

Hanslope

Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Assessment Report



Hanslope from the air © Mike Farley

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

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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 Hanslope 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.

Hanslope is a large village on the border of Northamptonshire. There is no known record of the settlement until Domesday, where Hanslope appears to be a modest vill. However by the medieval period Hanslope is under the management of a number of nobles, including the Earls of Warwick. Hanslope appears to be something of a playground for the nobility, situated within the Royal hunting forest of Salcey and Hanslope parish contained three deer parks. Despite being granted a market and an annual fair in the 13th century, there is no evidence that Hanslope ever became a town in this time. The most notable feature in the village is the imposing parish church of St James the Great with its magnificent perpendicular 15th century spire, which is one of the great landmarks in the county.

In the post medieval period (1536-1800), Hanslope's manor is owned by a succession of wealthy nobles and landowners, although the settlement itself remained static, never getting bigger than a large village. Commercially Hanslope was eclipsed by the neighbouring towns of Newport Pagnell and Stony Stratford; the trades and industries that existed during this time were modest and small scale, the most prominent being lace making. Aside from small trades and occupations the majority of Hanslope's residents were mainly engaged in work associated with agriculture.

By the 19th century Hanslope's extent had remained largely unchanged from the post medieval period. Hanslope's failure to grow can largely be attributed to the village being positioned away from a major road and also being bypassed by the railway. The presence of a station and major road network had transformed many smaller settlements into bigger commercial centres, but Hanslope missed out. For a village mid-19th century Hanslope possessed a range of shops and services, although employment for many of Hanslope's residents was provided by the nearby railway works at Wolverton.

It was not until the late 1960s and 1970s that the village underwent some expansion with new housing being built around Hanslope's historic core; one of the catalysts for growth could be attributed to the development of Milton Keynes. The newly formed council accommodated additional housing in the outlying villages to support the growth of the new town. The village is now a dormitory for workers who commute by car to Milton Keynes and the towns in Northamptonshire.

The culmination of this report is the production of five 'historic urban zones' that define distinct phases and forms of urban development (Figure 1). Each zone is accompanied

by a brief description of its townscape character and archaeological potential. The archaeological evidence from Hanslope is of regional significance, the most important area being the medieval church manor complex (Zone 1) and the village High Street (Zone 2).

Acknowledgement

This report has benefited greatly from the studies undertaken by the Hanslope & District Historical Society. Buckinghamshire County Council and Milton Keynes Council are grateful for the Society's assistance and generously sharing their information and knowledge of Hanslope's history.

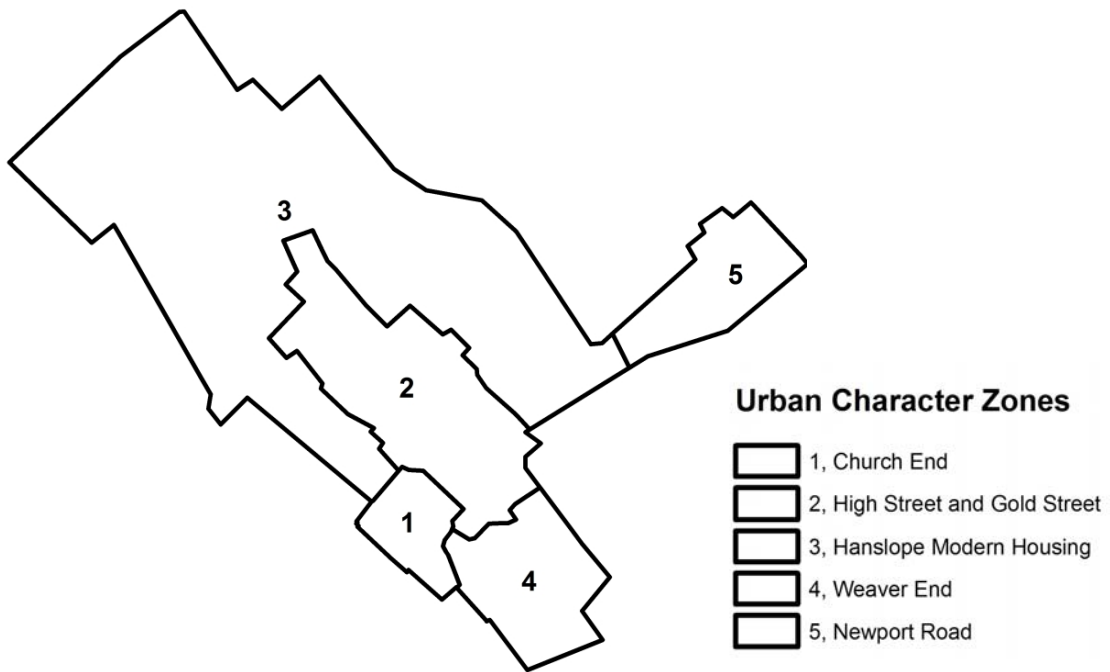


Figure 1: Urban Character Zones for Hanslope

Period	Hanslope	
Saxon (410-1066)	Minster	Yes?
	Saxon Reference	No
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	Yes as <i>Hammescle</i>
	Number of Manors	One
	Watermills	One
	Domesday population (recorded households)	36 villagers; 11 smallholders; 8 slaves
	Settlement type	village
Medieval (1066-1536)	Borough status	No
	Burgage plots	No
	Guild house/fraternity	No
	Castle	12 th century (at Castlethorpe)
	Civic structures	No
	Fair Charter	1291 (Charter) Earl of Warwick
	Church	St James' Church
	Market Charter	1292 (Charter) Earl of Warwick
	Market House	No
	Monastic presence	No
	Manorial records	
	Routeway connections	
	Inns/taverns (reference of)	No known records
	Windmills/watermills	One
Settlement type	Village	
Post Medieval (1536-1800)	Industry	No
	1577 Return of Vintners	4 alehouse keepers
	Market Charter	Continuation of medieval grant
	Fair Charter	Continuation of medieval grant
	Inns	17 th century Green Man; Greyhound inn
	Watermills	One (now within the modern parish of Castlethorpe)
	Proximity to turnpike	No
	Population (1801)	1289 (parish)
Settlement type	Village	
Modern (Post 1800)	Railway station	No
	Modern development	No
	Enclosure date	1808 (no map)
	Canal Wharf	No
	Significant local industries	Lace industry (19 th century)
	Population (2001)	2215 (parish)
Settlement type	Village	

Table 1: Checklist for Hanslope

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 Hanslope has been prepared by the Buckinghamshire 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 Milton Keynes 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.

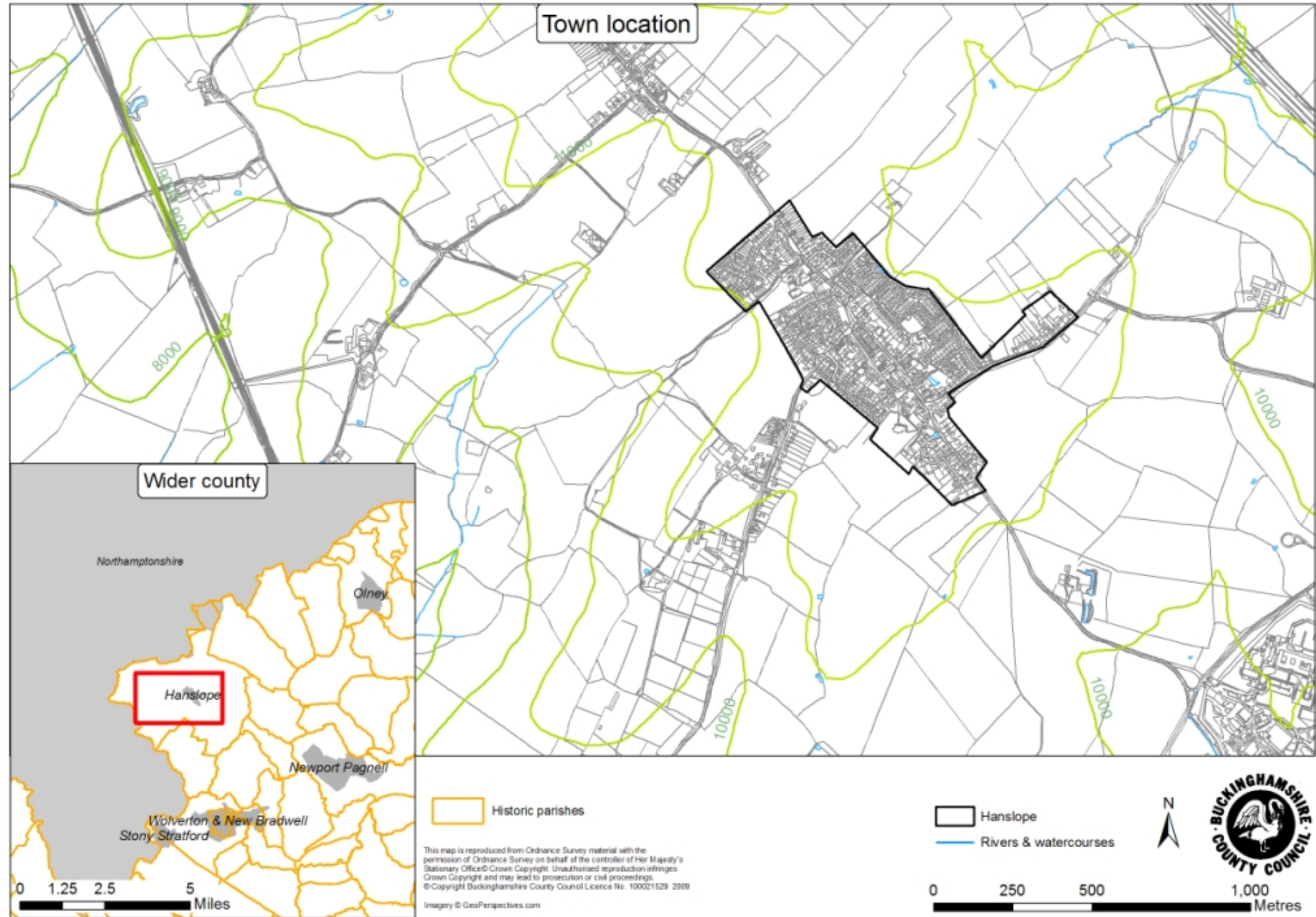


Figure 2: Hanslope in location

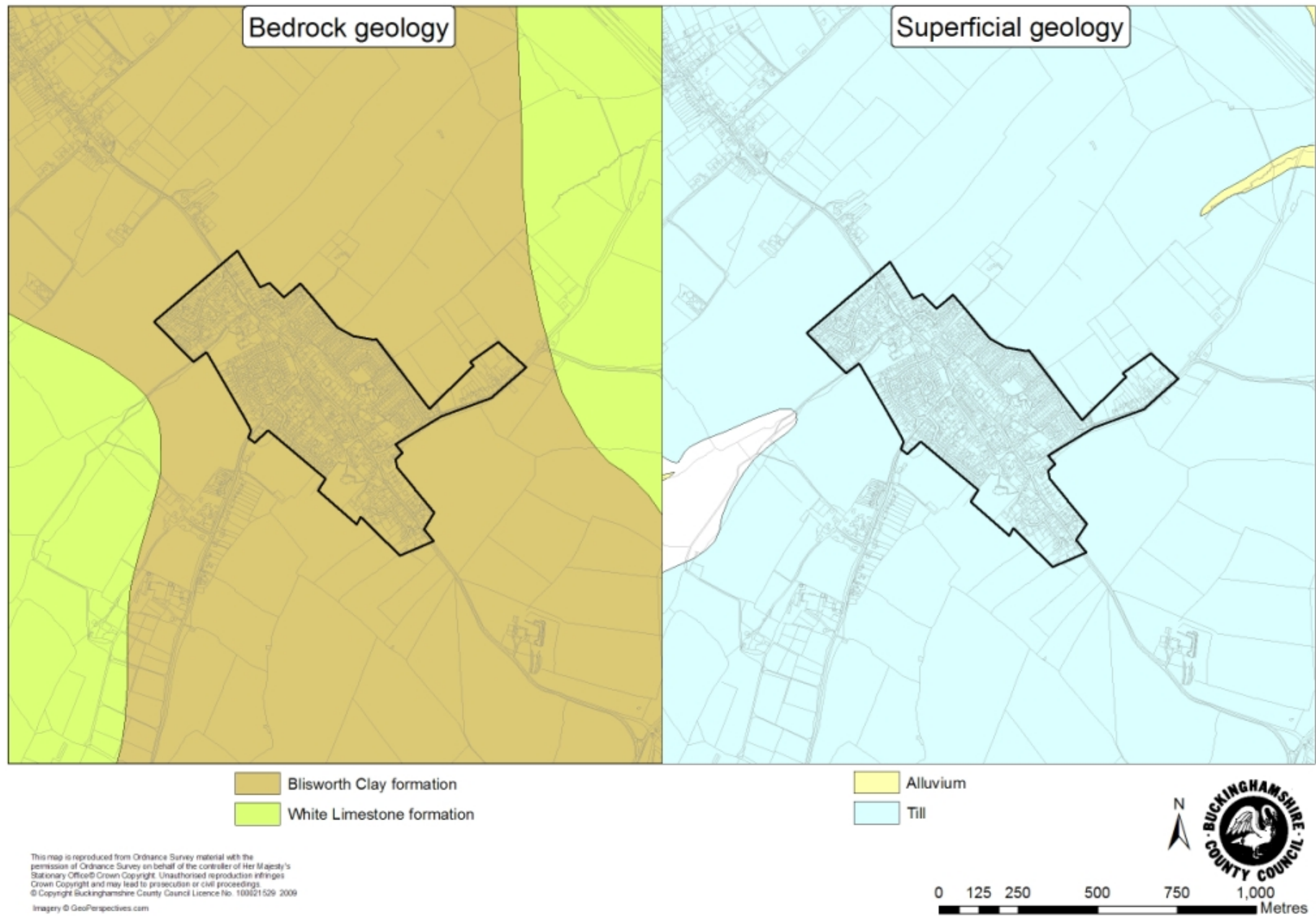
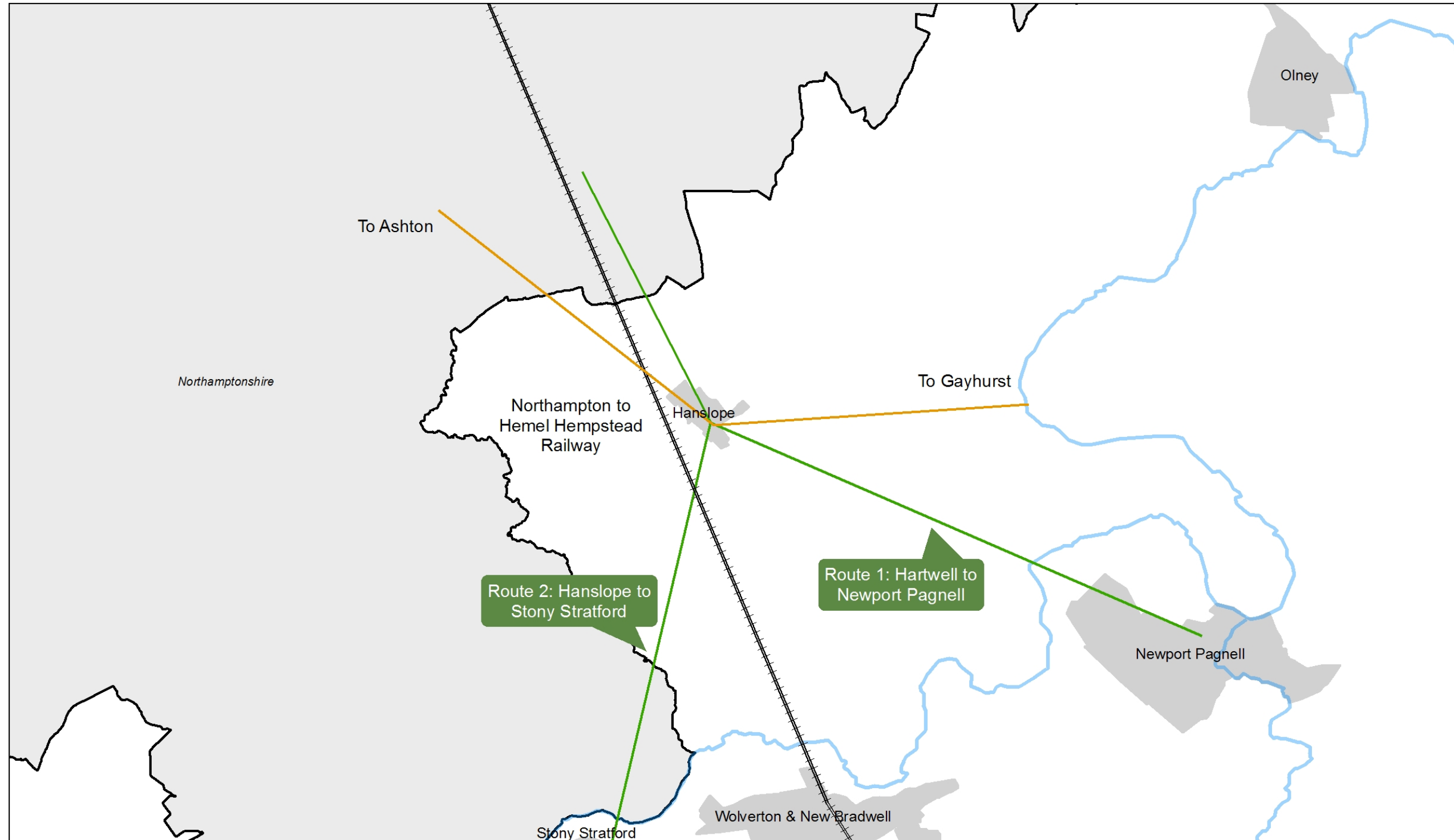


Figure 3: Geology of town (BGS)



— Rivers
 ■ Historic settlements

++++ Railway — Local Road — County, Road

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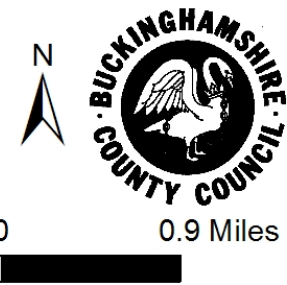


Figure 4: Diagram of Connections from Hanslope (representational only)

