



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Historic Building Recording

Market Cross

Market Square

Leighton Buzzard

Bedfordshire

Scheduled Monument Ref: 1005429



Quality Check

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Summary

Between April 2020 and October 2021 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording of the Market Cross, Market Square, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, in order to inform maintenance and conservation work on the structure.

The Market Cross is thought to date from the later 15th century, and may have been funded by Geoffrey Chaucer's grand-daughter, Alice, the extremely wealthy widow the 1st Duke of Suffolk. The first documented episode of repair dates from the 1650s, although the extent of the works is unknown. Extensive repairs occurred in the 1850s and the early years of the 20th century, with lesser episodes of consolidation in the late 20th and early 21st century.

The historical research found that little detailed documentary evidence survived of the various repair programmes, even those of the 20th century, but numerous photographs, postcards and drawings were available, both in the Bedfordshire Archives and in numerous books that were utilised to assess the different phases of construction. Photogrammetrical and laser scanning surveys were undertaken, and the structure was extensively inspected in person by the writer, the conservation architect and a specialist geologist, who also took microphotographs and samples for further analysis.

Further recording is to be undertaken as part of a Watching Brief on the forthcoming works.

1 Introduction

1.1 Between April 2020 and October 2021 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording of the Market Cross, Market Square, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by the Trustees of the Market Cross, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Watson 2020), and approved by Will Fletcher of Historic England.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been undertaken to fulfil requirements set out by Historic England in response to necessary maintenance and conservation work on this Scheduled Monument.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The Market Cross is situated in the Market Square in the centre of the town of Leighton Buzzard, in the civil parish of Leighton-Linslade and in the administrative district of Central Bedfordshire, at National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 9214 2506 (Fig. 1).

Description

The Market Cross is located in the North Island Site of the Market Square and is bounded to the north and east by commercial properties and to the south and east by the High Street (Fig. 2). Leighton Buzzard's Market Cross is Grade II* (HE List Entry No. 1321381) listed and a Scheduled Monument (HE List Entry No. 1005429). The Historic England listing No. 1321381 simply states:

C15, repaired 1650 and 1852. Tall stepped base, pentagonal plan. AM.

The structure is described more fully in Sections 3.2 and 4. A plan of the Market Cross showing the location of the statues is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

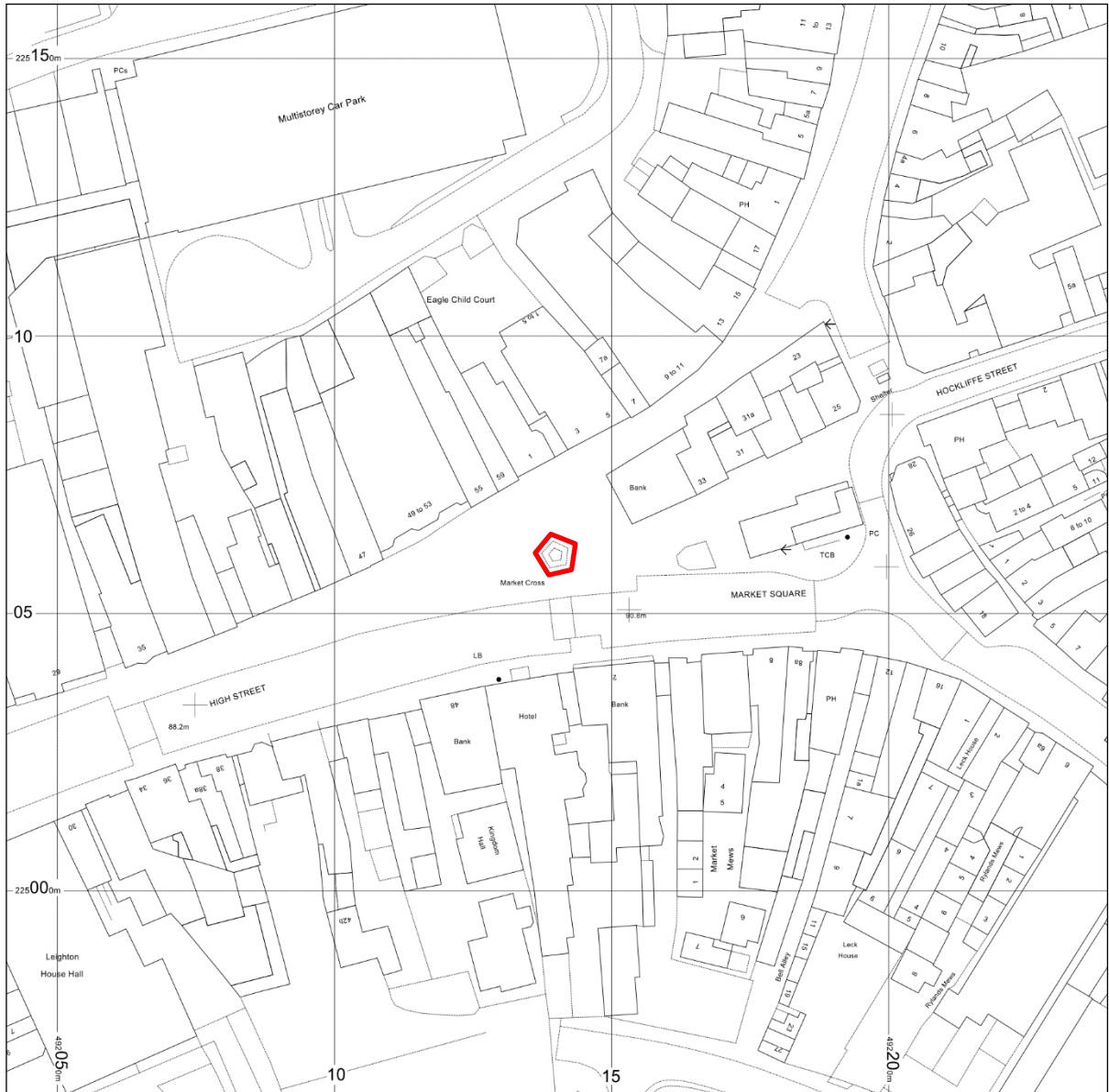


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

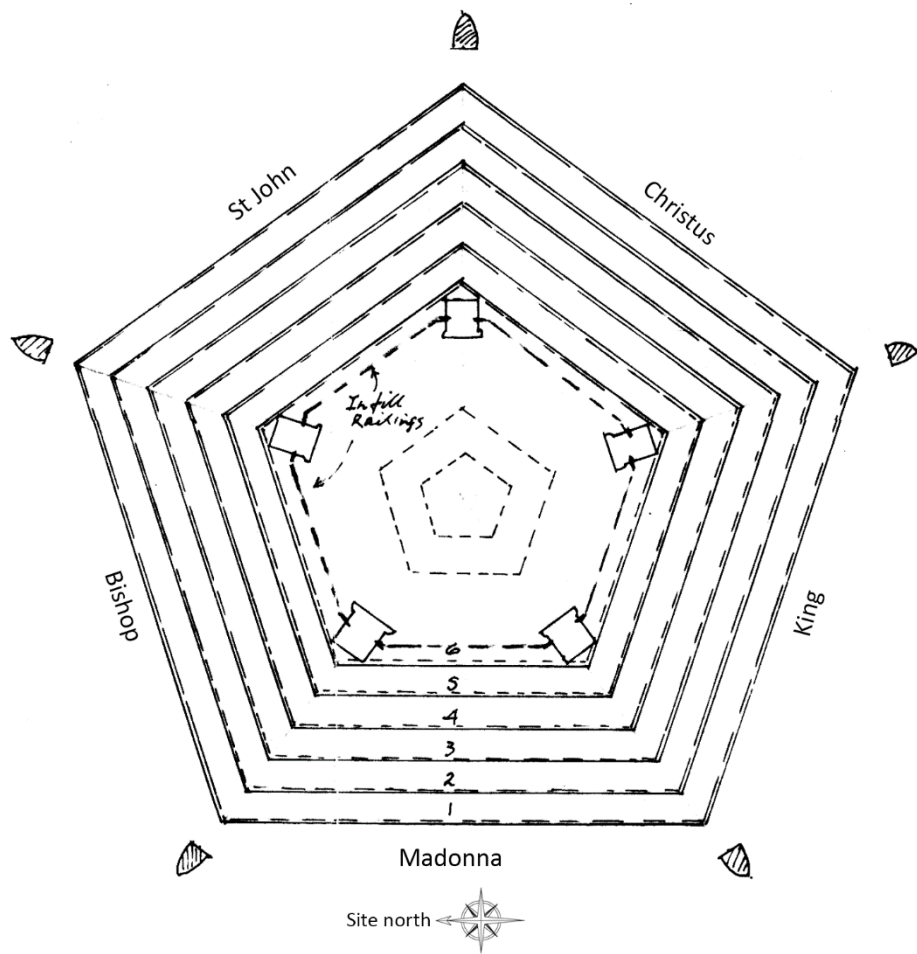


Figure 3: Market Cross in plan (not to scale)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Watson 2020), the aims of the project were:

- To compile a detailed record of the structure
- To examine the structural history and development of the Market cross in relation to its historical and topographical context
- To provide sufficient information of the structure to inform development proposals
- To ensure the archaeological recording of any subsequent restoration works likely to have an impact on the historic fabric of the structure
- To provide an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the investigations in their local and regional context.

