



Northamptonshire
County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological building analysis
and desk-based research on
The Old Rectory, Barnwell,
Northamptonshire
2007



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Report 07/155

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**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY
OCTOBER 2007**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AND
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AT
THE OLD RECTORY,
BARNWELL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
2007**

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	The Old Rectory, Barnwell, Northamptonshire	
Short description	<i>Building recording, analysis and a desk-based assessment have indicated that the Old Rectory, Barnwell was probably purpose-built in the very early nineteenth century, perhaps around 1810. It comprises a number of simple phases but all were probably completed in quick succession, the house reaching its current size by 1822. It is split into distinct areas, comprising private, devotional, reception and service areas. Other alterations continued through the nineteenth and much of the twentieth centuries to suit individual Rectors. Map evidence suggests that an earlier rectory building may lie to the north or east of the current building while human remains in previous archaeological fieldwork indicate that widespread graves lie under the lawns between the rectory and the church tower.</i>	
Project type	Building recording and desk-based assessment	
Site status	Listed building, Grade II	
Previous work	Watching brief on pipe-trench in rectory garden (2003); watching brief in church (2002) and desk-based assessment on a nearby plot (1997)	
Current Land use	Buildings during upgrading	
Future work	No	
Monument type/ period	Post-medieval dwelling	
Significant finds	No	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	The Old Rectory, Church Hill, Barnwell, Northamptonshire	
Study area	The rectory in its immediate setting	
OS Easting & Northing	40488 28497	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	East Northamptonshire Council	
Project Design originator	Iain Soden	
Director/Supervisor		
Project Manager	Iain Soden	
Sponsor or funding body	Mr & Mrs Pallash through Ross Thain Architects	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	June 2007	
End date	August 2007	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		
Paper		
Digital		
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING
AND DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AT
THE OLD RECTORY, BARNWELL,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

Abstract

Building recording, analysis and a desk-based assessment have indicated that the Old Rectory, Barnwell was probably purpose-built in the very early nineteenth century, perhaps around 1810. It comprises a number of simple phases but all were probably completed in quick succession, the house reaching its current size by 1822. It is split into distinct areas, comprising private, devotional, reception and service areas. Other alterations continued through the nineteenth and much of the twentieth centuries to suit individual Rectors. Map evidence suggests that an earlier rectory building may lie to the north or east of the current building while human remains in previous archaeological fieldwork indicate that widespread graves lie under the lawns between the rectory and the church tower.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Mr and Mrs Pallash are the owners of The Old Rectory, Barnwell, Northamptonshire, as the name suggests, the former rectory for the adjacent Parish Church of St Andrew (NGR TL 50485 28500; Fig 1). East Northamptonshire District Council requested that archaeological building recording and limited desk-based assessment should be undertaken on the house before and during renovation works (Planning Application No. EN/06/00536/FUL). As a consequence of this, a Level II/III response was considered appropriate. This was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology.
- 1.2 The rectory, once the meeting place of the church Sunday school and otherwise ‘the centre of village life’ (Kitchen 1985, 21), had been empty for some time but was in excellent condition at the time of recording, although little interior décor of any great age had survived. Full access was available on the ground and first floors and onto the roof, although the roof interior was not accessed.
- 1.3 The broad history of the village has been summarised by Traylen (1984) and Kitchen (1985) but both concentrate upon social history.

2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The general objectives of the recording were:
- To set the building into a local historical context using basic map regression and documents to trace the development of the site
 - To provide a general written, drawn (plan) and photographic appraisal of the historic resource which constitutes the building
 - To provide information about the historic development of the building, in order to constitute an archive record of its fabric before conversion.
- 2.2 More specifically, the work:

Provided a comprehensive appreciation of the building. The current report includes a phased development plan of the building and an analysis of the function of the individual rooms and their working where such evidence exists. The level of recording deployed (and as a result that of information gleaned) was directly related to the amount of disturbance which took place in each room or area.

Desk-based assessment has been undertaken in the Northamptonshire Record Office (NRO) and Northampton Central Library to identify maps and other documents relevant to the property.

- 2.3 This appraisal of the building and its setting primarily took the form of a photographic record to set out the relationship of the building and its constituent parts and by the use of historic maps. The buildings were recorded in accordance with the standards, conventions and specifications defined in the English Heritage procedural guidance (2006) to level II/III, and in particular the records made as part of the work conformed to the following:

Written and Drawn Accounts comprised annotation of existing architect's plans which were verified for their accuracy before work began. These later formed the basis of the interpretative plans reproduced in this report.

Photographic Record employing both general and specific photographs to show exteriors, all general interiors and specific items and fixtures/fittings, if significant.

3. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1 The rectory site is first depicted on a map of 1716 (NRO Map 5359; not illustrated). Here there is a different layout comprising two buildings, and up to five enclosures. It seems to show that the footprint of the current rectory lies at the junction of former land parcels, with a building to the north and one to the east.
- 3.2 The 1810 two inch to one mile Ordnance Surveyors map of Northamptonshire shows a building which is indistinct (not illustrated). It may be the northern building shown on the 1716 map but the scale is too small to determine clearly the layout of the site. It seems to be shown as a simple rectangular block (as in 1716).
- 3.3 In 1821 the nearby buildings of the church of Barnwell All Saints were demolished and the architectural fragments which came from this church are reputed to be the source of the follies which today dominate the eastern boundary of the rectory with St Andrew's churchyard (Kitchen 1985, 76). It is not known at what date these fragments were re-erected but a map of 1853 (Plate 2) which shows the plot in detail suggests it had not happened by that date.
- 3.4 A map of 1822 shows the rectory to be almost the plan known from later depictions and that of today (NRO Map 4544; not illustrated). To the north is a separate, L-shaped block, not physically joined, but having a south and a west range.
- 3.5 Pencil sketches survive from 1846 by the noted Victorian local artist George Clarke. These suggest that the main rectory building had reached its maximum extent. The entire eastern aspect as photographed at the start of the current works was depicted in 1846 (NRO GCPS Book 29, p22; Plate 1). To the rear a huge lean-to greenhouse or verandah stood against the back of the rectory while the rear court was accessed by a pair of double gates where recently an oil tank for central heating has stood (NRO GCPS Book 32, p44; not illustrated).

- 3.6 A Glebe Terrier map of 1853 depicts the rectory, gardens and adjacent buildings in greater detail than any other map, before or after, confirming that the complex had indeed reached its greatest plan-extent by this date and bearing out the 1822 map in detail (Plate 2). A rear range of three sides lies around a courtyard of its own and faces north, away from the rectory. This represents three sides of the former two-sided, L-shaped range seen in the map of 1822. It has thus gained an east range of its own between 1822 and 1853. The fourth, north side was almost infilled.
- 3.7 In 1876 an early photograph shows the established rectory lawns and manicured flower beds with neat gravel paths to great effect (Northampton Central Library Photo PH/22/G-G1499; not illustrated).
- 3.8 The Ordnance Survey Maps of 1886 and 1910 show unequivocally that the buildings to the north have reached the height of their development and are substantially the same as the 1853 map, but with less detail.
- 3.9 A relatively modern description sets out some first impressions of the buildings, viewed in a church interregnum, still pertinent when recording began in the empty building in June 2007:
- 'I hadn't realised how sprawling the older, back part is, and seeing it empty (between rectors), with all the surface imperfections in even the main rooms, made it suddenly seem depressing. There were the living aspirations – smells even – of past generations: the tiny disused chapel, which was now virtually a store cupboard, with its broken stained-glass window; the ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms attached to the main bedroom. I felt that Prof. and Mrs Frennd (incoming rector Rev Prof Wm Frennd and family) would need all the enthusiasm and energy they could muster when they moved in' (Kitchen 1985).*
- 3.10 A list of rectors from 1467 to 1829 can be found as an Appendix at the end of this report, taken from Longden (1938 and MSS). Some more recent rectors have been met with by name in related documents. These comprise Rev Hugh de Clifford Dallimore (c1930), Rev P. Bustin, Rev William Bailey (pre 1940) and the above-mentioned Rev Prof William Frennd. Three curates may also have lived here at some time, their names being Sir William Byrley (1518), Sir John Ireland (1521-8) and Gideon Castlefranc (1748) (Longden 1938, II, 345; III, 55; VII, 205).
- 3.11 While the map evidence indicates that the building which stands today had reached its maximum extent by 1822, a published statement that the rectory was '*rebuilt in the Regency era*' (Kitchen 1985, 21) needs bearing out –since it implies a sequence of at least two buildings and potentially can only be confirmed or refuted by either buildings recording or archaeological fieldwork.
- 3.12 Previous work has taken place nearby. In 1997 a desk-based assessment and metal-detecting took place on a nearby plot of land to the east of the parish church (Soden 1997) In 2002 a watching brief on work at the church had negative results (Upson-Smith 2002), while a further watching brief on the excavation of a pipe trench in 2003 found widespread human bones under the rectory lawn west of the church tower (Leigh 2004).

4. BUILDING RECORDING

- 4.1 The main building which comprises the former rectory of Barnwell St Andrew is constructed of local limestone, roughly coursed, with quoins and other angles and most embrasures stressed in ashlar blocks (Plate 3). Chimney stacks are of ashlar limestone blocks too. The roof is of Collyweston-type tile-stones. Hidden in a roof valley is a cupola from which is hung a bell, cast in Oxford in 1852 for calling scholars to Sunday School which was formerly held in the rectory (Plate 4).
- 4.2 The main entrance to the building is on the south side and is flanked by plain, rather severe pilasters supporting an equally restrained entablature (Plate 5). This aspect was once symmetrical about the entrance but has been unbalanced by the blocking of two windows east of the entrance (of which more below). The long axis of the building has distinct differences in its east and west elevations, pertaining to the relative importance of the two aspects. To the east is the principal aspect which faces the church and the churchyard. Up until at least 1853 the churchyard could be seen directly from this side of the rectory, after which the current folly was created of architectural fragments reputedly from the demolished All Saints Church, Barnwell (Plate 6). Facing the church and the rectory's manicured gardens, this eastern side related to the rector, his family and parish guests. To the west, by contrast, is a far more cluttered, service aspect (Plate 7). The following walk through the historic building follows:
- Ground floor
 - First Floor
 - North annexe

5. THE GROUND FLOOR (Fig 2).

Recording on the ground floor has employed room names related, not to known uses at any one period (none of which might be either original or consistent), but by those which best represent what is suggested by other rectories and higher-status dwellings in use throughout the nineteenth century and into the modern era. Evidence has been brought to bear from the contents of the rooms which have survived, particularly where the removal of wall or ceiling plaster, the removal of floors or the demolition of recent partitions has briefly recalled the original, intended room layout.

