

**HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY AND EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING:
CHURCH FARM, YELLING, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

Planning Applications: 11/02080/FUL and 11/02081/LBC

NGR: TL 62400/26200

AAL Site Code: YELL 13

OASIS ID: allenarc1-146086

CHER Event Number: ECB3900



Report prepared for
Ms Sanchia Ascroft

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
AAL Report Number 2013146

December 2013



Allenarchaeology



Contents

Executive Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Site Location and Description	2
3.0 Planning Background	2
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	3
5.0 Photographic Survey Methodology	3
6.0 Photographic Survey Results	4
6.1 The Barn	4
6.2 Outbuilding 1	5
6.3 Outbuilding 2	5
6.4 Outbuilding 3	5
6.5 Outbuilding 4	5
7.0 Discussion and Conclusion	6
8.0 Evaluation Methodology	6
9.0 Evaluation Results	6
9.1 Trench 1	6
9.2 Trench 2	7
10.0 Discussion and Conclusion	7
11.0 Effectiveness of Methodology	7
12.0 Acknowledgements	7
13.0 References	8
 List of Appendices	
Appendix 1: Colour Plates (Photographic Survey)	9
Appendix 2: Photographic Archive List	17
Appendix 3: Listing of Barn	18
Appendix 4: Colour Plates (Evaluation)	19
Appendix 5: Context Summary List	20

List of Figures

- Figure 1:** Site location outlined in red
- Figure 2:** Site location plan showing the site outlined in red and evaluation trenches in blue
- Figure 3:** Location plan at scale 1:500. Numbered arrows indicate location and direction of photographs taken during the building survey. Internal photographs of the barn shown on Figure 4
- Figure 4:** Plan of the barn at scale 1:100. Numbered arrows indicate location and direction of internal photographs taken during the building survey. Arrows and numbers in grey relate to photographs taken from the temporary work floor situated above ground floor. For exterior photographs see Figure 3
- Figure 5:** Elevations of the barn
- Figure 6:** Elevations of the barn and the outbuildings
- Figure 7:** Evaluation trench sections

List of Plates: Photo Survey

- Plate 1 (Shot 46):** General view of the site, looking northwest
- Plate 2 (Shot 1):** South elevation of the barn, looking north. Scale is 1m
- Plate 3 (Shot 2):** Representative shot of the barn's ventilation slits (here on the south elevation), looking north
- Plate 4 (Shot 4):** West elevation of the barn, looking east
- Plate 5 (Shot 23):** North elevation of the barn with outshut, looking southwest. Scale is 1m
- Plate 6 (Shot 24):** Close up of outshut, looking southwest. Scale is 1m
- Plate 7 (Shot 6):** North elevation of the barn, west end, looking southeast. Scale is 1m
- Plate 8 (Shot 7):** Interior view of the barn, looking east
- Plate 9 (Shot 9):** Interior view of the barn, looking west
- Plate 10 (Shot 10):** Detailed shot of arched doorway of the outshut, looking east. Scale is 1m
- Plate 11 (Shot 15):** Roof truss structure with ridge and trenched purlins, looking east
- Plate 12 (Shot 13):** Roof structure, looking east
- Plate 13 (Shot 17):** Arched braces and tie beams and posts, looking northeast
- Plate 14 (Shot 19):** Detailed shot of trenched purlin, looking up and to the south
- Plate 15 (Shot 25):** Overgrown remnants of Outbuilding 1 east elevation, looking west. Scale is 1m
- Plate 16 (Shot 26):** East elevation and join between Outbuilding 1 and 2, looking west
- Plate 17 (Shot 27):** North elevation of Outbuilding 1 and east elevation of outbuilding 2, looking northwest. Scale is 1m
- Plate 18 (Shot 28):** Representative window on east elevation of Outbuilding 2, looking west
- Plate 19 (Shot 30):** East elevation of Outbuildings 2 and 3, looking west. Scale is 1m
- Plate 20 (Shot 31):** East elevation of Outbuilding 3, showing stable door, looking west. Scale is 1m
- Plate 21 (Shot 36):** Interior view of demolished/ collapsed Outbuilding 3 looking southwest
- Plate 22 (Shot 32):** East elevation of Outbuildings 3 and 4, looking west. Scale is 1m
- Plate 23 (Shot 41):** West elevation of Outbuildings 3 and 4, looking east. Scale is 1m
- Plate 24 (Shot 33):** Interior view of Outbuilding 4, looking south. Scale is 1m

List of Plates: Evaluation

- Plate 1:** General view of the site with Trench 1 in the foreground and Trench 2 in the background, looking north
- Plate 2:** West facing section of Trench 1, looking southeast
- Plate 3:** General view of Trench 2, looking south

Document Control

Element	Name	Date
Report prepared by:	Maria Piirainen	12/12/2013
Illustrations prepared by:	Maria Piirainen	06/12/2013
Report edited by:	Chris Clay	13/12/2013
Report produced by:	AAL 2013146	13/12/2013

Allen Archaeology reports are printed double-sided on 100% recycled paper to reduce our carbon footprint

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Ms Sanchia Ascroft to undertake archaeological works comprising building recording and trial trenching at Church Farm in Yelling, Cambridgeshire, prior to changing the use of the barn into an office and replacing the adjacent outbuildings.
- The threshing barn is a three bayed 17th century timber box-frame structure with brick elevations and dark painted weatherboarded gables. The half-hipped roof is thatched and there are brick ventilation slits on all elevations. The roof consists of pine rafters on a roof truss with trenched purlin structure. Arched braces support the tie beams and post. The north elevation has an outshut with lean-to roof.
- The range of outbuildings to the northwest was in poor shape and little remained of the original structures. The earliest brickwork evident was in English Bond with later rebuilding/repairs in Flemish Bond and Monk Bond. The outbuildings are of later date than the threshing barn, although were present on the Ordnance Survey map from 1887.
- The evaluation comprised two trial trenches situated within the former footprint of Outbuildings 1, 2 and 3. They exposed a series of levelling layers associated with the construction of the outbuildings, as well as former foundations in Trench 2.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Ms Sanchia Ascroft to undertake an historic building survey and an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching as part of a planning condition for a residential development at Church Farm, Yelling in Cambridgeshire.
- 1.2 The methodology conforms to the guidelines established by English Heritage in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*' (2006), '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (2006), the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' (1996, revised 2001 and 2008), '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (1994), a generic brief for historic building recording and archaeological evaluation prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic and Historical Environment Team (2012), as well as a specification produced by this company (AAL 2012).
- 1.3 A copy of the survey report and the full project archive will be submitted to Cambridgeshire Museums Service within six months of the completion of this report.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Yelling is situated in the administrative district of Huntingdonshire District Council, approximately 19km west-northwest of central Cambridge and 10km south of Huntingdon. Church Farm is situated on the south side of High Street, and comprises a principally north – south aligned range of agricultural buildings, centred on NGR TL 2622 6240.
- 2.2 The local bedrock geology comprises undifferentiated West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation Mudstone, overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning applications were submitted to Huntingdonshire District Council in December 2011 for the '*refurbishment and change of use of barn to office. Internal alterations and replacement outbuildings to provide ancillary office accommodation and two dwellings with parking, including demolition works*' (Planning references 1102080FUL and 1102081LBC). Planning permission was granted in March 2012 subject to conditions, including the undertaking of a programme of historic building recording in advance of any demolition works, and a programme of archaeological trial trenching in order to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 There is no evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the vicinity of the site, although it lies c.2.5km west of the line of Ermine Street, one of Roman Britain's major thoroughfares, running from London to Lincoln, York and Hadrian's Wall.
- 4.2 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity is restricted to a small scatter of pottery found c.200m to the northwest during construction of a new drive to 'Old Rectory' (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter CHER) Reference 02536).
- 4.3 In the Domesday Book of 1086 Yelling is listed under two landowners; St Benedict of Ramsey and Aubrey de Vere. The two estates were populated by 24 villagers of varying status (along with their dependents), and a church is also listed in the estate of Aubrey de Vere (Williams and Martin 2002).
- 4.4 The parish church of Holy Cross is located directly to the north of the site. It has elements of 12th, 13th and 14th century date, and was rebuilt extensively in the 19th century (CHER Reference 10333).
- 4.5 To the east of the parish church is a moated enclosure, where limited investigations have exposed a cobbled courtyard of 12th century date and traces of a possible timber barn. The moat appears to have been infilled in the 14th century (CHER Reference 01047). Another possible moated enclosure is located to the north of the site although the details available for this feature are extremely limited (CHER Reference 02421).
- 4.6 There are numerous findspots of medieval date in the vicinity of the site, including two brooches found to the southwest of the site (CHER References CB14714 and CB14152) and a 14th century jetton found to the north (CHER Reference 02499).
- 4.7 Church Farmhouse is a mid 17th century double pile farmhouse of mid 17th century date and is Grade II Listed (List Entry Number 1211816). The barns that are part of the proposed development are located to the west of the farmhouse, one of which is also Grade II Listed (List Entry Number 1211760), and is a mid to late 17th century barn with thatched roof and weather boarded gables.

