
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**42 MAIN STREET, EAST HADDON,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Authors:	Tansy Collins BSc Antony RR Mustchin MSc (Editor)	
Illustrations:	Kathren Henry	
NGR: SP 6689 6817		Report No. 4403
District: Daventry		Site Code: AS 1591
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170**

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 METHODOLOGY**
- 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND**
- 5 THE BUILDING**
- 6 DISCUSSION**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX 1 HER SUMMARY SHEET

APPENDIX 2 HBR ARCHIVE FORM

PLATES

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

FIGURES

OASIS SUMMARY

Project name	<i>42 Main Street, East Haddon, Northamptonshire</i>		
<i>In July 2013 AS carried out historic building recording followed by a programme of monitoring and recording during demolition at 42 Main Street, East Haddon, Northamptonshire. The work was commissioned in order to fulfil a planning condition attached to the redevelopment of the site.</i>			
<i>Technical analysis revealed what, in its original form, would have sat comfortably with the late 17th century and 18th century buildings of the village. It comprised an original fairly modest two-cell unit built of the vernacular material of the area including lias stone and cob walling with a large chimney stack at the east end, with a steeply pitched thatched roof. It appears that shortly after construction the building was extended by a further bay to the east in similar materials but with small but marked differences in construction. This presented an interesting phase of work which reused ecclesiastical decorative stone pieces. At this time the historic core appears to have been refurbished, the ceilings rebuilt and lined out in with reed straw and plasterwork, a later application than the earlier lath and plaster seen in places.</i>			
<i>The 19th century saw a change of use of the site as a whole with the addition of the former bakehouse at the east end, which was previously demolished, as well as a further outbuilding and the coach house later in the century. Sadly the 20th century saw the re-roofing of the building and the degradation of a number of historic elements including early doorways and windows, although one early door survives at upper level. Nevertheless 42 Main Road remained an early and interesting house within the village representing the development of a modest house over time.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>30th July 2013, 19th and 22nd August 2013</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5263</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1591</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>House and garden, empty</i>		
Planned development	<i>Demolition of the existing house and residential redevelopment</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Late 17th century/early 18th century house with later alterations and formerly a 19th century bakehouse</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Northamptonshire</i>	<i>Daventry</i>	<i>East Haddon</i>
HER for area	<i>n/a</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>NN6 8BU</i>		
Area of site	<i>1168 m²</i>		
NGR	<i>SP 6689 6817</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>157.50m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>-</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Alan Curtis (Curtis Real Estate Limited)</i>		
Full title	<i>42 Main Street, East Haddon, Northamptonshire. Historic building recording.</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4403</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>6 September 2013 (Revised 27/09/2013)</i>		

42 MAIN STREET, EAST HADDON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In July 2013 AS carried out historic building recording followed by a programme of monitoring and recording during demolition at 42 Main Street, East Haddon, Northamptonshire. The work was commissioned in order to fulfil a planning condition attached to the redevelopment of the site.

Technical analysis revealed what, in its original form, would have sat comfortably with the late 17th century and 18th century buildings of the village. It comprised an original fairly modest two-cell unit built of the vernacular material of the area including lias stone and cob walling with a large chimney stack at the east end, with a steeply pitched thatched roof. It appears that shortly after construction the building was extended by a further bay to the east in similar materials but with small but marked differences in construction. This presented an interesting phase of work which reused ecclesiastical decorative stone pieces. At this time the historic core appears to have been refurbished, the ceilings rebuilt and lined out in with reed straw and plasterwork, a later application than the earlier lath and plaster seen in places.

The 19th century saw a change of use of the site as a whole with the addition of the former bakehouse at the east end, which was previously demolished, as well as a further outbuilding and the coach house later in the century. Sadly the 20th century saw the re-roofing of the building and the degradation of a number of historic elements including early doorways and windows, although one early door survives at upper level. Nevertheless 42 Main Road remained an early and interesting house within the village representing the development of a modest house over time.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2013, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out historic building recording followed by a programme of monitoring and recording during demolition at 42 Main Street, East Haddon, Northamptonshire NN6 8BU (NGR SP 6689 6817; Figs. 1&2). The work was commissioned by Mr Alan Curtis (Curtis Real Estate Limited) and carried out in order to fulfil a planning condition attached to the redevelopment of the site.

1.2 The project was carried out according to a specification (Written Scheme of Investigation) produced by AS (dated 19th April 2013) in response to a request by Daventry District Council. The historic building recording followed the procedures outlined in the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006) and also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (revised 2008). The level of recording was to Level 2/3 as defined in the EH document.

1.3 The main element of the work was to provide a high quality, fully-integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building in its current form prior to demolition. Monitoring and recording was also carried out during the planned works in order to provide further information regarding the development of the building.

1.4 In 2012 the house was subject to assessment under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Area) Act 1990 to determine if the house was worthy of adding to the National Heritage List (Ref No. 1410905). However, it was deemed not to meet the criteria for listing due to repeated alterations which have eroded much of the historic character and left insufficient early fabric to recommend it for designation on account of its age alone.

1.5 The site has been subject to an archaeological evaluation which is the subject of a separate report by AS (Porzorski 2013). This included cutting two trenches in the garden to the rear of the house which revealed a pit containing medieval pottery and a late 19th – 20th century boundary wall.

Planning policy

1.6 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.7 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 The site was visited on the 30th July 2013 in order to compile descriptions of the building and undertake the drawing and photographic work. The written descriptions were compiled by Tansy Collins. Existing plans and elevations were corrected and a cross-section through the building produced by Kathren Henry. These have been included as Figs. 3-5.

2.2 Tansy Collins carried out the photographic survey which was conducted using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 60D (18 megapixels) digital single lens reflex camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Figs. 3-4).

2.3 Monitoring was carried out on the 19th and 22nd August 2013 during stripping out of the building as well as during demolition. Evidence gathered during this monitoring and recording phase is included in the report below.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 & 2)

3.1 East Haddon is a small village and parish in the Daventry district of Northamptonshire. The settlement is laid out with the east – west aligned Main Street with the church, the focus of the village, on the north side of the road. Church lane extends on the opposite side of the road leading down toward the nearby village of Great Brington, while to the west Ravensthorpe Road leads north to Ravensthorpe.

3.2 The site lies on the north side of Main Street to the east of the church in a large rectangular plot on land which extends to the rear, bounded on the east and west by residential plots and to the rear by irregular open gardens and areas of trees. The assessment structure comprises a fairly narrow house fronting directly onto the road. Latterly the building continued with a bakehouse adjoining to the east, but this was demolished approximately two years ago. A small pitched roofed range lies along the eastern boundary of the site and appears to have formed a small stable or other animal shelter, while a large former coach house and stable occupies the north-west corner of the garden. Both of these ranges are being retained and so lie outside the scope of this project although were photographed for completeness.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is located in the historic core of the medieval village, 120m east of St Mary's Church which contains architectural remains dating from the 12th century (NHER 977/1/1, 977/1/2), while the site of a possible medieval manor house and

medieval tofts are located approximately 440m to the south (NHER 977/2). Though the historic development of the village is not well known, the position of St Mary's Church suggests this was the historic core of the village which has contracted from its former medieval extent.

4.2 The Northamptonshire HER and other resources provide some information regarding the assessment structure itself. The HER entry for the building suggests the house was originally constructed in the 18th century with later phases of alteration in the 19th and 20th centuries (NHER 977/6/1), one being the addition of a bakehouse at the east end during the 19th century which has since been demolished (NHER 977/6/3). The coach house is noted in the HER as a detached barn of similar construction to the 19th century phases of the house (NHER 977/6/2).

4.3 A search of the online historic trade directories provides some evidence for the occupiers of the house. The earlier reference to the baker here is in Harrod & Co's Directory which notes the baker in 1876 as one Thomas Minards (Harrods 1876, p. 1029), who previously ran a bakery on Gold Street in Northampton in 1854. By 1890, however, Frank Parker had taken over (Kelly's 1890, p. 610) and he is listed as baker until the last available directory of 1914 (Kelly's 1914, p. 100).

5 THE BUILDING

Exterior

5.1 The house is aligned east – west with the main façade fronting the road (Plate 1). It is of three-cell form rising over two storeys to a pitched roof covered in peg-tiles. The south elevation is all cement rendered and covered in pebble-dashing, though the east and west gable ends are of brick as are two chimney stacks rising through the apex of the roof, with one at the west end and the second principal stack rising between the second and third cells. Both stacks have been rebuilt above apex level in rustic Fletton bricks.

