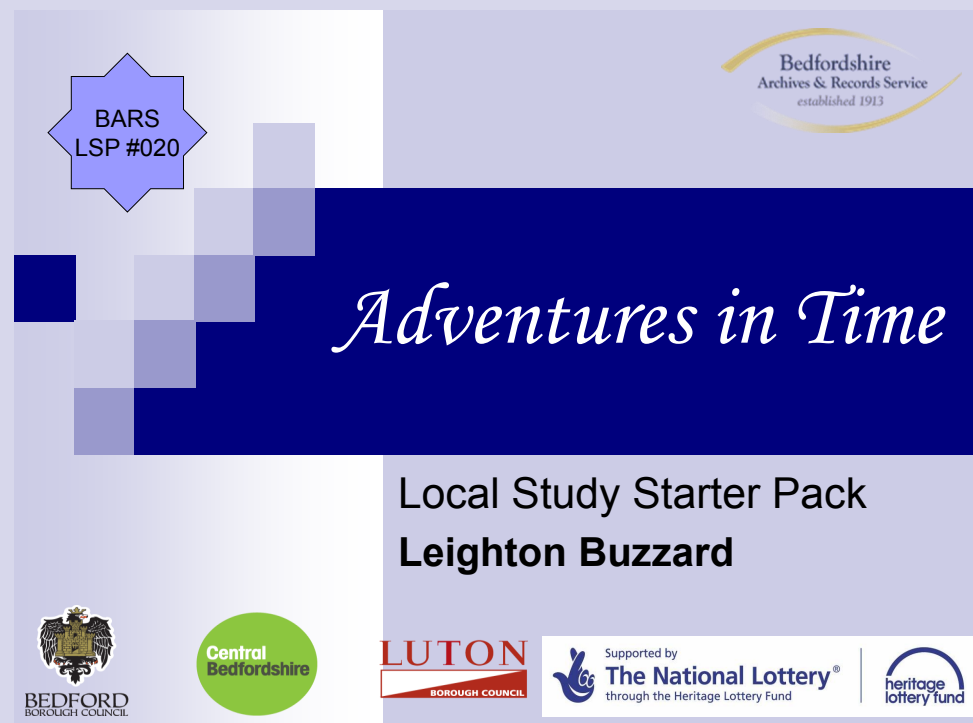




Teacher's Resource Booklet

► Leighton Buzzard (a brief history and geography)



Including:

- The Prehistoric period
- The Sand Industry in Leighton Buzzard
- Explanation of images used

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Introduction

This teacher's booklet is intended to give some brief detail into the **history** and **geography** of the area (based on material held at Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service) and explain the images used in the Local Studies Starter Pack.

Lesson plans or activities are not included as it is expected that teachers will want to incorporate the pack into their own lessons in ways that best meet the needs of their pupils.

Please note that images and information are supplied by BARS on the understanding that they are used for educational purposes in the classroom only. Images should not be posted on websites or intranet without permission.

Further information, facsimile documents, digital copies and support with using the pack may be obtained by contacting the Archives Learning Officer.



Leighton Buzzard Timeline

This section of the pack has been produced using the Virtual Library and the Bedfordshire Archives Records Service Community Pages as main sources.

1086: Leighton market is mentioned in the Domesday Book. (It is not known where it was held but may have been on the same site as the present market.)

1277: All Saints Church dedicated.

1349: The Black Death reaches Leighton Buzzard.

1630: Leighton Buzzard Almshouses are built in North Street.

c. 1666: Heath Manor is built.

1695: Richard Wigge has a bell cast for Heath Chapel (Now St. Leonards' Church)

1771-1832: A wagon service operates between Leighton Buzzard and London and so travel and trade become easier.

1789: Friends Meeting House built in North Street, Leighton Buzzard.

1800: The first barge passes through Linslade.

1805: Grand Junction Canal opens linking London with the Midlands.

1820: St. Andrews Ironworks is founded by James Gilbert in Mill Road.

1835: Leighton Buzzard Gas and Coke Company formed.

1838: The first train runs through Linslade on the London and North Western Railway line.

1840: Swan Hotel built.

1848: London and North Western railway (LNWR) line opens between Leighton Buzzard and Luton.

1849: St. Barnabass Church built at Linslade. The Church has a window designed by William Morris.

1857: Leighton Buzzard Almshouses are rebuilt.

1862: The Corn Exchange built in Lake Street, Leighton Buzzard.

1885: The Knolls built in Plantation Road.

1877: The Methodist chapel is built in Heath and Reach. (It is renovated in 1966.)

1919: Narrow Gauge railway is built.

1920: A memorial cross is unveiled in Linslade Square to commemorate the soldiers of the First World War.

1921: Cedars School in the High Street opened. (It moved to Mentmore Road in 1973.)

1922: Linslade's first cinema opens. It is called 'The Happydrome.'

1923: H. A. Rolls and Partners architects founded in Leighton Buzzard.

1929: The Grand Junction Canal is renamed the Grand Union Canal.

1949: The National School at Linslade is built.

1950: A tornado hits Linslade. This causes much damage.

1955: The memorial cross in Linslade Square is moved to the Memorial Gardens in Mentmore Road.

1968: The Corn Exchange is demolished.

1971: The Martins is burnt down and demolished with only the Lodge remaining.

1985: A fire causes much damage to All Saints Church.

1990: Work begins on the Leighton Linslade Southern Bypass.

1994: The old school is demolished in Heath and Reach. Houses are built where the school stood.



