



Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological building assessment at Greenhill Farmhouse, 7 Drayson Lane, Crick, Northamptonshire



Northamptonshire Archaeology

2 Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton NN4 8BE
t. 01604 700493 f. 01604 702822
e. sparry@northamptonshire.gov.uk
w. www.northantsarchaeology.co.uk



Northamptonshire
County Council

Joe Prentice

Report 11/228

November 2011



**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY
OCTOBER 2011**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING ASSESSMENT AT
GREENHILL FARMHOUSE, 7 DRAYSON LANE,
CRICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
OCTOBER 2011**

STAFF

Project Manager: Steve Parry MA, FSA, MIfA

Text: Joe Prentice

Fieldwork: Joe Prentice

Illustrations: Amir Bassir BSc

QUALITY CONTROL

	Print name	Signed	Date
Checked by	Pat Chapman		
Verified by	Iain Soden		
Approved by	Steve Parry		

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Greenhill Farmhouse, Crick	
Short description	A building assessment recorded a former cattle shelter associated with a former farmhouse on the west side of Drayson Lane, Crick. The building is of mid nineteenth-century date and comprises, in its current form, two separate areas which contained stalls for cattle. This area has been substantially altered and arched openings on the east elevation largely blocked. A later brick addition has been added at the northern end, most likely for storage.	
Project type	Building assessment	
Site status	Structure unlisted, but within curtilage of Grade II Listed house	
Previous work	None	
Current Land use	Redundant agricultural barn used for storage	
Future work	Conversion to ancillary residential accommodation	
Monument type/ period	Post-medieval	
Significant finds	No	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	Greenhill Farmhouse, 7 Drayson Lane, Crick, Northamptonshire, NN6 7SR	
Study area	Barn c 80 sq m	
OS Easting & Northing	SP 58837282	
Height OD	c 125m 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 Needham	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	October 2011	
End date	October 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 at Greenhill Farmhouse, 7 Drayson Lane, Crick, Northamptonshire	
Serial title & volume	11/228	
Author(s)	J Prentice	
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING ASSESSMENT AT
GREENHILL FARMHOUSE, DRAYSON LANE,
CRICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
OCTOBER 2011**

Abstract

A building assessment recorded a former cattle shelter associated with a former farmhouse on the west side of Drayson Lane, Crick. The building is of mid nineteenth-century date and comprises, in its current form, two separate areas which contained stalls for cattle. This area has been substantially altered and arched openings on the east elevation largely blocked. A later brick addition has been added at the northern end, most likely for storage.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The village of Crick lies approximately seventeen and a half miles (twenty-eight kilometres) north-west of Northampton (NGR SP 5883 7282; Fig 1). A small stone and brick barn to the west side of Greenhill Farmhouse, Drayson Lane, Crick has been granted permission to be converted to ancillary residential accommodation (DA/2011/0013 and DA/2011/0089, Fig 2). A request has been made by the Assistant Archaeological Advisor, Northamptonshire County Council that the building should be recorded prior to alteration carried out during the conversion. This record was made by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) after being commissioned to do so by the architect, Mr I Gidley, on behalf of the client Mr and Mrs Needham.
- 1.2 The bedrock geology of the area is of Inferior Oolite (limestone, sandstone, mudstone and siltstone formation), of which most of the surrounding properties are built (Geological Survey of Great Britain website). The plot in which the building stands is now a domestic property garden but was formerly part of a working farm. The site is essentially flat.
- 1.3 A single site visit was made on 19 October 2011 to assess and record the structure of the building as it survived and to determine, if possible, the date of the various phases of construction. 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 2 (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 1:50.
 - 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 the search has been undertaken at the Northamptonshire Record Office (NRO) and using digital versions of the 1810 and 1880 Ordnance Survey maps held by NA.

3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1 No records were found at the NRO which specifically relate to the former cattle shelter or the farm. There is no tithe or enclosure map listed for the village.
- 3.2 The 1810 Ordnance Survey Preparatory Map held in digital format by NA was referred to, but the detail is insufficient to make out individual buildings (not illustrated). The earliest map held at the NRO of the village is a copy of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 (Fig 3). This shows the farmhouse (un-named) with the building which is the subject of this survey in its present form. There is an indication that it was at that time divided into two parts, and the later brick addition at the north-east end had clearly already been added. No other information is discernible. Subsequent maps show the same layout.
- 3.3 There is a single book on the village of Crick at the NRO, but it contains no information relevant to the site, and in fact there is not mention even of Drayson Lane on which the property stands (Harding 1987). However, since the book is essentially a collection of photographs of the village from the late nineteenth-century onwards, unless there was an event which took place in the farmyard it would be unlikely that the building would figure in any of those reproduced in the book.
- 3.4 Crick is a village with a long history and is mentioned in the Domesday survey where it is named Creek, which survived until the eighteenth-century (Bridges 1790). This name derives from a Celtic word, *cruc*, meaning hill, and to the north-east of the village is a hill called Crack Hill to this day. Archaeological excavation around the village has revealed evidence of occupation from the prehistoric period onwards, but nothing has been investigated in the area of the farmhouse (RCHM 1981). The cattle shelter is itself not a Listed Building, but falls within the curtilage of the main house and therefore is afforded the same protection. The English Heritage Listing for the farmhouse is as follows:

