

14 September 2010

# Newport Pagnell

## Historic Town Assessment Report

Draft



Newport Pagnell © Mike Farley



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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 Newport Pagnell 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. The project forms part of an extensive historic and natural environment characterisation programme by Buckinghamshire County Council.

Newport Pagnell is acknowledged as being one of Buckinghamshire's most prominent market towns although its origins remain obscure. There is a lack of documentary evidence prior to the Domesday survey although there is some indication that Newport was an established town in the Anglo-Saxon period. Together with Buckingham it is one of the earliest towns in the county referred to in the Domesday Book as a borough. The uncertainty over Newport's early origins has led to some debate over its original foundation. Whether Newport grew as a principal market place exploiting its position on the rivers and trade routes or perhaps founded as a strategic outpost - an Anglo Saxon burh, established on the frontier with the Danish held lands to the north in the 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> century.

By the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Newport's manor came under the ownership of Fulk Paynel, whose legacy to the town was not just to provide it with its suffix, but also to bestow land at Tickford to the monks of the Cluniac Abbey of Marmoutier, Tours who established a Priory there. The manor also possessed a deer park which was located to the west of Tickford. Later in the 12<sup>th</sup> century Newport passed to the de Someries family who contributed to the development of the town by building a castle, although the exact location is unknown. Two medieval hospitals were also founded in the town: St John's hospital at Tickford Bridge and a leper hospital of St Margaret believed to be sited to the north of the town outside the parish boundary.

Perhaps the most important influence on the town was its market function. Newport's strategic position on major routes enabled it to provide a wide variety of goods and services without depending on one major source of revenue. It also became known as a 'thoroughfare town', a popular resting point for travellers and traders, including monarchs King John in 1204 and Henry III in 1224. As a consequence a number of inns grew up around the principal streets.

Newport's geographical and strategic importance was reflected during the Civil War when the town was fortified firstly by the Royalist and then the Parliamentarians. Substantial bank and ditch defences were constructed around the town, although little physical evidence of these fortifications survives today. The only extant remains are earthworks found in Bury Field which are designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

From the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries Newport was renowned for its involvement in the lace

trade, many lace dealers and traders basing their operations in the town. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century it was believed that Newport was one of the most productive towns in England. This brought wealth to the town and many fine houses were built along the High Street from the proceeds of lace making. There are also other notable industries associated with Newport including tanning and leather making for the town's costermongers while fellmongering took place along the river at Tickford, providing much of the parchment used in the lace making process.

Communications and transportation have always been vital for the existence of Newport, and the town benefited from foundation of turnpike trusts in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The improvements to roads increased trade and by the 1820s up to 30 coaches stopped at Newport each day. One of the defining features of the town is Tickford Bridge crossing the river Lovat, which was built in 1810 and is one of a handful of iron bridges in Britain still carrying main road traffic. The town was also connected to the canal network when the Newport branch off the Grand Junction Canal opened in 1817. However, the canal was never profitable and was eventually superseded by the Newport Pagnell to Wolverton railway which operated from 1868 to 1964.

Even in the 20<sup>th</sup> century Newport Pagnell still maintained its link to transportation. The town possessed the Salmon coach and carriage works at Tickford which had operated since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, this successfully adapted to become a centre of car manufacturing in the 1920s. The works were eventually taken over by Aston Martin who established their Lagonda factory at Tickford from 1950 to 2007. Perhaps the biggest impacts to affect the town occurred in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: The M1 motorway opened in the 1950s, Newport Pagnell also had the accolade of being the location of Britain's first motorway service station. The other major event was the planning and construction of the new city of Milton Keynes in the 1960s and 1970s, a knock on effect was the rapid growth of the town with the construction of housing estates. Although currently part of Milton Keynes, Newport Pagnell has maintained its status as an important local centre in North East Buckinghamshire

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

Zones one to six have the most archaeological potential for the Iron Age, Saxon to medieval period, further investigation in these areas may help identify Saxon settlement in the town. Zone seven may have a high potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeology. Zone eight may also have a high potential for Post Medieval archaeology, relating to Newport Pagnell's involvement in the automotive industry.

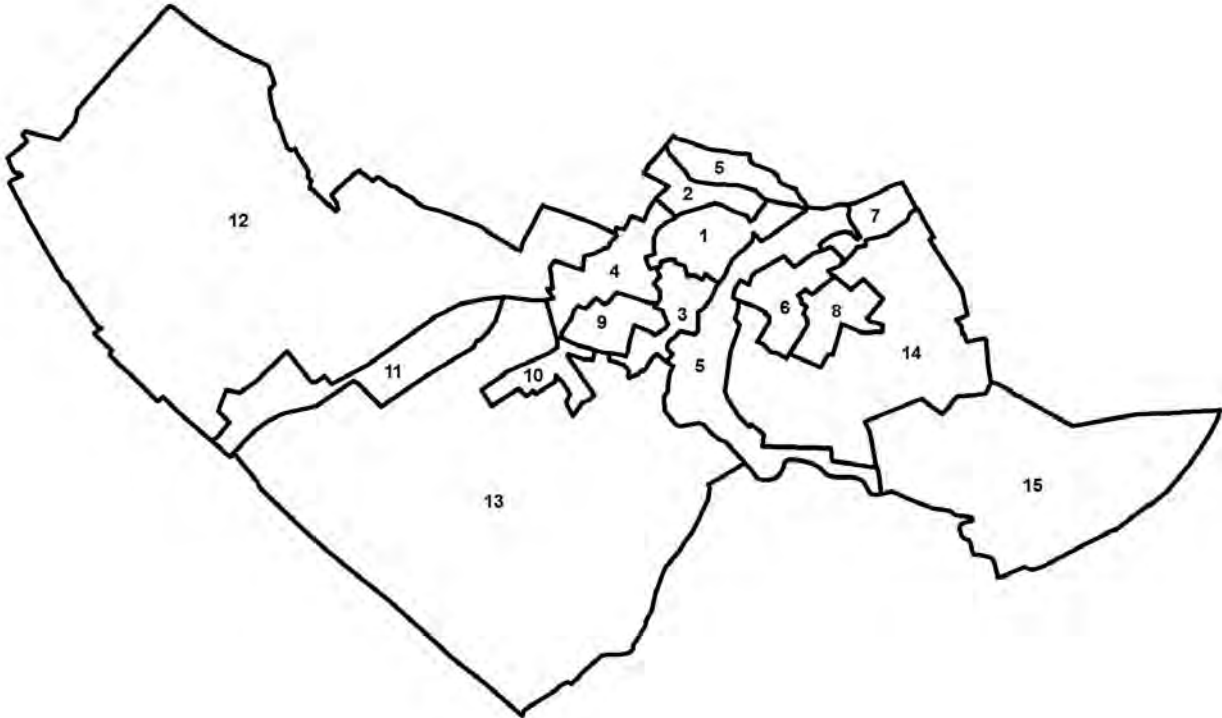


Figure 1: Urban Character Zones for Newport Pagnell

- 1. Possible Saxon Burh
- 2. Mill Street & Bury Lawn
- 3. Silver Street
- 4. High Street Extension
- 5. Newport Bridges and Meadows
- 6. Tickford End
- 7. Tickford Abbey
- 8. Tickford Historic Industrial
- 9. Bury Street
- 10. The Green
- 11. Inter War Ribbon Development
- 12. 'Poet Housing Estate'
- 13. Green Park Estate
- 14. Tickford Estates
- 15. Newport Industrial Estate

Period	Newport Pagnell	
Saxon (410-1066)	Mint	Yes
	Minster	No
	Royal Manor	No
	Windmill or Watermill	2 watermills
	Anglo Saxon Chronicle Reference	None
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	Newport
	Domesday Value	1066 (£24) 1086 (£20)
	Burh status	unknown
	Burgage plots	Yes
	Settlement type	Small Town
	Borough status	Yes
	Burgage plots	Yes
	Guild house/houses	Yes
	Castle	Newport Pagnell Castle
	Civic structures	Market House (19 <sup>th</sup> century)
	1 <sup>st</sup> reference to town	Domesday Book
	Fair Charter(s)	1200 -1608 St Luke's Day 1327 St Barnabas
	Church	St Peter & St Paul's (14 <sup>th</sup> Century)
	Market Charter	1270
	Lay Subsidy 1334 Value	N/A
	Subsidy 1524 Value	N/A
	Medieval (1066-1536)	Market house
Monastic presence		Cluniac Priory of Tickford
Manorial records		Yes
Routeway connections		No
Map evidence (Ogilby, Sellar)		No
Inns/taverns (presence of)		Saracen's Head 1484 The Swan Inn
Industry – windmills, watermills		2 water corn mills: North Mill, Gayhurst Mill 2 Fulling mills
Settlement type		Market Town
Tanneries, breweries etc		Yes
Market Charter		No
Fair Charter		No
Significant local industries		Lace making
Proximity to turnpike		Newport Pagnell Stony Stratford Woburn Sands to Newport Pagnell
Industry – windmills, watermills		Watermill Parchment works, lacemaking
Map evidence (Roque, Jeffreys, etc)		None
Population (1801)		2,048
Settlement type		Small Town
Modern (post 1800)	Railway station	Yes
	Modern development	Yes
	Canal Wharf	Grand Junction Canal
	Significant local industries	Parchment and Vellum - William Cowley Mustard and drinks manufacture – William Taylor Car manufacturing – Aston Martin Farm machinery - J.W. Cooper

	Tanneries, breweries etc	Yes
	Population (2001)	15,020
	Settlement type	

*Table 1: Checklist for Newport Pagnell*



## 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 Newport Pagnell 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.

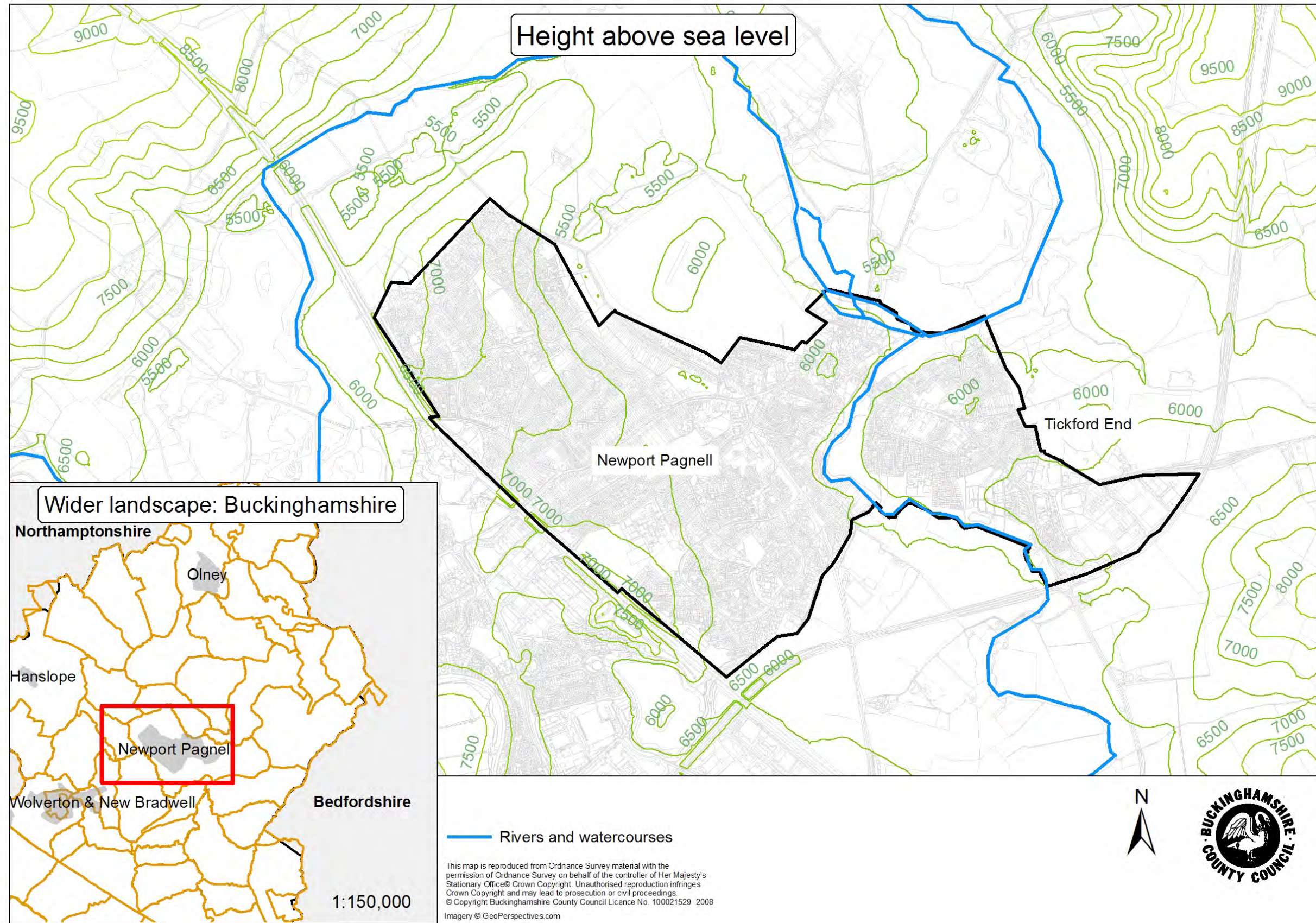


Figure 2: Newport Pagnell in location

## 2 Setting

### 2.1 Location, Topography & Geology

Newport Pagnell is a small town in north Buckinghamshire, situated 14 miles north east of Buckingham 15 miles south west of Northampton and 13 miles west of Bedford. The town lies in the parish of the same name containing 3,392 acres and is in the centre of late Saxon hundred of Bunsty, Moulsho and Sigelai, which were later to become the single hundred of Newport Pagnell. The town is positioned at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Lovat (or Ouzel) which flows northwards. The two rivers unite at the northern boundary of the parish.

The underlying geology of the town is an Oolitic Limestone belt capped with Boulder Clays to the north and Oxford clays to the south. The floodplains of the rivers have also produced a capping of gravel.

The morphology of the town is complex, with several phases of development dating from the Saxon period at least. The historic town is concentrated around the banks of the river Great Ouse, and Lovat which virtually surrounds it on three sides – the only over-land access is from the north. Newport Pagnell is also sited at the junction of several major roads connecting the town with London, Northampton and Bedford. Other roads link Newport to Buckingham via Stony Stratford and Fenny Stratford to Woburn. The old town of Newport comprises the historic core situated between the rivers Ouse and Lovat, and the linear settlement of Tickford End which extends along London Road. Modern Newport Pagnell consists of extensions to the north, south and east of the old town. The eastern side, an extension of Tickford, is a combination of residential, industrial and educational facilities, while the area to the south of Wolverton Road is a residential area of the Green Park estate. The development to the north of Wolverton road is also residential, constructed in the 1970s and 1980s.

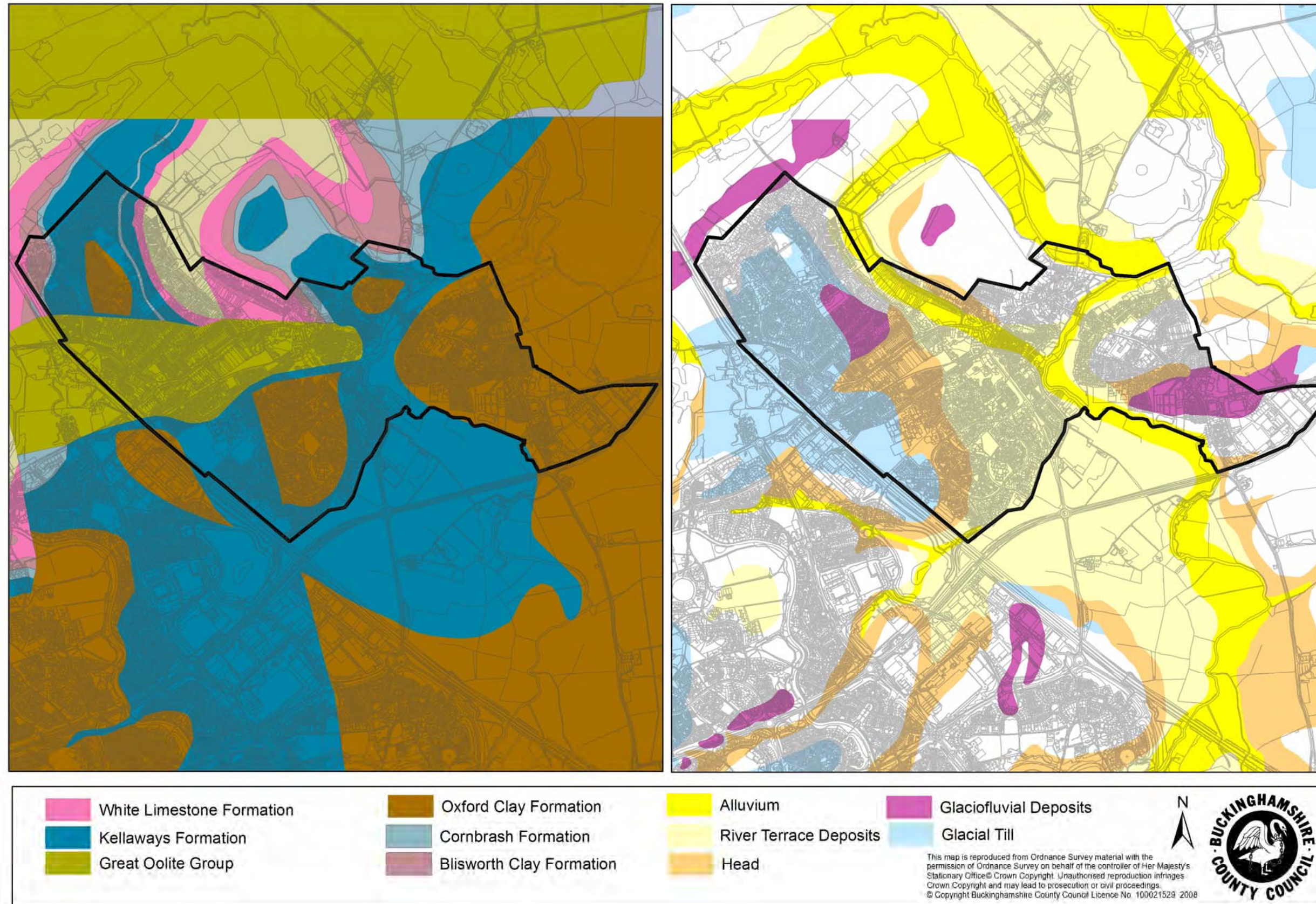


Figure 3: Geology of town (BGS)

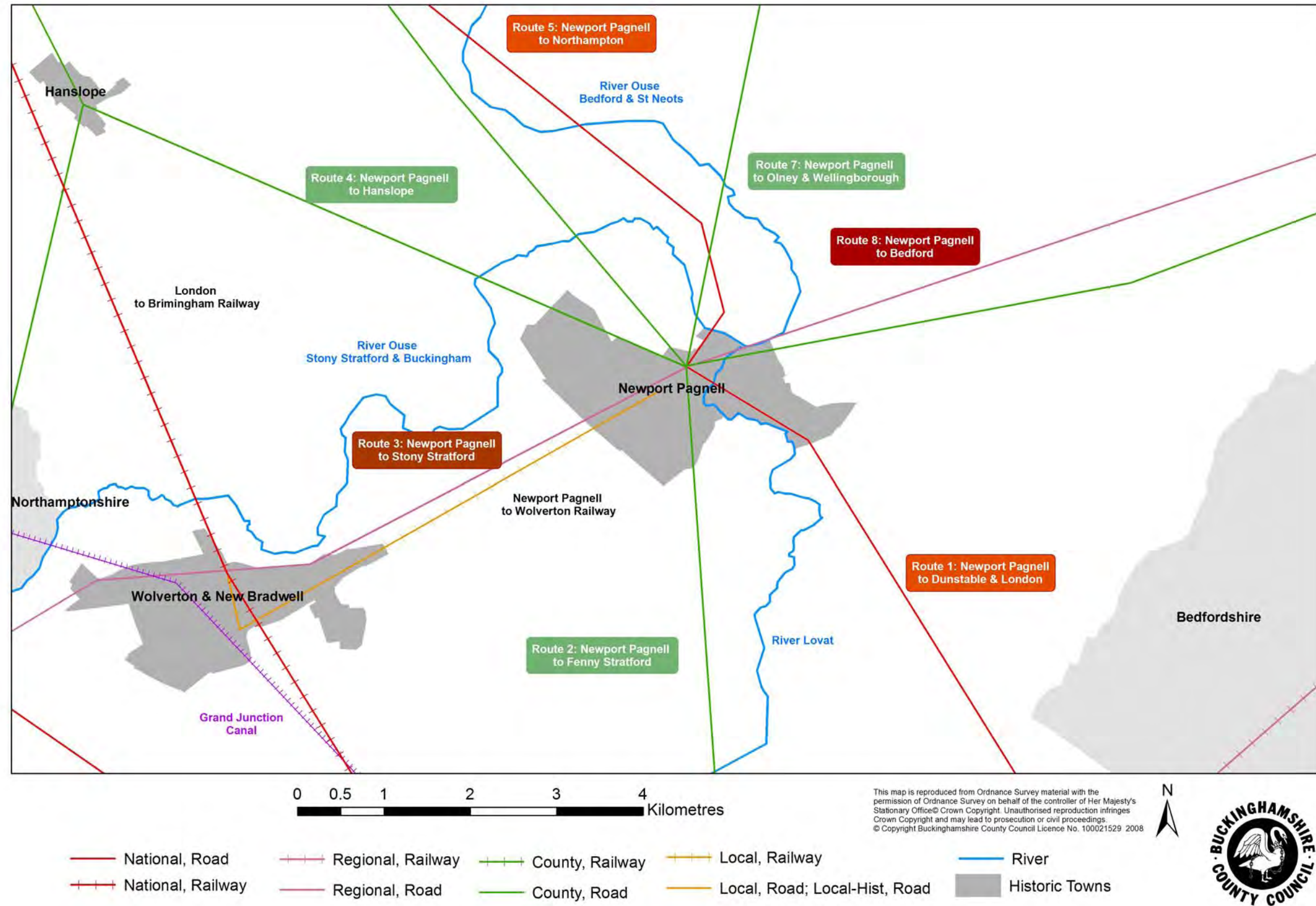


Figure 4: Diagram of Connections from Newport Pagnell (representational only)

## 2.2 Wider Landscape

### *Transport and Communication*

The basic framework of routes around Newport Pagnell dates to the Saxon times at least. The town serves as a major junction between several routes leading to other nationally or regionally important towns in the Anglo Saxon and medieval period such as Northampton, Bedford, Stony and Fenny Stratford, and Wellingborough.

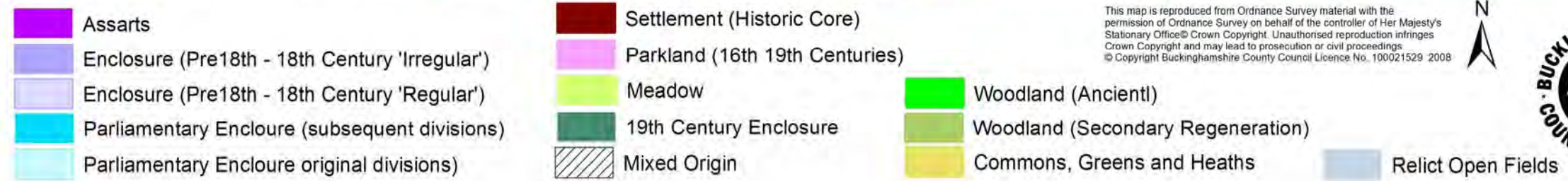
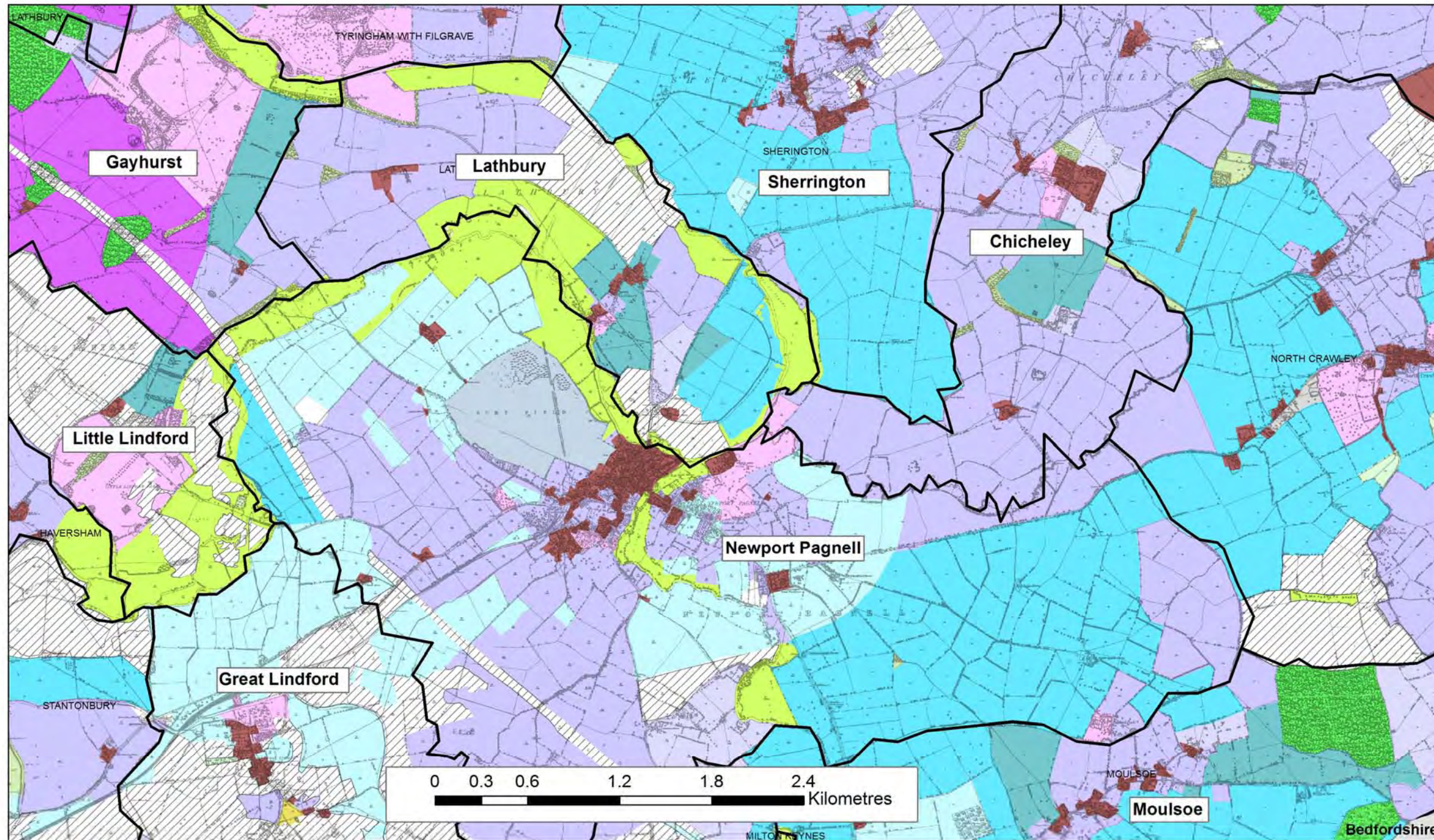
Other routes from Olney, Stony Stratford, and Dunstable also lead to Newport Pagnell with the market place as the principal junction. The only routes from Newport Pagnell that served a purely local purpose were the minor roads linking the town.

The rivers Lovat and Great Ouse pass through Newport Pagnell, the Ouse meanders through the British countryside from its origin at Syresham in Northamptonshire for 150 miles until it enters the Wash at Kings Lynn in Norfolk. Along its path are a number of important settlements including Brackley, Buckingham, Stony Stratford, Bedford, St Neots, St Ives and Ely many of which probably owe their location to the river, at least in part.

A branch of the Grand Union canal was established in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century but soon closed after the competition with the railways. Newport eventually gained a link to the railway network in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through the construction of the Wolverton to Newport Pagnell branch line by the London and North Western Railway. The railway largely followed the course of the infilled canal and continued in use until its closure in the 1960s.

### *Rural Landscape*

The landscape around Newport Pagnell is mainly comprised of parliamentary enclosure fields which replaced an open field landscape in the late 18<sup>th</sup> early 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are two Enclosure awards for the parish: Port Field was enclosed in 1795 while a second Act of 1807 enclosed Tickford Field (Figure 5). In addition to the planned fields, Newport's landscape is also characterised by the older, sinuous shaped fields of meadows which flank the Ouse and Lovat rivers, while the open expanse of Bury Field has long been the common land for the residence of the borough.



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

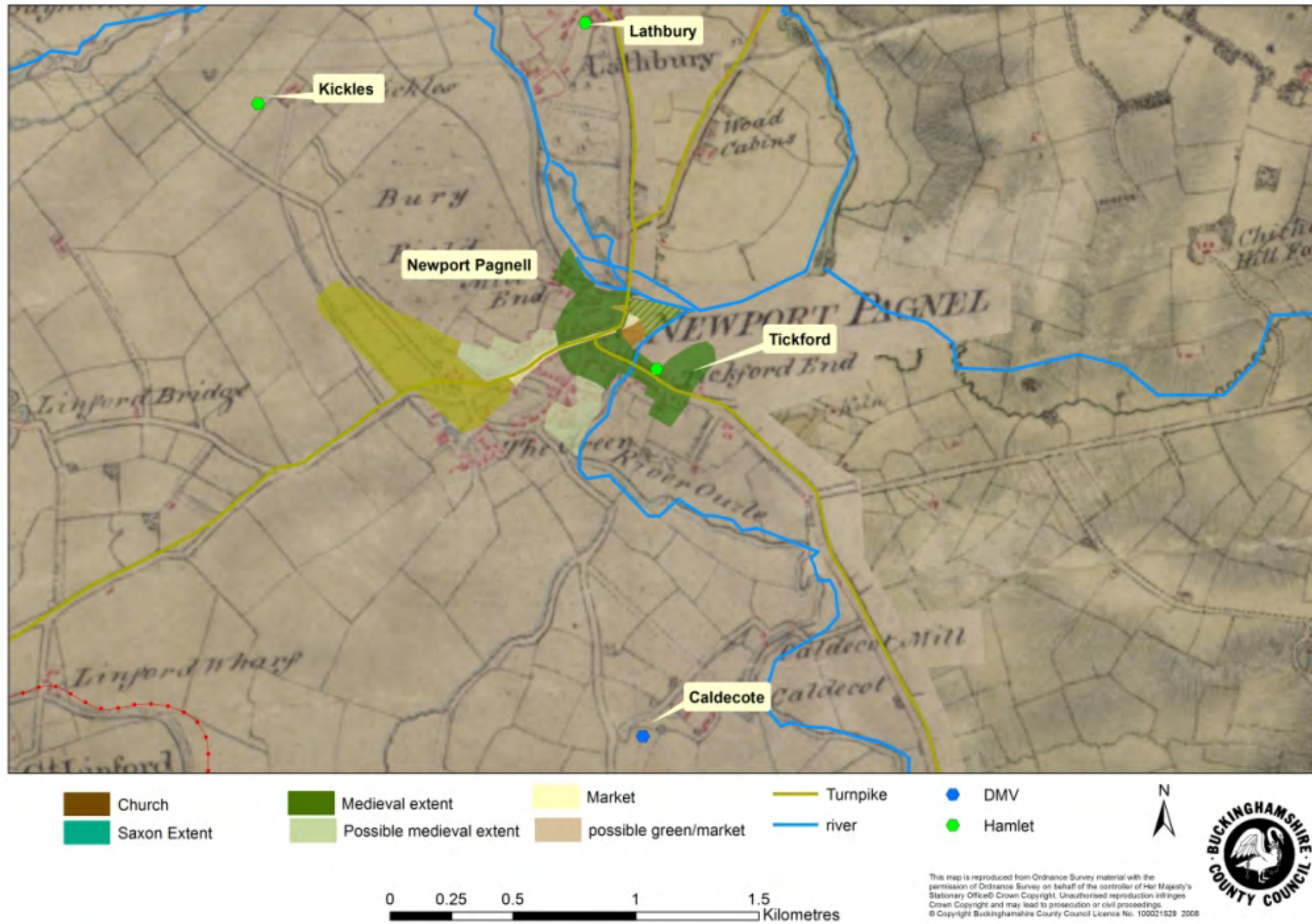


Figure 6: Settlement around Newport Pagnell



### 3 Brief History of Settlement

The town was first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Neuport*, which is Old English meaning New Market Town. (Mawer & Stenton, 1925). The suffix "Pagnell" came later, when the manor passed into the hands of the Pagnell (Paynel) family.

#### Anglo Saxon

There is some speculation about the origins of Newport Pagnell but it is thought that the town and its status as a borough was well established by the late Anglo Saxon period, although its organisation and nature has been the subject of some debate (Robinson 1974). Located on the junction of two rivers it has been hypothesised that Newport was a frontier town during the Anglo Danish wars and evolved out of trade routes from Northampton to London both of which were under Viking control. There is added speculation that the formation of the town was a defensive burh taking advantage of drainage and topography (see 5.3).

#### Medieval (1066 -1536)

After the Conquest the town passed into the ownership of William fitz Ansculf. The manor and honour then passed to the Paynel family in the 12<sup>th</sup> century under whose patronage a Cluniac Priory at Tickford was founded and through this the town grew in importance. The Paynels are also believed to have built a castle but its location and existence has long been questioned. The town also possessed a weekly market and an annual fair which was first recorded in documentation by the 13<sup>th</sup> century, although it is thought that they were long established by this date. The markets flourished as the town is well positioned on a network of prominent routes including the road from London to Northampton. Two medieval hospitals were also founded in the town, St John's hospital near Tickford bridge and thought to be founded before 1240 and St. Margaret's hospital, of which little is known although the phrase 'without Newport Pagnell' suggests that that this hospital stood on the north side of the north bridge just outside the borough (Robinson 1975).

#### Post Medieval (1536 – 1800)

The priory at Tickford was dissolved in 1542 and given to Cardinal Wolsey to endow his college at Oxford. The loss of the priory would have been detrimental to the town although there are no records to reflect the downturn in trade or fortune.

The next episode in Newport Pagnell's history is the Civil War which had a profound impact upon the town. Newport was first a Royalist stronghold, although an engagement saw the abandonment of the town to Parliamentary forces. Being of strategic importance in the war, the parliamentarians took the opportunity to fortifying the town with earthworks, some of which can still be seen on the town Common, Bury Field. A map of the fortifications was produced in 1644 and depicts the elaborate defences. At that time there were buildings in the middle of the High Street (the town shambles) and it was here that the Parliamentary forces had their headquarters close to the Swan Inn.

Newport Pagnell was at one time the centre of the lace industry, but it was through its importance as a transport centre that the town grew, being on direct routes between Leicester and London and Cambridge and Oxford. By the late 17<sup>th</sup> century over 180 goods and coach services a week passed through the town and it was well provided with coaching inns. Such was the importance of the coaching trade to the town that the Iron Tickford Bridge and the stone North Bridges were built in 1810 to cater for the heavy traffic.

#### Modern (1800 – Present)

From the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Newport Pagnell grew modestly in both extent and population. The coming of the branch of the Grand Union Canal in 1817 reduced the reliance on road traffic for heavy goods, but the railways heralded the decline of coaches and narrow boats. The waterway link had already fallen into disuse and been largely backfilled when the branch railway line from Wolverton was opened in 1865.

Newport's good transport links and its proximity to a water supply enabled the establishment of a number of small industries and businesses. One of the earliest was a costermonger which grew up out of the lace industry, providing parchment for the workers. William Cowley & Co's

parchment works still survives and is one of the last of its kind in Britain. Newport also had the Taylor's Mustard Works in Union Street, which opened in 1830 and also produced sodawater, lithium water and seltzers. The factory operated until 1990 when it relocated to Cheshire.

The town also possessed a coachworks, owned by Salmons & Sons and was a focal point for the local farming industry. To some extent Newport was a dormitory for workers at the railway works at Wolverton (Mynard & Hunt 1995). The town was affected by economic recession in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and for two decades the census returns show a decline in the population. Newport diversified at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century becoming the site of a car manufacturing plant for Aston Martin Lagonda Ltd. (AML) and W.J. Cooper's tractor & farm machinery works. Aston Martin was established in the 1950s at the plant at Tickford and became Newport's most famous company until its closure (apart from the servicing wing) in 2007. Cooper's Phoenix works located at the old brewery operated until the late 1980s when operations were moved to Gawcott.

By the mid to latter end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the town underwent major expansion with big housing estates were built to the west and to the south of the old town, Newport's population more than doubled from 6,336 in 1971 to over 16,000 in 2001 (figure 6). A catalyst for this growth can be attributed to the creation of the new town of Milton Keynes and construction of the M1 motorway. Despite these developments having a profound effect upon the town, the motorway has to some degree acted as a bulwark against further expansion of Milton Keynes. Newport Pagnell's proximity to Milton Keynes and major transport routes has revived its fortunes as an economic base with new businesses established around the town.

