

## Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING & WATCHING BRIEF:  
ANCILLARY BUILDING  
THE GLEBE HOUSE  
MARSTON ST LAWRENCE  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

NGR: SP 53526 42140

*on behalf of Mr & Mrs C Horner*



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October 2011

ASC: 1345/MSL/3



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<i>County:</i>	Northamptonshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Marston St Lawrence		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Marston St Lawrence		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 53526 42140		
<i>Present use:</i>	Outbuildings		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Conversion of ancillary to residential use		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	S/2010/0623/FUL & S/2010/0624/LBC		
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<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	19 <sup>th</sup> August - 10 <sup>th</sup> October 2011		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr & Mrs C Horner The Glebe House Marston St Lawrence Northamptonshire OX17 2DA		
<i>Contact name:</i>	David Cleford		

## Internal Quality Check

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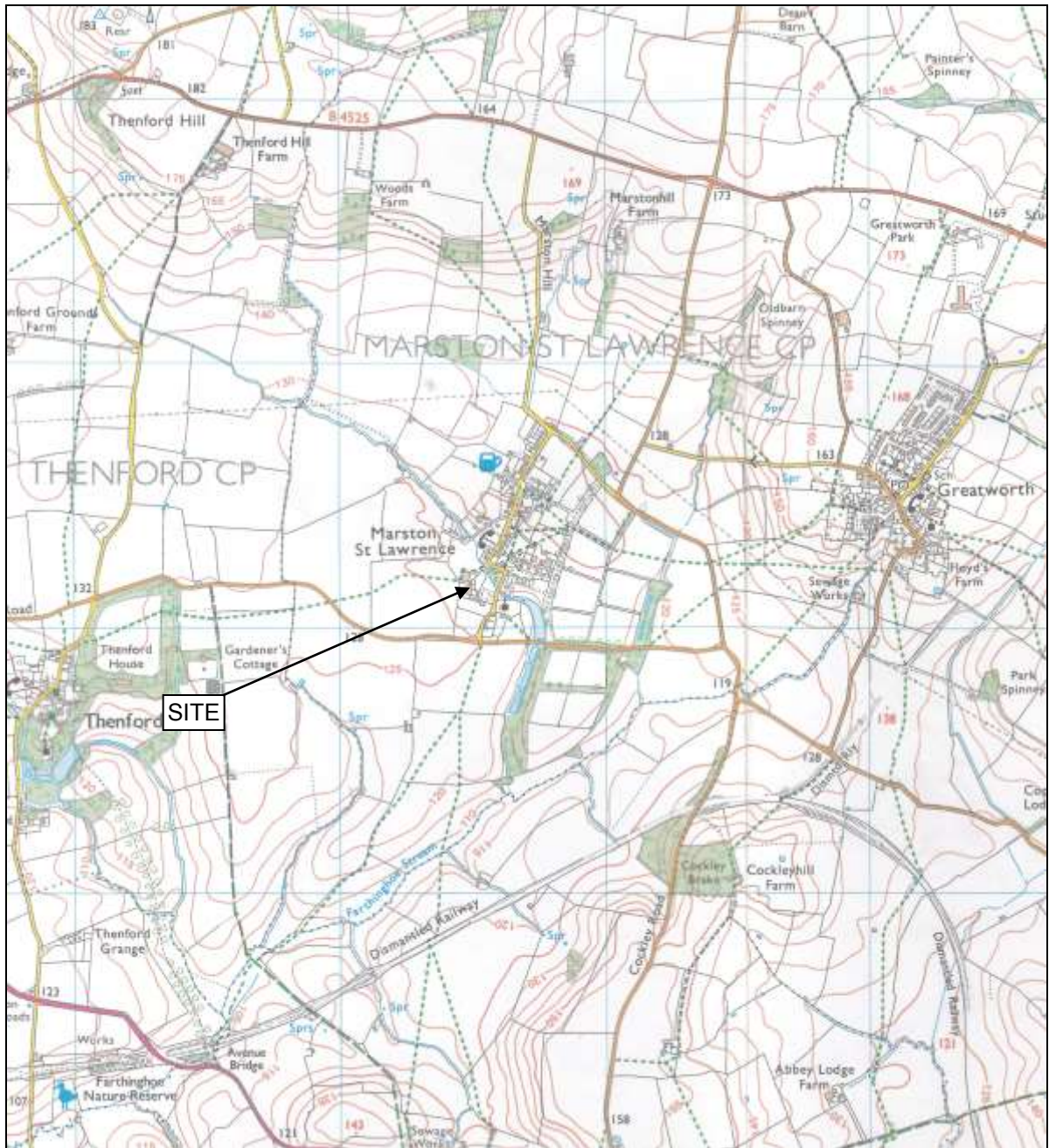


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*Between August and October 2011 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd carried out historic building recording and a watching brief at The Glebe House, Marston St Lawrence as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.*

*The Grade II listed ancillary building was built in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century using locally sourced building stone. The feature of the east elevation is its domestic style, with mullioned windows under hoodmoulds characteristic of the 1670s. The west elevation shows considerably less refinement in its fenestration and overall building technique. It was episodically rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and retains no architectural detail worthy of note.*

*The interior has lost its first floor as well as the original roof. The floor joists have survived, and appear to be early 17<sup>th</sup> century re-used timbers with lambs tongue chamfer stops. The timbers supporting the present roof are probably 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*There are no features surviving within the building to indicate specific use. However, the lower status of the building is demonstrated in the use of two or more timber lintels within the reveals as rather than stone lintels as is the case in the adjacent Coach House.*

*The watching brief revealed a considerable amount of made ground as well as the remains of a probable pathway to the west of the building and a possible garden feature to the northeast.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 Between August and October 2011 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out historic building recording and watching brief at The Glebe House, Marston St Lawrence. The project was commissioned by *Mr & Mrs C Horner*, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Fell & Rouse 2011), and a brief (Mordue 2011) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *South Northamptonshire District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), the Planning Department of *Northamptonshire County Council*. The relevant planning application reference is S/2010/1140/FUL.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.

### 1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

#### 1.4 **Management**

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

#### 1.5 **The Site**

##### 1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in the district of South Northamptonshire, within the parish and village of Marston St Lawrence, at NGR SP 53526 42140 (Fig. 1).