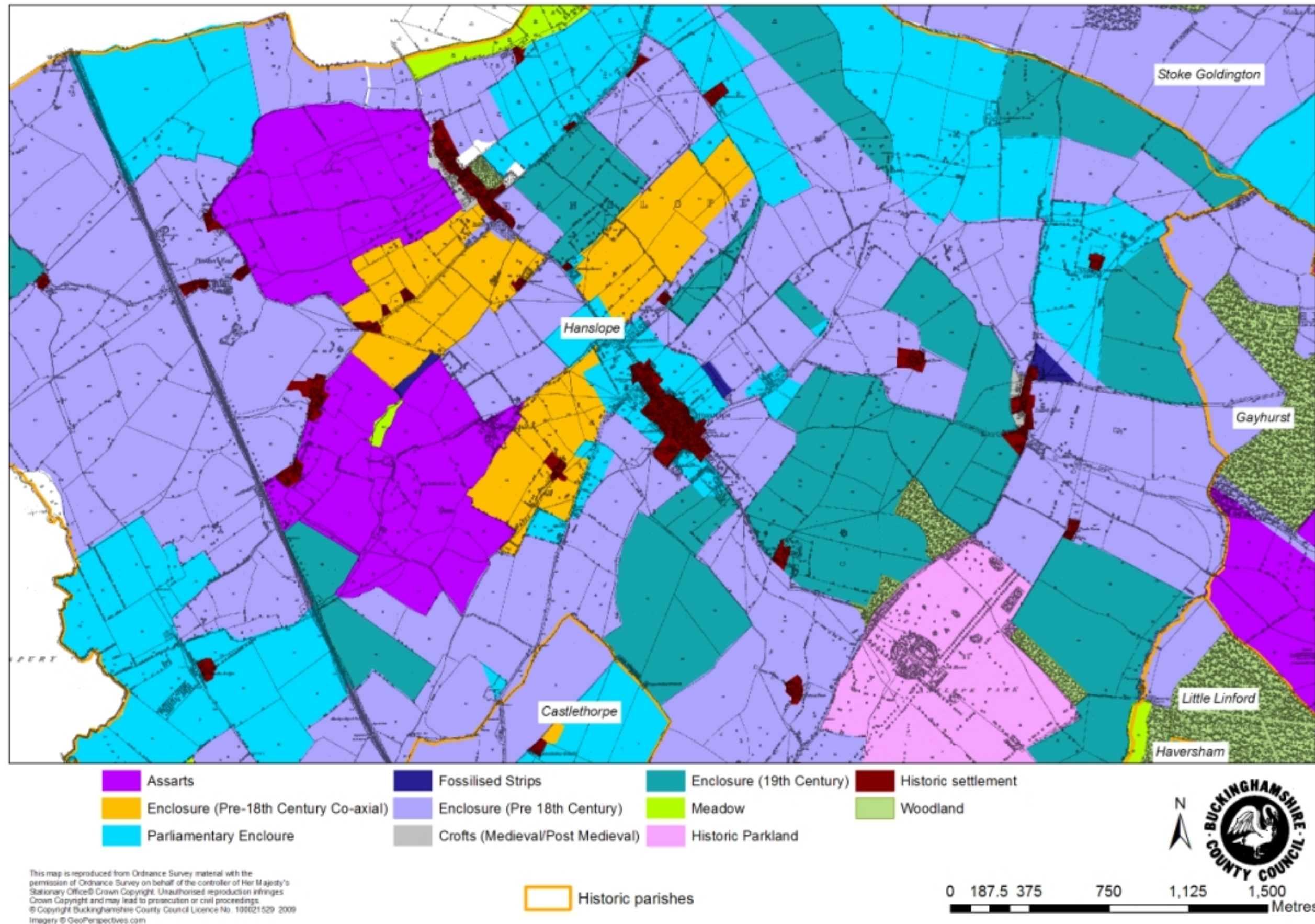


Figure 5: Town in the wider historic landscape using routes and Bucks HLC

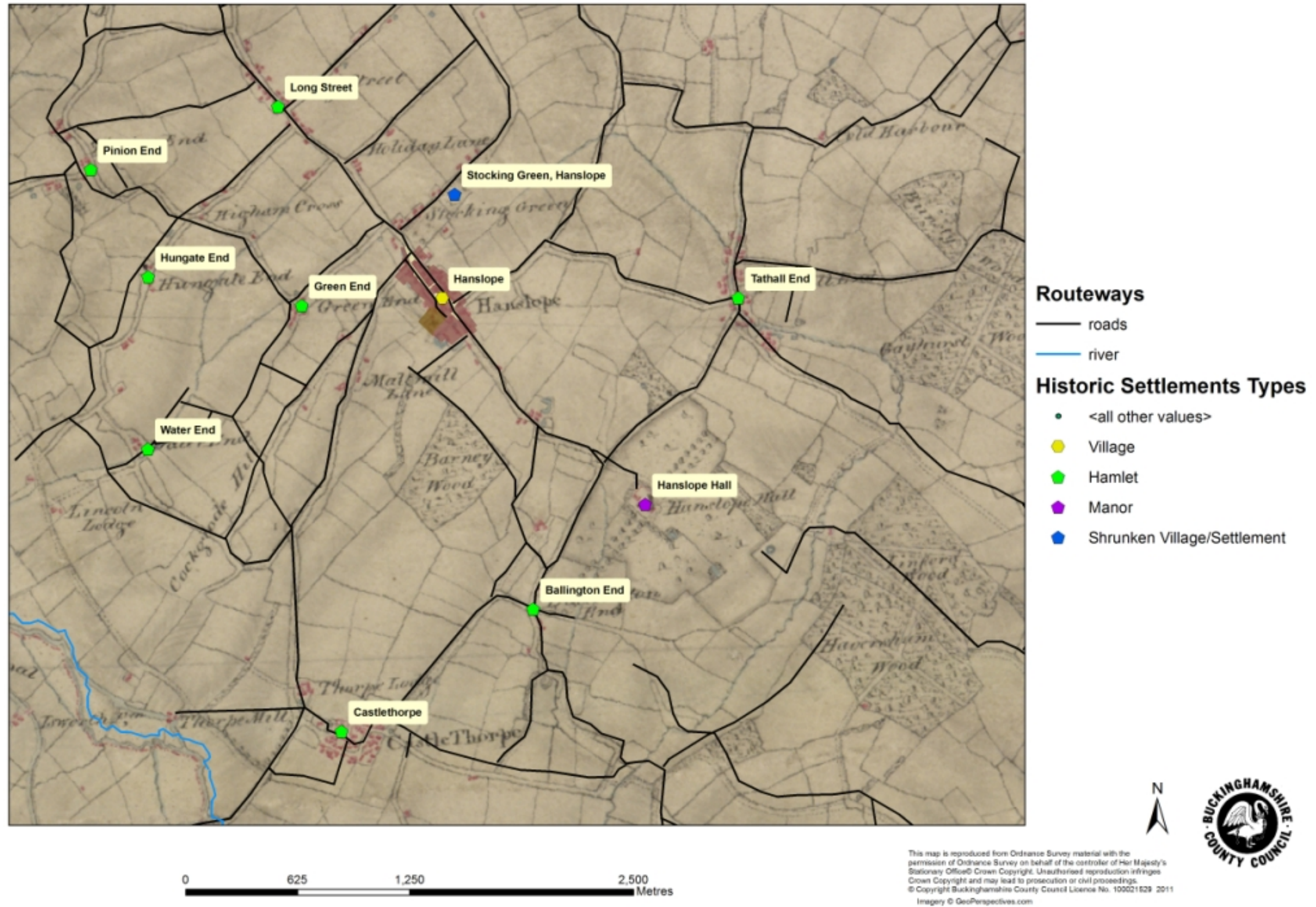


Figure 6: Dispersed settlement around Hanslope

2 Setting

2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

Hanslope is a small village in Milton Keynes Unitary Authority in the historic county of Buckinghamshire. The village is about ten miles northwest of Milton Keynes and five miles north of Stony Stratford. Hanslope is linear village occupying an elevated location at a height of approximately 110m OD (Ordnance Datum).

The bedrock geology comprises Blisworth Clay formation mudstone with overlying superficial deposits of undifferentiated glacio-fluvial till. The Soil Survey Layer (Cranfield University, 2007) surveyed at a county level classifies the soils around Hanslope as slowly permeable deep clay (Soil Series 4.11 Typical calcareous pelosols).

2.2 Wider Landscape

Transport and Communications

Hanslope is not located along any major route, however there is a well-defined system of local roads crossing the parish and linking the village with the neighbouring towns.

Rural Landscape

The historic landscape is comprised of pre 18th century field systems including irregular and co-axial forms as well as assarted fields. Assarted field systems are characterised by the Buckinghamshire HLC project as areas of land where early enclosure and clearance of woodland created private farmland. Pre-18th century irregular enclosure is common in Buckinghamshire and dates from the medieval period or the 15th-17th centuries.

Hanslope has an interesting settlement pattern; a noticeable feature is the dispersed settlements particularly the number of 'Ends', in and around Hanslope, namely: Tathall End, Green End, Bullington End, Pindon End, Hungate End, Long Street (end), and several others whose names have not survived. These ends are distinct isolated satellite settlements some distance from the main village nucleus. That so many either emerged from Saxon settlement patterns or have been implanted in the medieval landscape is perhaps related to the extreme size of Hanslope's parish in comparison to other surrounding villages,

The modern landscape shows good preservation across much of the parish although some loss has occurred in the south of the parish and immediately north of Hanslope where modern field systems and prairie fields have begun to encroach. There has been some settlement expansion in Hanslope, particularly in the north-west end of the village.

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). There are two surviving estate maps, a very detailed and informative map of 1779 prepared by Joseph Parks, surveyor who was commissioned by John Wyatt, the principal landowner and 'lord of the manor', as means of assessing the tenurial land holdings around the village and parish.. A second map, dating to 1818, also depicts the village in great detail.

3.2 Documentary Evidence

The full report, produced by Kim Taylor-Moore of the University of Leicester, is available in Appendix 4 but is summarised here:

Research into the documentary evidence has shown that, for a settlement of Hanslope's size, there are a surprising number of primary sources survive that chart its history. Unfortunately few manorial records survive from the medieval period, although the 1279 hundred roll entry is particularly full, and there is an early rental and several tax assessments listing individuals. Records for the post medieval period are more extensive, particularly from the mid-seventeenth century onwards that would enable the study of the economy of the village through a period that encompassed disafforestation, enclosure, the decline of the lace industry and the rise of nearby Stony Stratford and Wolverton. As yet there are no comprehensive secondary sources or synthesised history of Hanslope, although the work of the Hanslope and District Historical Society has been consolidated into a website: (www.mkheritage.co.uk/hdhs/index.html) this contains much useful information, including census transcriptions and interactive historic maps.

3.3 Built Heritage

There are eighteen listed buildings in Hanslope, the most notable is the 12th century Grade I listed St James Church. Of the remaining listed buildings one dates to the 16th century with a further ten dated to the 17th and 18th centuries. The historic buildings in Hanslope are largely stone built with tiled or thatched roofs, 19th century buildings were mainly comprised of red handmade brick.

In addition to the stock of listed buildings, the Hanslope Historical Society is in the process of undertaking a systematic survey of vernacular buildings in the village. The survey has already resulted in the discovery of additional historic buildings and the reinterpretation of existing listed buildings including two timber framed houses, and a hall of c1500 open to rafters, later converted to cottages listed as 18th century (R. Dymond pers comm.).

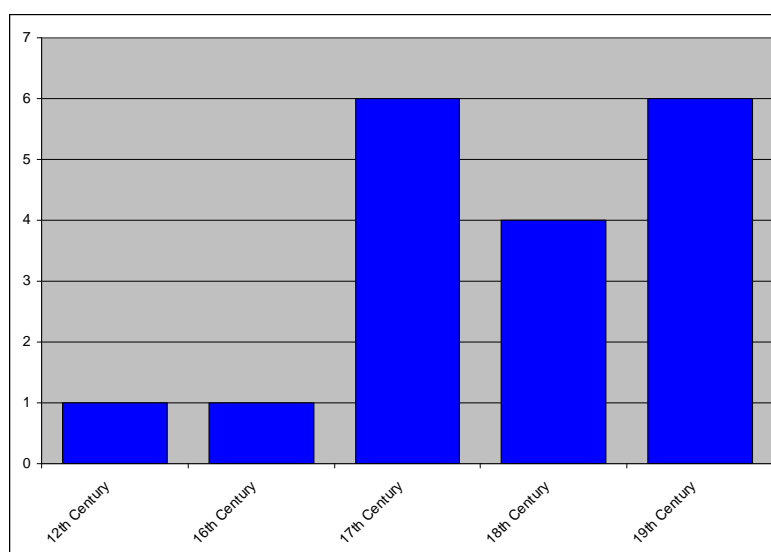


Figure 7: Listed Buildings by century

3.4 Archaeological Evidence

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.

HN1: Church of St James NGR (1992)		HER No. 211	
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
2x 19th century brick vaults found.			
		Above ground structures	
		None	
		Positive features (above natural)	
		None	
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion		
Two excavations carried out Watching brief in 1992 and 1997. Source: MK HER Archive:	A suggestion that the church was built on a "green-field" site		
HN2: Stocking Green Farm, NGR 80243 47292 (Northamptonshire Archaeology, 1997)		HER No. 212	
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
Prehistoric spearhead (Bronze Age) Medieval Padlock-bolt Whetstones x2 Hand quern Nails & horseshoe nails Pottery (13 th -17 th century) Olney Hyde A type (MC3) Medieval shelly ware Lyveden /Stanion Type (MSC4) Brill/Boarstall type (MS9) Pottersbury type (MS6) Brill Boarstall type (MS9) Ventilator/finial (14 th /15 th century) Floor tile Post Medieval Clay Tobacco pipe 18 th century finger ring Copper alloy	medieval plot lines medieval ditches/enclosures		
			Above ground structures
			None
			Positive features (above natural)
		medieval house platforms	
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion		
Excavation & Watching Brief Archive:	Poorly preserved remains of medieval houses and plots which formed the 'end' settlement of Stocking Green. Pottery had a date range from the 13th to the 17th centuries. Bronze Age spearhead with loops on the socket found in the top-soil.		
HN3: Hanslope Manor House NGR 8043 4662 (Woodfield P, 2002)		HER No. 443	
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
	Well		
	Drains	Above ground structures	
		None	
		Positive features (above natural)	
		None	
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion		
Trial Trenching & watching brief Archive:	The present building sits within a moated site and dates from circa 1600. It is probably the wing of a larger building. Evaluation trenches were placed (A) to the north-west and (B) south-west of the house and a watching brief (C) of trenching to the north (front elevation) of the house. In (A) fragmentary evidence of a demolished building with clay floors and stone		

	foundations together with a stone built drain found. (B) revealed 1.5m wide stone foundations 3.5m from the south-west wall of the house. (C) revealed part of a possible drive and a large well 2m. diameter,	
HN5: 12 High Street NGR 80248 46913 (Ivens R, 2004)		HER No. 753
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
	2 pits 1 ditch	Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		rubble layer
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Watching Brief Archive:	Watching brief for a new house and garage revealed two possible pits, a ditch and a spread of rubble were noted but these probably post medieval. No medieval or earlier artefacts were noticed suggesting that the site had been agricultural or gardening land.	
HN7: Old Rectory Garden, Park Road NGR 80616 46637 (Pears B, 2005)		HER No. 960
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
pottery (13 th -15 th century)	2 gullies 1 ditch infilled pond	Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: MK HER Archive:	Limited evidence of medieval activity in the area, however, report concludes that there is no evidence of occupation at the site.	

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	HER No.	Activity type	Address	NGR	Date	Summary
HN4	638	Watching Brief	2 The Green	80469 46757	2002	Negative – modern disturbance (Fell D)
HN6	908	Watching Brief	Land adjacent to Stocking Green Farm	80142 47227	July 2004	Negative – no archaeological features (Wilson N)

3.5 Metal Detecting

In addition to the conventional archaeological investigation there have been two organised metal detecting rallies in the fields adjacent to Hanslope.

3.6 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).

There has been no environmental sampling or environmental evidence from excavations in Hanslope, making it hard to evaluate the potential for survival. However the underlying geology of Bisworth clay, capped with glacial till, suggests that this area would be conducive for the preservation of bone, molluscs and carbonised plant remains. However the soil conditions are not thought to be favourable for the preservation of organic material such as wood and leather.

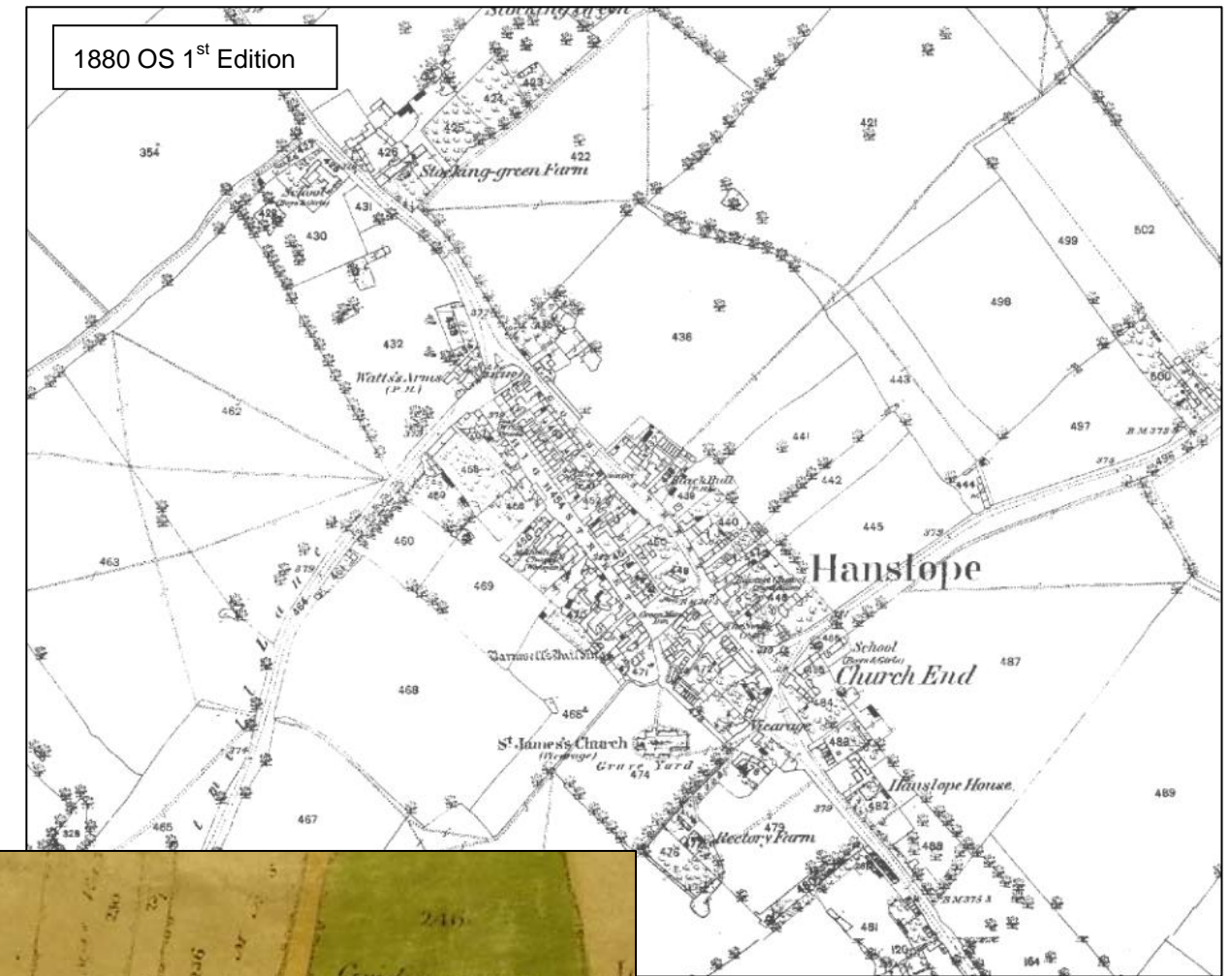
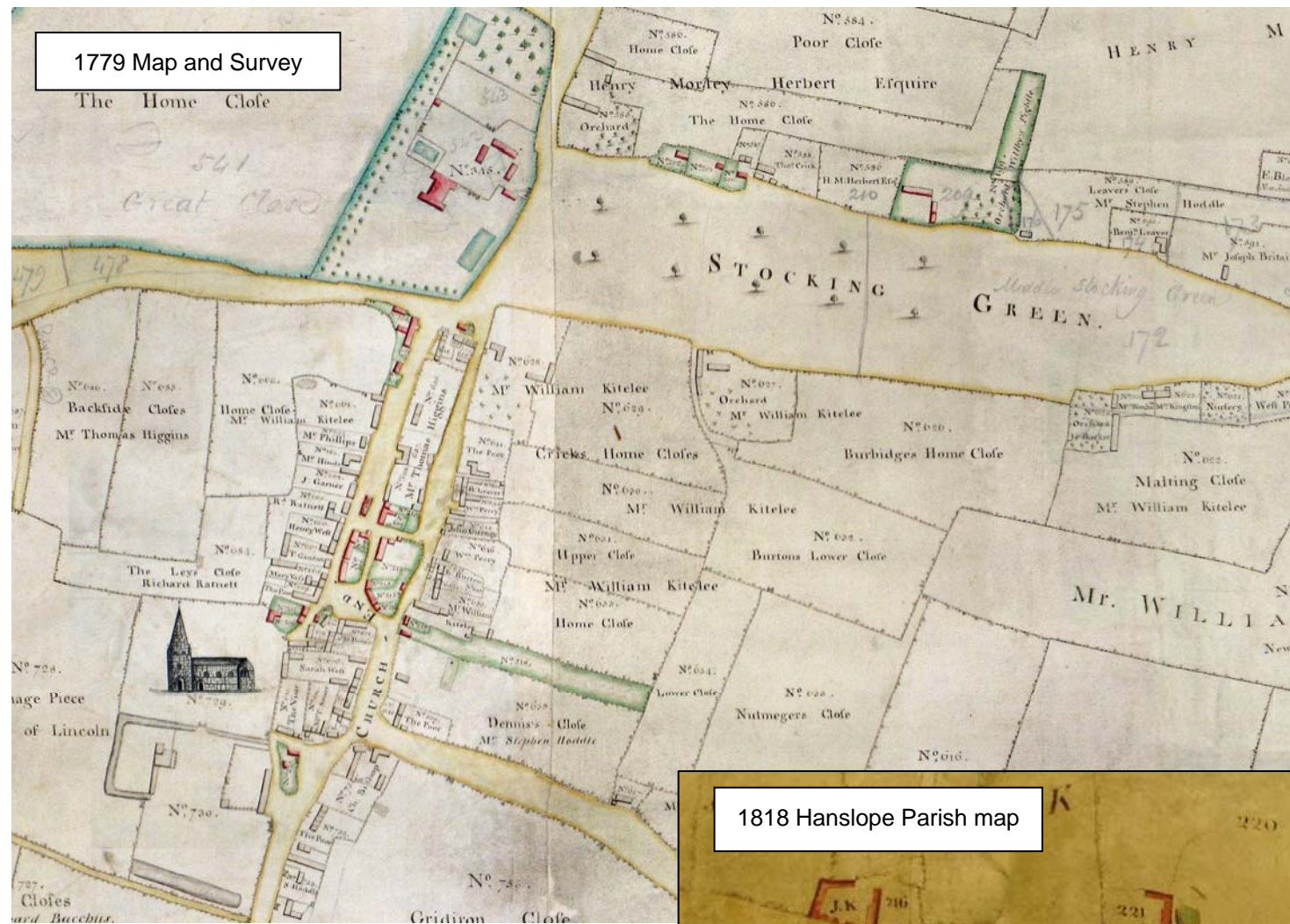


Figure 8: Historic maps

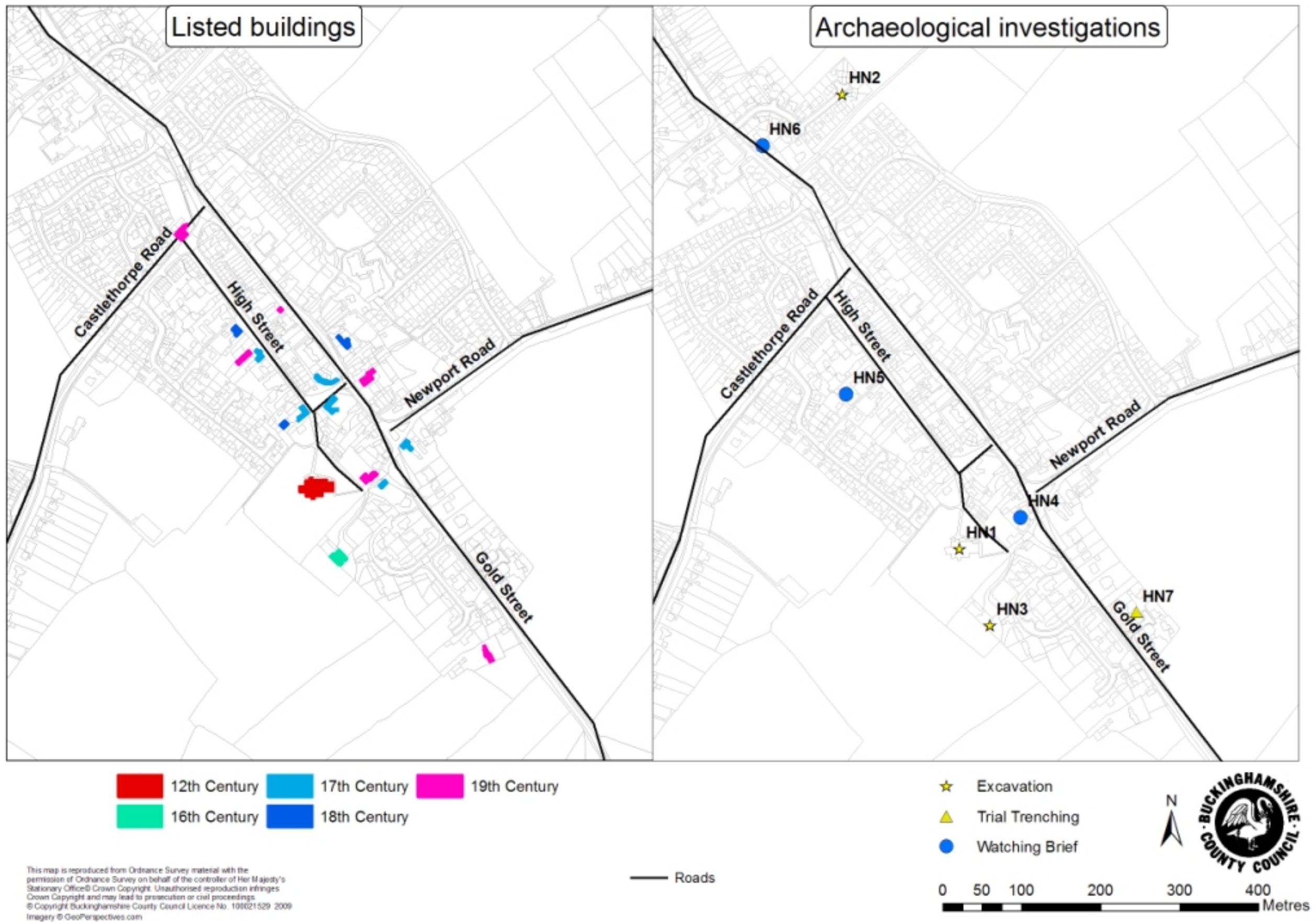


Figure 9: Listed buildings and archaeological investigations in Hanslope

4 Archaeological & Historical Development

4.1 Prehistoric and Roman periods (c.10,000 BC – AD 410)

There is a general absence of any prehistoric sites with the exception of a few late Iron Age pottery sherds at (HER No. 1685) and the Milford Leys cropmark (HER No. 1271). This is a stark contrast to other settlements in the area such as Ravenstone, Olney, and Filgrave which abound with prehistoric sites mainly cropmarks from aerial photographs. The topography of Hanslope and the relative absence of any river terrace deposits, which are particularly susceptible to cropmark discovery is the main reason for the lack of sites. The absence of sites in Hanslope should in no way be taken to mean that that are not there or have not survived. (Williams 1986)

There is no evidence for Prehistoric activity within the boundaries of the village itself. There is one find from this period, a flint arrowhead (HER 1017), found to the west of Hanslope, again, as you would expect during this age situated by the river.

