



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

**A Level 2 Historic Building Recording
at
Cedars Farm,
Thornby Road, Cold Ashby,
Northamptonshire
NGR: SP 65755 76231**

Andrew Hyam



ULAS Report No. 2022-056

Site Name: Cedars Farm, Thornby Road, Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire.

Grid Ref: SP 65755 76231

Author: Andrew Hyam

Client: JJB Chartered Architects Limited

Planning Ref. DA/2017/0948

Planning Authority: North Northamptonshire Council

Accession Number: ENN110569

ULAS Job No: 22-722

ULAS Report No: 2022-056

ReportTemplate9_DBA
Updated: 10/01/2022

Filename/Version	Checked/Amended by	Date	Notes
2022-056_Draft	M.G.Beamish	11/4/2022	Draft for comments

Cover photo: Building 4 from the south-east

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party and project for which it has been commissioned and should not be relied upon or used by any other person/party or for any other project without the written consent of ULAS. No part of this report is to be copied in any way without prior written consent. While every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, however, ULAS cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies contained within this report

University of Leicester, Archaeological Services,
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848
www.le.ac.uk/ulas

© ULAS 2022

OASIS Information

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universi1-		
	Project Name	A Level 2 Historic Building Recording at Cedars Farm, Thornby Road, Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire		
	Start/end dates	14-03-2022		
	Previous/Future Work	Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis		
	Project Type	Historic Building Recording		
	Site Status	Unlisted		
	Current Land Use	Farmyard		
	Monument Type/Period	Buildings. 18th century and later		
	Significant Finds/Period	18th century and later		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition		
Planning Ref.	DA/2017/0948			
PROJECT LOCATION	County	Northamptonshire		
	Site Address/Postcode	Thornby Road, Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire. NN6 6EN		
	Study Area	0.3ha approx..		
	Site Coordinates	SP 65755 76231		
	Height OD	196m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	North Northamptonshire Council		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	Matthew Beamish		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Andrew Hyam		
Sponsor/Funding Body	JJB Chartered Architects Ltd			
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	Northamptonshire ARC	Northamptonshire ARC	Northamptonshire ARC
	ID (Acc. No.)	ENN110569	ENN110569	ENN110569
	Contents	None	Photographs	Report
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf		
	Title	A Level 2 Historic Building Recording at Cedars Farm, Thornby Road, Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire		
	Author	Hyam, A		
	Other bibliographic details	ULAS Report No 2022-056		
	Date	2022		
Publisher/Place	University of Leicester Archaeological Services / University of Leicester			

CONTENTS

Summary	1
Introduction.....	1
Site Location, Geology and Topography	2
Building Proposals	2
Objectives	5
Methodology	5
Historical Background	9
Previous Archaeological Work.....	9
Archaeological Background.....	11
Non-Designated Heritage Assets	11
Prehistoric	11
Romano-British.....	11
Saxon.....	11
Medieval	11
Post-medieval and modern.....	12
Unknown date	12
Listed Buildings	12
Old photographs and aerial views.....	17
Results.....	19
Cedars Farm site	19
Building 1.....	22
Building 2.....	33
Building 3.....	41
Building 4.....	46
Boundary Wall.....	61
Conclusion	67
Acknowledgements.....	67
References and Sources	67
Appendix 1 Digital Photographs taken during the survey	69
Appendix 2 Photograph locations taken during the survey	76

FIGURES

Figure 1 Site Location.....	3
Figure 2 Site plan with affected buildings highlighted.....	4
Figure 3 Aerial view of site	4
Figure 4 Proposed development plan.....	5
Figure 5 Map of archaeological events within 1km of site.....	10
Figure 6 Map of known archaeological remains within 1km of the site	13
Figure 7 Map of listed buildings and scheduled monument within 1km of site.....	14
Figure 8 Detail from the 1885 Ordnance Survey First Edition 25inch map.....	16
Figure 9 Detail from the 1900 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map	16
Figure 10 Detail from the 1933 Ordnance Survey 6 inch map.....	17
Figure 11 Cedars Farmhouse in the first half of the 20th century	18
Figure 12 Google Earth 1945 image.....	18
Figure 13 Cedars Farm from Thornby Road.....	19

Figure 14 Cedars Farm from Thornby Road.....	20
Figure 15 Site entrance and Building 1 from Thornby Road.....	20
Figure 16 Site entrance and Building 4 from Thornby Road.....	21
Figure 17 Cedars Farm viewed from the north.....	21
Figure 18 Cedars Farm viewed from the east.....	22
Figure 19 Building 1 and area of former eastern fold yard.....	23
Figure 20 Building 1, northern gable end.....	23
Figure 21 Building 1 plan.....	24
Figure 22 Building 1 elevations.....	25
Figure 23 Building 1, north-west facing elevation.....	25
Figure 24 Barn 1, southern end of NW facing elevation.....	26
Figure 25 Barn 1, NW facing elevation window and eaves detail.....	26
Figure 26 Building 1 decorative ridge detail and iron-framed skylight.....	27
Figure 27 Building 1 north-east facing gable end.....	27
Figure 28 Building 1 south-east facing elevation.....	28
Figure 29 Building 1, open-roofed area at southern end.....	28
Figure 30 Building 1, south-east facing elevation, northern end.....	29
Figure 31 Building 1, south-east facing elevation vent and eaves detail.....	29
Figure 32 Building 1, south-west facing gable end.....	30
Figure 33 Building 1, general internal view.....	30
Figure 34 Building 1, general internal view.....	31
Figure 35 Building 1, stall detail.....	31
Figure 36 Building 1, roof detail.....	32
Figure 37 Building 1, door and hinge detail.....	32
Figure 38 Building 1, loose box at north end of range.....	33
Figure 39 Building 2 plan.....	34
Figure 40 Building 2 elevations.....	34
Figure 41 Building 2, west and south facing elevations.....	35
Figure 42 Building 2, south facing elevation.....	35
Figure 43 Building 2, east facing gable end.....	36
Figure 44 Building 2, north facing elevation.....	36
Figure 45 Building 2, close up of parapet.....	37
Figure 46 Building 2, western room.....	37
Figure 47 Building 2, western room.....	38
Figure 48 Building 2, hayloft door on west gable end.....	38
Figure 49 Building 2, roof structure.....	39
Figure 50 Building 2, pegged principal rafters at apex.....	39
Figure 51 (Both photographs) Building 2, construction marks on roof structure.....	40
Figure 52 Building 2, eastern room.....	41
Figure 53 Barns 3 and 4 plan.....	42
Figure 54 Building 3 elevations.....	43
Figure 55 General view of Buildings 3 and 4.....	43
Figure 56 Building 3, east facing elevation.....	44
Figure 57 Building 3, north facing gable.....	44
Figure 58 Building 3, internal view.....	45
Figure 59 Building 3, stone wall base on west wall.....	45
Figure 60 Building 3, internal view of south gable wall.....	46
Figure 61 Barn 4 elevations.....	47
Figure 62 Building 4, east facing elevation.....	48
Figure 63 Building 4, southern end.....	48

Figure 64 Building 4, east facing elevation	49
Figure 65 Building 4, south facing gable end	49
Figure 66 Building 4, west side of roof	50
Figure 67 Building 4, general view of southern room	50
Figure 68 Building 4, general view of southern room	51
Figure 69 Building 4, fireplace	51
Figure 70 Building 4, fireplace detail	52
Figure 71 Building 4, bressumer beam across fireplace	52
Figure 72 Building 4, chamfer detail on bressumer fireplace beam	53
Figure 73 Building 4, remnant of former copper to east of fireplace	53
Figure 74 Building 4, blocked windows on west wall	54
Figure 75 Building 4, shuttered window to side of fireplace	54
Figure 76 Building 4, southern gable end wall	55
Figure 77 building 4, southern room roof structure	55
Figure 78 Building 4, southern room flagstones	56
Figure 79 Building 4, centre room	56
Figure 80 Building 4, centre room north wall	57
Figure 81 Building 4, centre room and northern room	57
Figure 82 Building 4, northern room	58
Figure 83 Building 4, northern room, milling equipment	58
Figure 84 Building 4, north room, blocked window on north wall.	59
Figure 85 Building 4, north end bay	59
Figure 86 Building 4, north end bay	60
Figure 87 Building 4, blocked window on south side of north end bay	60
Figure 88 Blocked window on western part of boundary wall	61
Figure 89 Blocked window on boundary wall alongside Thornby Road	62
Figure 90 Inner face of boundary wall along Thornby Road	62
Figure 91 Boundary wall seen from Thornby Road	63
Figure 92 Boundary wall	63
Figure 93 Boundary wall, datestone inserted into blocked doorway	64
Figure 94 Full extent of western arm of the boundary wall	64
Figure 95 Eastern arm of the boundary wall	65
Figure 96 Eastern arm of boundary wall, former fireplace	65
Figure 97 Eastern arm of boundary wall from Thornby Road	66
Figure 98 Eastern arm of boundary wall, initials on wall	66

A Level 2 Historic Building Recording at Cedars Farm, Thornby Road, Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire (SP 65755 76231)

Summary

This report details the results of a Level 2 Historic Building Recording carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Cedars Farm, Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire. The farm consists of four brick and stone-built structures with the earliest dating to the late 18th or early 19th century but with possible earlier elements incorporated into it. There are also a number of mid to late 20th century agricultural buildings which were not studied. At its peak the farm was centred around a double stock-yard with a house in the corner. Only a remnant of the stock-yard layout now survives and the house has been significantly modified so that little remains of its original fabric. The remains of an earlier demolished house were also noted which now form part of the site boundary wall. None of the buildings are listed.

The building survey took place prior to redevelopment of the four buildings to create a new dwelling with a garage and store. Four new dwellings will also be constructed within the site.

The report and archive will be deposited under Accession Number ENN110569

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 16 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, (MHCLG 2021) this document forms the report for a Level 2 historic building recording at Cedars Farm, Thornby Road, Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire (SP 65755 76231).

The work was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of JJB Chartered Architects Limited.

Planning Consent (DA/2017/0948) has been granted for the redevelopment of the farmyard site which will see the modern agricultural buildings being demolished. The present brick and stone-built structures will then be converted into a new dwelling, a garage and store. Four new dwellings will also be constructed within the site. None of the affected buildings are listed.

The Planning Archaeologist as advisor to North Northamptonshire Council planning authority, requested that a historic building recording take place at Historic England Level 2 prior to any redevelopment work taking place. This work is required in accordance with Condition 14 of the Planning Consent. Once work commences a programme of archaeological monitoring in the form of observation, investigation and recording during groundworks has also been specified by the Planning Archaeologist. This phase of work will be published as a separate report under a different accession number.

Site Location, Geology and Topography

Cedars Farm is located in the village of Cold Ashby in the north-west of Northamptonshire (Figure 1). The village sits towards the eastern end of a low ridge with the land gradually dropping away to the north and east with a steeper drop to the south and south-west. The farm site lies at the south-eastern end of the village and is on the north side of Thornby Road. Much of the surrounding land is arable and pasture farm land. The farm site is at a height of around 196m AoD along its southern boundary with the road and rises to around 198m towards the northern boundary.

The British Geological Survey of Great Britain indicates that the underlying bedrock geology of the locality on which Cedars Farm, and the rest of the village, stand is likely consist of Northampton Sandstone Formation. There is no information concerning the superficial deposits in and around the site but there are large deposits of Mid Pleistocene Till to the north and north-east. Soils are mapped as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 18, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>).

The Cedars Farm development site covers approximately 0.3ha and consists of a mix of brick and stone buildings with modern steel-framed agricultural barns spread across the site (Figure 2 and Figure 3). For the purposes of this survey the buildings to be recorded have been numbered from 1 to 4 along with the brick boundary wall which runs alongside Thornby Road (number reference 5) as shown in Figure 2. These numbers appear in the Client's planning application documents and do not refer to any earlier uses or to their relative dates of construction. At the time of the survey only one building (4) was in active use as a wood store and cutting area. The modern buildings were still being used for storage and for sheep pens.

Building Proposals

Under planning application DA/2017/0948 the work will entail the demolition of the modern steel-framed buildings and convert the brick and stone buildings into a dwelling, garages and a store. Four new dwellings will also be constructed in the space created by the removal of the modern buildings as shown in Figure 4 below.

As noted, once development work commences the groundworks will also be the subject of an archaeological observation, investigation and recording, the results of which will be published in a separate report.