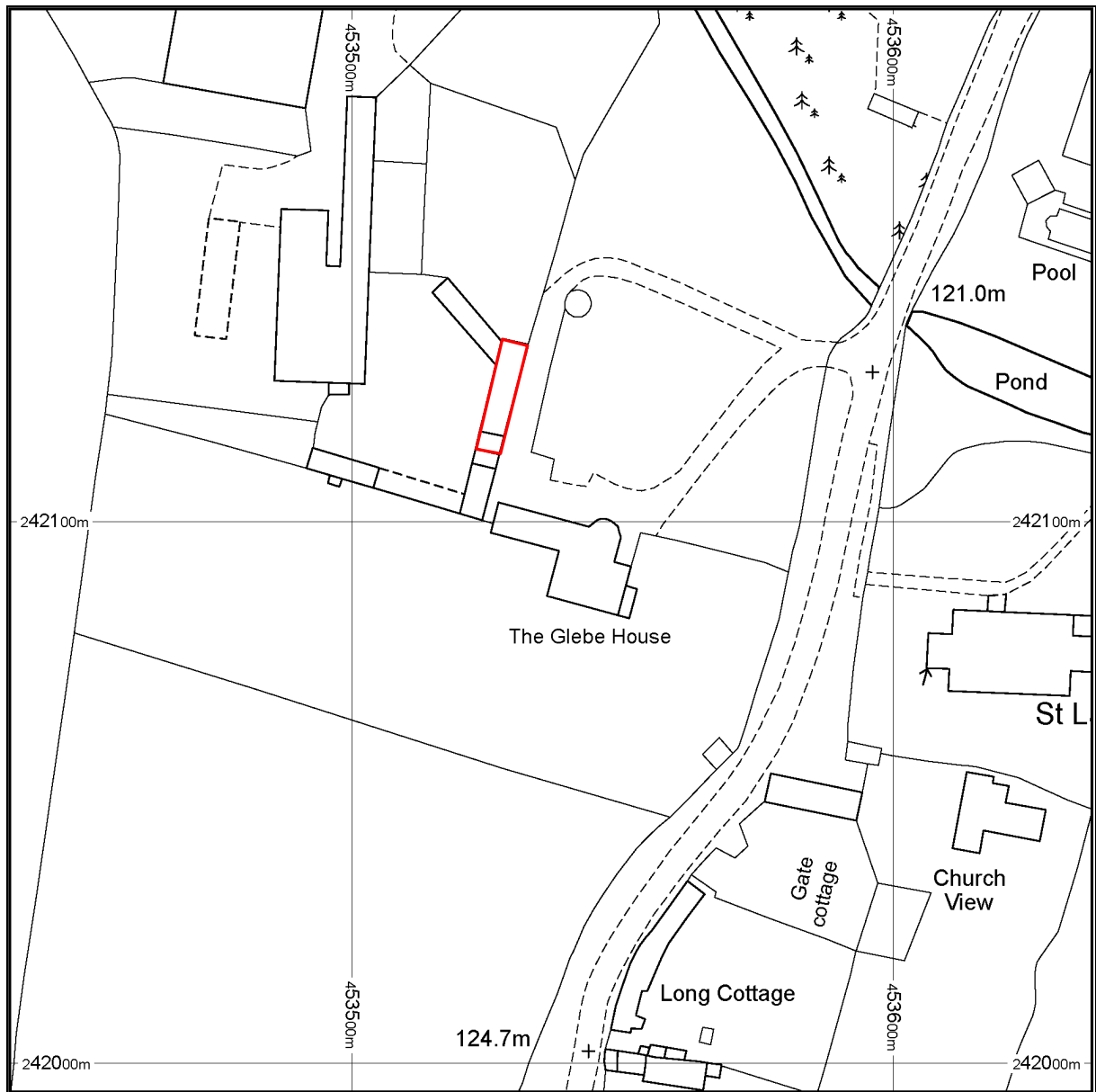
The Glebe House, a Grade II listed property, is located at the south end of the village, west of the parish church. The ancillary building stands at the northern end of a Grade II listed range also comprising a Coach House to the west of Glebe House (Fig. 2).

##### 1.5.2 *Topography & Geology*

The natural soils of the area comprise the *Denchworth Association*, namely slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils (Soil Survey 1983, 712b). The underlying geology comprises Upper Lias Clay (BGS, Sheet 202).

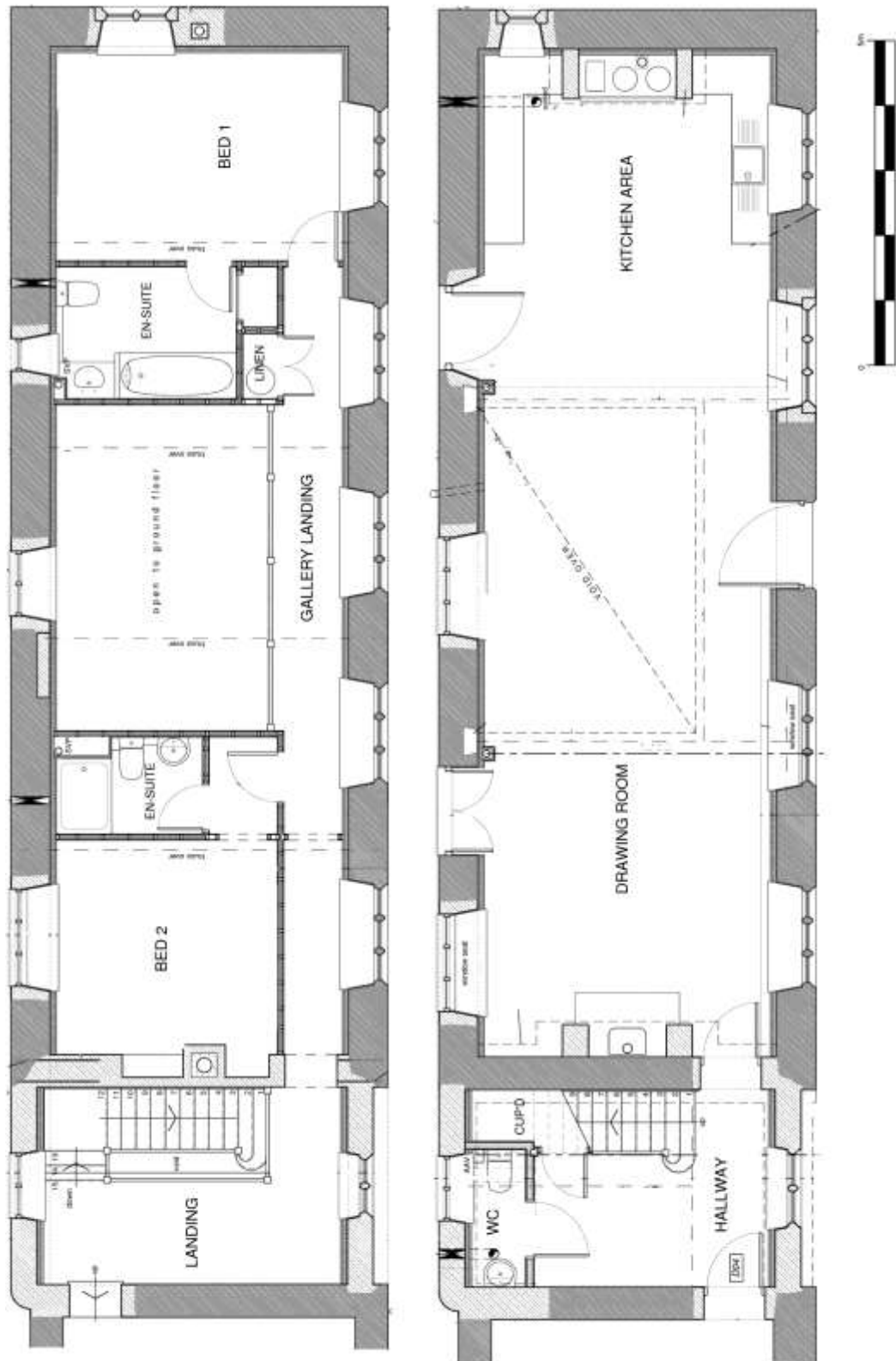
##### 1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the change of use of the building to a dwelling.



**Figure 2:** Site plan (scale 1: 1250)





**Figure 3:** Proposed development (*scale as shown*)

## 2 Aims & Methods

### 2.1 *Aims*

As described in the project design (Section 2.1), the aims of the project were:

*Building Recording:*

- To establish an accurate archaeological record of the structure at an appropriate scale of not less than 1:100
- To undertake a photographic survey of the building in its present condition
- To record significant structural features, including any architectural detailing and decoration, timber framing, graffiti, ritual marks or carpenters marks.

*Watching Brief:*

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation in the development site
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes
- To recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions as an intrinsic part of the investigation

### 2.2 *Standards*

The work conforms to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

### 2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the project design (Sections 2.3 & 2.4), which required:

- A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 3 (EH 2006).
- Continuous observation of foundation trench excavations
- Excavation and recording of any archaeological remains that may be present

### 2.4 *Constraints*

There were no constraints to the building recording and the weather as well as the contractors ensured good conditions for the watching brief.

### 3 Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available historical background to the site and its environs. This section has been compiled with information from the Northamptonshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and other readily available sources, including ASC's own library.