During the Iron Age there is the first suggestion of possible domestic activity in the vicinity of Hanslope with a sub rectangular enclosure (910) situated to the south west of the village. There is also an Iron Age find (1043) located close to the site of the modern village but lack of detailed information about this means that we cannot draw any conclusions from it.

By contrast evidence for Romano-British presence in and around Hanslope is better represented, with the archaeological record showing the presence of a number of sites and numerous find spots. The Roman period is acknowledged as heralding the establishment of towns, which provided focal points for the communities in the surrounding areas, as social and administrative centres, as well as for local produce. The local centre for this area was Magiovinium, a small town, c.11km to the south west of Hanslope, positioned on Watling Street and at the crossing of the river Ouzel. However, the 'urban' Magiovinium seems to have been the exception, as the archaeological evidence indicates that the predominant character of Roman settlement in this area was composed mainly of farmsteads (Mynard and Croft 1993 p.11). This dispersed pattern corresponds to the evidence found around Hanslope, where there has been evidence for a number of Roman-British settlements around the village. This includes: potential remains of a small domestic settlement to the east of Hanslope near Woad Farm (HER 699 - 701). At Gordon's Lodge Farm, 2km to the northwest, there is evidence for another farmstead with the presence of Romano British pottery sherds and building materials (HER 598). As well as these sites, to the north east of the village, across the M1, a more substantial high status site, a possible villa was discovered, the finds included a mosaic/tessellated pavement (HER 3921, 3922, 3923, 3924).

In addition to the known monuments, further evidence about Roman settlement pattern can be inferred from the density of finds discovered around the village during a metal detecting rally (HER 4200-4203). Coins, pottery and building debris was found at the 'Bean Field' 1 km to the south of the village.

Although there has been plenty of evidence for Roman settlement in the surrounding landscape, crucially there has been no known evidence for Roman settlement within the Hanslope itself.

Apart from settling the land, the Romans were also renowned for their construction of a comprehensive major road network, initially for military and administrative purposes. One of these major routes was Watling Street, (the present A5) which is located 3 km to the southwest of Hanslope, and runs along a north west to south east alignment. By contrast routes of a lesser hierarchy, connecting farms and villas, would have existed but are much harder locate, leaving little discernable trace in the landscape. The research into discovering lost Roman roads was the objective of a group of enthusiasts known as the 'Viatores' who proposed a number of routes based on cartographic analysis and ground survey. Around Hanslope the Viatores identified a potential Roman Road (No 172) to the east of the village, running north south, connecting to the Roman villa at Haversham (Viatores 1964 p.). A section of road metalling was reported northwest of Woad Farm, but its presence was not proven, this has also been interpreted as a small settlement site (HER 699). The Viatores road has always been of dubious nature and is unlikely to be a significant factor in the location and discovery of further sites.

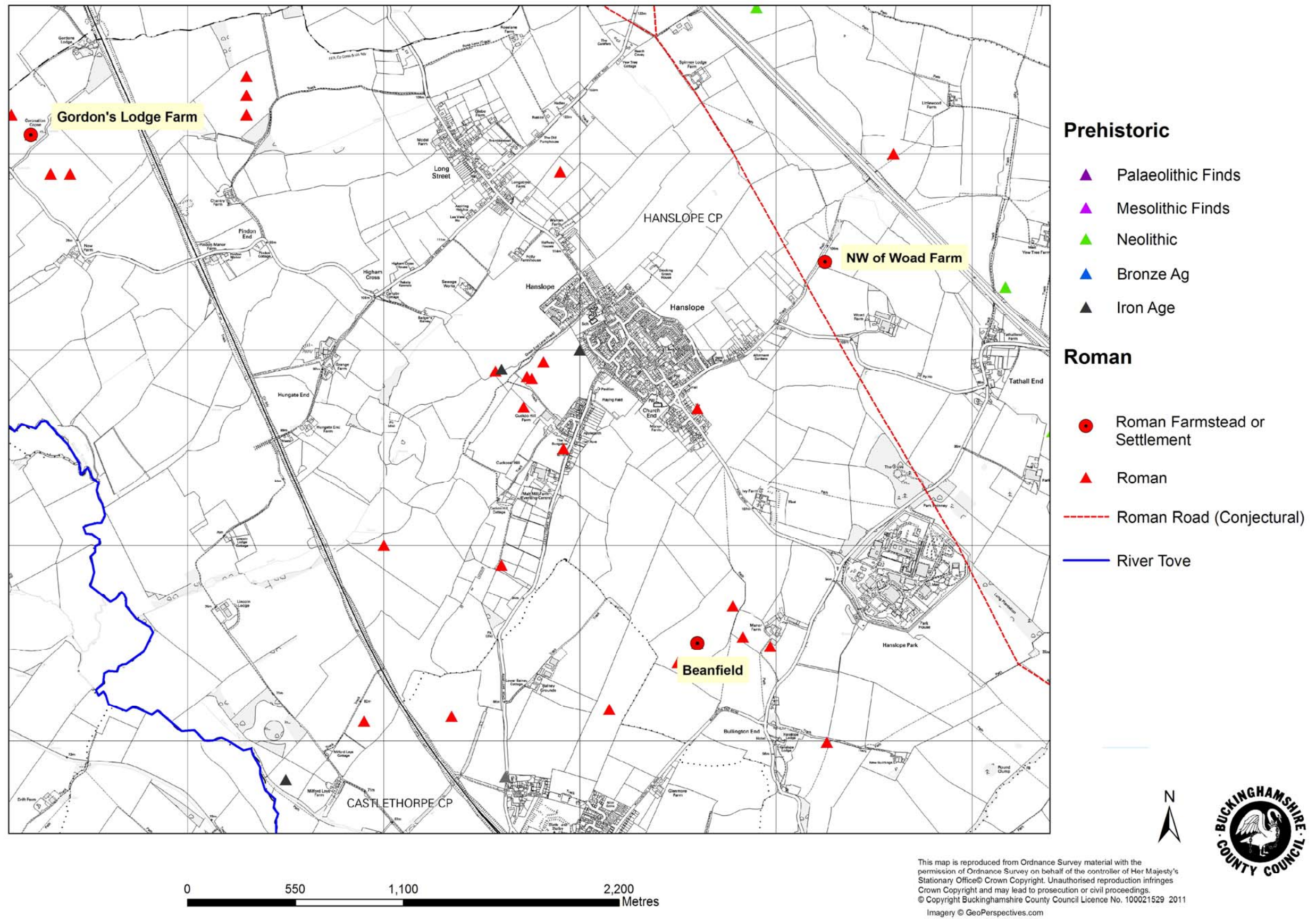


Figure 10: Prehistoric and Roman evidence

4.2 Saxon period (AD 410 – 1066)

No Saxon sites are known in Hanslope. As with the prehistoric sites this is more of a question of their recognition and insubstantial nature than their distribution and survival rate. Many Saxon sites and of the middle to Late Saxon date in particular, underlie later medieval earthworks and house sites (Aston & Bond 1976). There is no evidence for separate Saxon settlement at Hanslope. In all probability Saxon Hanslope was situated within the bounds of the present village core. This makes any recognition of earlier village phases almost impossible unless substantial redevelopment was to take place in the village centre which is unlikely and undesirable in the foreseeable future.

Without any archaeological or historical evidence the extent of Saxon Hanslope is hard to determine. It can only be conjectured that the area around the church is more than likely of late Saxon origin, although the shape and extent of the village can only be guessed at. The morphology of settlement surrounding the village might provide some indication of Hanslope's former configuration, perhaps the Saxon settlement might have had a more dispersed pattern, taking the form of a number of ends or houses/farmsteads clustered around a green/common edge? The absence of any major recognisable earthworks around the village indicates very clearly that the actual shift in the settlement pattern had taken place.

An alternative is that there never was an established Saxon settlement at Hanslope, that the village was largely a new foundation in the 11th to 12th century by the Maudits when the manor is moved from Castlethorpe.

Place name evidence

The first reference to Hanslope comes from Domesday when it was referred to as *Hammescle* meaning 'a slope or area belonging to Hama' (Mawer & Stenton, 1925).

Domesday

Domesday contains one reference to Hanslope (*Hammescle*). The manor was held by Winemar the Fleming and comprised ten hides (c.1200 acres) with land for 26 ploughs, meadow for eleven ploughs, woodland for 1000 pigs and one mill. The population of Hanslope was large – including 36 villagers, eleven smallholders and eight slaves making the manor one of the more populous manors in the county (Morris, 1978). However this number was likely distributed across a wide area and formed the basis of several small ends in the modern parish.

4.3 Medieval period (1066-1536)

Manors

The following summaries are taken primarily from the Victoria County History and are limited in the data they provide, the history of the manors around Hanslope are complex and a more detailed study is required to fully understand them. 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.

Hanslope Manor (later Hanslope alias Castlethorpe Manor)

The administration of Hanslope was, for most of the medieval period, in the management of a lord or baron. The manor was held by Winemar in 1086 as part of the honour of Hanslope. After the death of Winemar, his estate was subinfeudated (split) and Michael of Hanslope (probably no relation) acquired Hanslope and the lands of the barony which were held in chief, all of which by c.1131 had passed to his son-in-law William Maudit, chamberlain of the Royal Exchequer. (It is possible that Hanslope was held by the service of finding a king's chamberlain). The descendants of William Maudit, who by 1263 had succeeded to the earldom of Warwick, continued to hold the honour of Hanslope into the fifteenth century when references to it cease. The lands held as demesne tenancies were inherited on Winemar's death by his son, Walter, whose descendants became important local landholders taking their name (de Preston) from the Northamptonshire manor of Preston Deanery.

That part of the manor not subinfeudated to tenants was held by Sir William Maudit, later Earl of Warwick descending from him to William Beauchamp and remaining with that family until 1396 when it was seized by the Crown. Although granted the following year to Thomas Duke of Norfolk it was restored to the Earls of Warwick in 1399. The manor descended with the earls of Warwick until 1488 when it was surrendered to the Crown who retained overlordship until 1628 when it was granted to Captain John Pennington (Page W, 1927).

By the mid 15th century the manor had reverted to Richard Nevill and his wife Anne, who became Duke and Countess of Warwick. Richard Nevill is best remembered as 'Warwick the Kingmaker'. He established Edward IV and Henry VI on the throne. He died at the battle of Barnet in 1471.

Stokes Manor

In addition to the Hanslope manor there is reference to a later 'Stokes Manor'. Not much is known about this 'manor' other than it was located on the junction of Castlethorpe Road, the High Street and Stocking Green. The building is believed to have dated from c. 1450 and was subsequently embellished and amended in the post medieval period. The 1779 map depicts the plan of the house showing a large house with a number of ancillary buildings. The house appears to have faced eastwards along Stocking Green and there seems to be an avenue of trees planted along the green which indicates that the house was of some status. There is a 19th century drawing of Stokes Manor, a poor copy of which appears on the Hanslope Historical Society's web site. The manor building was eventually demolished in the 19th century and the Watts Arms pub built on the site.



Figure 11: Sketch of Stokes Manor & extract from Hanslope's 1779 map

Hanslope Castle (HER 721)

In addition to the manorial centre, in the 12th century, Robert Maudit (the 4th Lord of Hanslope) built a motte and bailey castle. Although named 'Hanslope Castle', it was built at what is now Castlethorpe, about 1.5 miles to the south of the current village centre, (Page W, 1927). The precise date of the castle is not known but it is thought that its construction may have coincided with the period of history known as the 'anarchy', the civil war that characterised the reign of King Stephen I (1135 -1154) and his fight with Empress Matilda. William Maudit was known to be a supporter of Matilda's cause (Croft and Mynard 1993 p.27). Hanslope castle was eventually destroyed in 1215 by Falk de Brent when it was garrisoned by its owner, William Maudit, one of the barons who were in arms against Henry III (Page, W 1927). Despite the castle's destruction, a settlement grew up around it which became known as Castlethorpe. Although the castle was ruinous, in 1292 William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick obtained licence to fortify it building a wall of stone and to embattle a garden court at his dwelling house in Hanslope, (Page W, 1927).

The relationship between Hanslope and Castlethorpe is ambiguous; although it seems that the medieval church at Castlethorpe was enclosed by the castle defences and then became a private chapel. Lipscomb notes that in the 12th century William Maudit II, (Robert Maudit's son) obtained a licence to remove Hanslope church from its original location (unknown but possibly at Castlethorpe) to its current location in Hanslope village (Sheahan, 1862: p. 539). It appears from the historical documentation that the church at Castlethorpe was the original parish church and Hanslope was a later addition, (for further discussion see St James Church).



Figure 12: Earthworks of Castlethorpe Castle © Mike Farley

St James the Great Church (HER 4245)

The church of St James the Great, Hanslope is an imposing and dominant building; its magnificent perpendicular spire is one of the iconic landmarks in Milton Keynes district. The earliest surviving fabric of the church is the nave and chancel which contains Romanesque or Norman architecture, the most characteristic example is the surviving priest's door (Figure 12) and the arch to the chancel. The date of the construction is thought to be the 12th century, based upon the historical documentation which refers to William Maudit's decision to transfer the position of the parish church from Castlethorpe to Hanslope (Sheahan, 1862: p. 541).

In light of the historical evidence, there is a question as to whether an earlier church, pre dating the 12th century, ever existed in Hanslope, or whether the church was an entirely new foundation? If an older church at Hanslope did exist, then it must have functioned as a chapel of ease for the parish church of Castlethorpe. If St. James was newly established in the 12th century, this would have implications for the evolution and configuration of the historic settlement; with a possibility of a new settlement growing up around the church. (see Town plan discussion). So far the limited archaeological evidence supports the theory for a new church. A watching brief carried out in 1992 on a gas pipeline along east side of the building revealed a notable lack of finds and archaeological activity, suggesting the Church was built on a "green-field" site (OAU 1992).



Figure 13: St James the Great, Hanslope Norman chancel: photo c. 1940

Although it was not a formal excavation, further insight on the age and status of St James's church comes from the 1905 restoration. Workers unearthed a number of finds including: two buried stone coffins under the church floor, two human skulls, a coin of Edward III (1327-77) & Charles I (1625-49), oyster shells, an iron hoe, glass & Lombardic lettering (Page 1905). Unfortunately there is nothing recorded about the discoveries, in particular the burials, their age/date which might have shed light on the debate about the origins of the church.

For a medieval parish church, St James the Great was substantial. Over the next two centuries the Earls of Warwick continued to invest time and money extending, embellishing and improving the church. It is known that St James possessed a chantry chapel of St Mary, or Keswick's chantry, which was founded in 1317 (Page 1905). It is believed that Thomas Knight, who was rector at Hanslope from 1395 to 1414, oversaw the construction of the steeple and is also thought that a great part of the church was rebuilt during his incumbency, (Sheahan 1862 p. 541). A notable feature within the church is the

emblem of the Earls of Warwick, the bear and ragged staff, surviving as both a large wall-painting in the nave and a gargoyle.

A medieval church of St James's size and high status would not look out of place in a large, wealthy, historic town, but its location in a village seems rather incongruous. A possible explanation for having such a grand church was to impress others, to create a show piece monument. Hanslope was within the bounds of the hunting forest of Salcey and the church spire would have been a distinctive landmark seen by visitors to the hunt. The Earls of Warwick probably hosted and entertained royalty and nobility at Hanslope. Such visits would have been an opportunity for the Earls to show off their church, not only as a visible display of wealth but also an expression of their largesse and piety.



Figure 14: St James the Great, Hanslope

Markets and Fairs

In 1292 William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, obtained a grant for a Thursday market and a fair for the festival of St James, for the duration of 15 days. Both the market and fair were still active in the 18th century, but did not survive into the 19th century although the cattle fair on 'Holy Thursday' survived into the 19th century (Wooton 1849 p.202). It is believed that the market and fair were hosted in the square next to the church although the exact extent of the market is up for debate.

There is a site of "stock house" on the north side of Market Square shown on maps of Hanslope of 1790's (HER 4248). Little is known of this building as it is long since demolished; although it could be speculated that this might have been the site of the medieval market hall. There is nothing, now, on the site (NGR 480350 246880).



Figure 15: Market Square

Trade, mills and industry

A cursory analysis of the surviving hundred rolls for 1274-5 and 1279-80 by Kim Taylor Moore (Appendix 1) has shown the presence of a cross section of trades. Hanslope's position in Salcey forest is reflected in the number of people working in woodland crafts and industries such as turners and carpenters. There rolls also mention usual trades such as merchants, weavers, farriers and smiths. Although the most notable tenants are those who appear to have service occupations –for example: 'le botiler' (butler) which occurs twice, dispensator (steward), bayle (bailiff); 'le messenger' (messenger) and camerarius (chamberlain). From these occupations the inference is that these people were probably in the service of aristocratic households or administrative hierarchy. As Hanslope was within the bounds of Salcey Forest and possessed a number of deer parks, it could be speculated that a sizeable part of the settlement's economy was derived from the income expended by lords of the manor, maintaining a household to support their needs. These servants could have also provided hospitality and support for visiting royalty /nobility during their hunting trips to Salcey.

Although serving the nobility was a distinct part of Hanslope's medieval economy, it appears the main income was derived from the land. The high rental paid for the watermill and five acres of land (68s) demonstrates, however, that arable farming dominated the economy and it is thought that the majority of its inhabitants were engaged in agricultural work.

Salcey Forest and Deer Parks

Hanslope lay within the bounds of royal hunting forest of Salcey, which extended from Northamptonshire to the fringes of Buckinghamshire. The origins of Salcey Forest are uncertain but it believed to date back to the late Anglo Saxon period, although after the Norman Conquest the forest came under the ownership of the crown. Salcey was a major attraction for medieval royalty and the aristocracy, but in addition to the forest lands there were at known to be three deer parks in Hanslope parish (Sheahan, 1862: p. 539).

Of the three, the best documented deer park was located immediately to the south of the village, the approximate extent of the present Hanslope Park (HER 4223). The deer park is thought to have originated sometime in the late 12th century as the first known reference is in

1203 when woods of Beaulia inclosed. Further references are made in 1222 by the Maudits, while a later mention to the deer park as "balney park" 1315, (Cantor & Hatherly 1979). A second park was situated at Tothall End, established by Robert de Tothall in 1276, while the third, described as a 'park without deer', straddled the boundary between Hanslope and Castlethorpe (Page 1927 p.348-353). A deer park is clearly indicated on the 1610 Speed map (figure 15) which probably marks the position of Hanslope Park however the exact location of these parks can only be hypothesised, further research is need to try and determine their location, (figure 16).



Figure 16: Extract from Speed's 1610 map of Buckinghamshire, depicting Hanslope Park)

Inns and Taverns

There are no surviving documentary records that mention medieval taverns or inns at Hanslope. However in all probability inns must have existed to provide accommodation/hospitality to visiting nobles and their entourage.

Hanslope Mill (HER 4198)

There is a reference to a mill in Hanslope parish from at least the 11th century ((Morris 1978). The watermill is believed to have been located to the west of parish on the river Tove. There is another reference to the mill in the Feet of fines for June/July 1258, which again refers to one watermill in the parish (Appendix 1). It is assumed that the mill was used entirely for the milling of grains such as corn and barley. In quiet times of the year it was not uncommon for mills to adapt their production to fulling or cloth making but there are no known references to this at Hanslope's mill. There is a later reference to Millneholme in 1567, when Queen Elizabeth granted to William Cowne, two watermills, near river of Hanslope (Page 1927).