Greenhill Farmhouse GV II Farmhouse. Mid C18. Coursed squared ironstone, first floor walls pebbledashed, left bay partly rendered, artificial stone slate roof, brick and stone

stacks. 2 storeys and attic. 5 bays. Entrance in second bay from left has wood lintel and C20 door. Window on either side has wood lintel and 2-light transomed casement. 3-light transomed casement window in right bay. Similar window to left bay of the first floor. Other first floor windows are 2-light transomed casements with wood lintels. Coped gable ends with kneelers. Large stack to left of centre. Small stack on right gable. Interior not inspected.

The building was Listed in 1987.

- 3.6 The previous owners of the farm are not known to the author of this report, and a search of the local Trade Directories did not reveal the name of any previous owners or tenants since the farm is not named in any directories dating back into the nineteenth-century, therefore no further information has been found about the property. However, even if the previous owner's name was known, it is highly unlikely that any reference would be made to a simple animal shelter.

4 BUILDING ASSESSMENT

- 4.1 Since no information has been found relating to the building, its owners or development, the following is taken from the visual inspection of the building on site. For ease of reference the building will be described with its four elevations aligned to the principal cardinal points rather than their actual directions (see Fig 4). Thus the long back wall of the building will be described as the north wall and the white painted brick wall containing blocked arches the south wall. The gable ends are thus east and west. The illustrations are annotated versions of the architects drawings. The presence of vegetation growing against the south elevation made a full photographic record impossible, however, the excellent architect's drawings had previously captured all architectural detail. The photographic record therefore recorded separate sections of the building that were accessible.

4.2 ***The north elevation of the cattle shelter, exterior, Fig 4***

This elevation was not closely inspected since it is accessible only from the garden of a neighbouring property, however, the architects drawings show it to be a plain, stone wall and this was confirmed by a short visual inspection over the garden wall from the roadside. No features were visible other than the stonework which comprises roughly coursed lime and ironstone. It appears that this wall existed before the cattle shelter was built against it.

4.3 ***The west elevation of the cattle shelter, exterior, Fig 4***

Not visible at all since it comprises the stone wall which divides this building from an adjoining barn to the west. This barn may be contemporary with the boundary wall to the north, and thus the north and west side of the cattle shelter existed before the south and east brick walls were added to complete the building.

4.4 ***The south elevation of the cattle shelter, exterior, Fig 4***

The long elevation which faces the garden of Greenhill Farmhouse. Built entirely of red brick, painted white, this elevation comprises the earliest phase of the building, here called the West and East Stalls, and the later brick addition at the eastern end, here called Store Room (Fig 4). The first phase building was built as a single range and originally contained four arched openings. Only the western one now remains as a functioning doorway, the other three have been either partially or fully infilled and fitted with later doors or windows.

Starting at the west end of the elevation the brick wall comprise standard nineteenth-century bricks laid in (probably) English wall bond, although thick internal and external painting made this difficult to determine. The brickwork appears not to be well bonded to the stone wall of the adjoining stone barn to the west, but this joint was not clearly visible due to vegetational growth in the angle of the two walls. The bricks are 240mm x 110-115mm x 75mm in size and are bonded in a creamy-white lime mortar (9½ x 4½ x 3 inches). Between the angle of the two walls and the westernmost doorway the only visible feature was a ventilation opening comprising a diaper pattern of holes formed simply by leaving space in the brickwork (Plate 1).

To the east of this was a pedestrian doorway built beneath an elliptical arch formed of (probably) rubbed bricks, although they were too heavily painted for this to be certain (Fig 4, Arch 1). Within the door opening is set a timber door frame fitted with a two-part stable door, although the upper leaf has been replaced and is now connected to the lower by vertical timber slats on the interior; the upper leaf hangs on a single hinge only although the two upper hinge pins remain in the frame. The lower leaf may be original and comprises vertical planks with quarter moulded edges and hung on strap hinges. There is a modern hasp and padlock on the lower leaf along with a simple hook and staple; the upper leaf appears to have been originally fitted with a drop latch although since the upper leaf has been replaced on the latch remains on the frame. All timberwork is painted black.

Between this doorway and the next arch is a small rectangular window opening containing a single pane of glass set in a simple swivel frame whereby the top half swings outwards on a hinge positioned halfway up the frame on each side.

The next opening was originally one of an adjacent set of two large and one small arched openings each with elliptical arches (Fig 4, Arches 2, 3 and 4). The westernmost two are of the same size, the eastern was smaller and they are constructed in the same way with (probably) rubbed bricks to the arches. The jambs to each opening are all formed of bullnose bricks indicating that these arches were intended for use by livestock, as this type of brick, introduced c1840, was used on doorjambs and other openings so that livestock were less likely to damage themselves on sharp corners. The impost for each arch is formed by a bullnose stop single.