#### 3.2 *Pre-Medieval*

Extensive fieldwalking around Marston St Lawrence has resulted in a good overview of the prehistoric settlement of the area (e.g. SMR203,204,1499). Many prehistoric flint tools (e.g. SMR204/0/0) have been found to the east of the present village, which is also where a Roman settlement is thought to have been located in the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century. Further evidence for a Roman villa was uncovered at Thenford, to the west of Marston St Lawrence. The site revealed evidence of settlement during the Iron Age, which was superseded by a probable farm in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century. By the 4<sup>th</sup> century, one of the farm buildings had been converted to a domestic building, and a bath suite and a mosaic were added (SMR220/1). Evidence for Roman activity (SMR316) was also found to the north of Marston Lawrence (RCHME 1982: 99), while to the south a possible Roman cemetery with cremations (SMR329) has been identified.

An early Saxon cemetery with 32 inhumations and a horse burial was discovered in the north of the parish in the 1840s. Middle Saxon pottery has been found to the south of the village (SMR327/0/0). The later Saxon settlement, which is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086) may have been where the present church, manor house and the Glebe House stand (RCHME 1982: 101).

#### 3.3 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

The Domesday entry for 'Merestone' records that 4 hides were held by Robert of Earl Hugh. It had land for 10 ploughs, a mill and 24 acres of meadow and was worth £10 (Williams & Martin 2002: 607). There is no mention of a church, but the medieval church which still stands (SMR325/1/1) was owned by the Carthusian Priory in Sheene (Blencowe 2001: 28-9).

The village (SMR325) is thought to have developed from the church end to include a planned, rectangular development to the north and later growth to the southwest (RCHME 1982: 101). Various areas of abandoned closes and house platforms have been identified surrounding the current settlement extents (SMR325/0/1-5).

#### 3.4 *Post-Medieval - Modern* (1500-present)

After the Dissolution of the monasteries the manor (SMR325/2/1), which had been held by Sheene Priory, was sold to John Blencowe, the former tenant, for £180. The Blencowe family owned the manor and produced many of the vicars of St Lawrence's Church until 1988. The history of the family has been extensively researched (Blencowe 2001), but there are few references to the vicarage, now Glebe House (SMR325/3/1). It records that the vicarage was left to William Blencowe along with the main manor in 1563 and that the Rev Charles Blencowe moved to the vicarage after a fire seriously damaged the manor house in 1925 (*ibid*: 31, 62). The fire is also mentioned in Kelly's

Directory of 1920, providing some conflict as to the date it actually occurred (Kelly 1920). A later edition of Kelly's Directory records that the vicarage had been held since 1925 by the Reverend Stephen Follet Leadley Brown, MA of Keble College, Oxford. At this point, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur John Walcot Blencowe was lord of the manor, and the principal landowner, but the manor house was occupied by Clive Saxon Stuart Burt Esq (Kelly 1931). By 1940, although the Blencowe family still held the advowson, the principal land owners in Marston St Lawrence were Major Noel Furlong (who also resided at the manor house) and Balliol College, Oxford (Kelly 1940).

Marston St Lawrence was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1760, but the southern part of the parish and a small part in the north had been enclosed since the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (SMR5436).

Nineteenth century directories tell us that the village lies in the Hundred of Sutton, although the Domesday Survey records it as being in 'Alboldstow' Hundred. The vicarage was then consolidated with the rectory of Warkworth and the advowson was held by the Blencowe family (Melville & Co 1861; Kelly 1885).

Until recently the Glebe House and Coach House were in different ownership from the ancillary building and the farm buildings to the rear. This undoubtedly explains why they are in such contrasting condition and why the openings in the east elevation of the ancillary building are all blocked. An historic building assessment carried out by ASC in 2010 concluded that both the Coach House and the ancillary building retain features of the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. The present state of the Coach House makes it appear to be the older of the two, and was originally a separate building. Both buildings are of considerable local significance given their age, location and association. Both retain significant aspects of their original build and, in the particular case of the Coach House, demonstrate changes in form and function over time. The site and its grounds are also of some significance, as The Glebe House was closely linked to the church and manor house until recent times.

### 3.5 *Cartographic Evidence*

Although only three plans of Marston St Lawrence were available at the county record office, the Ordnance Survey maps viewed on [www.oldmaps.co.uk](http://www.oldmaps.co.uk) provide no significant additional information. The 1760 enclosure map (Fig. 4) is the earliest cartographic record of the village and its buildings. It shows the Coach House and the ancillary building as two separate entities. The other buildings are the dovecote to the northeast of the outbuilding, the stone barn to the west and the earlier vicarage to the east.

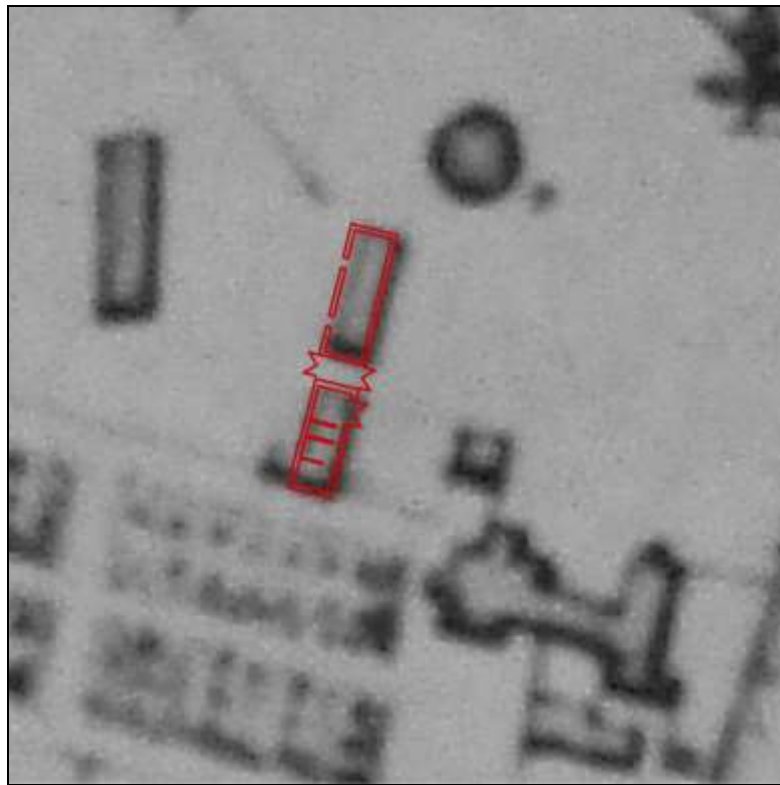
The Plan of the Estate at Marston St Lawrence belonging to the Executors of the late Mr Thomas Wyatt (Fig. 5), which dates to 1871, shows additional farm buildings to the rear of the ancillary building including a group of small buildings to the west of the carriageway, which had been constructed some time between 1860 and 1871. This group of buildings suggests that the carriageway may have had a different function at this point.

By 1900 (Fig. 6) the new vicarage had been extended to its existing footprint. The small buildings to the west of the subject buildings have disappeared, and the Coach House and the outbuilding were by this time linked by the present carriage way.