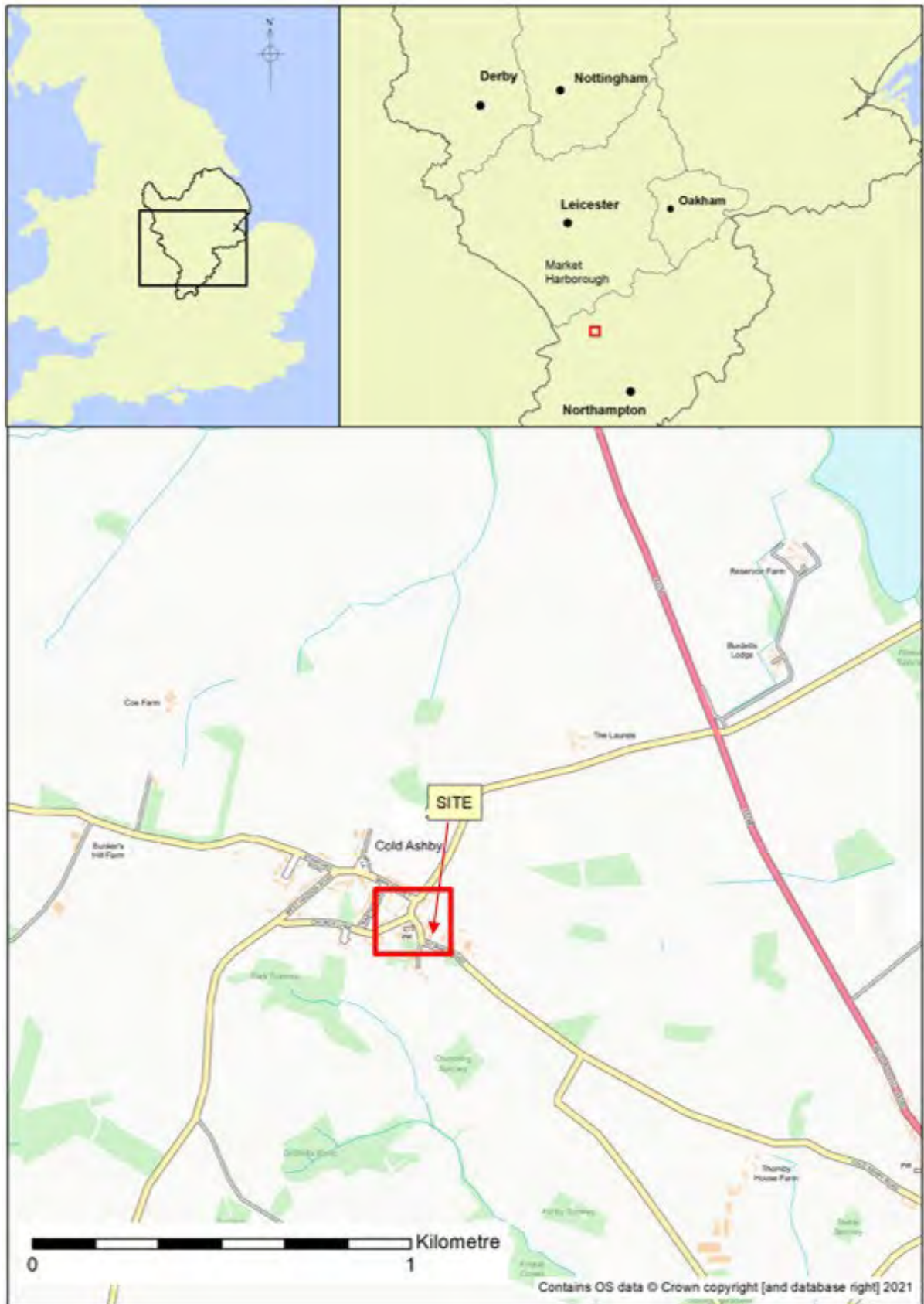


Figure 1 Site Location

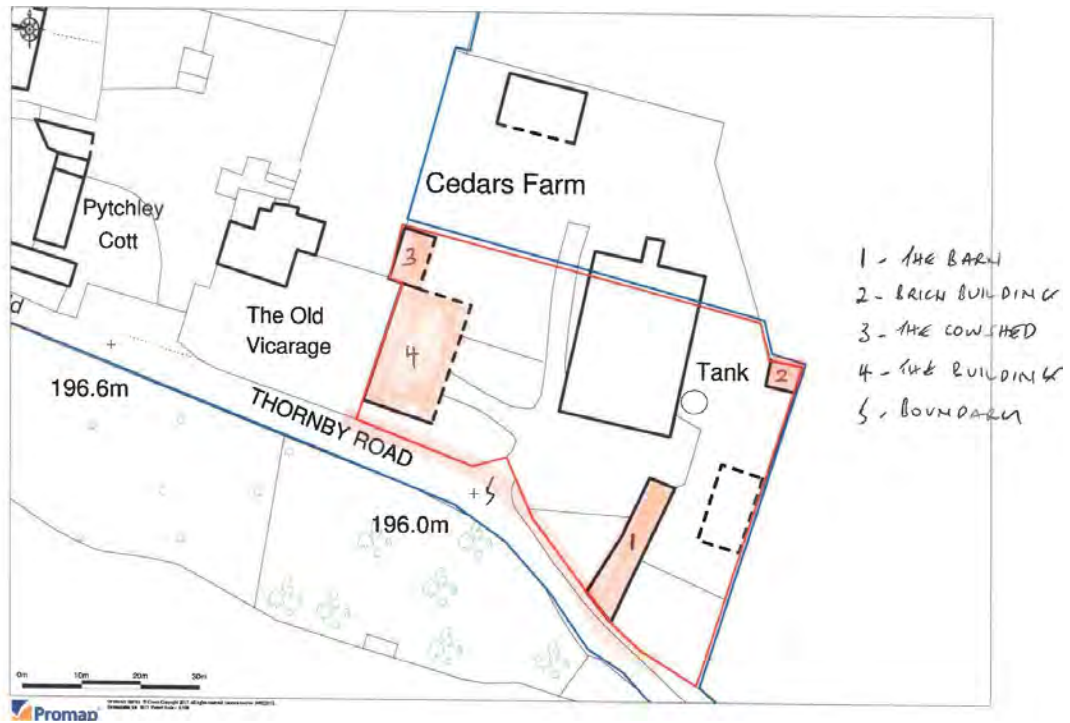


Figure 2 Site plan with affected buildings highlighted
Plan supplied by Client



Figure 3 Aerial view of site
Imagery ©2022 Bluesky, Getmapping plc, Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Maxar Technologies. Map data ©2022

The survey followed Historic England's guidelines *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016). Only the brick and stone buildings were recorded in detail although surrounding modern buildings and the boundary wall were also recorded in order to place the structures in their context.

Level 2 is a descriptive record, and normally comprises an introductory description followed by a brief account of the building's origins, development and use. The record at this level also includes all readily available drawn and photographic records required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support the analysis. The Historic Building Survey involves the preparation of written, drawn and photographic records as discussed in the WSI.

The DBA component of this report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of March 2022. Future archaeological work and changes to current standards, guidance and legislation may cause changes to the conclusions and any recommendations given. Any future reliance on the results of this report should take this into account.

The following sources have been consulted to assess previous land use and archaeological potential. Information from the Northamptonshire Record Office has been used as well as cartographic information from earlier un-associated search results where applicable.

- Designated Heritage Asset data, downloaded from Historic England's online National Heritage List for England;
- Archaeological records the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Northamptonshire, North Northamptonshire Council)
- Previous Ordnance Survey and other maps of the area (Northamptonshire Archives and Heritage Service, Wooton Hall Park, Northampton, NN4 8BQ
- Geological maps (ULAS Reference Library and British Geological Survey website)
- Historic England Archives digital data from Historic England
- Online digital sources e.g. Cold Ashby Parish Council, Heritage Gateway, Pastscape, MAGIC, Defence of Britain Database, British History Online, British Geological Survey, OASIS, Britain from Above, Google Earth.
- Historical background material (ULAS Reference Library and University of Leicester Library).

All work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structure* (updated 2020) and adhered to their *Code of Conduct* (updated 2021). The DBA also adheres to their Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments. Guidance on significance and setting is provided by Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015; GPA2) and Historic Environment Good Practice and Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015; GPA3).

The fieldwork was undertaken on the 14th of March 2022 and the event number ENN110569 was used to identify all records.

Significance of Heritage Assets

Within NPPF guidance, heritage significance is defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (Annex 2).

Para 195 states:

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Heritage assets can be assigned a value ranging from Negligible to Very High according to the scale below (Table 1).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the proposed development is determined by taking the baseline conditions of the site and the heritage resource identified by the assessment and assessing the level of change caused by from the proposed development. This impact can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and can be ranked according to the scale of High, Medium, Low and negligible. Where it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact (e.g. due to lack of development design information or details on buried deposits) a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied (Table 2).

The overall effect that a proposed development has on the heritage asset is based on a combination of the value of a heritage asset and the magnitude of the impact from the proposed development. The Effect takes into account any mitigation strategies proposed and the scale runs from Neutral, Slight, Moderate, Large and Very Large. A matrix is used as a check to identify the effect on the heritage asset (Table 3).

Table 1: Assessing significance (value)

Very High	High importance and rarity, international scale and limited potential for substitution (e.g. World Heritage Sites, assets of clear international importance or that can contribute to international research objectives).
High	High importance and rarity, national scale and limited potential for substitution (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or II* listed buildings or assets of national importance or that can contribute to national research objectives).
Medium	High or medium importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution (e.g. Grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas containing important buildings, designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives).
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale (e.g. Locally listed buildings or buildings of local interest, Designated or undesignated assets of local importance or those compromised by poor preservation or survival).
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale (e.g. buildings of no architectural or historical note, assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest).

Table 2: Assessing magnitude of impact

Major	Total loss or major alteration of the asset or change in its setting leading to the total loss or major reduction in the significance. The relationship between the asset and its setting is no longer readily appreciable.
Moderate	The partial loss or alteration of the asset from the baseline conditions or change in its setting leading to the partial loss or reduction in the significance. Characteristics of the setting can still be appreciated, but with the introduction of new, unrelated elements that distract from and compete with the baseline setting.
Minor	A change from baseline conditions to the asset, or change in its setting leading to the slight loss or reduction in the significance of the asset. Characteristics of the setting can still be appreciated - the changes do not conflict with the character of the heritage asset.
Negligible	Barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions or change in its setting resulting in no reduction in the significance of the asset

Table 3: Assessing the Overall Effect

Significance (value)	Magnitude of Impact (Adverse or Beneficial)			
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Slight	Moderate	Large	Very large
High	Slight	Slight - Moderate	Moderate - large	Large
Medium	Neutral - Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate - large
Low	Neutral - Slight	Neutral - Slight	Slight	Slight - Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral - Slight	Neutral - Slight	Slight

Setting

Setting is defined as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve (Historic England 2017, 3). Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral (NPPF Annex 2). The ability to understand, experience and appreciate a heritage asset can be harmed or lost through any development that affects its setting. The value of a heritage asset can therefore be harmed or lost through alteration within or destruction of its setting.

Setting is mostly experienced visually and so lines of sight to or from a cultural heritage site will play an important part in considerations of setting. However, non-visual considerations also apply, such as spatial associations and an understanding of the historic relationship between places.

The assessment of harm to the significance of a heritage asset through changes to setting comprises a staged process:

- 1: identify heritage assets and their settings.
- 2: assess whether how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets. *The Setting of Heritage Assets* suggests consideration should be given to the physical surroundings of the asset including its relationship with other heritage assets, the assets intangible associations with its surroundings and patterns of use, the contribution made by noises, smells etc. to significance and the way views allow the significance of the asset to be appreciated.
- 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance. *The Setting of Heritage Assets* suggests that the assessment should

address the attributes of the proposed development in terms of its location and siting, form and appearance, wider effects and permanence.

Following the assessment stage are step 4 – maximising enhancement and minimising harm and step 5 Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes, usually undertaken during consultation with the local planning authority following submission.

Benefits

Proposed development may also result in benefits to heritage assets, and these are articulated in terms of how they enhance the heritage values and hence significance of the assets concerned.

Historical Background

Place-name evidence indicates that Cold Ashby owes its name to Scandinavian influences from the suffix *by* meaning a settlement. Ash suggests ash trees or from a personal name. The cold part of the name is likely to be from its rather exposed position.

Previous Archaeological Work

There has been a small amount of recorded archaeological interventions of relevance that have been carried out within the vicinity of the Cedars Farm site. A 1km search buffer has been used around the site, and the relevant work is discussed below with the HER event numbers given in bold in the text. The results are illustrated in the following figures.

Both this historic building recording and the forthcoming archaeological observation have been allocated the Event Numbers **ENN110569** and **ENN110570** respectively.

A programme of unsystematic fieldwalking (**ENN5242**) took place around 800m to the south-west of Cedars Farm before 2001 and produced evidence of Romano-British activity.

A trial trench evaluation (**ENN108923**) at St. Denys Church, approximately 125m north-west of Cedars Farm, gave evidence of Saxo-Norman activity. The church was also the subject of a watching brief (**ENN109630**) in 2019. Two more watching briefs (**ENN110239** **ENN110190**) were carried out at St. Denys Church in 2021, the results of all three have yet to be published. An earlier watching brief (**ENN100725**) in 2000 looked at the churchyard wall. A building survey of the church (**ENN5247**) took place in 1988. A survey of the graveyard (**ENN100993**) took place in 1978.

A survey of listed buildings (**ENN102187** and **ENN102189**) within the village was carried out in 1984. A Level 2 historic building recording (**ENN110590**) took place at Thornby House Farm 900m to the south-east of the survey area, in 2011.

A rapid map survey (**ENN104057**) was undertaken on land to the south of Cold Ashby as part of the English Heritage Parks Enhancement Register. An earthwork survey (**ENN5245**) using both measured surveys and aerial photography was carried out in the same area.

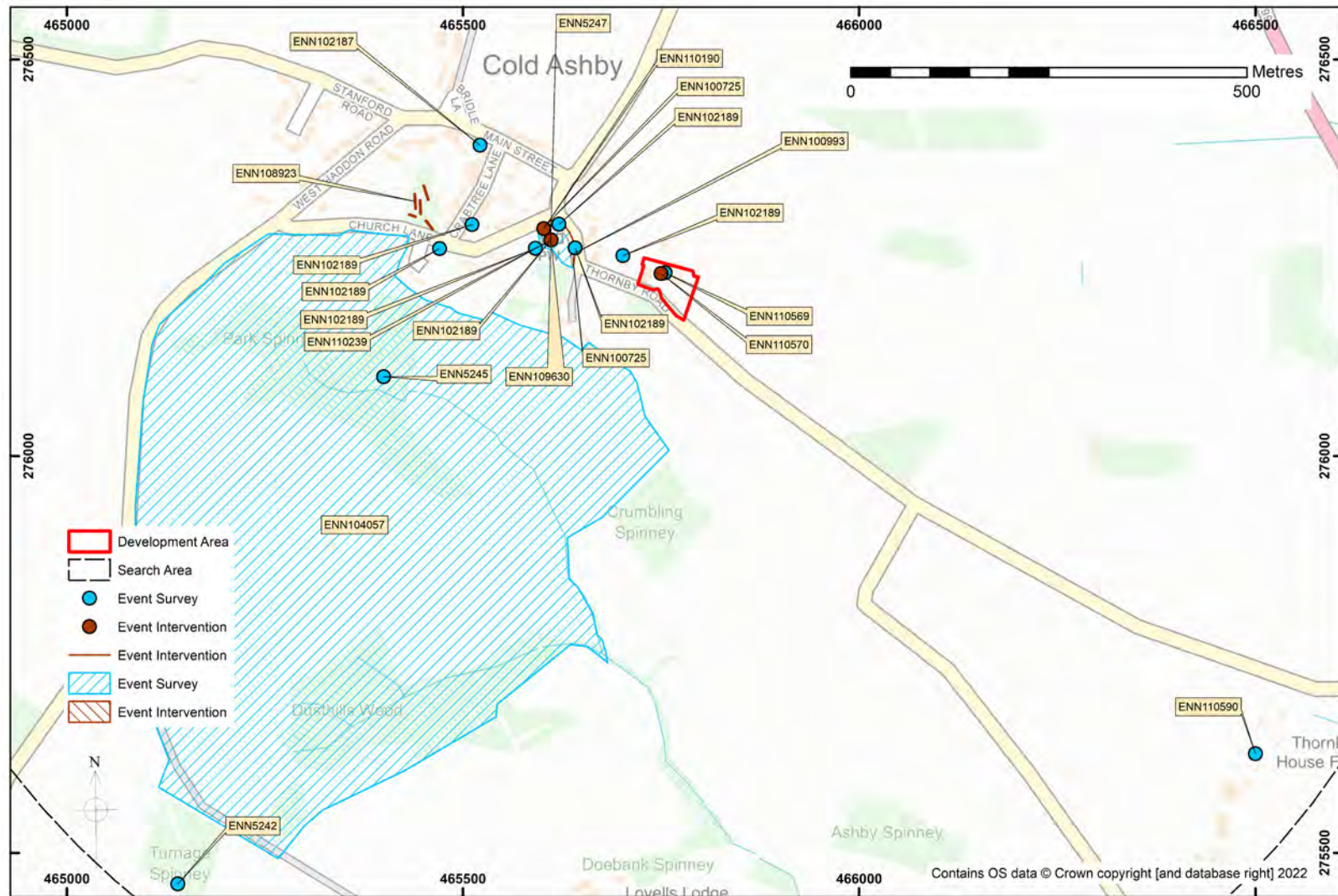


Figure 5 Map of archaeological events within 1km of site
Site highlighted in red. Data provided by North Northamptonshire Council

Archaeological Background

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or battlefields located within the search area. There is a scheduled monument (List Entry 1014768 / **DNN3210**) on the north side of the village which consists of earthworks and buried remains associated with a monastic grange. A monastic grange was a farm which was owned and run by a monastic community.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The HER for Northamptonshire records no other sites within the Cedars Farm boundaries, but there are a number of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the assessment area. A summary of these, and finds registered under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) within a 1km radius of the assessment area are described below.