- 5.1 The entrance **Hallway** is the crossroads of the house and leads off into the reception and entertaining rooms (to the right), the rector's private rooms (to the left), and the service-range (directly ahead), with the stairs to the first floor adjacent to the last of these (Plate 8). The hallway is floored in very late Victorian (c1890-1901) or Edwardian (1901-10) tiles, laid in geometric patterns (Plate 9). The skirting and door-cases throughout this first part of the house are felt to be of a suite and it is probable that they were put in when the house had reached its current layout. Part-glazed double doors have partitioned off the immediate entrance area to create an internal **Porch** from which the servants' attention could be sought via a bell-pull set into the eastern wall (Plate 10). A large niche is set into the west wall, in which a statue (probably of Christ or possibly of St Andrew) once probably stood (Plate 11).
- 5.2 To the right of the hallway lie the two principal reception rooms. The first (southerly) is the **Drawing Room**, dominated by its faceted apse overlooking the garden. Although already present on the map of 1822 (but best seen on the 1853 map), its layout is not original, since the fireplace and chimney breast above in the south wall is inserted, necessitating the blocking of the two window embrasures seen to the right of the entrance in the southern façade (Plate 12). Each full-height sash window in the facets of the apse can be closed off by a set of shutters, but it is felt that whole fenestration in this room is a

replacement for sets of French windows, raised doorsteps for each of which still lie on the ground just outside the embrasure. All of the sashes are horned, suggesting their insertion took place no earlier than c1850. The floor of this room, taken up in the current works, had been replaced in recent times, the under-floor void having been made good in cement/concrete.

- 5.3 Linked to the Drawing Room and on its north side is the **Dining Room**, which sports a handsome marble fireplace at one end. The link between the two rooms is via a distinctive double door on a single frame, a manner of achieving privacy, common at (in particular) the older Oxbridge colleges (Plate 13). If both doors were closed, the occupant of the inner room wished not to be disturbed under any circumstances; however, if only the inner door was closed, the room was occupied but the occupant might still be disturbed.

Adjacent to the linking door stands a shallow arched alcove, probably once used to display china or silver. On the other side of this is a cupboard, its presence creating symmetry in the wall elevation. The room is lit entirely from the east side by two, full-height sash windows with shutters, while the west side contains the direct doorway from the hall and two blocked entrance-ways into the former servery, most recently part of the kitchen and only recognised by the continuance of a former ceiling cornice across half of that former area. Evidence for the base of the two blockings comprised bricks visible below the skirting board, which had itself had new pieces let into it. The floorboards of this room were taken up to reveal an early sub-floor (Plate 14). This comprised (in common with the drawing room) oak joists 12” apart, supported on beams or brick sleepers, but in this room having the inter-joist spaces packed out with dry sandy soil and fragments of limestone. A low level of damp in this material had caused the supporting beams to begin to rot. This space was emptied and the joists renewed as appropriate.

- 5.4 To the west of the hallway lies the part of the building used for religious purposes. This comprises the Rector’s **Study** and an adjacent **Chapel**. The study is wood-panelled and has doubled as a library to judge by the bookshelves there. It was once accessed directly from the hall but the former doorway has long since been blocked, the former arched doorway becoming a simple alcove now containing a hall radiator. The replacement doorway was put through around the corner. Once within the Study itself access to the adjacent Chapel was formerly via another arched doorway in the north-west corner, now blocked up. Between these two arched features stands the fireplace, relatively unremarkable but for a single brick in the back of the fireplace. This has been scratched with the number 333, a numerical play on the concept of the Trinity, the mystery of the three-in-one – Father, Son and Holy Spirit (Plate 15). This was marked on the brick before firing, indicating that the brick or bricks were bought especially from the brickyard, not already made.

The current access into the Chapel is now from the hall alone, through its east end (where any devotions would once have been focused). The Chapel is part-panelled in vertical tongue-and-groove softwood, while light is admitted through the tripartite lancets in the west wall, filled with religious stained glass. The central lancet shows an aspect of Christ’s crucifixion in which the cross is flanked by his mother Mary and the disciple John (John 19, 26-7); that to the left shows a scene from Christ’s nativity, with Mary and Joseph in the stable overlooked by the nativity star and two angels (Luke 2, 16), while that to the right shows an angel at Christ’s empty tomb striking terror into the Roman guards on Easter Sunday morning (Matthew 28, 3-4).

- 5.5 Adjacent to the Chapel was a former corridor which gave discrete access from the main house into the service yard to the west. At some point the door at the west end was blocked up to create a narrow room. Two small windows in the north wall lit this small space and these had bars attached (since removed from one, but still present in the other). As a secure

room it was probably where the church plate and the rector's valuables were locked away. The room was more recently converted into a toilet.