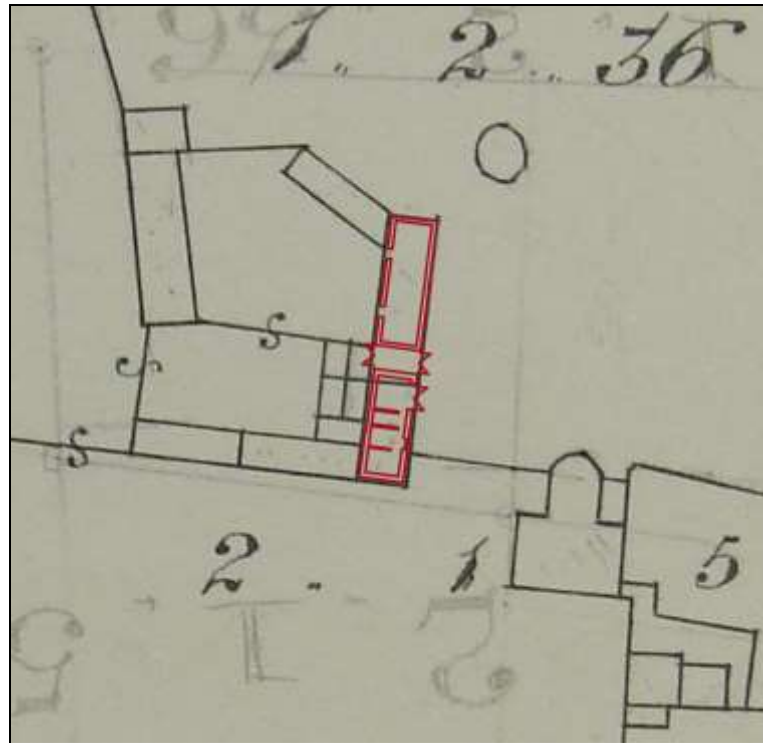
### 3.6 *Listed Building Description*

Images of England reference number: 234430

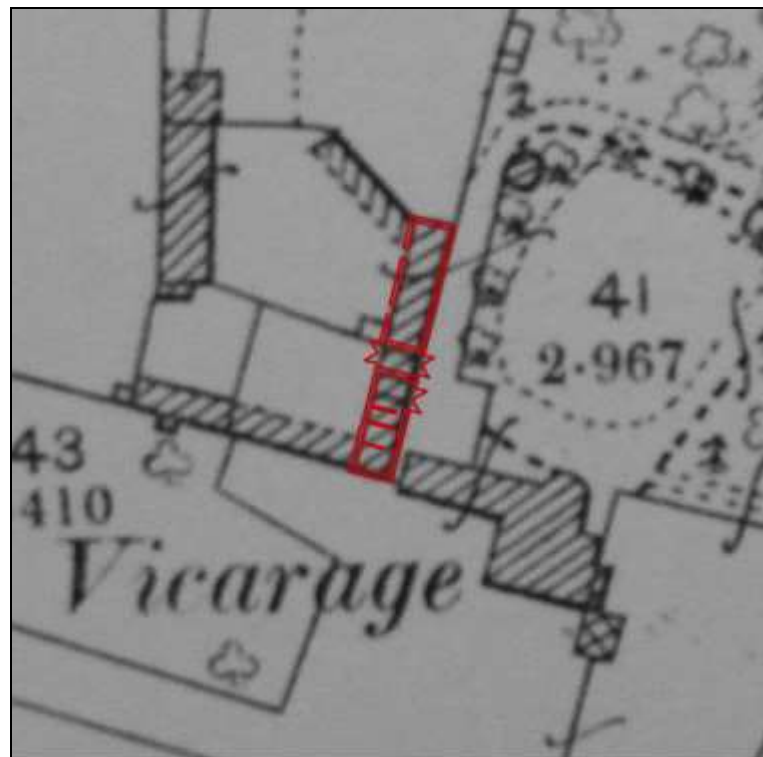
Stables and lodging approx. 04/02/69 2m. NW of The Glebe (Formerly listed as The Vicarage, with outbuilding to north-west) GV II Stables and lodging. C17. Squared uncoursed ironstone, stone slate roof, stone stacks. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Carriage entrance in right bay has segmental stone arch with keystone and double plank door. Doorway in second bay from left has 4-centred stone arch and square hood. 3-light stone mullioned windows with square hoods on either side and 3 similar windows first floor. Opening to loft in right bay with segmental head and square hood. Extension to right, C17, similar materials but with corrugated iron roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays, with blocked stone mullioned windows. Interior not inspected.



**Figure 4:** Extract from 1760 Enclosure Map (*not to scale*)



**Figure 5:** Extract from 1871 Plan of the Estate at Marston St Lawrence belonging to the Executors of the late Mr Thomas Wyatt (*not to scale*)



**Figure 6:** Extract from 1900 Ordnance Survey map (*not to scale*)

## 4 Description

### 4.1 *General*

The ancillary building appears to be of a local stone from the Marlstone Rock formation probably quarried locally (cf Sutherland 2003: 33) with oolitic limestone and Marlstone dressings to the doors and windows on the east elevation. The stone is roughly dressed and well coursed. Some repointing has taken place, but most of the mortar is lime based. The original mortar used in the east walls appears to be finer and lighter than that in the west wall where more has been replaced.

The eastern elevation has a residential appearance with 3-light mullioned windows at ground and first floor levels and two blocked doorways under rectangular hoodmoulds towards the northern end. The west elevation is less well built; both are described in more detail below. Until recently the southern end of the building provided a carriageway between yard to the west and the garden to the east of the building. This has now been superseded by a new access via the former carriage room of the adjoining building.

The ancillary building consists of 6 bays plus the former carriageway. The original roof has been replaced by a mono pitch roof in asbestos.

### 4.2 *South Elevation*

The building abuts the Coach House.

### 4.3 *West Elevation* (Fig. 8, Plates 1-2)

This is now the only way into the building. It has a stable door at both ends; the northern one under the new car port. The southern door has a fanlight above and the door opening appears to have been widened for the newer door.

There are two small, square timber windows in this elevation. Both appear to be later insertions. The southern one has a timber lintel, which is lacking in the northern window. Both have a tile sill.

The stonework is very uneven and of lesser quality than elsewhere in the building. Various episodes of repair or rebuild may be evidenced in this wall, especially at the southern end. This appears to have been largely refashioned to include the carriageway, which wraps around the northern end of the adjoining Coach House. In addition, three high level windows have been blocked using stone similar to that used elsewhere in the wall.

### 4.4 *East Elevation* (Fig. 8, Plates 3-13)

In contrast, the east elevation is well built and well presented with 3-light windows with cavetto mullions and an original 4-centred door opening. All have a rectangular hoodmould with simple label stops. The door is now blocked with well coursed

stonework, as is the opening to the north of it. This was formerly a window that was converted to a door.

The dressings at the southern end are of a type of limestone similar to that from the Ketton quarries, but the northernmost window has marlstone jambs.

#### 4.5 *North Elevation* (Fig. 9, Plate 14)

This is a simple elevation with no openings other than the holes left by the floor joists. The western side of the elevation has been rebuilt.

#### 4.6 *Interior* (Plates 15-32)

*Size:* 15.71 × 4.72m, height 5.30m

*Description:* This is now a single open space as the floor was removed for safety reasons prior to the original survey taking place. The walls are painted black to a height of 0.90m above the original floor level and white above. The walls are unpainted at first floor level. A concrete floor had been re-instated prior to the second visit.

The west wall is punctuated by two doors and a number of blocked and unblocked windows. The two sections of the stable door at the northern end of the wall are ledged and braced, but in differing styles. The door is framed by the rubble stonework making up the wall. In contrast the southern door is a later insertion with brick reveals offset from the fanlight above. Bullnose bricks provide a curved effect to the sides of the opening. The bricks measure c.21.5 x 10cm (8½ x 4 inches) and are set in a sandy mortar. Three timbers have been used to form a lintel above the northern door. They are each 15 – 17cm wide and the mortice in the central timber attests to its re-use.

The windows in the west wall are clearly later insertions. The northern window is splayed but the southern splay is at a particularly awkward angle. That and the sloping cill makes the whole window appear clumsy. The southern window appears to be a fairly recent insertion as the three timber lintels within the reveal are machine cut.

Two windows have been blocked with Fletton bricks and are only visible from the inside. This would suggest that the outer face of the west was rebuilt some time after the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when Fletton bricks were first manufactured. Fletton bricks have also been used to repair the northern end of the wall.

