

# Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

## **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING & WATCHING BRIEF: 39 MAIN ROAD DUSTON NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

NGR: SP 72065 61077

*on behalf of Mr Barry Lee*



Bob Zeepvat BA MI fA

September 2012

ASC: 1555/DMR/2



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## Site Data

<i>ASC site code:</i>	DMR	<i>Project no:</i>	1555
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-131363	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	tbc
<i>County:</i>	Northamptonshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Duston		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Northampton unparished		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 7207 6108		
<i>Development area:</i>	c.390 sq m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Storage building: parking & waste ground		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Demolition of building: construction of detached bungalow		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Northampton Borough Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	N/2012/79 (demolition of existing) N/2011/1248 (construction of bungalow)		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	28 <sup>th</sup> August – 3 <sup>rd</sup> September 2012		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Architectural Solutions 5 North Portway Close Round Spinney Northampton NN3 8RQ		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr Barry Lee 27 Back Lane Hardingstone Northampton NN4 6BY		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Pat Dooley (Architectural Solutions)		

## Internal Quality Check

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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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**Figure 1:** General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*In August 2012 historic building recording was undertaken of a structure to the rear of 39 Main Road, Duston, Northampton, prior to its demolition as part of a redevelopment of the site. Though now in a dilapidated condition, the single-storey building had been soundly constructed of coursed ironstone blocks set in lime mortar, and the survival of a row of joist holes in its rear wall indicated the former existence of an upper storey. No evidence was found to determine its original function: it is suggested that the ground floor was stables (its final use), possibly with storage above.*

*From cartographic evidence the building appears to have been constructed between 1722 and 1855. This date range was narrowed slightly by the discovery of the date '1851', inscribed into the south-western face of the building. According to evidence from its former owner the building must have reached its present truncated form by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, when the present timber cladding was applied.*

*During the development, which comprised construction of a detached bungalow, a watching brief was maintained on groundworks. The site is in the historic core of Duston, and is close to the probable alignment of a Roman road linking the Roman settlement at Duston with Watling Street at Whilton Lodge. Observation of ground reduction and the excavation of footing trenches and a soakaway revealed only undisturbed natural soils below topsoil, and no finds, even of relatively modern date.*

## 1. Introduction

1.1 In August 2012 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out historic building recording and a watching brief at 39 Main Road, Duston, Northampton. The project was commissioned by *Architectural Solutions* on behalf of the client, *Mr Barry Lee*, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat 2012), and approved by the *Northants CC Assistant Archaeological Advisor* (AA) and the *Conservation Officer* (CO) of the local planning authority (LPA), *Northampton Borough Council*. The relevant planning application references are N/2012/79 and N/2011/1248.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

These works were required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Frameworks* (NPPF), as a condition of planning permission for the redevelopment of 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 *The Site*

### 1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The development site is located in the Duston district of Northampton, at NGR SP 7207 6108 (Fig. 1). It occupies a roughly rectangular area of *c.*390 sq m to the rear of 39 Main Road, currently Duston Village Bakery, within the Duston Conservation Area. The site is accessed from Main Road by a tarmac lane, shared with the bakery. The development site consists partly of a tarmac car park at the rear of the bakery, and partly of a small paddock adjacent to it. On the north-west side of the site, partly within the car park and partly within the paddock, is a single-storey stone-built structure, in a poor state of repair.

### 1.4.2 *Topography & Geology*

The site lies on a shallow east-facing slope, at an elevation of *c.*100m AOD. It is located in an established urban area, so soils have not been mapped, and are likely to have been modified (Soil Survey 1983, Sheet 3). The underlying geology comprises Northampton Sand of the Inferior Oolite series (BGS, Sheet 185).

### 1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises demolition of the storage building to the rear of the bakery, and the construction of a detached bungalow on the site (Fig. 3).