5.0 Photographic Survey Methodology

- 5.1 The building survey was undertaken by the author on Friday 30th November 2012. Although the weather was bright and sunny the sun was low which generated poor light for some exterior and interior shots.
- 5.2 The entire barn was in poor structural condition and supported by scaffolding inside and out. The area west of the outbuildings was overgrown therefore restricting the available views for photography.
- 5.3 The works described below are based on a generic brief provided by the Historic and Natural Environment Team at Leicestershire County Council, and equate to a level of detail

commensurate with a Level 2 survey as detailed in the English Heritage document: *Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

With regard to the constraints above, wherever possible, photographs were taken of the following: -

- All external elevations;
- All internal elevations, including internal walls and subdivisions;
- The roof structure of the buildings, internally and externally, where visible;
- The relationship of the structures to their surroundings;
- Architectural details, i.e. windows, doors, decorative brickwork, and other significant features, fixtures or fittings. Generally a single representative shot was taken of particular features such as windows or openings of a single type that occur more than once within the structure; and
- A general internal photographic record of the building. Photographs were taken of each room/discrete internal space from sufficient points to show the form, general appearance and methods of construction.

5.4 All photos taken were linked to a floor plan or a plan of the landscape around the structures

6.0 Photographic Survey Results (Figures 2 – 6)

6.0.1 The photographic building survey included one east – west aligned barn which will be converted to form an office and a north – south aligned range of outbuildings which will be replaced by new dwellings. For the purpose of this report the range of outbuildings has been split into four buildings (in the archive list as OB1, OB2 etc).

6.1 The Barn (Figures 3 – 6)

6.1.1 The barn is a 17th century, three bay, box-frame threshing barn with brick elevations. Most of the brickwork has been repaired on several occasions and only in sections is a Flemish Bond visible. The barn has also a northern brick outshut, dark painted weatherboarded gables and a half-hipped thatched roof. There are brick ventilation slits grouped in fours on all elevations (Plates 1 – 4).

6.1.2 On the south elevation there is a large opening onto the former threshing floor. On the opposing northern elevation there is an outshut with a lean-to roof which is likely to have covered a similar large opening to allow a throughflow of air over the threshing floor (Plates 2, 5 and 6).

6.1.3 West of the outshut there is a second doorway on the north elevation, with a thick stone lintel (Plate 7).

6.1.4 As with the exterior, the interior contained scaffolding, restricting a full detailed view of the structure. The ground floor was a modern concrete surface and the lower part of all interior elevations had a thick concrete render to c.0.8m height (Plates 8 and 9).

6.1.5 In front of the wooden doorframe of the outshut on the north elevation is a wooden bracing strut reinforcing the brick structure. Directly south of this a wooden post supporting the floor above sits on a chamfered stone plinth (Plate 10).

6.1.6 The thatched roof is fastened to wooden laths which lay on top of pine rafters (likely to be a later addition), supported by a 16th-17th style roof truss and trenched purlin structure. Arched braces help support the tie beams and posts (Plates 11 – 14).

6.2 Outbuilding 1 (Figures 3, 4 and 6)

6.2.1 Outbuilding 1 had been largely ruinous for some time prior to the survey. It was very overgrown and only parts of the east and north elevation were still visible. The remaining east elevation was in English Bond whereas the north and apparently later elevation had been rebuilt using Flemish Bond (Plates 15 – 17).

6.3 Outbuilding 2 (Figures 3, 4 and 6)

6.3.1 Outbuilding 2 was also in a poor state of repair, with no roof surviving. Access constraints and overgrowth meant only the east elevation could be photographed. This was in a probable 20th century Stretcher Bond brickwork which had been keyed into the brickwork of the earlier adjacent Outbuilding 1 at the south end. The east elevation had four windows, each with one side hung and one top hung casement (Plates 17 and 18).

6.3.2 The north elevation serves as a partition wall to Outbuilding 3, and the later brickwork of the east elevation has been keyed into the partition wall (Plate 19).

6.4 Outbuilding 3 (Figures 3, 4 and 6)

6.4.1 As with the previous structures, Outbuilding 3 was in poor shape and half of the roof had collapsed, making it unsafe to enter. The brickwork was in English Bond and appears to be identical to that used in Outbuilding 1. There is a wooden stable door in the east elevation with strap hinges and a segmental brick arch. The square, six pane, fixed light windows are probably of a later date (Plates 19 – 21).

6.5 Outbuilding 4 (Figures 3, 4 and 6)

6.5.1 Outbuilding 4 was relatively intact in comparison to Outbuildings 1 to 3, probably as a result of relatively recent rebuilding. It had a gabled pantile roof that is likely to have extended over the entire range. The elevations were in Monk Bond, and had been keyed into Outbuilding 3 to the south. A boundary wall to the north is also in Monk Bond and appears to be of one build with

the outbuilding. The east elevation has two six pane glass windows flanking a large square opening (Plate 22), with another window in the north elevation. There are three further similar windows in the west elevation (Plate 23).

6.5.2 The building is being used as a general purpose store, and internally whitewashed walls and a concrete floor. On the southern elevation there is a segmental arched opening leading into Outbuilding 3, with plank and batten wooden door (Plate 24).

7.0 Discussion and Conclusion

7.1 The barn has a 17th century box-framed structure with later brick infill and is the oldest structure on site, although has been subject to many episodes of repair and alteration. The Outbuildings are generally in a poor state of repair and have also been subject to numerous episodes of repair. Although later than the barn, Ordnance Survey Maps from the late 19th century show a similar layout of structures on the site as those present at the time of the survey.