- 5.6 To the north of the hallway lies the former **Service Range**, architecturally an addition to the main block although probably virtually coeval. None of this range looks east over the lawns, but instead focuses west into the service yard.

As described above, the eastern half of the recent kitchen area was once part of the dining room servery, while the western half was probably the **Butler's Pantry**, a kitchen-annexe with its own small corner fireplace, since blocked up. It had the most direct access to the Hall and other parts of the house. The **main kitchen** area lay just to the north in a formerly single space most recently subdivided (Plate 16), probably in the 1940s. Direct access lay from here down to the cellar filled with wine-bins (Plate 17). This access was only the lower stage of the service stair, which at this point wound up via a quarter-landing to the first floor servants' quarters. This stair had been removed long ago but the traces remained (Plate 18). Exterior access from the kitchen was via a door in the west wall, later reduced to a window only.

A second **kitchen annexe** lay directly to the north, its fireplace back to back with the main kitchen cooking range. This had been converted into a garage and was otherwise almost devoid of surviving historic features (Plate 19). Further north than this even lay the **servants' kitchen**, which doubled as **laundry** and **brewhouse**. In the north wall lay a central fireplace, flanked by two bases for coppers for heating water (Plate 20). Both had long been removed leaving only the barest traces, as had a sink which once stood below the west-facing window. A related brick-built soak-away survived below the flag-stone floor.

- 5.7 Opening directly off the main kitchen lay an addition to the range, comprising the **Cook's Pantry** and adjoining **Larder**. Unlike all the other service rooms this did have windows on the east, since no other light source was available; one had been subsequently blocked in the Larder and an exterior door cut through the north wall. Meat-hooks survived in the ceiling of both rooms, while the pantry was also provided with a sturdy range of substantial cupboards, drawers and a small cooking range for the cook herself (Plate 21). The windows were also provided with shutters. The whole surviving ensemble dated to c1900. When all this was stripped out it could be seen that the whole building had been added to the outside of the dining room north wall and the kitchen east wall, both of which were clearly exterior faces beneath the plaster. The small cook's fireplace had been chopped into the back of the dining room fireplace and added to the thickness of that stone wall in brick (Plate 22). Reduction of the floor level produced pottery of nineteenth-century date but showed also that the rooms had been built directly into the topsoil, which was over 30cm deep below the floor. Map evidence shows that this block of rooms existed by 1822.

6. FIRST FLOOR (Fig 3)

- 6.1 Dependent upon one's role and status within the house, the first floor was formerly reached by either the main staircase from the Hall or via the now lost service stair from the kitchen. In the current works, the scope of intervention into historic fabric was far smaller than at ground-floor level, so less information was forthcoming
- 6.2 The Hall stairs arrive at a spacious, well-lit landing off which led the doors to **three main bedrooms** (F2, F3 and F4 on Fig 3), each heated by its own fireplace (although the biggest bedroom, F3, only had a fireplace added as an afterthought, losing its south-facing window as a result). Two of these bedrooms originally enjoyed a south-facing and/or east-facing aspect and one had *en suite* access to the adjacent bathroom (F5), laid out with matching cornices. Another room (F6) may have begun as a child's bedroom since it is linked to the

main bedroom by a set of double privacy doors similar to the set in the same position on the ground floor.

A further south-facing room was also heated and lay between the bedrooms (F7). This was probably once the **day nursery** and was distinguished by the small fireplace discreetly in one corner and the vertical shutters at the window, designed to be deployed and stowed by an adult with sufficient reach. Elsewhere on the first floor shutters were of side-opening type, folding back into shutter boxes.

North of the landing was a fourth bedroom, distinguished by another corner fireplace. Its location facing west may have marked it out as the **bedroom for the governess**, the most highly prized of servants in a wealthy household. She often doubled as nurse to smaller children and her proximity to the family for attending to infants was valued in many families. She was emotionally closer to the family than the other senior servants such as Butler, Cook or Chief Maid and was chosen as much for her personal qualities as her professional qualifications. This room was subsequently subdivided, being turned into a bathroom and a corridor created alongside, leaving only the continuous cornice as evidence of its former layout.

- 6.3 The link on the north to the Service Range was effected by a step down. This was originally onto the landing of the former service stair (F9), rising from the kitchen below. It was lit by a skylight in the ceiling above, borrowing light admitted through a higher skylight in the roof itself. From this point northwards, none of the rooms possess any unnecessary ornament, there being no cornices, for instance, although most have shutters or evidence that such once hung at the windows.

The servants' bathroom/washroom lay behind the former stairs (F10) while a long corridor stretched (and still stretches) north (F11; Plate 23). Off this corridor lay a row of bedrooms. To the right probably lay the **Cook's** and the **Housemaid's bedrooms** (F12; Plate 24, and F13). The latter was unheated. They face east so as to catch the earliest morning light as both had to be up at dawn, one to prepare breakfast, the other to light the fires in the grates. It is telling that, uniquely amongst all the bedrooms, neither of the east-facing windows to these bedrooms possessed shutters, facilitating the unique need for an early morning call.