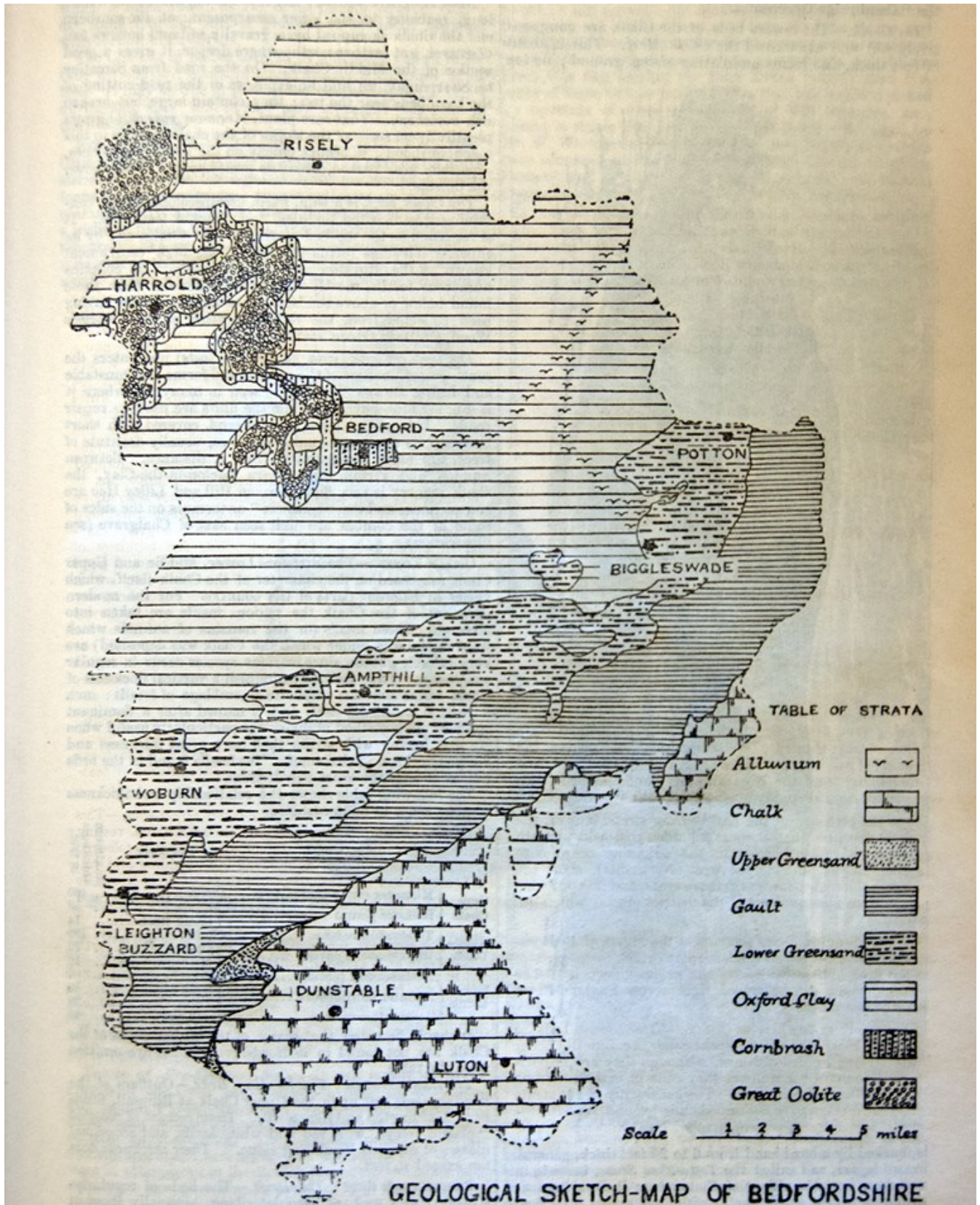
Geology of Bedfordshire—extracts of the 1924 Kelly's Directory

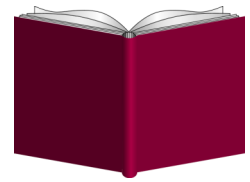
TABLE OF THE STRATA OF BEDFORDSHIRE.			Max. thickness in Feet.	
Recent	{	Alluvium or River Muds.....	10	
		Valley Gravels.....	20	
Pleistocene	{	Clay with Flints.....	20	
		Brick-earths.....	30	
		Glacial Boulder Clay.....	100	
		„ Gravels and Sands.....	20	
Eocene or Lower Tertiary	}	Reading Beds.....	10	
Upper Cretaceous.	{	Upper Chalk: Chalk with Flints	100	
		{	Chalk Rock.....	15
	Hard Chalk		210	
	Melbourn Rock		10	
	{	Grey and White Chalk.....	90	
		Totternhoe Stone.....	20	
		{	Chalk Marl.....	80
			Chloritic Marl, or “Cam- bridge Greensand”	10
	Upper Greensand.....	20		
	Gault	300		
Lower Cretaceous	}	Lower Greensand	280	
Upper Oolite: Kimmeridge Clay.....			10	
Middle Oolite	{	Amphill Clay.....	60	
		Oxford Clay, with	400	
		Kellaways Rock	50	
Lower Oolite	{	Great Oolite	Cornbrash	15
			Great Oolite Clay.....	10
			Great Oolite Limestone.....	30
			Upper Estuarine Series.....	30
	{	Inferior Oolite: Northampton Sand	}	Reached in well-sinkings only.
Upper Lias				

Table of the Strata of Bedfordshire. (Kelly's 1924)



Kelly's Directory 1924 —A Map of Bedfordshire





1853 Bedfordshire Directory Pages 125—127

The directories held at Bedfordshire Archives provide an insight into the lives of people living in Bedfordshire in a given year. Dating from the 19th and 20th century, the directories record information including population, those trading in a given town or village, the names of notable people and details relating to geographical features.

The Bedfordshire Directory of 1853 is described in the first pages as:

Craven and Co.'s Commercial Directory of the County of Bedford, and the towns of Hertford, Hitchin and Baldock; containing
an alphabetical list of nobility, gentry, merchants, professions, trades etc.;
and separate historical and topographical descriptions of all the towns, parishes, chapelries, villages, townships, hamlets, liberties and unions; their extent and population, according to the last returns...

LEIGHTON BUZZARD,

With the chapelries of Billington, Chelsea (in the parish of Linslade, Buckinghamshire), Eggington, Heath-and-Besch, and Stanbridge, is a large and populous market town and parish, 41 miles from London, 20 miles south-south west of Bedford, 6 miles south of Woburn, 14 miles south-west of Ampthill, and 7 miles north-west of Dunstable. By the census of 1851, the population, exclusive of the hamlets and Chelsea, amounted to 6874; with the above-named places, the number is about 11,309. Leighton Buzzard is generally thought to be a corruption of *Beau-desert*, though some have derived it from *Bozard*, otherwise *Basart*, the name of an ancient family, one of whom was knight of the shire, in the reign of Edward III. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious and handsome cruciform edifice, built mostly in the early English style of architecture, with a massive tower and spire rising from the intersection of the nave and transept to the height of nearly 200 feet. This was struck by lightning on the 16th of July, 1852, to repair the damages of which the sum of £728 13s. 3d. was raised by voluntary contributions. For the lightning conductor and fitting it up, bells, clock, chimes, and stove-piping, the sum expended was nearly £200. In the interior are some fine monuments. It has recently been repaired. The living is a vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Leighton Buzzard, in the cathedral of Lincoln, and is valued at £193 per annum. The Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., is the present incumbent, and the Rev. Edward Boud, M.A., is curate. The Particular and Regular Baptists have chapels here; also, the Wesleyan Methodists and Society of Friends. The schools are, a *British*, *National*, and an *Infant*.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have a depot; and the County Court is held every month at the Town Hall. There is a *Fire Engine Establishment*; also, *Gas Works*, an *Inland Revenue Office*, a *Literary and Scientific Institution*, and a *Temperance Hall*. The latter was erected in 1845, at the expense of Mr. John Bassitt and Mrs. Hannah Grant, costing £1200. The *Town Hall* was built in 1851, by the late Lord Leigh, who expended £1182 in its erection. The *Town Union Workhouse* is situated in Billington Road. It will accommodate 250 inmates. The number in at present is very small, being about 70. The union comprises 17 parishes, including the hamlets of Leighton Buzzard, which are Billington, Eggington, Heath-and-Reach, and Stanbridge. Here is also an almshouse, founded in 1630 by Edward Wilkes, and further endowed in 1692, by Matthew Wilkes, and which is governed by eight trustees. The income is expended in placing out as apprentices four poor boys and four girls every six years, and in maintaining eight poor widows, who each receive 6s. weekly, besides fuel and clothing. There are several other charities, the funds of which are distributed in bread to the poor several times in the year. The *Railway Station* is at Chelsea, about three quarters of a mile from the Market Place. It is the branch line from Leighton Buzzard to Dunstable. A *Wool Fair* and *Agricultural Society* were established a few years ago.