8.0 Evaluation Methodology

8.1 The archaeological evaluation was carried out by a team of three experienced archaeologists over a single day, Thursday 24th January 2012. Machine excavation was carried out using a tracked excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket.

8.2 Prior to the fieldwork, the outbuildings had been demolished, and two trenches were excavated within their former footprint. Trench 1 measured 8m x 1.60m and Trench 2 measured 12m x 1.60m.

8.3 All exposed plan and section surfaces were inspected for any archaeological features and deposits to determine the stratigraphic sequence. Each context was recorded on pro-forma AAL context record sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at appropriate scales. A digital photographic record was also maintained.

8.4 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 5. Three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (for example pit [105]).

9.0 Evaluation Results (Figures 2, 7 and 8)

9.1 Trench 1 (Figure 7)

9.1.1 The uppermost deposit was a probable levelling layer 100 of moderately loose, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded stones and brick fragments. This was cut by a broadly east – west aligned linear feature, [105]. The cut was steep sided with a concave base and contained a backfill 106 of moderately loose mid yellowish orange clay with occasional

small tile and brick fragments, and is likely to represent a backfilled former drain cut associated with the former buildings.

9.1.2 Towards the south end of the trench, layer 100 sealed a dumped re-deposited natural, 107, possibly derived from landscaping of the site, as the yard area to the east of the buildings has been reduced and levelled and the former buildings sat on a raised 'plinth'.

9.1.3 At the north end of the trench, deposits 101, 102 and 103 were recorded as fills within a steep sided cut, [104]. The function of this feature is unclear, but the most likely interpretation is that [104] is not a cut *per se*, but represents the interface between dumped deposit 107 and layers 101, 102 and 103.

9.2 Trench 2 (Figure 8)

9.2.1 The removal of Outbuildings 2 and 3 resulted in the formation of a demolition layer, 200. It was a 0.20m thick mix of loose dark grey and brown sandy clay with frequent building rubble. It sealed four brick foundations representing the walls of the former outbuildings. The depths of the foundations gradually became deeper towards the south which appears to correspond with the gradual slope of the ground.

9.2.2 The foundations were cut into a dumped levelling deposit 201, a 0.35m thick dark brown sandy clay with occasional small brick and chalk fragments, which became shallower towards the north end of the trench, and is likely to be the same as deposit 100 in Trench 1. It sealed the natural geology of mottled, compact grey clay with pockets of orange brown sand and frequent poorly sorted sub-angular chalk flecks and fragments, 202.

10.0 Discussion and Conclusion

10.1 The trial trenching did not identify any finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest. The two trenches merely exposed deposits associated with the raising and levelling of the uneven, sloping ground surface in preparation for the construction of the former buildings on the site. It was noted in Trench 2 that the former foundations became progressively deeper to the south, reflecting the profile of the natural ground surface, also sloping down to the south.

11.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

11.1 The building survey methodology applied has allowed for a permanent record to be made of the building prior to demolition and modification. In addition, the evaluation methodology was appropriate to the scale and nature of the development with no deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded on site.

12.0 Acknowledgements

12.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Ms Sanchia Ascroft for this commission.

13.0 References

AAL, 2012, *Specification for an historical building survey and archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Chruch Farm, Yelling, Cambridgeshire*. AAL, unpublished project document

Alcock, N.W., Barley, M. W., Dixon P. W., and Meeson R. A., 1996, *Recording timber-framed buildings: An illustrated glossary*. Practical handbook in archaeology 5. Council for British Archaeology, York

Brunskill, R.W., 2000, *Vernacular Architecture. An Illustrated Handbook*, Faber and Faber, London

Brunskill, R.W., 2004, *Traditional Buildings of Britain – an Introduction to Vernacular Architecture*, Cassell in association with Peter Crawley, London

Brunskill, R.W., 2009, *Brick and Clay Buildings in Britain.*, Yale University Press in association with Peter Crawley, New Haven and London

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*. London, Department for Communities and Local Government

English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England. London

English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage

Harris, R., 2003, *Discovering Timber-Framed Buildings*, Shire Publications, Princes Risborough

IfA, 1994 (revised 2001 and 2008), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*, Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

IfA, 1996 (revised 2001 and 2008), *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*. Institute for Archaeologists

McConnell, D., 2012, *Brief for Archaeological evaluation and historic building recording*. Unpublished planning document, Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council

Peters, J.E.C., 1981, *Discovering Tradition Farm Buildings*, Shire Publications, Princes Risborough

Williams A. and Martin G.H., 2002, *Domesday Book: A complete translation*, Alecto Historical Editions, London

Appendix 1: Colour Plates (Photographic Survey)



Plate 1 (Shot 46): General view of site, looking northwest



Plate 2 (Shot 1): South elevation of the barn, looking north. Scale is 1m



Plate 3 (Shot 2): Representative shot of the barn's ventilation slits (here on the south elevation), looking north



Plate 4 (Shot 4): West elevation of the barn, looking east



Plate 5 (Shot 23): North elevation of the barn with outshut, looking southwest. Scale is 1m



Plate 6 (Shot 24): Close up of outshut, looking southwest. Scale is 1m



Plate 7 (Shot 6): North elevation of the barn, west end, looking southeast. Scale is 1m



Plate 8 (Shot 7): Interior view of the barn, looking east



Plate 9 (Shot 9): Interior view of the barn, looking west



Plate 10 (Shot 10): Detailed shot of arched doorway of the outshut, looking east. Scale is 1m



Plate 11 (Shot 15): Roof truss structure with ridge and trenched purlins, looking east

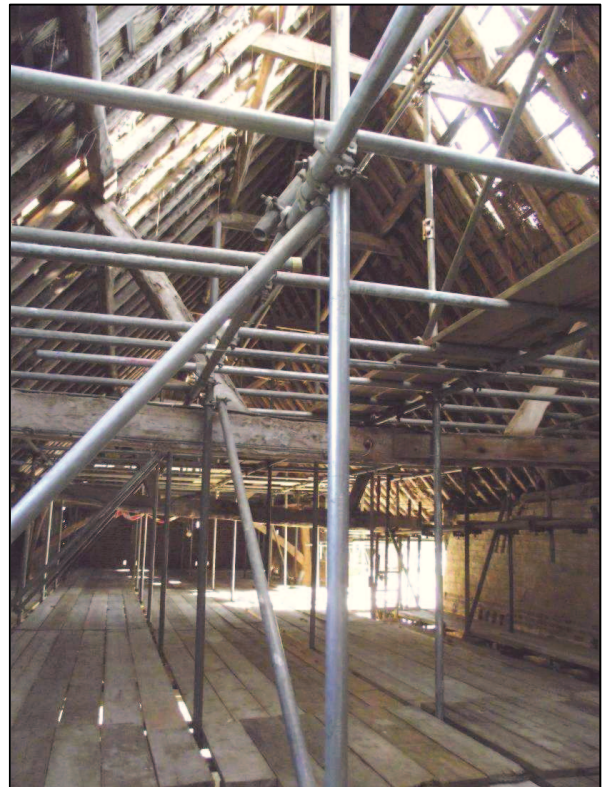


Plate 12 (Shot 13): Roof structure, looking east



Plate 13 (Shot 17): Arched braces and tie beams and posts, looking northeast



Plate 14 (Shot 19): Detailed shot of trenced purlin, looking up and to the south



Plate 15 (Shot 25): Overgrown remnants of Outbuilding 1 east elevation, looking west. Scale is 1m