More specifically the project has aimed to:

- Identify the stone types
- Identify and date mortars and surface treatments such as surviving limewash
- Identify areas and phases of previous repair or restoration
- Laboratory analysis of stones, mortars, and surface treatments might also be included in order to achieve the above-mentioned aims

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance for the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA 2019b)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2019a)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (Section 2), which required:

- Initial laser scanning and photogrammetry, which were undertaken by SUMO Services & Aerial-Cam respectively, followed by a second series of surveys undertaken by Downland Survey
- Detailed inspection and an additional photographic survey undertaken from a cherry picker
- A written record was made of each site visit
- The recording was based on photogrammetrical images
- In addition, a photographic record will be maintained as part of the Watching Brief during future repair works



3 Historical Background

- 3.1 The market town of Leighton Buzzard is situated on the River Ouzel, and is linked to London by the Grand Union Canal and the West Coast Main Line to London Euston. As the market centre of the Royal Manor of Leighton was recorded in the Domesday Survey 1086, its origins go back into the Saxon period, and indeed it has evidence of early-middle Saxon activity in the form of cemeteries on the northern outskirts of town (HER 1 and 3) and contemporary material has been found at Grove Priory (HER 1870) to the south. The toponym derives from the Old English for 'Leek enclosure/herb garden' (*lēac-tūn*), and 'Buzzard', added after the late 13th century, perhaps after the Busard family (though there is no record of them holding land in the area), or the latter element was added by the Dean of Lincoln, after *Beau-desert*: a 'brazen eagle, formerly used for supporting the bible in the church' (KEPN 2021; Wedgwood 1855: 67).

Saxon (c.450-1066)

On the basis of documentary and archaeological evidence, it has been postulated that Leighton Buzzard was originally part of a large mid-late Saxon estate encompassing Linslade, which was given to Lady Aelfgifu of the Wessex royal house in 966, Leighton, a separate parish to the east of the river Ouzel, Wing, which had a minster church, and Whaddon (Baker 2013: 53). The estate was later subdivided with Leighton becoming a 30 hide Royal Manor possibly centred on Grove Priory which lay to the west of the present town. It has further been hypothesised that Leighton Buzzard had a minster church in the later Saxon period (*ibid*), which the manorial connections to the Bishops of Lincoln both before and after the Conquest, as well as the Royal connection and presence of a market, could well support.

Leighton Buzzard was on an important political boundary in the later Saxon period. Indeed, the peace treaty between King Edward the Elder and Guthrum was signed at Yttingaford in 906AD, and is commemorated on Peace Meadow, Tiddenfoot, a later derivation of the original name indicating the presence of a ford at the site (BCC & EH 2005: 15). The river Ouzel provided one important land boundary and the Thieweg or Theed Way, a possible Neolithic routeway that became important in the Saxon and medieval periods for transporting salt from East Anglia, which crossed the River Ousel at Yttingaford (HER 10843), provided another. Nonetheless, there were considerable changes in the boundary between the Danes and the English in the later Saxon period, with what is now Leighton Buzzard falling within one polity or another according to circumstance (Baker 2013: 44-51).

Certainly, by the late Saxon period, Leighton was an important settlement within the wider landscape, with a market, a church and both royal and ecclesiastical manorial overlords.

Medieval (1066-1500)

The Royal manor acquired another 17 hides after the Norman Conquest, and had 82 villans, 30 borders and 2 slaves, giving a population of around 456 souls. There was a market that brought in £7 per annum and the overall value of the estate, including the two mills was £22 (Williams & Martin 2002: 562). Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, was awarded the 4 hides previously held by Wulfwig (*ibid*: 563). This estate was centred on the Prebendal Manor, the site of which is located in the vicinity of the parish church (HER 11056). It is likely that one of the early focal points of the town was the Bishop's property and the church. However, the present church of All Saints (Grade I, EH List Entry No. 1321404; HER 1088) dates from the 13th century, and though the location of the original Saxon church is not known with certainty, it is thought to have been on the site of the extant church (BCC & EH 2005: 14).



In 1164, Henry II granted the Royal Manor of Leighton to the abbey of Fontevrault, which founded a priory at Grovebury/La Grava. Along with other alien houses it was dissolved by Henry V, c.1413/4 (Baker 2013: 171). The manor was bought by Sir John Phelip, the first husband of Alice Chaucer, grand-daughter of Geoffrey Chaucer. He granted the manor to Alice, who retained it throughout her three marriages; the last being to William de la Pole, the 1st Duke of Suffolk. It passed to her son, John, also Duke of Suffolk, who awarded the manor to Eton College (Lysons 1806: 104), which was given permission to hold two fairs in Leighton Buzzard in 1447 (Baker 2013: 171).

It has been suggested that Leighton Buzzard was re-organized in the 12th century with the creation of a Y-shaped street formation, with the High Street, North Street and Lake Street, funnelling traffic to the triangular setting of this prosperous market place. This formed the medieval core of Leighton Buzzard (HER 16871) and the subsequent basis of the modern town's layout.

Post-Medieval (1500-1900) to Modern (1900-present)

During the post-medieval period, the centre of the town remained the medieval core, and the market and fairs, focused upon Market Square, which extended along the High Street, though development spread to the northwest by the 18th century (BCC & EH 2005: 20-29). West Street (originally called Friday Street) seems to have originated in the last half of the 18th century and first half of the 19th century. Jeffrey's Map of 1765 shows buildings along the streets forming the Y-shaped centre of the town, and spreading out from the centre onto the frontages of North End (now North Street), High Street and West Street (BCC & EH 2005: 10). The area north and west of West Street was still open countryside as far as Leighton Mills and the River Ouzel.

A great deal of damage to the centre of Leighton Buzzard was caused by a great fire in 1645, when the Parliamentary Army was encamped in the town (VCHa). However, the market cross was spared despite the iconographic imagery that would have been an anathema to the Parliamentarians.

The economy of Leighton Buzzard continued to be dependent on agriculture well into the post-medieval period. By the 19th century, however, other industries developed in Leighton Buzzard. These include Iron production, straw plaiting, brick making and basket making, tile-making, and asbestos processing, sand extraction, and there was extensive trade due to the town's location on the Grand Junction canal (BCC & EH 2005: 29).

3.2 **Market Cross**

Leighton Buzzard's Market Cross (HER 7), a focal point since it was first constructed in the 15th century, is situated at the eastern end of the High Street on the North Island Site of the Market Square and is both Grade II* listed (NHLE Ref. 1321381) and a Scheduled Monument (NHLE Ref. 1005429). It has belonged to the Town Lands Trustees since at least 1874, although this was disputed by the Lord of the Manor who finally conceded in 1894 (BARS).

The cross is a stone structure of 5 unevenly sized sides, set on a series of seven steps. Although possibly intended as a 2-storey structure (Rimmer 1875:76), it has two levels surmounted by a pinnacle. It is open fronted at the lower level, with a statue set within a niche on each face with a canopy above. Between each niche is a flying buttress, capped by a crocketed pinnacle. The earliest documentary evidence for the cross is an entry in the Court



Rolls for 1499 (HER 7; BARS: KK944/4). Stylistically it is also considered to be of the later 15th century, although in the mid-19th century a plaque was attached to the structure stating it had originally been built in 1350 (Ministry of works: n.d. NMR Ref. SBD 11857).

It has been suggested that the cross was funded by Alice, the grand-daughter of Chaucer, extremely wealthy widow of the 1st Duke of Suffolk and renowned benefactress. As the Dowager Duchess of Suffolk she held over 200 manors including extensive land holding in Oxfordshire (Jambeck 1998: 111). She was not only active in local politics, but was also highly influential in the Royal court, and was made a member of the Order of the Garter (*ibid*). As such, she is certainly a viable candidate for being the patron of the Market Cross, yet documentary evidence is lacking.

A former vicar of Leighton Buzzard, the Rev S. John Forrest, noted that there was a cult of the five wounds of Christ on the cross in the 15th century, which may have influenced the design of the Market Cross. The five figures represent Christ the King; the Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus; a Bishop, possibly Saint Hugh of Lincoln, Leighton Buzzard, which was a Prebendal Manor of the Diocese of Lincoln at that time; a King; and Saint John the Baptist (Forrest 1950: BARS). For the sake of brevity, the statue of Christ the King is also referred to as Christus in this report and that of the Virgin Mary as Madonna.

Forrest also noted that the central shaft was 27ft high (8.23m), which provides an interesting starting point for considering the numerological symbolism of the structure, which was often a highly significant element in medieval architectural design. In this instance, the cross stands on 7 steps, the number considered to link heaven and earth; the shaft is 27ft high, which when added together the two figures add up to 9, the number of the Holy Trinity, and the 5 sides could represent the suffering of Christ on the Cross. A satisfying narrative in structural form for the medieval mind, except for the fact that it originally had 5 steps.

The cross not only survived the iconoclastic tendencies of the Parliamentarians, it was also repaired c.1650; funded by a 4-penny tax levy (BARS).

It was repaired again in 1851/3, when the statues were replaced and a stone parapet and iron railings were erected around the structure (HER 7). The work was done by William Cox who had been G.G. Scott's chief carver on his Martyr's Memorial in Oxford (O'Brien and Pevsner 2014: 204). The statues were placed on the Market Hall (later the fire station) just behind the cross. However, some 50 years later the cross was in need of restoration again, and the renowned architect G.F. Bodley oversaw the replacement of the statues with the original ones that had been removed in 1851. The parapet was also redesigned in 1900, with new pinnacles added at the corners, the niches repaired and the railings removed. New steps were installed and the number increased to 7 steps to make the ascent more even. According to local historian, Viv Willis, the railings were re-used at the Billington Road entrance to Pages Park [NMR ref. SBD 10611].

The central pinnacle was restored in 1910 (BARS). According to Richmond (1928), the cross was given new steps in 1851 and 1900. At the time of the publication of the Victoria County History in 1912, the cross was described as follows (VCHa):

It stands upon a base of seven steps; the lower stage has a stone vault springing from a central shaft, and between the buttresses are four-centred arches springing from small shafts with moulded capitals and bases. These buttresses end in crocketed pinnacles, and the lower stage is crowned by an embattled parapet with quatrefoiled panels, below which are three grotesque faces on each side.



