



**Historic Building Recording of a Barn at  
Stoneleigh Farm, Upper Boddington  
Northamptonshire  
August 2016**

**Report No. 16/151**

Author & Illustrator: Amir Bassir



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Project Manager: Amir Bassir  
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**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		OASIS molanort1-261546
Project title	Historic Building Recording of a Barn at Stoneleigh Farm, Upper Boddington, Northamptonshire, August 2016	
Short description	MOLA carried out a programme of historic building recording of a barn formerly associated with the grade II Listed Stoneleigh Farm, Upper Boddington, Northamptonshire. The barn dates to the early to mid-18th century and was possibly originally a smaller building which was extended by 1759. The building was re-roofed in the mid to late 19th century and extensions were built to the east and west. The barn was converted to house cattle in the mid-20th century and has undergone a series of small scale alterations and repair work.	
Project type	Historic England Level 2, Historic Building Recording	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type and period	Early to mid-18th-century barn with late-19th-century extension	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	Stoneleigh Farm, Warwick Road, Upper Boddington	
NGR	SP 48234 53428	
Area	153sqm	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Organisation	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology)	
Project brief originator	NCC Assistant Archaeological Advisor	
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton	
Director/Supervisor	Amir Bassir	
Project Manager	Amir Bassir	
Sponsor or funding body	Mr and Mrs Brookfield	
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>		
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# Historic Building Recording of a Barn at Stoneleigh Farm, Upper Boddington Northamptonshire August 2016

## ABSTRACT

*MOLA carried out a programme of historic building recording of a barn formerly associated with the Grade II Listed Stoneleigh Farm, Upper Boddington, Northamptonshire. The barn dates to the early to mid-18th century and was possibly originally a smaller building which was extended by 1759. The building was re-roofed in the mid to late 19th century and extensions were built to the east and west. The barn was converted to house cattle in the mid-20th century and has undergone a series of small scale alterations and repair work.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

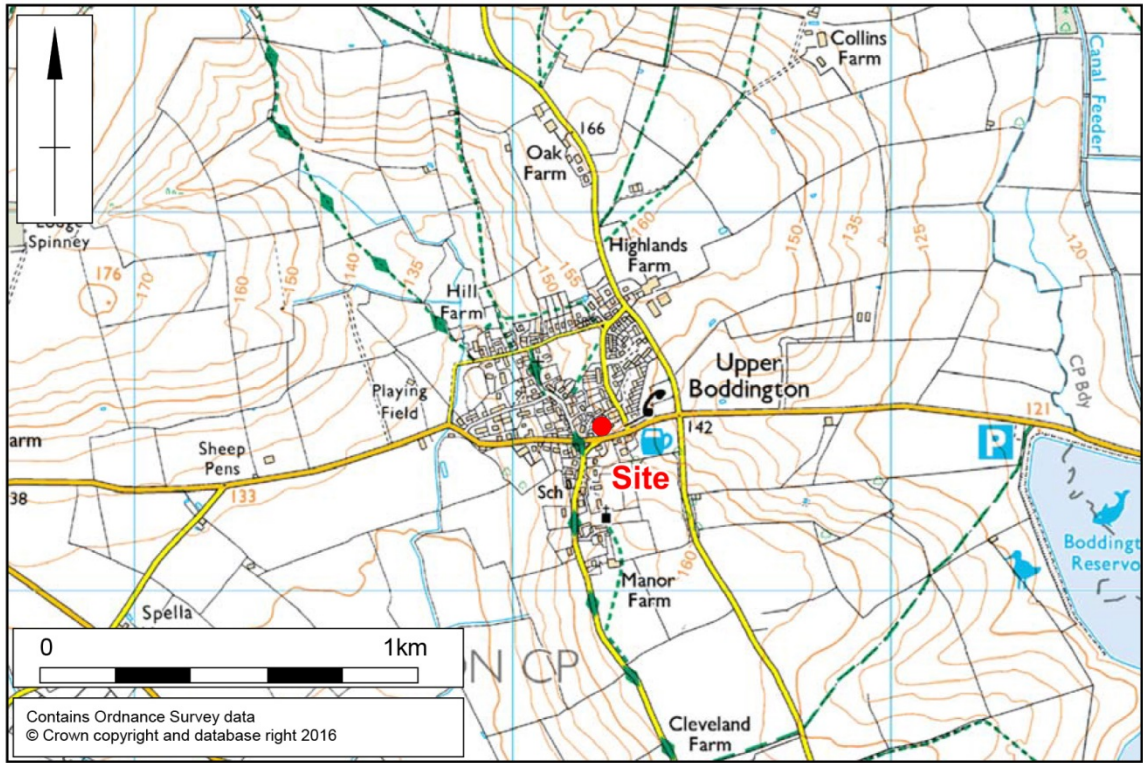
MOLA was commissioned by Mr Brookfield to undertake a programme of historic building recording at Stoneleigh Farm, 29 Warwick Road, Upper Boddington, Northamptonshire, ahead of a proposed scheme of works to convert the barn into two residential dwellings (NGR SP 48234 53428, Fig 1). The recording encompassed a single barn with extension, for which planning consent has been granted, subject to a condition for archaeological recording (S/2016/0828/FUL, S/2016/0829/LBC).

