

Archaeological  
Building  
Recording  
Services

**An Archaeological Standing Building Survey.  
12 Harbidges Lane  
Long Buckby  
Northamptonshire**

**(NGR SP 62450 67627)**

**On Behalf of Leabridge Homes Ltd**



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**December 2016**

**ABRS Project No 2016-HLBN**

**Planning Permission No  
APP/Y2810/A/13/2205640**

**Northamptonshire County Council  
Historic Environment Record Event  
No. ENN108554**

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**An Archaeological Standing Building Survey of Outbuildings, Formally Associated with  
12 Harbidges Lane, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 62450 67627).**

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## **An Archaeological Standing Building Survey of Outbuildings, Formally Associated with 12 Harbidges Lane, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 62450 67627).**

### **Summary**

*This document is an archaeological standing building survey of outbuildings, formerly part of 12 Harbidges Lane, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire (SP 62450 67627), commissioned from Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) by Leabridge Homes Ltd in advance of the demolition of the buildings.*

*The recorded buildings occupy the same footprint as buildings shown on 18th and 19th century mapping. However, there is no evidence to confirm the date of the buildings, in all likelihood the buildings were built or extensively rebuilt in the mid 20th century. There are limited remains of an earlier building in the west facing elevation of building A as well as 19th century bricks in building B.*

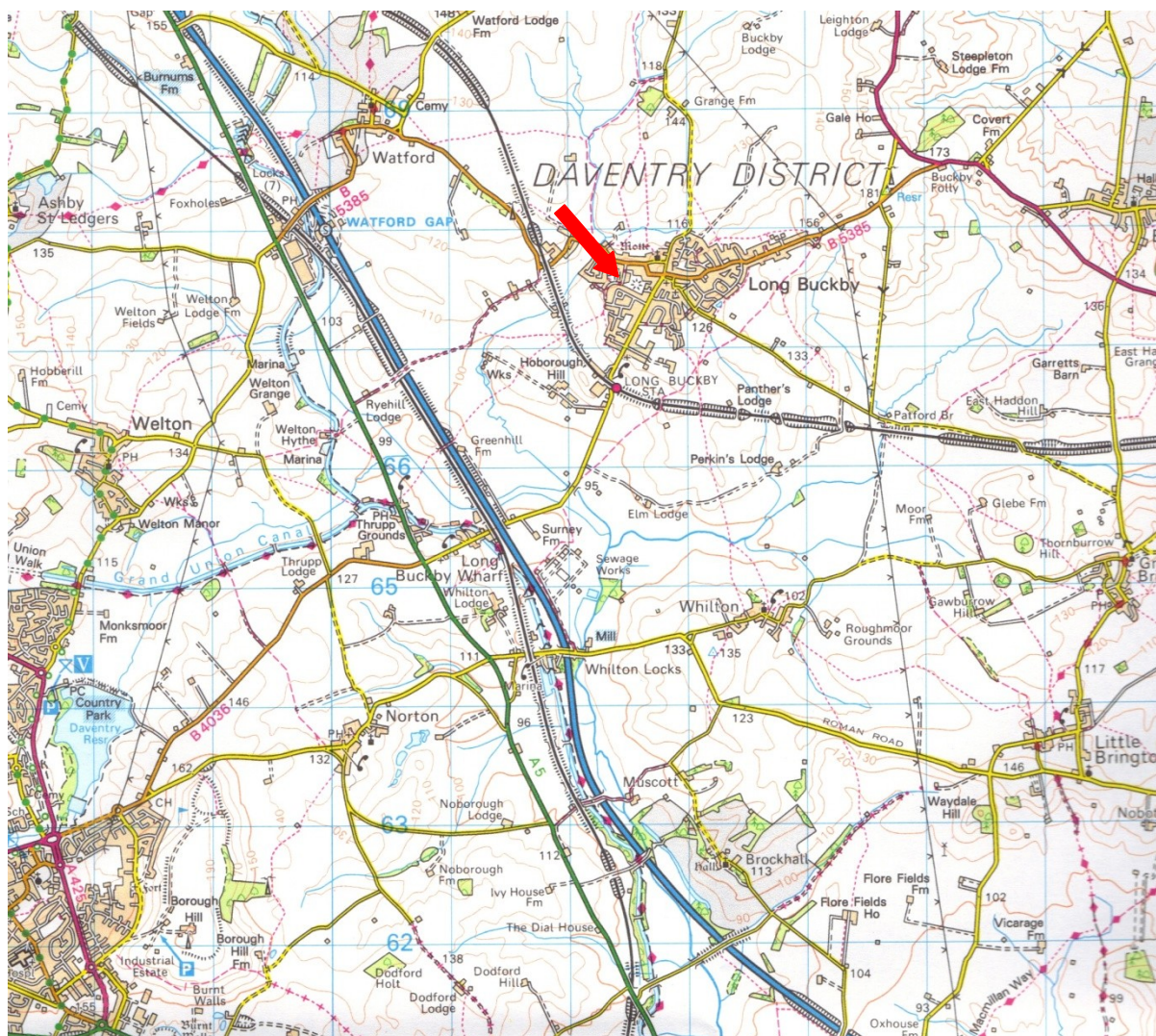
*The buildings are of very limited historical and architectural interest, but do reflect mid 20th century rebuilding of historic buildings by the landowner.*