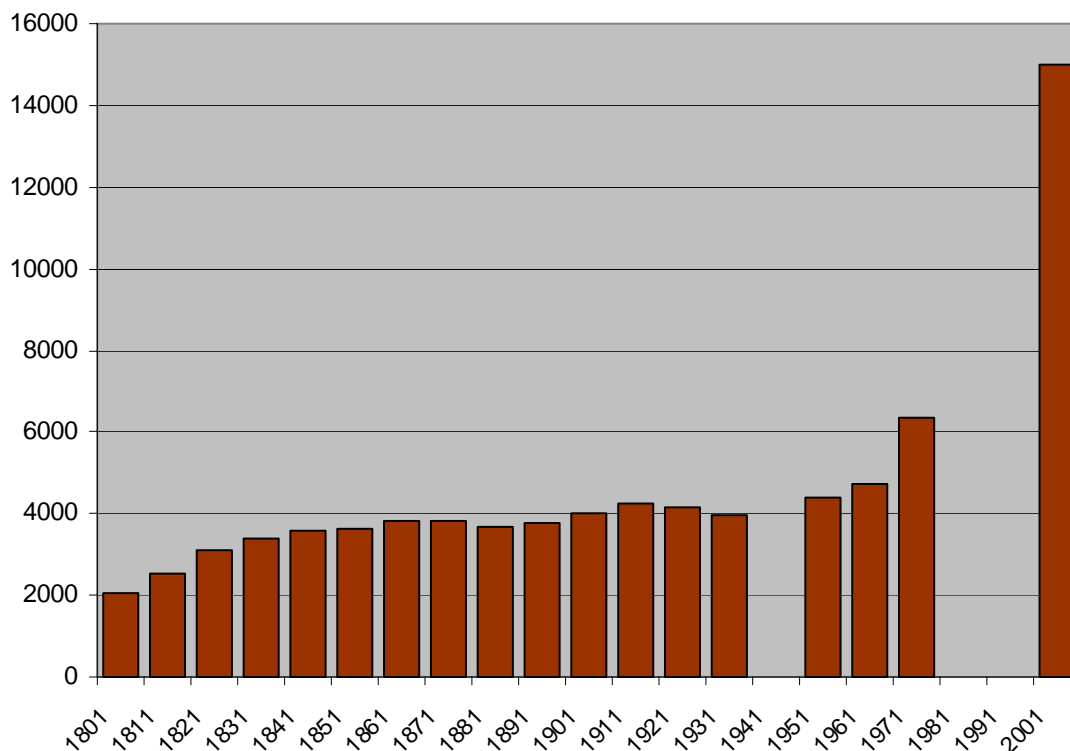


Figure 7: Graph showing population changes in Newport Pagnell (excluding 1941, 1981 & 1991)

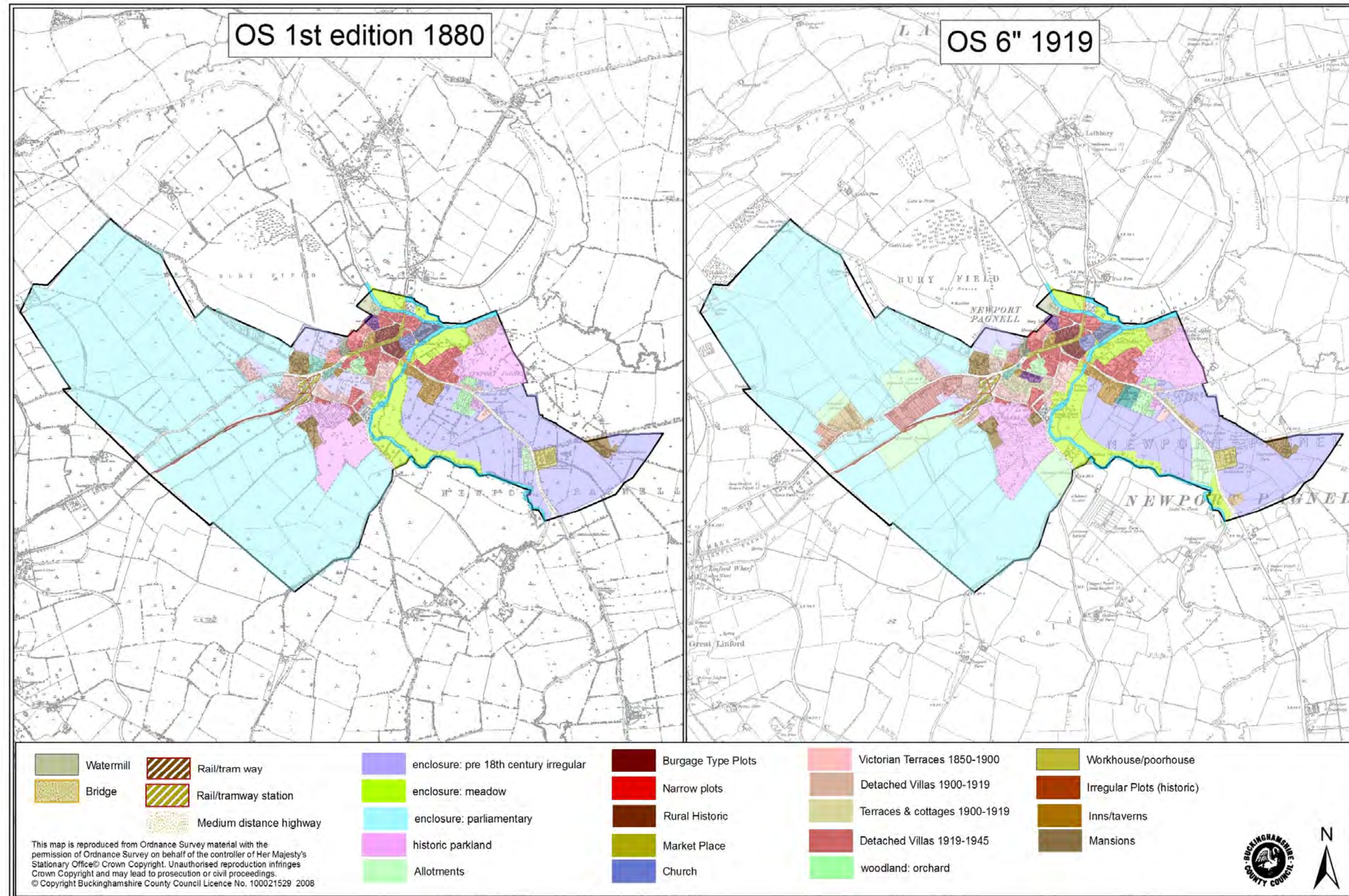


Figure 8: Town in the 1880s to 1920s

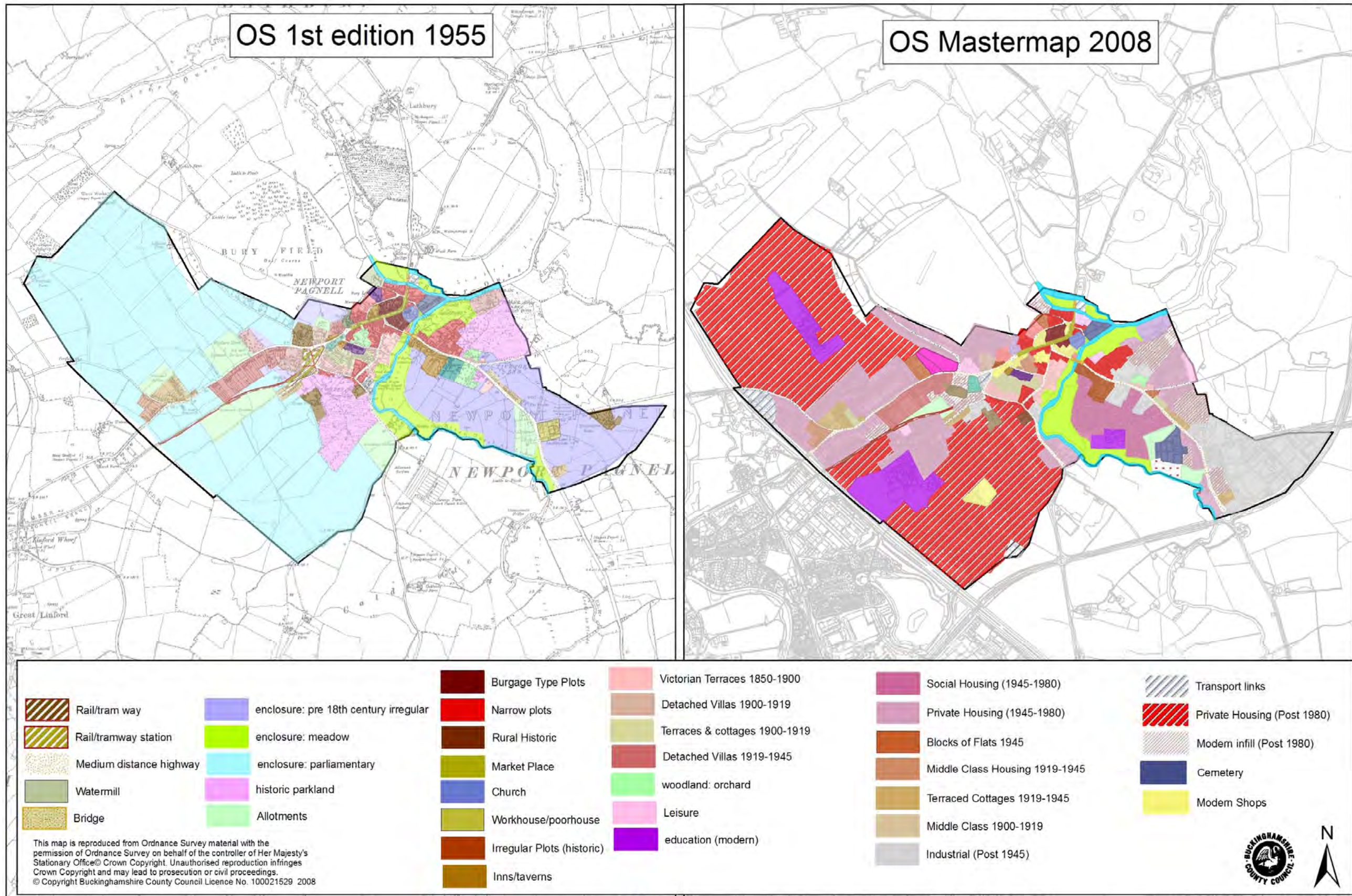


Figure 9: The town in the post war to modern period

## 4 Evidence

### 4.1 Historic Maps

The cartographic evidence for Newport Pagnell is not as comprehensive as for other towns. The earliest depiction of the town plan is on Capt C. Vandenboome's 1644 map of the defences constructed during the Civil War. The plan is far from comprehensive but it shows salient features of the town including the main High Street, St John's Street and Silver Street (labelled Market Street) and the location of the bridges. The plan also illustrates the dominant buildings in the town – namely the church and what appears to be the shambles in the high Street.

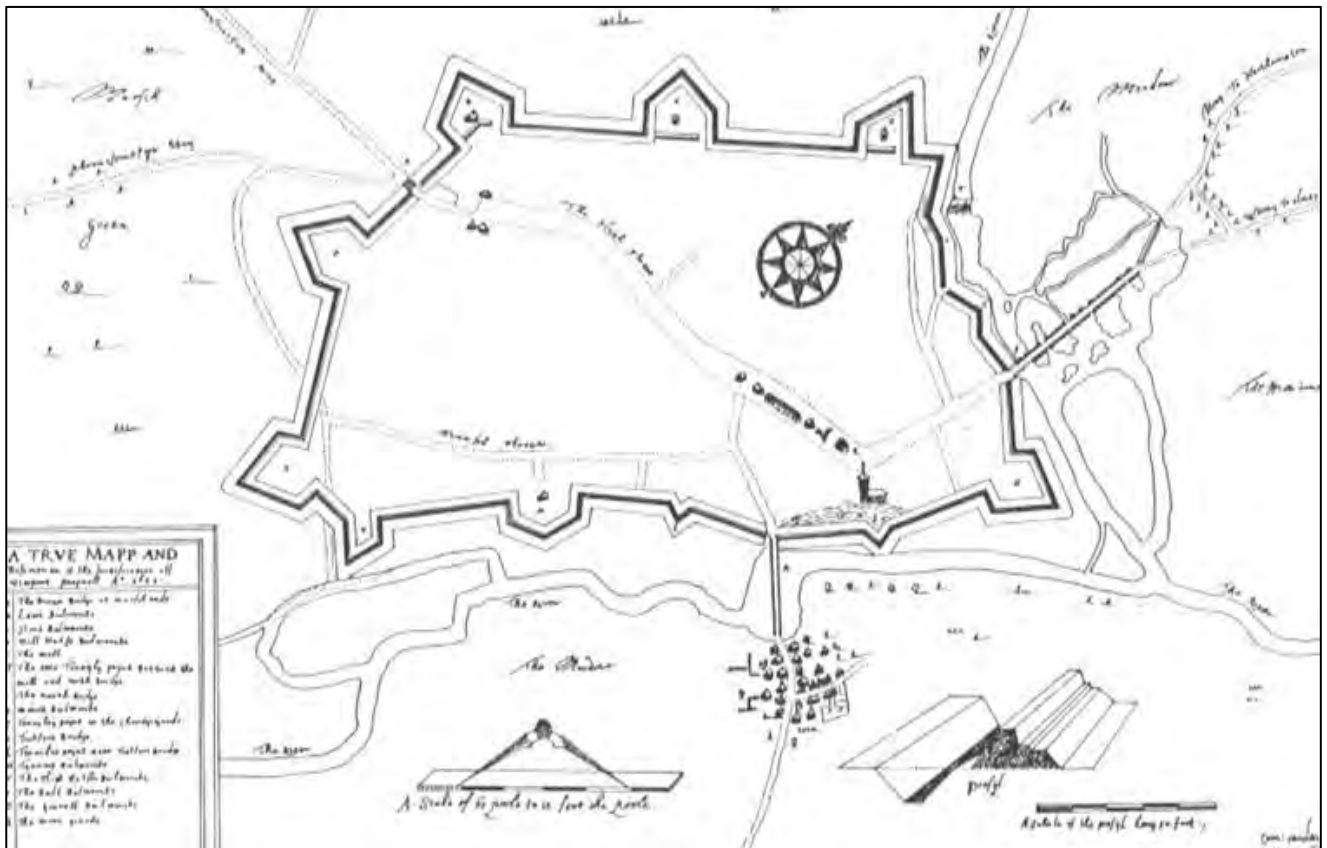


Figure 10: 1644 plan of Newport Pagnell by C. Vandenboome.

Despite the minimal cartographic information, the plan illustrates that the road layout remained unchanged to the present day and was probably similar at the close of the medieval period. Newport Pagnell is also depicted in Ogilby's *Britannia* strip map of 1675 for the road from Oxford to Cambridge. There are a number of maps dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries which show plans of Tickford and parts of the town but there is no overall plan for Newport Pagnell. It is not until the publication of the Ordnance Survey maps of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that we have a detailed plan of the town.

### 4.2 Documentary Evidence

Historical Consultancy reports were produced by Kim Taylor Moore from the University of Leicester, the full report is included in Appendix 4.

Newport Pagnell is well documented although records for the medieval period are not as extensive given its long history. The earliest medieval records are the manorial records for the town dating to 1274. Other records including taxation data and parish records date to the 15<sup>th</sup>

and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Records from the post medieval and modern periods survive in greater quantities. The main secondary sources for Newport Pagnell are included in the bibliography.

#### 4.3 Built Heritage

There are a total of 114 listed buildings in Newport Pagnell, of which two are Grade I listed and one is Grade II\*. However, despite the Saxon origins of the town itself, the earliest buildings date to the medieval period (14<sup>th</sup> century). This is partly due to the continuous process of redevelopment within the historic core. The surviving 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century structures are primarily located along the High Street, St John's Street and Silver Street, while a cluster of listed buildings are also to be found in Tickford. Listed buildings in Newport Pagnell are dominated by buildings and structures dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries with 36 of the 114 dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and a further 43 to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Currently there are no known dendrochronology dates for buildings in Newport Pagnell.

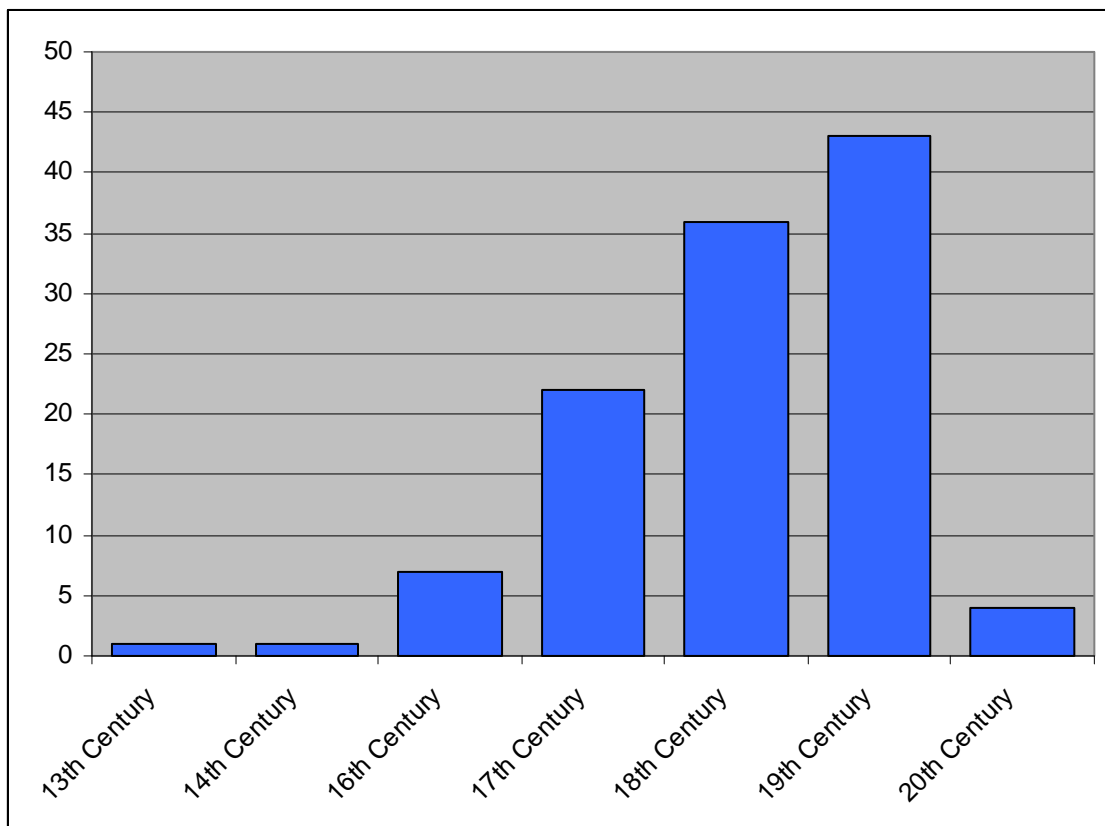


Figure 11: Listed Buildings in Newport Pagnell by century

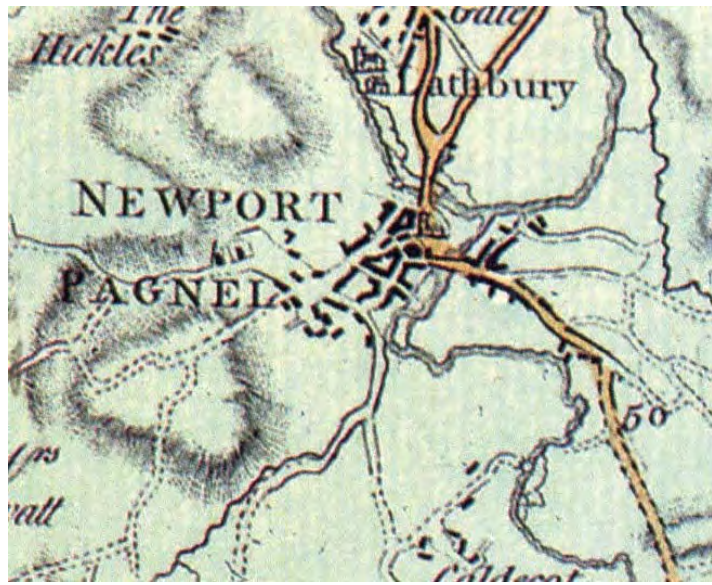
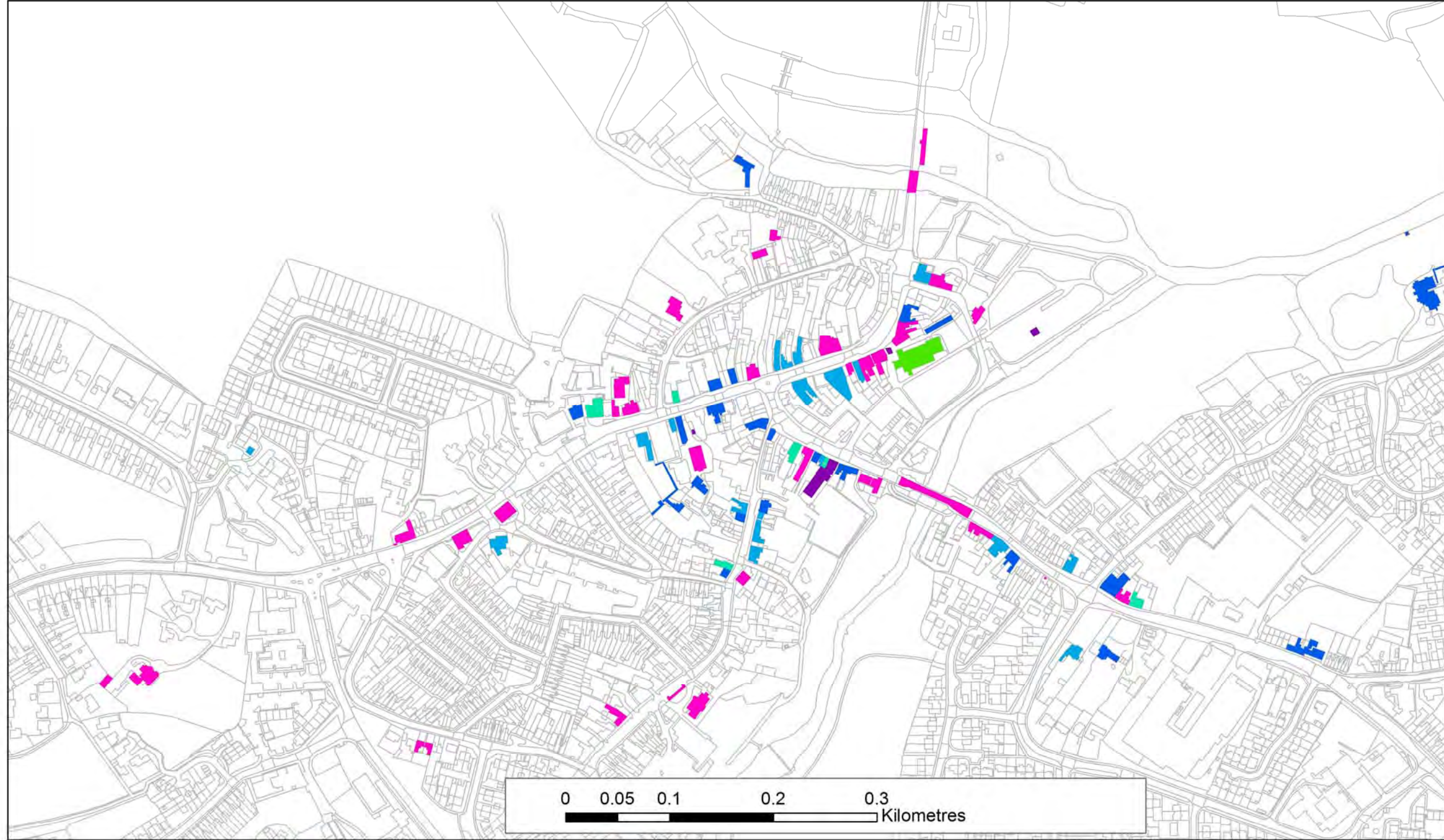


Figure 12: Historic maps from Clockwise: Thomas Jefferys's Map depicting Newport Pagnell c. 1760s; OS Surveyor's Map c.1810;. Plan of Tickford Brook 1620s; Enclosure Map of Portfield 1795; Tickford 1808



- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  14th Century |  17th Century |
|  15th Century |  18th Century |
|  16th Century |  19th Century |
|  |  20th Century |



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Figure 13: Listed Buildings in Newport Pagnell



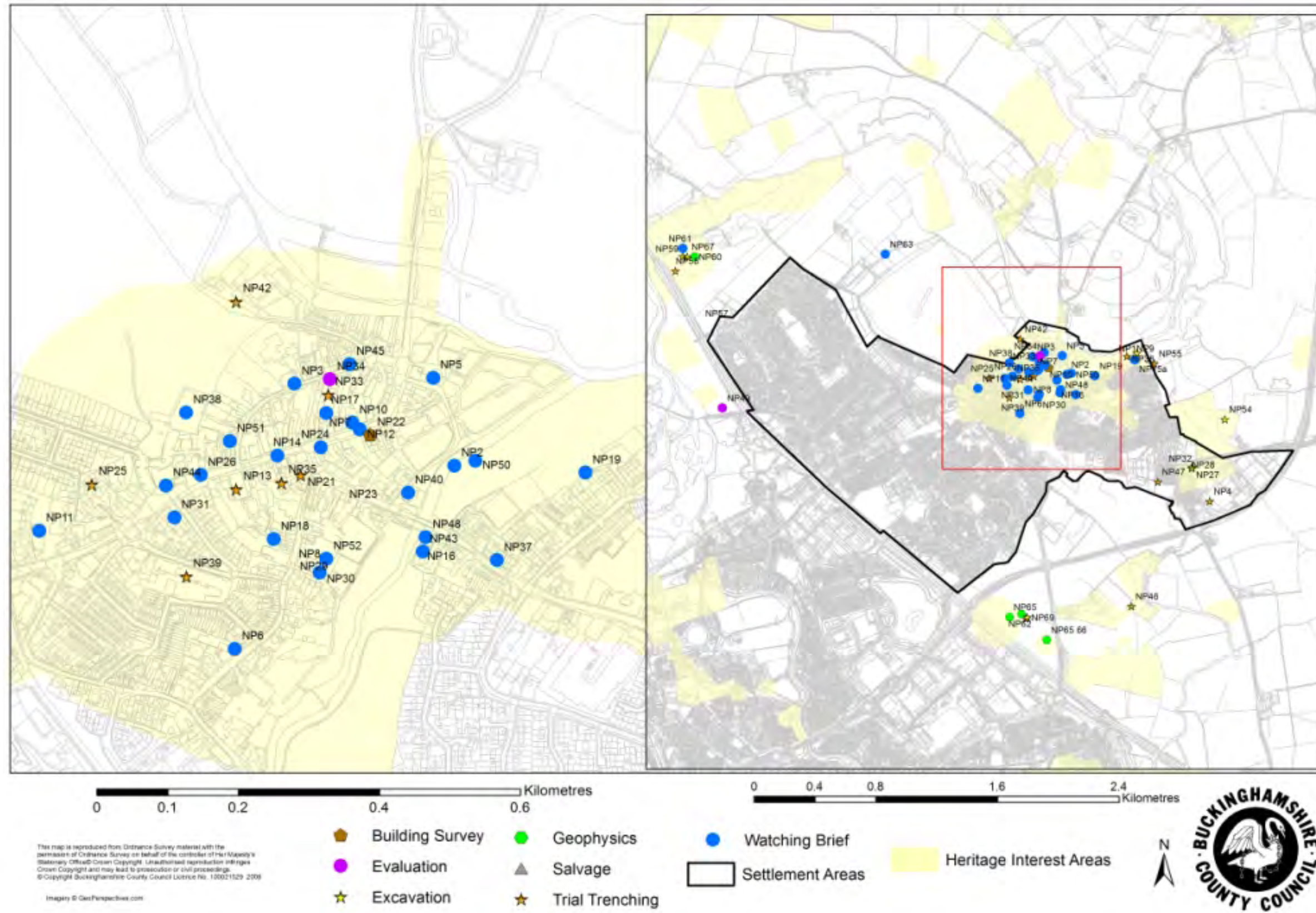


Figure 14: Location and extent of events in Newport Pagnell and surrounding the town

#### 4.4 Archaeological Evidence

Newport Pagnell has a history of archaeological investigation dating back to the 1920s when excavations took place at the site of Tickford Abbey. However, it is not until modern archaeological intervention that the number of excavations increased especially since the late 1990s that there have been a consistent number of small-scale excavations and watching briefs within the historic core of the town. There are over 60 archaeological investigations in and around Newport Pagnell making it one of the more investigated towns in Buckinghamshire. The results of these events have been mixed, perhaps due to the extent that redevelopment has truncated deposits or to the scale of the archaeological intervention. Archaeological finds from the Saxon period or earlier have so far been rare, while material from the medieval period includes several pottery fabrics, coins and other artefacts.

N.b. MKID = Milton Keynes HER Event Number

NP1 Tickford Abbey NGR 488290 244010 (Bullard A 1933) MKID 477				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	Stone wall for monastery	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Excavation		During excavations in the old monastery garden, foundations of an old stone wall approx 2 ft 6in (0.76m) thick were found. The orientation of the wall indicates that the monastery was bounded by the river on one side & completely walled in by high stone walls on other sides.		
NP2: River Ouzel dredging NGR 487850 243904 (Wolverton & District Archaeological Society 1970) MKID 61				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
13 <sup>th</sup> century Olney Hyde ware Bellarmine jug - green and glazed. Coarsewares Slip wares	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching Brief on River Dredging		An inspection of the spoil from river dredging produced medieval pottery. Other finds collected by the general public included wine bottles and pieces of porcelain.		
NP3 Bury Lawn / Union Street NGR 487622 244022 (Beamish & J Parkhouse 1991) MKID159				
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
	N/A	Anglo Saxon feature Medieval ditch & pit	18 <sup>th</sup> century foundations	
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching brief in the wake of development		A large Saxon feature was found close to the predicted course of the Burh ditch. Possible ditch and pit of the medieval period encountered as well as an 18th century foundation. H Beamish 1991:"An archaeological watching brief at Bury Lawn, Union Street, Newport Pagnell"		

NP4: London Road NGR 488797 243049 (Thames Valley Archaeological Services 1998)				MKID 206
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Iron Age/Roman Pottery abraded.	None	Gully	None	None
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Trial Trenching		Gully with abraded late Iron Age / Roman pottery.		
NP5: The Old Fire Station NGR 487820 244031 (J Field 1999)				MKID 216
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> century Medieval Pottery Hearth fragments	None	None	Cobbled surface Medieval cultivation / garden soil	None
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching brief Network Archaeology South Midlands Archaeology 34 (2004), 24;		A watching brief of the foundations for an extension revealed a cobbled yard surface dating from the 16th or 17th century. Finds included a small sherd of 13th-14th century pottery and fragment of a hearth bottom generated by smithing.		
NP6: 72 Silver Street NGR 487538 243640 (Woodfield 1999)				MKID 217
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	Timber framed building	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
The building recording & excavation prior to demolition.		Soot blackening on one side of a truss may indicate that the building was medieval and formerly possessed an open hall. A trench cut through the building did not reveal any significant archaeology.		
NP7: 38 High Street NGR 487672 243957 (P Woodfield 2002)				MKID 226
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
None	Timber framed building	None	None	None
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Building Recording		An early 17th century two bay timber structure with a through passage. The building was probably jettied to the front. The earliest documentation of the building is a lease of 1698 to John Chowne, a woollen draper.		
NP8: 23 Silver Street - Barn and stable NGR (Petty, Richard 1998)				MKID 405
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
None	Timber framed building	None	None	None
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Building Recording		Plans and elevations (see record NP29 for further work)		

NP9: Tickford Abbey (Archaeologica 1998)				MKID 407
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
None	None	None	Priory walls found and recorded.	None
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching brief		Archaeological watching brief revealed remnants of probable medieval walls of Tickford priory.		
NP10: 30-32 High Street (Heritage Network 1999)				MKID 418
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Saxo Norman Pottery		Saxo-Norman pit discovered.		
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching Brief				
NP11: 126 High Street NGR 487260 243808 (Ivens 2001)				MKID 505
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
<b>Finds:</b> Clay Pipe <b>Pottery</b> - Potterspurly ware (C14 <sup>th</sup> ) 1 sherd - Potterspurly ware (C17 <sup>th</sup> ) 1 sherd	N/A	Ditch section	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching Brief		5 metre wide ditch was found which might be part of the Civil War defences.		
NP12: High Street Newport Pagnell optical cable trench NGR 487000 243000 (Lisboa Dr. I 2002)				MKID 445
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
None	None	Defensive ditch? Canal infrastructure	House cellars Medieval/post medieval buildings	None
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching brief		Watching brief of an optical cable trench identified house cellars east of 30 High Street; the remains of medieval and post-medieval buildings known as the 'The Shambles' located centrally in the High Street; medieval road levels and the possible locations of the Civil War defence ditch and 19th century canal.		
NP13: 77 High St (Co-op) NGR 487540 234870 (AS&C 2002)				MKID 461
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
		medieval /post medieval pits	Stone wall	Leather shoe
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Trial Trenching note: South Midlands Archaeology 33 (2003) p.24		Excavation showed that at least two burgage plots occupied the site. It is likely that this medieval layout continued until the building which latterly housed the Co-Op. was constructed in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. A number of medieval and post medieval pits encountered together with a series of post-holes and the footings of a stone wall. Scraps of leather from shoe making indicate that the site was used in the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries for that purpose.		

NP14: Newport Pagnell High St Improvements NGR 487591 243917 (Archaeologica)				MKID 568
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching brief 2001		Trenches revealed road surfaces. Later road layers comprised compact limestone and rounded gravel road surfaces of post-medieval and modern periods		
NP15a: Tickford Abbey NGR 488315 244047 ( 2000 North Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society)				MKID 439
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Geophysical Survey		No report produced.		
NP15b: Tickford Abbey NGR 488315 244047 ( 2002 North Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society)				MKID 643
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	N/A	Fishpond	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Excavation		Two evaluation trenches revealed a possible robbed-out wall of the Priory Church and the probable site of a fishpond.		
NP16: Ironbridge Works, Tickford Street NGR 487811 243765 (Woodfield 2002a)				MKID 650
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	Timber framed building	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Recording in advance of building demolition.		Fellmongers building with drying area on 1st floor controlled by adjustable shutters. Multiphase building from 18th century to 19th century.		
NP17: 40-42 High Street NGR 487668 243980 (Lisboa I 2002b)				MKID 667
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Smithing remains <b>Pottery</b> - Potterspury/Yardley Gobion ware (C13 <sup>th</sup> to C16 <sup>th</sup> ) 11 sherds - Brill Boarstall ware (C13 <sup>th</sup> /C15 <sup>th</sup> ) 1 sherd - Late Medieval Reduced ware (C14 <sup>th</sup> –C16 <sup>th</sup> ) 31 sherds	N/A	13th or 14th century cesspit	Boundary wall	Oyster shells
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching brief of rear extension to a late 17th century building		Watching brief revealed a medieval cesspit and evidence for late medieval smithing on the site. A boundary wall was subsequently built over the pit.		

NP18: 5 Paggs Court NGR 487591 243796 (Lisboa 2002a)				MKID 668
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
		'u' shaped linear ditch cut into the natural clay	cobbled horizontal surface	
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
A watching brief on foundations for three walls		The cobbled surface was overlain by a soft grey silty layer. No dating evidence recovered.		
NP19: Flood Defences at Castle Meadow 488035 243895 (King 2001)				MKID 672
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
45 sherds of Potterspury ware 11 sherds of Brill pottery Retouched Flint			A post-medieval rectangular brick built structure Demolition Rubble	
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching Brief				
NP20: Lincoln Lodge, 23 Silver Street NGR (P. Woodfield 2001)				MKID 782
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	Timber framed building	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Building Recording		Survey revealed that the building is a timber-framed structure between stone gable walls with the upper floor formerly jettied to the front. Timber framed panels had wattle & daub infill. Possibly late medieval in date. House much altered in later periods.		
NP21: 8 St John's Street & 1 Silver Street NGR 487630 243890 (2003 Archaeologica)				MKID 732
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
<b>Pottery</b> - Northants Type 207 (11 <sup>th</sup> - 13 <sup>th</sup> ) 2 sherds - Olney Hyde ware (C13th – C15th) 13 sherds - Sandyware (C11th - C15 <sup>th</sup> ) - Potterspury ware (C13 <sup>th</sup> – C16 <sup>th</sup> ) 15 sherds - Brill Boarstall ware (C13th- C15th) 20 sherds - Surrey Whiteware (C14th – C15) 1 sherd - Brill earthenware (C15th- C16th) 1 sherd - Potterspury (C17th) 2 sherds <b>Roof Tile</b> - Potterspury 6 sherds - Brill roof-tiles 1 sherd	N/A	13 <sup>th</sup> & 15 <sup>th</sup> century cess pits and rubbish pits drains	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Trial Trenching		Evaluation of the rear yard revealed medieval cess pits together with post medieval stone-lined drains and a wall of an 18th century barn or outbuilding. Brill roof-tiles and Surrey pottery fragments were found suggesting that a high status 13th century house stood in the near vicinity. However no structural remains found.		