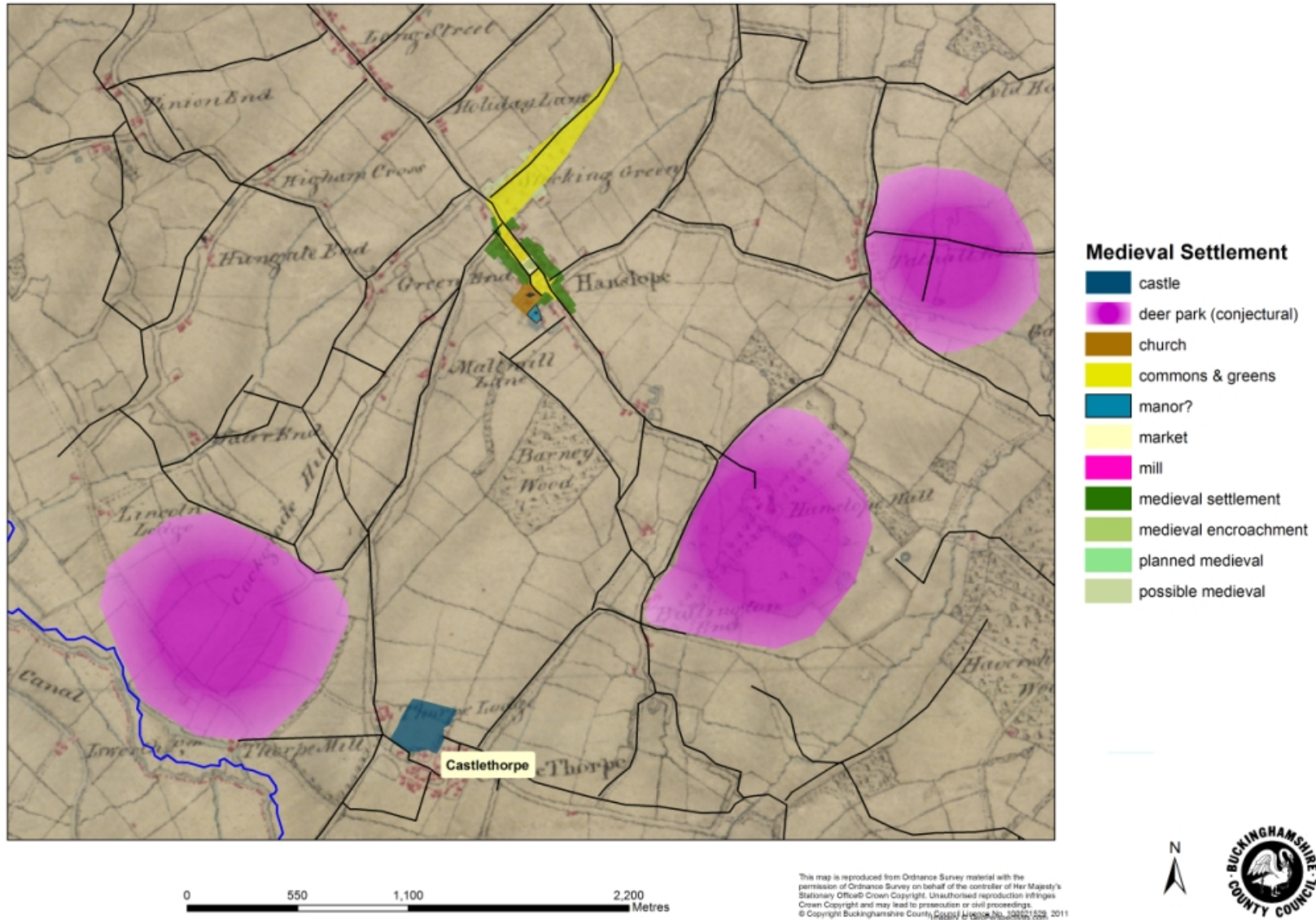


Figure 17: Conjectural locations of medieval deer parks in Hanslope parish

Settlement layout - discussion

Considering both the documentary evidence and what we can glean from the analysis historic maps it seems that Hanslope never really evolved into an urban settlement.

The documentary sources indicate that until the 13th century, Hanslope was a small hamlet, probably another end, a characteristic of the dispersed settlement pattern found in this area. However a catalyst for settlement change appears to be the decision by the Lord of the manor, William Maudit, to relocate the parish church from Castlethorpe to Hanslope. This change was enshrined in a licence by Bishop Grosteste of Lincoln (1235-53) which effectively made the former medieval parish church of SS Simon and Jude a chapelry of Hanslope.

Although there is no archaeological evidence, it could be speculated that Hanslope followed the pattern of growth for most towns and villages by first developing around what is known as Church End. There is also a moat around rectory farm (HER No.83) which is undated, but its juxtaposition to the south of the church and its substantial proportions are clear evidence that it may have been a medieval manorial centre. This would have given Hanslope both a spiritual and administrative focus for growth.

Further analysis of early maps, in particular the 1779 map, shows that Hanslope's plan has a some unusual features, it has two parallel roads running north south: Gold Street and the High Street, although only Gold Street runs directly through the settlement, (north south) connecting it with the road network. The other distinctive feature is at the centre of the village, the two roads previously mentioned are demarcated by distinct 'islands' of development. These islands are analogous to patterns of development found in other historic settlements (High Wycombe, Olney) which characterise piecemeal infilling of urban open space, usually market places. It seems Hanslope's settlement plan was originally focussed around a large rectangular green or common, its extent defined by the east side of Gold Street and the West side of the High Street. The granting of the market charter and fair in 1293 would have transformed the function of this large open space, from a piece of common land (possibly for grazing livestock), to accommodate a weekly market. Usually medieval market places are occupied with temporary structures, including stalls and stands that are packed away after trading or remain idle on non-market days. However it seems at some point (either in the medieval or even the post medieval period) the infrastructure of the market became more permanent, resulting in the construction of buildings and the gradual infilling of Hanslope's open space.

There are accounts that a former manor house built c.1450 by Thomas Stokes, was located on the site of what is now the Watts Arms. The house was demolished in the 19th century to make way for the pub (Pevsner and Williamson 1994).

The insertion of the new buildings in the market place would have had an effect on the structure and function of the town. The 18th century map of Hanslope gives some clues as to how the settlement might have evolved. It is noticeable that the plot boundaries on the map are more established and more defined on the west side of the High Street while the plots along the east side of Gold Street are more intermittent and irregular. The map also shows that the new 'islands of development' contain numerous plot boundaries but critically their buildings face westward to form a new High Street. It appears that the result of the infilling had the effect of shifting the focus of the village eastwards, this would have been to the detriment of business along the east side of Gold Street, who would have been physically excluded from bordering Hanslope's market.

Another hypothesis is that the village originated as just a series of buildings on the western side of the High Street which later in filled as a result of the presence of the market.

There is documentary evidence for a cattle market that was held on Holy Thursday in Hanslope and was still in existence in 1888. Gold Street is slightly wider than the High Street and would possibly make a better venue for this market. At the moment it is not possible to say, but further research should be done in this area.

Other moats survive at Ivy Farm (HER No. 80) also one near Woad Farm (HER No. 700) and possibly Green End (HER No. 3867) but it is quite clear that a village of Hanslope's size could have generated and supported a number of homesteads.

Stocking Green medieval settlement

The Hanslope Estate map of 1779 shows c. 14 houses and closes at Stocking Green to the immediate north of the village. The closes on the north side of the lane are still visible when one visits the area, although they are not particularly easy to distinguish, except during low raking light which highlights the relief of the earthworks.

Stocking Green resembles a wide green lane, on the north side of which are a series of house platforms /tofts are still visible, similar to the one still remaining (an 18th century cottage) at SP8036 4742. Three of these closes represent those shown on an OS 6" map (1st edition 1881/1885 and subsequent edits. A building is marked in one of the closes on the 1st edition 25" map (1881) at SP 8028 4731. All this area is under pasture. To the south which is partly ploughed, further house platforms are suggested by a number of amorphous earthworks in the field, presumably representing those houses shown in the 1779 map. The presence of stone along the line of the green lane indicates that the route was formerly metalled – as indeed is implied in Jeffreys and Bryant's maps of Bucks 1825, both of which also show a group of houses at Stocking Green. "

An excavation at Stocking Green (HN2), uncovered a complex of archaeological deposits dating from the medieval to post medieval period. No structural evidence for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity was present.

Medieval evidence comprised a series of similar sized uniform ditches and enclosures. These are thought to form elements of three possibly four separate tenements with the remnants of one or more truncated buildings. The most substantial of these was within area 2 where there were three separate structures all rectangular in plan and each contained hearths and floor surfaces. This compares with the two separate buildings suggested by an earthwork survey. These structures seem to be domestic and external pits within the plot containing some household waste. A few possible postholes in the area of pits suggest there may have been other structures but because of later truncation their function is unknown.

Excavated evidence revealed parts of buildings with yards dating from the medieval to modern periods. The deposits were located within three or four tenements. The excavated evidence indicated periods of alteration in plan. The record supported the earthwork survey which clearly identified the extent of settlement activity of the former shrunken medieval village. However the restricted areas of the archaeological excavation and watching brief made detailed interpretation problematic.

Green End

Hanslope has been acknowledged as being a good example of a village having several separate medieval foci known locally as 'ends' and one such end is Green End to the west of the village. Hanslope Easter book of 1616 records there were 24 households at the time but by 1779 only about 8 houses including the 'manor' are shown on the estate map. The main manor house which was demolished in 1954 was described by the RCHM as a late 16th /17th century T shaped farmhouse.

Enclosure awards in 1789 and 1803 negative aspects from aerial photographs would perhaps highlight areas of former meadow, common land and woodland.

Rectory Farm

The remains of a large homestead moat around Rectory Farm to the south of the church largely survived until the early 1970s. The SE arm measuring 110 metres long and 13 metres wide and parts of the NE and SW arms were visible until the construction of Weavers end. The NW arm remains to some degree as the SE boundary of the church yard but is not particularly accessible.

Secular Buildings

Hanslope does not contain any surviving medieval secular buildings. The list descriptions for historic buildings can sometime be unreliable as many assessments about the age of properties are based upon the examination of their external fabric. However, the use of historic building surveys can revise the interpretation and date of buildings, as closer inspection can show phases of construction and therefore give clues to earlier origins or provenance. One candidate for revision is the Old Manor House Farm (formerly known as Rectory Farmhouse), which has a listed date to the early 17th century, but its core may be considerably earlier.

The Old Manor House is known to have been the site of the medieval manor, and the house and its private garden are encompassed by the remains of a moat. When Old Manor House Farm underwent extensive renovation around 2000, some archaeology was undertaken to search for an earlier building. None was found, although there was considerable medieval pottery but not earlier than c1300 (Dymond pers comm).

The examination of the building fabric at No. 12, High Street revealed in situ evidence of a possible medieval screen or window built into the external back wall of an upstairs room (Woodfield P. 2002). It is understood that local archaeologist Paul Woodfield in conjunction with the Hanslope and District Historical Society is in the process of undertaking an extensive survey of the historic buildings in the village. The project aims to better understanding the historic built environment of Hanslope and may well lead to the reinterpretation of the provenance of some buildings in the village (Paul Woodfield pers comm.)



Figure 18: Old Manor House Farm (formerly Rectory Farmhouse)

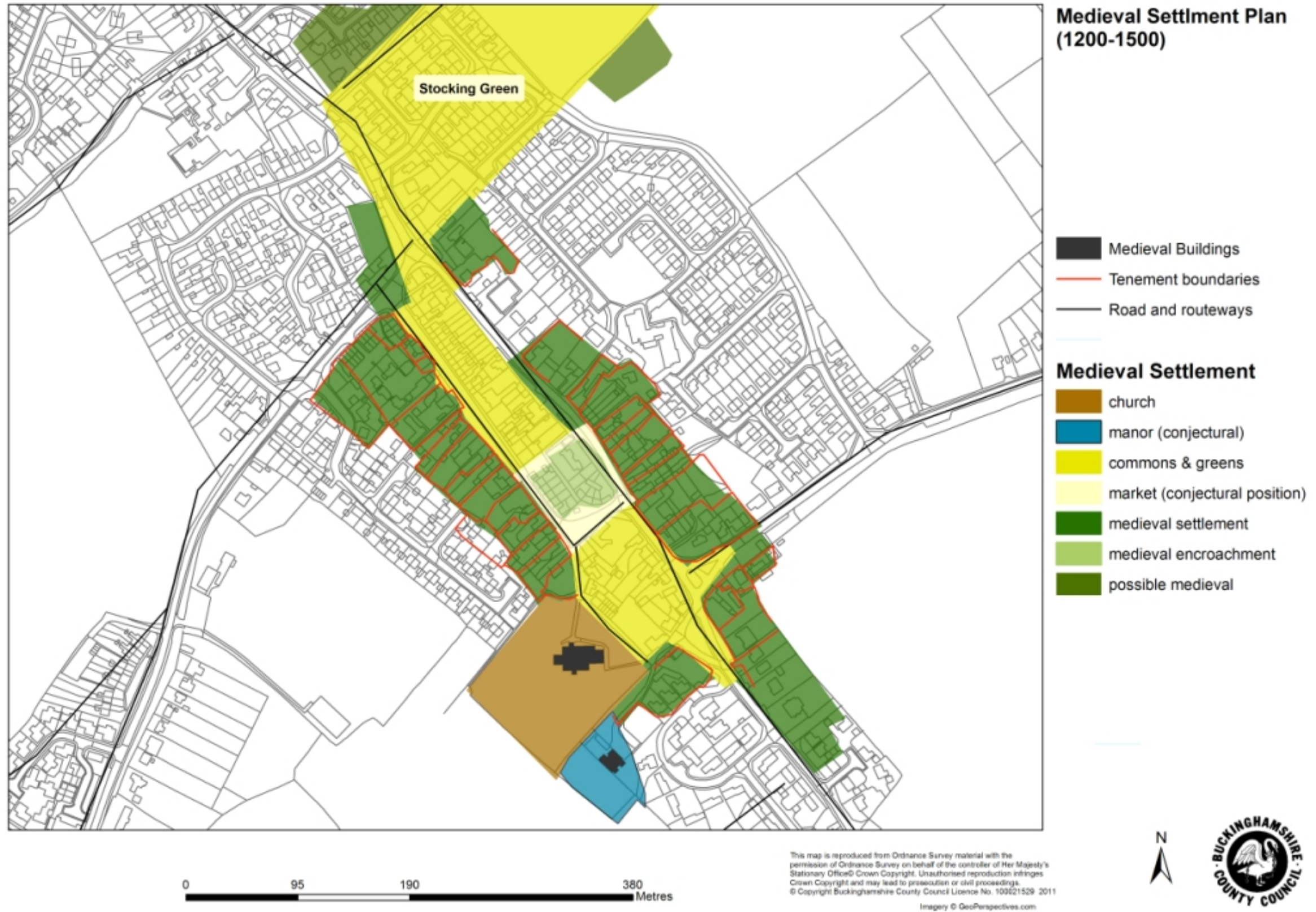


Figure 19: Possible extent of the town in the medieval period

4.4 Post medieval period (1536-1800)

Manors

Hanslope Manor

The manor remained with the Pennington family until 1663 when it was sold to Thomas Tyrell whose family retained it until 1709 when it was sold on to Gervase Lord Pierrepont of Ardglass with whose family it has since descended (Page W, 1927).

Trade, mills and industry

Hanslope's trades and industries tended to be agricultural rather than urban. A lace school was once at Long Street and there is a cottage named Lace Cottage. Another was kept by Mrs Homer in Castlethorpe Road for boys and girls starting at 5 years old.

Parliamentary Enclosure

Hanslope was enclosed in 1778-9 and the villagers' rights of common in Salcey forest which were already being restricted in the 1790s were lost altogether in 1826 when Salcey was disafforested and enclosed.

Roads & Turnpikes

There are no turnpikes that run through Hanslope, although it was in close proximity to a number of prominent roads, including the Newport to Northampton road.

Churches & Chapels

Some evidence of non-conformity comes from the 1706 and 1709 Visitations (Broad, 1993). In 1706 two families of Quakers and five or six families of Baptists were recorded in the parish but by 1709 only one family of Quakers and four or five Baptist families were recorded.

Designed Landscapes

Hanslope Park

In 1764 Hanslope Park was sold by the Second Duke of Kingston, the great-great nephew of Baron Pierrepont to William Watts, the former governor of Fort William in Calcutta. Watts was a famous figure after Black hole of Calcutta and subsequent the overthrow of the Nawab of Bengal. Watts used his newly acquired wealth from his time in India move to acquire property at Hanslope and become Lord of the Manor. The estate was held by the Watts family until 1939 when the government took it over. In 1792 the distinguished landscape designer Humphrey Repton was commissioned by Edward Watts to produce new parkland designs for Hanslope Park. Repton's Red Book for Hanslope survives, although it appears that there is no evidence that Repton's designs were implemented in the garden layout.

Secular Buildings

In the High Street and Gold Street there are many houses dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. One of the main characteristics of these buildings is their construction in the local buff coloured limestone. Notable buildings are Barnwell Cottages and Osborn Cottages (HER 6252). Arguably one of the prettiest buildings in the village is Horseshoe Cottage (HER 5400), which is in fact several dwellings which have been converted into one. The former Green Manor (HER 5393) on Gold Street (formerly the Green Man public house) and Pindon Manor House was also built in the 17th century as was Hanslope Park House (4222).

The recent building surveys by the Hanslope Historical Society is revising our understanding of the built heritage of Hanslope, the results of some investigations have pushed back the dates of some buildings as well as providing an insight into the wealth and social status of Hanslope's former residents. One such example is No.16 High Street, where a draft survey shows that the building appears to date from the late 17th Century and is "a building of urban-type plan as more usually seen in large towns, where the living accommodation with its side access lies behind a front bay used for the owner's trade activity (Woodfield pers comm.).



Figure 20: Green Manor



Figure 21: 31-35 Gold Street

Inns and taverns

Hanslope is known to have possessed a number of inns and taverns, there are no known records of inns during the medieval period, but given its position within the bounds of Salcey Forest, the village more than likely contained a number of hostelries to accommodate visitors to the hunt. However it is not until the 16th century that we have the first known record of inns; the 1577 Return of Vintners records the presence of 4 inns at Hanslope. By the 17th century we have more specific records of individual inns, these include Green Manor (Gold Street) which used to be a public house called the Green Man but changed its name when it became a private property. The Black Bull (east side of Gold Street) closed for over 50 years The Cock (the original): located on the east side of High Street. The Red Lion: a redundant pub stood on the west side of the High Street. One of the last inns to be established was the Watts Arms in the 19th century on the corner of Castlethorpe Road and Gold Street.

Town layout - discussion

The evolution of Hanslope in the Post Medieval period is hard to evaluate, as there is a dearth of information in the historical and archaeological records from which to make inferences about its growth or contraction. In the absence of such information some suggestions about the changes to the village can be conjectured from the analysis of its plan form. From the examination of the historic maps it appears that the most significant change occurs with the infilling of Hanslope's green with development to form two separate streets that we see today, namely Gold Street and the High Street. It is suggested that these 'infilled' areas were formerly occupied by the market, accommodating the paraphernalia of temporary market stalls, etc. At some point the market must have reached a degree of permanence and buildings were erected in their place (Figure 20). This pattern of market infilling is a fairly common occurrence and other examples can be seen in a number of Buckinghamshire market towns, including: Aylesbury, High Wycombe, Olney and Wendover. The evidence of when Hanslope's market changed is difficult to establish, as there have been no archaeological investigations in this part of the village. The extant historic buildings may also provide some clues to the origins of market infilling, although existing evidence is largely reliant upon the sometimes inaccurate listed building descriptions (which show that the area mainly dates to the 18th and 19th centuries). The Hanslope Historical Society is in the process of undertaking a systematic buildings survey of the village's historic core (Woodfield pers comm.); the results of such a survey, in conjunction with some archaeological investigation, may contribute some understanding as to when this particular area of Hanslope was established.

The consequences of infilling of the green appear to have had the effect of shifting the economic focus of Hanslope from the around the edge of the green to along the new High Street (Figure 20, second map). The new configuration of the village effectively meant the commercial relegation of Gold Street to a through road for travellers; it was effectively replaced by the new eastern side of the High Street.

The development of the green and the commercial realignment of the settlement seems a plausible explanation; however there is an anomaly surrounding this re-planning. The most curious question is why establish the High Street along what effectively is a diversionary road? The most obvious set up would have been to focus the commercial heart of Hanslope along Gold Street, the main through road, and use the new High Street as a back or service lane. There are other precedents in historic town planning to support this, namely Wendover where new tenement plots face the main through road with a back lane created on the other side. Further historical research and archaeological investigation is needed to try and explain why the High Street is where it is. Beyond these changes it is thought that Hanslope's post medieval extent remained largely unaffected until the changes in the 20th century that saw the construction of new residential development in the village.



Figure 22: Conjectural evolution of post medieval Hanslope, showing the shift in commercial emphasis from green to the High Street

4.5 Modern period (1800-Present)

Manors & Estates

During the 19th century Hanslope manor continued in the ownership of the Watts family. However Watt's name is associated with an infamous event that took place in July 1912 when Mr Edward Hanslope Watts was shot and murdered by his gamekeeper (Page 1927: pp. 348-362). Edward Watts's widow lived on at Hanslope park until her death in 1930, although there was no male issue, so the manor passed to her daughter Irene and her husband Mark Poore. Mark Poore died in 1931 and Irene remarried, but handed the property over to her son Robert Poore-Watts, who sold Hanslope Park to the Hesketh Estates. In 1939, the park was sold to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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

	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Artisans/trades	10	5	0	2	1	1	2	0	1
Merchant/dealer	9	7	0	10	9	11	10	0	8
Agric/General	22	18	0	20	21	22	21	0	23
Professional	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	1
Service/Provision	29	29	0	19	21	21	26	0	18

Table 2: Summary of trade in Hanslope 1830-1935 (method adapted from Broad, 1992)

Civic and modern religious structures

Baptist Chapel (Gospel Hall), Gold Street

The chapel, now known as Gospel Hall, was built in 1809 as a Baptist Chapel. The building is constructed of plain rubblestone and red brick with two arched windows and an arched doorway in between (Pevsner and Williamson 1994 p.369).



Figure 23: Baptist Chapel Gold Street

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, High Street

The chapel situated on the High Street was built in 1828 and later enlarged. A school room was added and the pulpit had a back that could be pulled down so the congregation could overflow into the schoolroom. The kitchen and toilets were added in the 1950s. Restoration work to the chapel, including new floors new pews was carried out in 1978. Before the chapel was built, Methodists met in a room in the building which was later the old thatched Cock Inn. One of the most notable features inside the chapel is a piece of panelling from a room where John Wesley preached on his three visits to Hanslope, November 1775, 1778 and 1779.



Figure 24: Wesleyan Chapel

Hospitals & Schools pre 1945

Top School (also known as Squire Watts, National School, Feoffee, Church End School)

In its history Top School, was known by a number of names and was, at different times, under the management of a number of individuals and organisations. The school was originally built in 1840 by the Watts family for the children of the village (as Sheahan, 1862: 544). The school ran until 1876 when it was then taken over by Feoffee, a charitable organisation. Under the governorship the school operated until 1896 when it handed control over to the Hanslope School Board. The Feoffee Charity is still in existence today, albeit as a body that provides educational grants to students who live in Hanslope. The National School was also started in the same building in 1865 for 100 children, this also used income from the Pierrepoint bequest. The school building is now Hanslope's Village Hall and is used for village meetings as well as public and private events.



Figure 25: Top School

Bottom School (Now Hanslope Combined School)

Bottom school was first built in 1872 for 206 children, and was in use for over hundred years. Plans to rebuild the school were made in the 1960s, however during the demolition the school caught fire and burnt down.

Secular Buildings – the impact of modern infill

Hanslope contains a number of residents constructed in the 19th century. Some of the earliest dating to the 1820s were terraces known as Cornet or Coronation cottages on the East side of the High Street. These buildings replaced earlier buildings on the same site which included the Royal Oak public house. The cottages were not deemed worthy for habitation as they were eventually demolished in 1965 to be replaced by modern housing. Examples of late 19th century housing tend to be isolated examples, built in a piecemeal fashion occupying vacant plots, such as Rose Villas, No 3 High Street. This building is named after John Rose who built it, while living at Maltings Farm House, probably in second half of 1880s.



