Stony Stratford

Historic Town Assessment Report

Draft

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Ruins of St Mary Magdalene Church, Stony Stratford

MILTON KEYNES
COUNCIL

List of Illustrations

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

The town of Stony Stratford grew out from the parishes of Calverton and Wolverton straddling the Roman road of Watling Street and situated on the bend of the river Ouse. It may have been a stop on the road during Roman occupation as it is midway between two Roman settlements of Magiovinium and Lactodorum (Towcester). The medieval town has its beginnings in the late 12th century when a market was founded in 1194.

The town's proximity to the royal hunting forests of Whittlewood and Salcey made it a popular stopping point for royalty – King John, Henry IV, Edward V, Queen Margaret of Scotland and Henry VIII all visited the town.

There were already many inns along Watling Street in the Middle Ages but the coaching trade burgeoned when in mid 17th Stony Stratford became a first stop on the journey from London. Stony also became renowned for its bone lace and manufacture of shoes and leather products.

During the 18th century Stony Stratford was partially destroyed by a series of fires, the last conflagration in 1747 destroyed a proportion of the High Street and the church of St Mary Magdalene. Despite these setbacks the town recovered, trade and commerce benefited from the improvements to Watling Street when the Hockcliffe and Stony Stratford turnpike opened in 1725, the first of its kind in England.

By the middle 19th century the town's fortunes began to wane with advent of the railways, goods and passengers were transported more speedily over longer distances. The opening of the railway at neighbouring Wolverton effectively reduced the coaching trade from the town. Paradoxically the growth of the railway works at Wolverton led to the expansion of Stony with housing built to accommodate railway workers on Wolverton Road and London Road.

The 20th century had little effect except for the increase in motorised traffic which congested the High Street. The traffic problem was alleviated when a bypass was built in 1970. The town also became a show piece for the new town of Milton Keynes and developed it as the north-west lynchpin of the initial phase of the city's development.

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.
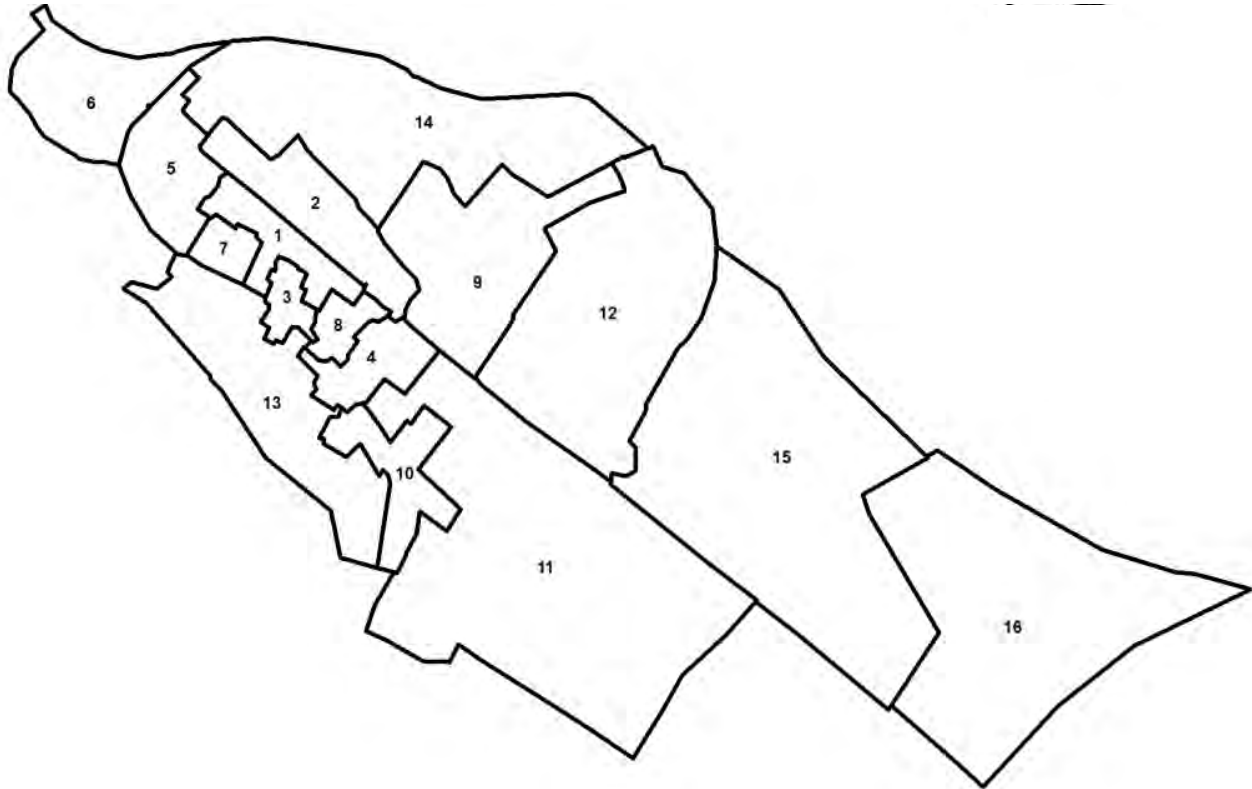
1	Stony Stratford West	9	Wolverton Road
2	Stony Stratford East	10	Calverton Road
3	Market Square	11	Calverton End
4	Horsefair Green	12	Debs Barn & Woodside
5	Stony North End	13	Ousebank Way & The Mill
6	Stony Stratford Bridge & Causeway	14	Fairfield & Vicarage Road
7	Prospect Road	15	Galley Hill
8	Stony Stratford Civic Area	16	Fullers Slade

Figure 2: Urban Character Zones for Stony Stratford

Period		Stony Stratford
Saxon (410-1066)	Mint	No
	Minster	No
	Royal Manor	No
	Burh status	No
	ASC Reference	No
Domesday (1086)	Domesday Reference	No
	Settlement type	n/a?
Medieval (1066-1536)	Borough status	1374
	Burgage plots	Yes
	Guild house/fraternity	Fraternity of Our Lady (1)
	Castle	No
	Civic structures	St John the Baptist Leper Hospital (1240 Patent of Edward III)
	1st reference to place	1180 Luffield Charter
	Fair Charter	1257; 1290 to Hugo de Veer (Stratford West)
	Church	15th Century: St Giles Church (Stratford West) 15th Century: St Mary Magdalene (Stratford East)
	Market Charter	1194 to Gilbert Basset (Stratford West)
	Market House	Not known
	Monastic presence	No
	Manorial records	Some
	Routeway connections	Roman: Watling Street,
	Inns/taverns (presence of)	Grilkes Inn (1317), Cross Keys (1475), Rose & Crown (1480), The Cock (c.1500-1515), The Swan Inn (1526), Horseshoe Inn (1529)
	Windmills/watermills	Corn mill (16th century)
	Settlement type	Borough
Post Medieval (1536-1800)	Industry	Lace Making, Tanning, Shoemaking
	1577 Return of Vintners	5 inn holders; 11 alehouse keepers (Stratford West) 4 inn holders; 7 alehouse keepers (Stratford East)
	Market Charter	1194, 1198, 1200
	Market house	No
	Fair Charter	1662 4 fairs (Stratford West) 1792 3 fairs (Stratford West)
	Inns	White Horse Inn (1540), The George (1609), The Bull (1609) White Hart (1625), Kings Head (1640), Crown Inn (1666)
	Watermills	Corn mill
	Proximity to turnpike	1706 Fornhill to Stony Stratford 1825 Stony Stratford to Newport Pagnell
	workhouse/poorhouse	1600, 1740-1892
	Population (1801)	893 (Stratford West), 528(Stratford East)
	Enclosure date	1782 (Stratford West)
	Settlement type	Borough
Modern (Post 1800)	Railway station	No
	Modern development	Spill-over from Milton Keynes
	Canal Wharf	No
	Significant local industries	Boat building
	Population (2001)	11,779
	Settlement type	Borough

Table 1: Checklist for Stony Stratford

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 Stony Stratford has been prepared by the Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service with advice and guidance from the conservation and archaeology team at Milton Keynes Council. The report forms a 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.

Historic parishes

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. © Copyright Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 100021529 2009 Imagery © GeoPerspectives.com

rivers

Stony Stratford

Figure 3: Stony Stratford in location
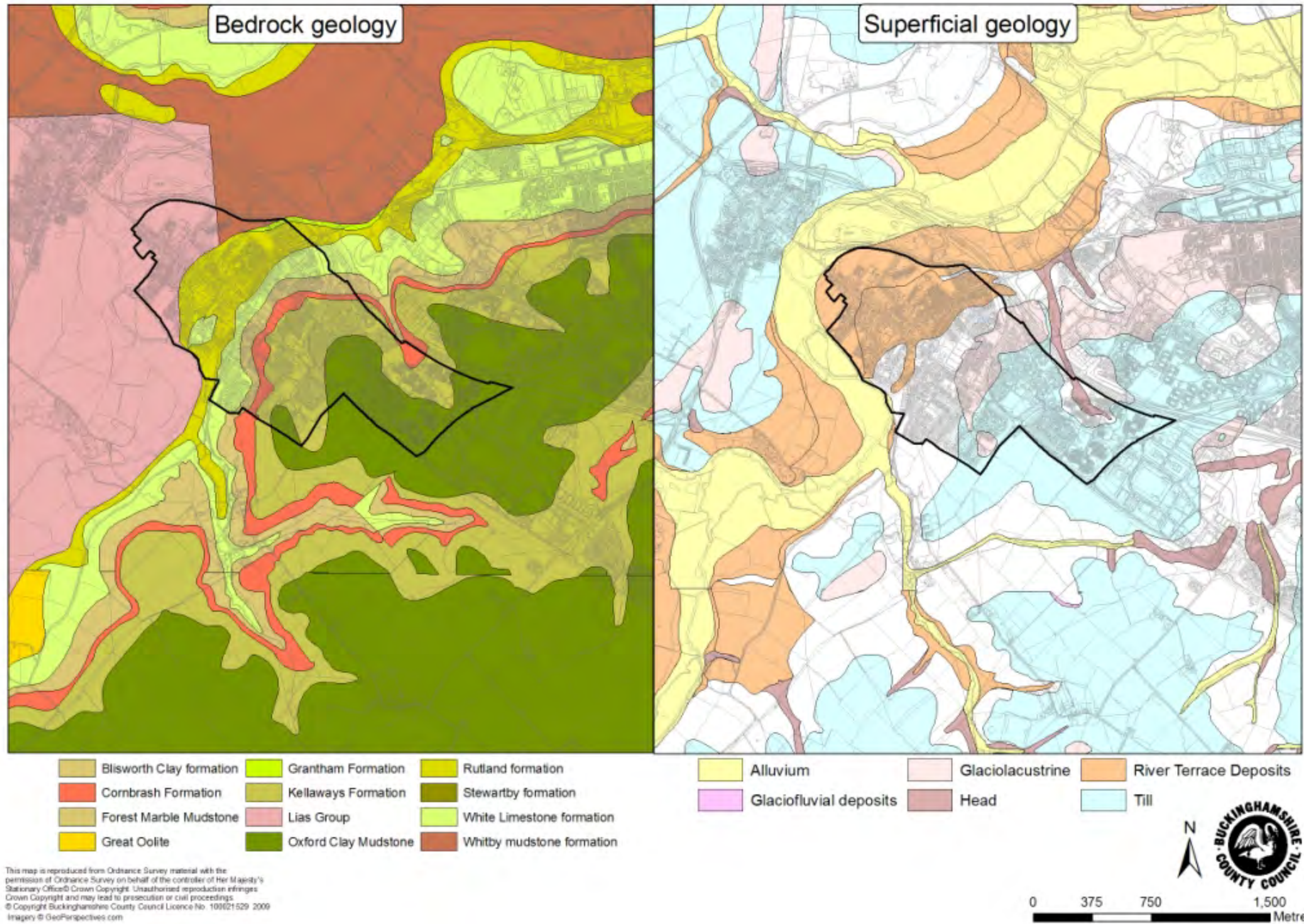
Figure 4: Geology of town (BGS)
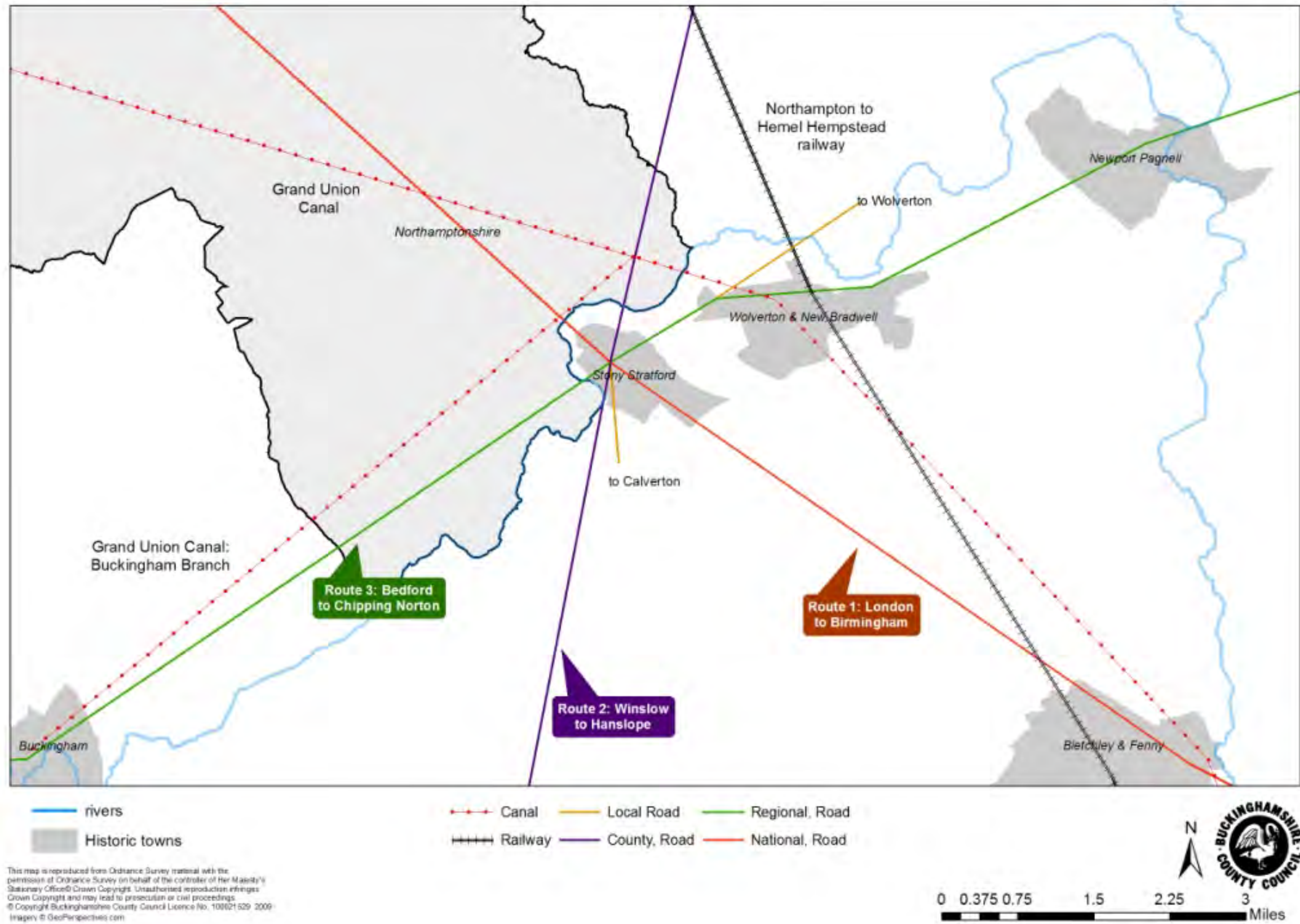
Figure 5: Diagram of Connections from Stony Stratford (representational only)

Legend:

- Assarts
- Allotments
- Greens/Commons
- Fossilised Strips
- Crofts (Medieval/Post Medieval)
- Parkland (16th 19th Centuries)
- Settlement (Historic Core)
- Woodland (Ancient Semi Natural)
- Coniferous Woodland
- Orchard
- Woodland (Replanted Ancient
- Meadow
- Industry (Late 19th/20th century)

Parish Boundaries c. 1880

0   0.5   1   2
Kilometres

- Parliamentary Enclosure (18th -19th Century)
- Parliamentary Encloure (subsequent divisions)
- Enclosure (19th Century)
- Woodland (Secondary 18th - 19th Century)
- Enclosure (Pre18th - 18th Century 'Irregular')
- Enclosure (Pre-18th Century Regular)
- Enclosure (Pre 18th Century Sinuous)

Figure 6: Town in the wider historic landscape using routes and Bucks HLC

2   Setting

2.1   Location, Topography & Geology

Stony Stratford is located within the unitary authority of Milton Keynes on the border of Northants and Buckinghamshire. The town lies along the Watling Street Roman road and is to the south of the river Ouse. The town is situated 8 miles Northeast from Buckingham, 6 miles west southwest from Newport Pagnell, two miles from the Wolverton, 7 miles N.W. from Fenny Stratford and 52 miles Northwest from London. The geology of the town is complex, with a wide variety of types, the underlying bedrock is made up of a series of limestone formations (Oolitc, Cornbrash and White Limestone) while the southern end of the town is built upon Oxford clay. Stony Stratford's proximity to the river Ouse has resulted in a covering of alluvium, river terrace and head deposits over the northern and central parts of the town, while a capping of glacial till can be found on the town's southern end. Before becoming a civil parish in its own right, Stony Stratford was originally within the bounds of two parishes; Calverton and Wolverton, (Watling Street demarcating boundaries of either parish).

The Soils Survey Layer (Cranfield, 2007), surveyed at a county level, classifies the soil around the river and the High Street as permeable calcareous soils subject to periodic water-logging as a result of a fluctuating groundwater-table (Soil Series 8.12 calcareous alluvial gley soils). The soils to either side of the alluvium consist of loamy or clayey soils with calcareous subsoil (Soil Series 5.11 typical brown calcareous earths).

2.2   Wider Landscape

Transport and Communications

Stony Stratford is located on the Watling Street, the present day A5, which runs from London to Birmingham (Figure 4: Route 1). Until the late 20th century Watling Street road was one of Britain's main arterial routes, it was turnpiked and improved in the 18th century by Thomas Telford as part of his London to Holyhead road. The town contains two other notable routes, Winslow - Hanslope (Figure 4: Route 2), this runs north south and now comprises the roads of **** was turnpiked in 1747, while. The other route runs east west (Chipping Norton, in Oxon to Bedford) of Buckingham, to Newport Pagnell (Figure 4: Route 3)

Rural Landscape

There are a number of small satellite settlements around the town; the most apparent are the settlements associated with the origins of Stony: Calverton to the west and, Wolverton to the east, both of which were historically dependents of Stony Stratford. As the town was on the cusp of the county boundary, Stony had links to villages in Northamptonshire, including the villages of Passenham, Cosgrove and Old Stratford, Further afield are the towns of Newport Pagnell, Buckingham and Towcester.

Stony Stratford was outside the southern boundary of Whittlewood Forest (conjectural boundary by Jones & Page, 2006). Much of the landscape around Stony Stratford is comprised of parliamentary enclosed fields and older meadows flanking the southern bank of the river Ouse (Figure 4). Enclosure awards for Calverton with the west side of Stony Stratford date to 1787.
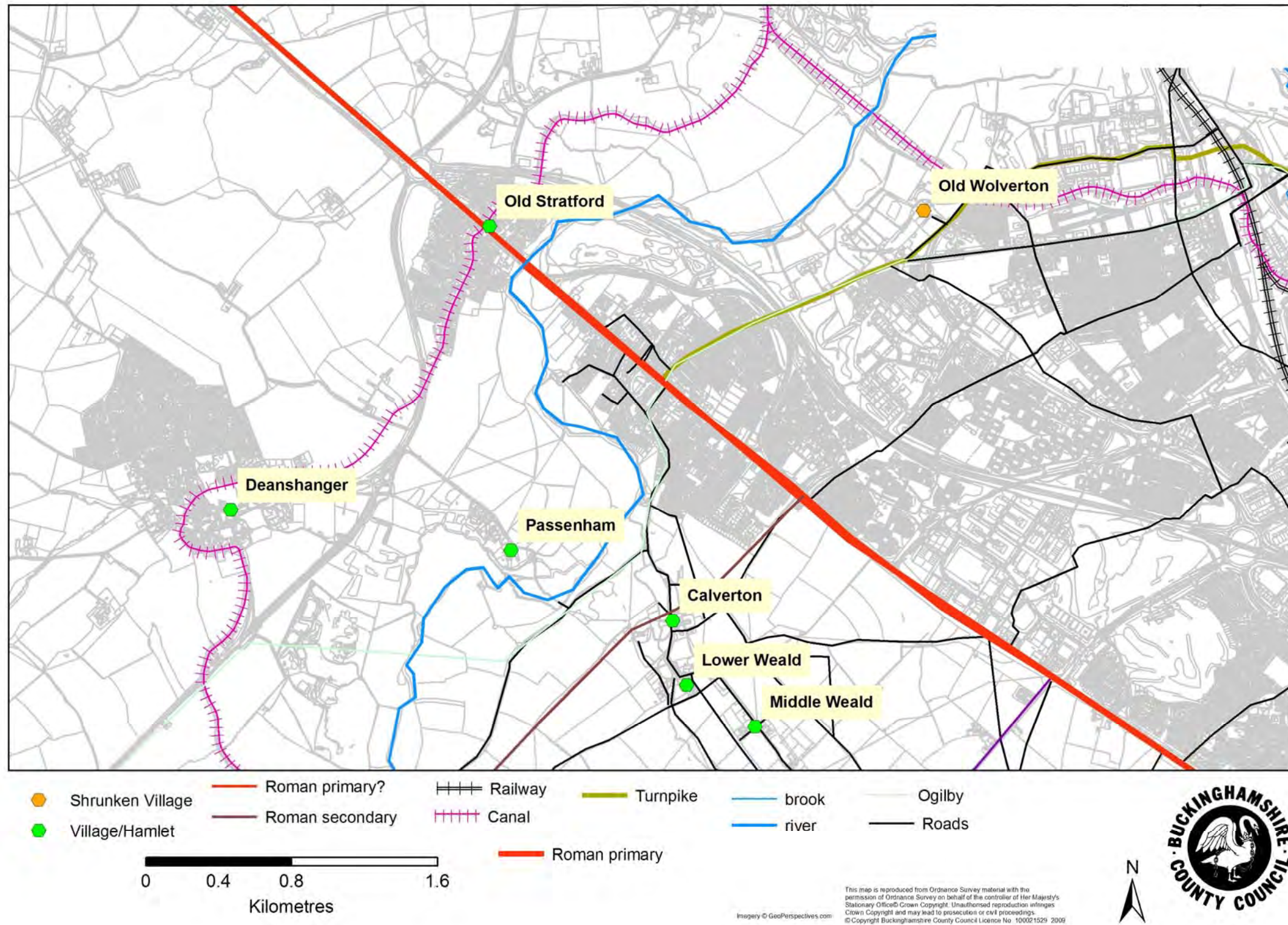
Figure 7: Dispersed settlement around Stony Stratford
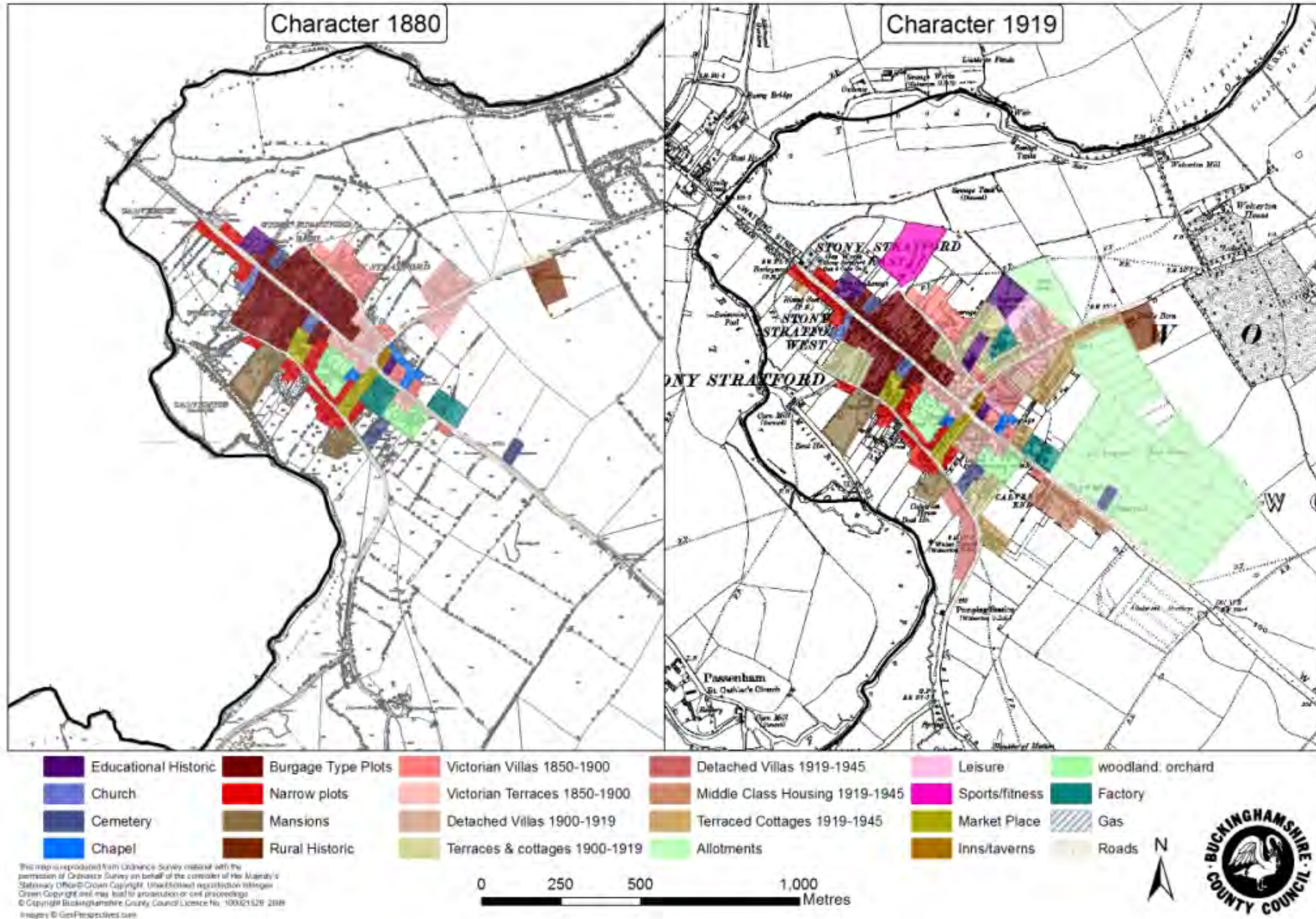
Figure 8: Town in the 1880s to 1920s

Character 1970

Character 2008

Civic	Cemetery	Victorian Villas 1850-1900	Middle Class Housing 1919-1945	Modern infill (Post 1980)	Market Place	woodland/orchard
Educational Historic	Chapel	Victorian Terraces 1850-1900	Terraced Cottages 1919-1945	Private Housing (Post 1980)	Inns/taverns	Roads
education (modern)	Burgage Type Plots	Detached Villas 1900-1919	Social Housing (1945-1980)	Allotments	Modern Shops	Transport links
Medical (modern)	Narrow plots	Terraces & cottages 1900-1919	Private Housing (1945-1980)	Leisure	Retail (Post 1945)	
Church	Mansions	Detached Villas 1919-1945	Blocks of Flats 1945	Sports/fitness	Industrial (Post 1945)	

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office© Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. © Copyright Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 100021529 2009 Imagery © GeoPerspectives.com

0   375   750   1,500
Metres

Figure 9: Town in the post war to modern period

3   Evidence

3.1   Historic Maps

Stony Stratford is first depicted on Gough's map of the British Isles (c.1360), which shows the town as 'Stratford' with Watling Street running through the town from London and on to Towcester (Figure 11) although given the scale of the map its accuracy and geographical position along this route has been questioned (Millea 2006). The town later features on the 17th century Ogilby strip maps. Characterisation for this project was primarily undertaken using the Ordnance Survey series of maps from the OS 2" Surveyors drawing of the 1820s to the current Mastermap data. Also used were county and regional maps including Jeffrey's map of the county (1760) and Bryant's map of the county (1820). The project also used a number of historic maps drawn at the parish and town level including a schematic plan of properties along the High Street dating to the late 18th - 19th century (CBS: DC12/37/11) as well as a series of detailed maps were produced in the mid 1930s illustrating approximate age of buildings as well as use (CBS: DC 12/22/7).