NP22: 29 High Street NGR 487730 243949 (Wilcox 2003)				MKID 775
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	Timber framed building	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Building Recording		Building survey and documentary research of a partially timber-framed building in the centre of Newport Pagnell which has been used as a private residence, outfitters, grocers (International Tea Company) and possibly an 18th century coffee house / public house.		
NP23: The Old Kiosk, 26 St John's Street NGR 487701 243853 (Woodfield 1997)				MKID 794
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	Timber framed building	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
A watching brief and building recording of alterations to the 'Old Kiosk'		Showed it to be a single bay wide jettied timber-framed building of the 17th century with a timber-framed stair tower. No archaeological features noted during the underpinning of the stair tower.		
NP24: A1 Foodstore, 47-9 High Street NGR (487663 233943) (Ivens & Lisboa)				MKID 870
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	N/A	Pits, stone built cellars	stone wall.	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
watching brief		The watching brief revealed stone built cellars and evidence for two pits and a stone wall thought to be post medieval in date.		
NP25: 98 High Street NGR 487335 243877 (Hounsell & Abrams 2004)				MKID 889
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
<b>Pottery</b> - Olney Hyde (abraded) 11 sherds - Potterspury ware (13 <sup>th</sup> 15 <sup>th</sup> ) 1 sherd <b>Early Medieval</b> Type CO1 Sandy ware (6 sherds) B07 Shelly wares (5 sherds) <b>High Medieval</b> Potterspury (MS6) 1 sherd Reduced Sandy ware (TLM53) 1 sherd <b>Post Medieval</b> Type O (Miscellaneous PM ) ( 1 sherd) Fine glazed earthenware (10 sherds) Black glazed earthenware (8 sherds) Fine slip decorated earthenware (1 sherd)	N/A	Ditch Quarrying	Building plots	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Archaeological field evaluation		A possible section of the Civil War ditch was found in one trench on the suggested alignment of the defences but a second trench on the same alignment did not have any evidence for a ditch. Traces of the post medieval street frontage were found 4m north of the present High Street. There was evidence of quarrying on the site.		

NP26: Newport Pagnell High Street Improvements phase 3 NGR 48749 24389 (Lisboa I )				MKID 971
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Slag <b>Pottery</b> Medieval Sandy ware C11th C15th) 1 sherd Potterspurty/Yardley Gobion (C13 <sup>th</sup> to C16 <sup>th</sup> )				Bone
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
I Lisboa, Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at Road Improvements Phase 3, High St, Newport Pagnell		Observation of 2 trenches revealed a series of road surfaces and finds of pottery, bone and slag. The pottery recovered suggested that the earliest of the road surfaces may be medieval in date.		
NP27: Renny Lodge Development NGR 488680 243280 (Appleton, C 2005)				MKID 995
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
LIA/RB dated from 1st-2nd C ceramics		ditched enclosure IA ditches Post Medieval Ditches	Early medieval road or track	Spelt wheat
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Strip, Map and Sample		Late Iron Age/Romano British, medieval and pre-Renny Lodge post-medieval activity. LIA/RB dated from 1st-2nd C ceramics and representing 2 phases of activity, including the corner of a large ditched enclosure possibly extending west across the site. The enclosure appears to front onto a possible Roman road passing through the site, which may be represented by two parallel flanking ditches although no metallurgy or other remains of this were revealed. Two further ditches have been attributed to this phase, one of which appears to pre-date the roadside ditches. Environmental evidence suggests that Spelt wheat was the predominant cereal crop during this period. Undated pits and a posthole are also thought to belong to this period. Early medieval evidence suggested a road or track crossing the site from the SE to NW, this was represented by a pair of flanking ditches only. A post-medieval ditch was revealed on the same alignment.		
NP28: Renny Lodge Development NGR 488680 243280 (Appleton, C 2005)				MKID 996
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	Building	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Building survey of former workhouse & hospital prior to demolition.		The building survey of the demolished remains of Renny Lodge Hospital identified the original early 19th C building plan. Although demolished to ground level, enough remained to establish a coherent structural sequence comprising 3 phases of development and alteration.		
NP29: Lincoln Lodge, 23 Silver Street NGR 487630 243766 (Woodfield 2002)				MKID 782
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	Timber framed building	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Building recording prior to renovation work		A much altered three-bay timber-framed building of circa 1500 with evidence of jetttying to the front and an open hall which was floored over in the 17th century. Possibly a merchant class house with a trading shop at the front.		



NP30: 3 Waterhouse Close NGR 487658 243750 (Holmes, M 1998)				MKID 792
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
19 <sup>th</sup> century artefacts (general)	N/A	post medieval pit large ditch	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching brief 1998		A watching brief of house foundations revealed a post medieval pit and the fragment of a large ditch to the east of the site running parallel to the river. This had a black loamy fill containing 19th century artefacts. The excavator was uncertain as to whether this could be part of the Civil War defences of the town.		
NP31: 93 High Street, Newport Pagnell NGR 487450 243830 (Richmond, A. 2005)				MKID 1000
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching brief for an extension to the rear of property.		Watching brief carried out on foundation trench revealed a sequence of post-medieval levelling layers and gardens soils sealing the natural. A single 18th - 19th century rubbish filled depression was encountered in the south west corner of the footings.		
NP32: Renny Lodge (Appleton, C 2006)				MKID 1021
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
<b>Roman Pottery</b> Samian ware - 35 sherds Amphora (Spanish Dressel) – 1 sherd Oxfordshire colour coat (1 sherd) British glazed ware (2 sherds) London type ware (20 sherds) Shelly ware (444 sherds) Grey tempered ware (240 sherds) Reduced Sandy wares (314 sherds) Oxidised wares 24 sherds Verulamium region white wares 12 sherds Oxfordshire White wares Miscellaneous white wares 51 sherds <b>Medieval</b> Coarsewares 3 sherds <b>Post Medieval</b> Redwares 2 sherds Coarse white wares Creamwares 1 sherd Yellow ware 10 sherds	None	Iron Age Field ditches Ditched enclosures	None	<b>Bone</b> Small Mammals Birds Cattle, Horse, Dog  Spelt wheat

Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Combined Trial Trenching & excavation 'Renny Lodge, Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes - Fieldwork Assessment Report'		Post-excavation assessment of fieldwork at former Renny Lodge Hospital site. The excavation revealed at least 3 phases of late Iron Age/Romano-British activity on the site. The 1st phase (1st-mid 2nd C AD) comprised a field system and/or sub-square enclosure, with limited structural evidence including a shallow curvilinear ditch and a cobbled area. The 2nd phase was characterised by up to 3 ditched enclosures incorporated into the established field system. This was also the earliest phase for the roadside ditches defining the line of a Roman road and suggesting that the site comprised a small 2nd C roadside settlement. The final phase of Romano-British activity comprised recutting of some of the principal ditches and alterations to layout of features from phase 2. The medieval activity on the site chiefly comprised field ditches including a double ditched arrangement. The principal ditches of this phase may define a track or road perpendicular to the earlier Roman road.		
NP33: 4-6 Union Street NGR 487671 244006 (Lodoen, A & Ingham, D 2008)		MKID 1151		
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
<b>Anglo Saxon Pottery</b> St Neots Type ware (2 sherds) <b>Medieval Pottery</b> Potterspurty ware (1 sherd) Coarse Sandy wares Late Medieval reduced wares (1 sherd) <b>Late Medieval Pottery</b> Late Brill/Boarstall ware (5 sherds) <b>Post Medieval</b> Fine glazed Red Earthenware (1 sherd) Black Glazed Earthenware (2 sherds) Blackware (3 sherds) Brown salt glazed stoneware (2 sherds) <b>Modern</b> Creamware (14 sherds) Mocha ware (2 sherds) Peach ware (5 sherds) Transfer Print (2 sherds) White earthenware (2 sherds)  Clay pipe	N/A	2 large late medieval / early post-medieval pits,	structural remains dating from the early post-medieval period into the Victorian era.	Animal Bone Cattle (modern)
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Archaeological Evaluation		The structural remains are likely to relate to outbuildings to the rear of house plots along the High Street.		

NP34: 4 to 6 Union Street NGR 48760 24387 (Albion Archaeology 2008)				MKID 1163
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
<b>Pottery</b> <b>Saxo-Norman</b> St Neots Type ware (1 sherd) St Neots Type ware orange (1 sherd) St Neots Type ware (fine) (1 sherd) <b>Medieval</b> Shelly ware (4 sherds) Sandy wares (1 sherd) Brill Boarstall (2 sherds) Coarse Sand (1 sherd) <b>Post Medieval</b> Black glazed earthenware (1 sherd) <b>Modern</b> Creamware (1 sherd)	N/A	Ditches		Animal Bone (butchered) (good preservation)
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching Brief		Excavation revealed 2 ditches on a north east south west orientation. Archaeological features. Probable medieval layers & features were identified above the natural.		
NP35: The Former Post Sorting Office NGR 48760 24387 (Northants Archaeology 2008)				MKID 1167
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Pottery <b>Medieval</b> Coarse Greyware 1300-1500 (1 sherd) Cistercian type 1450-1600 1 sherd <b>Post Medieval</b> Rechen ware C17 <sup>th</sup> 1 sherd <b>Modern</b> English Stone ware 2 sherds				Animal Bone
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Archaeological evaluation		Little evidence for medieval activity or later truncation.		

There have been a number of 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	MKID	Activity type	Address	NGR	Date	Summary
NP36	448	Trial Trenching	Tickford Abbey		2000	Evaluation trenches located the robber trench of a wall of a Priory Church plus a deep cut feature with C20th material in the fill.
NP37	565	Watching Brief	Tickford St & Priory St Development	SP487910 243768	1984	Foundation trenches revealed area of burning on the site of the former King's Arms in Tickford St and an 11m length of Post medieval (?) foundations running parallel to Tickford Street.

Code	MKID	Activity type	Address	NGR	Date	Summary
NP38	218	Watching brief	James Yard	SP 8740 4390	1999	No archaeological features or finds
NP39	410	Trial Trenching	Cedars Combined School, Bury St Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.	SP87 43	1999	Evaluation of the site of a proposed new classroom block; a single trench recorded a former toilet block and a post-medieval pit/hollow.
NP40	789	Watching Brief	Riverside House	SP 487784 243865	1999	Watching brief of conservatory foundations. No significant archaeology found.
NP41	444	Watching Brief	Old fire Station	SP488740 243940	2000	Shallow excavations did not reveal any significant archaeology
NP42	436	Watching Brief	Mill House Stable, Mill Street	SP 487552 244142	2000	Civil war bulwark ditch not located during development.
NP43	674	Watching Brief	Riverside Meadow Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	SP 487805 243780	2001	Watching brief of new flood defences showed areas of build-up close to the river.
NP44	507	Watching Brief	High St Toilets	SP 487440 243875	2002	Site found to be on made-up ground. No archaeological deposits found.
NP45	756	Watching brief	1a Union Street	SP487699 255050	2003	WB on a house extension did not encounter archaeological remains. (
NP46	884	Trial Trenching	Moat Cottage	SP488279 242341	2004	The evaluation of an extension to Moat Cottage showed that the pond shown on early OS maps 9m wide and 1.75m deep. The earliest fill of the feature contained Victorian material.
NP47	889	Trial Trenching	London Road Allotments	SP 488470 243230	2004	The evaluation revealed some pits and gullies but these contained modern pottery.
NP48	728	Watching Brief	Iron Bridge Works, Tickford Street	SP 487809 243801	2004	The site had been built-up in the 19th & 20th century with imported soil and rubble. No earlier features noted.
NP49	1054	Trial Trenching	Stud Farm, Little Linford Lane	SP 485563 243677	2006	Trenched field evaluation revealed no features and no finds were recovered.
NP50	1072	Watching brief	Castle Meadow footbridge	SP 87880 243911	2006	During construction of a footpath and bridge over the River Ouzel. No archaeological features or finds revealed or any trace of the postulated Civil War defences.
NP51	1124	Watching Brief	67a Union Street	SP	2007	Revealed late post-medieval surfaces and made ground
NP52	1141	Watching brief	19 Silver Street, Newport Pagnell,	SP 487669 243770	2007	The only deposits observed were a layer of topsoil above natural limestone.
NP53	1167	Trial Trenching	Taylor's Yard and Old Post Office Northamptonshire Archaeology	SP	2008	Two trenches were excavated, which revealed two undated postholes and a possible rubbish pit, garden soils, made ground, and a nineteenth century brick-built well.

In addition to those sites within the historic settlement, a number of archaeological events of interest have been carried out close to Newport

NP54 The Folly, field no.21 on 1912 OS NGR 488900 243600 (1920)				MKID 482
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	A coffined inhumation rectangular brick monument	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Excavation		A coffined inhumation found with evidence of a rectangular brick monument approximately 6'0" by 3'0" above. This was possibly Mark Slingsby who was buried on the 19th July 1677 but not in the churchyard. Local tradition stated that he was buried on his Tickford estate in a field known as "The Folly". Records. of Buckinghamshire, vol XI, 1920 p.89		
NP55 Tickford Abbey NGR 488600 243900 (Mynard 1974)				MK ID 478 479
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
11th-13th C pottery Saxon Thetford ware	N/A	post-holes	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Trial Trenching during gravel workings		Late Saxon pottery and indications of settlement in the grounds of Tickford Priory. The pottery is with Bucks Co Museum. (1)		
NP56: Newport Pagnell Bypass (ditch) NGR 489670 245310 (M Farley & D Knight 1986)				MKID 123
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Iron Age Pottery		Ditch		
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Investigation by Buckinghamshire County Museum Archaeological Service		Slight ditch, extending for 8m, seen after topsoil stripping for bypass, approx 170m S of Chicheley Hill. Pottery from surface all handmade & presumably Iron Age. Feature was destroyed before further recording/investigation could take place.		
NP57: M1 Widening NGR 485450 244280 (P Carstairs, J Parkhouse & N Smith 1993)				MKID 698
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Flints		possible filled-in stone pit		
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Field Walking prior to motorway construction. 28 stints on 4 traverses		P Carstairs, J Parkhouse & N Smith 1993 "M1 widening junctions 10-15. Archaeological assessment stage 3a (fieldwalking) data supplement'		
NP58: M1 Widening NGR 485250 244600 (BCM 1994)				MKID 725
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A		Ditch of ring -ditch found to be up to 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Ring probably 16m diameter. Pit Cremation found in ditch. Ditch 30m S.W. contained no dating evidence		
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Trial Trenching				

NP59: Gayhurst Quarry NGR 485300 244700 (Northamptonshire Archaeology 1997)				MKID 213
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
	late Neolithic / Bronze Age round barrow	Iron Age Ditch enclosures	4 late Neolithic / Bronze Age round barrows	Animal bones
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Trial Trenching NA 1997 "Archaeological Evaluation at Gayhurst Quarry, Buckinghamshire. Stage 2: Trial excavation"		The evaluation confirmed the presence of 4 round barrows of late Neolithic / Bronze Age date but none survived as upstanding mounds. One barrow did survive as a slight earthwork and had a large quantity of animal bones in the ditch fill. This barrow was subjected to stream erosion. Two adjacent ditched enclosures and a palisade enclosure were found to be of Iron Age date.		
NP60: Gayhurst Quarry NGR 485380 244696 (Northamptonshire Archaeology 1997)				MKID 788
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Geophysical survey		A magnetometer survey revealed 5 ring ditches, 3 enclosures and linear anomalies and possible palaeochannels. Parallel linear anomalies covering the whole site denoted the former presence of a medieval ridge and furrow field system.		
NP61: Gayhurst Quarry NGR 485300 244750 (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2000)				MKID 442
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Cremation burials		Pits		
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching Brief Letter from Northampton Archaeology to the Archaeological Officer dated 28 July 2000		Pit alignment discovered producing a radio-carbon date of 800-520cal BC placing it in the early Iron Age. Two further urned cremations deposits discovered.		
NP62: Land west of Caldecotte Farm (Dr I Lisboa 2001)				MKID 673
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
None	None			None
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Geophysical survey: A magnetometer and susceptibility survey.		Magnetometer survey revealed several clusters of magnetic anomalies which indicated a possible eastward extension of the known prehistoric settlement.		
NP63: Flood Defence (King 2001)				MKID 671
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Flint scraper Microlith?			Ridge and furrow	
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Watching brief		Topsoil stripping revealed ridge and furrow, a flint scraper and a possible microlith		
NP64: Blank record				MKID N/A
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
None	None		None	None
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		

NP65: Quarry West of Caldecote Farm Area A NGR 487470 242270				MKID 895
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Bartlett Clark Consultancy 2004 "West Caldecote, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire"		Magnetometer survey revealed enclosures further to the east of the Iron Age settlement site identified during M1 widening evaluation.		
NP66: Quarry West of Caldecote Farm Area b NGR 487720 242120				MKID 896
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Bartlett Clark Consultancy 2004 "West Caldecote, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire"		Magnetometer survey revealed the ring ditch identified on aerial photographs but there is a 5m variation between the two results.		
NP67: Gayhurst Quarry NGR 485330 244696 (Northants Archaeology 2000)				MKID 78
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
	None	Bronze Age Barrows Iron Age Enclosures		Animal bone inhumations
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Excavation		Excavation in advance of gravel extraction of 7 Bronze Age barrows, three pit alignments and four small Iron Age enclosures. Principal barrow had a succession of 5 central burials and a major deposit of cattle bone within the ditch.		
NP68 Gayhurst Quarry NGR 485380 244696 (Northants Archaeology 1997)				MKID 788
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
NA 1997 "Archaeological Evaluation at Gayhurst Quarry, Buckinghamshire. Stage 1: Geophysical Survey"		A magnetometer survey revealed 5 ring ditches, 3 enclosures and linear anomalies and possible palaeochannels. Parallel linear anomalies covering the whole site denoted the former presence of a medieval ridge and furrow field system.		
NP69: Willen Road (Caldecote) gravel quarry (Hunn, J.R. 2005)				MKID 1002
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Iron Age Pottery Romano British Pottery		Enclosure ditches, pits Gullies Ring Ditch		Plant remains
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		

Trial Trenching		Trial trench evaluation of 5% of 18ha site. Trenches revealed a concentration of occupation on the west of the site. This was dated from the later pre-Roman Iron Age to the 4th century AD and comprised a series of ditched enclosures containing pits, gullies, slots, postholes and a possible pond. At least 3 potential circular structures were identified. The features and finds recovered suggest a Romano-British farmstead or hamlet. Additionally a probable prehistoric ring ditch was revealed in the south east of the site. This was part excavated but no finds were recovered. Traces of ridge and furrow and later field boundaries were also revealed.		
NP70: Willen Road (Caldecote) gravel quarry NGR 487587 242269 (AS&C 2006)		MKID 1057		
Finds	Above ground structures	Negative features (cut only)	Positive features (above natural)	Environmental evidence
Circumstances of investigation		Conclusion		
Excavation				

#### 4.5 Environmental Evidence

In assessing the potential for environmental remains, it should be remembered that an urban environment can provide extremes in preservation. On the one hand proximity to the groundwater table within a historic core may lead to anoxic conditions and therefore good preservation potential for organic materials whereas on the other hand frequent below ground disturbance as a result of redevelopment and construction combined with modern industrial pollution can also lead to extremely poor preservation of organic materials (French, 2003).

The geology of the area is primarily composed of Oolitic Limestone capped with boulder clays and Oxford clays. The historic core of the town is covered by a gravel cap above the flood plains while along the river courses alluvial and terrace deposits are found. Newport Pagnell's position near to the rivers Ouse and Lovat and its flood plains would allow for the potential for waterlogged (anoxic) preservation of molluscs, bone and environmental remains'. This is reflected in the results of archaeological excavations. Animal bone has been recovered from a number of sites in and around Newport Pagnell, including 40-42 High Street (NP17), 4 to 6 Union Street (NP33 & 34), and an assemblage at the Renny Lodge Hospital site (NP27). Significant quantities of animal bone have been recovered from outside the town at Gayhurst Quarry (NP23). Molluscan evidence also survives as oyster shells have been recovered from two sites in Newport. Excavations at 77 High Street (NP13) have shown that soil conditions are also conducive for the preservation of leather. There have been a number of soil samples taken from Renny Lodge (NP48) and Willen Road (NP89), showing the preservation of plant remains including spelt wheat. The presence of terrace deposits to the west and east of the historic settlement also allow for greater preservation, and perhaps waterlogged deposits.



## 5 Archaeological & Historical Development

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

The archaeological record shows some evidence for prehistoric activity in and around Newport Pagnell. The confluence of the Ouse and Lovat seems to have been a magnet for human activity. The earliest evidence dates to the Mesolithic period, when a flint blade core was discovered during the excavation of footings on Tickford Street. (ID No. 4269) Newport has also produced some chance finds dating to the Neolithic period which have been found in and around the town; these include a number of stone axe fragments, one of which was uncovered at Bury Field between Kickles Farm and the river Ouse (CASS No. 52700000) another at 84 Silver Street (CASS No. 533200000) and a portion of a Neolithic stone axe found on Tickford Street (ID No. 3825). Interestingly petrological analysis of the axes from Bury field and Tickford showed that they originated respectively from Langdale in Cumbria and Cornwall. These areas are known Neolithic 'axe factories' where the geological outcrops of hard igneous and metamorphic rocks are suitable for the production of axe heads for tree felling and carpentry. These stone axes were of value and were traded widely across Britain, indicating that they might have been carried in bulk to distant redistribution centres including one around Cambridge (Dyer 1990).

Although early prehistoric evidence is limited to chance finds of flint arrow heads, blades and worked flints, there is more evidence for settlement and ceremony for the late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Aerial photography at King's Holme Meadow two miles to the north of Newport Pagnell identified Late Neolithic/Bronze Age ring ditches (CASS No.135300000) and also two more ring ditches just north of Kickles Farm along the Ouse (CASS No. 424300000). These ring ditches are interpreted as prehistoric round barrows, an assertion supported by historical evidence where there are references to the presence of a burial tumulus on Bury field, although this has since been destroyed by levelling and ploughing the field as part of the war effort (Page 1927 VCH Vol 4). However the most tangible evidence comes from excavations in advance of quarrying; at Gayhurst Quarry to the north of Newport revealed a landscape rich in Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age occupation (NP59). This included six ring ditches and enclosures. Also the survey of the Hartigans site revealed evidence of cremation burial inside one ring ditch. Within the town there has been sporadic discovery of finds; local historian Alfred Bullard recorded the discovery of burial urn sherds on the high ground above St John's Street (Bullard 1933).

There is some evidence for Iron Age occupation in and around Newport Pagnell. During the Late Iron Age and into the Roman period, Buckinghamshire fell under the territory of a south-eastern tribe called the Catuvellauni who had major settlement bases to the east at Colchester and St Albans. Newport lay on the northwest border of their territory. Some evidence for Late Iron Age occupation is evident in the excavations at Tickford Abbey (NP9). However, the principal evidence for Iron Age settlement comes from the archaeological investigation at Renny Lodge Hospital on the London road (NP27). This excavation revealed enclosure and ditches aligned next to a road which is thought to be a late Iron Age/Roman road running southeast - northwest across the site. The outskirts of Newport have produced more evidence for Iron Age occupation; excavations on the link road at Chicheley Hill revealed Iron Age pottery and features (Farley & Knight 1986).

There is some intriguing place name evidence in the name Bury Field (north of the town) to suggest that Newport might have been an early defended settlement. The topography and position of Newport's old town is generally low lying but it is sufficiently elevated on a cap of Oxford clay and gravels and bounded on two sides by the rivers Ouse and Lovat. There are other examples of lowland hillforts in Buckinghamshire such as Norbury [SAM 29407], also positioned along the river Ouse. However so far there is no archaeological evidence to substantiate this hypothesis.

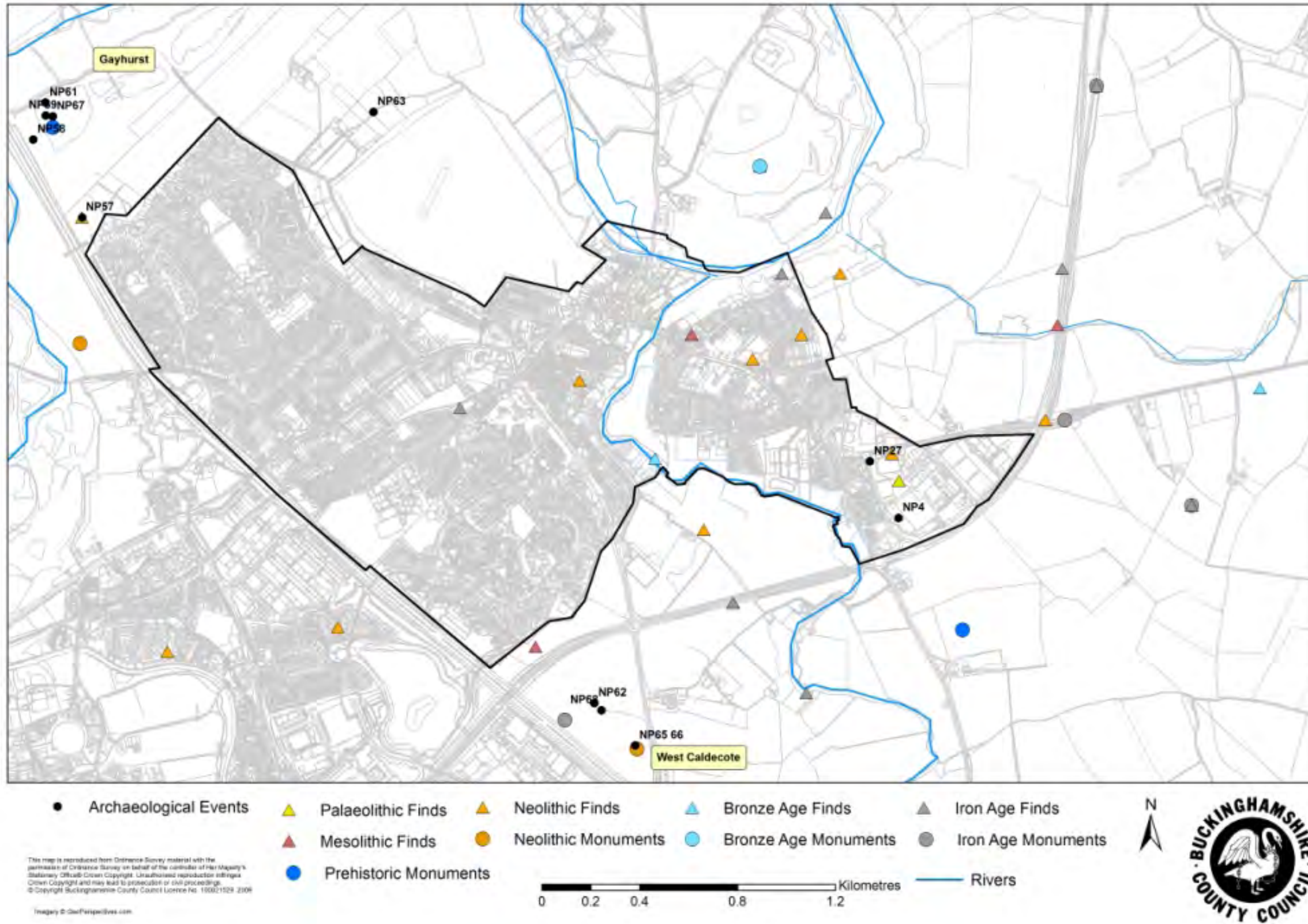


Figure 15: HER records for the Prehistoric period

## 5.2 Roman synthesis and components (AD 43 – 410)

The most significant discovery was made during an excavation of the gardens of Tickford Abbey gardens (NP2) which revealed evidence for a minor Roman settlement dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Late Iron Age/Romano British activity was dated from 1st-2nd C ceramics. There is limited evidence of Roman settlement within the centre of Newport Pagnell; coins are the predominant finds, these have been discovered at a number of sites including Kickles Farm, Caldecote Hill, the Tickford Abbey Area and Tickford Fields Farm. Despite the lack of firm archaeological evidence for a Roman settlement, the indications are that some form of settlement could have been located in the town. The area around Milton Keynes has been one of the most intensively studied areas in Buckinghamshire. Evidence from the surrounding landscape has shown a concentration of settlement sites varying in status and size, the most prominent being the small town at Magiovinium near Fenny Stratford, while another possible urban centre is at Ashfurlong near Olney (Radford & Zeepvat 2009).

Generally the pattern of settlement in north Buckinghamshire is of dispersed agrarian villas and farmsteads. Zeepvat (1993b, 10) notes a variety of different sized units ranging from 'native' type small farmsteads, for example Wood Corner, Campbell Park, Woughton (Mynard 1987, 52-59, 79-81, 90-96) and Wavendon Gate (Williams et al 1996) through to small farms with Roman-style buildings, such as Wymbush (Mynard 1987, 82-90; Zeepvat 1988) and more substantial villas like Bancroft and Stantonbury (Mynard 1987, 97-104).

Present evidence suggests that the distribution of villas in Milton Keynes is concentrated around Magiovinium, although this may be skewed by the level of archaeological survey and investigation undertaken before and during the construction of the New Town. The most comprehensively examined villa site in the Ouse valley area is Bancroft (Williams & Zeepvat 1994). Excavations have also been carried out at Stantonbury (Mynard 1987, 97-104), Stanton Low (Woodfield 1989), Sherwood Drive and Holne Chase, Bletchley (Mynard 1987, 30-31 & 39-40), Tingewick (Roundell 1862) and Hill Farm, Haversham (Mudd 2006). Villa sites are also known or suspected at Foscott, Gayhurst, Lavendon, Ravenstone, Shenley Brook End, Water Stratford and Weston Underwood (Scott 1993).

There are several possible Roman roads passing near to Newport, most of the routes were part of a detailed road network of south-east England by the Viatores (1964). Some of the possible routes including Viatores 175, Fenny Stratford to Olney/Ashfurlong and Viatores 171, Water Stratford to Olney/Ashfurlong. However the routes postulated by the Viatores have been shown by more recent studies to be suspect (Simco 1984; Zeepvat 1987). Excavations at Magiovinium revealed a road running northwards from the town suggesting a route up the east side of the Ouzel valley towards Ashfurlong and thence, presumably to Ircchester. The Viatores incorrectly placed this road (175) on the west side of the Ouzel valley. Most recent evidence for a Roman road comes from the excavations at the former Renny Lodge Hospital site (NP32) where the presence of two parallel ditches was interpreted as a possible unmetalled minor routeway, adjacent to a Romano-British site. This provides tantalising evidence that there was a more extensive road network around Newport and a possible settlement which connected to the known sites of Magiovinium and Towcester (Lactadorum).

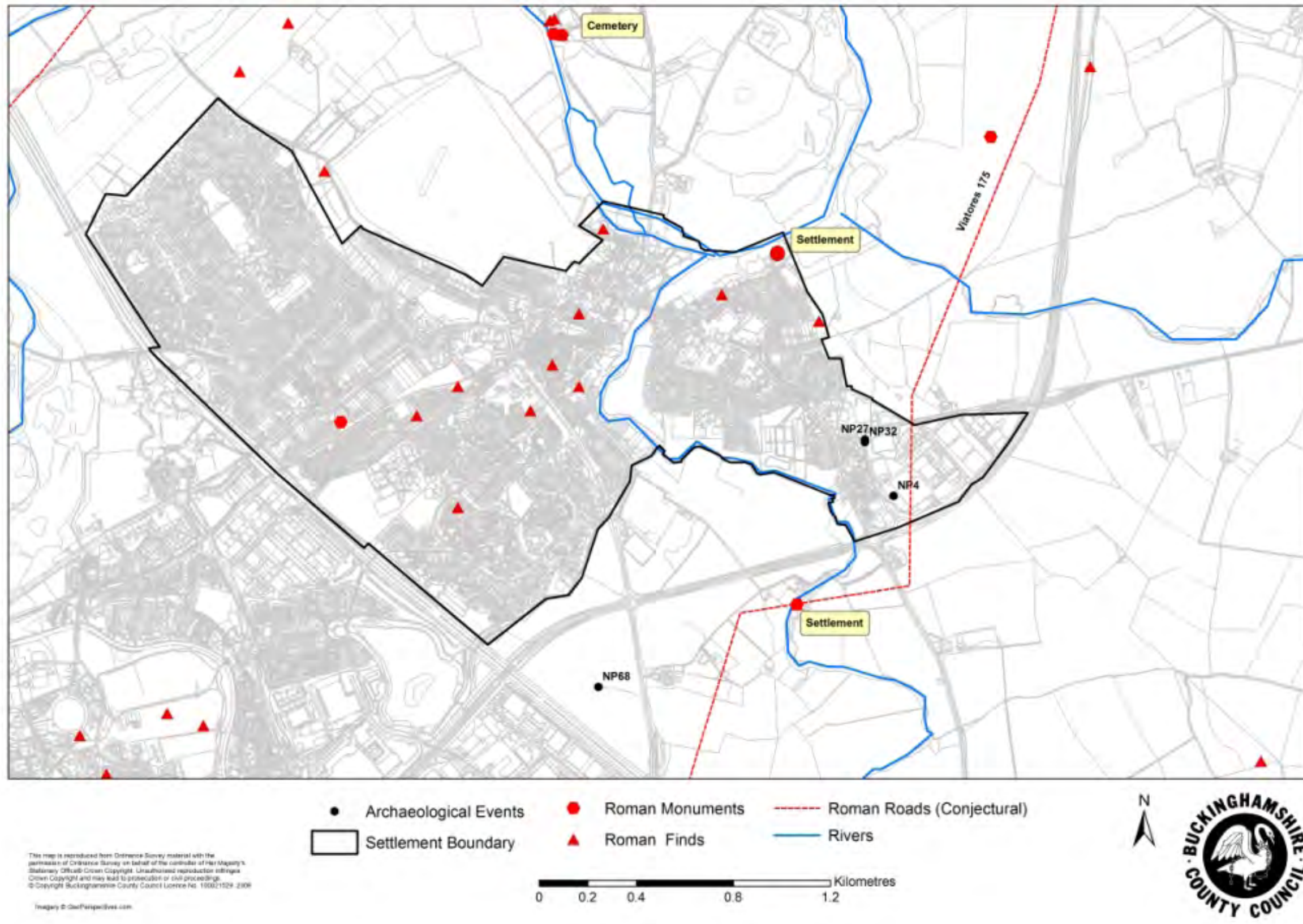


Figure 16: HER records for the Roman period

### 5.3 Anglo Saxon synthesis and components (AD 410 – 1066)

#### *Early-Middle Saxon*

From archaeological evidence it is known that there was activity in and around Newport in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries. There are three known Anglo Saxon cemeteries dating to around AD 500. The first cemetery was located in 1900 during ground digging behind the Union Workhouse in the London Road, SP 88774331 (Ballard 1900); several high status burials were found, the skeletons were placed in two concentric circles with the feet pointing towards the centre along with an assortment of grave goods, including swords, a spearhead and iron bucket, jewellery and elaborate late 5<sup>th</sup> century glass beaker of Rhenish origin. A second cemetery was discovered in 1923 when gravel digging in a field on Tickford Park Estate, just south of Chicheley Parish Boundary. In 1925 five or six more skeletons believed to be lying in an East-West position were found, a Saxon bead was discovered in a skull, and in another burial was a ring dated to the 6th century AD. Several of the burials were accompanied by grave goods of swords, spears and pottery (F W Bull 5, 1900). A third cemetery was found near Kickles Farm in the 1840s (HER 424301000) which also contained grave goods.

These burials predate the formation of the Mercian kingdom, during the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The modern counties of Surrey, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and parts of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire fell under the rule of several smaller Middle Angle tribes (Bailey K, 1994: 129). Although their exact boundaries are difficult to interpret, the Tribal Hidage has been used to estimate the extent of the tribal territories with varying degrees of success. Under the model put forward by Hart (1971) and later developed by Bailey (1994) Newport and its hundred fell under the rule of the *Hendrica* tribe whose territory included Buckingham, Bicester and Eynsham Hundreds but may also have extended north into Northamptonshire.

There have also been some stray finds including the discovery on the High Street of a coin of Offa, King of Mercia from 757-796 (Bull 1900). However the presence of these burials and isolated finds does not necessarily prove that Newport Pagnell was an early Saxon settlement, in all probability the present town was founded much later.

#### *Late Saxon*

##### *Town Origins*

The main historical evidence for the Late Saxon period comes from the short Domesday entry. Before the conquest Newport's lord was Ulf, a king's thegn and a *housecarl* (military retainer) of Edward the Confessor. It is known that burghage tenure already existed in Newport before 1086 so the foundation of the town is placed firmly in the Pre-Domesday period. Buckingham apart, Newport is the only other settlement in Buckinghamshire at this time to have documented borough status. Despite its status Newport was not a royal estate nor was it recorded as a burh unlike Aylesbury or Buckingham. As Baines (1986) observes it was unusual that Newport had a single lord who was not the king, as nearly all boroughs were in the king's hands or administered on his behalf.

Based on the paucity of historical evidence, there has been some speculation about the town's origins. One theory based upon the prevalence of Danish references in later documents is that Newport was originally a Danish foundation, located on the cusp of the lands of the Danelaw and those held by the Anglo Saxons (Baines 1986). However, another interpretation is that the settlement may be an Anglo Saxon creation; the Alfredian campaigns against Guthrum, and the subsequent treaty of AD 886 extended Anglo Saxon territorial domain to the Ouse beyond Watling Street. This would have placed Newport Pagnell at the edge of Saxon Mercia and the eastern part of the country under Danish control.

Site	Saxo Norman	Sandy wares CO1	Shelly wares	Northants type 207	St Neots type ware	St Neots (orange) type ware	St Neots (fine) ware	Thetford ware
NP3					1			
NP10	?							
NP21				1				
NP25		1	5					
NP26		1						
NP33					2			
NP34			4		1	1	1	
NP55								?

Table 2: Quantities of Saxo-Norman pottery sherds found in Newport Pagnell  
(Source: Milton Keynes HER)

#### Town Layout (*burh* debate)

Newport's strategic position on the confluence of two rivers would have made an ideal place to site a defended settlement or burh. It is known that Edward the Elder established burhs such as Buckingham in the early 10<sup>th</sup> century in his campaign against the Danes. It has been put forward that Newport could have been another burh in this chain of defences. A tentative suggestion has been made that Newport could have been the second site of Buckingham's double burh referred to in the burghal hidage (Brooks 1964). However this is thought to be unlikely given there is no reference to Newport and both settlements are a considerable distance apart.