**Figure 2:** Site plan (*scale 1:1250*)  
(*amended from OS digital mapping*)



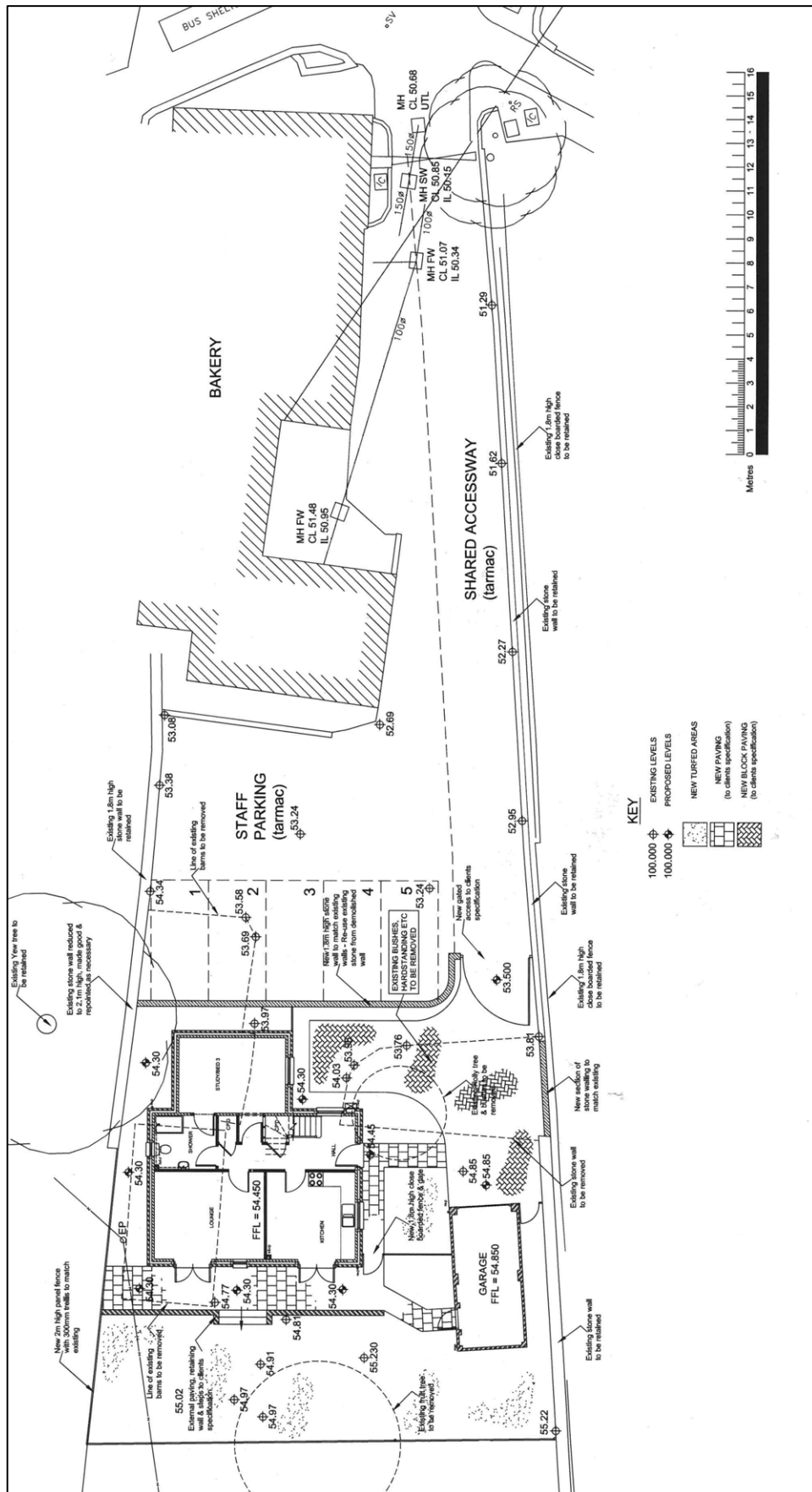


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale as shown)

## **2. Aims & Methods**

### **2.1 Aims**

As described in the project design, the aims of the project were:

*Building Recording:*

- To compile a detailed record of the structure concerned, prior to building works on the site;
- To ascertain the structural history and development of the building, within its local context.

*Watching Brief:*

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation on 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 conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IfA 2008a & b) and *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991; EH 2006), and to the relevant sections of ASC's *Operations Manual*.

### **2.3 Methods**

The work was carried out according to the project design, which described:

- A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 2 (EH 2006).
- Continuous observation of the removal of topsoil (and if necessary upper subsoil), followed by the investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are revealed.

### **2.4 Constraints**

At the time of the building survey, the building was partly full of a mixture of items, which hindered but did not prevent examination and recording of the building's fabric.

During the groundworks phase of development, ground reduction of the areas for the house and garage was continuously observed. Most of the footing trenches for the house were excavated on the following day (Saturday), without informing ASC: this work was completed the following Monday, when ASC did make a site visit. All the trenches were still open, and the spoil from them was still on site, so a full inspection was possible.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within the Duston Conservation Area, and also in overlapping areas of archaeological significance relating to the Duston to Whilton Lodge Roman road and the historic core of Duston, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER), and other readily available sources.

#### 3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Although evidence of prehistoric activity is common in the Nene valley downstream from Northampton, it remains relatively sparse upstream of the town (RCHM 1985, map 4). The Palaeolithic period (500,000-10,000BC) is represented by finds comprising hand-axes and flint tools and flakes recorded 250m to the west of the site (HER4934). Perhaps the best-known prehistoric material from the Duston area is a large assemblage of Mesolithic flints recovered from fieldwalking (Myers 2006, 61). Closer to the village, a prehistoric flint scatter was recovered c.200m SSW of the site (HER4941).

#### 3.3 *Iron Age & Roman* (600BC-AD450)

The rather fragmentary information available from antiquarian notes and 1970s rescue archaeology suggests that a settlement was probably established south of Duston in the late Iron Age (early to middle 1<sup>st</sup> century AD). Roman artefacts including coins, tiles and a fibula have been found in the general area of the site (HER7066 & 7214), and it is thought that Duston was one of the more significant undefended nucleated Roman settlements in Northamptonshire. The settlement appears to have developed as a series of enclosures on either side of at least two roads occupied by timber and later stone buildings. One of these roads (HER0925) links the settlement at Duston to *Bannaventa* (Whilton Lodge), on the major Roman road known as *Watling Street*. Traces of the road were recorded during the excavation of a sewer trench in the centre of the village (HER2395). At least two cemeteries as well as individual graves are recorded, some of which lay in areas of later quarrying. There is evidence to suggest that the settlement may have survived until the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 3.4 *Saxon & Medieval* (c.450-1500)

The village of Duston originated during the Saxon period. The manor of Duston was in existence by the year 1086 and appears in the Domesday survey as *Dustone*. The land was held by *William Peverel* and a mill, thirteen villagers, three smallholders and three freemen are recorded (Morris 1979). The village was centred on the church of St Luke, which is situated to the south of the site. The earliest elements of the church date from the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner & Cherry 1973, 358). No archaeological remains or artefacts have been recorded of this period in the village, though a mixed (mostly inhumation) cemetery of around 100 burials dating from the period 450-550 was located just outside the Roman settlement (Brown & Foard 2004).

