



Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological building assessment of the stable
block at 2 Kings Lane, Flore, Northamptonshire
March-May 2011



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Northamptonshire
County Council

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**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY
MAY 2011**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING ASSESSMENT OF
THE STABLE BLOCK AT 2 KINGS LANE, FLORE,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
MARCH-MAY 2011**

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	The stable block, 2 Kings Lane, Flore	
Short description	A building assessment recorded the remains of a small stone and brick building of late nineteenth-century date. The building had been built as a stable block and coach house with a hay loft above and had a small tack room with store and privy added to the western end at a later date. It had most recently been used as a garage and store.	
Project type	Building assessment	
Site status	Structure individually unlisted but within curtilage of Grade II Listed house	
Previous work	None	
Current Land use	Redundant stable block converted to workshop/storage	
Future work	Conversion to garage, workshop and home office	
Monument type/ period	Post-medieval	
Significant finds	No	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	The Manor House, 2 Kings Lane, Flore, Northampton, NN7 4LQ	
Study area	Stable block	
OS Easting & Northing	SP 64730 60243	
Height OD	c 90m above Ordnance Datum	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Project brief originator	Brief from Assistant Archaeological Advisor, Northamptonshire County Council	
Project Design originator	Joe Prentice (NA)	
Director/Supervisor	Joe Prentice (NA)	
Project Manager	Steve Parry (NA)	
Sponsor or funding body	Mr and Mrs Broster	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	March 2011	
End date	May 2011	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		None
Paper		
Digital		
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title	Archaeological building assessment of the stable block at 2 Kings Lane, Flore, Northamptonshire	
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Contents

- 1 INTRODUCTION
 - 2 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY
 - 3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
 - 4 BUILDING ASSESSMENT
 - 5 CONCLUSIONS
- BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cover photo: The stable block and tack room from Kings Lane looking north-west

Figures

- Fig 1: Site location, 1:5,000
Fig 2: 1779 map of Flore
Fig 3: 1885 25 inch Ordnance Survey map
Fig 4: 1900 25 inch Ordnance Survey map
Fig 5: Ground and first floor plans of the stable block and tack room
Fig 6: Elevations and sections of the stable block and tack room

Plates

- Plate 1: The south elevation of the stable block, looking north
Plate 2: External drain originally serving the interior of the stable, looking north
Plate 3: The east elevation, looking west
Plate 4: The west elevation with the later tack room, looking south-east
Plate 5: Scar of the former wall dividing the carriage house and stables, looking north
Plate 6: Recess in the north wall of the carriage house, looking north
Plate 7: Loft ladder to the first floor, looking south-east
Plate 8: Scar showing the former location of the cast-iron corner trough in the north-east corner of the stables
Plate 9: The corner trough re-used as a garden planter
Plate 10: The stable door showing the boarded jambs and glazed overdoor panel, looking south

- Plate 11: The eastern cast iron stable window, looking south-east
- Plate 12: The first floor, looking west
- Plate 13: The loft ladder trap door, looking east
- Plate 14: The hayloft door in the first floor east gable, looking east
- Plate 15: The dividing wall at first floor level, looking west
- Plate 16: Rim lock on the west side of the door between the two rooms at first floor level, looking east
- Plate 17: The hayloft door in the west gable, looking south-west
- Plate 18: The tack room, looking north
- Plate 19: The privy, looking south
- Plate 20: Harness fittings in the tack room on the east wall, looking east

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING ASSESSMENT OF
THE STABLE BLOCK, 2 KINGS LANE, FLORE,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

MAY 2011

Abstract

A building assessment recorded the remains of a small stone and brick building of late nineteenth-century date. The building had been built as a stable block and coach house with a hay loft above and had a small tack room with store and privy added to the western end at a later date. It had most recently been used as a garage and store.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The village of Flore lies approximately 7.5 miles (12.5 kilometres) west of Northampton (NGR SP 64730 60243; Fig 1). A stable on the north side of the Manor House (also known as 2 Kings Lane), on the west side of Kings Lane, has permission to be converted to a garage, workshop and home office (DA/2010/1040). Although the building is not individually listed, it falls within the curtilage of the Manor House which it served and therefore a request has been made by the Assistant Archaeological Advisor, Northamptonshire County Council, that the building should be recorded due to it containing evidence of former use. This record was made by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) after being commissioned to do so by Mr and Mrs S Broster, the present owners.
- 1.2 The geology of the area is of Middle Lias Silts and Clays (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 185, 1974).
- 1.3 A site visit was made on 29 March 2011 to assess and record the structure of the stable block before any alterations were undertaken to determine, if possible, the date of the building and to record any evidence of former fixtures and fittings. A second visit was made on 11 May once internal stripping out of dry lining fitted by the previous owner had been carried out. The record conforms broadly to that of Level II of the English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006).

2 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The general objectives of the recording were:
 - To establish an accurate archaeological record of the building to English Heritage Level II (EH 2006, section 5), by means of annotated phase plans and sections illustrating vertical relationships through the building. Drawings were made at an appropriate scale, of no less than 1:100.
 - To undertake a comprehensive photographic survey of the building in its present condition using digital colour and black and white negative film.
 - To undertake detailed recording of significant structural features, including any architectural detailing and decoration, timber framing, graffiti, ritual marks or carpenter marks.

- 2.2 The drawn record was based upon the architect's plans as produced for the planning application. The accuracy of the plans was checked and they were annotated and amended to produce an accurate archaeological building record.
- 2.3 All works was conducted in accordance with the English Heritage procedural document, *The Management of Research Projects on the Historic Environment* (EH 2006b, revised 2009) and the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA revised 2008).

A basic desk-based assessment was requested, and a search was undertaken at the Northamptonshire Record Office (NRO) and digital versions of the 1810, 1880 Ordnance Survey maps held by NA were used.

3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1 The early history of the manor is slightly confusing as there were two manors in Flore, at present the house to which the stable block belongs is called Flore Manor whilst another house at the south-west side of the village is currently called Flore House, but is thought the latter may at one stage have also been called the manor. One entry, thought to refer to this manor house relates that "*The manor house is a small but respectable building, probably erected by the Enyons, as the gable terminations and windows divided by mullions are in the prevailing taste of that period*" (Baker 1822-30). The Enyons (or Enions) purchased Flore Manor on 25 September 1623, although this must be either an earlier building, or part of the present building in an altered state since the date stone is of 1684. James Enyon was created a baronet by Charles I in 1642 but died without a male heir having been killed in a duel the same year. He left the property equally divided between his three daughters.
- 3.2 The Enclosure Map for Flore no longer survives, but the enclosure of the open fields was carried out in 1778 (RCHME 1981). The NRO holds a map of c1779 [NRO Map 5259] which shows the village and surrounding fields in good detail, with the manor house shown, albeit a different shape to that which it retains today (Fig 2). There is no building to the north where the stable now stands. The 1810 Ordnance Survey Preparatory Map held in digital format by NA was referred to but the scale is insufficient to determine whether there is a building in the location of the stable block.