This town, so much increased in importance since the opening of the London and Birmingham Railway, of which it is a principal station, stands on the north-western border of the county, and on the eastern bank of the river Ouse or Ousel. The *Grand Junction Canal*, which runs between the railway and the town, has given rise to trade of considerable extent, in corn, seeds, timber, iron, and other articles. The manufacture of lace and straw plait for hats and bonnets is carried on here, affording employment to a considerable number of females. In the Market Place is a very antique cross of pentagonal form, in the perpendicular English style. It is 38 feet in height, and near the top are niches for five statues—one exhibiting a person in an episcopal dress, a second representing the Virgin with the Infant Jesus, and a third apparently St. John the Evangelist. The others have not been designated. This cross has been repaired and renovated at an expense of £350, raised by subscription. New figures have replaced the old, which have been removed to the door of the market house. This town is a polling place for the county. The manor belongs to the dean and canons of Windsor, whose lessee—Lord Leigh—holds courts leet and baron in May and October. The market, which is on Tuesday, is the first in the county for corn, cattle, provisions, and other merchandise. The fairs are held on February 5th; second Tuesday in April for horses and cattle; Whit-tuesday, a great horse fair; July 26th and October 24th for cattle; and the first Tuesday after December 10th. The parish comprises 8768 acres. Some have conjectured that this is the place called *Lygcan Burgh*, maintained in the Saxon Chronicles as having been taken in 571 by Cuthwulf, brother of the King of Wessex.

BILLINGTON is one of the hamlets in this parish, about a mile south-east of the town, and contained in 1851, a population of 456. There is a *Chapel of Ease* here, the living being a perpetual curacy, in the incumbency of the Rev. John Charles Orlebar, M.A. There are also chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

CHELSEA, a hamlet in the parish of Linslade, Buckinghamshire, adjoins Leighton Buzzard, from which place it is separated by the Grand Junction Canal. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome edifice, built of Bath stone, in the Gothic style of architecture. The interior is neatly fitted up, and the pews are all open. It was finished at a cost of about £2200, raised by voluntary subscriptions, and consecrated July 15th, 1849. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ely, value £65, gift of Thomas Pulsford, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Arthur Willink, M.A. There are also places of worship belonging to the Baptists and Calvinists. The *National School* was erected at the same time as the church, and is attended by nearly 100 children. At Chelsea is the *Railway Station* of the Leighton Buzzard and Dunstable Branch line of the London and Birmingham Railway. The population is about 2026, and has every indication of an increase, the trade of this place and Leighton Buzzard having very greatly improved within the last few years.

EGGINGTON is another hamlet, 1½ miles east of Leighton Buzzard, and contained, by the last census, 431 inhabitants. The church, a Chapel of Ease, is dedicated to All Saints. The living is a perpetual curacy, the Rev. John Cumberlege is the present incumbent. There are places of worship here belonging to the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and also a *British School*.

HEATH-AND-REACH, likewise a hamlet belonging to the parish of Leighton Buzzard, is 1½ miles north from that place. The number of inhabitants in 1851, was 925. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the incumbency of the Rev. John Charles Orlebar, M.A. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, and there is a *National School*. The latter, a neat building, has been erected through the instrumentality of the present incumbent, assisted by grants from the Government and National Society, and voluntary subscriptions. A parsonage has been lately

built, at a cost of £700. The glebe on which it stands, and burial ground, comprise about two acres. The church was endowed by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Knight, of Mursley. A mineral spring has recently been discovered near this village, and found most efficacious in cases for which the Harrowgate waters are recommended. The latter are rather stronger, as ascertained by Dr. Ure.

STANBRIDGE, also a small hamlet and chapelry, is 3¼ miles east-by-south of Leighton Buzzard, and 4 miles west of Dunstable. The church is dedicated to St. James. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued at £170 per annum. The Rev. Gregory Edward Whyley, M.A., is the present incumbent. The population, by the census of 1851, was 597. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. Straw plaiting is followed by many of the inhabitants. These chapelries are all in the hundred of Manshead, union of Leighton Buzzard, and diocese of Ely.

The landscape of Leighton Buzzard

Before the modern civil parishes of Billington, Eggington, Heath & Reach and Stanbridge were split off the ancient parish of Leighton Buzzard was a colossal 10,558 acres [4,273 hectares]. Before its amalgamation with Linslade in 1965 the reduced parish of Leighton Buzzard comprised 2,441 acres [988 hectares]. The modern civil parish of Leighton-Linslade contained 4,134 acres [1,673 acres].

Leighton Buzzard forms the eastern half of the drainage basin feeding the southern end of the River Ouzel. Near the river there are deposits of alluvium and, more importantly for the industrial history of the town, areas of gravel which have been commercially excavated. Still more important are the areas of the Greensand suitable for commercial quarrying. Leighton Buzzard, like Heath and Reach, is dotted with old sand quarries including those still visible in the modern landscape:

a large quarry in the extreme south-east, which is also in the parish of Billington;

a quarry between the Grovebury Road Industrial Estate and the River Ouzel;

a quarry to the east of Billington Road, again once partly in the civil parish of Billington which was developed as a housing estate;

Deadman's Slade between Plantation Road and Heath Road in the area of Adam's Bottom;

Chamberlain's Barn east of Heath Road and south of Broomhills Farm.

The sand comes, as noted above, from alluvium from the river Ouzel but further from the river is a band of sand and gravel known as river terrace deposit. Most of the solid geology in Leighton Buzzard is a type of greensand sandstone known as Woburn Sands Formation, laid down in shallow Cretaceous seas between 99 and 121 million years ago. To the south-east of the town, between Pages Park and the A4012 is an area of mudstone known as Oxford Clay Formation which was laid down in the Jurassic Period between 154 and 164 million years ago.

The land varies from a low point of 245 feet above sea level in the flooded gravel pit between the Grand Union Canal and the A505 to 415 feet at the telecommunications mast on Shenley Hill in the north of the parish. Other spot heights include the church at 300 feet, the market cross at 307 feet above sea-level, the White House at 316 feet, the Falcon public house at 280 feet, the site of the former water tower at 320 feet above sea-level, Adam's Bottom at 290 feet and Heath Court at 375 feet above sea-level.

Administrative History of Leighton Buzzard

Leighton Buzzard is an ancient parish in the Manshead Hundred. Historically it also included the hamlets of Billington, Eggington, Heath & Reach and Stanbridge. These hamlets all became separate civil parishes in 1866 having become separate ecclesiastical parishes at various dates - Stanbridge in 1735, Eggington in 1810, Billington and Heath & Reach both in 1826.