### 3.5 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

The parish of Duston was enclosed in 1777 (Foster & Garratt 1993).

In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century a deposit of ironstone was discovered at Duston. It was originally identified as extending over an area of *c.*200 acres and was 20 feet thick. Limestone quarries were opened at several locations to the north and west of the village: a substantial working north-west of Brants Lane was served by a narrow-gauge railway. The pit was later reused as a balancing pond. Clay was also worked from an area north-west of Duston, which provided the raw material for *Watkin Brick Works*.

### 3.6 *Modern* (1900-present)

Limestone extraction at Duston was short-lived, and the 1901 edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the workings were disused by that date. The land to the north-east of the village was acquired by Yarde's Seed Merchants and became a nursery and market garden (R G Sargeant, *pers com.*). An extensive area to the north-east of the village was purchased by the War Office in 1941 and developed as the British Timken roller-bearing works. In 2006 the least disturbed areas of the British Timken site, around its periphery, were subject to a programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching prior to redevelopment, but nothing of archaeological significance was revealed (Hancock 2006).

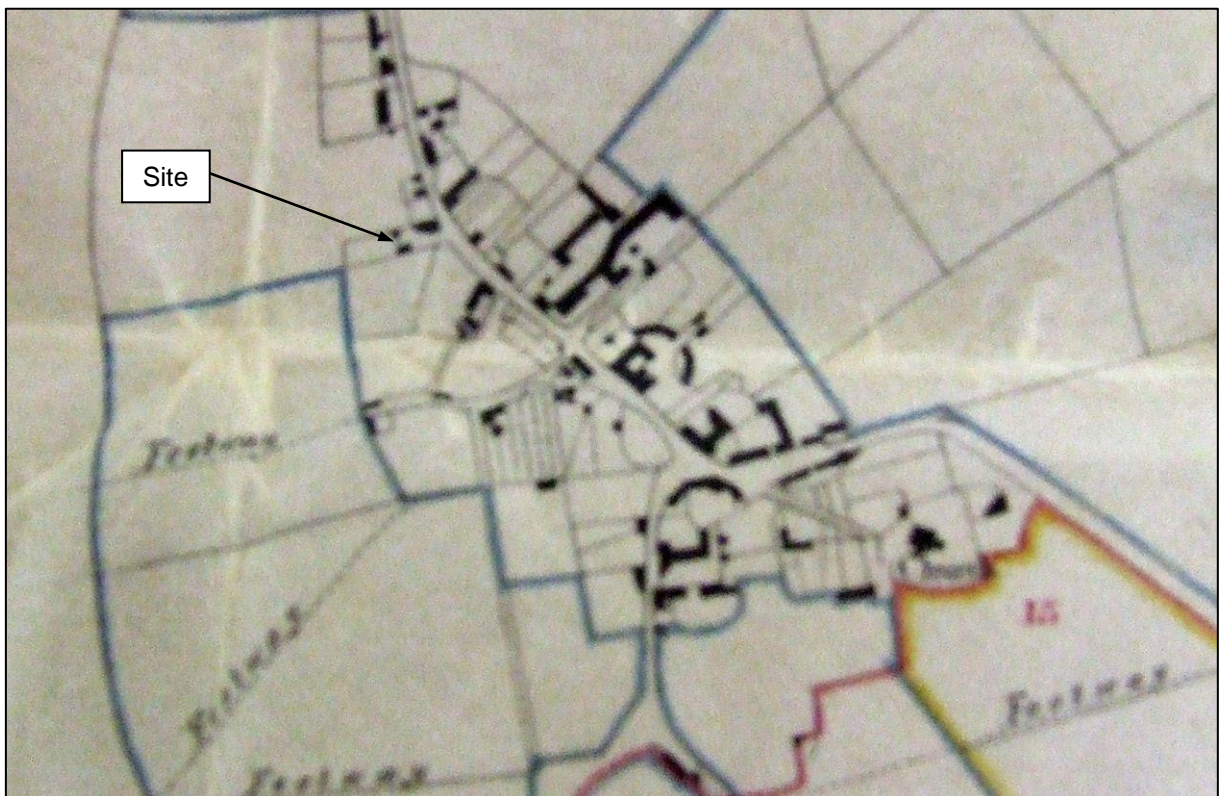
### 3.7 *Site-Specific Evidence*

The available cartographic evidence for the site provides little useful information regarding the building. A map of the parish of Duston prepared in 1722 (Fig. 4) shows the village in some detail. The site (plot 6) is described as 'Mr Kent's Croft next Mason's Yard', and a single building is shown near its centre. An estate map of Duston dated 1855 (Fig. 5) shows a building on the street frontage of the plot, presumably the present bakery, and a detached building to the rear, which may be the survey building. The First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" sheet of 1886 (Fig. 6) shows the survey building at the end of a more or less continuous range of structures along the north-west boundary of the site, to the rear of 39 High Street. Subsequent editions for 1900, 1925, 1937 and 1965 present a similar picture. While changes to other buildings in the range are evident during this period, the footprint of the survey building appears unchanged throughout. No written evidence was found recording past uses of the building, or pictorial evidence showing its original form.