The 1885 edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map [NRO Map XLIV 9, 1885] shows a different building on the stable site comprising two parts laid out in a T-shape (Fig 3). By the 1900 edition [NRO Map XLIV 9, 1900] that T-shaped building has been replaced by the existing building although almost certainly without the single storey addition at the west end as it appears to be too short, and does not reach close enough to the boundary wall located at the west end which divides the stable yard from the garden, nor is there any distinction made between the two storey and single storey structures (Fig 4).

This clearly dates the existing stable block to between 1885 and 1900, with the tack room being added after the later date, though the exact date of its addition is unclear. Although later maps were consulted, it does not appear on maps well into the twentieth century. However, the increasing use of the motor car from the inter-war period suggests that it would not have been added much after the 1920's and the close matching of style, and the few remaining fittings (see below) suggest that it was probably added within a few years of the completion of the main block.

A search of the NRO record cards for Flore revealed no specific information about the stable block though a search of Kelly's Trade Directories did reveal some previous occupants of the adjacent Manor. The first entry is oddly not until 1920 which might suggest that the building was known by a different name up to that date. In 1920 the resident was Major Charles W Campbell, in 1924 and 1926 it was Miss Farran and in 1928 and 1931 Cecil Fisher Bradshaw. The fact that three different occupants are listed in a period of eleven years might indicate that the building was tenanted as it seems unlikely that it was sold three times in that short space of time. No later entries were found.

4 BUILDING ASSESSMENT

- 4.1 The building is a simple rectangular structure (with an obliquely angled eastern end adjacent to Kings Lane) with the long range aligned east-west (Figs 1, 5 and 6). It is divided into two parts, a two storey stable block with hay loft over and a smaller, single storey, section at the western end. The single storey section is a later addition and will be described separately. The main block has openings on the west, south and east sides only, the north wall is blank.

The whole building is constructed of dressed, coursed ironstone bonded in a creamy-white lime mortar with red brick dressings to the windows and doors. The roof is of modern red clay peg tiles. Rainwater goods are a mixture of cast iron and modern polyurethane.

4.2 The two storey range, exterior

4.3 *The south elevation*

Built of dressed and coursed ironstone bonded in lime mortar this elevation contains two doors and two windows facing southwards onto a small stable yard to the north side of the Manor House (Figs 5 and 6, Plate 1). The doorway to the west contains a double-door of painted vertical planks, the left-hand leaf of the door appears to be a modern replacement, the right-hand leaf appears to be original, both with original hinges. They are hung on a painted frame (probably pine) set beneath a timber lintel, also probably pine. The jambs of the opening are constructed of red brick laid in the fashion of quoins, although here as much to tie the brickwork into the stonework as for decorative effect. The bricks are 230mm x 70mm x 105-110mm in size. It appears that this double-door originally served a separate room, most likely a carriage house, but the internal wall has been removed (see below, section 4.3).

To the east of this double door is an almost symmetrical arrangement of a single door flanked by two identical windows, all set beneath segmental brick arches with brick jambs. The windows both have cast concrete sills. The door is not currently in use and appears to be a modern replacement since it is currently a single leaf of vertical planks although there are four hinges which suggest that this was formerly a two part, upper and lower leaf, stable door. This arrangement would have been a common feature of a building used as a stable. Above the door is a fixed, four light panel set within the doorframe beneath the segmental arch. The sill is formed of Staffordshire blue engineering bricks laid flat. To the left (west) of the stable door is a single tethering ring set into the wall.

There are two Staffordshire blue plinth stretcher lined drains on either side of the door (Fig 5, Plate 2). These drains did not serve downpipes but rather served drainage channels built into the south wall indicating that these drains were used to drain liquids

from inside the stable block. The drains are set in a contemporary apron of edge-laid red brick forming a paved path along the south side of the building.

4.4 ***The east elevation***

Facing onto Kings Lane this elevation is constructed in the same materials as the south side and contains a single hayloft door at first floor level (Fig 6, Plate 3). The hayloft door is finished in the same way as the door and windows on the south elevation with red brick dressings to the jambs and a segmental arch constructed of two courses of edge laid brick, the only difference is that the sill is made of red bullnose header singles. The loft door is fitted with a timber frame painted white with a fixed four light glazed panel at the top. Beneath are two timber vertically planked doors hinged on either side, fastened by an iron hasp and staple lock.

The remainder of this elevation is plain with only the ends of the purlins showing beneath a straight edged but slightly moulded bargeboard which now retains no paint.

4.5 ***The north elevation***

This elevation was not clearly visible since it faces the adjoining property but is known to be plain with no windows or doors (Fig 6). It is constructed in the same way as the other elevations.

4.6 ***The west elevation***

Now only the upper part of this elevation is visible externally since the single storey section was added against it (Fig 6, Plate 4). At first floor level there is a second hayloft door of the same configuration as that in the eastern elevation, though the sill is slightly higher. It retains its original frame but not the original glazing or doors, being fitted now with two fixed square panes of glass in the upper half and a sheet of what appears to be painted plywood in the lower half. The external sill is not now visible due to the addition of the single storey tack room.

4.7 **The two storey range, interior**

4.8 ***The ground floor, carriage house***

Currently a single open space, this was originally divided into two unequal parts with a wall positioned on the east side of the double-door opening directly below the wall at first floor level (Fig 5). This would have separated the interior of the building into a carriage house on the west side of the wall and stables on the east. At the time of the first site visit on 29 March 2011 none of the interior wall surfaces could be observed since they had all been dry-lined by a previous owner. Consequently, after the removal of this dry-lining the building was re-visited on 11 May 2011.

The floor of the interior had been re-laid and was concrete throughout (the levels indicate that the concrete had not been laid above the original floor surface), though this had clearly been carried out whilst the dividing wall between the original carriage house and stable was *in situ* since there was a distinct change in level between the two areas and a clear line of patching. Two boxed-in steel joists have been inserted directly above this patching. After the removal of the internal boarding a clear scar was visible in the north wall comprising stubs of chased-off brickwork and stonework (Fig 5, Plate 5). To the west of this former wall line a recess has been formed within the thickness of the north wall, with lintels comprising an H-section steel joist (Fig 5, Plate 6). This recess appears to have been added at a later date, most likely to allow a car to be parked within the former carriage house and it is assumed that due to the greater length of the vehicle, the recess was cut out so that the bonnet or boot could fit within the space. The walls of the former carriage house appear to only ever have been limewashed white.

