of Buckingham Calendar to the Sessions Records, 1678-1733*, 8 vols (Aylesbury, 1933-87).
- Indexes for later periods are available at CBS.

Maps

- Inclosure map (and Award), 1797: CBS, IR 29/1 R
- Map of parish as enclosed, 1810: CBS, Ma/26/1.R
- Plan (tracing) of lands in (inter alia) Little Brickhill 25½ x 21¾ 12 ch to 1", n.d.: CBS, D-DU/6/23

Trade Directories

No pre-nineteenth-century Directory has an entry for Little Brickhill.

Local Newspapers

No newspapers were printed in Buckinghamshire until the nineteenth century.

Modern Records (Post 1800)

Due to the volume of records existing from this period only those relating to housing by-laws and the installation of services are recorded in accordance with the 'Brief for Historical Documentary Research'. A list of useful secondary sources covering the period is also included.

Housing by-laws and Installation of services

Until it became part of Milton Keynes Little Brickhill's local government structures in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were non-urban. In the nineteenth century it was a rural parish which seems to have had no more formal parish government than most other rural parishes – no vestry minutes or overseers accounts have survived. In 1894 it became part of Newport Pagnell Rural District (though its water supply came from neighbouring Bletchley UDC). The RDC's records have been deposited at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies, and those which seem likely to bear directly on housing by-laws and installation of services are listed below, along with others which might just be useful.

Records of Newport Pagnell RDC and its predecessor bodies

RDC Minute books, 1895-1974: CBS, DC3/1/1-27

RDC Finance committee reports 1927-44 (incl. Water Supplies committee, 1935-6): CBS, DC3/1/48

RDC Rating committee reports, 1927-48: CBS, DC3/1/49-51

RDC Sanitary/Public Health committee reports, 1908-74: CBS, DC3/1/52-82

RDC Housing committee minute book, 1921-7: CBS, DC3/1/83

RDC Housing committee reports, 1927-74: CBS, DC3/1/84-99

RDC Water committee reports, 1950-60: CBS, DC3/1/103-5

RDC Planning committee reports, 1956-74: CBS, DC3/1/109-20

Various bye-laws, 1892-1953: CBS, DC3/1/131-41

RDC Highways committee minute book, 1902-27: CBS, DC3/1/142-5

RDC terriers of housing estates, 1915-24: CBS, DC3/3/2,3

RDC Clerk's records re water supply, sewerage, drainage 1891-1963: CBS, DC3/10/1-17

incl. acquisition of Little Brickhill sewerage system, 1924: CBS, DC3/10/8

RDC Clerk's records re footpaths, roads 1897-1943: CBS, DC3/10/26-38

RDC Clerk's records re development and property 1912-45: CBS, DC3/10/39-47

Little Brickhill parochial poor rate books 1897-1926: CBS, DC3/14/6/1-28

Little Brickhill parochial special expenses rate books 1913-23: CBS, DC3/14/6/33-47

Little Brickhill parochial overseers balance sheets 1918-26: CBS, DC3/14/6/48

District rate books 1927-71: CBS, DC3/14/43-86

Little Brickhill water rent books 1934-7: CBS, DC3/14/156, 157

Little Brickhill parish valuation list for Newport Union 1913: CBS, DC3/15/7

Little Brickhill parish valuation returns, 1933: CBS, DC3/15/68/6

RDC OS maps with utilities marked, 1930s: CBS, DC3/22/1-7

Little Brickhill buiding and drainage application plans, 20C: CBS, DC3/22/12/1-13

Newport Pagnell Rural Sanitation Authority records, 1883-97: CBS, DC3/39/1-8

Little Brickhill parochial Sanitary committee records, 1932-45: CBS, DC3/39/11

Bletchley UDC

Clerk's papers re Little Brickhill water supply, 1941-4: CBS, DC14/10/8

Little Brickhill Church of England School

Oxford diocese records, 1841-1959: Oxford Rec Off, DIOC/1/C/5/1362

Min. of Education records, 1872-1958: TNA:PRO, ED 21/1339, 24059, 47691; ED 49/361; ED 161/818.

Useful secondary sources

A. Hunn, J. Lawson, J. Parkhouse, 'Investigations at *Magiovinium* 1990-91: the Little Brickhill and Fenny Stratford By-Passes', *Records of Buckinghamshire* 37 (1995), pp. 3-66.

D.C. Mynard, 'The Little Brickhill tile kilns and their products', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* Ser. 3, 38 (1975), pp. 55-80.

M. Reed, 'Decline and recovery in a provincial urban network: Buckinghamshire towns, 1350-1800', in M. Reed (ed.), *English Towns in Decline 1350 to 1800* (1986), 7, 17, 25, 28, 35-8.

Key issues and recommendations for further study

The history of the medieval town of Little Brickhill, its medieval origins and heyday and its early modern decline, has not been written, perhaps because so few sources have survived. On the other hand their paucity makes the project a manageably small one. Since the town's importance lay in its position as a staging post on one of the main arterial roads of the country, much could no doubt be gleaned from the records of other places along that route, and of central government.

ⁱ *V.C.H. Bucks*, iv (1927), pp. 298-303; M. Reed, 'Decline and recovery in a provincial urban network: Buckinghamshire towns, 1350-1800', in M. Reed (ed.), *English Towns in Decline 1350 to 1800* (1986), 17, 25, 28, 35-8.