*The archive will be retained by ABRS under the temporary site code 2016-HLBN until deposition with Northamptonshire County Council can be arranged under the Event Number ENN108554.*

### **1. Introduction**

Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) were commissioned by Leabridge Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological standing building survey of two outbuildings, formerly part of 12 Harbidges Lane, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire (SP 62450 67627) (*Figures 1 & 5*). Listed Building Consent has been granted for the demolition of the buildings as part of a proposed residential development (Planning Permission No APP/Y2810/A/13/2205640). The buildings are traditionally built outbuildings, one of which is recorded by the first edition Ordnance Survey. The Conservation Officer, Daventry District Council has recommended that an archaeological standing building survey to Historic England Level 2 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) be carried out prior to any proposed works being carried out. The buildings are curtilage listed and located within the Long Buckby Conservation Area.

The project was undertaken following standards as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) and followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct, and adhered to their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2010).



**Figure 1**  
Site Location

Reproduced from 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office.  
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The placename Long Buckby derives from the Old English/Scandinavian *Bucebi* meaning the “farmstead of a man called Bukki or Bucca” (Mills 1998), it is unclear when the affix long was added, but it is thought to refer to the length of the village. Buckby is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086.

The historic medieval and post medieval settlement core of the village is focused upon the Castle and the Church of Saint Lawrence. The Castle is largely 12th Century in date and was likely built by the de Quincy family, who held the Manor until 1264. The medieval open fields were enclosed in 1766 and largely given over to pasture, as was common, the abundance of wool then supported a flourishing woollen industry in the parish.



**Figure 2**  
1844 Copy of 1765 Enclosure Map.

One of the earliest available maps showing the proposed development area is an 1844 copy of the 1765 enclosure map (*Figure 2*). The village core is clearly identifiable, as is the unnamed Harbidges Lane. A building, likely to be 10-12 Harbidges lane is recorded in the approximate location of the proposed development area; however it does not match the current footprint of 10-12 Harbidges Lane, which is “L” shaped, with the northernmost range being gable on to the street. There is no indication of any outbuildings to indicate the recorded buildings were standing at the time of enclosure.

The first edition Ordnance Survey (*Figure 3*) recording Long Buckby was surveyed and published in 1885. The map is the first to clearly record outbuildings to the south of the proposed development area, potentially including those subject to this historic building recording. The map shows a covered entrance between 10-12 Harbidges Lane and an “L” shaped building to the south, which has a small projecting bay at its west end. This covered entrance is confirmed by an early 20th century photograph of the building when it was in use as a pub called The Engine Inn (*Figure 4*), evidence of the covered entrance can just be seen in the top left had corner.

Documentary evidence supplied by Mr Mason (owner of 12 Harbidges Lane) indicates that extensive repair and renovation work was carried out on 10-12 Harbidges Lane in 1951, this included the removal of thatched roof, to be replaced by corrugated asbestos cement sheets as well as part of the front elevation being rebuilt in brick. Mr Mason also indicated that the south easternmost building was built at the same time.