Plate 16 (Shot 26): East elevation and join between Outbuilding 1 and 2, looking west



Plate 17 (Shot 27): North elevation of Outbuilding 1 and east elevation of Outbuilding 2, looking northwest. Scale is 1m



Plate 18 (Shot 28): Representative window on east elevation of Outbuilding 2, looking west



Plate 19 (Shot 30): East elevation of Outbuildings 2 and 3, looking west. Scale is 1m



Plate 20 (Shot 31): East elevation of Outbuilding 3, showing stable door, looking west. Scale is 1m



Plate 21 (Shot 36): Interior view of demolished/ collapsed Outbuilding 3 looking southwest



Plate 22 (Shot 32): East elevation of Outbuildings 3 and 4, looking west. Scale is 1m



Plate 23 (Shot 41): West elevation of Outbuildings 3 and 4, looking east. Scale is 1m



Plate 24 (Shot 33): Interior view of Outbuilding 4, looking south. Scale is 1m

Appendix 2: Photographic Archive List

OB - Outbuilding

Shot No	Facing	Type	Building	Description
01	NW	Exterior	Barn	South elevation
02	NW	Exterior/detail	Barn	Ventilation slits
03	NW	Exterior	Barn	South elevation
04	E	Exterior	Barn	West elevation
05	SE	Exterior	Barn	West and north elevation
06	ESE	Exterior	Barn	Doorway on north elevation
07	E	Interior	Barn	General view of east elevation
08	E	Interior	Barn	General view of east elevation
09	W	Interior	Barn	West elevation
10	E	Interior/detail	Barn	Doorway of outshut
11	S	Interior/detail	Barn	Opening on south elevation
12	E	Interior	Barn	Roof and timber frame structure
13	E	Interior	Barn	Roof and timber frame structure
14	E	Interior	Barn	Roof and timber frame structure
15	E	Interior	Barn	Roof and timber frame structure
16	E	Interior	Barn	Roof and timber frame structure
17	NE	Interior	Barn	Roof and timber frame structure
18	ENE	Interior	Barn	Roof and timber frame structure
19	ESE	Interior	Barn	Roof and timber frame structure
20	ESE	Interior	Barn	Roof and timber frame structure
21	ESE	Interior	Barn	Roof and timber frame structure
22	ESE	Interior	Barn	Roof and timber frame structure
23	S	Exterior	Barn	North elevation
24	SW	Exterior	Barn	North elevation outshut
25	W	Exterior	OB 1	Overgrown east elevation
26	W	Exterior	OB1/OB2	Joint between buildings
27	NW	Exterior	OB1/OB2	North elevation of OB2 and east elevation of OB3
28	E	Exterior/detail	OB2	Representative window
29	N	Interior	OB2	Overgrown interior
30	W	Exterior	OB2/OB3	Joint between buildings
31	W	Exterior	OB3	Stable door
32	W	Exterior	OB3/OB4	East elevation
33	S	Interior	OB4	General interior
34	S	Interior	OB4	Doorway between OB5 and OB4
35	NW	Interior	OB3	General interior
36	SW	Interior	OB3	General interior
37	S	Interior	OB3	General interior
38	SW	Exterior	OB4	North elevation
39	S	Exterior	OB4	Representative window north elevation
40	SE	Exterior	OB4	West elevation
41	E	Exterior	OB4/OB3	West elevation
42	SE	Exterior	OB1-4	Overgrown area behind outbuildings
43	SW	Exterior	Site	General site shot
44	S	Exterior	Site	General site shot
45	NW	Exterior	Site	General site shot
46	N	Exterior	Site	General site shot
47	NW	Exterior	Site	General site shot
48	N	Exterior	Site	General site shot

Appendix 3: Listing of Barn

List Entry Number: 1211760

Location: BARN TO SOUTH OF CHURCH FARMHOUSE, HIGH STREET

County: Cambridgeshire

District: Huntingdonshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Yelling

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 24-Oct-1951

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information: The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 396284

List Entry Description

Summary of Building: Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation: Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TL 26 SE YELLING HIGH STREET
(South Side)

7/154 Barn to south of
24.10.51 Church Farmhouse

GV II

Mid to late C17 four bayed barn. Local soft red brick, half-hipped, thatched roof with timber framed and weather-boarded gable ends. Aisled bay opposite main south facing entrance. Ventilation slits decoratively grouped in pairs or fours. The interior has storey posts with thickened heads, double purlin pine roof with queen structs. Modern buttressing on south wall. RCHM (Hunts) p310.

C. Smith and O. Cook. Farmhouse and Cottages. Batsford.

Listing NGR: TL2622662365

Appendix 4: Colour Plates (Evaluation)



Plate 1: General view of the site with Trench 1 in the foreground and Trench 2 in the background, looking north



Plate 2: West facing section of Trench 1, looking southeast



Plate 3: General view of Trench 2, looking south

Appendix 5: Context Summary List

CBM = Ceramic Building Material (e.g. brick and tile)

Trench 1

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Moderately loose mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional mid/large sub rounded stones and brick fragments, seals 101, cut by [105]	Post-medieval levelling deposit
101	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown clay with occasional small sub angular stone and chalk, sealed by 100, seals 102	Levelling layer
102	Layer	Friable dark yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. Sealed by 101, seals 103	Levelling layer
103	Layer	Moderately compact yellowish brown clay with occasional mid to large sub angular and sub rounded stones. Sealed by 102	Levelling layer
104	Cut	Steep sided 'cut', defining extent of layers 101, 102 and 103	Possible interface with layer 107
105	Cut	E – W aligned feature with steep irregular sides and concave base, contains 106	Probable former drain cut
106	Fill	Moderately loose mid yellowish orange clay with occasional small CBM fragments and sub rounded stones.	Backfill of [105]
107	Layer	Compact yellow brown chalky clay with sub rounded stones. Sealed by 100, cut by [104], seals 108	Re-deposited natural/levelling layer
108	Layer	Compact mid yellowish grey chalky clay with occasional chalk and flint. Sealed by 107	Natural glacial till

Trench 2

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Loose and mixed dark grey and brown sandy clay with frequent brick, stone and demolition rubble, seals 201	Demolition deposit
201	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay with occasional small brick and chalk fragments, sealed by 200, seals 202	Former topsoil or dumped deposit
202	Layer	Mottled compact grey clay with pockets of orange brown sand and frequent poorly sorted sub angular chalk flecks and fragments	Natural geology