- 6.4 The remaining two **servants' bedrooms** to the west of the corridor were well-appointed rooms with a large fireplace and flanking clothes cupboards (F14 and F15). At the end of the corridor was another large room which had last been fitted out in the 1930s (Plate 25). A fold-out desk and bookshelves mark this out as the former **Schoolroom**, perhaps initially for the education of the family's children, but latterly for the Sunday school (F16). When first built it may have been warm enough with the heat rising from the servants' kitchen and laundry below, but as the need for this use waned a 1930s fireplace in the north wall may have been inserted or upgraded an existing grate. To enable it to function as a Sunday School room separate from the private rooms of the Rectory, an enclosed stair of its own was inserted. Throughout, it faced west, probably set out like this to prevent noisy children disrupting the peace and quiet of the Rectory garden and the church.

7. THE NORTH ANNEXE – FORMER COTTAGES (Fig 2)

- 7.1 Buildings of the north annexe can be seen on maps from 1822, although they are seen to best effect –and at their greatest extent, on the plan of 1853. Today, only three rooms of two distinct buildings can be accessed from the property. All three were once part of a much larger ensemble.

- 7.2 Room N1 can be accessed both from the service yard and the former Rectory garden. It is part of a limestone building floored in limestone cobbles but is separate from the other surviving rooms in the row. A low brick arch, now blocked, once also connected through to the garden at the foot of the east wall (Plate 26). Its purpose is unknown. The rear (north) wall contains two tall brick-built arches, subsequently blocked in 1940s brick, suggesting a former internal link to a now lost north-east range, seen on the 1853 plan (Plate 27).
- 7.3 Next door lie the conjoined rooms N2 and N3. In the former are remnants which indicate the range was once of two storeys: in the west wall of Room N2 lies the scar of a former staircase (Plate 28), while at the top of the dividing wall is the 1940s brick which was laid to create the current single fall roof as an addition to the building (Plate 29). In the back wall lie blocked embrasures of a door and window which indicate the buildings were formerly of a cottage-scale and use. The adjacent room N3 contains slate benches common in a nineteenth-century larder (Plate 30).
- 7.4 The adjacent garage was not available for access.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 It is unclear where the previous Barnwell Rectory lay but there ought to have been one from at least the early sixteenth century, possibly earlier (although medieval rectors often lived in the church, usually the tower). A map of 1716 may show such a rectory building to either the north or the east of the current 'Old Rectory' (Soden 1997).
- 8.2 The current Old Rectory buildings on map evidence and stylistic grounds seem to have been built in the very early nineteenth-century, perhaps around 1810. Ornamented aspects such as the south entranceway have the quality of fully confident late Georgian modelling but the restraint of the nineteenth-century lacking the neo-classical fussiness of Georgian detailing. Fireplaces and doors/doorways are heavily carpentered with strong lines and reflect a solidity characteristic of work of the immediate Napoleonic era. The quirky re-use of medieval fabric to create follies in the garden represents a spreading appreciation of all things Gothic in the third quarter of the nineteenth century.
- 8.3 The house contains clear former divisions of space, comprising private, entertainment, devotional and service. It clearly supported a substantial community of servants throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in support of the Rector and his family.
- 8.4 The separate ancillary buildings to the north are contemporary with the house but have been much dilapidated. The surviving elements were parts of at least one cottage, of which the upper floor has been lost. They linked to both the service yard and another courtyard to the north, now part of an adjoining property. In their current form they were probably made good in the 1940s.
- 8.5 While the current works have made alterations to the building, the loss of some historic fabric is felt to have been mitigated by the opening up of many original service rooms, subdivided and cramped for most of the later twentieth century. The stripping back of plaster, re-fitting of windows, cutting new openings etc has allowed a view of the historic fabric which would not otherwise have been possible.