**Figure 3**  
First Edition Ordnance Survey (1885).



**Figure 4**  
The Engine Inn.  
(early 20th century photograph supplied by Mr Mason).

## 2. Aims and Methodology

The specific objectives of the standing building survey were as follows:

- To provide a comprehensive written, drawn and photographic record of the building prior to the permitted conversion, as it represents upstanding archaeological/historical remains of local, regional or national importance.
- The project report will provide a comprehensive review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project, making reference to the appropriate regional research agendas.
- The project will produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to ‘preserve by record’ the buildings in their current form prior to conversion and/or demolition.

Desk-based research included the analysis of readily available documentary and cartographic sources including Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER) & Northamptonshire Records Office (NRO).



**Figure 5**  
Plan of the Proposed Development, Recorded Buildings in Green.

The Historic Building Recording produced a dimensioned sketched plan and completed a photographic (35mm monochrome negative) and written record of the building to the equivalent of Historic England Level 2. An ordered archive has been compiled and will be retained by ABRS until deposition with Northamptonshire County Council can be arranged under the Event Number ENN108554. An Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) record has been completed.



*Orientation:* There are two buildings subject to this recording in an “L” shaped plan, aligned north-north east – south-south west and west-north west – east south east (*Figure 4*). For ease of description this is taken hereafter to be north – south and east - west with the principal elevation facing to the north. Where the terms ‘left’, ‘right’, ‘front’ and ‘back’ etc are used in the report, this is in relation to the principal elevation as viewed from the north. For the purpose of this report, a letter prefix has been allocated to each building and a number suffix added for significant partitions where required.

As far as is known, no previous historic building recording has been undertaken of the buildings.

All historic maps are reproduced with north to the top of the page, following Ordnance Survey standards unless indicated otherwise with appropriate north arrow and key.

The site visit was carried out by Gerwyn Richards on December 6th 2016.

### **3. Description of the Buildings**

#### ***Building A***

Building A occupies the south easternmost corner of the proposed development area, fronting Harbidges Lane (*Figure 17*). The building is single storey under a lean to roof of corrugated asbestos cement sheets. It is largely built of coursed local stone rubble (*Figure 6*) with some brickwork. There is clear quoinwork on the north easternmost corner, suggesting this may be retained from an earlier building (*Figure 7*), there is no evidence of similar quoinwork on the south east corner, suggesting this part has been extensively rebuilt. The southern wall has been raised with the addition of 13 courses of red bricks.

There is evidence of a blocked window towards the centre of the Harbidges Lane elevation, above which are the remains of a timber lintel (*Figure 8*). There is clear evidence that the upper part of this elevation has been rebuilt with between 6 and 9 courses of poorly laid rubble in cement mortar (*Figure 8*).

The north facing wall consists largely of a 20th century double door. The straight joint between the north and east walls indicate the two are not contemporary, it is likely that the northern wall is a later build. A number of the stones show clear signs of burning (fire reddened stones (*Figure 9*)), such burning is not seen elsewhere on the building, further evidence that this wall is later, potentially using salvaged stone.

The westernmost wall contains evidence of a number of potential building phases. The lowest courses in the north western corner consist of a single course of ashlar-like blocks, similar to that seen in 10-12 Harbidges Lane (*Figure 10*). It is possible, therefore that this area is a remnant of the earlier building. The remainder of the stonework within the elevation consists of coursed local rubble, similar to that seen on the Harbidges Lane elevation. The elevation also contains a centrally placed Crittal style casement window, which is likely to be mid 20th century in date and confirms the 1951 construction date. The window is within a brick-built reveal. There are also up to 13 courses of red bricks in cement mortar up to eaves height.

Internally, the building contains nothing of architectural or historical significance. The roof is carried on modern deal purlins, there are isolated areas of pitched stone flooring (*Figure 11*).