This report follows an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (MOLA 2016) which set out a methodology for archaeological recording in-line with Historic England Level 2 historic building recording (HE 2015). The WSI was prepared in response to a requirement for archaeological recording by the NCC Archaeological Advisor. All works were undertaken in accordance with current guidelines (ClfA 2014a and 2014b).

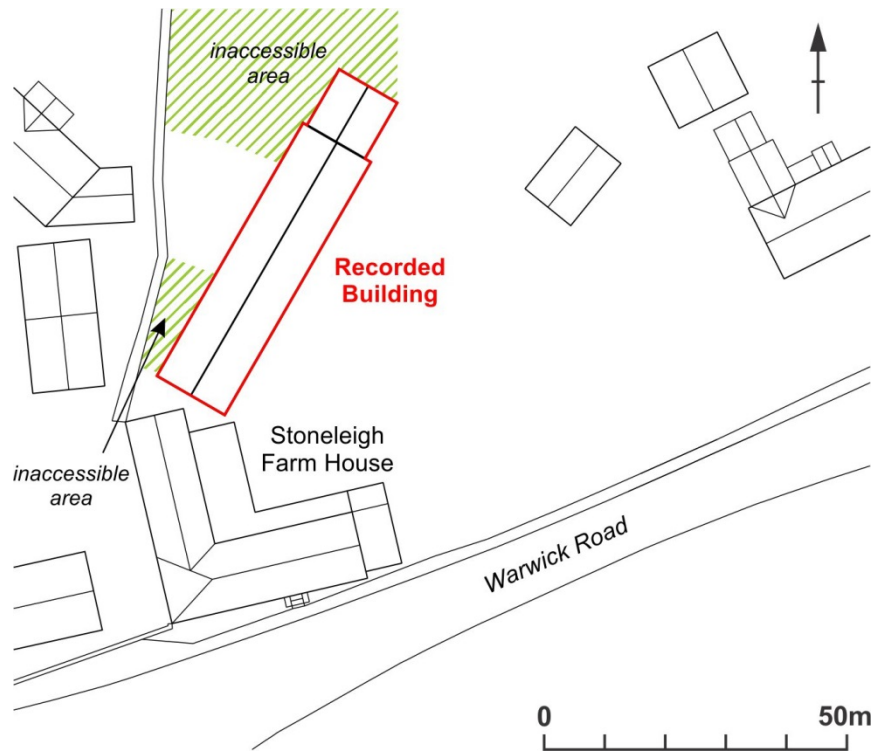
Stoneleigh Farm, which is a Grade II Listed Building, is located on the southern edge of the village, adjacent to the north side of Warwick Road, between the intersections of Church Road and London End. The farmhouse is located parallel to the road, with the recorded barn positioned on a diagonal alignment to the rear (north) of the farmhouse. The site is bound to the north, south and west by residential properties and associated gardens. To the east of the site, beyond Welsh Road, are enclosed fields, several of which retain remnant ridge and furrow.

The site lies at approximately 145m above Ordnance Datum on ground which rises to the east. The underlying geology of the area has been mapped as comprising Jurassic mudstone of the Charmouth Formation (formerly called Lower Lias Clay) with interbedded silt and mudstone of the Dyrham Formation to the north and east (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex>). Former quarries of the local stone are located at Byfield, to the east, and Edgcote, to the south (Sutherland 2003).

STONELEIGH FARM, UPPER BODDINGTON



Site location Fig 1



The recording area Fig 2



## 2 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of an Historic England (HE) Level 2 building recording is to provide an analytical record of an extant structure in accordance with the HE document *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (HE 2016). It provides a systematic account of a building's origins, development and use.

Site visits were carried out on the 19th and 22nd August 2016. Site recording included the following elements:

- Establishing an accurate archaeological record of the buildings to Historic England Level 2 (HE 2016, section 5.2);
- An overall photographic survey of the buildings in their present condition comprising general and detailed shots. Photography was carried out using a Nikon D7200 DSLR equipped with Sigma 35-17mm and Nikon 18-70mm lenses. Black and white 35mm film photography was carried out using a Nikon F6 SLR equipped with a Sigma 10-20mm lens, using Ilford HP5 Plus 400 film. Where possible and appropriate 1m scales or smaller were included in all photographs;
- Written notes on the buildings' construction, present and former use and, where appropriate, the buildings' past and present relationship to their setting in the wider landscape;
- Annotation of existing survey drawings to depict features of archaeological or architectural interest.