The windows in the east elevation (for the purposes of this report numbered 1-5 from south to north) have also been radically altered. The only surviving mullioned window on the ground floor is Window 5, the others having been blocked by rubblestone some time ago. On the first floor all but Window 5 have been bricked up. The bricks used here are earlier than the Fletton bricks in the west wall windows. They are poorly puddled with some inclusions, measure approximately 23 x 11cm and are bonded with a fine sandy mortar. All the window openings have at least one timber lintel, many showing clear sign of re-use. Those in Windows 1-3 are poor quality reused timbers of lesser scantling than those in the northernmost windows. The lintel above Window 4 has a chamfered edge and that over Window 5 has a mortice, stave holes and rafter seatings. Of the two timbers forming lintels over the ground floor window (Window 5), the one closest to the window has randomly located stave holes. The other windows at



ground floor level as well as the doors have been blocked flush to the interior wallface. A timber with an edge halved scarf joint in the centre has survived within the wall above the three southernmost openings.

The floor joists have survived the dismantling of the upper floor. They appear to be of elm and the first three from the south are chamfered with lambs tongue chamfer stops. The northernmost joist is heavily repaired and its neighbour, which was re-used from elsewhere, is rotten. The southernmost joist still retains some bark and appears to be pine. The present roof rests on what appears to be fairly old pine timbers.

The floor had been removed prior to the initial survey, but sufficient was left of the northernmost section to ascertain it was modern. A modern cross wall only one breeze block wide and high, had been inserted close to the southern door. This was no longer present for the second survey. The remains of a 20<sup>th</sup> century brick built cross wall were present below the second tie beam from the north. The bricks were 24 x 11 x 6cm and bonded in a cement mortar.

The south wall is not full height and appears to be only tenuously tied into the east and west walls. This is likely to be less severe than it appears; the south wall was originally the end wall of the building before the carriageway was added.

The carriageway has a concrete floor, a double ledged and braced door in the east wall and a double plank and batten door in the west wall. Both sets of doors are modern. The holes for the floor joists are evident in both walls, as is a blocked window in the south wall, formerly the external wall for the adjoining Coach House.