In the absence of historical records the arguments for Newport being a potential burh have been largely derived from the analysis of the urban topography and archaeology. Robinson (1975) proposed a possible burh site based upon the layout of the burghal plots and streets as well as limited place name evidence (Figure 18). Using cartographic evidence and topographical analysis Robinson has suggested that the potential burh is demarcated by fossilised boundaries in the town. The curvilinear nature of Union Street could be indicative of an earlier defence boundary, either as a wall or ditch, although this pattern is not so readily apparent south of the High Street, the alignment of Union Street can be followed rather less conclusively but still quite clearly alongside the Congregational chapel and between Pagg's Court and Chapel Court into Silver Street. Comparisons with other towns suggest that such closely spaced, parallel access ways are strongly indicative of former defence lines. The eastern end of the burh is defined by the steep bank of the churchyard which encloses the highest part of the promontory, while the churchyard bank aligns directly along Church Lane into St John's Street. The end result is an ovoid shape, enclosing the burghal plots that run at right angles to the High Street and a defensible area of some 7 hectares. Further support for the burh hypothesis can be seen in place name evidence; the name Bury Field is perhaps a reference to an early defended settlement.

If a burh was based upon this smaller defended area, the configuration of the town would have been different to the later medieval and post medieval town. The church is believed to occupy a similar position as it does today, located in the south east corner of the defended area, although there is the possibility that the market place may not have been along the High Street. The triangular area to the north of the church could represent the earliest market place; this location is analogous to other towns.

To date the archaeological evidence for a burh at Newport Pagnell is inconclusive. The most

revealing has been a watching brief at Union Street and Bury Fields (NP3) which revealed substantial cut features containing Late Saxon pottery including a Shelly Ware rim in the St Neots tradition. However, the interpretation of this as a ditch is uncertain as it maybe attributed to quarrying activity. Further archaeological research is needed to test the theory of the burh existence / extent.

#### *Routes*

The important route is the London to Northampton road given Newport's proximity to Watling Street, however as equally important is the town's position on the confluence of two rivers. Also of importance are the bridges that cross the Ouse and Lovat. There must have been earlier bridges crossing these points of the river.

#### *Mint*

There are a number of mint signatures which have been attributed to a possible mint at Newport *Niwanpo* and *Niwu* (Dolley & Metcalf 1961). The former predates the recoinage of AD 973, though elsewhere they place Newport among the mints established to facilitate that reform. Although there are seven other Newports, the north Bucks town is the only strong candidate. The possible presence of a mint further increases Newport's urban credentials and makes it more or less contemporary with Buckingham. As yet, no archaeological evidence for the location of this mint has been recovered.

#### *Saxon Church*

It is presumed that Newport possessed a church in the late Anglo Saxon period. The location of the pre medieval church is not known, however, it is likely that it occupied the current location of the medieval church of St Peter and Paul. There is no evidence in the fabric of the church to indicate any earlier phases of construction, nor has there been any archaeological evidence to suggest an earlier building. The digging of a house foundation north of the Church (SP 87774397) unearthed a skeleton in a hollowed out tree trunk (Bull 1900), however there was no evidence to suggest a date and it could conceivably be medieval or any other period. There are apocryphal stories of graves being dug up in this area suggesting that a cemetery may have existed at this spot, prior to the building of the medieval church (Bull 1900).

#### *Domesday*

At Domesday, the manor of Newport was transferred into the ownership of William Fitz Ansculf; it was rated as 5 hides and worth £20. Fitz Ansculf also gained the neighbouring manors of Tickford and part of the vill of Caldecote, both of which later became a part of the ecclesiastical and civil parish of Newport Pagnell. Tickford, like Newport, had the same taxation at five hides.

William Fitz Ansculf's lands in Buckinghamshire became collectively known as the 'honour of Newport Pagnell', which included fourteen knights' fees in 1210–12. The honour descended with the manor of Newport Pagnell, but as early as 1230 it was regarded as part of the more important barony of Dudley, and it is not separately mentioned after the 14th century (Page 1927).

#### *Wider landscape*

The Buckinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation data shows the landscape is predominately made up of meadowland around the Lovat and Great Ouse with pre 18<sup>th</sup> century enclosure in the wider landscape. Bury Fields to the north of the town functioned as an historic common since the medieval period, the burgesses of Newport possessed grazing rights, a right that continues to the present day and is now administered by a Commoner's Association.

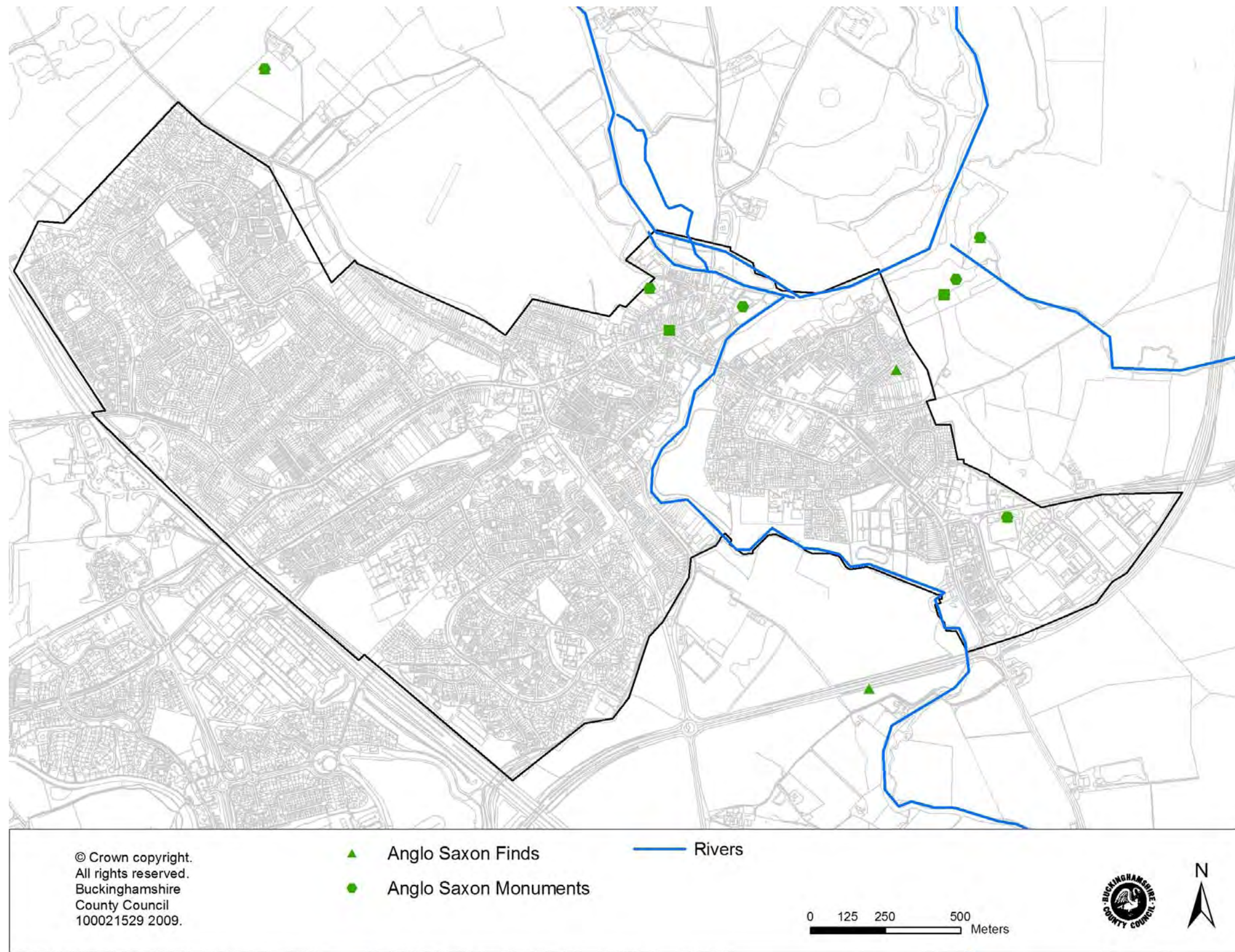


Figure 17: Possible extent of the town in the Saxon period



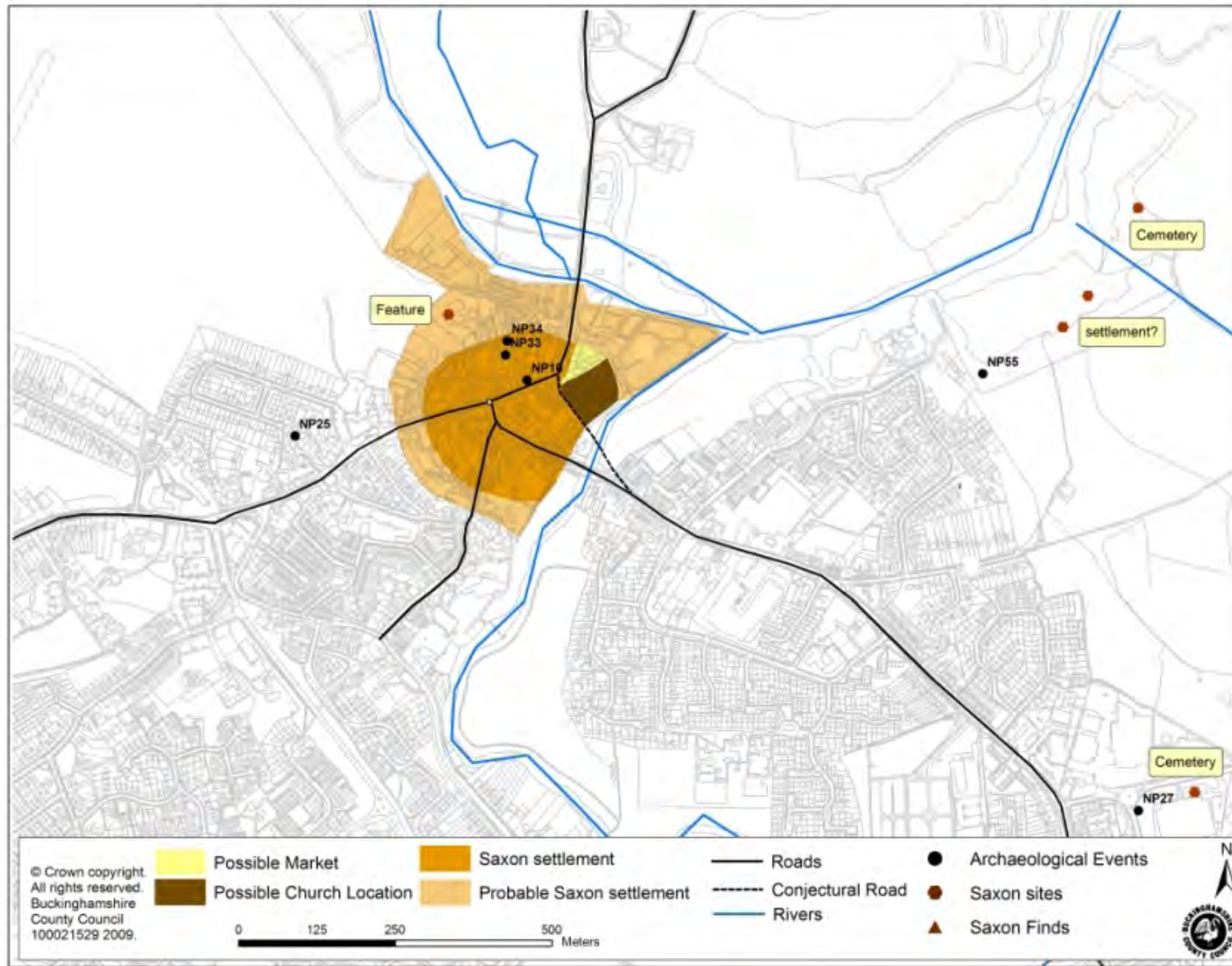


Figure 18: Possible extent of the town in the Saxon period

#### 5.4 Medieval synthesis and components (1066-1536)

Documentary evidence for Newport Pagnell in the medieval period remains scarce, although it gives some indication of the extent of settlement at the close of the medieval period (Figure 23). As noted above, the main settlement area in the Saxon period is not well defined.

##### *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 Newport Pagnell 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 in Buckinghamshire is now available online via the National Archives Manorial Documents Registry produced in 2008 by the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies and the National Archives. It is known that Newport Pagnell was divided into two principal manors in Newport and Tickford.

##### Newport Manor

Throughout the medieval period there was a succession of influential landed families who gained possession of the manor, largely by inheritance, marriage or sale. The most prominent of these include the Paynels, de Somerys and the Ormonds. Fulk Paynel gained the manors of Newport and Tickford by marriage in c.1100 after the death of William Fitz Ansculf. The Paynels were responsible for the establishment of the Priory at Tickford and if it existed, the castle at Newport. By the 14<sup>th</sup> century the manor and honour passed via several collateral lines of the de Somerys until it was inherited by the Earls of Ormond. Despite the manor changing hands during the Wars of the Roses the ownership returned to Thomas Ormond in 1485.

##### Tickford Manor

In the early 12<sup>th</sup> century Fulk Paynell granted the land from the manor to Cluniac monks to found the priory at Tickford. This conversion from a secular manor to ecclesiastical lands was to last the entirety of the medieval period.

##### *Borough*

The following information was derived from Victoria County History and the summary of documentation by Kim Taylor Moore (Appendix 1)

The Domesday entry shows that Newport's borough was long established. It is not until the 13<sup>th</sup> century we have some idea of the borough's population, in 1245 there were fifty-three burgage tenements recorded in the town. It is also known that the borough's physical extent was marked by four boundary crosses (Page 1927). These crosses are thought to be placed at the entrances to the town, although only one of these locations, the junction of Priory Street with Tickford Street, can be fixed with any certainty (Figure 23). It is believed that one stood in the west part of the borough, while a natural site for a third would be the North Bridge (Page 1927). It appears that for much of the medieval period the borough was regarded as the urban part of the manor; the *unbodmot* - the borough court (known to be in existence from the 12<sup>th</sup> century), possessed the right to levy tolls for the bridge (portmote), and the market remained in the hands of the lord of the manor. The status of Newport's borough is further underlined by the fact that the town did not send any representatives to Parliament unlike the smaller Buckinghamshire towns of Amersham and Wendover (Mynard & Hunt 1995). However by the 14<sup>th</sup> century there were some signs of development towards self-governance, in 1380 a grant of pontage was made to four named principal inhabitants of the town. A document of 1483 records the existence of a town guild of St Mary run by the burgesses (Baines 1987). The guild met in the Saracen's Head which had been granted to them 'for the maintenance of the bridges, amendment of the highways and the relief of the poor' and acquired other property which became part of the charitable foundation known as 'Town Lands' and included almshouses that were located on the Green (Page 1927). By 1479 a bailiff, elected at the *unbodmot*, seems to be acting as a representative of the townsmen in dealings with the lord and was farming the tolls of the market and fair.

### *Markets and Fairs*

The market and fairs in Newport Pagnell were prescriptive, meaning that they were held by ancient right predating the first seigniorial grants of markets in the century. The rights to a market and fair in Newport Pagnell were already long established by 1245 when the miscellaneous rolls record that 'Roger de Somery has a market in the borough and the jury do not know when or by what king it was granted' (Mynard & Hunt 1995). Market day was a Saturday and the town had an annual fair on St Luke's Day which continued for 6 days following. A second fair, on the Vigil and Feast of St Barnabas was granted in 1327, although this particular fair had superseded St. Luke's fair by 1608 (Page 1927). It is also recorded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century that Gervase Paynell granted the monks of Tickford Abbey with special dispensation of trading without toll at the market. The market function of Newport Pagnell was the most important influence on the town. The town is situated on the junction of important roads and together with its neighbour, Stony Stratford, acted as the market centre for surrounding villages of the region. Newport also lies at the intersection of national routes leading from London to Northampton and the route from the West Midlands to Norwich and East Anglia.

### *Town layout*

Newport is divided into two by the river Lovat, the area of the town that covers the supposed old burh along the high street developed and grew in importance, whereas the settlement to the south of the Lovat, Tickford End, was a settlement in its own right although potentially any growth here might have been curtailed after the 12<sup>th</sup> century by the founding of Tickford Priory.

It is believed that Newport's market would have been held originally in front of the burgage plots in the High Street. The widening of the High Street at the western end from 'the Green', suggests that this area was also subsequently developed as a market place, perhaps for livestock, whilst the shape of North Square suggests that there may have been a third market area.

From plan form analysis of Ordnance Survey maps it is apparent that the boundaries of the burgage plots are curiously sinuous in shape (Figure 23). This may be an odd quirk of planning but one explanation is that boundaries correspond to the pattern of former open field strips. These strips had a characteristic curve or reverse 'S' which reflected the way the strips were originally ploughed (Mynard and Hunt 1993).

From examination of street plans in conjunction with known archaeological evidence it is possible to conjecture a phase of urban growth in Newport. If the original late Saxon settlement was confined to the ovoid shape (mentioned in 5.3), then the western end of the High Street and the southern end of Silver Street (formerly known as Marsh End) were probably suburban or ribbon development in the town. These accretions probably have their origin in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries; pottery of this period having been found in these areas (NP25) & (NP26), although these suburban areas might well be older.

Archaeological evidence from the historic settlement is extensive, Table 3 summarises the main medieval pottery fabrics found either during archaeological work or as isolated finds. Medieval evidence for Potterspury wares and Brill Boarstall wares has been uncovered during several excavations including High Street (NP17) (NP19) (NP21) where medieval property boundaries, building foundations and numerous finds were recorded. There are accounts of substantial medieval finds discovered including pottery, identified as being of the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries found to the south of the former Priory. It has been conjectured that these finds signify a settlement that was lost when the priory took over the area in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. (Robinson 1975).

Site	Olney Hyde ware	Potterspurpy ware C14th	Potterspurpy/Tardle y Gobion ware C13th	Brill Boarstall ware C13th /15	Brill earthenwares C15th-16th	Late Brill/Boarstall ware	Late Medieval Reduced wares C14th-16th	Coarse Sandy wares	Shelly wares	Reduced Sandy wares	Surrey Whitewares C14-16th	Coarse Greywares 1300 -1500	Cistercian wares 1450-1600	Medieval Pottery (generic)
NP2	1							1						
NP5														?
NP10		1												
NP17			11	1			31							
NP19		45		11										
NP21	13	15		20	1			3			1			
NP25	11	1								1				
NP26			1					1						
NP33						5	1	1		1				
NP34		1		2				1	4	1				
NP35												1	1	

Table 3: Quantities of medieval pottery sherds found in Newport Pagnell historic town (Source: MK HER)

### St Peter and Paul Church

The parish church of St Peter and Paul is situated on one of the highest points of the town overlooking the Lovat and the Ouse. The parish includes not only the town of Newport but the 'end' of Tickford and Caldecote hamlet. The church was among the possessions with which Fulk Paynel endowed the priory of Tickford in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The fabric of the church largely dates to the 14<sup>th</sup> century with the tower added in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (1540). Much of the south aisle and interior was extensively restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by James Savage (1830) and A.W.Bloomfield. It has been suggested that the great length of the nave and the thickness of the chancel arch are indicative of a church that was once a cruciform shape with a large central tower (Pevsner & Williamson 1994).



Figure 19: St Peter and Paul Church

### *Castle*

It is believed that Newport Pagnell once possessed a castle, the construction of which is attributed to the Paynels (and latterly the de Somerys) in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. However no positively attributable archaeological earthworks or physical remains have survived, nor is there any documentary evidence to suggest the date of establishment or the location of the site. The earliest reference to a castle dates to 1312 in a Charter of Commission when Castle Meadow is referred to (Sheehan 1862). If there was a castle it is thought that it would have been the motte and bailey variety, and short lived, perhaps created during 'the anarchy' and soon after abandoned.

There have been several suggestions for the likely location of the castle. The traditional location is in the churchyard where a small mound has been attributed to a motte (Page 1927); this is also shown as the castle site on the Ordnance Survey's 1<sup>st</sup> edition map. The cemetery area seems a suitable location for a castle with the rivers Ouse and Lovat acting as a defensive barrier to the north, east and south. However, this must be questioned as the area is low lying and prone to flooding. A second theory is that the castle was located at the top of the High Street on or near to St Peter and Paul's church. This offers the highest vantage point in Newport and a castle would be able to control the traffic coming over the rivers. A third suggestion is that the fortification was in Castle Meadow itself; again this is a low lying area near the river Lovat and was completely levelled and landscaped in 1860 and nothing remains to be seen (Sheehan 1862).

An alternative hypothesis is that a castle didn't exist at all and that in fact the castle was a fortified manor house. Since the Paynels and de Somerys were absentee lords, a large home may not have been needed. Upon the death of Roger de Somery in 1270 a survey was undertaken that describes his manor house as being a messuage with a dovehouse and garden although there is no mention of any defences (Page 1927). This house was possibly identical with the manor house called 'Waterhall,' which belonged to the St. German family in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, but in 1543 was surveyed with the demesne lands as the capital messuage of the manor. Similarly there is debate as to the location of the medieval manor house, one suggested location is placed at the end of town (even on the Brooklands House site) and that it later moved to the other end of the High Street (Bull 1900). Of all the other locations in the High Street only one is referred to in deeds of the 18<sup>th</sup> century as 'Ancient Manor House' although this could simply mean a house that belonged to the manor (Page 1927).

### *Tickford Priory*

The Priory of St Mary the Virgin, Tickford was established circa 1100 by Fulk Paynel. This was a dependent cell of a Cluniac monastery of Marmoutier, Tours. Land was granted by Fulk Paynel on each side of Monechustret, lands and tenements in *Hawstreet*. The interpretation of this document is that the priory owned the plots of land on the east side of St John's Street together with the administration of the church. The lands and tenements before the gate house and meadow called Castelmeade (Lewis 1993). The extent of the priory ran along the bank of the river Lovat. There is no real evidence for a precinct but it could be delineated by the river to the north and at its southern extent by Priory Street. It is known that the Priory was treated favourably as in 1187 the monks were granted freedom from Newport's market tolls, and were gifted land in several neighbouring villages including one virgate of land and Caldecote mill along the Lovat, and the right to collect tithes of the whole parish of Newport (Lewis 1993). The Priory also gained advowson (the right to appoint the priest) at the parish church. As a consequence the priory had considerable influence on the town.

Despite this generous patronage the Priory's history was beset with problems including: a fire and a scandalous administration in the 13<sup>th</sup> century; its repression during the Hundred Years War when alien houses were prevented from sending funds to mother houses in France. (Lewis 1993). The Priory was transferred to Holy Trinity Priory, York, in 1426 but by then its wealth and influence had waned. The priory was finally surrendered to the crown in 1525 and the assets diverted to fund Cardinal Wolsey's new college in Oxford.

There have been a number of excavations on the priory. Part of the riverside precinct wall was found in 1933 (NP1) and in later excavation (NP15b). No remains of the buildings are visible; the only known documentation is an 18<sup>th</sup> century sketch by Browne Willis of the priory ruins (Figure 20). Some fragments of the priory are incorporated in a garden wall.

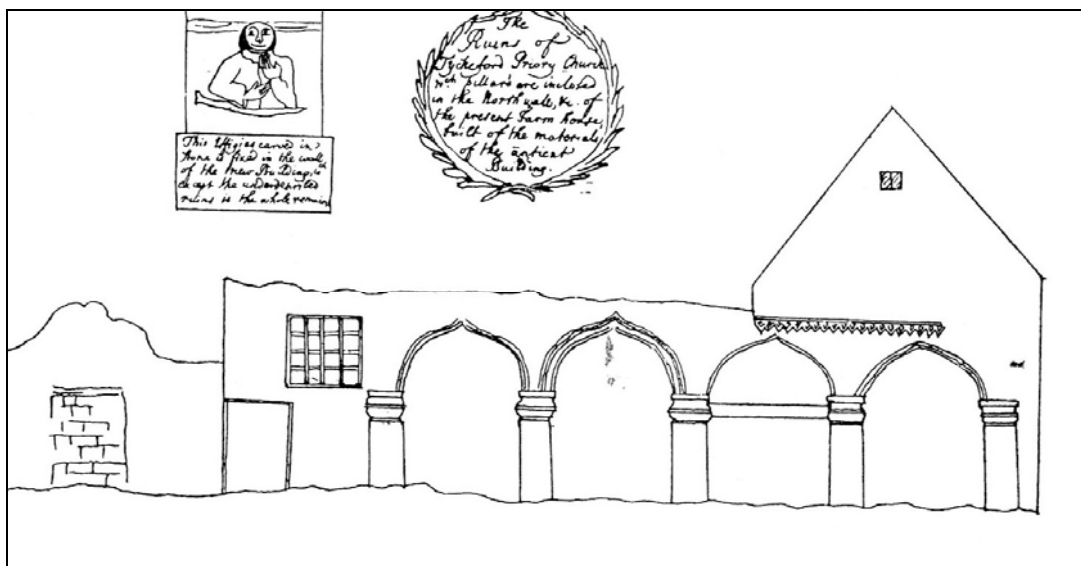


Figure 20: The remains of Tickford Priory, an illustration by the antiquarian Browne Willis c. 1723

### *Tickford Park*

It is known from the documentary evidence that there was a deer park in Tickford manor. When the Paynell family gave land to establish the priory they retained the bulk of land in the village as well as Tickford deer park on its eastern boundary (see Figure 16). Tickford Park is mentioned in a charter of 1311/12, when tithes of venison were granted to the Priory (Page 1927). Although no map survives of the park, its extent has been tentatively identified from field boundaries from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey maps (Robinson 1975).

### *Trade, mills and industry*

Two mills are mentioned in the Domesday survey and the site of one was certainly that of the present day mill off Mill Street, which running west from the northern end of the High Street was probably in existence from at least 1086 to serve the corn mill. The second mill was probably located on the river Ouzel / Lovat and may have occupied the site of the present parchment works on Caldecote Street. Another mill would have been present further upstream at Caldecote. By 1400 the mill belonged to Tickford Priory. VCH Vol. IV states that in 1480 there were 2 water corn mills called North Mill & Gayhurst Mills, and two fulling mills. North Mill was on the present site. 3 mills under one roof on the present site were rebuilt shortly before 1622 (Page 1927).

### *Bridges*

Bridges must have been built at the earliest period of the town's history. It is known that there was a bridge at Tickford as early as 1187 as it is mentioned in Gervase Paynel's charter for the foundation of Tickford Priory and again in the confirmation charters of Edward II in 1311 (Page 1927). In 1380 the inhabitants possessed a grant of pontage for the repair of the two bridges (North brigge and South brigge) which authorised the levying of tolls for that purpose. At about this time it is known that the burgesses formed a Guild of the Brotherhood of St Mary, whose principal function appears to have been the assumption of responsibility for the upkeep of roads and bridges. A second pontage grant is recorded in 1394 which was to be operative for three years. There is some archaeological evidence for the Newport bridges, digging foundations for the new Iron bridge at Tickford in 1810 a quantity of oak timbers were found which preceded the

stone bridge, although there is no direct evidence that they were medieval. There are some remains of a bridge arch in Ousebank gardens; there is believed to be the part of the former medieval bridge.

### *Hospitals & Schools*

There are two known medieval hospitals founded in the town (Figure. 23). St. John's hospital is thought to have been founded by John de Somery, it was located near Tickford Bridge. The hospital is referred to in a will of 1240 probably the 'New Hospital' founded in or before that date. It was reported in 1547 that the hospital had ceased to operate, the chapel in decay, and that no hospitality had been kept since 1531. The hospital was re-established in 1615 and the medieval buildings replaced by Queen Anne's Hospital.

In the 13<sup>th</sup> century there was reference to a lepers' hospital 'without the town of Newport Pagnell' dedicated to St. Margaret or St. Margaret and St. Anthony, which is believed to have been located on the north side of the North Bridge, just outside the borough and parish boundaries. This site is suggested by two references in 1241 and 1252 to a hospital of St. Margaret in the neighbouring parish of Lathbury (Page 1927). It has been suggested that the two were identical. The Newport house was founded probably before 1241 and existed in 1272 but is not afterwards mentioned (Page 1927). Despite the documentary evidence for the presence of the hospital there is no known physical evidence to indicate the exact location of the site nor is there anything mentioned in the archaeological record.

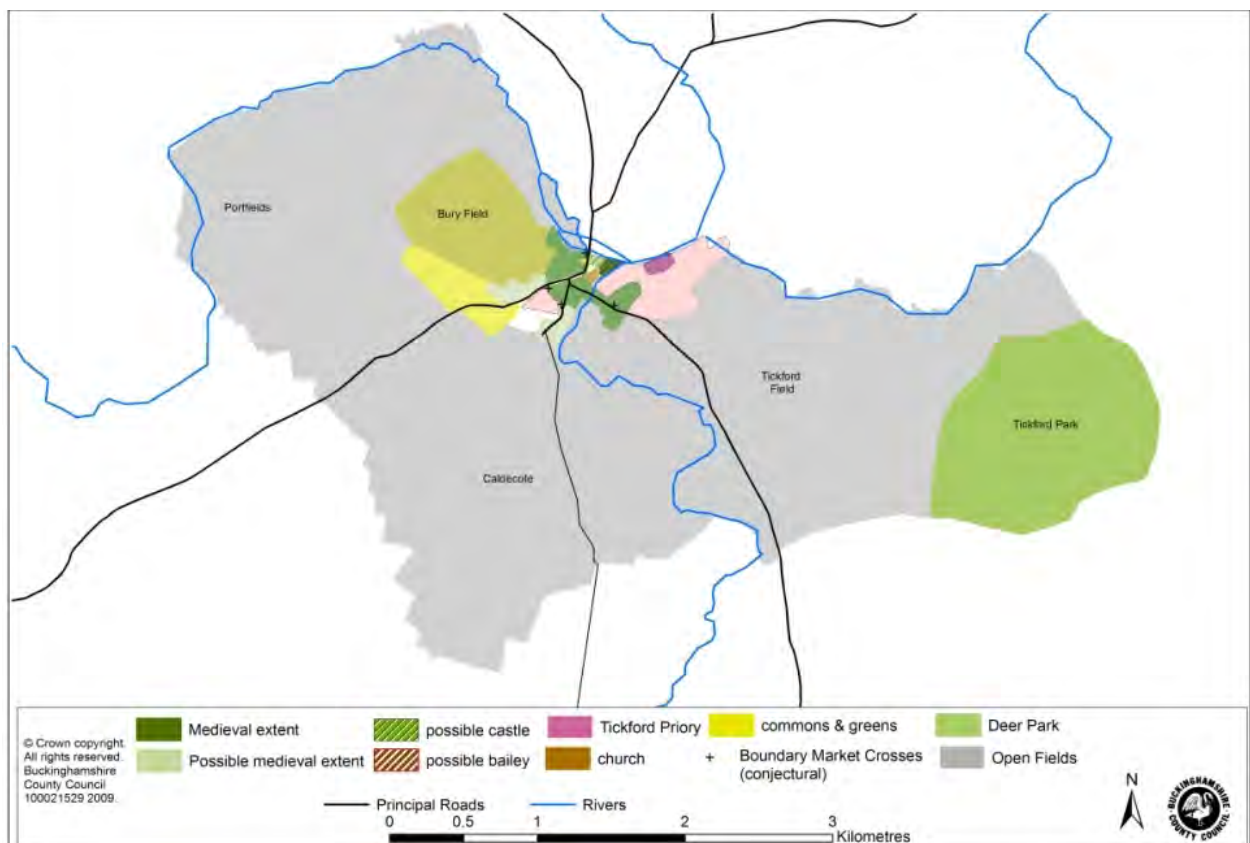


Figure 21: Medieval arrangement of open fields and deer park in Newport Pagnell

### *Inns and Taverns*

The most important tavern was the Saracen's Head in existence from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The Saracens Head also acted as the headquarters of the Guild of St Mary and stood in the High Street next to the Swan Inn, which is also known to exist from at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Hurst & Mynard 1994). Although only the Saracen's Head is documented during this period it is almost certain that Newport contained more hostelries and taverns to cater for passing travellers.

### *Secular Buildings*

Most of the secular buildings within the historic core of Newport appear to date to the Post-medieval or modern periods. However building recording conducted at an allegedly 16<sup>th</sup> century house on 72 Silver Street indicated that the house had earlier antecedents, with soot blackened thatch, and roof design indicative of a medieval building (NP6). It is likely that there are other vernacular buildings in the town which are currently classified as post-medieval whose origins may well date to the medieval period.



*Figure 22: Timber framed jettied buildings, 16 to 18 Silver Street showing later under-building beneath the jetties extending the building forwards,*



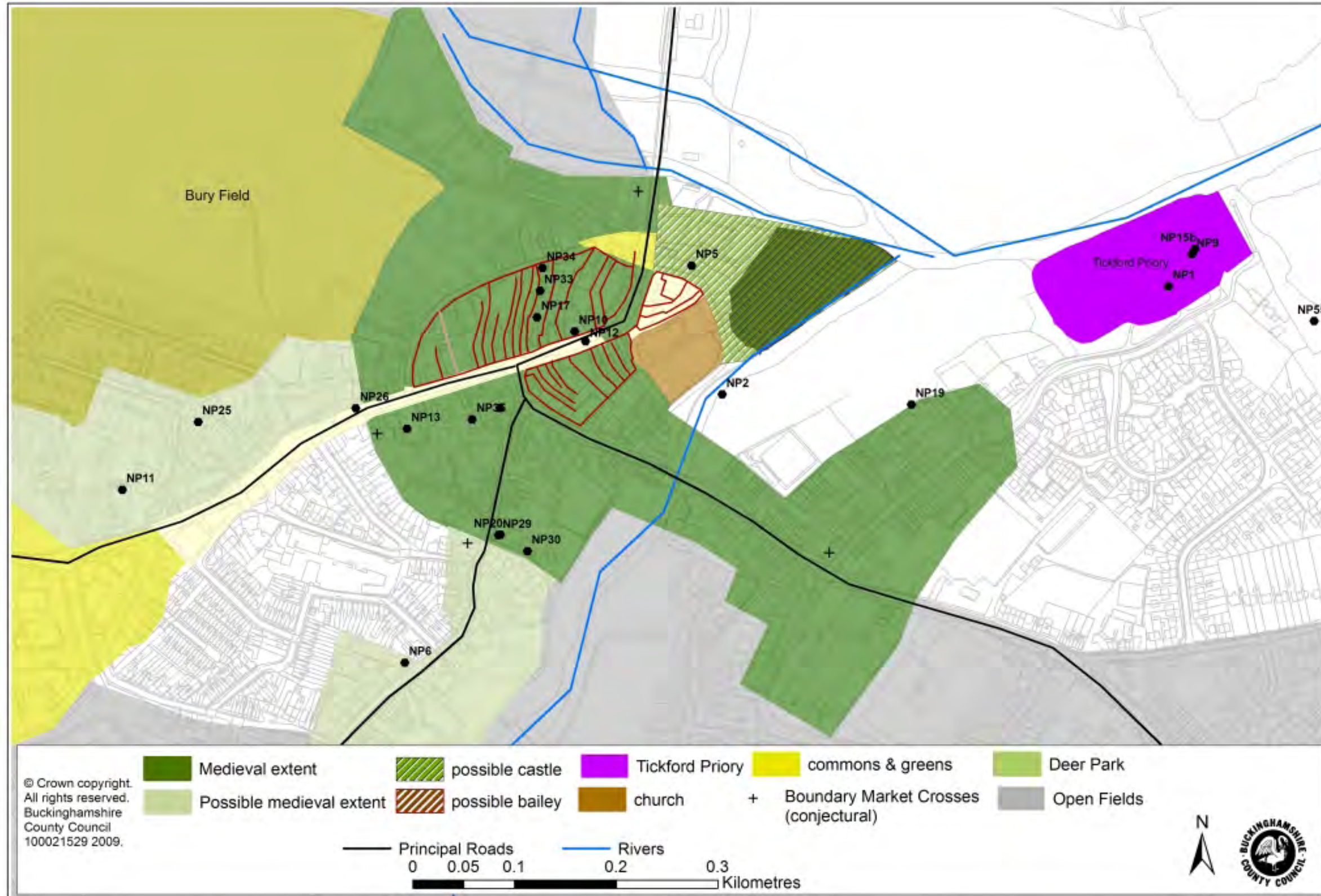


Figure 23: Possible extent of the town in the medieval period

## 5.5 Post medieval synthesis and components (1536-1800)

### *Manor*

In 1542 Newport manor came under the ownership of the Crown when George St Leger exchanged the manor for lands in Devonshire. The manor was a royal possession until James I sold it to Francis Annesley in 1627; Annesley's heirs, or as they became after 1661 the Earls Anglesey, were the lords of the manor until 1810. (Page 1927)

### *Tickford Priory and Tickford Abbey*

Tickford Priory had been established since the 12<sup>th</sup> century but its life came to end in 1545 with the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. There was a brief period when revenues went to Cardinal Wolsey's new college at Oxford, thereafter it became Crown property and was sold to Henry Atkins, the royal physician, in 1600. The remains of Tickford Priory stayed with the Atkins family until the site was sold in 1757 to John Hooton, a local gentleman farmer. Hooton's son Thomas built the present house called Tickford Abbey. Several members of the Hooton family are buried in a private vault within the grounds.