Over the lower stage is a second stage, being a pentagonal canopy over five figures, all of which are very much decayed; the head of each side of the canopy is cinquefoiled with featherings and terminates in an ogee-shaped pinnacle decorated with crockets and a finial, and at each angle is a buttress terminated with a crocketed pinnacle and connected with an outer buttress, placed diagonally, by a small trefoiled arch. Over this stage is a small pentagonal spire, also decorated with crockets.

Various programmes of work took place in the late 20th century, beginning with a thorough cleaning of the cross in 1962-3 [Z889/2/41/1]. Some 10 years later the northern outside pinnacle was repaired, as were the statues. General masonry repairs were also undertaken at this time [Z889/2/41/2].

In the 1980s a major concern was vandalism, as the medieval stonework of cross had been defaced with graffiti. The cross was cleaned and an anti-graffiti solution applied at a cost of £2,282. Plans were submitted to erect railings around the cross again, but the design was considered unacceptable as, at 6ft 3inches high, the details of the cross would have been largely obscured [Z889/2/41/3]. It was also feared that the enclosure would be used as an oversized litter bin. Eventually railings were installed between the arches in 1987 to counter further acts of vandalism (BARS).

Although few of the schedules of works or details of the 20th century repair programmes appear to have survived, a quote for repairs to the pinnacles dated 23rd November 1992 survives, which also included the cleaning and limewashing of the statues.

A specification of the repairs and restoration of the Market Cross dated November 1997 states that the stonework should be cleaned and badly damaged or weathered stonework was to be repaired (West 1997: 5). The source of the replacement stone is not specified, it simply states that a geologically similar stone with no vents or fissures should be used. The lower step was to be partially replaced and all of the stonework finished with a protective shelter coat of lime and stonedust. It goes on to state the mortar should be of white cement and non-hydraulic lime putty and an aggregate of sand and stone dust. One of the pinnacles that had been removed was also to be restored to its former location at this time, although it does not specify where this was.

Further work was carried out by Rattee and Kett in 2000, with a grant from English Heritage (HER 7), although the details of these works have not survived.



Figure 4: The market cross in 1800 (Z11307/2/10)

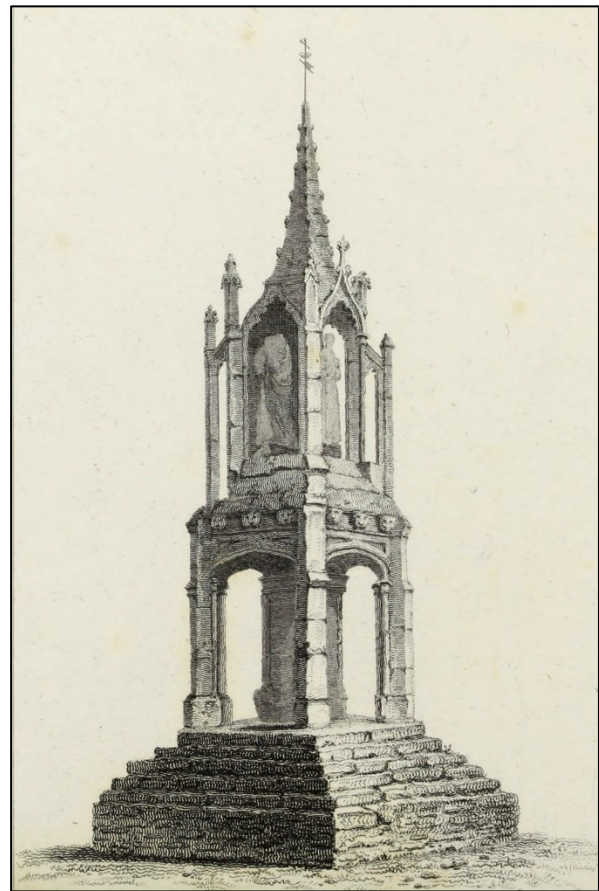


Figure 5: The market cross in 1807 (Britton)



Figure 6: The market cross in 1847



Figure 7: The market cross in 1819 (Z49/165)

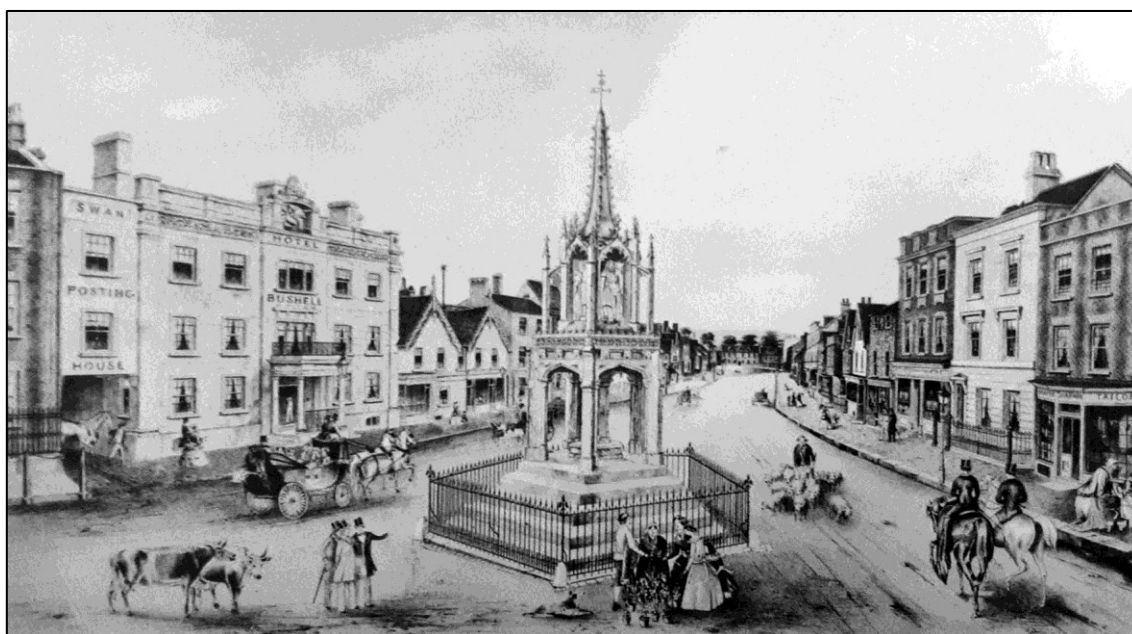


Figure 8: The market cross and the High Street looking west c. 1853 (uncatalogued item BARS)



Figure 9: The market cross and the High Street looking east c. 1863 (uncatalogued item BARS)