3.2   Documentary Evidence

The full report, produced by Kim Taylor-Moore of the University of Leicester, is available in Appendix 4. The report also includes resources for Wolverton and New Bradwell.

Medieval records for Stony Stratford are recorded under the principal manors of Calverton (West Stratford) and Wolverton (East Stratford). Although there are references to key places in the town such as the guilds, chantry and the market, they tend to ask more questions than they answer and a more detailed study of primary documentary sources is required. The principal secondary source for the town is Markham's comprehensive History of Stony Stratford which has synthesised much of the primary source material.

3.3   Built Heritage

There are 147 listed buildings in Stony Stratford including seven Grade II* structures (Figure 12). The majority of the buildings date to the 18th (56) and 19th (61) centuries, in part due to two fires in 1736 and 1742 that destroyed large areas of the High Street and Church Street (Figure 10).   One building, 11 Market Square has been dated to approximately 1560 through dendrochronology (Table 2).

Address	Dendro-Chronology/tree felling date range	Type of structure	Laboratory
11 Market Square	1560	Timber framed house	Unspecified

Table 2: Dendro-chronology dating in Stony Stratford (Source: MK HER)

Figure 10: Listed Buildings by century

3.4   Archaeological Evidence
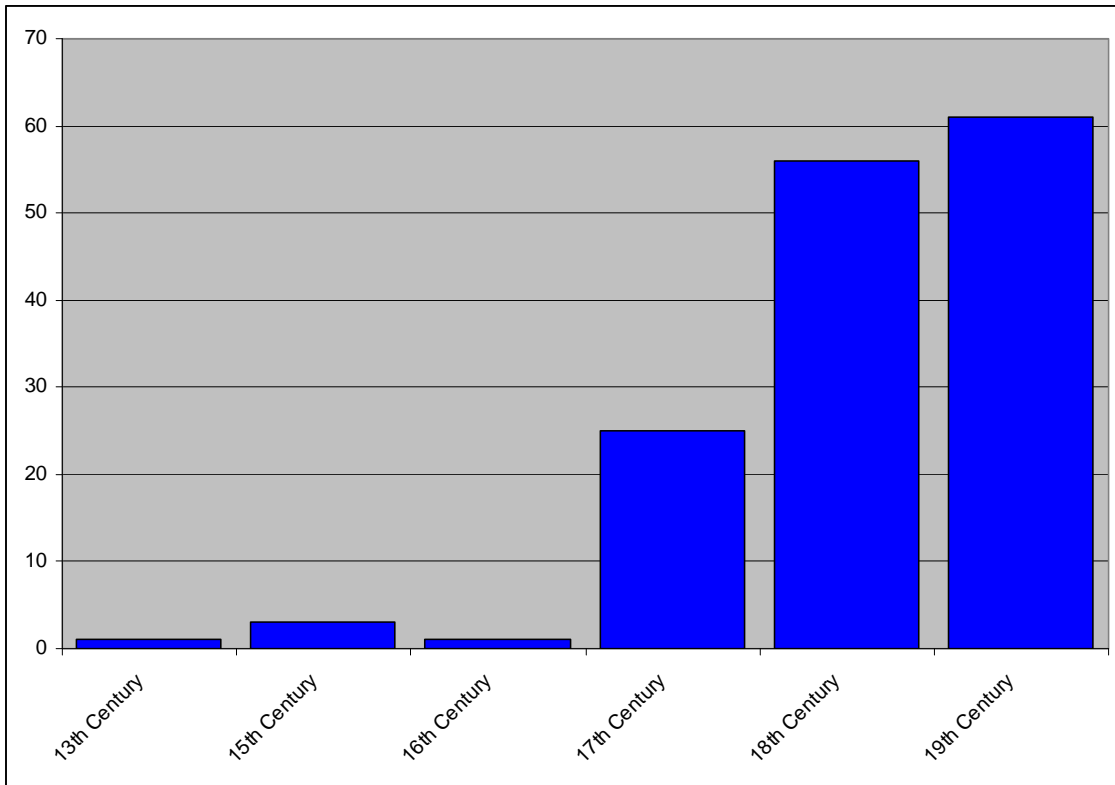
Although a number of archaeological investigations have been carried out in Stony Stratford, the results have so far been limited due to the small scale nature of the works. Several building surveys have provided evidence for post medieval and modern structures within the town while two investigations have provided evidence of medieval activity below ground. The depth of evidence at the Barley Mow site (SS1) does indicate that medieval archaeology may still survive.

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

SS1: Barley Mow, High Street NGR 7834 4075 (August 1973)		MKEV267
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
None	None	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		wall footing (13th century) building
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished Archaeological Report (MK Journal 1974) Archive:	Medieval level survived at a depth of 1.5m above which significant modern disturbance was noted	

SS2: Cofferidge Close NGR 7873 4034 (Mynard D, 1973)		MKEV92
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
None	1 pit (post medieval)	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: MK HER Archive:	An 18th century rubbish pit found.	

SS3: Ostlers Lane NGR 7884 4077 (September 1978)		MKEV304
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
pottery sherds (post medieval) 2 bricks (post medieval) clay pipe bowl	None	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished Archaeological Report Archive:	Watching brief revealed Post Medieval pottery and building material.	

SS4: 38 Market Square NGR 78609 40381 (May 1980)		MKEV328
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
pottery sherds (post medieval)	None	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		stone lined drain cistern
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: MK HER Archive:		

SS5: Free Church, Russell Street (MKAU, 1987)		MKEV367
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence
None	None	None

		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: MK HER Archive:		

SS6: 62 High Street NGR (Woodfield P, 1998)		MKEV400
Finds	**Negative features (cut only)**	**Environmental evidence**
	None	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: MK HER Archive:	Evidence for some early medieval features were revealed during the course of the watching brief.	

SS7: 81 High Street NGR (Woodfield P, 2000)		MKEV522
Finds	**Negative features (cut only)**	**Environmental evidence**
None	None	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		16th century inn bow window foundations
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished Archaeological Report Archive:	Building formerly part of the Talbot Inn	

SS8: 11 Market Square NGR 78659 40312 (2001)		MKEV520
Finds	**Negative features (cut only)**	**Environmental evidence**
None	None	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished Archaeological Report Archive:	Dendrochronology dating on farmhouse gave results of 1560 for the centre section of the house and c1600 for the rest of the building.	

SS9: 49 High Street NGR 78734 40453 (Woodfield P, 2001)		MKEV523
Finds	**Negative features (cut only)**	**Environmental evidence**
2 beams	None	None
		Above ground structures
		None
		Positive features (above natural)
		19th century cellar
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	
Source: Unpublished Archaeological Report Archive:	two reused 16th/17th century beams identified in cellar of house in use during the 19th century as a beer cellar for the White Horse pub.	

SS11: 95 High Street NGR 78558 40592 (Burton R & Martin F, 2003)		MKEV763
Finds	**Negative features (cut only)**	**Environmental evidence**
None	None	None
		Above ground structures
		15th century building
		Positive features (above natural)
		None
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion	

Source: Unpublished Archaeological Report Archive:	Building survey of part of a 15th century and later timber framed building used as an inn.		

SS12: 106b High Street NGR 78580 40681 (Abram J, 2004)			MKEV786
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
None	None	None	
		Above ground structures	
		None	
		Positive features (above natural)	
		stone boundary wall (post medieval)	
		brick wall (modern)	
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion		
Source: Unpublished Archaeological Report Archive:			

SS14: Tower House & 96 High Street NGR 78575 40612 (Woodfield P, 2006)			MKEV1083
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
20 sherds medieval pottery 16 sherds post medieval pottery	None	None	
		Above ground structures	
		None	
		Positive features (above natural)	
		wall foundations (post medieval)	
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion		
Source: MK HER Archive:	Building foundations uncovered in a single trench to the rear of the property. Identified as possible fruit/grain store or garden feature. Lack of evidence for the graveyard suggests that it did not originally extend into the plot of Tower House.		

SS15: 2 Market Square NGR 78710 40395 (Rouse C, 2006)			MKEV1121
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
1 sherd pottery (Potterspury type ware 14-16th century)	None	None	
		Above ground structures	
		None	
		Positive features (above natural)	
		Cobbled layer	
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion		
Source:ads.adhs.ac.uk Archive:	The earliest feature – the cobbled layer – was undated. There appears to have been several phases of modern rebuilding within the footprint of the current structure.		

SS16: The Cock Hotel NGR (Semmelmann K, 2006)			MKEV1107
Finds	Negative features (cut only)	Environmental evidence	
1 sherd pottery (Potterspury type ware 14-16th century)	None	None	
		Above ground structures	
		None	
		Positive features (above natural)	
		Cobbled layer	
Circumstances of investigation	Conclusion		
Source: ads.adhs.ac.uk Archive:			

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

Code	Activity type	Address	NGR	Summary
SS10	Watching Brief	119a High Street (MKEV569)	78447 40655	Negative – modern disturbance (Woodfield P, 2001)
SS13	Trial	75 High Street (MKEV883)	78575	Negative – modern disturbance (Rouse C

	Trenching		40612	2005)
SS17	Trial Trenching	St Mary and St Giles' Church (MKEV1130)	78690 40470	Negative – modern disturbance (Richards J, 2008)

3.5   Environmental Evidence

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

OS 1880 1st Edition

1950s Town plan
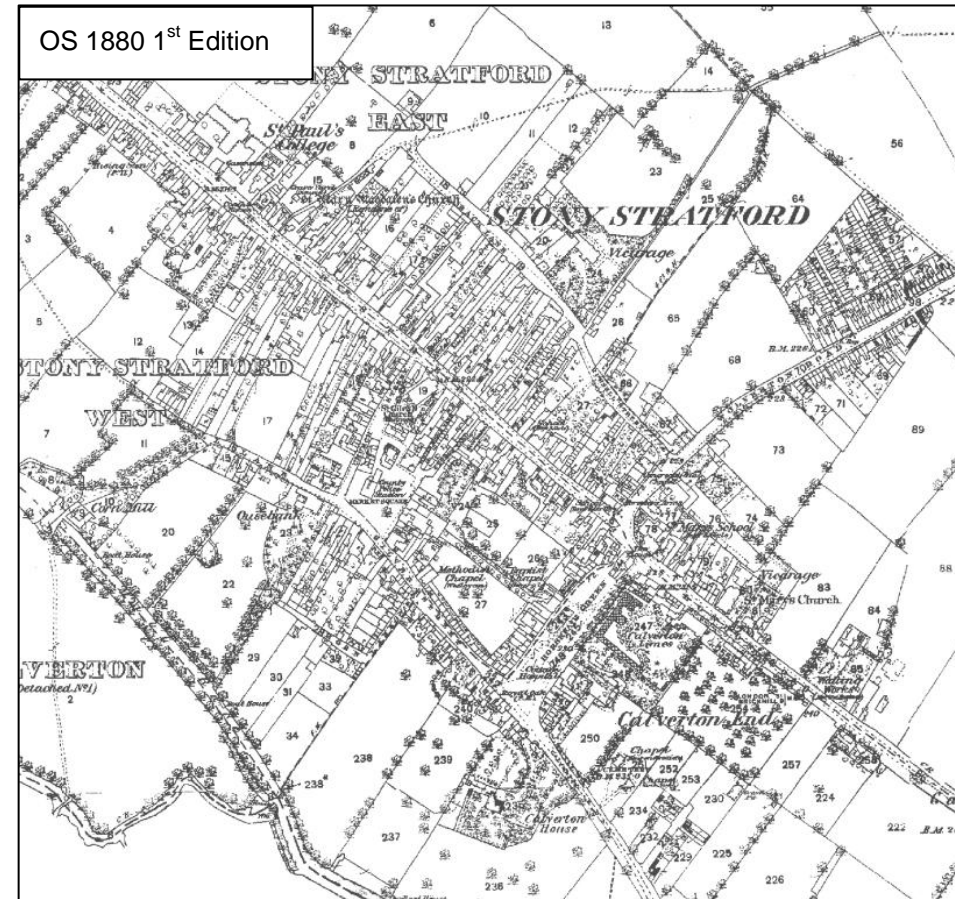
Figure 11: Historic maps:

Conservation Areas

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the
permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's
Stationary Office© Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes
Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
© Copyright Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 100021529 2009

Imagery © GeoPerspectives.com

13th Century
15th Century
16th Century
17th Century
18th Century
19th Century

0   37.5   75   150
                      Metres
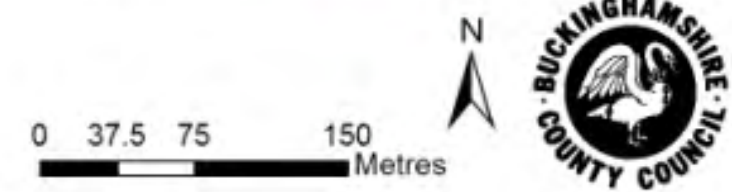
Figure 12: Image of Listed Buildings by century.
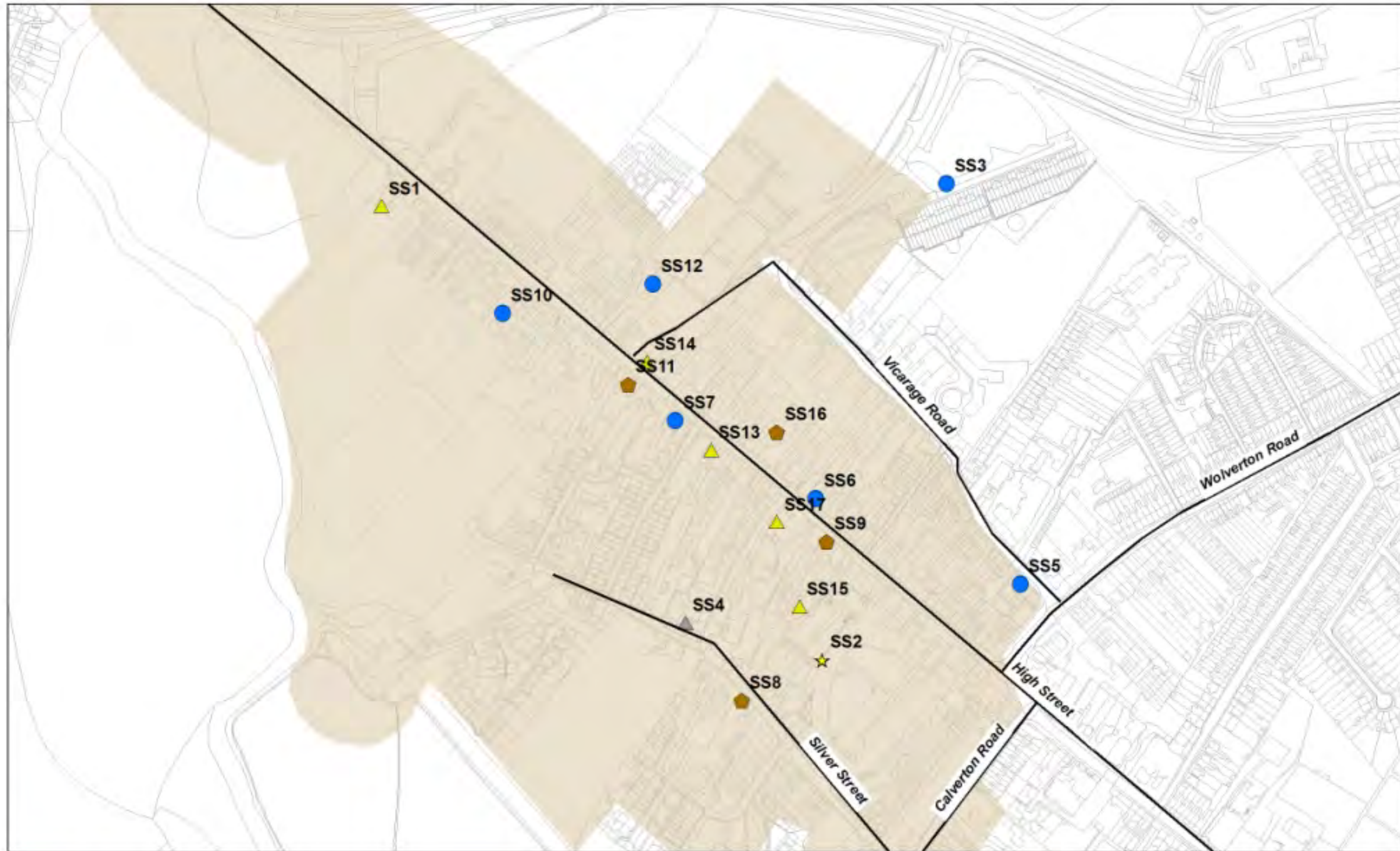
23

Figure 13: Location and extent of events within the town

4   Archaeological & Historical Development

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

At present there is very little evidence for Prehistoric activity within Stony Stratford, (Figure 13). The main source of evidence comes from isolated finds around the town the most notable being a Bronze Age socketed axe in King Street (MK HER 3325). The course of the river Ouse has also yielded a number of chance finds including worked flints (MK HER 3325) and sawn antler tine fragments, (MK HER 3020) dredged from river between Stony Stratford and Old Stratford. By contrast the evidence for the prehistory in the surrounding landscape is more abundant. The analysis of aerial photographs and excavations has shown that the landscape of the Ouse and its river terraces contains a concentration of ring ditches and barrow cemeteries dating to the late Nelolithic & Bronze Age. These include a cropmark of Ring ditch to the south east of the town (MK HER 8218 and 8219); barrows in Calverton parish (MK HER 824302000, 824300000). Excavations in the 1970s at Warren farm, Wolverton (HER3014) and a barrow at Big Pond, Wolverton (MK HER 302400000), revealed that the monuments dated to the Neolithic Bronze Age, the latter contained a crouched inhumation burial in a shallow rectangular pit accompanied by a beaker and a copper awl. The pattern of prehistoric funerary monuments is also found in neighbouring Northamptonshire, where the county's National Mapping Programme has revealed a possible Bronze Age barrow in (NMP 028700070001).

There have been few sites or monuments in the area that have been attributed to the Iron Age. Although the complex of cropmarks in Passenham have been tentatively interpreted as being enclosures and ditches dating to the Iron Age or Romano British period.

4.2   Roman synthesis and components (AD 43 – 410)

Historians have long speculated about the whether Stony Stratford has Roman origins. The town is location along Watling Street occupies a strategic position on a river crossing of the Ouse and being equidistant to the Roman towns of *Lactodorum* (Towcester) and *Magiovinium* (Fenny Stratford), (Brown 1985; Markham & Hyde 1974). Despite Stony Stratford's direct association with the Roman road, to date there has been little archaeological evidence for Roman occupation within the town. Discoveries have been restricted to chance finds of pottery, (MK HER 3083), 2nd/3rd century pottery sherds of a container were discovered during the digging of a foundation trench, (MK HER 3163). Roman pottery has been found during dredging of the Ouse, (MK HER 3084). There is also an unsubstantiated report of a coin hoard discovered during the rebuilding of the White Swan pub in the 1950s, (MK HER 7936) (Markham 1974). Just outside the town a Roman cremation burial was unearthed in a field to west of Watling Street at NGR 479300 239800.

By contrast, evidence for Roman activity and a possible settlement is more substantive on the other side of the Ouse at neighbouring Old Stratford. There are historical accounts of Roman dis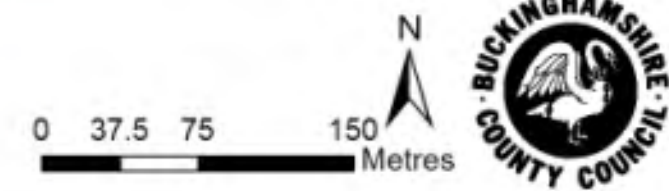coveries at Old Stratford since the 18th century; Sheahan (1861) states that "numerous remains of that people (Romans) have been found", however, there is no elaboration about what was discovered and the facts to support it, (Sheehan p. 614). However, the evidence from the town's limited archaeological investigations have supported the idea for some sort of Roman settlement in the town; in the 1960s the digging of a foundation pit on the east side of Watling Street revealed a black ash layer in which was part of a Samian bowl, coarse Roman pottery, bones and tile fragments, (MNN20128). To the north of Old Stratford, excavations have yielded large quantities of Roman pottery, including Samian and Oxford wares (MNN 20121). It has also been suggested that topographically Old Stratford would have been a preferred location for settlement as it occupies a slightly higher vantage point along Watling Street than Stony Stratford's and it is closer to the river Ouse. (Markham 1974).

Although there is a paucity of evidence for Roman activity in Stony Stratford, the surrounding landscape, especially along the course of the Ouse, has produced more compelling evidence for Roman settlement, (Figure 14). One of the most significant discoveries was made in 1789

when a Roman hoard, known as the Stony Stratford treasure, was unearthed in Windmill field, Passenham, Northants (SP 779 403). The hoard was found in a pot and contained fragments of c.30 silver plaques with figures of Mars, Apollo and others, plus two chain head-dresses and 3 fibulae. The nature of the deposit has prompted speculation than there may be an undiscovered Roman temple in the vicinity. Further survey work by the Northamptonshire National Mapping Programme revealed the presence of a cropmark site which has been interpreted as a temple (Ref 1238 MNN 662). The site is marked by a stone scatter, contained a large and important collection of Roman coins and metal objects. These objects were recovered during metal detecting in 1986-90. A catalogue of 1419 coins has been compiled by the museum from the site. The coins range from Claudius I to the House of Theodosius. The metal finds include a few miniature votive objects, (Musgrave & Tingle M 1991). Beyond the sites at Passenham there is also some evidence for Roman farm/villa at the rectory house at Calverton (HER No. 7928) and Enclosures at Wolverton (MK HER No. 3092).

To the south of Stony Stratford, it has been conjectured that a secondary Roman road existed, (Viatores 174), originating from Thornborough bridge in the south, then intersecting Watling Street before running on towards Stoke Goldington in the north. However there is some scepticism over the veracity of this route even by the Viatores themselves, (Viatores 1964 p,328). Although part of the southern section of the route has been excavated and subsequently confirmed as a Roman road (Johnson, 1975)

The accumulation of archaeological evidence shows that the intersection of Watling Street and the Ouse was a key focus for Roman activity in the 1st to 4th centuries AD. Despite the limited investigations within Stony Stratford there might be the potential for the discovery of Roman archaeology within the town.
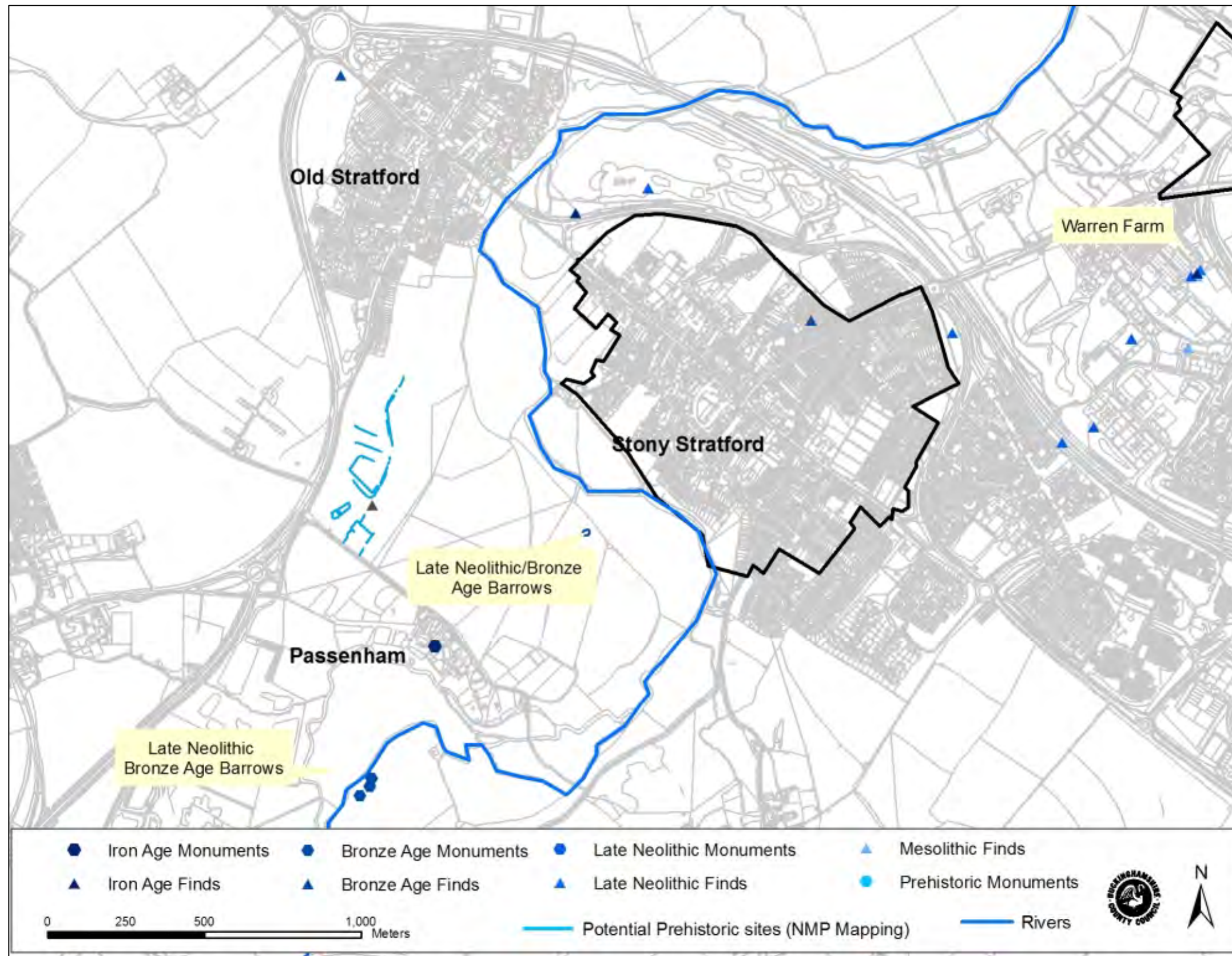
Figure 14: Prehistoric evidence

Romano-British Features & Finds

Old Stratford

Roman Enclosure

Coin Hoard?

Stony Stratford Hoard

Watling Street

Roman Temple Site

Stony Stratford

Cremation burial

Passenham

Viatores 174

▲ Roman Finds   —— Roman Secondary   —— Rivers
● Roman Monuments   —— Roman Secondary

0   250   500   1,000
Meters

N
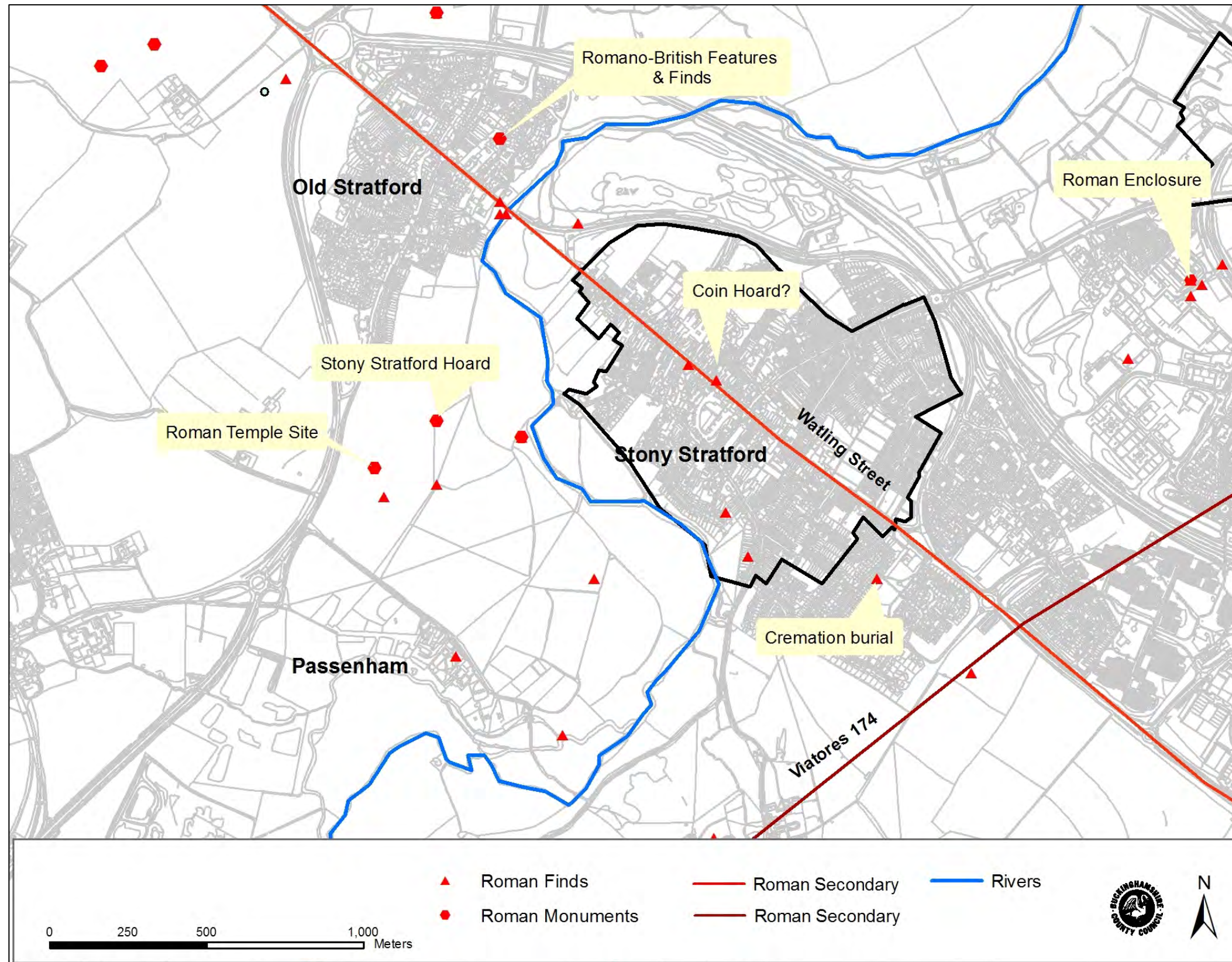
Figure 15: HER records for the Roman period

4.3   Saxon synthesis and components (AD 410 – 1066)

Place name evidence

Documentary evidence shows that Stony Stratford was established as a town in the Middle Ages; the medieval foundation is also supported by the absence of Anglo Saxon archaeology within the town. The surrounding landscape and neighbouring villages have produced more evidence for Anglo Saxon occupation from the 5th to 11th centuries. One of the earliest Anglo Saxon sites to be discovered in this area was found during an excavation at Wolverton Turn, to the east of Stony Stratford, this revealed a mid Anglo Saxon enclosure containing Saxon 'Maxey' type wares, while to the north of the site a Grubenhaus was discovered (MK HER 3092), (MK HER 3509), (S Preston 2002). Other early Anglo Saxon evidence has been unearthed to the north of Old Stratford, where some early-middle Saxon pottery, was associated with a ditch/post hole, although it is uncertain whether these finds were re-deposited, (MNN31546). Skeletons have been found beneath Old Stratford Rectory in 1873 and 1965, on the latter occasion they were observed to be closely packed, rather than in individual graves, and apparently associated with 9th century pottery. A "war cemetery" and plague burials are two tentative interpretations, (Brown 1985).