Figure 26: Nos.1 to 9 High Street

In the late 1960s and early 1970s Hanslope underwent an expansion around its historic core, namely Western Drive, Eastfield Drive, Weavers End and St James Close. A plan exists for the expansion by the eminent town planner Gordon Cullen (Cullen 1967). This expansion complemented the growth and development of Milton Keynes new town. During the construction of these houses little in the way of archaeology was reported.



Figure 27: Long Street Road



Figure 28: Eastfield Drive

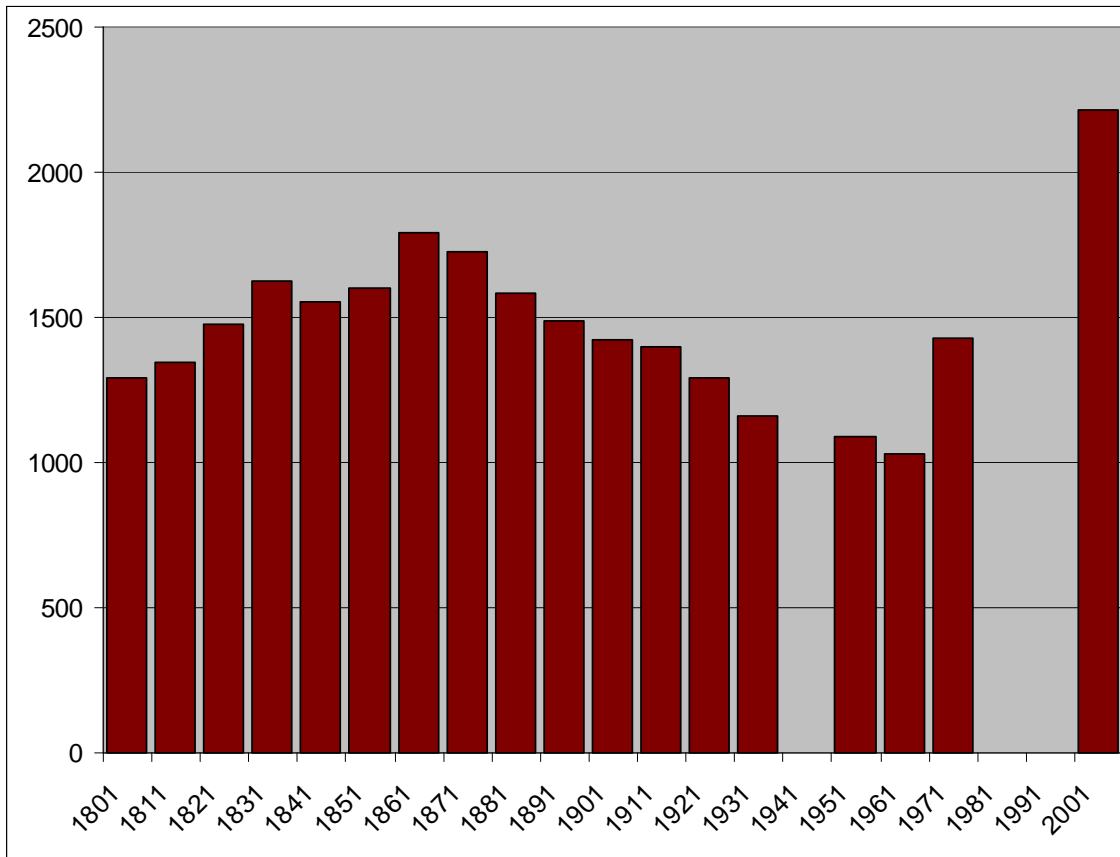


Figure 29: Graph showing population changes in Hanslope parish (excluding 1941, 1981 & 1991)

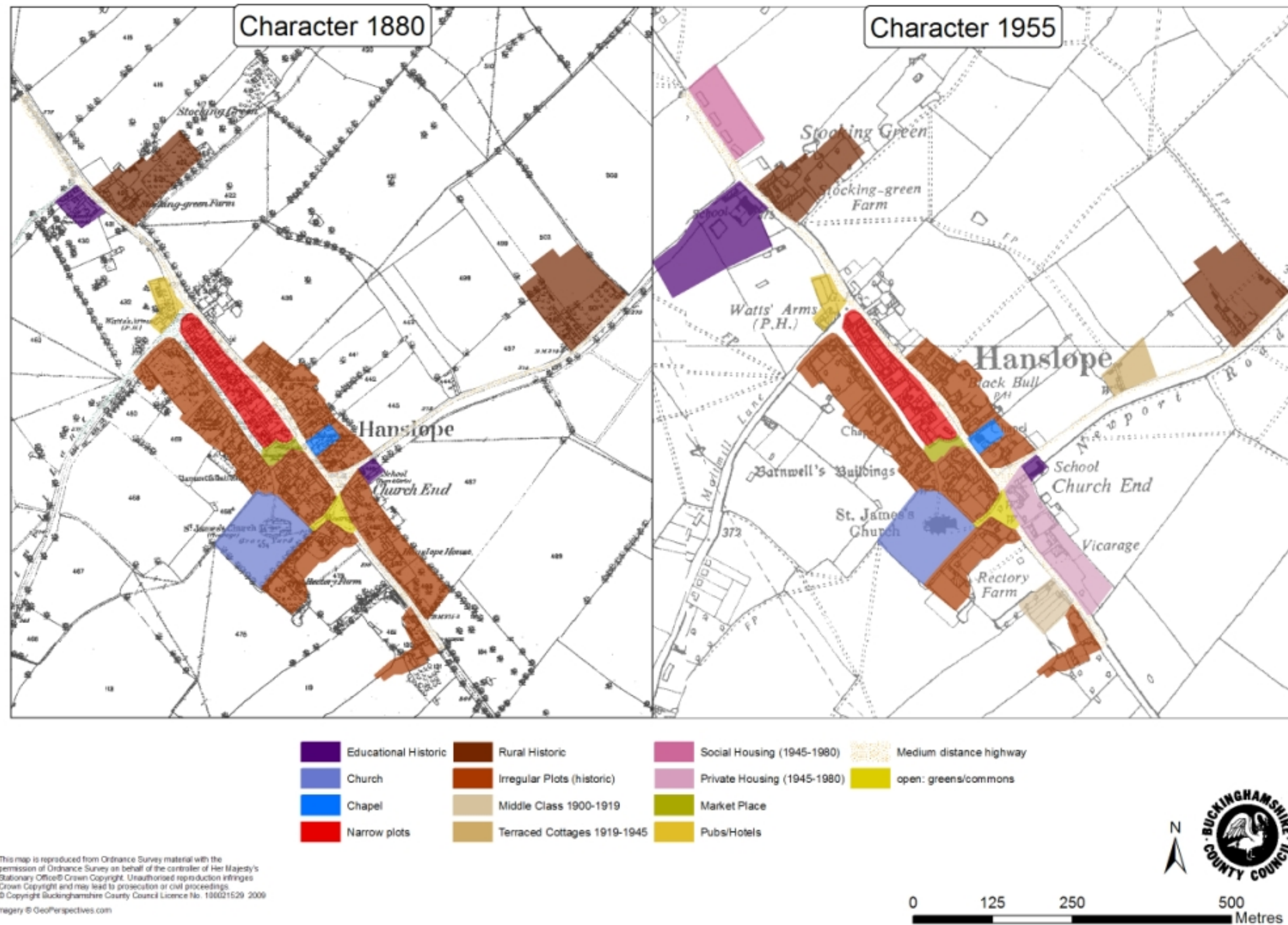


Figure 30: Hanslope in the 1880s to 1955

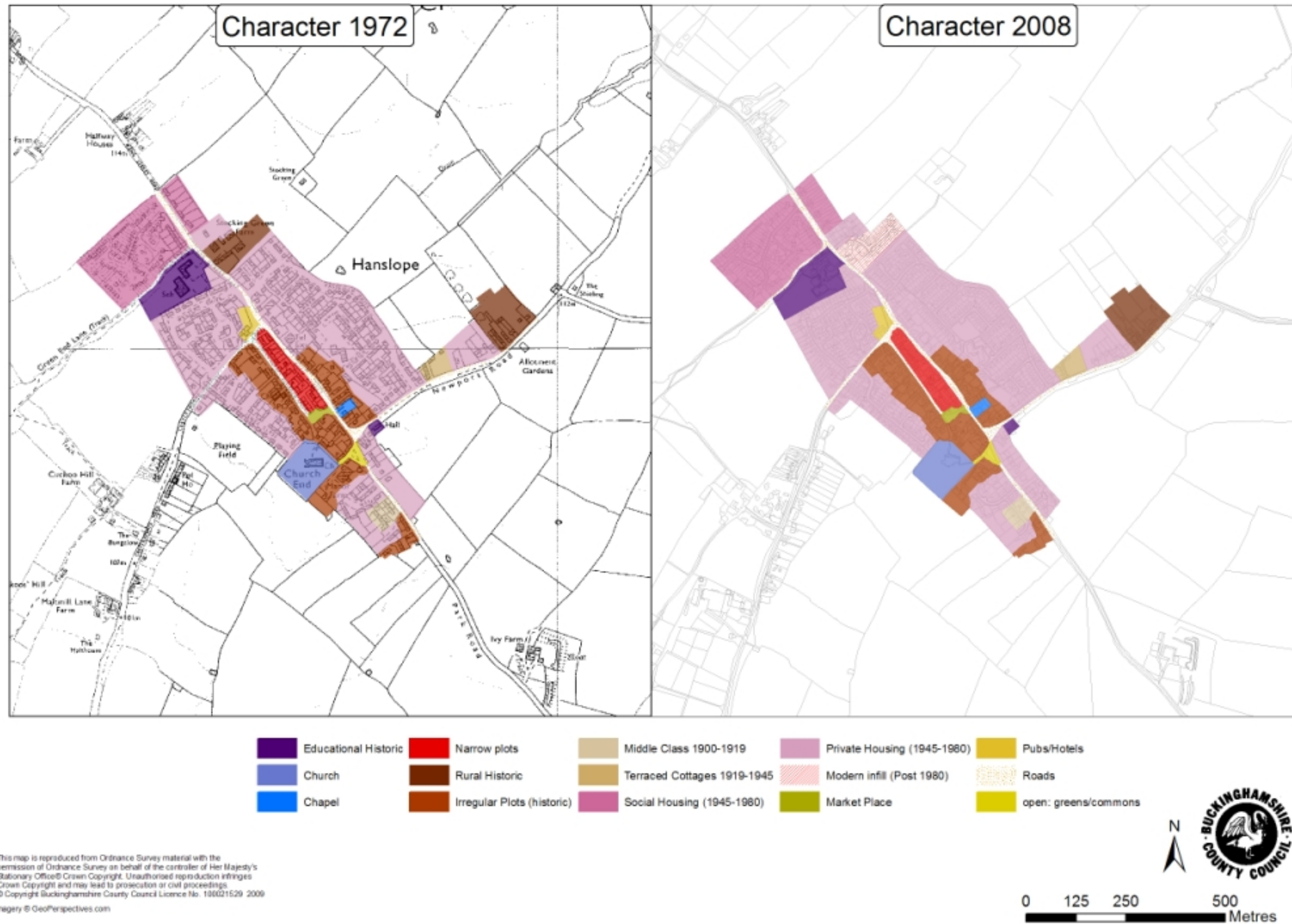


Figure 31: Hanslope in the post war to modern period

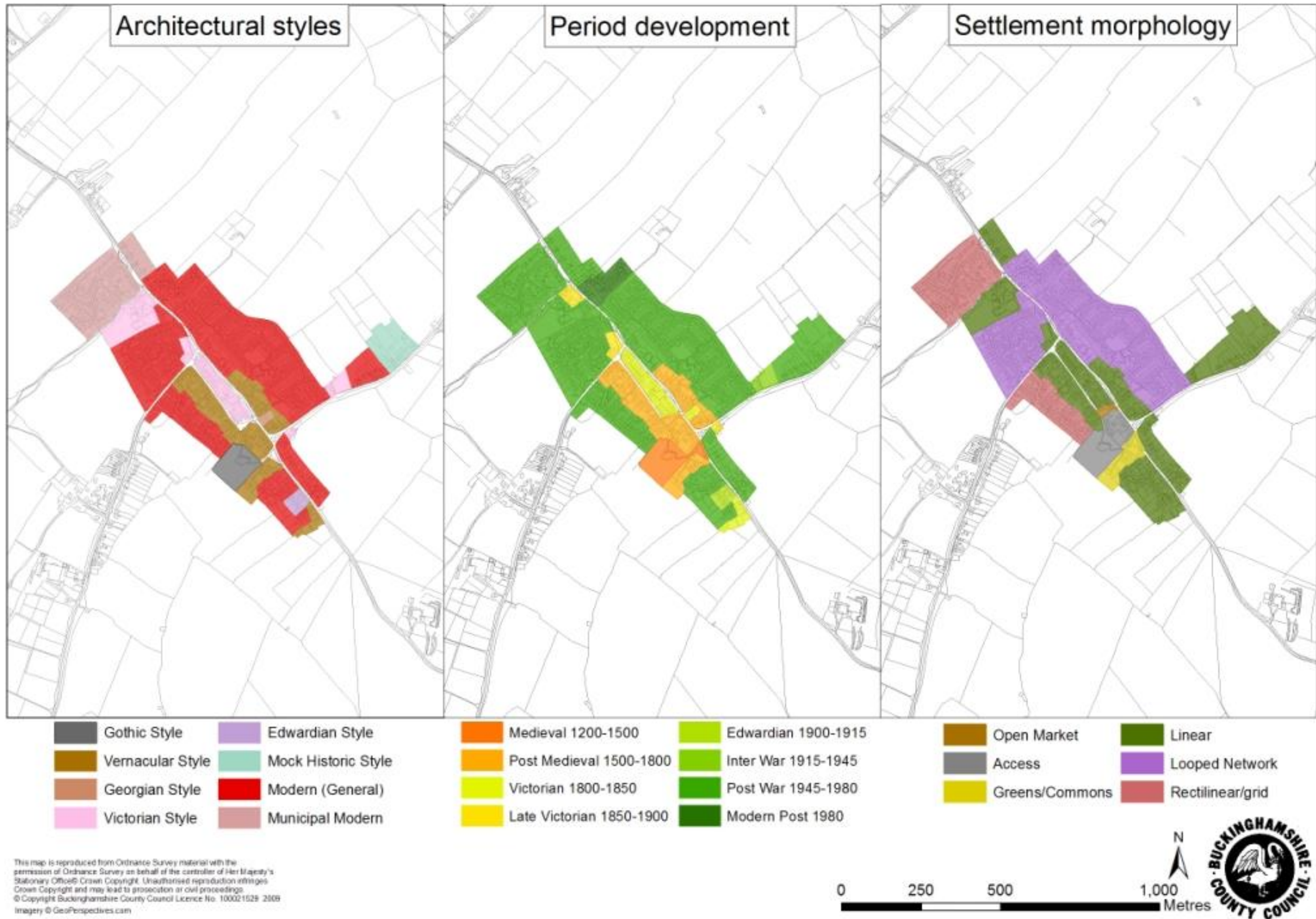
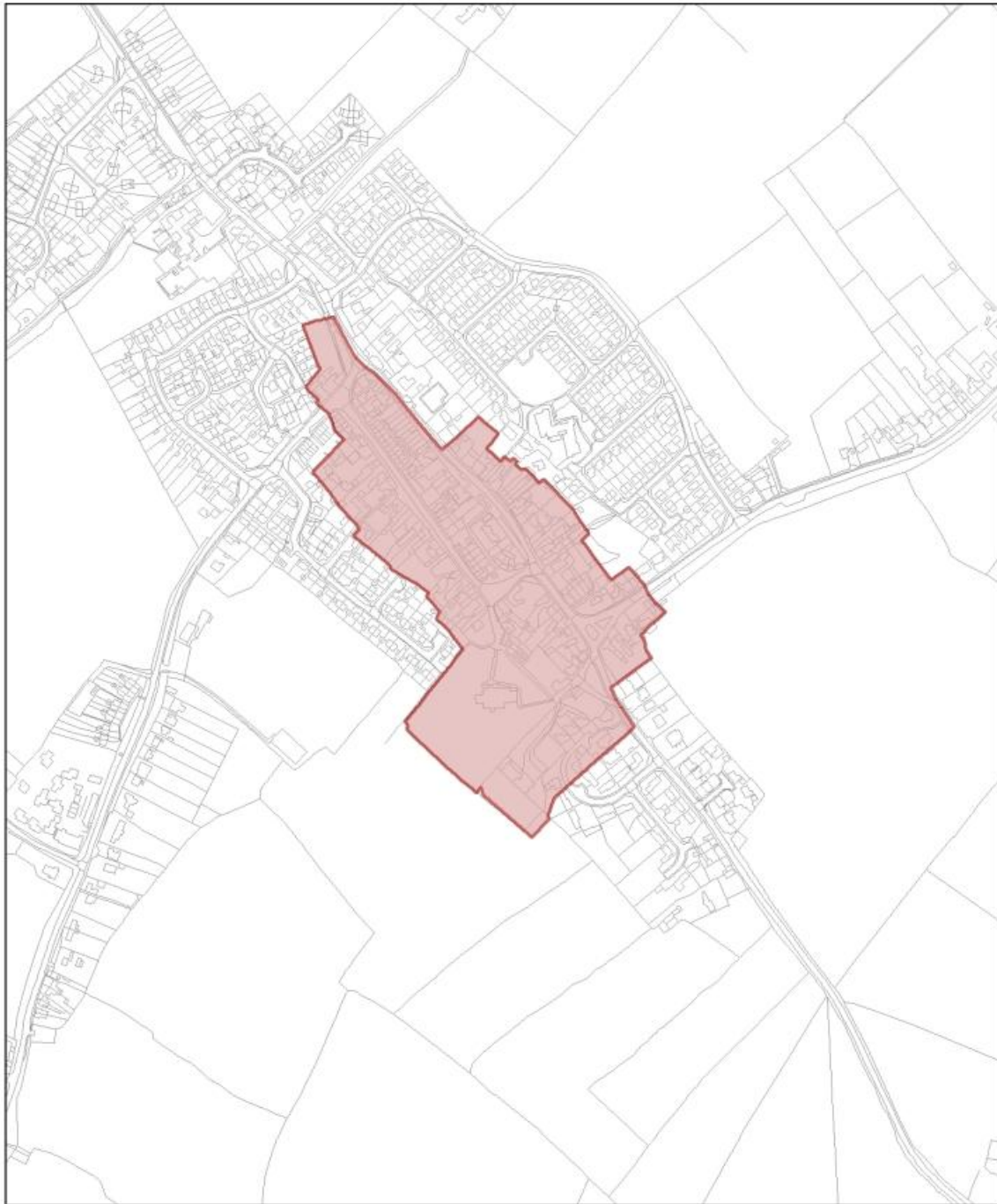


Figure 32: Morphological and period development

II ASSESSMENT

5 Designations



 Conservation Areas



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0 62.5 125 250
 Metres

Figure 33: Extent of the conservation area

5.1 Conservation Areas (CA)

Hanslope was first designated as a conservation area in 1979. It covers the historic core along the High Street and Gold Street.

5.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no registered parks and gardens in Hanslope.

5.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

The village is classified as a notification area in the Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record.

5.4 Scheduled Monuments

There are no scheduled monuments within the settlement boundary or historic core of Hanslope.

5.5 Listed Buildings

There are eighteen listed buildings in Hanslope, including the 12th century Grade I listed St James Church. The remaining listed buildings are grade II, one dates to the 16th century with a further ten dating to the 17th and 18th centuries.

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 31). 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 35). 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.

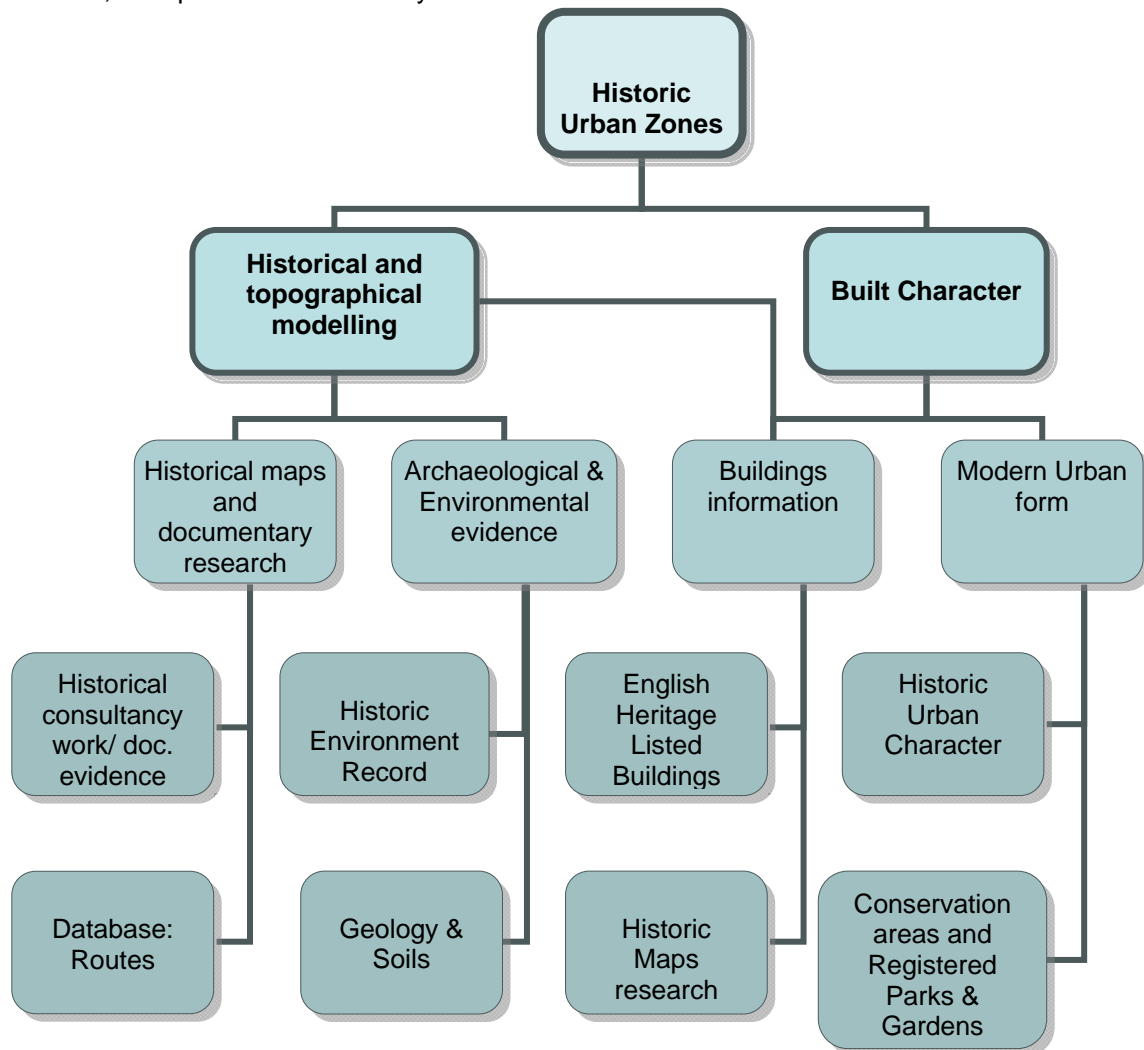


Figure 34: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

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
-

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 a 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.