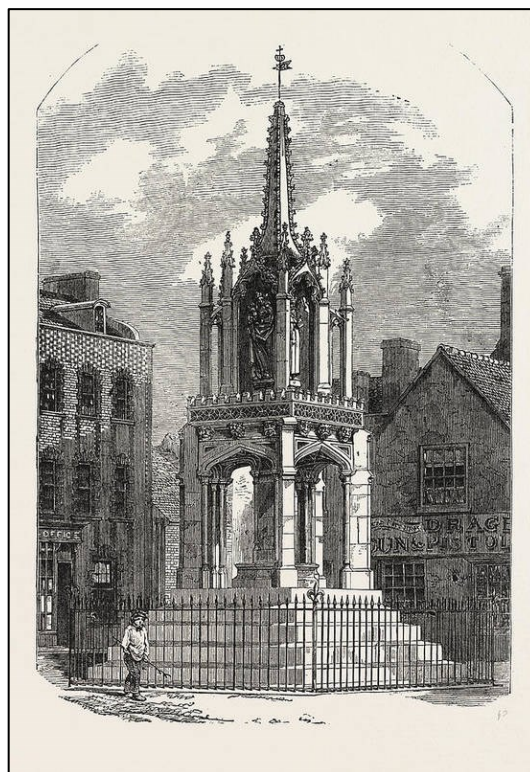


Figure 10: The market cross after 1853

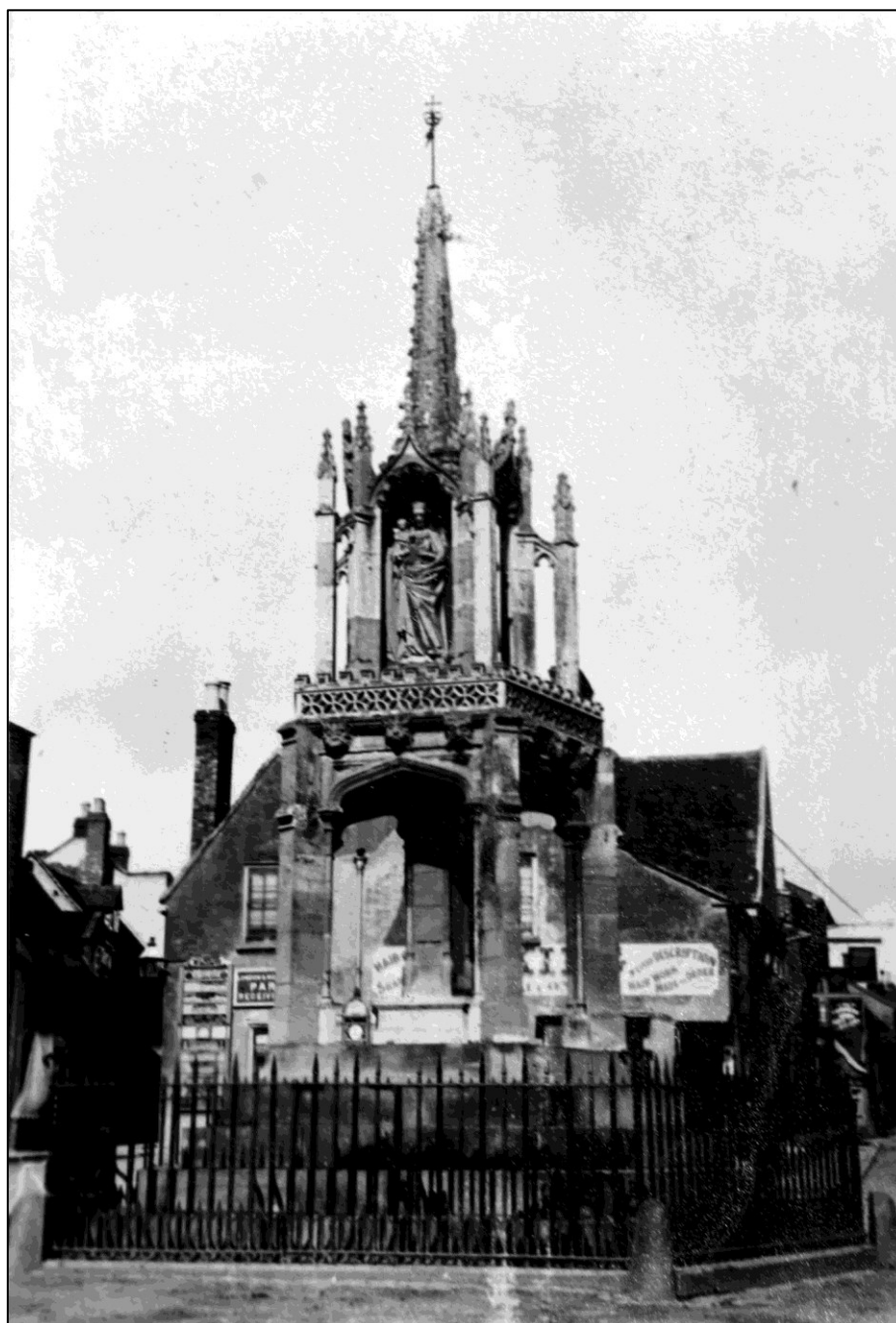


Figure 11: The market cross looking east c.1880 (uncatalogued)



Figure 12: The market cross looking southeast c.1885 with the original statues visible in front of the building to the rear



Figure 13: The market cross looking southeast c.1913 (Z1432/3/1/1/30)



Figure 14: The market cross by William Delafield in 1905 (Z15241/1)



Figure 15: The market cross c.1900 (Z1432/3/1/1/21)



Figure 16: The market cross c.1900 (Z1432/3/1/1/20)



Figure 17: The market cross from the south c.1905 (Z1432/3/1/1/22)



Figure 18: The market cross from the east c.1905 (Z1432/3/1/1/24)



Figure 19: The market cross from the north c.1905 (Z1432/3/1/1/28)



Figure 20: The Market Cross from the southwest c.1930s (Z526/6)



Figure 21: The market cross from the west c.1904 (Z1306/72/11/2)



4 Description

The following description draws on the detailed study of the available photographic and illustrative material, as well as the inspection of the Market Cross itself. Two surveys were completed by the author, the second of which was undertaken with Rena Pitsilli-Graham, the project architect and David Jefferson of Jefferson Consulting Ltd who specialises in geological and petrological analysis within the heritage sector.

As is pointed out by Dr Jefferson in his report (Jefferson 2021: 6), visual analysis of the stone was challenging as the same stone can appear vastly different according to its location within the structure as a result of differential weathering. The analysis of the stonework was furthered by the use of a digital microscope to photograph 35 samples of stone from the various phases of work that could then be compared to a range of potential matches, and the petrographic analysis of two small samples of the original stone.

The stone types used when the Market Cross was first built are diverse and include Totternhoe stone in the niches behind the statues, a locally derived marlstone from the Woburn Sands formation (commonly called Carstone) for the statues themselves, and an oolitic limestone, possibly from Wheatley in Oxfordshire, in the frieze and the pillars. Headington Stone, which is similar in composition to the Wheatley Stone, used extensively in Oxford in the Middle Ages, is present in the bases of the pillars (Fig. 22).

Both Totternhoe Stone, a fine-grained, well sorted limestone, and Carstone, a ferruginous, medium to coarse grained, moderately well sorted, granular sandstone (Stone in Archaeology Database), are both soft and weather easily unless protected from the elements. The polychrome effect of the dark coloured statue against the light background of the rear wall of the niche would have been protected, at least to some degree, by the canopy above.

Wheatley Stone is a moderately well-sorted oolitic limestone with shell and fossil fragments (Stone in Archaeology Database). The matrix was seen to have remained largely unweathered in the photomicrograph, which could suggest that the surface had been covered with a protective material at some point (Jefferson 2021: 7). The clear definition of the edges of the grotesques in the photograph taken by William Delafield in 1905 (Fig. 14) supports this theory, and traces of this protective layer is still evident in various locations, particularly beneath the statue of the Madonna (Fig. 29).

Limestones from the Lincolnshire Limestone group are present in the later phases of building. Weldon Stone, a poorly sorted, medium grained, hard, oolitic limestone with variable amounts of shell fragments was used for the parapets over the grotesques in 1900 (Fig. 30). Ketton, a finer grained, well sorted oolitic limestone was also observed on the internal shafts. Blisworth Stone, widely found in Northamptonshire, has been used to repair the pinnacles and the columns. Although the Blisworth Stone Formation provides various forms of limestone, the type found on the Market Cross is a cross bedded, relatively coarsely grained, shelly variety that is not dissimilar to the Barnack Stone that was extensively used in fenland abbeys and churches, and other significance buildings in eastern England in the Middle Ages.

The stone used for the lierne vault could not be identified as it is completely covered with a protective coating. Nonetheless, a later man-made repair was identifiable in a small sample taken for analysis (Jefferson 2021: 8). Other plastic repairs, such as that in the canopy over the statue of the king, have been noted in the Condition Survey (Pitsilli-Graham: 2021).

Surprisingly, a cement based mortar appears to have been used extensively throughout the Market Cross. Nonetheless, oyster shell, a typical medieval inclusion in the bedding between



stone courses, has survived in some of the columns. Later tile repairs behind a mortar coloured to resemble the adjacent stone was noted beneath the grotesques on the south and southwest elevations. Roman cement repairs were also present on either side of the central grotesque on all five elevations.

The most photographed elevation over time is that facing the length of the High Street and contains the statue of the Madonna. The statue stands on the original plinth although the cinquefoiled tracery in the head of the niche is a 20th century replacement (Fig. 23). Both original stonework and the 1850s repairs are visible in the jambs. The spandrels below the grotesques as well as the spandrels themselves have a slightly micaceous appearance, and some render appears to have survived on some of the heads of the grotesques. The parapet also appears to be rendered, although the quatrefoils and the course of stone below are not.

The niche housing the bishop to the left of the Madonna is little changed since the works completed in the 1850s, but later repairs and replacements were noted in the lower section of the elevation (Fig. 24).

To the left of the bishop is the statue of St John (Fig. 25). The alterations to the upper levels of this face of the Cross are similar to that housing the bishop.

The most significant alteration on the side housing the statue of the Christ risen is that the left side of the canopy above the statue (as one is facing it) is a modern replacement/repair (Fig. 26).

The elevation housing the statue of the king, has had extensive repair work to the canopy, which appears to be recent work. The spandrels beneath the frieze of grotesques appear to date from the the early 20th century (Fig. 27). Between the frieze and the spandrels is also a course of tiles covered with Roman cement. Further repairs are evident in the pillars, which also have some shell surviving within the mortar layers.

Although now heavily eroded, the grotesques, and the roll moulding above and below, can be clearly seen in historic photographs (Fig. 28). The grotesques beneath the figure of Christ include a creature holding its mouth open in the centre of the frieze for the water spout and a bovine head to the right of it. The grotesque to the right of the central feature appears to be of a man with mutton chops. The grotesques below the bishop appear to be a male head with very round cheeks to the right, and a female head with a wimple to the left of the central feature. The grotesques below the Madonna are less weathered than those beneath the bishop's statue, and the render that appears to have been applied in the 1850s survives in patches. The plastic repairs in the joints on either side of the central grotesque are also clearly visible.

A key query was to determine whether the statues within the niches are those originally made in the medieval period or are 19th century replacements. That these are the originals can be confirmed by studying the historic photographs of the 19th century, which show the 1850s statue of the Madonna with a well-defined Christ child in the niche (Fig. 29). This same statue, which was put on a plinth in front of the Old Town Hall in 1900, can be seen in a low resolution photograph of 1910, and can be identified as the 1850s statue by the shape of the child's head. In contrast, the statue of the Madonna in the 1905 photograph by Delafield is very weathered and the head of the Christ child lacks definition of any form and so can only be the original figure.



Examples of the various building/repair episodes are shown in Figures 30 and 31, where the differential weathering is also very clear to see.