From historical sources it is known that landscape around the area of Stony Stratford was a hive of activity in the 10th century. Watling Street by the 9th century demarcated the frontier of Danish territory to the east and Anglo Saxon territory to the south and west. Entries from the Anglo Saxon Chronicles show that in AD 921 Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, together with an army from the kingdom of Wessex, were encamped at neighbouring Passenham, while the defences at the burh at Towcester were also being reinforced, (Swanton 2004). This suggests that in the early 10th century Passenham, was a Saxon royal estate centre and may have been an important administrative focus for part of the Great Ouse valley. It is possible that Passenham's parish church was established at about this time; it is dedicated to St Guthlac, an 8th-century Mercian royal saint who was popular in the 10th and 11th centuries. Workmen digging to the south of the church and rectory in 1947 revealed five burials believed to be late Saxon in date, (MNN19998).

Domesday

Stony Stratford is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, but its early history relates to the manors of Calverton and Wolverton. The Domesday entry for Wolverton states that it was worth £20 the same as Newport Pagnell, and it is possible that part of this high figure for this ordinary village could represent income from the village or town of Stony Stratford which was part of the Barony of Wolverton. It is also interesting to note the status of neighbouring Passenham which was a royal manor at the time, with a mill, meadow, six ploughs, and a recorded population of 16. Jurisdiction ('soke') over at least part of neighbouring Cosgrove was vested in the manor, possibly a sign that it was once the centre of a much larger territory, perhaps even a minster parish. Historians have conjectured that the descriptions of Calverton and Wolverton contain a hidden element with the inference that dwellings were beginning to spring up along *Watlingstret* although written records first mention plots a century or so later. (   )

Figure 16: Possible extent of the town in the Saxon period

4.4   Medieval synthesis and components (AD 1066 – 1536)

Origins

The history of Stony Stratford is a story of two halves, Watling Street marked the boundary between the parishes and manors of Calverton, to the west, and Wolverton, to the east, and the roadside settlements belonging to each, which later coalesced to form the town, have their origins in the twelfth century. On the Calverton side, evidence for a trading community comes from t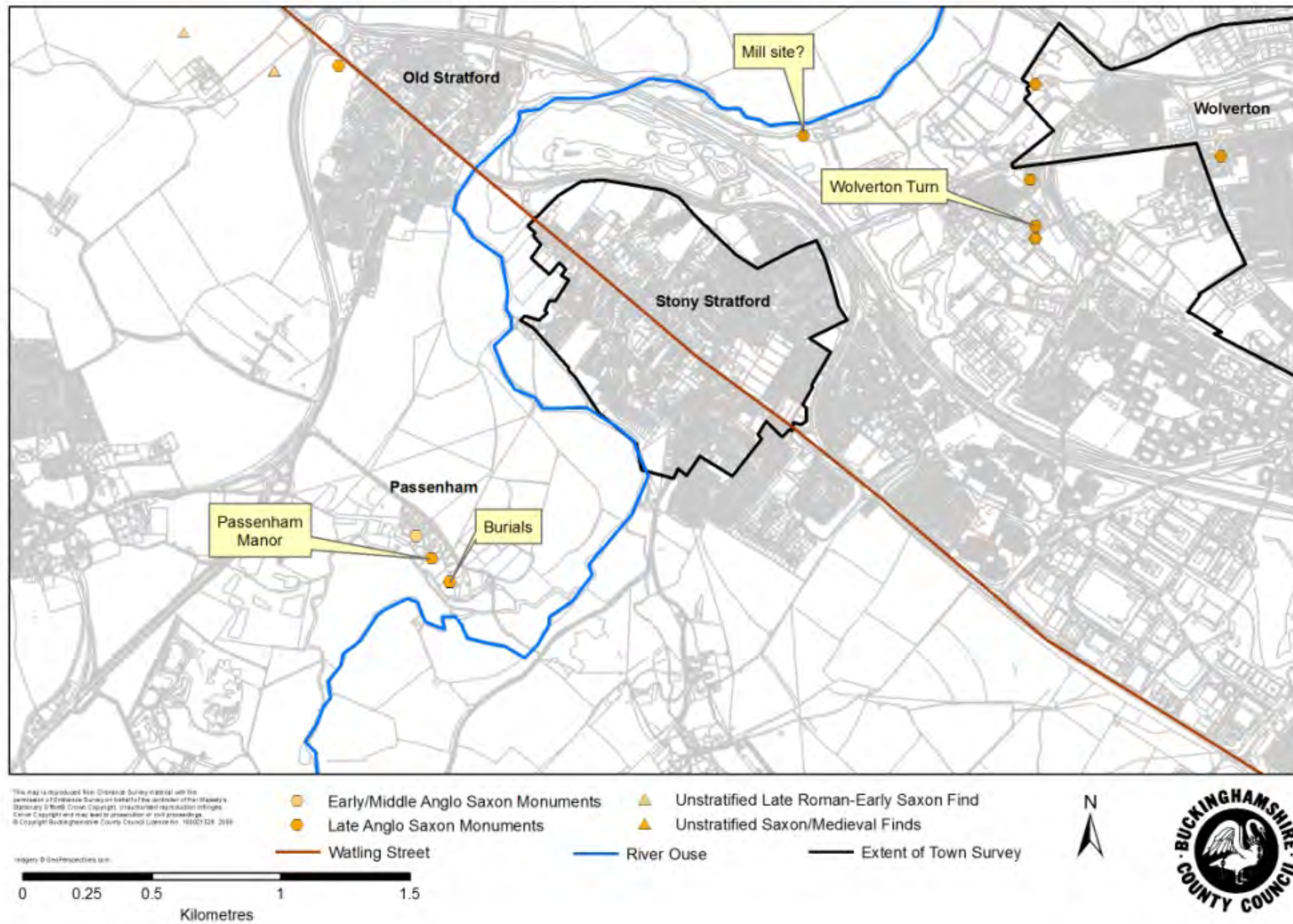he issuing of market charters in 1194. 1199 and 1200 to Gilbert Basset and Egelina the former wife of Hugh de Bolbec, although there is some evidence from the Luffield Priory charters that the origins of a trading community at Stony may go back to the early 12th century with references of rents in Calverton which were confirmed by Hugh de Bolbec, to the Knights Templars c. 1142-64.

On the Wolverton side of the road the earliest evidence for planned settlement dates to the time of Hamo son of Meinfelin who died 1184-5. Plots of land were bequeathed to the Templars, the wife of the King's forester and to the Priory at Luffield. Confirmation of ownership of this land appears in the Inquest of Templars lands in 1185 and the name 'Streford' and 'Stratforida' is first recorded and (Britnell 1977). It seems probable that there was some sort of market here to accompany the plots, however there is no known record of it and only the market granted to the lord of Calverton in 1194 continued to be held in subsequent centuries. The first mention for Stony Stratford as a place comes from the 1202 Feet of Fines and is referred to as *Stonistratford*. The name translates as a stony fording point, the prefix was doubtless used to differentiate between this Stratford and Fenny Stratford (Mawer & Stenton, 1925).

The other important element in the foundation of the town is Stony Stratford's relationship with neighbouring Old Stratford. This settlement lies immediately to the north of the crossing of the Ouse in Northamptonshire, and the fortunes and development of the town was linked to that of its neighbour. It has been suggested that for many purposes Old Stratford probably formed part of the same settlement, (Gover, et al 1933). Old Stratford had similar characteristics to Stony Stratford as it was also developed as roadside settlement and was divided between two manors; Passenham to the west of Watling Street and Cosgrove to the east. However, unlike Stony Stratford there is no record of a market ever being held in Old Stratford, the absence of trading grants and royal patronage meant the growth and dominance was weighted to its southern neighbour.

For much of the medieval period the town was dominated by the rivalry between Calverton and Wolverton Ends. The de Veres, Earl of Oxford held Calverton from 1244 until 1526 (except two periods when it reverted to the crown). On the Wolverton side the title was inherited by the de Wolvertons who held the land until the 14th century. There is historical evidence of an ongoing rivalry between the lords to gain economic advantage. Attempts were made by every means known (including marriage and open seizure) for the acquisition of land in each others territory, especially areas that provided free access to roadways, river crossings or fronting the High Street (Markham 1974).

Landscape and Royal Patronage

Stony Stratford was also in close proximity to two royal hunting forests, that of Whittlewood and Salcey Forest, with nearby Stocking Wood, which was once a part of the forest in the 13th century. There are a number of documentary references to the forester of Stony Stratford as from the late 12th century, (Page 1927). Throughout the medieval period the town was patronised by a number of monarchs who used the town as a convenient base for their hunting expeditions in the royal forests. This includes Henry III who hunted at Whaddon Chase and Whittlewood while Edward IV was one of the most frequent visitors to the town for his trips to Salcey. Stony Stratford was also a convenient stopping point for royalty on journeys to the north as it was able to accommodate the royal retinue. From the Letters Patent it is known that King John conducted business and some administration in the town (Page 1927).

Churches

An earlier church has been suggested at Stony Stratford on the basis of documentary sources that indicate a building on the Calverton lands and dates to 1202-1203 (Feet of Fines King John No. 38)

It is suggested that both chapels had earlier buildings dating to the 13th century (Brown 1985)

St Mary Magdalene Church (Ruined)

St Mary Magdalene Church was originally built around 1450 but was destroyed by fire in 1742. It was never rebuilt following the fire and all that remains is the church tower. The tower and the remnants of the churchyard are now a Scheduled Ancient Monument [SAM 35357].

Figure 17: (Right) St Mary Magdalene Church Tower
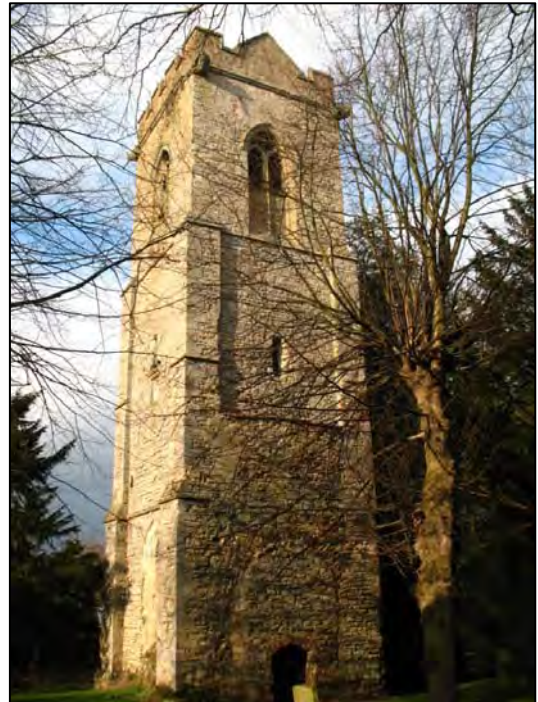
Figure 18: St Giles Church, High Street

St Giles Church [MK HER 372900000]

St Giles Church, on the High Street was originally built in the 15th century as a chantry chapel or chapel of ease for Calverton parish. The tower, built in a perpendicular style, is the only remaining medieval fabric as the chancel and nave were entirely rebuilt in 1776. The rebuilding was designed to accommodate the parishioners of Wolverton after the destruction of St Mary Magdalene Church (Page 1927: 480).

Guild of St Mary and St Thomas the Martyr Founded 1476 by John Edy (Page 1927) located next to St Mary's Church (Markham 1973)

Figure 19: Market Square

32

Markets and Fairs

As previously mentioned, three early market grants have been linked to Stony Stratford the first made in 1194, and 1199 in the reign of Richard I, the market was also confirmed in 1200 by king John I, (Britnell 1974). It has been conjectured that the early market was originally held along the High Street at the northern end where the road is slightly wider (Croft R, 1982). On the Wolverton side there is no evidence for a market grant but probably some sort of fair at the same time as the fair to Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford (Page 1927).

There are a number of fair grants, the first dated to 1257 to Hugh de Vere for the 'vigil and morrow' of St Giles (Page 1927) and an additional fair was granted to the de Vere family in 1290 for the vigil and feast of Mary Magdalene (Page 1927). What is clear is that the Calverton end under the de Veres had a monopoly on trade and there are accounts of objections to this including in 1334 when Simon Gobion attacked the bailiff and broke up the fair (Sheahan 1868)

Bridge

The bridge over the Ouse was of great significance and vital to Stony Stratford's existence and economy. Before a bridge was constructed there would have originally been a fording point. It is thought that a bridge was established across the Ouse long before the 13th century but the earliest mention of a bridge is in 1254 when it was recorded that Hugh de Vere Earl of Oxford (owner of Calverton manor) paid half a mark (6s 8d) for a bridge vigil and pontage grants, (Brown 1985). However, the de Vere's receipt of river tolls was short lived, there are records of further pontage grants in the subsequent 150 years, these include grants made in 1349, 1352 and1380 (Page 1927). The importance of the bridge and the control of the crossings must have been the subject of friction between the de Veres and the de Wolvertons. The medieval bridge was eventually replaced in the 19th century but an 18th century illustration exists on the Britannia road map, which depicts a 6 bay stone bridge (Brown 1985).

Eleanor Cross

Stony Stratford is one of a handful of English towns that once boasted an Eleanor cross. The cross was erected to commemorate the brief repose of the body of Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I, who in 1291, journeyed back with her body from Nottingham to London. Commemorative crosses were set up at all these resting places along the route but only three survive. Stony Stratford's cross was believed to have been located at northerly entrance to the town although inexplicably it was demolished in the 1640s, (Page 1927). Although the cross was destroyed we have some idea as to its probable style from surviving examples at Northampton and Geddington. The same mason, John of Battle, was responsible for overseeing the carving of crosses from Northampton to St Albans.

Borough

There are no borough records surviving for Stony Stratford, and references to the borough are few, the first reference to burgesses comes from 1420 but little else is known. To a large extent Stony Stratford presents the same features as Fenny Stratford. Both towns occupy important positions on Watling Street and were interested in the maintenance of their bridges in a state of good repair, that of Stony Stratford spanning the important waterway of the Ouse. The organisation of the burgesses of Stony Stratford appears to be in as elementary a state as that of the burgesses of the sister town. The towns were linked together by the traders passing along Watling Street, and both were centres of commerce, focussing the industrial and agricultural activities of the surrounding country in their weekly markets and periodical fairs. It was therefore essential that the bridge which afforded access to the west and north of England should not be allowed to fall in decay. As mentioned, Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford paid half a mark for bridge vigil in 1254 with several pontage grants made in the 14th century. The first of these grants was partly, and the second wholly, for repair of the causeway adjacent to the bridge, and in 1391 a grant of pavage for four years to repair the highway between the two Stratfords was made to John Lughton and John Haywood, 'ermyte.'

Town layout

From the analysis of historical maps and the known archaeology there is no irregularity in the town morphology to suggest the presence of an earlier settlement core in Stony Stratford, (Anglo Saxon). The surviving morphology of the town indicates a planned linear design with burgage 'type' plots laid out at right angles on either side of Watling Street with servicing back lanes to the rear (Figure 20). This evidence for a planned foundation is supported in the 12th century bequest of Hamo, son of Meinfelin, which refers to the laying out of three plots on the Wolverton side of the town: two 1 acre plots at 12d rent and half an acre at 6d rent (Britnell 1977). These one acre specifications are comparable to the descriptions of burgage plots seen in the surviving foundation charter at Thame, Oxon, (Aston & Bond 1987).

On the Wolverton side there are a group of long plots which extend to the Vicarage road (formerly known as the Back Lane). Some redevelopment has occurred in these plots to the rear of the main buildings including new modern development as well as conversion of historic yards. Thirteen plot lines survive more or less intact from the High Street back to the Vicarage Road. These plots vary in length from around 115 to 125 metres with a width of 15 metres. Taking into account a degree of sub-division and amalgamation that has occurred over time, these dimensions indicate the plots have an overall area of half an acre which accords with the with extent of the 12th century bequest. The 19th century maps indicate some continuity of these burgage lines into the larger fields to the east of the borough suggesting the plots were a subdivision of these early fields. To the north the uniformity of burgage plots ends after St Mary Magdalene church where the curtilage/boundaries become much smaller. This distinct change may demarcate the boundary of the medieval borough on the Wolverton side although this change in character might be explained by the fire of 1756; the aftermath of which may have led to the disappearance of properties boundaries as well as removal of buildings (see section). This may also explain the truncation of back lane (OS 1st edition 25" map), now known as Vicarage Road. The lane does not run the full length of Wolverton side of the town but takes a right turn into Ostler's Lane. Markham has hypothesised that the original Back Lane would have run further north and curved around to join the top of the High Street at 168 (Markham 1974).

On the Calverton side of the High Street the morphology of plot boundaries displays similar characteristics to the Wolverton side. There are possibly nine medieval plot boundaries that survive, these are comparable in width to those at Calverton but the lengths are longer, up to 180 metres. Some of the former plot boundaries have been fossilised in the later street design, such as Prospect Road, Church Street and as boundaries for 19th century housing (York Road). Unlike the Wolverton side, a characteristic of the Calverton side is the insertion of Market Square to the south of St Giles church, the regularity and position of the market place cuts across medieval burgage plots suggesting that this was a planned development of the 13th/14th century, perhaps by the Earl of Oxford, proprietor of the manor of Calverton, who relocated the original 12th century market from the High Street. As with the Wolverton side, the Calverton plots and boundaries get significantly smaller as one progresses north of Mary Magdalene Catholic church. The rear of the burgage plots are served by a back lane known as Mill Lane. Mill Lane disappears as it runs towards the northern end of the town, although the route does continue as a footpath known historically as the Harlot's path (Markham 1974).

It can be hypothesised that the areas demarcated by the back lanes formed the original core of the medieval town. The areas further along the southern end of the High Street perhaps formed part of a later medieval suburban extension in the 14th and 15th century. It could also be conjectured that the area south of Mill lane and the market place was another medieval 'suburb'. From later documentary and place name evidence this area may contain some of Stony Stratford's medieval industries and specialist activities that were undesirable in the centre of town such as tanning and rendering. Horsefair Green is also another possible later medieval extension to the town, a relatively large proportion of public space characterised suburbs. Businesses such as the marketing of cattle and horses were more suited to an open situation with space for pens than the constricted streets within the core of the town, (Keen 1990).

Large inns predominate on the Wolverton side and these too were likely controlled by the de Wolverton family (Hyde & Markham 1948). The frontages of these buildings are particularly well preserved with primarily vernacular styles of architecture although some have been re-fronted in the Georgian or modern periods. However, many of the buildings on the high street date to the 18th century when two fires destroyed this part of the town.

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 Stony Stratford are complex and a more detailed study is required to fully understand them. A complete catalogue of the available documentary evidence relating to medieval manors is now available online via the National Archives Manorial Documents Registry produced in 2008 by the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies and the National Archives.

Stony Stratford is essentially a town created along the main road by two different manors although the east and western sides continuing to be governed by their parent manor well into the 19th century (Page W, 1927: 479).

West Stratford (Calverton)

This 'manor' is not mentioned in Domesday and was never a separate manor in its own right, descending with Calverton throughout the medieval period. Stratford is first mentioned in 1257 as a location for the fair granted at that time (Page W, 1927: 479). It was then subinfeudated by the Earls of Oxford. It was held by the family until 1506 when Robert Broughton, died in seised. His son John in 1516 made a settlement of the manor in view of the proposed marriage of his infant son John with Dorothy, a daughter of Thomas Earl of Norfolk, one of the trustees named being Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of York. John Broughton died in January 1517–18, and was succeeded by his son, but the manor evidently reverted to the Earls of Oxford shortly afterwards.

East Stratford (Wolverton)

This 'manor' did not receive any separate status until the 16th century, descending with the principal manor at Wolverton throughout the medieval period.

Trade, mills and industry

There are 15th century references to trades of ironmonger, chapman, woolman, brewer (Page 1927). There are also references to tanning industry at Stony Stratford, it is thought that an old medieval tan yard was probably located on the Ousebank although very few records survive, (Markham 1974).

Corn Mill

Stony Stratford has long possessed a corn mill on the river Ouse on the Calverton side of Stony Stratford, however there is some uncertainty about whether it originates to the medieval period. Documentary evidence makes this unclear as Stony Stratford is associated with Calverton parish; there is a reference in Domesday to a mill at Calverton manor (Morris 1978) and there is mention of two mills at Calverton in 1331 and three along the course of the river Ouse in 1586, The first proper documented reference is in 1581 with the purchase of the corn mill by John Penn from Thomas Piggott, (Fresse 2007). A mill stream or leet comes in from the south east whilst the main river passes around Mill field on the west, there is a reference to a Milnmede in the 15th century. From the evidence available it seems probable that a mill was established here by the late middle ages (Hyde & Markham 1948).

Hospitals & Schools

A leper hospital dedicated to St John the Baptist was founded c.1240; it is referred to as being without Stony Stratford located on the north side of the bridge. A further reference to the hospital is found in the 14th century, where the hospital is said to be situated near 'le Shrob' (a reference to a part of the Whittlewood Forest) and near the causeway leading to the bridge (Page 1927). This would put the hospital within the bounds of Old Stratford, Northants. To date there has been no known evidence of the hospital in any archaeological event or excavation. Despite the physical absence of the most important fact about the hospital and the chael is that they afford an illustration of the Church's social and religious activities in the township.

In 1346 licence was granted to the good men of Stony Stratford to found a chapel in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr in a place called 'Scolhous' in Stony Stratford, and to endow it and ordain a chantry in it for a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily. (Markham 1948 p.114). There is no further mention of this chapel, but its name suggests that it may have been connected with the chief guild of the town, licence to found or refound which, as the guild or fraternity of St. Mary and St. Thomas, was granted in 1476. (Page 1927)

Fraternity of Our Lady

Founded in 1476 the Fraternity of Our Lady was a religious guild of brethren & sisters which had to the power to elect two guardians an elaborate service in both the chapels of Mary Magdalene and St Giles.

Inns and Taverns

The oldest recorded inn is Grikes or Grilkes Inn 1317 on the site of the Barley Mow inn (Croft R, 1982). The oldest identifiable inn is St Peter's Keys, now the Cross Keys which was mentioned in 1464, this is thought to be some sort of ecclesiastical lodging house. A number of other inns are mention in the 15th century document these include: Herber Inn, Rising Sun, the Lyon, the Swan (92-94 High Street), The Cock, the Bull & the White Horse (Markham 1948). The Cock, mentioned 1500-1515, the Swan 15th century, Red Lion 1529 (Page 1927)

Figure 20: The Cock Hotel
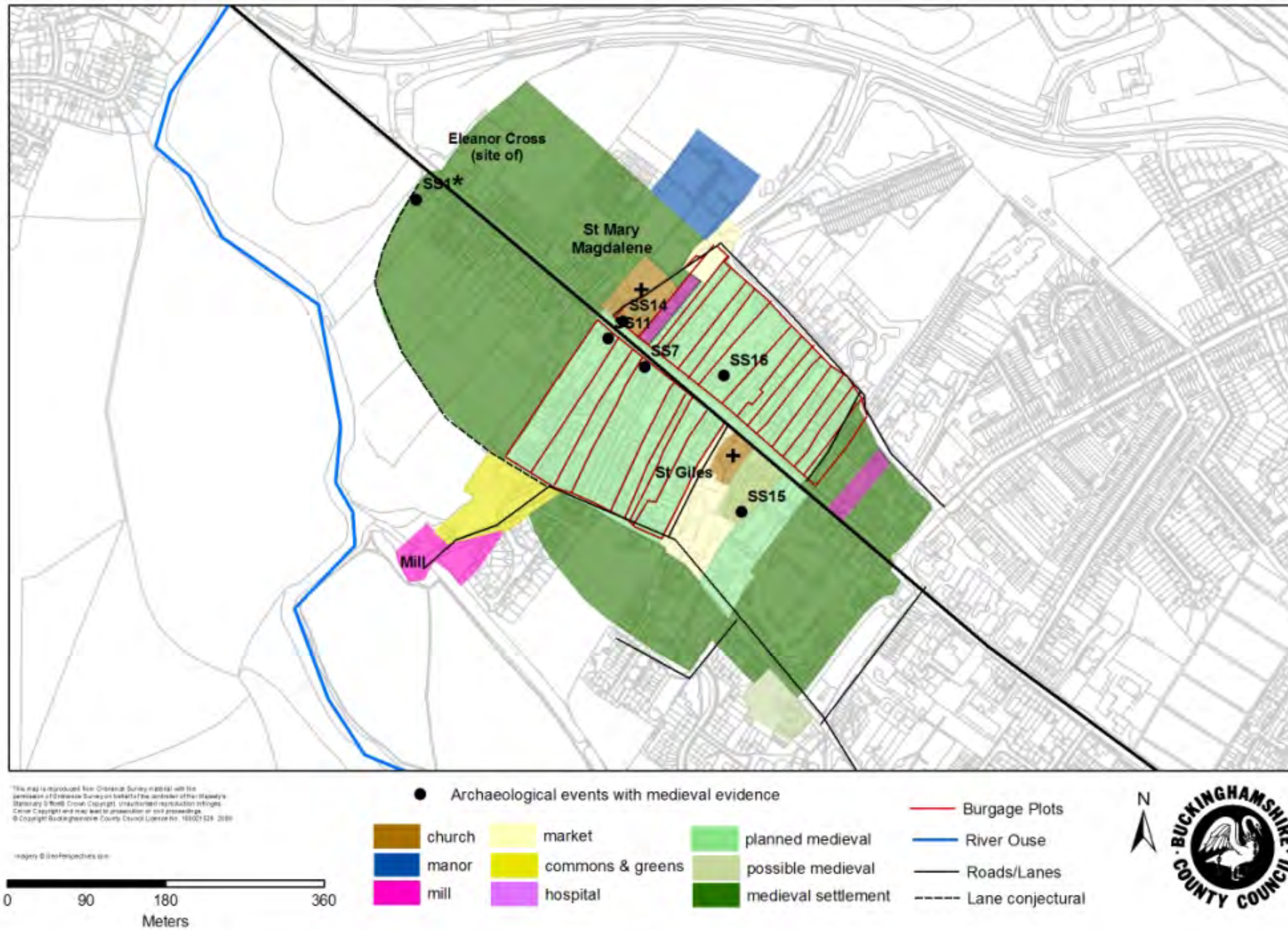
Figure 21: Possible extent of the town in the medieval period

4.5   Post medieval synthesis and components (1536-1800)

Summary

In the Post Medieval period the division between east and west side of Stony Stratford was maintained although the de Vere family were no longer the principal lords of Calverton manor. They were replaced by Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland and then in 1616 Sir Thomas Bennett, Alderman of the city of London assumed the tile of the lord of the manor. The Bennett family were lords of the Calverton side of Stony Stratford until 1694 when the inheritance followed the female line and ending up in the domain of the Earl of Salisbury. By contrast the Wolverton end was maintained by the de Wolverton family until the early 18th century when it passed to the crown. In 1738 it was sold to Queen Anne's physician Dr John Radcliffe and by 1714 passed to University College Oxford.