Designated and undesignated records are listed in the Appendix 3 (p81).

Prehistoric

Cropmarks indicate the presence of a possible prehistoric site (**MNN1983**) in Thornby parish to the south-east. At series of possible Bronze Age barrows (**MNN131616**, **131617**, **131619**, **135508**) have been identified around 250m north-east of the Cedars Farm site. Possible prehistoric enclosures (**MNN131623**, **131624**) are also located to the north-east of the farm. Another possible Bronze Age barrow (**MNN131625**) may be associated with a nearby prehistoric settlement.

Romano-British

A possible Romano-British settlement (**MNN543**) is reported to be located approximately 700m south-west of the farm site. Close to this possible settlement was a pottery scatter (**MNN32852**). A fragment from a spring type dolphin brooch of Early Roman date was found to the west of Cold Ashby (PAS5A33BDBA001587).

Saxon

A boundary ditch (**MNN170678**) with possible Saxo-Norman origins but with continued use through the medieval and post medieval period was found by trial trench evaluation on land at Church Way 270m west of Cedars Farm.

Medieval

The remains of the medieval shrunken village (**MNN3859**) can be seen as earthworks along the southern side of the present village. The monastic grange scheduled monument (List Entry 1014768/**DNN3210/MNN8707**) lies to the northern side of Cold Ashby. A medieval hollow way (**MNN131611**) and tofts (**MNN131612**) are also thought to be associated with the Grange site. The same applies to potential building platforms (**MNN131613**).

Probable medieval tofts (**MNN131608**) can be seen as a series of earthworks to the south of the village. More tofts (**MNN131609**) have been identified close to the church west of the site.

Possible medieval pitting activity (**MNN131610**) is located to the west of the farm site. A medieval or post-medieval enclosure (**MNN131614**) is around 100m north-west of the site with a possible undated ditch (**MNN131615**) near to it.

A lot of ridge and furrow survives in the fields around the village. **MNN132940** ridge and furrow can be seen about 800m north-west of the site. More (**MNN132941**) is located on the south-western side of the village and in the fields to the north of the site (**MNN132942**). Further ridge and furrow (**MNN133765**) survives 600m north-east of the site with **MNN133769** and **MNN133770** 400m to the south and 650m to the south-east, respectively.

A double frame trapezoidal buckle with folded sheet metal copper-alloy pin of medieval to post-medieval date was found to the south of Cold Ashby (PAS 0013EA1612101FB8)

Thornby windmill mound (**MNN8710**) lies around 1km south-east of the site.

Post-medieval and modern

The site of Cold Ashby Hall Park (**MNN7250**) over a large area of land to the south of the village. Cropmarks of two ditches (**MNN25719**) to the 950m north-east of the site are likely to be post-medieval in origin. The Chapel Brampton to Welford Turnpike (**MNN135326**) follows the line of the A5199 to the east of the village.

Unknown date

A possible undated ditch (**MNN131618**) and a possible undated cropmark (**MNN141290**) are around 800m north-west of the site.

Listed Buildings

Immediately to the west of the Cedars Farm site is the Grade II listed early 19th century Old Vicarage and Barn (**DNN6075**).

The Grade II* Church of St. Denys (**DNN6054**) is around 200m to the west of the site and has 12th to 14th century origins with later additions and modifications. Within the church is a Grade II mid-18th century chest tomb (**DNN6061**). The church lych gate (**DNN6064**) is late 19th century.

The Hall (**DNN6044**) is around 100m west of the site and is of late 18th century date. Home Farm (**DNN6022**) is a Grade II early and late 18th century house on Church Lane approximately 250m west of the site. The Old Forge and House (**DNN6072**) are grade II and are mid-18th century. A K6 telephone box (**DNN19866**) is Grade II and on Main Street within the village.

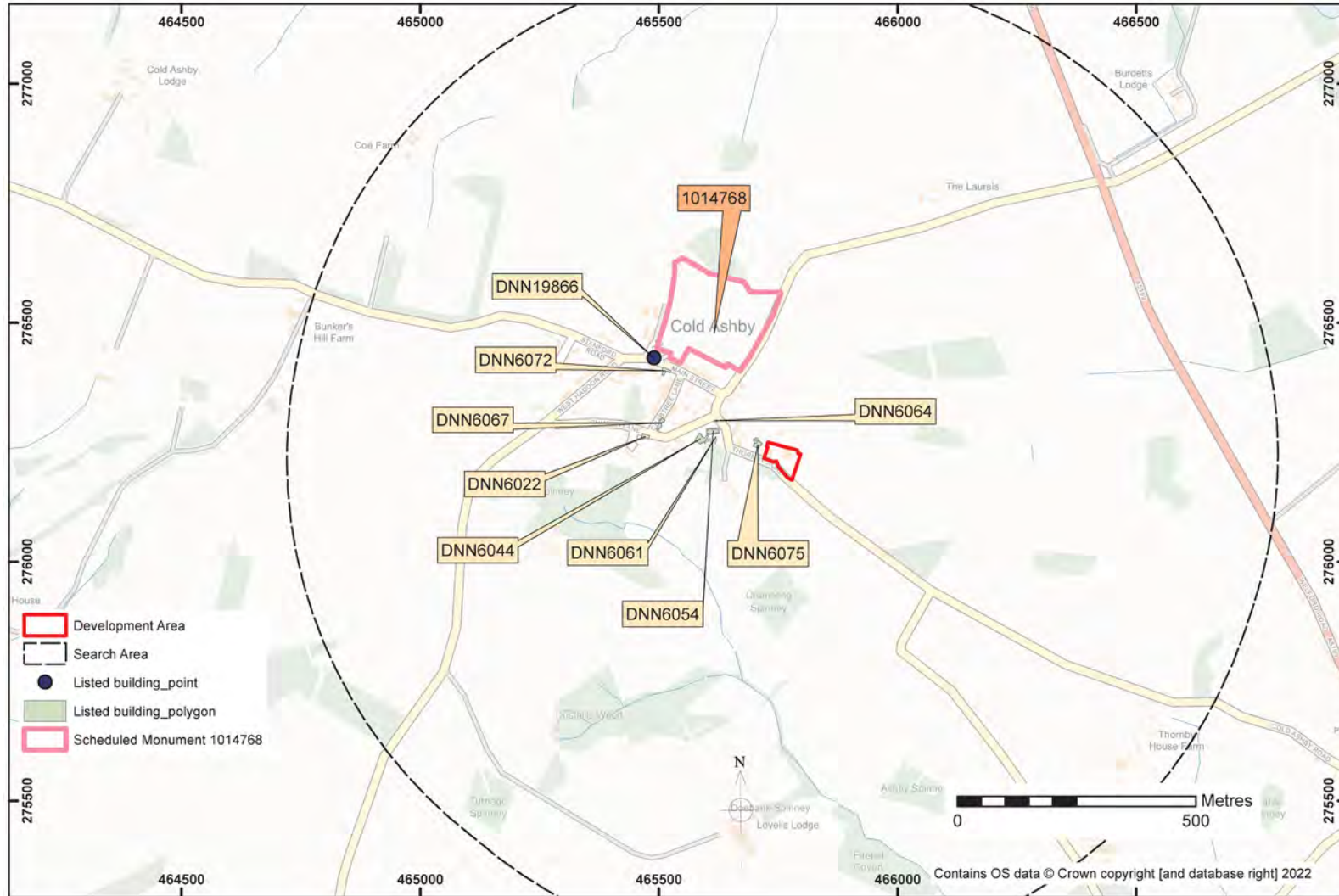


Figure 7 Map of listed buildings and scheduled monument within 1km of site
Scheduled monument shaded red. Site highlighted with red circle.
Data provided by North Northamptonshire Council

Cartographic Evidence

The local records office does not hold any tithe or enclosure maps of the Cedars Farm site. The first available map of the site is the First Edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1885 (Figure 8). This map shows a very different site to that which survives at present. The farm has a number of buildings forming two side by side fold yards along Thornby Road. Building 1 (see plan in Figure 3 above) appears to form the eastern range of an enclosed yard. The small Building 2 in the north-eastern corner of the site seems to have a pair of small pens attached to its northern side. Building 3 has yet to be constructed on this edition whilst building 4 forms only a small part of the western fold yard. None of the buildings are labelled regarding their function.

By the time of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, published in 1900, some changes have begun to take place (Figure 9). The northern range of the western fold yard has been removed to create an open-ended yard and Building 3 is now shown. The eastern fold yard does not seem to have been affected. The next available Ordnance Survey map is the six-inch 1933 edition which, although showing little useful detail, does seem to show the same building layout as seen in the 1900 edition. The 1952 six-inch map (not shown here) is also the same.

The 1975 map shows a significant and wholesale change across the site and shows only those buildings which are present today. The map is still in copyright and cannot be shown in this report but it shows that the site has lost both fold yards and that an open-fronted shelter has been added to Building 3 to the west of the site. The modern building to the north-west of Building 2 has appeared although there is no sign of the silo. The other modern building in the north of the site is not shown.

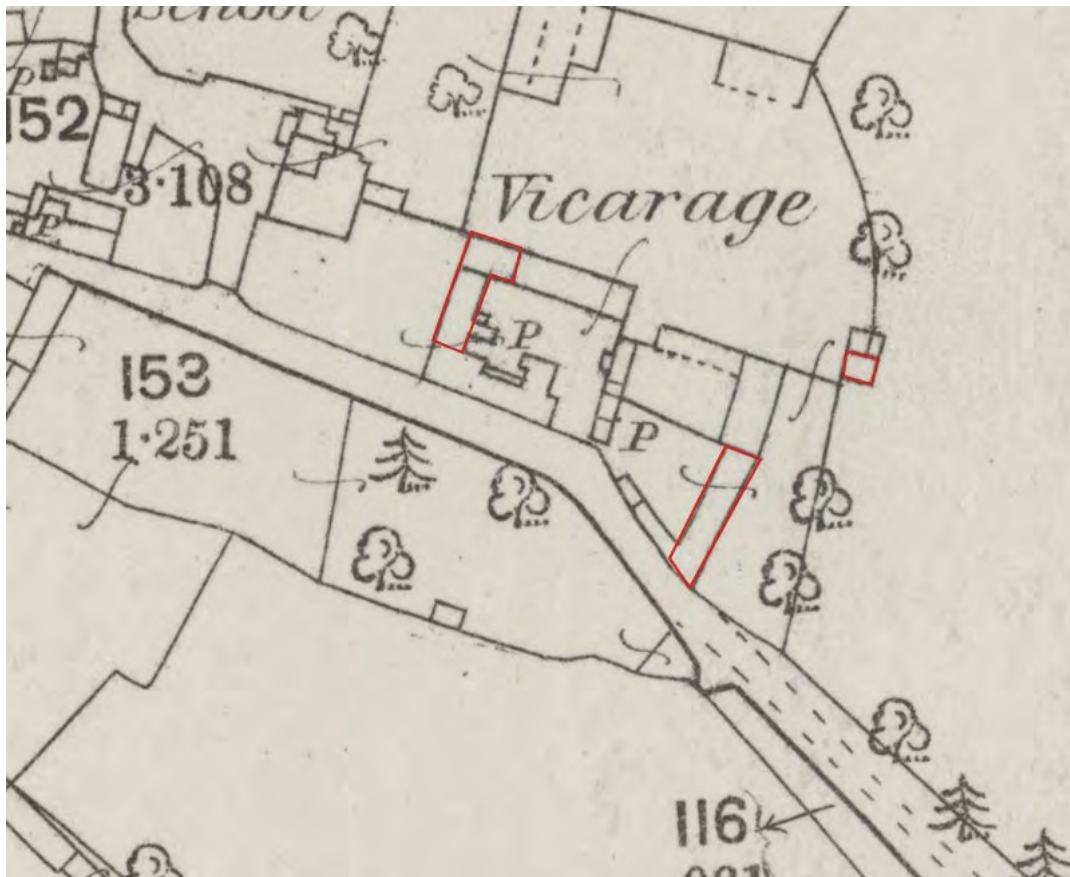


Figure 8 Detail from the 1885 Ordnance Survey First Edition 25inch map Sheet XXX.1. Buildings highlighted although the cart shed (Building 3) has yet to appear