The westernmost arch (Arch 2) has been infilled in two stages, the first comprising the southern end of the dividing wall inserted to divide the building into two parts (Fig 4, Phase 2). This inserted wall, which divided the arch unequally, was apparently located here since it separates the interior into two halves, each of equal size when measured along the southern elevation. It is not clear if this reduced opening was subsequently fitted with a door since the sides of the jambs are now obscured by the second phase of blocking (Fig 4, Arch 2 phase 3). This arch contains a small rectangular window with a single pane, hinged at the centre of each side which swivels open like that previously described.

The remainder of this arch and the two located to the immediate east were apparently infilled at the same time (Fig 4, Arches 3 and 4, Phase 3). Arch 3 has a wide single leaf door made of vertical planks with a three-light over door all set within a single frame crudely set within, and chopped through, the elliptical arch (Plate 2). This frame may be a re-used frame since there appears to be no obvious reason why an inserted frame would chop through what is a structural feature, and the height gained from this option is minimal. The door is suspended on simple strap hinges and closed with a modern hasp.

The fourth arch has been similarly infilled and fitted with a rectangular single pane window of the same form as those previously described.

Immediately beneath eaves level is a simple cornice composed of the top two courses which project slightly, one above the other. The roof is currently covered with corrugated iron sheeting with occasional panels of clear polyurethane.

4.5 ***The cattle shelter, west stalls, interior, Fig 4***

Occupying the western half of the building subsequent to the internal dividing wall being inserted, this part of the building was formerly occupied by three separate stalls, divided by two timber travises, only one of which remains (Fig 4).

The north and west walls are constructed of roughly coursed lime and ironstone, all of which is heavily overpainted with limewash. Both of these walls were pre-existing structures. The south wall, of brick, belongs to the original building, whilst the east wall is the added dividing wall. Both of the latter are also heavily limewashed. In the west wall there is a doorway which formerly led into the adjacent barn, which was presumably a store barn and when the farm was in use this is most likely where bedding and fodder was kept. It has been infilled with common or Fletton bricks laid in Portland cement. The opening retains a simple timber frame and integral lintel. Towards the north end of the west wall are two shallow, empty sockets which formerly held the horizontal bars of a wall mounted hay rack which would have been located along the entire length of the north wall (Plate 3). This hay rack belongs to the phase after the insertion of the dividing wall since there are empty sockets in the south face of that wall. Beneath this hay rack would have been a manger, most clearly seen on the east side of the dividing wall (Plate 4). This indicates that the manger had a flat base and sloping front edge and was fitted against the north wall; there is now no indication of its construction, but it was most likely made of timber. Above the manger, and in a location that would have positioned it behind the hayrack, is a niche, perhaps a lamp niche. If so it must relate to the earlier phase of the building since it could not have been used once the rack and manger had been added (Fig 4).

The south wall is the original external wall of the building and contains the pedestrian doorway fitted with the altered stable door. The internal jambs of the door opening have been thickened by the integral addition of flanking piers to provide additional stability; the internal arrisses are finished with bullnose bricks (Plate 5). The top of the door is formed by a flat timber lintel, not an arch as on the exterior, and above the door the wall is two bricks thick rather than one; its wall plane is therefore flush with the outer face of the piers. The internal lower, possibly original, leaf of the door is also vertically planked indicating that the panel is made of a three way timber sandwich since a horizontal top rail is visible between the external and internal vertical planking. To the east of the door immediately adjacent to the eastern pier is a small lamp niche (Fig 4).

Apart from the evidence of the hayrack and manger, the east wall is essentially plain (Plate 6). The wall is of standard 9 inch construction below eaves level, above that it reduces to a single skin with a central buttress or pier which rises to the ridge. A crudely chopped through doorway at the southern end of the wall now connects this room with that to the east; the jambs are crudely chopped off and the edges smeared with cement. There is a thin timber lintel.

The roof is constructed of the most simple of truss forms, a simple A-frame made of oak (Plate 7). The principal rafters are simply tenoned into the upper surface of the tie beam, the tops are half lapped; all are pegged with a single peg. The south end of the tie beam rests on top of the pier on the west side of the door, the northern end is set into the north wall and rests on a short horizontal length of timber. The purlins, also oak are trenched

and scarfed along their lengths where they are joined; each join is also pegged. The common rafters are all modern pine replacements, their lower ends are set into the top of the wall which has been re-built around them using common or Fletton bricks. The roof is currently covered with corrugated iron sheeting with a number of clear polythene panels for additional light.

A smaller beam set between the north and south walls has a row of three empty sockets (with three corresponding sockets in the west side of the dividing wall) suggesting that there had been a small hay loft at the eastern end of the room (Plate 6). It must have been added after the insertion of the brick dividing wall, and is most likely contemporary with it. None of the joists or floor boards now remains.