**Plate 1:** West elevation



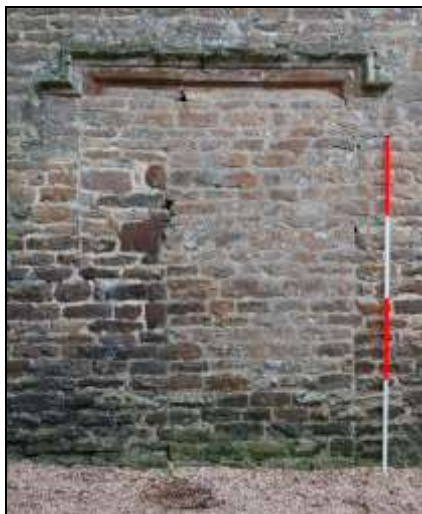
**Plate 2:** East end of west elevation



**Plate 3:** East elevation from the southeast



**Plate 4:** Former doorway



**Plate 5:** Blocked opening north of doorway



**Plate 6:** Window 1, ground floor



**Plate 7:** Window 1, upper floor



**Plate 8:** Window 2, ground floor



**Plate 9:** Window 2, upper floor



**Plate 10:** Window 3, upper floor



**Plate 11:** Window 4, upper floor



**Plate 12:** Window 5, ground floor





**Plate 13:** Window 5, upper floor



**Plate 14:** North elevation



**Plate 15:** Interior looking north



**Plate 16:** North east corner



**Plate 17:** Southeast corner



**Plate 18:** Interior looking south



**Plate 19:** Southwest corner



**Plate 20:** Northwest corner



**Plate 21:** North stable door & blocked window  
above



**Plate 22:** South stable door



**Plate 23:** West wall, north window & chamfered  
floor joist



**Plate 24:** West wall, south window, blocked  
window above & joist to the right





**Plate 25:** East elevation, Windows 5



**Plate 26:** Blocked door and Window 4



**Plate 27:** Lintels over Window 5, upper level



**Plate 28:** Lintel over Window 1, upper level



**Plate 29:** Lambs tongue chamfer stop



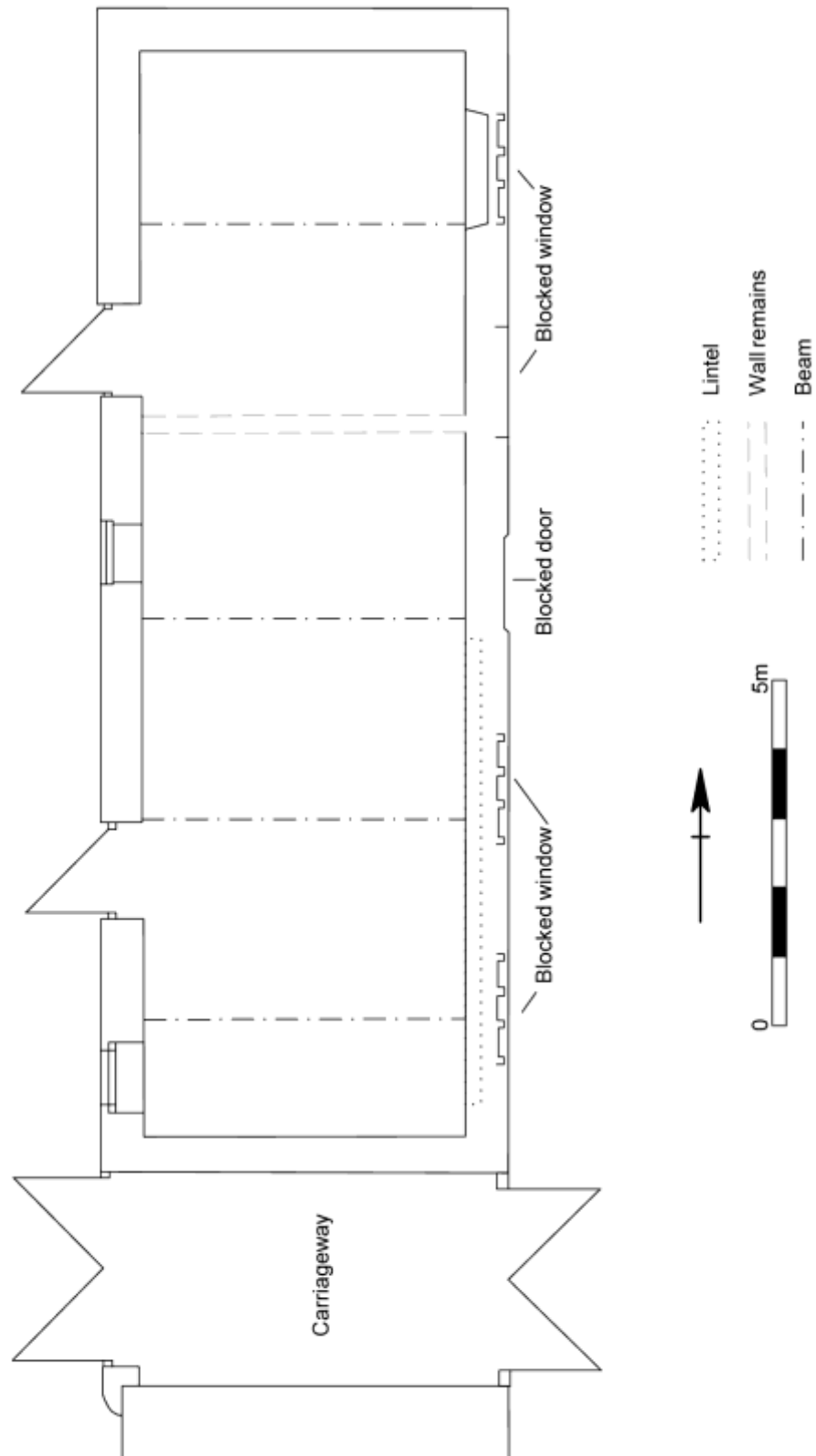
**Plate 30:** Carriageway looking east



**Plate 31:** Carriageway looking west

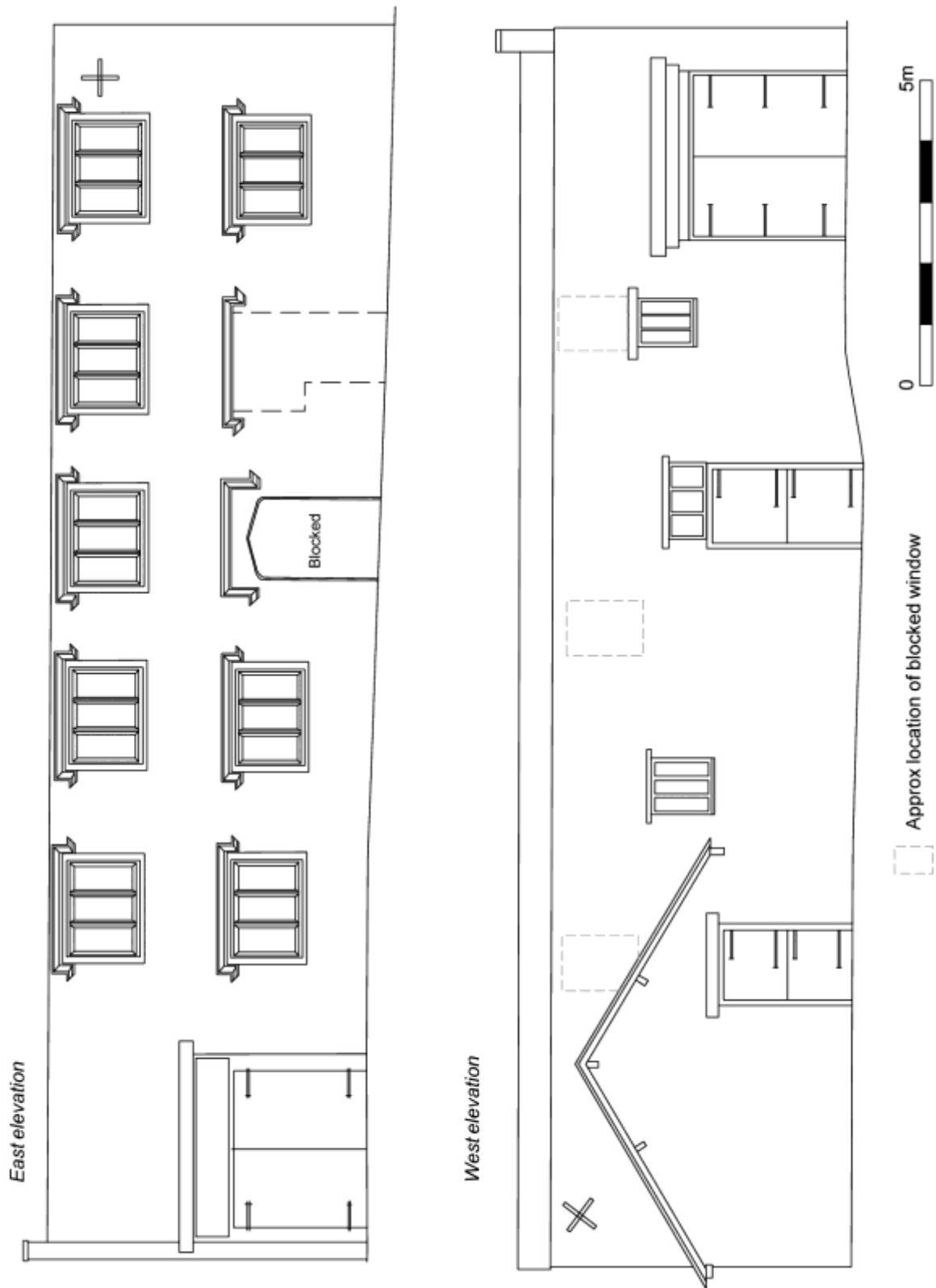


**Plate 32:** Blocked opening in south wall of  
carriageway



**Figure 7:** Plan (scale 1:100)





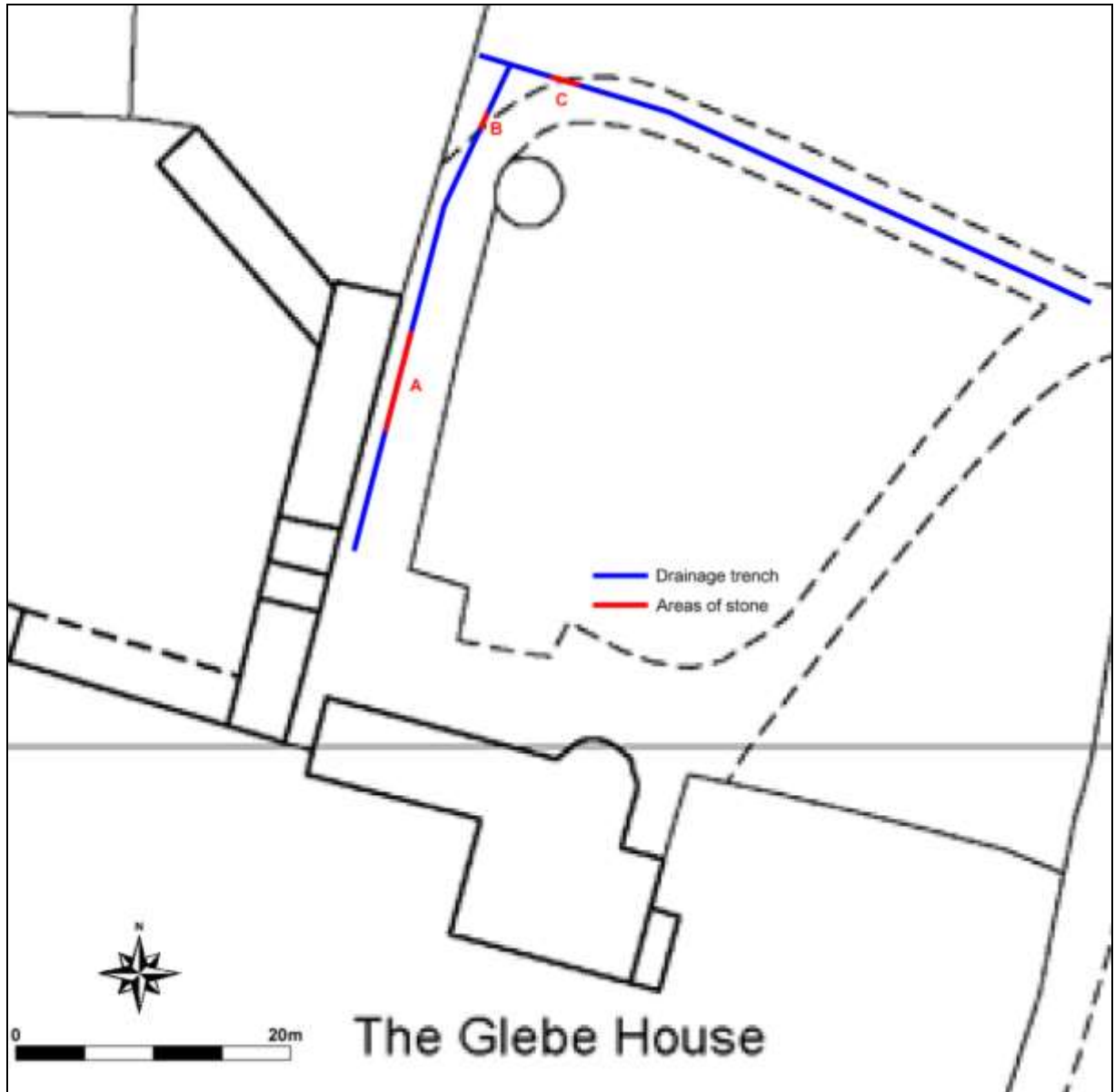
**Figure 8:** East and west elevations (*scale 1:100*)