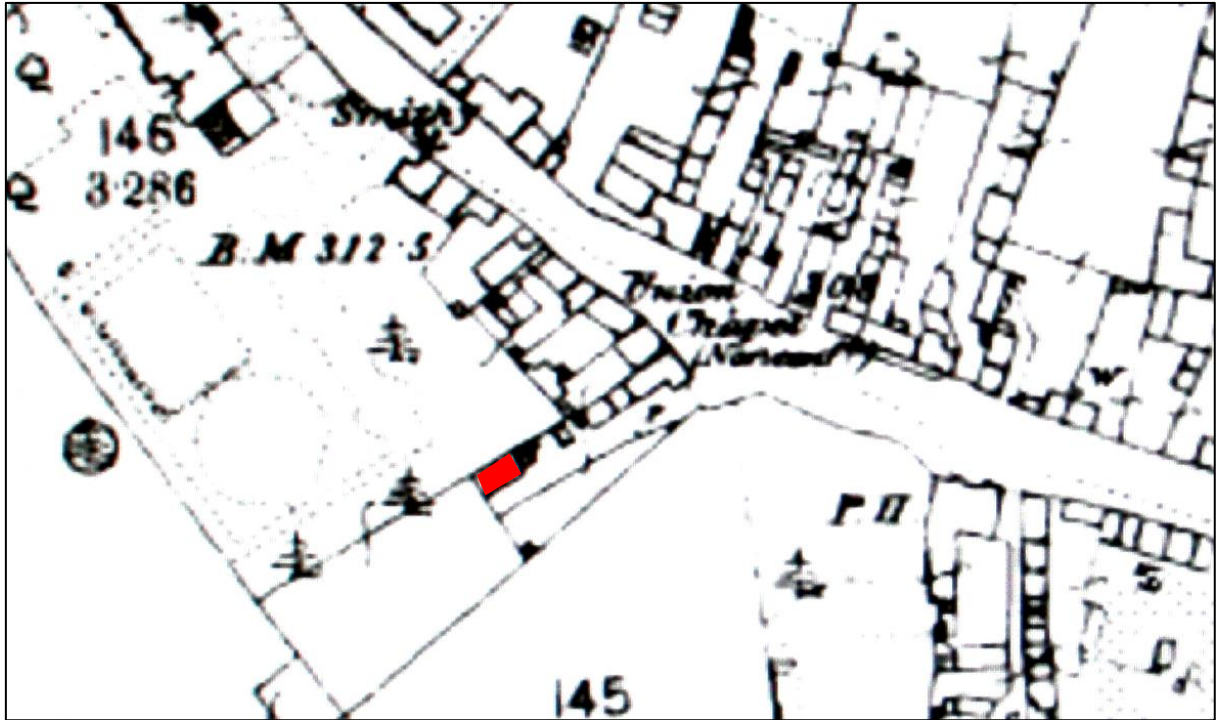
The former owner of the building, Mr Faulkner, recollected that the building had previously been used as a stable: the area to the south-west had been a paddock. The present main entrance, and the surrounding horizontally planked walls, had been built by him when he was about 18 years old (1960s?), using timber salvaged from the former Baptist chapel on the opposite side of Main Road.



**Figure 4:** Extract from plan of Duston, 1722  
(rotated to approximate to later maps)



**Figure 5:** Estate map of the parish of Duston, 1855 (not to scale)



**Figure 6:** Extract from Ordnance Survey 25" sheet, 1886 (*not to scale*)

## **4. The Building**

### **4.1 General**

The building is a single-storey structure measuring approximately  $8.8 \times 5.7\text{m}$  overall, aligned south-west to north-east (Fig. 7), and standing to a maximum height of *c.*3.5m. All four external walls were originally 0.6m thick, constructed of squared limestone blocks, set in lime mortar, though all have suffered varying degrees of truncation. The form of construction is similar to that of 39 Main Road, so it seems reasonable to suggest that the buildings are contemporary.

### **4.2 South-East Elevation** (Plate 1)

The south-east elevation forms the front of the building, facing the existing car park at the rear of the bakery. Externally no stonework is visible in this elevation, though a much reduced remnant of the original south-east wall survives behind the present wall, which is of timber construction. The northern part of the elevation consists of an entrance 2.38m wide, leading into Room 1. The door frame consists of earth-fast posts of planed timber, supporting a timber lintel. The doorway is flanked by walls of horizontal planking. To the south-west of the doorway, the wall line steps outward, and the timber framed wall continues along the outer face of the reduced stone wall, which survives in this area to a height of *c.*0.5m. This section of timber-framed wall contains four single-pane windows, though these are partly covered by sheets of plywood apparently added to replace the original planked cladding.

### **4.3 South-West Elevation** (Plates 2-4)

This elevation, though partly clad with ivy, appears to be the most complete of the original stone walls (Plate 2). It has no doors or windows, and the only noteworthy features are at least two instances of inscribed graffiti comprising the legend 'T × B', one of which is accompanied by the legends 'OCT' and '1851' (Plates 3, 4).