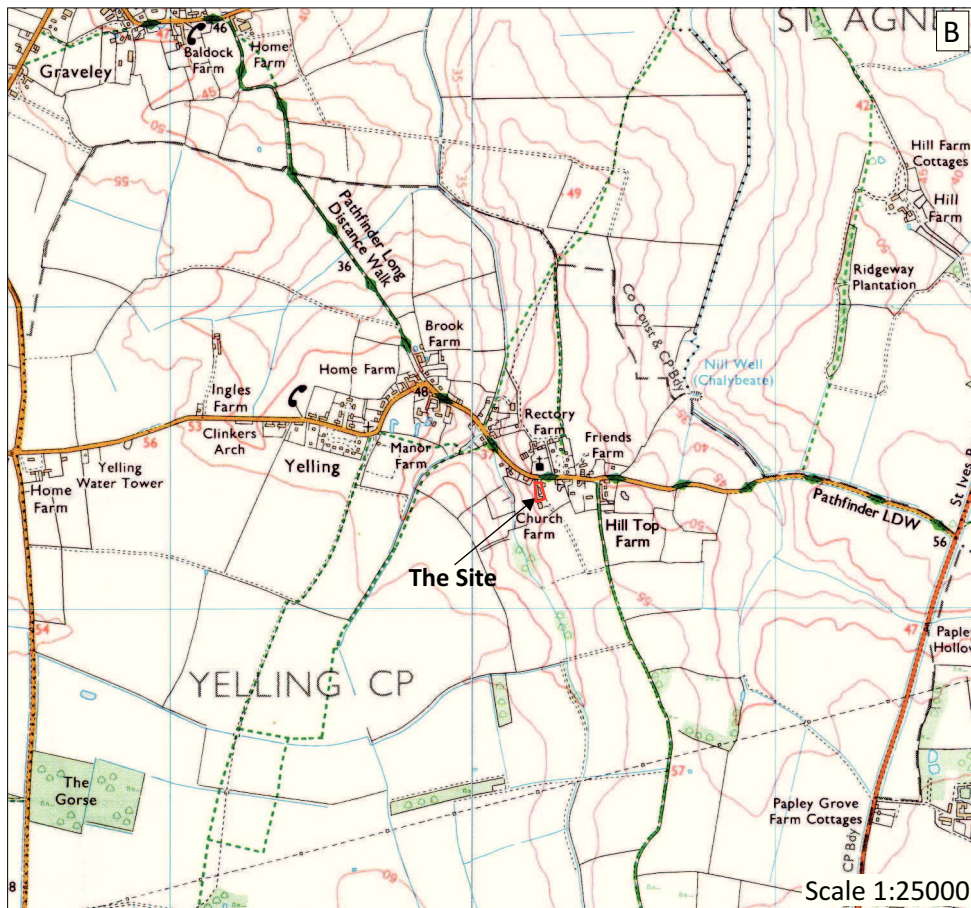
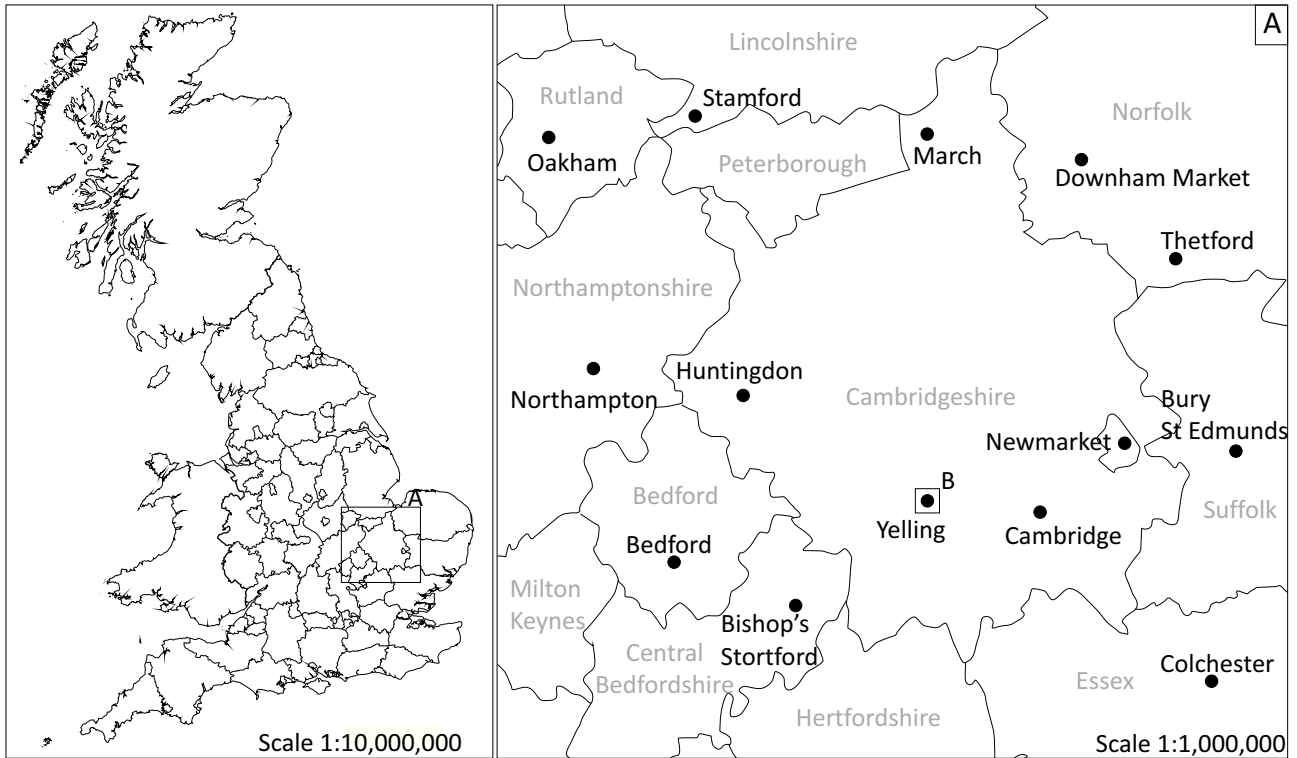
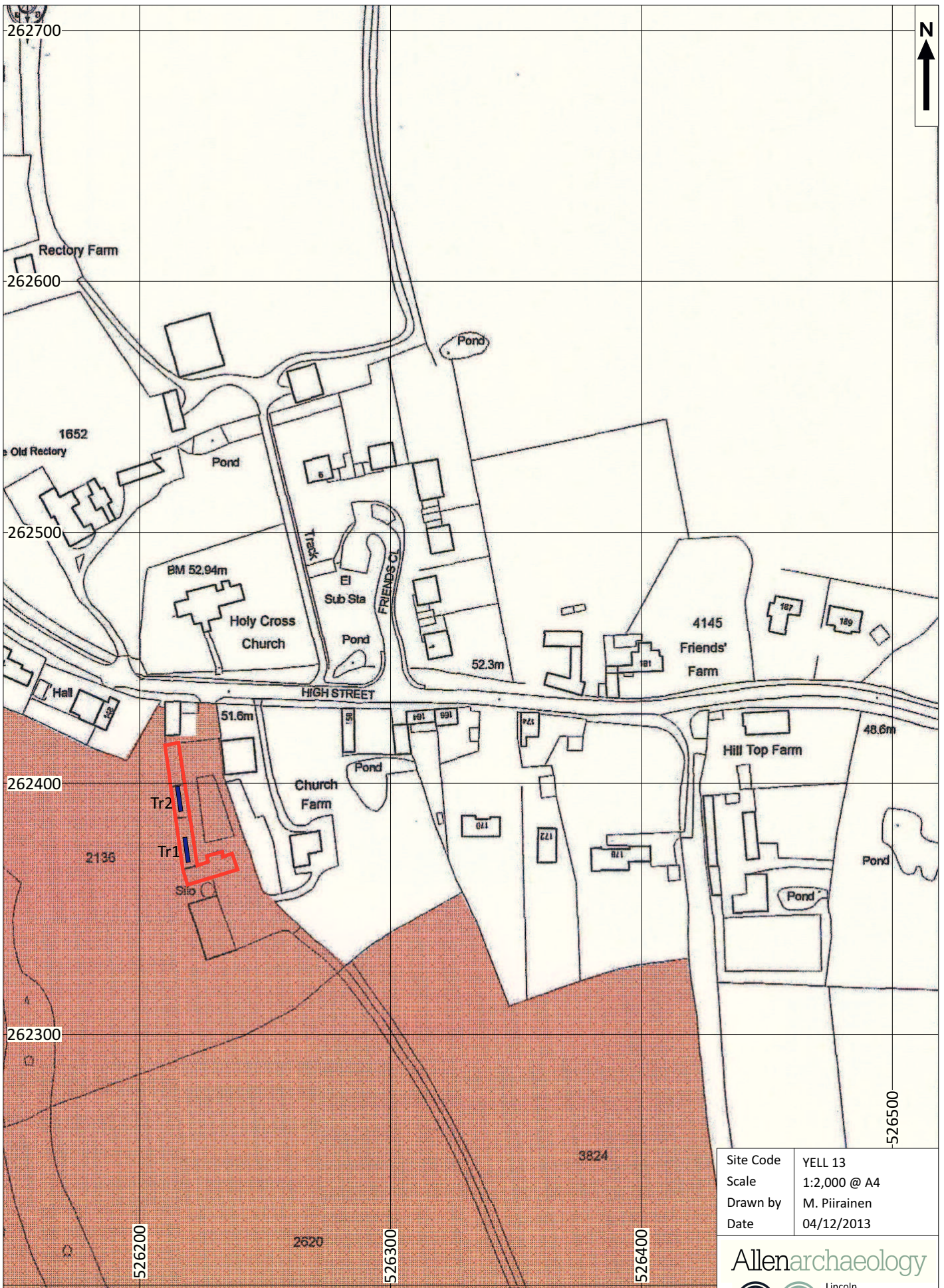