**Figure 9:** North elevation (scale 1:50)

## 5 Watching Brief

- 5.1 The watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a drainage trench to the east of the outbuildings, which followed the line of the existing path to the gate to the north east (Fig. 10).
- 5.2 The trench measured 0.3m in width, and was a maximum of *c.*1m in depth. Throughout the trench, the first *c.*0.2m of the section comprised a mixture of gravel and made ground. In the section of the trench closest to the outbuilding the stratigraphy below the gravel and made ground comprised *c.*0.2m of mixed sandy silt and rubble, over *c.*0.6m of grey silty soil, which overlay the natural soil comprising orange sandy clay. For the first 5m of the trench, the natural soil was not reached below the layer of grey silt. Once the trench was excavated past the end of the outbuilding, the stratigraphy changed. In the rest of the trench it consisted of *c.*0.15m of gravel and tarmac, which overlay *c.*0.2m of pale beige/orange sandy silt. Below this was the natural subsoil.
- 5.3 Three features were noted within the drainage trench, all containing stone. Feature A was located *c.*9m from the south western end of the trench. This feature comprised a deposit of large, sub-angular stones, measuring *c.*7.5m in total, some of which appeared to be aligned. The deposit was *c.*0.4m in depth, and overlay the grey silty layer mentioned above. Feature B was located *c.*32m from the south western end of the trench. This feature comprised a 1.3m wide layer of rubble mixed with grey silt that was located directly beneath the topsoil. The ground was raised in this area. Feature C comprised a thin layer of rubble, located *c.*5.4m from the trench corner. This feature measured *c.*1.9m in length, lay directly below the topsoil, and overlay the natural soil. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features.



**Figure 10:** Watching brief observations (*scale 1:500*)



**Plate 33:** Drainage trench alongside outbuilding, looking south southwest



**Plate 34:** Feature A, looking northwest, 2m scale



**Plate 35:** Feature A detail, looking west, 2m scale



**Plate 36:** Feature B, looking north west, 2m scale



**Plate 37:** Feature C, looking north east, 2m scale

## 6 Conclusions

### 6.1 *Historic Building Recording*

Although a building of lesser status, the architectural detail and walling technique of the east elevation is of a similar style and quality to that seen on many contemporaneous houses in the area. This allows the building to be fairly closely dated to the 1670s as cavetto moulding was apparently in common use on mullions in the Banbury area between 1669 and 1700 but label stops ceased to be used by about 1680 region (Woodhouse-Jones 1986:257, 263). In addition, it would appear that the four centred arch under rectangular hoodmould was also obsolete in the area by *c.* 1679 (*ibid*:268). What is of particular interest is that there were apparently few houses with stone dressings to doors as well as window openings in the Banbury region, and yet this outbuilding displays just that. The conventional hypotheses equating conspicuous display with status and wealth need not be out of place here; Glebe House was formerly the vicarage and was owned by the Blencowe family who not only held the manorial lordship but provided many of the vicars until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The interior of the ancillary building, however, has re-used timber rather than stone lintels within the reveals, a feature more redolent of lesser status buildings.

The building materials used in the original build were clearly locally sourced and the juxtaposition of oolitic limestone and ferruginous limestone (marlstone) is not uncommon in the area as they can even be found in the same quarry (Woodhouse-Jones 1986: 3; Sutherland 2003). However, the building has clearly undergone considerable alteration since first constructed.

The bricks blocking the windows in the east elevation appear to be 18<sup>th</sup>, possibly early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Whether their date of manufacture correlates with the date the windows were blocked is uncertain, but the use of Fletton type bricks, which were not made before the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, provides a *terminus post quem* for the work to the windows in the west elevation. The south door in the west elevation also appears to have been (re)built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but when Window 4 was remodelled as a door and then blocked up again is unclear.

Twentieth century interventions are evident in the concrete floor, the remains of the brick wall near the north door, the southern window in the west elevation and the present roof.

### 6.2 *Watching Brief*

The cartographic evidence shows that the path within which the drainage trench was excavated has been in place since at least 1900 (Fig. 5).

Of the three features observed during the watching brief, Feature B was the only one which appeared to represent a simple dump of material, with no obvious form or function.

Feature A may represent the remains of a former yard or path surface, although there is no specific cartographic evidence to support this theory, and no dating evidence was recovered during the watching brief. Feature C may also represent a former surface – its location suggests a possible garden feature. However, as with Feature A, there is no cartographic evidence to support this theory, and no artefacts were recovered from the feature.

In conclusion, the results of the watching brief suggest that there were formerly paved areas, both adjacent to the subject buildings and within the present garden area. However, the date and function of these areas remains uncertain.

## **7 Acknowledgements**

The project was commissioned by Cleford Essex Associates on behalf of Mr & Mrs Horner. The writer is grateful to David Cleford for his assistance. The project was monitored by Liz Mordue, Northamptonshire County Council on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to site contractors for their assistance during the fieldwork and the staff of Northampton County Record Office for aiding the historical research.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MifA. Fieldwork was carried out by Karin Semmelmann and Calli Rouse, BA PifA. The report was prepared by Karin Semmelmann and Calli Rouse and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MifA.

## **8 Archive**

8.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Report
4. Historical & Survey notes
5. Architect's survey drawings
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints
8. B/W negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2.1 The archive will be retained by ASC until arrangements have been made to allow deposition with a relevant museum.



## 9 References

### ***Standards & Specifications***

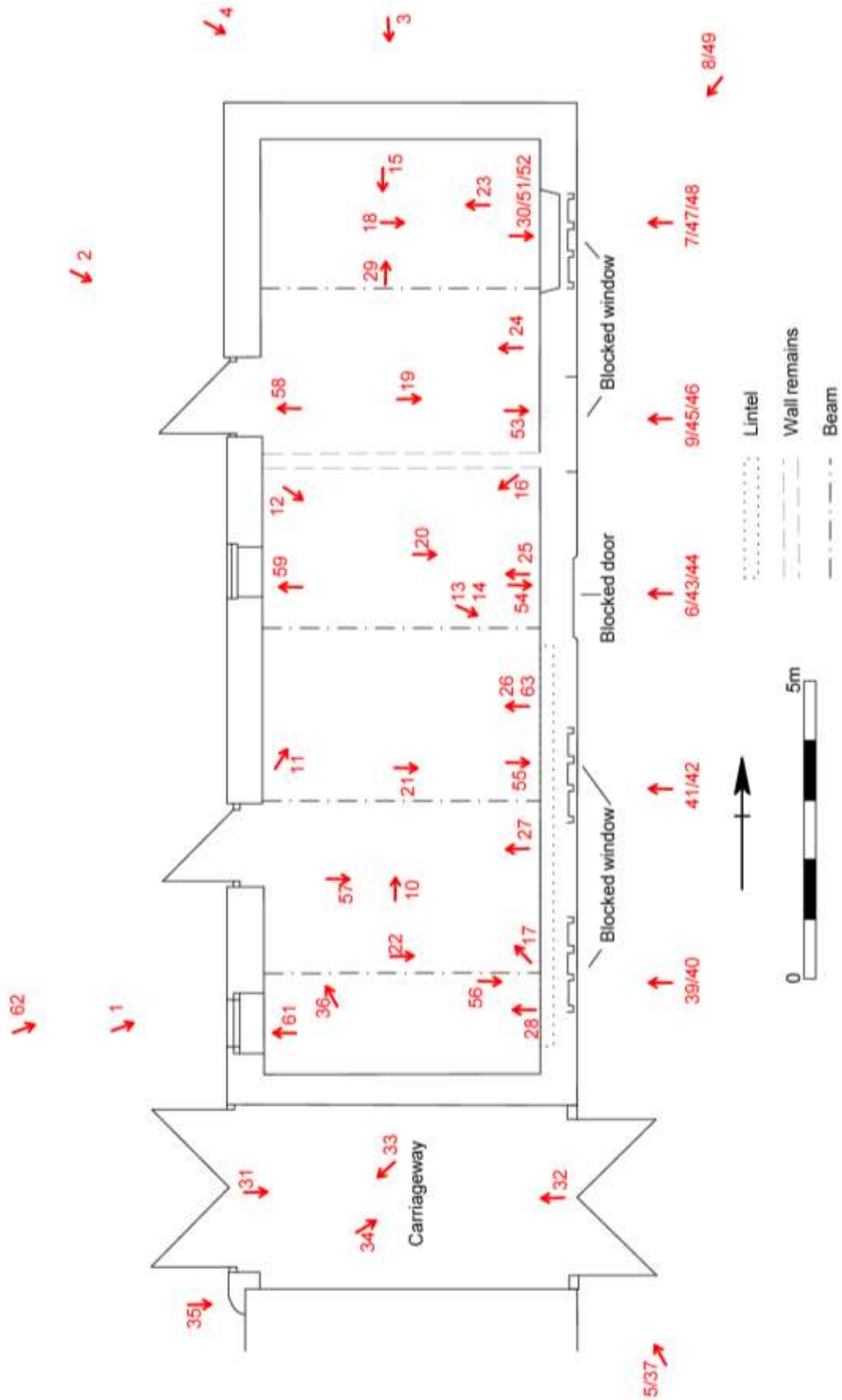
- EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
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- Rouse, C. 2011 *Project Design for Archaeological Building Recording at Glebe House, Marston St Lawrence, Northamptonshire* ASC/1345/2