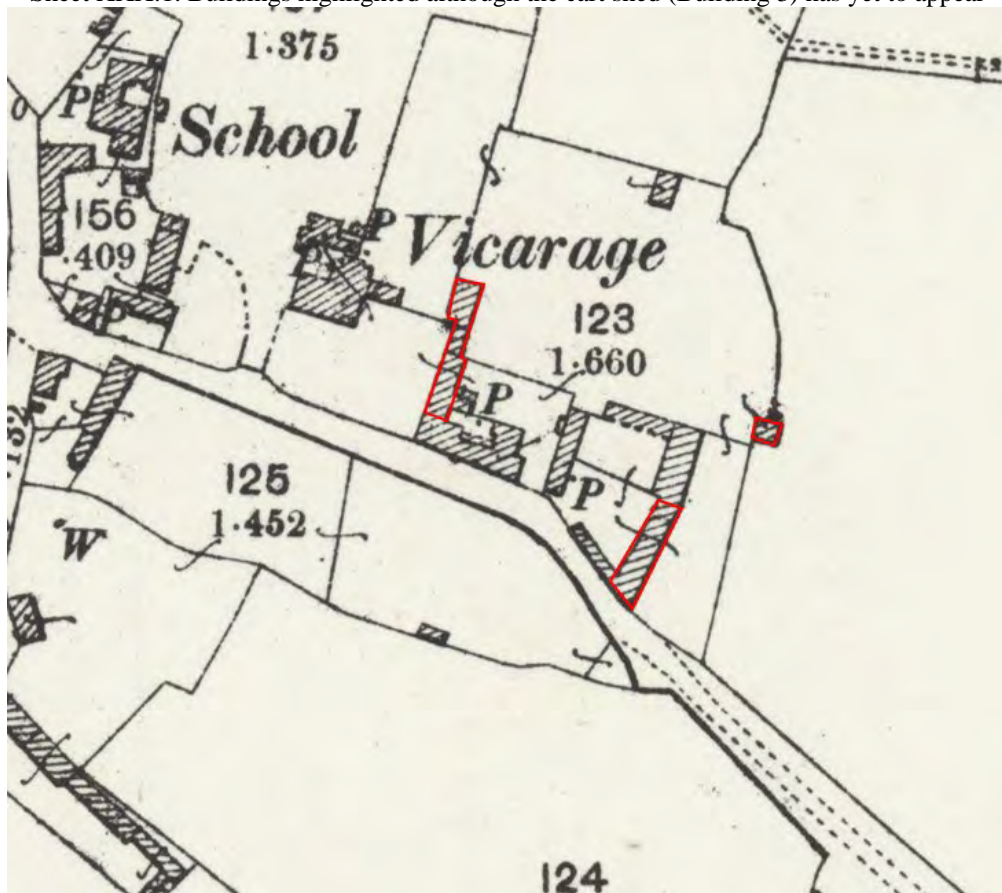


Figure 9 Detail from the 1900 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map Sheet XXX.1. Surveyed buildings highlighted

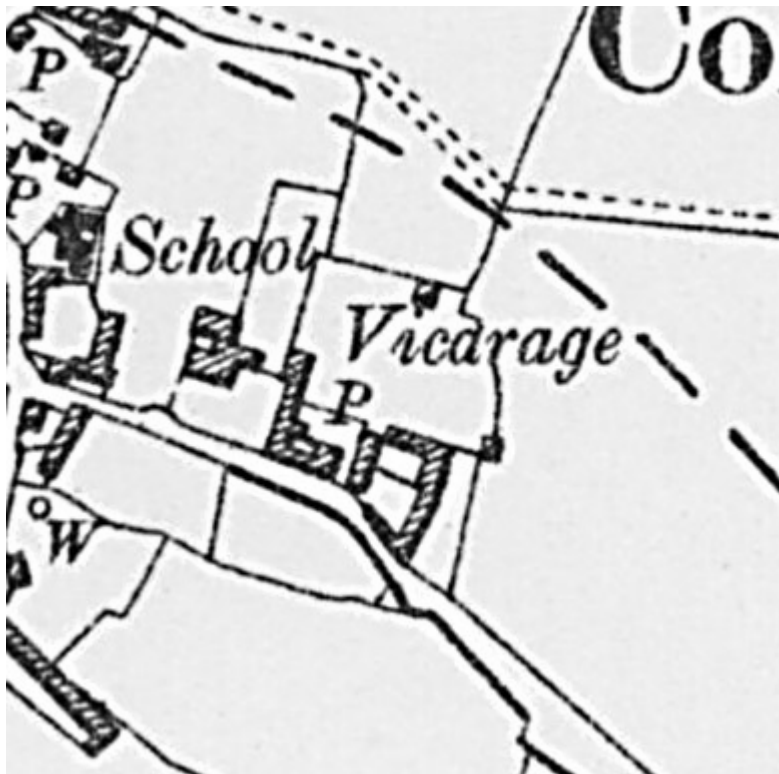


Figure 10 Detail from the 1933 Ordnance Survey 6 inch map
Sheet XXX.NW

Old photographs and aerial views

A pre-Second World War photograph of Cedars Farmhouse is shown on the Cold Ashby Parish Council website (Figure 11). This shows a thatched two storey brick-built house facing onto Thornby Road. The website notes that the house was used by Dr. John Rogers MBE who had a surgery there until the 1950s. The site also states that the house was demolished in the late 1950s or early 1960s.

An aerial photograph taken in 1945 and shown on the Google Earth website is slightly unclear but appears to show all of the buildings depicted on the 1900 to 1952 OS maps (Figure 12).



Figure 11 Cedars Farmhouse in the first half of the 20th century
Source: Cold Ashby Parish Council website

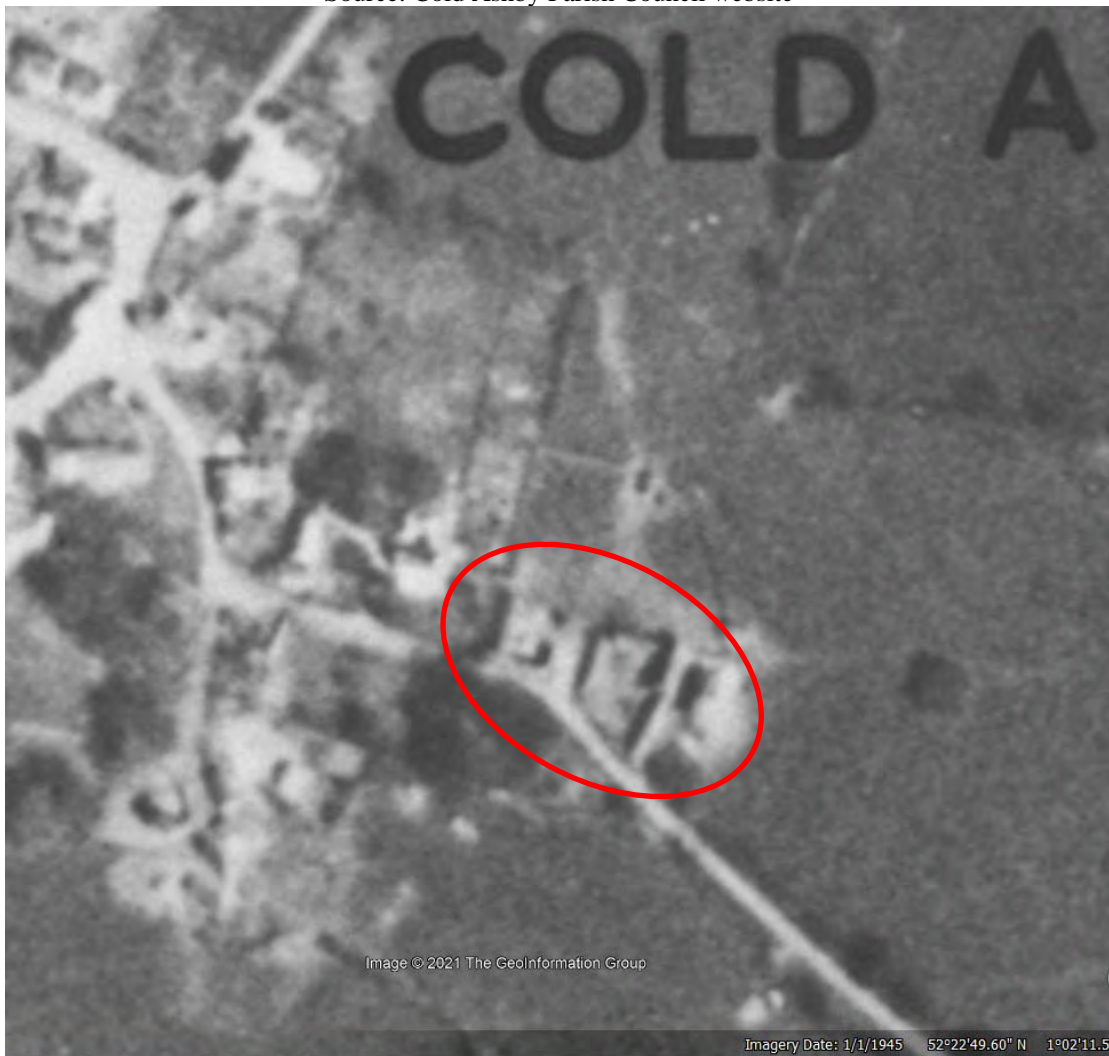


Figure 12 Google Earth 1945 image
Image ©2021 The Geoinformation Group

Results

The site was visited on the 14th of March 2022. The farm was still in use at the time of the visit with the yard being in active use. As noted above, the farm site consists of four brick and stone buildings with later modern buildings across the site. Only the older building and the boundary wall alongside Thornby Road were included in this survey. The general state of repair varied from fair to poor. The predominant building material is brick with only some small areas of local ironstone. The buildings have been numbered from 1 to 4 following the numbering scheme shown in the client's planning submission. These numbers do not reflect any numbering system in use by the farm nor does it refer to any relative ages of the buildings.

Cedars Farm site

As discussed above the farm lies on the northern side of Thornby Road which heads to the south-west out of the village (Figure 13 to Figure 18). Only a remnant of the double fold yard survives now with the four surveyed buildings being dispersed across the site making it difficult to place them in relation to their original function. A brick-built boundary wall separates the road from the site and will be discussed in more detail below. To the east and north of the site are open fields in which traces of earthworks can be seen. The grounds around the Old Vicarage form the western boundary of the site which prevent inspection of this side of the farm buildings.



Figure 13 Cedars Farm from Thornby Road.

Looking north-west. The chimney stack, middle distance towards left belongs to Building 4. The gable end of Building 1 is to the left of the right hand 30mph sign



Figure 14 Cedars Farm from Thornby Road
Looking north-west. Building 1 on right. St Denys Church further along the road



Figure 15 Site entrance and Building 1 from Thornby Road
Looking east. Note brick boundary wall on left and brick garden wall on right



Figure 16 Site entrance and Building 4 from Thornby Road
Looking north-west. Stone foundations to boundary wall (see later figures)



Figure 17 Cedars Farm viewed from the north
Looking south. Building 2 on left, Buildings 3 and 4 can just be seen either side of the power line post.
Note traces of earthworks in field



Figure 18 Cedars Farm viewed from the east
Looking west. Building 1 on left, Building 2 on right

Building 1

Building 1 is located towards the south-western corner of the farm site. It is a long single storey brick-built structure with a welsh slate roof. Most doors and windows face to the north-west and would have formed the eastern range of the eastern fold yard before the other buildings were demolished (Figure 19 and Figure 20). The bricks appear to be fairly hard fired and the segmental arched windows have blue brick decoration. The eastern wall of the building has a slight change in angle which appears to have been part of the original design rather than an addition. The alignment of the road and earlier buildings seems to have created a rather oddly-shaped fold yard. The slate roof has decorative shaped slates just below the ceramic ridge tiles. At the south side of the building is an open-roofed space with double doors facing eastwards. There is no clear evidence that this area ever had a roof.

Internally most of Building 1 is a long open space with a brick trough along the eastern wall with timber dividing stalls. A separate room, presently used as a chemical store, is reached from the main area of the building with a separate loose box at the northern end. The windows and doors have flat lintels rather than the arched ones seen outside. The roof is supported by bolted king post trusses typical of the second half of the 19th century. No carpenters, construction or rase marks could be seen on any of the timbers.

A brief description of Building 2 follows the Building 1 illustrations.



Figure 19 Building 1 and area of former eastern fold yard
Looking south-east. Thornby Road on right



Figure 20 Building 1, northern gable end
Looking south-west

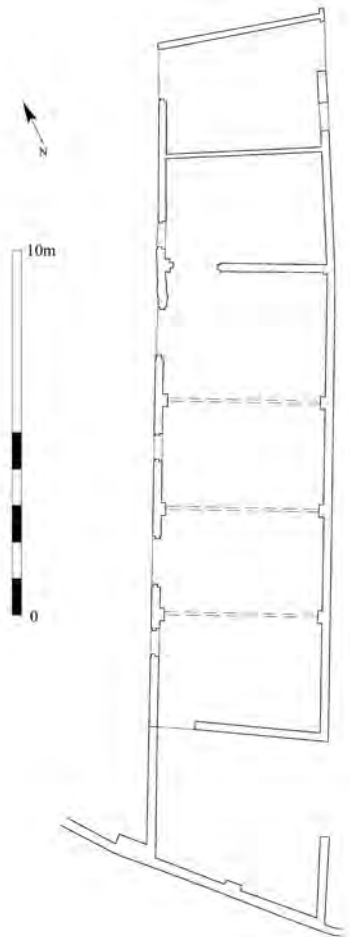


Figure 21 Building 1 plan
Modified from Client's drawings

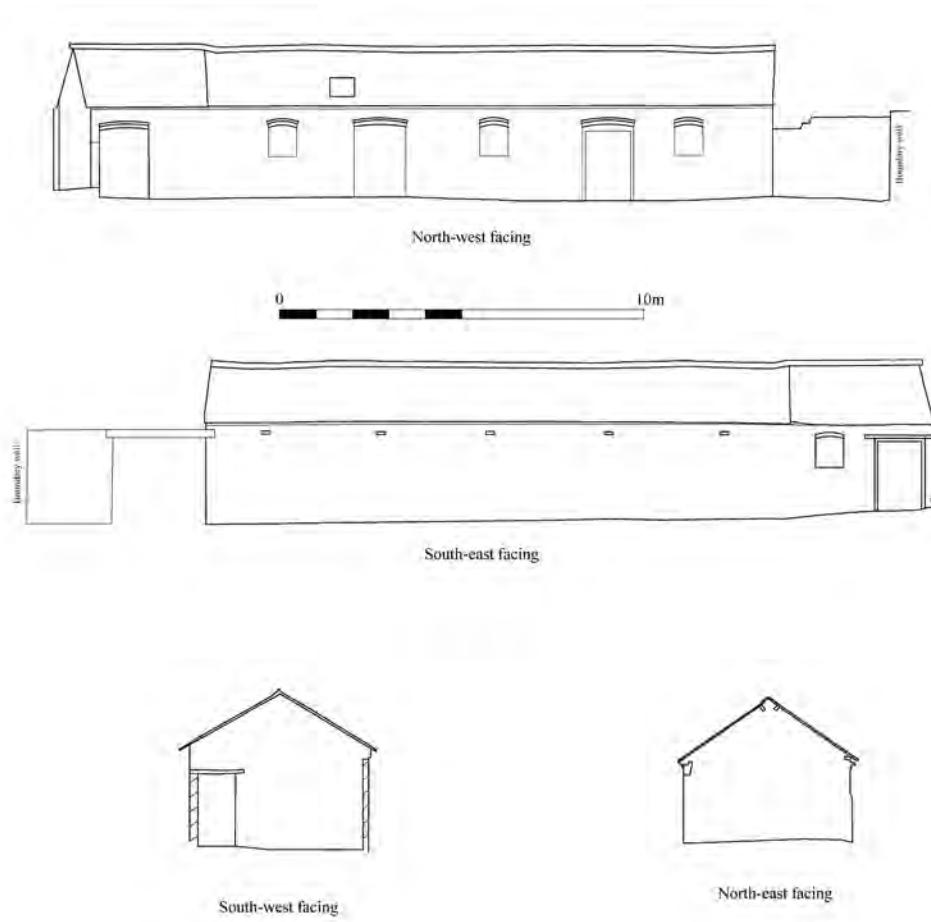


Figure 22 Building 1 elevations
Modified from Client's drawings



Figure 23 Building 1, north-west facing elevation
Looking east



Figure 24 Barn 1, southern end of NW facing elevation
Looking south-east. 1m scale. Note how the brickwork of the building is continuous with the open-roofed space at the right-hand end