Town layout

A bull ring is mentioned to the rear of the Swan in the 16th century (Hyde & Markham 1948)

Archery butts recorded between the causeway and the river (Hyde & Markham 1948)

Markets & Fairs

Unsuccessful petition for a market on the east side in 1657 (Page 1927)

1662 weekly market granted to Simon Bennett, doubtless held on the west side (Page 1927) Market continued until 1792 (Page 1927)

1662 four fairs granted for the west side (Page 1927)

1792 three annual fairs held (Page 1927)

Trade, mills and industry

The principal trades in Stony Stratford were associated with inn-keeping, the increase in documentation a number of inns these include: Rose & Crown 1609 (Page); The Swan & two Necks 1609 (Page); White Horse late 16th century (Page); George 1609 (Page) and the White Hart 1625 (Page). Messuage and malting referred to at Stony Mill on East Side and a Lyons Close on the West Side (CBS: D/GA/51 Deeds 1663-1689).

Radcliffe M.S relating to Stony Stratford lists some 36 tradesmen and 17 different trades in the town in the 17th century

Tanning and Shoemaking

From the 16th to 18th centuries Stony Stratford was renowned for its leather dressing and various leather working industries such as shoemaking. There is documentary evidence from the 16th century which shows that the shoemakers from Stony Stratford, Wycombe and London submitted a petition about the effects of foreign competition on domestic trade.   The shoemaking trade declined in the town many shoemakers relocated to Northampton. (Markham)

The tanning industry is located to the Calverton side of the town. It is known that the Penn family established a tannery in 1600 at Stratford House on the corner of market square. The earliest records are non existent but there is a reference in a deed dated 1712 when Robert Onely of Leicester mortgaged to John Ward of Castlethorpe: "all the messuage or tenement commonly called the Tannhouse and the Tanyard and orchard there. In 1720 the Robert Onely sold the tannery to Thomas Harris, Cordwainer of Stony Stratford who in turn sold it in 1790 to Mr Warren a leather seller in Church Street. Leather and tanning continued at Church Street into the 19th and early 20th centuries. Within the walled garden at Stratford House still exist some of the tan pits, (MKHER   ).

Lace making

One of Stony Stratford's most lucrative industries was lace making. The origins of lace making in the town are known about since the 16th century, the catalyst for lace making in England is often attributed to Dutch refugees (1563) and French Huguenots (1572). By 1600 there were highly organised factors who toured the countryside collecting lace from makers for sale at lace markets at Stony Stratford as well as Newport Pagnell and Bedford. Inn keepers at Stony Stratford became indirect employers of labour, as through the medium of inns the provided valuable market facilities for lace to travellers on the road. They would keep stock of various designs on sale and if demand justified but they would contract out lace makers to supplied specified lengths, (Hyde & Markham 1948). The inn keepers profited as middle men, although not much in the way of material remains survives to show the former existence of this industry, although the profits can perhaps be seen in the construction of the buildings fronting the High Street.

Events

Stony Stratford was affected by a series of fires in the 18th century: 1703, 1725, 1736 and 1742. Two of the fires were particularly large and had a profound effect upon the town, the blaze of 1736 destroyed 53 houses (Brown 1985) the fire was confined to Church Street and the west side of the High Street (Croft R, 1982). Although largest fire occurred in 1742 when 146 houses were said to have been destroyed including the church of St. Mary Magdalene. An account in the Northampton Mercury stated that the fire started at the Bull Hotel (Croft R, 1982). The fire rapidly spread owing to a strong south easterly wind which fanned the flames from the Bull towards the bridge. Pieces of burning thatch were even said to have started fires in Old Stratford but not a house was lost to the south or east. (Hyde & Markham 1948) The estimated cost of the damage was put at £22,000 and led the bishop of Lincoln to raise money for rebuilding from his diocese. The greatest loss was the church of St Mary Magdalene, which was irreparably damaged; much of the stone was plundered by 'farmers and hotel owners' for rebuilding of walls and houses while the church bells were sent to St Neots, Cambridgeshire. Only the intervention of the antiquarian Browne Willis saved St Mary's tower from total destruction. The Rev Cole of Bletchley believed that the losses and costs incurred by the fire were overestimated and that the town did not suffer too much as a consequence (Hyde & Markham 1948). Although what is agreed is that the fires triggered a significant rebuilding period in the town (Brown 1985).

Roads & Turnpikes

Sheahan records that the bridge over the Ouse was partly destroyed in the Civil War and had become very dilapidated (Sheahan 1862).

It is known that Watling street contained numerous tollgates in the 18th century to pay for the maintenance of the road, although the charges seem to have a positive effect as in 1760 the Rev Cole of Bletchley described as 'one of the best in the kingdom' (Brown 1985)

Nonconformity

Nonconformists were active in Stony Stratford in the 17th century and in 1661 Jon Crook, a Quaker minister was arrested with seven others for attempting to hold an illegal meeting in the neighbourhood. Although by 1672 the house of Edmund Carter was licensed for Presbyterian worship. (Page 1927) There are also records for the persecution of Catholics; Thomas Smith of Stony Stratford was apprehended in 1652 on suspicion of being a Jesuit and in 1666 the house of John Digby, son of Sir Kenelm Digby, 'a strong Papist', was searched and 300 arms found, (Page 1927).

Hospitals & Schools

There are a number of accounts of schools established at this time, many of which were accommodated in pre-existing buildings with other functions. In 1609 a school was established at the Rose & Crown inn (Markham, 1973: 197)

Workhouse/poorhouse

In 1660 a parish workhouse was established on the Wolverton side of Stony Stratford on what was the Red Lion Ale house and before that the site of former Guildhouse, (6 High Street). There is an account of the dimensions and layout of the workhouse which included a courtyard a long hall, (Hyde & Markham 1948). The workhouse stood until 1740 when it was demolished and rebuilt. This second workhouse lasted until 1890 when it was demolished when it was deemed to be too dilapidated and unsanitary. The workhouse made way for the Retreat almshouses which survive to this day, (Hyde & Markham 1948). There are accounts of the origin medieval foundations being unearthed in the 19th century rebuilding, this included large masonry blocks, a piscina and moulded stone door jambs, (Page 1927).

Curiously there are no records for an early workhouse on the Calverton side. The absence of a workhouse/poorhouse has led some to speculate that the workhouse on the Wolverton side provided early poor relief for much the town. However, a document dating to 1767 mentions a workhouse at St Giles, and another dated to 1815 refers to the permission to pull down cottages at the 'Old Workhouse yard' which was located on the corner of Church and Mill Street (Markham); this suggests that a workhouse was established in Calverton for some time. It also seems that the there was a different form of relief with the poor accommodated in cottages known as poorhouses along the High Street. Workhouses continued to be operated at a parish level until the establishment of union workhouses in the late 19th century; Stony Stratford came under the jurisdiction of the Yardley Gobion workhouse, Northants.

The Civil War

During the English civil war the allegiances of the town were divided, Calverton manor held by the Bennett family were supporters of the Parliamentarians while Wolverton manor held by the Longville family were Royalist supporters (Markham & Hyde 1948). Stony Stratford was positioned on a strategic route and it is known that the Earl of Cleveland maintained a station here for the Roylaists and Charles I himself passed through the town on the way to Woburn (Page 1927). Despite Stony Stratford's association with the Royalist cause, there are no records of reprisals against the town, although it is recorded that bridge was partially damaged and became very dilapidated, (whether this was a result of conflict or a consequence of a lack of maintenance is unclear), while the town's Eleanor cross was also destroyed.

Enclosure

Early private enclosure on the Calverton side is recorded in the 16th and 17th centuries, although the remainder of the parish was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1787, (Tate 1947). The biggest consequence of the enclosure act was that it resulted in Stony Stratford becoming a parish in its own right, (Page 1927).

Figure 22: Possible extent of the town in the post medieval period
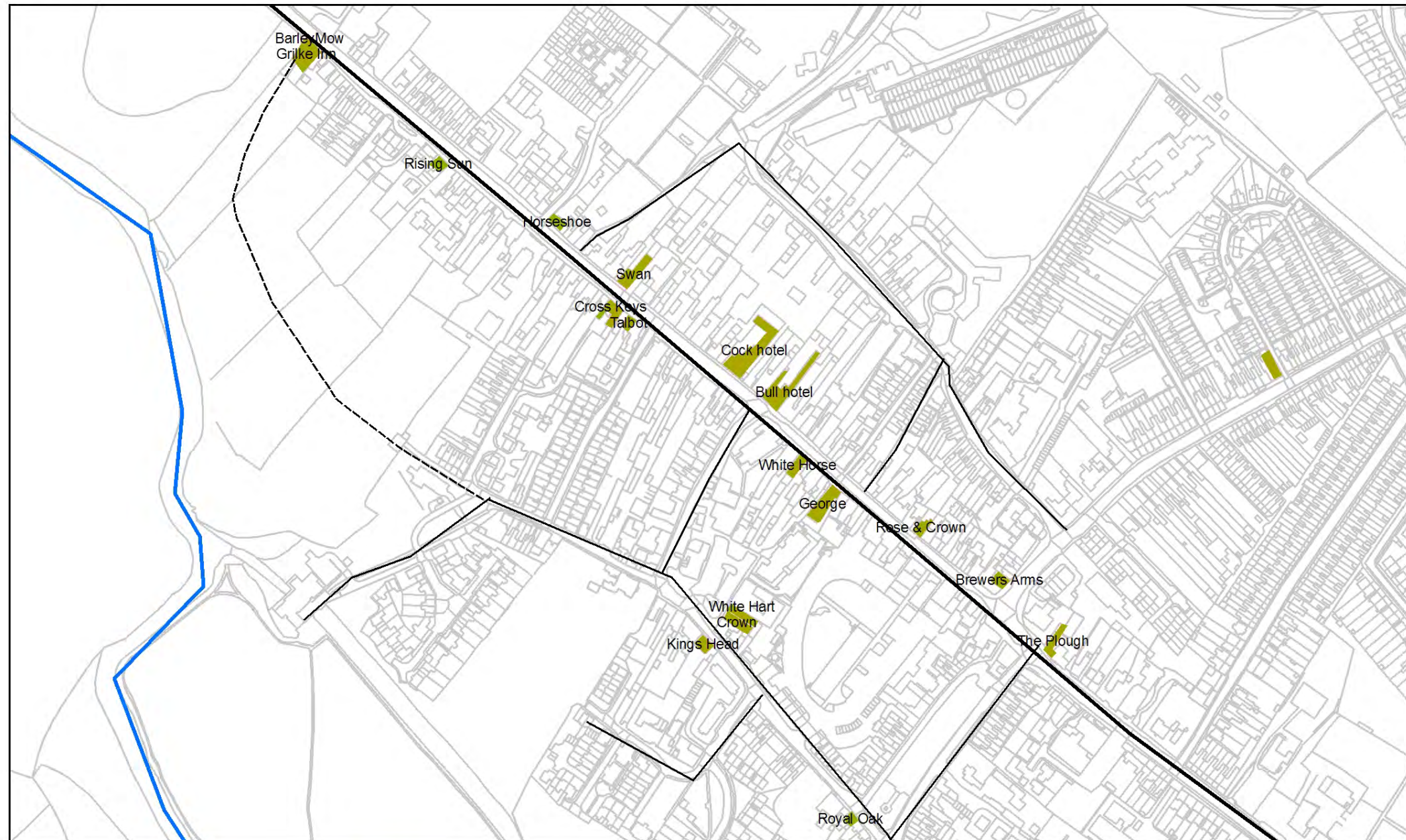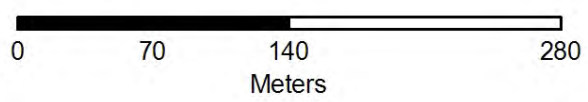
Figure 23: Inns and taverns in the post medieval period
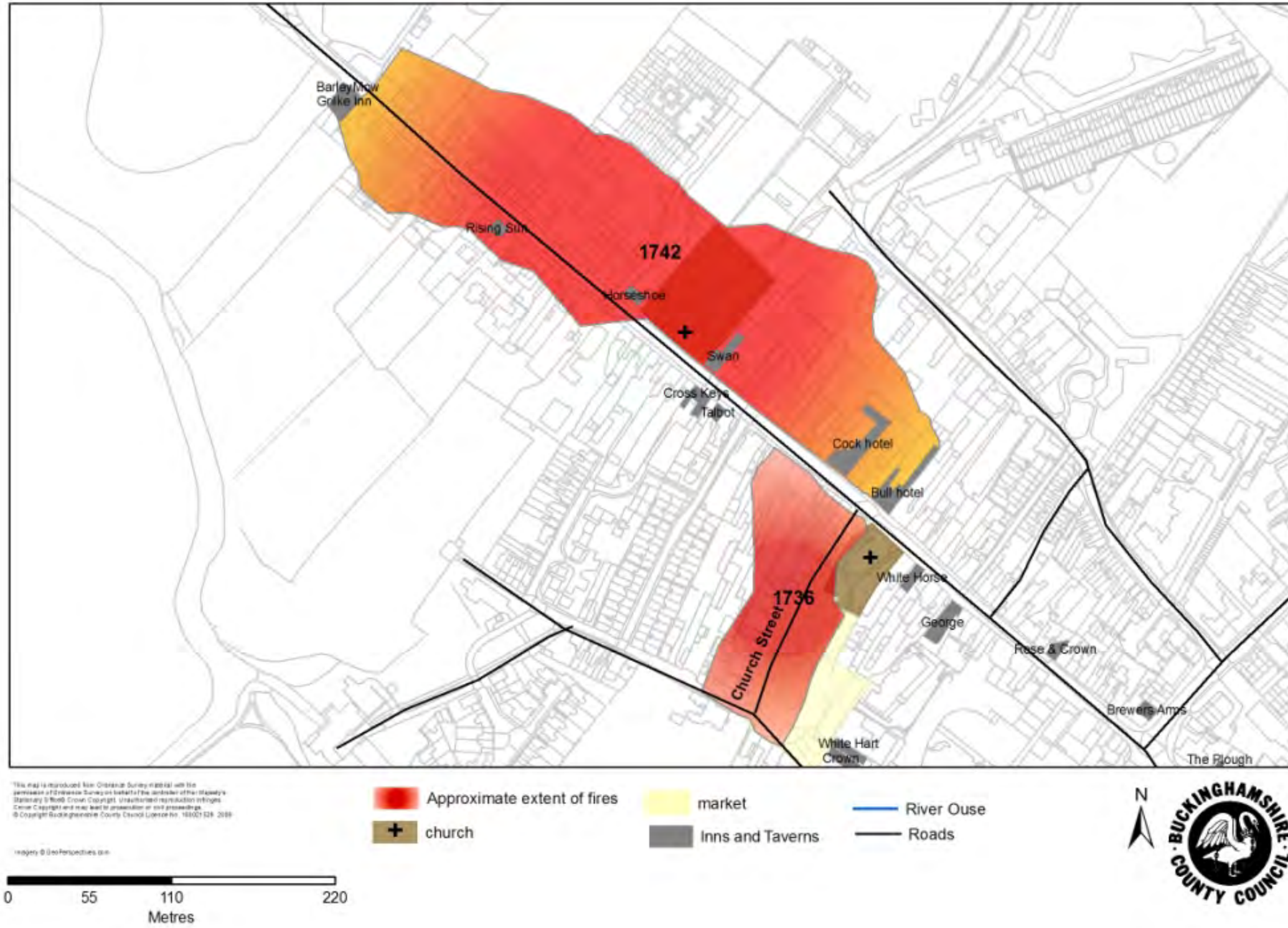
Figure 24: Fires in the post medieval period

4.6   Modern synthesis and components (1800-Present)

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

Leather Working

The trade of leatherworking is long established in Stony Stratford with a tannery and leather works at Church Street. In 1819 the tan works was taken over by Samuel Sharp of Towcester whose family owned another tannery in London. The company was joined by F.W. Wollard in 1850, thereafter the company focussed on currying, to take advantage of the town's equine/coaching trade. This change proved to be very successful, the firm became renowned as one of the most celebrated leather dressing firms in the Midlands. As a consequence Sharp and Wollards extended/enlarged the premises c.1900. However, the development of the motor car and an increase in motorised traffic saw a decline in trade - although the business remained viable, it even expanded in the 1980s to establish a second workshop at neighbouring Cosgrove. The firm still operates under the original name Samuel Sharp although the operations ceased at Stony Stratford in 1987.

Wolverton to Stony Stratford tramway

The Wolverton to Stony Stratford tramway was opened in 1887 it was designed to transport workers to and from Wolverton railway works. The service was extended to run as far as the village of Deanshanger in 1888, but was withdrawn within two years as it proved uneconomical in operation. The Stratford terminus was for most of its life located outside the Cock Hotel. Near to Russell Street in Stony Stratford the tram entered a depot and circled round the back of the houses in a loop, thus turning round to return to Wolverton. Later, a "run-round loop" was added outside the Foresters Arms.

The rolling stock included two engines, two tramcars built to hold 80 and one for 20 people, and two were built to hold 100. A smaller tramcar was originally used for the Deanshanger arm of the tram route, but when this service ceased it was used for off-peak times between Wolverton and Stony Stratford.

The running of the tram service had been taken over by the London & North Western Railway, and this stabilised the business. However, other quicker and cheaper forms of transport began to rival the tram, such as coaches and bicycles. In 1924, the London & North Western Railway was incorporated into the newly-formed London Midland & Scottish Railway group. The tram service was maintained, although it was no longer financially viable. When the General Strike came in 1926, the tram service was suspended and never resumed. The tram tracks were dug up and removed, and the tramcars sold or dismantled.

Hayes Boat yard

Stony Stratford is associated with one of the more incongruous industries for a land locked town more than sixty miles from the sea; it was a centre for the production of ocean going tug boats and launches. In the late 1840's Edward Hayes started a small foundry on the London Road with a forge called the Watling Works, initially manufacturing steam engines & farm equipment, but by the 1860s the firm began to specialise in the building of marine engines and then boat building. Completed boats were towed by Steam engine to Old Stratford where they were placed on the canal and floated to London. Many of the boats were commissioned by companies and governments and exported as far away as Russia and Egypt. However, many Hayes boats were used on the Thames and coastal areas of southern England. Boat-building continued successfully until 1925 when the last vessel, the Sparteolus, a river Thames tug was dispatched to London. (Markham)

Market revived 1888 (Page 1927)

One fair has continued (Page)

Two pin factories recorded at 12-13 Market Square and another on the High Street opposite St. Mary's Church (Markham)

Gas works

A gasworks was established on the Wolverton side at the northern end of the town (NGR). These were demolished in 1956. The site is now occupied by a caravan showroom.

Summary	1830	1842	1850	1864	1877	1887	1891	1903	1911	1920	1935
Professional	80	85	84	99	79	91	62		67	67	59
Agric/General	0	3	3	1	3	3	1		0	0	1
Artisans/trades	41	42	40	31	20	15	18		20	13	6
Service/Provision	80	85	84	99	79	91	62		67	67	59
Merchant/dealer	30	30	41	35	40	42	53		53	47	58

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

Civic and modern religious structures

Baptist Chapel, Horsefair Green: A Baptist community was long established in Stony Stratford their first chapel founded in 1656 at Horsefair Green. The original chapel was demolished and a new one built in 1823 (Page 1927)

Congregational Church, Wolverton Road: Built in 1823 the chapel is similar in design to the Baptist chapel on Horsefair Green.

Wesleyan Chapel, Silver Street: 1844 Methodist chapel, Market Square (Page 1927)

Cemetery, Calverton End, contains two mortuary chapels dating to 1856 (Page 1927)

St Mary the Virgin, London Road: a new church dedicated to St Mary the Virgin was built in 1864 and still within Wolverton parish – designed by George Gilbert Scott in a gothic style. By 1870 a new parish known as Wolverton St Mary was delineated to cover the end of the town.

Cemetery, London Road: Late 19th century lychgate designed by local architect E. Swinfen Harris, (Pevsner & Williamson 1994).

St Mary Magdalene Roman Catholic Church, High Street: Constructed in 1958/58 built on the site of a town house known as St Oswalds, (Markham).

Fire Engine House

As a town afflicted by a series of fires it is unsurprising that Stony Stratford formed a volunteer fire service in the 19th century. The first 'brigade' was reputedly located on Wolverton End of the High Street on the site of the former gasworks and consisted of a horse drawn pump, (Markham). Stony Stratford's first purpose built fire station was constructed in 1864 and located at 14 Silver Street. By the 20th century the was no longer suitable for modern use and operations transferred to ?? in ??

The Old Police Station (market square)

Before the advent of the police force upholding law and order was the responsibility of the parish. A parish constable was elected annually to work alongside church wardens and overseers. To temporarily restrain criminals or offenders Stony Stratford had its own lock up known as 'the cage' which was located in the Market Square. However, this became dilapidated and was replaced by purpose built cells in 1852. In 1864 the building was extended and redesigned into a purpose built police station and court room for petty sessions. The construction of a police station was probably a result of the introduction of The Police Act of 1856 which heralded the arrival of county constabularies to replace parish constables. Architecturally the building is in a gothic style and is a key building on the square. The police station was closed in 1985 and the responsibilities transferred to Wolverton police station.

Bridges

In 1801 a Parliamentary Act was obtained for improving the streets, lanes and other places in the town and for repairing the causeway leading from the town to the bridge.   This was the origins of the Bridge and street charity which took over various properties bequeathed to the town. By 1800 Turnpike accounts show that on average 35 coaches, four wagons and 359 animals were passing through Stony Stratford every day. As a consequence of this heavy traffic the Bridge collapsed. However, under a new act of 1834 the bridge was taken down and a new one erected, constructed of Millstone Grit. These modifications also coincided with the whole of the London to Holyhead road had being reconstructed under the supervision of Thomas Telford.

Inns

The coaching age reached its peak in the 1830s. It is this period that the inns of Stony Stratford reach their height of expansion. Many inns extended their properties to accommodate the increase in guests and travellers stopping off at the town. Evidence of this can be seen at the George and Cross Keys. However this boom ended abruptly with the advent of the railways, especially the development of neighbouring Wolverton as a railway town, consequently trade through the town diminished. Old inns struggled to survive and some closed including the Swan pub.

Railways

In 1885 the Stony Stratford and District Light Railway Company was formed and the first tram ran in May 1887 from the Barley Mow pub to Wolverton station. In 1889 the route was extended to Deanshanger but this proved to be uneconomical. The service provided transportation for railway workers to and from the factories at Wolverton. The service had modest success and operated until 1926 until it was by the cheaper bus service.

The development of the railways had a profound effect upon Stony Stratford, as most of the trade had now shifted away from the roads to the railways.

Hospitals & Schools pre 1945

St Paul's School

Located on the High Street; St Paul's school is composed of a collection of buildings the most notable being the imposing red brick and rock faced chapel. Originally founded in 1863 by the Rev. W.T. Sankey, St Paul's school was a public grammar school/college until it closed in 1895. It was temporarily the site of a cigar factory but it then became an orphanage begun by J.W.C. Fegan a wealthy and religious man, who had dedicated his life to helping homeless boys in London. The orphanage lasted from 1900 to 1961. The school was sold and re-opened in 1962 as a Franciscan School although this closed in 1972. The school buildings are now used for retail, offices and dwellings.

Church School, Wolverton Road

Designed by Swinfen Harris in 1867-73 the school was associated with the adjacent St Mary's church. The building was later converted to the Plough Inn in 1937. The limestone walls are laced with patterns in red brick. There is also a matching master's house also in Wolverton road.

Cottage Hospital

In the mid 19th century a cottage hospital was established in Horsefair Green but it was soon discontinued in favour of the hospital fund to pay expenses of treatment at Northampton General Hospital. A Provident Dispensary was also established next to the cottage hospital in 1866, this was an early form of sickness insurance for the poorer classes.

Hospitals & Schools post 1945

Pest House, Horn Lane

A Pest House was constructed in Horn Lane; this functioned as a hospital or hostel for persons afflicted with communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, cholera, or smallpox. The building continued to be used until the 1920s.

Secular Buildings – the impact of modern infill

Perhaps some of the first buildings to be put terraced houses to accommodate the railway workers at Wolverton, examples of these can be seen at Wolverton Road, Prospect Road.

