

Route A – Bushmead/ Stopsley Common

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A1 Estate Centre

Bushmead Community Hub and estate was built around 1990 on former farm land.

A2 Ancient Path



A3 Waterhall Farm

Buildings were identified in this area in 1887, and Waterhall Farm was still farmland in 1950.

A4 Common Farm

Was one of several farms in the area and was an outlying building of Manor Farm.

A5 Oosley Hill Sunken Lane

Sunken Lanes sit below the general level of the surrounding land, formed by the passage of people, vehicles, animals and water.

A6 Lynchets

A feature of ancient field systems, earth terraces found on the side of the hill.

A7 Hay Wood

County wildlife site

A8 Chalk Pits

The 1887 OS map shows Chalk Pits by Bradgers Hill alongside a lime kiln. This area is now chalk grasslands which supports local wildlife.

A9 Stopsley Common Farm

Bushmead estate is built on land that was once part of Stopsley Common Farm. The farm house was built around 1870 by the Putteridge Estate.

A10 Dobbins Farm

This was another farm building within the same area as Common Farm and Stopsley Common Farm and is now within the Bushmead Estate.

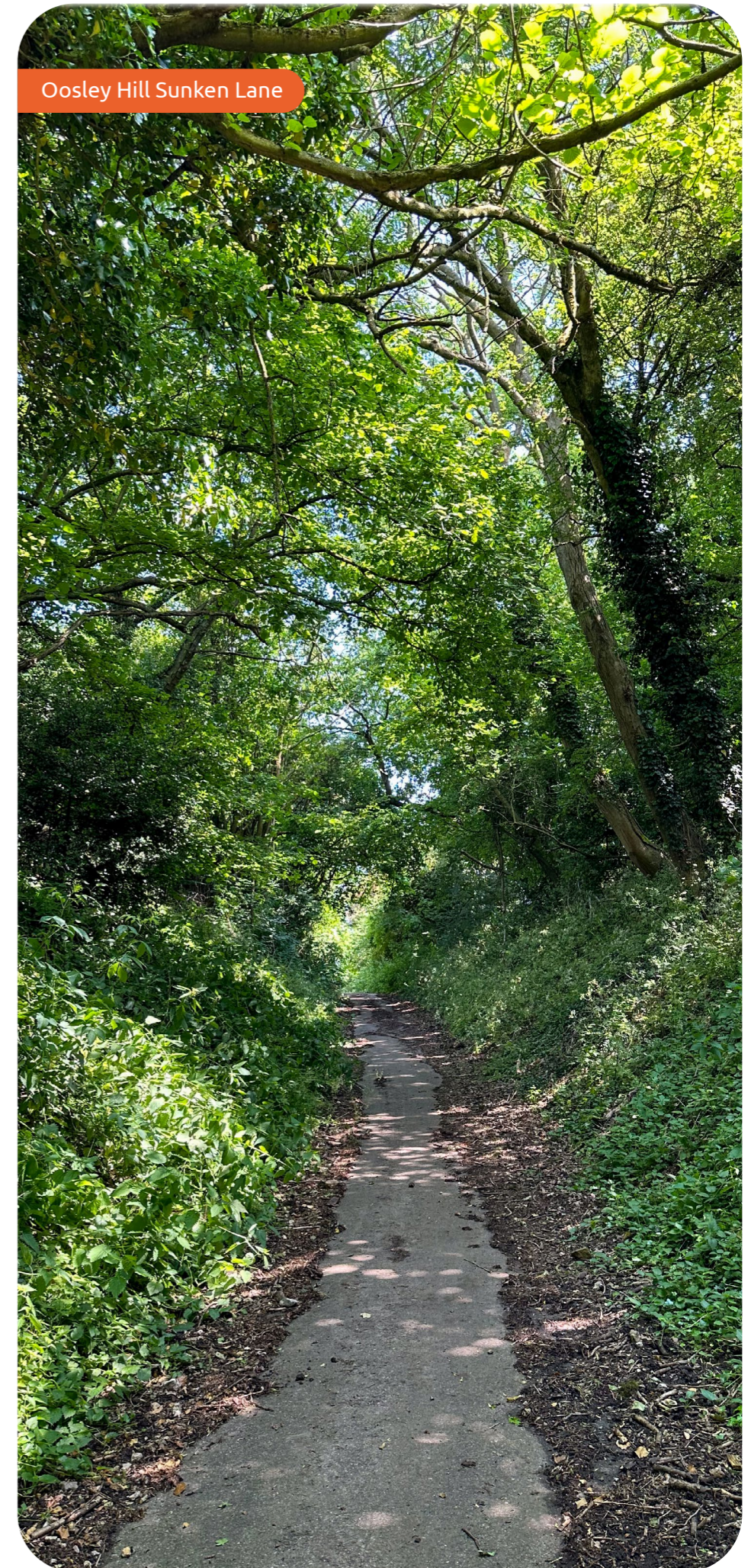
A11 Dancers Farm

While not named on the map, there is evidence of buildings in this area from at least 1887. By 1938 the land opposite was used for the site of a new school.