Figure 25 Barn 1, NW facing elevation window and eaves detail
Looking south-west. Note the decorative use of blue bricks in the arch



Figure 26 Building 1 decorative ridge detail and iron-framed skylight
North-west facing roof shown but details same on both sides



Figure 27 Building 1 north-east facing gable end
Looking south-west. 1m scale. Note stub of wall on left and rebuilt corner on right from when this was attached to other buildings in the now-demolished fold yard



Figure 28 Building 1 south-east facing elevation
Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 29 Building 1, open-roofed area at southern end
Looking north-west. 1m scale. Thornby Road on left



Figure 30 Building 1, south-east facing elevation, northern end
Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 31 Building 1, south-east facing elevation vent and eaves detail
Looking north-west



Figure 32 Building 1, south-west facing gable end
Looking north from within open-roofed area. 1m scale



Figure 33 Building 1, general internal view
Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 34 Building 1, general internal view
Looking south-west. 1m scale. Note flat lintels to doors and windows compared with the arches seen outside



Figure 35 Building 1, stall detail
Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 36 Building 1, roof detail
Looking north-east



Figure 37 Building 1, door and hinge detail
The door is located at the northern end of the main room. 1m scale



Figure 38 Building 1, loose box at north end of range
Looking east. 1m scale

Building 2

Building 2 is located in the north-eastern corner of the site and is a small rectangular brick-built structure with a modern corrugated sheet metal roof. The western gable end wall has a coped parapet with a steep pitch suggesting that the roof was thatched when first built. At eaves height the additional weight of the parapet is supported by a pair of limestone kneeler stones. A corresponding parapet on the eastern end is not present although traces of it can be seen beneath the roof sheeting and the timber wall plates stop short of the wall end, all of which indicate that the east parapet has been reduced in height to be flush with the present roof line. There are two doors on the south facing elevation leading into two equally-sized rooms separated by a brick dividing wall. Set into the western gable is a small hayloft door. Inside, the rooms are plain but against the north wall have a low stone shelf supported on brick pillars. A series of joist holes along the west wall at eaves height show where a hayloft floor was located. The roof structure is a simple pair of large principal rafters sitting on a large timber which rests on the top of the dividing wall. All of the joints are pegged and are marked with construction marks in the form of Roman numerals I and II.

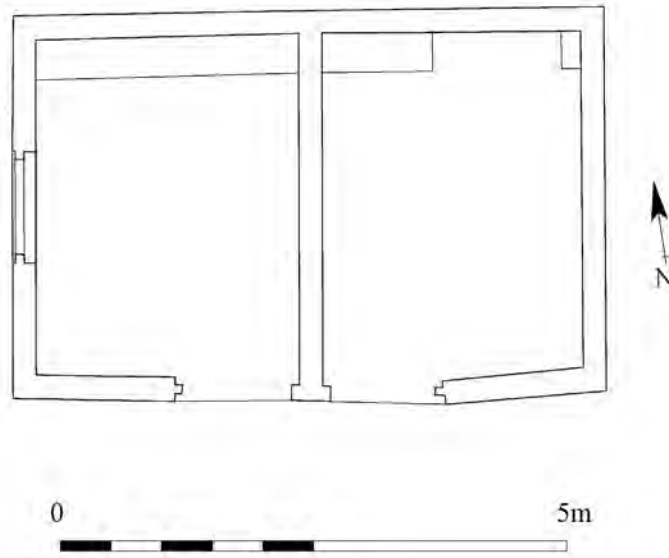


Figure 39 Building 2 plan
Modified from Client's drawings

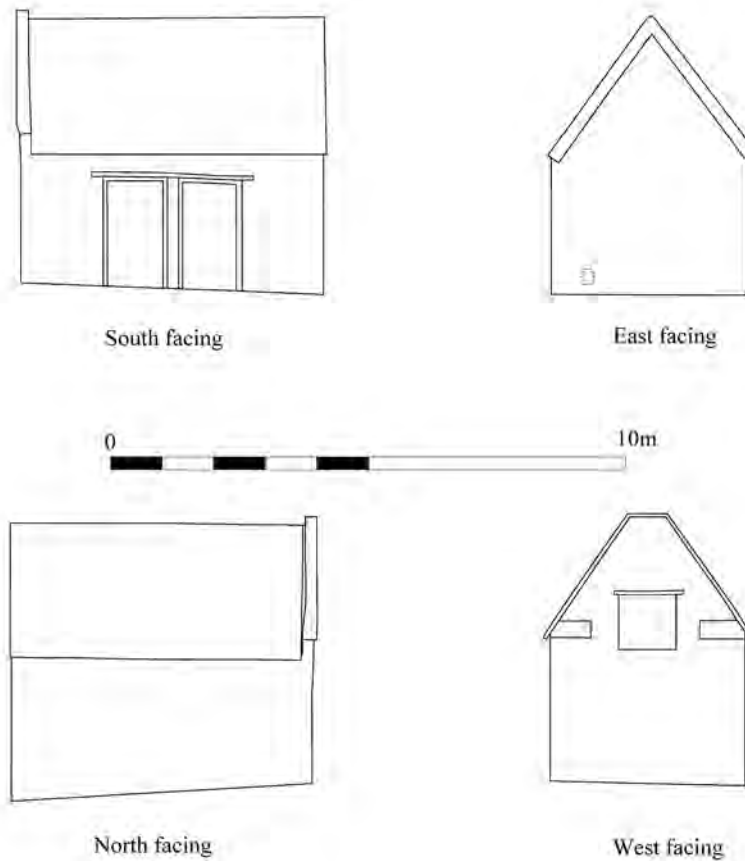


Figure 40 Building 2 elevations
Modified from Client's drawings



Figure 41 Building 2, west and south facing elevations
Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 42 Building 2, south facing elevation
Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 43 Building 2, east facing gable end
Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 44 Building 2, north facing elevation
Looking south. 1m scale. Building 1 is on the right



Figure 45 Building 2, close up of parapet

Looking at north facing elevation. Top left: east gable bottom right: west gable
Note how the timber wall plate stops at the base of the truncated parapet on the left



Figure 46 Building 2, western room

Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 47 Building 2, western room
Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 48 Building 2, hayloft door on west gable end
Looking west. Note floor joist sockets in brickwork below the door



Figure 49 Building 2, roof structure
Looking east. The plank bracing in the centre of the structure is modern



Figure 50 Building 2, pegged principal rafters at apex
Looking east



Figure 51 (Both photographs) Building 2, construction marks on roof structure
The marks are on the west facing side of the timbers



Figure 52 Building 2, eastern room
Looking north. 1m scale

Building 3

Building 3 is located in the north-western corner of the site. As noted, it is not shown on the first edition OS map of 1885 but is present on the second edition 1900 map. The building is a brick-built open-fronted cart shed with three bays. The east facing bays are supported by rounded brick pillars supporting a timber lintel. The south facing gable end is built against the range of buildings extending from Building 1 and partially uses part of the existing wall. This has resulted in a step in the side wall line where the earlier wall can be seen which has decorative blue headers built into the wall. The north facing gable end has no such decoration and has a window set in the apex of the gable. The west facing elevation can only be seen from the adjacent property so could not be inspected in this survey. The roof is covered with slate on the eastern side and modern corrugated sheeting on the west.

Inside, the rear, west, wall is mostly built using modern breeze blocks which are set on top of a low stone wall. The southern part of the stone wall is wider and appears to be part of an earlier structure although it does not correspond to anything shown on the available maps. The timber roof structure is bolted and is typical of late 19th and early 20th century farm buildings.

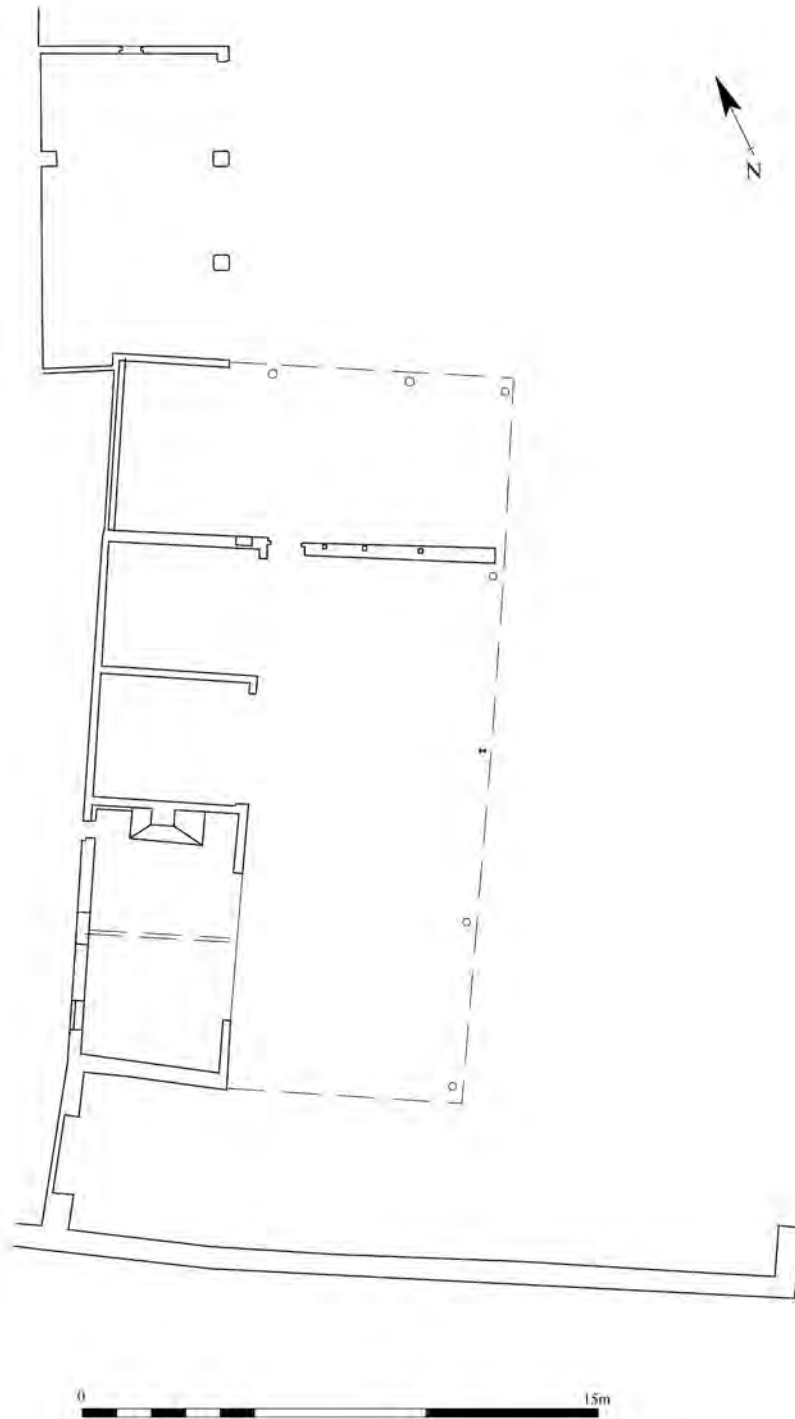
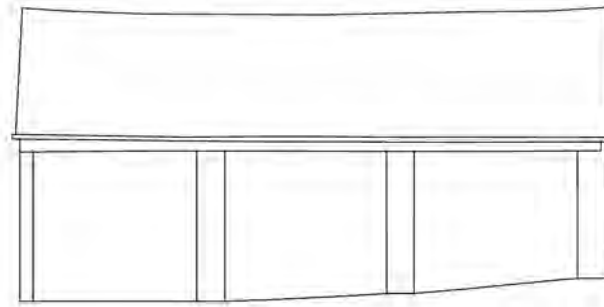
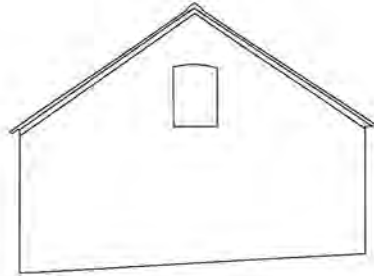


Figure 53 Barns 3 and 4 plan
Modified from Client's drawings. Barn 3 is the 3 bay cart shed on the north end



East facing



North facing



Figure 54 Building 3 elevations
Modified from client's drawings



Figure 55 General view of Buildings 3 and 4
Looking south. Building 3 on the right



Figure 56 Building 3, east facing elevation
Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 57 Building 3, north facing gable
Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 58 Building 3, internal view
Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 59 Building 3, stone wall base on west wall
Looking west, 1m scale



Figure 60 Building 3, internal view of south gable wall

Building 4

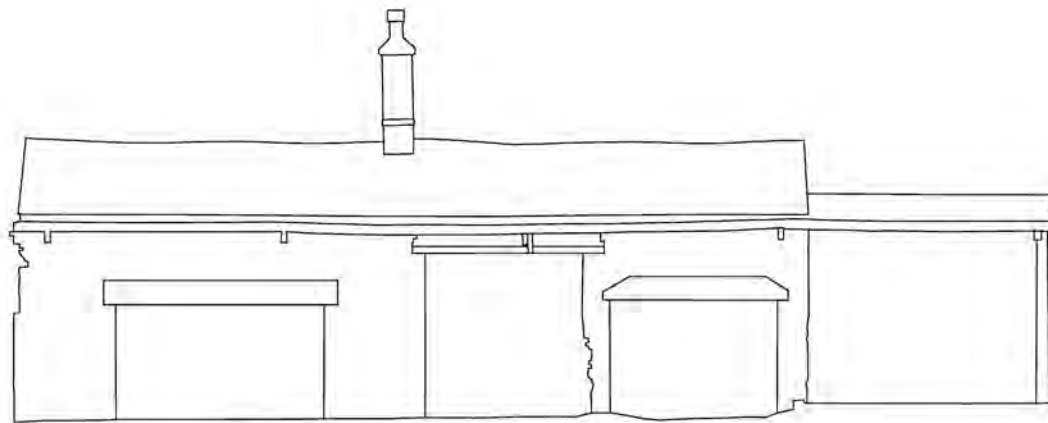
Building 4 consists of a number of elements set along the western boundary of the site. A modern post and corrugated sheet cover extends out from the east side of the building to create a small timber cutting yard. The main building appears to form part of a former farmhouse although it has been significantly altered over time and forms the southernmost of the three rooms. Its east facing elevation is built of red brick but has had a large concrete lintel inserted to open most of this elevation. The south facing gable end is built using coursed rubble ironstone up to the top of ground floor height after which it is built from red brick with some plaster, or render, surviving. The gable stones and brick extend southwards as part of the boundary wall but at one time did form part of the house west wall shown in Figure 11 above. This is discussed in the boundary wall section below. The roof is slate and has a single flue chimney stack rising from the southern end room.