### *Deer Park*

The deer park at Tickford had long been a part of the manorial lands of Newport but in 1600 the deer park was sold to Sir John Fortescue of Salden. It was sold on again in 1620 to Sir Henry Atkins who owned land around Tickford Priory. A survey at the time shows that the park still had a stock of deer and was enclosed by a stone boundary. However the Atkins family had other interests in how the land was managed and the wood was cleared and the park divided into enclosures (Bull 1900).

### *Town layout*

#### *Civil War*

One of the most profound episodes in the town's history was the English Civil War. The strategic importance of Newport Pagnell was recognised during the conflict. Prince Rupert occupied the town in the autumn of 1643 and gave orders for building entrenchments. Rather inexplicably, the royalists abandoned the town and parliamentary forces moved in. By the end of 1643 Parliament set about fortifying the town. The construction of the defences came at a great expense, £1,000 levied from the counties of Bedford, Hertfordshire, Northampton, Huntingdon Cambridge, Suffolk Essex and Norfolk so 'that the town of Newport shall be strongly fortified and furnished with all necessary provisions for a garrison'. The map of the fortifications for the parliamentary garrison by Vandenboome is perhaps the earliest map of Newport (Figure 5). It shows the town naturally protected by the rivers Ouse and Lovat, was to be further defended by digging a 10ft deep ditch and a 10ft high bank all around the built up area. There were bulwarks on the Ouse, the Mount Bulwark where the rivers meet, and the Tannery Bulwark between Silver Street (there called Marsh Street) and the river Lovat. The map depicts the market buildings which were positioned in the centre of the High Street between the church and St John Street. These have been interpreted as being present in a watching brief (NP25).

Despite the substantial nature of the defences, surprisingly little of it survives today. The best preserved earthworks of the ditch are found to the northeast of the town, this is protected as a scheduled ancient monument (SAM No. 35922). In terms of the town morphology the fortifications do not appear to have much of an impact on the overall plan of the town. An approximation of the layout and extent of the defences based on Vandenboome's drawing has been interpreted by Paul Woodfield and plotted by Brian Giggins (Figure 25). None of the walls have been preserved in boundaries or roads in the town plan. The only surviving physical evidence has come from archaeological watching briefs in the High Street, which revealed what are thought to be sections of the defensive ditch (NP11 and NP12). However, other interventions along the projected line of the defences have failed to find any evidence of ditches (NP42) (NP50). The lack of surviving fortifications can be attributed to their deliberate destruction after the conflict to prevent further reoccupation of the town. Despite the dearth of archaeological evidence there is some potential for the survival of buried earthworks and ditch at Ousebank Street. Given the negative results of some archaeological interventions there has to be some question as to how extensive the Civil War defences actually were at Newport and

whether they were ever finished.

*"The Battery"* (CASS 180200000) SP 487970 244040

A mound, known as 'The Battery' approx 4ft high and 60ft in diameter is located within the cemetery of St Peter and Paul church. The mound has graves on its summit, but local tradition asserts it is of Civil War date being a gun emplacement/fortification. This has also been interpreted as a possible the site of the medieval castle as shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch OS map.

#### *Trade, mills and industry*

##### *Tanning*

Newport had a tannery, records show this was established at the Hermitage in Silver Street although records suggest that the industry ceased after 1770. (Page 1927)

##### *Mills*

In the post medieval period there are records of 2 mills called corn mills in Newport Pagnell. Grants of 1610 & 1623 mention the adding of a 3rd wheel; 1 wheel was for fulling. There is a reference in 1787 to 3 wheels, gear, stones, dwelling house, stables, buildings; and a new engine worked by the millwheel which pumped water to the town via wooden elm pipes (Freese 2007).

##### *Plague*

There is evidence that the plague of 1666 had a great impact upon the population of Newport Pagnell. The analysis of the church burial register of that year by Sheahan (1861) shows a dramatic increase in mortality rate, 35 interments during the first five months of the year but by June but thereafter it increase dramatically, to over 400 deaths for the months of July and August (Table 5). There is a tradition that many of the dead were interred in plague pits in Bury Field but so far there is no evidence to corroborate this.

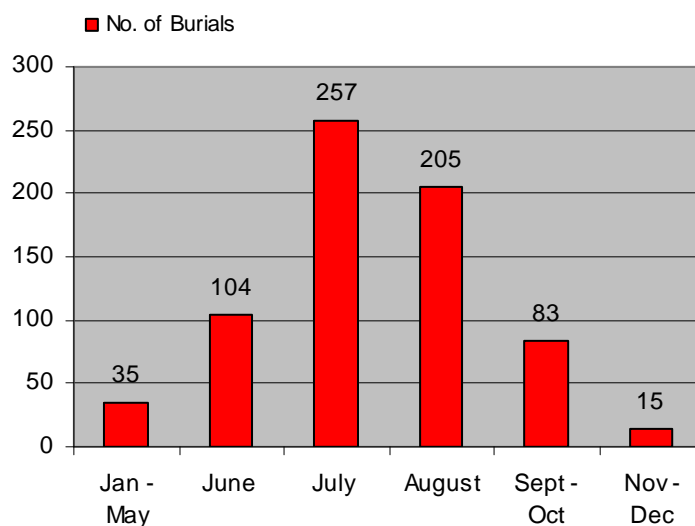


Table 4: The number of interments in the register of burials for the year 1666 (from Sheahan 1861)

##### *Lacemaking*

Newport's role as a market for cattle and provisions was far outweighed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century by its role as a centre for the domestic lace industry. As early as 1611 there were cases brought against Lace men for selling lace on the Sabbath (Mynard & Hunt 1995). By the 18<sup>th</sup> century

lace had become very fashionable in London society. Newport developed a reputation for producing some of the finest bone lace and it was thought by some commentators to be made in larger quantities than any other town in England.

Lacemaking had an impact upon the town, not only the makers as Newport became the home of many merchants and lace buyers who became wealthy on the back of the lace trade. It is thought that the houses in Silver Street were part of that industry. (see secular buildings).

#### *Roads & Turnpikes*

The road surfaces to and from Newport Pagnell were greatly improved in the 18<sup>th</sup> century when turnpike trusts were created. The earliest to have an impact on the town was the Stoke Goldington to Newport which was turnpiked in 1723. The second road to be turnpiked is Hockliffe via Woburn in 1728. Another road which indirectly effected Newport was the creation of the Kettering via Olney turnpike in 1754 which improved the speed of journeys from Northamptonshire.

Historically Newport was on the junction of important routes, developed as a thoroughfare town and was a regular stopping point for travellers on their way to and from London. Consequently it possessed an industry based upon transportation and hospitality, reaching its peak in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The importance of the coaching trade is reflected in the number of inns and taverns in the town and also the associated trades recording in the marriage records and early census returns, such as blacksmiths and ostlers (Mynard and Hunt 1995). The only indication of this once thriving industry can be seen in the carriage ways in the High Street.

#### *Inns and taverns*

A consequence of Newport's function as a stopping point for travellers meant that the town contained a concentration of pubs and inns (see table below). It was common for inns to brew their own beer and ale. In Newport there are records for several maltings as early as the 16<sup>th</sup> century while an early brewery is also recorded in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century (Hunt J, 2001).

Inn or Tavern	Dates in business
The Bell, 59 High Street	1681 -1801
Blue Boar 31 High Street	1690 – 1787
Griffin, 93-95 High Street	1719 – 1765
Sun, Silver Street	1719 – 1765
Swan, High Street	1597 – 1777
Three Tuns/Old Crown /Masons Arms 62-64 High Street	1524 -1750
White Hart, 1 Bridge Street	1721 – 1796

*Table 5: Recorded Inns and Taverns in the Post medieval period (Mynard & Hunt 1995)*

#### *Impact of Enclosure on the town*

Newport Pagnell's Portfield, located to the west of the town, was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1794; this included the enclosure of the Green in Newport. The manorial rights over the village and common fields of Tickford were retained by the lords of Newport and eventually these were enclosed in 1808. Among the beneficiaries were the Lord Valentia, owner of the manor and Federick Van Hagen owner of Tickford Park was allotted lands adjacent to the Park, where Tickford Lodge Farm was established. Dr Patrick Renny was allotted land that was to be occupied by the workhouse and latterly Renny Lodge Hospital.

### *Churches & Chapels*

#### Independent Meeting House

The history of Dissent in the town begins in 1659, when John Gibbs was ejected from the vicarage for refusing to admit the whole parish to communion. As a consequence Gibbs founded the Independent Church in Newport in a barn at the rear of his house in the High Street. The barn was replaced in 1702 with a permanent chapel which in turn was rebuilt in 1880. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century the minister Rev Bull began a theological college in Gibb's former house (Bull 1900).

#### Baptist Chapel, High Street (demolished)

It is known that Baptists were established in the town by the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Bull 1900). A stone chapel with a small burial ground was built on the High Street on land acquired by the Baptists in the 1718. A school room was built in front of the chapel in 1861 but both buildings fell out of use in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the chapel with the school room was eventually demolished in 1962. The burials were exhumed and reburied in the London Road cemetery.

### *Hospitals & Schools*

In 1616 James I and Queen Anne granted a new hospital for three poor men and three poor women at Tickford Bridge, on the site of the medieval hospital of St John the Baptist which was in a state of decay. The new hospital was renamed Queen Anne's hospital and survived until the 19<sup>th</sup> century when it was rebuilt twice, in 1825 and 1891. The present building was entirely built from this later phase and there appears to be no remains of earlier structures (Pevsner 1996). A beam from the former hospital has been set into the wall of the present building and bears an inscription with the date 1615 (Page 1927).

### *Secular Buildings*

Newport's town centre contains a rich stock of listed buildings, the majority of which date to the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. In this period there was a rebuilding and the construction of the historic buildings we see today, including extensive re-fronting of earlier buildings in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries to make them appear more fashionable. This practice of re-fronting was prevalent along the High Street, examples include The Swan on the south side of the High Street which has a façade dating to 1830-40 but has a 16<sup>th</sup> century core, while the house at number 1 Ousebank Street, built with vitrified brick dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. These buildings reflect the wealth of the town in this period and in all probability represent the homes of the mercantile class.

There are also a number of period buildings which have remained largely unchanged, including number 38 High Street, a timber framed building which dates to the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and number 26 St John Street, a 16<sup>th</sup> timber framed house with brick infilling (Pevsner & Williamson 1994). However, the type of historic building that appears most frequently in Newport are smaller houses and cottages dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries; the northern end of Silver Street and the western end of the High Street contain a concentration of these types of building. There are one or two civic buildings constructed in this period, the most notable being Revis's almshouses dating to 1763.



Figure 24: 38 High Street Newport Pagnell

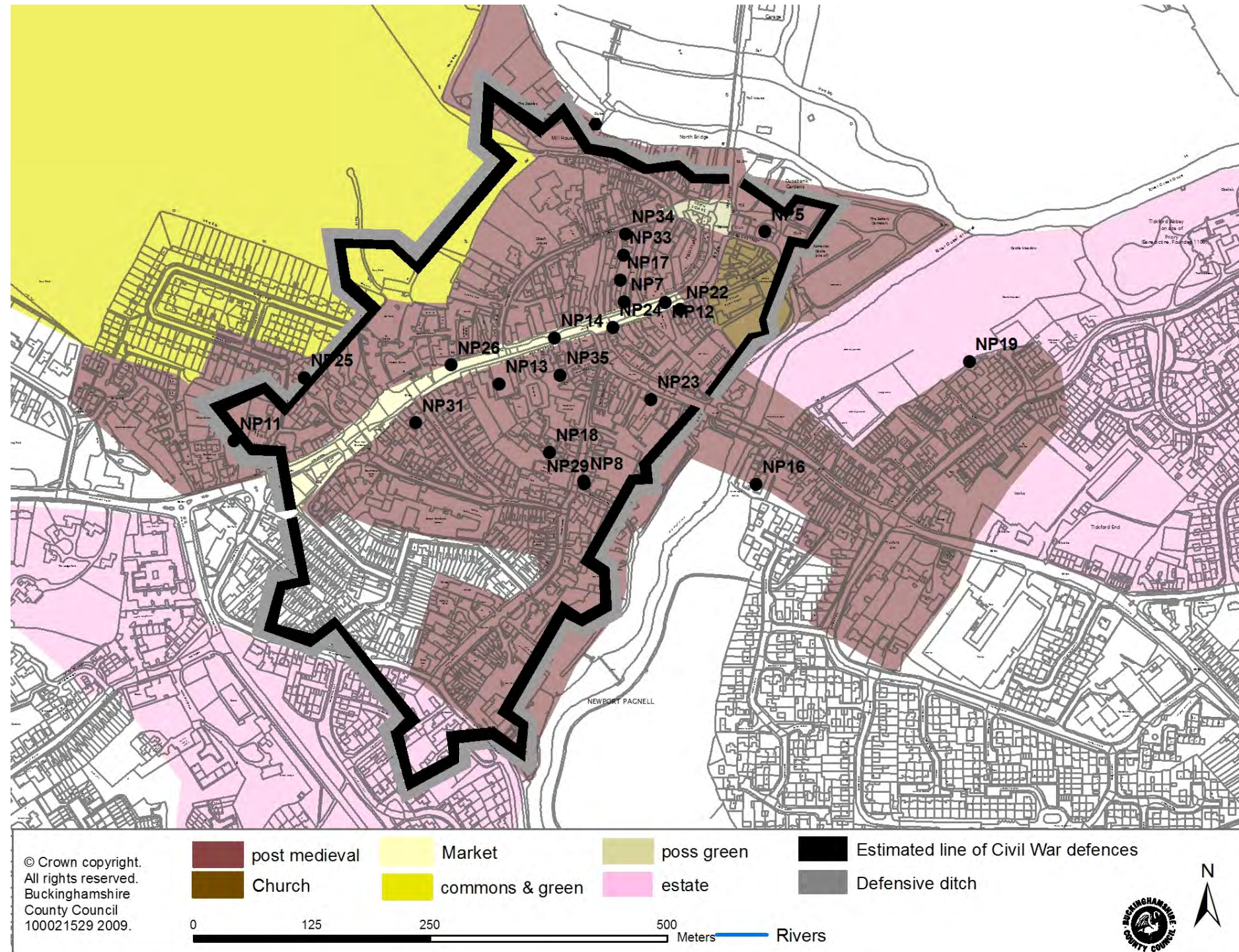


Figure 25: Probable extent of the late post medieval town

## 5.6 Modern synthesis and components (1800-Present)

### *Manors & Estates*

Newport Pagnell remained in the hands the descendants of the earls of Anglesey until 1810 when ownership of the manor passed to Charles Marius Hardy, a local surgeon. Thereafter Newport was in the ownership of a number of landowners most notably the Powells and the Van Hagens.

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

#### Brewing and Malting

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century Newport had a corn market at which numerous local maltsters were selling large quantities of malt to local inns. The 18<sup>th</sup> century saw a trend of maltsters becoming brewers and buying up local inns so that they could supply them with beer brewed on site. In the 1780s, Thomas Meacher, a maltster from Ivinghoe set up a brewery on the High Street to supply his pubs including the neighbouring Dolphin Inn. In 1811 Meacher's bankruptcy forced him to sell the brewery, it was eventually acquired by a local doctor, John Rogers and the brewery and pubs remained in the family until 1875 when it was sold to Messrs Allfrey & Lovell. The brewery expanded and became known as the Newport Pagnell Brewery Company but was eventually purchased by Bedford brewers Charles Wells & Co who closed the brewery in 1919 (Mynard & Hunt 1995). The vacant brewery site became the location of Cooper's farm machinery works in 1924, and the buildings were converted to show rooms. The brewery buildings were eventually demolished in 1995 to make way for Newport Pagnell's medical centre.

Although the Newport brewery was the principal producer of beer in the town, Green & Co established a brewery at Shipley Wharf which was short lived and lasted until 1850. The 1851 Census identifies 10 brewers including 2 that cannot be linked to a particular site; many are thought to have supplied the brew to other hostleries in the town. One of these smaller maltings was located at Admiral Hood, St John's Street, the buildings of which survived until the 1950s (Brown 2007).

#### Newport Mill

In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century a steam engine was added to Newport Mill. The majority of buildings were destroyed by fire in 1880, although it was rebuilt as a five storey mill building equipped with new machinery. Unfortunately the new mill was again beset by disaster when it was destroyed by another fire in 1899. The mill never recovered from the second fire and the remaining buildings were demolished and replace by a private residence and garden.

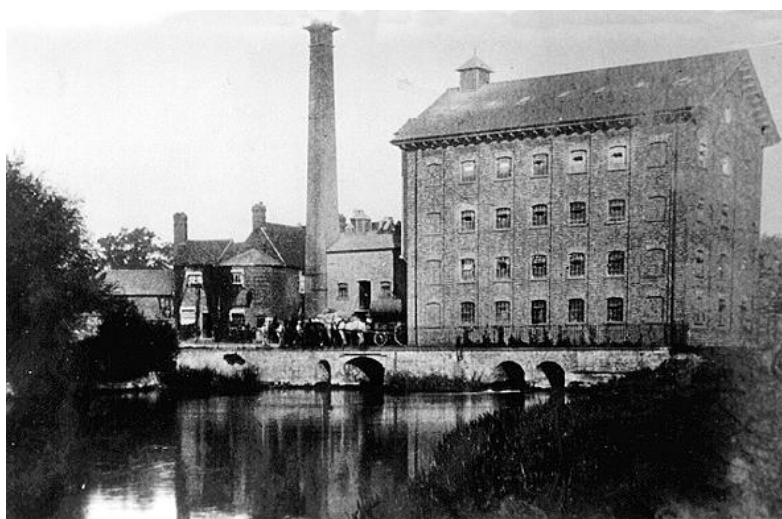


Figure 26: Newport Mill c. 1880 - 1899

### Fulling Mill

The 1806 2 inch Ordnance Survey Surveyor's map shows a fulling mill straddling the river at the edge of Red House Meadow. Between Silver Street and River on the north side of Caldecote Street was a close called "Mill Close". These may indicate that this was a brick building with lands extending up to Silver Street. The course of river at this point has been infilled and the site is within the meadow on the east side of the river.

### Parchment Industry

The making of parchment was a supporting trade to the lace industry. The first known reference to parchment making in Newport is found in the town's 1792 directory although parchment was probably made in the Newport area when the Lace industry prospered. Parchment is made from sheep skins which are stretched on a frame, scraped smooth and treated with chemicals then left to dry out in the open air for several days. The William Cowley Parchment Works still operates from premises on Caldecote Street as they have done since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The firm is the sole parchment maker remaining in the UK and supplies HM Government with parchment on which new statutes are inscribed. A small-scale archaeological investigation and historic building recording have recently been undertaken on the site (Keir, 2010; Meckseper & Cooper-Read, 2010).

Summary	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Professional	12	16	19	16	7	12	9	7	15	14	19
Agric/General	1	1	14	7	6	6	8	12	11	8	17
Artisans/trades	37	44	59	39	36	27	34	28	27	21	15
Service/Provision	103	125	134	116	101	102	98	89	91	70	63
Merchant/dealer	49	64	95	55	48	57	67	56	66	52	64

Table 6: Summary of trade in Newport Pagnell 1830-1935 (method adapted from Broad, 1992)

### Taylor's Mustard Works, Union Street (CASS 821000000)

The premises were acquired in 1830 by William Taylor who started out producing soda water, lithium water and seltzers. The water was sourced from a well on the premises. However the company became famous for its production of mustard. Mustard ceased to be made on the site in 1990 when the company relocated to Cheshire.

### Tickford Brickworks (CASS 487800101)

The availability of Oxford Clay in the Newport area made it a suitable area for the production of bricks. It is believed that brickmaking in a piecemeal fashion had occurred in the town for centuries; many of the town's houses having been constructed from bricks produced from the clay in the gardens and surrounding fields (Markham 1975). However it wasn't until the 19<sup>th</sup> century that mechanised mass production killed off itinerant brickmaking. In Newport there were three principal brickyards, at Tickford End, Broughton Road and at Shipley Wharf.

Broughton Road: The earliest reference to the yard is 1830; the owner was William Yates with a brick field adjacent. Bricks from the site are known to have been used to build the Bury Street School and houses in Bury Street, Greenfield Road, Bury Avenue and Lovat Street. The yard seems to have been in operation until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Pike 1995).

Tickford: Records of a brickyard at Tickford date from 1842, although brickmaking seems to have a long association in this area with several clay extraction pits including Chicheley Street (Clay lane), which produced large quantities. It is known that in 1851 Great Woolstone Rectory was constructed from bricks from the Tickford yard (Markham 1975).

Shipley Wharf: A brickyard was located at Shipley Wharf near Green End from at least 1830



when a directory records the presence of Mr Clarke a brickmaker and lime burner. Brick making quickly died out in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century when clay stocks became exhausted.

#### Francis Coales & Son - Flour Mill and animal feed merchants, Shipley Wharf

Established in 1889 F. Coales & Sons was a successful enterprise, conveniently located near the railway at Shipley Wharf (Markham 1975). Trade declined with the closure of the branch line and the business was brought to an abrupt end when the mill was destroyed by fire in 1973.

#### *Carriage and Car Manufacturing (after Giggins 2007)*

Perhaps Newport Pagnell's most prominent industry in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries is its association with the production of carriages and the motor industry. Based at Tickford the town is unusual in having a continuous history of vehicle construction covering nearly two centuries. During this period there are three names that dominate: Hopkins (pre 1823), coach maker, who had premises at the junction of Priory Street and Tickford Street. Salmons & Sons (c.1835-1942) Prior to 1898 their work was exclusively making traditional horse drawn vehicles including a dogcart which was nationally famous. In 1898 they built a phaeton body on a Daimler chassis for Mr W Carlile and in 1899, along with several local businessmen, set up a bus service from Newport Pagnell to Olney, which was the first rural bus service in the country. By 1900 the company was offering motorcars for sale, within two years had a London showroom and was one of the exhibitors at the first Motor Show, held at Crystal Palace in 1903. During this period car manufacturers produced car chassis and the bodywork was produced to order by coachbuilders who had the necessary skills. A fuller account of the history of Salmons and Sons is given in a recently published history (Mynard 2007).

Carriage making continued on the Tickford Road site for a short while after 1900 but was shortly afterwards transferred to premises in the High Street leaving the site exclusively for motor vehicle works. The company expanded the site eastwards and northwards, constructing new workshops in the parkland of Tickford Priory.

In 1910 a three-storey factory was built as a motor carriage works fronting onto Tickford Street and in 1909 the timber yard and saw mill were transferred to the south of Tickford Street. Further expansion in 1912 necessitated the construction of a new showroom on the southern site, which needed a wide span without pillars. They utilised an aircraft hanger that was subsequently called the 'Olympia', as it was similar to the London Olympia building. The factory undertook war work during WWI including making ambulance bodies for Russia. A subsidiary company was set up in 1922 which made 395 'NP' cars between 1923 & 1925. These were not a financial success and production stopped.



Figure 27: Salmon chassis workshop, Tickford

The chassis of the 'NP' car were made in the three storey factory and body work etc put on in the 'NP Shop' fronting onto Priory Street. The development of the 'Tickford winding hood' in 1925 revolutionised motoring for many people as it allowed hoods to be raised by one person rather than two. This made the company financially sound.

A serious fire in 1933 necessitated the rebuilding of workshops on the north side of the site and during WWII the site was used for war work making such items as fire fighting ladders, chairs, tables and camp beds. It was during this period that Salmons sold the business to Ian Boswell, who in 1943 changed the name to Tickford Ltd and sold it to David Brown, owner of Aston Martin, in 1955 Aston Martin. David Brown dedicated Tickford Ltd to producing the bodies of Aston Martin cars and no other car manufacturers. Previously companies such as Daimler, Vauxhall and Austin had used Salmons for some bodywork production. In 1986 Ford purchased a 75% stake in the firm and then later acquired the remaining shares. On 19 July 2007, the Newport Pagnell plant produced its last car. Nearly 13,000 cars had been made there since 1955. The buildings on the west side of Tickford Street remain in Aston Martin ownership as the restoration and service department many of the buildings on the east of Tickford Street have now been demolished although Sunnyside, the 2 storey office building and the 3 storey factory building (fig 27, above) remain. The site is currently up for redevelopment.

#### *Farm and Tractor works*

The tractor and farm machinery repair works of WJ Cooper was based on the site of the Newport Pagnell brewery on High Street. Established in 1924 the business originally began as manufacturer of poultry sheds and farm appliances but soon branched into the maintenance of tractors and farm equipment. The old brewery was eventually modified to accommodate machinery while the front of the building facing the High Street was developed into a showroom. By the 1991 the business closed and the site was eventually demolished replaced by office and shop development which eventually became the Newport Pagnell medical centre.

#### *Bridges*

Historically the bridges of Newport Pagnell are a fundamental part of its character; depending upon its bridges to provide access to and from the town. The bridges spanning the Ouse (North and middle bridges) and Lovat (Tickford Bridge) have been rebuilt many times in the town's history, although the funds for their repair were limited to the income from the charitable bequests managed by the bridge trustees. However, by the 19<sup>th</sup> century the increase in traffic took its toll on the bridges with wear and tear; this eventually led to an accident upon the north bridge when a stage coach ended up in the river Ouse. This incident prompted the passing of an Act of Parliament to enable the rebuilding of both of Newport's bridges. The north bridge built of ashlar stone is a single arch spanning the main channel of the Ouse, while a second bridge of three arches crosses a secondary channel. After flood prevention works in the 1970, the three arch or middle bridge crosses the main flow of water.

Tickford Bridge (Figure 28) was constructed in 1810 by Messrs. Walker of Rotherham it is believed to be the fourth oldest cast iron bridge in Britain (Mynard & Hunt). Sections of the bridge were transported by ship to London. A tollhouse survives but the porch, which extended into the roadway has been removed. Pressure of traffic in the 1960s led the county council to consider replacing Tickford bridge but the construction of the Newport Pagnell bypass in 1979 alleviated much of the traffic from the town. It has the accolade of being the oldest iron bridge in daily use by motor traffic and its historic importance is reflected in its designation as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. (Mynard & Hunt 1995).

A full account of the history of Newport's bridges was recently published to mark the bicentenary of the Tickford iron bridge (Mynard *et al* 2009).



Figure 28: Tickford Bridge

### *The Newport Pagnell Canal*

The Grand Junction canal was opened in 1800 and came within a mile of Newport Pagnell. A branch to the town was first proposed in 1793 and again in 1802 but the project was not deemed to be of commercial benefit the Grand Junction Company. However the formation of Newport Pagnell Canal Company in 1813 enabled sufficient finances and the passing of an Act of Parliament to build a canal. There was a drop of 50 feet from Great Linford to Newport Pagnell and the engineers had to construct a series of locks. The canal opened in 1817 and the main wharf in the town, built on part of the former Green, became known as Shipley Wharf, after the mines at Shipley, Nottinghamshire where the coal consumed by the people of Newport Pagnell originated. (Hunt & Mynard 1995) The canal was not profitable to its shareholders, it was eventually bought by the newly formed Newport railway Company; the canal eventually closed in 1864. Much of the Wharf remained and the former canal warehouses were served by sidings from the railway goods yards. In terms of the canal infrastructure not much survives, as the subsequent railway was built along the same route.

### *Railway*

In order not to be left out of the railway boom, Newport Pagnell established its own railway company in 1863. The town was profoundly affected by the introduction of the railways, the opening of the London to Birmingham railway in 1838 virtually killed off the coaching trade. By 1840 only four carriages passed through Newport Pagnell each day.

As the town was positioned away from the important main lines, a branch line between Newport Pagnell and Wolverton was constructed. This was a single track line first opened in 1865 and was in service for 98 years. The line was located at the western end of the town and ran for 4 miles through Great Linford and Wolverton, it was termed a 'family branch' a line that belonged to the people of Newport Pagnell although for much of the line's existence the London & North West Railway (LNWR) maintained the track and operated a solitary steam engine known to the locals as 'Nobby'. The service was used to transport passengers, goods and livestock and came to be known as the 'Happy-Go-Lucky Line'. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century a series of railway sidings, goods, coal and engine sheds were constructed to accommodate rolling stock. The line had a positive impact upon Newport Pagnell, revitalising the town with the more efficient transportation of good and services as well as bringing in new visitors from the region and further afield. The influx of people on the railway is also credited with reviving the Newport Pagnell Steeplechase and special trains were run to carry spectators (Grigg 1985).

It had been the intention to extend the railway north to Olney and Wellingborough, and the Newport Pagnell Railway got as far as constructing a bridge over Wolverton Road and making an embankment across the fields towards the river Ouse. However, the project strained the funds of the railway company and as a consequence the directors sold the line to the LNWR. The bridge stood unused and was eventually demolished, while the only surviving evidence of

this ill fated venture are earthworks in Bury Field (Mynard & Hunt 1995).

Despite this set back, the railway continued to operate and was essential for business and important for local residents, providing a vital connection for Newport Pagnell to the national railway network. However, by the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century the economic viability of the line was in question and the subsequent Beeching review forced its closure in September 1964. Most of the track and railway infrastructure was removed, including the station buildings. The former Newport Pagnell line became a public footpath, while the area covered by the sidings and yards are now residential housing at the town's western end.

#### *The Newport Pagnell Tramway Company*

Following on from the abortive attempt to build a railway to Olney and Wellingborough, in 1877 there was another ambitious plan to connect the town to Olney via a steam tram. The scheme set up under the Tramway Act enabled the establishment of small railways; tracks were laid from the railway station along the High Street and north along the road towards Olney. However, under the terms of the act there were no powers of compulsory purchase, and the scheme collapsed when the tramway company could not buy land south of Emberton.

#### *Newport Gas Works, Caldecote Street (demolished)*

The Newport Pagnell Gasworks was originally founded by local businessmen in 1837 with a gasworks in Caldecote Street. The town's gas works continued until the 1950s when the Gas Company was taken over by the East Midlands Gas Board. The gas holders were dismantled in 1968.

#### *Civic and modern religious structures*

##### The Baptist Church (Formerly British School and Town Hall)

The Baptist Church in the High Street has had several functions; it started life in 1811 as the British School, one of the earliest in the country. The building was enlarged in 1845 to accommodate a first floor county court, however the building became redundant after the building of Bury Street School in 1896. The building was then taken over by the town hall company who added the red brick end containing a stage and offices. It was later taken over by the Church of England who in turn sold it on to the Baptists and it reopened as the Baptist church in 1984.

##### St Bede's

The Roman Catholic Church on the Wolverton Road is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century building originally intended as a police station with a courthouse on the upper floor and a gaol below. It became a mission hall for the Plymouth Brethren, apparently when the new police station was constructed in 1872. It was converted to a church with halls beneath for Baptists in 1953.

##### Methodist Chapel

Located in the High Street, it is a Wesleyan chapel dating to 1815. The building has a simple gabled brick front with arched doors and windows.

#### *Former Union Workhouse/poor house [demolished]*

Under the 1834 Poor Law Act, parish workhouses were replaced by union workhouses built in larger towns. The former workhouse on London Road was built in 1836 in a late Georgian style. The workhouse provided poor relief for much of the area including Bletchley and Olney. The workhouse became a hospital and the Ian Renny Hospital care home for the elderly. The building was closed in 1992 and demolished in 1994. The site is now residential housing.

#### *Hospitals & Schools pre 1945*

##### The Boards Schools

Located in Bury Street, the building consisted of three sections one each for infants, boys and

girls. They were built in 1896 (Figure 29)



Figure 29: Newport Pagnell Board School

#### *Secular Buildings – the impact of modern infill*

The area between Silver Street, the High Street and Caldecote Street was developed in the Victorian period with terraced houses like those in the Spring Gardens. They mainly housed the workers employed at Salmon's coach works. The next phase of developments is found to the western end of the town, Wolverton Road was developed after the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century because of its proximity to the railway station. Several elegant terraces were built and side roads like Park Avenue laid out, (Mynard & Hunt 1993).

The 1950s and 1960s were periods of steady growth, the urban district council built a number of small estates of council houses around the town, including Queen's Avenue built by local builders H.W. Mason and Sons in the early 1950s. Further council houses were built on the Broad Street estate and over 150 private residences were built at Manor Road and Wolverton Road by Davis and Rentowl of St Albans (Mynard & Hunt 1993). Unfortunately modern development took its toll on the fabric of the historic town; the whole east side of St John Street comprising 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings was demolished in 1958 in order to widen the road between the High Street and Tickford Bridge. In their place modern shops and a library were constructed.

The opening of the M1 motorway in 1959 was another catalyst for development, although Newport attained a more famous association with the motorway as it became the location for one of United Kingdom's first purpose built motorway service stations, opened by Forte's in 1960 (Reed 1979).

However the most profound episode in the modern history of Newport is the creation of the city of Milton Keynes. Although the design of the new city was intended to be confined to the west of the M1, this did not halt the expansion of housing estates in the 1970s and 1980s to the west of Newport, including the housing at Milton Drive (Figure 30).



*Figure 30: 1970s housing Milton Drive*

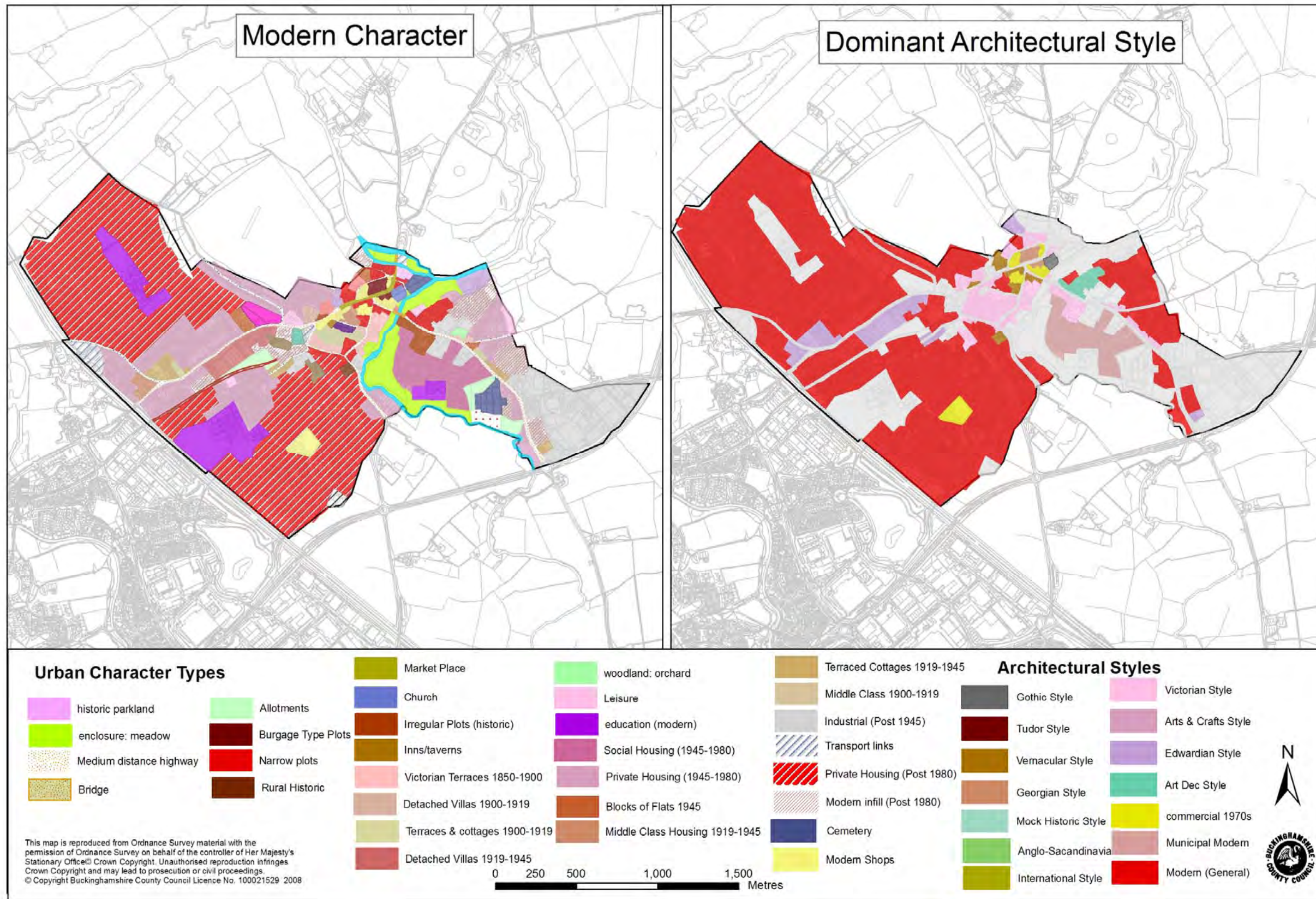


Figure 31: Character of the town and architectural styles

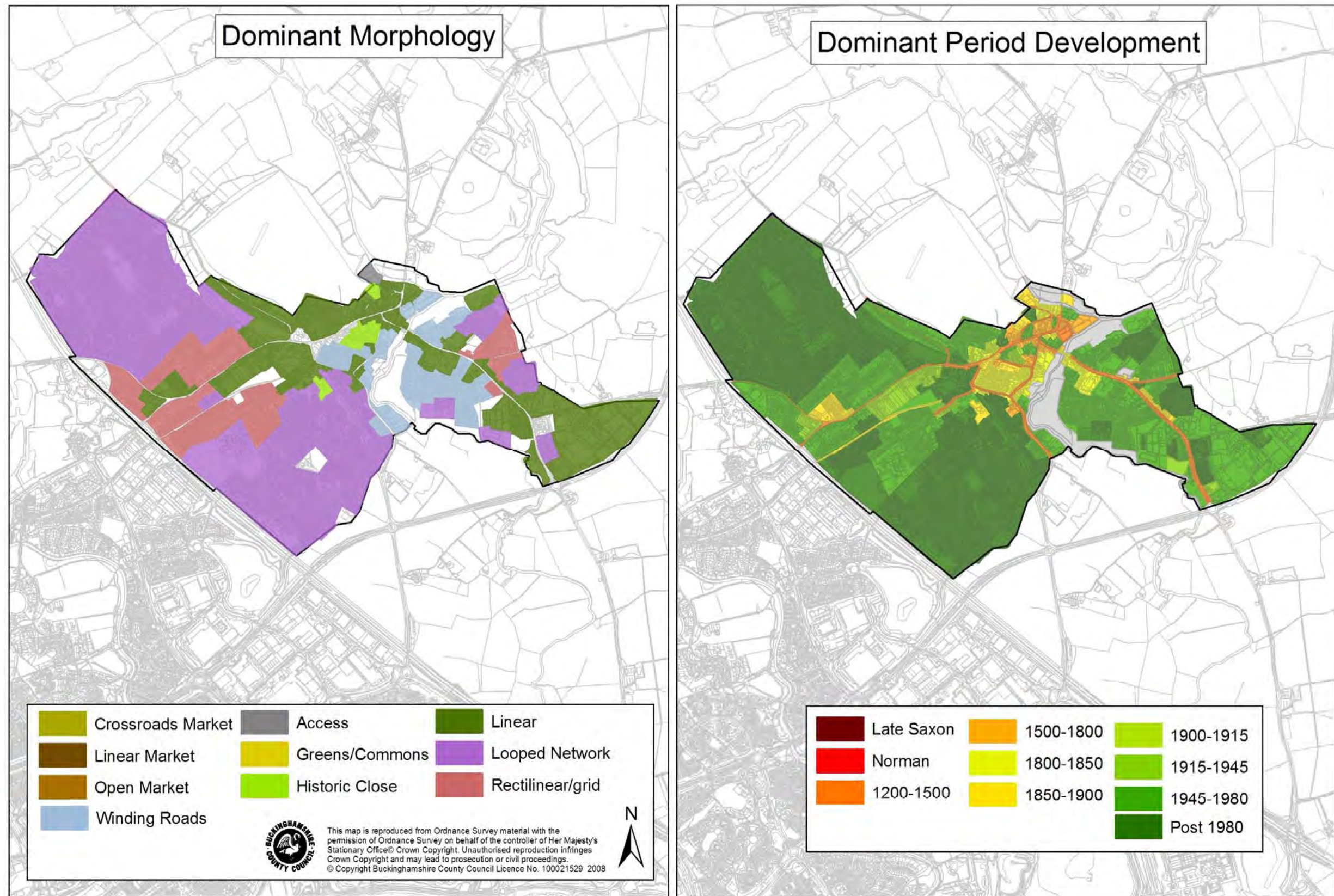


Figure 32: Morphological and period development



## 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. Each zone contains several sections including:

1. A summary of the zone including reasons for the demarcation of the zone.
2. An assessment of the known and potential archaeological interest for pre 20<sup>th</sup> century areas only.
3. 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. 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 of time. 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.