The floor is of modern concrete throughout with a drainage channel along the southern side of the room edged with pre-cast concrete road kerbs edging blocks (Plate 8). This indicates that the floor was replaced during the second half of the twentieth-century when the widespread use of concrete became much more common as a building material. The floor falls gently from west to east and the drainage channel continues through the inserted doorway into the East Stalls. The single timber travise is clearly set into this concrete floor, it is made of a simple frame with a sloping top and is covered on both sides by vertical matchboard. Like all travises it is higher at the head end and lower towards the rear (heel-post) end, although here it is much lower than would have been made if the stalls were designed for horses (Plate 9). A modern iron bar is fixed to the east side to attach a halter to. When these divisions were in place it appears that the manger had been removed and fodder appears to have been placed in shallowly dished concrete troughs formed with pre-cast concrete blocks against the north wall (Plate 9). It is not known if the hayrack was retained at this stage.

4.6 ***The cattle shelter, east stalls, interior, Fig 4***

This section of the building is essentially the same as the previously described West Stalls. The main difference is the configuration and disposition of the original arched openings in the south wall, though these have no features which are different from that in the West Stall.

The east wall is butted against, but not bonded to, the north stone wall, the same applies to the west wall which is the inserted dividing wall. There is an opening which has more the appearance of a hayloft door than a window in the east wall but it retains no frame or fittings. However, if it were a hayloft there would need to be a floor and there is no indication of this, nor does it seem high enough to have made this a viable space, so its original purpose is uncertain.

The main door in the south wall (Fig 4, Arch 3), previously described on the exterior is formed of a simple frame with two ledges and a single brace (Plate 10). The south wall is as described before, on each side of the arches the wall has been thickened to create integral piers.

In the north wall the only difference is that there are two niches, again, both would appear to relate to the period before the dividing wall was inserted since the hayrack was present along this side of the room as evident by empty sockets in the east and west walls.

The roof has two trusses of the same construction and materials as before. The floor too is the same, the only difference is that the eastern end of the drainage gully turns through 90 degrees and exits through the south wall to empty into a drain situated outside. Neither of the timber travises remains although their locations can be determined by faint scars on the north wall.

4.7 The north elevation of the store room, exterior, Fig 4

Although this wall could only be viewed from the garden of the adjacent property it appears to be entirely red brick and was added to the east gable end of the earlier cattle shelter. It has clearly been added to the eastern end of the cattle stalls and although its exact date of construction is uncertain, it does appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883.

4.8 The west elevation of the store room, Fig 4

This is the former external eastern gable of the cattle shelter and therefore the east face is the former external elevation of the latter. It is constructed of red brick and has previously been described. What in another location would be described as the external face is the internal side of the east gable wall of the East Stalls.

4.9 The south elevation of the store room, exterior, Fig 4

A red brick wall, now painted white and slightly lower than the south elevation of the cattle shelter, this wall is also set slightly north of the wall plane of the latter (Fig 4, Plate 11). It is not bonded into the east gable of the cattle shelter since the brick courses of the two different buildings do not correspond. It contains a large, low, window fitted with an unusually configured timber window of four large panes. It does not appear to be original. The east end of the wall is finished with bullnose bricks on the internal, but not external, corners and the interior jamb is thickened as around the arches of the cattle shelter to create piers. At eaves level there is a simple projecting cornice with a single course of projecting dog-tooth. The roof is covered in blue, probably Welsh, slates with blue clay ridge tiles.

The doorway is placed across the corner of the building, at first sight an odd configuration, but one which has been necessitated due to the relatively narrow access into the farmyard from Drayson Lane. Due to the awkwardness of connecting walls at angles other than right-angles, the section across the corner which contains the doorway is finished above lintel level in vertically boarded timber over a simple frame, painted black. The external timber cladding and door appear to be modern replacements.

4.10 The east elevation of the store room, exterior, Fig 4

The east wall is similarly constructed to the south wall and contains two windows, one at ground level, the other in the gable (Plate 12). Both appear to be modern replacements, that on the ground floor has six panes, the upper has a single large pane; both are set in wooden frames.

4.11 The store room, interior, Fig 4

A simple, rectangular, room with red brick walls, originally completely limewashed. The floor is modern concrete and the walls are simply the interior surfaces of the external faces previously described with no other distinguishing features apart from occasional modern fittings for shelving and a water pipe on the east elevation.

At eaves level there are two lateral beams (aligned north-south) which suggest that there had been a simple loft at some stage (Plate 13). Neither beam retains empty sockets indicating that any joists were simply laid on the upper surface and were not socketed into them. No indication of this upper level now remains, although a modern part-floor has been inserted above the level of the westernmost beam against the west wall; it comprises modern sawn pine with narrow joists and fibreboard sheets.