### **4.4 North-East Elevation** (Plate 5)

The north-east elevation faces towards the bakery. Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that there was an adjoining structure forming part of a range of buildings along the north-western boundary until relatively recently (para. 3.7, above), though no trace of a structure was noted. The original stone wall of this elevation has been truncated, and the space above filled by corrugated galvanised sheet on a timber frame. The stone boundary wall of the site, 1.8m high, is butted to the north corner of the building.

### **4.5 North-West Elevation**

The north-west (rear) elevation faces into the garden of an adjoining property (1 Saxon View), so access for external photography was not possible. After demolition, the inside face of the wall (which was being retained as a boundary wall) became visible. This revealed a row of holes for joists that must have originally supported an upper floor, *c.*2.4m above the original ground floor level (Plate 6).

#### 4.6 *Interior*

The interior of the building is divided into two rooms, the larger, north-east room, designated Room 1, and the smaller (south-west), designated Room 2. Floors were partly covered with rubbish, but there was no evidence for stone flags, brick or other paving materials, so it seems likely that the floors in both rooms were of beaten earth.

##### **Room 1** (Plates 7-9)

*Size:* 4.6 × c.4.3m

*Description:* Entered by the main external doorway to the south-east: doorway in the south corner to Room 2. There is also a blocked doorway in the north-west wall, beneath a timber lintel. The north-east stone wall has been reduced in height to c.1.3m, and its south end has been removed and replaced with a timber-framed structure. The truncated section of wall has similarly been replaced by a timber-framed structure, clad with corrugated galvanised sheet. The south-west wall, separating Rooms 1 and 2, is constructed of reclaimed 19<sup>th</sup>-century brick, 1.8m in height, laid mostly in stretcher bond with an edge-set capping course and two brick piers, supporting a rudimentary timber ceiling above Room 2. No fixtures or fittings were noted in Room 1.