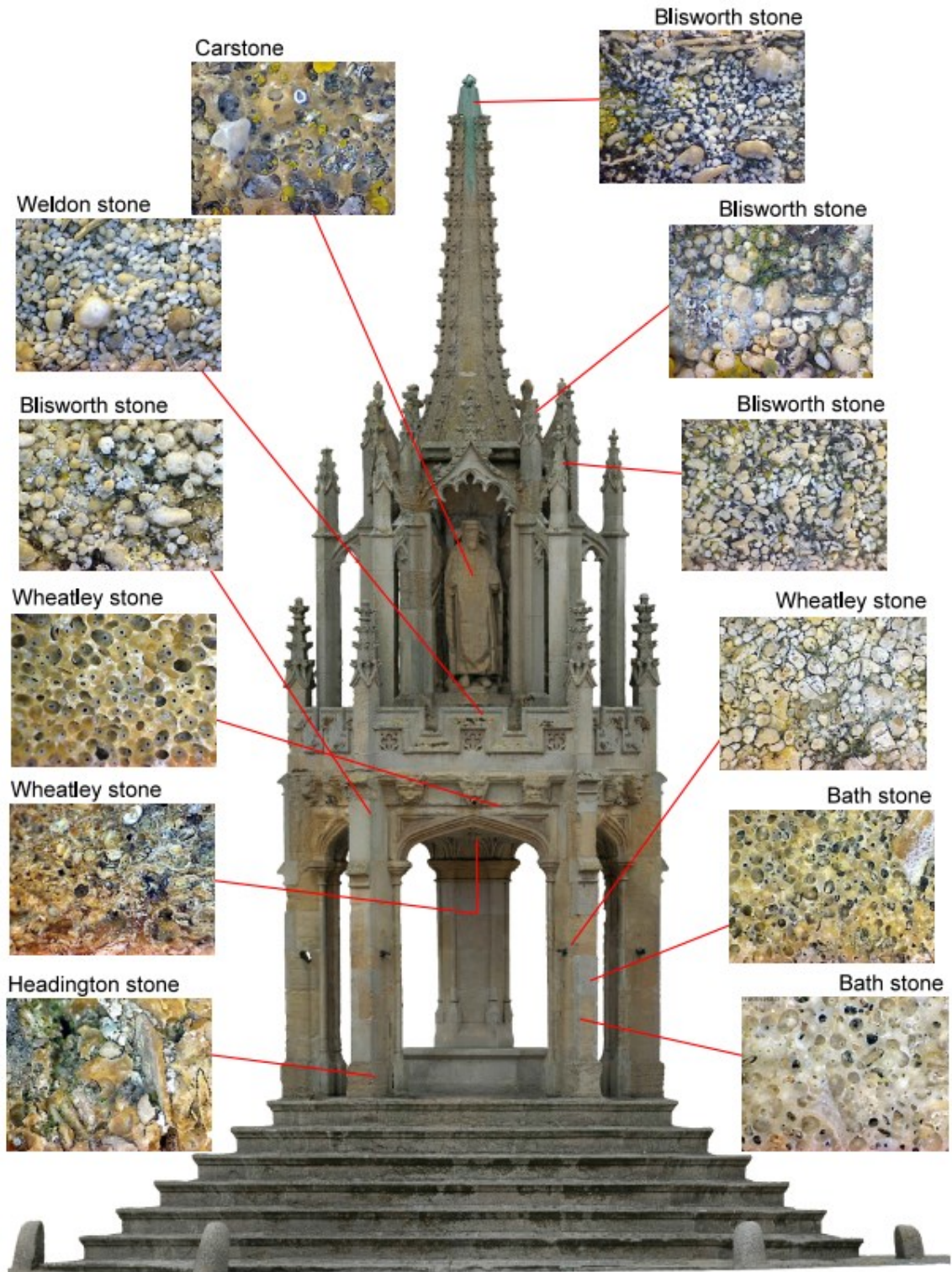


Figure 22: The identified stone types
(D. Jefferson 2021: 9)



Figure 23: The Madonna building phases



Figure 21: The Bishop building phases



Figure 25: St John building phases



Figure 26: Christus building phases



Figure 27: The King building phases



Christus grotesques 1851



Christus grotesques 2021



Bishop grotesques to the left and Madonna grotesques to the right 1851



Madonna grotesques 1905

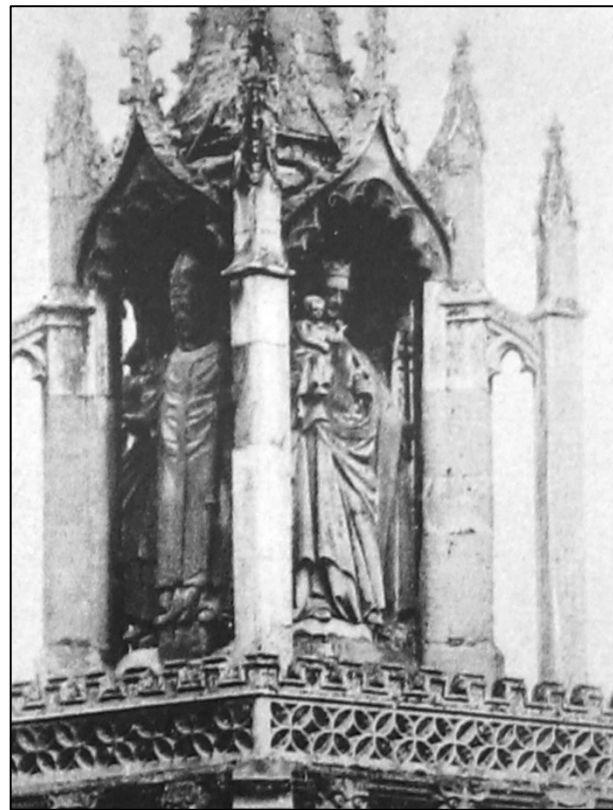


Madonna grotesques 2021



Bishop grotesques 2021

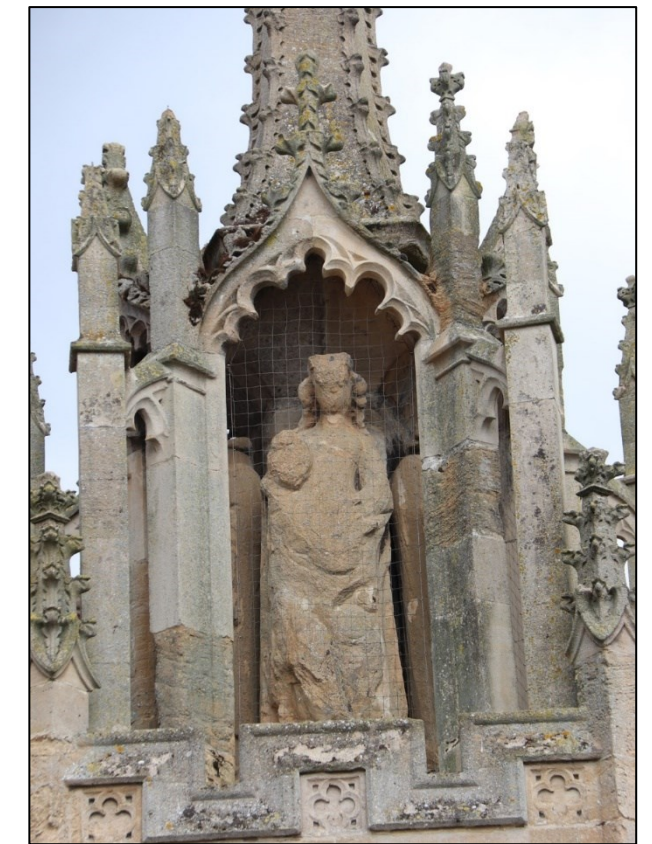
Figure 28: Grotesque details



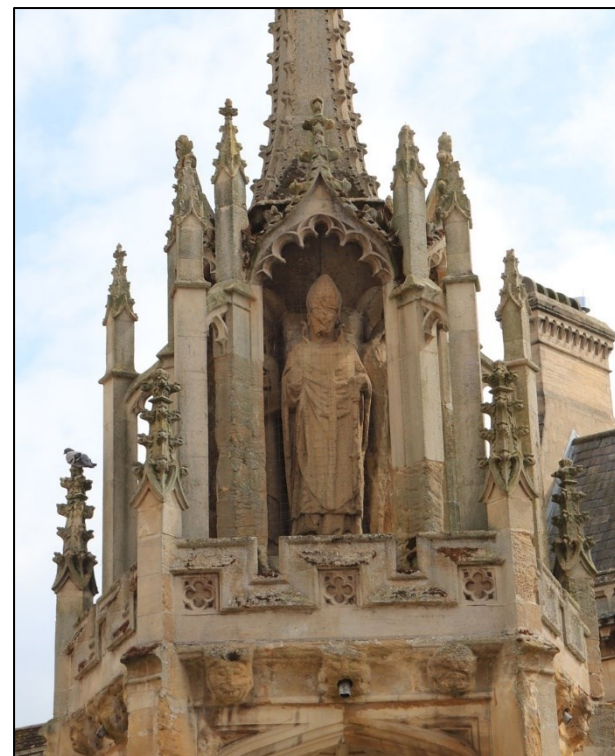
The replacement Madonna & Bishop on the cross, 1851 - 1905 (Z465/3)



The original Madonna back on the cross in 1905(Z15241/1)



The Madonna August 2021



The Bishop



The replacement Madonna and Bishop on the Old Town Hall plinths post 1910 (21306/72/11/5)

