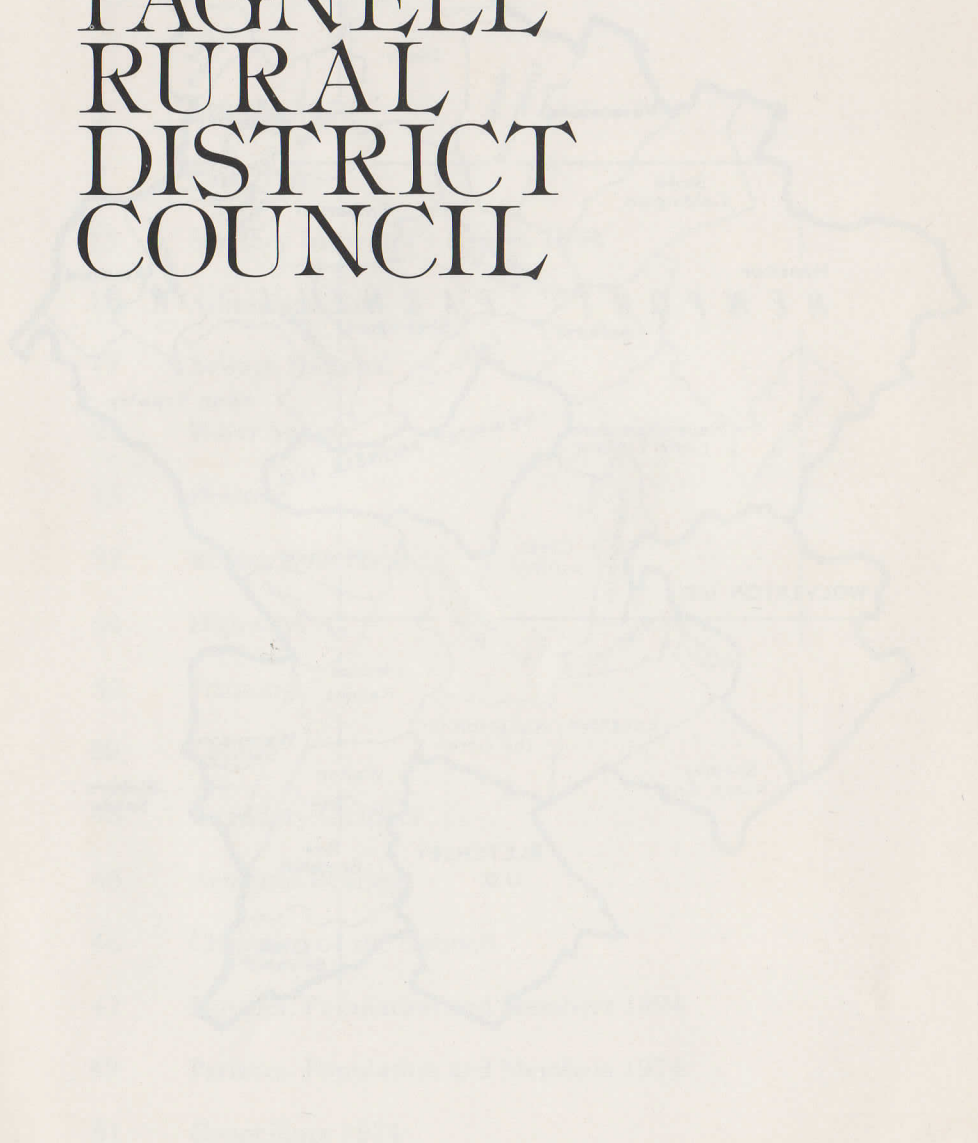
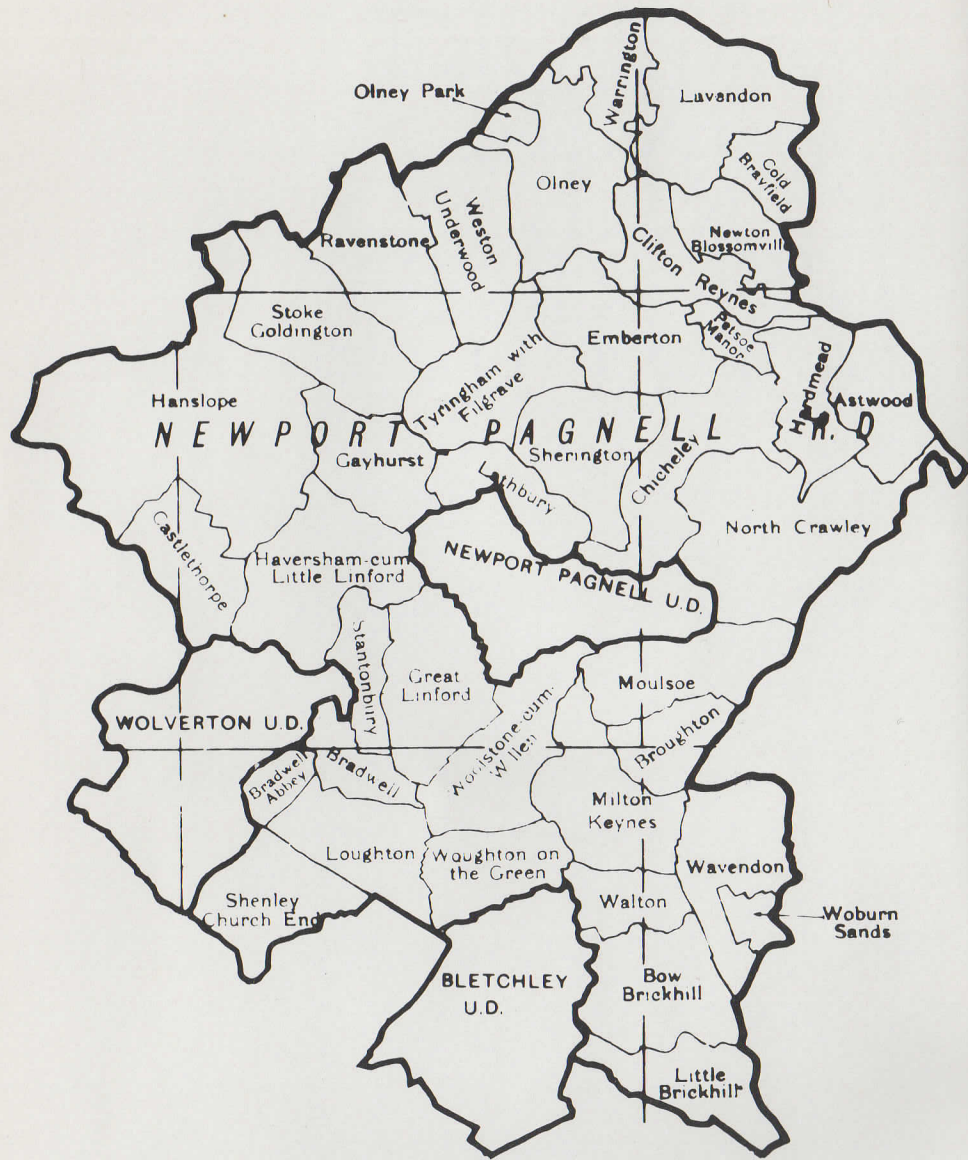