Much of the surrounding 20th century housing was built before the town became part of Milton Keynes but some belong to the new city. The most notable buildings are Magdalen Close, MKDC housing of 1978-80 by Anthony MacKay (project architect) in red brick, some with mono pitched roofs and car parking bays. There is also the Latimer estate found at Calverton End which has attractive housing designed by architect Cliff Nicholls and built in 1974-76; these buildings are characterised by high brick walls enclosing small courtyards, with pergolas on the front entrances of each house. Also of note are the houses in Tudor Gardens an *archigram* scheme built in 1974-5.
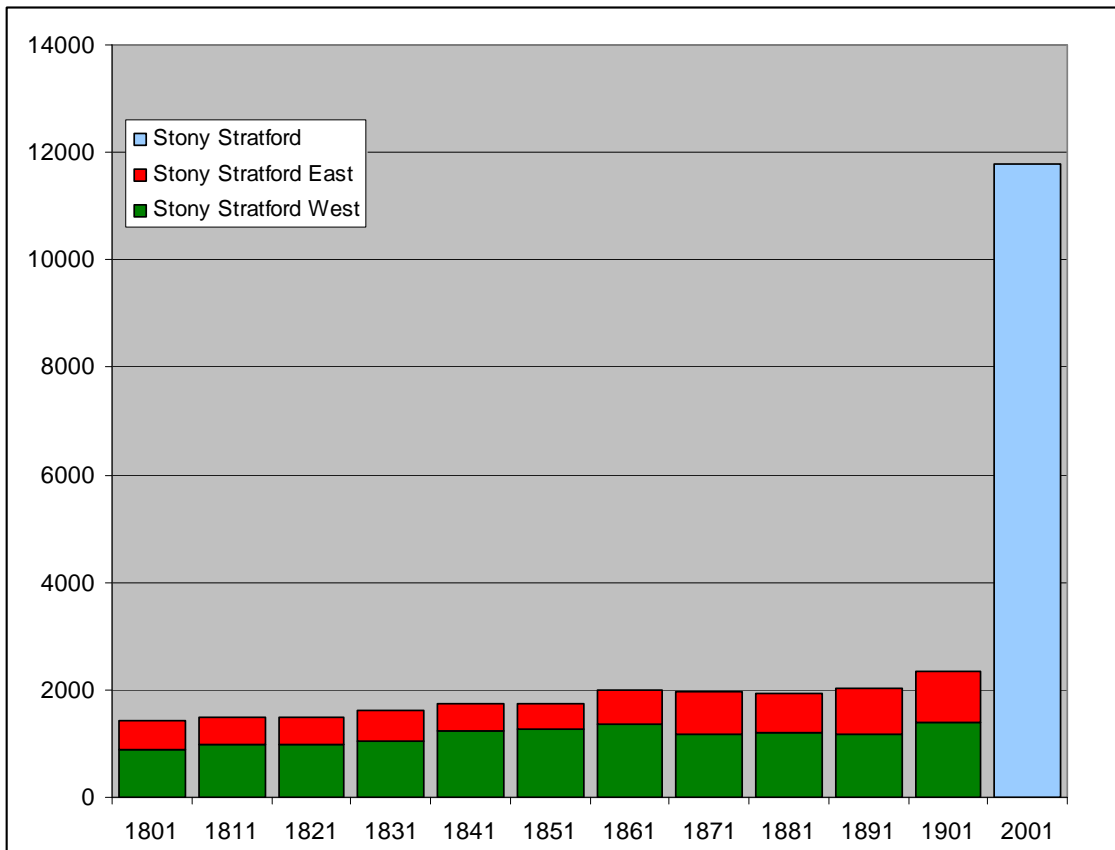
Figure 25: Graph showing population changes in Stony Stratford (excluding 1901 to 1991)
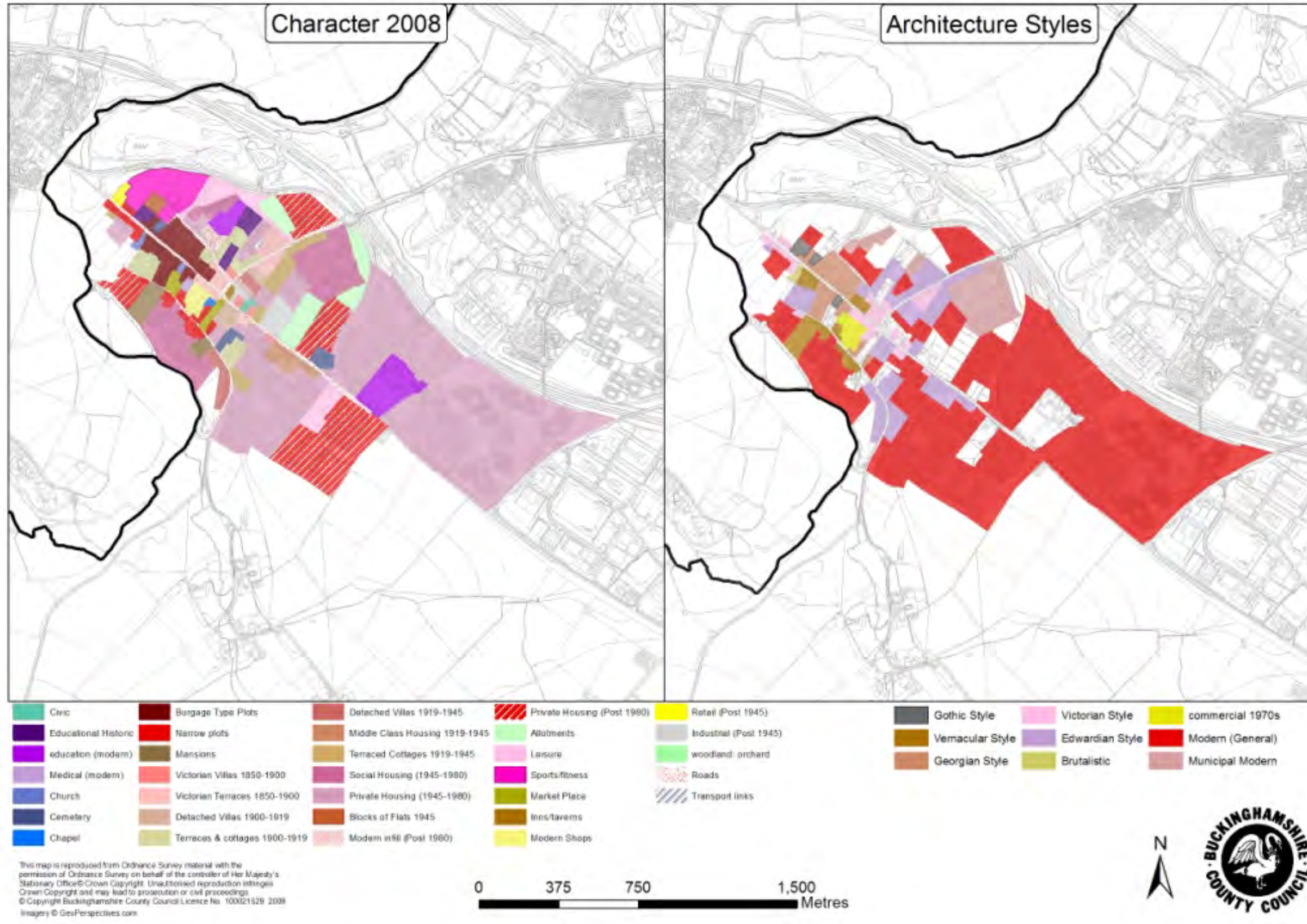
Figure 26: Character of the town and architectural styles

Settlement morphology

Period development

Legend (Settlement morphology):
- Linear Market
- square market
- Access
- Greens/Commons
- Historic Close
- Linear
- Looped Network
- Rectilinear/grid
- Winding Roads

Legend (Period development):
- Medieval 1200-1500
- Post Medieval 1500-1800
- Victorian 1800-1850
- Late Victorian 1850-1900
- Edwardian 1900-1915
- Inter War 1915-1945
- Post War 1945-1980
- Modern Post 1980

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office© Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. © Copyright Buckinghamshire County Council Licence No. 100021529 2009 Imagery © GesPerspectives.com

0   375   750   1,500 Metres

N

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE · COUNTY COUNCIL

Figure 27: Morphological and period development

49

5   Historic Urban Zones

5.1   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:

- A summary of the zone including reasons for the demarcation of the zone.

- An assessment of the known and potential archaeological interest for pre 20th century areas only.

- An assessment of existing built character.

5.2   Historic Urban Zones

The creation of these zones begins with several discrete data sets including historical cartography and documentary sources; known archaeological work; buildings evidence (whether listed or not) and the modern urban character (Figure 28). From this, a picture can be drawn of the changes that have occurred to the built character within a given area over a given period. Discrete areas of the town that then show broad similarities can be grouped as one zone.

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

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

Historical and topographical modelling covers a variety of sources including;

- Historical maps and documentary research – historical consultancy work, an analysis of historic routes and an analysis of manorial holdings where available

- Archaeological and environmental evidence – data stored in the HER, geological and soils databases provided by the BGS and Cranfield University and an analysis of the distribution of pottery fabrics for the Saxon and medieval periods

The Built Character heading incorporates the following sources;

- Built environment – English Heritage listed buildings and historic map research

- An analysis of the modern urban form – The historic urban character database produced for this project and designations such as Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens

5.3   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.
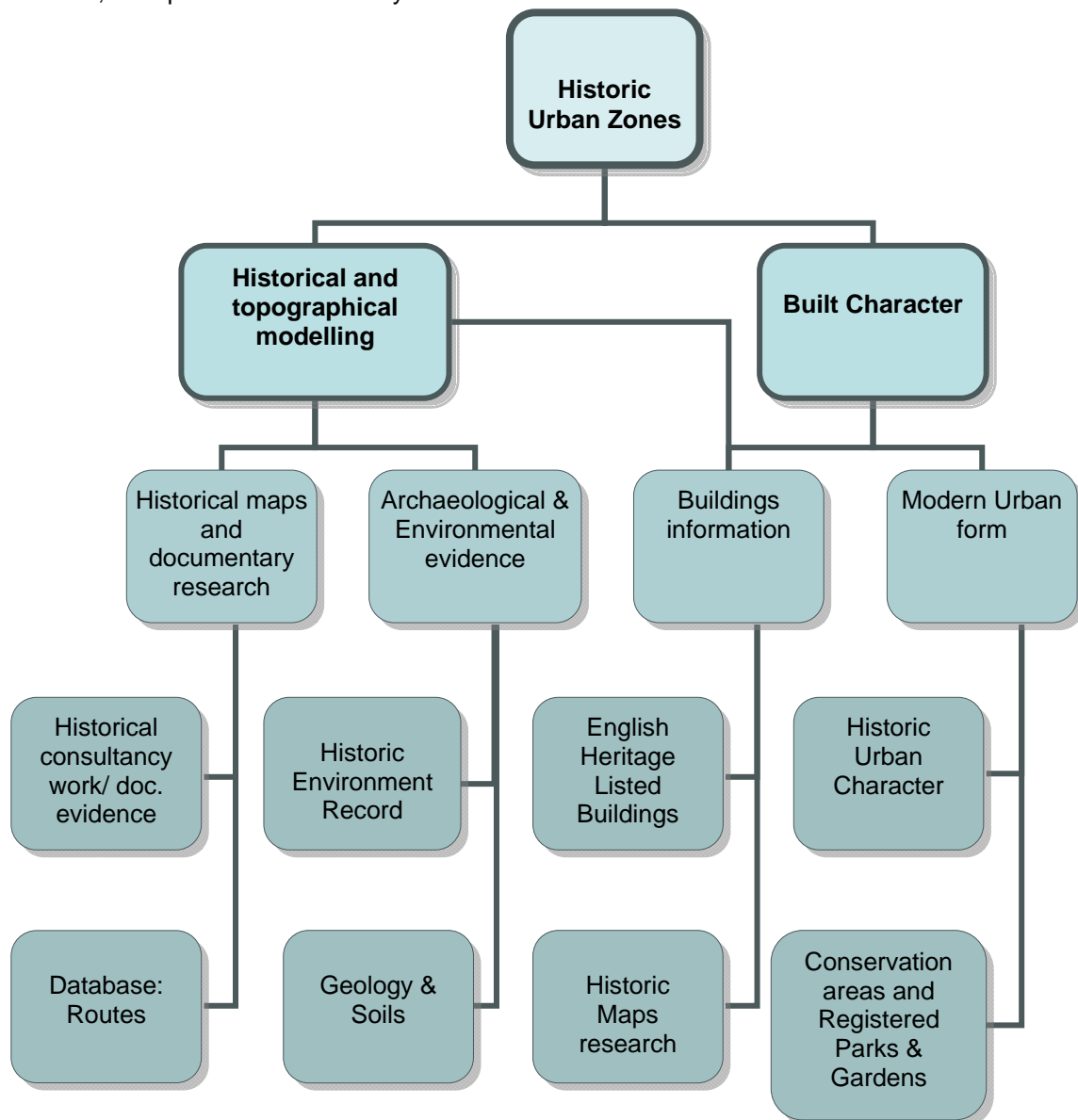
Figure 28: Diagram showing the processes involved in the creation of the urban character zones

Period

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

- Early Medieval foundations 1000 -1100 and/or with possible proto or pre urban antecedents. Potential for remains with a very wide date range of a thousand years or more.

- Medieval Foundations of 1100 -1536 with remains relating to Medieval and Post Medieval establishment and change

- Post 1536 - establishment and change occurring after 1536. Post-medieval remains only

- Post 1800 – modern development

Survival

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

- High = Documented survival of extensive significant remains

- Medium = Documented survival of significant remains

- Low = Documented extensive destruction/loss/absence of remains

- Uncertain = Insufficient information for reliable judgment

Potential

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

- High - Areas predicted to contain stratified or waterlogged buried deposits or early structural elements within standing buildings. High potential for environmental finds such as anoxic environments with pH of over 7. (peats, waterlogged deposits)

- Medium - Areas predicted to contain significant buried deposits and/or potential for hidden structural elements. Potential for environmental finds can be varied, covers a wide range of soil types.

- Low Areas predicted to have limited survival of archaeological deposits e.g. due to destruction of subsurface deposits by modern development.   Low potential for environmental finds such as oxic environments with a neutral pH. (brown earths)

- Uncertain - Areas with insufficient data to make any meaningful prediction

Group Value

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

Diversity

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

- High – 3 or more phases

- Medium – 2 major phases

- Low – Single phase

- Unknown

5.4   Heritage Values

The assessment has also adopted the methodology outlined in the English Heritage document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (2007).* This is intended to help ensure

consistency when carrying out assessments on the historic environment by proposing an integrated approach to making decisions, based on a common process.

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

- *Evidential*: The potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity e.g. through study of buried archaeological remains or historic buildings

- *Historical*: Derives from the ways in which past people and events and aspects of live can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be either illustrative of particular activities or process or associative with famous people or events.

- *Aesthetic*: Derives the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. It can reflect deliberate design (e.g. architecture) or the fortuitous coming together of features to create a 'patina' of age.

- *Communal Value*: derive from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values can be closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects manifesting as symbolic, commemorative, social or spiritual values.
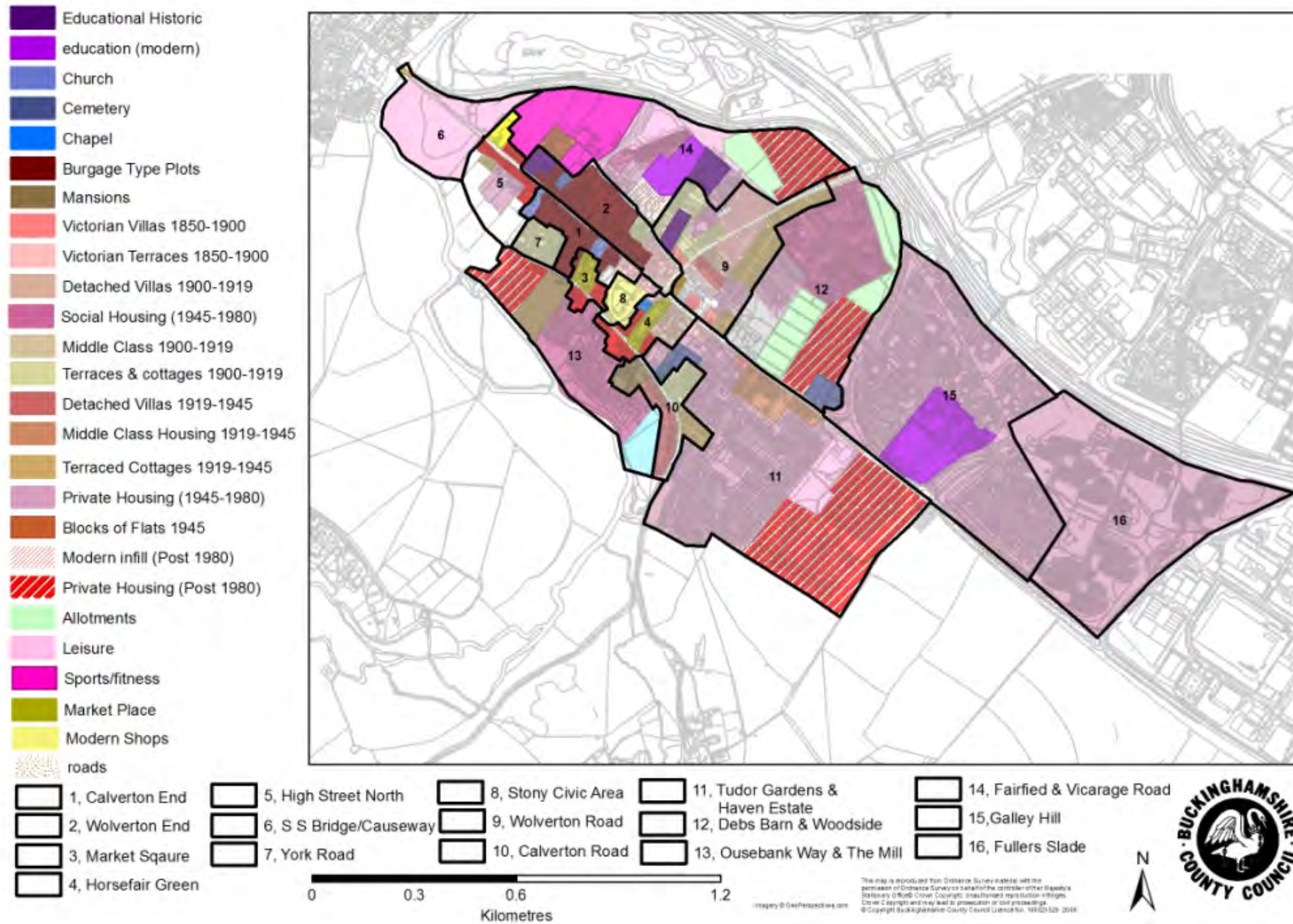
Figure 29: Historic Character Zones for Stony Stratford

5.5   Historic Settlement

Zone 1: Calverton			
Summary: Calverton is defined by the historic western side of Stony Stratford High Street from No. 23 in the south to Mary Magdalene Catholic Church in the north. This area also includes the historic parish church of St. Giles, located on the High Street and the area of settlement to the south of the road. The dominant urban character types within this zone largely consist of medieval burgage type plots with wide frontage buildings while at the southern end the composed of later Victorian terraces.			
Historical: The morphology of Calverton is characterised by regular linear plots leading off from the main street, evidence for the town's medieval planning probably around the late 12th and early 13th centuries, when the town was founded to take advantage of the important road to London. The plot lengths, determined by the market place in front and the forming a back lane are between 150 and 160 metres in length suggesting a high level of uniformity, the plots are straight and conform to the classic burgage type plot. There has been substantial sub-division of the original plots and modern redevelopment has partially removed many of the surviving plot boundaries at the rear of the properties. Calverton was commercially the dominant side of the town for much of Stony Stratford's history, and was associated with the de Vere (the Earls of Oxford) and Bennett families who held the manors at Calverton and Stony Stratford. The town is also famous for the visitation of successive monarchs including John I, Edward VI – who frequently held court. There are records of numerous inns and taverns associated with the towns coaching trade, including the Cross Keys which has medieval origins and the Old George which dates back to 1609.			
Evidential: Seven archaeological investigations have been carried out in this zone of which five have produced positive results, the majority along the High Street (SS4, SS7, SS9, SS11, SS15). A small scale watching brief to the front of the Museum uncovered post medieval and modern evidence while a second watching brief at 15 Market Square uncovered medieval pottery as well as undated construction evidence. The potential for archaeological evidence should remain high for this zone. While existing archaeological evidence is limited, the alluvial geology and proximity to the River Ouse couple with the known existence of tanning and leatherworking within the town suggests a good potential for waterlogged deposits of leather and wood. There are 39 listed buildings in this zone including three 15th and one 16th century building, eleven 17th century, thirteen 18th century and eleven 19th century buildings. One grade II* which is St Giles church. They are predominately built of brick in a vernacular style in long sections of 17th-18th century terraced housing, the uniformity of design and material on this side of the High Street is in sharp contrast to the distinctive buildings of the south side. Calverton End also contains an example of more contemporary architecture with the Roman Catholic church built by Deacon & Laing Ltd in 1957.			
Aesthetic: Calverton High Street frontage contains high status dwellings consisted of often large well made late medieval and post medieval buildings. The dominant architectural styles are vernacular and Georgian styles with some Victorian architecture but little modern intrusion.			
Communal Value: Calverton is part of the commercial hub of Stony Stratford containing a good quantity of shops, pubs and restaurants town. The zone also contains St Giles and Mary Magdalene Catholic church which are spiritual and communal centres in the town.			
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: Medieval Foundations of 1100 -1536 Survival: Medium Group Value: Commercial Cluster Diversity: Medium Potential: High	Morphology:	Linear Market	Density: High
	Character Types:	Burgage Type Plots Church	Narrow Plots
	Architecture	Georgian	Gothic
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post medieval: Wide frontage Medieval: Church	Victorian Terraces 1850-1900 Medical Modern
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick handmade red Brick: machine red	Brick: Rendered Brick: Painted
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade Clay	Slate (Natural)

Zone 2: Wolverton End

Summary: Wolverton End is located on the east side of the High Street and covers the medieval extent of the town administered by the de Wolverton family in the medieval and post medieval period. The zone extends from St. Paul's Court in the north to the corner of the High Street and Wolverton Road to the south. Wolverton End's eastern extent is demarcated by Vicarage Road and Russell Street.   The urban character types within this zone largely consist of medieval burgage type plots along the High Street; however there is also an area of Victorian terraces at the High Street's southern end as well as some fine examples of Edwardian terraces and cottages built along New Street. To the north there are the ruins of the medieval church of Mary Magdalene and the Victorian complex of St. Paul's Court.

Historical: The morphology of Wolverton End – regular linear plots leading off from the main street –indicates a degree of medieval town was planning, probably instigated by Hamo son of Meinfelin who is believed to have begun the settlement on the Wolverton side at Stony Stratford in the late 12th century, complementing the settlement being established on the Calverton side of Watling Street. The plot lengths are the classic burgage type plot although somewhat smaller than the Calverton side at 105 to 110 metres. Vicarage Road formed the original back lane. There has been substantial sub-division of the original plots and subsequent redevelopment such as the Edwardian Houses inserted on New Street has partially removed many of the surviving plot boundaries.

As with Calverton End, Wolverton End has many associations with medieval monarchy – a number of kings have visited at the town with their retinue - either as a brief stop off on royal tour (King John, Henry VIII) or as base to participate in the hunts in the nearby forests of Salcey and Whittlewood, (Edward IV).   The former Crown Inn Nos. 26 & 28 High Street is reputedly associated with the kidnap of the boy King Edward V and his brother, Duke of York in 1483 by their uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester (the future Richard III).   Wolverton End also contains the Cock Inn and Bull Inn, two of the town's most famous landmarks. The saying 'a Cock and Bull' story originates here as does the nursery rhyme 'Ride a Cock Horse to Banbury Cross' .

Evidential: There have been *** archaeological interventions of which an archaeological evaluation (SS) showed evidence of medieval deposits.   The backs of burgage plots have the potential to yield information about the activities and industries undertaken in the medieval and post medieval periods.
Wolverton End is within the current conservation area and there are 58 listed buildings of which one/two is 13th century, six are 17th century, 26 18th century and 24 19th century. Of these 2 are graded II* including the remains of the church of St Mary Magdalene, burnt down in the fire of 1742 leaving just the tower standing. The relict remains of the church and its associated graveyard have also been classified as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Aesthetic: Most of the historic buildings fronting the High Street are in a Georgian or Vernacular style they are attractive and well maintained. The Cock and Bull inns have impressive frontages (The Cock containing an 18th century frontage and the Bull 19th century with ornate brackets containing the painted signs. Also of note are the imposing buildings of the former St Paul's school and the attractive uniformity of Edwardian cottages along New Street. Tucked away from the busy High Street can be found the ruined tower and graveyard of St. Mary Magdalene church; the monument and its setting provides a degree of tranquillity and timeless beauty.
Unlike other market towns Stony Stratford has benefited from the construction of a bypass and traffic calming measures which have done much to alleviate the volume of traffic using the High Street.

Communal Value: Wolverton End is part of the commercial hub of the town and contains a good quantity of independent shops, pubs and restaurants. Along with Calverton End this forms the heart of Stony Stratford.

Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Medieval/ Post Medieval	Morphology:	Linear Market	Density:	High
Survival: Medium	Character Types:	Burgage Type Plots	Educational (Historic)	
Group Value: Commercial Cluster		Narrow Plots	Cemetery	
Diversity: Medium		Victorian Terraces 1850-1900	Terraces Cottages 1900-1919	
Potential: Medium/High				
	Architecture	Georgian	Gothic	
		Victorian	Edwardian	
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post medieval: Wide frontage	Modern: terraces	
		Post medieval: Narrow frontage	Modern: detached	
Evidential Value: High		Post Medieval: Rear addition terrace		
Historical Value: High				
Aesthetic Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Rendered	Brick: painted	
Communal Value: High		Brick: Handmade (Red)	Stone	
		Brick: machine (red)		
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Handmade Clay	Tile: Machine clay	
		Tile: Slate (Natural)	Tile: Cement	

Zone 3: Market Square
Summary: The Market Square is defined by the open space that was once used as the town's principal market and the buildings that face it. The zone is bounded by Church Street to the north, Mill Lane/Silver Street to the west and the High Street to the east.
The urban character types within this zone largely consist of a square bordered by burgage type plots to the north and east and narrow plots to the south and west.

Historical
Historical: Although a market was first granted to Stony Stratford in 1194 it is thought that the market square was a later medieval addition, perhaps coinciding with the securing of a market grant by John de Vere for Calverton End in 1254. From the study of the urban morphology the market seems to be inserted across the earlier burgage plots and buildings, while buildings have subsequently grown up around it. The extent of the market seems to have been bigger in the medieval and post medieval period and would have originally extended to St Giles church. However the incremental infilling by housing and civic buildings such as the police station has reduced the size of market area.
There are a number of Historical associations with Market Square the most widely known is this town's connection with religious non conformity; the Methodist preacher John Wesley is said to have addressed the crowds in the 1770s before the Chapel in Silver Street was built. The square and its periphery has long been associated with industry especially leather working; No 36 Church Street was, until the 1980s, part of the important Leather works (Sharps & Wollard) but has a history dating back to at least the 1600s. The large brick building in the square was the Victorian police station it is believed the station was erected on the site of the early lock up. The Court with the judges chambers have now been converted into offices.
Evidential: To date there has been only one archaeological intervention in the zone, a building survey at 11 Market Square which revealed a building of post medieval construction. So far there has been no opportunity for archaeological intervention, although based on evidence from the known history and archaeological deposits, the zone has the potential to yield medieval and post medieval archaeology especially relating to the industry and trades of tanning and leather working in the burgage plots.
In terms of the built environment, Market Square is within the town's conservation area; there are 20 listed buildings, of which nine are 17th century including the inn; five to the 18th century and six to the 19th century. The zone's historic buildings also have high potential to inform understanding of medieval and post-medieval Stony Stratford.
Aesthetic: The market square is an attractive area of the town, containing some fine historic buildings; however, this is detracted slightly by the traffic and the use of a large proportion of the square as a car park.
Communal Value: This area has a high communal value, it contains the civic buildings of the town council and the library, the latter is a centre for exhibitions and events. The market square contains a number of shops and the Kings Head pub.   Although the market has lost much of its original function and is predominantly a car park, a monthly farmer's market is held here which is popular with the residents and visitors to the town.

Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium/High	Morphology:	Market Square	Density:	High
	Character Types:	Market Place Narrow Plots	Burgage type plots	
	Architecture	Vernacular	Georgian	
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post medieval rear addition terrace Post medieval Cottage urban	Modern: Flats	
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: High	Build Materials:	Brick: Handmade red Brick: Machine (red)	Brick: Machine (colour)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile; handmade clay Tile: machine clay	Tile: Slate natural	

Zone 4: Horsefair Green				
Summary: Horsefair Green is located within Caverton End at the southern end of the town's historic core. The area is defined by the buildings that front onto the Green. Although principally located in a suburban environment the Green's character as a public open space has been maintained.				
The urban character types within this zone largely consist of a the market place abutted by narrow plots, post medieval terraces and wide frontage buildings to the north and eastern sides; by contrast the buildings opposite the square are late Victorian terraces and Edwardian villas.				
Historical: The precise date for the establishment of the Green is not known although it is believed that some sort of market was established here sometime in the medieval period. Originally this area would have been an urban extension on the edge of the town, to provide a convenient open space for the trade of livestock.				
Evidential: To date there have been no archaeological intervention at Horsefair Green. Judging by historical, geological and soil evidence, the potential for the discovery of archaeological remains is high, particularly around the green's northern side. Horsefair Green is part of the Stony Stratford's conservation area and there are a total of 16 listed buildings of which eight are 18th century and a further eight date to the 19th century. One of the most notable buildings is the Baptist chapel built in 1823.				
Aesthetic: Horsefair Green is a pleasant green space in the heart of the town, bordered by lime trees and surrounded by attractive historical buildings, with the Georgian and vernacular buildings along the north side and Victorian and Edwardian buildings found along the south.				
Communal Value: The Green is a tranquil area of Green Infrastructure in the town and is used for events in the town's social calendar, notably for a folk festival in June and the town fair in August.				
Archaeological Assessment		Built Character (general characteristics)		
Period: Medieval Post Medieval Survival: Medium/High Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium		Morphology:	Green/Common	Density:	High
		Character Types:	Market Place Narrow Plots	Detached villas 1900 -1919 Victorian Terraces 1850-1900 Chapel (Non conformist)
		Architecture	Vernacular Georgian	Victorian Edwardian
Heritage Values		Plan Form	Post medieval: Cottage Urban Post medieval: rear addition terrace	Post medieval: terraces Post medieval: wide frontage Modern: Flats
Evidential Value: High Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: High Communal Value: High		Build Materials:	Brick Machine (Red) Brick: Handmade (red)	Brick: Machine (Coloured) Brick: Rendered Stone
		Roof Materials:	Tile: Slate (Natural) Tile: Handmade Clay	Tile: Machine clay

Zone 5: Stony Stratford North End

Summary: This zone is defined by the plots to the north end of Stony Stratford. This area covers of Watling Street in the Calverton and Wolverton Ends, although the character of both sides is linked by the urban character types which are predominantly narrow plots with post medieval terraces and interspersed with some modern buildings.

Historical: It has been conjectured that before the establishment of the Market Square, the northern end of the town next to the causeway was the original location for the Stony Stratford's market (Markham 1948). The road is also believed to widen before the access to the causeway, although this is not readily discerned on the historic maps of the early 19th century. The theory for an early market might also be supported by the claim that this end of town was the site of the 13th century Eleanor cross (until the monument was destroyed during the English Civil War).

It is noticeable that the plots and buildings in this zone are significantly smaller and of lesser status than the larger burgage plots/buildings in Calverton and Wolverton End. The size and status of buildings and plots in Stony Stratford North End may well be explained by a number of factors: The shift in trade to the centre of town with the market square, this would have placed the zone on the commercial periphery of Stony Stratford. The area's proximity to the river Ouse means it is more prone to flooding than the rest of the town and would have made it more of an undesirable location for businesses. However the character of the area may well be attributed to the fire of 1743 which is said to have destroyed most of the buildings to the north of the town, this explains the great composition of later 19th and 20th century buildings.

No. 165 High Street was the location of the gasworks before its closure in 1920? The site is now occupied by a caravan show room.