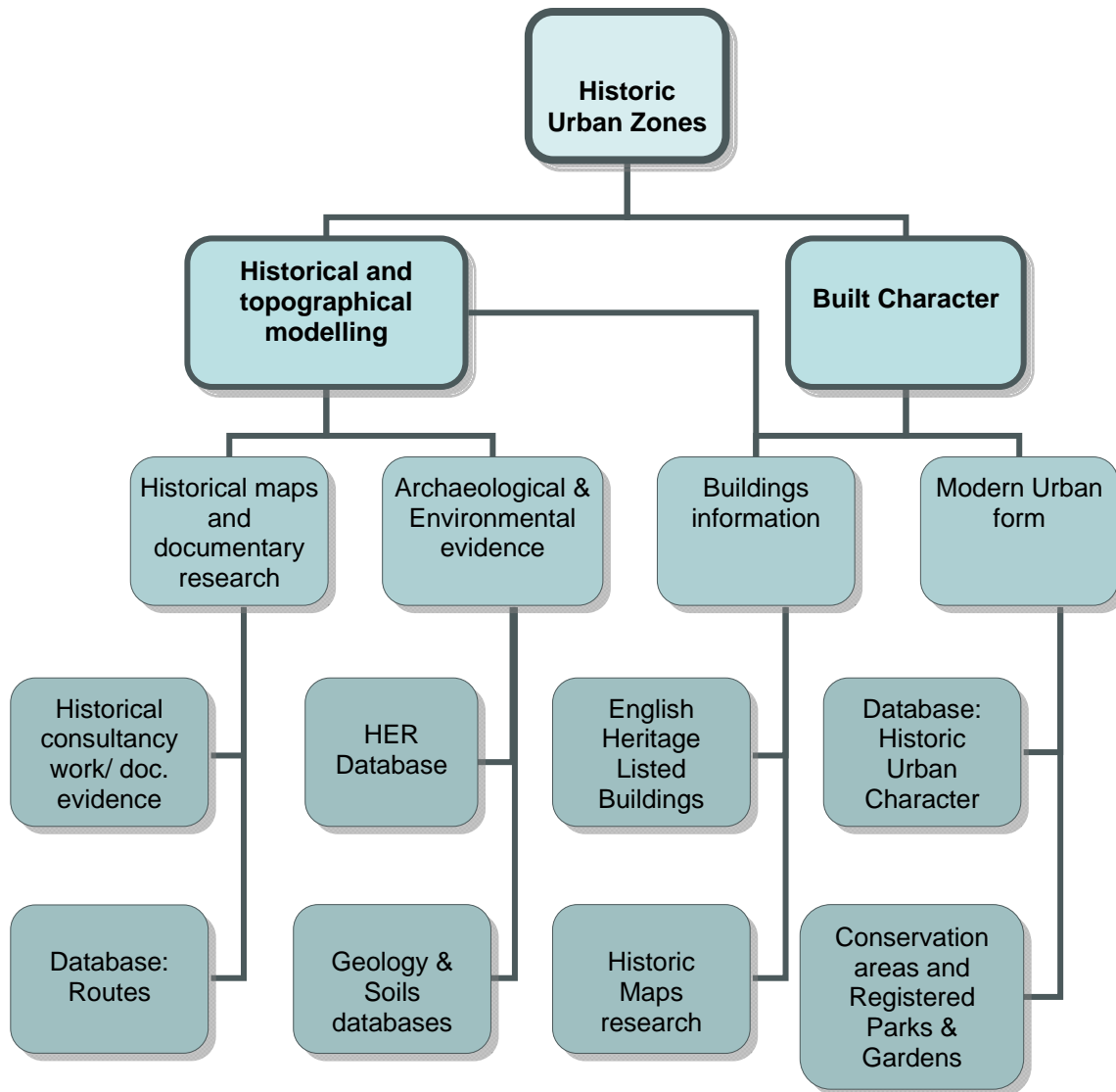


Figure 33: Diagram showing the process involved in the creation of the urban character zones

6.4 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

### 6.5 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

### 6.6 Potential:

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

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

### 6.7 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.

### 6.8 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

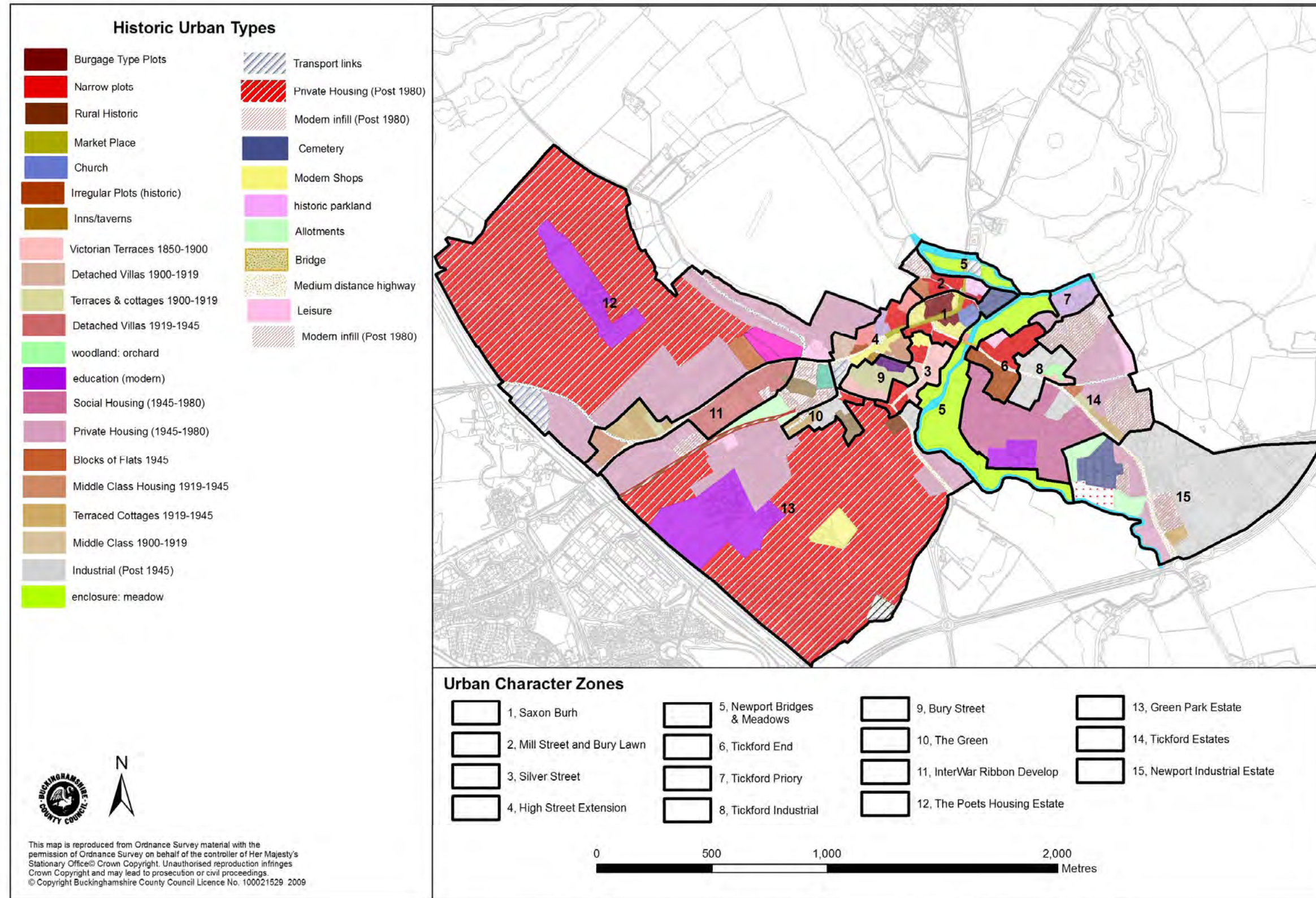


Figure 34: Historic Character Zones for Newport Pagnell

## 6.9 Historic Settlement

Zone 1: Possible Saxon Burh				
<b>Summary:</b> This zone represents the approximate extent of medieval borough of Newport Pagnell that surrounds the market area. With the exception of one or two modern insertions the character and style of the zone can be broadly divided into two: the buildings at the western end of the zone are Georgian and Neo-Georgian while towards the centre and eastern end, the principal architectural style is vernacular with few Victorian additions. The area is entirely within the conservation area.				
<b>Historical:</b> The zone has a mixture of plot types; this includes distinctive burgage plot boundaries synonymous with planned medieval towns, which are found on the north of the High Street, the boundary patterns have been disrupted by modern development on either side of the high street although on the north side the boundaries are better preserved. The character of plot boundaries change, becoming narrower and smaller towards the eastern end of the High Street which reflects the social and positional status on the market place. The zone contains a collection of fine historic buildings, ranging in date from the 14 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries; these include the number 2 Ousebank Street, and number 38 High Street. A number of pubs and inns that would have been sustained by the market trade that flourished along the road until the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.				
<b>Evidential:</b> There have been 15 archaeological investigations in this area yielding pottery and finds dating mainly to the medieval & post medieval period. An excavation east of Silver Street revealed significant archaeological deposits but highlights the potential for the preservation of environmental material on the alluvial deposits of the river Ouse and Lovat; amongst the finds were molluscs, shells, waterlogged wood and leather. This zone possesses a high potential for archaeology and should remain an important focus in future planning and development control decisions. The zone's historic buildings also have high potential to inform understanding of medieval and post-medieval Newport Pagnell. Events: NP7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 21 22, 23, 24, 3, 33, 34, 35, 45,				
<b>Aesthetic:</b> Despite some unsympathetic modern development along St John Street in the 1970s the area contains some attractive historic buildings in particular the Georgian buildings at the western end of the High Street vernacular buildings which house attractive cafes, pubs, restaurants a number of independent shops and businesses. Away from the commercial area, the church and cemetery adjacent to the Ouse and Lovat are very tranquil places making them an attractive retreat from the hustle and bustle of the town centre.				
<b>Communal:</b> This zone scores highly for communal value as it is the heart of the commercial centre of the town and contains the St. Peter and Paul Church which for centuries has been the main place of worship for the parishioners of Newport Pagnell.				
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character		
<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval, Medieval planned town with Anglo Saxon antecedents <b>Survival:</b> Good <b>Group Value:</b> Commercial Cluster/ Ecclesiastical Cluster <b>Diversity:</b> High <b>Potential:</b> High Good preservation of burgage type plots especially to the northern side of the high street. Good preservation of built heritage. Good preservation potential for mollusc and bone and wood.	<b>Morphology:</b>	Linear		
	<b>Density:</b>	High/Medium		
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Civic & Burgage type plots Narrow plots	Victorian housing 1850-1900 Detached villas 1900-1919	
	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Georgian	Vernacular	
Heritage Values		<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	Post medieval narrow frontage	Post medieval wide frontage
<b>Evidential Value:</b> High <b>Historical Value:</b> High <b>Aesthetic Value:</b> High <b>Communal Value:</b> High	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Handmade brick Ashlar	Machined brick	
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Handmade clay	Slate	

Zone 2: Mill Street & Bury Lawn			
<b>Summary:</b> As its name suggests this zone is defined by Mill Street and the eastern end of Union Street adjacent to the River Ouse. The zone is entirely within the Newport Pagnell's conservation area.			
<b>Historical:</b> The Mill Street and Bury Lawn zone is believed to have formed part of the early medieval settlement Newport Pagnell. A watermill is thought to have occupied the position on the edge of the Ouse since Domesday, the last mill (name) had been active until the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century when it burned down. At the junction of Mill Street and Union Street the road widens into opening which is now covered in parked cars, this area was once known as north square and may have been part of an early market area focussed near the church. It is believed that the civil war defences built by the Parliamentarians ran parallel to Mill Street, with one of the bulwarks on the site of the mill, the course of the wall then turned south where the only surviving course of the wall survives.			
<b>Evidential:</b> Previous archaeological work in this zone is limited to two sites. Of these, a watching brief at Bury Lawn (NP3) revealed notable archaeology; this included a large ditch with some late Anglo Saxon pottery. This area is also along the projected line of the civil war defences. The north side of the bulwark running along the north side of mill Street. On this basis of excavation and known monuments, the potential for further archaeological evidence is high. Surprisingly this part of the town contains only three listed buildings all of which are of grade II. Notwithstanding the lack of designations, Mill Street and Bury Lawn contain some interest buildings which also have high potential to inform understanding of medieval and post-medieval Newport Pagnell. (NP 42, NP5)			
<b>Aesthetic:</b> The narrow winding lane of Mill Street has a quiet intimate feel, the Victorian terraces lining the street is well maintained and provides an attractive thoroughfare connecting to the High Street and Union Street.			
<b>Communal:</b> This area has little in the way of amenities or services and consequently it has a low communal value.			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character		
<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval, Medieval town with possible Anglo Saxon antecedents <b>Survival:</b> High <b>Group Value:</b> N/A <b>Diversity:</b> Medium <b>Potential:</b> High	<b>Morphology:</b>	Linear, Historic Close	
	<b>Density:</b>	High	
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Narrow Plots Park Area	Modern Infill (Post 1980) Block of Flats
Heritage Values	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Victorian	Edwardian
<b>Evidential Value:</b> High <b>Historical Value:</b> High <b>Aesthetic Value:</b> High <b>Communal Value:</b> Low	<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	Post Medieval Terraces Modern Detached	Victorian Terraces
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine Red Brick: Handmade Red Brick Machine Coloured	Stone Rendered
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Handmade Clay	Tile: Pantile (Machine) Slate: Natural

Zone 3: Silver Street			
<p><b>Summary:</b> Silver Street zone is located to the immediate south of High Street and demarcated by the buildings that abut it. The road morphology is linear; Silver Street leads directly to St John's Street to the north and Bury Street to the south. The plot morphology varies with somewhat characteristic narrow type plots at the northern end with long linear plots perpendicular to and fronting onto Silver Street. However, the majority of these plot boundaries and rear outbuildings have since been removed during redevelopment in the 1960s to 1980s.</p>			
<p><b>Historical:</b> Silver Street is believed to be a medieval extension from the main town. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century the map of Vandenboome depicts the civil war defences running parallel with Silver Street on its eastern side. There are no extant remains of the wall or ditch but the references to the defences are fossilised in the documentary sources and place names, with Tannery bulwark mentioned in later records. In the post medieval period it is known that Silver Street was an area of industry and production, the house now known as the 'Hermitage' was the site of a tannery at which operated in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Further development occurred in the Victorian period with construction of terraced houses at the southern end of the zone as well as piecemeal infilling of housing along other parts of the Street. The 20<sup>th</sup> century has made only a small impact on the urban character, the only notable addition is the construction of sorting office in brick at the northern end of the street. This building is now a telephone exchange.</p>			
<p><b>Evidential:</b> There have been five archaeological interventions in this zone ranging from watching briefs to excavations, a couple of which have produced either negative results (NP52) or no dating evidence (NP18). Although a watching brief at Waterhouse Close (NP30) revealed evidence of a substantial ditch possibly relating to the civil war defences. It is believed that defences ran along the eastern side of Silver Street. Although not much archaeology has been found in excavation the potential for the discovery of archaeological remains high, with the likelihood of material being unearthed from the medieval/post medieval periods. Silver Street's geology and proximity to the river also have the chance that some archaeological deposits may be waterlogged and preserve organic remains. There are 12 listed buildings in Silver Street, dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, although, building recording has shown that some buildings fronting Silver Street are considerably older than their facades suggest; analysis of Lincoln Lodge revealed that the house was originally an early 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house before it was renovated in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (NP29) while building recording prior to demolition at 72 Silver Street revealed evidence of a timber framed, medieval hall house (NP6).</p>			
<p><b>Aesthetic:</b> Apart from the concrete and brick structure of the sorting office, Silver Street is an attractive area with well maintained vernacular and Victorian buildings fronting a meandering street. The area is largely devoid of traffic making this one of the more peaceful areas in the town.</p>			
<p><b>Communal:</b> Silver Street contains the gallery and the independent chapel which functions as a religious hub. Silver Street has little in the way of services and commercial areas, consequently it has a low communal rating.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character	
<p><b>Period:</b> Post Medieval, Medieval with possible Anglo Saxon antecedents.  <b>Survival:</b> High  <b>Group Value:</b> N/A  <b>Diversity:</b> Medium  <b>Potential:</b> High</p>	<b>Morphology:</b>	Winding Road, Historic Close, Linear	
	<b>Density:</b>	High	
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Victorian Terraces (1850 -1900) Narrow Plots	Offices (Post 1945)
	<b>Heritage Values</b>	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Victorian Vernacular
<p><b>Evidential Value:</b> High  <b>Historical Value:</b> High  <b>Aesthetic Value:</b> High  <b>Communal Value:</b> Medium</p>	<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	Post Medieval Rear addition terrace Post Medieval Terraces	Modern: (Detached) Modern: (Terrace)
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine Red Brick: Machine (Coloured)	Box frame & Brick infill Box frame & Brick render Pebbled/Shingled
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Handmade Clay	Slate: Natural Slate: Artificial

Zone 4: High Street Extension			
<b>Summary:</b> As its names suggests the High Street Extension is an area to the west of Newport Pagnell, centred along the High Street. The area extends from Union Street in the east to the junction of Marsh End road in the west. The road morphology is predominantly the linear following the high Street but also follows the curving historic lane of Union Street. The western end of the zone is within the town's conservation area.			
<b>Historical:</b> It is believed that this area originated as suburban expansion along the High Street in the later medieval period, possibly extending the market to the western end of the town. The zone has a number of different architectural and building types reflecting a long history. The early surveyor's maps depict the eastern end of the High Street and Union Street to be urbanised while the western end was largely undeveloped with piecemeal settlement along the north side of the market area. The area now occupied by the town's modern medical centre was formerly the Newport Pagnell brewery which was established on this site since at least the 18 <sup>th</sup> century before its closure in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. By the end of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century this area coalesces with more infilling of housing on either side of the High Street.			
<b>Evidential:</b> NP11, NP25, NP28, NP30, NP44, NP51 There have been a number of archaeological investigations in this zone which have shown to contain datable medieval features including building plots and refuse ditches (NP 25). A watching brief and field evaluation at 126 & 98 High Street (NP11, NP25) revealed a large ditch on the same alignment which is thought to be part of the civil war defences. From the results of excavations has shown the potential for significant buried deposits and/or potential for hidden structural elements. There are six listed buildings in this zone, ranging in date from the 16 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century, although it is possible that other buildings in the zone are much older than they seem, the facades hiding a much earlier structures.			
<b>Aesthetic:</b> This area contains a number of attractive buildings such as the and along Union Street. There are however a number of architecturally bland modern buildings that have taken the place of the older buildings on the street front, these include the medical centre and The modern restructuring of roads and volume of traffic along the High Street has also had a negative impact on the character of the zone.			
<b>Communal:</b> The High Street Extension has a high communal value containing a number of shops as well as the town's main medical centre.			
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character	
<b>Period:</b> Medieval and Post Medieval <b>Survival:</b> Medieval and Post Medieval deposits <b>Group Value:</b> Commercial Cluster <b>Diversity:</b> Medium (2 or more phases) <b>Potential:</b> Medium/High	<b>Morphology:</b>	Linear; Historic Close	
	<b>Density:</b>	High	
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Victorian Villas 1850-1900 Detached Villas 1900-1919 Middle Class Housing 1900 -1919 Narrow Plots Brewery Malting	Modern Shops Civic Irregular Plots Inns/Taverns Transport Links Victorian Terraces 1850-1900
	Heritage Values		
<b>Evidential Value:</b> High <b>Historical Value:</b> Medium/High <b>Aesthetic Value:</b> Medium <b>Communal Value:</b> High	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Victorian Vernacular	Modern (General)
	<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	Modern: Detached Modern: Semi Detached Post Medieval Wide Frontage	Post Medieval Narrow Frontage Post Medieval Terraces
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine Red Brick: Painted Brick: Handmade Coloured	Box frame & brick infill Pebbled/Shingled
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Machine Clay Slate: Natural Tile: Handmade Clay	Slate: Artificial



Zone 5: Newport Bridges and Meadows			
<p><b>Summary:</b> As its name suggests the zone is defined by the course of the rivers Lovat and Great Ouse which run around the north of the town and run through to the south. The zone also incorporates the bridges that cross both rivers. Although <i>Newport Bridges and Meadows</i> is essentially rural rather than urban, the area forms an important and integral part of the distinctive character of Newport Pagnell as a town; it is the main reason why the town is located where it is. The rivers also provide the setting and backdrop for the town. Part of the area along Tickford Bridge is within the town's conservation area.</p>			
<p><b>Historical:</b> The extent of this area has largely remained largely unchanged since early cartographic sources. The main changes have been to the river courses which have been managed over time to create channels/leats for Newport's water mills. Newport's function as a market town is important but so too is its location as a river crossing, the location of the North bridge and Tickford bridge built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century although there have been bridges since medieval times and before that possible fording points in the river.</p>			
<p><b>Evidential:</b> There have been a number of investigations along the river courses including flood alleviation scheme which has produced a concentration of finds: NP2, NP19, NP50. Given the nature of the landscape the zone has a high potential for survival of archaeological remains, both associated with the river, such as the infrastructure of mills, fish traps and old bridges and buried archaeology in the meadows.</p> <p>NP19 Medieval pottery was found in Castle Meadow (45 sherds of Potterspurty and 11 sherds of Brill pottery) and one retouched flint. Also a post-medieval rectangular brick built structure and a dump of demolition rubble.</p> <p>The presence of alluvial deposits and the proximity of the river suggest great potential for waterlogged remains and the survival of organic material. It is possible that archaeology exists from prehistoric period through to modern times. As most of this zone comprises the flood plains of the Ouse and Lovat the area has very few historic buildings; although the most important structures are Newport's bridges crossing the rivers of which the North Bridge is a Grade II listed building and the iron bridge at Tickford is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Although not designated, the north bridge also contains the old tollhouse which is important monument to the turnpike age.</p>			
<p><b>Aesthetic:</b> The zone is important aesthetically as the rivers and meadows provide the setting for the historic settlement of Newport Pagnell. Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century Newport has been the subject of a number of artists, many of the compositions such as such as Roy Walker's painting of 1810 prominently feature the bridges and meadows.</p>			
<p><b>Communal:</b> The zone is a good source of Green Infrastructure, although it only has one right of way along the Meadows at Tickford Abbey. The rivers are also popular with anglers.</p>			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character		
Period: Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval, Modern Survival: High Group Value: N/A Diversity: High Potential: High	Morphology:	N/A	
	Density:	Low/Nil	
	Character Types:	Meadow Transport Links	Water Feature
Heritage Values	Architectural styles:	N/A	
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: High	Plan Form styles:	N/A	
	Build Materials:	Stone	
	Roof Materials:	N/A	

Zone 6: Tickford				
<b>Summary:</b> Tickford End zone is defined by the settlement of Tickford to the south of Newport Pagnell, comprises Tickford and Priory Street and runs from Tickford bridge in the north to the former car manufacturing works to the south. The morphology is linear and the. Tickford End is characterised by long plots on its southern side, while the northern side they are narrower and smaller. The zone is entirely within Newport Pagnell's conservation area.				
<b>Historical:</b> Tickford is a settlement in its own right, located to the south of the river Lovat it is recorded in Domesday, perhaps as a bridge side settlement on the road. Earliest cartography (Thomas Jeffreys 1760 and the 1808 Enclosure maps) show that settlement is relatively unchanged from its modern extent with housing clustered along Tickford Street and priory street. Historical records suggest that Tickford never developed beyond this area and declined in importance in the 13 <sup>th</sup> century. The reasons for its stagnation can be attributed to the dominance of the neighbouring Priory, and also the loss of lands to the manorial park. Despite Tickford's lack of growth this part of Newport Pagnell was important industrially, supporting the lace industry. By the 20 <sup>th</sup> century Tickford became associated with the Salmon works and the automotive industry which revived its fortunes and provided housing for the workers in the nearby factories.				
<b>Evidential:</b> This zone has experienced only three archaeological interventions, of which two were negative (NP37 and NP48). Despite these negative responses this area has the potential to reveal archaeology dating to the medieval periods in particular archaeology relating to the settlement of Tickford and the adjacent Priory. A survey in advance of redevelopment (NP16) recorded the significant buildings belonging to Newport's parchment industry - the fellmongers at the Ironbridge works on Tickford Street. In terms of other historic buildings Tickford End contains 12 listed buildings dating to the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries.				
<b>Aesthetic:</b> Tickford contains a number of attractive vernacular buildings along Tickford Road and Priory Street. However the character of the area is spoiled by the heavy traffic on Tickford Street.				
<b>Communal:</b> Tickford has a few shops, pubs and local amenities and has a low communal rating.				
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character		
<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval, Medieval with possible Anglo Saxon foundations <b>Survival:</b> High <b>Group Value:</b> N/A <b>Diversity:</b> Medium <b>Potential:</b> Medium/High	<b>Morphology:</b>	Linear; Winding Roads		
	<b>Density:</b>	High		
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Narrow Plots	Leisure	
		Irregular Plots		
	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Victorian Modern (General)	Art Dec Style	
Heritage Values		<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	Post Medieval Terraces Rear addition Terraces	Modern (Detached) Modern (Semi Detached) Modern (Terraces)
<b>Evidential Value:</b> High <b>Historical Value:</b> High <b>Aesthetic Value:</b> Medium/High <b>Communal Value:</b> Low	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Handmade (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)	
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Machine Clay Tile: Handmade Clay	Tile: Slate (Natural)	

Zone 7: Tickford Abbey			
<b>Summary:</b> Tickford Abbey comprises an area defined by the Historic House of the same name and was formerly part of the medieval monastery of Tickford Priory. There is also a small part of residential housing to the south west on Priory Street.			
<b>Historical:</b> The Cluniac Priory of Tickford was founded in the 12 <sup>th</sup> century by Fulk Paynell. The Priory has an influential role in Newport Pagnell's history and it is known from historical records that monastery was in active until the 16 <sup>th</sup> century when it was dissolved under Henry VIII's orders.			
<b>Evidential:</b> There have been a number of excavations in this area which have focussed upon understanding the layout of the priory buildings (NP1, NP9, NP15a 15b). The potential for archaeological evidence is high as this has been demonstrated to be one of the earliest areas of Newport Pagnell containing well preserved remains of regional importance dating to the later prehistoric, Roman and medieval and post-medieval periods.			
<b>Aesthetic:</b> Tickford Abbey contains an 18 <sup>th</sup> century house situated in landscape grounds, once in private ownership, the picturesque and tranquil environment is an ideal location for a residential care home which now occupies the site.			
<b>Communal Value:</b> Beyond the value of the care home which occupies the house at Tickford Abbey, this zone possesses no amenities of note or rights of way making it of low communal value.			
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character	
<b>Period:</b> Roman / to Post-Medieval archaeology <b>Survival:</b> High <b>Group Value:</b> High <b>Diversity:</b> High <b>Potential:</b> High	<b>Morphology:</b>	Linear; Winding Roads	
	<b>Density:</b>	Medium/Low	
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Medical (Modern)	Private Housing 1945-1980
	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Modern (General)	
<b>Heritage Values</b> <b>Evidential Value:</b> High <b>Historical Value:</b> High <b>Aesthetic Value:</b> High <b>Communal Value:</b> Low	<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	Modern (Semi Detached) Modern (Detached)	Mansion
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Machine (Clay)	

Zone 9: Bury Street				
<b>Summary:</b> Bury Street zone is predominantly a residential area located to the west and of the historic core of Newport Pagnell. The extent of the zone is demarcated by Caldecote Street to the south, Bury Street to the north, Silver Street to the east and the High Street to the west. Bury Street zone is entirely outside the town's conservation area.				
<b>Historical:</b> This area appears to have largely fields and orchards until the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, when this area underwent a phase of development; Victorian terraces were constructed along Station Road and Caldecote Street, while Spring Street was newly created. These buildings mainly housed the workers employed at Salmons' coachworks or at the railway works at Wolverton. By the turn of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century terraced housing infilled the remaining area and a school was built in 1896. Remarkably the historic school building is still in use and is now known as the Cedars Combined School. The zone does not have any listed buildings but the school is a fine example of late 19 <sup>th</sup> century Board School.				
<b>Evidential:</b> There has been only one archaeological intervention, when trial trenching at the Cedars Combined School (NP 39) which returned a negative result. On existing cartographic evidence most of the area was largely enclosures up until the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, although the potential for archaeology to be found is greater on the edges of the zone in particular adjacent to Silver Street and the High Street.				
<b>Aesthetic:</b> The area contains some neat, terraced housing, which has remained relatively unmodified and gives the area a degree of attractiveness. However the most notable building is the Cedars Combined School which is very fine architecturally.				
<b>Communal Value:</b> The area contains a number of shops and services on the junction of Caldecote Street and the High Street while the combined school is one of the principal infant and primary schools in the town.				
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character		
<b>Period:</b> Post Medieval Modern <b>Survival:</b> Unknown <b>Group Value:</b> N/A <b>Diversity:</b> Low <b>Potential:</b> Medium/Low	<b>Morphology:</b>	Linear		
	<b>Density:</b>	High		
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Terraces and Cottages (1900-1919) Victorian Terraces (1850-1900)	Educational (Historic)	
	<b>Architectural styles:</b>	Victorian		
Heritage Values		<b>Plan Form styles:</b>	Post Medieval Rear addition Terraces Post Medieval Narrow Frontage Box Frame: Brick infill	Box frame (Render) Modern (Detached) Modern (Semi Detached) Modern (Terraces)
<b>Evidential Value:</b> Low <b>Historical Value:</b> Medium <b>Aesthetic Value:</b> Medium <b>Communal Value:</b> Medium	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Handmade (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)	
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Handmade Clay Tile: Machine Clay	Tile: Slate (Natural) Thatch	

## 6.10 Modern Settlement

Zone 8: Tickford Industrial					
<b>Summary:</b> The Tickford Industrial Area is located to the south of Tickford and straddles either side of Tickford Road. The area was part of Newport Pagnell's association with the coach building and car manufacturing.					
<b>Historical:</b> The Tickford Industrial zone has had a long history in Newport being centre of the coach building and the early motor industry first established by Joseph Salmon in 1820s. Salmon & Sons made carriages and horse drawn vehicles of all types including barrows and handcarts. Salmons made bodies for motorcars in 1898 by the 1920s they eventually progressed to making their own car, the 'NP' or 'Newport Pagnell'. The company became part of Aston Martin in 1955 and maintained the link with the motor company until its closure in 2005. Culturally this area is a highly significant centre in Britain's automotive industry history.					
<b>Evidential:</b> There are no listed buildings in this area although Tickford Industrial contains some significant buildings including the NP building used for the assembly of the motor car and the three storey brick building that fronts onto Tickford Street where the chassis of the cars were made. Newport Pagnell's conservation area runs through a small part of the site on its north western corner, this includes part of the NP building, but excludes the vast proportion of the site. Also on the north side of the site there is a surviving fragment of Tickford Priory's garden wall and now forms a part of the west wall of the main workshop. The area adjacent to the former Priory has a high potential for the discovery of archaeological deposits dating to the medieval and post medieval periods.					
<b>Aesthetic:</b> Although much of the area is now disused there are the attractive late Victorian coachwork buildings while many of the other disused buildings are in good repair. However, the derelict nature of the area means that Tickford Industrial has little aesthetic value.					
<b>Communal Value:</b> As the zone is entirely industrial the area has little in the way of communal value.					
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	<b>Morphology:</b>	Linear	Rectilinear /Grid	<b>Density:</b>	Medium
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Industrial (Post 1945)	Victorian Terraces (1850-1900)		
	<b>Architecture</b>	Victorian			
	<b>Plan Form</b>	Modern Industrial	Modern Detached		Modern Semi Detached
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)		
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Machine Clay			
Zone 10: Green End					
<b>Summary:</b> Green End is an area situated to the west of Newport Pagnell's High street and historic town centre. The area contains a number of former farms and industrial area together with housing dating to the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.					
<b>Historical:</b> As its name implies Green End was at one time more rural in character than it is today and its history has several phases. The Thomas Jeffreys map of 1760 shows that the Green End comprised a small collection of farms bordering the green or common. However, the Green was enclosed and following the opening of the Newport Pagnell Canal in 1817 and the construction of Shipley wharf. By the introduction of the canal effectively extended Newport Pagnell's High Street. The railway superseded the canal in the mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century with sidings built over the canal basin. The latest development occurred in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century when much of the railway was dismantled and housing built over the top of the sidings and wharf area.					
<b>Evidential:</b> Although outside the town's conservation area, Green End contains a number of prominent buildings some of which are listed. These include the Roman Catholic church of St Bede's which was formerly the town's court room and gaol. There are also a number of former farms that have been fossilised in the urban development although most of the farmhouses were rebuilt in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century; this includes the farm known as the Lodge. The only surviving remnant is an 18 <sup>th</sup> century dovecote. To date there has been no archaeological interventions in this zone. There is limited survival of archaeological deposits in the areas of modern housing which has been destroyed by the construction and the earlier presence of the Newport Pagnell railway.					
<b>Aesthetic:</b> Despite Green End containing some historically interesting buildings the aesthetic value of the area is low as the zone is mainly characterised by 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing development and industrial area.					
<b>Communal Value:</b> Green End is almost entirely residential but does contain the church of St Bede's which has a dual function, providing a spiritual role for church services and social one, as a centre for social and community activities for the neighbourhood.					
Heritage Values		Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: Medium Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Low	<b>Morphology:</b>	Linear	Historic	<b>Density:</b>	Medium
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Terraced Cottages 1919-1945	Mansions (Post Medieval)		Industrial (Post 1945)
	<b>Architecture</b>	Edwardian	Victorian		
	<b>Plan Form</b>	Post Medieval Rear addition terrace	Medieval: Wide Frontage		Modern: Detached
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)		

	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Slate (Natural)	Tile: Machine (Clay)	
<b>Zone 11: Interwar Ribbon Development</b>				
<b>Summary:</b> This area represents early residential development to the west of historic Newport Pagnell. The zone is defined by the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century development along the Wolverton Road.				
<b>Historical:</b> It seems that this area of Newport Pagnell has two distinct phases of development: The first phase dates to 1900 when the Ordnance Survey maps depict the development of Victorian/Edwardian terraces at Greenfield Road this is followed soon after by larger middle class housing had been built along the eastern end of Wolverton Road. By the 1920s OS map a second phase of semi detached housing was built infilling the gaps along the Wolverton road.				
<b>Evidential:</b> There are no known archaeological investigations in the area making it hard to evaluate the zone's archaeological potential. The area is outside Newport Pagnell's Conservation Area and contains no listed buildings, although some examples of Edwardian villas along the Wolverton Road could merit future designation.				
<b>Aesthetic:</b> This area contains some fine examples of Edwardian residential buildings, although the setting of these houses is somewhat marred by the proximity to the busy Wolverton Road.				
<b>Communal Value:</b> The Communal value of the area is low as it is almost entirely residential, lacking any infrastructure or local amenities.				
<b>Heritage Values</b>				
<b>Built Character (general characteristics)</b>				
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Evidential: Low Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Low	<b>Morphology:</b>	Linear	<b>Density:</b> Low	
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Detached Villas 1919-1945 Terraced Cottages 1919-1945 Middle Class Housing 1919-1945	Terrace Cottages 1900-1919 Modern Infill (Post 1980)	
	<b>Architecture</b>	Edwardian	Modern (General)	
	<b>Plan Form</b>	Post Medieval Terraces Modern: Detached Post Medieval Rear addition Terraces	Post Medieval (Wide Frontage)	Semi Detached
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)	Shingle Render
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Pantile (Machined)	Tile: Machine Clay	
<b>Zone 12: Poet Estate</b>				
<b>Summary:</b> The zone is defined by the extent of later 20 <sup>th</sup> century development to the north west of Newport Pagnell extending from the hill towards the M1 motorway.				
<b>Historical:</b> This mainly residential area of Newport Pagnell was largely created after the 1970s, it represents almost a third of the towns area. The zone's modern composition gives it a low historical value although it does contain Newport Pagnell Services, which has the accolade of being the first motorway service station in Britain.				
<b>Evidential:</b> No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone. The zone is outside the conservation area and it contains no listed buildings or historic buildings of interest.				
<b>Aesthetic:</b> This part of Newport is mostly composed of generic modern housing; consequently the area has a low aesthetic appeal.				
<b>Communal Value:</b> The zone is largely residential although contains Newport Pagnell's principal schools, playing fields and a leisure centre.				
<b>Heritage Values</b>				
<b>Built Character (general characteristics)</b>				
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Medium	<b>Morphology:</b>	Looped Network	Rectilinear grid	<b>Density:</b> High
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Private Housing (Post 1980) Private Housing (1945-1980)	Education (Modern) Block of Flats Transport Links	Sports & Fitness Rural Historic
	<b>Architecture</b>	Modern (General)		
	<b>Plan Form</b>	Modern: Detached Modern: Semi Detached	Modern: Bungalows	Modern: Terraces
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine Red	Brick: Machine Coloured	
<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Machine Clay	Tile: Cement		
<b>Zone 13: Green Park Estate</b>				
<b>Summary:</b> The Green Park Estate Zone is a large residential area to the south of Newport Pagnell's historic core. The area is made up of residential housing built largely in the 1980s.				
<b>Historical:</b> This area has a short history although to its northern side the former course of the Newport Pagnell Railway which now forms a part of the redways cycle route (see below).				
<b>Evidential:</b> There are no known archaeological events in this area, although the northern part of the Green Park estate is within the projected area of the civil war defences. The zone is also outside the conservation area and there are no listed buildings or architecture of note.				
<b>Aesthetic:</b> The area is made up of modern residential housing which is of low aesthetic value, although the area contains some green infrastructure including parks and allotments.				