A HISTORY OF  
NEWPORT  
PAGNELL  
RURAL  
DISTRICT  
COUNCIL



NEWPORT  
PAGNELL  
RURAL  
DISTRICT  
COUNCIL





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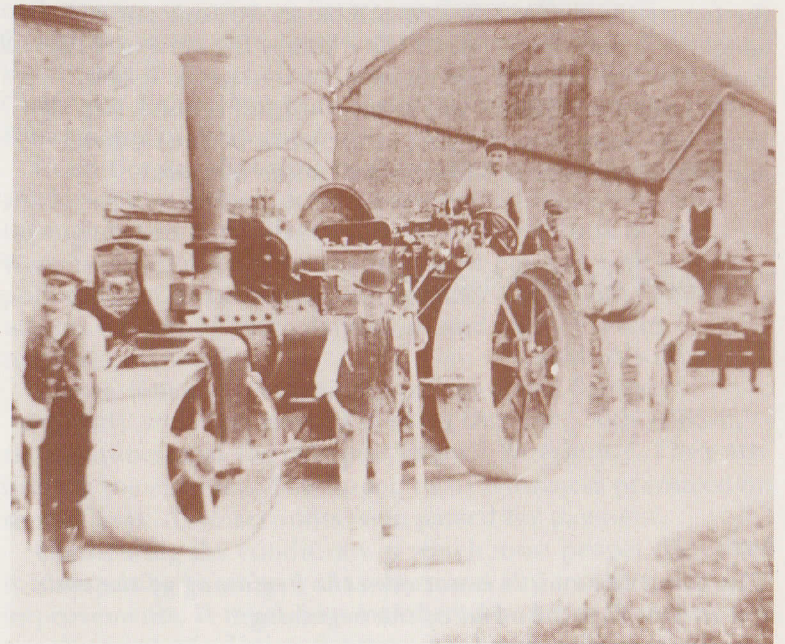
## INTRODUCTION

This booklet on the history of the Newport Rural District Council can be but a "thumb-nail sketch". It does not pretend to cover all the activities throughout the life of the Council.

Nothing has been written of the Council's involvement in some of the other Public Health functions, such as the regular checking of food shops and slaughterhouses, the provision of Public Conveniences, smoke and noise abatement, and the prevention of flooding. The clearance of slum property has always needed careful and sympathetic treatment.

The complex problems of finance have not been mentioned for this is intended as a 'popular' history rather than an academic study.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty of the authors has been to decide what can be left out. A study of the minute books



*Stoke Goldington*

and reports produces many interesting stories. Some of them depressing, some amusing, but all help to build up a story of the progress of the people who have lived in the District. Some of the descriptions of village conditions when the Council was first elected read more like a history of medieval England, and yet there are many people still alive who were born into those conditions.

We have sought to show how the Council throughout its history dealt with the problems of living conditions. In times of depression in the 1890's, the 1920's and early 1930's progress virtually stopped. It did not really gain any momentum until after 1945. The change in conditions since then is really remarkable, but in council work one must never be satisfied.

Over the last twenty five years the effort has been to give the inhabitants the essential services for a healthy life, pure water, good drainage, and good housing. The public now take these things for granted— that is a sign of success. Now and in the future the public will demand better housing and more adequate leisure facilities. In these things the Newport Pagnell Rural District Council can claim to be a national leader.

We hope the booklet will serve as useful reminder to all those who have played a part in the work of the Council, and that many others will find it of some interest.

Councillor R.G. Bellchambers

Councillor A. Eley

*This is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end.  
But it is perhaps, the end of the beginning.*

Winston Churchill.

## EARLY DAYS

To appreciate the history of the Newport Pagnell Rural District Council we must try to realise the conditions in the area in the first half of the 19th Century. The Poor Law Act of 1834 had laid it down that the Poor Law, an attempt to provide at least the minimal requirements to keep the poor alive, was to be administered by local elective bodies. They were called Boards of Guardians and were elected by the ratepayers. *Unions* of Parishes were set up and every Union of Parishes had to have its *Board of Guardians of the Poor*.

The Public Health Act of 1848 only authorised Municipal Authorities to take steps to safeguard health by the provision of improved water and drainage facilities. The towns did almost nothing for another twenty years and the rural areas showed no improvement at all. Not until the Local Government Board was established in 1871 was there any real attempt to insist on better conditions. Boards of Guardians were beginning to interest themselves in Public Health and it was under the Act of 1875 that the Board of Guardians for the Newport Pagnell Union became also the Rural Sanitary Authority.

Conditions at that time must be been appalling, Sewage works were unknown, sewers were open ditches that ran through towns and villages into the nearest brook or river. Water was obtained from shallow wells most of which were polluted by the extremely bad drainage conditions. There was no control of living conditions and many lived in tumbledown shacks.

The earliest surviving minutes of the Rural Sanitary Authority are for a meeting held on October, 10th 1883 in the Boardroom of the Newport Pagnell Workhouse. They are brief in the extreme. The Inspector of Nuisances produced his report book. Two accounts were passed for payment.

Considering the conditions in which most people then lived it is surprising to us now that there was any resistance to improvements. It must be remembered however that the appointment of a Union Sanitary Authority with power to collect rates for Public Works was seen by some as an

intrusion into their private lives. To add to the difficulties of the Newport Guardians there was a severe agricultural depression from 1875–84 and another from 1891–99.

Contagious diseases were prevalent — there are reports of cases at many of the meetings. The outbreak of Diptheria in Fenny Stratford in 1883 was serious enough to require a special investigation by a Local Government Board Inspector. In 1884 there were outbreaks of Scarlet Fever in Olney and Emberton, Typhoid Fever at Newport Pagnell and Fenny Stratford and measles at Stoke Goldington and Ravenstone. During the last quarter of 1883 four people had died of Diptheria in Olney and again a special report was requested.

*4th July 1884. (extract from minutes)*

*Read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ward, calling the attention of the authority to the state of the earth closets at Bradwell which are emptied but once a month and during the hot weather smell very badly.*

Methods of attempting to check diseases were quite astonishing. In 1887 it was proposed that an *iron house* be purchased for the purpose of receiving infected patients in the Union. In 1893 the Medical Officer of Health recommended the purchase of a tent for £56 for the same purpose. Neither suggestions were accepted. However by 1901 either conditions had got so bad or the Guardians were more enlightened, they agreed to pay £63 for tents to be erected in Little Woolstone Lane for a Smallpox hospital. Tents were replaced the following year by old railway saloons.

Poor quality food must also have been a cause of illness. The minutes of the Authority for this period contain a number of warnings to shopkeepers for offering for sale food unfit for human consumption.

*9th April 1884*

*The Clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Alfred Walker of Fenny Stratford, Fishmonger, and warn him of the penalties incurred in exposing fish for sale which was unfit for food.*

School closets and privies were another source of infection but School Boards were equally reluctant to spend money on improvements. In 1885 the Inspector of Nuisances was instructed to supply various schoolmasters in the Union with disinfectant at cost price. The Medical Officer submitted a report on the state of the school in Hanslope in 1886 and an order was issued for work to be done. The Secretary to the Wolverton and Stantonbury School Board wrote to say that the medical Officer had recommended that ashes be thrown into the school closets every morning and asked if the Authority would pay the cost. The Vicar of Woolstone wrote complaining about the high cost of the soap and disinfectant that the Medical Officer had suggested should be used at the school.

Despite frequent complaints from ratepayers, the Bucks County Council, and the Local Government Board, Newport Pagnell's crude sewage went into the rivers Lovat and Ouse until 1898–99. For sheer parochialism the following incident takes some beating. In 1897 the Rural District Council accepted a sewage disposal scheme for the town of Newport Pagnell. The engineers planned for the disposal works to be between Lathbury and Sherington bridge. Later that year the order was issued making the town an Urban District Council. This meant that the Urban District had to apply to the Rural District for permission to execute the works in its area. The Rural Council refused to give permission saying that the sewage disposal must now be within the Urban area! So the engineers had to start planning again and the Rural Council had to rescind its earlier minute.

At New Bradwell, which was then a rapidly expanding settlement due to the expansion of Wolverton Works, the sewage was drained into the brook. In times of storm Wolverton's crude sewage flowed into the brook and apparently also washed in large quantities of refuse at the same time. The first sewage disposal scheme for New Bradwell was not completed until 1902.