The roof comprises simple common rafters with only a single purlin on each slope; the slate is un-felted. The lower ends of the rafters rest on the wall plate, the upper ends are fixed to a ridge plank.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The cowshed, or cattle shelter, located to the rear (west) side of Greenhill Farmhouse is a typical mid-late nineteenth-century animal shelter which although it retains some original features, has undergone considerable alteration and loss of fixtures and fittings. Although there is no documentary evidence to assist in the dating of the buildings construction, the use of bullnose bricks suggest that it cannot have been built before the 1840s. It was originally connected to a barn located to the west, now separately owned.
- 5.2 Its original internal layout is not now possible to determine, but it was unlikely to have been a single open space since there are arched doorways of different sizes along its southern elevation which suggest different areas of use. It is probable that the two large arches opened onto the farmyard, perhaps within an enclosed stockyard enclosure, to provide some covered space for both the livestock and their fodder. At either end, and served by the narrower doors there may have been at the west end a stable, for this door is wider and still retains a two leaf door today. However, the lack of bullnose bricks on the jambs here appears to be a curious omission, since they are present on all other openings. The south wall retains a diaper pattern ventilation grille integral to the construction of the wall at this end, and ventilation was considered very important to nineteenth-century farm building designers. At the eastern end of the range there may have been a small room used to store fodder, and in the east gable there is a small opening which may have served as a hayloft door. However, no internal walls which could relate to this theory now remains, so this interpretation is based purely on the disposition of the arched openings which do not suggest the enclosed area was a single, open, space.
- 5.3 At some stage, presumably before 1883 when the Ordnance Survey map shows it divided into two parts, the present brick dividing wall was inserted. In its earliest form this appears not to have contained a connecting doorway since the current opening is clearly a later, crudely chopped-through, feature. The western stall, which may have been used for stabling, was accessed separately by its own door in the south wall. The eastern half appears to have been accessible to the external stockyard via the two larger arches (the western one only slightly reduced by the introduction of the dividing wall, and may at this stage have still retained a separate, narrow room against the east gable.
- 5.4 In its latest form the arches in the south wall were infilled and fitted with doors and windows, and the present layout created. At this stage a series of hayracks and mangers were fitted, remains of which have been observed as scars, though they have since been removed. The connecting doorway between the two halves was crudely chopped through to link the rooms internally. The timber stalls were also added, and it may be that they were earlier versions from a previous layout since the one remaining feature, which is clearly is bedded into the later concrete floor, has the appearance of an earlier type. The floor, which is concrete throughout, has a drainage channel along the entire south side of the two rooms, both are set with pre-cast concrete road kerb edging which is likely to post-date the Second World War at the earliest, and may be as late as the 1960s or 1970s. No earlier flooring remains; it was almost certainly brick at this period, either red brick similar to those used in the walls or blue engineering brick.
- 5.5 Apart from the two-leaf stable door in Arch 1 all of the remaining doors and windows are clearly secondary insertions since they are fitted within the blocking of the infilled arches, and none appear to have been removed from elsewhere in the same building. The doorway in Arch 3 has clearly been re-used from elsewhere and the brickwork of the arch crudely chopped out to allow it to be fitted.

- 5.6 The simple A-frame trusses of the roof remain above the two halves of the building as do some of the purlins although all of the common rafters are replacements. The roof covering is modern corrugated sheeting.
- 5.7 The separate store room at the eastern end is later than the main range, but was present before 1883 when it is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of that date. It appears to have always been a simple store room and originally had a hayloft, the lateral beams of which remain, although the remainder of the loft flooring has been removed. The roof appears to retain its original slate roof but the floor, which may have been brick, is now modern concrete.
- 5.8 Typical of a small mid-late nineteenth-century village farm, the cattle shelter and store room retain few original structural features which have not been altered. No discernible fixtures or fittings from its original phase appear to survive.