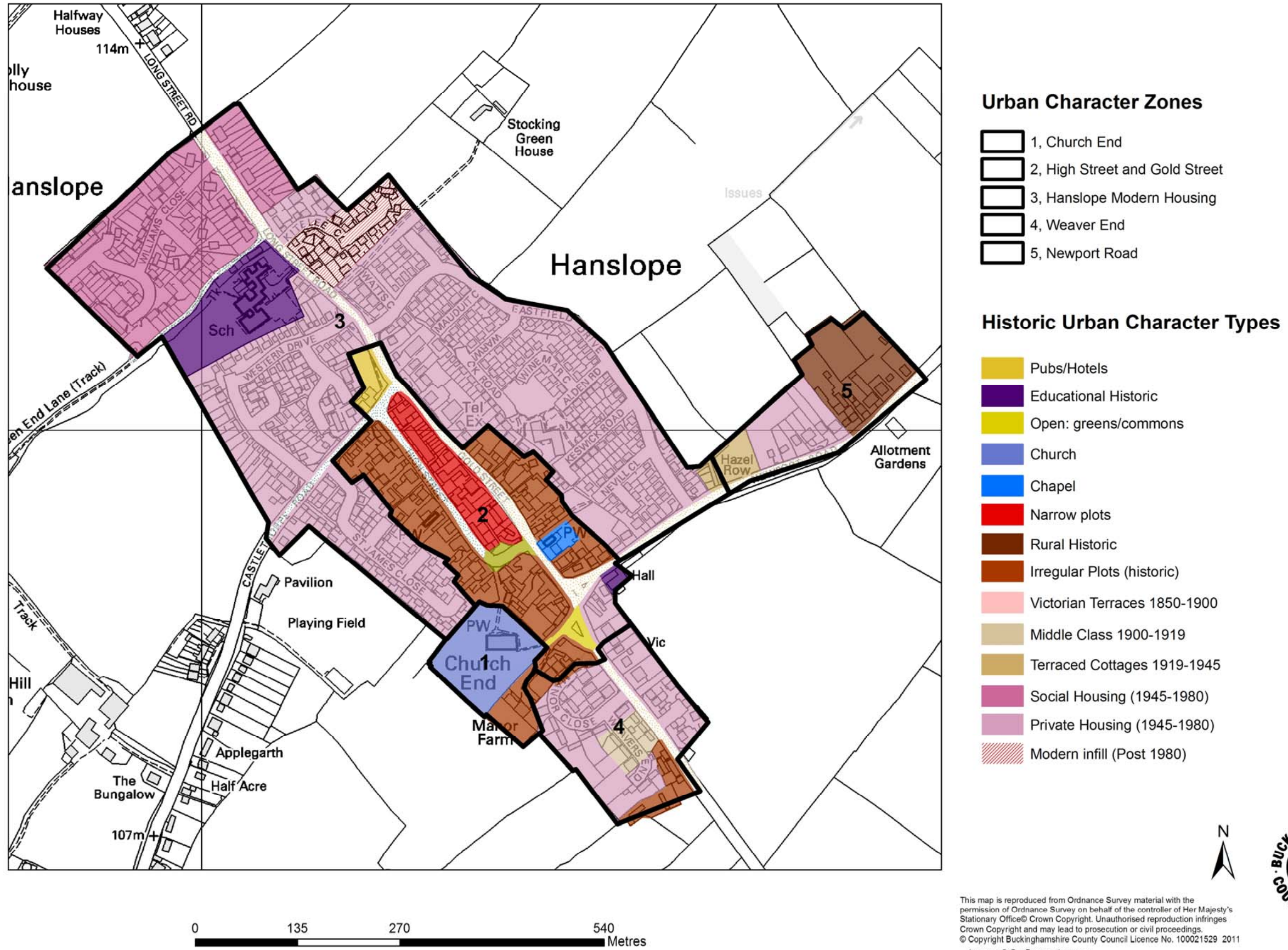


Figure 35: Historic Character Zones for Hanslope

6.5 Historic Settlement

Zone 1: Church End			
Summary: This zone is in an area of Hanslope known as Church End, this comprises the imposing parish church of St James the Great and buildings associated with The Old Manor House. Both the church and manor buildings possess listed status, with St James the Great having the distinction of being a grade I listed building. The zone lies entirely within Hanslope's conservation area.			
Historical: The church of St James the Great dates from the 12th century, before that date a church existed outside the village towards the present Ivy farm, Park Road. The lord of the manor, William Mauduit applied to have it dismantled and rebuilt on its present site. Further construction work took place over the next 300 years as evidenced by the 13th century entrance and the 15th century nave. The spire which was built in the 15th century, collapsed in 1804 after a terrible storm. It was later rebuilt twenty feet less than the original. St James's churchyard is also of historical significance; it is the resting place of a number of people who had historical associations with the village, including the 17th century clock master Joseph Knibb and the 19th century bare knuckle prize-fighter Alex McKay. The Old Manor House, also formerly known as Rectory Farm and Old Manor Farm is thought to be the location for Hanslope's medieval manor before the residence was transferred to Hanslope Park in the 16th century.			
Evidential: The potential for discovering archaeology in this zone is rated as high. There have been two archaeological interventions in this zone: a watching brief at the church (HL1), which although showed an absence of any real archaeology, it was nonetheless informative as it supported the theory that the church had no earlier foundation than the 12 th century. A second investigation, building recording at The Old rectory house (HL3), revealed that the building dates to the 16 th /17 th century, with 18 th century alterations. However the size of the walls at the rectory is over 1m wide which suggests an early date. Although not proved it is possible that the building is 15th century or earlier. This may have been the solar wing to a demolished. The Old Manor House is located within a moat, although not a great deal of this monument has survived.			
Aesthetic: St James the Great is one of the most attractive churches in Buckinghamshire, with its mixture of architectural styles including the Norman nave/chancel. The church's soaring perpendicular spire, the highest in Buckinghamshire, is arguably its finest attribute.			
Communal Value: The parish church of St James the Great is the communal and spiritual heart of the village.			
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)	
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval	Morphology:	Greens/Common	Density: Low
Survival: High	Character	Church	Irregular Plots (historic)
Group Value: Church/Manor	Types:		
Diversity: High	Architecture	Norman Perpendicular	Vernacular
Potential: High			
Heritage Values		Plan Form	
Evidential Value: High	Build Materials:	Stone	Brick: Machine (Red)
Historical Value: High		Brick: Handmade (Red)	
Aesthetic Value: High	Roof Materials:	Tile: Slate (Natural)	Tile: Cement
Communal Value: High		Thatch	

Zone 2: High Street and Gold Street				
Summary: This zone covers the main historic core of Hanslope and is demarcated by the High Street to the west and Gold Street to the east. Its southern extent is marked by the market square, while the north boundary of the zone is the junction of Castlethorpe Road and Long Street Road. This zone lies entirely within Hanslope's conservation area and contains 16 listed buildings, all classified grade II.				
Historical: Hanslope's evolution as a settlement is uncertain but is known that some form of settlement existed here before Domesday. There is a paucity of evidence historical records for this part of Hanslope but it is known that the southern end of the High Street accommodated the medieval market place.				
Evidential: To date there have been two archaeological interventions in this zone, (HN4) and (HN5) There is the potential for medieval and post medieval archaeology in this area. However the analysis of the plan form shows that Hanslope was formerly a common edge or green settlement with houses and farms clustered around a green, demarcated by the High Street and the Gold Street. It is thought that the market was originally located to the south, in what is now the market square. The majority of historic buildings in this part of the village date from the 17 th to 19 th centuries, although recent research into the building survey has pushed back the dates of some buildings, particularly those clustered around The Square: This includes Barnwell Cottages, Stafford House, Old Cobblers/Old Fairings, Horseshoe Cottages, and Green Manor in this area contain late medieval elements.				
Aesthetic: Contains many attractive historic buildings, ranging in date from post medieval to Victorian. The most notable are the vernacular cottages, built from the locally sourced Coarse rubblestone, some with thatched roofing; notable examples can be found at the Green and 5/7 Church Row. Overall the architecture suggests a rural village feel rather than that of a market town.				
Communal Value: The High Street and Gold Street contain only a handful of pubs and shops, and possesses a market square and a village pond at the green.				
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval Survival: High Group Value: Village Diversity: Medium Potential: High	Morphology:	Linear	Open Market	Density: Low
	Character Types:	Irregular Plots (historic) Narrow Plots Private Housing (1945-1980)		Market Place Educational (historic)
	Architecture	Vernacular Victorian		Georgian Modern (General)
Heritage Values		Plan Form:	Post Medieval: Cottage rural Post Medieval: Wide Frontage	Post Medieval Terraces Chapel (non conf)
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: Medium		Build Materials:	Stone Brick: Handmade (Red) Brick: Machine (Coloured)	Brick: Handmade (Coloured) Brick: Painted
		Roof Materials:	Tile: Cement Tile: Slate (Natural)	Thatch

6.6 Modern Settlement

Zone 3: Hanslope Modern Housing					
Summary: This zone encompasses modern development in Hanslope, which surrounds the historic core of the village on its northern, eastern and western sides.					
Historical: Prior to its development in the 1960s and 1970s the majority of this area was formerly composed of parliamentary enclosure fields. The notable exception was the presence of the hamlet of known as Stocking Green, a common or green edge settlement consisting of farmsteads and cottages, which had a documented history going back to the medieval period. It was not until the 1960s and 1970s when new estates of residential housing was constructed in Hanslope, enveloping the village's historic core and also coalescing the dispersed settlement of Stocking Green into the new extent of the village.					
Evidential: There have been two archaeological interventions this zone, both at Stocking Green (HN2) and (HN6). The most significant of these, (HN2) uncovered a complex of archaeological deposits dating from the medieval to post medieval period. However no structural evidence for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity was present. In terms of the zone's future archaeological potential, the only areas that would be of clear archaeological interest are the parts of the zone that abut Hanslope's historic core and the former hamlet of Stocking Green. However the majority of the area has already been developed and covered in residential housing and the prospects for archaeological discovery would be generally low. The zone contains no historic buildings of note or architectural interest.					
Aesthetic: This zone is of low aesthetic value; this part of Hanslope is generally comprised of bungalows, semi-detached modern housing, there is little provision for green space or green infrastructure.					
Communal Value: This area has a low communal value, as it largely comprises residential housing. The zone has one school, which was established in the late 19 th century which was modernised in the 1960s.					
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Low/Medium Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Looped Network Rectilinear/grid	Linear	Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Private Housing (1945-1980) Social Housing (1945-1980) Modern Infill: Post 1980		Educational (Historic) Pub/Hotel	
	Architecture	Modern (General) Municipal Modern		Victorian	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Bungalows Modern: Flats Modern: Semi detached		Modern: Detached	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Machine (Coloured)		Brick: Rendered	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Cement		Tile: Slate (Artificial)	

Zone 4: Weavers End			
Summary: This zone is located to the south of the Hanslope's historic core of the High Street and Gold Street. This includes Manor Close as well as Weavers End. Manor Close was built after Weavers End, on the site of the former farmyard of Rectory Farm. The zone lies within the conservation area of the village and contains one listed building, 28 Park Road, also called Park Road Farm.			
Historical: The northern end of the zone was known historically as weaver's End, although there is no definitive explanation for the name's origin, it is thought that this area of the town might have been associated with textile industry in the post medieval period. There is also reference to the presence of lace makers in the village in the 18 th and 19 th centuries. Apart from the area abutting the historic core, the larger proportion of the zone was formerly enclosures and fields in the 19 th century. It was not until the mid to late 20 th century that this part of Hanslope was developed, with the building of houses for the expanding village.			
Evidential: There have been no archaeological investigations in this zone, nor any known sites or finds of note making the evaluation of archaeological potential hard to determine. The area was largely developed with residential housing in the 20 th century which may have destroyed any surviving archaeological deposits. However, there are some areas that remain intact, which may yield archaeological evidence - possibly relating to Hanslope's medieval and post medieval industries of weaving and fulling.			
Aesthetic: With the exception of a few historic buildings at the northern end of the zone and the farm at the southern end. The zone is mainly composed of 20 th century residential housing of a low aesthetic value.			
Communal Value: This area has a low communal value, as it largely comprises residential housing.			
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Linear	Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Private Housing (1945-1980) Middle Class Housing (1900-1919)	Irregular Plots (Historic)
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Vernacular
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached Post Medieval: Wide Frontage	Post Medieval: Farmhouse
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Machine (Coloured)	Brick: Rendered
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Cement	Tile: Slate (Artificial)

Zone 5: Newport Road			
Summary: This zone is defined by the development along the Newport Road. There is one listed buildings and the zone lies outside of Hanslope's conservation area.			
Historical: Aside from the houses at the eastern end, Newport Road was formerly made up of 18 th century parliamentary enclosure fields, until development of residential housing in the 1960s.			
Evidential: Assessing the archaeological potential of this zone is problematic as no previous work has been carried out. It is thought that the overall likelihood of archaeological discovery is low at the zone's eastern end but with a greater chance of yielding archaeological deposits at the western end which abuts the historic core of the village. There are no listed buildings in this area or no known buildings of historic architectural interest.			
Aesthetic: Newport Road is characterised by the quiet, rural road, with an open feel. The road is abutted by a number of attractive vernacular buildings interspersed with more modern examples.			
Communal Value: The zone is entirely residential and possesses a low communal value.			
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)	
Evidential Value: Low/Medium Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Low	Morphology:	Linear	Density: Medium
	Character Types:	Rural Historic Private Housing (1945-1980)	Terraced Cottages 1919-1945
	Architecture	Mock Historic Modern (General)	Victorian
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached	Modern: Terrace
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay	Tile: Slate (Natural)

III RECOMMENDATIONS

7 Management Recommendations

7.1 Conservation Area Appraisals

There are no recommendations to amend or extend the existing conservation area in Hanslope.

7.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no recommendations to amend the existing register of parks and gardens.

7.3 Archaeological Notification Areas

There are no recommendations to add to the list of archaeological notification sites in Hanslope.

7.4 Scheduled Monuments

There are no recommendations for the scheduling of new monuments in Hanslope.

8 Research Agenda

8.1 Prehistoric and Roman

- Currently there is no evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement at Hanslope. Is there any archaeological evidence to suggest that there was proto settlement in or around the village?

8.2 Saxon

- Historical records suggest that Hanslope developed as a settlement in the medieval period but is there any evidence to indicate an earlier Saxon settlement in Hanslope?
- Is there any archaeological evidence for an early/ Saxon church in Hanslope?

8.3 Medieval

- Is there any archaeological evidence for an early church in Hanslope?
- Although a charter for a market and fair was granted in the 13th century, there appears to be a paucity of historical evidence about the activities of Hanslope's market. Can archaeological investigation determine the position/extent of the market and whether there is any material evidence for its existence?
- The surviving historical documentation suggested that a significant proportion of occupations were service based. Is there any historical evidence for industries in Hanslope and if so, is there any archaeological evidence to support their existence?
- Using the 1279 hundred roll entry and the early rental and tax assessments, historical research could be undertaken to assess on occupational structures and local connections in medieval Hanslope. The surviving ministers' accounts from 1429-30 may enable useful comparisons to be drawn with nearby towns in the later medieval period.
- Apart from Hanslope Park, where are the locations for the other medieval deer parks in Hanslope? Is there any archaeological evidence or extant remains that may demarcate their boundaries?
- Hanslope's main economy appears to have grown up to service the needs of wealthy households. It is uncertain, however, whether the village was ever truly urban in character. Further historical research is needed to address the question whether, if at all, Hanslope ever became a town, and offer suggestions as to why it failed to develop as an urban centre?

8.4 Post Medieval

- The assessment of historic sources (Appendix 1) has given some indication of the potential further work that could be done on occupational structures and local connections.
- Historical sources indicate that Hanslope possessed some industries in the post medieval period, including fulling and weaving. Is there any evidence in the archaeological record to shed light on their location?
- There is some suggestion that the green/market was infilled during this period creating the eastern side of the High Street. What dating evidence is there for market infilling?
- The early modern period seems to be very well documented, particularly from the mid-seventeenth century onwards, and this would enable the study of the economy of the village through a period that encompassed disafforestation, enclosure, the decline of the lace industry and the rise of nearby Stony Stratford and Wolverton.

9 Bibliography

Map Sources

Map of the manor of Castlethorpe 1761-1765 (CBS Ma 33/1)

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<http://www.mkheritage.co.uk/hdhs/index.html>

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 254259

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
35500000	Ivy farm	Medieval	Homestead moat	481000	246240
35600000	Hanslope Park Moat	Medieval	Moat	482310	245440
35701000	Rectory Farmhouse	Medieval	Homestead moat	480430	246580
35800000	Alongside M1, Hanslope	Medieval	Homestead moat	481700	247630
35801000	Alongside M1, Hanslope	Medieval	House platform	481740	247510
36000000	Gordon's Lodge	Medieval	Farm pond	477500	248500
140800000	Gordon's Lodge Farm (SW of)	Roman	Hamlet?	477200	248100
140801000	Gordon's Lodge Farm (SW of)	Medieval	Kiln?	477200	248100
163300000	Nun's Mead Field, Hanslope	Medieval	Building - site	481400	247800
163500000	North West of Woad Farm	Roman	Metalling	481250	247450
163501000	North West of Woad Farm	Roman	Floor	481250	247450
163700000	Bullington End. Hanslope	Medieval	Hamlet - site	481000	245100
163900000	Ivy Farm, Hanslope	Medieval	Hamlet - site	480900	246100
163900001	Ivy Farm, Hanslope	Post Medieval	Road - site	480900	246100
163901000	Ivy Farm, Hanslope	Medieval	House platforms	480900	246100
172100000	Milford Leys crop mark	Iron Age	Rectilinear enclosure	478500	244800
205102000	Viatores Road 172;172A-B	Roman	Linear system	480300	249240
257900000	Bullington End Limekiln	Modern	Lime Kiln	481120	244750
268400000	Hanslope Parish	Saxon	Parish	481000	247000
458900000	Green End Farm	Medieval	Village 'End'	479700	246900
458901000	Green End Farm	Post Medieval	Mansion	479700	246900
458902000	Green End Farm	Post Medieval	Fishpond	479700	246900
458903000	Green End Farm	Medieval	Trackway	479700	246900
458904000	Green End Farm	Medieval	House platform	479700	246900
476900000	Ring cell (A Field)	Roman	Deserted Settlement	481600	248000
476902000	Ringcell (A Field)	Roman	Mosaic	481600	248000
514200000	Hanslope Mill	Post Medieval	Mill	476800	247800
514201000	Hanslope Mill	Medieval	Watermill	476800	247800

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514202000	Hanslope Mill	Medieval	Mill	476800	247800
515900000	"Bean Field", Hanslope	Roman	Farmstead	480600	245500
521801000	Hanslope Park	Medieval	Deer park	481550	245700
521802000	Hanslope Park	Post Medieval	Deer park?	481550	245700
521805000	Hanslope Park Kitchen Garden	Post Medieval	Kitchen Garden	481587	245737
521900000	Stocking Green, Hanslope	Medieval	Shrunken settlement	480500	247400
521901000	Stocking Green, Hanslope	Medieval	House platform	480500	247400
521902000	Stocking Green, Hanslope	Medieval	House platform	480500	247400
521903000	Stocking Green, Hanslope	Medieval	Drove Road	480500	247400
522000100	Tothall Manor	Medieval	Manor	482110	247070
522000101	Tothall Manor	Medieval	Vinyard	482110	247070
522000200	Tothall Manor	Uncertain	Mansion	482110	247070
522001001	Tothall Manor	Medieval	Dovecote	482090	247070
522100000	Watts Arms Inn, Hanslope	Post Medieval	Mansion	480150	247100
522101000	Mansion site near Watts Arms Inn	Post Medieval	Building	480150	247100
522102000	Watts Arms Inn, Hanslope	Post Medieval	Fishpond	480150	247100
522200000	Green End, Hanslope	Modern	Pump House	479780	248100
522201000	Green End, Hanslope	Modern	Water tank	479780	248100
522400000	St. James the Great, Hanslope	Medieval	Parish Church	480394	246715
522400001	St. James's churchyard	Medieval	Parish Church	480400	246720
522401000	St. James the Great	Medieval	Bell tower	480377	246715
522402000	St. James the Great	Medieval	Chantry Chapel	480400	246720
522404000	St. James the Great, Hanslope	Medieval	Inhumation	480400	246720
522500000	Market Square, Hanslope	Medieval	Market Place	480350	246880
522501000	Market Square, Hanslope	Post Medieval	Market House?	480350	246880
537400000	Hanslope Enclosure	Uncertain	Fishpond	482540	245890
584800000	SW of Railway, Hanslope	Uncertain	Rectilinear enclosure	478900	245140
584900000	N of Milford Leys Cottage	Uncertain	Enclosure	478720	244770
587000000	Tathall End, Hanslope	Medieval	Ponds	482330	246550
587001000	Tathall End, Hanslope	Medieval	Fishpond	482330	246550
587002000	Tathall End, Hanslope	Medieval	Hollow Way	482330	246550
587003000	Tathall End, Hanslope	Medieval	Detached house?	482410	246580
703100000	Hanslope Lodge	Uncertain	Lodge	477550	248430