The ceiling of both the former carriage house and stables comprises the underside of the floor above, and there is no indication that either section had ever been covered either by boards or plaster. The joists are of machine sawn pine laid north to south across the width of the building and are 70mm x 220mm in size (2 ¾ x 8½ inches). The undersides of four trapdoors can be seen, one on the immediate west side of the former dividing wall between the carriage house and stables, and the remaining three in the latter; one in the south-east corner with a contemporary vertical ladder fitted beneath for access, another in the south-west corner and a secondary, later trapdoor in the centre against the north wall (Fig 5). The carriage house trapdoor, and the two in the south-east and south-west corners are original, the joists showing no signs of alteration, whilst the fourth, against the north wall is clearly later since a joist has been cut for it to be fitted and a trimmer inserted. The ladder to the first floor is vertical, placed against the east wall and comprises simple rectangular timbers with the same for treads, all painted black (Plate 7). The bottom two rungs have been boarded over, presumably to avoid the possibility of horses legs becoming entangled in the lower rungs of the ladder.

4.9 ***The ground floor, stables***

To the east of the former dividing wall the removal of the recent dry lining did not reveal a great deal, however, it is possible to determine a few elements which indicate that the space had been sub-divided to form stalls for the horses. These survive only as empty sockets in the north wall where presumably the stalls were set into the stonework, but since so little survives it is not possible to comment further on their configuration apart from plotting the location which indicates their spacing and height (Fig 5). The stables appear to have been divided unequally into three stalls, two slightly smaller stalls towards the eastern end with a single, larger, stall at the west end. The sockets lie at 1.77m-1.90m above the present floor level, an appropriate height for horses, and presumably held the wall's ends of the travisses which divided the stalls. The length of these is not known since the floor has been replaced.

In the north-east corner of the room a scar in the corner indicates where a former trough, presumably for water, was fixed (Fig 5, Plates 8 and 9). During the last site visit, during a conversation with Mrs Broster, a cast iron corner trough was seen fixed to the exterior of the main house, and when measured, this trough was found to match exactly the scar within the building. It is almost certain, therefore, that this was originally fitted within the building but had been removed by a previous owner and re-used as a garden planter (Plate 9).

The wall retains numerous layers of limewash, variously cream coloured, pale blue and white as well as what appears to be a bitumen based paint which may have been applied to help reduce damp penetration, a current problem since the ground level to the exterior of this wall is much higher than the internal floor level (Mrs Broster pers comm). A narrow band of red paint appears to have been used to delineate the upper limit of the bitumen paint and survives only in fragmentary form.

The east wall retains the same painted surface and the only evidence of former fittings are the east side of the corner trough and a single tethering ring (Fig 5).

The south wall contains the central doorway and two windows, one to each side (Fig 5). Following the removal of the dry-lining it was observed that the internal jambs of the doorway were covered by black painted vertical matchboard with a simple architrave on the internal surface (Plate 10). The door, originally a two part stable door, has previously been described (see above, section 4.3). This timber lining of the door jambs would have the double effect of not only protecting the brickwork from damage by horse, but also protect the horse from damage by the hard corners of the brickwork. There is a glazed four light overdoor panel for additional light.

Both windows are of the same size and shape, each is fitted with an original cast iron fifteen light frame, the upper central six of which are hinged on the lower edge and could be opened, resting on an internal integral frame (Plate 11). The sides of the internal restraint bars against which the hinged section rested when opened contain glazed panels to reduce draughts whilst allowing the movement of air through the top of the opened section (Plate 11). The internal sills slope downwards slightly and appear to comprise painted mortar or cement. The level of the windows is higher than would be expected in either domestic buildings or cattle barns in order that the horses would not be spooked by activities outside or liable to damage if panicked by being able to put their heads through the glazing.

4.10 ***The first floor, eastern room***

Accessed by the loft ladder at the east end of the stables the first floor is divided into two unequal parts of the same dimensions as the original ground floor (Fig 5). The walls are of un-dressed stone painted white with brick dressings around the hayloft doors and at eaves level where they are stepped beneath the wall plate. The roof contains a single principal truss positioned centrally within the larger, eastern, room (Plate 12). It comprises a simple A-frame with a collar forming the cross bar, the whole further strengthened by iron tie rods to prevent lateral spreading since there is no tie at eaves level which might prevent the space being easily used. Iron straps tie the lower ends of the truss onto the timber wall plate. This type of iron tie rod arrangement was common from at least the 1860's. The A-frame does not reach, and therefore not support, the ridge board which is formed of a narrow plank laid on edge, but only supports the two purlins (braced by cleats) which in turn support the common rafters. The east and west ends of the purlins are set into the gable walls. The roof has been re-tiled with red clay nib tiles, the north side lined with roofing felt, the south side without. All of the roof timbers are machine sawn pine and appear to be original.

The floor is of machine sawn pine boards, 165 mm wide (6 ½ inches) and contains three trapdoors. Of the three, two appear to be original, that in the south-east corner through which access is gained via the ladder, the other in the south-west corner appears to have been used for passing fodder down to the stable below. The access trapdoor has a hinged door formed of pine planks and ledged on the upper side (Plate 13). It has two simple iron strap hinges and an iron ring for lifting. The ladder from the ground floor only rises level with the floor, above that there are two vertical iron bars fitted at the top into a horizontal timber fixed to the wall, the lower ends are fitted into the floorboards. These iron bars act as handles to hold onto when accessing the upper floor (Plate 13). The fodder trapdoor at the south-west corner of the eastern room is slightly smaller and has the ledging on the underside, not the upper side.

This is most likely because the access door was mostly folded back so the ledge would not be tripped over, the fodder door would most often be closed and so a flat upper surface would be preferable. It is fixed with two iron strap hinges and an iron lifting ring. The third trapdoor is located roughly central to the eastern room on the north side (Fig 5). It is the largest of the three and due to the configuration of the joists below, is clearly secondary (see above, section 4.9). It has two strap hinges and a lifting ring, the ledges are made of tongued and grooved matchboard suggesting that that part, at least, of the trapdoor has been made-up from re-used timber.

In the eastern gable wall is the hayloft door set beneath a pine lintel with a pine frame (Plates 3 and 14). The upper part has a fixed four light glazed panel, the lower part has two hinged doors of vertical planks set within a pine frame with ledging but no bracing. It is painted a maroon colour, most likely the original paintwork. There is no internal lock although the right hand (south) door has a bolt on the lower edge. The internal sill and the jambs are made of red bullnose bricks, all painted white.

There are no other fixtures or fittings in this room.

4.11 ***The first floor, western room***

Separated from the eastern room by a brick wall painted white, this wall does not reach the ridge, but is finished just above the pine lintel to the connecting doorway, and above the purlins (Plate 15). The floor is as that in the eastern room, and the boards continue in an unbroken line through the connecting doorway. The lower two courses of the wall have been re-built when the wall beneath was removed, this can be seen where the bricks have been re-set in Portland cement (un-painted) rather than lime mortar (see Plate 15). The opening appears to originally have been un-fitted, though subsequently a double door has been installed. This comprises a fixed northern part and a hinged southern part, both apparently made out of taller doors cut down to fit since the stiles are cut off a short way into the panel infill above. The fixed section has two short and two tall panels with truncated panels above just beneath the lintel where it has been cut down, the door has two short and two tall panels. Both are painted blue. The door is fitted with an iron rim lock with brass handles, the lock has a pressed applied label with the legend "The Crown Patent Double Handle No 3---" (Plate 16). The last three numbers are probably 156 since these numbers appears on a similar Crown patent lock found on the internet. No date has been found for this type of lock but stylistically it is of the late nineteenth-or early twentieth-centuries.

In the west gable wall is a hayloft door with a pine lintel (Plate 17). The original frame remains but the opening is now fitted with a partly glazed and partly boarded infill, all fixed. Originally it was fitted with two hinged doors, the scars of the two sets of two hinges can be seen cut into the frame on each side. This, along with the fact that the jambs and sill are of bullnose bricks, indicate that it was used as a hayloft door and not a window.

There is a small trapdoor in the south-east corner (Fig 5). It is the smallest trapdoor present and fits between two joists making it unlikely to have been used by people. Its purpose is unclear as it would have led up from or down to the (originally) separate carriage house so fodder would not have been needed there.

4.12 ***The tack room, store and privy, exterior***

A single storey addition against the west end of the stable block and slightly narrower than the latter, this is, from the south side at least, constructed of the same materials as the main range, though the ironstone of the south wall has a very slightly different colour and finish. The bricks used around the door and window openings are of a softer fabric, more orange-red in colour and are very slightly different in size, being 230mm x 70mm x 110-115mm in size (Fig 5, Plate 18). The south-west corner is finished with red brick in the fashion of quoins, but in fact this arrangement also disguises the fact that the external west and north walls are built entirely of brick unlike the main block (see Plate 4). The facing of the south wall with ironstone indicates that care was taken to make the addition blend in, but it was not felt necessary on the other elevations which could only be seen either from the garden, or not at all from the north due to its proximity to the boundary wall there. There was no attempt to tie-in the brickwork of the tack room to the west wall of the stable block.

The structure comprises three separate areas, a tack room accessed from the south side and two small rooms accessed from the north (Fig 5). The whole is set beneath a single slope tiled roof. The tack room door is a vertically planked and painted timber door, probably pine, set beneath a segmental arch of two courses of red brick laid on edge with brick dressings on the left (west) side, the east side being formed by the west end of the stable block. There is an eight light fixed window in the west wall with a timber lintel

and concrete sill externally. A simple chimney stack rises above the roof although it appears to have been reduced in height and the present chimney pot may be a later addition.

On the north side are two small rooms of unequal size, the western one may have been simply a store as it appears not to have had a door; the eastern one was a privy. Although no door, or frame, now remains it is likely that it would have had one and the simple (elm) seat with an oval hole remains (Plate 19). It was most likely a bucket privy and was not connected to a cess pit or mains sewer.

4.13 ***The tack room, interior.***

Lined in pine matchboard on the walls and ceiling this small room was heated by a fireplace set across the north-west corner (Fig 5). The fireplace is boarded over but a simple moulding survives around that opening. There is evidence that the room, when lined, contained an integral cupboard against the north wall, the scar of which can be seen although it had been removed by a previous owner. The door is ledged but not braced although a diagonal iron bar has been added at a later date to act as a brace which runs the full height of the door. There are two strap hinges and a simple drop latch. There was originally a lock (the keyhole escutcheon remains on the exterior) but the internal lock box has been removed. The window in the west wall has a timber sill, jambs and soffit with a border of simple moulding to cover the edges of the matchboard on the internal wall plane. On the east and south wall were iron harness and saddle racks, only some of which remained, although the outlines of others could be seen in the paintwork (Plate 20). The floor of the room was of red brick laid flat with a line of Staffordshire blue engineering bricks laid across the threshold.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The stable block at the Manor House, Flore was built between 1885 and 1900 with the tack room almost certainly being added shortly afterwards. The current building replaced an earlier T-shaped building which might represent a former stable. Whilst the use of red brick for the arches and jambs of the doors and windows clearly indicates its late nineteenth-century date, the use of ironstone also suggests that some care was taken in its design and construction to blend in with the adjacent manor and the bulk of the village buildings which are predominantly built using this local stone. Equal care was taken when the single storey addition containing the tack room, store and privy was added although in this instance only the southern elevation closest to, and visible from, the manor was constructed in ironstone.
- 5.2 Externally there has been almost no alteration to either the stable block or the tack room apart from re-roofing, although the spacing of the roofing laths suggests that this most likely re-used existing tiles. All windows and doors, even if repaired or replaced, retain their original configuration with the single exception of the hayloft door in the west gable end of the stable block. Whilst the stable door in the south elevation is no longer of two halves, it still retains the original four hinges and therefore gives the appearance of a traditional stable door. The carriage house doors appear to be original. The cast iron framed windows are original late nineteenth-century mass produced cast iron frames and are to be retained.
- 5.3 The ground floor interior of the former carriage house and stables have been most affected by modern intervention and nothing now survives of either the internal dividing wall or stable fixtures and fittings apart from scars in the wall surfaces. However, it is clear that the wall dividing the two parts comprised a brick wall positioned directly beneath that which separates the two sections of the first floor hay loft. It is likely that

the ground floor surface was originally formed of Staffordshire blue engineering bricks or paviors since these remain in the doorways and was a standard flooring for this type of building being relatively non-slip (when ridged or moulded), easy to clean and very hardwearing.

- 5.4 The first floor has undergone very little internal change apart from the insertion of an extra trapdoor and the insertion of doors between the formerly open sections at that level. The west hayloft door, as previously commented, has been replaced, that in the eastern end appears to be original.
- 5.5 The tack room retains all of the internal matchboarding although some fitted elements have been removed by a previous owner, as have the majority of the horse harness racks and fittings. The tack room conforms to the classic nineteenth-century/early twentieth-century configuration of such a space being wood-lined and supplied with a fireplace, not necessarily for the comfort of the staff, but to provide ideal conditions for the cleaning, conditioning and storage of the leather saddles and harnesses. The fireplace could also have been used to soften saddle-soap and dubbin for application to the leather.
- 5.6 The privy would have provided a welfare facility for both stable and garden staff and thus obviated the need for the staff to enter the house. The small open-sided store adjacent to it may have been used for the storage of equipment or perhaps firewood and coal both for the house and tack room.
- 5.7 It is likely that the building became obsolete relatively soon after its construction, the status of the adjoining house suggests that any owners or tenants would probably be amongst the first in the village to own a motor car, almost certainly during the 1920's if not before. It is probable that there was a period of overlap where both horses and a motor vehicle were retained, the latter finally replacing the former by the middle years of the twentieth-century although it was unusual, even in rural areas, for horses to be retained after the end of the Second World War.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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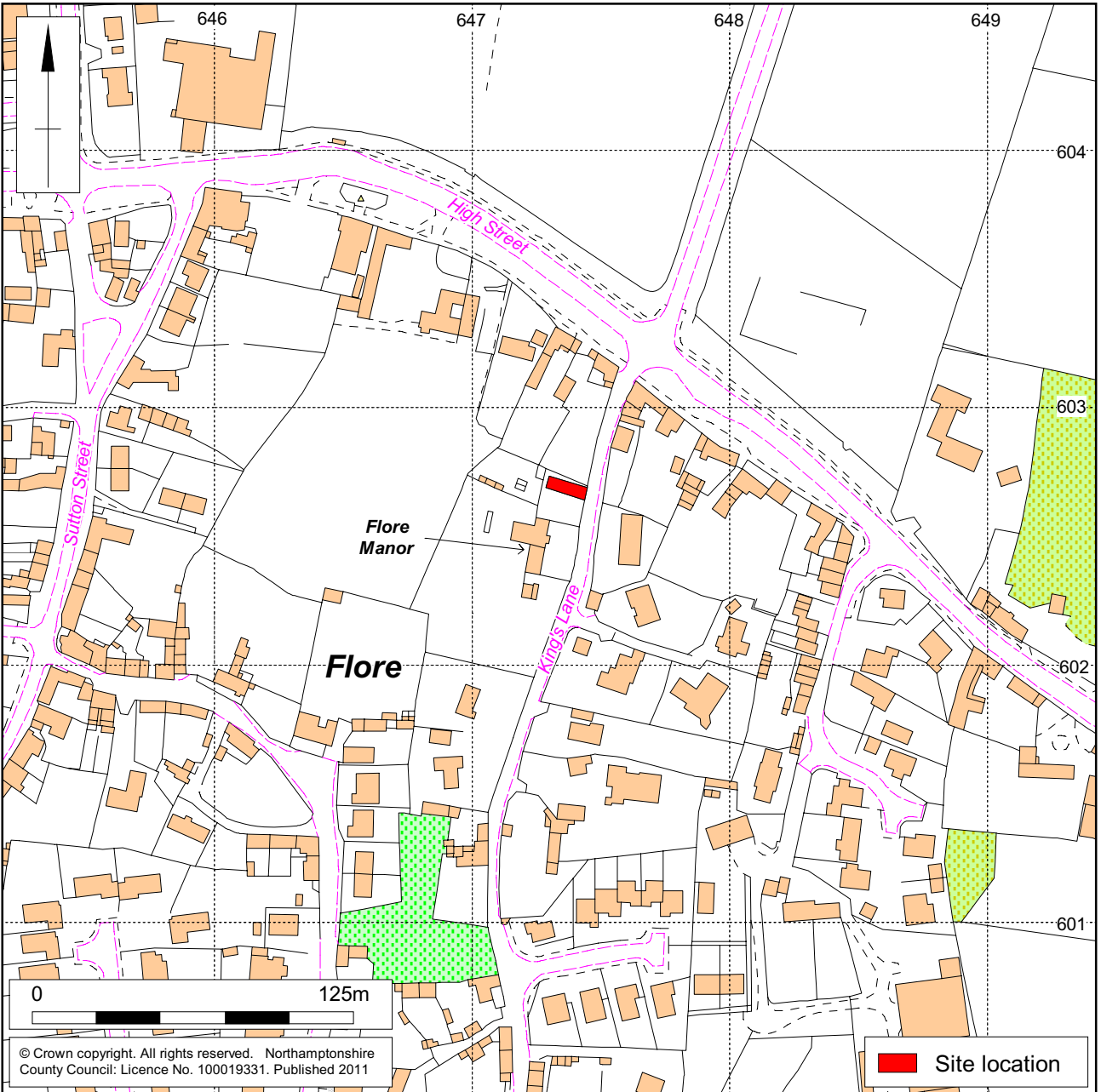
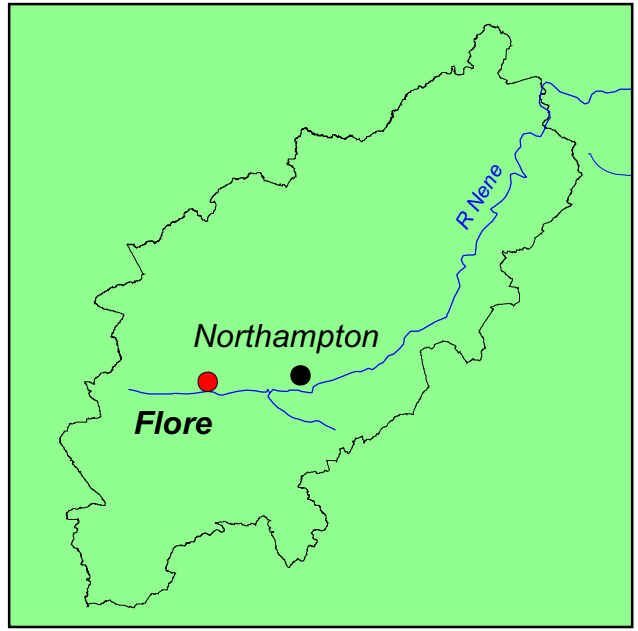
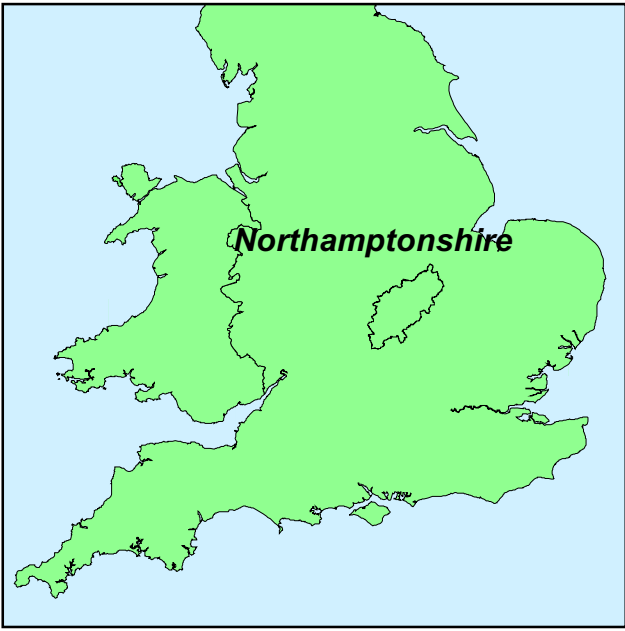
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GLOSSARY

Bargeboard	Plain or decorated timber placed externally against the incline of the gable of a building and often hiding the horizontal roof timbers
Bullnose bricks	Bricks with one rounded corner, in use from c1840 onwards. Primarily used on the jambs and sills of doors and windows with the intention of preventing humans and animals harming themselves on sharp corners.
Cleat	Block attached to one timber to support another
Collar	A horizontal transverse timber between a pair of rafters at a height between the eaves and the ridge
Curtilage	In UK Listed Building legislation the term can be taken to mean that the consideration afforded to a Listed Building may extend to other structures or landscape within the curtilage of the primary structure
Eaves	Overhanging lower edge of a roof
Jamb	Straight (vertical) side of a door, window or arch
Ledged and braced	Strengthening timbers on the inside of a door; the ledges comprising horizontal timbers, the braces diagonal timbers
Lintel	Horizontal beam or stone bridging an opening
Purlin	Roof timber aligned horizontally, usually laid on top of principal rafters and beneath common rafters
Quoin	Dressed stones at the external angles of a building. Sometimes all the stones of the same size, often alternately large and small. This pattern sometimes recreated in brickwork.

Rafter	Roof timber aligned vertically from the eaves to the ridge. Can be further sub-divided into principal rafters which comprise thicker, stronger timbers and secondary or common rafters which are usually smaller and thinner
Reveal	The side within the opening of a window, door or recess
Segmental	When describing an arch meaning in the form of a segment of a circle
Stile	A vertical timber in panelling or door construction
Traviss	A timber screen dividing the stalls of a stable, usually with a swept top profile terminating at a heel post
Wall plate	A timber laid horizontally on the top of a wall to receive the lower ends of the rafters

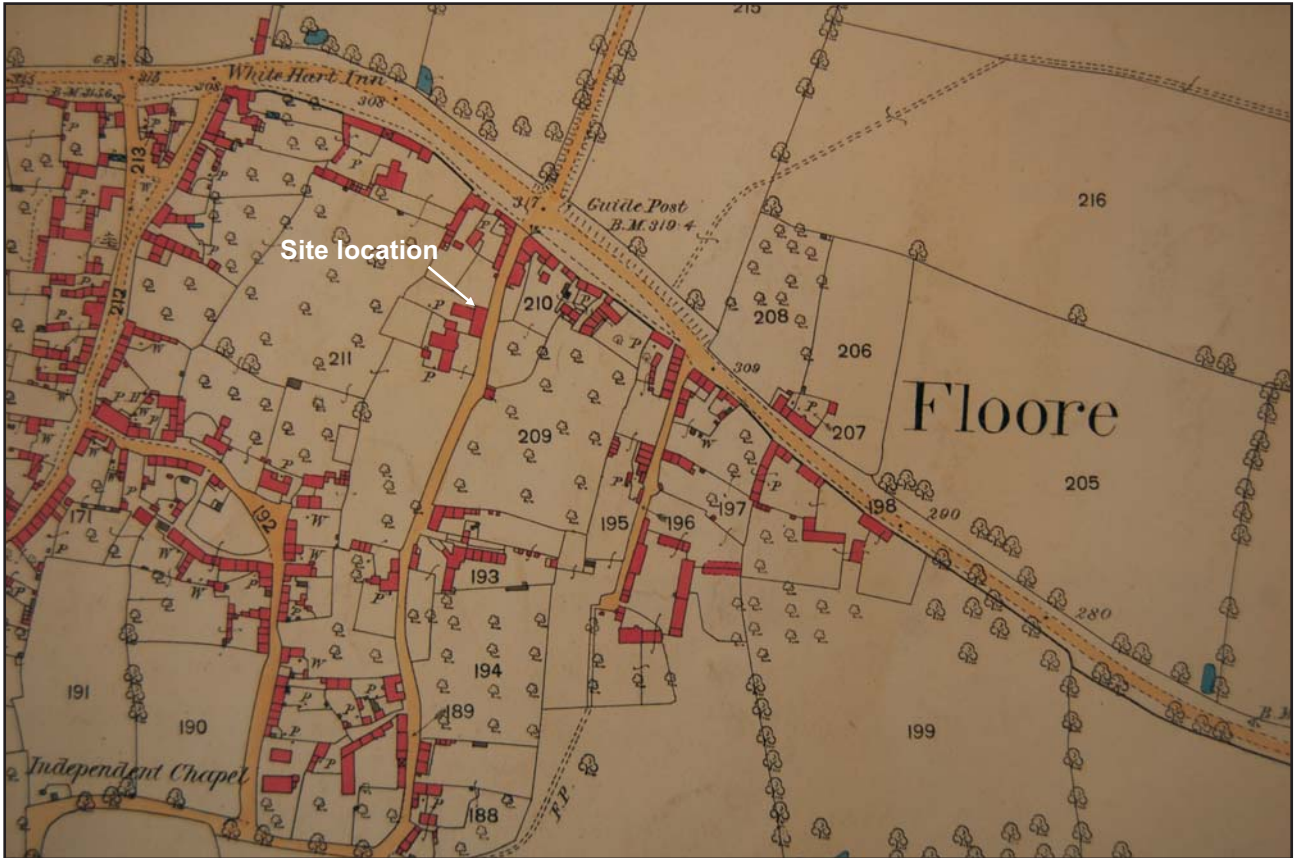


Scale 1:2500 (A4)