### ***Books and Historical Sources:***

- J.W. Blencowe (ed) 2001 *The Blencowe Families: The Descendants of the Blencowe Families of Cumbria and Northamptonshire* Blencowe Family Association
- Kelly's Directory 1885, 1920 & 1931
- Melville & Co Directory 1861
- RCHME 1982 *Inventory of the Historical Monument on the County of Northampton Vol. IV* London: HMSO
- Sutherland, D. S. 2003 *Northamptonshire Stone* Stanbridge: Dovecote Press
- Williams, A. & Martin, G.H. (eds) 2002 *Domesday Book: a complete translation* London: Penguin.
- Woodhouse-Jones, R. B. 1986r *Traditional Domestic Architecture in the Banbury Region* Banbury: Wykham Books

### ***Maps***

- Enclosure map of 1760
- Plan of the Estate at Marston St Lawrence belonging to the Executors of the late Mr Thomas Wyatt , 1871
- Ordnance Survey map of 1900



**Figure 11:** Building survey photo plan (scale 1:100)

## Appendix 1: List of Building Recording Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1345/MSL/3			Site Name: Ancillary Building, The Glebe House
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	√	√	West elevation from the southwest
2	√	√	West elevation from the northwest
3	√	√	North elevation
4	√	√	Building and context from the northwest
5	√	√	East elevation from the southeast
6	√	√	Blocked door
7	√	√	Window 5, ground floor
8	√	√	East elevation from the northeast
9	√	√	Blocked opening and Window 4, upper floor
10	√	√	Interior looking north
11	√	√	Northeast corner
12	√	√	Northwest corner
13	√	√	Window 3 and floor joist
14	√	√	Floor joist detail showing lambs tongue chamfer stop
15	√	√	Interior looking south
16	√	√	Southwest corner
17	√	√	Northwest corner
18	√	√	Window 5, ground and upper floor (interior)
19	√	√	Window 4 and blocked opening (interior)
20	√	√	Window 3 and blocked opening (interior)
21	√	√	Window 2 ground and upper floor (interior)
22	√	√	Window 1 ground and upper floor (interior)
23	√	√	North end of west wall
24	√	√	West wall, north door and blocked window above
25	√	√	West wall, north window
26	√	√	West wall, blocked window between the doors
27	√	√	West wall, south door
28	√	√	West wall, south window
29	√	√	North wall detail
30	√	√	Window 5, ground floor (interior)
31	√	√	Carriageway looking east
32	√	√	Carriageway looking west
33	√	√	Carriageway, blocked window south wall
34	√	√	Carriageway, northeast corner
35	√	√	Carriageway, west wall (external)
36	√	√	Southernmost floor joist
37	√	√	East elevation from the southeast
38	√	√	East elevation: carriageway and Window 1, ground & upper floor
39	√	√	Window 1, ground floor
40	√	√	Window 1, upper floor
41	√	√	Window 2, ground floor
42	√	√	Window 2, upper floor
43	√	√	Blocked door
44	√	√	Window 3, upper floor
45	√	√	Blocked window/door
46	√	√	Window 4, upper floor

47	√	√	Window 5, ground floor
48	√	√	Window 5, upper floor
49	√	√	East elevation from the northeast
50	√	√	Detail of window dressing
51	√	√	Lintel of Window 5, ground floor
52	√	√	Lintel of Window 5, upper floor
53	√	√	Lintel of Window 4, upper floor
54	√	√	Lintel of Window 3, upper floor
55	√	√	Lintel of Window 2, upper floor
56	√	√	Lintel of Window 1, upper floor
57	√	√	East wall, area of blocked ground floor windows
58	√	√	West wall, north door lintel
59	√	√	West wall, north window lintel
60	√	√	West wall, south door
61	√	√	West wall, south window lintel
62	√	√	West elevation from the yard
63	√	√	West wall, lintel over blocked window, upper floor

A CDROM containing copies of all the digital photos listed above is included in the back cover of this report

## Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Ancillary Building, The Glebe House, Marston St Lawrence	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-112668
Short Description:	<p>Between August and October 2011 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd carried out historic building recording and watching brief at The Glebe House, Marston St Lawrence as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.</p> <p>The Grade II listed ancillary building was built in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century using locally sourced building stone. The feature of the east elevation is its domestic style, with mullioned windows under hoodmoulds characteristic of the 1670s. The west elevation shows considerably less refinement in its fenestration and overall building technique. It has been episodically rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and retains no architectural detail worthy of note.</p> <p>The interior has lost its first floor as well as the original roof. The floor joists have survived, and appear to be early 17<sup>th</sup> century re-used timbers with lambs tongue chamfer stops. The timbers supporting the present roof are probably 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>There are no features of interest within the building to indicate specific use. However, the lower status of the building is demonstrated in the use of two or more timber lintels within the reveals as rather than stone lintels as is the case in the adjacent Coach House.</p> <p>The watching brief revealed a considerable amount of made ground as well as the remains of a probable pathway to the west of the building and a possible garden feature to the northeast.</p>		
Project Type:	Historic building recording and watching brief		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	Historic Building Assessment ASC Report 1345/MSL/1	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	Grade II Listed (IoE Ref: 234430)
Current land use:	Redundant building	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	No
Monument type:	Farm building	Monument period:	Post-medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	N/A		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Northamptonshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 53526 42140
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	The Glebe House Marston St Lawrence Northamptonshire OX17 2DA		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	c.400 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	c.123mAOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	L. Mordue	Project design originator:	C. Rouse & D. Fell
Project Manager:	K. Semmelmann	Director/Supervisor:	K. Semmelmann
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr & Mrs C. Homer		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	19 <sup>th</sup> August 2011	End date:	10 <sup>th</sup> October 2011
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content	

	TBA	All paperwork, photographs and digital archive	
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording & Watching Brief: Ancillary Building, The Glebe House, Marston St Lawrence, Northamptonshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1345/MSL/3		
Author(s):	Karin Semmelmann MA Mifa & Call Rouse BA PifA		
Page nos	37	Date:	26 <sup>th</sup> October 2011