*13th Jan. 1897*

*Read letter from Bradwell Parish Council complaining about an open sewer between High Street and School Street in New Bradwell.*

The first major public undertaking in the area was a water supply for the town of Newport Pagnell. Recent excavations in the High Street unearthed some very old conduits so there must have been some sort of earlier supply. The townspeople made a special plea in June 1884 for a better supply but it was not working until December 1886. During those two years the Authority received petitions *from many ratepayers who were for and against the scheme*. The Rev. Tarver had objected to the Authority paying for analysis of the water at Newport as an unnecessary expense! He was also one of five leading Councillors who visited the Local Government Board *to represent the views of a large number of ratepayers who did not want a water supply to the town*. It is astonishing that although there was no proper water supply the town had been lit by gas since 1837. By 1884, the Local Government Board was pressing the Authority to implement Bye-Laws that would have improved standards of water supply, drainage, and housing. They were first considered in August of 1884. Nothing happened until February 1885 when the subject was again discussed. It was only in June 1885 when the Local Government Board seems to have used some sort of threat that the Clerk was instructed *to take all reasonable steps to get confirmation of the Bye-Laws*.

When considering the adoption of these Bye-Laws the Authority had to fix the distance from houses at which pigs could be kept. Eventually they arrived at the figure of 40 feet. Their judgement was not based on hygiene but on the fact that *if the distance was any greater it would prevent many people from keeping pigs and create an intolerable hardship*. The cottagers pig was an important part of the rural economy. The reluctance to accept orders from central government was shown in 1891 when Mr. Ethel moved that the Authority adopt the Infectious Diseases Notification Act of 1889. This was lost by 14 votes to 5. Again in 1892 there was a recommendation that the Bye-Laws be extended. The Rev. Tarver moved that the matter be deferred and he won the day.

These then were the conditions in the area when the Rural District Council was first elected. It is a story of appalling conditions and disease and yet there are people still living

who were born into those conditions. From 1900 to 1914 there was very little change, even in 1905 samples of water taken at Olney were declared *quite unfit to drink* and the Medical Officer declared that there was less sewage in the river at Olney than in 80% of the wells.

However, eventually Bye-Laws were passed that were intended to ensure that certain standards were reached. New buildings had to be constructed to specified standards and they had to have proper drains and a water supply, usually a well. There were small extensions to drains and sewers to take the smells at least to the outskirts of the villages. Some small piped water schemes were implemented such as those for Woburn Sands and Hanslope. The key man in all of this was the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, he must have been a really dedicated man. He had to inspect bad conditions in the face of hostile landowners and then try to persuade the council, composed of their friends, to implement his recommendations.

Perhaps the most significant change came in 1912 when after years of pressure by a few councillors it was agreed that a notice of the meeting agenda should be sent to each councillor at least three days before the meeting. The importance of the meetings was at last recognised. It was not until 1948–49 that each councillor was sent copies of the officers reports and the minutes of the previous meeting.



*Great Woolstone*



*North Crawley*

*Surveyor & Sanitary Inspector's Report for fortnight ending  
11th October 1904*

In accordance with your instructions arising out of the Medical Officer's Report I have inspected most of the houses in Great Linford and the details I beg to submit fully bears out the report submitted by the Medical Officer of Health. Most of the householders in the lower part of the village have to go nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile for their water for domestic purposes, about 20 of the houses are supplied with water in a courtyard in the centre of the village, this supply is open to great risk of pollution there being 8 defective privys and defective drainage and a very foul piggery all within a distance liable to pollute this supply. 12 other houses are supplied with water from a well near the blacksmiths shop, and the drains in connection with two of the houses were blocked, and the brickwork round the gullys was also defective, and at two of the houses pigs were kept in styes with very defective floors and no drainage to same. In connection with the Dairy & Cowshed occupied by Mr. Short the privy is very defective and the liquid leaks through into the next garden, the cowshed floors are very defective and as there is no drainage the whole of the filth soaks away into the ground, these cowsheds join the school buildings.

At 4 cottages at the rear of premises occupied by Mr. Rose the privys are very defective and the pit is overflowing and all the liquid sewage simply flows into an old defective ashpit, to these 4 houses there are only 3 privys.

At 3 cottages next (above) the school there are only two privys, the floors are bad, the pits are defective and the cement rendering is flaking off the brickwork.

At 6 cottages near the Chapel there are only 3 privys, these are very defective, the pits and the framing round same is rotten and broken away and the contents of the pits are only covered with loose boards and old matting, the drains in the yards all appear defective and the water supply is not fit for domestic purposes.

In the courtyard leading to Birds Cottages I found the drain was blocked the brickwork round the gullys was bad, 4 privys in fair condition generally, the wood risers were



splashed and soaked with excreta and urine and one old privy was very defective and the pit is leaking very badly, the water supply is unfit for use and the occupants have to depend upon the supply in a courtyard near. At premises occupied by Mr. Bartholemew I found the whole of the slop water ran under the footpath on to the surface of the road, finally discharging into a surface water gully some distance away. I also found that Mr. Bartholemew was keeping pigs in an undrained sty only 10ft. away from the wall and window of an adjoining occupier.

At premises occupied by Mr. Ariss I found the drainage very bad, the privy pit was full and leaking, 6 cows are kept in an old undrained shed improperly and insufficiently lighted, and just outside is a large deep manure pit with defective sides and bottom and this is in my opinion the cause of the pollution of the public well some 50 feet away.

At premises occupied by Mr. F. Fennimore there is a large open defective pit privy which is very foul, sink water drains on to yard and soaks into the foundations of the house.

At 2 cottages near the Nags Head the privys are defective, the doors broken down and the floors are not sound, these privys are so dark it is impossible for the tenants to see when same requires cleansing.

At 2 cottages occupied by Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Nicholls there is only 1 privy this is defective and as there is no garden practically there, the occupiers always leave the pits until they are full.

At cottage occupied by an elderly female named Mrs. Reynolds I found a large heap of refuse in the back, the garden is very small and uncultivated and the contents of the privy pail has been disposed of in the refuse heap, this house lies damp in consequence of the earth against the walls on the outside.

Details of the condition of the nuisances existing and the remedies recommended are in the Notice book and I beg to ask for your instructions on the matter.

## ADMINISTRATION

In the 80 years of the Council's life it has only had 4 Clerks of the Council. During its early years Charles Powell, Solicitor, was Clerk to both the Rural District Council and the Board of Guardians until 1914 and provided his own offices. In 1914 Charles Glanville, became Clerk and the Council rented offices from the Newport Pagnell Urban District Council. In 1926, the Council purchased number 7 Station Road, Newport Pagnell for £1,000 and in 1934 built a new Council Chamber in the garden. Rural District Councillors were still "Guardians of the poor" until 1930. Ernest Stapleton became Clerk in 1939, having commenced as Junior in 1903, and he served until 1955.

Robert Dunbabin was appointed Chief Financial Officer in 1947 having commenced employment with the Council in 1938. In 1955 he was appointed Clerk and Chief Financial Officer and in 1968 Clerk and Chief Executive Officer in which post he served for the remainder of the Council's life. He transfers to the successor Borough of Milton Keynes as Director of Administration and Deputy Chief Executive Officer. The financial strength of the Council owes a lot to his skill in management. In 1955, in addition to administration, the Clerk's Department was responsible for Housing, Water and Finance with Frank King as Rating Officer and F. Gasson as Water Manager.

The Public Health Department was responsible for sewage, sewage disposal, public cleansing, building and planning control. The Chief Public Health Inspector was Fred Lockwood who had joined the Council in 1941 and continued in this post until 1974. He is shortly to retire.

With an increasing involvement in Capital Water, Drainage, and Housing Schemes in 1955 the Council set up an Engineer and Surveyors Department responsible for Planning and Building Control, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Water Supply, Housing Repairs, Public Cleansing and General Utilities. John Robinson who had set up the department transferred to the Bucks Water Board when that organisation took over the Council's water supply in 1960. Peter Jones

joined the Council in 1961 as Engineer and Surveyor and continued in that capacity until 1974 when he transferred to the Borough of Milton Keynes as Director of Recreation.

The other major change was in 1965 when Reginald Ullyett was appointed Treasurer with his own department. Mr. Ullyett died in 1973 and Arnold Mann, who was deputy Treasurer, was appointed Treasurer. He joined the Council in 1947 and served until 1974 when he transferred to the Borough of Milton Keynes as Assistant Director of Finance.

The final organisation of the Council was four separate departments, the Clerks, Engineer/Surveyor, Public Health and Treasurers, with a total staff of 80. In addition to the service Committees the Council has from time to time had other Committees. The Road Safety Committee (which includes representatives of other Organisations) has done good work for many years particularly promoting Road Safety Education in Schools. From 1929, until it was taken over by the Auxiliary Fire Service in 1938-39, the Council had, with Newport Urban Council, a Joint Fire Brigade Committee to run the area Fire Brigade. During the "Cold War" period after the second great war there was an Emergency Committee and Mr. Dunbabin was from 1959 until March, 1974 the Civil Defence Controller for North Bucks and several Council members were active in the Civil Defence organisation.

The Parks Committee, set up in 1965 dealt with Recreational matters but its main function was the development of Emberton Park. Much Council work leaves little room for the exercise of individual initiative but the very small Park Committee and its officers were fortunate in having the Emberton Park project to develop from nothing.

From 1911 until 1960 a joint committee existed with the Ampthill Rural District Council for the water supply and drainage at Aspley Guise and Woburn Sands. The water scheme was expanded from a local supply to provide a major source of supply for practically the whole of the two Rural Districts. The Committee was wound up when water supply was reorganised in 1960. The council has also been involved in many committees concerned with problems not the exclusive responsibility of the Council. It joined in the

opposition to the closing of the railway line through Olney and the closing of the Castlethorpe Station and the closing of the Newport Pagnell branch line. It led the fight to keep open the Bletchley/Bedford Railway line from 1963 attending many enquiries and hearings against the decision of British Rail to close the line to passenger traffic and invoked for probably the first time an appeal procedure to the Minister of Transport which was upheld. Renewal of the proposals to close the line in 1970/71 was a mere continuation of the battle and now in 1974 is the welcome news that the Government will not close any more so called unremunerative branch rail-lines but will make available large grants for the extension of the railway network, thus a long battle has been finally won, albeit that the change in official policy has been brought about by a world energy crisis. The Council joined in the fight against Cublington and Thurleigh as sites for the third London Airport with a final result that the Government decided that the third London Airport is to be sited at Maplin on the South East coast near Southend. The decline of rural bus services was a continual problem and the Council were constantly in discussion with bus companies in an effort to keep open rural Bus Routes, a half-fares concessionary scheme for Old Age Pensioners and Disabled Persons was introduced in 1972.

With the advent of the first motorway, M1 in 1959, pressure for development in the district began to grow and in 1963 the Buckinghamshire County Council first published its plan for a new town in North Bucks which is referred to elsewhere. The administrative organisation of the Council both at members and officer level underwent a radical change. A very great amount of time was taken in discussions about the desirability and necessity of development on this scale, about the form in which the development should take, and when the area was finally designated, in assisting the Development Corporation to set up its own organisation and passing on accumulated knowledge and experience whilst at the same time maintaining a meaningful liaison.

From the days when the Community Centre at Milton Keynes was prepared by the Rural District Council for the first meeting of the Board of the Development Corporation

to the present time there has been an increasing involvement of members and officers. From the almost overnight development of the Open University to the more careful consideration of the future of the villages and the detailed planning of the new city area there have been increasing calls on the time and knowledge of both staff and members.

The advent of the Development Corporation did not take away powers of the Local Authority. As will be seen above, these and their responsibilities increased rapidly from 1967 onwards but with about 60% of the quarter of a million new inhabitants to be located in the Rural Area it was clear that the old form of Local Government could not continue for long. Since the 1930's there has been proposals by various Governments for changes in the form of Local Government and finally when in 1969 the Royal Commission on Local Government (The Maude Report) was published recommending a system of unitary authorities, the day of the District Council seemed over. It seemed that the Borough and Urban Councils were accepting the situation but in the very large though more sparsely populated areas, the rural communities certainly did not accept Unitary Authorities. A major campaign was mounted by the Rural District Councils Association in which the Newport Rural District Council participated wholeheartedly. With a change of Government, Local Government Reorganisation was finally settled to be on the basis of a two tier system with a merging of town and country. Applying the new system in the changing conditions of this particular locality brought about by the advent of the very major increase in population for the new town of Milton Keynes, left only one obvious solution and the Newport Pagnel Rural District Council voted to become part of a new District to include the designated area of the new city of Milton Keynes and the surrounding country areas adjoining. Elections were held in June 1973 the former rural weighting being discarded. The new District Council will from the 1st April 1974 become known as the Borough of Milton Keynes.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

After the completion of the Olney and Sherington sewage disposal schemes between 1909 and 1913 only minor works were done in a few small villages until the end of the war in 1945. At that time the Council was operating a lavatory pail emptying service which was collecting about 1400 pails per week. The sewer ditch in the Olney road at Emberton still nourished its annual crop of tomato plants. The public was no longer prepared to accept these conditions. The improved financial position of the Council together with substantial government grants now made water borne sanitation a possibility in most villages. Even so a cost of £250 per dwelling that could benefit from a scheme was still regarded as a reasonable limit. In one case the owners of a group of property contributed £100 each so that they could have an old private scheme replaced at what was then considered an uneconomical cost. Often the smallest villages presented the biggest engineering problems.

There were Councillors who hoped that the number of men required to work the new sewage works would be less than those previously employed on pail emptying. As standards improved this was found to be quite impossible. The post-war work of improving sanitation must be seen as part of an even more comprehensive plan to make up for six lost years of war and the poor conditions prevalent even before that. The provision of a good water supply had to go hand in hand with improved sanitation and at the same time there was an extensive house building and improvement plan.

In December 1945 the Council approved a three year programme covering those vital services, the estimated cost being around half a million pounds. It is difficult now to realise what this meant. Even in 1946 the Council was still distributing food parcels from the Dominions to people in need. The good intentions were hampered at the start because some Councillors thought the Council should employ its own Engineer to design the sewage and water schemes. However, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government would not agree to this and insisted on the employment of consultants.

The Council finally agreed to the Ministry's demands, Messrs. Lemon and Blizard were appointed in June, 1949. They were given the task of preparing reports for sewage disposal schemes for Hanslope, Emberton, Lavendon, Loughton, Bradwell and Castlethorpe. The report was before the Council in October, 1951, resources were still scarce, an order of priority was drawn up and work started.

At that time the substantial expansion of North Bucks villages could not be foreseen. Schemes were therefore designed to allow for a population increase of 33%. Nobody could forecast that the amount of water used per head would treble in ten years!

Consequently the schemes were not built as large as they should have been. Subsequent changes in planning policy have meant that the Hanslope and Lavendon schemes had to be enlarged.

The older Olney works was due to be rebuilt in 1957. Everybody wanted to take the Tanyard waste out of the river but it would need some treatment before it could go into the sewers. Eventually it was agreed that the old works, then nearing collapse, should be temporarily strapped up with wire pending a full investigation into the problems. The Council and the Cowper Tannery each paid half of the costs for the necessary research. The preparation of this report and the inevitable negotiations took many years. In the end the Tannery opted for a separate scheme of its own. In one respect this saved a good deal of money because the scheme for Olney, now designed and about to be built, will easily cope with the full planned expansion of that town.

It was no good providing main drainage if house-owners did not connect their properties. To help this the Council agreed to a grant of £10 for every house so connected. At the same time the Council accepted the policy of house improvement grants then being recommended by the government. The Council was also prepared to make loans on attractive terms to any owner who did not have the capital available to finance conversion. As a result the living conditions over the whole area were rapidly changed. To people who have never experienced the old bucket lavatories this work may not seem very exciting but to

everyone who has experienced the change it is a new way of life. The emptying of pails was distasteful to residents and workmen alike. There is the true story of the group of women who complained bitterly to the workmen on the pail-emptying service of the smell it created *What is the matter missus* came the quick reply *can't you stand the smell of your own breath!*

Improvements have continued and now over 95% of the entire population of this scattered rural area has main drainage available.



*Water main from Newport Pagnell High Street*

## WATER SUPPLY

As mentioned previously the supply of water for Newport Pagnell was the first major public works in the area. It was completed in 1886. The Fenny Stratford scheme was completed in 1893 and extended to cover Bletchley, Newton Longville, Simpson, and Woughton.

*16th June 1897.*

*Read letter from the Local Government Board refusing to sanction the loan of money for the provision of a wind motor at the Water Tower at Newport Pagnell. The engineer submitted that a wind motor would only be useful for a third of the time and therefore the reserve tank would have to be three times as big as usual.*

Other schemes followed, proposals for Woburn Sands and Hanslope were made in 1895 but neither were completed until 1911. From then until 1934 very little seems to have been done to improve supplies. In 1934 it was decided to have a comprehensive scheme for the district. The southern half was to be supplied from Birchmoor near Woburn and the northern half from Olney. The Olney scheme had previously supplied very limited quantities. These were still supplemented by a private scheme in Great Linford and another in Haversham. The Hanslope scheme still operated. This very important change in water supply methods was implemented between 1936 and 1940.

At first the supply was entirely domestic, so when farmers started taking large quantities during and after the war, the capacity of the mains was soon outstripped. Also there was the proposed village sewage schemes to consider so in May 1947 the Council undertook a water survey of the District. The outcome of this was that the Regional Scheme – often called ‘The Backbone Scheme’ – was devised. Pumping capacity at Birchmoor was to be increased by the sinking of additional wells and trunk mains would carry this water to most of the District. The Hanslope supply would be discontinued and Birchmoor and Olney would supply all the needs of the District.

During the War the Air Ministry had sunk additional boreholes at Olney to supply water for their vast war-time stores concealed in Salcey Forest. In 1947 the Council purchased these to improve the Olney capacity. In September 1945 the Great Linford private estate supply was taken over by the Council and in June 1949 the Haversham private supply was purchased.

The ‘Backbone Scheme’ took a step forward in July 1949 when Lemon & Blizzard were appointed Consultant Engineers. The sinking of the new borehole at Birchmoor was ‘let’ to Messrs. Geo Stow & Co. Ltd. in November 1950, the tender price being £5030. This was the start of a major enlargement of the Birchmoor source which took 12 years to complete. Supplies of water to Shenly Church End area had been a problem for many years; the situation was remedied in August 1951 by the construction of a link water main from Shenley Church End to the Bucks Water Board supply. The plans for the regional Water Scheme came under scrutiny when a Ministry of Housing & Local



Water pump Emberton

Government inquiry was held in January 1952 into the Council's application to borrow £129,700, the scheme was approved. The Council had agreed, in January 1948, to negotiate for a reservoir site at Bow Brickhill, and now that Ministry approval had been obtained, the scheme could go ahead. The tender for the pumping main to the new reservoir was let to Messrs. Biggs, Wall & Co. at a price of £23,158. While the 'Backbone Scheme' was developing the Council took the opportunity to clear water problems at Moulsoe which had been a black spot for over 50 years, and put in hand, in July 1952, a link water main between Ampthill Rural District Council's supply and the Newport Pagnell Rural District Council system near Moulsoe Old Wood. The cost was £4,000.

At last, in August 1954, the Council were ready to go out to tender for the Regional Water Supply scheme; the lowest tender was that of Messrs. Wimpey & Co. at £119,254 and work actually commenced in October 1954. It was fortunate for the Council that they had a contractor of such good standing: settlement caused a great number of leaks; in first tests a million gallons of water were lost. Many months were spent rectifying the trouble. In some sections every joint had to be excavated and consultants used what was then a new tracing technique: employing radioactive isotopes.

The completion of the scheme was, of course, delayed. It came into operation in mid 1956 and Messrs. Wimpey provided additional guarantees which, however, proved unnecessary, as the scheme was entirely successful.

The District now had a good water supply with adequate pressure. The water was very pure, being slightly acid, and needed very little treatment. It was taken over by the Buckinghamshire Water Board in 1960.

## HOUSING

Housing is the most personal service provided by the Council so it poses the most problems for Councillors. The needs are obvious, but the restrictions imposed by Government Policies result in a limited ability to provide for those needs. Even the problems of building are nothing compared with the problems of fair allocations and administration.

The first house ever built by a local authority in the area was a caretakers cottage at the Isolation Hospital. Built in 1906 it cost £173-7-0d. The first Council Houses built for general need in North Buckinghamshire were built by the Newport Pagnell Rural District Council at Loughton in 1913. They cost £225 each and were let at a rent of 3/6 per week. Before they were built enquiries were made as to how many people in the village would want a house at 3/6 per week. Twelve people said they would like a house but only eight were built. A competition was held for the best design, it was won by Mr. A. Wilson of Bradwell who was then a draughtsman in the railway works at Wolverton.

There were plans for houses to be built at Emberton, Hanslope, and other villages but the advent of the First World War 1914/1918 caused these plans to be abandoned. After the War the district was by no means prosperous and population was falling. Council house building re-started in 1920 with schemes for Hanslope, Emberton, North Crawley, Woburn Sands, Moulsoe and Newton Blossomville.

To improve housing and to make work the Council in 1924 commenced making lump sum subsidies for new private house building. In 1928 it started to give house improvement grants and in 1926 it purchased a few old properties and began putting them in order.

Building went on steadily if slowly in the inter-war period, land was cheap. The houses were needed for a mainly rural population, they had large gardens and the minimum of expenditure on paths and other site improvements. These large gardens were a blessing in disguise as after the 1939/45 war when land for housing became very costly, many new houses were built in the large mainly unused rear gardens



*Council houses at Loughton built in 1913*



*Council Houses at Loughton*



*Loughton*



*Old Bradwell*

with very considerable saving in overall rents. By 1945 the Council owned 300 houses.

The housing problem after the 1939/45 war was extremely acute, there were long waiting lists for every village. Materials were difficult to obtain and there were problems of water supply and drainage. Building went on as fast as conditions would allow, every builder in the area was kept busy.

Because of the housing shortage the Council was faced with the problem of squatters in the old army camps at Olney, Bow Brickhill and Sherington. In September 1946 the Council took the camps over and purchased the Prisoner of War camp at Sherington for temporary housing.

Since 1945, subject to the fast or slow economic policies of government, the Council has sought to build as many houses as possible. In recent years the problem has become more difficult with the rapid rise in costs and the consequential rise in rents. The quality of housing that any Council can build, quite apart from government controls, must be a reflection of the tenants ability to pay a comparative rent. To some extent it was reasonable to increase the rents of older houses by a disproportionate amount in order to keep rents of newer houses at a reasonable level. This policy has always been accepted by the Council.

However it could only be accepted as reasonably fair if the amenities of the older houses were improved to bring them more into line with new conditions. An extensive programme of modernisation has been followed since the 1950's. More than 450 houses have been modernised and even post-war houses have had considerable improvements made in recent years.

The Council always accepted the principle of house improvement grants for private housing. In the post-war period it has offered over 1,000 grants, both standard and discretionary. In recent years, however, speculators would buy any country property in any condition and anticipate a handsome profit after the improvements. The Council has therefore had to exercise its discretion and it has required the wisdom of Solomon to distinguish between the genuine saving of a property and a speculation.

Since 1953 when the first Council House was sold at



*Shelton Court Woburn Sands*





Clifton Court Olney

Bow Brickhill, the Council had adopted a policy of selling Council houses believing that in a rural area most people occupied the same house for most of their lifetime. It was argued that the stock of houses to rent was best increased by selling the houses and using the money to build more. As the cost of housebuilding rose rapidly this argument lost its validity. In any case only very few houses were sold.

In Olney, Sherington, Castlethorpe and Bow Brickhill the Council purchased land, provided roads and services, and sold individual plots. None were sold to developers or speculative builders. District ratepayers were given preference in the sale of the plots. The experiment was very successful and as a result more than 100 people were able to build a house for themselves and to their own design.

The provision of accommodation for older people has been given a great deal of attention and bungalows have been built in many of the villages.

The Council is very proud of the high standard it was able to achieve in the provision of *sheltered accommodation* at Clifton Court Olney and Shelton Court Woburn Sands – both were opened in 1971. Rents, without rates but including heating and warden supervision, of these were, bedsitter £3.42, and one-bedroom flats £3.98 per week.