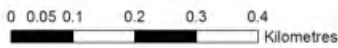
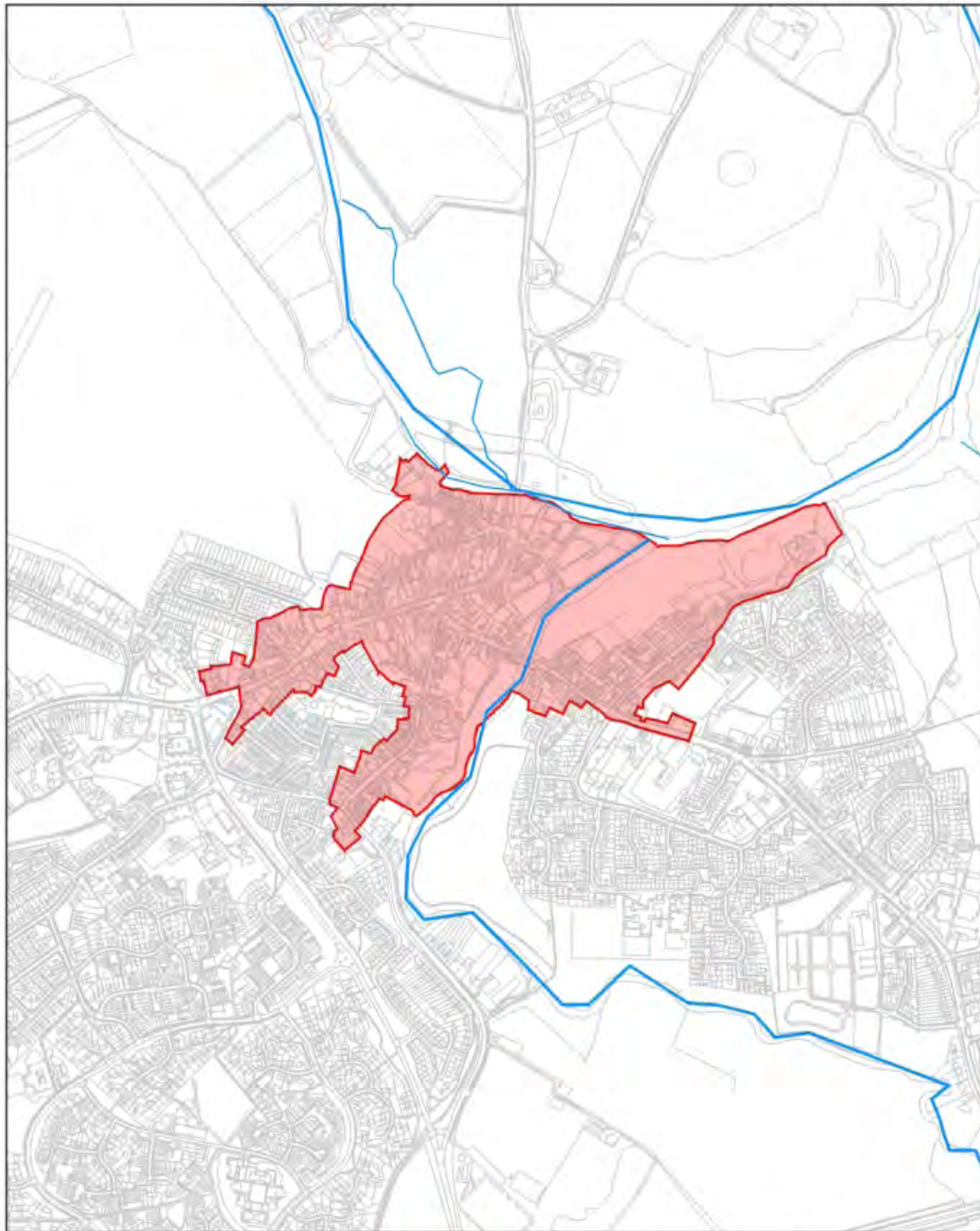
<b>Communal Value:</b> The Green Park Estate is largely residential but supported by infrastructure of schools, playing fields and allotment gardens. The zone also contains the former railway line which is now part of the Milton Keynes 'Redway' cycle way network.					
<b>Heritage Values</b>		<b>Built Character (general characteristics)</b>			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	<b>Morphology:</b>	Looped Network	Rectilinear Grid	<b>Density:</b>	High
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Private Housing Post 1980 Private Housing 1945-1980	Education (Modern) Modern Shops Civic	Modern infill (Post 1980) Mansions (Post Medieval) Rural Historic	
	<b>Architecture</b>	Modern (General)		Vernacular	
	<b>Plan Form</b>	Modern: Detached Modern: Semi detached	Modern: Flats Modern: Bungalows	Post Medieval Farmhouse	
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)	Box frame & rendered	
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Machine Clay	Tile: Pantile (Machined)	Tile: Cement Thatched	
<b>Zone 14: Tickford Estates</b>					
<b>Summary:</b> The Tickford Estates is an area to the south east of Tickford and is mostly composed of modern residential housing.					
<b>Historical:</b> The earliest buildings in this zone are the Victorian and Edwardian terraces built along Tickford Street, which forms a sort of ribbon development from Tickford and Newport Pagnell. The majority of residential development is social housing constructed in 1950s, with later infilling in the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The road names of these later housing reflects Newport's former association with car manufacturing at the Aston Martin plant at Tickford.					
<b>Evidential:</b> No previous archaeological work has been carried out in this zone and the potential for the archaeological discovery is large low. However there are areas of the zone that might be more sensitive archaeologically, e.g. the proximity to Tickford Priory and the areas along London Road. There are no listed buildings or historical buildings of note in this area.					
<b>Aesthetic:</b> The zone has a low aesthetic appeal largely composed of 1950s residential semi detached housing estates interposed with modern generic architectural styles.					
<b>Communal Value:</b> The zone is mainly residential in character but contains one of Newport Pagnell's schools,.					
<b>Heritage Values</b>		<b>Built Character (general characteristics)</b>			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Low	<b>Morphology:</b>	Looped Network Rectilinear/Grid	Linear	<b>Density:</b>	High
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Social Housing (1945-1980) Private Housing (1945-1980) Modern Infill (Post 1980)	Education (Modern) Post 1945 Industrial Block of Flats	Terrace Cottages (1919-1945) Terrace and Cottages (1900-1919)	
	<b>Architecture</b>	Modern (General)		Victorian	
	<b>Plan Form</b>	Modern: Semi Detached Modern: Detached Modern: Bungalows	Modern: Flats Post Medieval: Rear addition terraces Post Medieval: Terraces		
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine (Red)		Brick: Machine (Coloured)	
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Machine Clay			
<b>Zone 15: Newport Industrial Estate</b>					
<b>Summary:</b> This area to the south east of the historic town is characterised by modern Industrial estates of Newport Pagnell.					
<b>Historical:</b> The earliest development in this area centred along London road where the former 19 <sup>th</sup> century workhouse and terraces were located. It is not until the mid to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century that this area grew to incorporate the industrial estates and modern housing.					
<b>Evidential:</b> There have been several archaeological investigations which have revealed archaeology dating from the Iron Age to medieval periods. Romano British archaeology has been found during trial trenching at London Road (NP4) although the most notable discovery was made during an excavation at the former Renny Lodge Hospital (NP27) which revealed a significant Romano British site. However, the remaining area is largely unknown although there is higher potential for archaeology to be found around the river Lovat. There are no listed buildings within the area.					
<b>Aesthetic:</b> This part of Newport has the highest concentration of industrial and commercial estates; consequently the area has a low aesthetic appeal.					
<b>Communal Value:</b> Despite the dominance of industry, this area contains two allotments and a caravan park situated along the river Lovat.					
<b>Heritage Values</b>		<b>Built Character (general characteristics)</b>			




<b>Evidential Value:</b> Medium <b>Historical Value:</b> Low <b>Aesthetic Value:</b> Low <b>Communal Value:</b> Low	<b>Morphology:</b>	Looped Network	Linear	<b>Density:</b>	High
	<b>Character Types:</b>	Post 1945 Industrial Cemetery Modern Infill (Post 1980) Modern: Semi Detached	Modern: Detached Caravan park Terraces 1919-1945 Allotments		
	<b>Architecture</b>	Modern (General)	Edwardian		
	<b>Plan Form</b>	Modern: Semi Detached Modern: Detached	Modern: Terrace		
	<b>Build Materials:</b>	Brick: Machine (Red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured)		
	<b>Roof Materials:</b>	Tile: Machine Clay			



## II ASSESSMENT

### 7 Summary and Potential



-  Newport Pagnell Conservation Area
-  brook
-  river



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*Figure 35: Extent of the conservation area, 2009*

### 7.1 Conservation Areas (CA)

A conservation area for Newport Pagnell was first designated in 1972 and revised in 2009 to incorporate elements of the former Aston Martin Lagonda works.

### 7.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

There are two SAMs recorded within Newport Pagnell; the remnants of the Civil War earthwork defences at the southern end of Bury Field (SAM 35992) and Tickford Bridge the 19<sup>th</sup> century iron bridge (SAM 97).

### 7.3 Historic Character

Despite the incremental growth of Milton Keynes to the south and west of the town Newport Pagnell has retained its identity as a historic market town. Buildings predominately in the vernacular style border the narrow winding lanes around the High street and Union Street. Georgian architecture appears in significant numbers. The historic core of the town has remained relatively intact with some modern infill and development along the High Street. The majority of recent development on the outskirts of the town has been built in a modern general style. The morphology of the historic core of Newport Pagnell was largely defined by the post medieval period and has remained unchanged from then on.

### 7.4 Archaeological Potential

The main visible archaeological monuments above ground are the remains of the civil war defences adjacent to Bury field; there are also earthworks within the cemetery, often referred to as both the remnants of 11<sup>th</sup> century de Somery's castle and 17<sup>th</sup> century Civil War 'the battery'. Newport Pagnell contains a wealth of historic buildings including the church but also many dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, there is the possibility that some of these buildings could date to an earlier period; which the results of detailed structural surveys identifying construction techniques and dendrochronology of timber beams may indicate an earlier origin.

Archaeological intervention in Newport Pagnell has been extensive but small in scale; the results of excavations and watching-briefs undertaken in the town have demonstrated that both stratified deposits and cut features survive. From excavations it is known that substantial stratified deposits exist in the main town while it is possible that the Head deposits mapped in the centre of the town could have covered and preserved early prehistoric occupation remains, although this remains unproven. The clay soils covering limestone makes the ground conditions conducive for the preservation of ceramics, metal and bone. Waterlogged deposits have been found along the terraces of the rivers Ouse and Lovat and it is known that these provide the environment for the anaerobic preservation of organic materials. Overall, Newport Pagnell has a good potential for the discovery of archaeological features within the historic core.

### III RESEARCH AGENDA

#### 8 Research Agenda

Understanding the development and function of the Anglo Saxon, medieval and post-medieval market town and the testing of theories on social action, economy, politics etc. have been highlighted as an important area of study at the national level (English Heritage, 1997) and at regional and local level (Solent-Thames Research Framework ,forthcoming). The following areas of research have been identified from the compilation of the Historic Town Report and from analysis of historical documentation by Kim Taylor-Moore (Appendix 2).

##### Prehistoric

- To investigate the possibility of earlier settlement in and around the town

##### Roman

- The landscape surrounding Newport Pagnell has yielded some evidence in the archaeological record for Roman sites, including, a 2<sup>nd</sup> century settlement at Tickford. Fieldwork should assess the possibility of a Roman settlement in Newport Pagnell and relationship with the nearby Romano British settlements including Ashfurlong, Olney to the north and the town of *Magiovinium* to the south.

##### Anglo-Saxon

To date, very little is known about the extent of the Anglo Saxon Newport Pagnell beyond what has been hypothesised from cartographic and documentary studies (Robinson 1975; Baines 1987). Further research could help determine:

- Whether or not Newport was an Anglo Saxon burh. Further archaeological investigation to establish the presence of Anglo Saxon defences.
- The probable/actual location of the Anglo Saxon mint.
- The location of the Anglo Saxon church within Newport. Whether the church had the status of a minster?

##### Medieval

- To establish a date for the layout of burgage plots in the High Street.
- Origins of the medieval town plan including the layout of burgage plots and main streets
- To establish the location of the of 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> century castle which is still uncertain in Newport Pagnell.
- Where was Newport's medieval manor house?
- The analysis of the spatial distribution of medieval pottery from the excavations in Newport Pagnell in the context of other fabric types found in the county.
- To determine the extent of the medieval hospital of St John the Baptist and St John the Evangelist, located near to Tickford Bridge.
- The location of the leper hospital dedicated to St Margaret thought to be in the neighbouring parish of Lathbury.
- What was the extent and location of Newport's medieval market?
- What was the economy of medieval Newport? What forms of trade and industry existed during this period?

##### Post Medieval

- What evidence is there for the former Civil War defences at Newport? Beyond the

scheduled earthworks in Bury Field?

- What evidence is there for the industries of Lace, tanning and parchment making?
- An investigation of the socio & economic relationship of Newport Pagnell with the surrounding rural villages especially Tickford and Caldecote.

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1678-1888 Former Open fields of Newport Pagnell (DC 13/3/12)

1808 Map of Tickford Park and farms adjoining in the parish of Newport Pagnell in the county of Buckingham the property of Frederick Hendrick Van Hagen Esq. (Ma/254/1 T)

1808 Enclosure Map Tickford Field (IR/67.3)

1808 Enclosure Map (IR67.1.R.)

1813 Proposed canal (P/V A.24 R)

1814 Newport Pagnell Canal Company seal

1814 Coloured plan of Farm? At Tickford (Rough Plan)

1821 Plan of the priory estate belonging to Phillip Hoddle Ward (BAS Coll 251/45)

1845 Tithe apportionment map (PR 153/27/1)

1876- 1894 Plan of Cottages sites, Silver Street (D/B 396)

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## 10 Addresses

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Milton Keynes Unitary Authority	Archaeology Service, The Civic Offices Milton Keynes Council Civic Offices 1 Saxon Gate East Central Milton Keynes, MK9 3EJ	Tel. 01908 252902
Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society	Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society County Museum Church Street Aylesbury, HP20 2QP	Website: <a href="http://www.bucksas.org.uk">www.bucksas.org.uk</a>



## 11 Appendix 1: Chronology & Glossary of Terms

### 11.1 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 <sup>st</sup> Century	Post 1980

### 11.2 Glossary of Terms

Terms	Definition
Anglo-Saxon Chronicles	Document produced almost like a diary dating from 890 AD to the 12 <sup>th</sup> century. Was continually updated and altered.
Bailey	A dependent enclosure of a motte or ringwork.
Barrow	A barrow is a mound of earth that is often surrounded by a ditch. The ditch is usually the source of material for the mound. Barrows can date from the Neolithic period up to the Saxon period.
Burgess	A citizen of a Borough enjoying full municipal rights.
Burghal Hidage	10 <sup>th</sup> Century document listing the known fortifications of Wessex with their hidage
Burh	Saxon. Planned or reorganised town within a new or pre-existing system of defences, often built along a watercourse
Cluniacs	Founded in AD 910 in Cluny Burgundy, Cluniac monasticism was most venerated by Norman kings. It is characterised by a preoccupation with the liturgical, effectively to the exclusion of all intellectual, artistic or educational aspirations.
Court Leet	A manorial court of record and public jurisdiction responsible for dealing with minor offences. Presided over by the lord of the manor.
Domesday	Rapid survey of the agricultural estates and manorial holdings for England. Produced in 1086 for William the Conqueror following the Norman Conquest.
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,
Excavation	Archaeological investigation whereby below ground deposits are uncovered, recorded and either removed or preserved in situ. Ultimately destructive.
Frankpledge	A legal system originating to the Anglo Saxon period whereby a group of 10 households (tithing) had corporate responsibility for the conduct of its members and ensuring that anyone accused of an offence was available to answer at a Court Leet.
Trial Trenching	Trial-trenching refers to the archaeological sampling of a site before planning permission is given to determine the presence, date, geographical spread and condition of any buried archaeological remains in order to decide whether further archaeological investigation needs to happen after planning permission is given and what form this will take
Hill fort	A hill fort is a late prehistoric sites defined by one or more banks and ditches usually located on an area of high ground
Hundred Rolls	Date from 1250-1280 and attempted to detail economic society in England. Presented in the same format as Domesday using hundreds (medieval district) and vills (township).
Hyde/caracute	Measurement of land. Exact modern equivalent varies between counties, but is considered to be approximately 120 acres.
Local Development Framework	Spatial Planning Strategy organised by local government
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.
Minster	Saxon period church. Minsters were large churches with daughter chapelries in outlying subordinate settlements.
Mint	Mints were places for the production of coinage and were only granted by the monarchy. Mints were used from Roman times onwards but most common in the Saxon and medieval periods.
Motte	An artificial mound, usually of earthen construction providing the basis for a fortified construction.
Posse Comitatus	Record of all able bodied men within a given unit of land for the purposes of military service.
Prescriptive charter (market)	Prescriptive charters were granted to towns that had historically held a market for an extended period of time without an official charter from the monarchy. The given dates then mark the date of the charter rather than the date of the inception of the market.
Ring Ditch	The term used to describe a circular ditched feature, often a round barrow that has been ploughed out until all that remains is the outer ditch. Ring ditches are often seen as crop marks because the ditches have become filled over time.
Turnpike Trust	Essentially the privatisation of stretches of roads by Act of Parliament whereby the Trust was charged with the proper maintenance and repair of their allotted road and in return they constructed toll gates and houses along the route to charge travellers.
Villa (Roman)	A country residence of a prosperous Romano Briton surrounded by an agricultural estate of which it was the administrative centre.
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

## 12 Appendix 2: HER Records

### 12.1 Monuments HER Report

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
237600000	200 m. NE Renny Lodge	488810 243430	Medieval	A good hollow way runs NW/SE with apparent closes on either side. Possible house (or kiln) site 'thick with tile when ploughed'
237601000	200m NE Renny Lodge	488810 243430	Medieval	
219700000	N and E of Church	487770 243970	Medieval	Antiquarian find of a skeleton found buried in a tree trunk
208800000	Newport Pagnell	486920 245050	Uncertain	At least 2 rectangular enclosures and other linear features
248000000	300 m. SE of Wepener	489060 242590	Prehistoric	Oval ring visible as cropmark
143600000	Iron Age building, Crawley Road	490000 243100	Iron Age	Iron Age settlement
180200000	The Battery, Newport Pagnell	487970 244040	Medieval - Post Medieval	Mound, called "The Battery", approx 4ft high, 60ft diameter, within cemetery. Has graves on its summit
180201000	The Battery, NewportPagnell	487970 244040	Medieval 12th century	
180202000	The Battery, Newport Pagnell	487970 244040	Post medieval 17th century	
199000000	adjacent M1 Motorway	485442 243764	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Single ring ditch visible on AP, with associated rectangular enclosure
442900000	London Road	489000 242450	Post medieval - Modern	
487800000	Chicheley St, Newport Pagnell	488750 243730	Post medieval - Modern	
424301000	Kickles Farm (450m N of)	486360 245340	Early Medieval	
538200000	600 m. SE Caldecote Mill	488900 242260	Uncertain	
539400000	Tickford/Priory Streets	487950 243800	Post Medieval	
539400100	Tickford / Priory Streets	487950 243800	Medieval	
797800000	Tickford/Priory Streets	487950 243800	Post Medieval 18th century	
797900000	Tickford/Priory Streets	487901 243780	Post Medieval	
255300000	500 m. NW of Portfields Farm	485330 244650	Neolithic - Bronze Age	6 ring ditches, 3 enclosures and associated linear features

255301000	500 m. NW of Portfields Farm	485330 244650	Neolithic - Bronze Age	
283300000	Caldecote Mill, Newport Pagnell	488430 242650	Post Medieval	Watermill shown on 1788 Map. Sluices, millrace, leat still exist.
135300000	King's Holme Meadow	486860 245370	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Isolated circle visible on AP
816100000	West Caldecote Ring ditch	487726 242101	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Ring ditch visible on AP and various linear feature
205200000	West Caldecote Iron Age enclosures	487430 242220	Iron Age - Roman	Geophysical survey carried out during M1 widening revealed a substantial settlement with a number of features, including annular and rectilinear enclosures
424300000	Kickles Farm (450m N of)	486360 245340	Neolithic - Bronze Age	
136701000	Bury Field Tumulus	486990 244190	Uncertain	
136901000	Tickford Abbey Garden	488320 244050	Roman	
137300000	Renny Lodge Hospital	488770 243310	Early Medieval 6th century	Cemetery found by gravel digging. Skeletons in 2 concentric circles, with central burial
45800000	Caldecote, Newport Pagnell	488170 242290	Medieval	Site of a medieval hamlet identified through soil marks on an aerial photograph
45801000	Caldecote, Newport Pagnell	487900 242300	Medieval	
81500001	Caldecote, Newport Pagnell	487900 242300	Medieval	
81510000	Caldecote Moat (1)	488010 242380	Medieval	
136700000	Bury Field Tumulus	486990 244190	Uncertain	Mound destroyed by ploughing in World War II
136101000	River Ouzel, Caldecote Mill	488400 242600	Roman	
808400000	Tickford Abbey	488290 244010	Post medieval 16th century	House built on the site of Tickford Abbey
138100000	Tickford Abbey	488680 244240	Early Medieval	Site of Saxon burial ground is a level area under rough pasture adjacent to disused, water-filled gravel pits
138101000	Tickford Abbey	488680 244240	Early Medieval	
137301000	Renny Lodge Hospital	488770 243310	Early Medieval 6th century	
138801000	Tickford Abbey	488290 244010	Medieval - Post Medieval	
138802000	Tickford Abbey	488290 244010	Medieval - Post Medieval	
138803000	Tickford Abbey	488290 244010	Medieval - Post Medieval	
138500000	"The Folly", Tickford Estate	488900 243600	Post medieval 17th century	Probable tomb of Mark Slingsby, died 1677
539500000	River Ouse	488060 244030	Medieval	
137400000	Kickles Farm	486300 244800	Early Medieval	A possible inhumation burial site

137801000	Tickford	488560 244050	Early Medieval 11th -14th centuries	
137802000	Tickford	488600 244100	Early Medieval - Medieval	
798000000	Tickford/Priory Streets	487950 243800	Uncertain	
255302000	Hartigans site E	485330 244650	Prehistoric	
762201000	Cess pit rear of 30-32 High Street	487709 243976	Medieval 11th-12th century	
467701000	Marsh End Fulling Mill	487636 243488	Post medieval 18th century	
310010000	Bletchley Park evaluation trench 2 (1992)	486487 234296	Roman	
700200000	Chicheley Street. Newport Pagnell	488520 243662	Modern 20th century	
609301001	Newport Pagnell Station	487100 243560	Post medieval 19th century	
609301000	Newport Pagnell Branch Line	484900 242430	Post medieval 19th century	
822700000	Priory Street Farmhouse	488023 243755	Post medieval - Modern	
580803000	Mr Salmons House	488054 243727	Post medieval - Modern	
808404000	Tickford Street Lodge	488106 243691	Post medieval - Modern	
821200000	Newport Pagnell Union Workhouse (Renny Lodge Hospital)	488669 243249	Post medieval - Modern	Workhouse constructed after 1836 to the designs of William P Roote in order to accommodate 300 inmates
814200000	34 Silver Street	487600 243756	Post Medieval	
796600000	47-9 High St (formerly 51)	487662 243928	Post medieval 19th century	
814100000	34 Silver Street	487597 243757	Uncertain	
815500000	Caldecote Moat (2)	483170 242310	Medieval	
458020000	Caldecote building circa 1815 (1)	488310 242331	Post Medieval 19th Century	
458030000	Caldecote building circa 1815 (2)	488038 242405	Post Medieval 19th Century	
458040000	Caldecotte buildings circa 1815 (3)	488194 242303		
487400000	Newport Mill, Mill Street	487640 244150	Post Medieval	
487501000	Lovat Villa, Caldecote St	487570 243500	Post Medieval 19th century	
453400000	Tickfordfield Farm	489480 243450	Middle Iron Age	
856300000	Site of building	489850 242960	Uncertain	Site of building
577300000	Bury Lawn, Union Street	487580 244070	Medieval	



577301000	Bury Lawn, Union Street	487580 244070	Early Medieval	
577302000	Bury Lawn, Union Street	487580 244070	Medieval	
487100000	Newport Pagnell	491000 243200	Iron Age - Roman	
577303000	Bury Lawn, Union Street	487580 244070	Post medieval 18th century	
455400000	400 m. SE of Caldecote Farm	488220 242075	Medieval	
539404000	Tickford / Priory Streets	487950 243800	Uncertain	
200000	Adjacent M1 Motorway	485280 244000	Uncertain	Two large rectangular enclosure of unknown date visible on aerial photographs. Possibly Roman.
245102000	St. John's Hospital	487740 243840	Medieval	
219800000	Newport Pagnell Civil War defences	487510 244060	Post medieval 17th century	
219801000	Newport Pagnell Civil War defences	487510 244060	Post medieval 17th century	
245200000	St. Margaret's Hospital	487800 244200	Medieval 13th century	
245300000	Newport Pagnell?	488000 243500	Medieval	
180100101	Newport Pagnell	487890 244010	Medieval	
139200100	Tickford Bridge	487805 243823	Medieval	
180100100	Newport Pagnell	487890 244010	Medieval 13th century	
180100102	Newport Pagnell	487890 244010	Medieval 13th century	
180100103	Newport Pagnell Manor	487890 244010	Medieval	
180101000	Newport Pagnell	487890 244010	Early Medieval 10th century	
180100000	Newport Pagnell	487890 244010	Medieval	
537600000	Tickford Priory	488300 244100	Medieval	
467700000	Green End Mill site	487638 243487	Medieval - Post Medieval	
487800100	Brickworks, Tickford	488750 243730	Post Medieval	
487800101	Brickworks, Tickford	488750 243730	Post medieval 19th century	
283300100	Caldecote Mill	488430 242650	Medieval - Post Medieval	
432100000	MillField	489100 242600	Post medieval	
283300101	Caldecote Mill	488430 242650	Post medieval 18th century	
135200000	Kickles Farm	486100 245000	Medieval	
815000000	Caldecote, Newport Pagnell	487900 242300	Medieval - Post Medieval	
138800000	Tickford Abbey	488290 244010	Medieval - Post Medieval	
137900000	Tickford Park	490900 243000	Medieval - Post Medieval	

808403000	Tickford Abbey Vault & obelisk	488320 244070	Post medieval 18th century	
138800100	Tickford Abbey	488290 244010	Medieval - Post Medieval	
137900100	Tickford Park	490900 243000	Medieval - Post Medieval	
519500000	SS Peter and Paul Parish Church	487790 243950	Medieval - Modern	
519501000	SS Peter and Paul Parish Church	487790 243950	Medieval 13th century	
796500000	43-5 High Street	487672 243931	Post medieval 16th century	
806700000	77 High Street,	487539 243884	Modern 20th century	
821300000	Tickford Field Gallows ?	489958 242367	Post Medieval	
792101000	Bury Meadow	487180 244990		
809700000	Market Shambles	487705 243952	Post medieval 17th century	
487400100	Newport Mil	487640 244150	Medieval - Post Medieval	
487400101	Newport Mil	487640 244150	Medieval - Post Medieval	
487400102	Newport Mill	487640 244150	Post Medieval	
487400103	North Mill	487640 244150	Medieval 13th century	
487500000	Lovat Villa, Caldecote St	487570 243500	Post medieval 19th century	
580300000	Cannon Brewery, 50 High St.	487630 243960	Post medieval 19th century	
580400000	Newport Pagnell Brewery	487440 243880	Post medieval 19th century	
580600000	Tickford Street	487810 243775	Post medieval - Modern	
580700000	Coales' Mill, Station Road	487150 243620	Post medieval - Modern	
580900000	Shipleigh Wharf	487210 243710	Post medieval - Modern	
273300000	Newport Pagnell Parish	487645 243931	Early Medieval	
137800000	Tickford	488560 244050	Early Medieval - Medieval	

## 12.2 Landscapes HER Reports

HER No.	Name	NGR	Period	Summary
792100000	Bury Field Common	487011 244389	Medieval	Common land with a number of uses over time

## 12.3 Find Spots

CAS No	Grid Ref	Period	Details
138806000	488290 244010	Medieval - Post Medieval	Tickford Abbey Sherds: pottery

219900000	488090 243880	Roman	Priory Street	Pruning hook
	488120 242700	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Caldecote Farm	Worked flints
	488120 242701	Neolithic - Bronze Age	300 m. WNW Caldecote Mill	Scrapers
	488120 242702	Neolithic - Bronze Age	300 m. WNW Caldecote Mill	Unclassified
	488120 242703	Neolithic - Bronze Age	300 m. WNW Caldecote Mill	Adze
139000000	487980 243840	Medieval 12th century	7 Abbey Terrace Allotment	Sherds: Olney-Hyde wares
139100000	487600 243930	Medieval	International Stores	Sherds: Finely sand tempered fabric
143701000	490000 243100	Iron Age - Roman	Iron Age building, Crawley Road	Sherds:
	488120 242700	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Caldecote Farm	Blades
486700000	488800 243200	Lower Palaeolithic	Newport Pagnell?	Axehead
486701000	488800 243201	Lower Palaeolithic	Newport Pagnell?	Flake
	488120 242700	Neolithic to Bronze Age	300 m. WNW Caldecote Mill	Notched lake
	487490 243610	Neolithic	84 Silver Street	Axehead
		Neolithic	Unlocated findspot	Axehead
539400001	487950 243800	Mesolithic	Tickford/Priory Streets	Blades
138805000	488290 244010	Medieval - Post Medieval	Tickford Abbey	Sherds
	488120 242700	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Caldecote Farm	Flakes (9)
251900008	488120 242700	Iron Age - Roman	Caldecote Farm	Sherds:
252000000	488310 242740	Early Medieval - Medieval	150 m. NW of Caldecote Mill	Sherds:
252100000	487310 242520	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Newport Pagnell Bypass	Blades
	488200 243700	Neolithic	Find location	Axehead
	486500 242600	Neolithic	Between Tongwell Lake & M1	Axehead - ground flint
	488120 242700	Neolithic/Bronze Age	300 m. WNW Caldecote Mill	Unclassified
	488000 243000	Neolithic	Newport Pagnell Parish	Celt - greenstone
138900000	487902 243928	Medieval - Post Medieval	Dredged from Ouzel	Sherds: Olney-Hyde, porcelain, slip, green, brown glazed coarse wares, stonewares ; bellarmine
136700001	486990 244190	Roman	Bury Field Tumulus	Sherds: calcite-gritted ware, ? hand made
136800000	487410 243770	Medieval 11th to 12th century	Newport Pagnell	Sherds
136900000	488320 244050	Roman	Tickford Abbey Garden	Unassigned
136902000	488320 244050	Iron Age to Roman	Tickford Abbey Garden	Sherds: Samian: unassigned
136600000	487600 244150	Roman	Newport Pagnell	Coin (1)
136904000	488320 244050	Roman	Tickford Abbey Garden	Knife with tang - iron
136500000	486450 244390	Roman 1st/2nd century	Lakes Lane, Newport Pagnell	Sherds: calcite-gritted ware (jewry wall cooking pots type b
137100000	487000 243500	Roman	Newport Pagnell Parish	Pin - bronze

137101000	487000 243500	Iron Age - Roman	Newport Pagnell	Sherds: Brownish-grey ware; calcite-gritted buff-brownish ware
137102000	487000 243500	Roman	Newport Pagnell Parish	Castlethorpe hoard wrongly assigned to N. Pagnell by VCH
137200000	488610 244200	Medieval 13th - 14th centuries	Bank of Chicheley Brook	Sherds: flint-gritted ware (1)
	488770 243310	Neolithic	Renny Lodge Hospital	Barbed Arrowhead & flakes
137300002	488770 243350	Early Medieval 6th century	Renny Lodge Hospital	Glass beaker - Incorrect location - should be Stoke Bruerne
136903000	488320 244050	Roman	Tickford Abbey Garden	Limestone and brick tesserae
136100000	488400 242600	Roman	River Ouzel, Caldecote Mill	Sherds; quern
45800001	488420 242330	Medieval - Post Medieval	Caldecote, Newport Pagnell	Sherds
45800002	488420 242330	Later Iron Age	Caldecote, Newport Pagnell	Sherds
136000000	486830 243380	Roman 3rd century	Newport Pagnell	Gallienus (1)
137303000	488770 243310	Early Medieval 6th century	Renny Lodge Hospital	Shield boss with silver rivets
136100001	488400 242600	Roman	River Ouzel, Caldecote Mill	Sherds: grey/black ware; calcite-gritted ware
136100002	488400 242600	Roman	River Ouzel, Caldecote Mill	Quern - puddingstone
136102000	488400 242600	Medieval - Post Medieval	River Ouzel, Caldecote Mill	Sherds
136200000	487390 243590	Roman 4th century	47 Caldecote Street	Coin (1)
136300000	486100 244800	Roman 1st century	Kickles Farm	Coins (7)
136400000	487500 243500	Roman	Nursery Ground, Marsh End	Coins
	486780 245130	Neolithic	Between Kickles Farm / Ouse	Axehead - stone
138000000	487300 243400	Roman	Richmond Road Estate	Ligula
138102000	488680 244240	Early Medieval	Tickford Abbey	Bead; ring
138300000	488700 244070	Medieval 13th - 14th century	Tickford Gravel Pit	Sherds: sandy brown ware
138400000	487500 243800	Roman 2nd century	Newport Pagnell High Street	Coin?
138804000	488286 244040	Medieval 12th - 15th centuries	Tickford Abbey	Stone voussoirs
137600002	488490 243770	Medieval	55 Chicheley Street	Sherds: Rim sherd
137304000	488770 243310	Early Medieval 6th century	Renny Lodge Hospital	Claw-beaker; yellowish brown-amber glass
137305000	488770 243310	Early Medieval 6th century	Renny Lodge Hospital	Goblet of amber-coloured glass
137401000	486300 244800	Early Medieval	Kickles Farm	Sword - Iron
	488400 243800	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Newport Pagnell building site	Flints (4)
137501000	488400 243800	Early Medieval - Medieval	Newport Pagnell building site	Sherds: St. Neots; Theford ; Potterspurty; Brickhill wares