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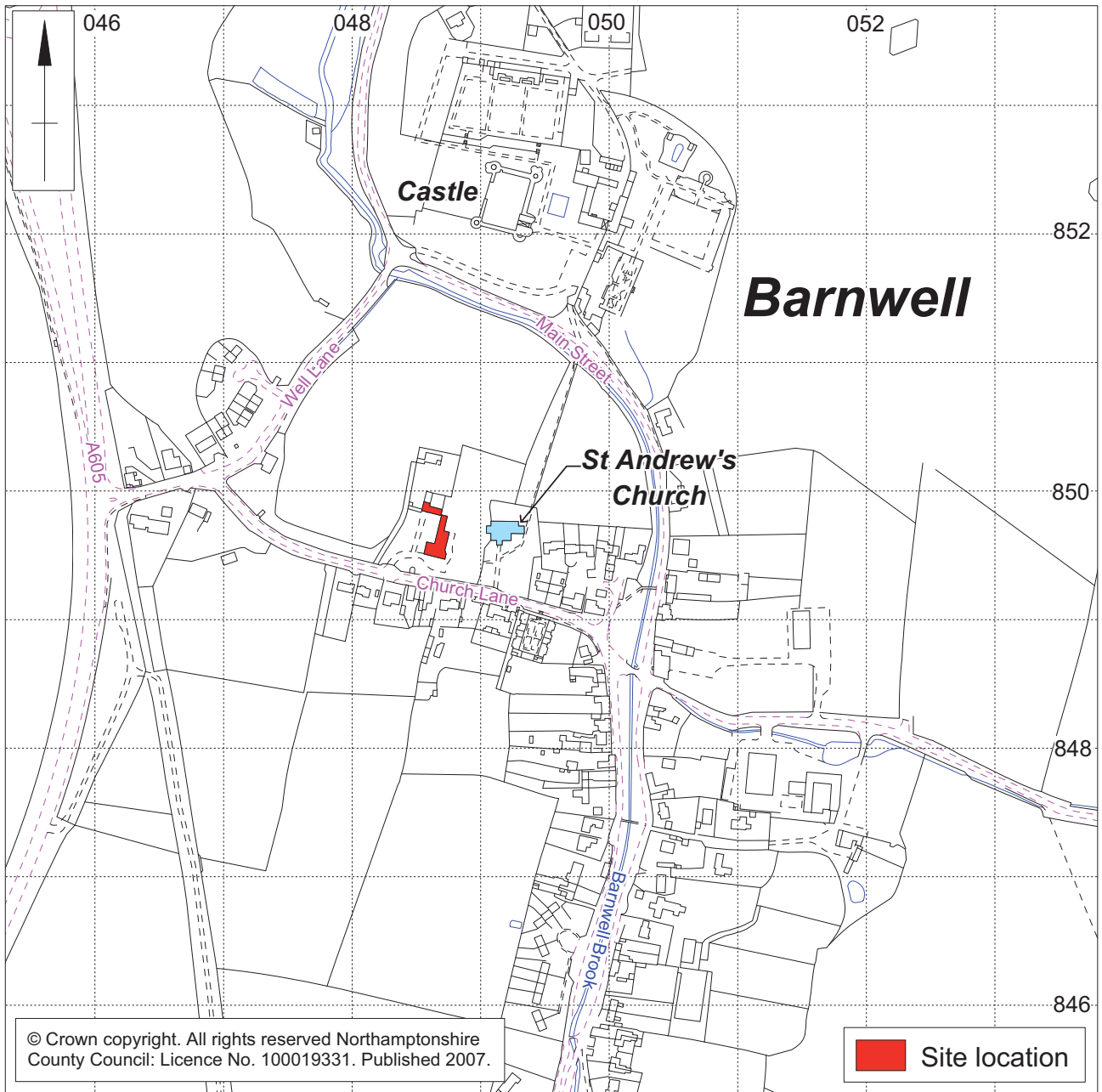
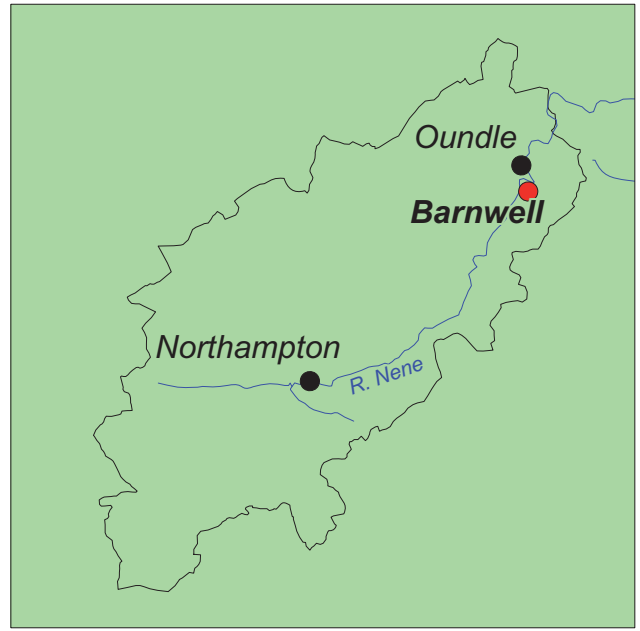
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APPENDIX

Barnwell Rectors 1248-1872

William de Kirkham	1248 (Longden MS)
Sir Wiilliam de Stocke, Canon of Sarum	1264-5 (Longden MS)
William Le Moyne (Monk)	1296 (Longden MS)
Thos de Brantingham	1349 (Longden MS)
Simon de Brantingham	1350 (ibid)
Henry Sadler	1350 (ibid)
Simon Howard de Charwelton	1361 (ibid)
Thomas Eton	1420/21 (ibid)
Richard Grant	1420/21 (ibid)
Richard de Kelun	1448 (ibid)
Augustine Wharth	1449 (ibid)
Master John Leeds/Lewys	1467-1502 (Longden 1938, VIII, 217)
Master Edward Hawtre	1502/3-15 (Longden 1938, VI, 219)
Master Wm Pargetter	1515-26 (ibid, X, 171)
Richard Nepe	1535-?47 (op cit, X, 53)
Wm. Binsley	1561-9 (Longden 1938, II, 101)
Nicholas Latham	1569-1620 (Longden 1938, VIII, 185)
Wm. Worthington	1620-38 (ibid, XV, 195)
Thomas Dillingham I	1638-47 (ibid, IV, 83)
John Lyon	1647-56 (op cit, IX, 75)
Thomas Dillingham II	1658-73 (Longden 1938, IV, 83) Intruded on the Parish but conformed in 1660
Pearce Becke	1673-86 (Longden 1938, II, 41)
Natahaniel Cole	1686-1714 (ibid, III, 195)
Montague Lloyd	1714-22 (ibid, IX, 15)
Philip Sone	1722/3-37 (ibid, XII, 271)
Michael Broughton	1737-56 (ibid, II, 247)
Anthony Sanderson	1756-80 (ibid, XII, 41)
James Lumley	1781-1811 (ibid, IX, 65)*
Charles Morris	1812-18 (ibid, IX, 263)*
Henry Rolls	1818-29 (ibid, XI, 253)* At this point Barnwell St Andrew and Barnwell All Saints were merged.
Richard Boultsbee	1829-60 (Longden MS)*
Stuart Majendie	1860-71 (Longden MS)*
George W Huntingford	1872 (Longden MS)*