Site location plans indicating the position and orientation of photographs are included in the report. The plans and elevations are based on architect's survey drawings which were checked for accuracy and amended to highlight features of archaeological and architectural interest.

Whilst the interior of the building was fully accessible, dense and overgrown vegetation prevented full access and reduced visibility of the west and north of the building (Fig 2). The close proximity of the western end of the building to the adjacent property did not allow for sufficient distance to fully photograph the elevation.

### 3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

*The oval parish [of Boddington], which covers 1265 hectares, lies with its W boundary adjoining parts of Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. It is mainly on flat or gently undulating Lower Lias Clay between 100m and 150m aOD, but in the centre around Upper Boddington and in the NW, the land rises steeply to a maximum of 180m aOD, based on an outcrop of Middle Lias clays and silts. There are two separate villages in the parish, Upper and Lower Boddington, each of which had, in medieval times, its own land and field system...*

*...The plan of Upper Boddington consists of two separate elements lying to the west of an undoubtedly ancient trackway known as the Welsh Road. The south part is a simple N-S street with the church and manor house at its southern, higher end. The north is a more complex arrangement of streets and lanes arranged in an irregular grid (VCH 1982).*

The earliest recorded evidence of human activity around Upper Boddington consists of part of a Neolithic polished stone adze, which was found in the garden of 8 Townsend Lane and is now held by Northampton Museum (D.149.1978) (Northants Archaeol 1979, 102). Evidence for Roman settlement comprises scattered finds of pottery and a brown-glazed red pot containing a hoard of 360 Roman coins dating from the second half of the 3rd century (VCH 1982).

A number of medieval earthworks have been recorded within and around the village, including a hollow-way which runs parallel to Townsend Lane, with a series of surrounding scarps and depressions which indicate former buildings. Similar earthworks are indicative of former buildings to the north of Townsend Lane.

At the time of Domesday, lordship of the lands around Boddington belonged to the Earl of Morton and Hugh de Abrincis, Earl of Chester and nephew to the conqueror.

*In the 9th of Edward II (1316), Robert de Felton and Robert Paynel were lord of Boddington. In the 20th of Richard II (1397), Sir Jon de Felton died seized of this manor, which had descended to him from his ancestors Sir Edmund Hastings, Knight, died in the 27th of Henry VI (1449), seized of both manors and left them to William Hastings, his son, from whom they were descended to Sir Roger Hastings and of him were purchased by Sir John Spencer of Wormleighton. In this family they continued to the present time...The priories of Clatercote, Catesby, Tickford, Chacomb and the Hospitalers of St John of Jerusalem had each possessions here (Kelly, 1885, 445).*

Welsh Road, which passes to the east of the village, originated as a medieval cattle drover's track whose route can be traced from the Welsh border towards to the Northampton cattle market.

*The drover's roads of the Midlands were particularly important for it was along these that the great traffic in cattle from Wales to London and the Midlands markets found its leisurely way. The Welsh Road which appears here and there on the map of the Midlands, refers to this cross-country traffic. This road can be picked up just outside Kenilworth... and thence through an almost uninhibited landscape towards the Northamptonshire uplands... It*

*goes on to Culworth, where it meets Banbury Road and may have proceeded along this lane to the great markets of Northampton (Hoskins, 1981, 242).*

Upper and Lower Boddington formerly had separate common fields which were enclosed under a single Act of Parliament in 1758. The population of Upper Boddington is recorded as 476 in 1801, rising to 1926 by 1851, subsequently declining until 1901 when the population is recorded as 487 people.

*The reason for this must have had to do with the poor conditions of the farm labourers who left the land to go to the towns but could also reflect building works in the area. In 1830-31, ricks and threshing machines were destroyed on farms in Boddington (Hornby et al 2000).*

Stoneleigh Farm House is a Grade II Listed Building (ID 234317) and its listing description is as follows:

*Farmhouse, now house. Mid C18. Regular coursed lias with cedar shingle roof. 3-unit plan. 2 storeys, 4-window range of C19 casements under wood lintels. C20 door to right of centre has porch and flight of steps. Large stone quoins; blocked fire window to left of centre. Hipped and gabled roof with brick stacks at ridge and end. Interior not inspected.*

The barn itself is not listed but is included as curtilage to the listed farmhouse.