Thus for a century from 1866 to 1965 Leighton Buzzard was a civil and ecclesiastical parish which, between 1891 and 1965 was also an Urban District, having its own dedicated Urban District Council as a second tier authority under the County Council.

In 1965 the ancient Buckinghamshire parish of Linslade was transferred into Bedfordshire and amalgamated with Leighton Buzzard to form a new civil parish, and Urban District, of Leighton-Linslade. The ecclesiastical parishes remained separate. The Urban District was abolished in 1974 and Leighton-Linslade became part of the newly formed South Bedfordshire District Council (which lasted until 2009 when the amalgamated with Mid Bedfordshire District Council and elements of the abolished Bedfordshire County Council merged to form a new unitary authority called Central Bedfordshire). Thus Leighton Buzzard is a very large hamlet or township in the civil parish of Leighton-Linslade!

Leighton Buzzard is bordered by Linslade to the west, Heath & Reach to the north, Eggington to the east, Billington to the east and south-east, Slapton [Buckinghamshire] to the south and Grove [Buckinghamshire] to the south-west. Leighton-Linslade has similar boundaries with the addition of Wing [Buckinghamshire] to the south-west and Soulbury [Buckinghamshire] to the west.

What's in a name? - Leighton Buzzard

According to Bedfordshire Place Names by A.Mawer and F.M.Stenton, the name Leighton means a kitchen garden from the Old English word "leactun". The Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names is a little more specific, describing the word as meaning "the place where leeks are grown".

The Buzzard element first appears as Busard in a Lincoln deed of 1242. At the Bedford Eyre of 1247 John de Sancto Egidio, then Vicar of Leighton Buzzard said that: "one Theobald de Busar, formerly his predecessor as parson of the said church in the time of King Richard... and he himself...were in possession of services". A Theobald de Bosat, likely the same man as Theobald de Busar, was witness to a charter of the Dean of Lincoln at some time between 1189 and 1195.

The last name of this Theobald seems to have been added to the name Leighton; it may be that around this time there was confusion in the Diocese of Lincoln between two prebendaries and parishes called Leighton, one from Bedfordshire the other from Huntingdonshire and so the names of their respective prebends were added to distinguish them - giving us today both Leighton Buzzard and Leighton Bromswold.

Various forms of Leighton include: Lestone (1086); Lehtone (1164-1240); Lechtone (1173-1202); Leocton (1177); Lectune (1194); Lecton (1195-1253); Leiton or Leyton (1206-1227); Legthon (1247-1287) and Lachton (1264). Various forms of Buzzard include: Bussard (1287-1656); Busard (1287-1477); Bousard (1331); Bosard (1355-1499); Bussarde (16th century); Beaudesert (1643); Beudesert (1646); Budezard (1646); Buzard (1649) and Beuzard (1655).

Population of Leighton Buzzard

The Hearth Tax of 1671 (transcribed in Bedfordshire Historical Records Society Volume 16 in 1934) records 270 dwellings in Leighton Buzzard for a total of 603 hearths. It has been estimated that this represented a population of about 1,113. The largest number - sixteen - was in the house of Francis Winton. The houses of John Ashwell, Thomas Can, Robert Capon and William Stayre each contained a forge, clearly suggesting they were smiths. Eight almshouses were recorded.

The occasional visitation by the Bishop of Lincoln to Bedfordshire in the early 18th century gives important social information. Each vicar or rector had to complete a return about his parish. These are particularly useful for the state of education but give other insights. Former County Archivist Patricia Bell has compiled returns from 1706 to 1720 for the Bedfordshire Historical Records Society (Volume 81, published 2002); information for Leighton Buzzard includes the following:

1706: "In Leighton 309 families, Souls 1220";

1717: "About 330 familys" [sic];

1720: "We have nearly four hundred families in the Town of Leighton"

The population of the town of Leighton Buzzard can be traced from census returns; figures from 1971 are for the combined parish of Leighton-Linslade.

Year	Population
1801	1,963
1811	2,114
1821	2,749
1831	3,330
1841	3,965
1851	4,465
1861	4,330
1871	5,361
1881	5,991
1891	6,704

Year	Population
1901	6,331
1911	6,782
1921	6,797
1931	7,030
1951	9,025
1961	11,745
1971	20,347
1981	29,868
1991	31,889
2001	32,415
2011	37,469

Prehistoric Leighton Buzzard

Old Stone Age

Current thought is that modern humans first entered Britain about 25000 BC. A Woolly Mammoth was found in Leighton Buzzard in the 19th century. It later found residence at the University Museum of Natural History at Oxford.

The earliest indication of any settlement in the area of what is now Leighton Buzzard comes in the form of a variety of Palaeolithic. The Palaeolithic dated from the earliest modern humans about 500,000 BC to about 10,000 BC. Stone tools found near the River Ouzel in the 19th and early 20th centuries. These may well have been washed down the river from other nearby sites. A quantity of palaeolithic tools was also discovered in the 1990s at a gravel pit in Bassett Road, again these may have been washed down the River Ouzel, or they may have been in situ [National Monument Record Number 1236782]. Also in the 1990s a quantity of palaeolithic implements was found at a gravel pit in Stanbridge Road between Marley Fields and Cherrycourt Way [NMR1236787].

Middle Stone Age

A Mesolithic (dating from about 10,000 to about 4000 BC.) core, from which stone tools had been chipped, was found in the area of the, now disused, sand pit west of Grovebury Road. A few blades and flakes were found elsewhere in the town.

New Stone Age

A number of neolithic (dating from about 4000 to about 2350 BC) stone axe heads were found in the town in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Two arrowheads were found near Grovebury Road and a late neolithic or early Bronze Age scraper near Billington Road.

Bronze Age

The Bronze Age is a period of prehistory dating from about 2350 to about 700 BC.

The next evidence for early settlement in Leighton Buzzard itself comes from the Bronze Age from the area east of Plantation Road near The Knolls (which took its name from the barrows). A round barrow [NMR346516] and a bowl barrow [NMR 346519] lie together just south of the track from Sandy Lane to Plantation Road in the wooded area formerly known as The Plantation. The barrows lie on level ground and the remains of the bowl barrow extend to a width of about 65 feet and a height of 5 feet although a tennis court cut into it in the 1920s. A pottery incense cup was found in the vicinity. Until the middle of the 19th century these two barrows would have been in an isolated position until The Knolls was built but now lie partly in the grounds of that house and partly in other back gardens.

There is evidence of another barrow in Leighton Buzzard - at Grovebury, although the last traces disappeared through sand quarrying in the 1970s, like the two near The Knolls it stood on an upland position overlooking the River Ouzel. It was reused as the base of a windmill in the Middle Ages by Grove Priory and had the hollow mark of a post mill on its top until its destruction.

Iron Age

The Iron Age was a period of prehistory dating from about 700 BC to the Roman invasion of 43 AD.