703200000	Chantry	Uncertain	Unclassified	478530	248730
703300000	Hanslope	Medieval	Village	480430	246820
703301000	Wooding Lane. Long Street	Uncertain	Village 'End'	479890	248250
703302000	Long Street	Medieval	Hamlet	479450	247960
703303000	Pindon End	Uncertain	Village 'End'	478360	247540
703304000	Holiday Lane	Uncertain	Hamlet	479990	247630
703305000	Higham Cross	Uncertain	Hamlet	478980	247290
703306000	Hungate End	Uncertain	Village 'End'	478710	246920
703307000	Water End	Uncertain	Deserted Settlement	478520	246010
792200000	Osborne Cottages	Modern	Terrace	480338	246800
792201000	Osborn Cottages Well	Post Medieval		480345	246800
793300000	Hanslope Sewage disposal works		Sewage works	479432	247311
793800000	serpentine cropmark	Uncertain	Cropmark	480630	249492
796200000	Communications Centre	Modern	Communications Centre	481670	245850
811400000	Hanslope Quarry	Post Medieval	Common Quarry	111111	111111
813400000	New Buildings Farmstead	Modern	Farmstead	481625	244904
813401000	New Buildings farmhouse	Modern	Farmhouse	481647	244892
813402000	New Buildings Barn	Modern	Barn	481635	244916
813403000	New Buildings cart house	Modern	Cart house?	481595	244921
813404000	New Buildings farmstead	Modern	Farm building	481698	244922
814800000	Holiday Lane building	Uncertain	building	480133	247743
818200000	Hungate End farm	Modern	Farmstead	478617	246601

2.2 Find Spots

HER	Location	Period	Details	Easting	Northing
140802000	Gordon's Lodge Farm	Medieval	Building platform	477200	248100
140803000	Gordon's Lodge Farm	Medieval	Short cross halfpenny	477200	248100
140804000	Gordon's Lodge Farm	Medieval	Sherds: Lyveden ware	477200	248100
140805000	Gordon's Lodge Farm	Roman	Roof tile, & burnt stone	477200	248100
140805010	Gordon's Lodge Farm	Roman	Sherds: colour-coated sherd & calcite-gritted	477200	248100
163200000	Find location	Medieval	Sherd: shelly	481300	248200
163301000	Nun's Mead Field	Medieval	Roof slate: limestone	481400	247800
163302000	Nun's Mead Field	Medieval	Sherd: Potterspury	481400	247800

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163502000	North West of Woad Farm	Roman	Sherds:Calcite gritted; shelly gritted; samian;	481250	247450
163503000	North West of Woad Farm	Medieval	Sherds: Potterspury	481250	247450
163600000	Castlethorpe Road	Medieval	Sherds	480000	246600
163701000	Bullington End. Hanslope	Medieval	Pottery: green glaze; calcite gritted;	481000	245100
163901001	Ivy Farm	Medieval	Sherds:	480900	246100
163902000	Ivy Farm	Medieval	Coins	480900	246100
163903000	Ivy Farm	Medieval	Jewellery: rings; brooches; buckles	480900	246100
163904000	Ivy Farm	Medieval	Scabbard dagger; spur	480900	246100
163905000	Ivy Farm	Medieval	Mortar	480800	246100
207900000	Find location	Bronze Age	Arrowhead	476900	247800
238400000	Found at Hanslope	Iron Age	Unclassified	480000	247000
268400001		Post Medieval	furniture fitting	477300	247900
268400002		Post Medieval	Coin	480463	246358
268400003		Post Medieval	coin	480600	246700
268400004		Post Medieval	Coin	479868	246783
268400005		Post Medieval	Coin	479738	246765
268400006		Post Medieval	Jetton	481210	244580
268400007		Post Medieval	Buckle	479713	246516
268400008		Post Medieval	Mount	479789	246775
268400009		Post Medieval	Tack	479890	246773
268400010		Post Medieval	Jetton	481200	244670
268400011		Post Medieval	Buckle	479877	246813
268400012		Post Medieval	Buckle	479000	246000
268400013		Post Medieval	Coin	480588	246261
268400014		Post Medieval	Buckle	480600	246360
268400015		Post Medieval	Buckle	480600	246300
268400016		Post Medieval	Ring	479828	246903
268400017		Post Medieval	Token	481200	244670
268400018		Post Medieval	Buckle	480019	246786
268400019		Post Medieval	Coin	480588	246261
268400021		Post Medieval	Buckle	480600	246300
268400022		Post Medieval	Buckle	479832	246931

268400025		Post Medieval	Seal matrix	479173	247607
268400026		Post Medieval	Pipe Tamper	479252	247520
268400027		Post Medieval	Token	481200	244670
268400028		Post Medieval	Coin	479741	246870
268400029		Post Medieval	Coin	480669	246391
268400030		Post Medieval	Coin	479779	246834
268400031		Post Medieval	Buckle	479799	246821
268400033		Post Medieval	Ring	479319	248467
268400034		Post Medieval	Buckle	479758	246925
268400035		Post Medieval	Buckle	480469	246930
268400036		Post Medieval	Buckle	480542	246372
268400037		Post Medieval	Buckle	479737	246847
268400038		Post Medieval	Buckle	479866	246982
268400039		Post Medieval	Buckle	479872	247025
268400040		Post Medieval	Buckle	480600	246300
268400041		Post Medieval	Rotary Key	481140	245793
268400042		Post Medieval	Buckle	479785	246965
268400043		Post Medieval	Bell	479733	246919
268400044		Post Medieval	Tag	480669	245134
268400045		Post Medieval	Buckle	479712	246875
268400046		Post Medieval	coin	480000	247560
268400047		Post Medieval	Coin	481100	244800
268400048		Post Medieval	Coin	481116	245573
268400049		Post Medieval	Bridle Fitting	480425	246318
268400050		Post Medieval	Coin	479737	246797
268400051		Post Medieval	Pin	480890	245730
268400052		Post Medieval	Buckle	480000	246000
268400053		Post Medieval	Bell	479727	246922
268400054		Post Medieval	Coin Hoard	477800	247500
268400055		Post Medieval	Bell	479811	246843
268400056		Post Medieval	mount	479789	246775
268400057		Post Medieval	Buckle	479857	246870

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268400058		Post Medieval	Buckle	479787	246782
268400059		Post Medieval	Bell	480492	244608
268400060		Post Medieval	Buckle	479766	246730
268400061		Post Medieval	Token	477300	247900
268400062		Post Medieval	Buckle	481256	244788
268400063		Post Medieval	Buckle	479841	246909
268400064		Post Medieval	Cloth Seal	480000	246000
268400065		Post Medieval	coin	481116	245817
268400066		Post Medieval	Buckle	480600	246300
268400067		Post Medieval	Buckle	480600	246300
268400068		Post Medieval	Token	479763	246901
268400069		Post Medieval	Buckle	481260	244762
268400070		Post Medieval	Buckle	479901	246832
268400071		Post Medieval	Buckle	481400	244570
268400072		Post Medieval	Buckle	481000	244000
268400074		Post Medieval	Buckle	480600	246300
268400075		Post Medieval	Coin	480637	246464
268400076		Post Medieval	Coin	479740	246462
268400077		Post Medieval	Coin	481267	244867
268400078		Post Medieval	Coin	481318	244829
268400079		Post Medieval	Cloth Seal	480600	246800
268400080		Post Medieval	Coin	479919	246491
268400081		Post Medieval	Coin	479789	246820
268400082		Post Medieval	Coin	481100	244800
268400083		Post Medieval	coin	480500	246800
268400084		Post Medieval	Token	480817	246583
268400085		Post Medieval	Weight	479710	246907
268400086		Post Medieval	Buckle	479787	246782
268400100		Roman	Coin Hoard	477300	247900
268400110		Medieval	STRAP FITTING	480620	246800
268400110		Medieval	Buckle	481285	244765
268400111		Post Medieval	MODEL	480700	246300

268400134		Roman	Brooch	477100	248200
268400135		Roman	Brooch	477100	248200
268400139		Roman	Nail Cleaner	477100	248200
268400151		Roman	Brooch	479730	246862
268400152		Roman	Brooch	479714	246708
268400154		Roman	Coin	0	0
268400162		Roman	coin	479900	247910
268400166		Roman	coin	480600	246700
268400167	Manor Farm	Roman	Coin	480150	245160
268400172		Roman	coin	479600	245900
268400173		Roman	Buckle	479815	246939
268400175		Medieval	Coin	480400	247900
268400176		Medieval	Coin	479702	246862
268400177		Medieval	Scabbard	479900	247500
268400178		Medieval	Buckle	479740	246462
268400179		Medieval	Buckle	480400	246400
268400180		Medieval	Buckle	479796	246839
268400181		Medieval	Buckle	479732	246831
268400182		Medieval	Strap end	480581	246218
268400183		Medieval	Coin	479786	246805
268400184		Medieval	Token	479000	246000
268400185		Medieval	Coin	479730	246882
268400186		Medieval	coin	480100	248400
268400187		Medieval	Coin	478500	248700
268400189		Medieval	Coin	480500	247700
268400190		Medieval	coin	480600	246600
268400191		Medieval	COIN	481400	245100
268400192		Medieval	COIN	481400	245100
268400193		Medieval	Buckle	481263	249753
268400195		Medieval	buckle	479900	247500
268400197		Medieval	clasp	480771	246324
268400199		Medieval	Buckle	480512	245210

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268400200		Medieval	Strap End	480702	245021
268400203		Medieval	Buckle	481344	244872
268400205		Medieval	Buckle	479825	246957
268400206		Medieval	Brooch	479898	246755
268400207		Medieval	Mount	481210	244690
268400208		Medieval	Coin	479730	246862
268400209		Medieval	Coin	479984	246897
268400210		Medieval	Coin	479785	246438
268400212		Medieval	Coin	479634	246736
268400213		Medieval	Coin	479712	246898
268400215		Medieval	Coin	479770	246915
268400216		Medieval	Coin	479927	246900
268400217		Medieval	Coin	0	0
268400218		Medieval	Buckle	481000	244000
268400220		Medieval	Buckle	479809	246957
268400221	Manor Farm	Medieval	STRAP FITTING	480400	245700
268400222	Manor Farm	Medieval	DAGGER	480400	245700
268400224		Medieval	SLIDE KEY	480120	247960
268400225		Medieval	Token	479895	246467
268400226		Medieval	Pot repair	479669	246682
268400228	Manor Farm	Medieval	SPINDLE WHORL	480400	245700
268400230		Medieval	ARROWHEAD	481400	245100
268400233		Medieval	Weight	480551	246218
268400234		Medieval	Cockspur	481116	245573
268400237		Iron Age	Brooch	477100	248200
268400238		Iron Age	Harness fitting	479600	246900
268400239		Iron Age	Coin	477100	248200
268400241		Medieval	Strap fitting	481023	245469
268400242		Medieval	STRAP FITTING	480000	247000
268400243		Medieval	Coin	479837	246774
268400244		Medieval	Buckle	479900	247500
268400245		Medieval	Coin	480877	245461

268400246		Medieval	Coin	479940	246937
268400247		Medieval	Coin	479845	246810
268400248		Medieval	Coin Hoard	478000	248600
268400250	Manor Farm	Medieval	BUCKLE	480400	245700
268400252		Medieval	Buckle	479768	246833
268400254		Medieval	Key (locking)	481210	244480
268400255		Medieval	Buckle	481000	244000
268400257		Medieval	Cross	479843	246947
268400258		Medieval	Spindle whorl	479790	224570
268400263		Post Medieval	Harness fitting	479965	246986
268400264		Post Medieval	Ring	479920	246971
268400265		Post Medieval	coin	480800	246800
268400266		Post Medieval	Hooked tag	479000	246000
268400267		Post Medieval	Hooked tag	480000	247000
268400268		Post Medieval	Hooked tag	480000	246000
268400269		Post Medieval	dress hook	479690	246400
268400270		Post Medieval	Buckle	479820	246788
268400271		Post Medieval	Buckle	479811	246459
268400272		Post Medieval	Unidentified Object	480770	246890
268400273		Post Medieval	Buckle	479877	246873
268400275		Post Medieval	Harness fitting	479911	246837
268400276		Post Medieval	Weight	0	0
268400277		Post Medieval	Jetton	480592	246361
268400278		Post Medieval	Buckle	480600	246360
268400279		Post Medieval	Buckle	480600	246300
268400280		Post Medieval	Mount	480970	245480
268400281		Post Medieval	Ring	480572	245090
268400282		Post Medieval	Ring	480528	246205
268400283		Medieval	Buckle	480380	245179
268400284		Post Medieval	Scabbard	474000	224000
268400285		Post Medieval	Jetton	479900	247500
268400286		Post Medieval	Coin	479797	246869

268400289		Post Medieval	Buckle	480054	246866
268400290		Post Medieval	Buckle	479854	246861
268400291		Post Medieval	Buckle	479752	246828
268400292		Post Medieval	Coin	481264	244649
268400293		Post Medieval	Buckle	479666	246831
268400294		Post Medieval	coin	480000	248700
268400295	fIELS 5	Post Medieval	Buckle	481000	244000
268400296		Post Medieval	Ring	479853	246879
268400297		Post Medieval	Coin	481121	245767
268400300		Post Medieval	Buckle	479900	247500
268400302		Post Medieval	Buckle	481290	244920
268400303		Post Medieval	Buckle	479752	246828
268400304	Manor Farm	Post Medieval	BUCKLE	480400	245700
268400305	Manor Farm	Post Medieval	CLOTHING FASTENING	480400	245700
268400306		Post Medieval	Buckle	480492	244608
268400307		Medieval	Buckle	481400	244570
268400308		Post Medieval	Ring	480450	246376
268400309		Medieval	COIN	481400	245100
268400310		Medieval	rotary key	480700	247600
268400311		Medieval	BOOK FITTING	479900	248100
268400313		Medieval	Buckle	479730	246733
268400314		Medieval	Harness Mount	480313	245268
268400315		Medieval	Jetton	480476	245205
268400316		Medieval	COIN	481400	245100
268400317		Medieval	Brooch	481318	244829
268400318		Medieval	Coin	479794	246827
268400319		Medieval	Buckle	480000	246000
268400320		Medieval	Buckle	480600	246300
268400321		Medieval	Coin	479956	246899
268400322		Medieval	coin	480100	247600
268400323		Medieval	Coin	479890	246773
268400324		Medieval	Thimble	479065	247666

268400325		Medieval	Buckle plate	479818	246450
268400326		Medieval	Thimble	479000	246000
268400327		Medieval	Buckle	480730	246640
268400328		Medieval	Pin	481333	244881
268400329		Medieval	COIN WEIGHT	480700	245500
268400330		Post Medieval	Ring	479857	246989
268400332		Modernern	Rotary Key	481264	244673
268400333		Modernern	Mount	479559	246522
268400334		Medieval	cockspur	479668	246718
268400335		Medieval	Mount	479881	246902
268400336		Medieval	Unidentified object	474000	224000
268400337		Medieval	Coin	464463	211917
268400338		Medieval	Coin	479944	246965
268400339		Medieval	Coin	481231	244693
268400340		Post Medieval	coin	480000	247500
268400341		Medieval	COIN	481500	245000
268400343		Medieval	coin	480300	247900
268400344		Medieval	coin	480400	247900
268400345		Medieval	Coin	464463	211917
268400346		Medieval	Coin	479737	246869
268400347		Medieval	Coin	479884	246880
268400348		Medieval	Coin	479670	246471
268400349		Medieval	Coin	479869	246772
268400350		Medieval	Weight	480800	246700
268400377		Roman	Coin	479755	246852
268400378		Roman	Coin	480832	245532
268400381		Bronze Age	AXEHEAD	477300	247900
268400384		Medieval	Coin	481121	245767
268400385		Medieval	coin	481000	245900
268400386		Medieval	Buckle	480600	246300
268400388		Medieval	Buckle	479900	247500
268400389		Medieval	Strap end	479900	247500

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268400390	behind school	Medieval	Seal Matrix	480800	246700
268400391		Medieval	Unidentified object	480000	247000
268400392		Medieval	Coin	480665	246424
268400393		Medieval	Coin	479808	246777
268400394		Medieval	Coin	479942	246991
268400396	Manor Farm	Saxon	COIN	480400	245700
268400402		Medieval	Buckle	479609	248425
268400406		Saxon	BALANCE	481400	245100
268400407		Saxon	Strap End	479276	247562
268400433		Roman	Coin	481260	244993
268400436		Roman	coin	479000	246000
268400437		Iron Age	Brooch	477100	248200
268400439		Roman	Coin	479916	246493
268400440		Roman	Coin	480971	245484
268400467		Roman	Coin Hoard	478300	248300
458905000	Green End Farm	Medieval	Sherds:	479700	246900
458906000	Green End	Medieval	Tile (3) - Penn	479700	246900
476901000	Ringcell	Roman	Tesserae; tegula; imbrex; flue tile	481600	248000
476903000	Ringcell	Roman	Sherds:	481600	248000
515901000	"Bean Field"	Roman	Coin	480500	245400
515902000	"Bean Field"	Roman	Sherds: Nene valley	480500	245400
515903000	"Bean Field"	Roman	Coin	480780	245690
522300000	Green End	Roman	Sherds:	479570	246890
522403000	St. James the Great	Medieval	Priests door	480400	246720
522600000	12, High St, Hanslope	Medieval	Window - stone	480290	246930
569400000	Church End	Medieval	Coins, jettons, seal matrices, buckle	480650	246660
569400001	Church End	Medieval	Uncertain	480650	246660
569400002	Church End	Medieval	Seal (2)	480650	246660
569400003	Church End	Post Medieval	Cup - latten	480650	246660
569400004	Church End	Medieval	Coin	480650	246660
569400005	Church End	Medieval	Coin	480650	246660
569400006	Church End	Medieval	Uncertain	480650	246660

587003001	Tathall End	Medieval	Sherds:	482410	246580
587003003	M1 widening Tathall End	Uncertain	Inhumation Cemetery	482330	246550
588300000	Tathall End Farm	Medieval	Sherds:	482060	247120
588400000	N of M1 Motorway	Roman	Sherds:	482170	247320
588400001	N of M1 Motorway	Neo/Bronze Age	Sherds:	482170	247320
594400000	Gayhurst Wood Field	Prehist	Worked flints	482750	246850
594401000	Stone Pit Field	Prehist	Metal detectorist's assemblage	482650	246680
594402000	new Enclosure	Roman	Sherds:	482610	247050
594404000	Middle Green	Prehist	Worked flints (4)	480750	248950
594405000	Salcey Green	Prehist	Unclassified (3)	480400	249250

2.3 Listed Buildings

EH	Grade	Address	Description	Period	Grid Ref
350969	II	Manor Farm & Wall	17th Century	farmhouse	SP8097445567
350970	II	1 & 2 Bullington End Farm	18th Century	rubble stone barn	SP8098245179
350971	II	Hanslope Park House	17th Century	Country House	SP8162645656
350972	II	Hanslope Park House Stables	18th Century	Stone stable	SP8155645708
350973	II	Hanslope Park House Barn	17th Century	rubble stone barn	SP8153545721
350974	II	Leamington Farm & buildings	18th Century	rubble stone cottage	SP8122844426
350975	II	Watts Arms PH	19th Century	Brick public house	SP8022347038
350976	I	St James the Great Church	12th Century	Parish Church	SP8039446716
350977	II	19 Church End	19th Century	Ashlar fronted house	SP8045946729
350978	II	31 Gold St	18th Century	rubble stone cottage	SP8042346906
350979	II	33/35 Gold St	18th Century	rubble stone cottage	SP8043546896
350980	II	Gold St Hall (Gospel)	1809	rubble stone chapel	SP8045746853
350981	II	Green Manor	17th Century	rubble stone farmhouse	SP8041246824
350982	II	Old Manor House Farm	16th Century	Chequered brick house	SP8042346627
350983	II	4 The Green	17th Century	rubble stone cottage	SP8047946721
350984	II	73 Old Farm	17th Century	rubble stone farmhouse	SP7932548082
350985	II	The Cottage	18th Century	rubble stone cottage	SP7897747198
350986	II	37, 39 High St	18th Century	rubble stone cottage	SP8034746943
350987	II	14 High St	18th Century	rubble stone farmhouse	SP8029346916
350988	II	Folly Farm	18th Century	Chequered brick house	SP7969647510

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350989	II	7 Earl Row	17th Century	rubble stone cottage	SP8040646850
350990	II	2 Stafford House	17th Century	rubble stone cottage	SP8038046816
350991	II	2 & 3 Market Sq	18th Century	rubble stone cottage	SP8035046794
350992	II	Malting Farm	1624	rubble stone cottage	SP8050946770
350993	II	28 Park Road Farm	19th Century	farmhouse	SP8061346499
350994	II	Pindon Manor	1656	rubble stone manor	SP7819847485
350995	II	40, 41, 42 Tathall End	1631	stone farmhouse	SP8206046961
350996	II	Tathall End Farm	1625	stone farmhouse	SP8208047047
350997	II	Tathall End Farm Dovecote	1601	dovecote	SP8208447074
351181	II	Methodist Chapel	19th Century	Chapel	SP8030346880
351182	II	22 High St			SP8032446883

3 Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data

Trade Directories

Artisan/trades	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Shoe/boot maker	8	5		1	1	1	2		1
Tailor	2			1					
TOTAL	10	5	0	2	1	1	2	0	1
Merchant/Dealer	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Dealer	8	6		8	6	5	4		1
Dealer (animals)						1	2		1
Dealer (china)									
Dealer (Corn/coal)					1	1	1		1
Dealer (cycle/car)									1
Fellmonger	1	1							
Grocer				2	2	4	3		4
TOTAL	9	7	0	10	9	11	10	0	8
Agric/General	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Agric Engineer				1	2	1			
Farmer	22	17		18	19	21	21		23
Vet		1		1					
TOTAL	22	18	0	20	21	22	21	0	23
Professional	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Surgeon/physician	1	1		1	1	2	2		1
TOTAL	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	1
Service/Provisions	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Baker	4	3		2	2	1	2		1
Beer Retailer				1	1	1	1		
Blacksmith	3	1		1	2	3	2		2
Brazier		1							
Bricklayer/builder	2	1		2	3	2	4		3
Butcher	2	3			2	2	3		2
Carpenter	5	6		3		1	1		1
Carrier				1	1	1	2		
Gardener				1	1	1			1
Hairdresser	1	1							
Ins Agent		1							
Mason		1							
Plumber/electrician	2						1		
Pub	7	6		7	8	6	6		7
Saddler						1	1		
School	2	2				1			
Watchmaker		1							
Wheelwright	1	2		1	1	1	3		1
TOTAL	29	29	0	19	21	21	26	0	18

Population Figures

Date	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
Population	1289	1345	1479	1623	1553	1604	1792	1726	1584	1489	1424
Date	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	
Population	1398	1292	1161	NA	1092	1032	1431	NA	NA	2215	

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 bucksc.gov.uk/bcc/ for 2001

4 Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report

Background

Hanslope, which for most of its recorded history lay within the bounds of Salcey Forest, is a large parish and contains many of the hamlets or 'ends' which often characterise woodland settlement. Before 1894, it straddled the Buckinghamshire-Northamptonshire border but at that date the portion that lay within Northamptonshire was transferred to Hartwell parish.ⁱ