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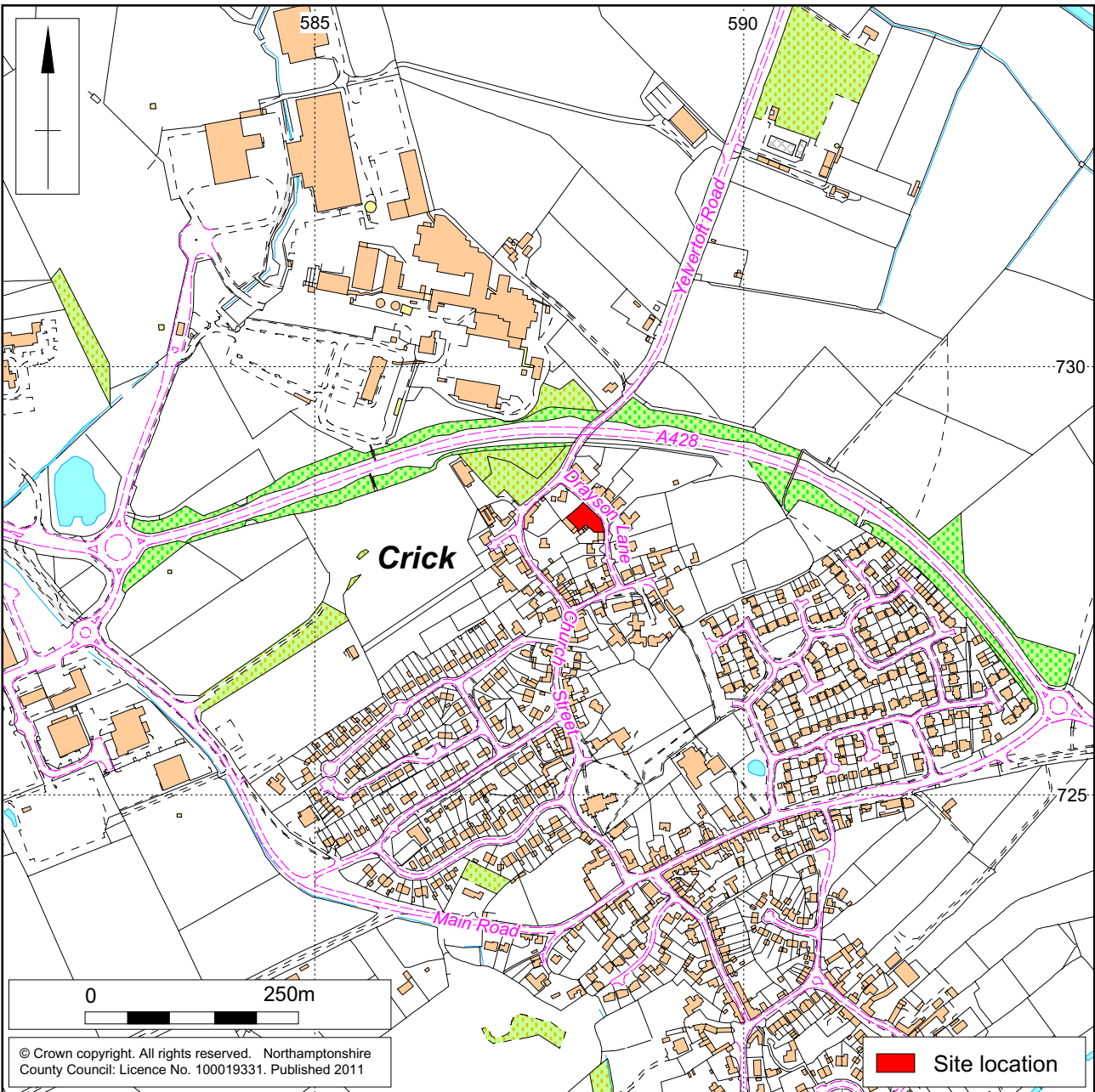
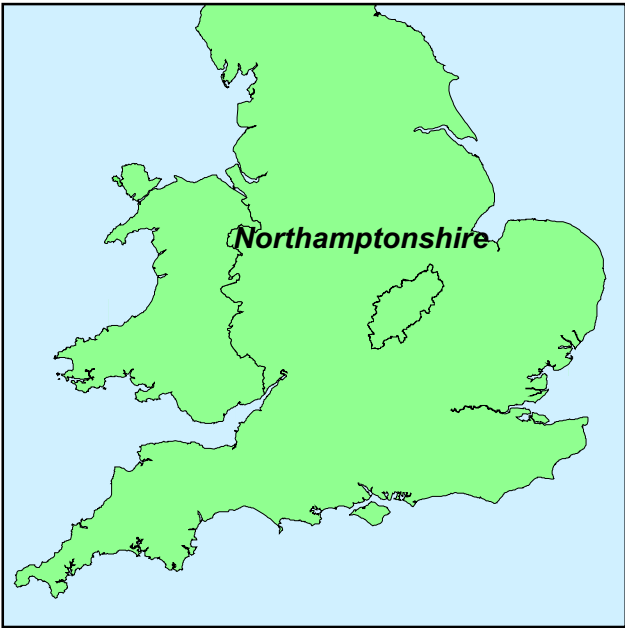
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GLOSSARY