##### **Room 2** (Plates 10-13)

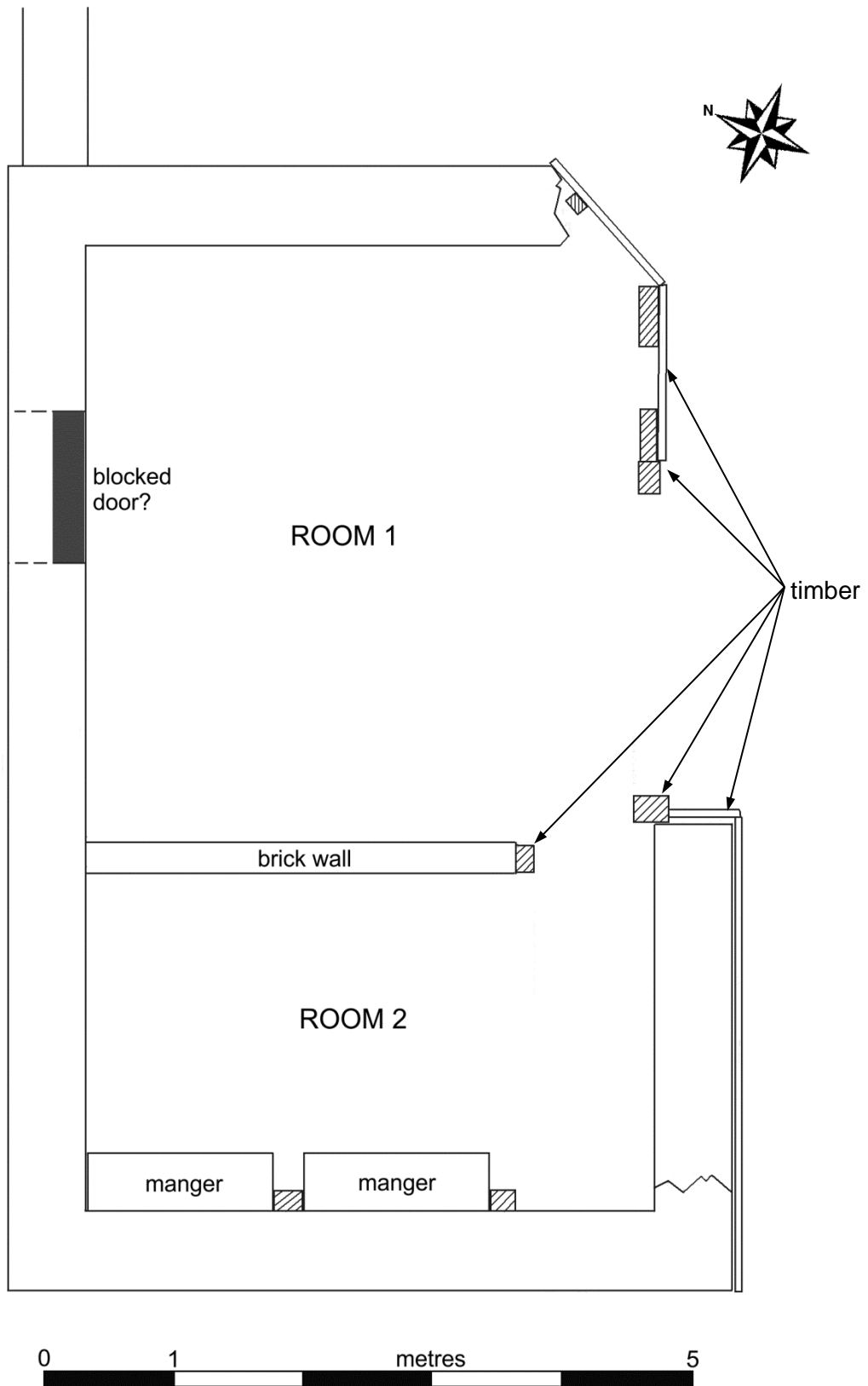
*Size:* 2.7 × 4.45m, height 2.25m

*Description:* Entered from Room 1 by a doorway in the east corner. As noted above, the south-east stone wall has been reduced to c.0.5m, and replaced with a timber-framed structure including four large single-pane windows, now partly obscured externally by later cladding (Plate 12). Against the south-west wall are two mangers, roughly constructed of timber (Plate 13). No other fixtures or fittings were noted in Room 2.

#### 4.7 *Roof*

The sloping roof of the building is carried on substantial planed timbers running NW-SE, clad with corrugated sheeting. It does not appear to be original.





**Figure 7:** Building plan (scale 1:50)



**Plate 1:** South-east elevation, from south-east



**Plate 2:** South-west elevation, from south-west



**Plate 3:** South-west elevation, detail of graffito 'T × B'



**Plate 4:** South-west elevation, detail of graffito 'T × B. 1851: OCT'



**Plate 5:** North-east elevation, from east



**Plate 6:** North-west wall: interior elevation, showing row of joist holes



**Plate 7:** Room 1, looking north-west



**Plate 8:** Room 1, looking north-east



**Plate 9:** Room 1, looking west



**Plate 10:** Room 2, looking west



**Plate 11:** Room 2, looking north-west



**Plate 12:** Room 2, looking south-east



**Plate 13:** Room 2, detail of manger



## 5. The Watching Brief

5.1 The watching brief was carried out over two days, 30<sup>th</sup> August and 3<sup>rd</sup> September (Appendix 1). Observations were made of ground reduction across the site of the proposed house and garage, of the footing trenches for the house, and of a soakaway pit in the south corner of the property.

### 5.2 *Stratigraphy*

The stratigraphy revealed in the paddock area of the site by ground reduction and the excavation of footing trenches was as follows:

0.00 – 0.40m	Topsoil. Dark brown-black soil
0.40 – 0.95m	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay, relatively free of inclusions
0.95m+	Natural. Orange sandy clay, containing quantities of limestone brash

Three modern features were noted on the site. Crossing the site from north-east to south-west was a trackway, which extended beyond the (modern) south-west boundary of the site. It was constructed of stock bricks, laid in a thin concrete matrix. Flanking this trackway on the higher, south-western part of the site was a surface of modern stock bricks, laid frogs downwards directly in topsoil. The third feature, running parallel to the trackway at a depth of c.0.6m on its north-west side, was a steel pipe that had formerly carried water. These features were removed during the course of ground reduction, when the area of the proposed new house and detached garage were lowered by up to 0.75m (Plate 15). Following ground reduction, the footing trenches were excavated to about one metre below the reduced level (Plate 16).

No archaeological deposits, features or finds were revealed during the ground reduction or the excavation of footing trenches. Spoil excavated from the site was visually scanned for artefacts, but none were noted.



**Plate 14:** Watching brief: general view of site



**Plate 15:** Watching brief: soil profile on north-west side of reduced area



**Plate 16:** Watching brief: soil profile in footing trench, west corner of new build

## 6. Conclusions

### 6.1 *The Building*

The structure recorded on the site prior to development appears to have been part of a much larger, more substantial building, as demonstrated by its well-constructed stone walls, and the survival of a row of joist holes, indicating the former existence of an upper storey. No evidence was found to determine its original function: it is perhaps a little small to have been a dwelling. Its location in a row of outbuildings to the rear of 39 Main Road suggests a service function, such as stables (which it was last used as) with storage above.

The construction date of the building was determined from the available cartographic evidence to be between 1722 and 1855. This date range was narrowed slightly by the discovery of graffiti, including the date '1851', inscribed into the south-western face of the building. This provides a *terminus ante quem* for the structure. It would be intriguing to know the identity of 'TB', featured at least twice in the accompanying graffiti, but no clue to this could be found. From the evidence provided by its former owner, the building must have reached its present truncated form by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, when the present timber cladding was applied using materials salvaged from the former chapel on the opposite side of Main Road.

### 6.2 *The Watching Brief*

The watching brief at 39 Main Road revealed only evidence of modern services and modern brick and concrete surfaces crossing the site. No features or deposits were found, either contemporary with or predating the development of the site in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, it is possible that buried archaeological features or deposits may survive elsewhere on the site.

### 6.3 *Confidence Rating*

The work was carried out in generally good weather, with a reasonable degree of co-operation from the client. Although circumstances prevented the watching brief from being continuous, as specified in the project design, it was felt that this did not detract in any way from the results of the watching brief, which is therefore accorded a high confidence rating.