During its life the Council has built 888 houses, 223 bungalows, 106 bed-sitter/flats and acquired 20 other properties. Housing problems in a rural area are quite different from an urban area. In a town people accept the idea of moving from one part of the town to another more readily. Most village people prefer to remain in the village where the family has often lived for generations. Each village tends to regard council-owned property as a village asset and the council have encouraged this attitude. After all it tends to strengthen the community spirit.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

Prior to 1939 'scavenging' as it was called, was a Parish Council responsibility and any help given by the District Council was charged to the Parish concerned. Most Parishes employed a man on contract — often with a horse and cart — and had their own rubbish tip. When these duties were transferred to the District Council it was possible to introduce a comprehensive scheme with more suitable vehicles. By 1948 the Council was operating a fortnightly collection service over almost all of the District. It also had a legacy of a number of parish tips. One by one these were filled, covered with soil and returned to agriculture. A worked out gravel pit at Stoke Goldington was leased and this gave the Council tipping capacity for many years to come.

In 1963 the Council was one of the earliest Rural District Councils to introduce a weekly collection. Paper sacks for refuse were introduced over the whole district in 1967 and these were later replaced with plastic sacks at a saving of some £2,000 per annum.



North Crawley

The dumping of refuse on roadsides and in fields had in recent years become quite a problem, which was dealt with in two ways. It was agreed to introduce a *heavy refuse* collection in every village at least twice a year and to pick-up any refuse illegally dumped. The Council would prosecute any known offenders. It was further agreed that the Council would provide litter containers and collect litter from road-side lay-bys, the Highway Authority sharing the cost.

With the changing pattern of refuse collection and the greater degree of modernisation it was found desirable to close down the Olney and Woburn depots and to centralise all operations at Newport Pagnell. Land was purchased adjacent to the Newport Urban District Council depot in anticipation of the two Councils operating a joint service some time in the future. The layout and buildings for the depot were designed by Mr. Sealey who was then the Engineer and it was opened in 1961. It is ironical that the joint service will not come until both Councils are closed down!

The Council has operated a bonus scheme for refuse collections for many years. It started on a *do-it-yourself* exercise. Each refuse vehicle had a four man crew: it happened that a man left one team and his workmates said that three of them would do the same work as the four had done if they could each have a quarter of the mans wages that were saved. The arrangement worked satisfactorily and it was extended to the other crews when other employees left.

The next advance was a scheme devised by the Surveyors Department which worked well until the ministry compelled local authorities using bonus schemes to employ professional work-study staff. The Council chose to employ consultants and although the scheme was eventually a considerable success, the Surveyors Department had a lot of work in the early stages ironing out anomalies.

The final stage has been the re-organisation of the collection service and bonus schemes to merge with the new Milton Keynes Borough Council service.

## HIGHWAYS

When the Council took office in 1895 it took over responsibility for highways. The minutes show that the Council built the bridge over the brook between Broughton and Milton Keynes, in conjunction with the Mercers Company they also built the bridge over the brook between Bradwell and Bradwell Abbey.

In the same year Shenley Parish Council made the bold suggestion that the District Council should purchase a steam roller — this was not agreed.

The highway duties must have seemed very onerous to the Councillors for in 1896 a proposition was submitted asking the Bucks County Council to take over the roads. An amendment was submitted:—

March 1896 Mr. R. Wylie moved *That the Council go back to the old method whereby each parish had the power to appoint a capable ratepayer to oversee its own roads other than the main roads.*

This was not accepted and the original motion was adopted. The County Council however replied that they had no power to take over the roads. Later in the year Mr. W. H. Smith was appointed Surveyor of Highways for the district



*London Road Loughton*

and the Council agreed to purchase 4,740 tons of granite at an approximate cost of £1,770 — approximately 7/6d per ton.

Mechanical transport had arrived in North Bucks for in 1897 Messrs. Phipps & Co., brewers of Northampton had been accused of allowing an engine to travel on the roads at an excessive speed. In the same year the Cyclists Touring Club wrote to the Council to complain of hedge trimmings left on the roadside.

At Christmas in 1901 it was agreed to grant the roadmen 2d each extra per day for two weeks. Unfortunately Mr. Smith the surveyor was surcharged 2/3d in connection with these payments as the legality was questioned by the Local Government Board.

The Council then maintained 105 miles of roads on which it spent annually £3,400 and the dual role of Councillor/Poor Law Guardians was made clear in the Surveyors report when he referred to the Workhouse inmates breaking two hundred tons of granite for road repairs.

It was not until 1921 that the Council caught up with Shenley Parish Councils idea. In that year it was agreed to hire a steam roller for 36/- per day. Not until then would the roads be at all level and there is no doubt they were not much more than the lanes of to-day, often with grass growing up the middle. In 1923 considerable work was done on the roads at Woburn Sands in order to relieve unemployment.

By 1928 the Council was spending £10,000 a year on roads but in 1930 it ceased to be a highway authority and these duties were taken over by the County Council

## PLANNING

The District Council had been involved with the County Council in setting-up a Planning Organisation as early as 1930. In 1947 the Town and Country Planning Act was passed and a much more elaborate organisation was required. Delegated planning powers were granted to the Council by the Buckinghamshire County Council and these have applied ever since.

In the next fifteen years the steady development of the towns and villages in the area was controlled under these powers. Then in 1963 the County Council published its Review of Development Plan. It was known that the severe restrictions on North Buckinghamshire development, caused by the need to avoid drainage into the Ouse, was about to be lifted. The building of the Graffam Water reservoir made available a substantial water supply without taking it from the river west of Bedford.

Basically the Plan envisaged the building of a new city for a quarter of a million and at the same time allowing carefully controlled limited expansion in certain other towns and villages in the area. This new city plan was made famous by its proposal to have a free monorail form of transport and to discourage the use of cars within the city. Residential development was to be of high density, 15 dwellings to the acre, based on a patio system rather than high rise flats.

The Rural District Council believed that the Plan was designed to safeguard the Chiltern Hills areas of the County from the pressure of a population move from London. A meeting in March 1964 welcomed the plan and congratulated those who conceived it. The City was to be developed by a joint enterprise of County Council and private capital. It was thought that this might produce democratic control without undue burden on the rates.

The 'Pooley Plan' as the County Review came to be called was followed by a Bletchley U.D.C. Plan aimed at expanding the town of Bletchley. The Council did not support this plan.

Finally, the Government proposed a designated area for a new city to include much of the Rural District and the towns



*Emberton*

of Bletchley and Wolverton. When the proposed Designated Area was considered the Council by a small majority decided to oppose it. The method of compensation for land was not then fully understood. It was felt that the loss of the land to farming whilst not being in the best interests of the nation, could also create hardship to farmers and farmworkers. Members were also acutely aware of flooding problems in the Ouse Valley and thought that the building of the city would aggravate the problem.

Eventually an area was designated, a Development Corporation set up, and Councillor R. Bellchambers who was the Chairman of the Councils Planning Committee was appointed to its Board. When this stage was reached the Council realised that its first duty was to safeguard the existing population as far as possible but it was senseless to oppose the development. It therefore adopted a policy of co-operation with the Corporation but this did not prevent it opposing the Corporation on particular issues when it felt that the 'locals' were not getting a fair deal. The Council in particular welcomed the efforts of the Corporation to provide amenities in advance of incoming population and

their willingness to help local groups financially to prepare themselves for this work.

The County Council in co-operation with the Rural District Council drew up plans for the villages of Olney, Hanslope, Castlethorpe, North Crawley, Stoke Goldington, Lavendon & Sherington. The initial proposals for the town of Olney came first in 1963. In every case the proposals were first explained to the Parish Councils and then to public meetings. Questions and criticisms were encouraged. In some cases there was disappointment that development was for housing only, it was felt that some small, light industry could be encouraged in certain villages.

In Olney allowance was made for an industrial site of 13.3 acres. The land was owned by the Parish Council, this was purchased by the District Council who provided roads and services and then sold off in small plots. This has been a most successful enterprise for all concerned. It is extremely difficult to achieve a balance of development and preservation of amenity in village planning. There is no doubt that the Pooley Plan for the villages gave a substantial foundation for this work.

Village Planning is slow and rather tedious work, it is negative, rather like shaping a tree, one cuts away unwanted growth and hopes that something will shoot in the right place so that it can be encouraged.

In Planning a village, the only opinions which are of any real value, come from those who really understand that village. It demands a completely different approach to planning a town. Over the last twenty years a great deal of time has been spent in this work. Every effort has been made to make the public aware of the reasoning behind the proposals. The Council has sought to spread the idea of public participation and involvement in the improvement of its environment, it hopes this will continue.

## LEISURE

### Emberton Park

When planning permission was given for the extraction of gravel near Emberton it was against the wishes of the Council and members were most anxious that it should not become a permanent scar in the Ouse Valley.

Control of gravel workings was not as full as now but the Council was able to impose a number of conditions which would to some extent tidy-up the site at the completion of the extraction. Workings ceased in 1962 but by 1964 the company had not complied with the planning conditions. After numerous discussions the Company agreed in 1965 to sell the whole site to the Council for a very reasonable figure – £24,000 and leave it to the Council to restore the land.

Many ratepayers thought the Council mad to purchase and there was considerable opposition to any scheme. In 1965 a Parks Committee was formed and with the help of the County Council a comprehensive long term scheme of development was prepared. Government grants were not then available and the Council agreed to spend a 2½d rate in the first year – this produced the magnificent sum of £4,000 plus any income from the use of the site.

The very bold decision was taken that it must be a Country Park – amenity must take precedence over profit. There would be no motor boats or a fair-ground or anything that would disturb the peace of the valley.

In a very raw state Emberton Park was opened to the public on 5th June, 1965. Almost all the work of preparation had been done by the Engineers department. Some specialist equipment was hired for particular jobs. But by using existing lorries, machines, and men, a great deal of money was saved. A separate parks department was not set-up and all administration was done by existing staffs. Indeed, even the gatemen were and still are existing employees prepared to work overtime.

The decision was taken to put a simple road round the

Park so that cars could go anywhere. The largest sailing lake was leased to a private sailing club. The idea of a good-class all the year round restaurant was rejected as not being in keeping with the basic ideas of the scheme. Small areas were allocated for childrens play areas, another lake was made available for casual sailing or boating. Some areas were left completely natural in order to preserve the wild life – particularly the water fowl – living there.

It was decided that, however long it took, whatever was done should be to a high standard. The toilet blocks were expensive items and the work was proposed at a time of severe restriction in spending. However the government saw the wisdom of the reasoning and gave sanction.

The Park was the first Countryside Park to gain recognition by the Countryside commission and some grants have been received. Now, nearly nine years later almost all of the work envisaged in the original plan is completed. The work of the Council has been rewarded by a Countryside Commission Award presented by the Duke of Edinburgh and another presented by the Sand and Gravel Association for the restoration of gravel pits.

Visitors from all over England and three Government Ministers have visited the Park to examine the work done. It is now used as an example by Government Departments to show people how derelict land can be reclaimed and provide leisure facilities.

The income from car parking, fishing, camping and caravan sites has now reached the point where income breaks even with costs. What is perhaps equally important, local people and the many visitors from over a wide area recognise what the Council have done in providing in a natural surrounding a water based leisure country park that no one will dare to change.

### **The Stantonbury Leisure Centre**

During its existence the Parks Committee also sought to extend the provision of other leisure facilities. It had tried on many occasions to arrange for the dual use of school playing areas.



*Emberton Park*

When the Council was asked to take a part in the provision of a Leisure Centre as part of the School Campus at Stantonbury many worries were expressed as to the financial viability. The first rough estimate was for £480,000 and the cost being shared between the County Council, the Development Corporation and the Rural District Council. Designs to provide the necessary public and schools provision were eventually agreed in May 1973 but by then costs had risen to an estimated cost of £700,000. This would be met by £450,000 from the Rural District Council, £120,000 from the County Council and £130,000 from the Development Corporation. Running costs to be shared by the Rural District Council and the County Council on the basis of user.

In order to get the fullest possible use of the provision and to link it with the use of the adjacent schools and theatre the management structure was most important. After further discussions a structure was agreed for the management of all facilities, that was unlike any other school management organisation in the country but it will provide for maximum involvement by the community in the schools and vice-versa.

## Woughton Sports Ground

This is another project involving the Rural District Council and the Milton Keynes Development Corporation. It will provide a public Sports Field and provision for the population now noticeably growing in the Woughton area. The first meetings to plan the scheme were held in 1970 and work on the sports ground is now well advanced.

## Village Facilities

The Stantonbury and Woughton projects created a situation where the Council was providing facilities in the Milton Keynes area but facilities outside the new city were having to be financed by the Parish Councils. This was obviously unfair and in order to put other villages on a more equal footing the Council agreed to offer a grant to Parish recreational projects. Where a Parish Council was uncertain of the viability of a scheme the Rural District Council offered a £100 grant for a feasibility study, 48 grants for village recreation facilities have been made and others are being considered.

The Council has been a member of the Eastern Authorities Orchestral Association since its inception. The Association was formed to bring London or other national orchestras into the smaller halls in the provinces. The Rural District Council has also made an annual donation to the Northampton Repertory Theatre for many years.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

- 1835 The Newport Pagnell Union was formed comprising 45 parishes and the first meeting of the Board of Guardians held on 29th September 1835.
- 1875 The Board of Guardians of the Newport Pagnell Union becomes also the Rural Sanitary Authority.
- 1894 The Rural District of Newport Pagnell was established and comprised the parishes of:—
- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Astwood          | Newport Pagnell     |
| Bletchley        | Newton Blossomville |
| Bradwell         | Newton Longville    |
| Bradwell Abbey   | North Crawley       |
| Bow Brickhill    | Oney                |
| Great Brickhill  | Oney Park           |
| Little Brickhill | Ravenstone          |
| Broughton        | Shenley Church End  |
| Cold Brafild     | Sherington          |
| Castlethorpe     | Simpson             |
| Chicheley        | Stantonbury         |
| Clifton Reynes   | Stoke Goldington    |
| Emberton         | Tyringham &         |
| Fenny Stratford  | Filgrave            |
| Gayhurst         | Walton              |
| Hanslope         | Warrington          |
| Hardmead         | Water Eaton         |
| Haversham        | Wavendon            |
| Lathbury         | Woburn Sands        |
| Lavendon         | Weston Underwood    |
| Great Linford    | Willen              |
| Little Linford   | Great Woolstone     |
| Loughton         | Little Woolstone    |
| Milton Keynes    | Woughton.           |
| Moulsoe          |                     |
- When first elected the council had 48 members, nine were parsons and what was then unusual one member was a lady.
- 1895 (June 5th) The Parishes of Fenny Stratford, Simpson and Bletchley were transferred to constitute the

- Urban District of Fenny Stratford. Bletchley Parish Council objected but was overruled.
- 1897 The parish of Newport Pagnell transferred to form the Urban District of Newport Pagnell.
- 1918 "That part of the parish of Bradwell north of the towing path of the canal" transferred to join the Wolverton Rural District which was then formed into the Urban District of Wolverton and Stony Stratford.
- 1923 114 acres of Bradwell to the south of the canal transferred to the Wolverton U.D.C.
- 1934 Newton Longville and Water Eaton parishes transferred to Bletchley U.D.C.  
Great Brickhill parish transferred to Wing R.D.C.
- 1968 Minor boundary changes affecting a few houses on the Bedfordshire boundary at Aspley Guise and Woburn Sands.
- 1974 (1st April) The whole of Newport Pagnell Rural District, Bletchley, Newport Pagnell and Wolverton Urban District with a small part of Winslow Rural District merge to form the Borough of Milton Keynes.



## The Armorial Bearings of the Newport Pagnell Rural District Council



The Grant of Arms and the Chairmans Jewel and Chain of Office were given to the Council by Mrs Mary Byam Grounds in memory of her late husband Lt.Colonel N.B.C. Byam Grounds.

By Letters Patent dated 10th May 1957 the College of Arms granted armorial bearings to the Council.

The bearings portray a number of the features of the District. There is a wave for the Ouse and its tributaries, 'Coppers Oak', and a Roman Eagle to stand for the Roman influence in the area. The crosiers in gold refer to the religious foundations at Bradwell, Lavendon, and Ravenstone. There is a wall to represent brick making and a bull for the leather making industry. There are ears of wheat for agriculture and a lace pillow.

The motto **Fresh Courage Take** is from one of William Cowpers Olney hymns. The arms and seal, and Chairmans Insignia on which they appear, were designed by Mr. H. Ellis Tomlinson, Heraldic Advisor.



NEWPORT PAGNELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCIL

1894	J.R. WILMER
1904	REVD. J.T. ATHAWES
1915	GEORGE TAYLOR, J.P.,
1925	LT. COL. J. WILLIAMS, M.C., B.A.,
1928	FRANCIS W. COALES
1933	THOMAS JORDAN, J.P.,
1934	LT. COL. J.P. WYNESS, J.P.,
1951	LT. COL. N.B.C. BYAM GROUNDS
1953	GENERAL H. BLOUNT, D.S.O.,
1955	S.W. LORD, J.P.,
1957	EDMUND GURNEY
1959	C. HUTTON
1961	J. STANLEY GOSS
1963	THE REVD. H. SPARLING, M.C.,
1965	R.G. BELLCHAMBERS
1967	J.H. BAXTER
1969	A. SNAITH
1971	E. HOLDOM
1973	F. WATKISS

PARISHES WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA OF  
THE NEWPORT PAGNELL RURAL DISTRICT  
WHEN FORMED IN 1894.  
LIST OF ELECTED RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS  
WHO WERE ALSO GUARDIANS BY VIRTUE OF  
THEIR OFFICE AND POPULATION

PARISH		1891 POPULATION
Astwood	George Brightly	187
Bletchley	Rev. William Bennitt	456
Bradwell	Robert Wylie	
and	Isabella Edward	2915
Bradwell Abbey	Rev. K.C. Bailey	
Brickhill, Bow	William Hartwell	464
Brickhill, Great	James Curtis	522
Brickhill, Little	Rev. W.B. Banting	312
Broughton	Samuel Syratt	122
Cold Brafied	George B. Whitworth	80
Castlethorpe	Joseph Pike	441
Chicheley	William Whitnall	180
Clifton Reynes	James West Scorer	170
Emberton	William Hawkins	505
	Henry Samuel Smith	
Fenny Stratford	Thomas George Kirby	2614
	Edward Martin Holdom	
Gayhurst	Joseph W. Townsend	97
Hanslope	John Rose	
	George Simpson	1489
Hardmead	Rev. Joseph Tarver	90
Haversham	William Scott	224
Lathbury	John Wilson Adkins	146
Lavendon	Robert Battams	654
Linford, Great	Rev. S. H. Williams	481
Linford, Little	George Tayler	70
Loughton	Rev. J. T. Athawes	348
Milton Keynes	John Taylor	207
Moulsoe	Joseph E. Whiting	214
	John R. Wilmer	
	Joseph C. Coales	3788

Newport Pagnell	William B. Shakeshaft	
	Alfred Bullard	
Newton Blossomville	Alfred E. Skevington	191
Newton Longville	David Young	415
North Crawley	James H. Hatton	622
Olney	J.C. Hipwell	2399
and	Thomas Longland	
Olney Park	Thomas Biggs	10
Petsoe Manor	—	—
Ravenstone	William G. Eyles	300
Shenley Church End	Rev. Edgar A. Milne	180
Sherrington	Wellesley Taylor	566
Simpson	T.E. Rowland	727
Stantonbury		29
Stoke Goldington	E. Smith	767
Tyringham & Filgrave	Jas. C. H. Robinson	155
Walton	David Cook	93
Warrington	Joseph Howson	69
Water Eaton	Philip Coleman	241
Wavendon	Frederick W. Down	
and	William H. Inwood	
Woburn Sands		1282
Weston Underwood	William Stephen Stewart	325
Willen	Henry W. Whiting	86
Woolstone, Great	William Lenton	80
Wollstone, Little	Arthur E. Harris	83
Woughton	Rev. F.F. Field	208

PARISHES WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA OF  
THE NEWPORT PAGNELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
IN 1974

LIST OF COUNCILLORS,  
DATE THEY WERE FIRST ELECTED AND POPULATION

PARISH	PARISH	Population	First
		1973	Elected
Astwood	Mrs. O.E. King	153	1970
Bradwell & Bradwell	W.C. Daniels	325	1968
Abbey			
Brickhill, Bow	F.C. Odell	672	1968
Brickhill, Little	E. Holdom	322	1955
Broughton	G. Williams	68	1964
Cold Brafield	M.E. Farrer	85	1950
Castlethorpe	B.C. Tapp	528	1965
Chicheley	G.W. Fleet	115	1966
Clifton Reynes	B. Newman	109	1972
Emberton & Petsoe	G. Mann	500	1970
Manor			
Gayhurst	W.G. Clarke	50	1967
Hanslope	Mrs. W. Waterfield		
	Mrs. L. Woodall	1436	1972
Hardmead	Mrs. O.E. King	78	1970
Haversham cum Little	E.W. Turner	801	1969
Linford			
Lathbury	W.G. Clarke	134	1967
Lavendon	R.C. Horwood	723	1960
Linford, Great &	R.E.W. Vanderplank	262	1970
Stantonbury		14	
Loughton	A. Snaith	524	1959
Milton Keynes	G. Williams	155	1964
Moulsoe	T.W. Young	245	1969
Newton Blossomville	B. Newman	164	1972
North Crawley	Miss A.E. Chase	397	1958
Olney and	L.E. Fairey		1963
Olney Park	W.G. Pebody	2747	1970
	S.F. Morgan		1959
Ravenstone	F.W. Foster	181	1972

Shenley Church End	*H.J. Hancock	192	1962
Sherington	G.W. Fleet	655	1966
Stoke Goldington	W.G. Clarke	434	1967
Filgrave and Tyringham	A. Eley	249	1956
Walton	M.H. Gow	114	1971
Warrington	A.J. Cony	35	1964
Wavendon	R. Locker	791	1964
Weston Underwood	F.W. Foster	186	1972
Woburn Sands	J.T. Fryer		1971
	C.R.E. Phillips	2046	1970
	F.J.G. Watkiss		1960
Wollstone cum Willen	R.G. Bellchambers	142	1948
Woughton	M.H. Gow	122	1971

\* Resigned 1973.



- |    |                          |    |                          |    |                                       |
|----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1  | R. Locker                | 11 | A. Mann <i>Treasurer</i> | 21 | A. Snaith                             |
| 2  | R. Dunbabin <i>Clerk</i> | 12 | J.T. Fryer               | 22 | Mrs. W. Waterfield                    |
| 3  | G. Mann                  | 13 | E.W. Turner              | 23 | T.W. Young                            |
| 4  | M.E. Farrer              | 14 | S.F. Morgan              | 24 | R.C. Horwood                          |
| 5  | Miss A.E. Chase          | 15 | F.J.G. Watkiss           | 25 | W.G. Clarke                           |
| 6  | R.G. Bellchambers        | 16 | Mrs. L. Woodall          | 26 | A.J. Cony                             |
| 7  | Mrs. O.E. King           | 17 | W.C. Daniels             | 27 | P. Jones <i>Engineer and Surveyor</i> |
| 8  | G.W. Fleet               | 18 | R.E.W. Vanderplank       | 28 | W.G. Pebody                           |
| 9  | E. Holdom                | 19 | B. Newman                | 29 | A. Eley                               |
| 10 | L.E. Fairey              | 20 | G. Williams              | 30 | F.C. Odell                            |



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