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red
 © Crown copyright 2000. All rights reserved. Licence Number 100047330

Site Code YELL 13
 Scales 1:10,000,000
 1:1,000,000
 1:25,000 @ A4
 Drawn by M Piirainen
 Date 04/12/2013

Allenarchaeology
 Lincoln
 Birmingham
 Cambridge
 Southampton
 www.allenarchaeology.co.uk



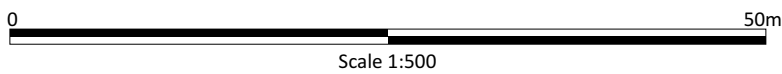
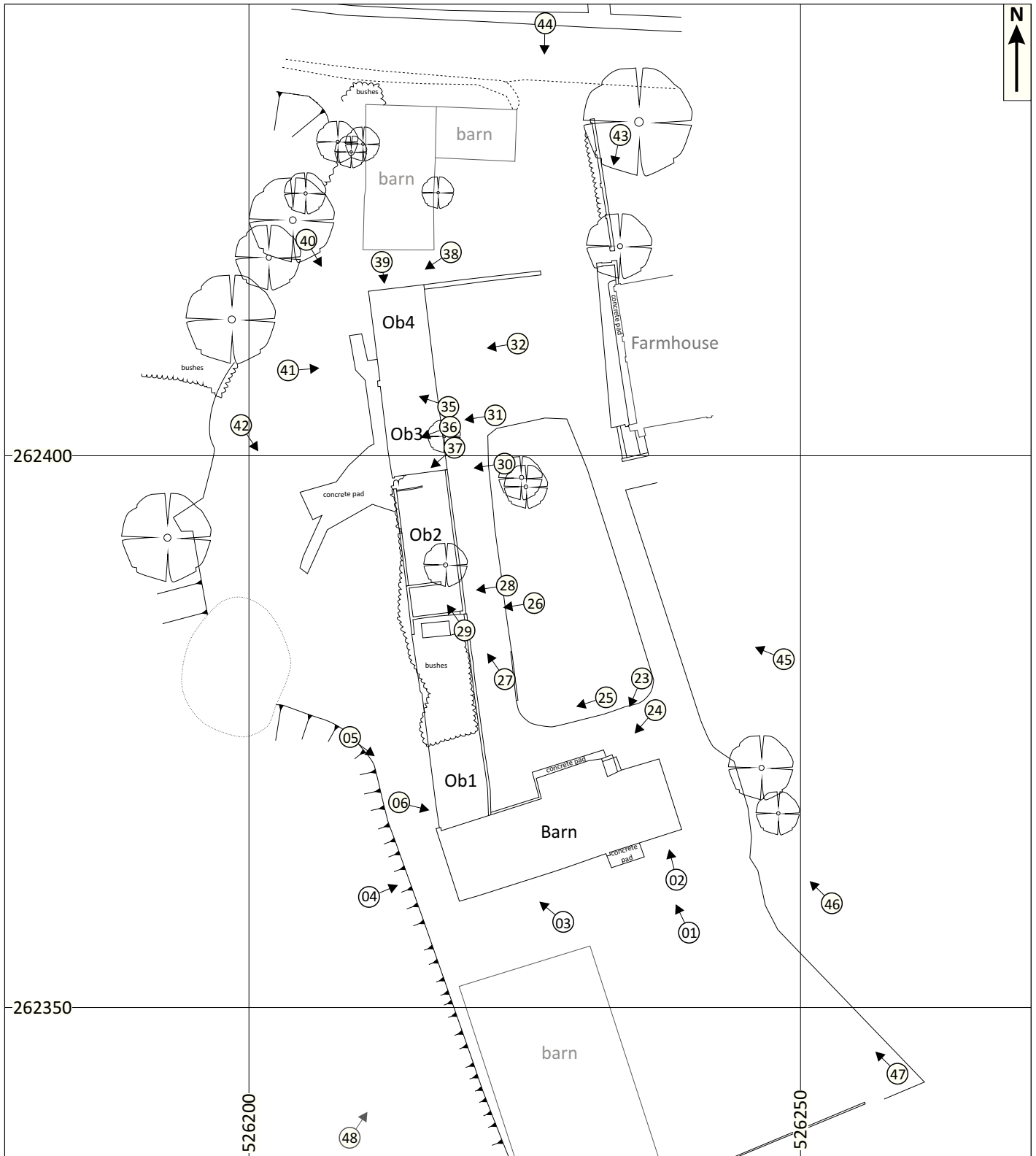
Site Code	YELL 13
Scale	1:2,000 @ A4
Drawn by	M. Piirainen
Date	04/12/2013

Allenarchaeology

- Lincoln
- Birmingham
- Cambridge
- Southampton

www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 2: Site location plan with site outlined in red and evaluation trenches in blue
(Plan provided by the client)