## ***Building B***

Building B is located to the west of building A, abutting the southernmost boundary (*Figure 17*). The building is now detached from building A but an open joist hole and evidence of paint indicate the two were originally attached, as indicated by early cartographic sources. The building is of mixed brick and stone construction, largely open fronted under a modern concrete tile roof (*Figure 12*). The east gable is brick-built; the bricks appear to be handmade and measure 9inch x 2 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inch x 4 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inch which suggests 19th century manufacture. The west gable is largely stone-built, with areas of brick in-fill (*Figure 13*). The stonework consists of roughly squared and coursed local stone and the south west corner is quoined and not tied to the boundary wall (*Figure 14*), which suggests the building may have originally been free-standing and the boundary wall is a later addition.

Internally, the building, again contains nothing of architectural or historical significance. The roof is carried on modern deal purlins and the floor is modern poured concrete. There is evidence that the building was originally divided into two unequal bays, the eastern bay being the smaller (*Figure 17*). This arrangement is similar to a pigsty with attached privy. It is possible, therefore that this was the origin of B.

## ***Other Buildings & Structures***

### ***Garage***

Within the proposed development area and also scheduled for demolition is a single asbestos cement garage. This type of garage was common in the mid to late 20th century and sold in kit form for self assembly. However, this example is of a different design of flat asbestos sheets cladding a deal frame (*Figure 15*) and is likely to have been built from scratch.

### ***Boundary Wall***

The southern boundary wall also forms the south wall of buildings A and B. The wall is largely stone built, but has been raised with 13 courses of red brick (*Figure 16*). The stonework is largely identical to that described previously. There is potential evidence of a later skin added to the north facing elevation between A and B which confuses the relationship between the boundary wall and the west wall of A and prevents the establishment of clear phasing here.

## **4. Conclusion**

This historic building recording has confirmed that the buildings formally associated with 12 Harbidges Lane occupy the same footprint as buildings shown on 18th and 19th century mapping. However, there was no evidence to confirm the dating of the current buildings. Indication from previous landowners indicate the buildings were built in 1951, the building recording largely confirms this.

The buildings do, however include the limited remains of the earlier buildings, most notably the lower courses on the west elevation of building A. The bricks used on the east gable of building B are likely to be 19th century in date, suggesting it may be part of an earlier building. Limited quoinwork on the west gable of B indicated this building was originally free standing and that the boundary wall here is likely to be later.

Although of very limited historical and architectural interest the buildings are good examples of the rebuilding of earlier buildings during the mid 20th century by the landowner using materials of the time as well as salvaged materials.

## 5. Archive & Publication

The site archive consists of

- 1 A3 permagraph sheet containing sketch plans & notes
- DVD containing 59 digital images
- 59 B&W negatives & contact sheets
- 2 A4 contact sheets
- 2 A4 photo record sheets
- 1 Unbound copy of this report

The archive will be held by ABRS under the temporary site code 2016-HLBN until deposition with Northamptonshire County Council can be arranged under the Event Number ENN108554.

A version of the summary (above) will be submitted to the editor of the local journal for inclusion in the next edition.

### 5.1 OASIS Record Summary

INFORMATION REQUIRED	UPLOADED AS
OASIS No	archaeol30-270810
Project Name	An Archaeological Standing Building Survey of Outbuildings, Formally Associated with 12 Harbidges Lane, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire.
Site Co-ordinates	SP 62450 67627
Project Type	Standing Building Recording
Project Manager	Gerwyn Richards
Previous/Future Work?	Yes/No
Current Land Use	In Use As Building
Development Type	Residential
Prompt	NPPF
Archive Recipient	ABRS

## 6. References & Sources

Brunskill, R.W. 1993 *Traditional Buildings of Britain An Introduction to Vernacular Architecture*. Over Wallop.

Historic England. 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. London: English Heritage.

M<sup>c</sup>Kay, W.B 1945 *Building Craft Series, Brickwork*. Longmans, Green & Co.