Evidential: To date there have been two archaeological interventions in Stony Stratford North End, one evaluation at the Barley Mow (SS) revealed evidence of medieval.

There are five listed buildings in Stony Stratford North End four 18th century and one 19th century building, one of the most notable buildings is 107 High Street, designed by local architect E. Swinfen Harris in 1892 for his own use.

Aesthetic: The buildings along this part of the High Street are mixed in composition, unremarkable but well maintained.

Communal Value: Stony Stratford North End is more of contrast to the busier Wolverton and Calverton Ends of the High Street. It contains a larger proportion of residential buildings, although there are some business including shops and pubs.

Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval Survival: Medium Group Value: N/A Diversity: Medium Potential: Medium	Morphology:	Linear	Density:	High
	Character Types:	Narrow Plots Terrace Cottages 1919-1945	Private Housing 1945 -1980	
	Architecture	Victorian Edwardian	Modern: General Commercial 1970s	
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post medieval: Terraces Post medieval rear addition terraces Post medieval: wide frontage	Modern: detached Modern: terrace	
Evidential Value: Medium Historical Value: High Aesthetic Value: Medium Communal Value: Medium/Low	Build Materials:	Brick: machine red Brick: Painted	Brick handmade red Stone	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Slate (Natural) Tile: Cement	Tile: Handmade Clay Tile: Machine clay	

Zone 6: Stony Stratford Bridge & Causeway				
Summary: As its name suggests, the Stony Stratford Bridge and Causeway comprises the bridge and approach road from the town as well as the surrounding fields next to the river Ouse.				
Historical: Located along Watling Street, it is believed that there has been a crossing point across the Ouse since the Roman times, the original being no more than a fording point. The foundation of Stony and Old Stratford it would have been necessary to construct a bridge to deal with heavier, wheeled traffic. A pontage grant was given in the 13th century to Hugh de Vere for the construction of a medieval bridge and for the charging of tolls although it is believed that a bridge was already established. There is no other evidence for the rebuilding of a bridge in the 17th or 18th centuries so it is assumed that the medieval bridge was in use up until the 19th century, withstanding the constant traffic of coaches and carriages. The bridge was eventually replaced in 1834 by a millstone grit bridge and a causeway rebuilt and reinforced. Beyond the bridge and road the zone also incorporates the surrounding meadow land which was converted to a recreation area in 1979 to become a part of Milton Keynes Council's Ouse Valley Park.				
Evidential: To date there has been no archaeological interventions along the Bridge, causeway or surrounding landscape. Given the zone's proximity to the river it is unlikely that there will be many archaeological investigations in this area. However there is abundant evidence for archaeology in the surround landscape, including the discovery of what is thought to be fishponds (MK HER). There is the potential for waterlogged archaeological material alluvium and chance for preservation of organic remains.				
Both the bridge and causeway are outside the town's conservation area, although the 19th century bridge built by James Miln of Northampton is classified as a grade II listed building.				
Aesthetic: The bridge and causeway is used by pedestrians although marred somewhat by the traffic. However, there are scenic views to and from the surrounding landscape and the river and the park provides an important setting for the bridge.				
Communal Value: The Bridge and causeway have little communal value although the surrounding landscape is designated as a recreational area, the Ouse Valley Park is popular with the residents and visitors to Stony Stratford.				
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval, Modern.	Morphology:	Communications	Density:	Low
Survival: High	Character Types:	Bridge	Leisure	
Group Value: N/A	Architecture	Bridge		
Diversity: Medium				
Potential: High				
Heritage Values	Plan Form	N/A		
Evidential Value: High	Build Materials:	Stone		
Historical Value: High	Roof Materials:	N/A	N/A	
Aesthetic Value: Medium/High				
Communal Value: Medium				
Zone 7: Prospect Road				
Summary: Prospect Road is located to the east of the High Street within the area known as Calverton End. The zone is defined by the early 20th century terraces and cottages inserted within the former burgage plots.				
Historical: The houses in prospect road are believed to have been built to accommodate the workers at the Wolverton railway works. Built within the medieval burgage plots, the design and layout of the housing has fossilised the former burgage boundaries as roads (Prospect and York Road), and the back boundaries of houses.				
Evidential: No previous archaeological work has been undertaken in this zone, making it difficult to assess the archaeological potential. However, the terraces are located in the former the burgage and tenement plots, there is a medium to low chance of archaeological discoveries relating to activities in the medieval and post medieval periods. Prospect Road lies within Stony Stratford's conservation area however none of the buildings has listed building status.				
Aesthetic: The early 20th century housing has a certain aesthetic appeal, the regularity of the streets and properties are very distinctive and are good example of its type in Stony Stratford.				
Communal Value: The area has little communal value being an entirely residential area.				
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Medieval Post Medieval	Morphology:	Linear	Density:	High
Survival: Low/Medium	Character Types:	Terraces and Cottages 1900 -1919		
Group Value: N/A	Architecture	Edwardian		
Diversity: Low				
Potential: Low/Medium				
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post Medieval: Rear addition terrace		
Evidential Value: Medium/Low	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine Red		
Historical Value: Medium				
Aesthetic Value: Medium/High				
Communal Value: Low				

Zone 8: Stony Stratford Civic Area or(Cofferidge Close)				
Summary: Cofferidge Close is located at the southern end of the town on the western side of the High Street. It comprises the later civic and retail areas developed in the 20th century, The urban character types consist of modern shops with Post Medieval and Victorian terraces fronting the High Street.				
Historical: The area known as Cofferidge Close was previously a collection of closes to the rear of the High Street, used as orchards. There is no evidence from cartographic records that this area was formerly burgage or tenement plots, this seems to be borne out in the later date for the buildings at this part of the High Street which date to the Victorian period, although it is possible that earlier buildings occupied this position. The supermarket and offices were built in the 1980s as part of the general redevelopment of Stony Stratford.				
Evidential: There have been no archaeological interventions in this zone. Despite being within the historic core of the town, the future archaeological potential of this area is difficult to assess, the degree of modern disturbance by the construction of the supermarket would suggest that the potential for further discoveries will vary depending on location and land use history. The Civic Area is within the town's conservation area, there are also two 19th century listed buildings which are found along the High Street.				
Aesthetic: With the exception of the High Street this area has very little aesthetic value. Most of the area is modern in character and some is architecturally unattractive and functional.				
Communal Value: The area has a high communal value being an important retail area in the town. The buildings also accommodate offices of the local council.				
Archaeological Assessment	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Period: Medieval/Post Medieval Modern	Morphology:	Linear , Linear Market	Density:	High
Survival:	Character Types:	Modern Shop	Victorian Terraces	
Group Value:	Architecture	Modern (General)	Victorian	
Diversity:				
Potential:				
Heritage Values	Plan Form	Post Medieval: Terraces		
Evidential Value: Medium/Low	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (red) Brick rendered	Brick: painted	
Historical Value: Medium				
Aesthetic Value: Low	Roof Materials:	Tile: Slate (natural)		
Communal Value: High	Roof Materials:			

5.6   Modern Settlement

Zone 9: Wolverton Road					
Summary: The Wolverton Road zone is located to the south and east of the Stony Stratford's historic core and comprises the housing either side of Wolverton Road. The zone also incorporates part of London Road. The urban character of his area is mainly comprised of terraced housing dating to the Edwardian and Victorian periods with higher status housing located at the western of the Wolverton Road. The older more established buildings are to be found along London Road.					
Historical: The Wolverton Road zone represents a late Victorian /Edwardian extension to Stony Stratford. Most of the housing along Wolverton Road - Queen and King Street, Clarence Road was built for the purpose of accommodating the employees for the nearby Wolverton railway works. A tram was established to provide transport railway workers to and from the factory; the track was built along Wolverton road with the terminus at Russell Street. By 1926 the tram had become outmoded and closed down.					
Evidential: Assessing the archaeological potential of this zone is problematical as no previous work has been carried out. Although there is the potential for archaeological discoveries to be made along the London Road (Watling Street) and the western end of Wolverton Road. This area contains eight listed buildings the majority of which date to the 19th century. These are mainly located along London road and the southern end of Wolverton Road.					
Aesthetic: The streets adjacent to Wolverton Road possess a distinctive character and appearance, containing well maintained Victorian and Edwardian houses set along ruler straight roads. Small details such as the retention of Victorian road names add to the history and idiosyncrasy of the place. The only detrimental aspect of the zone is the noise of the busy road.					
Communal Value: Although primarily residential, the Wolverton Road zone contains the pub, chapel and community centre along London Road and the school and Hall at Russell Street.					

Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Low	Morphology:	Linear	Rectangular/grid	Density:	High
Historical Value: Medium	Character Types:	Terraced Cottages 1900-1919		Detached villas 1919-1945	
Aesthetic Value: Medium		Victorian Terraces 1850-1900		Victorian Villas 1850-1900	
Communal Value: Medium		Terraces & Cottages 1900-1919		Educational (Historic)	
		Private Housing 1945-1980		Post 1945 Industrial	
				Chapel	
		Detached Villas 1900-1919		Inns /Taverns	
	Architecture	Edwardian	Victorian	Modern (General)	
	Plan Form styles:	Post Medieval: Rear addition terrace	Modern: Semi Detached		
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Pebble/ shingle		Brick: Machine (Coloured)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Slate (Natural)		Tile: Machine Clay	

Zone 10: Calverton Road					
Summary: As its name implies the Calverton Road Zone is defined by the extent of settlement either side of Calverton Road to the south west of Stony Stratford's historic core. The Historic Urban Character is comprised of buildings dating to the Edwardian and inter war period.					
Historical: The area represents the development of a suburban extension along the Calverton Road at the turn of the 20th century. The exception to the profile is Calverton House in Ousebank Way which was a mansion dating to the Georgian period.					
Evidential: There has been no previous archaeological work undertaken in this area, and the potential for archaeological deposits is low. A small part of the character zone is within the town's conservation area and there are no known listed buildings.					
Aesthetic: This area contains some attractive buildings particularly the large detached Edwardian villas along Calverton Road.					
Communal Value: The area is mainly residential and possesses a low communal value.					

Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Low	Morphology:	Winding Rectilinear	Linear	Density:	High
Historical Value: Medium	Character Types:	Detached Villas 1919-1945		Terraced Cottages 1919-1945	
Aesthetic Value: Medium		Terraces & Cottages 1919-1945		Mansions: Post Medieval	
Communal Value: Low	Architecture	Edwardian		Georgian	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Detached Post Medieval Detached		Post Medieval: Wide Frontage	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Brick: Rendered		Brick: Handmade (Red)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Cement Tile: Slate (Natural)		Tile: Handmade clay	

Zone 11: Tudor Gardens & Haven Estate					
Summary: The Tudor Gardens & Haven Estates comprises a number of housing estates of varying dates to the south of Stony Stratford.					
Historical: This zone is mixture of housing styles reflecting the incremental suburban growth of the town throughout the 20th century. At the eastern end and along London Road the built environment is characterised by Victorian Villas and Edwardian middle class housing. While the post war settlement, comprising the Haven estates, built in the late 1960s, Calverton End Housing and Latimer. Virtually all the housing in this zone was built on parliamentary enclosure fields with the exception of the land around the adventure playground which was formerly a 19th century clay extraction site for brick making.					
Evidential: Assessing the archaeological potential of this zone is difficult to evaluate as no previous work has been carried out. However, the scale of modern ground disturbance would suggest a low potential. This zone is outside of the Stony Stratford's conservation area although it does contain two listed buildings including the fine early 19th century villa at No. 62 London Road.					
Aesthetic: The majority of buildings are of a general modern style although the Latimer estate has some attractive houses, built with high walls and timber pergolas; these were designed by Frost Nicholls in 1974-6. London Road contains some attractive Edwardian and Victorian buildings. The Victorian cemetery on Calverton Road provides an area of peace and tranquillity.					
Communal Value: The zone is well served by green spaces including an adventure playground and playing fields. The area also contains the cemetery.					
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low/Medium Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Rectilinear Grid Looped network	Linear	Density:	High/Medium
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980 Private Housing Post 1980 Middle Class Housing 1919-1945		Leisure Cemetery Victorian Villas 1850 -1900	
	Architecture	Modern (General)		Edwardian	Victorian
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Semi Detached Modern: Detached Modern: Terrace		Post Medieval: Rear addition Terrace Modern: Flats	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red) Pebbled/Shingled		Brick: Machine (Coloured)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay		Tile: Slate (Natural)	
Zone 12: Debs Barn & Woodside					
Summary: The zone known as the Debs barn and Woodside is predominantly made up of 20th century Housing estates. The historic building types for this area consist of social and private housing from the post war period.					
Historical: No.11 London Road was also the location for the Hayes boatyard which was established in the mid 19th century until its closure in 1925 and is now a service station.					
Evidential: To date there have been no archaeological investigations in this zone making archaeological potential had to evaluate. Based on the extensive housing and previous land use the likelihood of archaeological discovery is low. Although there might be the possibility of archaeological deposits along Watling Street and some chance of industrial archaeology related to the town's boat building industry on London Road. In terms of the built environment Debs Barn & Woodside is beyond the bounds of Stony Stratford's conservation area and York House on the London Road is the only listed building in the zone.					
Aesthetic: The area has little aesthetic value, made up of modern 20th century housing.					
Communal Value: Despite being a predominantly residential area, this part of Stony Stratford contains a number of Green spaces including the town's principal allotments, the cemetery and youth club.					
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Rectilinear/grid	Linear	Density:	High
	Character Types:	Social Housing 1945-1980 Private Housing Post 1980 Private housing 1945-1980		Allotments Cemetery Post 1945 Industrial	
	Architecture	Municipal Modern		Modern (General)	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Semi Detached Modern: Detached Modern: Terraces		Modern Flats Post Medieval: Rear addition terrace	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (red)		Brick: Machine (coloured)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay		Tile: Cement	

Zone 13: Ousebank Way & The Mill

Summary: Ousebank Way & The Mill is an area to the west of Stony Stratford's historic core. This area is comprised of a mixture of modern public and private housing. The majority is made of up of post war social housing estate at Ousebank Way while the latest development is the semi detached housing at The Mill and the Willows in the 1980s.

Historical: The area now occupied by housing was formerly enclosures in the 19th century; it was also the location of Stony Stratford Mill and its mill leet. The mill closed in the 20th century but was in use from at least the 17th century. In the Post Medieval period Ousebank was reputedly the place for leather working and tanning with its close proximity to the water source. Residential development in this zone is almost exclusively post 1945 with the exception of the 18th century Stratford House and a handful of cottages along Mill Lane.

Evidential: There has been no previous archaeological work undertaken in this zone, although, this part of the area was known to be in use for tanning and leather working in the medieval and post medieval period, there may be the possibility of archaeological deposits relating to this activity particularly the area next to the former mill leet. The former corn mill still survives in a relict form. There is also the possibility for archaeology and garden archaeology within the garden at Ousebank House. Aside from these areas given the extent of housing and modern development the potential for archaeological deposits in this area is low. A small part of the zone is within Stony Stratford's conservation area. There are two listed buildings dating to the 18th century including the 18th century Stratford House

Aesthetic: The area is mostly made up of modern 20th century housing which is of little aesthetic value. The area is also let down by condition of Stratford House, a prominent historical building which is currently in a state of disrepair.

Communal Value: is adjacent to the river Ouse and Ouse Valley Park and contains a number of rights of way and picnic areas.

Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Low/Medium	Morphology:	Linear	Rectilinear/grid	Density:	Medium
Historical Value: Low	Character Types:	Social Housing 1945-1980		Post Medieval: Wide frontage	
Aesthetic Value: Low		Private Housing Post 1980		Parliamentary Enclosure	
Communal Value: Medium	Architecture	Modern (General)		Vernacular Style	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Semi Detached		Modern: Flats	
		Modern Terrace		Mansion: Post Medieval	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (Red)		Brick: Handmade (Red)	
		Brick: Machine (Colour)			
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay		Tile: Handmade clay	

Zone 14: Fairfield & Vicarage Road

Summary: The character zone that makes up Fairfield & Vicarage road is located to the east of the town's historic core, it extend from the Tombes recreational field in the north to Fairfield Housing estate adjacent to Wolverton road in the south. The zone's most easterly extent is demarcated by the Stony Stratford bypass. The urban character types within this zone largely consist of modern residential housing built in the 1970s, with some later infilling. Although the zone is mainly devoted to the recreational areas.

Historical: Up until the 20th century most of this land was parliamentary enclosed fields, the earliest development occurring along Vicarage Road. The other main residential areas are the Fairfield estate and the public housing of Magdalen Close, designed by Anthony Mackay - both areas built in the 1970s. A large proportion of the zone is within the floodplain of the river Ouse which is given over to the town's principal sports grounds and playing fields.

Evidential: There has been only one archaeological intervention, a watching brief at Ostler's Lane which revealed limited evidence for post medieval occupation (SS3). Only a small proportion of the zone covering St Giles house and St Giles mews is within the town's conservation area. There is only one designation, a 19th century wall on Russell Street which is classified as a grade II listed building.

Aesthetic: Fairfield and Vicarage road contains modern housing of little aesthetic value although Magalen Close is acknowledged as being an innovative design. The area benefits from having an abundance of green space, including the parks and playing fields.

Communal Value: Fairfield and Vicarage Road possesses an abundance of leisure facilities and is home to the town's main sports and recreation grounds including football pitches, bowling green and tennis courts as well as allotment gardens. The zone also contains St Giles and St may Magdalene school.

Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)				
Evidential Value: Low/Medium	Morphology:	Linear	Looped Network	Density:	High
Historical Value: Low/Medium	Character Types:	Private Housing Post 1980		Private Housing 1945 -1980	
Aesthetic Value: Medium		Social Housing Post 1980		Block of flats	
Communal Value: High		Education: Modern		Sports/fitness	
		Education: Historic		Leisure	
		Modern infill post 1980		Allotments	
	Architecture	Modern (General)	Municipal modern	Victorian	
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Terraces		Modern: Flats	
		Modern: Detached		Modern: Semi detached	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine red		Brick: Machine (Coloured)	
		Pebble/shingle			
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine Clay		Tile: Pantile (machined)	
		Tile: Slate (Natural)			

Zone 15: Galley Hill				
Summary: The Galley Hill character zone is located to the south of Stony Stratford town and is defined by the, although outside of the town, administratively it is part of Stony Stratford parish.				
Historical: Prior to the construction of housing in the 1970s this land was agricultural land, parliamentary enclosure fields. Galley Hill was one of the first major housing schemes starting n 1971 as a southern extension to Stony Stratford.				
Evidential: To date there have been no archaeological investigations in this zone making archaeological potential hard to evaluate. Based on the extensive housing and previous land use the likelihood of archaeological discovery is low. Galley Hill lies outside Stony Stratford Conservation Area, although it does not contain any designated historic buildings, the residential housing is important in the history of the city of Milton Keynes as it represents the earliest buildings in the development of city. The Watling Way County Middle School is also locally significant, designed by county architect F.B. Pooley and built in 1972-6.				
Aesthetic: Despite its residential nature Galley Hill, is well planned. Semi detached housing designed around attractive green spaces or 'landscape courts' while the principal roads are bordered by wide verges.				
Communal Value: Although mostly a residential area, Galley Hill contains the Watling County First and Middle Schools. The Galley Hill Local Centre is a focal point for community activities and events.				
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Looped Network		Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980	Education (Modern)	
	Architecture	Modern (General)		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Semi detached Modern Terraced	Modern; Flats	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (red)	Brick: machine (coloured)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay		
Zone 16: Fullers Slade				
Summary: The character zone that makes up Fullers Slade is located to the east of the town's historic core. It is delineated by Watling Street to the south, the bypass to the north and the Galley Hill estate to the west. The urban character types within this zone largely consist of modern social housing built in the early1970s, although the zone has a large provision for green space.				
Historical: Most of the housing was constructed back in 1971 and it was in fact the second scheme to be built in Milton Keynes. The two and three storey houses are laid out in terraces with large open spaces. The sale houses are in the west of the area again built in the 1970's. A self build scheme was added in the 80's at Sidlaw Court.				
Evidential: Assessing the archaeological potential of this zone is problematical as no previous work has been carried out. Although there is the potential for archaeological discoveries to be made along the London Road (Watling Street) and the western end of Wolverton Road. Fullers Slade is outside of Stony Stratford's conservation area and there are no listed buildings or historic buildings of note within the zone.				
Aesthetic: Fullers Slade's modern style has divided the opinion of local residents and visitors, although the innovation of the estate's architecture and its setting has been has also been acknowledged with a design award.				
Communal Value: The zone is well provided with green space including a number of greens and a local park. There is also a pub, workshops, take away and children's centre. There are regular bus services to Central Milton Keynes and it is about 10 minutes away by car.				
Heritage Values	Built Character (general characteristics)			
Evidential Value: Low Historical Value: Low Aesthetic Value: Low/Medium Communal Value: Medium	Morphology:	Looped Network		Density:	Medium
	Character Types:	Private Housing 1945-1980		
	Architecture	Modern (general)		
	Plan Form styles:	Modern: Flats	Modern: semi detached	
	Build Materials:	Brick: Machine (red)	Brick: machine (coloured)	
	Roof Materials:	Tile: Machine clay		

II   ASSESSMENT

6   Designations
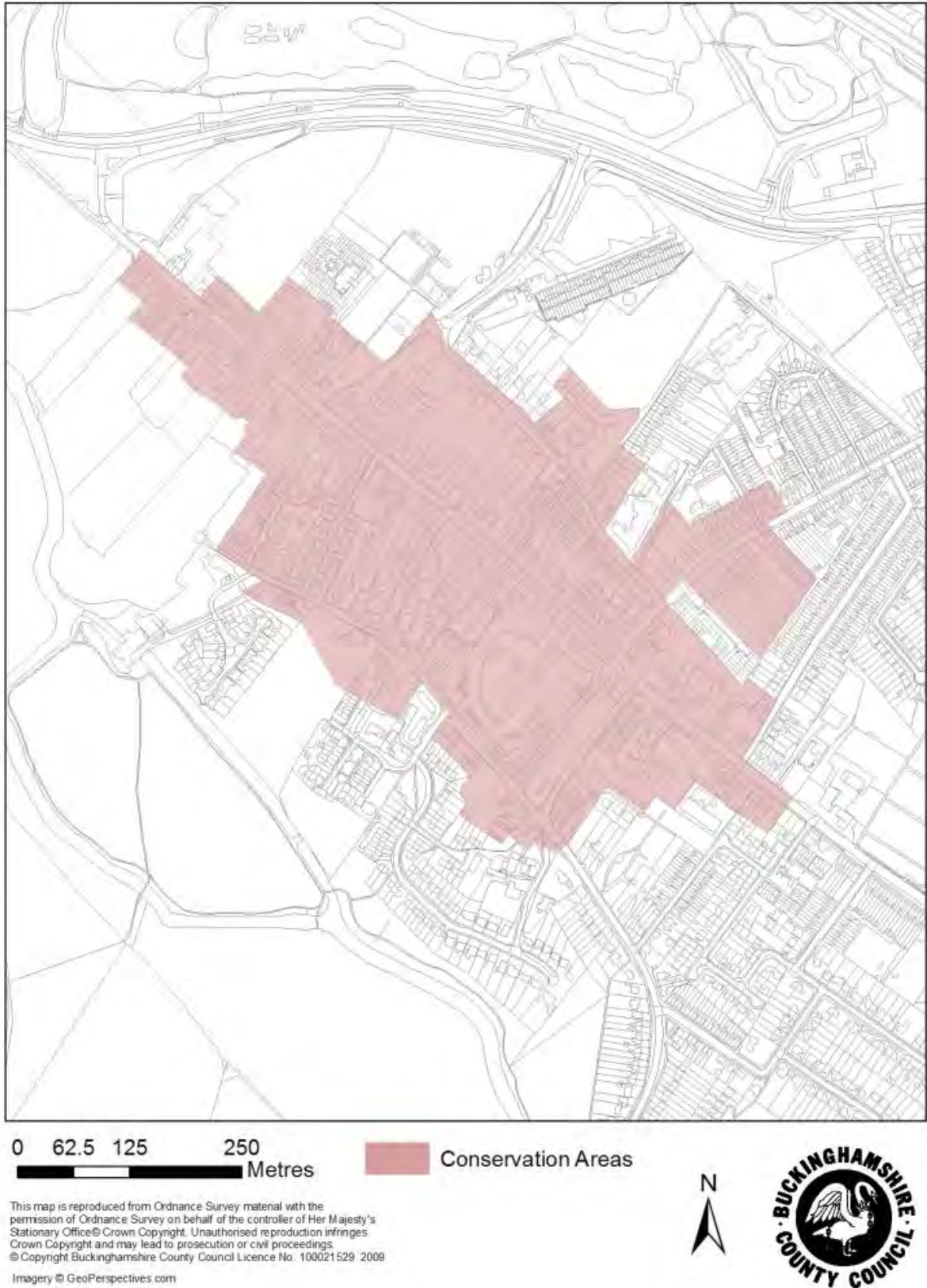
Figure 30: Extent of the conservation area,

6.1   Conservation Areas (CA)

The conservation area in Stony Stratford covers the main historic settlement but also includes some areas of 19th century terracing particularly along Wolverton Road. The conservation area was first designated in 1975 and is currently under appraisal by Milton Keynes Council.

6.2   Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no registered parks and gardens in Stony Stratford.

6.3   Archaeological Notification Areas

There are two archaeological notification areas in Stony Stratford covering the main historic core and the area around the ancient causeway on Watling Street leading towards the bridge.

6.4   Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument in Stony Stratford (SAM 35357) at the site of the former church of St Mary Magdalene to the rear of the properties 96-102 High Street, north side. The church was constructed in the 15th century but was destroyed by a fire in 1742 that left only the tower. The extent of the SAM covers the tower and the known extent of the graveyard.

7   Summary and Potential

7.1   Character

Stony Stratford presents some distinctive characteristics that can largely be classified as the historic core of Calverton and Wolverton Ends with its well preserved Georgian and vernacular frontages lining the historic market street, the late Victorian Edwardian areas and the outlying modern housing estates dating to the inception of the Milton Keynes City.

Although retaining much of its historic built fabric Stony Stratford's historic High Street   it is not as well preserved as some other Buckinghamshire towns. This is partly attributable to the series of fires in the 18th century have altered the character of the street front particularly along the northern end of Wolverton End which is replaced with housing dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. Calverton End has also been altered by significant modern development away from the High Street. A further layer of distinction in character can also be ascertained when comparing the rather grander structures built on large burgage plots on the south side of the High Street to the smaller, more vernacular styles of building on the narrow plots to the north. The structure and layout of many outbuildings and yards are well preserved in places although many have now been converted to offices or retail internally.

The character of the late 19th century housing is tied to the development of the Wolverton railway works in the 1890s. This terraced housing was designed to accommodate the workers, who would have a short commute to the factories. The foundation of the city of Milton Keynes in s the r one of these styles. The 1930s and 40s produced larger blocks of development often by rural councils or other public bodies with little variety in architecture but maintaining the arts and crafts styles.

7.2   Archaeological Potential

The principal areas for known archaeological potential include the main historic settlement of Stony Stratford (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Other known areas of archaeological potential include the causeway and Stony Stratford bridge, for evidence of Roman occupation, for a possible Saxon cemetery and for post medieval occupation.

8   Management Recommendations

8.1   Conservation Area Appraisals

The causeway and Stony Stratford Bridge are vital components of the town's history and built environment. Any forthcoming review of the town's conservation area should consider extending the designation to incorporate the 19th century Bridge and its setting on the Ouse. Wolverton Road also contains some well maintained late 19th century and early 20th century terraced housing, which, although of a fairly common type, its historical association as housing for employees at the Wolverton railway works makes it a potential candidate for inclusion in the conservation area.

Another more contentious recommendation for inclusion are the 1970s housing estates of Galley Hill and Fullers Slade which represent some of the earliest designed modern housing in Stony Stratford and representative one the earliest phase of the development of Milton Keynes city.

8.2   Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no current recommendations for reviewing existing designations.

8.3   Archaeological Notification Areas

There are no current recommendations for alterations to the existing archaeological notification areas.

8.4   Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no current recommendations for alterations to the existing Scheduled Monuments.

III   RESEARCH AGENDA

9   Research Agenda

- Was there a Roman settlement in Stony Stratford? Is there any continuity with the Roman settlement at Old Stratford?

- Was there a Saxon settlement in Stony Stratford?

- Establish the date at which properties fronting on to the High Street were laid out? Is the pattern different on the south and north sides? Are there differences in function and/or status between the north and south sides?

- Is the apparent lack of activity in the rear of the 'burgage' plots real or does it just reflect lack of investigation?

- What evidence can we find for commercial, craft or industrial activities in the fabric of buildings, archaeological remains and the documentary record?