5.2 The interior is given access through a doorway in the third bay to the east of the principal chimney stack, and has an adjacent window which shares a slender timber lintel, chamfered with little run-out stops. The window is of two-by-three panes, all fixed apart from one upper top-hung pane. The door is panelled with three narrow lower panels and upper textured glass panes. To the west the rooms are lit by almost square three-by-three timber casements with two upper panes forming top-hung casements. Both have slender lintels, these chamfered and stopped though the existing windows may be a reduction in size of earlier examples. All windows have tiled sills.

5.3 There are three windows at first floor level, each of three-light form, each light with six panes and the central light forming a side-hung casement. None of the windows are of any great age, though the upper examples may be slightly earlier. At upper window head height there is a change in the render pattern which demonstrates the building has been raised; the windows originally abutting the eaves much as buildings seen elsewhere in the village. There is an early cast-iron

downpipe with hopper at the east end which formerly received run-off from either the former bakehouse.

5.4 To the west, a rustic Fletton brick skin is visible which faces the whole west gable end and continues above with the rebuilt portion of the stack. A lias stone wall extends from this corner to meet the corner of the adjacent house.

5.5 The east gable end is now built almost entirely in 19th century brickwork, while scarring and other impressions mark the slightly lower roof pitch of the bakehouse. The formerly internal brickwork is all painted and empty sockets remain for the purlins and floor joists. Some stonework is visible on both corners from the side walls but in particular the north corner retains two reused decorative moulded limestone pieces, probably window mullions, placed so that the plain side faced outwards. Also a further reused moulded piece lies at former eaves level which projects as a corbel on the north side. At low level there is a doorway to the north and a window to the south, both boarded over. The gable again demonstrates the raising of the roof with the earlier roof line marked by a line of darker headers from former eaves level with later brick above, while areas of repair in Fletton brick is visible in places. The brick foundations of the bakehouse are visible.

5.6 The rear north elevation reflects the phases of development as seen elsewhere but here the structure is deteriorating and areas have collapsed (Plate 2). This has, however, exposed the construction of the building. Although not clear from this side, evidence within suggests the east bay is a later addition although of similar construction and perhaps added only a short time after initial construction. The general construction is of lias stone walling to approximately 1m height. Where visible on the historic core to the west this is of fairly large blocks laid in courses with larger blocks framing apertures. This alters to the east where more slender blocks are used, these well-coursed with larger blocks again marking the corners and apertures. Above this, the construction is of cob walling, a fairly buff-coloured clay matrix with a high straw content and frequent rounded and angular small pebbles and stones. This is now exposed in the western two bays which was formerly enclosed by a kitchen/bathroom lean-to extension which has been previously removed. Some internal plasterwork survives in this area but has fallen away in places and the upper area in the roof space of the lean-to appears to have always been exposed cob, between which there are empty sockets for lost floor joists. There is no evidence at upper level for any original window apertures.

5.7 The historic core retains a collapsed doorway which would have opened almost directly onto the flank of the chimney stack, while two shelves lie to the east. The eastern bay retains external render above the stonework which rises to eaves level. This is of a fairly hard lime render all inscribed with ashlar lines. Otherwise this east bay has a wide doorway set below a slender timber lintel. The door is of no age and has three flush lower panels with upper glazing. At high level there is a break in the plasterwork much as on the south side and this extends the entire length of the building. Where this has fallen away Fletton brickwork is visible.

5.8 During demolition the fabric of the building was exposed for closer investigation when safe to do so. This allowed observation of the construction of the building which confirmed the formerly recorded visible evidence. The walling was

noted as comprising lias stonework at low level with cob above. During the demolition it was revealed that stone was also used in discrete areas elsewhere, for example at the corner and at high level along the walls below the roof structure, likely to provide strength where necessary.

5.9 Dressed stone quoining was observed at the south-east corner of the principal chimney stack which appears to support evidence indicating the east bay is a later addition. As noted, the east bay incorporated a small number of reused decorative stone elements. During demolition, two further pieces of a stone window frame were exposed, one retaining a portion of tracery as well as a small section of an early decorative panel. Furthermore, the nature of the west gable end was established which demonstrated that the Fletton brick skin was simply applied against the pre-existing stone and cob walling, while the boundary wall extending to the north from the corner of the building post-dates the building itself.

Interior

Ground floor

5.10 Internally, the building has been modernised and altered on a number of occasions and more recently soft-stripped of doors and other fixtures and fittings. The building is given access from the street front by the doorway on the south which leads to a former through corridor in the east bay, with an opposing doorway on the north side. The east partition has been removed but appears to have been of no great age. It is likely, however, that the building was originally entered from the north side via the doorway which is slightly offset from the chimney stack. The ground floor is dominated by the large chimney stack to the east. There are two rooms to the west of the stack and one to the east, the central room containing an enclosed staircase to first floor level. The descriptions begin at the west end and the rooms have been given numbers as shown on Fig. 4.

5.11 Room GF01 occupies the west bay. The floor is earthen following the removal of floorboards and possibly an earlier brick floor. Impressions remain of a skirting board of no age as it was applied against modern boarding which lines most walls. The chimney stack is not expressed due to the depth of the wall (0.6m) and the fire surround is mid-20th century in date. The removal of a portion of boarding to the north of the fireplace has exposed brickwork. This is earlier than the Fletton brick skin visible from the exterior. It is covered in a degrading lime mortar which has exposed the brickwork in places. This is poorly constructed with on-end bricks set in no particular pattern. The window on the south is set in an embrasure with full-height splayed reveals, though the window as noted is modern with aluminium stay bars. The door to the adjoining room has been removed which has revealed the fabric of the internal partition to be of 19th century brickwork. A cupboard was formerly cut into the fabric of the north wall. This retains some plasterwork though all joinery is lost. The ceiling is underdrawn but a large central bridging joist is expressed which is boxed in with a staff-moulding. During demolition this was revealed to be of reed or straw lining covered with plasterwork. Removal of this cladding shows that the bridging joist appears to be chamfered and so was originally exposed.

5.12 Room GF02 contains the chimney stack on the east (Plate 3) with inglenook fireplace and the staircase in the north-west corner. The floor here is of concrete which extends into the fireplace and as before the skirting board has been removed. The walls are fairly uneven and plain plastered or painted. The chimney stack is all rendered and painted but the underlying fabric is exposed in places revealing some stonework as to the external walls but with rebuilding in brick, particularly to the jambs of the inglenook. Above this the inglenook has a large oak bressummer, which was formerly rendered as elsewhere with a staff moulding. The window on the south is itself modern but is set in a large aperture with splayed reveals, the splay on the east being more attenuated. A plain window seat lies below. During demolition the nature of the wall lining was revealed to be of riven laths and plasterwork which appears to be the earlier form of cladding with the reed and plaster representing a later alteration.

5.13 The staircase is all enclosed with studwork, but as in the adjoining room is clad in reed or straw and plaster. A small doorway below the staircase leads to a cupboard and although the door is lost, the frame is staff-moulded and above the doorway the outline of a shelf survives. Within the cupboard an earlier brick floor is visible, while during the demolition stone flags were exposed in one area of this room. Again the door to the staircase is lost but the frame is staff-moulded and impressions for strap or H-hinges remain. The staircase forms a winder stair and rising round a quarter turn to first floor level. The walls are all plastered but the newel is visible below the staircase and comprises a squared painted timber. Evidence within the ceiling and floor indicates an ephemeral partition extending from the staircase to the chimney stack creating a small lobby on the north.

5.14 The final room to the east (Room GF03) is reached via a step down from the floor level in the main body of the building and the construction here is slightly different. The space is floored with red quarry tiles and there are markings that indicate the presence of an ephemeral internal partition creating a through corridor between the front and rear doorways, the partition now removed. Both doors survive and appear to be of mid-20th century date. The walls are either rendered or heavily painted, but in places where this has fallen away, stonework is visible on all sides but there has clearly been substantial rebuilding and repair in brick. In addition, small areas of cob are exposed at window and door head level on the north and south. The west wall includes the rear face of the principal chimney stack which has clearly never held a fireplace on this side. The wall is painted at upper level but a boarded dado and rail has recently been removed, revealing a fragment of earlier wallpaper. The window on the south is set in an aperture with slightly splayed reveals as elsewhere and again the window itself is modern. The east wall to the former bakehouse contains a doorway to the north and a window to the south, both removed and the apertures boarded. In the centre is a projecting full-height niche constructed of later brick, although sooting on the rear wall suggests this replaces a chimney stack or flue at ground floor level, removed and replaced with brick to support the structure above. The ceiling is all underdrawn apart from two bridging joists (Plate 4) which are of fairly slender scantling in comparison with those seen to the west, all surfaces now painted. There are occasional hooks attached to the joists.