In 1949 a Gallic gold coin was discovered in the park near the present Pulford's VA Lower School [NMR346592]. Iron Age pot sherds were also found at the Chamberlain's Barn Dark Age cemetery [see below] in the 1930s. A number of other coins were found near Plantation Road and Billington Road



Romano– British Leighton Buzzard

Some evidence of Romano-British settlement from Leighton Buzzard itself is a Roman well [NMR346595] reported by an Assistant Overseer at the Union Workhouse in the 1920s. It was reported to be "north of Billington Crossing". Roman pottery has been found on high ground overlooking the present Tiddenfoot Waterside Park, including human remains, suggesting a small cemetery. A cremation burial in an urn was found at Rackley Hooks by the River Ouzel.

Other Roman pottery has been found at Chamberlain's Barn as well as just west of All Saints church near the canal. Pottery has also been discovered on what was Leighton Heath, now an area of modern houses around Heath Court; also from Billington Road and Pages Park and from the banks of the River Ouzel. Coins have been found in All Saints churchyard, Leighton Heath and other locations.

All the known Romano-British settlement in the area including Linslade and Heath & Reach seems to have been on the higher ground, often close to springs. Early 20th century antiquarian Frederick G. Gurney, in his notebooks [X325], describes this fact and states that he deliberately field walked lower lying areas but could find no material in these areas.

The Dark Age– Leighton Buzzard

A boundary charter of 966 for Linslade survives. It mentions the main east-west route through the settlement was being called Thiodweg (later called Theedway or Ede Way). It ran from the Icknield Way just south of Streatley and formed the boundary separating Eggington from Stanbridge and Leighton Buzzard from Billington. It also formed the southern boundary of Linslade. There has been speculation, from the names associated with it, that it may have been a salt way - a route for carrying that precious commodity from East Anglia west.

Thiodweg crossed the River Ouzel at a place called Yttingaford, probably somewhere just south of the water filled quarry called Tiddenfoot Waterside Park, Tiddenfoot is a modern derivation of Yttingaford. The River formed the boundary between Linslade and Leighton Buzzard and hence between Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. It had a brief place in the spot light of national events as it was here in 906, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, that King Edward the Elder made peace with the Danes of Northumbria and East Anglia. A few traces of Thiodweg remain today as green lanes or footpaths.

More tangible evidence comes from two cemeteries - one at the appropriately named Dead Man's Slade [NMR 346515] a sandpit just east of Plantation Road in the area of what was then called the Row Riddy Stream at Adam's Bottom. Volume 1 of the Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal [page 68] noted that many cremations in urns were recorded about 1850 and a sherd from a 6th century urn and two brooches were found in 1880 and sent to the British Museum.

The other cemetery lay at Chamberlain's Barn sand pit east of Heath Road and south of Broomhills Farm [NMR 346517]. Seventy inhumations (with twenty two from an adjacent site to the east) were excavated in 1932 by F.G.Gurney, as reported by Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal on the same page as the report about Dead Man's Slade. Finds included two spears, a conical shield boss, three brooches, two pendants, several buckles, several bead necklaces with wire rings, several large beads and a Frankish bottle vase. The finds spanned the late 6th and 7th centuries.

The cemetery at Dead Man's Slade dated to the 6th century whereas that at Chamberlain's Barn dated to the 6th and 7th century, with part of the cemetery to the east being 7th century - a clear progression from west to east.

At Grove Priory* on raised ground between the River Ouzel and a stream called Cocklake excavations unearthed a sunken floored hut and pottery sherds probably dating to the 6th century and a timber hall with ditches and pottery sherds possibly dating to the following century.

What may have been a Saxon spearhead was discovered at Sandy Lane [NMR 346537] as reported by Manshead Archaeological Society in 1972.

*** Grove Priory**

Grove Priory had its roots in a gift of £56 arising out of the Royal Manor of Leighton given by Henry I (1100-1135) in 1129 to the French Abbey of Fontevrault in Anjou. In 1164 his grandson Henry II (1154-1189) gave the whole of the manor of Leighton to Fontevrault and it gradually came to be known as the Manor of Grove, later called the Manor of Leighton Alias Grovebury. The site lay in Bedfordshire and, despite the name, had no presence in the Buckinghamshire parish of Grove just across the River Ouzel. The site lay south of the modern A505 and Grovebury Farm in an area of sand quarrying.

At some time after 1164 Fontevrault established one of its six cells in England at Grovebury and this came to be called Grove Priory. The Priory and its associated manorial buildings were excavated from 1973 to 1985 by Bedfordshire County Council archaeology unit under Evelyn Baker and evidence of 6th and 7th century occupation was discovered but no evidence of continuous occupation through to the 12th century.

A windmill was built at Grove Priory and the hump in the picture at the top of the page shows the site of this in 1812. This hump is probably a prehistoric barrow and lays immediately west of the northern section of the lake at the sand quarry. In 1212 a dispute arose concerning this windmill between the prior and his tenants who alleged "that he has set it up and takes more toll there than he ought to take". This mill is also recorded in documents [like that of 1212, not at Bedfordshire & Luton Archives & Records Service] of 1224, 1242 and 1318. The prior was also in dispute about labour services from tenants in 1212, specifically about how much work they had to do on those manor lands the priory farmed itself rather than leasing to tenants. This contentious issue had arisen before, in 1194, and arose again at

times until 1290.

Grove Priory only seems to have functioned as a priory in the 12 and 13th centuries (although there is an isolated mention of Richard de Greneburgh, Prior of Grove in 1333). Fontevrault Abbey was a double site, containing both monks and nuns under separate Abbot and Abbess. Grove, however, consisted solely of monks. The priory church seems to have been dedicated to Saint John as mentioned in a Roll of the Justices in Eyre in their visit to Bedford in 1227 when a groom fell from a cart and died and the price of the horse which caused the accident was given to the "Chapel of Saint John at Grove" [Bedfordshire Historical Records Society Volume III]. The men's chapel at Fontevrault was also dedicated to Saint John the Evangelist. The prior is usually simply called the Prior of Leighton from 1194 to 1240 or the Prior of Grove from 1242 to 1297. However, five priors are known by name:

Vitalis;

William;

Nicholas;

William de Verney;

William de Lyencurt

The 20th century excavations reveal that Grove never became a fully blown priory with a monastic plan, but remained a farm with a chapel attached for worship and living quarters for the monks. The chapel was built, as one would expect in the mid 12th century, as was a timber hall, replaced by a stone hall in the late 12th or early 13th century. It was later extended north-west. About 1220 the Bishop of Lincoln granted a licence for a cemetery and an oratory, i.e. a room in which to pray.

Although Grove was not a priory during most of the 14th century the chapel was maintained as a chaplain is mentioned in the Bailiff's Accounts for the manor of 1341-1342 [translated in Bedfordshire Historical Records Society Volume 8 of 1924] and the Calendar of Patent Rolls in The National Archives records a grant of the manor to John Bele provided he found for two chaplains to daily celebrate mass at the manor for King Edward III and Queen Philippa. The same stipulation was made in 1373. The Clerical Subsidies Roll of 1390-1392 recorded two chaplains, John and Nicholas, at Grove. Thus the Priory seems to have existed only for about 150 years after which it reverted to a manor.

The Sand Industry in Leighton Buzzard

Sand extraction has been an important feature of Leighton Buzzard, as it has in Heath and Reach, for around two hundred years. Sand is still extracted in the town and some of the scars of past quarrying are still visible, though others have now been covered by modern building.

Leighton Buzzard and the villages that surround it have been established on sand that has been covered by clay. The sand is very pure and can be dark brown to white in colour. It is still a valuable resource that has many uses today including lining golf course bunkers and for inclusion in the construction industry. As the sand is so pure, it has even been exported to Saudi Arabia.

Early methods of sand extraction could be dangerous work. Sand carters and sand dobbers risked their lives to move thousands of tons of material by hand.

The quarries of the 19th century were located close to the railway lines in the west of the town. There were two principal sand quarrying firms. One was George Gartside (sand) Limited and the other was J. Arnold & Sons Limited.

J. Arnold & Sons was actually established by John Arnold (1816-1880) who began to quarry sand in Heath & Reach around 1860. One of the quarries where Arnold employees worked was Chamberlains Barns Pit in Leighton Buzzard.

The sand quarry at Chamberlains Barns has been excavated partly on the site of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery. This dated from the late 6th to early 7th centuries.

In the May 1934 edition of Cement, Lime & Gravel magazine a feature on J. Arnold & Sons had this to say: "At Chamberlain's Barn the town water is used for washing, but the use of this has been partially eliminated by sinking a well and installing a small pump and petrol engine. This quarry is also connected with the light railway, but it has excellent facilities for dealing with road transport, the washed sand being quickly hauled from the washing plant to the large gantry in the front of the quarry. Three grades of building sand are regularly supplied from the above unwashed, washed and a special variety".

"It is one of the largest workings hereabouts. Although it has been open a considerable number of years, it is perhaps not quite so old as the skeletons exhumed from the shallow overburden on top; the skeletons are believed to date back to the second half of the sixth century A.D. and so are of Saxon or Anglian origin".



In an article in Cement, Lime & Gravel magazine in May 1934 it was stated that the firm produced over forty different grades of sand and a few of the main purposes were outlined: foundry sands; building sand for mixing with cement; glass manufacture; water filtration at Water and sewage plants; horticulture; sand blasting. Some of the ironstone extracted during the quarrying process was also used for building houses and rockeries; shingle extracted was used in road work.

In addition the firm, with Garside's, used the Leighton Buzzard Light Railway from its opening in 1919 until it closed as a working railway in 1982. The railway conveyed the sand to Billington Road where most of it was washed (some quarries had small washing plants on site). From 1986 the washing took place at the closed Double Arches pit. Main line railway sidings were also located at Billington Road connected, via the Leighton Buzzard to Dunstable railway, with the main line from London to Glasgow.

J.Arnold & Sons Limited was dissolved in June 1989. Many of their pits were subsequently worked by WBB Minerals Limited.

George Garside (Sand) Limited is now (2009) called Garside Sands and is a part of Aggregate Industries UK, part of the Holcim Group.

Leighton Buzzard Market Cross

Leighton Buzzard Market Cross was listed by the former Department of Environment as Grade II*, of special interest and particular importance. The present cross dates from the 15th century. Given that a market has been held in Leighton Buzzard since at least 1086, and possibly back into the Anglo-Saxon period, it seems possible that the present cross replaces an older structure, but there is absolutely no evidence for it.

In 1950 Rev.S.John Forrest, Vicar of Leighton Buzzard, wrote an account of the cross called "The Story of Leighton Cross" a copy of which is in the parish archive [P91/28/14]. The Vicar noted that the cross has a pentagonal plan and that the height of the shaft is 27 feet. During the 15th century there was a cult of the five wounds of Christ on the cross and this may account for the five-sided plan. In the upper storey of the canopy are five statues - Christ the King; the Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus; a Bishop, perhaps Saint Hugh of Lincoln, Leighton Buzzard being in the Diocese of Lincoln at that time; a King; Saint John the Baptist. At the restoration of 1851 the original medieval figures were replaced with replicas but these eroded more quickly than the originals and they were replaced in 1900.

By the 16th century there were two crosses in Leighton Buzzard. Sources in Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service mention a nether cross from 1537 to 1611 [KK26 and KK156]. The most obvious assumption is that it was in or near Church Square.

Rev.Forrest, in his pamphlet, drew attention to the remarkable fact that during the Commonwealth Period (1649 to 1660) it was usual to destroy religious images and symbols yet not only as the market cross spared, it was actually repaired in 1650, using a four penny tax levy. The reason was, presumably, that it was a focus for civic life and for the reading of proclamations, banns and other important notices.

In 1851 £350 was spent on repairing the cross. The repairs included an ornamental stone parapet and iron railings erected all round. At this time the Lord of the Manor of Leighton Buzzard alias Grovebury claimed ownership of the cross as part of the market fixtures and fittings, like the Market House. A resolution was passed at the Easter Vestry of 1878 that the cross belonged to the Town Lands trustees, a charity administered by the parish officers. In 1894, however, the Lord renewed his claim and included the cross in the sale of the Stockgrove Estate. At the auction, however, the cross was withdrawn from sale and the Lord of the Manor, Sir Wyndham Hanmer, then wrote to the Town Lands Trustees conceding to them ownership of the cross.

By 1900 the cross was in a poor state and the Town lands Trustees undertook its restoration, including replacing the 1851 statues with the originals. The architect was G.F.Bodley who replaced the parapet with a different design, removed the railings and repaired the niches for the statues. The central pinnacle was restored in 1910.

Later 20th century restoration works were overseen by Leighton Buzzard architects H.A.Rolls and Partners working for the Leighton Buzzard Town Lands Trust and the Pettit Trust. The work began with the washing and cleaning of the structure in 1962 and 1963 at a cost of £350 [Z889/2/41/1]. The 15th century figures, the north outside pinnacle and other general masonry were repaired and restored between 1970 and 1972 [Z889/2/41/2].

In the 1980s a number of works were required. In 1980 it was necessary to clean the cross, removing graffiti on the piers and central column and apply an anti-graffiti solution. Erection of perimeter railings was also contemplated [Z889/2/41/3]. The final bill for the restoration works came to £2,282. The idea to erect railings was not particularly popular and the planning authority, South Bedfordshire District Council objected to the proposed height - 6 feet 3 inches - as being obtrusive and hiding the details of the cross from view. Eventually it was proposed simply to install infill railings around the arches. Initial plans in 1984 were not acceptable to South Bedfordshire District Council on the grounds of aestheticism and the Trustees erected a temporary wooden paling fence around the arches, meanwhile more vandalism occurred. Eventually in 1987 the railings were installed which remain at the time of writing [2008].



Some changes to Leighton Buzzard and the surrounding villages

- **The Gables**, off the Wing Road, was a grand Victorian house in **Linslade**. A housing estate now stands on its site.
- **The Martins** had 7 bedrooms, a billiard room and a tennis lawn that formed a skating rink in the winter. The site where The Martins once stood is now a small estate of canal-side houses.
- **The Grove Isolation Hospital** in **Linslade** (between the railway and the road to Ledburn) provided nursing care for patients with diphtheria and typhoid and then later, for physiotherapy. It was destroyed in the 1980s to make way for a bypass.
- In 1841 there were fourteen houses at **Lanes' End, Heath and Reach**. Seventy-two people lived in the houses, half were children. Some houses were thatched cottages but they do not remain today.
- The 1891 census recorded that seventeen people lived in homes in **Lane's End, Heath and Reach**. Many of the houses only had four rooms.
- **The Grange** in Woburn road, **Reach** was an enlargement in 1906 by David Thomas Willis. The building had thirteen bedrooms. It was built around an older building known as The Bury.
- **Rushmere Manor**, on the Old Linslade Road in **Heath and Reach** was built by John Franklin around 1728. The Franklin estates were sold off in the 1820s and, for a time, the house was divided into four cottages. It was later restored to its original plans.
- **St Michael's Church** in **Billington** was restored in 1869. The bell turret came from **St Barnabas's Church** at **Linslade**.
- **The Cedars** Secondary School, High Street in **Leighton Buzzard** opened in 1921 in a house of the same name. There were forty-two boys and sixty-four girls. By 1973, there were 750 students and the school moved to Mentmore Road as an upper school. The Cedars building in Leighton Buzzard are now home to Leighton Middle school.



- There were two ironworks in **Leighton Buzzard**. The Gilbert Foundry in St Andrews Street began in the early 19th century in workshops that became the site of the Peacock Market. The other firm was the Victoria Iron Works in Lake Street. The site was later demolished to make way for a supermarket.
- Robinson's Basket Factory, **Leighton Buzzard** was first mentioned in the 1869 directory. The factory was on the site where the A4012 meets Lake Street.
- The Oriel Cinema, on Lake Street in **Leighton Buzzard** opened in December 1922. The building had been the home of a doctor. It was later demolished and a supermarket built in its place.
- An industrial estate has now been built over the Spinney Pool in **Leighton Buzzard**. (The pool was used for Amateur Swimming Association's National Championships from 1922 to 1939.
- The spire of All Saints Parish Church in **Leighton Buzzard** is 191 feet (58.22 metres) high.
- North Street in **Leighton Buzzard** was lined with trees before car parking became important for many in the town and the trees were uprooted.
- The canal at **Leighton Buzzard** was dug by hand at the end of the 18th century. It was 42 feet (12.80 metres) wide at the top and 28 feet (8.53 metres) at the bottom and was 5 feet (1.52 metres) deep.
- A bridge once passed over the canal at **Leighton Buzzard** but it was dismantled in 1914. The position where the bridge once stood is marked by the narrowing of the canal.
- Picket Lodge was one of two lodges built at the entrance gates to **Stockgrove Manor**, at the crossroads where the Old Linslade Road meets Plantation Road and Brickhill Road. They were demolished and replaced with modern buildings when Stockgrove House was rebuilt in the 1920s.



Explanation of Images

The images included in this Local Study Pack have been selected for their relevance to the area of **Leighton Buzzard**.

A range of photo images have been selected to highlight the history and geography of the area and are intended to stimulate enquiry based study. The majority of the documents used can be found in the archives. The images are intentionally labelled only with an archives reference, so that students are encouraged to search for clues regarding the nature, age and relevance of each image.

A PowerPoint presentation of all of the images can be obtained by contacting the Archives Learning Officer.

It should be noted that images provided by BARS belong to them and are copyright. Copies can be made by the school for use in lessons, but should not be used in any other publications. Digital copies may not be made or used on websites or intranet.

Postcards

The postcards selected as part of this pack represent a small number from a vast collection held at the Archives. The postcards are valuable for both the images produced and any information on the reverse. Many of the postcards in the collection date from 1890s–1930s.



Image 1:

Title: Coloured postcard with the caption The Canal, Leighton Buzzard. Sent to Miss G. Hemley, 26 Dudley Street, Leighton Buzzard. Post marked Leighton-Buzzard. Published by Hartmann . Series No. - 3963. 3

Production date

From: 1905 To: 1905

Format: Coloured postcard

Level of description

item

Ref: Z1130/72/143

Date: 17th January 1905 at
7.30pm



Image 2:

Title: Coloured postcard with the caption Leighton Buzzard. The Cross. Sent to Miss F. E. Osgood, Southcourt Avenue, Leighton Buzzard. Post marked Leighton Buzzard. Published by Photocrom .

Production date

From: 1904 To: 1904

Format

Coloured postcard

Level of description

item

Ref: Z 1130/72/14

Date: 18th August 1904 at
8.15pm



Image 3:

Title: Coloured postcard with the caption Page's Almshouses, Leighton Buzzard. Sent to Miss J. E. Borthwick, 29 Southcote Road. Bournemouth. Postmarked Leighton Buzzard. Published by Rush & Warwick, Art printers, Bedford.

Production date From: 1908 To: 1908

Format: Coloured postcard

Level of description

item

Ref: Z1130/72/110

Date: 21st February 1908 at
6.15pm



Image 4:

Title: Postcard with the caption "On Parade" Church Sq. Leighton Buzzard. (Card picture shows a view of soldiers parading in Church Square). Sent to Miss Mills, "Elcot Park" Kintbury, Berkshire. Post marked Leighton Buzzard. Published by Rush & Warwick, Leighton Buzzard.

Production date

From: 1919 To: 1919

Format: Postcard, sepia

Level of description

Ref: Z1130/72/109

Date: 14th October 1919 at
4pm



Adventures in Time



Image 5:

Title: View of Pulford Road Recreation Ground. Looking North towards the Church and Church School and sheep grazing in the foreground. On the right hand side at the background are dwellings on Church Square. Published by W.F.Piggott. Card is postally unused.

Date free text

c.1905

Format

Photographic postcard

Level of description

item

Ref: Z1306/72/1/15

Date: 1903 to 1910



Image 6:

Title: 'Leighton Buzzard, All Saint's Church'. A view across the river Ouzel of the church and spire. Published by Raphael Tuck & Sons as part of the Oilette series. Card is unused.

Date free text

c.1905

Coloured postcard

item

Ref: Z1306/72/2/1

Date: c.1903 to 1908



Image 7:

Title: 'Heath Rd, Leighton'. A view of Heath Road looking north towards Leighton Road, the first building on the right is a general store. Published by Percy Baker, Photographer, Leighton Buzzard.

Date free text

Postmarked 16 July 1918

Format: Photographic postcard

item

Ref: Z1306/72/7/2

Date: 1918



Image 8:

Title: View, facing south west, of Lake Street with the Corn Exchange on the right. Also to be seen on the card is The Unicorn Public House, The Coach & Horses, The Plume of Feathers, Aveline & Phillips complete house furnishers, and at the far end Labrun & Sons Coal Merchants. Published by William F Piggott. Leighton Buzzard. Card is unused.