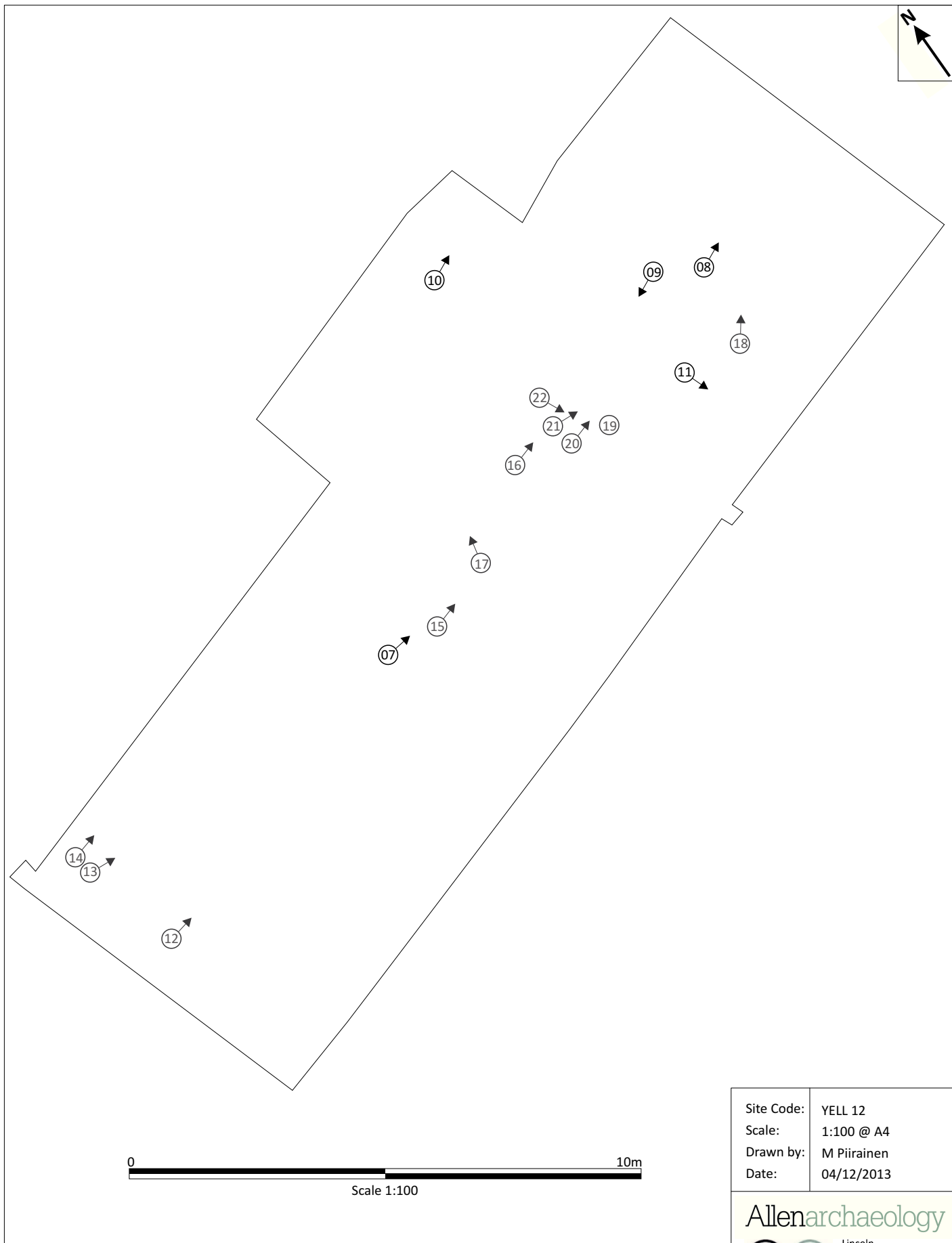
Site Code:	YELL 13
Scale:	1:500 @ A4
Drawn by:	M Piirainen
Date:	04/12/2013

Allenarchaeology



www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 3: Location plan at scale 1:500. Numbered arrows indicate location and direction of photographs taken during the building survey. Internal photographs of the barn shown on Figure 4. (Baseplan provided by the client)



Site Code:	YELL 12
Scale:	1:100 @ A4
Drawn by:	M Piirainen
Date:	04/12/2013

Allenarchaeology

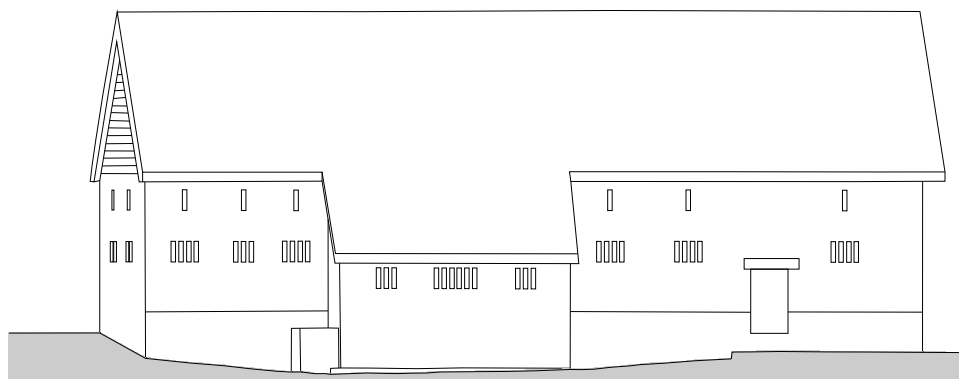


Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton

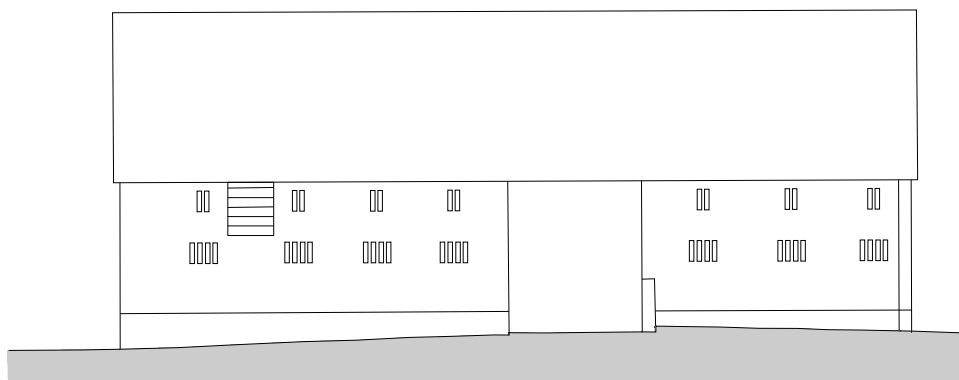
www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 4: Plan of the barn at scale 1:100. Numbered arrows indicate location and direction of internal photographs taken during the building survey. Arrows and numbers in grey relate to photographs taken from the temporary work floor situated above ground floor. For exterior photographs see Figure 3. (Baseplan provided by the client)