First floor

5.15 The first floor rooms have all been soft-stripped as the floor below, meaning there are no doors and most other joinery has been removed apart from the windows. In addition, the floor boards in all rooms have been removed leaving the joisting system exposed.

5.16 The staircase in Room GF02 rises to a small lobby at first floor level (Room FF01) where doorways lead east and west, the doors again lost. Above, there is a bridging joist though no character can be discerned as it is heavily plastered, though with the removal of the plaster is revealed to be chamfered with run-out stops. Otherwise there is little visible apart from the partition on the west of brick much as the one seen below. Room FF02 occupies the western bay of the building and as noted the floor joists are exposed which reveals there has been some reconstruction (Plate 5). The original bridging joist to the room below survives and measures 9" (229mm). This retains a regular arrangement of empty mortices for original floor joists. The mortices however are of little competence being simply notched into the joist. This perhaps caused failure of the joisting and subsequently the existing common joists were added jointed to the pre-existing bridging joist with a halved single dovetail. The existing commons measure 4" x 2³/₄" (102mm x 70mm). The edges of the original bridging joist are exposed and painted, suggesting that the original commons were also exposed to the rooms below. The timber used here appears to be of oak for the bridging joist and a softwood for the later commons.

5.17 The skirting board has been removed and the walls are plain papered. The window on the south is set in a full-height embrasure with splayed reveals, and the casement windows with bronze catches and stay bars, the glazing bars slightly moulded. The chimney stack is still not visible internally though clearly cants as it rises and the fireplace is offset to the south (Plate 6). The fire surround survives here and comprises a 19th century cast-iron register grate with a plain stone surround with shelf. The ceiling is underdrawn and the central bridging joist extends from the lobby area and is all plastered.

5.18 The second room (FF03) contains the principal chimney stack on the east (Plate 7). The floor in this room is as to the west with the floorboards removed and again represents the sequence of phasing in Room FF01. This includes the original bridging joist with empty mortices and later common joists jointed in, and as before the edges of the bridging joist are painted. The walls are plain and the doors have again been removed. The window embrasure on the south again has splayed reveals and almost rises to full height although below the window is canted. The window is identical to that in the adjoining room. This room has two integral cupboards. One lies to the south of the stair lobby and the second occupies the space to the north of the principal chimney stack. No doors or other joinery survives but the fabric of the walls is exposed revealing the reed straw and plasterwork visible below. In the south-west cupboard impressions for shelves are visible as well as fragments of possible 19th century and later wallpaper. Otherwise, near floor level the fabric of the chimney stack is exposed which is all of lias stonework and demonstrates that this room was not originally heated. The stack is otherwise plastered and shoulders in at upper level. The ceiling retains the plastered bridging joist continuing from the adjoining space and terminating at the stack.

5.19 On the south side of the chimney stack is a small lobby (Room FF04) reached from Room FF03 and giving access to Room FF05 to the north. No doors or frames survive. On the north, the flank of the chimney stack is visible shouldered in to upper level and this side appears to be constructed in brick, all painted. At high level, the south roof pitch is visible, rendered internally, though a single waney purlin is exposed but painted, braced to the stack with a secondary member. Otherwise, the hole in the plasterwork reveals that the underdrawing is of lath and plasterwork rather than the straw seen elsewhere. In the north-west corner at high level, a canted doorway adjoins the stack which gives access to the roof space. The door is boarded and has an early thumb latch and handle with oval end plates (Plate 8).

5.20 The final room at this level (FF05) is reached from the lobby and is much higher than the former rooms as the areas is ceiled at purlin level. The door and surround has been lost exposing the underlying fabric. Here the cobwork of the original wall fabric survives but it appears the doorway has been pierced through pre-existing fabric and the aperture made good with a pale buff-coloured lime mortar with a fairly high straw content.

5.21 The floor construction is exposed as before and as noted the construction changes from the west. The two bridging joists visible below are exposed and measure 6½" x 3" (165mm x 76+mm). These joists do not retain empty mortices and instead are primary to the common joisting system which is identical to the later phase seen in the rooms to the west. There are chiselled assembly marks on these common members and the pattern alternates short and long commons, the longer lengths notched over one bridging joist and jointed into the second with a halved single dovetail joint. The walls all round are plain papered, while a skirting board has again been removed. A slender chimney stack projects on the east in the centre but again there does not appear to have ever been a fireplace at this level. The window on the south has slightly splayed reveals but the casements are later. This room is ceiled at approximate purlin level.

Roof level

5.22 The roof structure reveals further elements regarding the development of the building.

5.23 As it exists the roof space is divided with two bays to the west of the chimney stack and one discrete bay to the east. The existing roof comprises the structure built with the raising of the eaves in the 20th century. In the western element the outer walls have been raised by approximately 0.4m in Fletton brick and the new roof is constructed of softwood with all members secured with nails.

5.24 It comprises a double-framed system with a tie-beam and inner principal rafters braced with raking struts and a central iron tension rod (Plate 9). The outer elements include the wall-plate in reverse assembly extending over the tie-beams with slender common rafters riding over a single purlin in each pitch to a ridgeboard. The purlins are secured with cleats. Probably of the same date is the west gable end which is constructed of Fletton brickwork and the chimney stack projects into this space.

5.25 There are, however, fragments of the earlier construction surviving. The floor extends throughout at former eaves level and is laid with very wide oak floorboards which measure an average of 16" (406mm). Removal of the floorboards during demolition exposed the ceiling structure which includes similar bridging joists as seen below, but here with the original common joists surviving *in-situ*. There are two large redundant tie-beams resting over the floorboards. These retain mortices for rafters but their position above the ceiling structure of the floor below is not consistent with an original roof structure and may represent a further alteration to the original roof. Instead, during demolition, the stump of an original tie-beam was discovered below the level of the existing ceiling as well as a number of rafter stumps rising through to roof level (Plate 10).

5.26 The chimney stack at the east end is all of brick at this level though brickwork is early, perhaps 18th century retaining some overburnt and vitrified bricks, with many diagonal kiss-marks. At high level this has been rebuilt in two phases of later brick. The south-west side of the chimney stack retains a portion of the original phase which was retained as it forms an enclosing compartment for the doorway from the floor below (Plate 11). This incorporates a single section of an upper purlin which is a quarter-sawn waney oak member measuring 6½" x 4¾" (165mm x 121mm), while the end of a second lower purlin is visible, as noted from within the lobby below. A small number of rafters are visible riding over the purlins and the compartment is enclosed with fairly slender oak studs with lath and plaster to the rear. The door itself is of three vertical bead-moulded boards with original handle catch and plain H-L hinges.

5.27 The final bay to the east is of differing construction. The original roof structure survives here but only to purlin level where the room below is ceiled, above which it is truncated. The original construction is of waney hedgerow timbers with roughly squared purlins with rafters riding over, as noted truncated above purlin level. At this level, a bridging joist extends east-west to support the ceiling of the room below. A later roof has been applied over and it appears that the purlins continue from the adjoining space to the west over which slender common rafters ride to a ridgeboard.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Technical analysis at 42 Main Road revealed a building of some complexity having been subject to a number of distinct phases of remodelling since construction. Nevertheless the recording has allowed a good understanding of the development of the building.

6.2 The house structure originally comprised a late 17th century or early 18th century two cell house of cob construction over a lias stone dwarf wall. The house had a large principal chimney stack at the east end providing an inglenook fireplace serving the hall or 'living kitchen' with the entrance being on the north side. The western bay of the house may have been divided into a parlour and buttery/pantry, although the original arrangement has been entirely lost. Alternately, the western bay formed a single room or parlour, and there may have been a continuous outshut containing the service rooms along the rear side. The first floor rooms were low with

the roof springing from window head height and it does not appear that either room was heated from the outset.

6.3 Although the surviving evidence is fragmentary the original roof was steeply pitched rising from upper window head height and from the fragmentary remains within the roof was likely of butt-purlin form. Thatched buildings within the village have a similar appearance. The lack of small surviving details means that the date range for the original construction cannot be narrowed although the plan form and small-scale fragments remaining are consistent with a later 17th century or 18th century date.