Figure 29: The Madonna and Bishop statues



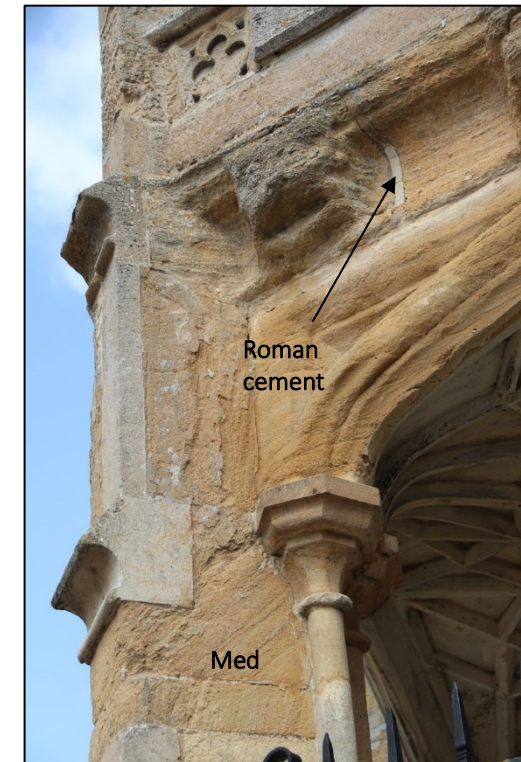
Pinnacle & canopy above the Madonna



Madonna statue & adjoining column



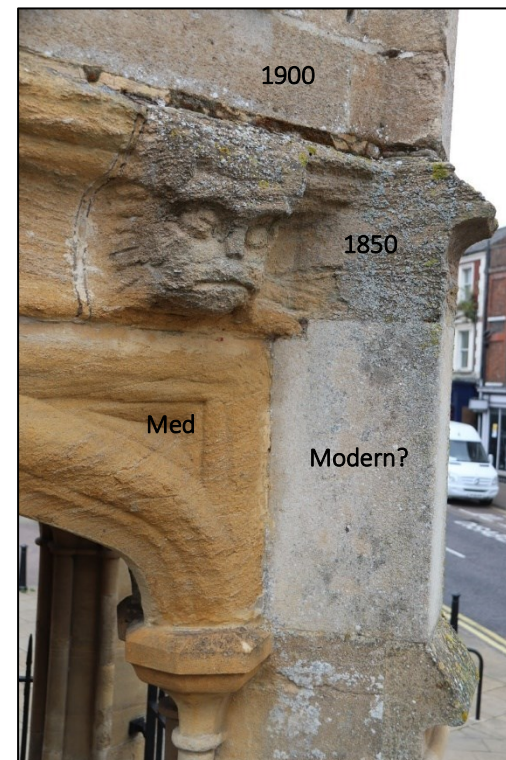
Parapet detail



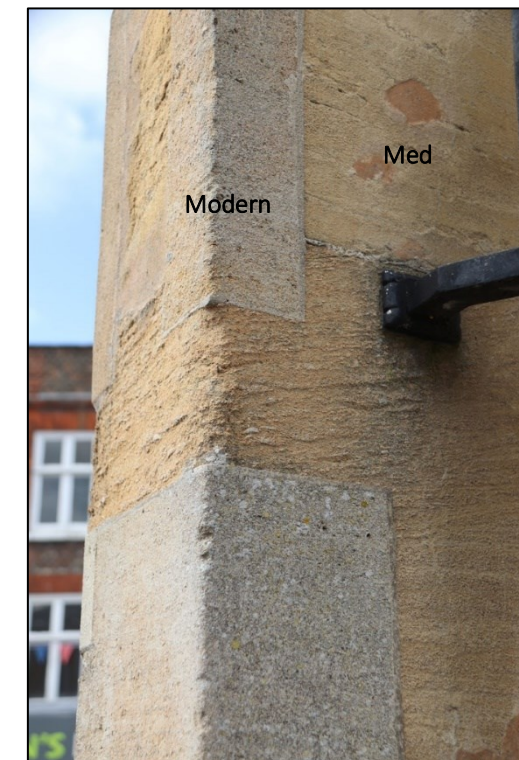
Roman cement repair



Column below Christus



Column below the Madonna



Column below the King

Figure 30: Stone use and later repairs



Loss of top of pinnacle



Detail of frieze (Weldon stone)



Loss of facial detail (Carstone)



Banded weathering (Carstone)



General erosion (Carstone)

Figure 31: Stone deterioration



5 Discussion and Conclusions

Despite the amount of repair work, research and recording undertaken of the Leighton Buzzard Market Cross over the centuries, the structure still remains enigmatic. Although it is thought to have been funded by Chaucer's grand-daughter, the widow of the 1st Duke of Suffolk, in the later 15th century, no corroborating historical evidence has yet been discovered. Yet her extreme wealth would certainly make her a prime candidate as the benefactor.

Stylistically the Market Cross is typical of the 15th century, although, if Rimmer is correct, a third storey was originally planned but never completed, and the pinnacle surmounting the structure fails to conform to the usual high standard of medieval architectural geometry. The ground plan is also out of kilter, as the sides are uneven. Nonetheless, the Cross would have fulfilled its purpose and provided a focal point for numerous civic and religious activities in the town. It's place in the community was clearly secure as it was even able to survive the iconoclastic instincts of the Parliamentarians in the 17th century.

Of particular interest for this study was the origin(s) of the building stone used at different times and for different features of the structure. This and the nature of some of the later repairs has been clarified to a limited extent by the petrological analysis of the stone and close inspection of the structure from a cherry picker. However, not all of the queries have been resolved at this stage, due to the budgetary constraints impacting the surveying and analysis and the lack of detailed works accounts.

What has been resolved is that the main body of the Market Cross is built of Wheatley and Headington Stone from Oxfordshire, and the statues were carved out of a local sandstone commonly known as Carstone. The stone used for the back of the niches appears to be of Totternhoe Stone, a light-coloured limestone that is found c.8kmsoutheast of Leighton Buzzard, which provided a fine colour contrast to the rich orangey brown of the statues. Blisworth Stone was used in the upper levels including the central pinnacle, and Weldon Stone of the Lincolnshire Limestone Group was used to build the parapet in 1900. More recent repairs have been carried out in Bath stone, although the rationale behind this choice is unclear as it fails to blend in with the other stone.

The choice of the stone types used in the medieval period is of considerable interest, as this can indicate social, political and economic connections and inter-relationships at the time of construction. The use of local stone types is perfectly logical given the transport costs in the pre-industrial age. Salzman calculated that transporting stone more than 12 miles (19km) caused the transport costs to be higher than that of the stone (Salzman1997:119). Conversely, Jope showed that good quality stone could travel up to 50 miles in the medieval period (in Parsons 1990: 9). The mode of transport was of great importance, as river travel made carrying loads over a longer distance more economical than road transport; road transport was ten times more expensive (Jones 2000: 61). Various studies have been undertaken of the medieval road and river systems (e.g., Allen & Evans 2016; Edwards 1987; Jones 2000; Peberdy 1996) and it is clear that the rivers were becoming less navigable due to silting, extreme weather conditions (flood or drought), and obstacles such as fish traps, from the time that the Market Cross was first constructed in the later 15th century, which would have had ramifications for the supply chain of any number of commodities. Combined with the additional cost of loading and unloading barges, all of this meant that road transport over long distances was increasingly more common. Oxfordshire stone from the Taynton quarries was, for example, carted some 40 miles from the quarries to Henley before continuing to Eton College by river (Jope 1949: 96). Stone from the Totternhoe quarry, just outside Leighton



Buzzard, is thought to have been carted along Watling Street to St Albans before going on through Watford and Rickmansworth to Windsor for the construction of the castle in the 14th century (Roberts 1974:72).

Although Leighton Buzzard has a minor river, the Ouzel, flowing through it, it is not thought to have been navigable (Edwards 1987:423), and so water transport to the town itself only became feasible with the opening of the Grand Junction (now Grand Union) canal in 1805. As the Oxfordshire stone would perforce have had to travel some considerable distances by road, a wealthy patron would certainly have been needed to fund the Market Cross. Other factors, such as the ownership of the quarries and pre-existing social and economic relationships would undoubtedly have been of major consideration when choosing stone. Although no particular link between any of the Oxfordshire quarries and Leighton Buzzard, or the Lord/Lady of the Manor, could be established during the course of this study, considerable links between Eton College and Leighton Buzzard were discovered, potentially confirming the hypothesis that Alice Chaucer, as the Dowager Duchess of Suffolk was the major benefactress of the Market Cross.

Eton College was founded by Henry VI in 1440, and the superintendent of the initial works was William de la Pole, third husband to Alice Chaucer (Willis & Clarke 1988:385). The stone used at Eton came from a variety of sources. Some was re-used from the Savoy Palace in London, and stone from the Huddlestone quarry in Yorkshire was acquired from the clerk of works at Sion (*ibid*: 389, 392). Taynton Stone from Oxfordshire was introduced to the site when Edward Keys became the new Clerk of Works at Eton in 1448; clunch was brought in from 1472 and Headington stone was bought in 1479 (*ibid*: 396-9, 408, 410). It is therefore not impossible that stone from Oxfordshire could have been acquired from Eton rather than the quarries directly, which could have reduced costs quite significantly, particularly if the carts and possibly barges taking Totternhoe clunch to Eton could return laden with Oxfordshire stone.

Another potential means of acquisition is that the manor of Grovebury (Leighton Buzzard), which had been confiscated after William de la Pole was exiled and subsequently murdered, was returned to Alice, his widow, by King Edward IV in 1472, as partial recompense for a loan to the Crown (Lysons 1806). It is also recorded that one of the Headington quarries was owned by the king at this time (VCHb online), as had Wheatley in the 14th century (Hassall 1955: 2). It is tempting to consider the possibility that he may have granted a quantity of stone as part of the same compensation process.

Whether the finer details of the origins of the Market Cross are ever determined remains to be seen. Nonetheless, the significance of the structure has never been in doubt. Taxes have been levied and Trusts established to repair and maintain the Cross since the 17th century. The most significant overhaul was undertaken in the 1850s when a new parapet was installed, as well as newly carved statues. Old photographs show three of the statues gracing the front of the former Town Hall, but there appears to be no record of where the other two statues were placed. Similarly, although a statue still survives in front of the Old Town Hall, there is no record of what happened to the 19th century statues once the originals were re-instated.