Inside the former farmhouse room, the space is dominated by a large fireplace and brick-built chimney hood on the north end wall. The fireplace has a stop-chamfered bressumer beam supporting the brickwork hood and the broken remnants of a cast iron stove. Metal brackets also support the chimney structure. Broken brickwork to the east of the chimney indicate that a possible copper was in this location. The west wall has two blocked ground floor windows and two at first floor level. The ground floor part of the western gable end is built from stone with brick up to roof level. There is no indication of any doors into the now demolished farmhouse. The roof structure is quite basic and is likely to be a late 19th century replacement. The floor is covered with large flagstones.

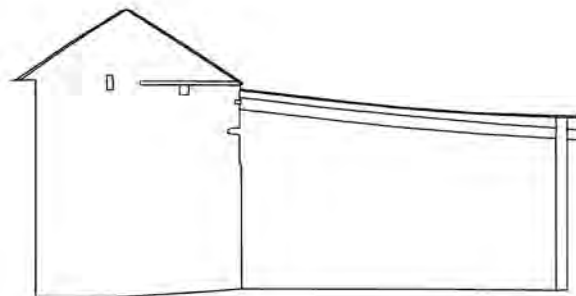
To the north of the farmhouse is a single open-fronted bay which appears to be a continuation from the farmhouse. Empty joist sockets on the north and south wall show where a floor used to be and there is a wooden door at first floor height leading into the room to the north.

To the north of this room is another small space which appears to have been a loose box but which has had much of its eastern wall removed and replaced with a wide opening with a concrete lintel. At ground floor level there is a brick-built trough with a byre above it. A substantial transverse beam supports half of the first floor whilst empty sockets in the beam show where the rest of the floor has been removed.

On the northern side of the three main rooms belonging to building 4 is what appears to have been an open bay but which now comes under the modern canopy running across the eastern frontage. The north side wall was low and sloping but was raised to full height by the addition of Building 3 cart shed. The southern wall has the metal frame of the half round window seen as a blocked up window in the adjacent room.



East facing without canopy



South facing with canopy shown



Figure 61 Barn 4 elevations
Modified from client's drawings



Figure 62 Building 4, east facing elevation
Looking west. The former farmhouse element of Building 4 is everything to the left of the chimney stack



Figure 63 Building 4, southern end
Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 64 Building 4, east facing elevation
Looking north-west



Figure 65 Building 4, south facing gable end
Looking north-west. 1m scale. Note the remnant of wall extending out from the back corner



Figure 66 Building 4, west side of roof
Looking north-west over Vicarage wall from Thornby Road



Figure 67 Building 4, general view of southern room.
Looking south-west. 1m scale. Note stone base of gable wall and blocked windows



Figure 68 Building 4, general view of southern room
Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 69 Building 4, fireplace
Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 70 Building 4, fireplace detail
Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 71 Building 4, bressumer beam across fireplace



Figure 72 Building 4, chamfer detail on bressumer fireplace beam



Figure 73 Building 4, remnant of former copper to east of fireplace
Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 74 Building 4, blocked windows on west wall.
Looking west. 1m scale. Note blocked windows indicated by lintels



Figure 75 Building 4, shuttered window to side of fireplace
Looking north-west. 0.4m scale



Figure 76 Building 4, southern gable end wall
Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 77 building 4, southern room roof structure
Looking north



Figure 78 Building 4, southern room flagstones
1m scale



Figure 79 Building 4, centre room
Looking south-west. Farmhouse room on left



Figure 80 Building 4, centre room north wall
Looking north. Note empty joist sockets



Figure 81 Building 4, centre room and northern room
Looking north-west



Figure 82 Building 4, northern room
Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 83 Building 4, northern room, milling equipment
Looking west at equipment on 1st floor. The door on the left is the other side of the door shown in
Figure 80



Figure 84 Building 4, north room, blocked window on north wall.
See Figure 87 for opposite face. Looking north-west



Figure 85 Building 4, north end bay
Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 86 Building 4, north end bay
Looking north-west. 1m scale. Building 3 to right



Figure 87 Building 4, blocked window on south side of north end bay
Looking south. This is the other side of the window shown in Figure 84

Boundary Wall

The site boundary wall runs from the south-western corner of Building 4 southwards to Thornby Road and then alongside the road. Immediately to the south of Building 4 is a stone-framed bricked-in window. The surrounding wall is built from coursed ironstone rubble and belonged to the Cedars Farmhouse which was demolished in the 1960s. A good deal of lime-based wall plaster also survives in this location. Further blocked doors and windows can be seen on the boundary wall along the road on both the inner and outer faces of the wall. A stone plaque with the date 1642 and the initials WL has been inserted into a blocked doorway. It is tempting to suggest that the plaque may have come from the demolished farmhouse but there is no evidence to support this.

To the east of the site gateway the boundary wall continues. A number of buildings appear to have been removed from the north side of this brick wall as there are some wall stubs and a truncated fireplace. The outlines of these buildings are shown on the Ordnance Survey maps but their functions are not clear. On the Thornby Road side of this part of the wall the initials WL have been picked out in blue brick headers. The bricks appear to be of mid-19th century date at the earliest meaning that this must be a different WL that of the 1642 date stone.

On the southern side of the road is another brick wall which formed the partially enclosed garden wall to Cedars Farmhouse.



Figure 88 Blocked window on western part of boundary wall
Looking west. 1m scale. Note the surviving wall plaster. Building 4 (out of shot) to right



Figure 89 Blocked window on boundary wall alongside Thornby Road
Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 90 Inner face of boundary wall along Thornby Road
Looking south-east. Note render towards the left of the shot



Figure 91 Boundary wall seen from Thornby Road
Looking north-east. 1m scale. The brick wall on the left belongs to the adjacent Old Vicarage



Figure 92 Boundary wall
Looking north. Building 4 beyond the wall. Note how the brick portion of the wall sits on a rounded stone base. The 1m scale stands in front of a blocked doorway with an inserted date stone (see next figure)



Figure 93 Boundary wall, datestone inserted into blocked doorway
“1642 WL”



Figure 94 Full extent of western arm of the boundary wall
Looking north-west. 1m scale. The arrow points to the date stone



Figure 95 Eastern arm of the boundary wall
Looking south-east. 1m scale. Building 1 on left



Figure 96 Eastern arm of boundary wall, former fireplace
Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 97 Eastern arm of boundary wall from Thornby Road
Looking north-west. Initials picked out in blue bricks to left of 1m scale (see next figure). Building 1 is on the right



Figure 98 Eastern arm of boundary wall, initials on wall
“W \diamond L” Looking north. 1m scale

Conclusion

Cedars Farm has undergone significant changes from the latter half of the 20th century which has resulted in the loss of most of its buildings and hence its context. Although no longer present the original Cedars Farmhouse, which was demolished in the 1960s, appears to have formed one of the key buildings on site. The photograph shown in Figure 11 in this report is difficult to accurately date although the window hood mouldings may suggest an 18th or even late 17th century origin to the building. This may then tally with the date stone which has been inserted into the blocked doorway in the boundary wall. Of the surviving buildings on site, Building 4 appears to be the oldest. It uses part of the stone wall belonging to the demolished farm house with the rest of it being built from brick. The size of the brick and style of the surviving building along with the details of the fireplace might suggest a late 18th or earlier 19th century date with later modifications. Building 1 may be of a similar date to Building 2 or possibly slightly earlier due to the choice of the roof covering which was formerly thatched. The bricks, slate roof and roof structure of Building 2 give it a mid-second half of the 19th century construction date. Certainly, it is shown on the 1885 OS map but probably only predates the map by around 15 to 20 years. The cart shed Building 3 is easier to date as it is first shown on the 1900 OS map.

The boundary wall has a number of phases with the iron stone wall being part of the demolished Cedars Farm house. Further along the brickwork sits on large rounded river-washed cobbles which suggests that the boundary wall has quite early origins which are earlier than the introduction of brick to the area. The diaper work blue brick detail with WL seen to the south of Building 1 is interesting but only likely to be of mid-19th century date. The internal faces of all parts of the boundary wall indicate that a number of structures were attached to it but have now been lost.

Acknowledgements

The project was managed by Matthew Beamish and the fieldwork was carried out and written up by Andrew Hyam. Mr J Burt supplied the drawings and other background information.

References and Sources

All websites accessed March 2022

Berrys. 2017. *Structural Report in Respect of the Premises Known as Cedars Farm Barn, Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire.*

Dawson, M. 2015. *Heritage Assessment: Cedars Farm, Cold Ashby, Northants.* CgMs Report MD/19456

CifA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists), rev. 2021, *Code of Conduct.*

CifA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists), rev. 2020, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.*

CifA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists), rev. 2020, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.*

- CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists), rev. 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*.
- Cold Ashby Parish Council website; <http://www.parish-council.com/ColdAshby/>
- Cold Ashby Rambler website;
<http://www.spanglefish.com/thecoldashbyrambler/coldashbyshistory.asp>
- Cooper, N., (Ed.), 2006, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*. Leicester Archaeological Monographs No. 13. University of Leicester Archaeological Services: Leicester.
- Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to Good Recording Practice*.
- Knight, D., Vyner, B., and Allen, C., 2012, *East Midlands Heritage: An updated research agenda and strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust.
- MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) (2021), *National Planning Policy Framework*.
- Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre 2021, Archaeological Archives Standard <https://chesterhouseestate.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/NorthantsArchiveStandards2021.pdf>
- North Northamptonshire Council, 2021. *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Building Recording at Cedars Farm, Thornby Road, Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire*.
- ULAS. 2022. *Written Scheme of Investigation Level 2 Historic Building Recording at Cedars Farm, Thornby Road, Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire*.

ULAS
March 2022

Appendix 1 Digital Photographs taken during the survey



ENN110569 (1)



ENN110569 (2)



ENN110569 (3)



ENN110569 (4)



ENN110569 (5)



ENN110569 (6)



ENN110569 (7)



ENN110569 (8)



ENN110569 (9)



ENN110569 (10)



ENN110569 (11)



ENN110569 (12)



ENN110569 (13)



ENN110569 (14)



ENN110569 (15)



ENN110569 (16)



ENN110569 (17)



ENN110569 (18)



ENN110569 (19)



ENN110569 (20)



ENN110569 (21)



ENN110569 (22)



ENN110569 (23)



ENN110569 (24)



ENN110569 (25)



ENN110569 (26)



ENN110569 (27)



ENN110569 (28)



ENN110569 (29)



ENN110569 (30)



ENN110569 (31)



ENN110569 (32)



ENN110569 (33)



ENN110569 (34)



ENN110569 (35)



ENN110569 (36)



ENN110569 (37)



ENN110569 (38)



ENN110569 (39)



ENN110569 (40)



ENN110569 (41)



ENN110569 (42)



ENN110569 (43)



ENN110569 (44)



ENN110569 (45)



ENN110569 (46)



ENN110569 (47)



ENN110569 (48)



ENN110569 (49)



ENN110569 (50)



ENN110569 (51)



ENN110569 (52)



ENN110569 (53)



ENN110569 (54)



ENN110569 (55)



ENN110569 (56)



ENN110569 (57)



ENN110569 (58)



ENN110569 (59)



ENN110569 (60)



ENN110569 (61)



ENN110569 (62)



ENN110569 (63)



ENN110569 (64)



ENN110569 (65)



ENN110569 (66)



ENN110569 (67)



ENN110569 (68)



ENN110569 (69)



ENN110569 (70)



ENN110569 (71)



ENN110569 (72)



ENN110569 (73)



ENN110569 (74)



ENN110569 (75)



ENN110569 (76)



ENN110569 (77)



ENN110569 (78)



ENN110569 (79)



ENN110569 (80)



ENN110569 (81)



ENN110569 (82)



ENN110569 (83)



ENN110569 (84)



ENN110569 (85)



ENN110569 (86)



ENN110569 (87)



ENN110569 (88)



ENN110569 (89)



ENN110569 (90)



ENN110569 (91)



ENN110569 (92)



ENN110569 (93)



ENN110569 (94)



ENN110569 (95)



ENN110569 (96)



ENN110569 (97)



ENN110569 (98)



ENN110569 (99)



ENN110569 (100)



ENN110569 (101)



ENN110569 (102)



ENN110569 (103)



ENN110569 (104)



ENN110569 (105)



ENN110569 (106)



ENN110569 (107)



ENN110569 (108)



ENN110569 (109)



ENN110569 (110)



ENN110569 (111)



ENN110569 (112)



ENN110569 (113)



ENN110569 (114)



ENN110569 (115)



ENN110569 (116)



ENN110569 (117)



ENN110569 (118)



ENN110569 (119)



ENN110569 (120)



ENN110569 (121)



ENN110569 (122)



ENN110569 (123)



ENN110569 (124)



ENN110569 (125)



ENN110569 (126)



ENN110569 (127)



ENN110569 (128)



ENN110569 (129)



ENN110569 (130)



ENN110569 (131)



ENN110569 (132)



ENN110569 (133)



ENN110569 (134)



ENN110569 (135)



ENN110569 (136)



ENN110569 (137)



ENN110569 (138)