The earliest mapping sourced for this document is an 1869 copy of the 1759 enclosure map of Upper Boddington (NRO map 3121, Fig 3). The large-scale map clearly shows the farmhouse and barn, confirming its existence by 1759 and an early to mid-18th-century date for the two buildings is probable. A smaller rectangular building is depicted to the south-east of the barn. The village at this time was primarily distributed around Warwick Road and Church Road, with further dwellings to the north, around Townsend Lane. A windmill was located to the north of the village, adjacent to Welsh Road.

A more detailed view of the site is provided by the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1892 (Fig 4). It can be seen that the small extension to the barn was constructed by this time and that the farmhouse had also been extended northwards. A much smaller extension is also shown at the south-west corner of the barn. The property boundary is depicted running adjacent to the barn and farmhouse on their western sides. The eastern property boundary enclosed the land up to London End. Immediately to the east of the barn's extension was a small pond, with another pond on the west side of the property boundary adjacent to the south-west corner of the barn. The small building seen on the 1759 parish map had, by this time, been either extended or replaced by a longer, linear structure, open-fronted to the north. A smaller building had also been built at the south-west corner of this structure.

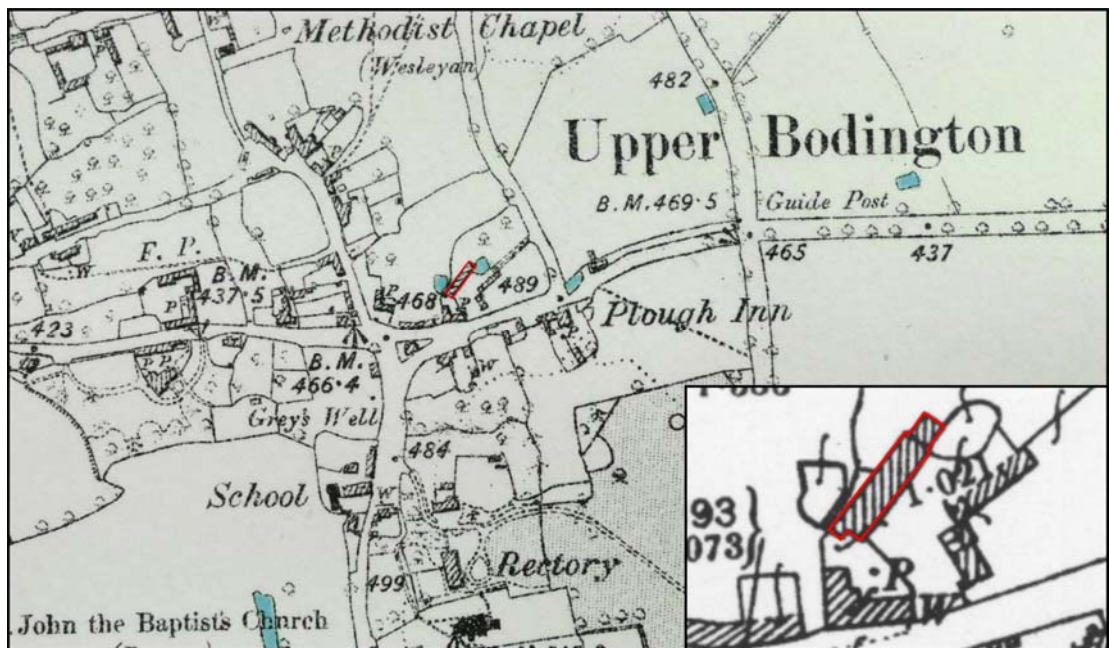
The two ponds either side of the barn are seen to survive until at least the 1950s (map not reproduced). The area was developed by the 1970s, with new buildings constructed to the north and west of the farmhouse and barn.

At the time of this survey, the barn was disused and to some extent derelict. The northern portion of the barn had been converted for housing of animals. It was related to the author by the current resident of Stoneleigh Farm that her grandfather had used the

barn for housing calves and that the building had not been in agricultural use for some forty years.



1869 copy of the 1759 parish map of Upper Boddington, showing the site Fig 3



1892 Ordnance Survey map, showing the site Fig 4

## 4 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

The barn has a simple linear form and comprises the main stone-built structure with a simple brick extension at its northern end (Fig 2). It has a rectangular footprint of c153sqm, measuring 6.3m x 24.4m (Fig 5). The building is on a north-east to south-west alignment and lies a short distance to the north of the associated farmhouse, with a yard between the two. The primary construction material is of ferruginous limestone rubble containing fossil brachiopods etc., with lime mortar.

A large concrete and brick yard lies to the front (east) of the barn with a driveway leading to the road. The north-eastern side of the property is grassed and rises in steps to the north-east. The western fence line lies close to the barn and a small paved yard or garden has been created there which is now overgrown.