6.4 At some point the building was extended by a further bay, this constructed using similar materials and in largely the same form as the historic core with lower lias stonework and upper cob walling, this element reusing one or two stone pieces with decorative mouldings. These may have been reused from the local church during a phase of upgrading. At this point the ground floor ceilings in the main range were mostly rebuilt in similar form to the east bay with new slender commons replacing earlier more robust examples, while a general phase of refurbishment saw many walls lined with characteristic reed or straw and plasterwork. The roof structure of this bay was evidently much more mean and waney in comparison with the surviving fragments of the historic core, simply using hedgerow timbers. Despite the variation in construction, the use of stonework and cob suggests the building was extended shortly after the initial construction, probably in the 18th century. The principal chimney stack is largely of the original stonework at lower level but of early brick at upper level. It is not clear if this was in fact constructed in mixed fabric from the outset, or if as perhaps is more likely, the upper portion was reconstructed in the early 18th century.

6.5 The mid-19th century saw a substantial phase of expansion on the site. The brick partitions within the house appear to date from this phase and the east gable end was rebuilt, but the most significant change includes the construction of the bakehouse extension. Although demolished at the time of the survey, a photograph in the possession of a local resident shows a two-unit structure consistent with an early-mid 19th century date, probably with the preparation and service area to the west and storage above with the ovens in the lower eastern element.

6.6 From the photographs, it appears the east outbuilding was constructed of similar brick and the presence of troughs and mangers suggests a stable or other animal shelter constructed in the mid-19th century. However, the construction of the coach house, although similar shows slight differences and was probably constructed as part of a late 19th century phase of work.

6.7 The final substantial phase of remodelling was carried out early in 20th century and included the raising of the eaves and the lowering of the apex. This had no appreciable benefit to the first floor rooms and provided no further head room as one would normally expect with the raising of a roof. This saw the removal of the original roof of which only fragments remain and the construction of a solid double-framed roof. All brickwork associated with this phase appears to be of salmon pink Flettons with rustic Flettons for example to rebuild the west gable end and the upper portions of the chimney stacks.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr Alan Curtis (Curtis Real Estate Ltd.) for commissioning the historic building recording as well as the site team for all their assistance during the planned works.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to English Heritage (MAP2) standards and in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and other relevant reference documents.

Copies of the final report will be lodged with the Northamptonshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and OASIS. The project archive will be retained by Archaeological Solutions Ltd until a suitable depository becomes available.

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Web resources

www.british-history.ac.uk

www.english-heritage.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>42 Main Street, East Haddon, Northamptonshire</i>
County: Northamptonshire	District: Daventry
Village/Town: East Haddon	Parish: East Haddon
Planning application reference:	-
Client name/address/tel:	<i>Alan Curtis (Curtus Real Estate Ltd)</i>
Nature of application:	Demolition
Present land use:	House, empty
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated: <i>1168 m²</i>
NGR (8 figures):	<i>SP 6689 6817</i>
Site Code:	<i>n/a</i>
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building recording
Date of work:	July and August 2013
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Northamptonshire Record Office
Related SMR Nos: -	Periods represented: Late 17 th / early 18 th century and later
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In July 2013 AS carried out historic building recording followed by a programme of monitoring and recording during demolition at 42 Main Street, East Haddon, Northamptonshire. The work was commissioned in order to fulfil a planning condition attached to the redevelopment of the site.</p> <p>Technical analysis revealed what, in its original form, would have sat comfortably with the late 17th century and 18th century buildings of the village. It comprised an original fairly modest two-cell unit built of the vernacular material of the area including lias stone and cob walling with a large chimney stack at the east end, with a steeply pitched thatched roof. It appears that shortly after construction the building was extended by a further bay to the east in similar materials but with small but marked differences in construction. This presented an interesting phase of work which reused a number of ecclesiastical decorative stone pieces. At this time the historic core appears to have been refurbished, the ceilings rebuilt and lined out in with reed straw and plasterwork, a later application than the earlier lath and plaster seen in places.</p> <p>The 19th century saw a change of use of the site as a whole with the addition of the former bakehouse at the east end, which was previously demolished, as well as a further outbuilding and the coach house later in the century. Sadly the 20th century saw the re-roofing of the building and the degradation of a number of historic elements including early doorways and windows, although one early door survives at upper level. Nevertheless 42 Main Road remained an early and interesting house within the village representing the development of a modest house over time.</p>
Author of summary: Tansy Collins	Date of Summary: September 2013

APPENDIX 2 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: 42 Main Street, East Haddon, Northamptonshire					NGR: SP 6689 6817		
County: Northamptonshire				Museum Collecting Area: Northamptonshire			
Site Code: AS1591				Project Number: 5263			
Date of Work: July and August 2013				Related Work:			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
-		-		19 th April 2013		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
11 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
1 sheet A3 drawing film							
Architect's Drawings:							
4 sheets A3 drawings							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
4403		Historic building recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	1	6-14	Yes
2	120mm	1-9	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

PLATES



Plate 1 South elevation of the house, taken from the south-east (DP02)



Plate 2 North elevation of the house, taken from the north (DP11)



Plate 3 Inglenook fireplace on the east side of Room GF02, taken from the west (DP27)



Plate 4 Ceiling of Room GF03, taken from the south-west (DP36)



Plate 5 Exposed floor structure in Room FF02, taken from the south-east (DP62)



Plate 6 Room FF02, taken from the north-east (DP57)



Plate 7 Room FF03 with chimney stack and adjacent cupboard, taken from the south-west (DP50)



Plate 8 Upper area of Lobby FF04 showing doorway giving access to the roof space, taken from the east (DP49)



Plate 9 Later double-framed roof structure, taken from the east (DP78)



Plate 10 Evidence in the cupboard (FF03) showing stumps of the original tie-beam (indicated) and principal rafter, taken during demolition from the north



Plate 11 View of the south side of the building at roof level in the centre, taken from the west (DP84)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

View of the assessment building with position of lost bakehouse and coach house to the rear, taken from the south-east



DP 2

South elevation of the house, taken from the south-east



DP 3

South elevation of the house, taken from the south-west



DP 4

Detail of the west elevation showing modern rustic Fletton brick facing, taken from the south



DP 5

Example of a ground floor window on the south elevation, taken from the south



DP 6

Door and adjoining window on the south elevation (east end), taken from the south



DP 7

East elevation showing scarring for the lost bakehouse, taken from the east



DP 8

Floor surfaces and walls of the lost bakehouse, taken from the west



DP 9

Floor surfaces and walls of the lost bakehouse, taken from the north-west



DP 10

View of the east and north elevations of the house, taken from the north-east



DP 11

North elevation of the house, taken from the north



DP 12

Detail of the north elevation in the area of the removed pent-roofed extension, taken from the north-east



DP 13

Detail of the north elevation in the area of the removed pent-roofed extension, taken from the north-east



DP 14

Detail of the north elevation showing shelves formerly within the pent-roofed extension, taken from the north



DP 15

View of the narrow range on the east side of the site, taken from the south-west



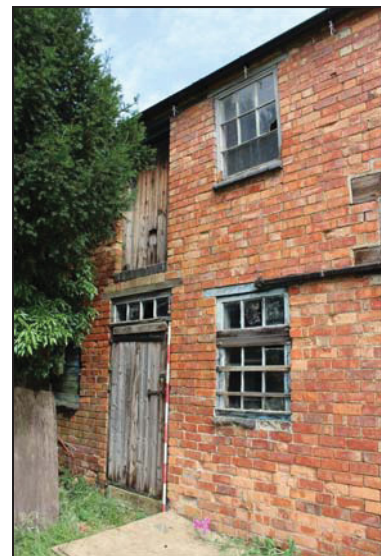
DP 16

View of the coach house in the north-west corner of the site, taken from the south-east



DP 17

South elevation of the coach house, taken from the south



DP 18

South elevation of the coach house (west end), taken from the south-east



DP 19
Typical sample of brickwork on the south side of the coach house, taken from the south



DP 20
North roof pitch of the house showing area of removed tiles, taken from the north



DP 21
Detail of the north-east corner of the house showing reused moulded stone elements, taken from the east



DP 22
Detail of the north-east corner of the house showing reused moulded stone as a projecting corbel, taken from the east



DP 23
View of the east gable of the house at upper level, taken from the east



DP 24
South-west area of Room GF01, taken from the north-east



DP 25

North-west area of Room GF01, taken from the south-east



DP 26

South-west area of Room GF02, taken from the north-east



DP 27

Inglenook fireplace on the east side of Room GF02, taken from the west



DP 28

Staircase in the north-west corner of Room GF02, taken from the east



DP 29

Brick floor in the cupboard under the staircase in Room GF02, taken from the south-east