ENN110569 (139)



ENN110569 (140)



ENN110569 (141)



ENN110569 (142)



ENN110569 (143)



ENN110569 (144)



ENN110569 (145)



ENN110569 (146)



ENN110569 (147)



ENN110569 (148)



ENN110569 (149)



ENN110569 (150)



ENN110569 (151)



ENN110569 (152)



ENN110569 (153)



ENN110569 (154)



ENN110569 (155)



ENN110569 (156)



ENN110569 (157)



ENN110569 (158)



ENN110569 (159)



ENN110569 (160)



ENN110569 (161)



ENN110569 (162)



ENN110569 (163)



ENN110569 (164)



ENN110569 (165)



ENN110569 (166)



ENN110569 (167)



ENN110569 (168)



ENN110569 (169)



ENN110569 (170)



ENN110569 (171)



ENN110569 (172)



ENN110569 (173)



ENN110569 (174)



ENN110569 (175)



ENN110569 (176)



ENN110569 (177)



ENN110569 (178)



ENN110569 (179)



ENN110569 (180)



ENN110569 (181)



ENN110569 (182)



ENN110569 (183)



ENN110569 (184)



ENN110569 (185)



ENN110569 (186)



ENN110569 (187)



ENN110569 (188)



ENN110569 (189)



ENN110569 (190)



ENN110569 (191)



ENN110569 (192)



ENN110569 (193)



ENN110569 (194)



ENN110569 (195)



ENN110569 (196)



ENN110569 (197)



ENN110569 (198)



ENN110569 (199)



ENN110569 (200)



ENN110569 (201)



ENN110569 (202)



ENN110569 (203)



ENN110569 (204)



ENN110569 (205)



ENN110569 (206)



ENN110569 (207)



ENN110569 (208)



ENN110569 (209)



ENN110569 (210)



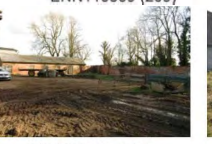
ENN110569 (211)



ENN110569 (212)



ENN110569 (213)



ENN110569 (214)



ENN110569 (215)



ENN110569 (216)



ENN110569 (217)



ENN110569 (218)



ENN110569 (219)



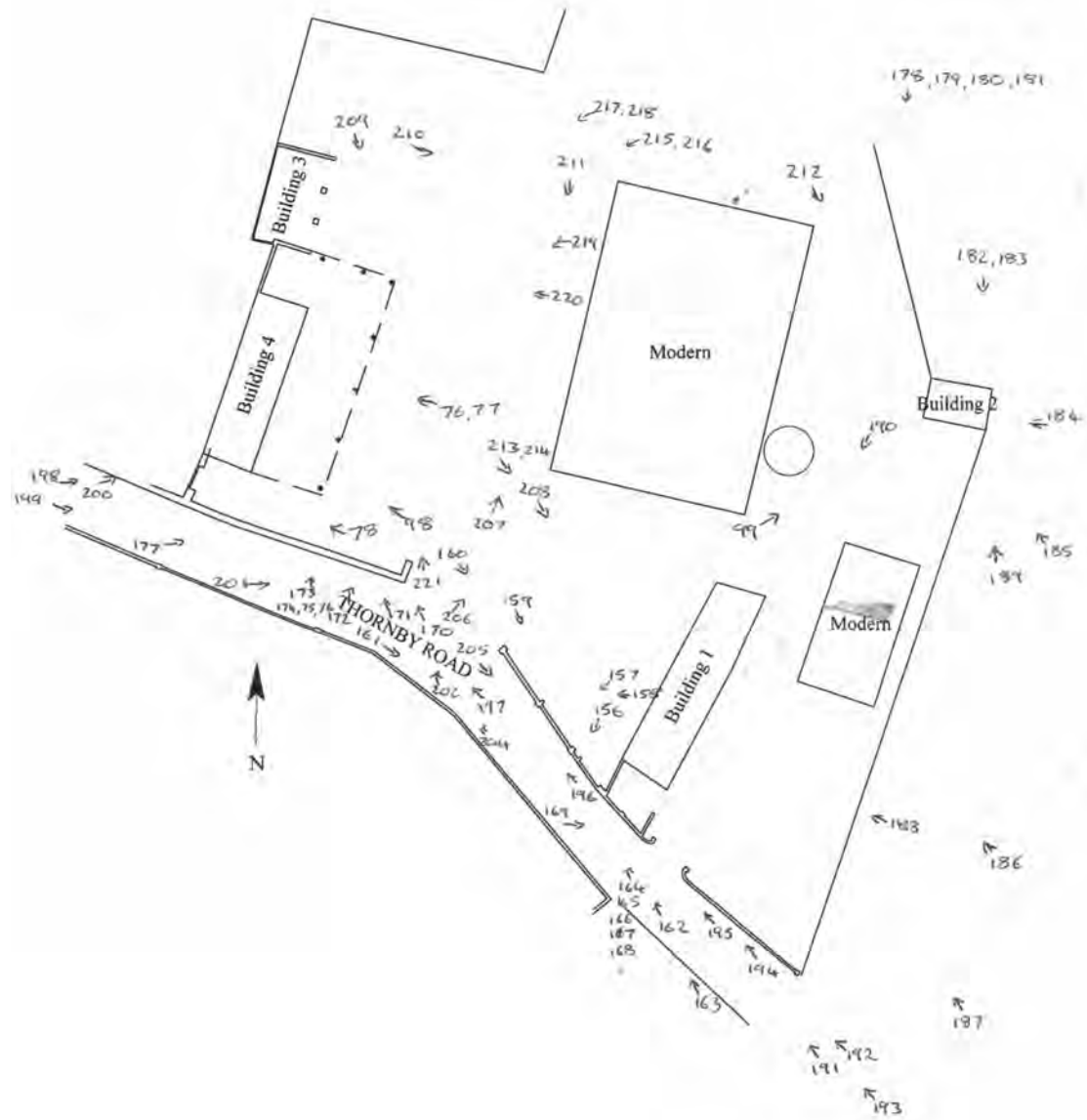
ENN110569 (220)



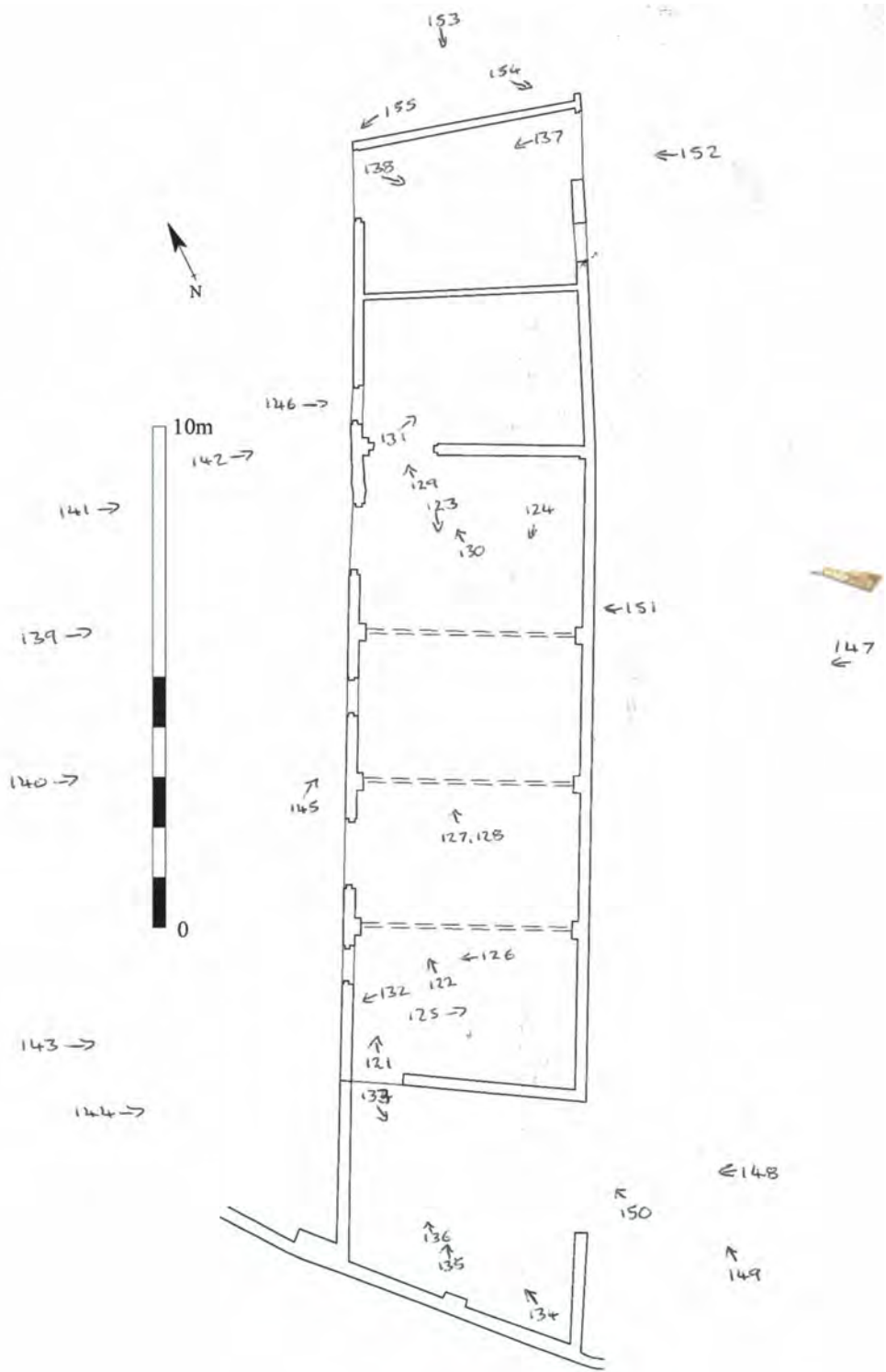
ENN110569 (221)