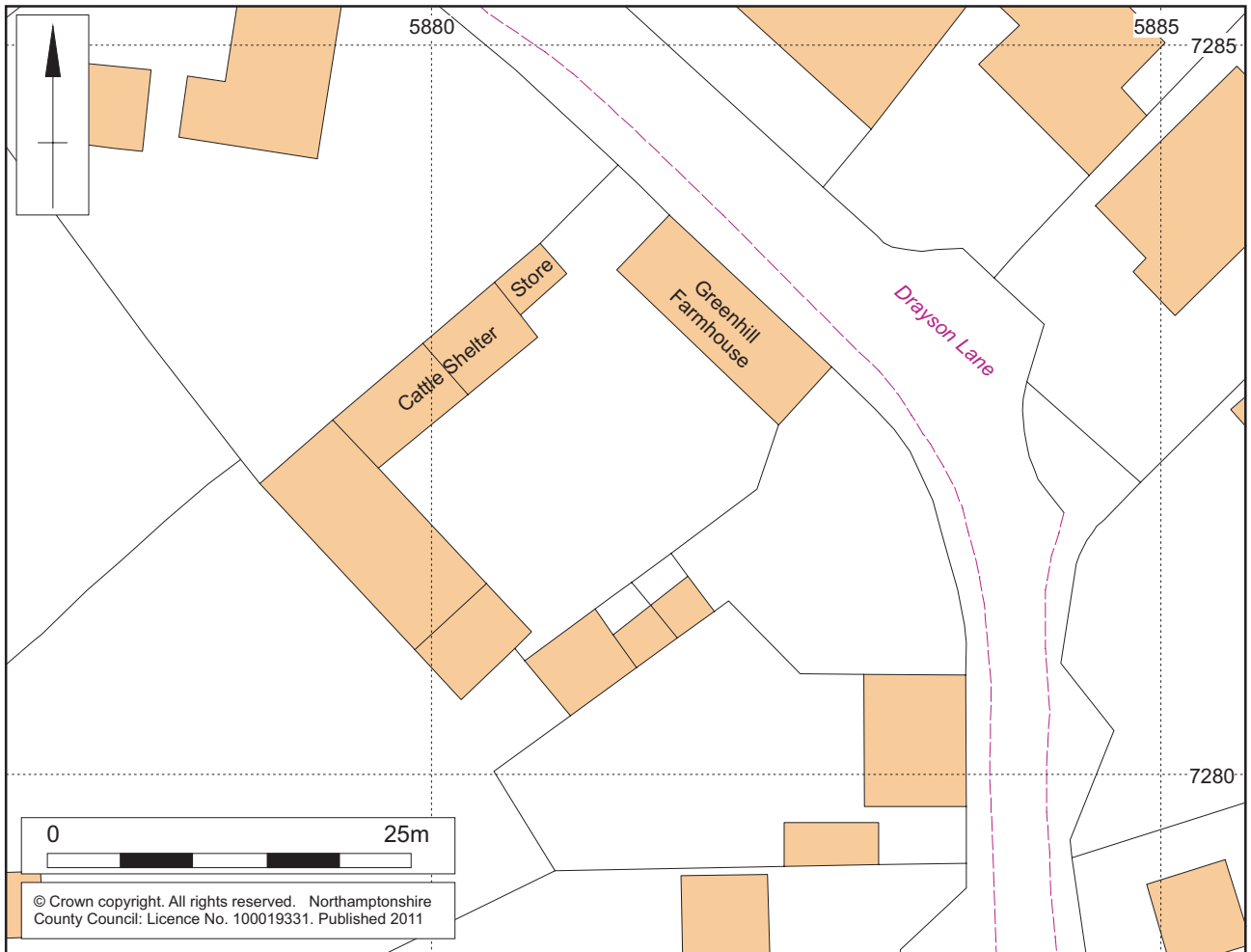
Arris	Sharp edge at the meeting of two surfaces
Bullnose bricks	Bricks with one rounded corner, in use from c1840 onwards. Primarily used on the jambs and sills of doors and windows with the intention of preventing humans and animals harming themselves on sharp corners
Bullnose stop single	A brick with a rounded corner (bullnose) on the lower edge and a square arris on the upper to provide a change from rounded to square corner in a single brick
Cornice	In classical architecture the top section of an entablature, also (as here) the term for a projecting decorative feature along the top of a wall, arch etc
Eaves	Overhanging lower edge of a roof
Impost	Bracket in a wall, usually formed of mouldings, on which the lower ends of an arch rest
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
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
Travise	A timber screen dividing the stalls of an animal shelter or stable, usually with a swept top profile terminating at a heel post
Truss	Rigid transverse framework constructed across a roof at bay intervals, to prevent the roof from spreading and to carry longitudinal timbers (purlins) that support common rafters
Wall plate	Horizontal timber beam set on top of the wall at eaves level into which roof timbers are set



