



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING & WATCHING BRIEF:
NEWTON BARN
LAVENDON MILL
OLNEY
MILTON KEYNES**

on behalf of Mrs Alicia Cavanagh



Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA

January 2007

ASC: 696/ONB/2

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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	ONB	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	696
<i>Event No:</i>	982	<i>Accession No:</i>	2005.137
<i>County:</i>	Milton Keynes Unitary Authority		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Olney		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Lavendon		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 9058 5248		
<i>Present use:</i>	Agricultural barns		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Conversion to residential use		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	02/02094/FUL		
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<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	11.07.2005 – 04.01.2007		
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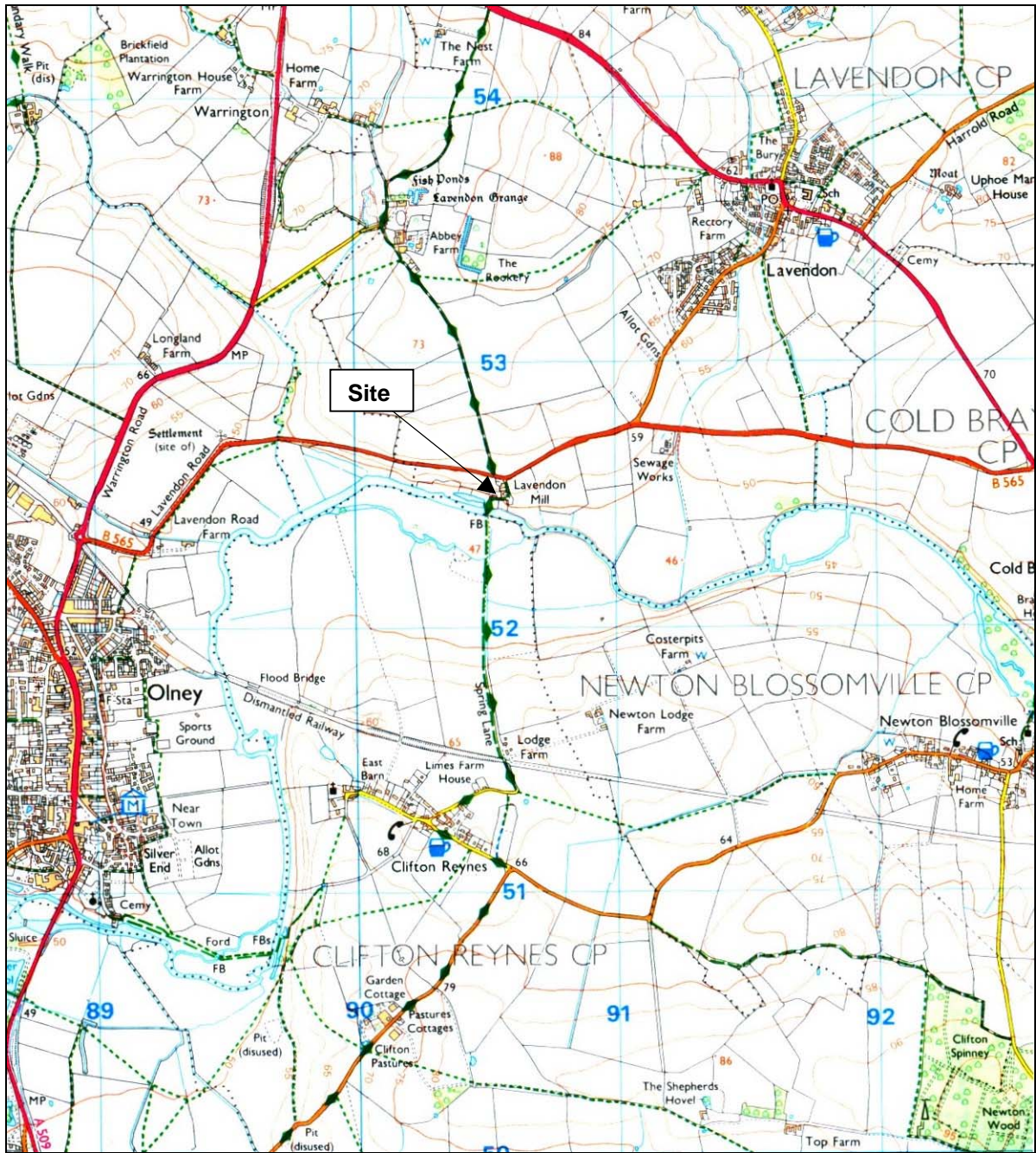


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In July 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Newton Barn, Lavendon Mill, Olney, Milton Keynes in response to proposals for the conversion of buildings on the site. Newton Barn is a three bayed, aisleless barn built of Blisworth Limestone under a corrugated tin roof. It stands in an elevated position immediately to the north of the River Ouse.

The architectural features of the barn suggest that it was built in the early 18th century. It would appear from the cartographic evidence that the mill went into decline in the late 19th century, when the structures adjacent to Newton Barn were demolished. The barn was converted to animal shelters and subsequently vehicle storage in the 20th century.

The lack of any surviving foundations or rubble from the earlier buildings to the east of the barn may be either due to their complete removal during demolition, or that the buildings were of a more superficial constructional form that would have left little in the archaeological record.

The evidence from the watching brief, which was undertaken in 2006, suggests that there had been several episodes of ground disturbance, including terracing to the south of the property. This is likely to have destroyed any evidence for earlier human activity on the site.

1 Introduction

1.1 In July 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Newton Barn, Lavendon Mill, Olney, Milton Keynes (NGR SP 9058 5248: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Alicia Cavanagh, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse 2005), and two briefs (Giggins 2005a & b) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), Milton Keynes Council, by their archaeological advisor (AA). The relevant planning application reference is 02/02094/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16* (PPG15 & PPG16), in response to proposals for the conversion of buildings on the site. This will include the construction of a dwelling within the shell of the barn and the renovation of the barn walls. A freestanding garage, accessed by a new drive, is proposed to stand to the east of the barn.

1.3 *Location*

The site is located within the parish of Lavendon at NGR SP 9058 5248 (Fig. 1) It lies c.2km to the north east of the town of Olney, on the south side of the B565 Lavendon Road. Access to the site is from Lavendon Road. The site comprises a detached barn and adjoining garden/yard areas to the east of Lavendon Mill House (Fig 2).

1.4 *Description*

The building is a three bayed, aisleless barn built of Blisworth Limestone under a corrugated tin roof. It stands in an elevated position immediately to the north of the river Ouse.

1.5 *Geology & Topography*

The site lies on an elevated position above the River Ouse around 50m OD. The natural soils of the area belong to the Moreton Complex. They consist of “*well drained calcareous clayey and fine loamy soils over limestone, in places shallow and brashy. Some deeper slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (Soil Survey 1983).*”

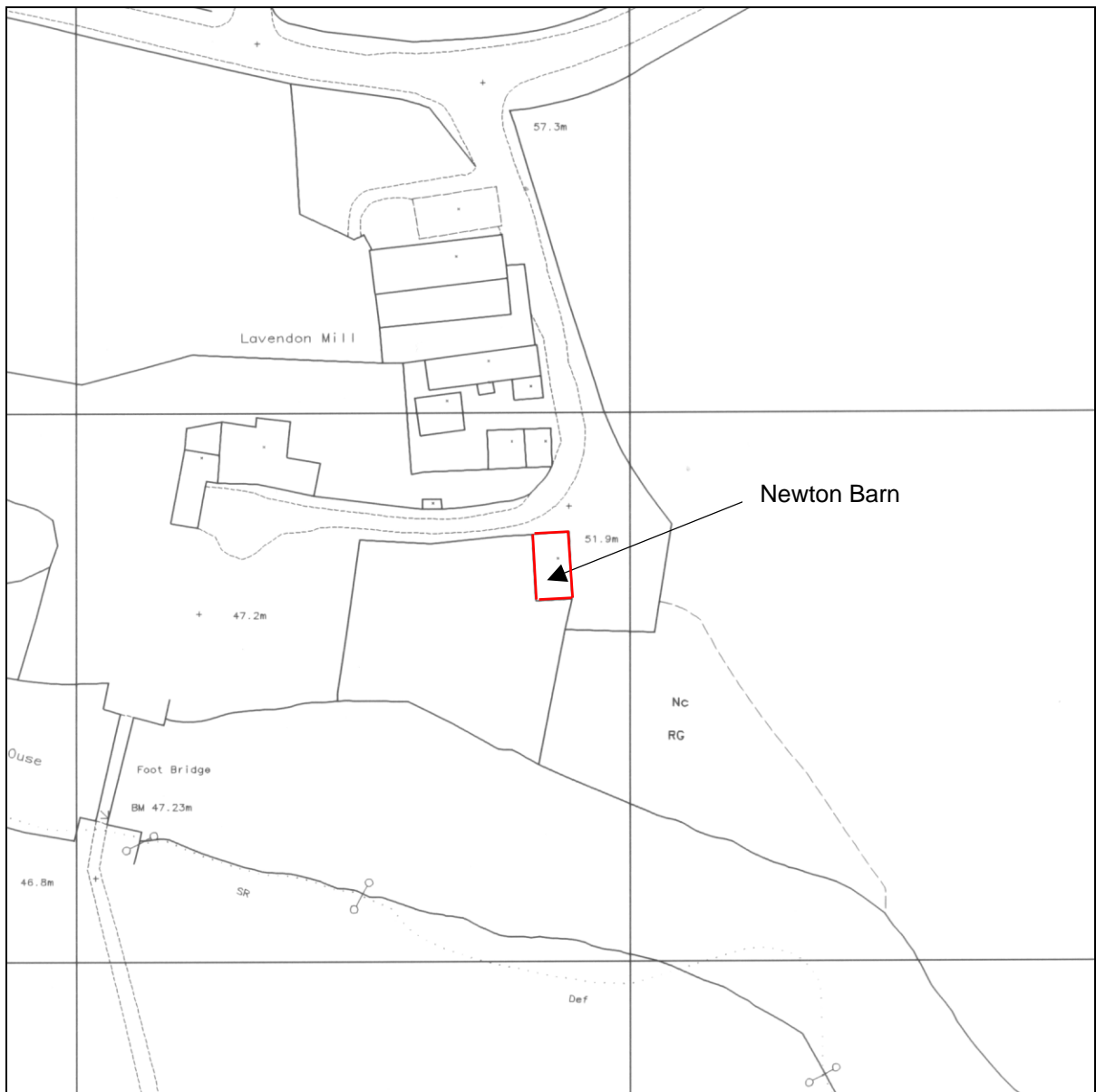


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

In line with the requirements of the Brief, the aims of the building recording and watching brief were:

- to investigate the chronology, construction and development of the building and associated below ground deposits affected by the remedial works in order to enhance understanding of the building itself.

2.2 Standards

The survey conforms to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification*, 3rd Edition (RCHME 1996), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 5), which required:

- A programme of historical research, using all the readily available sources (eg. Sites and Monuments Record, local studies libraries and Milton Keynes Heritage Association web site)
- A survey of the building to RCHME Level 3
- A watching brief of the groundworks of varying intensity dependent on the extent of archaeological deposits revealed

3 Historical Background

3.1 *General*

- 3.1.1** The village of Lavendon is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as comprising a number of manors belonging to the Bishop of Coutances, the Count of Mortain, Countess Judith and others. Lavendon or Lauuendene as it was referred to in the Domesday Survey, may mean 'Lafa's Valley' (Britnell 1964, 3).
- 3.1.2** The de Bidun family, who had made Lavendon the administrative centre of their estates, built a castle here in the late 11th century. A Premonstratensian Abbey was also founded by a member of the de Bidun family in 1155, who endowed it with various tenements and lands in certain commons (*ibid*). Although it was initially well-endowed, the Abbey lost a number of advowsons in legal disputes and always stayed a small and poor establishment. It was in poor repair in 1482 and again in 1535 despite a three year construction programme by Bishop Redman between 1482 and 1485. Its reputation apparently matched its financial status with the canons absconding from matins in the late 15th century and two canons, including the sub-prior, John Hulle, being convicted of wenching. With an annual revenue of just £80, Lavendon Abbey succumbed to the first Act of Dissolution in 1536 (*ibid*, 4).
- 3.1.3** Both the castle and the advowson to the Abbey were held by John Pever in 1275 and 1278, who had inherited them from his father Paul Pever, a steward of Henry III (VCH 1908, 381). Paul was granted an annual fair on the feast of the Assumption (15th August), which was held until the early 18th century. However, the Tuesday market, which was also granted to him in 1249, did not enjoy the same longevity (*ibid*, 379).

3.2 *Site specific*

- 3.2.1** Lavendon Mill is thought to be on the site of a mill held by Humphrey of the Count of Mortain in 1086. The mill is mentioned again in 1246 and in 1249, when it was bought by Simon de Norwich along with other land in Lavendon. Another water mill with a fishery is referred to as lying in the grounds of the manor of Snelston in the reign of Edward 1. In 1534 Lavendon Mill was the scene of a dispute between the Throckmorton family of Weston Underwood and Thomas Hulle, who had permission to wash 400 sheep in the mill pond. At the time of the Dissolution, the mill was described as being three mills under one roof and valued £4 (VCH 1908, 380, 383). It was subsequently granted to Roland and Johanna Heywood by Elizabeth I. The mill was owned by the Perry family from at least 1788 when a fire insurance policy was made out to John Perry of Lavendon, miller and maltster (Simmons 1989). J.S. Perry is recorded as owner both in the form of a plaque dated 1852 containing his initials and by a map showing the mill and the his agricultural occupation in 1856 (Fig. 3). In 1877 the mill passed into the ownership of F. Parsons, who sold it to Albert Skevington in 1883. William Osborn is recorded as owning

the property in 1895, followed by John Howson in 1911 and John Coney in 1920 (*ibid*).

- 3.2.2** Lavendon Mill House is a Grade II listed property, described by the Department of Environment as follows:

House. Late C18 altered. Stone, slate roof with flanking and central brick chimneys, central dormer with hipped roof, small bracketed wood eaves, 2 storeys and attic, S. front has 3 bays of sash windows, early C19 canted bay window to RH ground floor, central door with rectangular glazed fanlight in panelled doorcase with narrow pilasters, frieze and cornice. Slightly later 2 storey bay to RH with canted bay window and sash window above. Ruined wing attached on LH is the remaining part of the former water mill.

- 3.2.3** Newton Barn lies to the east of the mill house, a late 19th century depiction of which is shown on the front cover. The 1801 Inclosure map shows that the barn was a freestanding building. By 1856 two buildings had been added immediately adjacent to the barn with a further outbuilding to the south west (Fig. 3). Between then and the publication of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan in 1882 the southern most of the adjacent buildings had been demolished, leaving the northernmost structure, which was perpendicular to Newton Barn and a small outhouse in the south east of the plot. (Fig. 4). Both of these had been demolished by 1900, resulting in the current site layout (Figs. 5 & 6).

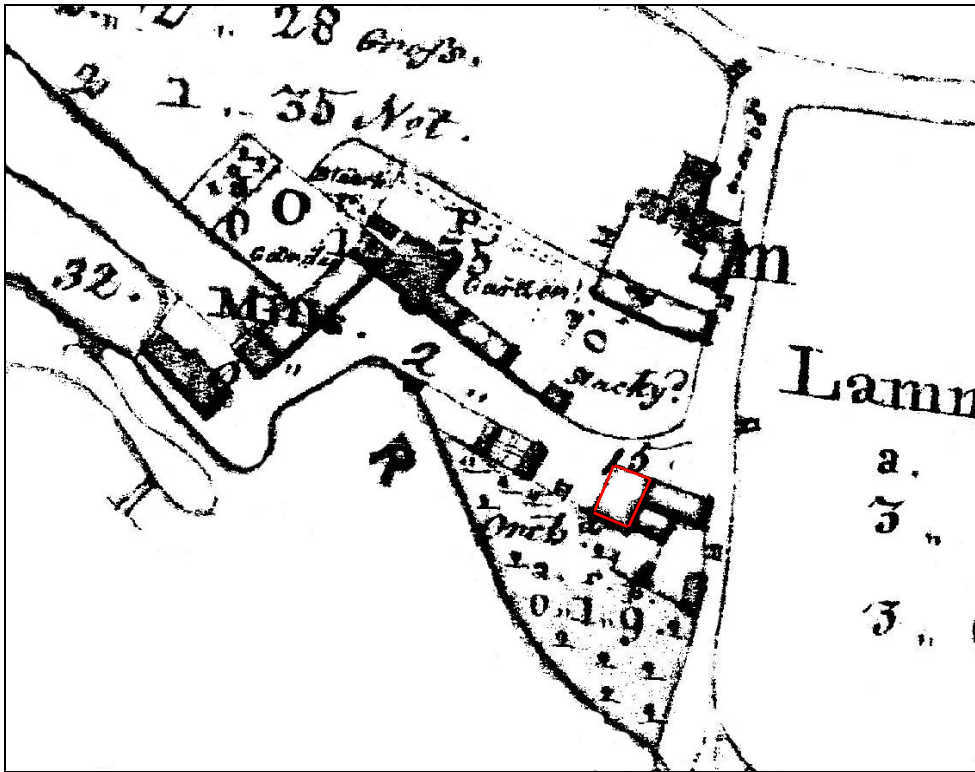


Figure 3: 1856 Plan of Lavendon Mill (Not to scale)

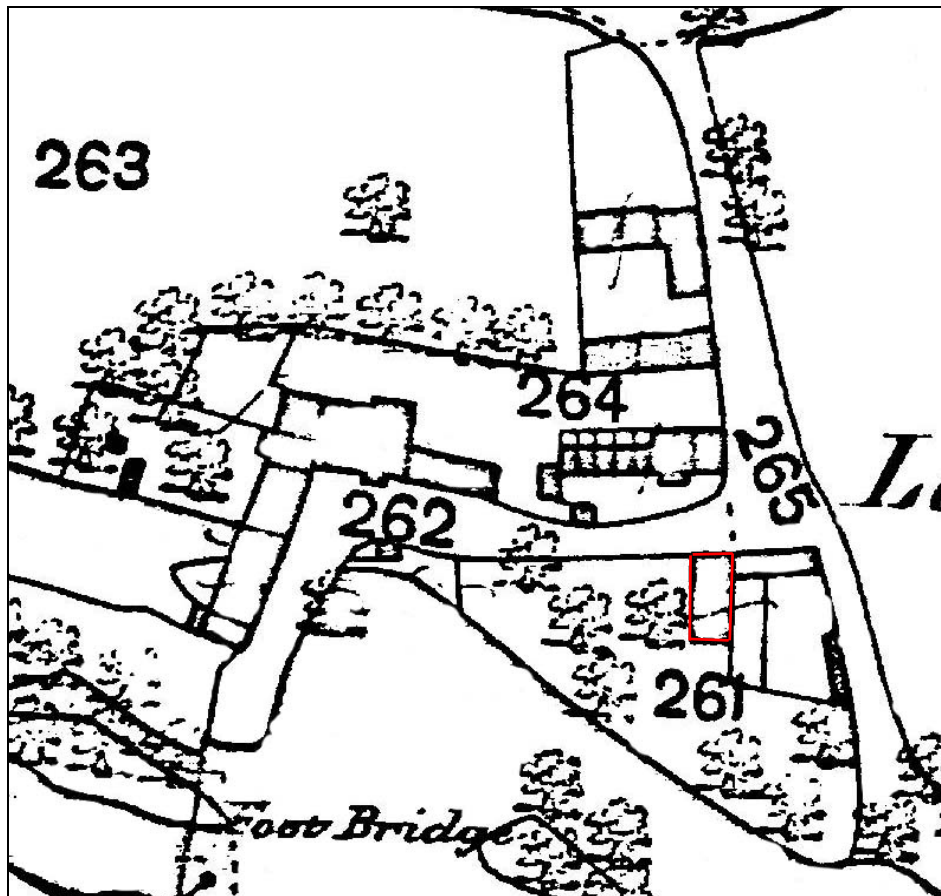


Figure 4: 1882 Ordnance survey plan of Lavendon Mill (Not to scale)

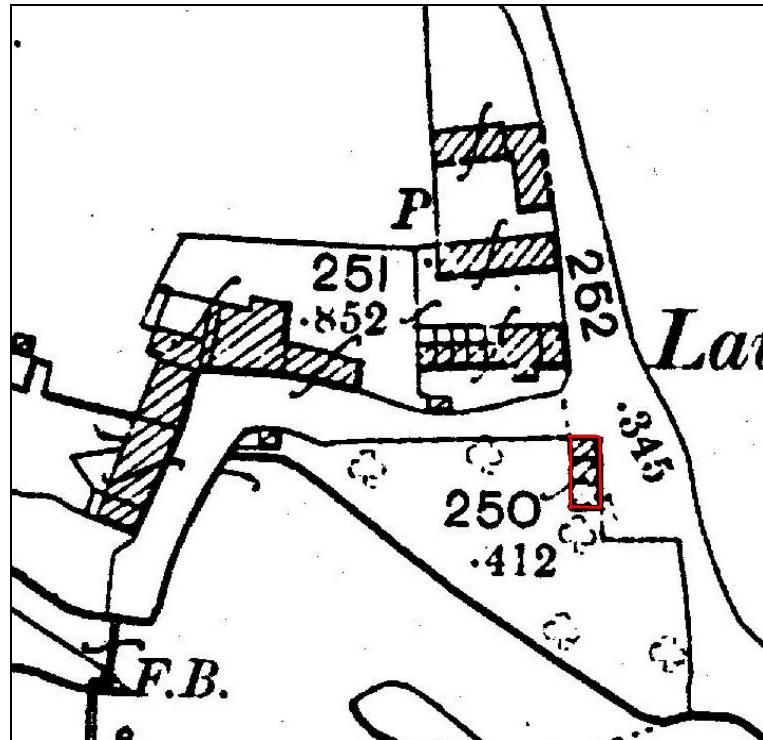


Figure 5: 1900 Ordnance survey plan of Lavendon Mill (Not to scale)

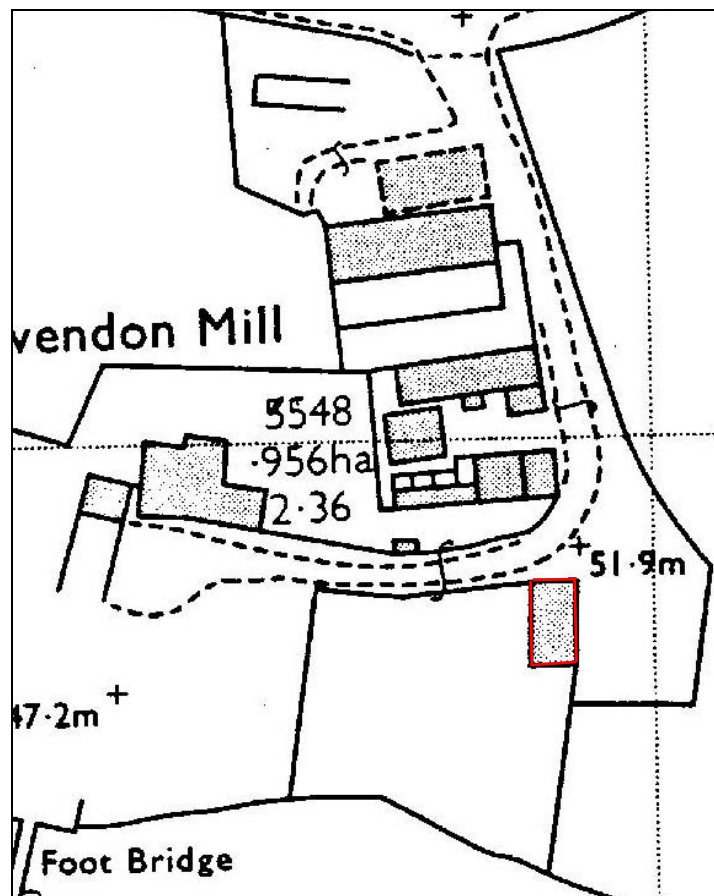


Figure 6: 1977 Ordnance survey plan of Lavendon Mill (Not to scale)

4 Description

4.1 *Newton Barn is a three bay, aisleless structure built of well-coursed Blisworth Limestone set in lime mortar under a half-hipped, replacement corrugated metal roof. The interior has been subdivided to provide animal stalls with associated drainage gullies.*

4.2 *South Elevation* (Fig. 4, Plates 1&2)

The south elevation has a single splayed window and a number of randomly placed iron bars sticking out of the wall. The remains of a small piece of timber (0.10 x 0.05m) that also once stuck out of the wall is visible towards the west end of the elevation approximately 1.53m above ground level. The wall is offset below this at a height of 1.13m above ground surface. A garden wall extends southwards from the eastern end of this elevation. The ground level is approximately 1.10m higher to the east of the garden wall. The ends of the wall plates and purlins are exposed due to the re-roofing.

4.3 *West Elevation* (Fig. 5, Plate 3)

The west elevation has a centrally located, single, ledge and braced door and a small opening (c.0.12m dia.) for the drainage gully approximately 1.33m to the south of it. The land to the south of the door drops steeply towards the river and the wall is offset immediately south of the drain. There are two possible putlog holes at the northern end of the elevation and a further one in a lower course at the southern end.

4.4 *East Elevation* (Fig. 5, Plates 1&4)

Although the double barn doors have been replaced by sliding doors, the original doorframe is still in place. There are four bonding timbers measuring between 12 x 13cm and 8 x 17cm running through the wall on either side of the door.

4.5 *North Elevation* (Fig. 4, Plates 5&11)

The main characteristics of the north wall are the large rectangular window with a wooden lintel and a circular opening containing a ceramic drain (c.0.18m dia.) towards the eastern end of the elevation. The opening has a wooden lintel over it on the internal wall and appears to have been a putlog hole that has been maintained for ventilation. Two putlog holes are present at wall plate height in the external elevation. The one at the eastern end has subsequently been blocked. The ends of the wall plates and purlins are also exposed, as in the south elevation.

4.6 *Interior* (Fig. 2, Plates 6-10)

Size: 5.58 x 11.02m, height 8m

Description: The remains of animal stalls are present at both ends of the barn. The wooden partition on the northern side of the barn is still *in situ* and appears to have been added in the early-mid 20th century. All that remains of the partition at the southern end are the posts. Drainage gullies running east to west have been provided

at the end of the stalls within the concrete floor. There is, however, only one outlet for the gullies, and that is to the south of the west door.

The south wall has been plastered to a height of c.0.82m in recent times, which is in keeping with farming practices in the 1950s and later. The north wall has the remains of earlier horsehair and lime plaster.

An interesting feature of this otherwise stone built barn is the use of randomly located bonding timbers, which were thought to aid the structural stability of a stone or brick building and commonly used in the 18th and 19th century. Most of these are original and riddled with woodworm preventing the identification of the timber used and destroying any possible features, such as nail holes associated with them.

The window in the south elevation appears to be an original single splayed opening with a wooden lintel and sill. In contrast, the window in the north elevation is a large, rectangular opening with a wooden lintel above. The window truncates one of the bonding timbers, and, as such would appear to be a later addition. Although it could have replaced an earlier splayed window, there is no remaining evidence to support this.

No alterations appear to have been undertaken to the west wall apart from a replacement lintel over the door.

Modern services have been installed; the circular electricity switch on the double door frame suggests that this was at least 30 years ago. A stand pipe lies immediately north of the door in the east elevation. Immediately behind the stand pipe is a hinge for the stall door and the remains of a chain, which could have been for either the stall or the main barn door. The hinges for the north west stall are also still in place.

Four test pits have been dug in the corners of the barn by the present owners. From these it is clear that the northern wall does not rest on any foundations and the southern wall appears to have been underpinned. The pit in the south east corner shows that the footings are approximately 0.79m deep and consist of building material under 6cm of concrete. A layer of lightly frogged, handmade, red bricks measuring 7 x 11 x 23cm lies approximately 0.36m below the present ground surface and appears to have been a former floor surface.

The roof has been rebuilt to provide replacement rafters and a corrugated metal roof covering. The roof trusses and purlins, however, are original and consist of trenched purlins with raking queen struts and collar beams. There are simple face halved scarf joints on all the purlins where they meet the trusses. Metal bolts have been added to strengthen these joints that are showing signs of failure. The tie beams are elm. Carpenters' assembly marks have been gouged and chiselled on both trusses. The roof features would suggest an early 18th century date for the building.



Plate 1: South & east elevations



Plate 2: Iron bars in south elevation

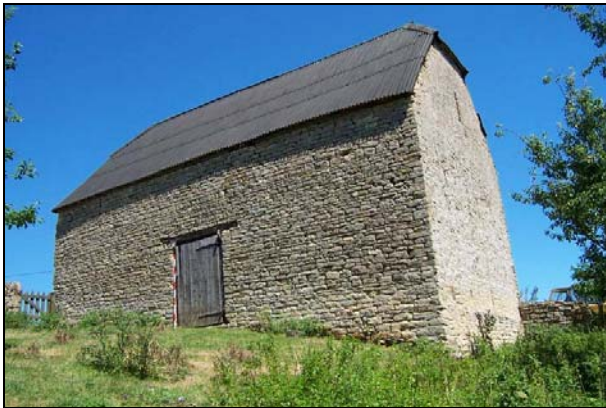


Plate 3: West elevation



Plate 4: East elevation



Plate 5: North elevation



Plate 6: North wall



Plate 7: South wall



Plate 8: West wall



Plate 9: Putlog hole in north wall



Plate 10: Southern roof truss



Plate 11: Face halved joints and metal bolts



Plate 12: North elevation stonework detail

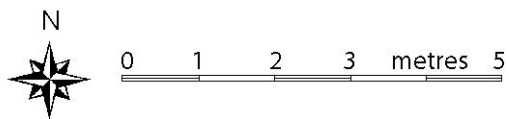
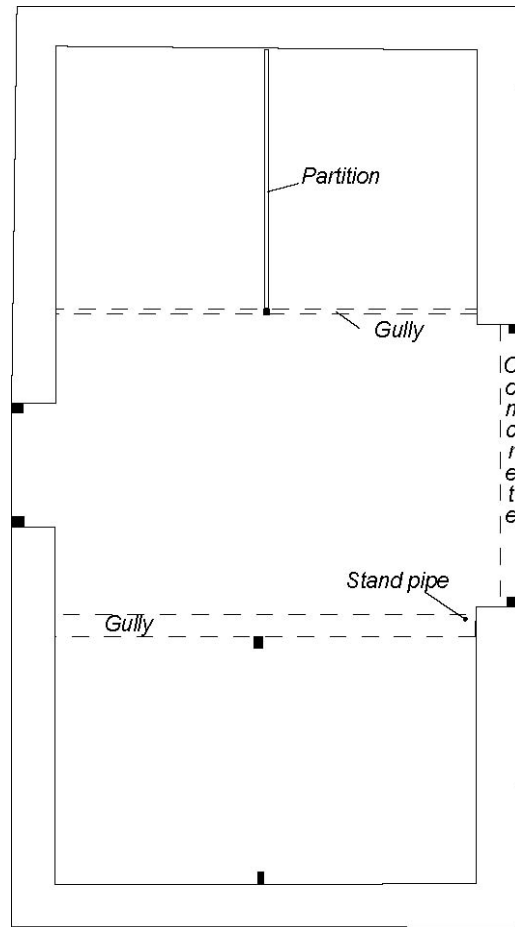
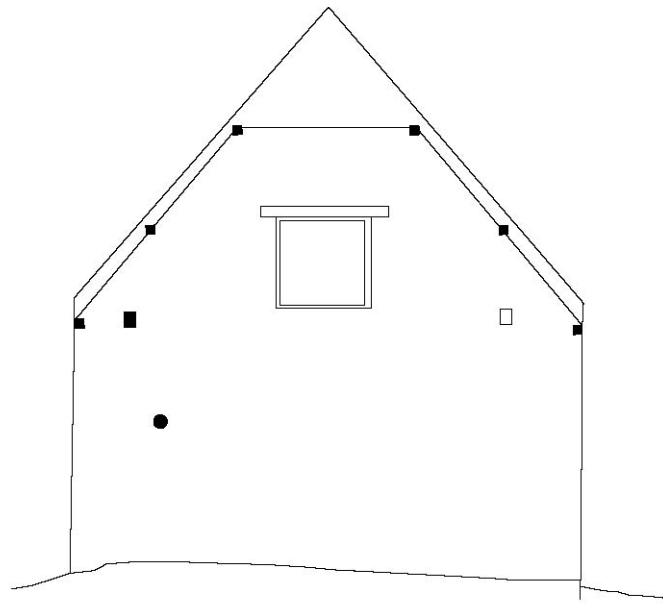
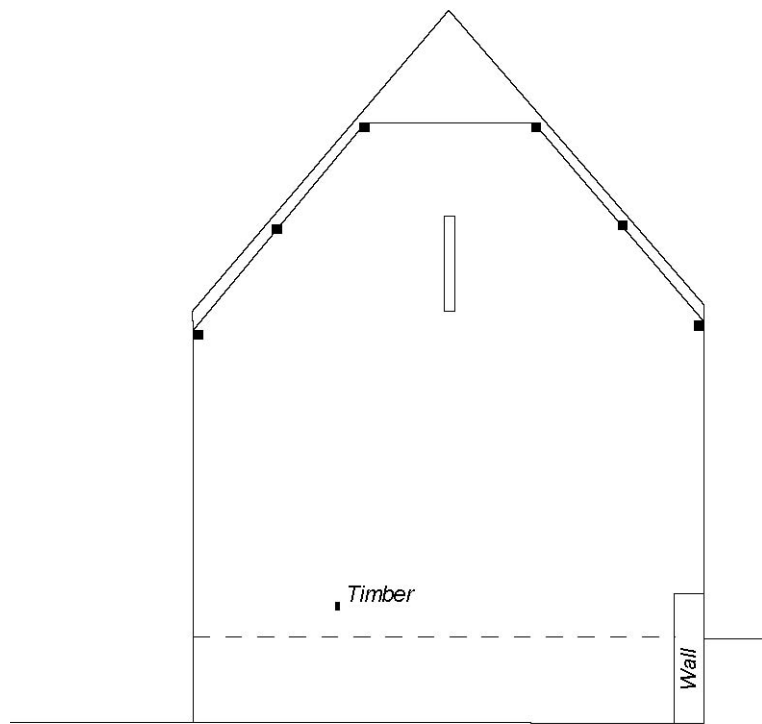


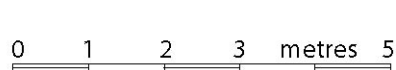
Figure 7: Floor plan (scale 1:100)



North elevation



South elevation



- Opening
- Putlog hole
- Blocked putlog hole
- Offset stonework

Figure 8: North & south elevations (scale 1:100)

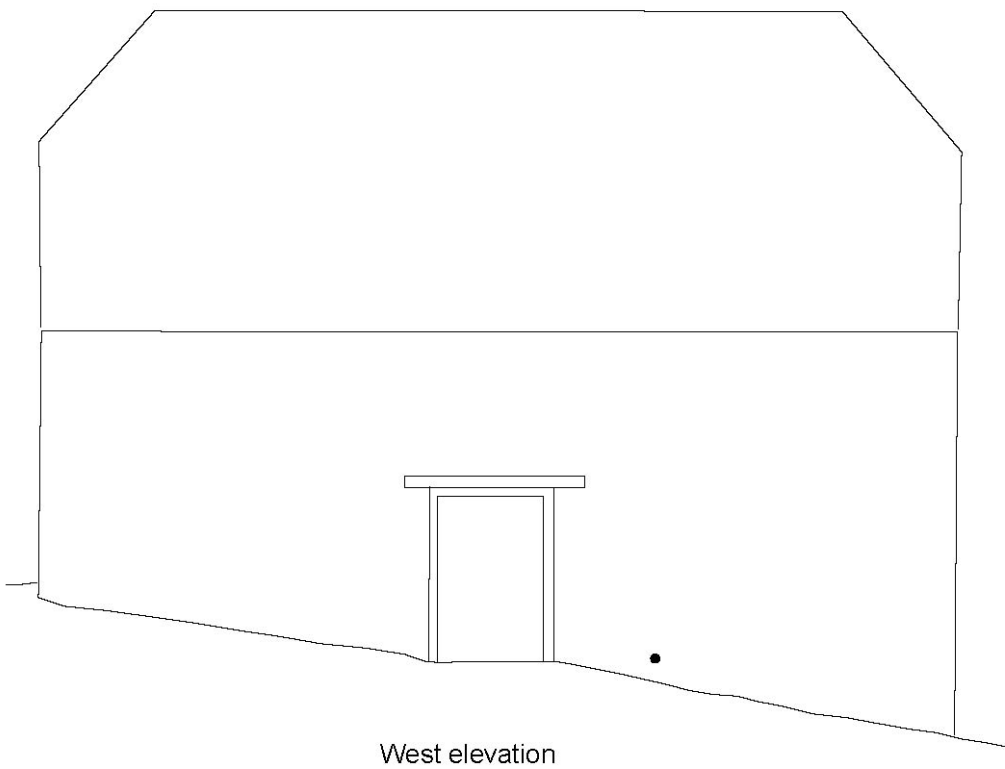
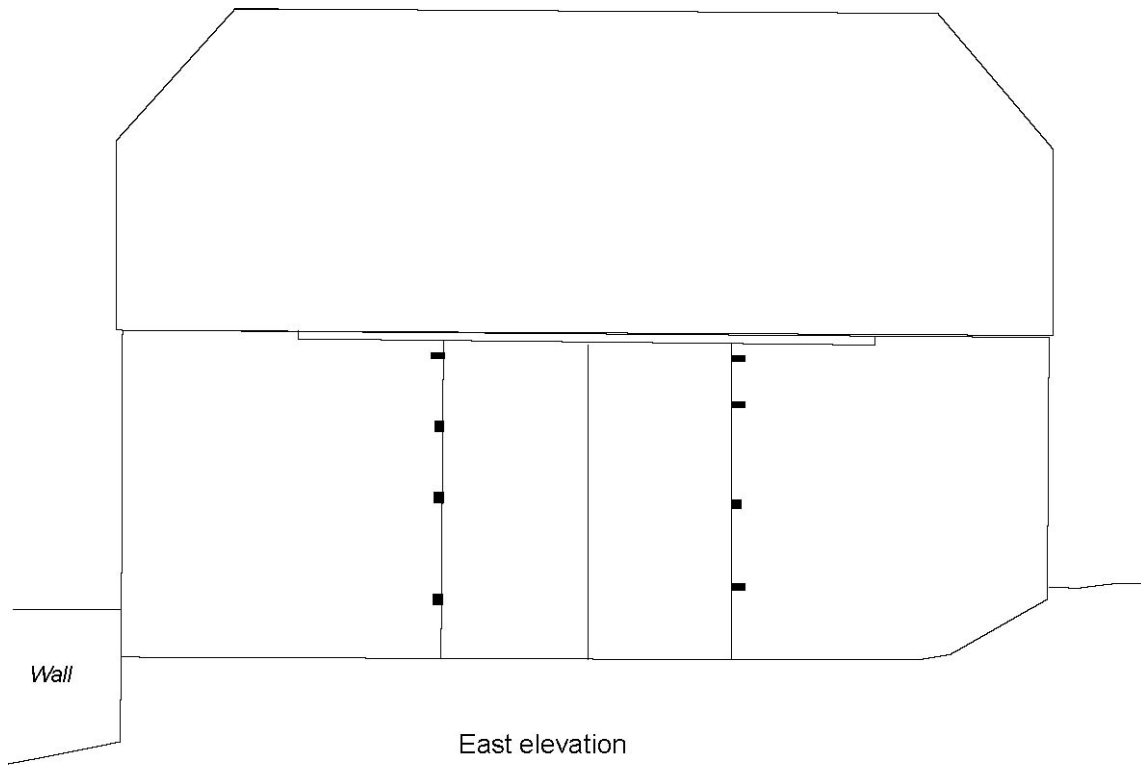


Figure 9: East & west elevations (scale 1:100)

5 Watching Brief Results

5.1 *Ground reduction*

5.1.1 A visit was made on the 17th August 2005 to inspect the removal of the concrete in the barn and to monitor the ground reduction in the yard area immediately to the east of the barn. The brick floor observed during the survey had also been removed on arrival, but it was reported as having covered the southern area of the barn up to the doors. The remaining brickwork confirmed that the floor lay c.36cm below the previous ground surface and that the floor was one course deep.

5.1.2 The barn floor was reduced by approximately 46cm at the northern end and 40cm at the southern end (Plate 13). The foundations of the north wall and the ground upon which it had been built were exposed by the work. A small area of walling at the eastern end of the north wall had partially collapsed, revealing 19th century pottery fragments and bits of glass within the thickness of the wall. Occasional fragments of CBM and pottery were also observed in other sections of wall.

5.1.3 The ground surface in the yard area was reduced by 5 –20cm revealing a layer of modern brick, gravel and stone with occasional pieces of wood, plastic, rubber and a single cola can (Plates 14-15). This would appear to be a modern levelling layer, possibly started when the modern doors were installed in the barn and added to as necessary since then. There was no evidence for the earlier buildings, possibly as these lay below the levelling layer, or equally because the foundations for these had also been extremely shallow.

5.2 *Garage Footings*

5.2.1 The footings for the garage, which were 0.30m wide and up to 0.60m deep, revealed 0.05m of overburden overlying a 0.28m deep layer of dark greyish brown silt (Plates 16 -17). Below this was mid-orange brown clay natural. The trenches to the south were shallower and wide than those to the north, and contained a greater quantity of stone including fairly large slabs of very weathered local stone. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

5.3 *Drainage System*

5.3.1 The single drainage trench that impacted on an unmonitored area of the development site ran from the north-east corner of the garage to a septic tank approximately 11m to the south-east of the garage. The trench was 0.50m wide and up to 0.80m deep (Plate 18). The natural clay was reached in the northern end of the trench approximately 0.70m below the reduced ground surface. Above this was a light brown sandy silt subsoil with occasional brick/tile and moderate stone inclusions. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

5.3.2 The septic tank, which was 3.0 x 2.80 x >1.30m deep, cut very stony made ground containing brick/tile and glass fragments (Plate 19).

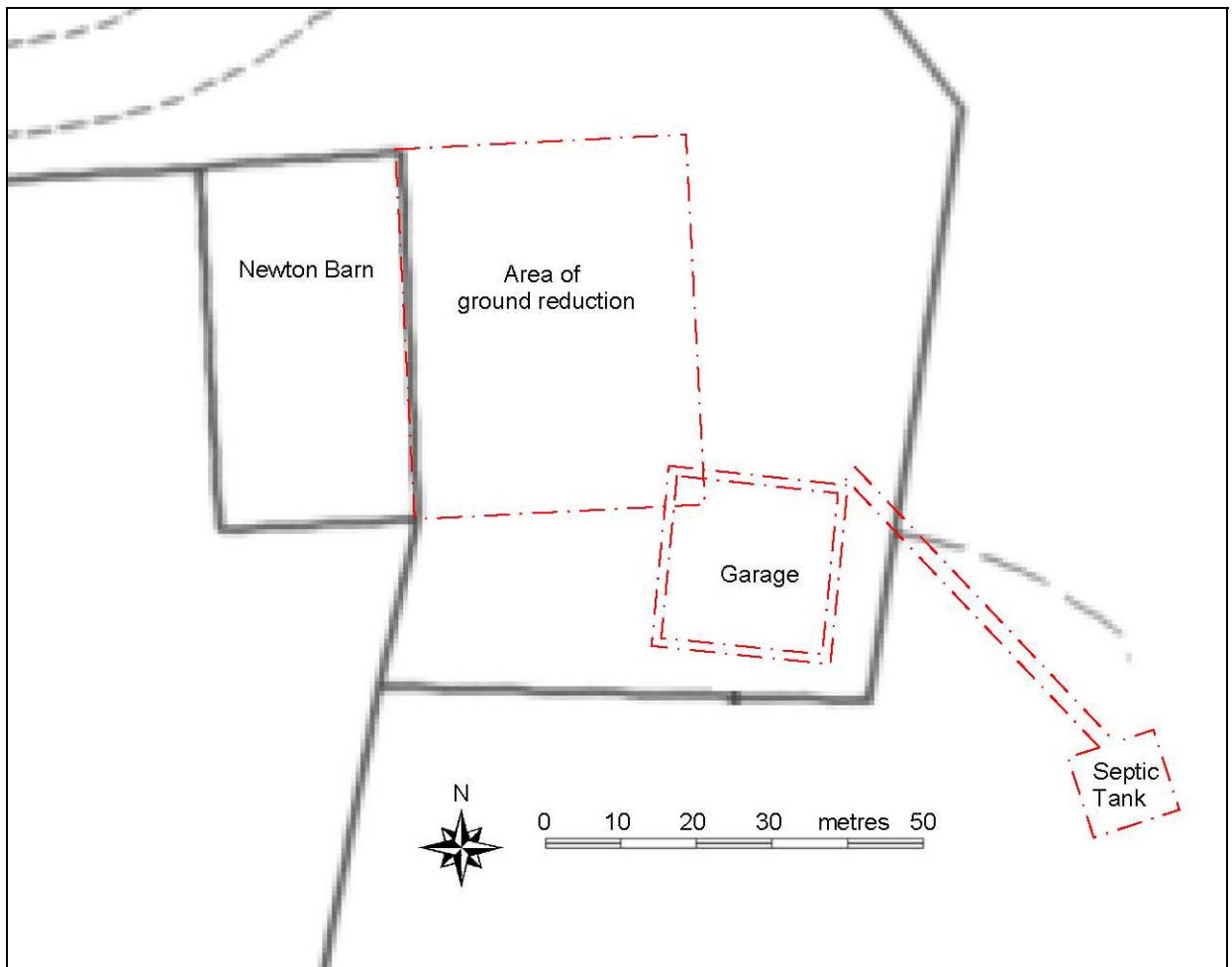


Fig. 10: Northern garage footing trench looking north (*Scale 1: 250*)



Plate 13: Ground reduction at the north wall



Plate 14: External ground reduction looking north



Plate 15: External ground reduction looking south



Plate 16: Northern garage footing trench looking north



Plate 17: Southern garage footing trench looking north



Plate 18: Drainage trench looking southeast



Plate 19: East facing section of the septic tank

6 Conclusion

The architectural features of the barn suggest that it was built in the early 18th century as part of what was in the late 19th century a corn mill. It would appear from the cartographic evidence that the mill went into decline in the late 19th century, when the structures adjacent to Newton Barn were demolished.

The barn was converted to house animals, most probably horses, sometime in the first half of the 20th century. The sliding doors may have been part of this conversion programme or they may indicate a later development with the barn becoming a storage shelter for farm vehicles.

The presence of pottery fragments within the walls of the barn remains enigmatic. It is possible that they were incorporated during one of the alteration programmes, or during repairs to the fabric.

The lack of any surviving foundations or rubble from the earlier buildings to the east of the barn may be either due to their complete removal during demolition, or that the buildings were of a more superficial constructional form that would have left little in the archaeological record. Certainly the terracing to the rear of the new garage and the evidence for soil redeposition in the area of the septic tank suggest that the site has seen a fair amount of ground disturbance since the construction of the barn. This may well have destroyed any evidence for earlier archaeological activity on the site. Its proximity to the river Ouse, however, would suggest that the site may well have been considered unsafe for permanent settlement and any such remains are likely to have been indicative of temporary human activity.

7 Acknowledgements

ASC would like to thank Alicia Cavanagh for commissioning the project; Nick Crank of Milton Keynes Council for monitoring the project and the staff of the Milton Keynes Local Studies Library and the Buckinghamshire Centre for Local Studies for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

The building recording and watching brief were conducted by Karin Semmelmann, MA AIFA. The report was written by Karin Semmelmann and edited by Bob Zeepvat, BA MIFA.

8 Archive

8.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Report
4. Historical & Survey notes
5. Architect's survey drawings
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints
8. B/W negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum, ref. 2005.137.

9 References

Standards & Specifications

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

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Maps

1801 Inclosure Map PR 126/26/1 (Buckinghamshire Centre for Local Studies)

1856 Plan of Lavendon Mill & Agricultural Occupation of J.S. Perry Esq. (Buckinghamshire Centre for Local Studies)

1882 1st edition Ordnance Survey Plan II.15 (Milton Keynes Local Studies Library)

1900 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Plan II.15 (Milton Keynes Local Studies Library)

1977 Ordnance Survey Plan SP 9052-9152 (Milton Keynes Local Studies Library)

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

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15	SE	South wall, eastern end	
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17	S	South wall	7
18	N	North wall	6
19	NE	North east corner	
20	SE	South east corner	
21	SE	Door	
22	NW	North west corner	
23	SW	South west corner	8
24	W	Door in west wall	
25	NW	West elevation	
26	SE	Ironwork in south elevation	2
27	SE	Lower part of south elevation	
28		Face halved scarf joints and metal bolts	11
29	NE	Ground reduction looking NE	14
30	S	Ground reduction Looking S	15
31	N	North wall	
32	N	Pottery in north wall	
33	N	Southern garage trench	17
34	N	Northern garage trench	16
35	W	Reduced area south of the garage	
36	W	Septic tank	
37	W	East facing section of the septic tank	19
38	S	Drainage trench	
39	SE	Drainage trench	18

Appendix 2: Monitoring Sheets



A.S.C. LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD


Project: Lavendon Mill, Olney		Project No/Code: 696 / 1	Sheet: of -
Client/Developer Alicia Cavanagh		Date of visit: 17-08-05	
Contact: — " —		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 900	Finish: 300	
Completed by: RS			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: Hot + sunny			
Observations: The floor in the barn had been removed in order to allow a brick floor to be laid to the south of the door destroyed. A lay under 33cm of concrete & was 100mm high. The bricks were unflagged & measured 23x10x6cm. The ground was reduced c 46cm at N and 40cm at S. Pottery & glass fragments were found buried within the wall at foundation level in the E end of N wall this was 3rd wall & other part @ china.			
The external ground reduction of 5-20cm was monitored. Gravel, modern brick, plastic, rubble, wood & paper can found - modern levelling by a possibly same date as modern door. No ev for earlier structures - possibly below the levelling layer.			
Comments: Face halved scarf joint noticed at each of two junction on all 4 pillars metal bolts attached to provide added security as joints are moving. N door post replacement timber, but S original			

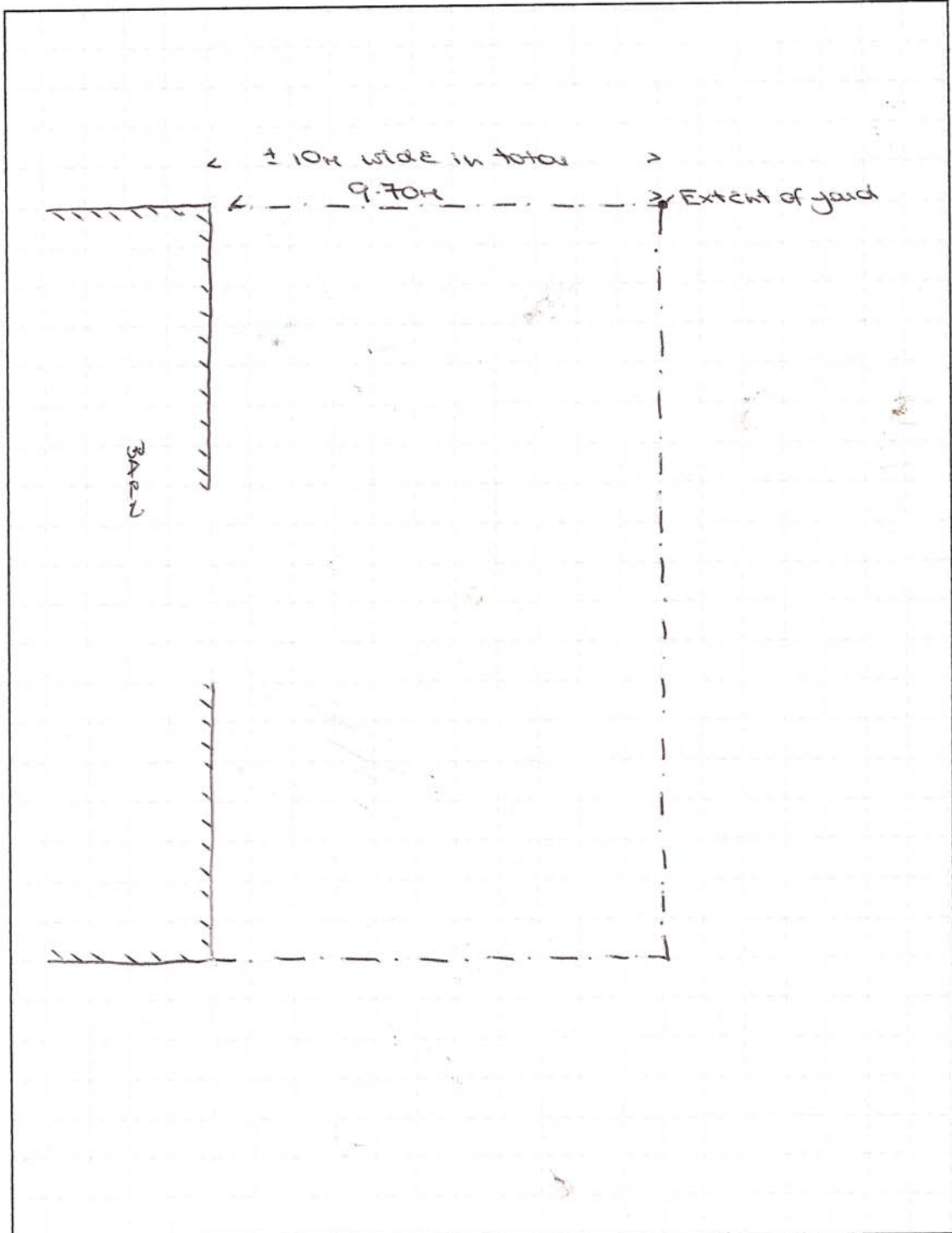
For sketch plan, use reverse

©ASC, 2003



SKETCH SHEET

Site Name: <i>Lavendon Mill Olney</i>	Site Code: <i>696</i>	Orientation: 
Context: <i>Ground reduction to E of barn</i>		



RECORDING NOTES

Recorded by: <i>RJ</i>	Date: <i>17.08.05</i>	Digitised by:	Date:	Sheet number: <i>of</i>
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: Newton Farm Barn, Lavendon		Project No/Code: 696 / 0RB		Sheet: of		
		Date of visit: 04-08-06				
Client/Developer						
Contact: Alicia Caranagh			Phone:			
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: 11:00		Finish: 1:00		
Completed by: RS						
Development Type:						
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: Dry, overcast						
Observations: The garage footings had been dug (on Fri - to quite weathered). 30m W x 0.60m d (max) Start: 0.05m O/B over 0.25m dk greyish brown silt over mid range - brown clay. Trenches shallow & wide towards S end where it is also stonier with longish slabs of & weathered local stone. Area to south of garage where an old wall is located has been reduced by c.0.35m. Topsoil/subsoil not breached. No arch. but amount of bg debris but no pos. ev for structures.						
Comments: As to phone since the services have been dug the area that has been reduced to the south of the garage will be cleaned back during my visit.						

For sketch plan, use reverse

©ASC, 2003



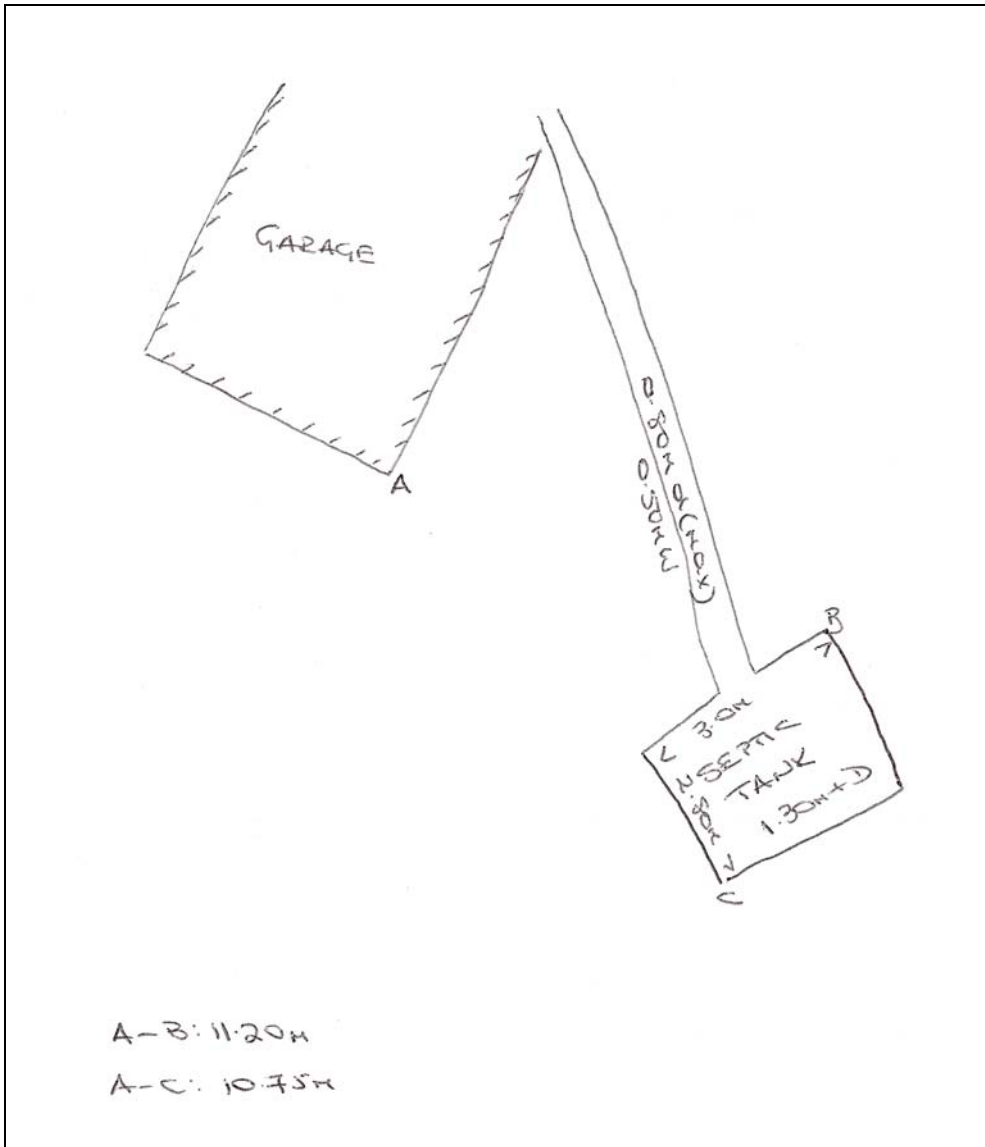
A.S.C. LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: <i>Lavendon Mill</i>		Project No/Code: <i>696 / ONB</i>	Sheet: of
		Date of visit: <i>12.10.06</i>	
Client/Developer			
Contact:		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: <i>11.50</i>	Finish:	
Completed by: <i>RS</i>			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	Levelling
		Quarrying	Pipelines
		Other (specify):	
Site & weather conditions: <i>Dry & sunny</i>			
Observations:			
<i>Drainage trench partially backfilled. 0.50m 1.0 x 0.80m d (max) light brown sandy silt subsoil with occ. CBM & mod stone. Clay material tracked at SW end 70cm BGL. No arch fragments or finds.</i>			
<i>Septic tank: Dig without ASC being informed. Tank in place. 3.0 x 2.80 x 1.30+H. Cuts made ground, very stony with glass & CBM fragments.</i>			
Comments:			
<i>final visit.</i>			

For sketch plan, use reverse

©ASC, 2003

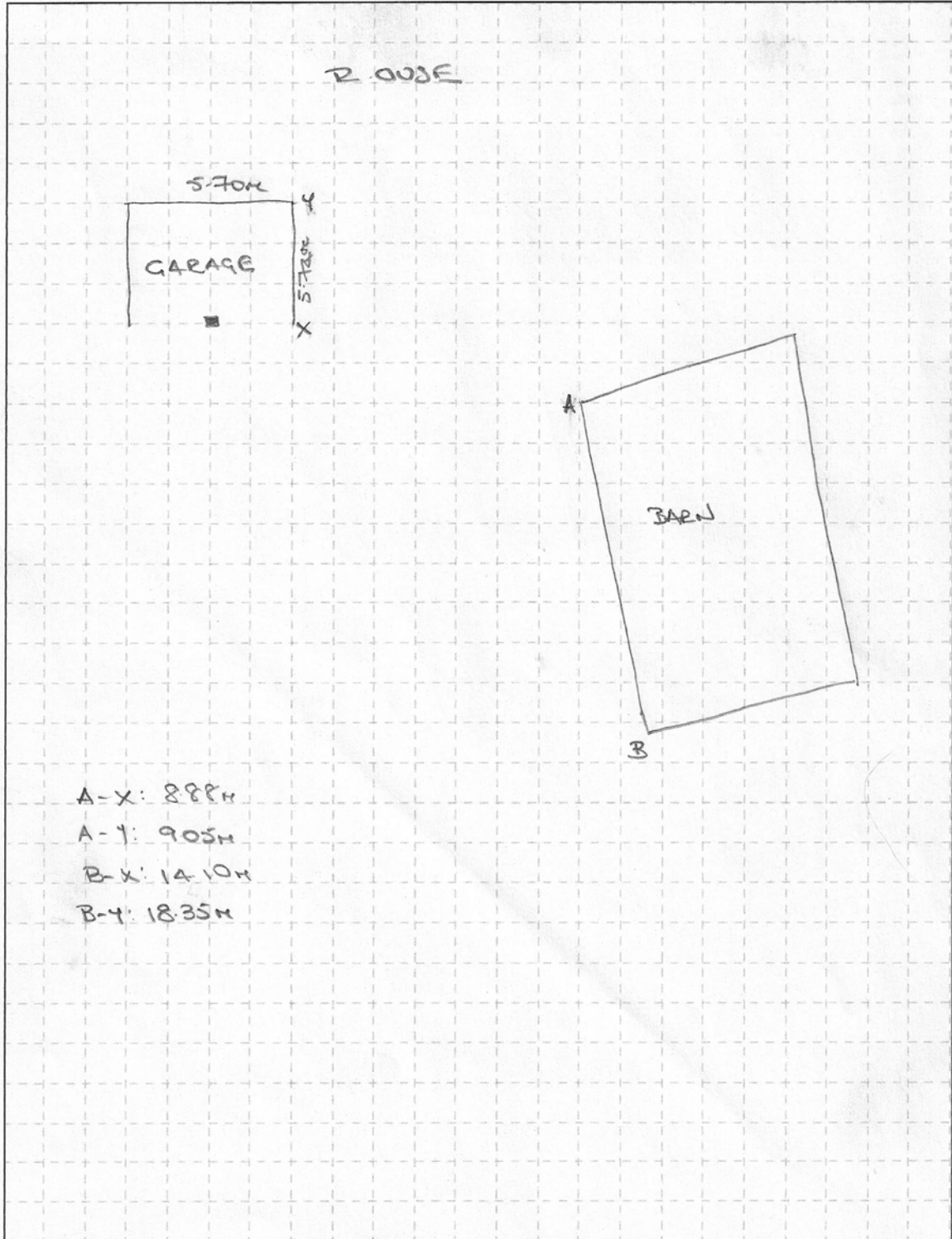




A.S.C. LTD

SKETCH SHEET

Site Name: <i>Newton Barn</i>	Site Code: <i>696/003</i>	Orientation:
Context: <i>Garage location</i>		



RECORDING NOTES

Recorded by: <i>CLH MW</i>	Date: <i>04.01.07</i>	Digitised by:	Date:	Sheet number: of
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Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name:	Newton Barn, Lavendon Mill, Olney, Milton Keynes					
Short Description:	<p>In July 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Newton Barn, Lavendon Mill, Olney, Milton Keynes in response to proposals for the conversion of buildings on the site. Newton Barn is a three bayed, aisleless barn built of Blisworth Limestone under a corrugated tin roof. It stands in an elevated position immediately to the north of the River Ouse.</p> <p>The architectural features of the barn suggest that it was built in the early 18th century It would appear from the cartographic evidence that the mill went into decline in the late 19th century, when the structures adjacent to Newton barn were demolished. The barn was converted to animal shelters and subsequently vehicle storage in the 20th century.</p> <p>The lack of any surviving foundations or rubble from the earlier buildings to the east of the barn may be either due to their complete removal during demolition, or that the buildings were of a more superficial constructional form that would have left little in the archaeological record. The evidence from the watching brief, which was undertaken in 2006, suggests that there had been several episodes of ground disturbance, including terracing to the south of the property. This is likely to have destroyed any evidence for earlier human activity on the site.</p>					
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	DBA	FW	Geophys	Survey	Bldg Rec	Post-Exc
	WB	Strip&Rec	Trenching	Test pits	Exc	Other
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Listed		Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)		None	
Current land use:	Agricultural barn		Future work: (yes / no / unknown)		No	
Monument type:	Building		Monument period:		Post-medieval	
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	N/A					
PROJECT LOCATION						
County:	Milton Keynes Unitary Authority		OS reference: (to at least 8 figures)		SP 9058 5248	
District:			Parish:		Lavendon	
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Newton Barn, Lavendon Mill, Olney, Milton Keynes					
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)			Height OD: (metres)		50m AOD	
PROJECT CREATORS						
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd					
Project brief originator:	Brian Giggins		Project design originator:		Calli Rouse	
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat		Director/Supervisor:		Karin Semmelmann	
Sponsor / funding body:	Alicia Cavanagh					
PROJECT DATE						
Start date:	11 th July 2005		End date:		12 th October 2006	
PROJECT ARCHIVES						
	Location (Accession no.)		Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)			
Physical:	N/A					

Paper:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	1 Box	
Digital:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	1 CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief: Newton Barn, Lavendon Mill, Olney, Milton Keynes		
Serial title & volume:			
Author(s):	Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA		
Page nos	35	Date:	5 th January 2007