DP 30

Shelves in the south end of the inglenook fireplace (GF02), taken from the north



DP 31

Shelves in the north end of the inglenook fireplace (GF02), taken from the south



DP 32

View of the inglenook fireplace and window in Room GF02, taken from the north-west



DP 33

South side of Room GF03, taken from the north



DP 34

North and east side of Room GF03, taken from the south-west



DP 35

Projecting niche on the east side of Room GF03 in the position of a former chimney breast, taken from the south-west



DP 36

Ceiling of Room GF03, taken from the south-west



DP 37

Sample of wallpaper on the west side of Room GF03, taken from the east



DP 38

Section of cob walling exposed on the south wall of Room GF03, taken from the north



DP 39

Ceiling of Room GF02, taken from the south-east



DP 40

Impressions of a former shelf in the north-west corner of Room GF02, taken from the south-east



DP 41

View of the staircase from first floor level taken from the south-west



DP 42

Detail of the doorway between Lobby FF04 and Room FF05, taken from the south



DP 43

Room FF05, taken from the south-west



DP 44

Room FF05, taken from the north



DP 45

Window on the south side of Room FF05, taken from the north



DP 46

Exposed floor structure in Room FF05, taken from the south-west



DP 47

Detail of the single dovetail halved jointing to the floor joists in Room FF05, taken from the south



DP 48

Chiselled assembly mark on a common floor joist in Room FF05, taken from the south



DP 49

Upper area of Lobby FF04 showing doorway giving access to the roof space, taken from the east



DP 50

Room FF03 with chimney stack and adjacent cupboard, taken from the south-west



DP 51

Detail of the chimney stack structure on the east side of Room FF03, taken from the west



DP 52

Room FF03, taken from the north-east



DP 53

Exposed floor structure in Room FF03, taken from the north-east



DP 54

Empty mortices for the original floor joists with later examples in Room FF03, taken from the south



DP 55

Example of wallpaper in the cupboard on the west side of Room FF03, taken from the south



DP 56

Fireplace on the west side of Room FF02, taken from the east



DP 57

Room FF02, taken from the north-east



DP 58

Empty mortices for the original floor joists with later examples in Room FF02, taken from the south



DP 59

Detail of the empty mortices for the original floor joists in Room FF02, taken from the west



DP 60

Detail of the later common joists with single dovetail halved joints in Room FF02, taken from the west



DP 61

Room FF02, taken from the south-west



DP 62

Exposed floor structure in Room FF02, taken from the south-east



DP 63

Surviving cast iron elements from the lost bakehouse



DP 64

Surviving cast iron oven door from the lost bakehouse



DP 65

Detail of surviving cast iron door surround from the lost bakehouse



DP 66

Surviving cast iron oven doors from the lost bakehouse



DP 67

Roof timbers from the lost bakehouse



DP 68

Boarded door to the roof space, taken from the west



DP 69

Thumb latch on the door to the roof space, taken from the west



DP 70

Surviving fragment of the earlier roof structure with doorway, taken from the north-west



DP 71

Plain H-L hinge on the door to the roof space, taken from the west



DP 72

Rear side of the thumb latch on the door to the roof space, taken from the west



DP 73

Surviving fragment of the earlier roof structure showing purlin section, taken from the north-west



DP 74

Surviving fragment of the earlier roof structure showing lath and plaster, taken from the north-west



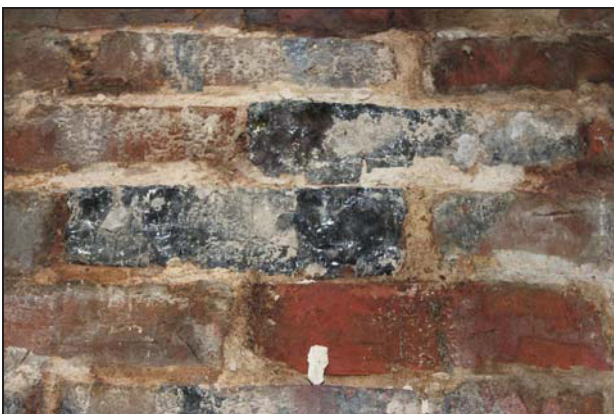
DP 75

Upper section of the principal chimney stack at roof level showing 18th century brickwork, taken from the west



DP 76

18th century brickwork of the upper portion of the principal chimney stack, taken from the west



DP 77

Vitrified 18th century brick in the upper portion of the principal chimney stack, taken from the west



DP 78

Later double-framed roof structure, taken from the east



DP 79

Principal chimney stack at high level showing areas of rebuilding taken from the west



DP 80

Wide floorboards within the roof space, taken from the east



DP 81

Detail in the roof space showing original tie-beam with later roof above, taken from the west



DP 82

West gable end showing pink Fletton brick construction, taken from the east



DP 83

North side of the roof space with later brickwork and possibly the stump of an original rafter (indicated), taken from the south-west



DP 84

View of the south side of the building at roof level in the centre, taken from the west



DP 85

North side of the roof structure (east bay) showing earlier truncated rafters with new roof above, taken from the south-west



DP 86

View of the roof structure above original purlin level, taken from the west



DP 87

South bay of the east outbuilding with surviving corner trough, taken from the south



DP 88

Horse stall in the west bay of the coach house, taken from the south



DP 89

Central bay of the coach house, taken from the north



DP 90

Room FF03 during planned works, taken from the south-west



DP 91

Room FF02 following removal of the fireplace, taken during demolition from the east



DP 92

View of the south wall of Room GF02 showing early lath and plaster, taken during demolition from the north



DP 93

View of Room FF02 from within the roof space, taken during demolition from the north-east



DP 94

View of the ceiling joisting of Room FF03 from within the roof space, taken during demolition from the north-west



DP 95

Evidence in the cupboard (FF03) showing stumps of the original tie-beam and principal rafter, taken during demolition from the north



DP 96

Detail of the east gable end showing the earlier roof line, taken from the south-east



DP 97
Fragment of surviving historic wallpaper



DP 98
View of the east side of the principal chimney stack at roof level, taken during demolition from the east



DP 99
Detail of the nail head used to secure the roof timbers of the east bay, taken during demolition from the south



DP 100
Detail of the north elevation (west end) in the area of the former lean-to, taken during demolition from the north



DP 101
Area adjoining the south doorway showing original cob walling with areas of brick repair below, taken during demolition from the east



DP 102
South wall exposing mixed cob and stonework construction with later brickwork, taken during demolition from the north-east



DP 103

East corner of the south wall exposing mixed cob and stonework construction with later brickwork, taken during demolition from the north-east



DP 104

Ground floor bridging joist (ex-situ) showing later boxing-in, taken during demolition



DP 105

West wall of Room GF01 after the removal of modern fabric, taken during demolition from the east



DP 106

North-west corner Room GF01 after the removal of modern fabric showing cob and stone walling, taken during demolition from the south



DP 107

South wall of room GF01 and FF02 after the removal of modern fabric, taken during demolition from the north



DP 108

South side of the inglenook fireplace in Room GF02 showing smoke blackening above the later shelves, taken during demolition from the north



DP 109

Fragment of an early stone floor in Room GF02, taken during demolition from the north-west



DP 110

Detail of the north elevation showing later boundary wall butting up against the building, taken during demolition from the north-east



DP 111

Fragment of surviving historic wallpaper



DP 112

View of the south wall, taken during demolition from the north-east



DP 113

Detail of reused stone corbel from the north-east corner of the building at upper level



DP 114

First floor bridging joist (ex-situ) formerly boxed-in, taken during demolition



DP 115

Early decorative panel found during demolition of the external walls



DP 116

Reused stonework (Piece 1) from a probable ecclesiastical building, taken during demolition



DP 117

Reused stonework (Piece 1) from a probable ecclesiastical building, taken during demolition



DP 118

Reused stonework (Piece 1) from a probable ecclesiastical building, taken during demolition



DP 119

Reused stonework (Piece 2) from a probable ecclesiastical building, taken during demolition