- The fires of 1736 and 1742 destroyed large part of the town what are the true dates of the buildings in Stony Stratford? Do some retain medieval fabric? Are there identifiable patterns of redevelopment/renovation across the town?

- Can we identify an archaeology of 15th/16th century non-conformity in Stony Stratford?

- What further information on urban functions can be gleaned from the historical records? Can this be integrated with study of buildings and archaeology?

Bibliography

Map Sources

Trade Directories

Universal British Directory 1790-98. London.

Kelly's Directory of Buckinghamshire: 1903; 1920; 1935. London.

Pigots Directory of Buckinghamshire. 1823-24; 1831; 1842; 1850; 1864; 1877; 1887; 1895

Books

Abrams L. 2004. *106b High Street, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes*. Albion Archaeology. (Unpublished Report)

Aston, M. & Bond, J. 1976 *The Landscape of Towns* (Alan Sutton)

Ayers, Robert and Lambert, Audrey 2003 *Stony Stratford Past* (Phillimore & Co Ltd)

Beckett, I. 1985. *The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus*. Buckinghamshire Records Society Volume 22. Cippenham: Antony Rowe Ltd

Biddulph, K. Neolithic to Bronze Age Buckinghamshire: a resource assessment. In Bucks CC. *Solent Thames Research Framework: Buckinghamshire*. Bucks CC.

Britnell, 1974 'The Origins of Stony Stratford' *Records of Buckinghamshire* XX Part III

Broad, J. 1993. *Buckinghamshire Dissent and Parish Life 1669-1712*. Buckinghamshire Record Society Vol 28.

Brown, O.F. 1987 *Stony Stratford - The Town on the Road* (Wolverton & District Archaeological Society)

Burton R & Martin F. 2003. Report on a programme of building recording and investigation no. 95 High Street, Stony Stratford. Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd.

Cranfield University. 2004. The Soil Map and Soil Series Classification. Cranfield University. *Unpubl*.

Croft, R & Mynard, D.1993b. Medieval Landscape. In Croft, R & Mynard, D (ed.) *The Changing Landscape of Milton Keynes.* Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Monograph Series No. 5. 19-36.

O'Connor, T & Evans, J. 1999. *Environmental Archaeology: Principles and Methods*. Stroud: Sutton Publishing.

Edmonds, K et al. 1993. Turnpike Roads of Buckinghamshire. *Records of Buckinghamshire*: 35: 31-49.

English Heritage 1992 Monuments Protection Programme: Monument Evaluation Manual Part IV- Urban Areas Volume 2: Urban Area Form Descriptions (English Heritage)

Farley, M. 2007. 'Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Buckinghamshire 38,000-4000 BC'. In Bucks CC. Solent Thames Research Framework: Buckinghamshire. Bucks CC.

Farley, M. 2007. Saxon Buckinghamshire. In Bucks CC. Solent Thames Research Framework: Buckinghamshire. Bucks CC.

Fresse, S. 2007 *The Watermills of Buckinghamshire: A 1930s account by Stanley Freese with original photographs* (Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society)

Gerhold, D. 2005. *Carriers & Coachmasters. Trade and travel before the turnpikes.* Chichester: Phillimore.

Gover, J.E.B, Mawer, A. and Stenton, F.M. 1933 *The Place-Names of Northamptonshire* (Cambridge).

Hyde F.E. & Markham, S. F. 1948 *A History of Stony Stratford and the Immediate Vicinity* (Wolverton)

Ivens R. 2004 *Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 75 High Street, Stony Stratford.* (Unpublished Report)

Keen, D.J. 1990 'Suburban Growth' Ch.6 in Holt & Rosser eds. *The Medieval Town: A Reader in English Urban History 1200 – 1540,* (Longman).

Lipscomb, G. 1847. *The History and Antiquity of the county of Buckingham.* Volume 4. London: J & W Robins.

Markham, F. 1973. *History of Milton Keynes and District. Volume 1 to 1830* Luton: White Crescent Press Ltd.

Mawer, A & Stenton, F. 1925. *The Place names of Buckinghamshire.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mellor, M. 1994. A synthesis of Middle and late Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery in the Oxford Region. OXONIENSIA 59: 17-219.

Morris, J (eds). 1978. *Domesday Book* (1066). Chichester: Phillimore.

Musgrave E.C.; Tingle M. (editors). 1991. Archaeology in Northamptonshire 1990. Northamptonshire Archaeology. P111 (checked)

Page, W. 1927. *A History of the County of Buckingham: Volume 4.* London: Victoria County History

Pevsner, N & Williamson, E. 1994. *The Buildings of England – Buckinghamshire.* London: Penguin.

Pike, A. 1995 *A Gazetteer of Buckinghamshire Brickyards* (Buckinghamshire County Museum)

Preston S 1972 'Bronze Age Occupation and Saxon Features at the Wolverton Turn Enclosure, Near Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes: Investigations by T Schadla-Hall et al',

Richards J. 2008 Archaeological evaluation: St Mary & St Giles Church, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes. Unpublished Report.

Rouse C. 2007. Archaeological evaluation: 2 Market Square, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes. Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd. Unpublished.

Sheahan, J. 1861.   *The History and Topography of Buckinghamshire.* London: Longman, Green, Longman & Roberts.

Smith, N. 1998. Historic Parks and Gardens Register Review. Buckinghamshire County Museum Archaeology Service.

Swanton, M. (ed) 1996 *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Dent)

Taylor-Moore, K. 2007. Medieval Buckinghamshire. In Bucks CC. Solent Thames Research Framework: Buckinghamshire. Bucks CC.

The Viatores 1964 *Roman Roads in the South East Midlands* (Gollancz)

Woodfield P. 2001. No. 81 High Street, Stony Stratford. Albion Archaeology. Unpublished Report.

Woodfield P. 2001. Cellar behind the White House P.H. No 49 High Street, Stony Stratford. Woodfield Architectural and Archaeological Services. Unpublished Report.

Woodfield P. 2001. New House at 119a High Street, Stony Stratford. Woodfield Architectural and Archaeological Services. Unpublished Report.

Woodfield P. 2005. Tower House & No. 96 High Street, East side: An architectural assessment & record. Woodfield Architectural and Archaeological Services. Unpublished Report.

Woodfield P. 2006. Tower House & No. 96 High Street, East side: Archaeological evaluation to the rear of Tower House. Woodfield Architectural and Archaeological Services. Unpublished Report.

Woodfield, P. *A guide to the historic buildings of Milton Keynes.*

Zeepvat, R & Radford, D. 2007. Roman Buckinghamshire. In Bucks CC. Solent Thames Research Framework: Buckinghamshire. Bucks CC.

Websites

Abbreviations

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

10 Addresses

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

1   Appendix: Chronology & Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

1.2   Glossary of Terms

Terms	Definition
Archigram	A form of design that dominated the architectural *avant garde* in the 1960s and early 1970s with its playful, pop-inspired visions of a technocratic future after its formation in 1961 by a group of young London architects – Warren Chalk, Peter Cook, Dennis Crompton, David Greene, Ron Herron and Michael Webb.
Borough	Medieval. Town that was granted some level of self government during the medieval period.
Catalogue of Ancient Deeds	Details of conveyances of land throughout the medieval period from the 12th century to the 16th century.
Charter (market)	Official charter granted by the sovereign to legitimise a corporate body such as a borough or to grant rights to a percentage of the revenue from a market or fair to a private individual
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.

Field Survey	Non-intrusive survey of the landscape through topographical analysis including methodical field walking surveys & metal detecting, geophysical or magnetometry (assessing the likely presence of below ground features) and building recordings.
Find spot	Location where a specific artefact was found
Manor	An official manor is based around a unit of jurisdiction rather than a geographical area and can include small sections of land spread across a parish, or several parishes. Typically a manor requires a lordship in possession of a coat of arms and who must hold a court for the manor.
	Can date from Saxon to modern period.
Manor [Reputed]	Unofficial manor held as freehold by someone not in possession of a coat of arms (i.e. does not have a title) and who does not have the authority to hold a manorial court. Usually date to medieval period or later.
Posse Comitatus	Record of all able bodied men within a given unit of land for the purposes of military service.
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
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.
Watching Brief	A watching brief is the term applied to the task of monitoring non-archaeological work (construction/demolition/quarrying) in order to record and/or preserve any archaeological remains that may be disturbed

2   Appendix: HER Records

2.1   Monuments HER Report

HER No.	Name	Period	Summary	Easting	Northing
0	Site of building		Building	479467	240604
0	16 Market Square	Uncertain	Well	478624	240320
365100000	Stony Stratford Watermill	18th Century	Watermill	478350	240330
365101000	Stony Stratford Watermill	11th Century	Watermill	478350	240350
365101001	Stony Stratford Water Mill	16th-18th Century	Breastshot wheel - site	478337	240329
365101002	Stony Stratford Water Mill	16th-18th Century	Breastshot wheel - site	478347	240347
365101003	Stony Stratford Water Mill		Breastshot wheel - site	478341	240347
365102000	Stony Stratford Water Mill	19th Century	Mill House - site	478353	240358
365103000	Stony Stratford Water Mill	16th-18th Century	Tail race	478366	240330
365104000	Stony Stratford Water Mill	19th Century	Mill House - site	478356	240357
365105000	Boat House near Stony Stratford Mill	19th Century	Boat House	478385	240323
368400000	High St, Stony Stratford	13th Century	Wall	478340	240750
370200000	Stony Stratford	15th Century	Guildhall	478840	240412
370201000	Stony Stratford	14th Century	Chantry Chapel	478840	240412
372800000	Stony Stratford	13th Century	Hospital	478694	240503
372801000	Stony Stratford	14th Century	Chapel of Ease	478711	240488
372900000	Church of St Mary & St Giles	Medieval	Parish Church	478700	240468
383400000	Stony Stratford	14th Century	Fishpond	478100	240800
387700000	Eleanor Cross	13th Century	Eleanor Cross	478410	240720
391100000	Market Square	19th Century	Well	478700	240380
391300000	Cofferidge Close	18th Century	Rubbish pit	478730	240350
394400000	Ostlers Lane	18th Century	House	478840	240770
397500000	Baptist Chapel, Horsefair Green	16th-18th Century 17th C	Noncomformist chapel	478825	240295
397501000	Baptist Chapel, Horsefair Green	16th-18th Century 17th C	Inhumation cemetery	478825	240295
600500000	38 Market Square, Stony Stratford	16th-18th Century 17th C	Cistern	478610	240380
602400000	Russell St & Wolverton Road	19th Century	House	478900	240400
703500000	Stony Stratford	Medieval	Town	478700	240494
705800000	Harlot's Path		Path	478490	240376

709700000	51 High Street	16th-18th Century	Cellar	478713	240448
791901000	London Road Bridge Causeway	16th-18th Century	Causeway / approach road	478250	240870
799400000	Stony Stratford Toll House	16th-18th Century	Toll house	478241	240891
813200000	Church Street Cistern	20th Century	Cistern	478670	240446
835600000	Horn Lane building		Building	478640	240220
836600000	Site of building		Building	479480	240650
836800000	Horn Lane Buildings		Building	478610	240240
836900000	Horn Lane buildings		Building	478570	240260
837000000	Horn lane buildings		Building	478560	240250
837600000	Site of building		Building	479429	240636

2.2   Find Spots

HER	Period	Details	Easting	Northing
275600001	Roman	Coin	478700	240481
302000000	Prehistoric	Sawn antler	478200	241000
308400000	Roman 2nd Century	Sherds:	478100	240960
308401000	Roman 2nd Century	Funerary urn	478120	240960
308402000	Roman	Hipposandals (2); stirrups (2)	478100	241000
308403000	Roman 1st Century	Sherds:	478350	240930
327000000	Later Iron Age	Sherds:	478350	240930
363300000	Medieval	Fish weights	478050	240850
365100001	Medieval		478350	240330
374500000	13th Century	Coin	478390	240740
374600000	Medieval		478330	240370
374602000	Medieval	Fish weight	478280	240140
374603000	Medieval	Fish weight	478330	240090
374604000	Medieval	Fish weight	478210	240230
374700000	Medieval	Sherds:	478160	240980
386700000	Medieval	Bell	478610	240600
391301000	18th Century	Sherds:	478730	240350
391500000	17th Century	Clay pipes (30)	479010	240730

392000000	Post Medieval	Sherds:	478200	241040
392001000	Post Medieval	Sherds:	478200	241040
392100000	18th Century	Sherds:	478220	241060
394401000	18th Century	Sherds:	478840	240770
600501000	17th Century	Sherds:	478610	240380
600502000	Post Medieval	Coin	478630	240250
600502001	18th Century	Coin	478630	240250
600502002	18th Century	Plaque - silver "Brackley Academy"	478630	240250
602000000	19th Century	Sherds:	478808	240522
602001000	19th Century	Oyster shells	478820	240522
602401000	18th Century	Unclassified material	478900	240400
793600000	Roman	Gold hoard?	478790	240431
814300000	Medieval	Sherd - Stamford Ware	478554	240624

2.3   Listed Buildings

CAS	Grade	Address	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
370202000	II	1 to 5 The Retreat	19th Century	Almshouse	478858	240413
371900000	SAM	St. Mary Magdalene Church	13th Century	Parish Church	478581	240650
748600000	II	14 Church Street	18th Century	House	478660	240458
748700000	II	20 Church Street	19th Century	House	478650	240442
748800000	II	24 Church Street	19th Century	House	478642	240430
748900000	II	36 Church Street	18th Century	House	478620	240410
749000000	II	38 Church Street	17th Century	House - part timber framed	478621	240377
749100000	II	40 Church Street	18th Century	House	478616	240369
749300000	II	Public Hall High Street	19th Century	School	478880	240360
749400000	II	2 High Street	19th Century	House	478866	240362
749500000	II	4 to 8 High Street	19th Century	Shop (4)	478860	240372
749600000	II	Fomer 'Gate Inn', 10 & 12 High Street	18th Century	Inn	478852	240380
749700000	II	18 High Street	18th Century	House	478830	240394
749800000	II	22, 24 & 24A High St	17th Century	House	478820	240403

749900000	II	26 & 28 High Street	18th Century	House	478810	240412
750000000	II	36 High Street	18th Century	Vicarage	478783	240438
750100000	II	38 High Street	18th Century	House	478778	240442
750200000	II	40 High Street	19th Century	House	478776	240400
750300000	II	42 to 46 High St	17th Century	House	478766	240446
750300000	II*	48 High Street	18th Century	House	478754	240464
750400000	II	50 High Street	18th Century	House	478750	240470
750500000	II	52 High Street	18th Century	House	478742	240474
750600000	II	58 High Street	18th Century	Shop	478732	240486
750700000	II	62 High Street	19th Century	House	478720	240494
750800000	II*	64 & 66 High Street, Bull Hotel	18th Century	House	478713	240500
750800000	II	66A & 68 High Street	18th Century	Shop	478700	240510
750900000	II	70 & 70A High Street	19th Century	Shop	478690	240518
751000000	II*	72 & 74 High Street, Cock Hotel	18th Century	Inn	478676	240530
751001000	II	boundary wall to the Cock Hotel	18th Century	Boundary wall	478700	240550
751002000	II	stables & outbuildings of Cock Hotel	18th Century	Stable	478710	240550
751003000	II	coach house at rear of Cock Hotel	18th Century	Coach house	478708	240562
751100000	II	76 High Street	18th Century	House	478666	240540
751200000	II	78 High Street	18th Century	Shop	478660	240544
751300000	II	80 High St, National Westminster Bank	18th Century	Bank	478656	240546
751400000	II	82 High Street	18th Century	Shop	478648	240554
751500000	II	84 High Street	19th Century	Shop	478644	240560
751600000	II	86 & 86A High Street	19th Century	Shop	478618	240576
751700000	II	The Old Manse	18th Century	Vicarage	478650	240528
751800000	II	88 High Street	18th Century	Shop	478616	240580
751900000	II	90 High Street	17th Century	Shop	478608	240588
752000000	II*	92 & 94 High Street		Coaching Inn - brick	478610	240588
752100000	II	Tower House, 96 High St	18th Century	Solicitor's House	478576	240612
752101000	II	Garden walls, 96 High Street	19th Century	Gate pier	478597	240642
752102000	II	Gateway, 96 High Street	18th Century	Garden walls	478566	240616

752300000	II	98 & 100 High Street	18th Century	House	478560	240625
752400000	II	102 & 104 High Street	18th Century	House	478554	240632
752500000	II	106 High Street	18th Century	House	478544	240640
752600000	II	106B, The Old Vicarage	18th Century	Vicarage	478572	240674
752700000	II	Former St. Anthony's	19th Century	School chapel	478526	240712
752701000	II	St. Anthony's School Chapel	19th Century	Chapel	478500	240677
752800000	II	5 High Street	19th Century	Town House	478864	240342
752900000	II	7 High Street	19th Century	House	478858	240348
753000000	II	23 High Street	17th Century	House	478816	240380
753100000	II	25 High Street	18th Century	House - brick	478806	240396
753200000	II	25A High Street	19th Century	Covered carriageway	478812	240390
753300000	II	27 High Street	17th Century	House	478796	240402
753400000	II	39 High Street	17th Century	House	478770	240424
753500000	II	41 High Street, The Old Geroge	16th Century	Public House	478758	240426
753600000	II	43 High Street	17th Century	House	478750	240440
753700000	II	45 & 45A High Street	19th Century	Shop	478744	240444
753800000	II	47 & 49 High Street	18th Century	House	478738	240454
753900000	II	59 High Street	19th Century	Shop	478684	240500
754000000	II	61 High Street	17th Century	Shop	478678	240502
754100000	II	63 High Street	19th Century	Shop	478654	240504
754200000	II	65 High Street	19th Century	Shop	478670	240508
754300000	II	67 (Lloyds Bank) High St	19th Century	Bank	478660	240510
754400000	II	69 High Street	18th Century	House	478650	240520
754500000	II	71 High Street	18th Century	Shop	478646	240525
754600000	II	73 High Street	19th Century	Shop	478638	240530
754700000	II*	75 High Street	18th Century	House	478632	240536
754800000	II	77 High Street : Conservative Club	18th Century	House	478624	240542
754900000	II	79 High Street	19th Century	House	478606	240558
755000000	II	135 (Coventry House)	18th Century	Semi detached house	478446	240694
755000000	II	Former 'Talbot Inn, 81- 83 High St	18th Century	Inn	478598	240563

755100000	II	7 to 9 Horsefair Green	19th Century	House	478826	240256
755100000	II	87; The Fox and Hounds Public House	17th Century	Public House	478586	240572
755200000	II	14 & 15 Horsefair Green	18th Century	House	478802	240226
755200000	II	89 & 91 High Street	17th Century	Semi detached house	478572	240584
755300000	II	16 Horsefair Green	18th Century	House	478786	240220
755300000	II	93 High Street	17th Century	Shop	478570	240588
755400000	II	95 -97 High Street, Old Cross Keys	15th Century	Courtyard Inn	478562	240594
755500000	II	103 High Street	17th Century	House	478540	240616
755501000	II	Garden Wall rear of 103 High Street	19th Century	Garden wall	478528	240608
755600000	II	107 High Street	19th Century	Detached House	478510	240636
755700000	II	117 to 121 High Street	18th Century	House	478480	240660
755800000	II	125 & 127 High Street	18th Century	House	478466	240674
755900000	II	131 High Street 'The Rising Sun'	18th Century	Public House	478450	240686
756700000	II	1 Market Square	19th Century	Shop	478688	240398
756800000	II	7 Market Square	17th Century	House	478690	240356
756900000	II	8 Market Square	17th Century	House	478690	240340
757000000	II	The Crown, Market Square	17th Century	Public House - part timber framed	478680	240334
757100000	II	10 Market Square	17th Century	Butchers Shop	478674	240326
757101000	II	Out Buildings 10 Market Square	17th Century	Stores	478685	240310
757200000	II	11 Market Square,	16th Century	Inn	478658	240311
757300000	II*	12 & 13 Market Square	17th Century	House	478648	240326
757400000	II	14 & 15 Market Square	17th Century	House	478638	240338
757500000	II	16 Market Square	18th Century	House	478630	240340
757600000	II	17 Market Square	19th Century	House	478624	240344
757700000	II	Magistrates Court & Courts	19th Century	Magistrates Court	478656	240380
757800000	II	21 Market Square	17th Century	House - timber framed	478634	240417
757900000	II	26 Market Square	18th Century	House	478690	240410
758000000	II	Laura Cottage	18th Century	House	478576	240400
758100000	II	Stratford House Mill Lane	18th Century	House	478594	240364
758200000	II	1 Mill Lane (Ousebank Cottage)	18th Century	House, stable and coach house	478588	240370

758500000	II	3 to 17 New Street	19th Century	Terraced house	478806	240514
758600000	II	Masonic Hall / Parish Hall, New Street	19th Century	Parish Hall and Infants School	478824	240540
758700000	II	2 to 16 New Street & stable	19th Century	Terrace	478818	240502
758800000	II	18 to 22 New Street	19th Century	Terrace	478832	240522
758900000	II	24 new Street	19th Century	House	478834	240524
759900000	II	Methodist Church	19th Century	Methodist Chapel	478708	240288
760800000	II	Former Vicarage	19th Century	Vicarage	478860	240594
761200000	II	3 Wolverton Road: The Foresters Arms	19th Century	Public House	478890	240364
761300000	II	5 & 7 Wolverton Road	19th Century	House	478900	240374
791900000	II	London Road Bridge	19th Century	Road Bridge	478158	240992
799000000	II	17 Horsefair Green	18th Century	House	478794	240214

3   Appendix: Trade Listings and Population Data

Trade Directories

Artisan/trades	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1911	1920	1935
Basket maker	2		2	1	1	1				
Currier	1	2	1	2		1	1	1	2	1
Dyer	1	1	1							
Furniture maker	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1		
Jeweller					1					1
Lacemaker	4	2	1	1						
Mat maker		1		1						
Milliner/peroke	6	6	11	2	3	1			1	
Needle maker	1	1								
Paper maker			1							
Patten maker		1								
Photographer					1	1			1	
Rope/sack maker	1	1								2
Shoe/boot maker	8	10	11	10	7	6	6	8	5	
Straw hat maker	2	4	1	1	2					
Tailor	11	8	10	11	3	4	9	9	3	1
Tanner	1									
Turner										1
Upholsterer					1	1				
Whitesmith	1	1						1	1	
TOTAL	41	42	40	31	20	15	18	20	13	6
Merchant/Dealer	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1911	1920	1935
Bookseller		2	1					1	1	1
Brewery	2	1	4	1	2	1		2	1	1
Chemist	2	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	1
Confectioner	3		1		2	2	3	5	3	10
Dealer	4	2	8	5	10	10	10	12	10	13
Dealer (china)	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	2
Dealer (Corn/coal)	2	4	3	4	1	2	4	2	2	1
Dealer (cycle/car)							1	2	3	2
Draper	4	2	10	6	6	6	9	4	6	6
Fellmonger			1			1				
Fishmonger				2	2	1	2	2	1	
Florist							1	2	2	2
Fruitier							1	1	2	4
Furniture dealer							1	1		1
Grocer	5	11	5	8	7	8	8	12	11	11
Ironmonger	3	3	2	4	3	3	5	2	2	3
Newspaper/printer		1				2	2			
Nurserymen					1					
Printers			2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Saw Mill			1							
Wharfingers			1							
Wine Merchant	4	2								
TOTAL	30	30	41	35	40	42	53	53	47	58
Agric/General	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1911	1920	1935
Farmer			1		1	1				1
Vet		3	2	1	2	2	1			
TOTAL	0	3	3	1	3	3	1	0	0	1
Professional	1830	1844	1853	1864	1877	1883	1895	1911	1920	1935
Accountant										2

Architect					1		1	1	1	
Auctioneer	3	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	
Banker	2	2	1	2		2				3
Dentist								2		
Solicitor	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	5	2	6
Surgeon/physician	5	5	6	6	3	3	5	6	4	6
TOTAL	13	12	10	12	9	10	10	15	8	17
Service/Provisions	**1830**	**1844**	**1853**	**1864**	**1877**	**1883**	**1895**	**1911**	**1920**	**1935**
Baker	9	9	7	6	4	4	7	6	6	7
Beer Retailer		1	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	2
Berlin Repository			1			1				
Blacksmith	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	2
Brazier	2	3								
Bricklayer/builder	5	5	4	7	7	8	8	5	3	4
Brick/tile maker	2	3	4	1	2					
Butcher	5	6	5	2	6	7	5	6	5	7
Café				1	1			2	3	2
Carpenter	4	6	1				2			1
Carrier			6	16	13	13	1	4	2	1
Chimney sweep			1	2	1	1	2	1		1
Coach Builder				1		1	1	1		
Cooper	2	2	2	1						
Engineer			1	2	2		1		2	4
Gardener			3	1	4	4	1	1		
Hairdresser	3	4	3	3	1	2	3	5	4	6
Hotel/Inn	4	2	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	1
Ind-generic					2	2	1	3	3	1
Ins Agent	6	8	1	18		9			4	3
Laundry				2			1			
Mason	4	3	2	1	1	1		1		
Miller		1	2	1			1	1	1	
Plumber/electrician			4	3	4	3	2	2	3	1
Pub	16	16	18	17	15	14	13	12	10	10
Saddler	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1
School	7	5	6	5	2	6	2	1	4	2
Watchmaker	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2
Wheelwright	2	1	2	1	1	1		2	2	1
TOTAL	80	85	84	99	79	91	62	67	67	59

† Posse Comitatus, 1798.