For ease of description the primary, south-east facing elevation is described as facing east, with the other main elevations also thus modified.

### 4.1 The Barn

The main elevation is to the south-west and is of a semi-symmetrical design comprising a full-height, central double doorway flanked by single-width doors at the north and south ends, with a somewhat haphazard arrangement of windows and a ventilation slit (Figs 5 and 6). There is a noticeable change in stonework between the southern end of the elevation and the remainder of this wall, with an irregular join running from the eaves to the ground, marking the change in fabric (Fig 7). To the north of the join, the stonework utilises a pale yellow fossiliferous iron-rich limestone or ironstone (Fig 8). The foundation courses and quoins around the doors and corners are formed of much larger, shaped blocks, also of shelly lime and ironstone. To the south of the join, whilst still comprising limestone or calcereous ironstone, the stonework has a much deeper orange-brown hue. This part of the elevation still incorporates much larger shaped blocks for quoins, foundation courses and door edging. The join can also be seen internally to the room and is repeated on the opposing western wall, both internally and externally (Fig 5).

The southern end of the barn has been partitioned into a roughly square room (Room 1) which measures 5.9 x 5.2m (internal measurements) with a height of 6.6m from the floor to the underside of the roof ridge. Access to the room is from the east through a single width door (Fig 9). The door opening is edged with stone blocks and has a black-painted timber frame and timber lintel over. The door itself is of a ledge-and-batten type with external strap hinges attached to the southern jamb. A variety of modern and historic locks are installed on the door, including a rim lock. There is a gap above the door and a transom light is located above this. Above the door, and off-centre to the opening, is a square window with a black-painted timber frame. It is unclear if the door and window are contemporary or if the window is a later opening. To the south of the door is a small window opening, again with a black-painted wooden frame and lintel. A mesh has been placed within the window opening.

The southern corner of the room has been partitioned to form a small store which, at the time of this survey, had a variety of agricultural instruments and tools hanging from

the wall (Fig 20). It is possible that the partition formerly fully encompassed the southern end of the room. The remains of a truncated post can be seen a short distance to the west of the store, in line with the end of the room (Fig 5). A timber beam spans between the east and west walls of the barn, central to the small room, and carries joists for a mezzanine floor. The floor has been largely removed, exposing defunct joist slots. The eastern end of the beam, which passes over the store room, has crudely-shaped chamfered stops on the underside edge. After it passes out from the store room, the beam is reduced in size with the underside being hand hewn (Figs 24 and 25). The fitting for a strip light remains on the underside of the beam. The truncated ends of two more beams remain *in situ*, projecting from the east and west walls (Figs 23 and 26). The surviving beam and the beam ends are equally spaced and it is likely that the mezzanine floor formerly spanned the full extent of the room.

A small cupboard has been created within a former window opening in the south wall (Fig 21). The window has a timber lintel and has been blocked externally with blue-purple bricks bearing horizontal skintling marks from their manufacturing process (Fig 19). The cupboard has a simple hinged door of planks, flush with the wall surface, with strap hinges connecting to the wooden frame. Adjacent to the cupboard is a square window. The window opening has been blocked in two separate phases, the first halved the opening vertically using rubble with cement mortar, and the second phase fully blocked the remainder of the opening with red brick, at the same time repairing and replacing parts of the stonework at the jambs (Figs 19 and 21).

The floor is of red bricks laid on edge, each brick measuring 200mm x 105mm x 65mm, with five courses being c360mm. The bricks are aligned parallel to the north and south walls, interspersed with occasional channels, each three bricks width, running perpendicular to the main pattern (Fig 27). Adjacent to the south wall are two rectangular holes lined in brick (Fig 22). The holes are 1.3m apart and each measures 300mm x 150mm, and 350mm in depth. While it is clear that the holes supported upright posts, their function is unclear.

The room is enclosed from the main barn space (Room 2) by a brick and timber partition, c2.4m in height (Figs 28 and 29). It fully spans between the east and west walls but is not keyed into them. The eastern half of the partition is constructed of red brick in English bond and the remainder is formed up upright planks nailed to horizontal rails, with diagonal bracing on the southern face.

The primary entrance to the barn is via a full-height double doorway, c3.7m in width, located roughly central to the east elevation (Fig 10). The door opening is lined with large, shaped, stone blocks and contains a black-painted timber frame and lintel. The doorway was fully open with no doors surviving. Interestingly the frame shows no evidence of having supported hinges or any other door mechanism; the jambs are smooth with no peg or screw holes visible. Some remnant iron work remains *in situ* on the lintel, above each jamb. This comprises a cast iron pivot ring or gudgeon flanked by a pair of cast-iron hoops, one with an attached iron strap. The pivot rings do not appear to be substantial enough to support a door of the size needed to close the opening and the modern concrete yard surface has removed any evidence of former pivot posts if there were any. A tall, narrow ventilation slot is located to the south of the doorway, its jambs splayed inwards.