## 7. Colour Plates



**Figure 6**  
Building A Harbidges Lane Elevation (Looking West - North West).



**Figure 7**  
Building A Quoinwork on North East  
Corner.



**Figure 8**  
Building A Harbidges Lane Elevation Showing Replaced Upper Courses & Blocked Window.



**Figure 9**  
Building A North Facing Elevation Showing Door & Fire Reddened Stones (Left).



**Figure 10**  
Building A Ashlar Blocks & Narrow Courses on West Facing Elevation.



**Figure 11**  
Building A Pitched Stone Floor.



**Figure 12**  
Building B North Facing Elevation, General View (Looking South).



**Figure 13**  
Building B West Facing Gable.



**Figure 14**  
Building B Quoined South West  
Corner.

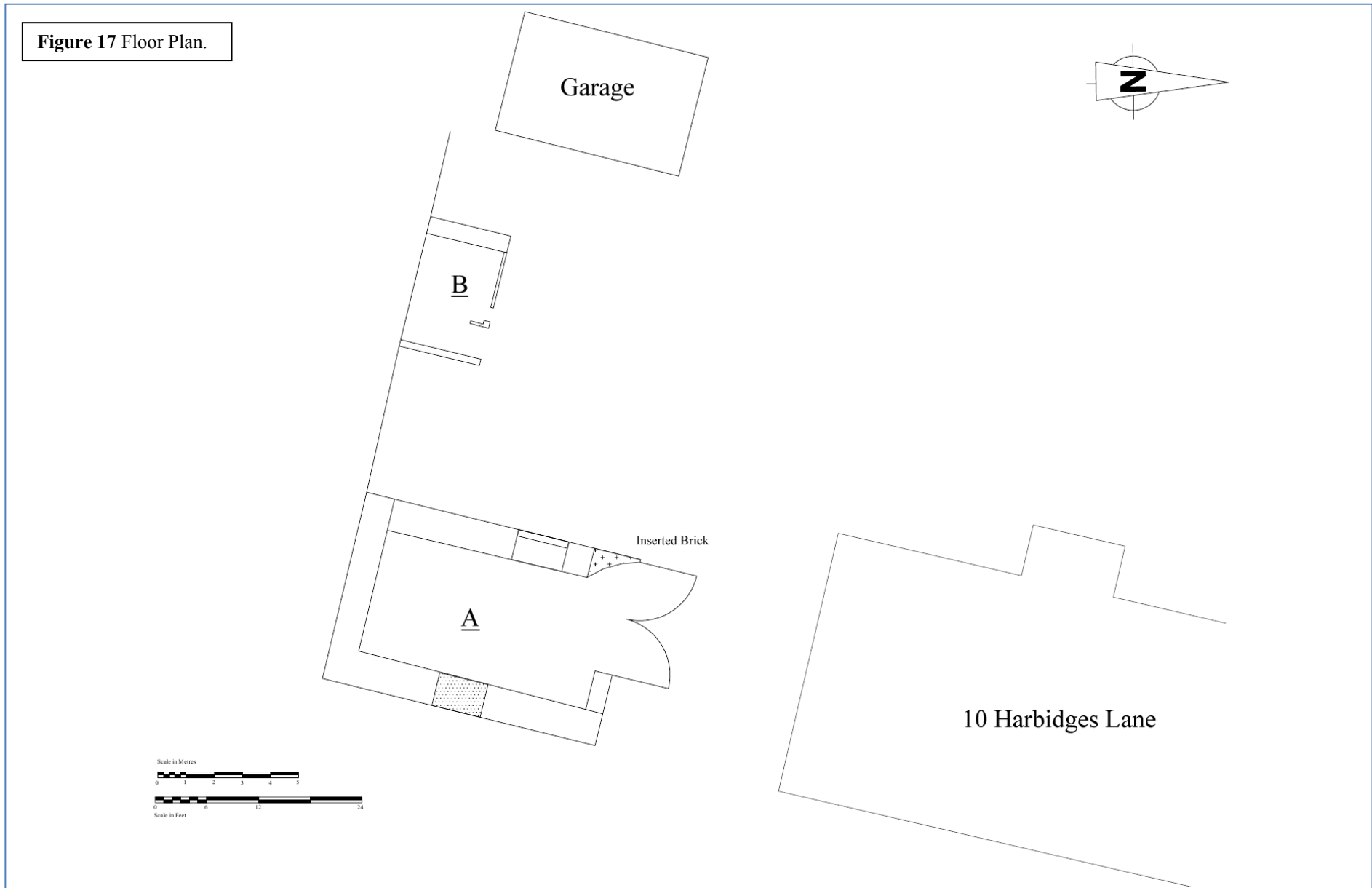


**Figure 15**  
Internal Garage Frame.

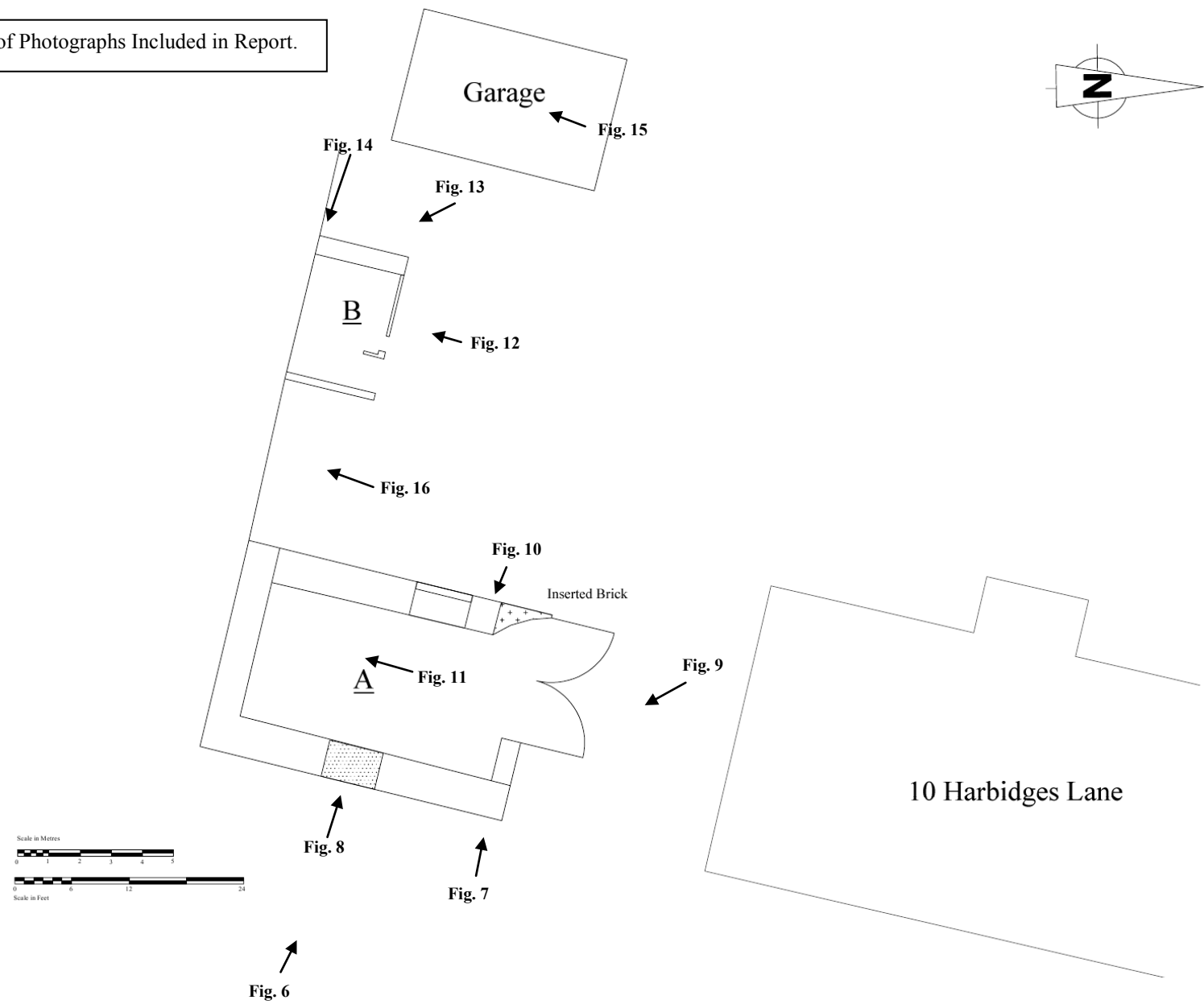




**Figure 16**  
Boundary Wall Showing Upper Brick Courses.



**Figure 18** Locations of Photographs Included in Report.



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