The re-working of the parapet in 1900, as well as the sharp detail of the grotesques in the frieze below, are most clearly seen in Delafield's photograph taken in 1905, taken not long after the second major overhaul of the Cross. That the clarity of detail may have been due to a render having been applied to the grotesques appears likely as traces of it are still apparent.

The construction of the present steps in 1900, the apparent replacement of the central pinnacle in 1910, and the installation of the extant railings in 1987 completed the major works



to the Market Cross, although various episodes of repair and minor replacement have also taken place, some of which have been recorded during this study.

Although the recent study of the Market Cross has provided a robust photographic record of the structure to inform future repair and maintenance work as well as answering some of the research aims, it is clear that considerable more work can be done to better understand the nature of the social, economic and political inter-relationships resulting in the construction of the Market Cross in the medieval period.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Michael West for commissioning this report on behalf of the Trustees of the Leighton Buzzard Market Cross. Thanks are also due to Sam Mellonie of Central Bedfordshire Council Historic Environment Team for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents; the staff of the Bedfordshire Archives for their assistance in the historic research; various members of the Bedfordshire Geology Group for sharing their knowledge and to Will Fletcher of Historic England for monitoring the project.

This report could not have been completed without the work undertaken by Sumo Surveys, Downland Surveys, David Jefferson and Rena Pitsilli-Graham. Special thanks go to Mark Stocker for his cheerful patience and tremendous skill at operating the cherry picker,

The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA. The report was written by Karin Kaye and edited by Derek Watson PhD.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

- Written Scheme of Investigation
- Report
- Historical & Survey notes
- Photogrammetrical images
- Digital photographs
- List of photographs

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Bedfordshire Archives.



8 References

Standards & Specifications

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Bedford Archive Resources

- Z 889/ 2/41 (3) March 1983: Newspaper article in Leighton Linslade Plus on proposal to build railings
- 1982: Graffiti removed and anti graffiti solution recently used at Magdalen College Oxford applied. some stone repairs also undertaken.
- 1987: PP and LBC given to erect railings



Photo taken of postcard, architect's drawings C - done by Ironworks of Stotfold and notes in folder containing notes on railings.

Arnold collection. An album of recollections and drawings

Z889/2/4(2) Sept 1970 photo Letter states cross was cleaned 20 years ago. Figures, gargoyles and columns in need now.

Series of photos taken of uncatalogued copies of postcards and photos .

Document Reference	Notes
Z889/2/41	Leighton Buzzard. Maintenance of the Market Cross by Leighton Buzzard Town Lands Trust and the Petit Trust (956)1962-1988
P91/28/43	Line drawing of Market Cross c.1900
X214/2	Print of a country fair by W.H.Pyne, published in 1804; the market cross shown is very like that at Leighton Buzzard 1804
Z49/165	Leighton Buzzard Market Place with Market Cross and old Moot Hall in foreground. Drawn by I. Hassell and published by him at 27 Richard St., Islington 1 Mar 1819
Z143/50/21	Leighton Buzzard: View of the market cross with a busy market going on behind. A small child on a scooter in the foreground. c. 1970s
Z143/50/22	Leighton Buzzard: View of the market cross with a busy market going on behind taken looking towards the Cross Keys public house. c. 1970s
Z143/50/23	Leighton Buzzard: View of the market cross looking towards the fire station. c. 1970s
Z163/4	Leighton Buzzard market place with Cross, Town Hall, and Corn Exchange. c. 1900
Z465/3	Photograph by W.F. Piggott, Leighton Buzzard. Market cross (with railings) from the West, with Town Hall and Corn Exchange in background. c.1890
Z465/4	Photograph by W.F. Piggott, Leighton Buzzard. Market cross (with railings) from the West With various buildings in background including the Town Hall, Corn exchange, and the Bank, with horse drawn vehicles in the street. c.1890
Z525/200	Market Day at Leighton Buzzard. View looking down High Street; market cross in centre of photograph. Probably by W F Piggott, photographer. Page from an album which has on dorse two photographs of unidentified cottages and an inn. late 1890s
Z526/6	Leighton Buzzard market cross 1930's
Z693/1	Album compiled by the artist George Arnald A.R.A. (1763-1841).
Z1/2/3	Market Cross as it was in 1800, Leighton Buzzard
Z1/2/6	Market Square cross and high street, reproduction of a print from 1850
Z733/2	Leighton Buzzard market cross looking south down the High Street View set in oval shape with clover leaf decoration. Castle Series of view cards No. 502. gloss finish colour postcard, gloss finish [stamp removed] postmarked 1918 c1918
Z851/10/2	Colour tinted postcard. Market, Leighton Buzzard, showing the Market Cross, and sheep and cattle. Printed by Rush & Warwick, Art Printers, Bedford.
Z851/10/3	Colour tinted postcard. Market Cross & High Street, Leighton Buzzard. Printed by Valentines.
Z1130/72/9	Multi-view postcard with the caption Views of Leighton Buzzard shows High Street, Grand Union Canal, Recreation Ground, Market Square and The Market Cross. Sent to Clare Talbot, Cranford House School, Moulsoford, Berks. Post marked Leighton Buzzard Beds. Published under The T.V. A. P. Oxford Series C. 2603 Postally used 24 July 1957 at 12. 15pm
Z1130/72/10	Postcard with the caption Market Cross Leighton 1800. Sent to Mrs. Shepherd, 41



Document Reference	Notes
	Casselden Road, Stonebridge Park, Harlesden, London N W. Post marked Leighton-Buzzard. Published by F. W. Bendy. Posted 28 June 1905 at 11. 10 pm
Z1130/72/16	Coloured postcard with the caption The Market Cross, Leighton Buzzard.Sent to Miss Wright, c/o Mr. F. Reader, Broadway, Stratford. Card was postally used in New Zealand post marked Christchurch N Z. Published by Hartmann. Series No. - 3963. Posted 30 April 1906
Z1130/72/21	Postcard with the caption The Market Cross, Leighton Buzzard. Sent to Mrs. Funnell, Galvreyhoe, Burwash, Sussex. Post marked Leighton Buzzard Beds. Posted 11 September 1961 at 2. 15 pm
Z1130/72/29	Postcard with the caption The Cross Leighton Buzzard, High Street on Market Day. Sent to Miss E. Prizeman, "Ravenscroft" 56, Westcombe Park Road, Blackheath, London. SE 3. Publisher unknown. Posted used 1920
Z1306/72/10/8	High Street, Market Day, Leighton Buzzard'. View looking eastwards with the Market Cross in background and a line of cattle on the left hand side. Card published by Hartman. Card has been postally used but postmark has been obliterated. c.1918
Z1306/72/10/9	High Street (Market Day), Leighton Buzzard'. View looking eastwards towards the Cross Keys Public House, The Market Cross, and The Old Town Hall. A line of sheep pens can be seen in the foreground. Publisher unknown. Postmarked 2 August 1909
Z1306/72/10/12	Leighton Buzzard Market'. View of the High Street looking eastwards at the Market Cross, where there is a large crowd of men crowding around listening to speakers on the steps of the Cross. Behind the Cross can be seen The Cross Keys public house while on the left hand side of card can be seen Willards Grocer shop with the Home & Colonial Stores and other various shops. Card published by P.J. Baker Photographer. Card is postally unused.Dated 17 September 1918
Z1306/72/10/13	Picture depicts the High Street Carnival of 1912. On the left hand side can be seen Spiers Goldsmiths, and Jewellers, Willards, Grocers, The Home and Colonial, recognisable by the clock on it's facade. and in the background can be seen The Cross Keys Public House and the Market Cross. There is a large crowd of people enjoying the Carnival. Published by P.J. Baker, Leighton Buzzard Postmarked 14 August 1913
Z1306/72/11/1	'Leighton buzzard Market Square and Cross'. View, facing north east, showing from the Market Cross on the left hand side and the Corn Exchange can be seen in the distance on the right. Published by Rapheal Tuck & Sons as part of the 'Oilette' series. Card is unused.
Z1306/72/11/2	Leighton Buzzard. The Cross and Market Square'. View, facing north, depicts on the Market Cross and the Cross Keys public house behind it. On the right hand side is the Old Town Hall. Card published by Frank Lloyd's Series. Postmarked 5 May 1904
Z1306/72/11/3	Market Square, Leighton Buzzard' and Cross. View, facing north, The Cross Keys Public House directly behind the Cross and The Old Fire Station: to the right. Publisher not stated but the number 110324 is in the bottom right hand corner indicates the Bell's Photo Co Ltd. Card is unused. c.1920
Z1306/72/11/5	Leighton Buzzard, The Cross'. View, facing north east, with the Cross Keys public house on the left and the Market Cross in the centre. The Corn Exchange can be seen in the distance on the right. Published by Valentine Series. Card is unused. c.1907
Z1410/3	Colour tinted postcard. Market Cross & High Street, Leighton Buzzard. Printed by Valentines. c.1950s
Z1432/2/1/19/20	View of Leighton Buzzard market cross taken from south-east, showing shops to north side of High Street and Market Square including Willard Penton, Haskins, and Luck Millinery and Outfitting. Late 20th century photographic copy. c.1900
Z1432/2/1/19/21	View of Leighton Buzzard market cross taken from east. High Street to the left, Haskins and Freeman Hardy & Willis behind, group of men and boys standing in