137600001	488490 243770	Medieval 13th century	55 Chicheley Street	Sherds: calcite-gritted body sherd
137600003	488490 243770	Roman - Medieval	55 Chicheley Street	Sherds: light pink body sherd with traces of yellowy-green glaze
137700000	488260 243940	Medieval 13th -14th century	Tickford Abbey, Priory Street	Sherds: grey; pinky fabric with a green glaze wares; pinky fabric with green glaze; roof tile with b
137803000	488560 244050	Early Medieval 11th century	Tickford	Sherds: Sandy; shell-gritted; St.Neots; Olney-Hyde wares.
	488560 244050	Neolithic	Tickford	Blade
137302000	488770 243310	Early Medieval 6th century	Renny Lodge Hospital	Fibula; swords (2); spearhead; brooch; hairpin; dagger; beads
137600000	488490 243770	Medieval	55 Chicheley Street	Sherds:
136300001	486300 245000	Roman 1st- 4th centuries	Kickles farm	Coins
798800000	487843 243821	Post Medieval	Castle Meadow	Knife - iron
762201001	487709 243976	Medieval 11th-14th century	Cess pit rear of 30-32 High Street	Sherds: Grey ware; St Neot's, Shell tempered
706200001	489900 242960		Tickford Lodge Farm	Ornamental tile
707000001	487799 243291	Bronze Age	River Bank	Sword (bronze)
273300002	490280 243580	Bronze Age		Spear
273300003	487000 243000	Medieval		Strap end
273300004	490220 243550	Medieval	Crawley Road	seal matrix
273300005	488700 245030	Post Medieval		Coin
273300006	487000 243000	Roman - Medieval		Stylus
273300001	487000 243000	Roman		Tack
487400001	487640 244150	Uncertain	Newport Mill, Mill Street	Fish weights (2)
	485450 244280	Neolithic - Bronze Age	OS Parcel 0023	Flake (1)
138807000	488290 244010	Medieval 15th century	Tickford Abbey	Seal matrix of Tickford Priory - bronze
577303001	487580 244070	Post Medieval	Bury Lawn, Union Street	Sherds:
	489400 243450	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Find location	Polished Axehead
577301001	487580 244070	Early Medieval 10th-11th century	Bury Lawn, Union Street	Sherds:
577302001	487580 244070	Medieval	Bury Lawn, Union Street	Sherds:
577302002	487580 244070	Medieval	Bury Lawn, Union Street	Horn core
219700001	487770 243970	Medieval	Mr Joseph Redden's House	Inhumation

#### 12.4 Listed Buildings

EH	Grade	Address	Description	Period	Grid Ref
138200000	I	Church of St Peter & Paul	C14	1300 - 1400	

139200000	I	Tickford Bridge	C19	1800	487805 243824
137902000	II	Tickford park Farmhouse	C16	1600 -1700	490670 242716
13880003	II	Tickford Abbey	C18	1700 - 1800	488316 244072
137901000	II	Tickford Park House	C16	1500 - 1599	490768 242320
797000000	II	60 High Street	C16	1500 - 1599	487595 243932
797100000	II	68 High Street	C16	1500 - 1599	487556 243918
797200000	II	76 High Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487515 243905
797300000	II	78 High Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487510 243904
797400000	II	Wesleyan Chapel, High St	C19	1800 - 1899	487503 243925
796800000	II	Cannon Public House, 50 High St	C19	1800 - 1899	487631 243941
762400000	II	44 High Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487655 243949
709800000	II	2-10 Tickford St	C20	20th century	487850 243790
761700000	II	Kickles Farmhouse	C19	1800 - 1899	486360 244840
764300000	II	12 Tickford St (SW side)	C17	1600 -1699	487864 243780
764400000	II	14 Tickford St (SW side)	C17	1600 -1699	487870 243772
764500000	II	16 & 18 Tickford Street	C18	1700 - 1799	487881 243763
764600000	II	40 Tickford St. Former 'King's Arms'	C17	1600 -1699	487939 243674
764700000	II	40-42 Tickford Street (formerly 44)	C18	1700 - 1799	487966 243675
796900000	II	56 High Street.	C18	1700 - 1799	487612 243935
487701000	II	North Bridge	C19	1800 - 1899	487783 244130
761800000	II	Coachmaker's Arms, Bury Street	C17	1600 -1699	487387 243777
761900000	II	20 & 22 Caldecote Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487314 243580
762000000	II	48 & 50 Caldecote Street	C16	1500 - 1599	487474 243534
762100000	II	1-4 Church passage	C18	1700 - 1799	487811 243990
762200000	II	The White House, 32 High St	C19	1800 - 1899	487700 243962
762300000	II	38 High Street	C17	1600 -1699	487675 243958
764000000	II	81 & 83 Tickford Street	C18	1700 - 1799	488158 243673
809100000	II	The academy / Independent Chapel, High St			487579 243832
818300000	II	29 High Street	C17	1600 -1699	487731 243945
487600000	II	Wolverton Road: "theClose"	C17	1600 -1699	487148 243866
487401000	II	Mill House, Mill St	C18	1700 - 1799	487640 244150

794900000	II	9 High Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487776 243985
797500000	II	80 High Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487497 243905
797600000	II	Dolphin Inn, High Street	C16	1500 - 1599	487480 243901
764200000	II	The George Inn, Tickford St.	C19	1800 - 1899	488175 243670
795000000	II	17 & 19 High Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487756 243957
798100000	II	Bull Inn, 35 Tickford St.	C17	1600 -1699	487937 243757
763100000	II	34 Silver Street	C16	1500 - 1599	487607 243754
13880005	II	Tickford Abbey Gazebo	C18	1700 - 1799	488262 244076
763200000	II	36 Silver Street (NW side)	C18	1700 - 1799	487604 243748
763300000	II	84 Silver Street (NW side)	C19	1800 - 1899	487505 243605
763400000	II	13 Silver Street	C18	1700 - 1799	487640 243812
763500000	II	15 & 17 Silver Street	C17	1600 -1699	487639 243800
763600000	II	19 Silver Street (SE side)	C17	1600 -1699	487637 243785
794800000	II	5-7 High Street	C18	1700 - 1799	487778 243999
763800000	II	27 Silver Street (SE side)	C19	1800 - 1899	487624 243742
488206000	II	32 St Johns Street	C18	1700 - 1799	487728 243846
798200000	II	41 Tickford St (NE side)	C18	1700 - 1799	487969 243733
798300000	II	43 Tickford St (NE side)	C18	1700 - 1799	487978 243731
798400000	II	45 & 47 Tickford Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487984 243725
798500000	II	49 Tickford St (NE side)	C18	1700 - 1799	487990 243721
798600000	II	51 Tickford St, former 'Wrestlers Inn'	C16	1500 - 1599	487997 243722
763900000	II	79 Tickford St (NE side)	C18	1700 - 1799	488150 243674
763700000	II	23 & 25 Silver Street	C17	1600 -1699	487634 243766
762600000	II	Ousebank, Ousebank Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487805 244031
795100000	II	21 & 23 High Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487749 243955
795200000	II	25 & 27 High Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487743 243952
795300000	II	Swan Hotel, High Street	C17	1600 -1699	487712 243937
795400000	II	63 High Street, Anchor Hotel	C18	1700 - 1799	487592 243905
795500000	II	73 High Street	C18	1700 - 1799	487564 243889
795600000	II	75 High Street	C17	1600 -1699	487556 243890
795700000	II	81 High Street, The Vicarage	C17	1600 -1699	487530 243871

763000000	II	20 Silver Street	C18	1700 - 1799	487620 243801
762500000	II	Council Offices, Ousebank St	C17	1600 -1699	487793 244037
762900000	II	16 & 18 Silver Street	C17	1600 -1699	487625 243815
762700000	II	10 Pagg's Court	C18	1700 - 1799	487560 243809
762800000	II	8 St. John Street	C18	1700 - 1799	487642 243895
488201000	II	10 St. John Street	C18	1700 - 1799	487650 243882
488202000	II	18 & 20 St. John Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487684 243865
488203000	II	22 St John Street	C18	1700 - 1799	487694 243859
488204000	II	26 St John Street	C16	1500 - 1599	487701 243856
488205000	II	30 St John Street	C18	1700 - 1799	487716 243847
764100000	II	85 Tickford St (NE side)	C18	1700 - 1799	488166 243671
795800000	II	Church House, High Street	C19	1800 - 1899	487392 243807
797700000	II*	Brewery House , 84 High St	C18	1700 - 1799	487461 243902



**13 Appendix 3: Trade Listings and Population Data***Trade Directories*

Artisan/trades	P.C.	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Brush maker				1								
Lacemaker	5	7		1	1							
Limner/bookbinder						1	1	1	1	1		
Needle maker												
Paper maker					1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Photographer								1	1	1	1	1
Shoe/boot maker	17	10	11	21	15	11	10	8	8	6	8	7
straw goods		4	6	9	4	3	2	3	4	1		
leather processing	2	2	2									
metalworking	3		1	2	2	3	2	2	1			
wood working	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	2	2	2	
garment making	15	12	22	22	13	12	7	14	10	15	9	6
TOTAL	44	37	44	59	39	36	27	34	28	27	21	15
Merchant/Dealer	P.C.	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Bookseller		2	3	3		1	2	1		1		
Brewery	3	4	4	9	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
Chemist		1	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	3	1	3
Confectioner		4	4	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	
Dealer	2	14	28	43	18	16	23	27	20	28	25	36
Draper	3	6	5	14	10	7	11	10	8	8	6	8
Fellmonger	2	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	
Furniture dealer				1		2	2	1	3	1	2	1
Grocer	6	9	9	8	9	9	9	11	9	11	9	9
Ironmonger	2	3	3	2	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
Marine Store				1		2				1	1	2
Newspaper/printer							2	3	2	2		1
Nurserymen					1	1		1	2	3	2	1
Pawn broker			1	2	2			1	1	1		
Printers	1				2			1	1	1		
Wharfingers		2	3									
Wine Merchant		4	3	6	1	2		2		1		1
Woolstapler		1	1	2	1		2					
TOTAL	19	49	64	95	55	48	57	67	56	66	52	64
Agric/General	P.C.	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Agric Engineer				1								2
Farmer	16			10	5	5	5	6	10	9	6	13
Vet		1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	16	1	1	14	7	6	6	8	12	11	8	17
Professional	P.C.	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Accountant				1								1
Architect			1	1	1							
Auctioneer		1	4	3	2	1		2	3	6	4	3
Banker	2	2	3	2	3		2					2
Dentist							2			1		3
Solicitor	3	4	4	4	5	2		3	2	4	4	3
Surgeon/physician	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	2	4	6	6
Surveyor		1		3	1		3					1
TOTAL	10	12	16	19	16	7	12	9	7	15	14	19
Service/Provisions	P.C.	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1903	1911	1920	1935
Baker	13	10	10	11	10	7	5	7	8	6	3	3
Beer Retailer			8	8	4	5	5	6	5	5	5	3

Berlin repository						1	1	1	1	1		
Blacksmith	8	4	7	4	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2
Brazier	2			4	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Bricklayer/builder	6	3		5	2	6	3	4	7	6	6	8
Brick/tile maker		5	8	8	1		2	2				
Butcher	17	12	16	12	11	9	11	10	10	8	5	6
Café							1	1	1	1	3	2
Carpenter	14	7	7	7	5	6	6	5	6	4	2	1
Carrier		6	2		6	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Chimney sweep	3			1		3	2	2	2	2	2	
Coach Builder		1		2	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	
Cooper	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Engineer					1					1	1	
Glazier	4											
Gardener	11	2	7	2	1	3	2	1		1		
Hairdresser	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	4
Hotel/Inn		2	3		2	6	2	7	9	10	8	2
Ind-generic			1					6	4	5	4	3
Ins Agent		7	10	15	20	18	12	4	1	4	1	1
Laundry							1	4	2	3	1	1
Mason			1			1	1					1
Miller	2	2	1		2	1		2		1	1	1
Plumber/electrician				6	5	4	2	2	2	2	3	1
Pub	7	20	23	24	17	13	20	13	12	12	10	17
Saddler	2	2	2	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
School		10	9	12	9	1	7	3	3	3		
Watchmaker	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	4	5	2
Wheelwright	5	4	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	103	103	125	134	116	101	102	98	89	91	70	63

† Posse Comitatus, 1798.

#### Population Figures

Date	P.C.†	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
Population		2048	2515	3103	3385	3569	3651
Date	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Population	3823	3824	3686	3788	4028	4238	4142
Date	1931	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Population	3956	4377	4743	6336			

\*\* No Data recorded

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

<http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/> for 2001

## 14 Appendix 4: Historical Consultancy Report

Produced by Kim Taylor-Moore of the University of Leicester

### *Background*

The entry for Newport Pagnell in Domesday Book includes no mention of a market or tolls but its name clearly implies that it was a trading centre, or *port*, and there was almost certainly a mint there in the eleventh century and possibly as early as the tenth.<sup>i</sup> In Domesday Book it was assessed at five hides but its population is difficult to ascertain since, in addition to the five villeins and nine slaves enumerated, the presence of 'other men who work outside the five hides', 'men who live in the woodland' and an unknown number of burgesses were also recorded.

Buckingham apart, Newport was the only place in the county where burgesses were explicitly mentioned but its value, both before and after 1066 (£24 and £20 respectively), was only about half of that of other places showing early signs of urbanisation such as Aylesbury, Wendover and Brill. Unlike these places, Newport was not royal demesne, the manor being held by William fitz Ansculf, who also held the neighbouring manor of Tickford and part of the vill of Caldecote, both of which later became part of the ecclesiastical and civil parish of Newport Pagnell.<sup>ii</sup>

William fitz Ansculf held lands in other parts of the county, assessed at over 100 hides in total, all of which became part of the honour of Newport. By the beginning of the twelfth century the manor and honour had passed to Fulk Paynel, possibly William's son-in-law, and both became part of his barony of Dudley. They remained in the Paynel family, from whom the town takes its name, passing via the female line to Ralph de Somery by 1207. The Paynel family were responsible for the founding of Tickford Priory, a cell of the Cluniac Abbey of Marmoutier, in the early twelfth century, and almost certainly built the castle which was known to have existed in the town. By 1240 there were two hospitals: the hospital of St John the Baptist and St John the Evangelist, located near to Tickford Bridge, and the leper hospital dedicated to St Margaret which lay 'without Newport Pagnell' - probably in the neighbouring parish of Lathbury.<sup>iii</sup> In the fourteenth century the manor and honour passed through several collateral lines of the de Somery family until, in 1435, it was inherited by James Ormond, earl of Ormond and Wiltshire. The manor changed hands several times during the Wars of the Roses but in 1485 Thomas Ormond, brother of James, regained possession and in 1542 his descendants granted Newport to the Crown in exchange for lands in Devon.<sup>iv</sup>

Newport was free from suit at the county and hundred courts and the lord had his own pillory, tumbrel and gallows. In 1245 there were fifty-three burgage tenements recorded in the town but there were few signs of corporate life, the borough merely being regarded as the urban part of the manor, its physical extent marked by four boundary stones. The borough court, known as the *unbodemot*, the portmote, and the market, which had been granted by charter in 1270 but which had certainly been in existence by 1187, when the monks at Tickford Priory were granted freedom from market tolls, were all in the lord's hands. There seems to have been some development towards self-governance by 1380, however, when a grant of pontage was made to four named principal inhabitants of the town and the guild of St Mary had been formed before 1483. The guild met in the Saracen's Head which had been granted to them 'for the maintenance of the bridges, amendment of the highways and the relief of the poor' and acquired other property which became part of the charitable foundation known as 'Town Lands'. By 1479 it is clear that a bailiff, elected at the *unbodemot*, was acting as a representative of the townsmen in dealings with the lord and was farming the tolls of the market and fair.<sup>v</sup>

Once in royal hands, the manor of Newport Pagnell was attached to the honour of Amptill and leased out. In the early years of the seventeenth century the lessees, keen to maximise income, began to claim all the profits arising from the market and fair and to ignore the 'right' of the townsmen to elect their own bailiff to farm the same. A series of disputes followed in which the lords of the manor, although admitting that such a custom had arisen, questioned its validity as the townsmen had no charters to show. In 1632 the burgesses brought an action of trespass against the lord but before its conclusion they admitted defeat and ended their claim to corporate privileges. As a result the bailiff became an appointee of the lord and soon afterwards the borough courts seem to have ceased to function.<sup>vi</sup>

In 1627 Newport Pagnell was sold to Sir Francis Annesley, a native of the town, whose descendants, the earls of Anglesey, held it until 1810.<sup>vii</sup>

The position of Newport Pagnell on the main route from London to the east midlands, which had always been an important source of trade, led to it being occupied by both sides in the Civil War. The royalists began building fortifications in 1643 but retreated within a few months, to be replaced by the parliamentarians who based a garrison there, raising money from the eastern counties to pay for the fortifications and provisions. The garrison was disbanded in 1645 but a plan of 1644 showing the earthworks includes a basic map of the town and shows some of the buildings in High Street.<sup>viii</sup>

In the eighteenth century Newport Pagnell continued to benefit from its position, becoming an important stopping place for coaches to the east midlands and the north including the regular London to Northampton coach. In its heyday thirty-three four-horse coaches passed through the town daily, but the trade had largely ceased by about 1840. A canal linking Newport Pagnell to the Grand Junction Canal at Great Linford opened in 1817 but was never very profitable, probably due to the six locks necessary on the stretch. In 1864 the canal was bought by the newly formed Newport Pagnell Railway Company, who closed it and built part of the railway to Wolverton over its route.<sup>ix</sup>

The most important trade to the economy of the town, however, was lace. Lace traders were recorded in the town as early as 1611 and it quickly developed into the local centre for the industry. A lace market was held every Wednesday but great quantities were sold at the fairs and, later, much was exported to America. In the eighteenth century at least forty-five lace dealers were active in the town and the number of outworkers in the area must have been very high. The census taken in 1851, after the trade had suffered great decline, still records 316 lacemakers in Newport Pagnell.<sup>x</sup>

#### *Medieval Records (to 1500)*

Manorial records

Newport Pagnell

Extent (copy), 1272: CBS D/B 143

Account, with other manors, 1401-2: ERO D/DVo 13

Bailiff's account roll, 1443-4: NRO FH 454

Minister's accounts, with other manors, 1478-80: TNA:PRO DL29/643/10346 (translated and printed in F.W. Bull, *A History of Newport Pagnell* (Kettering, 1900), pp. 198-201)

Minister's accounts, with other manors, 1481-3: TNA:PRO DL29/643/10438

Tickford

Survey, with other manors, 1272-3: TNA:PRO LR2/188 (f 115)

Tickford Priory accounts, 1442-3: EC 46/359

Rental, lands in Chicheley and Little Crawley, 1481: CBS D/C 2/1

Court roll – view of frankpledge, 1400-1: CBS D/BASM 55/1

Court roll – view of frankpledge, 1407: CBS D/BASM 55/2

Caldecote

View of frankpledge, 1310: BL Add Ch 11224

Hundred Rolls

Entries for Newport are included in: *Rotuli Hundredorum*, 2 vols Record Commission (London, 1812), vol i, pp. 28-9, 40, 47; vol ii, p. 350. (The more useful part of the 1279-80 roll does not survive for the town).

Tax Records

Assessments for Newport Pagnell generally include the settlements which had grown up at Tickford, to the east of the town and at Marsh End to the south-west of the town as well as the borough itself. Caldecote is included with neighbouring Willen, rather than Newport.

*Containing assessments on named individuals*

Twentieth, 1327: TNA:PRO E179/242/4 (printed in A.C. Chibnall, *Early Taxation Returns*).

*Taxation of Personal Property in 1332 and later*, BRS, 14(1966), pp. 94-5)  
 Fifteenth and tenth, 1332: TNA:PRO E179/378/15 (damaged but is a duplicate of above)  
 Two ninths and fifteenths and tax on wool, 1340 - TNA:PRO E179/77/9 rot 4 (including the chapelry of Little Linford)

*Containing communal assessments only*

Fifteenth and tenths:

1334: TNA:PRO E179/378/24

1336: TNA:PRO E179/378/27

1336: TNA:PRO E179/77/4

1337: TNA:PRO E179/77/6 & 7

1344: TNA:PRO E179/77/13

1346: TNA:PRO E179/77/14 & 15

1348: TNA:PRO E179/77/16 & 17

1352: TNA:PRO E179/77/18-21

1380: TNA:PRO E179/77/25

1388: TNA:PRO E179/77/27

1393: TNA:PRO E179/77/28 & 29

1395: TNA:PRO E179/77/30

1398: TNA:PRO E179/77/31

1431: TNA:PRO E179/77/52

1446 schedule of reductions: TNA:PRO E179/77/65

1449 schedule of reductions: TNA:PRO E179/77/66

(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 E179/239/241

1340 Levy of wool: TNA:PRO E179/77/8 & 11

Ecclesiastical records

*Probate*

Apart from wills proved in the PCC, which are not considered here, Newport Pagnell 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)

Two wills from 1496 and 1506 are included in F.W. Bull, *A History of Newport Pagnell* (Kettering, 1900), pp. 209-11.

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))

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

Other Newport Pagnell records (not an exhaustive list)

Survey of borough, 1245: Ch IPM, 29 Henry III no. 50

Charter granting market and fair, 1270: *CChR*, 1257-1300, p. 131

Deeds relating to 13<sup>th</sup> C (after 1291): BL Add. Ch. 56419-20

Quitclaim from John de Somery to St John's Hospital, 1315-6: TNA:PRO C 148/62

Charter granting fair, 1327: *CChR*, 1327-41, p. 12

Transcript of charters and other evidences relative to the manors of Risborough and Newport Pagnell, 1344: TNA:PRO E 163/4/50

Grant of a message in Tickford, paying yearly towards the lamp of St Peter in the chancel of Newport Pagnell, 1349: TNA:PRO E 40/179

Deeds relating to Newport Pagnell (and many other manors), 1356-1761: TNA:PRO C 103/39/2

Deed relating to message and 10 acres, 1365: CBS D/P 67

Grant of pontage, 1380: *CPR*, 1377-81, p.562

Grant of pontage, 1394: *CPR*, 1391-6, p. 372

Release of right in one third of the manor of Newport Pagnell, 1418-9: TNA:PRO E 210/3149

Conveyance of the third part of the manor of Newport Pagnell, 1408-9: TNA:PRO E 327/384

Deeds, 1448, 1473: BL Add. Ch. 72130; Eg. Ch. 2415-6

Release of right in manor of Newport Pagnell, 1493-4: TNA:PRO E 327/721

*Early Modern Records (1500-1800)*

Manorial records

Newport Pagnell

Court roll (honour of Ampthill), 1509-47: TNA:PRO SC 2/153/1

Survey, with other manors, 1541: CBS D/BASM 55A/1

Survey of manor, with members, 1541-2: CBS D/U 2/18-9

Ministers accounts (honour of Ampthill), 1542-4: TNA:PRO SC 6/HENVIII/6070

Account roll, 1543-4: CBS AR 94/1980 Box 34/9/20

Court rolls (foreign courts, *curiae portis* and *curiae umbodmote*), 1544-7: TNA:PRO SC 2/155/20

Court rolls, Henry VIII?: TNA:PRO SC 2/155/21

Survey of boundaries of manor, 1608: CBS D/C 2/13

Survey, 1608: CBS: D/X 113/2/1; TNA:PRO LR 2/197 ff 273-7; LR 2/198 ff 143-6; LR 2/210 ff 288-401 (extracts printed in F.W. Bull, *A History of Newport Pagnell* (Kettering, 1900), pp. 49-53)

Extracts from court roll, 1674: CBS D/B 135

Rent roll, 1692-9: CBS D/BASM 55A/2

Accounts of arrears (2), 1705-7: CBS D/BASM 55A/3-4

Quit rent accounts used in rent dispute, 1707-10: CBS D/B 136/1-2

Steward's accounts with related papers used in rent dispute, 1721-30: CBS D/B 136/3-12

Account books of quit rents, 1759-99: CBS D/B 126-7

Rent books (2), 1760-1810: CBS D/B 128-9

Tickford

Account roll: 'Receipts to the house of Tykford', before 1524: CBS D/BASM 55/14

Valuation of lands of the manor, 1531: CBS D/C 1/309

Survey, with other manors, 1541: CBS D/BASM 55A/1

Valuation of rents, with Chicheley, 1544: CBS D/C 2/2

Survey, with Newport Pagnell, 1608: TNA:PRO LR 2/210 ff 288-401

Presentments of jury, 1708: CBS D/BASM 55/18

Extracts from court rolls, 1739-1801 (non consec.): CBS D/BASM 55/19

Account of profits of court, 1790: CBS D/BASM 55/15

Court rolls, 1739, 1769, 1783, 1790, 1794: CBS D/BASM 55/3-7

Minutes of court with suit roll, quit rents, and bill for food and drink at court, 1783: CBS D/BASM 55/8/1-2

Minutes of court with suit roll and quit rents, 1790: CBS D/BASM 55/9/1-2

Court roll (draft) with suit roll: CBS D/BASM 55/10

Caldecote

Particular of manor, 17<sup>th</sup> C: CBS D/BASM 55B/1

Rental, 18<sup>th</sup> C: CBS D/BASM 55B/2

Query regarding revival of courts (lapsed for 100 years) with schedule of court rolls, 18<sup>th</sup> C:  
CBS D/BASM 55B/3

Tax records

Hearth tax

Three documents survive for Newport Pagnell relating to the 1662 tax: TNA/PRO E  
179/80/349,351; 179/367/1 Part 2. A copy of the first document only is available on microfilm at  
CBS.

Ship money

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

Lay subsidies with records including names

1523: TNA:PRO E 179/78/92 (Marsh End and Tickford assessed separately)

1523: TNA:PRO E 179/78/99 (Marsh End and Tickford assessed separately) - (included in:  
A.C. Chibnall, *Subsidy Roll for the County of Buckingham Anno 1524*, BRS, 8 (1950),  
pp. 80-1)

1540: TNA:PRO E 179/78/156

1542: TNA:PRO E 179/78/124

1543: TNA:PRO E 179/78/159

1545: TNA:PRO E 179/78/140, 151-2

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

1549: Certificates of residence relating to subsidy: TNA:PRO E 179/69/70

1593: TNA:PRO E 179/79/220

1597: TNA:PRO E 179/79/234, 239 & 241

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 179/80/290 & 293

1641: TNA:PRO E 179/79/283

1663: TNA:PRO E 179/79/267 Part 6

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, 1558-1895; marriages, 1558-1967; burials, 1558-1964: CBS PR 153/1/1- 24

(An analysis of the occupations of those married at Newport Pagnell 1754-1800 is included in: D.  
Mynard and J. Hunt, *Newport Pagnell. A Pictorial History* (Chichester, 1995), pp. xvii-xviii)

Other

Glebe terriers and inventory, 1601,1707, 1782: CBS PR 153/3/1

Deeds of messuage next to churchyard, 1758-1811: CBS PR 153/3/9

Draft churchwardens' accounts, 1676: CBS PR 153/5/1 (translated and printed in F.W. Bull, A  
*History of Newport Pagnell* (Kettering, 1900), pp. 127-8)

Removal orders, 1700-1815: CBS PR 153/13/209-315

Settlement certificates and examinations, 1672-1823: CBS PR 153/13/1-376

Apprenticeship indentures, 1712-1862: CBS PR 153/14/1-86

Bastardy papers, 1718-1783: CBS PR 153/15/1-14

Contract for farming the poor, 1739: CBS PR 153/16/1

Charities – deeds and papers, 1596-1895: CBS PR 153/25/1-34

Quietus for debt re purchase of woods in Salcey Forest, 1643: CBS PR 153/28/1

Agreement re inclosure of the Common Pightell and building of brick kiln, 1687: CBS PR 153/28/2

Ecclesiastical records and returns of religion

Probate

Apart from wills proved in the PCC, which are not considered here, Newport Pagnell 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.

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)

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))

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

Misc items including churchwardens 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

Fee books and accounts, 1717-1863: CBS D-A/Fm/1-10

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

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 298-301

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)

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

Title Deeds

*Bull Deeds*

Over 200 pre 1800 deeds for properties in the town are included in the papers deposited by Bull, Astley and Harding (CBS D/B) and transcriptions of all, by D.C. Mynard, are available on cd.

Other deeds

Deeds, 1624: BL Add. Ch. 46924

Deeds relating to Newport Pagnell (and many other manors), 1356-1761: TNA:PRO C 103/39/2

Various deeds, 17<sup>th</sup> C – 19<sup>th</sup> C: CBS DC13/13/3/1-16



The BAS Collection at CBS also contains many deeds relating to properties in Newport Pagnell, 17<sup>th</sup> C – 19<sup>th</sup> C : CBS BAS Coll. See also the card index at CBS.

County records with Newport Pagnell entries

For Newport Pagnell 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 Newport Pagnell records

Survey of property of Tickford priory including Newport tithes, freehold rents etc, from reign of Henry VIII, printed in G. Lipscomb, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, vol. 4 (London, 1847), pp. 294-6

Extracts from the register of Newport Pagnell Abbey, 16<sup>th</sup> C: BL Sloane 1301

Chancery case regarding shops and a messuage in Newport, 1529-32: TNA:PRO C 1/651/16

View of Account, 1547-52: TNA:PRO E 315/428/3

Commissioners for charitable uses – Newport hospital and 'divers charities', 1598-9:

TNA:PRO C 93/1/10

Inquisition into copyhold lands of the manor (with other manors), 1599-1600: TNA:PRO E 178/460

Orders of the Court of Exchequer regarding disputes between townsmen and lords, 1615-32: TNA: PRO E 125/12 f 360 et seq

Inquisition as to a concealed mill, 1622-3: TNA:PRO E 178/3595

Papers relating to the parliamentary garrison, 1644-6: BL Add. 61681 ff 55, 89-91b, 111-114b; Add. 61682 ff 1-150 passim

Receipts and accounts for taxes for parliamentary garrison, 1645: BL Add. 40630 ff 172-206 passim

Letter-book of Governor of Newport Pagnell, 1645: BL Eg. 3514

Return of writs: ad quod damnum - fair at Newport Pagnell, 1656: TNA:PRO C 202/40/4

Exchequer depositions regarding the Bull Inn, 1707-9: TNA:PRO E 134/6&7Anne/Hil7

A list of eighteenth century Newport Pagnell lace dealers, compiled from PCC wills, fire insurance records and a trade directory is printed in: D. Mynard and J. Hunt, *Newport Pagnell. A Pictorial History* (Chichester, 1995), pp. xx-xxi

Maps and pictures

Plan of Civil War fortifications, 1644: included in Mynard and Hunt, *Newport Pagnell*, fig. 2, and see [www.mkheritage.co.uk/nphs/civmap.html](http://www.mkheritage.co.uk/nphs/civmap.html)

Plan showing course of Tickford Brook and adjoining lands, c1620: CBS D/C/2/18

Tracing of Inclosure Map, Port field, 1795: CBS IR/67

Inclosure map, Tickford field, 1808: CBS IR/67 2 R

Map of Tickford Park and farms, 1808: CBS Ma/254/1

Proposed Canal, 1813: CBS P/VA 24 R

Drawings of the church, 1819: BL Add. 36359 ff 4-8b

Aquatint of Tickford Bridge by J. Hassell from his "Tour of the Grand Junction Canal, 1819" (also shows the old Hospital): CBS DC13/37/78

Trade Directories

The Universal British Directory of Trade and Commerce Vol 4 (London, 1798) pp. 65-8

Local Newspapers

No newspapers were printed in Buckinghamshire until the nineteenth century. *The Northampton Mercury*, first published in 1720, covered events in Newport Pagnell, such as the election of the Town Crier and watchman in 1784 and the death in 1786 of a 'breeches maker who practised inoculation and 'never lost a single patient'.<sup>xi</sup>

#### *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

Newport Pagnell Urban District Council, with nine members, was formed in 1897. It replaced the parish council, created by the Local Government Act 1894, which 'had been found wanting'.<sup>xii</sup> It is not clear who effectively controlled the town prior to this date, so the main records of the likely bodies: the vestry, the Poor Law Board of Guardians, the trustees of the town's bridges and the committee of the commonholders of Bury Field (one of the former common fields which remained unenclosed into the 20<sup>th</sup> century)<sup>xiii</sup> are included below.

Bridge Trustees minute books, toll books etc, 1809-59: CBS DC 13/39/1-11

Newport Pagnell Union Board of Guardians minute books, 1835-1948:

Records of Bury Field Common Owners, 1846-1964: CBS DC 13/39/18-31

Newport Pagnell Parish Council minute book, 1894-7: CBS DC 13/39/34

Newport Pagnell Vestry minute book, 1875-1966: CBS PR 153/8/9

Parochial Sanitary Committee minute book, 1890-1897: CBS DC 13/39/32-3

Papers of Newport Pagnell Urban District Council 1897-1974: CBS DC13

(Includes minute books, town planning schemes, papers on development, bye-laws relating to housing, new streets etc, Catalogue at CBS and on [www.a2a.org.uk](http://www.a2a.org.uk))

#### Installation of services

##### Water

In 1787 a water system was installed which supplied 102 houses. The Rural Sanitary Authority raised a loan of £4000 for the construction of The Ash Hill Water Works, to serve the town, in 1887. They became operational the following year.<sup>xiv</sup>

Notebook containing a number of notes on the Newport Pagnell water supply, c.1910-20: CBS DC3/10/74

Ash Hill Water Works: CBS DC13/37/50

##### Electricity

No records have been found relating to the introduction of an electricity supply, other than those relating to street lighting.

Newport Pagnell electric lighting scheme, 1931: CBS DC13/10/81

##### Gas

The Newport Pagnell Gas and Coke Co was formed by deed of co-partnership on 25 Mar 1837 and began supplying gas in 1838 from the works in Marsh End.<sup>xv</sup> In 1937 the company was taken over by the Northampton Gas Light Co.

Papers of Newport Pagnell Gas and Coke Co: National gas Archive (Transco plc) EM/NEP (copy of deed of partnership also at CBS D/B/108)

Misc. papers of Newport Pagnell Gas and Coke Co: CBS DC13/17/1-2; DC13/37/17-9

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

Map showing existing supply areas of the Northampton and Newport Pagnell gas companies and the location of their respective works, 1936: NRO QS main series plans ref. 309

##### Telephone

The telephone exchange opened in 1907 (see BT Archives Post Office Circulars 1907 p. 68)

#### Useful secondary sources

F.W. Bull, *A History of Newport Pagnell* (Kettering, 1900)

D. Mynard and J. Hunt, *Newport Pagnell. A Pictorial History* (Chichester, 1995) – includes an analysis of occupations (>150) given in the 1851 census at pp. xix-xx.

O. Ratcliff, *History and Antiquities of the Newport Pagnell Hundreds* (Olney, 1900), pp. 216-56 - includes a list of fires in the town and surrounding areas between 1855 and 1900 at pp. 251-2).

#### *Key issues and recommendations for further study*

Throughout the medieval period Newport Pagnell was undoubtedly the biggest town in north-east Buckinghamshire and knowledge of its development is crucial to an understanding of the whole area. Unfortunately the records surviving from the period are few and insufficient to build up a picture of the town's early growth. In common with all Buckinghamshire towns along the Ouse, however, minister's accounts survive from the fifteenth century and, in the case of Newport Pagnell, those for 1478-80 have been translated and published. Transcriptions of the remaining accounts particularly those from 1443-4 would give more local information and enable any major changes over the, admittedly short, time span to be seen. It may also enable high-level comparison with nearby towns.

Newport's connections with the lace industry were clearly early and important. Surviving records, many of which have been detailed in secondary literature, would enable a more thorough study to be made which should enable new light to be shed on the economic development of the town, the interaction of the new trade with earlier ones, particularly pastoral farming, and the town's connections with its hinterland, where presumably many of the outworkers were based.

The early nineteenth century appears to be a period when little is known about the governance of the town. The presence of organised groups of townsmen including the Bridge Trustees and the commonholders of Bury Field may make this period an interesting subject for a study in the growth of local democracy before the Local Government Acts.

#### Notes

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<sup>i</sup> R.H.M. Dolley and D.M. Metcalf, 'The reform of the English coinage under Eadger' in R.H.M. Dolley (ed.) *Anglo-Saxon coins: studies presented to F.M. Stenton on the occasion of his 80th birthday 17 May 1960* (London, 1961), p. 145

<sup>ii</sup> DB I 143 b -c; 148 d

<sup>iii</sup> W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4, pp. 414-6; J. Robinson, *The Evolution of the Townscape of Medieval Newport Pagnell in Buckinghamshire*, Bradwell Abbey Field Centre for the Study of Archaeology, Natural History and Environmental Studies Occasional Paper No. 2 (Milton Keynes, 1975), pp. 10-13

<sup>iv</sup> W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4, pp. 414-6

<sup>v</sup> W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4, pp. 412-4; 420-1

<sup>vi</sup> W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4, pp. 413-4

<sup>vii</sup> W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4, pp. 416; D. Mynard and J. Hunt, *Newport Pagnell. A Pictorial History* (Chichester, 1995), p. xii

<sup>viii</sup> W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4, pp. 411-2; Mynard and Hunt, *Newport Pagnell*, p. xvi, fig. 2

<sup>ix</sup> F.W. Bull, *A History of Newport Pagnell* (Kettering, 1900), pp. 14-5,17,22

<sup>x</sup> W. Page (ed.), VCH Buckinghamshire, 4, pp. 412; Bull, *History*, p.17, 195-6; Mynard and Hunt, *Newport Pagnell*, pp. xx-xxii

<sup>xi</sup> Bull, *History*, p. 12

<sup>xii</sup> Bull, *History*, pp. 20-1

<sup>xiii</sup> Bull, *History*, p. 179

<sup>xiv</sup> Bull, *History*, p. 23

<sup>xv</sup> Bull, *History*, p. 19