Those marked * probably lived in the Old Rectory as it now stands. For subsequent Rectors see Census returns 1881-1901 and report above.



Scale 1:5000

Site location Fig 1

Ground Floor Plan

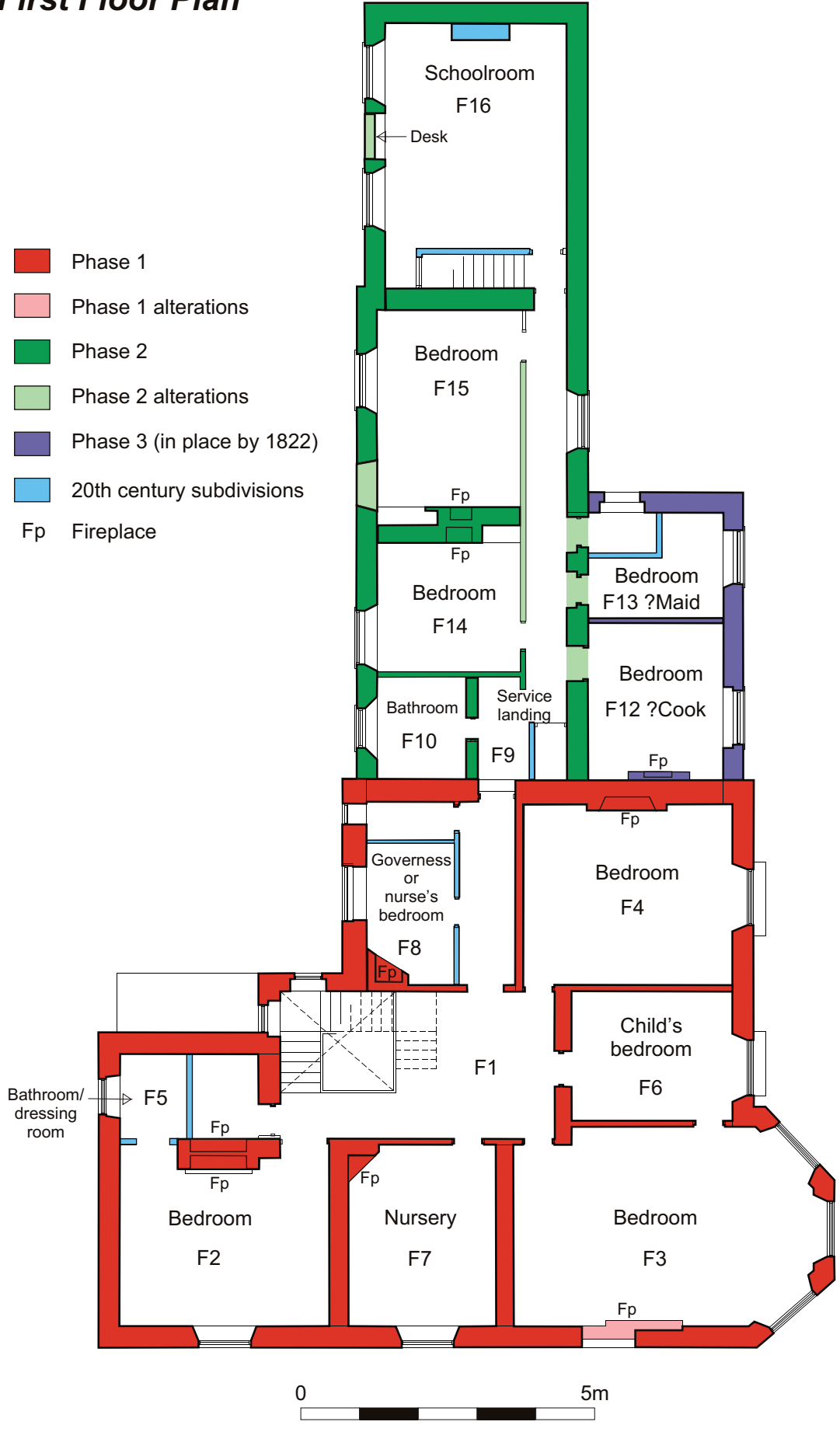


Ground Floor Plan Fig 2

First Floor Plan



- Phase 1
- Phase 1 alterations
- Phase 2
- Phase 2 alterations
- Phase 3 (in place by 1822)
- 20th century subdivisions
- Fp Fireplace