Site location Fig 1



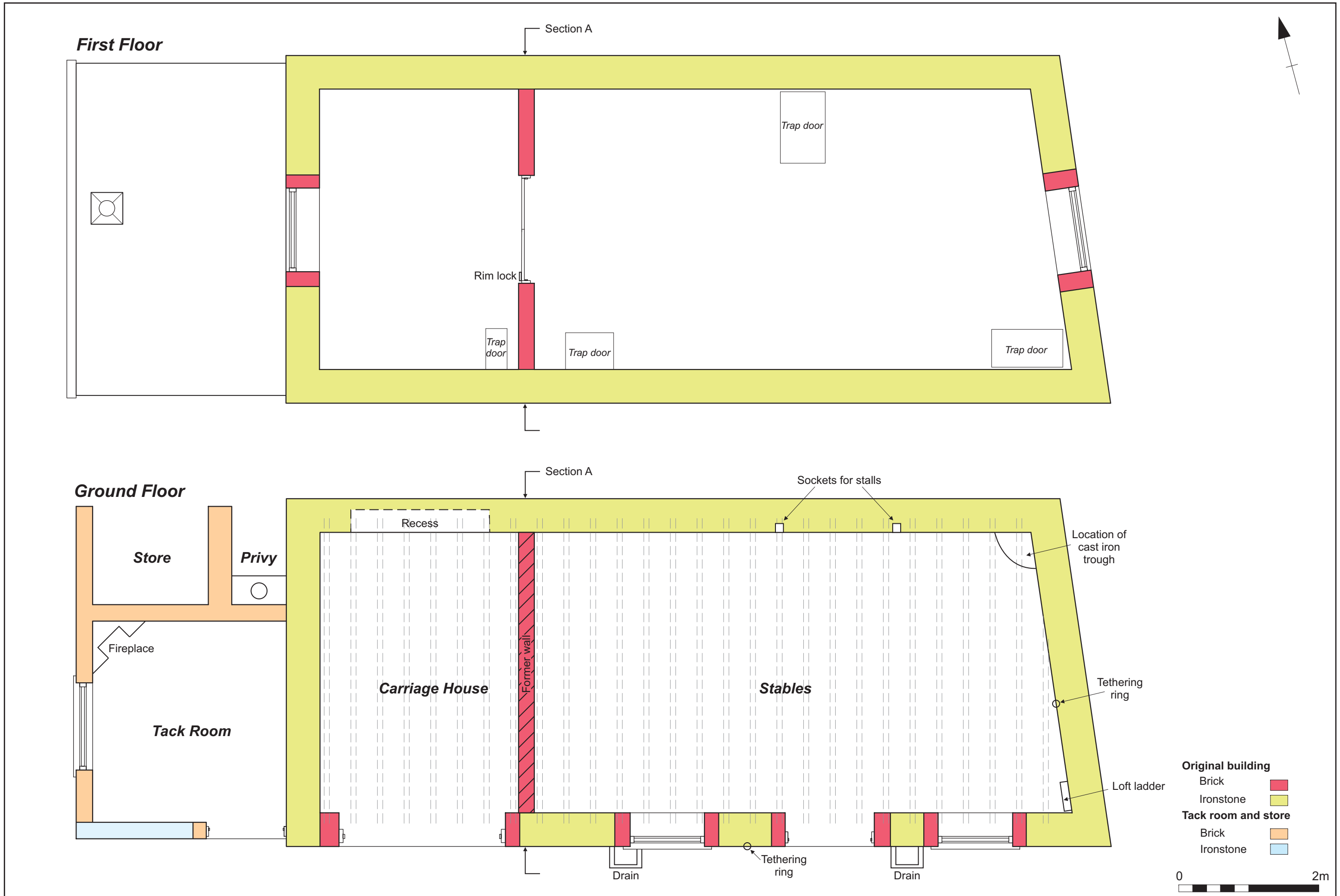
1779 map of Flore Fig 2

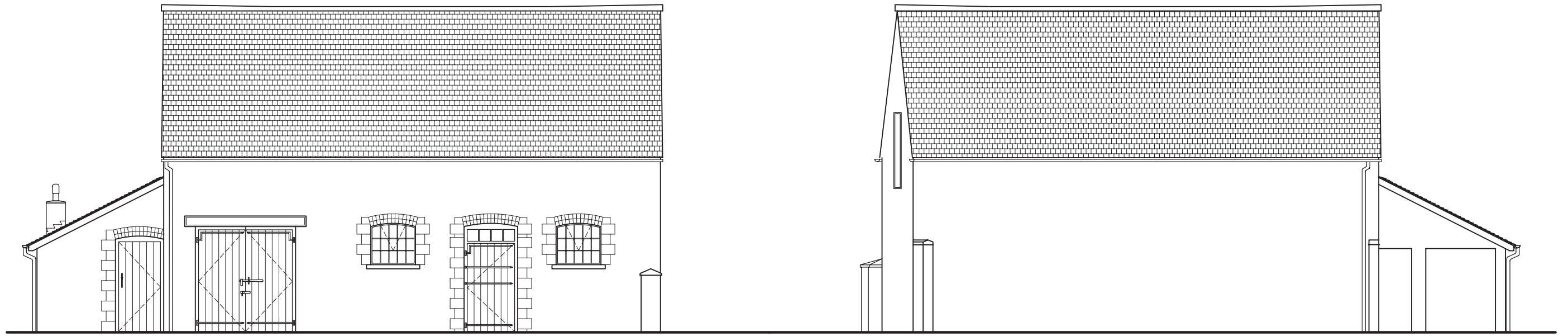


1885 25 inch Ordnance Survey map Fig 3



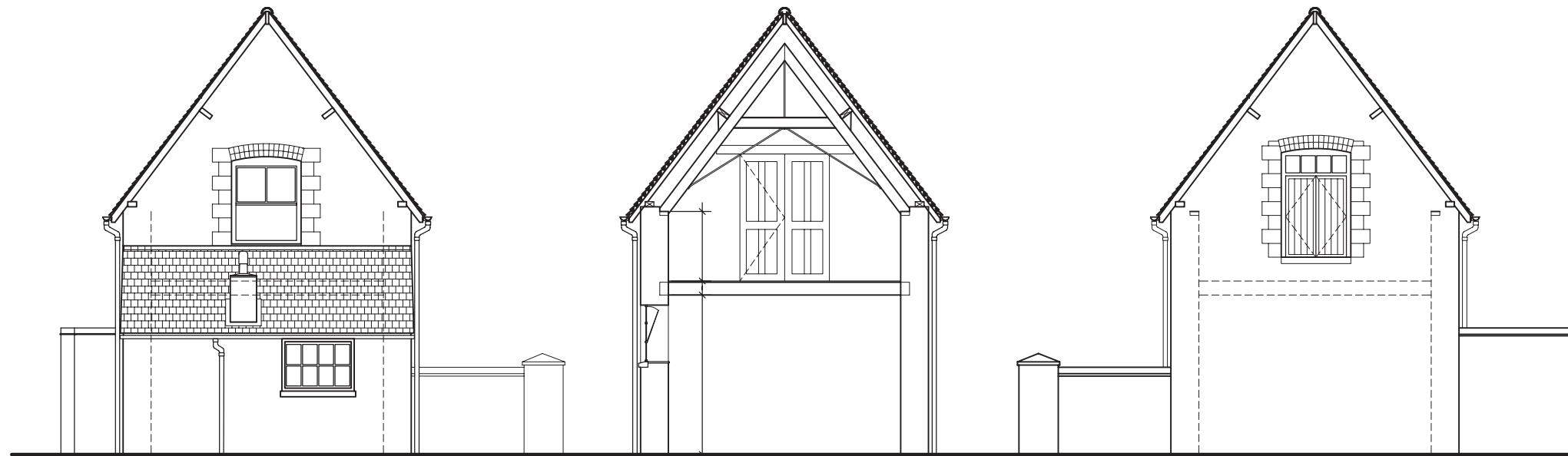
1900 25 inch Ordnance Survey map Fig 4





South Elevation

North Elevation



West Elevation

Section A

East Elevation

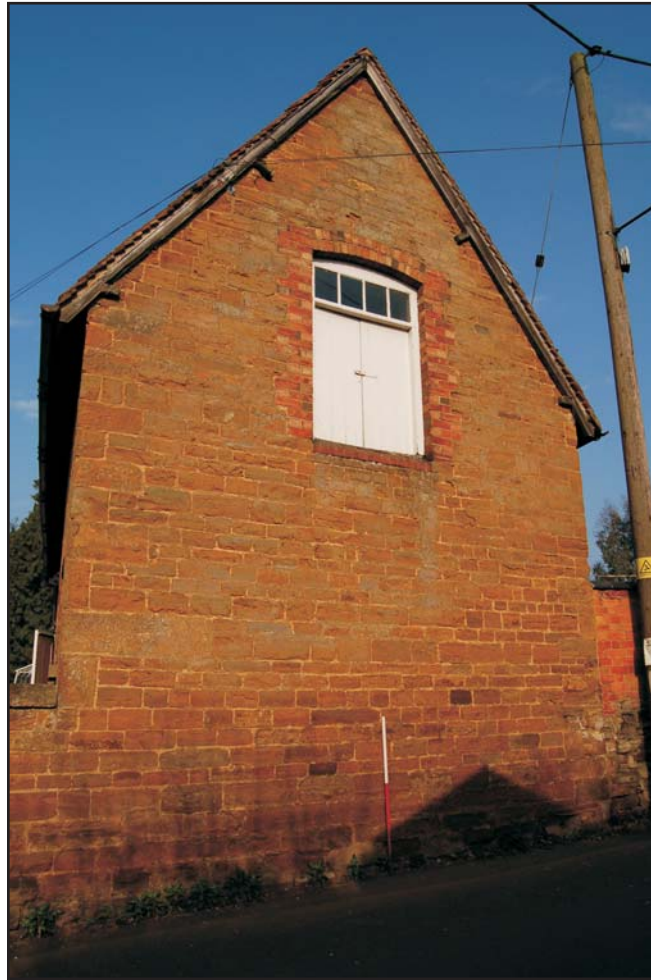




The south elevation of the stable block, looking north Plate 1



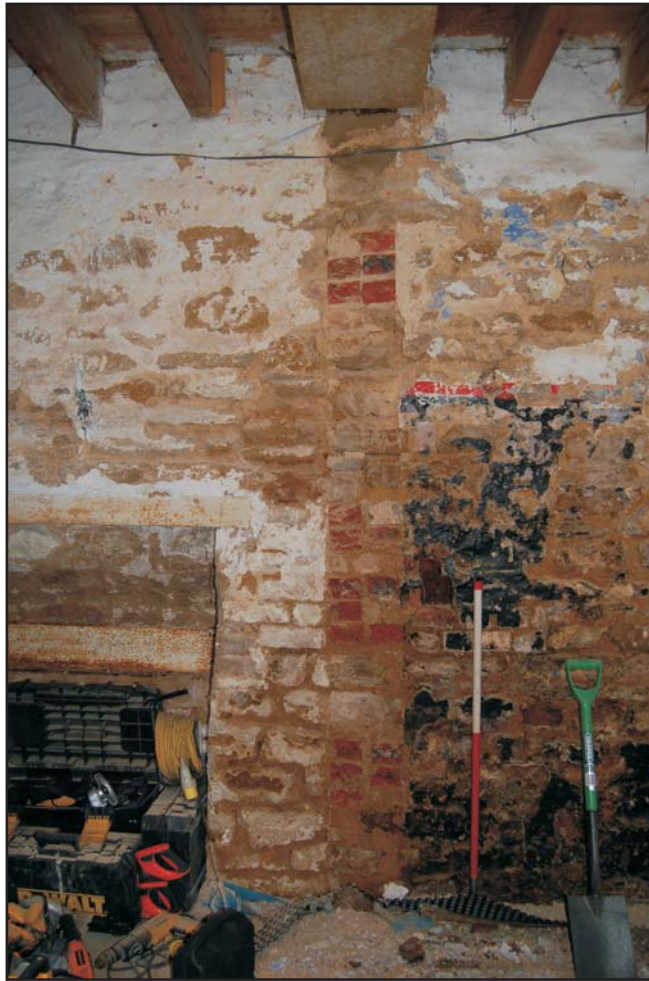
External drain originally serving the interior of the stable, looking north Plate 2



The east elevation, looking west Plate 3



The west elevation with later tack room, looking south-east Plate 4



Scar of the former wall dividing the carriage house and stables, looking north Plate 5



Recess in the north wall of carriage house, looking north-west Plate 6



Loft ladder to the first floor, looking south-east Plate 7



Scar showing the former location of the cast-iron corner trough in the north-east corner of the stables

Plate 8



The corner trough re-used as a garden planter Plate 9



The stable door showing the boarded jambs and glazed overdoor panel, Plate 10 looking south



The eastern cast iron stable window, looking south-east Plate 11



The first floor, looking west Plate 12



The loft ladder trap door, looking east Plate 13



The hayloft door in the first floor east gable, looking east Plate 14



The dividing wall at first floor level, looking west Plate 15



Rim lock on the west side of the door between the two rooms at first floor level, looking east

Plate 16



The hayloft door in the west gable, looking south-west Plate 17



The tack room, looking north Plate 18



The privy, looking south Plate 19



Harness fittings in the tack room on the east wall, looking east Plate 20



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