## **7. Acknowledgements**

The project was commissioned by Architectural Solutions on behalf of the client, Barry Lee. The writer is grateful to Mr Lee for his assistance. The project was monitored by Liz Mordue, Northants CC Assistant Archaeological Advisor, on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to the former owner of the site, Mr Ken Faulkner, for his recollections of the building and its former use.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MifA. The building recording and watching brief were carried out by Bob Zeepvat BA MifA. The report was prepared by Bob Zeepvat, and edited by Karin Semmelmann.

## **8. Archive**

8.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site Monitoring Sheets
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2 The archive will be deposited with Northampton Museum

## 9. References

### *Standards & Specifications*

- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. English Heritage (London)
- EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London)
- IFA 2008a & b *Standard & Guidance for the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings: Standard & Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Inst for Archaeologists (Reading)
- IFA 2009 *Standards & Guidance for Archiving Archaeological Projects*. Inst for Archaeologists (Reading)
- IFA 2010 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*

### *Secondary Sources*

- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Brown T & Foard G 2004 'The Anglo-Saxon Period' in M Tingle (ed.) *The Archaeology of Northamptonshire*. Northants Archaeol Soc, 78-101
- Foster D & Garratt S 1993 *Duston Link-Up: A Brief History of Duston*. Duston Parish Council
- Hancock A J 2006 *Archaeological Evaluation: British Timken Works, Main Road, Duston, Northampton*. ASC rep. ref. 699/DBT/4
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- Morris J (ed.) 1979 *The Domesday Book: Northampton*. History from the Sources. Phillimore (Chichester)
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- Pevsner N & Cherry B (eds) 1973 *The Buildings of England: Northamptonshire*. Penguin Books (Harmondsworth)
- RCHM 1985 *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Northampton. Volume 5: Archaeological Sites and Churches in Northampton*. Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (London)
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

### *Maps*

- 1722 'Duston Manor in the County of Northamptonshire, 1722, by C Price (copied by B H Walker, 1990).
- 1855 Estate Map of the Parish of Duston
- 1886 Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" sheet ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk))
- 1900 Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" sheet ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk))
- 1925 Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25" sheet ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk))
- 1937 Ordnance Survey 25" sheet ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk))
- 1965 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 sheet ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk))

## Appendix 1: Monitoring Sheets



A.S.C. LTD

### WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

Project: MAIN ROAD DUSTON		Project No/Code: 1 DMR	Sheet: 1 of 2
Client/Developer BARRY VEE		Date of visit: 31/08/12	
Contact:		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 09.15 am.	Finish: 2.30 pm.	
Completed by: BZ.			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling ✓
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DRY + SUNNY.			
Observations:			
REMOVING VIEW OF SITE OF BUNGLOW + GARDEN, PREPARATORY TO DIGGING FOOTINGS.			
0 - 0.1m TOPSOIL			
0.3 - 0.7m MOD BROWN, SILTY CLAY SOIL. NO FUNDS OR FEATURES - NATURAL?			
MOD DISTURBANCE - BRICK + CONCRETE TRACKWAY ACROSS SITE FROM CAR PARK + PARALLEL IRON PIPE (WATER?)			
Comments:			
NO FURTHER DIGGING DUE TO ACCUMULATION OF SPILL - AWAITING WORKS. ARRANGED TO RETURN MONDAY MORNING FOR FOOTING TRENCHES			
BASED ON GROUND REDUCTION, LOOKS HIGHLY UNLIKELY THAT THERE'S ANYTHING THERE.			



A.S.C. LTD

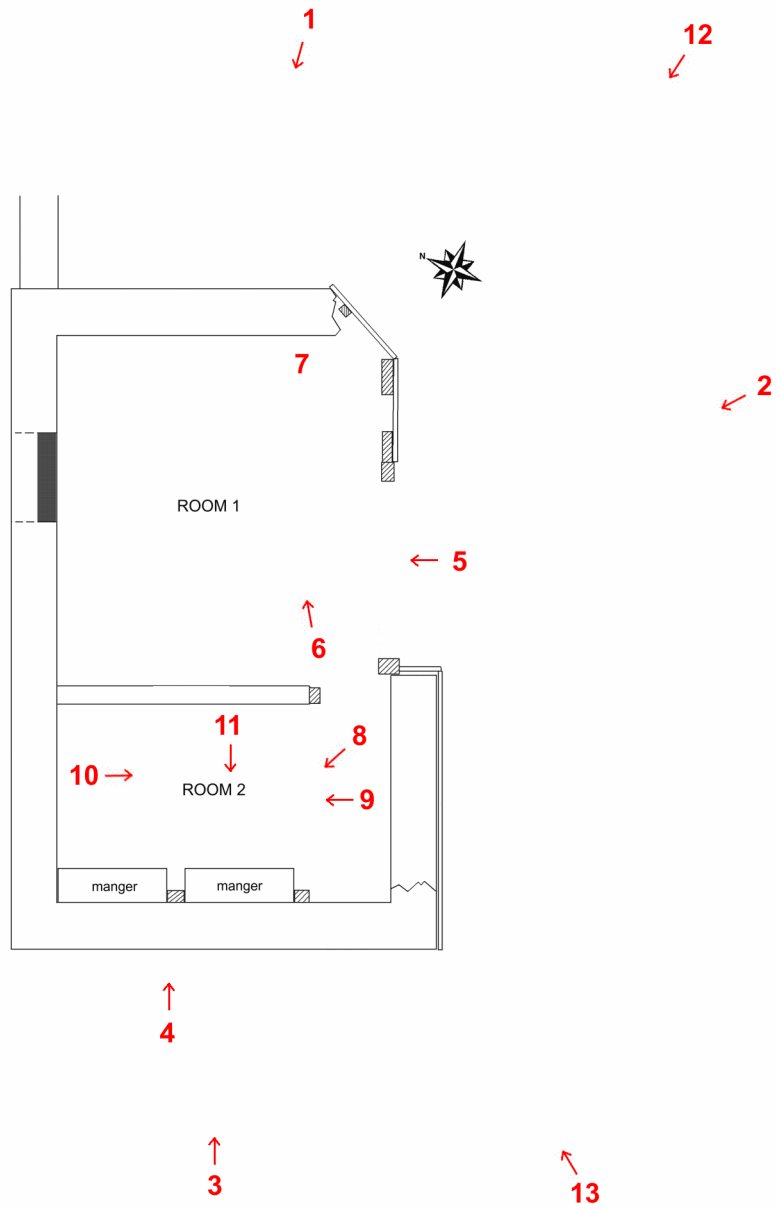
WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