First Floor Plan Fig 3

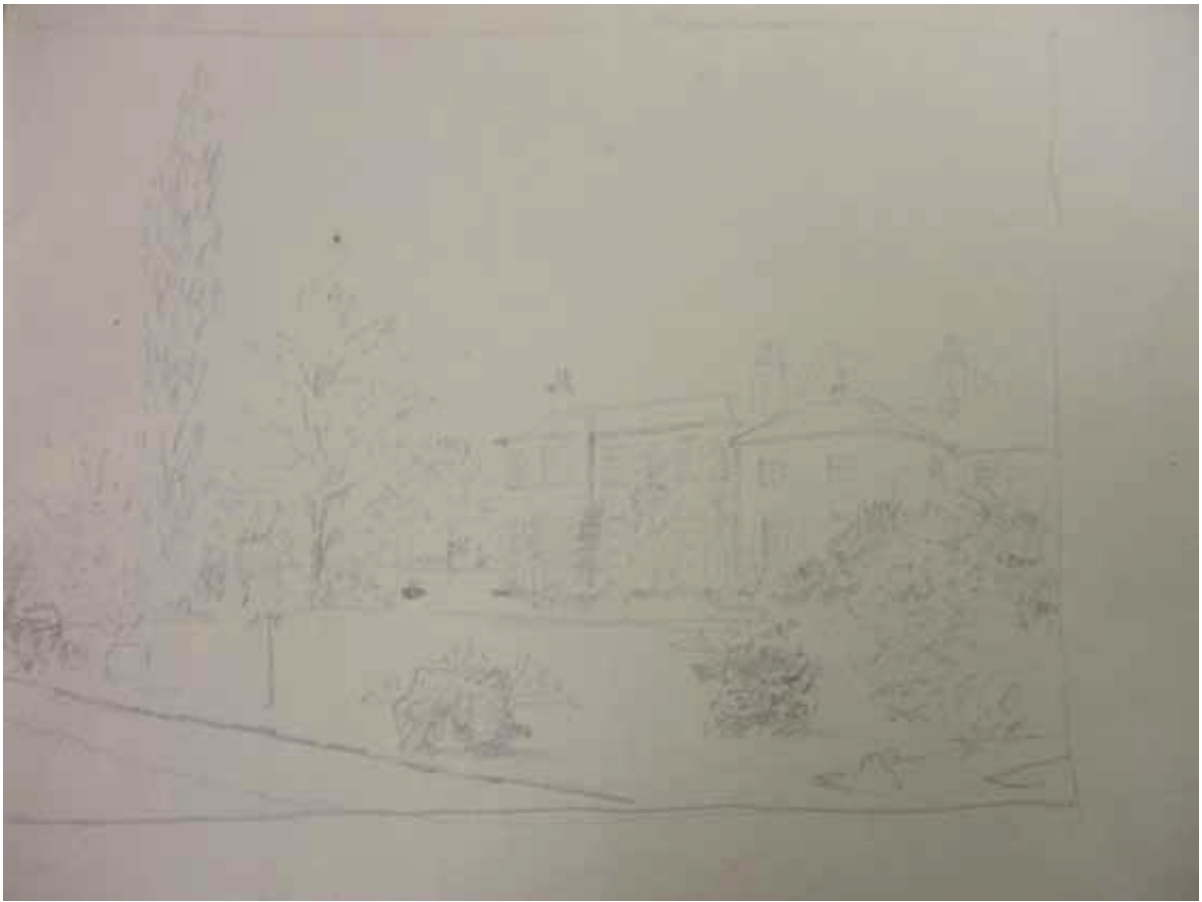


Plate 1: Pencil sketch of the rectory in 1846 by George Clarke.



Plate 2: Plan of the rectory in 1853.



Plate 3: The rectory from the south-east, showing the two main façades.



Plate 4: The Sunday-school bell cupola on the roof, 1852.



Plate 5: The south, entrance façade.



Plate 6: The folly between rectory and churchyard, probably post 1853.



Plate 7: The west, service façade.



Plate 8: View across the hallway.



Plate 9: The hallway arrangement of geometric tiles c1900.



Plate 10: The interior porch, partitioned off.



Plate 11: Statue-niche in porch.



Plate 12: The drawing room, looking towards the apse, shutters closed.



Plate 13: Double doors for privacy from Dining Room to Drawing Room.



Plate 14: The exposed sub-floor of the dining room.



Plate 15: Incised brick in the study fireplace.



Plate 16: Main kitchen fireplace.



Plate 17: Cellar.



Plate 18: Service stair from kitchen.



Plate 19: Kitchen annex, note meat hooks in ceiling.



Plate 20: Servants' kitchen: brewhouse / laundry range



Plate 21: The range in the Cook's pantry.



Plate 22: Cook's fireplace added to the former exterior dining room wall.



Plate 23: The first floor service corridor.



Plate 24: The possible Cook's bedroom.



Plate 25: The schoolroom, desk to the left, 1930s fireplace to the right.



Plate 26: North annexe, brick arch low in east wall (N1).



Plate 27: North annexe, blocked arcade in north wall (N1).



Plate 28: North annexe, scar of former cottage stair (N2).



Plate 29: North annexe, brick lift to add current roof to reduced cottage (N2/3).



Plate 30: North annexe, slate benches in former larder (N3)