Population Figures

Date	P.C.†	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
Population	279	1421	1488	1499	1619	1757	1757
Date	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	2001	
Population	2005	1976	1943	2019	2353	11,779	

Population Figures taken from the following sources:

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

Pevsner for 1921; 1951

buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/ for 2001

4   Appendix: Historical Consultancy Report

STONY STRATFORD, WOLVERTON AND NEW BRADWELL

<u>**Background**</u>

Stony Stratford grew up just to the south of the point where Watling Street crosses the Great Ouse and enters Northamptonshire. Here, Watling Street marked the boundary between the parishes and manors of Calverton, to the west, and Wolverton, to the east, and the roadside settlements belonging to each, which later merged to form the town, are recorded in the twelfth century.[i] On the Calverton side, evidence of the existence of a trading community is provided by the market charter granted in 1194 and confirmed in 1199 and 1200, and it is possible that rents which were given by the lord, Hugh de Bolbec, to the Knights Templars c. 1142-64 also related to this separate settlement. On the Wolverton side of the road, plots of land, suggestive of planned development, were known to have existed in the 1180s and it was during this period that the name 'Stratford' is first recorded. Although it seems likely that there was a market on the Wolverton side by this time, there is no known record of it and only the market granted to the lord of Calverton in 1194 continued to be held in subsequent centuries. A separate manor on the Calverton side, known as Stony Stratford West, was recorded in 1257 but the first reference to Stony Stratford East, on the Wolverton side, does not occur until the sixteenth century.[ii]

Immediately to the north of the crossing lies the Northamptonshire vill of Old Stratford, formerly known as West Stratford or For Stratford, whose development was linked to that of its neighbour and for many purposes probably formed part of the same settlement.[iii] It too had grown from roadside settlements belonging to separate manors - in this case Passenham to the west of Watling Street and Cosgrove to the east - although detached portions of Furtho and Potterspury also lay on the east side. The Furtho and Cosgrove estates were members of the honour of Berkhamstead and courts for the surrounding manors of this honour were sometimes held at Old Stratford. There is no record of a market ever being held in Old Stratford, but the vill did receive tolls, the source of which is unknown.[iv]

The ford after which the town is named was probably replaced by a bridge long before 1254 when the latter is first mentioned. A leper hospital, dedicated to St John the Baptist, known to have been founded in Stony Stratford before 1306, was probably situated on this bridge but it is difficult to be certain about its exact location as a chapel linked to a hermitage at the western edge of Old Stratford shared the same dedication and there is much confusion between the two in the records and secondary literature. Although there are references to clerks and a priest in the town in the thirteenth century, there is no mention of a church until 1476. By this time there were two: St Giles, a chapelry of Calverton and St Mary Magdalene, a chapelry of Wolverton. The latter burnt down in 1742 and was not re-built, whilst the former was repaired and enlarged in the 1770s to enable it to serve as the town's only church. [v] Surviving parish registers for St Giles and St Mary indicate that both were used by residents of Old Stratford, which did not have its own church, and indeed by some residents of Passenham.[vi]

Burgesses are referred to in the town in 1420 but there is little evidence of corporate organisation and no borough records survive. The pontage grants made at various points in the fourteenth century, in respect of repairs to the bridge and causeways on both sides of the Ouse, were generally made to individuals with only that of 1349 being addressed to 'the bailiff and good men of Stony Stratford'. A licence to found the guild of St Mary and St Thomas the Martyr was obtained in 1476. The guild, which consisted of two wardens elected yearly, and a number of brothers and sisters 'who could dress themselves in one suit of gowns or hoods', funded the priests who officiated in the chapels of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Giles.[vii]

Residents of the town were involved in the wool and cloth trade, and cloth manufactured in the town was generally sent to the fulling mill at Newport Pagnell and then on to Buckingham to be sold at the market there. Tanning and leatherworking had also become important by the fourteenth century. Most industry, however, was directed at supplying the needs of the travellers passing along Watling Street who were the main source of the town's prosperity. The earliest known inn in the town, Grilkes Inn, was recorded in the fourteenth century but by 1700 there were at least twelve active inns and alehouses, with a further four

in Old Stratford. As the volume of traffic along Watling Street increased, the number of inns multiplied, the numbers doubling by 1800. The inns had probably always functioned as unofficial trading places but innkeepers became particularly actively involved in the lace trade, which grew up in the area in the seventeenth century. As well as providing marketing facilities and keeping stocks of lace for sale, they acted as middlemen by entering into contracts with lacemakers for its supply.[viii]

The Grand Junction canal was cut to Old Stratford in 1801 and the wharf constructed there handled considerable volumes of goods including coal, hay and straw bound for London. Within about forty years the population of Old Stratford had doubled. The movement of people and goods between Stony Stratford and the wharf at Old Stratford added to the already increasing traffic along Watling Street and led to wear on the bridge across the Ouse. The maintenance of this had been the responsibility of a local charity since the beginning of the sixteenth century and was funded largely by tolls and charitable bequests. Repairs to the bridge were made in 1801 but in 1834 an Act of Parliament was obtained to build a new one, to be funded jointly by Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, and which allowed tolls to be collected for twenty-one years. The new bridge came into use in 1835 but, within about three years, the opening of the London to Birmingham railway had led to a substantial decrease in the traffic along Watling Street, the source of much of Stony Stratford's trade. The town went into decline, experiencing high levels of unemployment and the closure of many inns, although it continued to function as an important market centre for the local area.[ix]

The London and Birmingham Railway Company had chosen Wolverton, lying at the midway point of their line, as the site for a station 'for the refreshment of passengers' and, more importantly for the development of the town, for workshops to build and repair locomotives. They built accommodation for their 700 employees, creating several new streets on either side of the Stratford road to the east of the old village. Initially this new development was known as 'New Wolverton' but, as the settlement grew in size and importance, the 'New' was dropped from its name and the medieval village became known as 'Old Wolverton'. By 1861, when the locomotive works were relocated to Crewe and Wolverton became instead a centre for carriage and wagon building, the population of (New) Wolverton had reached 2370 and the town had a school, a church, St George the Martyr, and several inns. The railway company, now known as the London and North Western Railway Company, had been unable to purchase land in Wolverton for further expansion so, instead, had acquired land about half a mile to the east, in the neighbouring parish of Bradwell. This part of the development was named after the nearby village of Stantonbury, which, although virtually deserted, still had a functioning church, St Peter's, which was used by the inhabitants until a new church, St James, was built in 1860.[x]

Expansion continued in Stantonbury, with much of the new building work being undertaken by private enterprise rather than by the railway company. The new phase of expansion was concentrated to the west of Stantonbury, towards Wolverton, and eventually the settlement adopted the name of New Bradwell after the village of 'Old' Bradwell, in whose parish it had originally lain. The railway works, as well as drawing their workforce from other parts of the country, provided employment for residents of Stony Stratford and the surrounding area. In 1887 a tramline opened to carry both workers and passengers from Stony Stratford to Wolverton Station and this was extended to Deanshanger two years later. The trams ran until 1926 when competition from bus services put them out of business. By 1910, the railway works covered about 80 acres and employed about 5000 men. The only other employer in the area of any size was the printing firm of McCorquodales, who had set up in Wolverton at the behest of the railway company who wished to get timetables and tickets printed locally and to provide employment opportunities for the wives and daughters of their employees.

When parish councils were introduced as part of local government reform in 1895, Stony Stratford remained divided into separate parishes, the smallest in the county, for the east and west of the town. Both fell within the Stratford and Wolverton Rural District. Although the councils held some joint meetings, the arrangement proved unsatisfactory for the governing of the town, with the High Street falling into disrepair and efforts to improve sanitary arrangements failing. This changed in 1919 when the parishes of Stony Stratford, Wolverton and Calverton combined with New Bradwell to form Wolverton Urban District Council.[xi] In 1974 this, in turn, became part of the borough of Milton Keynes.

Medieval Records (to 1500)

Manorial and borough records

Calverton with Stony Stratford

None

Wolverton with Stony Stratford

None

Old Stratford – honour of Berkhamstead

Court rolls – honour of Berkhamstead, 1423: TNA:PRO SC 2/194/52

Court rolls, 1492-5, 1497-1507: TNA:PRO DL 30/107/1537-8

View of frankpledge, 1497-1500, 09-11: TNA: PRO DL 30/107/1537-8

Hundred Rolls

Entries for Calverton, Wolverton are included in: *Rotuli Hundredorum*, 2 vols Record Commission (London, 1812), vol i, p. 30. Stony Stratford is included in the Northamptonshire entries in vol ii, p.11. (The more useful 1279-80 rolls do not survive for any of the vills).

Tax Records

Containing assessments on named individuals

 (Assessments are on Calverton and Wolverton)

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

Containing communal assessments only

Fifteenth and tenths:

 (Assessments are on 'Calverton with part of Stony Stratford' and 'Wolverton with part of Stony Stratford')

1332: TNA:PRO E 179/77/23

1334: TNA:PRO E 179/378/24

1336: TNA:PRO E 179/378/27

1336: TNA:PRO E 179/77/4

1337: TNA:PRO E 179/77/6 & 7

1344: TNA:PRO E 179/77/13

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

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

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

1380: TNA:PRO E 179/77/25

1388: TNA:PRO E 179/77/27

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

1395: TNA:PRO E 179/77/30

1398: TNA:PRO E 179/77/31

1431: TNA:PRO E 179/77/52

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

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

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

   Returns. Taxation of Personal Property in 1332 and later, BRS, 14 (1966), p. 100)

Other

 (Assessments are on Calverton and Wolverton)

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

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

Ecclesiastical records

Probate

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

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

Other records of the archdeaconry of Buckingham

Miscellaneous registers 1483-1523: CBS D-A/We/1 (included in: E.M. Elvey (ed.), *The Courts*

   of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham 1483-1523, BRS, 19 (1975))

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

Other Stony Stratford records (not an exhaustive list)

Notes and extracts relating to Wolverton and Stony Stratford from the Radcliffe MSS in the

   Bodleian Library and other records, 12C-16C, compiled by Sir F Markham, 1970: CBS PAR S

Grant of market and re-issue of charter, 1194, 1199: L.C. Loyd and D.M. Stenton (eds), *Sir*

   Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals, Northamptonshire Record Society, 15 (London, 1950), no. 295

Confirmation of grant of market charter, 1200: *RCh*, p. 39a

Charter granting fair, 1257: *CChR*, 1226–57, p. 475

Charter granting fair, 1290: *CChR*, 1257–1300, p. 351

Market and fairs mentioned, 1334: *CPR*, 1330–4, p. 571

Market fines at Stony Stratford, 1405-6: TNA:PRO E 101/258/1

Deed, 1428: BL Add. Ch 59359

Ratification of lands and market, 1462: *CPR*, 1461–7, p. 76

Licence to found guild, 1476: *CPR*, 1467-77, p.584

Licence to the wardens, brethren, and sisters of the gild of St Mary and St Thomas the

   Martyr in Stony Stratford to acquire messuages, lands, shops, and rent in Calverton, Stony

   Stratford, and Wolverton, 1482: TNA:PRO C 143/455/14

Court of Requests – pleadings re a tenement called the 'Red Lion' at Stony Stratford,

   between 1492 and 1547: TNA:PRO REQ 2/2/186

Early Modern Records (1500-1800)

Manorial records

Calverton with Stony Stratford

Court roll drafts and memoranda, 1528-41: WSRO PHA/1019-22

View of frankpledge extract, 1536/7 and tenants paying abnormal fines, 1589: WSRO

   PHA/991-3

Draft survey, 1579/80: WSRO PHA/991-3

Terrier, 1654: BodL MS DD Radl 237

View of frankpledge and court books, 1696-1914: CBS D/82/16-19

Court papers including minutes, jury list, list of residents etc, 1733: NRO X5270

Court papers mainly relating to surrenders and admissions, 1740-64 (non-consec.): NRO

   X5269, X5270

Steward's notebook inc. rents received, expenses etc., 1750-80: NRO X5270

Presentments, 1750: NRO X5269

Court rolls (9), 1750-64 (non consec.): NRO X5269

Wolverton with Stony Stratford

Court rolls, 1550-1696 (non consec): TNA PRO C 116/17-21

Court roll and drafts, 1707-21: TNA PRO C 116/22-5

Court roll and presentments, 1731: TNA PRO C 116/26

Old Stratford

Court rolls, 1526: TNA:PRO SC 2/155/5

Rents and perquisites of courts, 1535-6: TNA:PRO SC 6 Hen VIII/234/23

Fine, 1627: BodL MS Radl DD 303

Tax records

Hearth tax

Three documents survive for Stony Stratford relating to the 1662 tax: TNA/PRO E 179/80/349,351,362. A copy of the second document only is available on microfilm at CBS.

Ship money

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

Lay subsidies with records including names

 (Assessments are for both parts of Stony Stratford, variously referred to as east and west or Wolverton and Calverton, unless otherwise stated).

1523: TNA:PRO E 179/78/91-9 (included in: A.C. Chibnall, *Subsidy Roll for the County of*

   Buckingham Anno 1524, BRS, 8 (1950), pp. 82-3)

1540: TNA:PRO E 179/78/156

1542: TNA:PRO E 179/78/124

1543: TNA:PRO E 179/78/130, 138 (west side only)

1543: TNA:PRO E 179/78/159

1545: TNA:PRO E 179/78/140, 151-2 (latter is on Stony Stratford town and Stony Stratford east)

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

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 179/80/293

1640: TNA:PRO E 179/80/296

1663: TNA:PRO E 179/79/267 Part 6; E 179/80/334

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

Parish records

Registers

Pre 1618 register entries for both St Giles and St Mary have been lost.

Baptisms, marriages and burials, St Giles and St Mary, 1618-53: CBS PR 200/1/23

Baptisms, marriages and burials, St Mary only, 1654-1714: CBS PR 200/1/23

Baptisms, marriages and burials, St Giles only, 1653-1715: CBS PR 200/1/1-2

Baptisms, marriages and burials, St Giles and St Mary, 1715-1812: CBS PR 200/1/3-7

Other

Removal orders, settlement certificates, and some settlement examinations and

   correspondence, 1665-1833: CBS PR 200/13/1-565

Overseers' rate and account books, including some lists of settlement certificates: 1669-1849 (non consec.): CBS PR 200/12/1-11

Papers relating to Arnold's Charity including accounts, apprenticeship indentures, vouchers

   for clothing etc, 1675-1771: CBS PR 200/25/1-3

Bastardy orders, bonds and examinations, 1676-1832: CBS PR 200/15/1-30

Apprenticeship indenture and bonds, 1687: CBS PR 200/14/1-3

Accounts of Bridge and Street charities, 1693-1754: CBS PR 200/25/4

Grant of two messuages (west side) to churchwardens and overseers, 1700:

   CBS PR 200/25/17

Poor rate books, east side, 1763, 1774, 1790-1822: CBS PR 200/11/1-11

Constables' account book, east side, including list of men and horses billeted at local inns,

   1769-1812: CBS PR 200/9/1

Miscellaneous parish papers including churchwardens' and overseers' vouchers and

   correspondence, 1773-1860: CBS PR 200/18/1-2

Churchwardens' account book, 1775-1845: CBS PR 200/5/1

Sunday school bill book, 1786-9: CBS PR 200/25/10

 (Extracts from many of these documents are included in: F.E. Hyde and S.F. Markham, *A History of Stony Stratford* (Wolverton, 1948), pp. 108-15; 121-32).

Ecclesiastical records and returns of religion

Probate

Apart from wills proved in the PCC (which are listed on: www.mkheritage.co.uk/odhs/

mainframe.html) Stony Stratford 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 accounts and some probate inventories, 1542-1851:

   CBS D-A/X

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

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

List of charities, Stony Stratford west side, 1675, 1740, 1782: CBS D-A/GT/8/20/3-6

Terrier, Stony Stratford west side, 1706: CBS D-A/GT/8/20/1-2

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

Inventory, Stony Stratford west side, no date: CBS D-A/GT/8/20/7

Terrier, Stony Stratford east side, no date: CBS D-A/GT/8/21

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 303, 305-7

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

Deeds for Stony Stratford properties are included in the papers of local solicitors deposited at CBS, in particular those of E.T. Ray: CBS D/RY

The BAS Collection at CBS also contains many deeds relating to properties in Stony Stratford, 16th C – 19th C : CBS BAS Coll. See also the card index at CBS.

County records with Stony Stratford entries

For Stony Stratford 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.

(See in particular: bundle of estimates of losses sustained by 'divers persons in the great fire

   at Stony Stratford, 19 May, 1736', CBS Q/FR/128)

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 Stony Stratford records

Subsidy assessments, 1594, 1628: CBS D/X 398/3-7

Ad quod damnum, inhabitants of Stony Stratford, market, 1657: TNA:PRO C 202/41/4

Ad quod damnum, fairs at Stony Stratford, 1663-4: TNA:PRO C 202/45/1

Schedule of lands in Streete Field, Middle Field and Blacon Field, Stony Stratford (field-

   names, abuttals) 1676: Gloucestershire Archives D1571/E383

Surveys and particulars of Sir Edward Longeville's estate in manor of Wolverton and Stony

   Stratford; with queries by Lord Cheyne, calculations of purchase price, details of house,

   inns, etc., 1709-10: Nottinghamshire Archives DD/4P/55/14-24

Appeal from the Bishop of Worcester for subscriptions to relieve the sufferers from a fire at

   Stony Stratford, 1742: Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Archive Service

   D1798/HM42/1/13

Maps and pictures

Copy of plan of the High Street, Stony Stratford, late C18-C19: CBS DC12/37/11

(A map of 'Stony Stratford in 1680', constructed from 17th C records appears in: F.E. Hyde

   and S.F. Markham, *A History of Stony Stratford* (Wolverton, 1948), pp. 68-9)

Trade Directories

The Universal British Directory of Trade and Commerce Vol 4 (London, 1798) pp. 489-93

Local Newspapers

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

Modern Records (Post 1800)

Parish registers

Stony Stratford St Giles and St Mary

Baptisms, 1800-1926; marriages, 1800-1963; burials, 1800-1968: CBS PR 200/1/6-17

New Bradwell (Stantonbury), St Peter and St James

Baptisms, 1800-1923; marriages, 1800-1939; burials, 1800-1951: CBS PR 192/1/2-12

 (New) Wolverton, St George the Martyr

Baptisms, 1844-1951; marriages, 1847-1944; burials, 1844-1965: CBS PR 239A/1/1-11

Wolverton, St Mary

Baptisms, 1864-1927; marriages, 1867-1967; burials, 1871-1968: CBS PR 200A/1/1-8

Churchwardens and vestry

Stony Stratford St Giles and St Mary

Churchwardens' accounts and account books, 1800-1968: CBS PR 200/5/1-6

Vestry minute books, 1830-1921:CBS PR 200/8/1,3

Minute book of parish ratepayers meetings, 1833-61: CBS PR 200/8/2

New Bradwell (Stantonbury), St Peter and St James

None deposited

Wolverton, St Mary

Minute book of churchwardens' and sidesmen's meetings, 1911-21: CBS PR 200A/7/1

Other ecclesiastical records

The Church's response to Milton Keynes, 1969-85: CBS AR 54/1983

Records of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham in the new city of Milton Keynes, 1972-1988:

   CBS D-A/MK

Poor Law

Stony Stratford, Calverton and Wolverton were members of Potterspury Poor Law Union. Records survive as follows:

Correspondence etc., 1835-1900: TNA:PRO MH 12/16727-40

Staff register, 1837-1921: TNA:PRO MH 9/13

Board of Guardians minutes, 1840-1930: CBS G/5

School Attendance Committee minutes, 1887-1896: CBS G/5

Weekly returns, 1926-30: NRO PL 9

Local Government

Stratford and Wolverton Rural District Council

Minute books, 1895-1920: CBS DC12/1/1-8

Wolverton Urban District Council

Minute books etc, 1920-74: CBS DC12/1/9- 75

Register of mortgages, 1888-1971: CBS DC12/2/1-3

Legal papers, 1961-9: CBS DC12/4/1-4

Various registers – game dealers, slaughtermen, petrol, notifications of infectious diseases

   etc, 1895-1973: CBS DC12/6/1-15

Various licences – hackney carriages, demolitions etc, 1935-70: CBS DC12/7/1-5

Clerk's correspondence: CBS DC12/10/1-40 - including files on:

   Construction of sewage works, 1903-4: DC12/10/1

   Stony Stratford charities, 1920-66: DC12/10/2

   New Bradwell Housing Scheme, 1925-30: DC12/10/5

   Misc. housing issues, 1925-65: DC12/10/6

   Railways (Valuation for Rating) Act 1930: London Midland and Scottish Railway Valuation

     Roll, 1935-57: : DC12/10/9-11

   Markets and fairs: : DC12/10/12

   Housing Survey booklet, 1944: : DC12/10/15

   'A Design for Wolverton Urban District' Architects Journal article, 1945: DC12/10/17

   7 Market Square – plans, deeds etc, 1946-77: DC12/10/18

   Report on development of Market Square, Stony Stratford, 1955: DC12/10/30

Accounts, 1895-1974: DC12/11/1-46; DC12/12/1

Rate books, 1919-73: DC12/14/1-30

Valuation lists, 1914-34: DC12/15/1-8

Private Streets: Register of Charges, 1930-63: DC12/16/1

Housing registers, 1925-54: DC12/18/1-4

Surveyor – plans, records and correspondence 1890-1974: DC12/22/1-14; DC12/25/1-2; DC12/27/1-10

Sanitary inspector's reports, journals, registers etc. 1924-69: DC12/28/1-11; DC12/29/1; DC12/30/1-4

Medical officer's reports, registers and correspondence, 1919-72: DC12/31/1-3; DC12/32/1; DC12/33/1

Housing Officer – New Bradwell maintenance, c.1934: DC12/35/1-2

Misc. items, various dates: DC12/37/1-14

Adopted records, including burial boards, parish councils, charities etc.,1856-1919: DC12/39/1-23

Installation of services

Water

Up to about 1884, when Calverton Road pumping station was built, the water supply in Stony Stratford was by hand pumps. Even after that date many houses were without a town water supply until 1930.

The railway company supplied water to its own cottages in Wolverton and New Bradwell from tanks erected in Wolverton in the 1880's.

Electricity

No records have been found relating to the introduction of an electricity supply, but Kelly's directory for 1935 records that in Wolverton electricity was supplied by the Northampton Electric Light and Power Company. No supply is mentioned in Stony Stratford until 1939.

Gas

Gas was supplied to Wolverton and New Bradwell from the railway company's gas works at Wolverton. Stony Stratford was first supplied with gas in 1837/8 when the Stony Stratford Gas and Coke Co. Ltd was formed.

Stony Stratford Gas Gas and Coke Company business records, 1838-1933: CBS D/RY/7/1-28

Stony Stratford Gas and Coke Co. Ltd deeds, minute book etc, 1838-1950: CBS U/13/1-5

Files of the Stony Stratford Gas and Coke Co. Ltd, 1903: TNA:PRO BT 31/34750/79333

Two maps showing existing area of gas supply in Stony Stratford, Passenham, Deanshanger,

    Old Stratford and Cosgrove, and existing and proposed gasworks at Stony Stratford and a

    plan showing existing Stony Stratford gasworks and small adjoining area of land proposed

    to be used for an extension to the works, 1943: NRO QS 315

Telephone

The telephone exchange for Wolverton and Stony Stratford opened in 1906 (see BT Archives Post Office Circulars 1906 p. 585)

Railway Company Records

These include:

Contract plans for Wolverton stretch of London-Birmingham railway, c. 1835: TNA:PRO RAIL 384/316-22

Contract plans of Wolverton station, hotel, refreshment rooms, engine shed, etc., c.1842-5:TNA:PRO RAIL 384/245

Churches at Crewe and Wolverton - correspondence etc, relating to the establishment and

    upkeep of churches to which the company contributed financially (including nominations

    to the livings), 1842-1948: TNA:PRO RAIL 424/30

Engine sheds at Wolverton with details of ironwork, 1856: TNA:PRO RAIL 410/1022

Grant from LNWR to minister and churchwardens of Ecclesiastical District of Stantonbury-

    cum-New Bradwell of land near Wolverton Works for school, 1858: TNA:PRO RAIL 791/570

Rules and regulations of LNWR Savings Bank at Wolverton, 1858: TNA:PRO RAIL 791/163

Wolverton Viaduct: elevations, plans and sections, 1877: TNA:PRO RAIL 410/2154

Land plan of Wolverton station and works, 1899: TNA:PRO RAIL 410/871

Agreement between LNWR and Stratford & Wolvertom Rural District Council for water

    supply at Wolverton, 1902: TNA:PRO RAIL 791/453

Agreement between Northampton Electric Light & Power Co Ltd and LMS: electricity supply

    to Wolverton Works, 1924: TNA:PRO RAIL 420/97

Agreement between LMS and Wolverton Urban District Council: gas supply at Wolverton,

  1925: TNA:PRO RAIL 420/120

Agreement between LMS, trustees of LMS and Buckinghamshire County Council: Wolverton

  and Stony Stratford Tramway, 1927: TNA:PRO RAIL 420/134

Maps and pictures

Draft parish Plan W, c.1804: IR/82 R

Map showing the new parish of St George, 1867: Ma R 44/5

Sketch of property at Wolverton End, Stony Stratford, 1869: CBS Ma/200/2

Properties in Stony Stratford, 1876: CBS Ma/200/1

Plan of Stony Stratford Market Square, c. 1895-1900, with statement of accounts for Market

  Square and Church Street improvements, 1890: CBS DC12/22/14

Plan of LNWR carriage works and Wolverton and New Bradwell towns, 1897: D/X 998/12

Copy of plan of the High Street, Stony Stratford, late C18-C19: CBS DC12/37/11

Map tracing of Stony Stratford indicating sites for houses, *nd [19th-20thC]:* CBS D-RY/8/5

Plan of Wolverton Town and Works (25 inch to 1 mile), 1914: TNA:PRO RAIL 1033/199

Local Government Act 1888, s.57: certified copy of map of wards. [O.S. 25"], 1919:CBS DC12/22/4

Signed copy of map concerning Wolverton Urban District extension. [O.S. 25"], 1922:CBS DC12/22/5

Urban District of Wolverton Town Planning Scheme 1933. Map No.1 [O.S. 6"], 1933: CBS DC12/22/6

Survey maps of Urban District, made by Jellicoe and Baker, covering public services,

  communications, history of building since 1750, ownership of land etc (11 items), 1939: CBS DC12/22/7

Layout plan of proposed 30 houses in Bradwell Road (East) Housing Estate connecting

  Stanton Avenue and Althorpe Crescent, 1945: CBS DC12/22/8

Plans and elevations of houses on Debbs Barn Housing Estate, by G.A. Jellicoe, 1949: CBS DC12/22/12

Plans and elevations of houses on the Stacey Hill Housing Estate by J. Robinson, 1950: CBS   DC12/22/13

Useful secondary sources for the modern period

R. Ayers and A. Lambert, *Stony Stratford Past* (Chichester, 2003)

O.F. Brown, *Stony Stratford. The Town on the Road* (Wolverton, 1987)

F.E. Hyde, *Wolverton. A Short History of its Economic and Social Development* (Wolverton, 1945)

F.E. Hyde and S.F. Markham, *A History of Stony Stratford* (Wolverton, 1948)

S.F. Markham, *The Nineteen Hundreds, being the story of the Buckinghamshire towns of

  Wolverton and Stony Stratford during the years 1900-11*, (Wolverton, 1991)

F. Markham, A History of Milton Keynes and District, 2 vols (Luton, 1973-5)

F.D. Simpson, The Wolverton and Stony Stratford Steam Trams (Bromley Common, 1981)

W. West, The Trainmakers. The Story of Wolverton Works (Buckingham, 1982)

W. West, The Railwaymen - Wolverton (Buckingham, 1987)

W. West, The Moving Force. The Men of Wolverton (Buckingham, 1988)

W. West, The development of Wolverton Works (in plan form) 1840-1992, (1992)

Key issues and recommendations for further study

Stony Stratford grew from the colonisation of Watling Street, near to its crossing of the Ouse, by members of surrounding manors. The fragmentary nature of lordship in the town which resulted means that information from many sets of manorial records would have to pieced together to get a full picture of the town. Unfortunately no records from the medieval period have survived for the Buckinghamshire manors and just a few late fifteenth century rolls from the Northamptonshire side. The authors of the published histories that cover the medieval period in any depth have generally done as much as possible to reconstruct the early history of the town from national sources, although the best of these were written before the existence of the Radcliffe papers in the Bodleian Library was widely known. These have now been transcribed and deposited with the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies and it is possible that the information they contain could add to knowledge on land ownership and occupation structures in the medieval and early modern periods. The relationship between Old Stratford and Stony Stratford has also been little explored and more use could perhaps be made of the records of the former.

It is not clear how the town was governed in the medieval and early modern periods, given the apparent lack of a dominant lord, and the complete absence of any evidence suggesting the involvement of corporate bodies formed by townsmen. The fourteenth century grant addressed to the bailiff and townsmen suggests that there may have been a group who elected a bailiff for the whole town, but it is equally possible that he was appointed by one of the lords. By the time of local government reform in 1895 , the residents clearly regarded having two parish councils responsible for the running of the town to be a backwards step, implying that, although this probably reflected the strict legal position, in practice the town had in the past been run as a single entity. It is not clear which body may have had effective control, as the poor law guardians were based over the county border in Northamptonshire, and the vestry is not an obvious candidate, since the churches of the town did not unite until the 1770s by which time the town had a large non-conformist population. Examination of the vestry minutes may shed some light on this.

Published histories generally give good accounts of society and trade in the early modern period, although more could probably be done to establish the trading links that existed between Stony Stratford and other towns, both in the immediate area and further afield along Watling Street. The role of innkeepers in the lace trade is interesting and it may be possible to establish whether they similarly acted as middlemen in other trades and what effect this might have had on their position within the town.

New Bradwell and (New) Wolverton were nineteenth century railway towns and the many histories that have been written tend to concentrate on the railway company's involvement in their development. Far less seems to have been written about other private development in the town, or the effect that this rapid growth had on neighbouring Stony Stratford and its role as a local market centre, although the records are probably sufficient to enable both to be studied.

Notes

[i] G.R. Elvey (ed.), *Luffield Priory Charters Part II*, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire Record Societies (1975), pp. lxx-lxxi

[ii] R.H. Britnell, 'The origins of Stony Stratford', *ROB*, 20 (1977), pp. 451-3; *VCH Buckinghamshire*, 4 (1927), pp. 476-482. URL: british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=62618. Date accessed: 21 August 2008

[iii] J.E.B. Gover, A. Mawer and F.M. Stenton, *The Place-Names of Northamptonshire* (Cambridge, 1933), pp. 97-8; *VCH Northamptonshire*, 5, pp. 198-207. URL: british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22786. Date accessed: 23 August 2008.

[iv] *VCH Northamptonshire*, 5, pp. 198-207

[v] *VCH Buckinghamshire*, 1, p. 394; *VCH Northamptonshire*, 5, pp. 198-207; Bucks Parish Registers file CBS PR 200

[vi] F.E. Hyde and S.F. Markham, *A History of Stony Stratford* (Wolverton, 1948), p. 67

[vii] *VCH Buckinghamshire*, 4, pp. 476-82; *VCH Northamptonshire*, 5, pp. 198-207

[viii] Hyde and Markham, *A History*, pp. 42-46, 106, 192; *VCH Northamptonshire*, 5, pp. 198-207

[ix] *VCH Northamptonshire*, 5, pp. 198-207; *VCH Buckinghamshire*, 4, pp. 476-82; Hyde and Markham, *A History*, pp. 160-5

[x] S.F. Markham, *The Nineteen Hundreds, being the story of the Buckinghamshire towns of Wolverton and Stony Stratford during the years 1900-11*, (Wolverton, 1991) pp. 14-5; R. Ayers and R.A. Croft, *Wolverton and new Bradwell in old picture postcards* (Wolverton, 1990), introduction (n.p.)

[xi] Hyde and Markham, *A History*, pp. 185-7