Date free text: c.1905

Lithographic postcard

item

Ref: Z1306/72/9/4

Date: 1902 to 1906



Image 9:

Title: Coloured postcard with the caption Leighton Buzzard. Corn Exchange. (Additional information on Corn Exchange on rear of card). Sent to Mrs. A. B. Ross, 29 Aspley Road, Bedford. Post marked Leighton-Buzzard. Published by Ralrael Tuck & Sons "Oilette" Postcard . Series No. - 7497

Date free text

Postally used 5 March 1908 at 6. 15 pm

Production date

From: 1908 To: 1908

Ref: Z1130/72/60

Date: 5th March 1908 at
6.15pm



Image 10:

Title: 'Leighton Buzzard. North Street'. View, facing north, shows the Methodist Chapel in North Street. On the right hand side of the Chapel can be seen G .Moore's Fish & Chip Shop, while in the background can be seen the steeple of All Saint's Church. Published by Lloyds of Lindslade. Card is unused.

Date free text c.1900

Format

Lithographic postcard

Ref: Z1306/72/12/2

Date: 1900 to 1911



Image 11:

Title: Coloured postcard with the caption Picket Lodge, Leighton Buzzard. Sent to Miss Thomas, Station House, Rewley Road, Oxford. Post marked Leighton Buzzard. Published by Hartmann. Series No. - 3963-10

Date free text

Postally used 24 January 1912 at 3. 30 pm

Format: Coloured postcard

item

Ref: Z1130/72/129

Date : 1912



Image 12:

Title: Postcard with the caption Plantation Road, Leighton Buzzard. Sent to Miss Hilary Shirrel, Homeleigh House, Wickham Brook Nr. Newmarket. Post marked Leighton Buzzard. Published under WHS Kingsway Real Photo Series. S 5099

Date free text

Postally used 23 October 1916 at 10 am.

Format

Photographic postcard

Level of description

item

Ref: Z1130/72/105

Date: 1916



Image 13:

Title: Postcard with the caption Stockgrove Woods, Leighton Buzzard. Card is unused. Photograph by Percy Baker, Leighton Buzzard.

Date free text

1910 to 1930

Format

Postcard, black and white

Level of description

item

Ref: Z1130/72/115

Date: 1910 to 1930



Image 14:

Title: Coloured postcard with the caption The Martins, Leighton Buzzard. Sent to Miss Inwards, Knightcote Farm, Harefield, Uxbridge, Middx. Post marked Leighton Buzzard. Published by Rutherford & Co. Leighton Buzzard.

Date free text

Postally used 17 June 1907 at 6. 15 pm

Format: Coloured postcard

item

Ref: Z1130/72/132

Date: 1907



Image 15:

Title: Coloured postcard with the caption Grange Mill, Leighton Buzzard. Card is unused. Published by Rush & Warwick, Stationers, Market Square, Leighton Buzzard.

Date free text

1900 to 1920

Format

Coloured postcard

Level of description

item

Ref: 1130/72/148

Date: 1900 to 1920



Image 16:

Title: Postcard with the caption Swimming Pool, Leighton Buzzard. Sent to Master B. B. Brewer, 2 Orchard Lodge, Nether St., Church End, Finchley N. 3 . Post marked Leighton Buzzard. Published under WHS Kingsway Real Photo Series. No. S. 16202

Date free text

Postally used 9 August 1929 at 8. 30 pm

Format: Postcard, black and white

item

Ref: Z1130/72/113

Date: 1929



Image 17:

Title: Postcard with the caption Wesleyan Chapel, Leighton Buzzard. Card is unused.

Production date

From: 1905 To: 1920

Format: Postcard, black and white

Level of description

item

Ref: Z1130/72/100

Date: 1905 to 1920



Image 18:

Title: Coloured postcard with the caption Leighton Buzzard, High Street, Market Day. Sent to Miss Butterfield, Pomfret Lodge, 66 Chaucer Road, Bedford. Post marked Leighton Buzzard. Publisher unknown.

Production date

From: 1910 To: 1910

Format: Coloured postcard

item

Ref: Z1130/72/27

Date: 3rd September 1910 at 10pm



Image 19:

This is a copy of a 25" OS map of the Leighton Buzzard area. It is a second edition map and is dated 1901.

Ref: OS 25 2nd ed. 320

Leighton Buzzard

Date: 1901



Image 20:

This is a copy of a 25" OS map of the Leighton Buzzard area. It is a third edition map and is dated 1926.

Ref: OS 25 3rd ed. 320

Leighton Buzzard

Date: 1926

The Images

Images used to form your starter pack with the reference Z1306 have been taken from the Chrystal Collection. Mr Sandy Chrystal and his wife Jill collected approximately 7,000 postcards from across Bedfordshire over many years. Production dates are given as from 1854 to 1990. The collection formed the basis for a number of books by Mr Chrystal.

In October 2007, the collection was purchased by Bedfordshire Archives Service from the estate of Mrs Chrystal.

Images used to form your starter pack with the reference Z1130 have been taken from the Alec Swain Collection. The postcards in the collection range from c1904 to 1960s.

The collection was originally arranged in ring binders, alphabetically by place. Each postcard was attached by corner pieces to a sheet of A4 paper upon which Mr Swain had written notes about the publication, postal details and a transcription of any message on the back of the card and now covered by the paper on which the card was mounted. Each sheet of paper was then put into a plastic sleeve and into the ring or lever arch file. Whilst easy to use this method of storage took up considerable space and did not identify each card causing a whole binder to have to be produced for searchroom users. The thin paper also sagged in the binders making them unstable and the poor quality plastic and paper was not up to conservation standards. The files gave no protection against dust. Therefore the decision was taken to repackage the cards individually and to give them a numbering scheme that followed that used in other collections within the Archive Service e.g. Z50s. This maintains the alphabetical arrangement by parish. Within each parish cards are arranged roughly by location and date.

Many of the postcards in the collection have now been digitised. Copies can be obtained by contacting the Archives Learning Officer.



Sources

The following sources are available at the Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service in Bedford:

Kelly's Directory 1924

The Story of Leighton Buzzard by Ruth Walker with Christopher Baker– Bates and Maureen Brown. Ref 130LEI

The Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service Community Archives pages are found at:
<http://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityArchives/CommunityArchivesPages.aspx>

Around Leighton Buzzard and Linslade by Maureen Brown and June Masters Ref. 130 LEI

Leighton Buzzard and Linslade—A History by Paul Brown. Ref. 130 LEI

Leighton Buzzard Then and Now and Leighton Buzzard Then and Now Vol. II by Tom Lawson. Ref. 130LEI

Additional source:

<http://www.buzzrail.co.uk/static/history.html>



Also available at Bedfordshire Archives:

The following resources are available free of charge at Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service:

- World War 2 in Bedfordshire
- The Children of World War 2
- The changing role of Women in the 20th century
- Transportation in Bedfordshire

- Additional packs will be available soon including Bedfordshire during World War 1, The life of the Victorian Child and The Industrial Revolution.

You can also order:

- Maps Packs based on the area around your school or specific areas of the county.

- A historical and traditional recipe pack with recipes for your students to make.

Please contact the Learning Officer for more details or to discuss any other resources that we may be able to offer you.



Please contact us for further information on local history, access to primary sources, visits to the archives and other resources for schools:

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