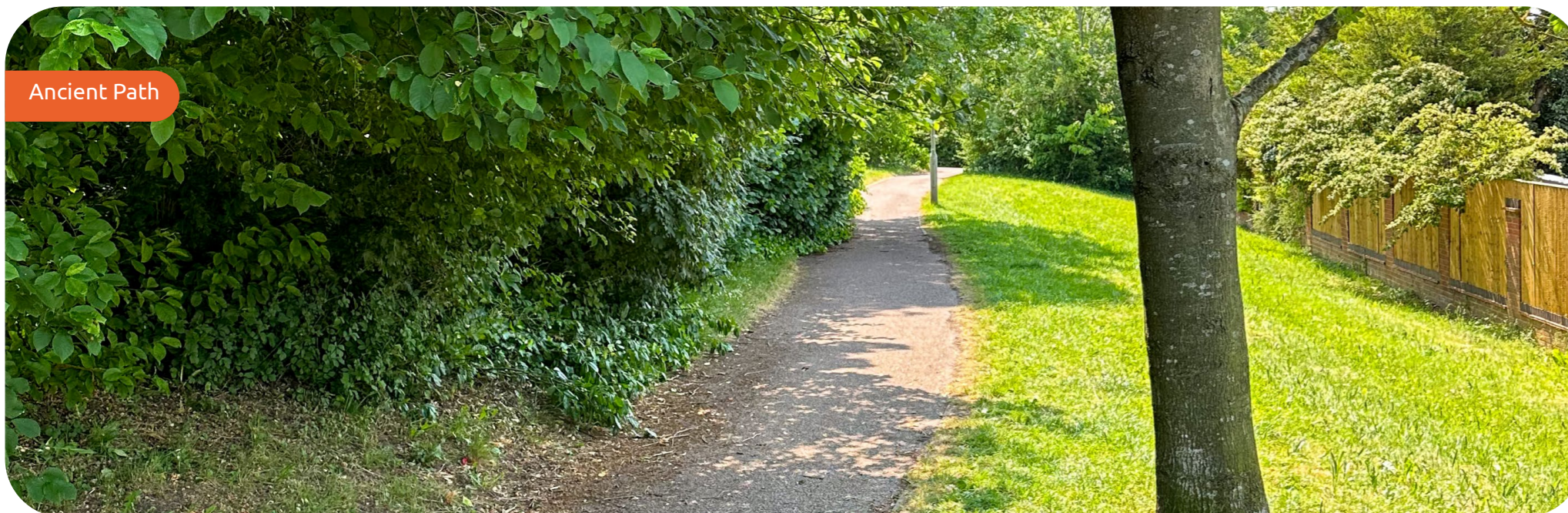
A12 Luton Sixth Form College

The college was built in 1938 as the new site for Luton Modern School, changing its name in 1944 to Luton Grammar School. In 1966 it became the first sixth form college in the UK.

Oosley Hill Sunken Lane



Ancient Path





Route B – Leagrave

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B1 Site of Three Horseshoes Pub

This pub is in the pub records from 1869, and the Three Horse Shoes pub sign is now displayed on the roundabout opposite the site of the pub.

B2 Former Blacksmith

The smithy is recorded on the 1880 OS map next to the Three Horse Shoes pub.

B3 Marsh Farmhouse

This is the site of the former Leagrave Marsh Farm, and is now the location of Marsh Farm Community House and Outreach.

B4 Wartime Nissan Hut

Nissen Huts were first produced in 1916 and were prefabricated buildings used for various functions including accommodation, churches and bomb stores.

B5 Source of the River Lea

This is a natural spring (known as 'five springs') in the north west of Wauluds Bank, which forms the source of the River Lea and travels down into the Olympic Park in London.

B6 Wauluds Bank

A Neolithic earthworks dating from 3000BC. It is a possible Neolithic Henge and forms the shape of a D.