Opposing the main doorway is a smaller, almost square door which allows access to the room from the north-west (Figs 14 and 32). The opening is 1.9m in width and it is evident that it was formerly a full-height opening which has been reduced. As part of this work, the southern door jamb appears to have been completely re-built or re-faced, with some minor work also having been carried out to the northern jamb. The door lintel is formed of a pair of C-beam RSJs and a timber beam. Above this, the former opening is blocked in coursed stone rubble with cement mortar. On the inner face of the wall, this is confined to the width of the door but on the outer face it encompasses a wider area of repair and re-facing. A similar, though more crudely executed, repair or re-facing is visible externally at the north end of the west elevation.

Room 2, the main space of the barn, is open plan with an internal measurement of 16.5m x 5.9m. The northern extent of the room has, from the mid-20th century, been converted to allow for the housing of calves. This part of the room has a poured concrete floor on brick and rubble hardcore, which raises the floor to level height 0.4m higher than the original floor (Fig 33). The floor surface is scoured with grooves for grip and drainage and is stepped, with a drainage channel oriented to the northern door opening (Fig 35). The door is a single-width opening with timber lintel and black-painted timber frame (Figs 11 and 36). Two cast iron door fittings remain *in situ* on the southern jamb. A low concrete trough spans the width of the north gable wall, with iron brackets over, formerly supporting overhead mangers. Three possible beam slots pass through the east wall and can be seen on both the inner and outer faces of the wall, just below eaves level (Figs 34 and 38). It is possible that the space formerly had a mezzanine floor but there is no other evidence for this.

The larger part of the room has a compacted earth floor, no longer level, which slopes down to the main doorway. A small patch of brick floor surface remains *in-situ* adjacent to the door; this flooring scheme likely formerly covered the central part of the room, between the opposing doors of the east and west walls (Fig 31).

The barn is covered with Welsh slates and the underlying roof structure comprises six queen post trusses of machine-sawn pine, with cast iron rods connecting the posts to the bottom chord (Fig 37). Instead of having a continuous wall plate, the trusses rest upon short timber pads and the rafters project outwards over the wall edge. Pairs of purlins with purlin supports are carried on either side of the truss. The purlins, rafters and battens are all machine sawn pine, most likely Baltic imported timber, and the overall structure is typical of mid to late 19th century roofing.

The south gable elevation lies in close proximity to the adjacent building which was extended northwards in the late 20th century. Historic mapping depicts a small square structure projecting southward from the western corner of the elevation (Fig 4). This structure, which is shown on mapping from the late 19th century up to the 1970s, was probably demolished to allow for the extension of the adjacent building. There is no visible evidence of this structure on the elevation and it is probable that it was not keyed into the wall. More so than anywhere else on the building, this elevation shows a greater degree of weathering and erosion and has undergone several areas of re-pointing (Figs 17 and 18). A large portion of the stonework has unfortunately been re-pointed in cement which has contributed to the degradation of the stonework, leaving the pointing projecting from the wall face. The upper portion of the gable is built of red

brick in an approximation of English Garden Wall bond, comprising header courses with five or six stretcher courses between. A single brick width ventilation hole has been left at the ridge. The top of the stonework forms a clean, straight join to the brickwork and it is possible that the previous roofing scheme was half-hipped at this end.

#### **4.2 The Extension**

Built against the north gable elevation, the extension is a simple structure on a roughly square plan measuring 5.5m in width and breadth (Figs 5 and 12). It is open-fronted to the east and has a gable roof of corrugated sheets to a height of 4.7m. The timberwork which supports the roof frame is embedded into the north wall of the barn (Fig 38). To the north is a gable wall of red bricks in English Garden Wall bond, comprising projecting piers central to the wall and at the ends, with a projecting plinth at the base, spanning between the piers (Fig 39). The brickwork of the southern pier is in particularly poor condition with many of the bricks having fallen away. Several bonding timbers, lengths of machine-sawn pine, have been embedded in the wall above the piers, level with the wall plate, and below the two purlins. The brickwork of the piers and plinth differs in appearance from those which make up the bulk of the elevation, being of a darker red colour, mixed with occasional blue-black bricks, in contrast to the surrounding paler pink - red bricks. The upper part of the westernmost pier has been rebuilt. It is possible that this elevation was formerly not fully enclosed, allowing access through this wall into the northern part of the property.