Scale 1:7500

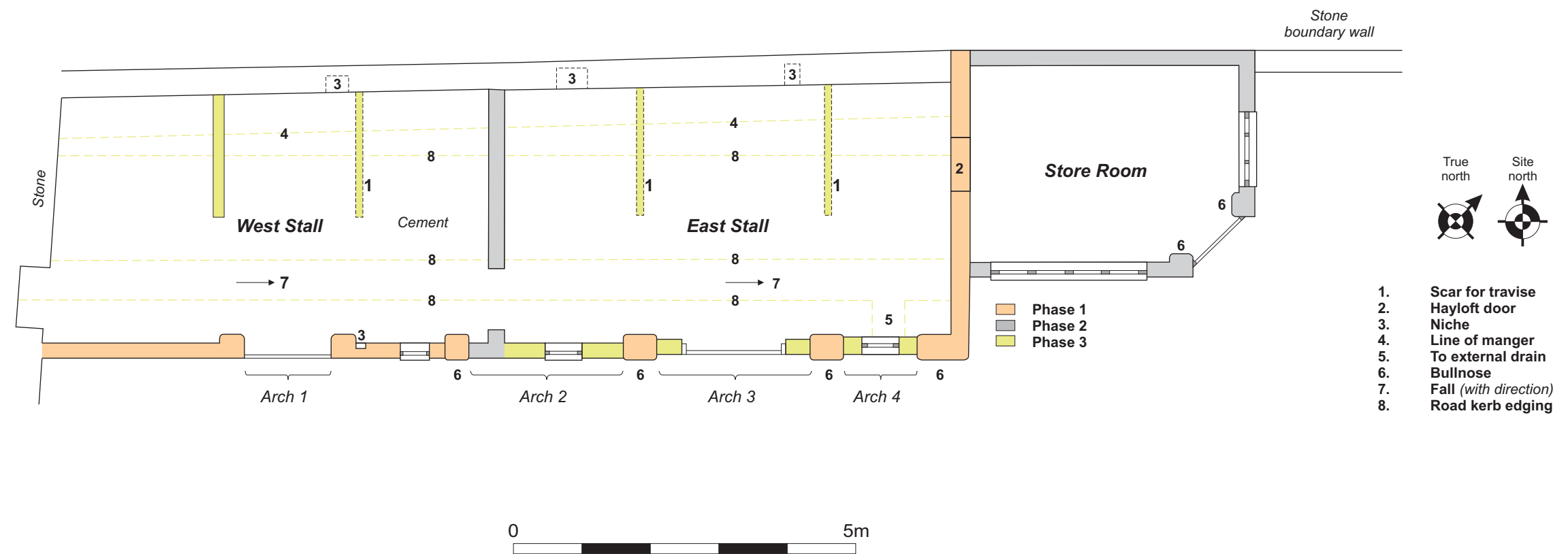
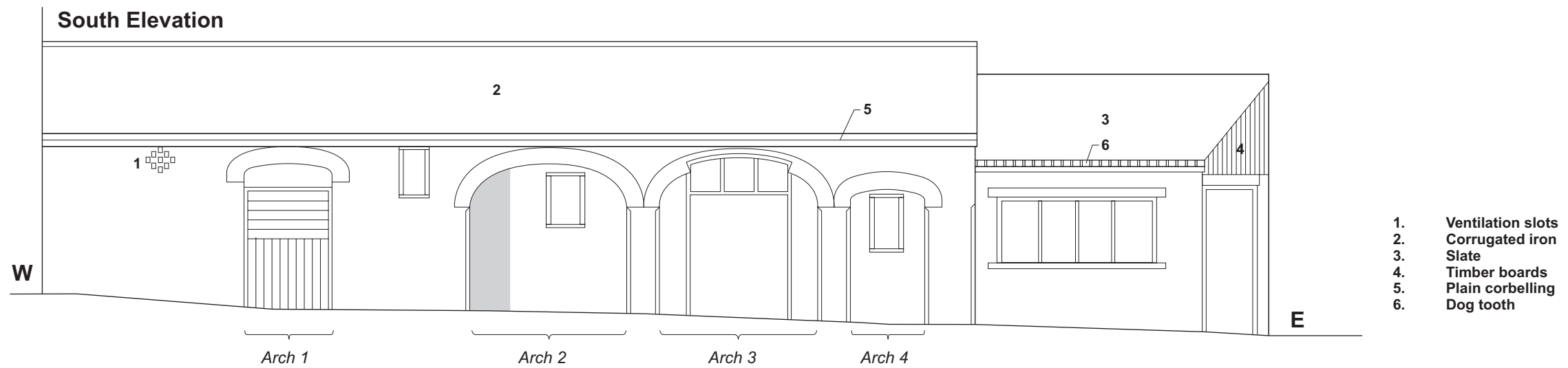
Site location Fig 1



Scale 1:500 (A4) Location of the cattle shelter and store at Greenhill Farmhouse Fig 2



First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 Fig 3





Ventilation grid in south elevation, interior, looking south

Plate 1



Arch 3 exterior and inserted timber door- note the chopped-out brickwork of the upper arch

Plate 2



West wall interior elevation with empty sockets of former manger, east side of the dividing wall

Plate 3



Recess indicating size and profile of former manger, east side of the dividing wall

Plate 4



Arch 1, interior, with stable door, looking south
Plate 5



The east wall of the west stalls, looking east
Plate 6



Roof truss in the west stalls, looking west Plate 7



Pre-cast concrete road kerbs used to edge the drainage gully, looking south Plate 8



Timber travise in the west stalls, looking west Plate 9



Door in Arch 3, interior, looking south Plate 10



Store room, south elevation, looking north Plate 11



Store room, east elevation, looking west Plate 12



Store room, interior, looking west showing transverse beams for former hayloft floor Plate 13



Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Northamptonshire Archaeology

2 Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park

Northampton NN4 8BE

t. 01604 700493 f. 01604 702822

e. sparry@northamptonshire.gov.uk

w. www.northantsarchaeology.co.uk



Northamptonshire
County Council