In Domesday Book the manor of Hanslope was assessed at ten hides and its value was given as £24 in both 1066 and 1086. The entry records that thirty-six villeins and eleven bordars had between them eighteen ploughs, and there were, in addition, eight slaves on the manor.ⁱⁱ Although the manor was relatively large and populous there is no evidence that it had any urban characteristics. It was held before 1066 by Haldane, one of King Edward's guards, but it passed to Winemar the Fleming after the Conquest and became the centre of his barony which extended across the border into Northamptonshire. On Winemar's death his estate was split and Michael of Hanslope (probably no relation) acquired Hanslope and the lands of the barony which were held in chief, all of which by c.1131 had passed to his son-in-law William Maudit, chamberlain of the Royal Exchequer. (It is possible that Hanslope was held by the service of finding a king's chamberlain.) The descendants of William Maudit, who by 1263 had succeeded to the earldom of Warwick, continued to hold the honour of Hanslope into the fifteenth century when references to it cease. The lands held as mesne tenancies were inherited on Winemar's death by his son, Walter, whose descendants became important local landholders taking their name (de Preston) from the Northamptonshire manor of Preston Deanery.ⁱⁱⁱ

The early lords of the manor and honour seem to have invested heavily in Hanslope, and built a castle about 1.5 miles to the south of the current village centre. Although this castle was destroyed in 1215, the settlement around it became known as Castlethorpe and the fortified manor house, owned by William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the thirteenth century, was probably built on the site. The exact relationship between Hanslope and Castlethorpe is unclear, but it seems likely that when the castle was built its walls enclosed the existing parish church, which then became a private chapel. It is known that, in the twelfth century, William Maudit II had a new parish church built, probably as a replacement for that at Castlethorpe, which initially remained the mother church, and it is possible that the settlement at Hanslope grew up around this church. Surviving architectural work from the new church demonstrates that it was a very high status building and the Earls of Warwick continued to invest in it over the next two hundred years, extending what was already a very large building, and making other improvements. Their emblem, the bear and ragged staff, is prominent, surviving as both a large wall-painting in the nave and a gargoyle.^{iv}

Hunting in Salcey Forest was clearly a major attraction for the aristocracy and there were at least three parks in Hanslope parish – a deer park established before 1222 by the Maudits in Hanslope itself, another at Tothall End established by Robert de Tothall in 1276 and a 'park without deer' which straddled the boundary between Hanslope and Castlethorpe.^v

Entries for Hanslope appear in the surviving hundred rolls for 1274-5 and 1279-80 and the latter contains the names of over two hundred tenants, although it is clear that many more existed. Only a small proportion of the names of tenants give any indication of the occupations they followed but, of those that do, several indicate positions in an aristocratic household or administrative hierarchy, for example: 'le botiler' (butler) which occurs twice, dispensator (steward), bayle (bailiff); 'le messenger' (messenger) and camerarius (chamberlain). Other names indicate the presence of craftsmen working in wood such as turners and carpenters, as well as merchants, weavers, farriers and smiths. The high rental paid for the watermill and five acres of land (68s) demonstrates, however, that arable farming dominated the economy.^{vi}

In 1292 a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair to be held for fifteen days in July, were granted to the Earl of Warwick and both were still being held in the eighteenth century though they did not survive into the nineteenth.^{vii} Fourteenth century tax records reveal that Hanslope had continued to be a large and wealthy parish and in 1332 and 1336 it paid the highest amount of tax in the county after Aylesbury.^{viii} However, since the amounts paid by the two places were very similar, and Aylesbury paid tax at a rate of a tenth rather than the fifteenth that applied to Hanslope, it seems highly likely that Hanslope was the wealthiest parish in Buckinghamshire. Despite this it remains uncertain how the population was distributed across the various hamlets and whether any of these could, in any sense, be described as 'urban' in the medieval period.

From 1488 the manor of Hanslope was in royal ownership and in 1542 it was attached to the newly-formed honour of Grafton. Throughout this period and beyond, the manor was leased to a series of minor aristocrats and gentry families, most of whom seem to have resided within the parish, living in the mansion house next to the castle yard until 1692 when Hanslope Park House was built.^{ix} Occupations recorded in seventeenth and eighteenth century wills, such as clockmaker, barber, glover, peruke maker, apothecary and scrivener, suggest that many residents still earned their living providing services and goods to these households and perhaps also to other wealthy people who came to the area for hunting in Salcey Forest. The presence of a number of weavers, fullers, turners and wickersmen, however, reveals that cloth and woodland industries were also important to the economy.^x

The lace industry became established throughout north-east Buckinghamshire and south Northamptonshire in the seventeenth century and lace buyers were based in Hanslope by the 1670s.^{xi} Reports from 1802 suggest that, by this time, 800 people out of a recorded population of 1275, supported themselves wholly or partly by making lace, and that the profits of the lace trade in the parish amounted to £8,000 to £10,000 per annum.^{xii}

The decline of the lace industry in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century coincided with other changes which must have affected Hanslope badly. Hanslope itself was enclosed in 1778-9 and the villagers' rights of common in Salcey Forest, which were already being restricted in the 1790s, were lost altogether in 1826 when Salcey was disafforested and enclosed.^{xiii} Despite these setbacks and the loss of the weekly market, nineteenth century trade directories show that Hanslope maintained the trading community and institutions associated with a large village. For example, in 1869 there were six inns and beer retailers, a post office and savings bank, a school, three insurance agents, an inland revenue officer, a surgeon, a vet, a draper and a watchmaker, as well as the more usual painters, tailors, grocers and shopkeepers.^{xiv} The railway works at nearby Wolverton provided employment for many residents of the village as can be seen from the mid-nineteenth century censuses.^{xv}

Medieval Records (to 1500)

Manorial records

Rental, 13th C: TNA:PRO SC 12/25/19

Ministers' accounts, with other manors, 1327-8: TNA:PRO SC 6/1123/4

Ministers' accounts, with other manors, 1395-6: TNA:PRO SC 6/1123/5

Ministers' accounts, 1429-30: TNA:PRO SC 6/760/24

Ministers' accounts, 1489-90: TNA:PRO SC 6/HENVII/1849

Hundred Rolls

Entries for Hanslope are included in: *Rotuli Hundredorum*, 2 vols Record Commission (London, 1812), vol i, p. 38; vol ii, pp. 343-6.

Tax Records

Containing assessments on named individuals

Fifteenth and tenth, 1327: TNA:PRO E179/242/64 rot 29

Fifteenth and tenth, 1332: TNA:PRO E 179/378/13; E 179/242/84 pt 5 (printed in A.C.

Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns. Taxation of Personal Property in 1332 and later*, BRS, 14 (1966), pp. 74-5)

Two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool, 1340: TNA:PRO E 179/77/9 rot 4

Containing communal assessments only

Fifteenth and tenths:

1332: TNA:PRO E 179/77/23

1334: TNA:PRO E 179/378/24

1336: TNA:PRO E 179/378/27

1336: TNA:PRO E 179/77/4

1337: TNA:PRO E 179/77/6

1344: TNA:PRO E 179/77/13

1346: TNA:PRO E 179/77/14 & 15

1348: TNA:PRO E 179/77/16 & 17

1352: TNA:PRO E 179/77/18-21

1380: TNA:PRO E 179/77/25

1388: TNA:PRO E 179/77/27

1393: TNA:PRO E 179/77/28 & 29

1395: TNA:PRO E 179/77/30

1398: TNA:PRO E 179/77/31

1431: TNA:PRO E 179/77/52

1446 schedule of reductions: TNA:PRO E 179/77/65

1449 schedule of reductions: TNA:PRO E 179/77/66

(Assessments for 1332, 1336 and 1446 are included in: A.C. Chibnall, *Early Taxation*

Returns. Taxation of Personal Property in 1332 and later, BRS, 14 (1966), pp. 94-5, 100)

Other

Before 1220 carucage: TNA:PRO E 179/239/241

1340 Levy of wool: TNA:PRO E 179/77/11

Ecclesiastical records

Probate

Apart from wills proved in the PCC, which are not considered here, Hanslope wills are to be found amongst those proved in the courts of the archdeaconry of Buckingham and all existing from before 1660 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)

Other records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

Miscellaneous registers 1483-1523: CBS D-A/We/1 (included in: E.M. Elvey (ed.), *The Courts of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham 1483-1523*, BRS, 19 (1975) – available online at: bucksinfo.net/brs/online-volumes/)

Visitation books, 1492-1788: CBS D-A/V

Other Hanslope records (not an exhaustive list)

Various charters and deeds, 12th C-14th C: BL Add. Ms 28024 (all from before 1268 are included in E. Mason, *Beauchamp Cartulary Charters, 1100-1268* (London, 1980))

Charter granting market and fair, 1292: *CChR*, 1257–1300, p. 428

Grant of messuages, land and rent in Hanslope to a chaplain of the church there, 1316-7: TNA:PRO C 143/123/2

Petition concerning the dispersion of rioters at Hanslope, c. 1471: TNA:PRO SC 8/251/12527

Early Modern Records (1500-1800)

Manorial records

Bailiff's accounts, 1532-3: NRO Exeter 98/8

Rents and perquisites of courts, 1535-6: TNA:PRO SC 6/HENVIII/234/19

Court roll (with Cosgrove), 1542-8: TNA:PRO SC 2/155/14

Ministers' accounts, 1542-3: TNA:PRO SC 6/ HENVIII /224

Honour court, 1545-6: TNA:PRO SC 2/195/27

Rental, 1562-3, 1567-8: CBS D/LE 8/24-6

Estreats, 1564, 1568, 1584: TNA:PRO SC 2/195/34

Rental, 1569: SBT DR5/2103

Instructions & opinions on conducting the business of manorial courts, 1600-1800

(undated): CBS D/BASM 35/163

Survey, c.1603-25: TNA:PRO LR 2/200 ff. 1-56

Survey, 1608-9: TNA:PRO LR 2/210 ff. 92-148

Extracts from surveys, with other manors, 1608-9: TNA:PRO LR 2/197 ff. 262-273; LR 2/198 ff. 74-5

Accounts and rentals of Hanslope (3 volumes), 1653-1773: BL Eg. 3569-71

Suit roll, 18th C: CBS D/BASM 35/159

Court rolls, 1714-24: CBS D/BASM 35/1-11

Court papers (Grafton Honour), mainly lists of suitors, 1723-32, 1740-66 (non-consec.): NRO G 3275, 3281-93,3300,3384,3418,3429-32,3519,3542,3555,3591,3626

Court minutes, sometimes with assoc. docs, 1727-70 (non-consec.): CBS D/BASM 35/19-57

Stewards' correspondence incl quit rents and notices of court, 1727-1882: CBS D/BASM 35/162

Orders and byelaws agreed by jury, 1730-1757 (non-consec.): CBS D/BASM 35/160

Suit rolls, 1732-49, 1781-1801: CBS D/BASM 35/124-41, 142-52

Court rolls, 1732-50: CBS D/BASM 35/12-8

Rental, 1747: NUL Ma 4999

Court minutes, 1776-1903: CBS D/BASM 35/58-118

Tenants and quit rents, n.d.: CBS D/Wa 182, 188, 190, 212

Tax records

Hearth tax

Two documents survive for Hanslope relating to the 1662 tax: the assessment and the certificates of exemption (TNA/PRO E 179/80/349 and 362). A copy of the first document only is available on microfilm at CBS.

Ship Money

1635: TNA:PRO E 179/244/1A, 273/5, 275/2

Lay subsidies with records including names

1523: TNA:PRO E 179/78/91-2

1523: TNA:PRO E 179/78/99 (included in: A.C. Chibnall, *Subsidy Roll for the County of*

Buckingham Anno 1524, BRS, 8 (1950), pp. 74-5 - available online at:

bucksinfo.net/brs/online-volumes/)

1540: TNA:PRO E 179/78/156

1542: TNA:PRO E 179/78/124

1543: TNA:PRO E 179/78/138, 159

1545: TNA:PRO E 179/78/140, 152

1549: TNA:PRO E 179/78/163-5

1593: TNA:PRO E 179/79/220

1597: TNA:PRO E 179/79/234, 239

1606: TNA:PRO E 179/79/258

1610: TNA:PRO E 179/79/268

1621: TNA:PRO E 179/79/269

1624: TNA:PRO E 179/79/281

1628: TNA:PRO E 179/80/293

1640: TNA:PRO E 179/80/296

1641: TNA:PRO E 179/80/283, 307

1663: TNA:PRO E 179/80/334

Assessments where no names are recorded have not been included but can be found in TNA 'E179 database' at <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/e179>

Parish records

Registers

Baptisms, 1571-1928; marriages, 1571-1993; burials, 1571-1963: originals held by Hanslope PCC, microfilm copies available at CBS. Most are also transcribed on:

mkheritage.co.uk/hdhs/census/HanslopeChurchRecords.asp

Other

Church inspection, 1637: CBS D/A/V/15

Overseers' account book, 1795-1813: CBS PR 93/12/1

(It is not known what, if any, records Hanslope PCC holds, in addition to the parish registers.)

Ecclesiastical records and returns of religion

Probate

Apart from wills proved in the PCC, Hanslope wills, post 1500, are to be found amongst those proved in the courts of the archdeaconry of Buckingham and all existing from before 1660 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.

Most, if not all of the above are listed, some with transcriptions, on:

mkheritage.co.uk/hdhs/census/WillList.asp

Other records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

Miscellaneous registers 1483-1523: CBS D-A/We/1 (included in: E.M. Elvey (ed.), *The Courts of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham 1483-1523*, BRS, 19 (1975) - available online at:

bucksinfo.net/brs/online-volumes/)

Visitation books, 1492-1788: CBS D-A/V (see also: E.R.C. Brinkworth (ed.), *Episcopal*

Visitation Book for the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, 1662, BRS, 7 (1947) - available online at: bucksinfo.net/brs/online-volumes/)

Act Books of the Court of the Commissary of Buckingham, 1521-1836: CBS D-A/C/1-22

Misc items including churchwardens accounts and some probate inventories, 1542-1851: CBS D-A/X

Depositions of witnesses and defendants, 1578-1687: CBS D-A/C/23-4

Miscellaneous court papers, 1600-38: CBS D-A/C/25-28

Other records relating to the parish

Details of parish populations, number of dissenters etc can be found in various religious returns and censuses. Entries for Buckinghamshire parishes appear in the following publications:

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. 234-44; 359-67

A. Whiteman (ed.), *The Compton Census of 1676 : a Critical Edition*, Records of Social and Economic History, NS 10 (1986), p. 365-71

C.W. Foster, *The State of the Church*, Lincoln Record Society, 23 (1926), pp 443-6

J. Cornwall, *An Elizabethan Census*, BRS, 16 pt 4 (1959), pp 258-73- available online at:

bucksinfo.net/brs/online-volumes/

Military surveys, musters and other population listings

Certificate of musters, 1522: A.C. Chibnall (ed.), *The Certificate of Musters for*

Buckinghamshire in 1522, BRS, 17 (1973), pp. 318-22- available online at:

bucksinfo.net/brs/online-volumes/

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

Collection in aid of protestants in Ireland, 1642: J. Wilson, *Buckinghamshire Contributions for Ireland 1642 and Richard Grenville's Military Accounts 1642-1645*, BRS, 21 (1983) –

available online at: bucksinfo.net/brs/online-volumes/

Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798: CBS L/P/15&16 (printed in I.F.W. Beckett, *The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798*, BRS,22 (1985) - available

online at: bucksinfo.net/brs/online-volumes/)

Title Deeds

Deeds and papers relating to the estate of the Nichols family, 1657-1870: CBS D208

Bundle of deeds, 17th C: CBS D-X43

Deeds relating to Christopher Wrenn, yeoman of Hanslope, 1705-34: CBS D-X966/1-19

Deeds of messuage called in 1725 the sign of the Buck (earlier called successively the Falcon, 1603, Dragon & Crown, 1618, and the Griffin, 1647), 1604-1725: CBS D/B/85

Many deeds relating to properties in Hanslope are included in the Watts collection, 17th C – 19th C : CBS D-WA. See also the card index at CBS.

County records with Hanslope entries

For Hanslope entries in the county quarter sessions, 1678-1733 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.

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).

Other Hanslope records

Account of wood sales in Hanslope Park, 1535-6: TNA:PRO E 101/141/15

Interrogatories as to concealed land, 1586-7: TNA:PRO E 178/448

Accounts of building works in Hanslope Park, 1608-9: TNA:PRO E 351/3372

Assignment of manor, 1628: CBS D-WA/375

Herbage and pannage of Hanslope Park, 1629: TNA:PRO E 367/1588

Case re customs of manor and woods belonging to it, 1633-4: TNA:PRO E 134/9Chas1/Trin6

Award as to house-bote, plough-bote etc in Balney Wood, 1635-6: TNA:PRO E 178/5167

Case re repair of bridge and fishing rights, 1638-9: TNA:PRO E 134/14Chas1/East30

Rolls of presentments in swanimote courts at Hanslope, 1638-9: TNA:PRO C 99/80/2-3

Grant of Hanslope manor, 1649: CBS D-WA/194 (copy)

Commonwealth deeds and institution papers re removal of Nathaniel Netmaker, 1658, LPL

COMM/2/327

Grant of Hanslope manor, 1662: CBS D-WA/178-9

Assignment of Hanslope Park, 1687: CBS D-WA/499

Feoffment of manors of Hanslope and Castlethorpe, 1700: CBS D-WA/365

Draft of an Act to vest the manor of Hanslope etc, in trustees to sell for payment of debts of

Sir Peter Tyrell, 1702: PA HL/PO/JO/10/6/26/1746

Chancery cases on behalf of parishioners and churchwardens of Hanslope, 1704-6: TNA:PRO

C 5/319/2, 306/5, 588/70

An account of the tithes recovered at Hanslope, c.1723: LA MON 28/B/12/3/7

Valuation of Henry Lowndes' estate at inclosure, 1779: CBS D 117/40

Maps and pictures

Map of the manor of Castlethorpe 1761-1765: CBS Ma 33/1

Survey and plans of farms, 1779: CBS D-Wa/154

Plans of Hanslope and Little Linford, 1779: CBS D-WA/155, 164

(See also the maps on: mkheritage.co.uk/hdhs/Maps/SurveysIntro.html)

Trade Directories

No entries for Hanslope appear in pre-1800 trade directories.

Local Newspapers

No newspapers were printed in Buckinghamshire until the nineteenth century. *The Northampton Mercury*, first published in 1720, covered events in Hanslope.

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 similar

Hanslope belonged to Newport Pagnell Poor Law Union and as a result of the Local Government Act 1894 health, planning and housing issues were dealt with by Newport Pagnell Rural District Council.

Newport Pagnell Union Board of Guardians minute books, 1835-1948: CBS G/4/1-36

Newport Pagnell Rural Sanitary Authority minute books, 1883-1894: CBS DC 3/39/1-2

Papers of Newport Pagnell Rural District Council 1897-1974: CBS DC3

(Catalogue at CBS and on www.a2a.org.uk)

Installation of services

Water and Electricity

No records have been found relating to the introduction of the supply of either water or electricity to Hanslope. The following may be relevant:

Newport Pagnell Rural Sanitary Authority: report on sewerage and water supply by James

Mansergh of Westminster, 1877: CBS DC3/39/40

E.C. Watts v. Newport Pagnell Union R.S.A. about water supply contract, 1886: CBS

DC3/39/44

Gas

The Northampton Gaslight Co. extended its area of coverage to include Hanslope in 1937.

Orders, 1937: NRO Northampton Gas, 1937 309

Papers of Northampton Gas Light Co: National Gas Archive (Transco plc) EM/NOG

Telephone

The telephone exchange opened in 1931.

Useful secondary sources

No comprehensive secondary sources for the period have been found but the website of Hanslope and District Historical Society (www.mkheritage.co.uk/hdhs/index.html) contains much useful information including census transcriptions and interactive maps.

Key issues and recommendations for further study

Throughout the medieval and early modern period Hanslope seems to have been relatively populous and prosperous. In the post-Conquest period it was probably held by the service of finding a king's chamberlain, and this, together with its position as the head of a small barony, ensured that its early lords were wealthy and well-connected. The aristocracy continued to be attracted to Salcey Forest for the hunting and many parks and chases were established close to Hanslope where a community seems to have grown up to service the needs of these wealthy households. It is uncertain, however, whether the village was ever truly urban in character and in this respect Hanslope would make a good subject for a study of a large market village which probably never developed into a town.

Unfortunately virtually no manorial records survive from the medieval period although the ministers' accounts from 1429-30 may enable useful comparisons to be drawn with nearby towns. The 1279 hundred roll entry is particularly full and there is an early rental and several tax assessments listing individuals, so some further work could be done on occupational structures and local connections. The early modern period seems to be very well documented, particularly from the mid-seventeenth century onwards, and this would enable the study of the economy of the village through a period that encompassed disafforestation, enclosure, the decline of the lace industry and the rise of nearby Stony Stratford and Wolverton.

Notes

ⁱ W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4 (1927), p. 348

ⁱⁱ DB I 152 b

ⁱⁱⁱ W. Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, vol. 2 (London, 1924), pp. 321-3; E. Mason, 'Magnates, curiales and the wheel of fortune' in R. Allen Brown, (ed.), *Proceedings of the Battle Conference on Anglo-Norman Studies II, 1979* (Woodbridge, 1980), pp. 132-3; Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4 (1927), p. 349 n. 53

^{iv} D. Bonner, J. Parkhouse and N. Smith, 'Archaeological investigations of the medieval earthworks at Castlethorpe, Buckinghamshire', *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 37 (1995), pp. 79-99; Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Buckinghamshire II (North)* (London, 1913), pp. 133-7; Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4 (1927), pp. 348-53

^v Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4 (1927), pp. 348-53

^{vi} *Rotuli Hundredorum*, 2 vols Record Commission (London, 1812), vol ii, pp. 343-6.

^{vii} Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4 (1927), p. 352

^{viii} A.C. Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns. Taxation of Personal Property in 1332 and later*, BRS, 14 (1966), pp. 74-5

^{ix} Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4 (1927), pp. 348-56

^x mkheritage.co.uk/hdhs/census/WillList.asp

^{xi} See, for example, TNA:PRO PROB 4/19127; BLA ABCP799

^{xii} G. Lipscomb, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, vol. 4 (London, 1847), p. 164

^{xiii} *A History of the County of Northampton: Volume 5: The Hundred of Cleley* (2002), pp. 59-76. URL: british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22780. Date accessed: 02 November 2008; J.M. Neeson, *Commoners: Common Right, Enclosure and Social Change in England, 1700-1820* (Cambridge, 1996) p. 161

^{xiv} *Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire, 1869*

^{xv} mkheritage.co.uk/hdhs/census/HanslopeCensusIntro.asp