The west wall comprises a brick and breezeblock dwarf wall carrying a lightweight frame of pine with plank cladding (Fig 40). A wooden door of planks with diagonal bracing is located in the south-west corner of the room.

The roof of overlapping corrugated sheets is supported by a central collar truss, with rafters and a ridge plate supported between the crossed rafters (Fig 41). The floor is poured concrete.

The structure was found to be in a fairly poor condition, with much of the light wooden frame of the western wall detached from its primary supports and with much of the plank cladding missing. Vegetation from the overgrown area to the north had begun to push through this wall into the room.

Manhole covers set in concrete and leading to underground tanks were located to the west and east of the buildings. One was located to the east of the extension and the other within the yard or garden to the north-west of the larger barn.

### **5 DISCUSSION**

Historic mapping confirms a pre-1759 date for the barn and the historic core of the farmhouse. It is constructed of locally-available stone which is utilised throughout the buildings that make up the historic core of the village. The barn is shown, in 1759, to occupy its current extent. It is possible that the barn was formerly a smaller structure which was extended towards the north. A staggered vertical join visible in the north and south walls marks a difference in construction materials, those to west being a deeper orange hue than those to the east.



The barn has been re-roofed, likely in the mid to late 19th century, in a style typical of the period, utilising pine and Welsh Slate. The brick partition between Rooms 1 and 2 is likely a 20th-century addition and has been cut short and partly replaced with planks. The concrete flooring and manger at the north end of the barn are of a mid-20th-century date and it is likely that the brick partition is contemporary with this work. The date of the small store room within Room 1 is uncertain, though again it could be contemporary with the mid-20th-century conversion of the building, or it could perhaps be of an earlier, 19th-century date. The brick flooring within this room is indicative of a pre-20th-century date and extends the length of the former mezzanine floor level indicated by the truncated beams in the east and west walls, stopping at the later brick partition wall.

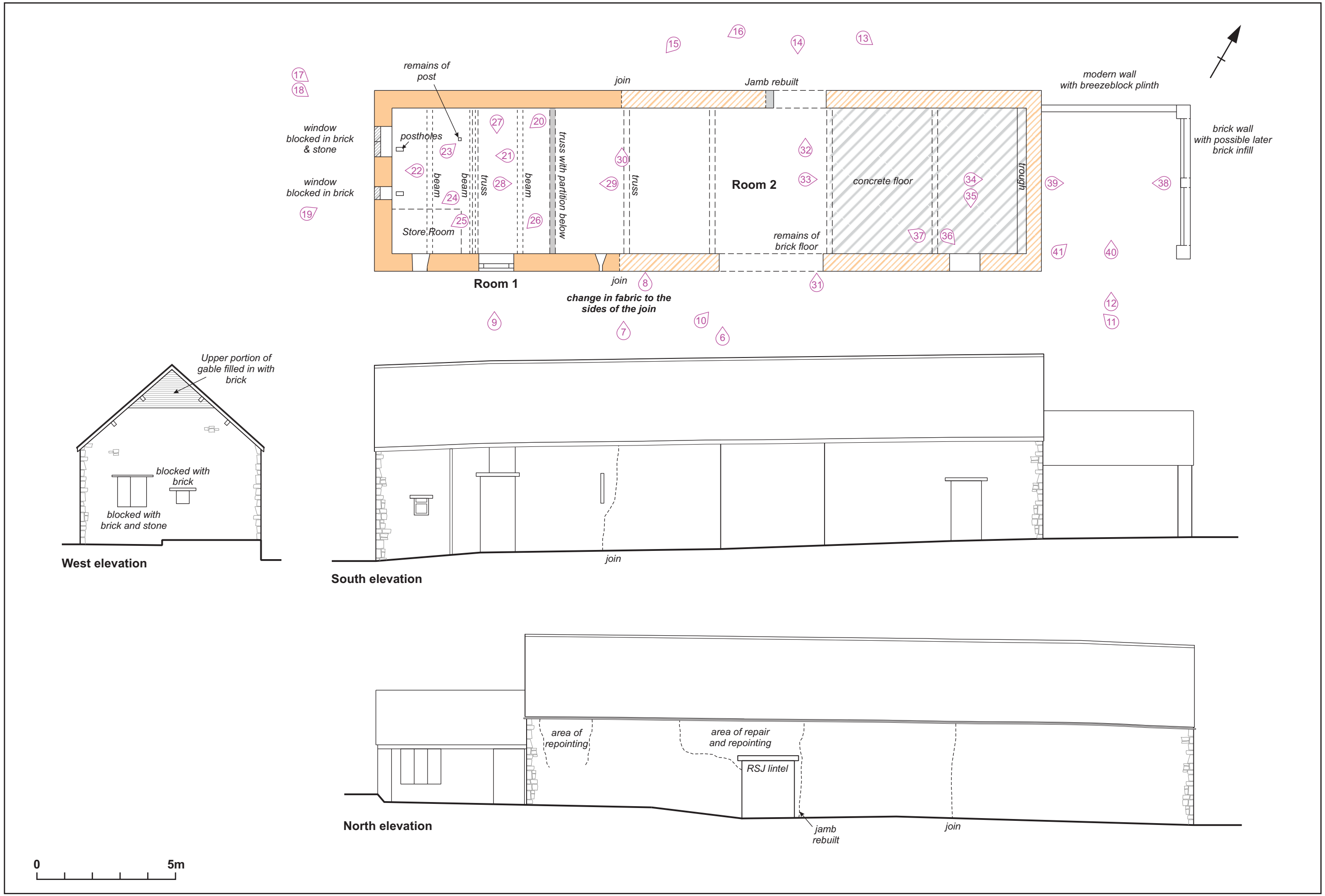
The brickwork at the top of the south gable wall is perhaps contemporary with the 19th-century re-roofing of the building. Given the clean, straight termination of the stonework, it is likely that the former roof was half-hipped at this end. It is unclear why there are two window openings within this room, unless they relate to a lost internal partitioning. The larger window in this wall was blocked in two phases, the first in stone and cement, and the second in red brick. The adjacent smaller opening, now used as a cupboard, was blocked with purple brick. Dating or phasing these modifications is somewhat conjectural as the materials utilised in each do not necessarily act as a good indicator for date of the work. The purple bricks of the small window have horizontal skintling marks and are of a similar type to those seen at the gable and may perhaps correspond with the re-roofing of the barn. The blocking of the larger window in stone occurred as part of a wider re-pointing of the elevation in which cement was utilised instead of lime mortar. The brick blocking utilised a seemingly poor quality of machine made brick with uneven faces and rough edges.

The reduction and repair work carried out to the western central doorway appears to be relatively modern; the stonework is more sympathetic than other changes, though a cement mortar was utilised.

Ordnance Survey mapping from the late 19th century through to the 1980s depicts a small extension at the western corner of the south elevation which was removed to allow the extension of the adjacent building. There are no obvious marks relating to this structure on the elevation.

The northern extension can be seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1892 and on subsequent editions (Fig 2). The brickwork of the piers and plinth differs from that of the brickwork which forms the bulk of the elevation. It is possible that access was formerly possible through this wall into the area to the north. The corrugated steel roof is a modern addition.

The barn is fairly typical of contemporary agricultural architecture of the region, utilising local materials prior to the wide scale use of brick. The use of cement mortar is unfortunate, resulting in unattractive areas of repair and has caused deterioration of the historic fabric, especially in the south elevation. Sympathetic conversion and restoration work will mitigate further deterioration of the building, aiding its survival for the coming years.



Scale 1:125 (A3)

Plan and elevations of the barn, showing photograph locations Fig 5



The east elevation, looking north-west Fig 6



Detail of staggered joint and differing stonework to either side Fig 7



Detail of the fabric and construction to the north of the join Fig 8



The southern extent of the east elevation Fig 9



The central doorway Fig 10



The northern doorway and north gable elevation Fig 11



The extension, looking north-west Fig 12



The northern extent of the south elevation Fig 13



The reduced doorway and area of repair Fig 14



The vertical joint on the west elevation, looking south Fig 15



General view of the northern area, looking south Fig 16



The upper portion of the south gable elevation Fig 17





The lower portion of the south elevation Fig 18



Detail of the blocked windows of the south elevation Fig 19



Room 1, looking south-west Fig 20



The south wall, showing the remains of the mezzanine floor Fig 21



Detail of the postholes below the windows Fig 22



The truncated beams of the north wall Fig 23



Detail of beam, adjacent to the store room Fig 24



Detail of the beam and remaining floor as seen within the store room Fig 25



Detail of the timber work around the doorway and overhead window Fig 26



The brick floor, looking south-east Fig 27



The brick and timber partition, looking north-east Fig 28



The brick and timber partition, looking south-west Fig 29



The vertical joint on the inner face of the western wall Fig 30



Remnants of a brick floor surface within the central eastern doorway Fig 31



The inner face of the western central doorway Fig 32



The barn, looking north-east, showing the extent of concrete floor Fig 33





The north wall, showing three beam slots Fig 34



The north-east corner of the barn Fig 35



Detail of the lintel over the northern doorway Fig 36



The roof structure, looking south-west Fig 37



The north elevation of the barn, viewed from the extension, looking south-west  
Fig 38



The northern elevation of the extension, looking north-east Fig 39



The west wall of the extension Fig 40



The extension roof support Fig 41

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