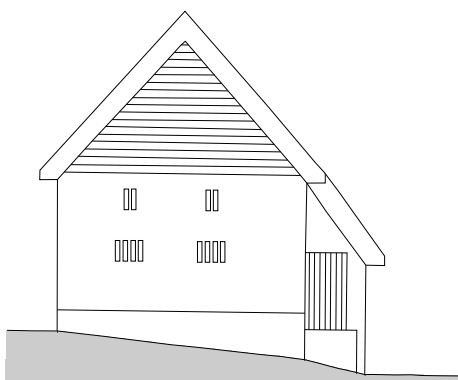
North Elevation



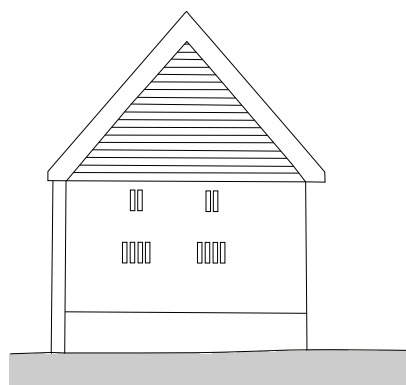
South Elevation



East Elevation



West Elevation



Scale 1:200

Site Code	YELL 13
Scale	1:200 @ A4
Drawn by	M. Piirainen
Date	04/12/2013

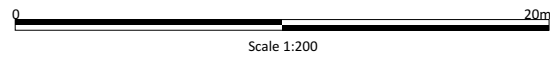
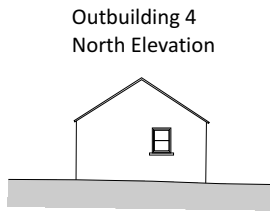
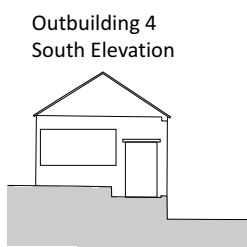
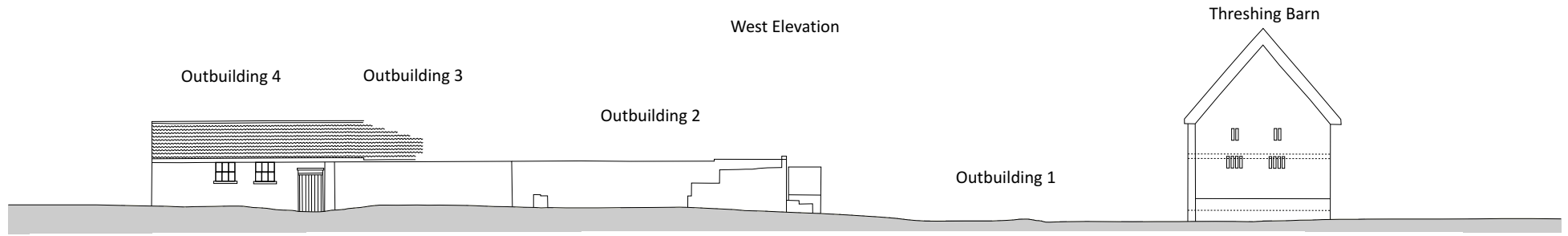
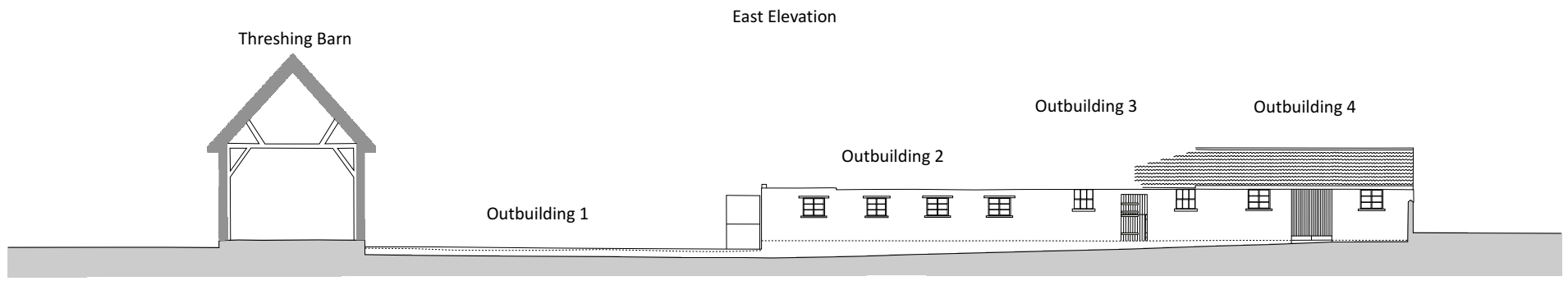
Allenarchaeology



Lincoln
 Birmingham
 Cambridge
 Southampton

www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 5: Elevations of the barn



Site Code	YELL 13
Scale	1.200 @ A3
Drawn by	M. Pirainen
Date	04/12/2013

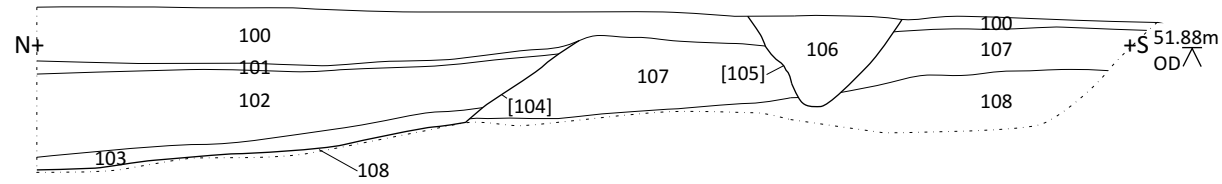
Allenarchaeology

Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton

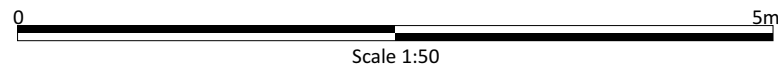
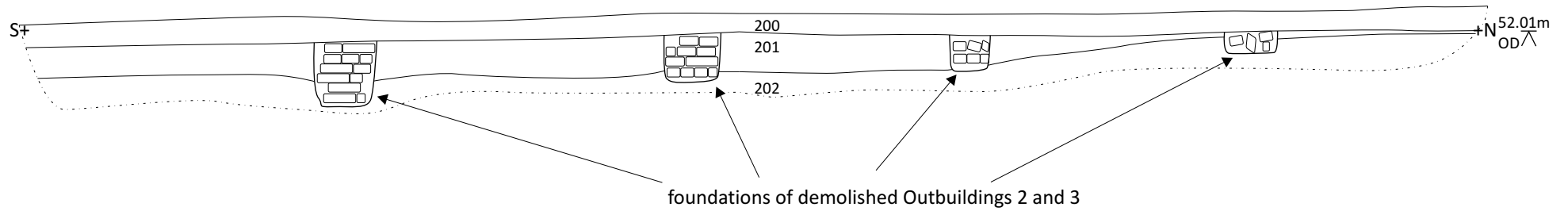
www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 6: Elevations of the barn and the outbuildings.

Trench 1
West Facing Section



Trench 2
East Facing Section



Site Code	YELL 13
Scale	1:50 @ A4
Drawn by	M. Piirainen
Date	04/12/2013

Allenarchaeology



www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 7: Evaluation trench sections



Allen Archaeology Limited
Website: www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Company Registered in England and Wales No: 6935529

Lincoln
Unit 1C
Branston Business Park
Lincoln Road
Branston
Lincolnshire LN4 1NT

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 794400
Email: info@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Birmingham
Arion Business Centre
Harriet House
118 High Street
Birmingham
B23 6BG

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2545
Email: birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Cambridge
Wellington House
East Road
Cambridge
CB1 1BH

Tel/Fax: **+44 (0) 800 610 2550**
Email: cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Southampton
International House
Southampton International Business Park
George Curl Way
Southampton
SO18 2RZ

Tel: +44 (0) 800 610 2555
Email: southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk