

Archaeological Investigation:
No.8 Olney Road, Lavendon
Olney MK46 4EU
(NGR 491625, 253553)

Planning Application Ref. 14/00093/FUL

Milton Keynes HER Event No. EMK1282



June 2016

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd

for

Mick & Ann Watts, Lavendon

Souterrain

Archaeological Services Ltd



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No.8 Olney Road, Lavendon
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PLANNING APPLICATION REF. 14/00093/FUL

MILTON KEYNES HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
EVENT NO. EMK1282

SOUTERRAIN PROJECT SOU15-397

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd

June 2016

for

Mick & Ann Watts
24 Olney Road, Lavendon, MK46 4EU

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(cover map: reproduced from the 1900 Ordnance Survey map of Buckinghamshire
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Summary

A watching brief was undertaken during the restoration and conversion of an abandoned 19th century house, at No. 8, Olney Road, Lavendon, Buckinghamshire.

The report follows on from a Historic Building Record made in 2015, in which it was surmised that the building, a village store and post office from about 1882 until c.1920, was in existence prior to 1856.

Subsequent stripping of plaster and lathe wall coverings revealed evidence of bond timbers in the brickwork, a building technique which had generally ceased by the mid 1840s. This, together with cartographic evidence which shows a dwelling occupying more or less the same footprint in 1801, suggests that the house is late Georgian in origin. Plaster and lathe removed from the first floor ceiling revealed the ceiling and roof structure to have been constructed of waney edge timber throughout.

Foundation trenches for a new rear extension located two wells. The earliest of these was stone-built and probably belonged to the original house, while the other, a brick-built structure, is thought to have been constructed in the late 19th / early 20th century. Groundwork within the building revealed a low stone wall foundation on which the house was constructed.

A small number of medieval pottery sherds recovered from 18th / 19th century floor make-up deposits are considered to have derived from an earlier tenement at the site.

A wall safe, observed during the 2105 building survey, was opened, revealing a birth certificate (1915) and a marriage certificate (1939) which has belonged to a former owner/occupant.

The report provides a descriptive and illustrative account of observations, augmenting the findings of the Historic Building Report.

Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

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1. SCOPE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This document presents an illustrated and descriptive record of archaeological observations made during groundwork and building restoration work at a former 19th century house and shop in the village of Lavendon, Buckinghamshire. The record was made on the 27th April, the 9th of May and the 19th of May 2016.
- 1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with a Condition attached to the Grant of Planning Permission, on behalf of Mick and Ann Watts, 24 Olney Road, Lavendon, MK46 4EU (the applicants and landowners). The report has been prepared by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain).
- 1.3 The report follows on from a Historic Building Record¹ made in 2015, and is to be read in conjunction with that record.
- 1.4 The recording work comprised:
 - observations made during the excavation of foundation trenches;
 - investigation within the house after removal of floors and floor-make up deposits in the front rooms;
 - observations made in the house interior after the stripping of wall and ceiling coverings;
 - record of the removal and opening of a 20th century wall safe.

2. LOCATION & ASPECT

- 2.1 The property is situated on the west side of Olney Road in the centre of Lavendon village at NGR 491625, 253553. Built of local limestone and brick, it is understood to have been erected in the early 19th century, and was a village store and post office from about 1882 until c.1920. The building is understood to have been uninhabited for around two decades. Prior to the watching brief, outbuildings to rear of the property had been demolished.
- 2.2 The site is located, in proximity to, but outside of the designated Conservation Area of Lavendon. The building is not listed, but it defined as a non-designated heritage asset. The property is also within a Milton Keynes Council Archaeological Notification Area.
- 2.3 Topographically the site is located at around 60 m OD. The underlying geology of the area generally consists of Jurassic clay and limestone.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Planning permission (Application Ref. 14/00093/FUL) was granted subject to conditions, by Milton Keynes Council, on the 17th of March 2014, for two storey and single storey rear extensions, at 8 Olney Road Lavendon. In view of the structure's status as a heritage asset (*ante* 2.2), and in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 141 of the NPPF, Milton Keynes Council's Senior Archaeologist, Nick Crank (hereafter AOMKC) advised that an Historic Building Record should be compiled prior to the commencement of site works and an Archaeological Watching Brief should be carried out during groundwork².

¹ Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd, June 2015. *Historic Building Record: No.8 Olney Road, Lavendon, Olney MK46 4EU (NGR 491625, 253553)*, APP. REF. 14/00093/FUL, SOU15-397, MKHER No. EMK1259

² AOMKC's advice with respect to an earlier planning application for development of the property was subsequently carried over to the present planning application: 'Response to Planning Consultation/Notification from Milton Keynes Council regarding

- 3.2 Two conditions with respect to heritage assets were subsequently attached to the grant of Planning Permission: Condition 13 requiring the creation of a Historic Building Record, and Condition 8, requiring the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological work. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Souterrain, on behalf of the Planning Applicant and approved by the AOMKC³ prior to the commencement of the work.

4. OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The overall purpose of the archaeological investigation is to ensure that affected heritage assets are adequately recorded pursuant to paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework Advisory (NPPF), and to make the results available as a public-accessible record.
- 4.2 The purpose of groundwork monitoring was to attempt to:
- i. establish the date, nature and extent of any medieval activity or occupation in the development site;
 - ii. establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
 - iii. gain an understanding of former land-use and / or activity in this part of the historic monument;
 - iv. attempt to determine the age and origins of the existing property
- 4.3 The purpose of the recording work within the historic building was to:
- i. augment existing knowledge and to gain a better understanding of the building and its development phases, prior to alteration and re-development of the site;
 - ii. attempt to determine the age and origins of the existing property.

5. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF THE PROPERTY

- 5.1 A detailed history of the building and its occupants accompanies the Historic Building Record (*ante* 1.3). An outline of the history is given here.
- 5.2 The Lavendon Inclosure map of 1801, at a scale of 6 chains to the inch, shows an L-shaped building occupying the site, but its form is somewhat hazy. The map is much faded with age and the parchment on which it was prepared has suffered distortion. A much clearer, and better scaled map of 1856 (3 chains to the inch) shows an L-shaped house and rear range which corresponds in plan to the house and outbuildings as they appeared until 2015.
- 5.3 The building has two storeys (i.e. ground and first floor). Its front facade and rear NE-facing side is built in brick, as are two of its internal dividing walls (*post.* 6.11). The remainder is built in local limestone. The SW side of the building formerly abutted an earlier stone building, which is no longer in existence. There is a stack at each gable end of the building. The roof of the main part of the building which fronts the road is slated, while the rear is clay tiled, which may suggest that the whole building was originally clay-tiled. The ground floor consisted: of two main rooms; a hall

12/00769/FUL. From Nick Crank, Senior Archaeological Officer To Nicola McTeer, Ref: 107092 1st May 2012'; Response to Planning Consultation/Notification from Milton Keynes Council regarding 14/00093/FUL. From Nick Crank, Senior Archaeological Officer to Katy.Lycett, sent 25 February 2014 17:35

³ Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd 2015. *Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief: No.8 Olney Road, Lavendon, Olney MK46 4EU (NGR 491625, 253553)* (Application Reference 14/00093/FUL) Project No. SOU15-397, April 2015

with stair; and a small backroom adjoining the SW room, which formed the other part of the L-shape. On the first floor were three bedrooms. The rear range of buildings (now demolished), latterly a scullery/kitchen and outhouse/store, is thought to have originally been a stable and store. The 1856 map confirms that there were no living quarters in the rear range.

- 5.4 It is possible that the property was originally built solely as a dwelling, before becoming a house and shop, the latter primarily for groceries. It took on the role of Post Office from at least 1882 until c. 1920, throughout which time the succession of business proprietors and residents were related: Davison/ Whitmee/ Bamford/ Cotton. The business is understood to have been located within the NE room of the ground floor on account of a brick floor, fitted glazed cupboards and a remnant of wall panelling being present at the time of the Historic Building Record. The SW room was used as living quarters and had a boarded floor.
- 5.5 The property was rented until at least 1895, when it appears to have been bought at auction by its tenants, James and Elizabeth Bamford. Between c.1920 until 1940 the property was a shop, known locally as The Stores, but no longer a post office. It was owned and occupied by Mr and Mrs Cunningham. During WWII it was used as a temporary lodging for a farm manager and also to house evacuees. It became the residence of the Horwood family in 1947 and remained so until at least the 1970s. The daughter of its last occupants, Frances Horwood, recalls that at the time when her parents moved in to the property it was in great need of repair. The interior character of the former shop was probably lost after this date. In its present state the property appears to have been abandoned for several decades.

6. OBSERVATIONS

Foundation trenches

- 6.1 The machine-excavation of foundation trenches for the new rear extension was archaeologically monitored. The location of trenches is shown at Figure 8. The geological stratum, comprised of orange-brown sandy clay (002), was encountered between 0.6 m and 0.7 m below the existing ground surface [4]. Above it was a layer of made-up ground (001) comprised of moderately loose dark-grey to black soil with occasional small fragments of brick.

Stone-lined well

- 6.2 In proximity to the rear of the house was a stone-lined well (003) (Fig. 8, [5 – 7]). The well was located c. 0.25 m below the present ground surface. The stones of the well were un-mortared. Its internal diameter was c. 0.43 m, increasing to c. 0.5 m at a depth of c. 1.3 m. It was exposed to a depth of c. 1.5 m, at which point the present water table was reached. It was not possible to determine if the well had been cut into the made-up ground (001) or if the latter had been deposited around the structure. It is likely that the well was contemporary with the house. It had been back-filled with pieces of scrap iron, amongst which was a 20th century screw-topped glass pickles-type jar. The property's last occupant, Frances Horwood, had previously informed the building's present owner that an old well had been in-filled somewhere in the back yard.

Brick-lined well

- 6.3 A second well (004) was encountered about 1.7 m north of the stone-lined well (Fig. 8, [7]). This was brick-lined with a corbelled top and an internal diameter of 0.75 m. Its condition was exceptionally good, having been sealed with a concrete slab. The bricks were handmade and similar to those used in the rear of the house. The brick type was commonly used in the locality well into the first decades of the 20th century; the dimensions being 8 ¾" x 2 ¾" x 4 ¼" (c. 22cm - 22.5cm x 6.5cm x 11cm). It is noted there are no wells marked on either the first or second edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figs. 4 and 5).

Building exterior

- 6.4 At the time of the Historic Building Record in 2015, the rear lower half of the original L-shaped house had been largely obscured by a large 20th century wooden garage and a brick-built single storey rear extension. The removal of these additions allowed the opportunity to photograph the rear of the building prior to the construction of the new extension [1 - 2].

Building interior: ground floor

- 6.5 Groundwork took place inside the house for the construction of new floors. A brick floor was removed from the NE room (which at one time had been the shop and post office). This revealed a floor make-up comprised of rubbly soil (006). The layer was hand-excavated to the required construction depth of c. 0.15 m - 0.2 m [8], but its full thickness was not determined. Two sherds of medieval pottery and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the floor make-up (*post.* 7.1, Table 1).
- 6.6 The floor-make-up was also partially removed from the bay window areas. Unlike the main floor deposits, it consisted of soft dirty gritty clayey soil (NE (008); SW (009)). No artefacts were present.
- 6.7 The groundwork partially exposed a plinth wall foundation of stone (005) upon which the house walls stand, including the internal walls (Fig. 8). The plinth wall was c. 0.28 - 0.3m wide and stood to height of c. 0.26 m. Notably, a SE section of the plinth wall separated the room from its bay window area, with indications that it represented the former course of the front wall of the house. Chopped out brickwork above the plinth wall on either side of the bay [9 and 10], showed that the bay was a later addition.
- 6.8 The removal of a boarded floor in the SW room revealed a floor make-up of hard and compact fine rubble (007), which was also excavated to the required construction depth of c. 0.15m - 0.2 m [11]. A single sherd of medieval pottery was found in the make-up (*post.* 7.1, Table 1). As with the NE room, the groundwork partly exposed the plinth foundation walls (005) of the house and, similarly, revealed a wall separating the SE room from its bay window area (Fig. 8). Again, the brick wall which had stood on top of the plinth wall had been crudely chopped out to insert the bay window [11]. The brick foundations of the bay window were exposed. It comprised three courses of well-faced brick, each with a shallow rectangular frog [12], above which was a string course of engineering brick. The remainder of the bay was built of poorer faced brick, possibly reclaimed material to match the existing building.
- 6.9 The floor make-up in the front porch/ hall area was comprised of compact fine rubble (010) and similar to that of the SW room (i.e.(007)), There were no finds.
- 6.10 The material used to make-up the floors in the two living rooms (excluding the bay window areas) was a mix of soil and fine rubble (stone, mortar and brick fragments), which was probably derived from the construction site of the original house. The medieval pottery within this mix suggests that a rubbish deposit (e.g. a pit or a midden) from a medieval tenement was disturbed during the ground preparation for the original building.

Building interior: first floor

- 6.11 The removal of plaster and lathe from the walls which separate the hall, stair and landing area from the front bedrooms (Fig. 8), revealed them to have been built in brick. The bricks, which are commons, are lime-mortared and there appears to have been no attempt to lay them in any particular bond. Three tiers of bond timbers are present in each wall [12-14], a technique commonly employed in English brick buildings from the late 17th century until the early decades

of the 19th century⁴. The bond timbers were to hold the brickwork together while the lime mortar gained strength⁵, but were also a means of attaching vertical battens; in this case to secure the plaster and lath wall covering.

First floor ceiling structure

- 6.12 Although during the previous historic building record views of the roof space had been restricted, it had been observed that all visible elements of the roof frame (purlins, tie beams, props and rafters) were crudely carpentered. The removal of lath and plaster from the ceilings prior to the watching brief revealed that the floor joists and other elements of the roof frame were constructed of waney edge timber [17-18], many pieces of which still retain bark.

Re-used medieval / post-medieval timber

- 6.13 A lintel of a rear window above the stair has stave holes (for wattle and daub) [16], and was evidently salvaged from a medieval or post-medieval timber-framed structure.

7. FINDS

Medieval Pottery by Martin Wilson

- 7.1 Three medieval pottery sherds and a single post-medieval sherd were recovered from the floor make-up in the living rooms (Table 1). The medieval ware types fall within the production date range of late 11th century to 13th century. The sherds have a coarse shelly unglazed fabric. They are typically derived from cooking pots or jars, dishes or bowls and have been made locally, possibly at Olney Hyde, c. 2.9 km west of the Application Site. The fabric codes refer to the Milton Keynes pottery fabric series.

Table 1: Pottery

Context No.	Description	Period
006	1 rim sherd and 1 body sherd: shelly ware, cooking pot or jar, unglazed, fabric MC1 or MC3 (Olney Hyde A ware). unabraded	C 11 th to late C 13 th
	1 body sherd, brown lead glaze, Fabric PM8	C 17 th – C 18 th
007	1 body sherd, shelly ware, unglazed, fabric MC1 or MC3 (Olney Hyde A ware). unabraded	C 11 th to late C 13 th

Early 20th Century Documents

- 7.2 In the course of the Historic Building Record (2015) a small rectangular metal wall safe had been noted in the upper rear bedroom⁶. In the course of the watching brief, the safe was removed and opened by the owner. It was found to contain the birth certificate of Kathleen Joan Warner, dated the 9th of June 1915 [19], and her certificate of marriage to Ronald Claude Horwood, dated the 27th of December 1939 [20].

⁴ See Hurst, L 2006. *The Rise and Fall of the Use of Bond Timbers in Brick Buildings in England*, Proc. Second International Congress on Construction History [Vol. 2], Queens' College, Cambridge University; and Hurst, L, & Dutton, A. 2015. 'Bond timbers in old brickwork, Conservation compendium Technical Part 8', *The Structural Engineer* July

⁵ Op cit. Hurst, L, & Dutton, A. 2015.

⁶ See Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd, June 2015. *Historic Building Record: No.8 Olney Road, Lavendon, Olney MK46 4EU (NGR 491625, 253553)*, APP. REF. 14/00093/FUL, SOU15-397, MKHER No. EMK1259

8. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESULTS

- 8.1 It may now be reasonably inferred from structural evidence inside the house, that the L-shaped building depicted at the site on the Lavendon Inclosure award map of 1801⁷ is a representation of the existing house. Significantly, the use of bond timbers in the brickwork provides a rough indication of the age of the building. The technique of bond timbers was being phased out throughout England in the 1830s on account of widespread concerns about wood decay caused by mortar constituents, and by the mid 1840s its use had ceased⁸. It is therefore quite probable that the building originated in the late Georgian period. In support of this theory, the floor make-up contained no artefacts later than 17th / 18th century.
- 8.2 It is uncertain whether the original building was intended as solely as a dwelling or as a combined house and shop. The walls of the original building (internal and external) stood upon a plinth wall of stone. At some juncture, possibly in the late 19th or early 20th century, the front walls to the ground floor rooms were chopped out down to the top of the plinth wall to enable bay windows to be inserted.
- 8.3 The three sherds of un-abraded medieval pottery (11th to late 13th century) found within a mix of rubble and soil used as a floor make-up inside the building, suggest that a medieval domestic rubbish deposit (e.g. a pit or a midden) was disturbed during the ground preparation for the building.
- 8.4 The results of the watching brief, though somewhat variable, contribute to the overall understanding of the origin and development of the historic standing building.

9. ARCHIVE & REPORT

- 9.1 The archive is intended as a public-accessible record, to be housed in the Milton Keynes Council Historic Environment Record. Copyright is retained by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd from whom permission may be sought for reproduction.
- 9.2 The archive comprises a CD (containing digital images, a copy of the report and index to photographs) and black and white prints. Artefacts and documents found during the course of the work remain the property of the landowner although the landowner will be invited to transfer finds ownership to the Buckinghamshire County Museum.
- 9.3 The OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations: www.oasis.ac.uk) identification number for this project is souterra1- 255905

10. COPYRIGHT

- 10.1 Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the commissioning organisation in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

⁷ Inclosure map of Lavendon & Cold Brayfield, PR126/26/1, Centre For Buckinghamshire Studies

⁸ Op cit. Hurst, L, & Dutton, A. 2015.

- 10.2 Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
- 10.3 A licence is to be granted to the Milton Keynes Council Historic Environment Record for the use of all reports arising from projects for planning purposes. *Bona fide* research requests will be granted a licence upon written request to Souterrain.

11. REFERENCES

Dep. Communities & Local Government. 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. 27.03.2012

Hurst, L 2006. The Rise and Fall of the Use of Bond Timbers in Brick Buildings in England, *Proc. Second International Congress on Construction History* [Vol. 2], Queens' College, Cambridge University

Hurst, L, & Dutton, A. 2015. 'Bond timbers in old brickwork, Conservation compendium Technical Part 8', *The Structural Engineer*, July

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd. 2015. *Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief: No.8 Olney Road, Lavendon, Olney, MK46 4EU (NGR 491625, 253553)* (App. Ref. 14/00093/FUL)

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd, June 2015. *Historic Building Record: No.8 Olney Road, Lavendon, Olney MK46 4EU (NGR 491625, 253553)*, APP. REF. 14/00093/FUL, SOU15-397, MKHER No. EMK1259

Historic Sources

Maps

(Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies & Milton Keynes Reference Library)

- 1801 *Inclosure map of Lavendon & Cold Brayfield*, PR126/26/1 (CBS)
- 1856 *Map of Lavendon Mills & Agricultural Occupation*, Isaac Lenny, Norwich, BAS241/38 (CBS)
- 1882 Ordnance Survey 25" Buckinghamshire Sheet II/2 (MKRL)
- 1900 Ordnance Survey 25" Buckinghamshire Sheet II/2 (MKRL)
- 1910 Land Valuation map, DVD/II/2, Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies (CBS)

Commercial Directories

- 1853 Musson & Cravens Directory, of Buckinghamshire
- 1865 Cassey E & Co. Trades Directory
- 1876 J.G.Harrods Directory of Buckinghamshire
- 1848 - 1940 Kellys Directory of Buckinghamshire

Population Census Records

1861 to 1911

Other

- 1910 Duties on Land Values book (Rating Valuation Act), Cold Bayfield & Lavendon, DVD 1/31

Local Knowledge

Frances Horwood, Lavendon; Michael Watts, Lavendon

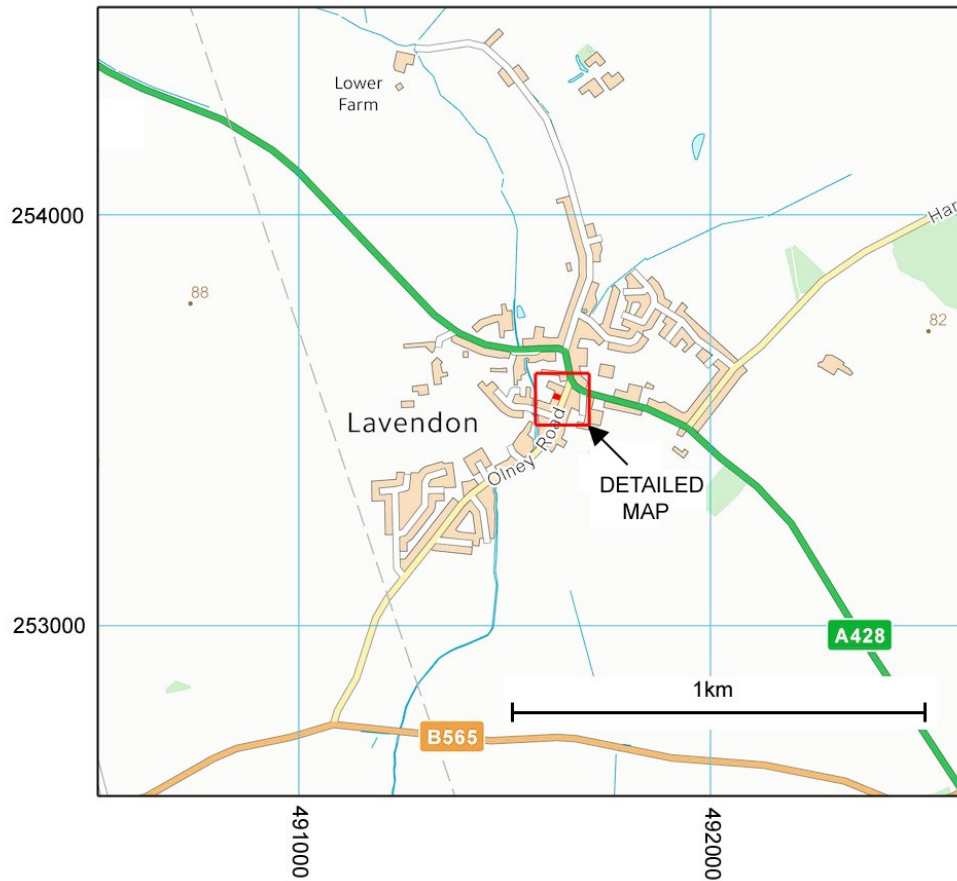


Figure 1. Location of site

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Figure 2
Extract of 1801
Lavendon Inclosure
Award Map

Area of development
highlighted in green

(M.S. PR126/26/1, Centre for
Buckinghamshire Studies)



Figure 3

Extract of 1856 Plan of
Lavendon by Isaac Lenny

Area of development
highlighted in green

M.S. BAS 241/38 (CBS)
Centre for Buckinghamshire
Studies)



Figure 4
Extract of 1882
Ordnance Survey
25" map of
Buckinghamshire,
Sheet II/2

Area of
development
highlighted in red

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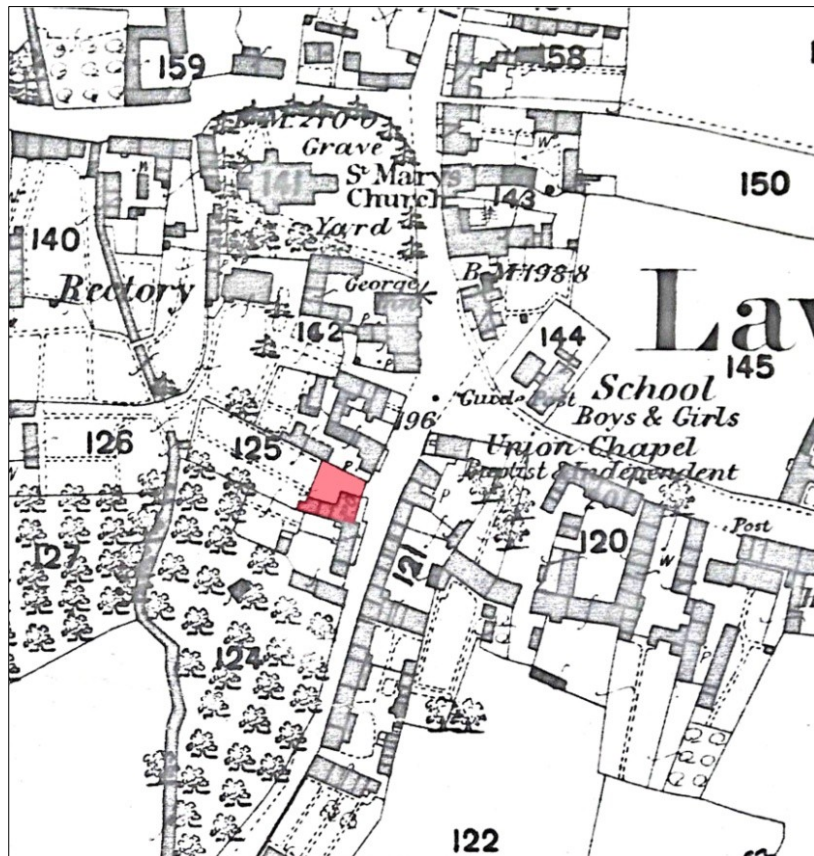


Figure 5
Extract of 1900
Ordnance Survey
25" map
of Buckinghamshire,
Sheet II/2

Area of development
highlighted in red

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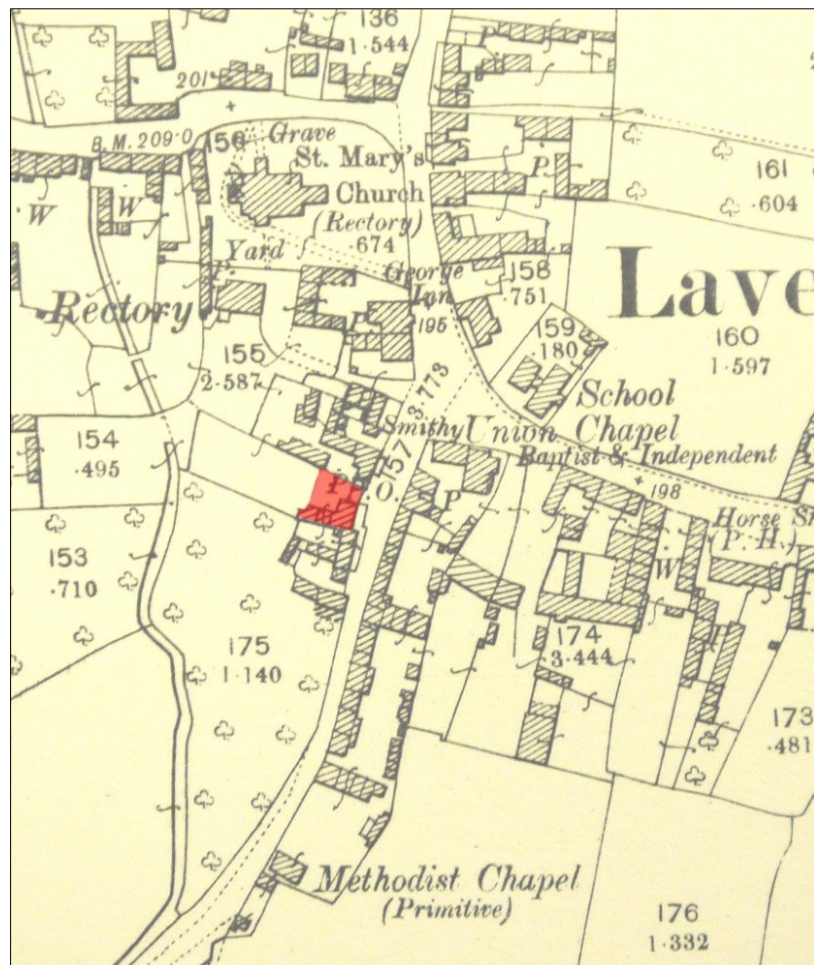




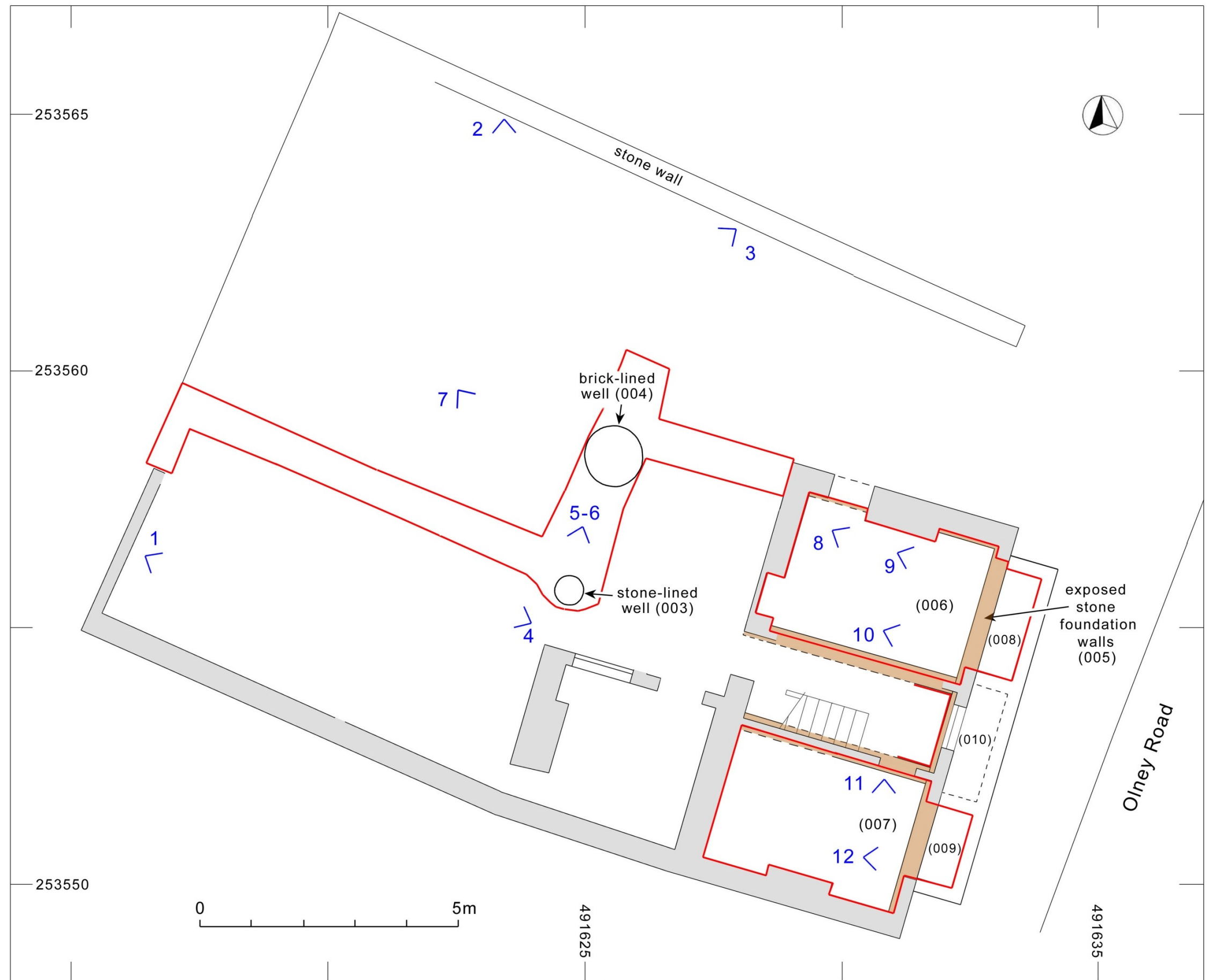
Figure 6. Early 20th century view of the lavendon Post Office at No.8 Olney Road Lavendon, facing SW
(Courtesy of Nigel Stickells, Lavendon Connection)



Figure 7. 'The Stores' of Mr & Mrs Cunningham c. 1930s, facing SW
(Courtesy of Elizabeth Knight, Olney. Photo of T Whinnet)

Figure 8

Ground Level:
Location of excavation areas
(red), archaeological features
and direction of photographs



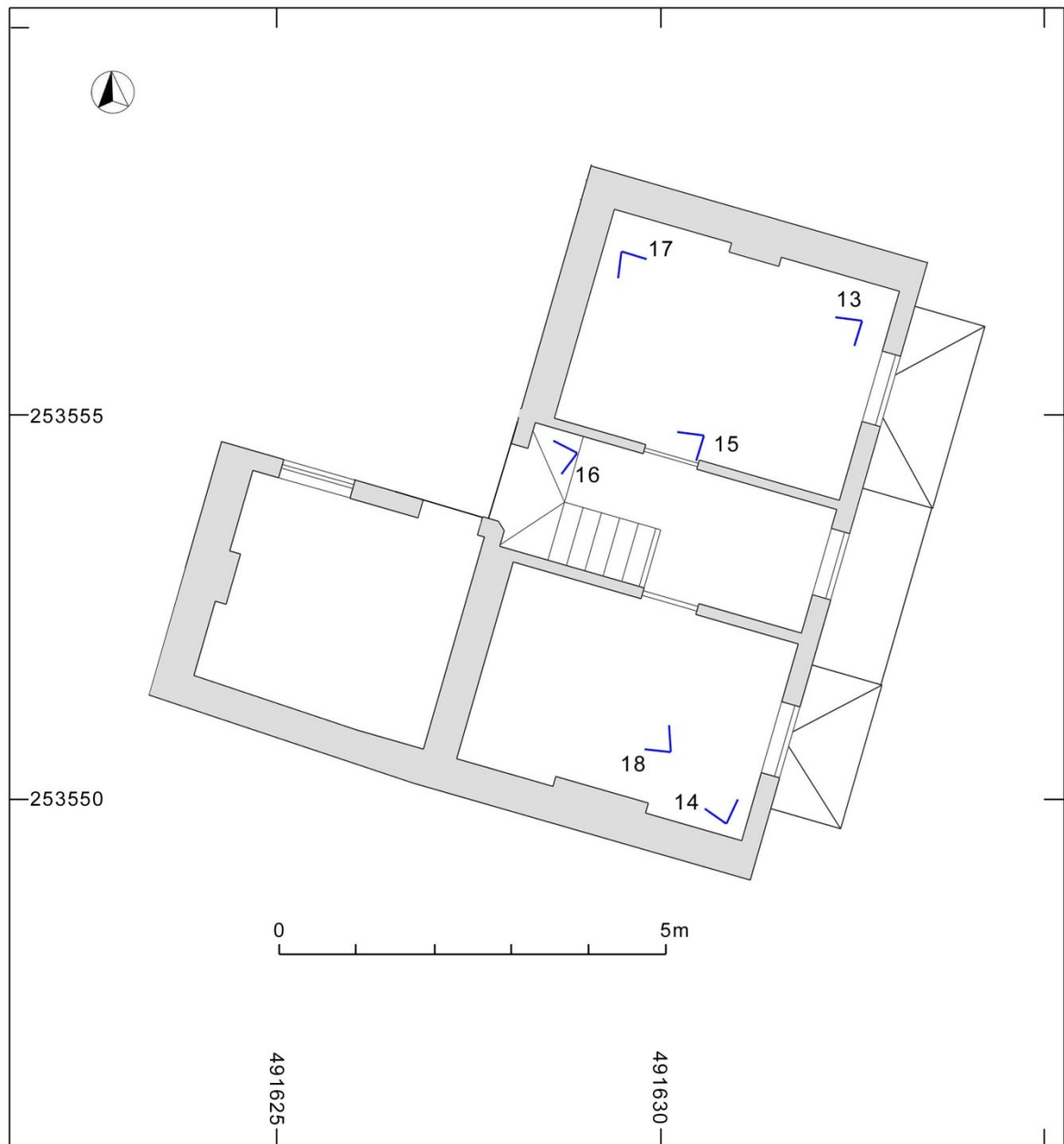


Figure 9. First floor: direction of photographs

10. Photographs



1

2



3



4



5



6



7





8



9



10



11



12

13



14





15



16



17



18

3

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1874.
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY OF BIRTH.

I, the undersigned, Do hereby certify that the Birth
of Kathleen Joan Warner born on the
30 day of April One thousand nine hundred and ^(a) fifteen
has been duly registered by me at Entry No. 200 of my Register Book No. 8 (or Insert year in words.)

Witness my hand, this 9 day of June 1915

Ch Daylis Registrar of Births and Deaths.

District Witchin Sub-District Witchin

NOTICE.
This Certificate when duly filled up by the Registrar, is to be given (on demand) to the INFORMANT at the time of Registering the Birth, on payment of a fee not exceeding Three-pence. (See Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, Section 30.)

Printed by Authority of the Registrar General by Macdonald & Co., Ltd.

19

D 230312

CERTIFIED COPY of an ENTRY OF MARRIAGE.
Pursuant to the Marriage Acts, 1811 to 1934.

[Printed by authority of the Registrar-General.]

M. Cert.
A.P.

Registration District Luton

1939 Marriage Solemnized at St. Hill Methodist Church, Armistade Road, Luton.
in the District of Luton in the County of Bedford

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
46	1939	Ronald Claude Hornsby	26	Bachelor	Fining Clerk	42, Ashburnham Road, Luton.	Joseph Albert Hornsby Hat Manufacturer	
		Kathleen Joan Warner	24	Spinster	Wages Clerk	13, Armistade Road, Luton.	Joseph Warner	Field Steward.

Married in the United Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Methodists by Certificate

This Marriage was solemnized between us, R. Claude Hornsby and K. J. Warner in the Presence of J. Warner and in the Presence of Wilfred Davis Authorized Person for Harold Hornsby

I, Wilfred Davis Authorized Person under the Marriage Act, 1898, do hereby certify that this is true copy of the Entry No. 46 in the Register Book of Marriages of the above-named Building.

WITNESSES AND this Witchin day of December 1939

CAUTION.—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this Certificate, or (2) uses it as true, knowing it to be falsified, is liable to Prosecution.

Authorized Person.

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Appendix 1. Photographic Index

PROJECT: No. 8 Olney Road, Lavendon, Buckinghamshire Watching Brief			
For direction of photographs refer to report Figures 8 to 10			
No. (in report)	Direction (facing)	Description	Date
1	SE	House, rear, after demolition of 20 th century garage and rear extension	27.04.2106
2	S	House, rear, after demolition of 20 th century garage and rear extension	19.05.2016
3	SW	Area of new extension, pre-excavation, rear 19 th century outbuildings part-demolished	27.04.2106
4	NW	Foundation trench for new extension	27.04.2106
5	SW	Stone-lined well in rear yard	27.04.2106
6	SW	Stone-lined well in rear yard	27.04.2106
7	SE	Overview: location of of brick-lined well (left) and stone-lined well (right, by ranging pole)	27.04.2106
8	E	Ground floor, NE room, part-removal of floor make-up showing stone foundation walls	09.05.2016
9	E	Ground floor, NE room, break in front wall) brickwork (NE side) where bay was inserted	09.05.2016
10	SE	Ground floor, NE room, break in front wall) brickwork (SW side) where bay was inserted	09.05.2016
11	SE	Ground floor, SW room, part-removal of floor make-up showing stone foundation wall	09.05.2016
12	E	Ground floor, SW room, foundation of bay window	09.05.2016
13	SW	First floor, NE room, view of battened walls after removal of plaster and lath	19.05.2016
14	NW	First floor, SW room, view of battened walls after removal of plaster and lath	19.05.2016
15	SW	First floor, stair well, view of battened walls after removal of plaster and lath	19.05.2016
16	SW	First floor, wooden lintel above rear window above stair, salvaged timber medieval/post-medieval building with stave holes	19.05.2016
17	SE	First floor, NE room, view of ceiling joists after removal of plaster and lath	09.05.2016
18	NW	First floor, SW room, view of ceiling joists after removal of plaster and lath	09.05.2016
19	-	Birth certificate of Kathleen Joan Warner, 30.06.1915, recovered from wall safe	27.04.2106
20	-	Marriage certificate of Kathleen Joan Warner and Ronald Claude Horwood, 27.12.1939, recovered from wall safe	27.04.2106

Appendix 2 List of Contexts

KEY: Relationships: **a.** above; **abt.** abuts; **adj.** adjoins; **b.** below; **c.** cuts; **cub.** cut by; **co.** contains; **wi** within
 Dimensions: **le.** length; **wid.** width; **de.** depth; **th.** thickness

Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Relationships	Dimensions	Suggested Period	Date of record
001	layer	Made-up ground. Moderately loose dark-grey to black soil with occasional small fragments of brick.	a.(002)	De. 0.5m – c.0.6m	C 19	27.04.2016
002	layer	geological stratum. Orange-brown sandy clay. Between 0.6 and 0.7 m below the existing ground surface	b.(001); poss. Cub.(003)		-	27.04.2016
003	structure	Stone-lined well. Located c. 0.25m below existing ground level. Un-mortared. Exposed to c. 1.5m, at present water table. It was not possible to determine whether the well had been cut into made-up ground or the latter had been deposited around it. Back-fill includes scrap iron and 20 th century screw-top glass pickles jar	See description; c.(002)	Int. Dia. c. 0.43 m, to c. 0.5m at de. of c. 1.3m. ; De. not determined	Early C 19	27.04.2016
004	structure	Brick-lined well with corbelled top. Very good condition (functioning), having been sealed with a concrete slab. Handmade bricks, similar to those used in house ext. rear wall. Exposed to c. 1.5m	c. concrete slab; c.(001), (002); de. not determined	Int. Dia. c. 0.75m; De. > 0.2m	Early C 20	27.04.2016
005	structure	Low (dwarf) stone foundation/ plinth wall on which the house stands, including the internal partition walls along the hallway.	Co. (006), (007), (008)	Wid. 0.28m- 0.3m Ht. >c. 0.26m	Early C 19	09.05.2016
006	layer	Floor make-up in NE room of house. Dark brown soily rubble. Back-filled against plinth walls (005). Dug with an electric-powered power breaker 2 sherds of C 11 th - late C 13 th pottery & 1 sherd C 17 th – C 18 th pottery	b. brick floor; wi.. (005)	th. > 0.26m	C 20	09.05.2016
007	layer	Floor make-up in SW room of house. Compact fine dirty rubble and soil. Dug with an electric-powered power breaker. 1 sherd of C 11 th - late C 13 th pottery. Back-filled against plinth walls (005).	b. boarded floor; wi.. (005)	th. > 0.26m	C 20	09.05.2016

Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Relationships	Dimensions	Suggested Period	Date of record
008	layer	Infill / make-up of NE bay window area. soft dirty gritty clayey soil. No finds.	a. non-determined; b. brick floor (not seen)	th. > 0.26m	C 20	09.05.2016
009	layer	Infill / make-up of SW bay window area. soft dirty gritty clayey soil. No finds.	a. non-determined; b. brick floor (not seen)	th. > 0.26m	C 20	09.05.2016
010	layer	Floor make- up in the front porch/ hall area. Back-filled against plinth walls (005). Compact fine rubble, similar to SW room (007). No finds.	b. brick floor; wi.. (005)	th. > 0.26m	Early C 19	09.05.2016