Appendix 2 Photograph locations taken during the survey

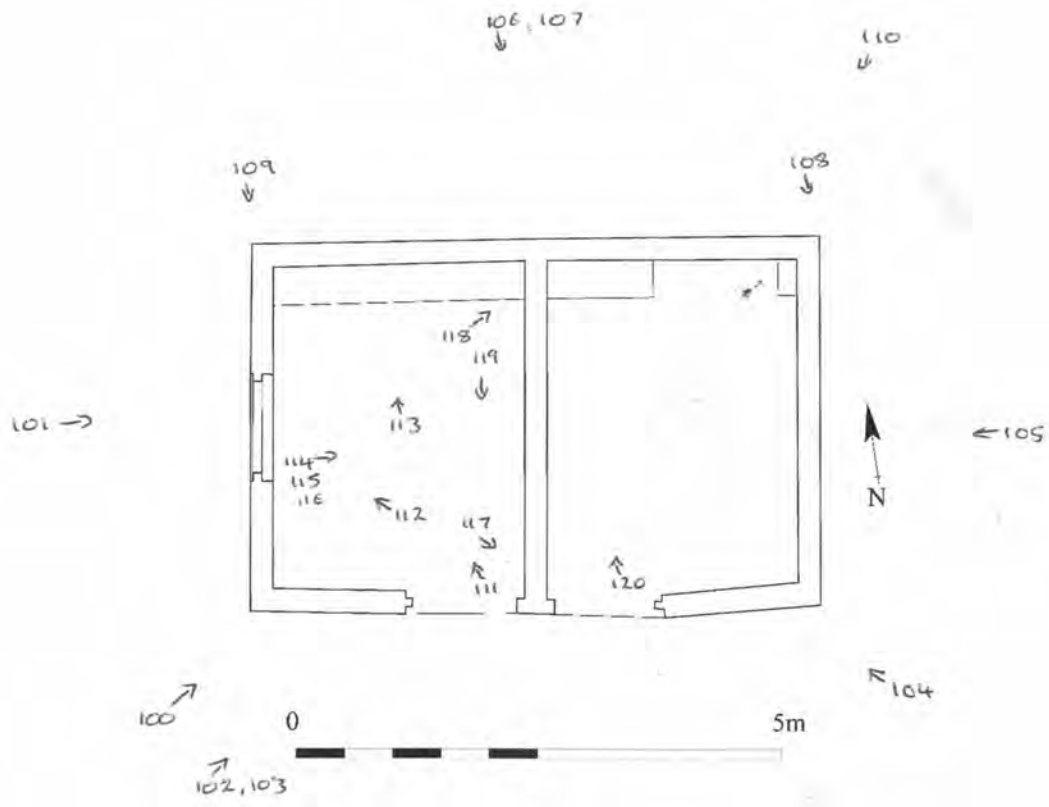
General site photograph locations



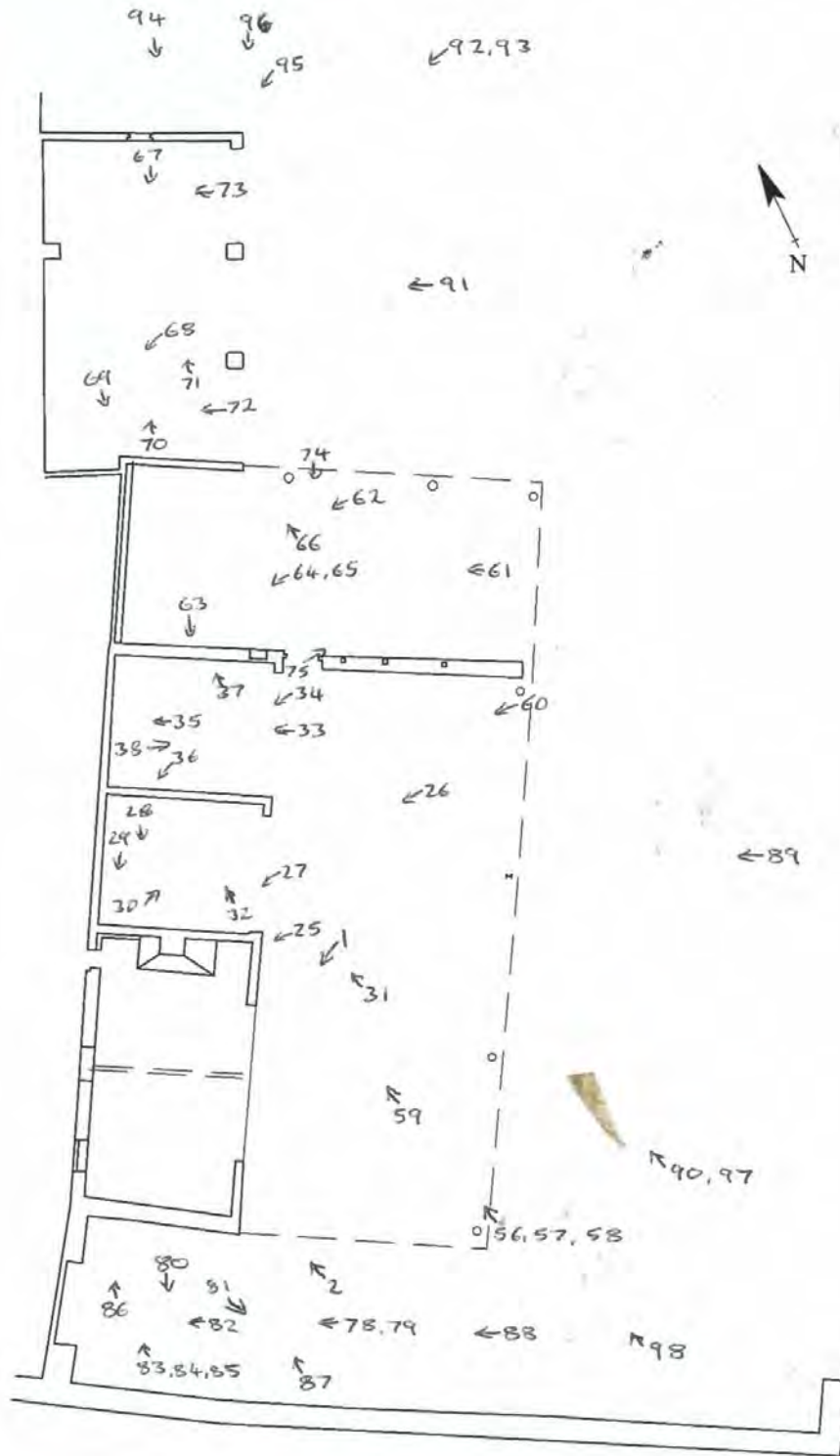
Building 1 photograph locations



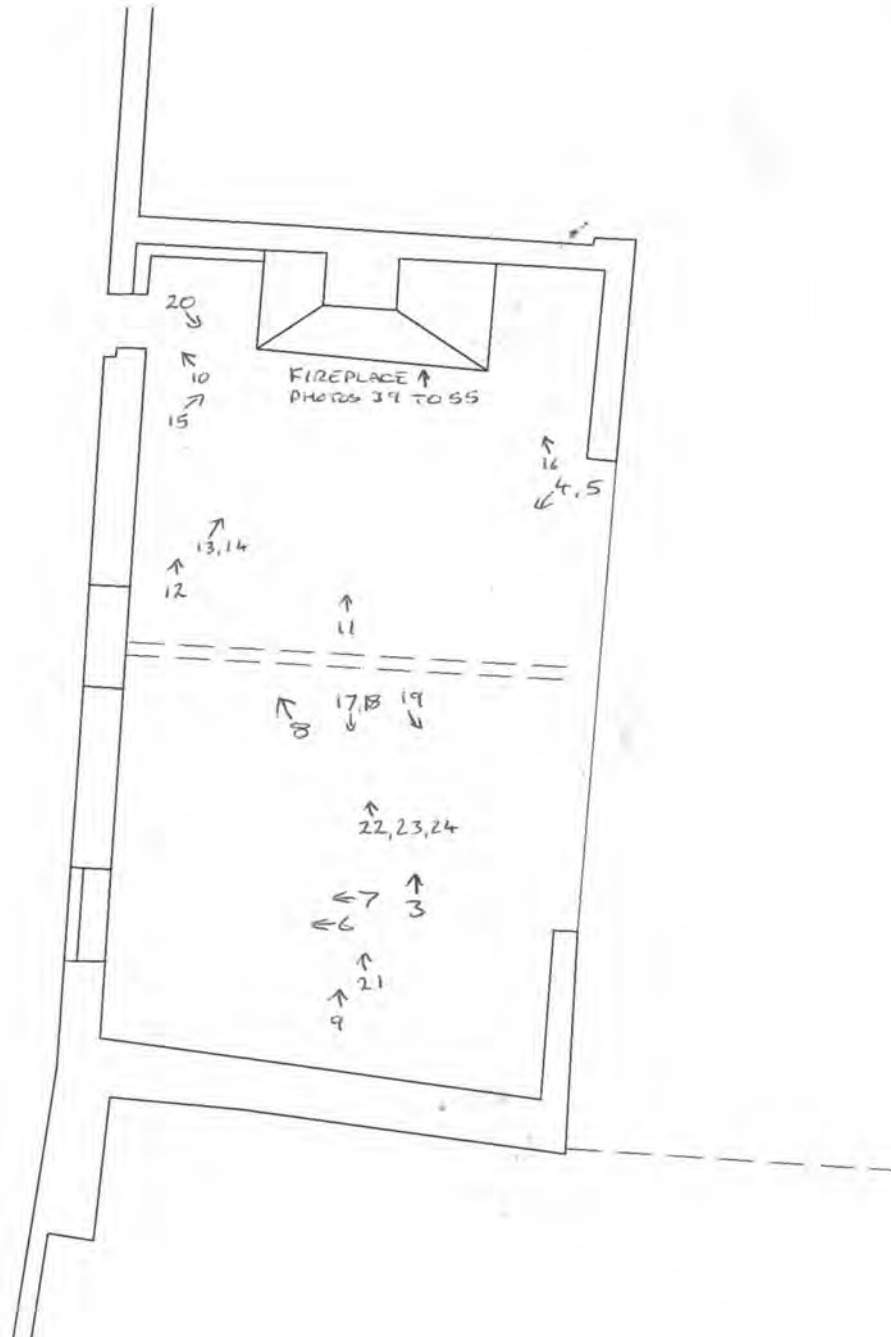
Building 2 photograph locations



Buildings 3 and 4 photograph locations



Southern end of Building 4 photograph locations



Appendix 3: Event and Monument Tables

Events

EvUID	Record Type	Name	Location	Organisation
ENN100725	EVT	St Denys' Church, 2000 (Watching brief)	Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire	Richard Ivens
ENN100993	EVS	St Denys' Graveyard Survey, 1978	Cold Ashby	Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit
ENN102187	EVS	Listed Buildings Survey, Pre 1984		Department of the Environment
ENN102189	EVS	Listed Buildings Survey, 1984		Department of the Environment
ENN104057	EVS	English Heritage Parks Register Enhancement Survey, 1995	Throughout Northamptonshire	NCC Historic Environment Team
ENN108923	EVT	Church Lane, Cold Ashby, 2015 (Trial trench)		Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
ENN109630	EVT	Church of St Denys, 2019 (Observation)		Cotswold Archaeology
ENN110190	EVT	St Denys Church, 2021 (Observation)	St Denys Church, Church Lane, Cold Ashby	KDK Archaeology Ltd
ENN110239	EVT	Church of St. Denys, 2021 (Observation)		Cotswold Archaeology
ENN110569	EVS	Cedars Farm, 2022 (Building recording)	Cedars Farm, Thornby Road, Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ENN110570	EVT	Cedars Farm, 2022 (Observation)	Cedars Farm, Thornby Road, Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ENN110590	EVS	Thornby House Farm, 2011 (Building recording)		TR Projects
ENN5242	EVS	Fieldwalking, Pre 2001		
ENN5245	EVS	Earthwork Survey, Pre 1981		R.C.H.M.(E.)
ENN5247	EVS	Building Survey, c.1988		R.C.H.M.(E.)
ENN5372	EVS	RCHM Survey site 4		R.C.H.M.(E.)

Listed Buildings

DesigUID	RecordType	Name	Grade	National Ref
DNN19866	LB	K6 telephone kiosk at Cold Ashby	II	1441748
DNN6022	LB	Home Farm	II	1216342
DNN6044	LB	The Hall	II	1216343
DNN6054	LB	Church of St. Denys	II*	1216470
DNN6061	LB	Chest tomb approx 10m south of chancel of Church of St. Denys	II	1216344
DNN6064	LB	Lych gate to Church of St. Denys	II	1216486
DNN6067	LB	House and attached barns immediately north east of Trelights	II	1287662
DNN6072	LB	The Old Forge and House attached to west	II	1216506
DNN6075	LB	The Old Vicarage and attached barn at rear	II	1216345

Scheduled Monuments

DesigUID	RecordType	Name	National Ref
DNN3210	SAM	Monastic Grange E of Manor Farm	1014768

Monuments

MonUID	RecordType	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	Period
PREHISTORIC					
MNN131623	MON	5311/0/6	Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	LINEAR FEATURE; ENCLOSURE?	Prehistoric
MNN131624	MON	5311/0/7	Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	ENCLOSURE?	Prehistoric
MNN1983	MON	5311	Possible Prehistoric Settlement	SETTLEMENT?	Prehistoric
MNN131616	MON	9862/0/1	Possible Bronze Age Barrow (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	ENCLOSURE; BARROW?	Bronze Age
MNN131617	MON	9862/0/3	Possible Bronze Age Pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	MACULA; PIT?	Bronze Age
MNN131619	MON	9862/0/2	Possible Bronze Age Barrow (Morphed	ENCLOSURE; BARROW?	Bronze Age

MonUID	RecordType	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	Period
			Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)		
MNN131625	MON	5311/0/8	Possible Bronze Age Barrow (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	ENCLOSURE; BARROW?	Bronze Age
MNN135508	MON	9862	Possible Bronze Age Burial Site	FUNERARY ACTIVITY?	Bronze Age
ROMAN					
MNN32852	FS	1026/0/0	Unstratified Romano-British Pottery	POTTERY SCATTER	Roman
MNN543	MON	1026	Romano-British Settlement	SETTLEMENT	Roman
MEDIEVAL - POST MEDIEVAL					
MNN170678	MON	1027/0/7	Probable Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval boundaries	BOUNDARY DITCH	Late Saxon to Post Medieval
MNN131612	MON	1027/2/2	Possible Medieval Tofts (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	LINEAR SYSTEM; TOFT?; ENCLOSURE	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
MNN131613	MON	1027/2/1	Probable Medieval Building Platforms (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	MACULA; BUILDING PLATFORM?	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
MNN131608	MON	1027/0/2	Probable Medieval Tofts, south Cold Ashby	LINEAR SYSTEM; TOFT?; CROFT?; ROAD?; SHRUNKEN VILLAGE; SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	Early Saxon to Post Medieval
MNN131609	MON	1027/0/1	Probable Medieval Tofts (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	LINEAR SYSTEM; TOFT?; CROFT?	Early Saxon to Post Medieval
MNN131610	MON	1027/0/5	Possible Medieval Pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	MACULA; PIT?	Medieval
MNN132940	MON	9844/0/2	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval
MNN132941	MON	9844/0/3	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval
MNN132942	MON	9844/0/4	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval

MonUID	RecordType	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	Period
MNN133765	MON	9844/0/9	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	RIDGE AND FURROW?	Medieval
MNN133769	MON	9844/0/11	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	RIDGE AND FURROW?	Medieval
MNN133770	MON	9844/0/12	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	RIDGE AND FURROW?	Medieval
MNN8707	MON	1027/2	Monastic Grange East of Manor Farm	FISHPOND?; CHAPEL; AGRICULTURAL BUILDING; CHAPEL; PREMONSTRATENSIAN GRANGE; ENCLOSED FIELD SYSTEM; HOLLOW WAY; PADDOCK	Medieval
MEDIEVAL - MODERN					
MNN108835	BLD	1027/1/1	Church of St. Denys	PARISH CHURCH; PARISH CHURCH	Early Medieval to Modern
MNN169170	MON	1027/1/2	St Denys' Churchyard	CHURCHYARD	Medieval to Late 20th Century
MNN3859	MON	1027	Cold Ashby	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	Medieval to Late 20th Century
MNN131611	MON	1027/0/3	Medieval/Post Medieval Hollow Way (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	LINEAR FEATURE; HOLLOW WAY	Medieval to Post Medieval
MNN135446	MON	9844	Open Field System, Cold Ashby	FIELD SYSTEM; OPEN FIELD	Medieval to Post Medieval
MNN8710	MON	1033/1	Thornby Windmill	WINDMILL; WINDMILL MOUND	Medieval to Post Medieval
MNN131614	MON	1027/0/4	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE	Medieval to Post Medieval
MNN171387	BLD	1027/0/8	K6 telephone kiosk at Cold Ashby	TELEPHONE BOX	Mid 20th Century to Unknown
MNN108837	BLD	1027/1/3	Lych Gate to Church of St. Denys	LYCH GATE	Modern to Late 20th Century

MonUID	RecordType	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	Period
MNN108840	BLD	1027/6/1	The Old Vicarage & Attached Barn to Rear	HOUSE; BARN	Modern to Late 20th Century
MNN108852	BLD	1027/4/1	The Hall, Cold Ashby	HOUSE	Modern to Late 20th Century
MNN25719	MON	5758/0/1	Probable Modern Ditches	DITCH	Modern to Late 20th Century
MNN7250	MON	4808	Cold Ashby Hall Park	LANDSCAPE PARK	Modern to Late 20th Century
MNN108836	BLD	1027/1/5	Chest Tomb c.10m. South of Chancel of Church of St. Denys	CHEST TOMB	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MNN108838	BLD	1027/5/1	House & Attached Barns Immediately North-East of Trelights	HOUSE; BARN	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MNN108839	BLD	1027/0/6	The Old Forge & House Attached to West	HOUSE	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MNN108851	BLD	1027/3/1	Home Farm	FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MNN169169	BLD	1027/1/4	Churchyard Boundary Wall, St Denys	BOUNDARY WALL	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MNN135326	MON	9083/1	Chapel Brampton to Welford Turnpike	TOLL ROAD	Post Medieval to Modern
UNKNOWN					
MNN131615	MON	9862/0/4	Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH?	Unknown
MNN131618	MON	8108/0/1	Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH?	Unknown
MNN141290	MON	8108	Undated cropmark, east of Coe Farm	SITE	Unknown

secuid	Object type	Broad Period	Description	Grid Reference
PAS5A33BDBA001587	BROOCH	ROMAN	A fragment of a copper alloy Dolphin/Polden Hill Brooch of Roman date (AD 43-150). The object is probably a fragment from a spring type dolphin brooch. The object is composed of semi-cylindrical incomplete wings. The spring and pin are missing.	SP6476
0013EA1612101FB8	BUCKLE	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL	A double frame trapezoidal buckle with folded sheet metal copper-alloy pin	SP6575



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH
UK

t: +44 (0)116 252 2848

f: +44 (0)116 252 2614

e: ulas@le.ac.uk