Document Reference	Notes
	front of the market cross. Late 20th century photographic copy. c.1900
Z1432/2/1/19/22	High Street Leighton Buzzard'. East end of High Street looking towards Market Cross. Fountain Hotel to the right. Late 20th century photographic copy. c.1900
Z1432/2/1/19/23	High Street Leighton Buzzard'. North side of High Street looking east towards Market Cross. Willson's Footwear to left. Late 20th century photographic copy. 1930s
Z1432/2/1/19/25	View of Leighton Buzzard market cross taken from south-east, showing shops including Willard grocer, and Freeman, Hardy and Willis shoe retailer. Late 20th century photographic copy.c.1905
Z1432/2/1/19/28	North side of Leighton Buzzard High Street looking towards Market Cross. Late 20th century photographic copy. C.1900
Z1432/2/1/19/29	North side of Leighton Buzzard High Street looking towards Market Cross. Late 20th century photographic copy. c.1920
Z1432/2/1/19/30	High Street, Leighton Buzzard'. North side of High Street looking towards Market Cross. Key Market supermarket in centre. Colour postcard printed by A. W. Bourne, 32 Babingley Drive, Leicester. Postally unused. C.1965
Z1432/2/1/25	Market Square and Cross, Leighton Buzzard
Z1432/3/1/1/1	Engraving of Leighton Buzzard market cross described as "Print from block in possession of Dr. Lawford". c.1800 Late 20th century photographic copy.
Z1432/3/1/1/2	Engraving of Leighton Buzzard market cross with buildings behind and three figures on steps of cross. Engraved by J. Roffe from a drawing by Arnold for 'Beauties of England and Wales' published Bradley & Britton (1801). Late 20th century photographic copy.1801
Z1432/3/1/1/3	Engraving of Leighton Buzzard Market Square showing market cross and market hall, titled "Leighton Market in Ye Goode Olde Daies". 1803
Z1432/3/1/1/4	Engraving of Leighton Buzzard market cross. Late 20th century photographic copy. 1806
Z1432/3/1/1/5	Engraving of Leighton Buzzard market cross with Swan in background. Annotated "Powell Collection Nov 1810". Late 20th century photographic copy. 1810
Z1432/3/1/1/6	Copy of engraving of Leighton Buzzard market cross by Bevan, showing Eagle and Child in background. Late 20th century photographic copy.1823
Z1432/3/1/1/7	Watercolour showing Leighton Buzzard market cross with market hall behind and stalls in front. Late 20th century photographic copy.1824
Z1432/3/1/1/9	Engraving of restored Leighton Buzzard market cross with Drage gunsmith and 1 Market Square (formerly part of Eagle & Child) behind. Late 20th century photographic copy. c.1851
Z1432/3/1/1/10	ithograph showing Leighton Buzzard market cross and High Street, with Swan Hotel to left and Sharman, Tailor to right. Drawn lithographed and published by John Sunman Austin, architect Bedford 1853. Late 20th century photographic copy.1853
Z1432/3/1/1/11	Engraving of town hall and market cross, Leighton Buzzard. Rock & Co. London, No.4844. Late 20th century photographic copy. Dated 10 November 1863
Z1432/3/1/1/12	Sketch of Leighton Buzzard market cross and Market Square from Rimmer, "Ancient Stone Crosses of England", 1875. No railings are shown around the cross which suggests the drawing dates from before restoration in 1851. Late 20th century photographic copy. C.1850
Z1432/3/1/1/13	Market cross, Leighton Buzzard, with pile of timber to the front, and King, tobacconist to left. Late 20th century photographic copy. 1893
Z1432/3/1/1/16	Market cross, Leighton Buzzard. King's tobacconist and Town Hall to left, Corn Exchange behind, and shops to right. Late 20th century photographic copy.1900
Z1432/3/1/1/17	Market Square, Leighton Buzzard, looking east. Market Cross centre, Cross Keys and Town Hall to left, Corn Exchange behind, and shops to right. Late 20th century photographic copy.1900
Z1432/3/1/1/18	Market day, Leighton Buzzard. View from Market Square looking west along High



Document Reference	Notes
	Street. Shows market cross in foreground, and animals in pens along each side of High Street. Late 20th century photographic copy. c.1900
Z1432/3/1/1/20	View of Leighton Buzzard market cross taken from south-east, showing shops to north side of High Street and Market Square including Willard Penton, Haskins, and Luck Millinery and Outfitting. Late 20th century photographic copy.c.1900
Z1432/3/1/1/21	View of Leighton Buzzard market cross taken from east. High Street to the left, Haskins and Freeman Hardy & Willis behind, group of men and boys standing in front of the market cross. Late 20th century photographic copy.c.1900
Z1432/3/1/1/22	View of Leighton Buzzard market cross taken from east showing north side of High Street to the left. Freeman Hardy & Willis to right of picture. Late 20th century photographic copy.c.1905
Z1432/3/1/1/23	View of Leighton Buzzard market cross taken from east showing north side of High Street and Market Square. Freeman Hardy & Willis behind cross. Late 20th century photographic copy. c.1905
Z1432/3/1/1/24	View of Leighton Buzzard market cross taken from north-east. Late 20th century photographic copy. c.1905
Z1432/3/1/1/25	View of Leighton Buzzard market cross taken from south-east, showing shops including Willard grocer, and Freeman, Hardy and Willis shoe retailer. Late 20th century photographic copy. c.1905
Z1432/3/1/1/26	View looking west from Market Square, Leighton Buzzard along High Street. Market cross to right, Swan Hotel to left. Late 20th century photographic copy.c.1905
Z1432/3/1/1/28	High Street and Cross, Leighton Buzzard, viewed from east. Market cross to right, motor car driving down High Street. Late 20th century photographic copy. c.1910
Z1432/3/1/1/30	Leighton Buzzard market cross viewed from the west, with Town Hall to the left. Late 20th century photographic copy.1913
Z1432/3/1/1/32	Market Square, Leighton Buzzard viewed from west, with market cross centre, Cross Keys to the left, and Town Hall and Corn Exchange behind. Motor car parked in front of market cross. 1920s
Z1432/3/1/1/33	Market Square, Leighton Buzzard on Market Day, looking east from High Street. Shows market stalls and motor car parked in front of market cross. Cross Keys public house to the left, Town Hall centre. Photographic print c.1980s copyright Anderson Photography. 1920s
Z1432/3/1/1/34	Market Square, Leighton Buzzard viewed from High Street looking east, with market cross left of centre, Cross Keys public house to the left. Town Hall centre, and Swan Hotel to the right. Parked cars in front of market cross and along roadside. Late 20th century photographic copy of postcard dated 13 August 1957
Z1432/3/1/1/36	View of market cross and High Street, Leighton Buzzard, from top of helter skelter. 1990
Z1432/3/1/1/37	View of Leighton Buzzard market cross at night, with digger, truck and workmen. 16 November 1991
Z1432/3/1/1/39	Leighton Buzzard market cross viewed from south-west. W & J Piggott shop on left. Late 20th century photographic copy of original photograph by Piggott. 1871
Z1432/3/1/1/40	Market Square, Leighton Buzzard. Town Hall centre, Cross Keys and Curriers Arms to left. Late 20th century photographic copy. c.1900
Z1432/3/1/1/41	Market Square, Leighton Buzzard. Market cross foreground with boys standing by railings, Cross Keys behind and Town Hall to right. 1871
Z1432/3/20/9	Market Square at night with snow viewed from east; showing Market Cross with static water tank for use in case of fire during war time to left; Freeman Hardy & Willis, Boots and Cash and Co. behind. Photograph copyright Anderson of Leighton Buzzard; late 20th century reproduction 1947
Z1432/4/2/3	Notes headed "A Short History of Leighton Buzzard and Linslade". Begins with information about Market Cross, Eagle & Child, fairs and Church Square area. Followed by lists of interesting points, some listed under specific topics and others very eclectic; topics include places of entertainment, schools and county records.



Document Reference	Notes
	c.1986
Z1524/1	Large format mounted photograph (image is approx. 14.5x11.5 inches; 370x290mm) of large crowd assembled in front of the market cross, Leighton Buzzard, with the Cross Keys public house and the town hall in the background. Policemen are prominent in the crowd. The original caption, written on a printed luggage label inscribed 'William Delafield' reads: Leighton Buzzard British School old Boys Commemoration day July 15 1905. Welcome to Sir J. Woodman, [George Joseph Woodman] Sheriff of London by his old schoolfellows at Market Cross. By A. J. Anderson & Co., 37, Wellington Street and High Town Road, Luton, photographers 15 July 1905



Appendix 1: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Leighton Buzzard Market Cross	Project Site Code	513/LBM
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-384935	Event/Accession no	TBC
OS reference	SP 9214 2506	Study area size	
Project Type	Historic Building Recording	Height (mAOD)	92m AOD
Short Description	<p>Between April 2020 and October 2021 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording of the Market Cross, Market Square, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire in order to inform maintenance and conservation work on the structure.</p> <p>The Market Cross is thought to date from the later 15th century, and may have been funded by Geoffrey Chaucer's grand-daughter, Alice, the extremely wealthy widow the 1st Duke of Suffolk. The first documented episode of repair dates from the 1650s, although the extent of the works is unknown. Extensive repairs occurred in the 1850s and the early years of the 20th century, with lesser episodes of consolidation in the late 20th and early 21st century.</p>		
Previous work	No	Site status	Scheduled Monument NHLE No. 1005429 Grade II* (NHLE No. 1321381)
Planning proposal	Restoration	Current land use	Market Cross
Local Planning Authority	Central Bedfordshire Council	Planning application ref.	N/A
Monument type	Markey Cross	Monument period	Medieval and later
Significant finds	N/A	Future work	Yes
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Historic England	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCifA	Director/Supervisor	Karin Kaye MA MCifA
Sponsor/funding body	Trustees of the Leighton Buzzard Market Cross		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	17.02.2020	End date	16.01.2022
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service (BARS).	-	
Paper		Report, field notes	
Digital		Photographs, report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Leighton Buzzard Market Cross, High Street, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume	KDK Archaeology 513/LBM/2		
Author(s)	Karin Kaye MA MCifA		
Page nos	44	Date	22.01.2022