Project: 39 MAIN ROAD		Project No/Code: 1555/DMR	Sheet: 2 of 2
DUSTON		Date of visit: 3/09/12	
Client/Developer: BARRY WE.			
Contact:		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 09.00.	Finish: 10.40.	
Completed by: BZ.			
Development Type:			
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DRY, SUNNY.			
Observations:			
OBSERVED EXC OF FOOTINGS (MOSTLY DUG ON SATURDAY!)			
SOIL: - c.0.2m BROWN SOIL (SEE LAST SHEET)			
OVERLYING ORANGE SANDY CLAY WITH FREQUENT LIMESTONE BRASH - NAT.			
NO FINDS / FRAGMENTS.			
NOTED JOIST HOLES ON NW WALL OF BUILDING, AND RECORDED THEM.			
SUMP PITS ALSO STOREHOUSE AT S CORNER OF SITE - V DEEP - NO AREA.			
Comments:			
SITE APPEARS BARELY OF AREA.			



## Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME:39 Main Road, Duston, Northampton			SITE NO/CODE: 1555/DMR
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
<b>Building Recording:</b>			
1	023	001	North-east elevation, from east
2	022	002	South-east elevation, from south-east
3	021	003	South-west elevation, from south-west
4	020	004	South-west elevation, detail of graffiti
5	019	005	Room 1, looking north-west
6	018	006	Room 1, looking north-east
7	017	007	Room 1, looking west
8	016	008	Room 2, looking west
9	015	009	Room 2, looking north-west
10	014	010	Room 2, looking south-east
11	013	011	Room 2, detail of manger
12	012	012	General view of building from east
13	011	013	General view of building from south
14	009	014	Stone from south-west elevation with dated graffiti
15	006	015	Rear (north-west) wall: interior after demolition, showing joist sockets
<b>Watching Brief:</b>			
16	010	016	Soil profile on NW side of reduced area
17	008	017	General view of site after exc. of footing trenches
18	007	018	Soil profile in footing trench, west corner of house



**Figure 8:** Building photo locations (*scale 1:100*)

## Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	39 Main Road, Duston	OASIS reference:	archaeol2-131363
Short Description:	<p>In August 2012 historic building recording was undertaken of a structure to the rear of 39 Main Road, Duston, Northampton, prior to its demolition as part of a redevelopment of the site. Though now in a dilapidated condition, the single-storey building had been soundly constructed of coursed ironstone blocks set in lime mortar, and the survival of a row of joist holes in its rear wall indicated the former existence of an upper storey. No evidence was found to determine its original function: it is suggested that the ground floor was stables (its final use), possibly with storage above.</p> <p>From cartographic evidence the building appears to have been constructed between 1722 and 1855. This date range was narrowed slightly by the discovery of the date '1851', inscribed into the south-western face of the building. According to evidence from its former owner the building must have reached its present truncated form by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, when the present timber cladding was applied.</p> <p>During the development, which comprised construction of a detached bungalow, a watching brief was maintained on groundworks. The site is in the historic core of Duston, and is close to the probable alignment of a Roman road linking the Roman settlement at Duston with Watling Street at Whilton Lodge. Observation of ground reduction and the excavation of footing trenches and a soakaway revealed only undisturbed natural soils below topsoil, and no finds, even of relatively modern date.</p>		
Project Type:	Historic building recording & watching brief		
Previous work:	none	Site status:	none
Current land use:	Disused building / car park / paddock	Future work:	no
Monument type:	n/a	Monument period:	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Significant finds:	none		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Northamptonshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 7207 6108
Site address:	39 Main Road, Duston, Northampton NN5 6JF		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	390 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	100
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Liz Mordue, NCC / Ned Fox, NBC	Project design originator:	Bob Zeepvat, ASC
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann, ASC	Director/Supervisor:	Bob Zeepvat, ASC
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr Barry Lee		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	28 <sup>th</sup> August 2012	End date:	3 <sup>rd</sup> September 2012
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Northampton Museum	None	
Paper:		Brief, WSI, site records, photos, report.	
Digital:		CD with all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording & Watching Brief: 39 Main Road, Duston, Northamptonshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1555/DMR/2		
Author(s):	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA		
Page nos	34	Date:	10 <sup>th</sup> September 2012