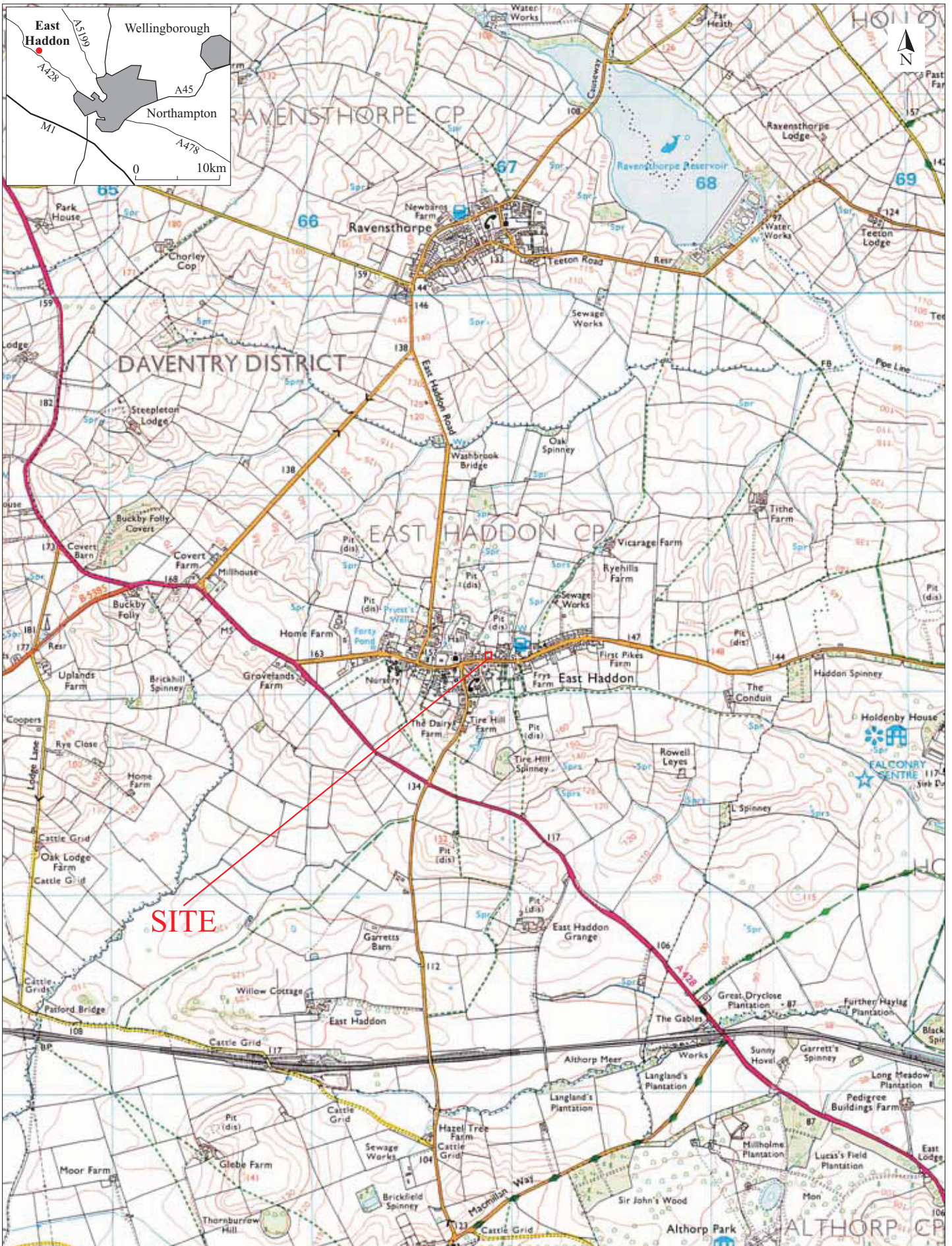
DP 120

Reused stonework (Piece 2) from a probable ecclesiastical building, taken during demolition



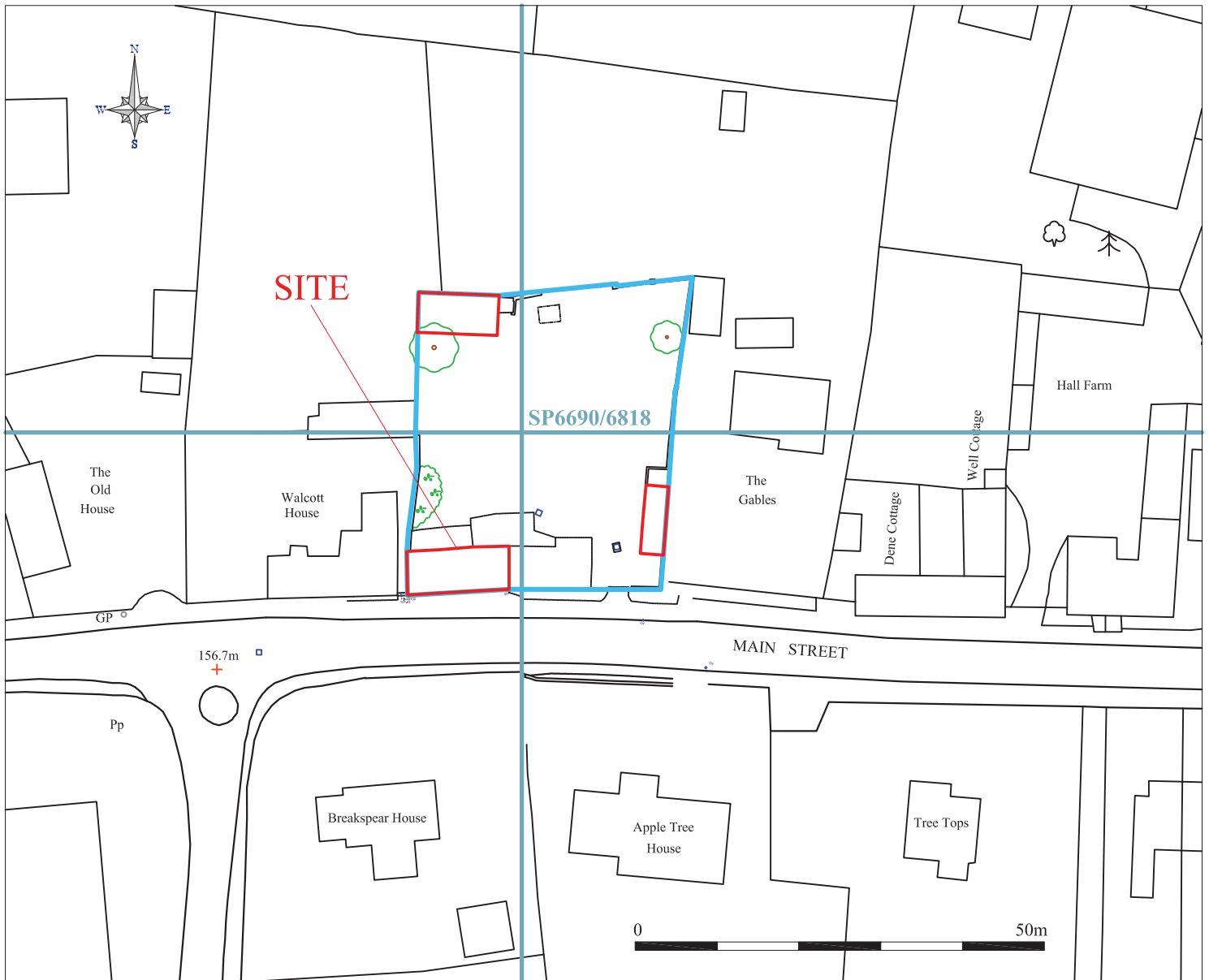
DP 121

Junction of original core and eastern bay, taken during demolition from the east



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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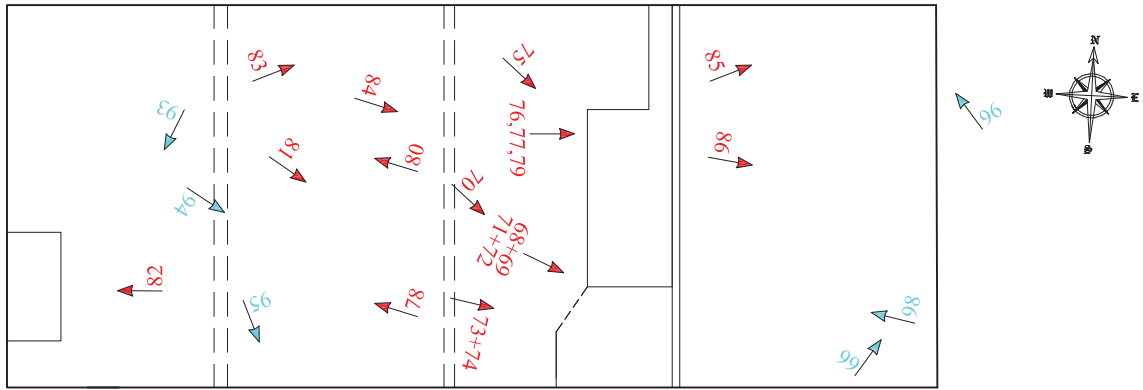
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4



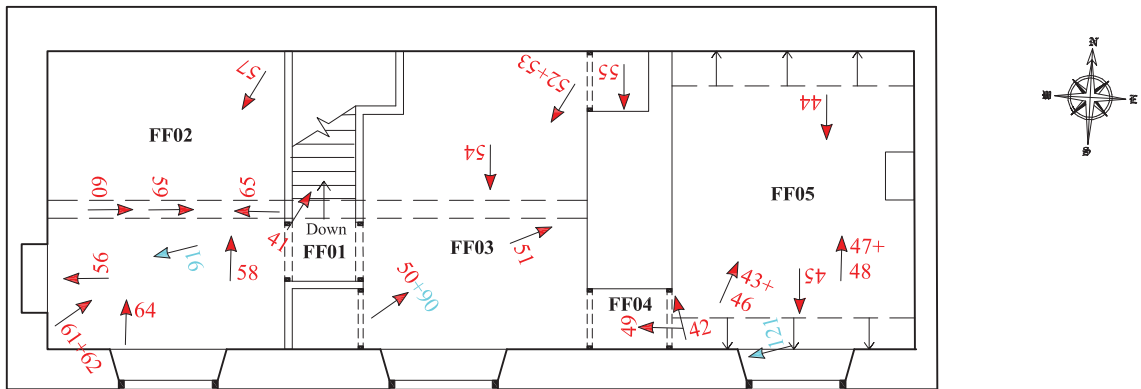
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Fig. 3 External photographic location plan

Scale 1:250 at A4

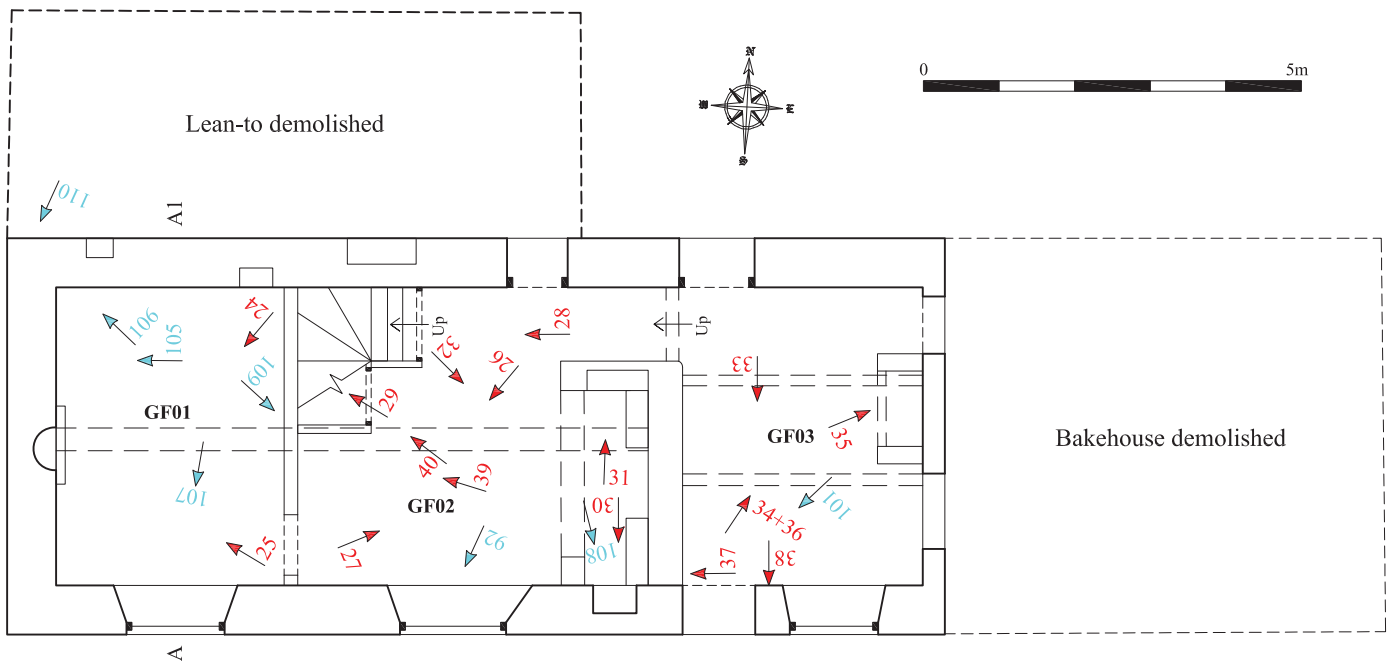


Roof plan (sketch)

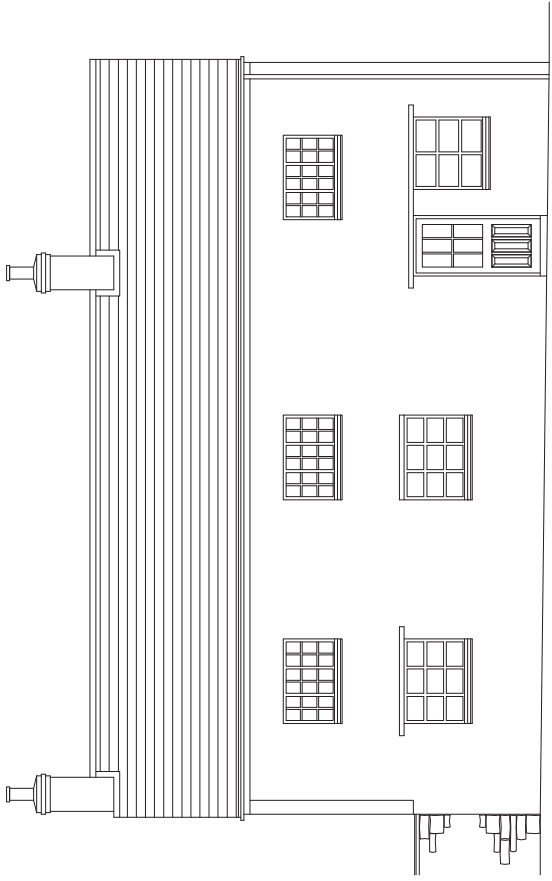


First floor

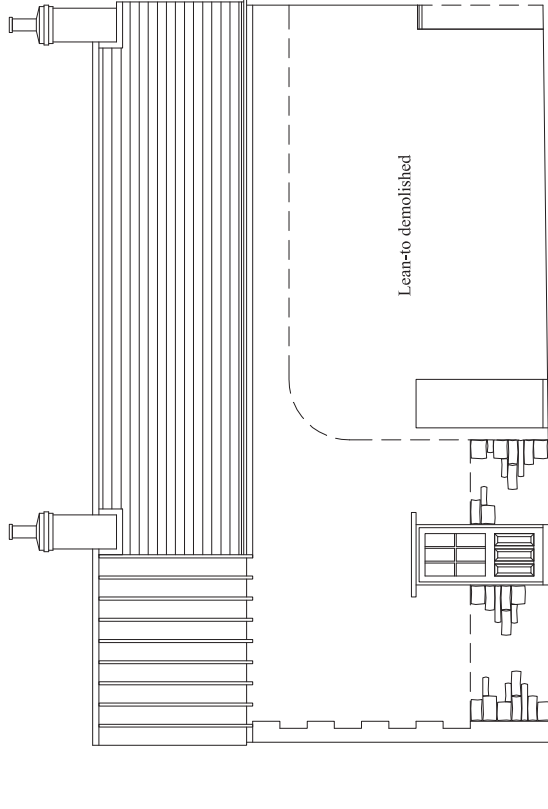
- Photographic location
- Photograph taken during monitoring & demolition



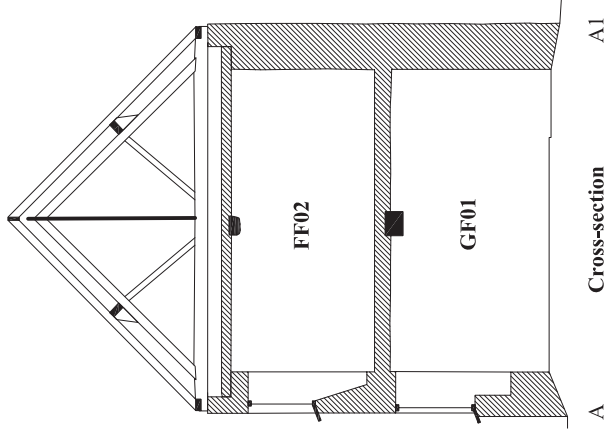
Ground floor



South elevation



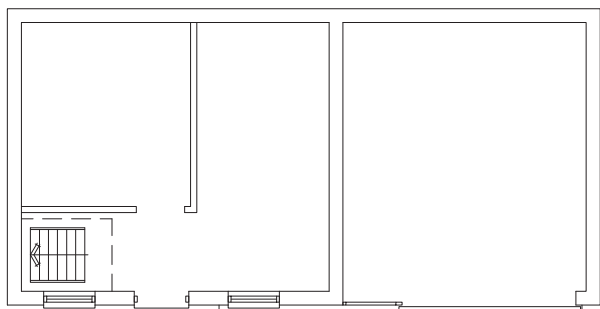
North elevation



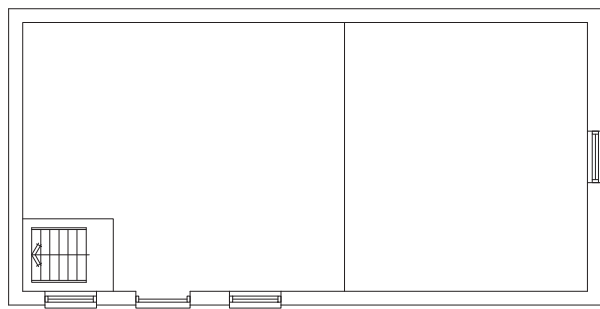
Cross-section



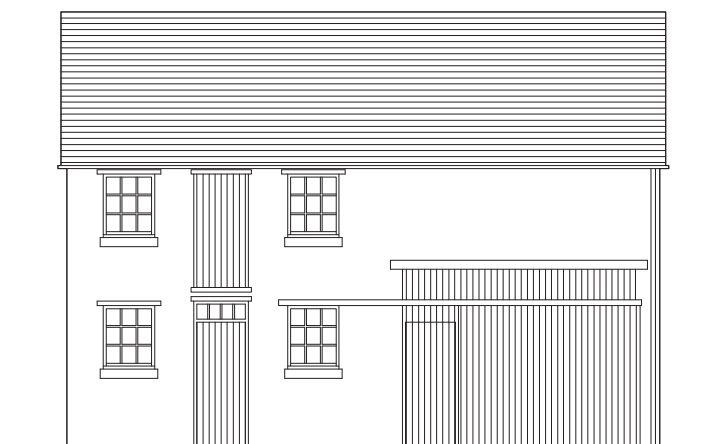
Coach house



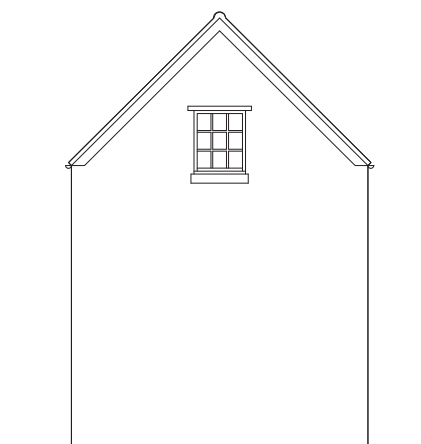
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



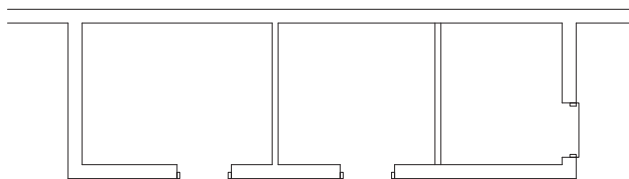
FRONT ELEVATION



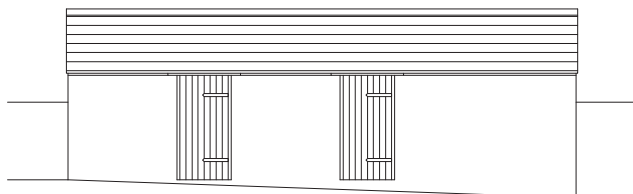
SIDE ELEVATION



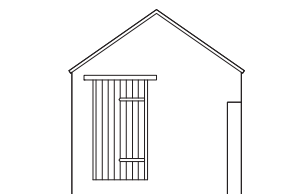
Outbuilding



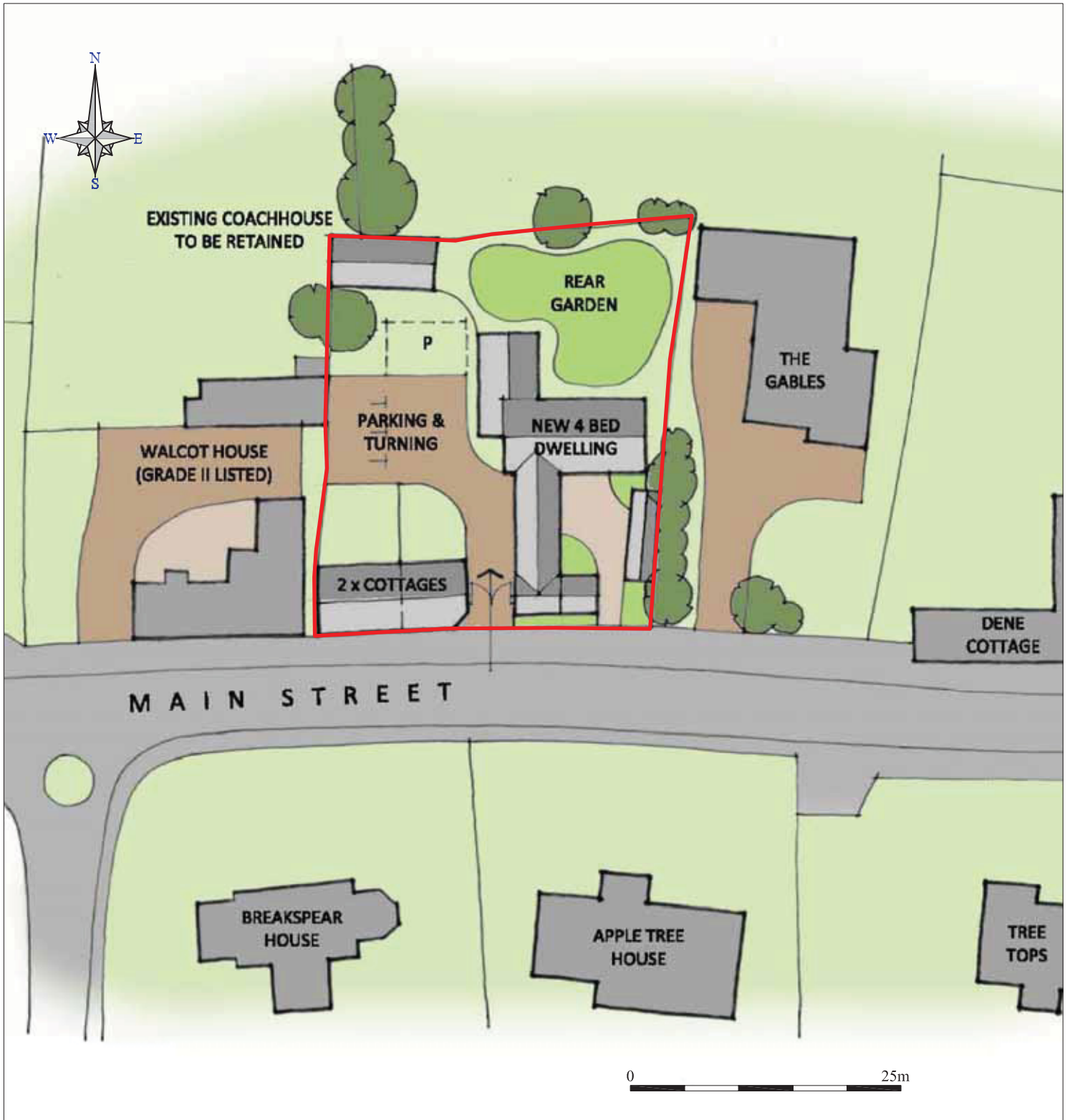
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



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Fig. 7 Proposed development plan

Scale 1:500 at A4