

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

OVERVIEW APPENDICES

Funded by English Heritage

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Appendix 1: EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY: NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Project Design

1 Introduction

1.1 This project is defined in accordance with the English Heritage 'brief' for extensive urban surveys. Specialist advice on Roman archaeology has been given by Brian Dix, Head of Northamptonshire Archaeology and on Industrial Archaeology by Dr Barrie Trinder, lecturer at Nene College (Trinder 1996).

1.2 The aim of the project is to facilitate the effective management of the urban archaeological resource of Northamptonshire.

1.3 The resource to be dealt with is every commercial centre pre 1926 in Northamptonshire, excluding the county town of Northampton which is currently subject to an Intensive Urban Survey (up to AD 1750). At present the specific sample to be considered urban cannot be defined with confidence, particularly with regard to the medieval period, and hence a wide trawl to encompass all sites which might be considered urban has been defined. It will be the purpose of the first stage of the project is to refine this sample.

1.4 The objectives of the Survey are:

(a) To audit the existing SMR data and thus make available a consistent quality of data for use in the project.

(b) To produce a basic characterisation of each settlement listed in appendix 1 - 3, in order to determine which settlements can be considered urban; to establish in very general terms their current land use and state of preservation and hence determine which sites are not amenable to scheduling as a comprehensive management strategy.

The following objectives will then be pursued for the settlements taken through to stage 2:

(c) To produce a synthesis characterising each of these settlements, both for the settlement as a whole, any zones of the town and also *group by group* as defined on the existing SMR hierarchical structure. (For the Industrial period the scale of the resource and limited nature of the existing SMR information means that comprehensive mapping of the majority of groups is not practicable.)

(d) To assess the condition and potential and then define the importance of each, at the group as well as at the settlement level, as far as is practicable. For the Industrial period there is a more generalised objective, which is to identify the 'prime' industrial archaeological landscapes.

(e) To define a research framework for each and for urbanism in general in the

county, organised by the three main periods. This will incorporate information relating to the 'flat' sites which were not carried through the later stages of the project, in order to ensure assessment of the whole resource.

(f) To produce a management strategy for each town.

(g) In conjunction with the local planning authorities, to prepare supplementary planning guidance for each town.

1.5 The methodologies for investigating towns of the Roman, late Saxon to post medieval and the Industrial periods have some similarities but there is a far greater range of data and potential for its analysis in the later periods where historic documents are available and become increasingly important sources the later one progresses. In addition, the topography of medieval and later towns can be investigated through their surviving plan form as well as historic maps. For the Industrial period (1750-1926) there is consistent map and statistical data for all towns, particularly for the mid 19th century onwards, allowing general characterisation of the towns.

2 Definition of towns

Roman small towns

2.1 These are difficult to define as the term has been applied to a range of different sites encompassing potential cities, religious or industrial centres and small road side settlements. However there does appear to be sufficient consensus based on morphology, size of settlement and their distribution within the landscape although caution is required when working from the often incomplete field evidence. Many sites at the lower end of the scale merge almost imperceptibly into sites traditionally considered as villages.

2.2 Three classes have been suggested in terms of size and function (Burnham 1995, 10). Larger settlements are not present in Northamptonshire though Water Newton is located just beyond the eastern border. The remaining towns fall within a regional pattern (Millet 1995, 31 and fig 4.3) and may be divided into:

(a) Those of about 25-30 ha with a central defended area of 8-15 ha which contain major stone buildings

(b) Sites of 8-25 ha, normally undefended but with a metalled road system and a restricted range of building types, possibly with a range of craft and workshop activities, perhaps arranged in zones. Many of these sites have associated cemeteries.

There are 8 settlements which are almost certainly towns. A further 6 settlements have been put forward as possibly having some urban characteristics. The latter will be briefly assessed in stage 1. The vast majority of these Roman sites are however 'flat' sites not occupied by modern settlements. They are included in this survey to ensure that the sites which do need to be dealt with in detail can be assessed in the context of the full sample of contemporary urban settlements.

Late Saxon to post-medieval towns (850-1750)

2.3 The presence of a functioning market is the essential indicator of potential urban status but its existence is far from conclusive. There were 42 medieval settlements in the county which secured market rights. In addition there were a further 4 sites which hosted periodic fairs, but fairs were held at such great intervals that the sites are clearly not urban and hence are excluded from the survey (see appendix 2). The boundary between market village and small town is difficult to define and it is currently unclear the proportion of exchange during the medieval period which took place in the many lesser centres compared to the more substantial small town sites. In addition there may be some market grants which were never implemented. This problem can be shown clearly from the case of Catesby. From existing SMR data it might have been considered improbable that it was ever an urban site. However, an initial scan of several key documentary sources has shown that there were shops present in the settlement in the medieval period, demonstrating it had a functioning market and suggesting it may have developed some urban functions. Therefore of the settlements of uncertain status all 31 will be examined during the first stage of the project.

Industrial period towns

2.4 These comprise approximately 18 settlements. They include 8 'new' towns, which developed out of villages, in addition to the post medieval towns which continued to evolve as urban settlements during the industrial period. The definition of town from village is difficult because there was a substantial impact, particularly by the shoemaking industry, on a large number of settlements during the late 19th and earlier 20th century, with various villages acquiring factories and extensive areas of new housing. An arbitrary division between urban and rural settlement has been drawn on the basis population in the early 20th century, after the major industrial expansion of the late Victorian period. Census statistics have been used for 1901 and all settlements of 2000 or more people have been included. This accords reasonably well with commonly accepted towns within the county but professional judgment has been applied to include Thrapston with a population of 1747, while several settlements which may prove to be 'industrial villages' have been caught (see appendix 3).

3 Phase 1: Initial data collection and input

3.1 This stage will seek to ensure that sufficient information is available to enable assessment of the status of each of the settlements listed in appendix 1 - 3 and hence allow the choice of sites for stage two investigation. For the vast majority of the sites there is little or no archaeological evidence and almost no evidence of any kind on the SMR. Therefore a rapid documentary and topographical analysis, together with a search of available secondary sources, both archaeological and historical, will be conducted. Although a substantial number of tasks are identified for phase 1, the paucity of such material for most of these sites will enable this to be rapidly achieved.

3.2 The definite medieval small towns of the county have been subject to detailed documentary and topographical study by G. Foard but this evidence is only now being prepared for publication. These 11 towns are identified in Appendix 2, although the primary research on Rockingham and

Kings Cliffe is still in progress. Similarly there are 8 Roman sites which are almost certainly towns. These settlements will also be tackled in phase 1 to provide comparative data for the sites of uncertain status. The 18 Industrial period towns will not be included in the initial data collection and assessment stage as the choice of sites has already been made on the basis of census statistics.

3.3 An assessment will be made of the existing SMR data. Any available survey data will be brought together on GIS to assist in the definition of the extent and layout of the settlement. This data will include extent of surface scatters, which will need digitising; cropmark, soilmark and earthwork aerial data which has been plotted and interpreted as part of the National Mapping Programme; and relevant earthwork plans will have been scanned and registered on GIS. The boundaries of all excavations and other investigations will be mapped on GIS. For the vast majority of sites there will be no such excavation data.

3.4 For the medieval settlements the data from the earliest or most useful historic map, where such exist, will be transcribed onto the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2500 scale maps base. The extent of old enclosed lands will be defined as these usually provide the best guide to the maximum likely extent of the medieval settlement. These plans will be digitised. Each tenement row will be defined as a *group*, in the absence of detailed analysis to enable separate definition of each tenement, in addition to others such as church, manor, market place etc.

3.5 A composite plan based upon digitised data collected in 3.3 & 3.4 will be prepared and each *group* will be given an SMR reference & mapped, where not already existing, and a brief synthesis produced for each *group* and for the whole settlement. As an example of such *group* definition a map of Rockingham medieval and post medieval town is included here (figure 1).

4 Phase 1 : Initial assessment

4.1 The purpose of this stage is to determine which settlements may prove to be urban or have a major contribution to make to the development of understanding of urbanism, and hence should be carried through to the more detailed stage of data collection and assessment.

4.2 For Roman settlement this will be determined on the presence or absence of key attributes including extent of occupied area, presence of defences, range of artifacts recovered and range of building types. The threshold for inclusion in the second stage will be determined after the initial analysis of the surviving information.

4.3 For the Medieval settlements the wealth and population will be compared to the county average for the key taxation data sets from the medieval and post medieval period (drawing upon research already conducted by G.Foard and by Northamptonshire Heritage). In addition each settlement will be graded according to the number of key attributes with an indication, where possible, of the date it acquired and, as appropriate, lost that attribute. Attributes will include the number of churches/chapels, hospitals and related ecclesiastical sites, the presence of a market and of shops and stalls. Account will also be taken of plan form of the settlement.

4.4 There will be a desk based assessment of the likely condition and potential of the

archaeological resource. This will consider the extent of survival of the whole settlement in relation to modern development and quarrying as well as the amount of the site surviving as earthworks or levelled buried remains. The specific condition of individual *groups* within the site will similarly be assessed individually, contributing to the overall assessment of the settlement.

4.5 The documentary potential of each place will be assessed using data drawn from the indices in the County Record Office, the Public Record Office and the National Register of Archive. If any suitable medieval sources exist they will be reviewed rapidly to determine if any evidence exists for urban status.

5 Phase 2 analysis

5.1 In the second stage more detailed study will be conducted on the 3 Roman towns where the requirements of modern towns introduces complex management issues, together with at least 11 medieval towns which appear to have developed true urban functions and can be considered as small towns and all the Industrial period towns (see appendices 1 - 3). Additional sites may be added to this list as a result of the stage 1 assessment. It is estimated that the total list for stage 2 will number about 40.

6 Phase 2 : Data collection and organisation

6.1 According to the results of phase 1, a group of places will be selected for more detailed individual data collection and assessment, including the towns of the industrial period. These will comprise all the places considered certainly to have attained urban status and, in addition, those lesser places which appear to have a high potential for future study as a representative sample of medieval market villages.

6.2 A field visit will be conducted on each town involving the mapping of land use and an assessment of condition of earthwork or related remains. The potential for waterlogged deposits will be assessed in terms of extent of alluvial areas in proximity to the settlement (using British Geological Survey 1:10,000 scale data). For upstanding remains the setting of the *group* will, where possible, be defined and mapped, to enable the identification of any major setting issues in a planning context, but with the proviso that this is only indicative. For living settlements the potential of the historic building stock will be mapped according to its potential for medieval and post medieval evidence. All this data will then be digitised.

6.3 For all those formerly urban sites with no current development requiring special management, and hence potentially suitable for scheduling, there will be no further work other than the definition of basic management priorities.

6.4 All excavation trenches and site boundaries will be mapped. Where significant existing excavated or other archaeological material has not been adequately analysed then a very brief assessment and synthesis will be conducted of the primary evidence.

6.5 Where available, evidence will be drawn from the excavation records regarding depth of archaeological deposits and their condition. Such detailed work is considered essential for towns like Towcester (both Roman and medieval) due to the relative complexity of their stratigraphy and the need to define archaeological potential in difficult planning situations.

6.6 Detailed, accurate mapping of the historical topography will be undertaken (where not already available) to enable definition of plan elements using accurate mapping through all relevant intermediate maps.

6.7 Potentially significant medieval and post medieval sources will be examined to determine actual documentary potential, to add any new details regarding the attributes and morphology of the settlement, including the presence of other groups not previously identified. The documentary material will not however be subject to detailed analysis comparable to that already conducted for the 11 medieval settlements previously studied (see section 3.2).

6.8 All Listed Buildings in each place will be digitised and linked to the relevant computerised historic buildings entry which already exists within the SMR, to enable assessment of date and character. The other potentially significant surviving buildings relevant to the medieval/post medieval period will be defined by reference to the historic maps and through the field visit.

6.9 A pilot study for the Industrial period was carried out using the 1901 edition of the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map for Kettering and plotting all categories listed in appendix 4. This showed that only a small fraction of the categories are recorded on the maps. Other options for enhancement of this survey, for example involving use of local amateurs, were considered but such approaches would prove time consuming and were likely to lead to major variation in data quality between settlements. It is considered central to any methodology for this survey that consistent data be recovered from each town to enable comparison and prioritisation. In particular it is clear from the pilot work and the existing state of the SMR as regards industrial data, that it is not practicable to achieve consistent, comprehensive identification of remains at the group level. The following methodology is presented in detail in order to explain how the objectives of the project will be achieved with a lower level of data. In this context the key objectives for the Industrial period are to define what kind of town we are dealing with at different times and what its significance is in archaeological terms, that is whether of local, county or national importance.

6.10 For the Industrial period there will be more generalised mapping and characterisation of settlements in order to enable the importance and potential of each town to be identified. This will involve the definition of the main chronological and functional zones within each town and the general state of preservation of those zones. Given the high importance of the boot and shoe industry in 19th and early 20th century Northamptonshire, which is clearly of national importance, it is likely that for many towns this will prove the dominant element of the prioritisation exercise. For some towns at certain periods however other activities will be recognised as underpinning the economy of the settlement, as for example the servicing of road based communications in 18th and early 19th century Towcester. The integration of urban development between the post medieval and the Industrial periods will also be important in this respect.

6.11 An 'overview' characterisation of each town will be achieved through the examination of

Trade Directories and published Census data. Three representative Trade Directories from 1849, the late 19th and earlier 20th century will be reviewed and numbers of entries against each trade recorded. Similarly the published summaries for trades for each census will be collected, tabulated and graphed. There is a level of inconsistency in these sources but this is considered to be acceptable within the limited objectives for the data set. Key secondary works will also be scanned for supporting evidence for each town. This will enable the industrial and commercial balance of each town to be determined (for example the apparent importance of Wellingborough as a railway town would be expected to be confirmed). This data is particularly important as it will assist in the definition of key questions to be addressed in the subsequent stages of the project.

6.12 The morphology of the early, pre Industrial period, core of each town will be mapped (for most towns this will be available from the medieval / post medieval element of the project, for the remainder it will be carried out by G.Foard using the same methodology as for those towns to ensure consistency). The nature of land ownership is to be established for the town, that is whether it is consolidated largely in the hands of one or two landowners or whether it is highly fragmented (no mapping of such evidence is proposed). The phasing of expansion of each town from the early core will then be mapped using the 1st Edition 1" OS mapping (1830s) and each of the main 1:2500 surveys and any other key historic maps (eg: Inclosure maps which represent the town at the time immediately prior to the release of the constraints of open field agriculture on urban expansion). Zones where development was in progress at the time of mapping will be identified. All zones will be digitally mapped.

6.13 Rapid digital mapping will then be conducted of the obvious groups from the list in appendix 4 and of functional zones from these historic maps. The functional zones will be used in place of the tenement rows used in the medieval / post medieval analysis because of the very extensive nature of late 19th and early 20th century urban housing (eg: extensive blocks of terraced housing will be identified as single functional zones). It will not be essential to identify all individual groups or their individual function where that is not immediately apparent as what is required is broad characterisation of zones of the town (eg: a large building most likely to be a factory will be identified but its exact function is not essential). Major errors should however be recognised at the field visit stage. Particular attention will be given to key indicators of urbanism, which will be highlighted from appendix 4 at the beginning of the project (the iron smelting industry, for example, is not an urban based industry and cannot be taken as characterising an urban settlement). Particular attention will also be given to the central business district (CBD) of each settlement as it is this area which is crucial to the recognition of the level of urbanisation. These two issues will require the mapping, as far as practicable, of typical urban industrial and commercial indicators of urbanism like water power, malting, tanning etc and for the CBD especially shops. The morphology of the core area will be characterised in the industrial and pre-industrial phases to identify possible differences in the nature of the urbanisation process between towns. For the core the listed building data will be reviewed to identify significant pre Victorian buildings and particular attention will be given to this at the field visit stage. It is essential that this level of data is collected for the whole town, irrespective of the state of survival of the resource as it is essential that any part of the surviving resource can be seen in context, to establish how representative it may be, and to enable the overall character of the town to be assessed for comparison with other towns.

6.14 The current survival by zone and important group will be assessed and mapped on screen with reference to the modern digital OS mapping. This will enable the field inspection stage to be adequately targeted.

6.15 The detail of the methodology will be reviewed with Barrie Trinder following the completion of the desk based work on a pilot sample comprising two towns, enabling any appropriate modification of the methodology to be determined. At the completion of the desk based stage for all towns there will be a review with Barrie Trinder to define the important research questions for that town, again to assist in the targeting of the fieldwork. (For example, one nationally important potential of the Northamptonshire towns is the contribution they may be able to make to the understanding of the development of the factory system, recognised by the process of replacement of workshop based by wholly factory based production, particularly with regard to the boot and shoe industry. The survey must therefore determine when and where workshops were built with terraced rows and the time at which such construction stopped. Field examination will then confirm the interpretation from the historic maps and determine the degree of survival of that resource (both the workshops and the factories) to enable the research potential to be assessed for each town.)

6.16 Field visits, also required for the assessment of the overall condition of the zones, will provide general validation of the mapping exercise (eg: checking that areas of workshops identified in back gardens of tenements are in fact typically workshops and not just privies). The visit will also enable identification of broad evidence on building materials used in each zone of the town and may indicate the degree of rebuilding during the 19th/early 20th century in the early core. Any specific exceptional groups recognised will also be noted.

6.17 It is hoped that, as a follow up to the Extensive Urban Survey which will identify priorities for action, particular settlements or parts of settlements will be targeted for SMR enhancement. This will be achieved through collaborative projects with Nene College, local historians & industrial archaeologists and others.

7 Phase 2 : Assessment

7.1 A synthesis will be produced, *group by group* within each settlement (or zone by zone where appropriate for the Industrial period), with an overall summary of development for each place, period by period. This will include a general characterisation of the town focusing on the main urban functions and their distribution within the town and their change over time, including where possible interpretations as to the reasons for specific major changes.

7.2 There will also be the production of a countywide synthesis of the issue of urbanism and exchange in the Roman, late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval and Industrial periods.

7.3 Each of the towns will be subject to an assessment of the condition and potential, based on the landuse and related survey data. The degree of ongoing loss in 9 of the main medieval sites can be assessed by comparison to the baseline data available from the unpublished survey of the small towns' condition/land use conducted in 1979. For the Industrial period the general survival of each

major zone and where practicable of any groups of special significance will be assessed to determine the important aspects of the industrial archaeology which do or do not survive well.

7.4 Interpretive and educational potential will be assessed.

7.5 The wider context of each pre Industrial settlement will be subject to desk based assessment to establish the character, the likely state of preservation and potential of the surrounding landscape for longer term study of the interaction of town and hinterland. This will involve the desk based assessment, using existing data sets, of the extent of quarrying, developed land and of surviving contemporary historic landscape. The general topographical and geological character of the hinterland will be briefly defined. In addition, the potential offered by ancient woodland and alluvial areas will be considered, particularly for the Roman period.

7.6 Other adjacent contemporary sites likely to be associated with the small towns, such as Roman villas and temples, late Saxon royal or hundredal estate centres and old minsters, will be identified. Similarly, sites likely to have been the precursor or successor in some form to a nearby town will be considered, for example, Iron Age hillforts and potential early-middle Saxon 'burhs' and old minsters.

7.7 A research framework for each town and, where appropriate, for specific *groups* will be defined.

8 Phase 3 : Strategy

8.1 This phase will define for each settlement the priorities for the management of each *group* and broad priorities for the management of the town and, where appropriate, its hinterland. An assessment will also be made of the adequacy and representativeness of current scheduling, listing and other conservation designations.

8.2 Planning officers in the relevant local planning authorities will be consulted on the planning situation in each settlement. The relevant Local Plans will be searched and relevant policy areas digitised. Existing digital data is available for all consents where archaeological conditions have been imposed. The major heritage management areas (SAMs, Registered Parks, Conservation Areas) are already available on GIS. All this data, together with the land use survey will enable the results of the assessment to be shaped into the definition of policy areas.

8.3 All *groups* (and for the Industrial period, where relevant the zones) within each town will be graded as to importance. A management strategy will be defined for each place, *group* by *group* and then for the settlement as a whole. This will include recommendations for review of statutory and non statutory protection areas and recommendations for modification to relevant Local Plans and Conservation Areas in future stages of their review. Guidance for conservation action will be indicated where appropriate. Specific and general recommendations will be made for 'strategic' survey work required to further refine the research and management framework and data set. A management map will be digitised providing basic guidance as to the likely response for zones of the town if development threats arise. All this data will be taken into account in the

revision of the Constraint Maps provided by NH to the Local Planning Authorities.

8.4 This will be set within an overall synthesis and research framework for urbanism within the county which will identify key themes and objectives for future management and study.

8.5 Local Planning Authorities will be provided with copies of the relevant assessments and with draft strategy reports. There will then be discussion meetings to explain our recommendations and to take account of their views. A second draft will be produced for their further comment before completion. The final Strategy documents will then, with the cooperation of the Local Planning Authorities, be submitted to the relevant Committees for endorsement as supplementary planning guidance.

8.6 As an example of the form of the Strategy maps the example of Rockingham, a medieval and post medieval small town, is presented here (figure 2).

9 The management of the project

9.1 This is a Curatorial project focusing on the area of synthesis and policy development but with a significant data management role. Responsibility for the overall management will therefore fall to Glenn Foard, County Archaeologist, who will also undertake the medieval / post medieval aspects of the project with support from the SMR Assistant. His specialist expertise and knowledge of the medieval small towns will enable this work to be completed far more rapidly than otherwise achievable and enable detailed research previously conducted to be integrated into the project, the latter ensuring a much higher quality product can be achieved. (Sufficient of the County Archaeologist's time will be released for these tasks by delegation of specific responsibilities to Project Officers who will be provided with additional support at a Supervisor level to enable them to take on this additional responsibility). Work on Roman and Industrial period small towns will be undertaken by Steve Parry, Senior Project Officer with Northamptonshire Archaeology. He will work to the County Archaeologist who will ensure that the necessary curatorial expertise is available to direct this work. SMR quality control will be carried out by Christine Addison, SMR Officer, who will also oversee the basic preparation of data which will be carried out by the SMR Assistant.

9.2 The project will be able to draw upon the specialist expertise of Mike Shaw, Senior Archaeologist with Northamptonshire Archaeology, who has considerable experience in Saxon and medieval urban archaeology; Brian Dix, Head of Northamptonshire Archaeology, who has specialist knowledge in Romano-British urbanism; and Barrie Trinder, lecturer at Nene College, who is a recognised national expert in industrial archaeology.

9.3 Once the Project Design is approved, contact will be made regarding the project with all of the relevant local planning authorities to ensure their active involvement with the project.

9.4 Once the assessment phase is completed a formal archaeology and planning meeting would probably be held to update the planners and to enable them to contribute general ideas to the Strategy phase. This would be in addition to individual discussion meetings with the relevant

planning officers.

10 The data handling and publication of the project

10.1 All synthesis and policy information will be prepared directly on the SMR Oracle database, which is currently being extended in scope and structure to handle synthesis and management data in free text as well as keyword form. All mapping will be on GIS, using MAPINFO which is an integral part of the SMR system. Data standards will be as for the Intensive Urban Strategy being conducted for Northampton even though the intensity and range of data collection will be lower. All mapping will be on GIS with any publication plans being generated by machine. From the SMR free text synthesis fields a final summary report of the Assessment phase of the project will be compiled, together with a Strategy section which will represent supplementary planning guidance, prepared in consultation with all the relevant local planning authorities in Northamptonshire.

10.2 Strategy documents will be prepared for each town. They will comprise a simplified topographical analysis plan of each place assessed, defining all *groups* in each place, and also defining those areas where archaeological deposits have been destroyed and so provide no constraint. There would then be a very brief summary of the historical development and significance of the place together with an assessment of its importance and of the research objectives for the place, if any.

10.3 For detailed studies on medieval towns a substantial proportion of the information will be drawn from a study of medieval towns in Northamptonshire being conducted as private research by Glenn Foard. It is expected that the latter will be published as a Northamptonshire Record Society volume in the late 1990s but it may be appropriate that the results from the whole project are published to cover the full range of urbanism in Northamptonshire.

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RCHM, 1979 Royal Commission on Historical Groups (England), An Inventory of the Historical Groups in the County of Northampton; 2: Archaeological Sites in Central Northamptonshire
Trinder, B, 1996, An Approach to the Industrial Archaeology of Small Towns (Typescript paper produced to assist in the definition of the Industrial period aspects of the project)

PD Appendix 1 : Roman small town or potential small town sites:

Sites now no longer urban and so not requiring detailed Assessment and Strategy are identified

with a @.

The following sites are considered as certainly or very likely to be urban:

Ashton @
Duston
Irchester @
Kettering
Kings Sutton @
Titchmarsh @
Towcester (*Lactodurum*)
Whilton Lodge (*Bannaventa*) @

Other Roman nucleated settlements will also need to be assessed to determine if they have urban functions or whether a clear boundary can be drawn based on size or other attributes. These other Roman nucleated sites include:

Brackley
Chipping Warden @
Higham Ferrers @
Laxton @
Little Houghton @
Stanwick @

PD Appendix 2 : Medieval small towns, market villages and fair sites

Small towns with long life and obvious importance identified with asterisk. Others may have had an importance at an early period which is not immediately apparent but several can be suggested and these are indicated by a double asterisk. Others may prove to have high archaeological and/or documentary potential and warrant selection as representative sites of the class of market village or fair. The sites which are only fair sites are marked with a dollar sign. These are excluded from the survey. Sites that are no longer built up are defined with a @.

Those towns likely to go through to stage 2 are marked with a hash.

Alderton
Aynho#
Barnwell#
Boughton Green \$ @
Brackley*#
Brigstock#
Brixworth
Bulwick
Catesby# @

Charlton
 Chipping Warden#
 Corby
 Culworth#
 Daventry*#
 Fawsley**# @
 Finedon#
 Flore
 Fotheringhay**#
 Geddington
 Grafton Regis
 Harringworth
 Higham Ferrers*#
 Kettering*#
 Kings Cliffe*#
 Kings Sutton**#
 Lilbourne#
 Long Buckby#
 Lowick
 Luffield \$ @
 Naseby
 Oundle*#
 Rockingham*#
 Rothwell*#
 Sibbertoft
 Thorpe Mandeville
 Thrapston*#
 Thurning
 Titchmarsh
 Towcester*#
 Wakerley \$
 Weldon (medieval fair but market in 1685)
 Welford#
 Wellingborough*#
 West Haddon#
 Wollaston
 Yardley Hastings

PD Appendix 3: Industrial period towns

Those in brackets also appear on the medieval listing; those with an asterisk apparently survived as towns until the Industrial period:

(Brackley)*	Population in 1901 2487
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Burton Latimer		2994
(Daventry)*		3780
Desborough		3573
Earls Barton	2914	
(Finedon)		4129
(Higham Ferrers)*		2540
Irthlingborough		4314
(Kettering)*	28653	
(Long Buckby)		2147
(Oundle)*		2614
Raunds	3811	
(Rothwell)*		4254
Rushden		12453
(Thrapston)*	1747	
(Towcester)*	2371	
(Wellingborough)*		18419
(Wollaston)		2308

PD Appendix 4: Monument classes to be identified for the Industrial period

Individual *groups* will be identified where this is practicable and classification will be according to the RCHME Thesaurus, supplemented by additional terms as necessary. Individual components of major installations will only be noted where clearly identifiable from the Ordnance Survey maps.

The main categories are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL

Iron Industry installations within or on the immediate periphery of the town.

Smithies

Lime kilns

Corn and other water mills

Tanneries

Leather dressers

Boot and Shoe factories: it will not be practical to identify the numerous garden workshops attached to domestic properties nor to consistently identify all factories to a trade.

Other factories

Maltings

Breweries

Timber yards

Engineering works

Brickworks

Agriculture, including farms in towns

UTILITIES

Water works, pumping stations and water towers.

Sewage works

Gasworks

Power stations

Telephone exchanges

Fire and police stations

Barracks

RETAIL

Market place and related market buildings/structures

Cattle markets

Shops : These will not be individually identified but where practicable an area of retail properties will be defined within the town.

Cooperative society buildings to be specifically identified where possible.

TRANSPORT

Turnpike roads : to be identified by pre Ordnance Survey historic map search. Toll houses and milestones to be identified

Inns

Stables

Wharves

Railway stations; freight depots

Bus & coach stations; filling stations, repair workshops

RECREATION

Clubs

Theatres, music halls and cinemas

Swimming baths

Municipal parks and gardens

Playing fields (football, cricket, tennis, bowls, skating, athletics etc)

Race courses (horse, car, etc)

EDUCATION

Schools

Institutes

RELIGIOUS

Churches

Dissenting Chapels

HOUSING

Zoning of development of the town by date / type (early core; terraced; estate).

Almshouses

Appendix 2: SUMMARY OF RECORDED MARKETS

The basis listing of market and fair grants is largely from Goodfellow's article on Northamptonshire's medieval and post medieval markets. The summaries which follow this were prepared as part of the EUS phase 1 assessment of the market settlements.

ALDERTON

1278 market grant Thursday + fair S.Margaret

Not exist 1275-6

No later reference.

In 1278 Pagan de Chaworth received a grant of a weekly market at Alderton to be held on a Thursday together with a fair for three days from the eve of the feast of St. Margaret (the dedication of the church).¹ There is no significant source available prior to 1278 which might enable the presence of an earlier market or fair to be established, though there is no reason to believe that such existed. The extent of the manor in 1364-5 makes no reference to a market or fair and so it is reasonable to conclude that it no longer functioned by that time.² Where medieval markets were lost in Northamptonshire it was generally by this date or soon after and they were in some cases in decline well before the first plague in 1348, so the absence of reference to the market or fair in 1364-5 does not prove that they did not function in the later 13th and early 14th century. There is no significant evidence amongst the limited number of medieval sources regarding trades in Alderton in the medieval period, to assist in this question. There is one reference to a resident carpenter in Alderton in 1349.³ It would not be surprising that Alderton market did fail if it was actually established, lying as it did between the two very successful medieval market towns of Towcester and Stony Stratford. Unfortunately the paucity of documentation for Alderton in the medieval period means that it is impossible to be certain whether the market and fair were ever actually established, but it is perhaps significant that Pagan died in 1278, the year he received the grant, and so the initiative to found a market and fair may never have been carried forward. Not surprisingly Baker records that neither market nor fair had been observed within living memory and certainly no market or fair functioned in Alderton in the post medieval period.⁴ It is however perhaps significant that the late medieval attempt to found a market at nearby Grafton Regis was on the same day as that which had earlier been granted for the market at Alderton.

The castle and church were both in existence before the granting of the market in 1278. If any market place was established in the late 13th century then it must either have occupied an

1 Cal Charter Rolls, I, 207.

2 Extent of the manor with IPM of Alice Staunton wife of John de Hastings, PRO C135/182/10.

3 NRO Knightley Charter no.86: Richard of Daventry, carpenter of Alderton, 1349.

4 Baker, II, 120.

existing Green or have been inserted into a well established village plan. There is no clear indication to suggest that either green was added to the settlement plan as late as 1278 and it seems likely that an existing green would have served as the market place and site of the fair, if either did function. The most likely location would be at the gate of the castle adjacent to the church.

AYNHO

Fair 1207 grant 24th-26th July
1323-4 : market Tuesday grant
fair 28th Sept - 1st Oct
confirmed 1329 & 1330
market gone by 1367
Regrant market 1621 Tuesday
2 fairs 28th Sept - 1st Oct; Whit Sunday
1643 functioned
1660 gone

For most of its history Aynho was no more than an agricultural village. It acquired a fair in 1207 and then in 1324 a market and a second fair. The market functioned for just a few decades, was never apparently of any great significance, always being overshadowed by the nearby medieval market towns of Brackley, Banbury and Deddington. The market was probably finally extinguished soon after 1349 as a result of the economic recession caused by the Black Death, if not before. The market was re-founded in 1621 by the Cartwright family, who had recently purchased the manor and were making sweeping changes in the village. The changes were intended to maximise the productivity of their estate and involved partial enclosure of the open fields as well an attempt to promote the development of Aynho as a market town. Ultimately these developments led to the creation of one of Northamptonshire's great country houses and landscape parks. However the attempted urbanisation failed. Although Aynho market functioned for a few years it never managed to compete effectively with the well established nearby market towns and the market was abandoned sometime between 1643 and 1660. Hence the village was involved in market activity for no more than perhaps 25 or 30 years in the first half of the 14th and again in the first half of the 17th century and never appears at either time to have acquired any other attributes of urban status. The probable site of the market in front of the hall and church may be indicated by the presence of an isolated building on the waste on the earliest maps of the settlement, although if correct, the extent of the market place is still not clearly identifiable.

In 1207 the Hospital of St. James in Aynho was granted the right to hold an annual fair in the village on the feast of St. James for three days (July 24th - 26th).⁵ There is no indication of any further commercial development of the settlement during the 13th century.

In 1323-4, for the sum of £10, John de Clavering obtained a grant of the right to hold a weekly market in Aynho, every Tuesday. The grant also allowed an annual fair to be held on the eve of St. Michael and for three days thereafter (28th September - 1st October).⁶ This was soon after the great famines which had caused a significant economic recession and population decline in the second decade of the century and this grant may perhaps be a reflection of the recovery seen in the economy in the second quarter of the

5 Charter Roll. 9 John : p.167 m.8, 10

6 Charter Roll 17 Ed II m.6 n.15 - Cal Charter Rolls vol.III, .

14th century. In 1329 his right to hold a market and fair was proven by reference to his market charter while his other privileges including a ducking stool, pillory and gallows were claimed by prescription. John was however found guilty of fining butchers and bakers convicted of giving short weight instead of using the pillory and tumbrel (ducking stool) as required by statute and he had to pay a fine of half a mark to retain these rights.⁷

Given the very late date of the granting of this market and the existence of an earlier extent for the manor which makes no reference to a market confirm that there was no market in the village before the 14th century.⁸ In 1330 Ralph Neville, overlord of Aynho, received confirmation of the 1323 grant.⁹ The market probably survived, like many others, until the arrival of the Black Death, being extinguished in the economic collapse of the 1350s and 1360s. It seems fairly clear that the market had gone by 1367 for it is not mentioned in the extent of the manor at the death of Ralph de Neville, at which time there were also 9 cottages in ruins.¹⁰ The market is thus likely to have flourished for little more than 20 or 30 years.

In the absence of significant medieval documentation there is no information to establish the degree to which Aynho was successful in competition with the well established nearby markets of Brackley, Banbury and the even closer market at Deddington. There is no evidence in the few surviving charters relating to Aynho for a range of non agricultural trades being present in the village in the 14th century, but in the absence of a comprehensive rental, such as that which survived for Barnwell, or of court rolls or account rolls, it is not possible to establish the degree to which commercial activity actually developed in Aynho over this short period.¹¹ No evidence has been recovered in the 15th century documents or in the many charters, rentals and other documents of the 16th and early 17th century to indicate any survival of marketing activity in Aynho at this time.¹²

Almost immediately upon acquiring the manor of Aynho in 1615 Richard Cartwright set about the reorganisation and development of his property, achieving partial enclosure of the parish, though failing to achieve total enclosure due to local opposition, and leasing out of copyholds to tenants at will so yielding much higher rents than the customary assize rent. The re-grant of the market at Aynho must be seen in this light, of a new landowner promoting the economic development of his estate. In 1621 Richard Cartwright was granted the right to hold a weekly market, on a Tuesday as had been the case in the 14th century, and two fairs, one renewing the medieval fair held on the eve of the feast of St. Michael and three days thereafter (28th September - 1st October), the other a wholly new fair on the Monday and

7 Quo Warranto 3 ed III; Bridges, I, p.135.

8 IPM of Roger fitz John, incorporating an extent of the manor; PRO C132/9(1).

9 Charter Roll 4 ed III mem.10 no.18.; Close Rolls, 4 ed III, no.49; Bridges, I, p.135n.

10 17th century transcripts of medieval documents : NRO c(a)1205: Extent of manor in attached to Inquisition Post Mortem of Richard de Neville, 41 Ed.III m.47 lib.38. Charter of manor, 50 Ed.III.

11 NRO C(a)89: messuage & half a virgate called le masons, 1388ad; c(a)306: charter of John Carter of the the mill of Aynho for tenement with appurtenances in Aynho, formerly of Edmund le baker, between the tenement formerly Adam Payn on one part and the tenement of Robert le Taylor on the other part, 1366.

12 C(A)177: Inquisition after death of Rowland Shakerley- in c manor of Aynho does not appear to refer at all to a market or income therefrom despite detailing the number of tenements, tofts, mill etc; C(A) 158, 7 Hen V (1419), deed re manor – no reference to market but its income could be buried in appurtenances, though this is unlikely.

Tuesday following the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday).¹³

The regulations for the market, recorded in 1624, survive for Aynho:¹⁴

"Whereas the kinges most excellent majesty hath lately graunted to Richard Cartwright esq and his heires for ever, full and free licence, libertie, power, and autoritie, to hould and keepe within his mannor of Aynho, a weekely market every Tewesday, and two fayres every yeare, That is to say the one to bee held and kept upon this Michaelmas Eve and Michaelmas day and the other fayre, to bee held and kept upon the Munday and Tewesday in the Whitson weeke

An his Majestie by his said graunt, doth give and graunte unto the said Richard Cartwright and his heires the benefitt of all liberties, free customes, Tolles, Stallages, Piccages, fines amerciaments and all other profits and comodities whatsoever, to the said feyres and Market belonging, incident or appertayning, in as large and ample manner as other feyres and markets receive take and usually enjoye.

Also that noe manner of persons, shall buy any cattell and sell the same againe during the continuance of this present feyre, upon payne of forfeiting the double value of the same cattell, soe bought and sould, accordinge to the statute in that case made and provided.

Alsoe that noe manner of person or persons what soever, shall use or put in practise forestalling regrating, or engrossing any kinde of victualls or other Marchandizes whatsoever which shall bee brought to this feyer upon the severall paines and forfeitures conteyned in the statute in that case made and provided.

Also that all manner of person and persons whatsoever that shall buy or sell, any horse mare colt or gelding within the feyer, the same shall bee bought and sould betweene the howers of tenne of the clocke in the morninge and sonne setting, and they shall ride or leave the same horse, mare ,colt, or gelding, openly in the feyer by the space of one hower. And the buyer and seller shall enter the same in the Tolle booke kept for this feyer and markt according to the statute in that case made and provided under the severall paines and forfeitures therein contayned.

Also that all manner of person and persons what soever, shall duely and orderly pay there tolle stallage piccage and other duties to feyers and marketts belonging accoring to the statute in that case made and provided, and upon the paynes and forfeitures therein contayned.

And the said Richard Cartwright by vertue of Authoritie to him given doth in his Majesties name straitlie charge and command, all manner of person and persons what soever to keepe his majesties peace, and that they not any of them, drawe any weapon or weapons to the breach of dsturbance of the same, duringe the time of this feyer now to bee held and kept upon the paynes and penalties that may fall thereon.

God Save the Kinge."

The market functioned for at least 25 years. Richard Cartwright sold corn at the market for a year or two following the grant, usually barley but only in small lots to the locals for malting. However he sold larger lots at Deddington and Brackley markets at the same time.¹⁵ The market was still functioning in 1643 when Aynho was described as 'a market town called Ano on the hill'.¹⁶ However it had failed by 1660 for

¹³ Patent Rolls, 20 Jas I pt.16: 1622-3.

¹⁴ NRO c(a) box 51/4.

¹⁵ Cooper.

¹⁶ BL, Thomasson Tracts, quoted by Baker, 1, p.573 and in Bakers transcripts as Kings Pamphlets 126, art 15.

in that year the market house was considered for use as a new school, while John Bridges, writing in circa 1720, says that the market had been discontinued for sixty years or more.¹⁷ The manor house at Aynho was burned down in the Civil War and lying so close to the royalist garrison at Banbury the village may well have suffered significantly during this period, possibly contributing to the demise of the market.¹⁸ By the 1820s both the fairs had also '*sunk into desuetude*'.¹⁹

As part of his investment in the market Richard Cartwright appears to have built a market house. There was also a market cross in the village, but it is uncertain whether it was a new construction or had survived from the medieval period. However by 1720 it was said that the cross had long since been demolished. The first reference to the market house is not until 1660 when there was talk of using it to accommodate a new school. It was then described as having a good sized room on each floor but having no land attached to it which could be used for a school yard. The building still stood in the 1680s, when it was being used by a local farmer to keep lumber in,²⁰ and in circa 1720 when Bridges was collecting information for his History.

In the 1620s and 1630s there is reference to several shops, inns and alehouses in Aynho and to a number of different non-agricultural trades. In 1631 John Balyve held a dwelling house and a shop with a room belonging to it.²¹ In 1632 there is reference to Thomas Gardiner, a tailor,²² and about the same time to Thomas Swetnam, who was both a husbandman and a blacksmith whose smiths shop lay next to an inn, probably the Red Lion.²³ There are several other trades recorded in the village at this time, including a mason,²⁴ and a labourer who was also possibly a sawyer.²⁵

However this cannot be taken as an indicator of the development of significant commercial activity in the village in association with the re-founding of the market, for there are various references to shops and to non-agricultural trades in Aynho both before and after the market was functioning. In 1543-4 there is record of a decayed shop: '*And also ther ys axed for the Rente of one shope late in the tennure of Thomas Taylor senior for 2/8d by yere nowe in thandes of the lorde for because it ys all holle wasted & fallen to the grounde therefor it is in decaye this yere 2/8d...*'.²⁶ In 1616 there was an inn, common bakehouse and

¹⁷ Bridges.

¹⁸ Baker, I, 548.

¹⁹ Baker, I, p.550.

²⁰ Cooper, p.159:

²¹ Rental NRO c(a)2845, 1631

²² NRO c(a) 347-351.

²³ Cooper, p.46.

²⁴ Cooper, p.34: will of William Herbert, probably a mason.

²⁵ Cooper, p.46: Thomas Mott.

²⁶ NRO c(a)2842, Rental 35 hen VIII = 1543-4.

a shop,²⁷ and in 1618 two shops are recorded.²⁸ In the later 16th century the village butcher was presented at court for selling short weight and alehouses for selling short measure, for in the mid 16th century there was an inn and three or four ‘beggardly’ alehouses in the village.²⁹ The presence of the inns in the village, and to a lesser degree the number of alehouses is likely to relate not to the settlement’s marketing functions but rather to the fact that it lay on a major road. By the 17th century there were at least two inns in the village, the Bell Inn on the Banbury road and the Red Lion, later the Cartwright Arms.³⁰ In the later 17th and beyond century there are other references to shops.³¹

Just as with the foundation of the hospital in the medieval period, so the foundation of the school in the 17th century has no relationship to the development of Aynho as a market village. The school was built by the Cartwrights in 1663, according to the requirements of the will of Mary Cartwright in 1654.³²

BARNWELL

St. Andrew :

1270 market grant - Monday & Friday

fair St. Michael

1274-5 market to just Wednesday. (?1278?)

1279 market and fair closed. (?1282?)

All Saints :

1349 market grant on Friday

fair St. Luke

still functioned 1378

Barnwell was a large and relatively wealthy polyfocal agricultural village in the middle Nene valley. Berenger le Moine established his estate centre here, in Barnwell St. Andrew, constructing a castle there in the 1260s. He promoted the development of the village towards urban status by the establishment of a market and fair in 1270. The manor was repossessed by Ramsey Abbey in 1276 but the market continued and was so successful that it led to a legal dispute with the Abbot of Peterborough whose ancient market at nearby Oundle was suffering a loss of income. As a result in 1279 the market was extinguished and any chance of Barnwell developing urban status was removed. In 1349 a market was established in the other lordship, of Barnwell All Saints, and although it did function until at least 1378, it had been founded in a period of economic recession and probably failed

27 NRO c(a) 321-2.

28 Cooper, p.296-7.

29 Cooper, p.36-8.

30 Cooper, p.46: 1607 - will of Thomas Collins; Cooper, p.112-3; c(a) 60
1699.

31 NRO c(a) 778-785:shop with chamber over next to the Red Lion : in 1678; c(a) 790-804: ref to a grocers shop in 1802; c(a) 831: ref to shop :
1814; Cooper, p.113-7.

32 Cooper, p.159.

well before the end of the century.

Replacing his market at Thurning was clearly part of a strategy to develop Barnwell as a town, in 1270 Berenger obtained a grant of two weekly markets in his manor at Barnwell, on Monday and Friday, and a fair on the vigil of St. Michael and six days thereafter.³³ In 1274-5 the market was changed to a single Wednesday market and the fair confirmed as previously, so long as they caused no harm to neighbouring markets and fairs.³⁴ In 1276 Berenger was reported to have built a castle without licence and to hold a market in Barnwell and assize of bread and ale, by warrant unknown.³⁵ In 1276 the Abbot of Ramsey bought back the manor from Berenger with other manors and the fees and fines of the market.³⁶ In 1278 the Wednesday market and the 7 day fair grant was confirmed to the abbot.³⁷ The market clearly was having some considerable success because, after just 9 years from the original grant, in 1279 there was a dispute with the Abbot of Peterborough because of the harm suffered by his market and fair at Oundle. A compromise was reached whereby the market, pillory and tumbrel was discontinued at Barnwell. The men of Ramsey were invited to come before the bailiffs of the Abbot of Peterborough for view of frankpledge, the bailiffs of the Abbot of Ramsey being allowed to sit with others and receive half of the fines and profits from the Abbot of Peterborough's villeins but to exercise no other jurisdiction.³⁸ The concerns of the Abbot of Peterborough were clearly not unfounded, for he must have known from the Abbey's own success with its market at Kettering, which had expanded from its foundation in the early 13th century to overshadow the more ancient market at nearby Rothwell. Barnwell was after all on the east side of the Nene, the ancient course of the main road from Northampton to Peterborough passing through Barnwell rather than Oundle.³⁹ The traveller to Oundle market would have to pass over the Abbot of Peterborough's bridges and pay a toll.

Though undoubtedly not having been allowed to develop for long enough to have gaining true urban status, Barnwell was clearly moving in that direction judging from the range of trades which are recorded there. Only a few occupations are mentioned in most of the numerous medieval charters and rentals, including: *circa 1248-1286* Ralph Smith, William carter, Reginald carter,⁴⁰ *undated*: Robert son of Theobald lanar (woollen draper),⁴¹ *1304-5* : Geoffrey smith and Geoffrey the carter.⁴² The detailed rental

33 NRO MISC PHOTOSTAT 301 : Barnwell Book, part of the leiger Book of Ramsey Abbey, f.10. Cal Charter Rolls, vol.1, p.77.

34 PRO, Charter roll 3 ed I (1274-5)

35 NRO X7622: VCH notes, hundred roll (rec com) ii 7

36 Transcript in NRO Topographical Boxfile, Barnwell.

37 Cal. Charter Rolls, vol.3, p379-81. cal charter rolls 1257-1300 p....; NRO MISC PHOTOSTAT 301 : Barnwell Book, part of the leiger Book of Ramsey Abbey, f.10b

38 Chronicon Petroburgense, 1849, p.31; VCH vol.III, p...; Register of John of Achurch, p.141.; Bridges, II, p; Swafham xcviib, BL Cott.Cleo CII.

39 That the eastern route was the primary route is surely confirmed by the presence of the hospital at Armston, and otherwise minor settlement when viewed in the context of the later road pattern.

40 X8656, H.5 & H.28, Berengarius le Moyne, undated charters.

41 X8656, H.12.

of the manor prepared by the Abbey in the year of Barnwell's recovery from Berenger provides a significant list of trades:⁴³ *Free tenants*: Ralph smith, Henry the glover; *Virgate holders*: Geoffrey smith, Geoffrey carter; *cottagers*: Beatrice le gardener, Matilda lot(ar)te?, Andam le ropere, Isabell textator (weaver), Walter bercar (shepherd), coopertore (roofer), Pagan le wollemonger, John smith, Adam sutore (cobbler), Thomas le parmenter (furrier), John sutore (cobbler), Richard cissore (tailor). Significantly almost all these named artisans hold as cottagers and have less than an acre of land in the field. In all there were 25 cottagers listed and it is likely that many more of them, whose names were not related to a trade were still involved in some form of commercial or craft activity.

At this time there were in the Ramsey manor 4 virgate and 34 half virgate holders in addition to a small number of free tenants. The high of the tenants of the manor who were cottagers is likely to reflect to a degree the impact of the ongoing development of the village as a commercial and craft centre, though the number of cottages had only declined to 18 with 2 further vacant cottages in 1380, together with 3 full virgate tenements, 30 half virgate and 4 quarter virgate tenements and one vacant. In c1413-1422 there were 21 cottages and 34 virgates.

Berenger had apparently established the market place by taking some of the land from his villeins and given them land in exchange some other land, for in circa 1270-1278 Berenger le Moyne granted to de Lolington the capital messuage and all the land and meadow formerly Thomas de Barnwell's in the town, fields and meadows of Barnwell with all appurtenances 'except the land which he had granted to his villeins in exchange for the market place of Barnwell'.⁴⁴ According to Bridges there was still a tradition of a market in Barnwell St.Andrew in 1720 but that the market cross had been pulled down during the Civil War.⁴⁵

There is no evidence of a market in Barnwell All Saints in the 13th century for the extent of 1280-1 makes no reference to any market income.⁴⁶ In 1349 John de Ravensholme received a grant of a weekly market on a Friday and a fair on the feast of St. Luke=s the evangelist.⁴⁷ This market clearly functioned, despite the untimely date of its grant, in the year after the Black Death reached England, for in 1378 there is record of a complaint by Simon de Ashele that John Went and others broke his newly erected stall (seldam) at Barnwell, took away 3 horses and other things including money and assaulted his servants.⁴⁸ This is the second case of a market which was soon to fail being the subject of attack, the other being Geddington.

42 X8656, H.49.

43 NRO: Montagu collection: Box X387a, c.10, 5 edward I, 1276-7, rental of Ramsey Abbey manor.

44 NRO X8656, undated charter but presumably between 1270 and 1278.

45 Bridges, II, p.393.

46 PRO, c133/27(8)

47 NRO Box X8657, old box 18/6, grant of fair and market; cal charter rolls 1341-1417 p.119.

48 Cal patent roll 1377-1381 (pat 2 ric 2 pt.2 m.41).

BRACKLEY

Probably by 1160s.

1217 Market transfer from Sunday to Wednesday.

1330 fair St. Andrew exists

1554 two fairs

In decline in 1822 but remained in 1849.

See full EUS report.

BRIGSTOCK

1466-7 market on Saturday & 2 annual fairs on 23 April & 11th November
market functioned in 1586

1604 Thursday market

fairs S. Mark; S. Bartholomew, S. Martin.

utterly decayed 1623

Fair in 1847 25 April, 4th September, 23rd November

See full EUS report.

BRIXWORTH

1253 Tuesday market grant & fair S. Boniface

Existed 1275-6

1329 claim

In 1253 Simon Fitz-Simon received a grant of a weekly market, to be held on a Tuesday in his manor at Brixworth. A fair had also been granted in 1253 to Simon Fitz-Simon to be held on the vigil, feast and morrow of St. Boniface, that is the 5th June.⁴⁹ This market was certainly established and must have prospered, at least initially, for in 1275-6 reference was made to Brixworth market, together with six others as posing a threat to Northampton market and which the community of Northampton claimed should be removed.⁵⁰ In 1329 John de Verdun still claimed, by the same charter, the right to hold a weekly market on a Tuesday in his manor of Brixworth, with liberties of pillory and tumbrel, and also an annual fair. John was however accused of abuses of his privileges by allowing infractions of the assize of bread and ale to be punished by payment of fines rather than by pillory and tumbrel, the designated punishment.⁵¹

There is no later record of the market and it therefore seems likely that it decayed, like so many others, as a result of the major economic recession of the second half of the 14th

⁴⁹ Cal Charter Rolls 1226-1257, Jan 1253, p.416. Bridges II,

⁵⁰ Rotuli Hundredorum (Rec.Com) II, 2

⁵¹ Plac.de Quo Warranto (Rec.Com) 513: 1329ad; NRO IL 2185: inspeximus of 3 Edward III, Quo Warranto.

century. It had certainly long since gone by the early 18th century. By 1720 the fair at Brixworth continued to be held, though now on the Monday after Ascension day.⁵² It was still being held as late as 1849, though once more on the 5th June.⁵³

BULWICK

1293 market grant Thursday + fair S. Mathew

Appears still to have functioned in 1330 but no record found thereafter.⁵⁴ No obvious evidence for market place in plan form. No cross or other significant market attributes identified. Not studied in detail in the EUS.

CATESBY

1246 market grant

1248 fair grant, on Translation of Edmund the Confessor

Mid 13th century attempted 'new town' foundation at the gates of nunnery. It still functioned in 1275-6 and probably continued into the 14th century, perhaps as late as the 1320s. The history of the settlement is discussed in detail by Laughton.⁵⁵ The market had however almost certainly gone by 1330.⁵⁶ It had a market place with shops, pillory and almshouse. There is extensive earthwork survival of monastery and of the settlement. The plan form is not fully understood and the market place has not been identified. However this is probably the best documented of the county's market villages which functioned in the medieval period but failed in the 14th century, and would appear to have by far the highest archaeological potential of any such site in Northamptonshire.

CHARLTON

1250 Friday market and fair S. Lawrence.

The 1250 grant was William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. Although listed as Charlton in Northants by Goodfellow and earlier authorities, the manorial descent of the settlement would seem to suggest that the market grant does not relate to the Northamptonshire Charlton.

CHIPPING WARDEN

1219-20 Tuesday market

1227 fair S. John Lateran

⁵² Bridges

⁵³ Whellan, 1849, p.910.

⁵⁴ J. Massachaele, 'The Multiplicity of Medieval Markets Reconsidered', Journal of Historical Geography, 20, 3, 255-271.

⁵⁵ J. Laughton, 'Catesby in the Middle Ages', Northamptonshire Past & Present, 54, 7-32.

⁵⁶ Massachaele, op cit in n.?

1227 market prohibited
1229 renewed??
1238 Monday market for lifetime of owner (June)
1238 prohibited (July)
Confirmed 1329-30 Tuesday
1334-5 existed
1388-9 still continued

It has been suggested that Henry de Braybroc, like various other lords, set up a market during the king's minority and it was still held by him after the general prohibition relating to these markets.⁵⁷ However, already in 1219 Wischard Ledet owed the king a palfrey for the grant of a weekly market to the manor of Warden.⁵⁸ The market was renewed in 1229. In 1226 and 1237 mandates were issued to the sheriff prohibiting the market at Warden as it was injurious to the Bishop of Lincoln's market at Banbury.⁵⁹ However before the expiry in 1237 Gerard de Furnival obtained a regrant of the market. In 1329-30 Sir Thomas Latimer successfully claimed the right to hold a weekly Tuesday market.⁶⁰ At the death of Thomas Latymer Bouchard of Braybrooke in 1334-5 the Tuesday market was worth 3/6d per annum.⁶¹ It still continued in 1388-9 when there was a disturbance there by the vicar of Blakesley and action taken against him.⁶² There is reference to at least one burgage in the settlement in the mid 15th century, then an inn, but no mention is made of a surviving market in the extents of the 15th century.⁶³ A stone cross base marks the location of the market place adjacent to the church.

The documentary record for the settlement would however appear to be relatively poor and no historic map has been identified before the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" which provides a detailed and comprehensive depiction of the settlement. No significant archaeological survival has been demonstrated in the village nor are significant earthworks known or any other relevant evidence reported in the SMR. For this reason a detailed report on the settlement was not prepared. It should be noted however that there is still a significant area of open ground to the east of the church which might prove to have contained part of the market place or a tenement frontage onto the market, but the absence of good documentary records makes analysis difficult. It is suggested that where there are proposals for development or other significant disturbance in the area in and around the site of the market cross there should be archaeological evaluation to determine if significant archaeological remains survive which might cast valuable light on the character and chronology of the commercial activity in this

57 Charter Rolls, p.33, 105.

58 Pip Northants 4 Hen III.

59 Card Mss G.3; Close Rolls 11 Hen III m.9 & 22 Hen III m.8.

60 Quo Warranto 3 Ed.III, n.31; quoted by Bridges, II, p.113.

61 Esc. 8 Ed III n.68; IPM PRO c135/40(6).

62 Markham, Stone Crosses; Bridges.

63 NRO parish records 66p/38; NRO Bru. e.ix.13.

village in the medieval period.

CORBY

1226 confirmation of market and 2 fairs held with manor

Although there is no mention of a market at Corby until 1226, this was an hundredal manor in royal hands in 1086. It is therefore conceivable that market originated in the functions of the late Saxon central place. However it is in a relatively peripheral woodland location and not in well populated agricultural landscape where the markets that are recorded in 1086 are located. The market was confirmed to Henry de Braybrooke together with two fairs in 1226, but it is not mentioned in any of the later extents. Its absence from the 1330 Quo Warranto records suggest that, if it did ever function, then it did not survive the famines of the second decade of the 14th century and may even have been supplanted in the later 13th century by the new market foundation at Geddington. There is no clear evidence in the plan form, as recorded in various post medieval maps, for the existence of a market place and no other urban attributes have been identified from documentary sources.

The settlement is extensively developed and would seem to have a low archaeological potential. It may be important to study archaeologically for evidence of the medieval and possibly late Saxon ironworking industry, which is mentioned in 1086 as being attached to Corby, but it would not appear to have significant potential for the study of the origin, character and demise of marketing in Northamptonshire villages.

CULWORTH

1264 market grant Saturday and fair Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary

1374-5 market grant Saturday and fair S. Peter's Chains

This was a late initial market grant in a peripheral area of the county with several other minor markets. It is uncertain whether the market functioned but was almost certainly disused by 1330 as it is not included in the Quo Warranto proceedings.⁶⁴ The regrant in the later 14th century was in a period of modest recovery and it is possible that a functioning market did result but there no record of this has been found. There is a cross base on a small green in the middle of the village with a small island building on the south side and this probably identifies the location of the market place.

The documentary record for Culworth is relatively poor and there is no good early historic map to assist in analysis of the plan. The village is also extensively built up, though to a large extent with historic buildings at least in the village core. The archaeological potential of the settlement is therefore relatively poor.

⁶⁴ Masschaele, op. cit.

DAVENTRY

1203 reference to market

Existed 1255-6

1330 Wednesday market and fair S. Augustine

1576 2 fairs

Still held 1820

See full EUS report.

FAWSLEY

Existed in 1214

1224 grant changing the market day from Sunday to Thursday to the lord of the manor for life.

The origin of the market is uncertain. It is another late Saxon royal hundredal manor, like Corby, which had a market with no foundation grant recorded. This may mean that the market developed out of the administrative functions of the hundredal manor. However, as with Corby, it lies in a woodland area and not in the heartland of agricultural prosperity where the documented early markets lay and where the most successful later markets are found.

This is an almost wholly deserted settlement with some earthwork survival and the majority of the site, although lacking earthworks, possibly still in a reasonable state of preservation. The site of the late Saxon royal manor has not been located but may lie beneath the medieval manor house which is still stands. The site would not be is worthy of study as a royal estate centre examining its origins and development into a village in the Saxon period and for the process of depopulation, associated as it is with an exceptional wider area of historic landscape. It is possible that evidence relating to commercial activity, including the location and character of any market place may be recovered in such investigation but there is no clear justification for investigation of the site to study the marketing functions in their own right.

FINEDON

1292 market existed

Existed 1301-2

1330 confirmed Thursday

This is yet another site with a pre-existing market, lacking a specific foundation grant, which was also a royal hundredal manor in the late Saxon period and centre of a major estate. Its market is first documented in 1292 and was certainly flourishing in the later 13th and early 14th century. However the large size of the village in the medieval period may be explained by both the size and agricultural potential of its township rather than indicating substantial urbanisation. Indeed the settlement appears never to have gained a range of other urban attributes and seems likely to have been lost as a market village in the 14th century. Although most of the settlement has been heavily redeveloped in the later 19th and 20th centuries the

area at the western end of the early settlement core largely escaped this and parts are not built up at so offering the potential for archaeological investigation of the area most likely to contain the site of the market.

There is no reference to a market at Finedon in 1086 or in the charters of 1230, 1233 and 1241. In 1247 Finedon was represented as a borough or vill by its own jury at the Eyre.⁶⁵ This may in part relate to the fact that the men of Finedon had held the manor at fee farm earlier in the decade. In the 14th century the men of Finedon also successfully claimed freedom from tolls throughout the kingdom as Finedon was ancient demesne.⁶⁶ However there is no mention of burgages in any of the medieval extents or on the detailed rental of 1423, making extremely unlikely that specific burgage tenure existed in the village, but there were a large number of sokeman and free tenements in the village, representing a higher than usual level of freedom even without burgage tenure.

The first reference is in 1292, when the market was worth 13/-, in 1293-4 12/- and in 1301-2 13/4d.⁶⁷ In 1330 the various holders of the manor claimed the right to hold a market every Thursday.⁶⁸ It is uncertain when the market failed, but no reference to it has yet been found later in the 14th century.

A discrete market place existed in the late 13th century for in 1292 the Peterborough manor of Kettering made payment of a fine for oxen straying in Finedon market place.⁶⁹ The market place has not however been located. There is reference to a Stocks Well, at the south end of Sibleys Lane in 1739 but this may have no connection with the location of the medieval market place. It is however probable that it lay in the area to the south west of the church, in the former parkland and grounds of the Hall. By the late 13th century the manor site had been abandoned. The 19th century Hall lies on the site of a 16th century manor⁷⁰ but it is not clear whether this lay in the 'bury yard' apparently mentioned in 1423.⁷¹

It is conceivable that the cross recorded in the late 19th century in the former parkland could have been associated with the site of the market but there may be quite other explanations. Cropmarks at the western end of the former park on both sides of the stream correlate well with the furlong, old enclosure and 1805 road pattern which indicate that they are very likely to be

⁶⁵ Beresford & Finberg

⁶⁶ VCH 3, 197.

⁶⁷ PRO IPM extent : C133/63(32); PRO c133/67(20) IPM; PRO c133/104(13) IPM Hugh de Laval

⁶⁸ VCH

⁶⁹ Peterborough Abbey Acc Roll, Kettering, 1292ad.

⁷⁰ VCH, 3, 196.

⁷¹ BL. Add.Ch.38983.

part of the medieval settlement remains. Based on the 1805 map, the cropmarks and the broad topographical pattern of the settlement, a conjectural area of tenement rows can be defined within the area of the 19th century park. This would appear to be confirmed, at least on the south side of the stream by the presence close to the western end of the conjectural tenement rows, of the location of Queen Edith's Cross on the 1st edition 1:2500 OS map. This land is likely to have been well within the medieval settlement core, while nowhere else in the village plan is there any clear indicator of an encroached market place, unless Bury Green is the remnant of such a market place, though the absence of tenements fronting on to it renders this unlikely.

Finedon has not been subject to intensive research as it is relatively poorly documented. It may however hold a fairly good archaeological potential for the archaeological investigation of the market if that can be confirmed as lying within the present parkland. Similarly the Saxon royal manor, if its site can be located is of high research value for its association with the other components of the major royal estate of the middle Saxon period believed to have existed at Irthlingborough and associated Higham Ferrers etc etc..... link to Raunds etc.....

Because of pre 19th century shrinkage and especially as a result of 19th century imparking the westernmost part of the medieval village is not built over. Although the earthworks in this area have been levelled by cultivation and the grounds of the Hall subject to substantial earthmoving in the landscaping, there is the potential for good archaeological survival in part of the area. The significant area includes the area around the churchyard, where there are mainly post medieval buildings. Any substantial disturbance in this area should be the subject of archaeological evaluation, when development or other threats arise, especially in order to identify whether significant remains of the royal Saxon manor. Such investigation may reveal further evidence for the plan form of the westernmost part of the village and may provide evidence as to the location of the market place. If so then significant evidence for the origins and development of the market may be forthcoming.

FLORE

**Market 1333 grant Monday
fair S. Barnabas**

The market grant was shortly before the arrival of the Black Death and therefore it is likely that, even if the grant was actually implemented, the market had time to become established before the major recession. No record of the market has been found other than the initial grant.

There is a full village plan on the Inclosure map but no schedule and the medieval and post medieval documentation for the village appears relatively poor. The plan form of the settlement is complex and there is no obvious indication as to the location of a market place. There are some limited areas of village earthworks but the rest of the village is intensively built up. Overall the settlement appears to have a very low potential in regard to and marketing functions.

FOTHERINGHAY

1308 market grant Wednesday
fair S. Michael
market renewed 1457 fair Relic Sunday
market expired by 1460
no ref in Leland
2 Jas I - office of clerk of markets
ditto temp Chas I
gone by 1720.
Fair still in 1865.

See full EUS report.

GEDDINGTON

1248 market grant Wednesday + fair S. Mary Magdalen
1327-8 existed
1348-50 being opposed by force
1374 ref to market - in decay and worth almost nothing
1382-3 market ceased for twenty years(?)

This was a royal manor in 1086 but it was subsidiary to the royal manor at Brigstock. There is no reason to believe that it had any commercial functions until the Wednesday market was granted in 1248 together with a fair on S. Mary Magdalene.⁷² The market and fair was worth 61/4d per annum in 1327-8.⁷³ It is clear that during the early part of the 14th century this was a functioning market producing a significant profit to the lord of the manor. There were also at least two burgages are recorded in the village in the late 13th century.⁷⁴ The absence of reference to Geddington in 1330 as a functioning market is not, as Masschaele suggested, a result of its failure but rather almost certainly a result of the manor being in the hands of the crown.⁷⁵ In the period of greatest economic stress, under the impact of the Black Death, it was reported in 1350 that Queen Isabel has a market every Wednesday at Geddington which she holds for life of king's grant but that some evil doers, to deprive her of the profit thereof, came armed to the same town and by force prevented diverse merchants and others from exposing their goods and merchandise for sale there and assaulted Henry Mulso her men and servants and maimed William de Corby her bailiff wherein she has lost service of these men and profit of the market for a great time.⁷⁶ The situation continued to deteriorate for in 1374 the market and some tenements were in decay and the market & fair were now only worth 8d because no one comes there. In 1379-80 mention is made of the existence of at least one shop in the village but as there are various much later references to one or two shops in the village this

72 Close Rolls 33 Hen III m.15; Markham, Stone Crosses of Northants, 1901, p.7

73 Extent of Geddington manor, PRO: SC/12/13/29.

74 PRO: IPM - 12 Ed I (47), 1283-4.

75 Masschaele, op. cit. in n.?

76 Cal Patent 529: 1350

should not be taken as indicating a significant level of commercial activity.⁷⁷ In 1383 it was stated that the market and fair used to be worth 54/8d but that none had been held for twenty years.⁷⁸

There are extensive documentary records for the village, although most of them come from the period after the demise of the market. There are 18th century maps and earlier surveys and rentals which may mean there is a high potential for the detailed reconstruction of the tenurial pattern of the settlement within a detailed topographical framework. This might contribute significantly to the understanding of commercial activity in the settlement. It must be assumed that the market was held in the centre of the village where the Eleanor Cross stands, with its lock-up beneath. It is possible that the tenement between this and the church may prove to have been infill on the former market place. However the question does arise as to how such a market place will have been inserted into what must have been a long established village plan.

The village is heavily built up, to a large degree with historic building. Given the date of demise of the market it is highly unlikely that any standing structure survives which related to the marketing period, while these buildings largely preclude archaeological investigation. It must therefore be concluded that, in the absence of a detailed topographical reconstruction which can accurately define the extent of the market and its frontages and the lack of accessible 13th and 14th century deposits, that there may be very limited potential for archaeology to contribute the understand of commercial activities in medieval Geddington.

GRAFTON REGIS

1465 - market grant - Thursday

2fairs SS Simon & Jude

market apparently continued in 1485

probably gone by 1525

In 1465 Richard Wydevyll, Earl Rivers obtained the grant of a weekly market at his manor of Grafton, to be held every Thursday, and two annual fairs, on the vigil, feast and morrow of S. Magdalen and on the vigil, feast and morrow of S. Simon and S. Jude.⁷⁹ It may be that this grant was in some way linked to or justified by the grant of the medieval market at Alderton. By the act of resumption in 1485 the grant of this market and these fairs was specially exempted, implying that the market had been established and was still functioning.⁸⁰ The attempt to found a market in 1467 might perhaps be considered an attempt to diversify the economy of the settlement to offset the impact of inclosure on the tenants. More likely perhaps this was just another attempt by the then lord to achieve greater return on his investment, something clearly intended by the inclosure for sheep farming, though it must be admitted that the exact timing of inclosure relative to market foundation is not known.

⁷⁷ NRO: Accounts, 1455-6 to 1461-2. PRO: Survey in 1607, LR2/221, f.106.

⁷⁸ M.L.Hopkins, 1986, Geddington: A Diary of A Village: 1086-1914', quoting Cal IPM 6 ric 2

⁷⁹ Baker, quoting 5 Ed IV m.32, 28th June 1465; Charter Roll 5-7 ed IV n.22

⁸⁰ Baker, II, p.177; Bridges, I, 298.

Brown suggests that the green may represent the site of the market founded in 1467. There is no suitable documentation for the village in the second half of the 15th century to assist in the study of the market issue. The first detailed survey, in 1525, contains no evidence which would suggest the presence of a market or location of a market place or associated buildings.

The market related aspects of the settlement are a very minor postscript to the history of the village. The only significant question to answer at present is whether any genuine marketing functions and any commercial development of the settlement actually took place. If the answer is yes then further research objectives may be definable. This issue might prove worth pursuing if there are any significant archaeological remains of the village survive. The site is largely shrunken and the settlement in the Tudor period and later largely shifted to the main road. The market place is likely to have been in the eastern part of the settlement near manor and church. There were significant earthworks surviving until the 1970s but now most are levelled. If significant remains have survived cultivation it may be possible for investigation of the issue of commercial activity to be examined on the back of the key issues in this settlement which are the investigation of the great house and park of Henry VIII, the Civil War siege and possibly the late Saxon origins of the settlement outlined by Brown. Such an investigation may be valuable as Grafton is one of the very few late medieval market foundations in the county and it is a settlement and the one which is currently the least developed. However the archaeological evidence of relevance, especially in the absence of good documentary evidence, may be too ephemeral to be worth investigation.

HARRINGWORTH

1387 market grant Tuesday
fair S. John the Baptist
market renewed 1431

Grant of yearly fair on the eve of St. John the Baptist and two days thereafter and a Tuesday market in 1387 to Sir William la Zouche. Renewed in 1431.

Not significant medieval documentation located which would assist in the understanding of the marketing functions. Market cross in village but extent of market place not determined. Good historic maps. Good archaeological potential for the manor site, including standing structure and earthworks; small areas of earthworks peripheral to settlement on the north; ironworking evidence and early cemetery associated with standing medieval chapel building. There may be the potential to recover evidence related to medieval commercial functions when investigations take place for the other important issues listed above, but the site is not worth study for that issue alone.

HIGHAM FERRERS

Domesday market
1250 fair S. Botolph
1300 Fair S. Michael

1556 Monday & Saturday market
fairs S.Matthias, S.Botolph, S. Michael, S. Katherine
1664 Thursday
fair Thurs before SS Philip & James; Thurs before S. James
1684 fair Thursday before Conversion of S. Paul

See full EUS report.

KETTERING

Market grant 1227 Friday
confirmed 1329
1661 Horse fair Thursday before Easter; fair Thurs before S.Michael, Thurs before S.Thomas the Apostle
continues today

See full EUS report.

KINGS CLIFFE

Market grant 1248-9 Tuesday and fair S.James
Market existed 1267-8
confirmed 1291-2
1604 market every Tuesday and fair S.Luke - repeating C13th grant - this is a re-founding after discontinued
Market existing 1650 and fair
Insignificant by 1710.
1720 still existed and fair
1849 existed but not much frequented market - Tuesday

A market was granted in 1248-9 to be held every week on Tuesday and one fair every year on the feast of S.James the Apostle.⁸¹ In 1267-8 the tenants of the royal manor paid £3 for the right to have the toll of the fair and market in Kings Cliffe.⁸² Kings Cliffe appears to have been a functioning market in the second half of the 13th century but presumably decayed in or by the second half of the 14th century. The loss of the market is discussed in NN& Q vol.III art.407. In 1439-40 there is reference to many waste cottages and other properties in the settlement.⁸³

The market was re-established in the early 17th century, to be held every Thursday with a fair

⁸¹ VCH Notes quoting: Close Roll 33 Hen III m.5

⁸² VCH Notes quoting: Patent 52 Hen III, m.28

⁸³ VCH Notes quoting IPM 18 Hen VI, 42.

on vigil, day and day after S. Luke the Evangelist, with the profits going to the relief of the poor of the town.⁸⁴ It was stated that the tenants had made substantial losses due to fires and that the market and fairs to their great loss has been discontinued. A number of tradesmen in the settlement apparently issues tokens in the 17th century, though this is not an indicator of substantial commercial activity.⁸⁵ It is not listed by Speed as a market town. It was probably always only a minor marketing centre dominated by the nearby towns of Peterborough, Stamford and Oundle. In 1650 the market and fair were still being held and were worth an annual profit of £2 to the lord of the manor.⁸⁶ However in 1712 it was said it was 'scarce thought worthy of the name Market -Town; yet are not without memorable things.'⁸⁷ In 1720 it held a Tuesday market and annual fair of feast of St.Luke for 3 days from St.Luke's eve.⁸⁸ The market cross was demolished in 1834. The weekly market, on a Tuesday was not much frequented by 1849, though it still had a fair on 29th October for cattle, horses and cheese.⁸⁹

No significant documentation for the medieval period of commercial activity has been identified. Early maps are poor and lack adequate schedule for detailed interpretation. It appears to be a poorly documented village, unless extensive records exist at Burghley House archive or on the records of Queen Catherine's properties, which were not examined, although no significant sources listed in the NRO catalogues for the Burghley collections. There is however extensive historic building survival with the potential for many to relate to the period of post medieval use of the market.

This settlement would have been studied in more detail if the documentary record had been better. It may be worthy of further investigation, particularly in the light of the high level of historic building survival and the potential for them to contribute to the understanding of the commercial activity in the settlement in the 17th and 18th centuries. Archaeological investigation should take place in the settlement where new development is proposed to establish if there is significant medieval and post medieval archaeological evidence to complement that of the standing buildings. This will be especially important in the area o the former market place.

KINGS SUTTON

Domesday market

Monday market 1252 and fair S. James.

1330 confirmation

1331-2 omission from extent.

84 VCH Notes quoting: Patent: 1 Jas I pt.4

85 Gents Mag Oct 1800 volII p.206

86 Kings Cliffe, Survey, 1650, PRO, E/317/northants/38.

87Morton

88Bridges

89 Lewis, 1849.

Kings Sutton lies immediately adjacent to a probable Roman small town site. It was possibly a provincial capital of the Mercian kingdom and has specific important Middle Saxon royal associations. It was a major royal estate centre and old minster in 1086 and had a market at that time. It is unclear whether the market continued to function through to the 13th century but it was undoubtedly overshadowed rapidly in the 12th century with the growth of Banbury and the foundation of the major new town at Brackley. In 1252 a Monday market and a fair on the vigil, feast and morrow of St. James the Apostle were granted to Stephen Longspe.⁹⁰ This was confirmed by quo warranto writ of 1330 although there appears to be no income from the market or fair recorded in the extent of 1331-2.⁹¹ It must be assumed that, if not already decayed, the market failed in the recession of the second half of the 14th century. The market was never re-founded, but in the mid 17th century a spa was established in the dependent hamlet of Astrop.

Detailed study of the settlement was not pursued as part of the EUS in the light of the apparently poor documentary record for the settlement and lack of any significant archaeological evidence or investigations of the settlement. However the settlement is certainly worthy of detailed investigation with regard to its Saxon character and origins including the origins and development of the Domesday market. It is one of only four markets certainly in existence by 1086 and is the only one of these where there are extensive areas of the market place and its environs which have not been extensively built over disturbed in the post medieval and modern periods. As such there is a very high archaeological potential for the study of the Saxon and early medieval commercial aspects of the settlement, on the back of the wider study of the settlement for its high Saxon importance.

For the wider Saxon study then the whole of the spur and the possible sites of the early wells (see below) should be considered. With regard to the commercial functions, particular attention should be given to the market place and its immediate environs in order to identify any evidence of shops or stalls and other activity on the market place itself and also to identify the frontages onto the market place where the most important tenements and commercial activity is to be expected. Although much of the rest of the settlement core is fairly heavily built up this is largely with historic buildings over a good deal of the area. There is therefore the potential for other Saxon and medieval archaeological evidence from these other parts of the settlement. Although the historic buildings in the settlement, especially the court house, may be worth of study in their own right, given the early demise of the market it is unlikely that they will contribute at all to the understanding of the commercial functions of the medieval settlement.

Although it was not an urban settlement, Astrop Spa, now wholly deserted, is also worthy of detailed archaeological study. In addition to the original well head of the 18th century, which survives complete, the site also appears to contain surviving earthworks of buildings present in the early 18th century and before which should be conserved.

⁹⁰ Cart. 36 Hen III no.14.

⁹¹ Extent of manor re Emelyna de Lungespe, PRO, IPM, 5 Ed III : 1st nos 61.

The market place can be identified with the area of open green to the south east of the church and adjacent to the court house. It was not determined by the examination of the early maps whether this was the full extent of the original market place. The location of the Saxon central place is uncertain but it may be on the limestone spur on which the church and former market place sit. However the well associated with St Rumbold lies north east of the church below the spur. In the 16th century Leland states: "There be two faire Springs or Welles, a little West North West from St. Peter's Church. The one of them is caulled S. Rumoldes Welle where they say that with in a few dayes of his birth he prechid. The other is caulld Welle. There issuith a very little Streamlet out of each of them being not the Cast of a Coyne distant, and straite cum to one Streamlet not so abundant of Watar as it hath bene. For the Sayenge is that it hath driven in Tymes past a Cutlers Myle thereby. There is also a faire Springe in the High Strete of the Towne, and out of it issuith a litle Pirlle."

LILBOURNE

1218-19 changed from Monday to Sunday

1248-9 market exists

1330 exists Mondays

The market was already in existence by the early 13th century. It is however in a rather peripheral location compared to the other early markets in the county and it may be expected that this was not an early foundation, especially as the site had no major central place functions in the Saxon or early medieval periods. However it may be that the market had its origins in the Earl of Leicester's promotion of the commercial opportunities in a number of his manors in the 12th century, most notably in Northamptonshire at Brackley.

The market clearly functioned for in 1248-9 it was worth 17/-,⁹² while the monastery of Pipewell was granted freedom of tolls in the Lilbourne market.⁹³ In 1330 Maude, wife of Robert de Holland was confirmed in her right to hold a Monday market there with pillory, ducking stool and other liberties, appertaining to the manor time out of mind.⁹⁴ No later reference has been found to the market and so it must be assumed to have failed in the recession of the later 14th century.

The settlement was not studied in detail in the EUS because of the lack of good documentary sources and the absence of any archaeological evidence which contributed to the understanding of the commercial functions of the settlement.⁹⁵ Even the site of the market place could not be established, though it may prove to have been adjacent to the church and castle. However the site may be worthy of detailed study on the back of investigation of the castle and its settlement and landscape context, this being one of the best examples of a motte and bailey castle surviving as an earthwork in the county. There are also some settlement earthworks in the northern part of the settlement area. The manor was in the hands of the

⁹² Extent in IPM, PRO: C132/6(20).

⁹³ Register of Pipewell Abbey, NRO FH 146, f.156 et seq.

⁹⁴ NRO, FH26/89.

⁹⁵ The absence of good documentary sources relevant to the commercial functioning of the settlement and its historical topography were confirmed by Mr E Timmins who had conducted intensive study of this and adjacent settlements over many years; E Timmins, pers comm.

Earl of Leicester, who also founded the new town at Brackley and so if the market place can be identified and significant archaeological deposits are located then its origins and development might form a significant comparison to that of Brackley which was, in contrast, a major commercial success, especially in the 13th century.

LONG BUCKBY

Did not exist 1275-6

1280 Thursday market grant + fairs S. Gregory & S. Lawrence

1281 changed to Tuesday + fairs

1353-5 in bad condition

by 1368 had apparently failed

See full EUS report.

LOWICK

Market grant 1385-6 : Thursday

fair at Whitsun

No later reference

A Thursday market granted to Henry Green in 9 Richard II (1385-6) together with a fair for three days from Whitsun eve.⁹⁶ This is a very late foundation and there is no evidence that the market ever actually functioned.

There are extensive medieval documentary sources for the settlement in the form of charters but no rentals, extents or other potentially significant documents were located from the period following the market foundation which might enable the existence of a functioning market to be established. There are also very poor historic map sources for the settlement and so the analysis of the historical topography of the settlement is difficult. There is a rectilinear area in the south part of the settlement which might prove to be a filled in market place but it is likely that there are other explanations for this component of the settlement plan. Much of the settlement core, as far as it can be determined, appears to be built up although there are some areas of potential frontage and also an area adjacent to the church which might contain good survival of archaeological evidence of medieval settlement. For these reasons Lowick was not considered a settlement worth of further study for its commercial functions.

LUFFIELD

Fair 1230 Exaltation of Holy Cross

Only a fair, no market and so not subject to further survey.

⁹⁶ Dec 6th 1385 m.14.

NASEBY

1203 grant market Tuesday

1306-7 no market ref

The market was granted in 1203. Naseby lies in an area of the county distant from all the early established and successful towns. It may be that this was an attempt to exploit a commercial opportunity in this economically relatively peripheral area of the county. There are references to merchants in the village in the mid and late 13th century, though all three may be from a single family.⁹⁷ It is however unclear whether the market ever actually functioned, for there is no reference to income from a market in the extents of 1293 and 1306-7 and it was certainly not in existence in 1330.⁹⁸

The position of the market place is probably indicated by the location of the market cross in the 18th century, immediately to the north of the church in Samuel Ireland's of the Avon spring. The cross has since been moved twice and now no longer stands in the presumed market area. The street associated with this location, running eastward from the church, is called Newlands. It is possible that this represents an extension to the village resulting from the foundation of the market and laying out of the market place in the early 13th century.

There is a good early 17th century map of the settlement which enables topographical analysis but otherwise the settlement is relatively poorly documented, especially in the period of the market's likely functioning. The archaeological investigations of the settlement have been largely restricted to the hamlet or End of Nutcote and no investigation has taken place in the area of the market and its environs. There is no earthwork survival in the latter part of the settlement and most of the area is built up. The site was not therefore taken forward for detailed study as part of the EUS. However an area of garden immediately north east of the church may preserve significant archaeological deposits related to a frontage onto the presumed market place.

NORTHAMPTON

1010 described as a port

Saturday market

St.James (suburb of Northampton in Duston and Dallington townships):
fair S. James 1268

Subject to an Intensive Urban Survey

OUNDLE

Domesday market

1202 Sunday shifted to Saturday

97 British Library, Cal. Add. Ch. 22334, 22340, 22336, 22331.

98 PRO, IPMs in E152/1 (4 m.14) and C133/128(29); Masschaele, op cit. in n.?

1268 fair Ascension
1552 fairs S. Lawrence S. Valentine
continued to C20th

See full EUS report.

ROCKINGHAM

fair by 1223
1272 Friday market grant
1300 fair Exaltation of Holy Cross
1314 changed Friday to Saturday
1299 stallage & 1313-25
1601-2 market grant (survival or regrant?)
1712 market in decline
1769 Thursday market
discontinued after 1800

See full EUS report.

ROTHWELL

First reference to market in 1154.
1202 Sunday market to Saturday
1204 Saturday to Monday
fair Holy Trinity
1551 Monday; fair Friday before Trinity
1560 market & fair
1712 in decline
Gone by 1849

See full EUS report

SIBBERTOFT

Saturday market grant 1300
fair Invention of the Cross

The Saturday market together with fair on eve and day of inention of the Holy Cross was first granted in 1300 to Roger Brabazon.,⁹⁹ The granting of this market may have been an attempt to take the place of Naseby market which it seems likely had decayed by this date, if it ever actually functioned. The Sibbertoft market is likely to have functioned briefly for it was still claimed in 1330 but was presumably lost in the later 14th century recession.¹⁰⁰

The documentary record for the settlement is poor and the site of the market place could not

⁹⁹ PRO, Charter Rolls 28 Ed I (no 93).

¹⁰⁰ Masschaele, op. cit. in n?.

be determined from the examination of the historic maps. Although there are some small areas of village earthworks there has been no significant archaeological evidence forthcoming from the settlement which might contribute to the understanding of its medieval commercial functions. The settlement was therefore not subject to more detailed study in the EUS.

THORPE MANDEVILLE

1281 grant of Friday market and annual fair for life of lord of manor.¹⁰¹

Not apparently renewed to succeeding lords.¹⁰²

Not recorded in 1330 and not mentioned in the 1334-5 extent.

In 1282 Richard de Mandeville had a grant for life of a weekly market and annual fair at his manor of Thorpe.¹⁰³ In 1289-90 Richard de Mandeville sold the manor to Richard Whitacre,¹⁰⁴ and there is no evidence of these rights being renewed to succeeding lords.¹⁰⁵ The 1330 Quo Warranto proceedings concerning Whitacre's manor makes no reference to a market in the village nor is one mentioned in the 1334-5 extent of the manor.¹⁰⁶ Hence if the market functioned at all it is likely to have been for no longer than 8 years.

There are good earthworks from the site of the manor and its post medieval gardens but little related to the medieval village. The documentary record of the settlement is not particularly good and no evidence exists in the plan form for the existence of a market place. The site was therefore not examined in more detail as part of the EUS.

THRAPSTON

Existed by 1205 - Tuesday.

1245 fair S. James

Continued in 1849.

See full EUS report.

101 Pat. 10 Edw I.

102 Baker, I, p.747.

103 Pat. 10 Edw I.

104 Baker, I, 718.

105 Baker, I, p.720.

106 IPM, 1334-5, Richard son of Jordan de Whitacre, extent of manor, PRO, C135/39(14).

THURNING

1263 grant Wednesday market + fair S. Michael
Probably replaced by Barnwell 1270

In 1263 there was a grant to Berenger le Moine of a Wednesday market and a fair on the eve, feast and morrow of St. Michael.¹⁰⁷ It seems likely that the market, if it ever functioned, was discontinued in 1270 when Berenger obtained a grant of a market at his estate centre in nearby Barnwell. However it should be noted that the Barnwell market was on a Monday and Friday so neatly avoiding the Thurning market day. Certainly by 1274-5 Berenger was willing to move the Barnwell market date to a Wednesday so it seems quite improbable that Thurning market was still functioning at that time. Had the Thurning market thrived then undoubtedly the Abbot of Peterborough would have sought its destruction as well as that of Barnwell.

Earthworks exist for the site of the manor for little else. It is a mall settlement with very simple plan form containing no clear evidence for the existence of a market place. The settlement would not appear to be particularly well documented and certainly not in the period when the market existed. Although the settlement is not extensively built up there seems little potential for the archaeological study of commercial functions. It was not subject to detailed study in the EUS.

TITCHMARSH

1304 Monday market grant
fair Holy Trinity
no ref in 1313 extent or in 1330.

In 1305 a weekly Monday market was granted to the Lovells together with an annual fair on the eve of Trinity Sunday and the 8 days following.¹⁰⁸ There was at least one merchant living in the village in the early 14th century but this is no indicator that the market was functioning.¹⁰⁹ The market is not mentioned in the extent of 1313 nor was it claimed in the Quo Warranto proceedings of 1330. It therefore seems unlikely that the market ever functioned. The site was not studied in detail in the EUS.

TOWCESTER

1220-1 market place mentioned
Existed in 1274-5.
1318 fair Annunciation of Blessed Virgin Mary
1330 Tuesday market
fair S. Lawrence

¹⁰⁷ Cal. Charter Rolls, 1257-1300, p.46; VCH, 3, p.109.

¹⁰⁸ Bridges, II, 382.

¹⁰⁹ Ancient deeds, NRO, SS579 & 3723.

1550 fair
1684 Tuesday cattlemarket
fairs Sept 23rd; Shrove Tuesday; March 22nd

See full EUS report.

WAKERLEY

1264 fair S. John the Baptist

Only a fair. No market and so not examined any further.

WELDON

1356 Fair Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr
1685 market Thursday; 4 fairs : 1st Wednesday in Feb, May, August, November
Still held 1800 but gone by 1849.

In 1356 Edward Earl of Cornwall was granted a fair yearly in his manor at Little Weldon on vigil, day and morrow of Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr with all liberties and free customs belonging to the same.¹¹⁰ The settlement never acquired a market in the medieval period. In 1685 Hatton was granted a weekly market, on a Thursday, and four fairs, on the first Wednesday in February, May, August and November.¹¹¹ In 1712 Morton reports the existence there of a 'fair new Market House ... by generous encouragement of the late Lord Hatton.'¹¹² A lock-up still stands on the edge of the Green in Great Weldon. In 1800 there was still a Wednesday market being held in the village but by 1849 it had failed and the market house had been pulled down.¹¹³

The settlement is well documented in the post medieval period, including good evidence for the detailed study of its post medieval historical topography. However there is very little information within these records which cast any significant light on commercial activity in the settlement other than that relating to the important post medieval stone industry. Archaeological investigation has demonstrated a high potential for the study of the medieval iron industry and there may be good evidence of the stone industry. The market was presumably held on the green on the northern side of Great Weldon, abutting the main highway. This is not likely to have been the site of the medieval fair as that was held in Little Weldon. Adjacent to the green a post medieval lock-up stands, one of any two surviving examples relating to a market in the county.

Although the market clearly functioned from the late 17th to the early 19th century the documentary record did not yield significant evidence for the detailed study of the market and

¹¹⁰ Bridges, II, 354. PRO, Charter Rolls, 30 Edw III m.10 n.12

¹¹¹ Bridges, II, p.355. Patent : 1 Jas II pt.9, no.15

¹¹² Morton

¹¹³ Lewis, 1849

it did not appear likely that the buried archaeology would contribute substantially to the understanding of the commercial activity of the settlement in that period. However the village does have a large number of buildings surviving from the 17th and 18th centuries and they may contribute significantly to the understanding of the settlement during the life of the market. They should be subject to evaluation and recording when threats arise to determine whether they can yield important information on the settlement, which is the latest of Northamptonshire's market foundations and one of the few late foundations that clearly did function successfully, if perhaps on a very modest scale, for nearly two centuries. It is also possible that archaeological investigations of buried deposits for its medieval iron industry and its medieval and post medieval stone industry will also result in the collection of evidence relevant to the post medieval marketing and this might require a later re-evaluation of the potential of the settlement.

WELFORD

1223 Wednesday changed to Friday market

1252 Friday market and fair Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary

1300 market

1329-30 market on Friday

Still functioned in 1455

Transferred to West Haddon c.1715

Welford lays in a relatively peripheral location near the head of the Avon valley in gap between major medieval and post medieval markets and successful towns. Like a number of other attempted market foundations this may have been trying to exploit this gap during the height of the medieval expansion. While the other markets failed in this area, Welford seems to have survived, if on a very modest scale, until the 18th century.

A Wednesday market was granted to Nicholas de Yeland in 1222-3 and subsequently changed to a Friday.¹¹⁴ This was confirmed, together with a fair on the eve, feast and morrow of the Assumption to William de Wyvill in 1252. The market still functioned in 1330.¹¹⁵ The market may have survived the recession of the later 14th century because in 1455-6 a Friday market was still being held.¹¹⁶ In about 1720 Bridges records that Welford 'of late years was (but a very inconsiderable) market town'¹¹⁷ but the market had been transferred in about 1715 to West Haddon.¹¹⁸ In 1775 there was an unsuccessful attempt to re-establish the Welford market.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁴Close Rolls 7 HIII m.18.

¹¹⁵ Masschaele, op. cit. in n?.

¹¹⁶ PRO, IPM Leonard de Hastings, 34 Hen VI: 1455-6.

¹¹⁷ Bodleian Library, Bridges Notes, MS Top. Northants, c.32.

¹¹⁸ Bodleian Library, Bridges Notes, MS Top. Northants, c.32.

¹¹⁹ Northampton Mercury, 3 May 1775.

The documentary record for the settlement is not particularly good and a detailed analysis of the historical topography of the settlement was not possible. Neither is there any substantial archaeological evidence for the commercial activity in the settlement in the medieval period while the substantial areas of settlement. The settlement is also relatively heavily developed, in part with historic buildings, but leaving relatively limited areas in the core of the settlement accessible for future investigation. The settlement was not therefore subject to detailed study in the EUS. However ongoing research by A E Brown, when published, may require a review of this assessment as his work is likely to present a reconstruction of the historical topography of the settlement in the 16th century from a detail post dissolution survey.

WELLINGBOROUGH

1201 Wednesday market grant

1447 fairs S. Luke, Wednesday in Easter week.
continues to present

See full EUS report.

WEST HADDON

Existed by 1275-6 when claimed by charter of Edward I.

1292 charter grant Thursday market representing a change of day.

fair Invention of the Cross

existed 1330

existed temp Hen VIII

Lapsed in C17th

Revival attempt early C18th and did function in 1720.

The right to hold a weekly market and a annual fair for 3 days on the eve, day and morrow of the Invention of the Holy Cross at West Haddon was granted to the prior and convent of Daventry.¹²⁰ The right was upheld in 1275-6, against a challenge by the Borough of Northampton, citing a charter of Edward I.¹²¹ Subsequently, in 1292 the day of the market was changed to a Thursday at the instance of the Earl of Lincoln.¹²² The rights to hold a market and fair were again upheld in 1330.¹²³

In the mid 16th century the market and fair was still being held.¹²⁴ It had lapsed in 17th

120 Cal Charter Rolls, II, 416; Charter 20 Ed I, m.9.

121 Hundredorum (Rec.Com) II, 2

122 Charter Rolls 20 ed I no.85, m.9 no.50

123 Quo Warranto proceedings, referred to in Daventry Priory Cartulary, Franklin 1988, no.660, p.214. Plac. de Quo Warranto, 505-6.

124 Duchy of Lancaster, Miscellanea Bundle 12 no.19, temp Hen VIII.

century but it was revived in the early 18th century.¹²⁵ The market is described by Bridges as having been transferred to West Haddon from Welford in about 1715 but says that in 1720 it was 'an inconsiderable mercate upon Thursday weekly' and 'of no hope or account with traders'.¹²⁶ There was a field called Market Field in 1932 at the northern edge of the village and another called Market Home south east of the village,¹²⁷ but it is likely that this was the site of the latest market and that the medieval market was held within the settlement core.

West Haddon is not well documented in the medieval or post medieval period and very little evidence related to the functioning of the market or to the historical topography of the village were found. The settlement is also intensively built up within the settlement core and so only a very limited archaeological potential was to be expected, especially given the very modest scale of the commercial activity that is likely to have taken place there. The site was not therefore examined in detail in the EUS.

WOLLASTON

**Market grant 1260 Tuesday
fair Invention of the Cross
Existed 1275-6
Confirmed 1330
In decline by 1346**

The market was granted to Wm de Bray, holder of the Bury manor in 1260. The right to hold the market was sustained against a challenge in 1275-6 by the Borough of Northampton.¹²⁸ The rights were also confirmed in 1330, indicating that the market was still functioning at that time.¹²⁹ In 1346 it was described as a 'certain decayed market (forum debile) every Tuesday, worth 6/8d a year.¹³⁰ This suggests that although it had declined it had at that time not been completely abandoned. It must however be presumed that it finally expired very shortly afterwards with the dramatic impact of the Black Death on commercial activity.

The market place was presumably that area between the site of the castle and the Bury Manor where there was at least one island of development surrounded by roads and a small open area in the post medieval period. In 1426 reference is made to J. Chechely of Grendon holding a cottage over against the Cross, which may have been the market cross, but the tenement is not otherwise located.¹³¹ The presence of several shops in the village in 1586 does not relate in any

125 History of West Haddon - in NRL; 20 Ed I m.9.

126 Bodleian Library, Bridges Notes, MS Top. Northants, c.32, Welford.

127 NRO, Field Names map, 1932.

128 Rotuli Hundredorum (Rec.Com) II, 2.

129 Masschaele, op cit in n?.

130 PRO, IPM of Thomas de Berkeley, PRO c/135/80 (13).

131 NRO, Topog.Boxfile, William Wulston's register, court roll of his feoffees, 1426.

*way to the existence of a market, which had long since decayed.*¹³²

Wollaston has relatively poor medieval documentation. A detailed topographical reconstruction based on the various 17th and 18th century rentals, surveys and charters and the good later 18th century mapping may prove possible but this may add little to our understanding of the location, extent and character of the market place and tenements fronting onto it. There has been no archaeological evidence recovered which would appear to contribute to the understanding of the settlement's medieval commercial functions and it is also intensively built up with substantial areas of 19th century and 20th century development. The site was therefore not studied in detail in the EUS. However in the settlement core in the area of the presumed market place there is one potential frontage on the south west side which remains as garden and may preserve significant archaeological evidence.

YARDLEY HASTINGS

1314 grant market Wednesday and fair Holy Trinity

Was not claimed in 1330

1334 no market refs ??

1348-9 market income

Fair continued in 1720

A Wednesday market and annual fair, held on the eve of Holy Trinity and 2 days thereafter, were granted in 1314 to John de Hastings in his manor of Yardele.¹³³ Although the extents of 1324-5 and 1334 and the Quop Warranto proceedings of 1330 do not record the presence of a market and fair in Yardley,¹³⁴ the extent of 1348-9 records that the toll of the market, held by the Mortimers, was worth 54/- per annum with the toll worth 3/4d.¹³⁵ The market presumably decayed in the second half of the century, following the Black Death. In contrast, the fair was still held on the Tuesday after Whitsun as late as 1720, when it was held in a close adjacent to the manor house.¹³⁶

Yardley Hastings is important for the standing and buried remains of its medieval manor house and also for the archaeological evidence of the pre conquest estate centre of the Earl of Northampton. However the village is heavily built up and there is very limited potential for archaeological evidence to contribute significantly to the understanding of commercial activity in the settlement in the 14th century. The documentary record also appears to hold only very limited potential in this regard. Neither is the site of the medieval market is not clearly identifiable within the village plan. The site was not therefore examined in detail in the EUS.

¹³² PRO, DL/44/405.

¹³³ Cal. Charter Rolls, vol.3, p.239. Bridges, I, 394.

¹³⁴ Extent, PRO, C134/91; VCH Notes quoting PRO IPM 8 ed III : 1st nos 66; Masschaele, op. cit. in n.2.

¹³⁵ Bridges, I, 394. 2 Set 22 Ed III, IPM? Ed III files 91, 92; IPM; Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke; 1348-9 (22 Ed III : 1st nos 47).

¹³⁶ Bridges I, 394.

It is however possible that in the archaeological instigations conducted to record the Saxon evidence from the village that some evidence related to the commercial activity in the settlement will be forthcoming.

Appendix 3: EARLIEST RECORDED MARKET DATES

1010	NORTHAMPTON (pre 1010)
1020	
1030	
1040	
1050	
1060	
1070	
1080	<u>Oundle</u> (pre 1086), <u>Higham Ferrers</u> (pre 1086), <u>Kings Sutton</u> (pre 1086)
1090	
1100	
1110	
1120	
1130	
1140	
1150	<u>Rothwell</u> (pre 1154)
1160	
1170	
1180	
1190	
1200	Wellingborough (1201), Daventry (pre 1203), Naseby (1203), Thrapston (pre 1205)
1210	Fawsley (pre 1214), <u>Brackley</u> (pre 1217), Lilbourne (pre 1218), Chipping Warden (1219)
1220	<u>Towcester</u> (pre 1220), Welford (1223), Corby (1226), Kettering (1227)
1230	
1240	Catesby (1246), Geddington (1248), Kings Cliffe (1249)
1250	?Charlton (1250), Brixworth (1253)
1260	Wollaston (1260), Thurning (1263), Culworth (1264)
1270	Barnwell St. Andrew (1270), Rockingham (1272), West Haddon (pre 1275), Alderton (1278)
1280	Long Buckby (1280), Thorpe Mandeville (1281)
1290	Bulwick (1393), <u>Finedon</u> (pre 1294)
1300	Sibbertoft (1300), Titchmarsh (1304), Fotheringhay (1308)
1310	<u>Yardley Hastings</u> (1314)
1320	Aynho (1324)
1330	Flore (1333)
1340	Barnwell All Saints (1349)
1350	
1360	
1370	
1380	Lowick (1385), Harringworth (1387)
1390	
1400	
1410	
1420	
1430	
1440	
1450	
1460	Grafton Regis (1465), <u>Brigstock</u> (1466)
1680	Weldon (1685)

***bold** indicates survival into post Medieval; underlined indicates Saxon estate centre; CAPITALS indicate fully urban settlement*

Appendix 4: MARKET SETTLEMENT ATTRIBUTES

	Market used ¹³⁷	Fair	Market place located	Cross	Market Hall	Shops / stalls	Burgage tenure	Monastic house etc	Castle	defences	Burh	Saxon estate centre	Hundredal manor	Tax/parl rep. as borough	Total
HIGHAM FERRERS	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	15
NORTHAMPTON	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	15
ROTHWELL	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	14
BRACKLEY	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	13
TOWCESTER	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	?	13
OUNDLE	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	12
DAVENTRY	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
ROCKINGHAM	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
THRAPSTON	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
FOTHERINGHAY	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
KETTERING	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
WELLINGBOROUGH	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	7
BRIGSTOCK	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Aynho	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Bamwell	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Chipping Warden	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Geddington	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

¹³⁷ 0 = no evidence of use; 1 = limited use; 2 = substantial use; 3 = substantial use and survives today

[illegible]

[illegible]

Appendix 5: Sources used during Extensive Urban Survey (Industrial Period)

The following sources have been consistently used throughout the survey.

Hatley, VA, 1973, *Northamptonshire Militia Lists 1777*, Northamptonshire Record Society Volume XXV

Bridges, J, *History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire*, 1792

1:2:500 scale Ordnance Survey maps - 1st (c1885), 2nd (c1900) and 3rd (c1926) editions. *The 1926 edition mapping is not complete for the entire county - where this edition does not exist for a particular town the 1950's edition has been used instead.*

Whellan's Trade Directory 1849,

Kelly's Trade Directory 1854,

Kelly's Trade Directory 1894,

Kelly's Trade Directory 1924.

Kelly's Leather Trade Directory 1893,

Kelly's Leather Trade Directory 1920.

Northamptonshire Census Reports 1801-1921

Microfiche of Northamptonshire Census returns 1851, 1891, Northamptonshire Record Office.

Department of the Environment, List of buildings of special architectural or historic interest

The following sources have been used where available.

Pigot, 1830, *Trade Directory*

Baker, J, 1822-1830, *History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire*

Historic maps held at Northamptonshire Record Office for individual settlements.

Local histories of the town and other relevant secondary sources at Northamptonshire Record Office and Northamptonshire Local Studies Library

Photographs, photographic collections and drawings at Northamptonshire Record Office, Northamptonshire Local Studies Library and Northamptonshire Heritage.

Appendix 6: Other documents relating to the management of industrial archaeology in Northamptonshire

Ballinger J, 1998, *Initial survey of Industrial Archaeology of Northamptonshire with draft recommendations for further investigation*, Northamptonshire Heritage, Unpublished

Ballinger J, 1999, *Draft Extensive Urban Survey reports for Brackley, Burton Latimer, Daventry, Desborough, Finedon, Higham Ferrers, Irthlingborough, Kettering, Long Buckby, Oundle, Raunds, Rushden, Rothwell, Thrapston, Towcester, Wellingborough*, Northamptonshire Heritage, Unpublished.

Ballinger J 1999, *East Midlands Regional Research Frameworks: Northamptonshire Industrial Period*

Ballinger J, 2000 *Northamptonshire's Modern and Industrial Heritage: A Management Strategy 2001-2006*

Cooke J, Hilsden K, Menuge A, Williams A, 2000, *The Northamptonshire Boot and Shoe Industry: Summary Report*, English Heritage

Trinder B, 1998, *Industrial Archaeology in Northamptonshire: A report for Northamptonshire Heritage*, Unpublished