B7 Neville's

In 1875 two brothers, Thomas and Edward Neville, started working for themselves as T & E Neville as builders, joiners and undertakers. In 1953 the company purchased Common Farm and the funeral part of the business relocated to here in 1967.

B8 Leagrave Railway Station

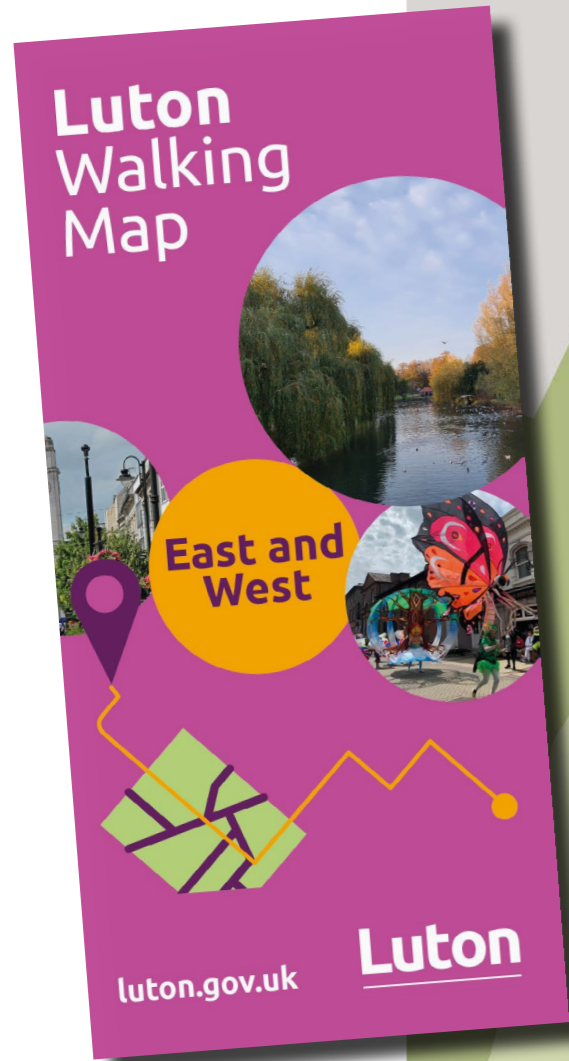
The station was built by the Midland Railway in 1868 on the eastern side of Leagrave Village as part of the extension to St. Pancras line.

Wauluds Bank



Marsh Farmhouse





Route C – Stopsley Village

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C1 Stopsley High School

On the site of Stopsley High School was Bury Farm that was demolished in 1959. The barns were used by Stopsley High School as a Field Studies Centre.

C2 Old Post Office

In Saint Thomas Rd there is a distinctive house built in August 1861. It was a post office on the right side and store on the left side. Letters arrived in 1885 from the new Cheapside Post Office. They were all delivered on foot at first but later by bicycle.

C3 Stopsley Baptist Church

Stopsley Baptist Church had its first congregation meeting in 1815 in a private house. In 1829 there was a collection for candles to pay for the meeting to be lit in the evening service.

C4 War Memorial

The main communal well was on Chapel Green with a wooden housing was sealed by a stone slab in 1901 and is now covered by the War Memorial, which was unveiled in 1921.

C5 The Sportsman

Stopsley's oldest building. The Methodist church used to be next door but has since been demolished.

C6 Stopsley Primary School

There are two air raid shelters under Stopsley Primary School still used by the Fire Brigade for training purposes.



C7 St Thomas' Church

St. Thomas's Anglican Church was built in 1862. Stopsley as in the rest of Luton has several nonconformist chapels.

C8 C9 Stopsley House

The first resident doctor was in 1936. The most well-known doctor was Doctor Garrett who expanded the practise. Current older residents still have many fond memories of him.

C10 Jansel House

Jansel House was built in 1959. The building served to bring the scattered offices of HC James builders under one roof. Sell builders partnership – hence JAN-SEL.

C11 James Dwyer Memorial

A simple memorial to the famous local historian opposite the Vale Cemetery.

C12 Former Stopsley National School

There was no provision for education in Stopsley prior to 1858. The national school was sited on Swift's Green, with a walled playground.

C13 Thatched Cottage

C14 Manor Farm

Manor Farm was built in 1870 and occupied the site of Hayes Manor that had stood there 500 years. By the middle of the 19th century Stopsley Common Farm was constructed as a set of outbuildings for a local family to manages their estates.

